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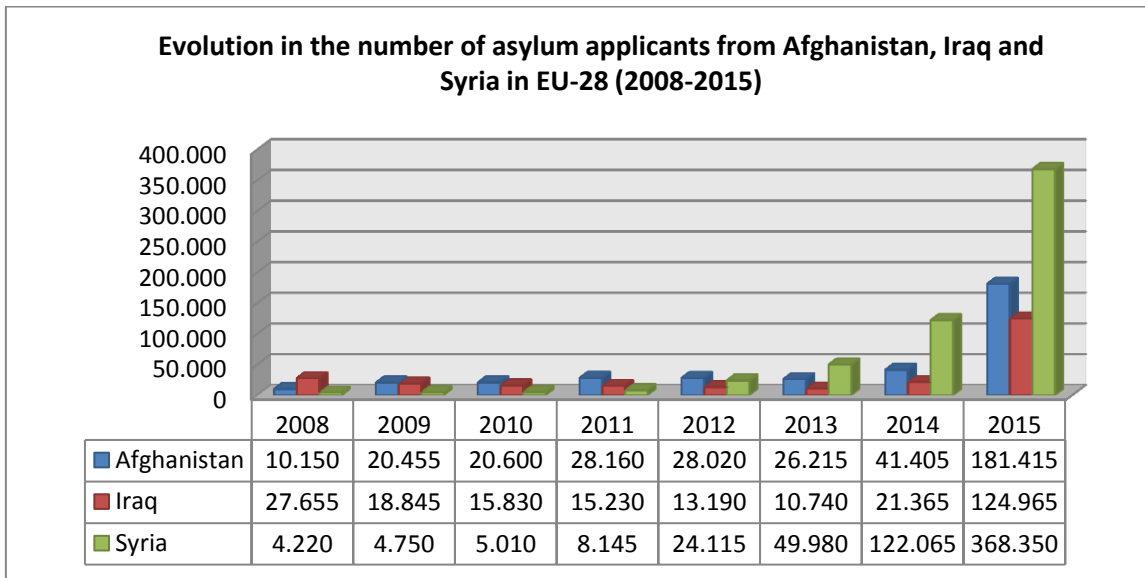
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Figure 1: Evolution in the number of asylum applicants from Afghanistan, Iraq and Syria in EU-28 (2008-2015)

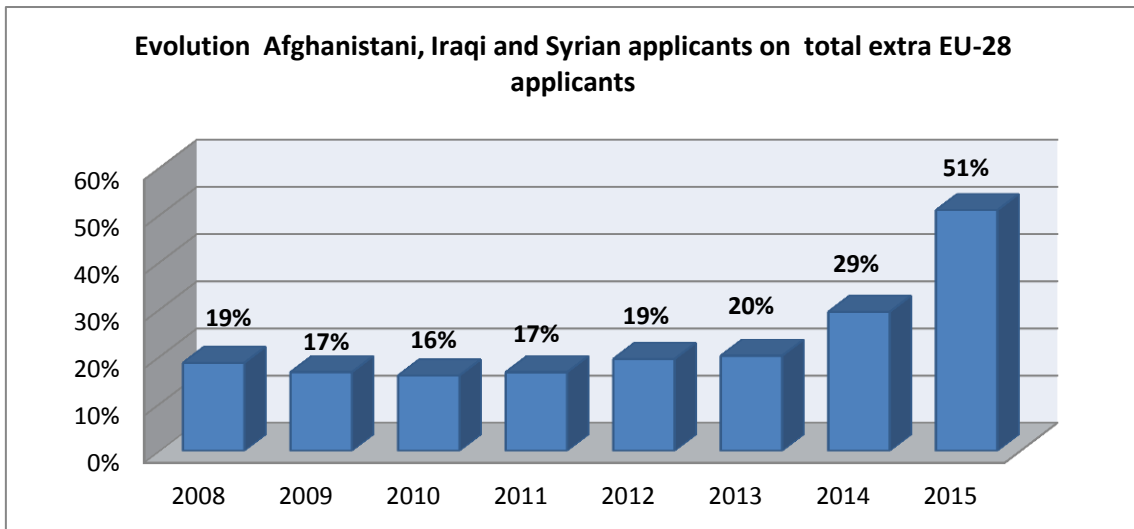


Summary In 2008, the country with highest number of application was Iraq, with 27655 applications. However, from 2009 to 2013 this number has gradually been decreasing from 18,845 to 10,740. Within Afghanistan, Iraq and Syria, the highest number of applications was from Afghanistan, in particular from 2009 to 2011, progressively increasing from 20,455 to 28,160. Conversely, from 2008 to 2011, the country with the fewest applications was Syria, although the number of applications was progressively increasing during these years showing an uptrend. In fact, in only one year, from 2011 to 2012, the number of asylum applicants from Syria was almost tripled (from 8,145 to 24,115). After 2012, Syrian asylum applicants have continuously been increasing, from 24,115 in 2012 to 368,350 in 2015. Even though the number of applications from all three countries had gone up from 2013, the highest number of applications reached in 2015 was from Syria (368,350 compared to 124,965 from Iraq and 181,415 from Afghanistan).

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 in the percentage of Afghanistan, Iraqi and Syrian applications in the total of Extra EU-28 applications

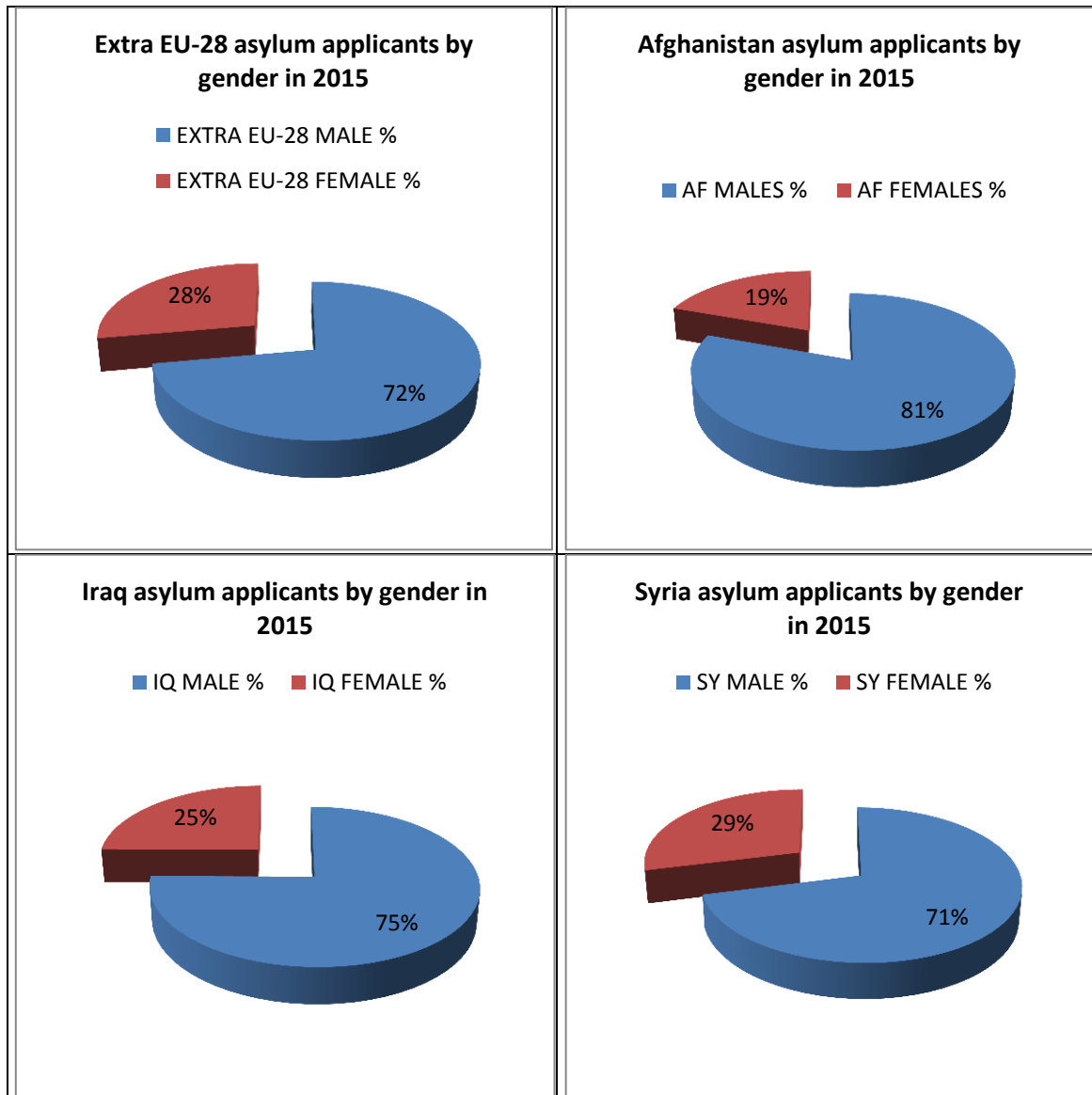


Summary From 2008 to 2012, the percentage of the total number of applications from Afghanistan, Iraq and Syria was between 19% and 16% in the total applications from extra EU countries in Europe. However, from 2013 this percentage has been increasing, these applications representing 51% of the total applications in Europe. From 2014 to 2015 the percentage of the total number of applications from Afghanistan, Iraq and Syria was almost duplicated.

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 EU-28 countries in 2015

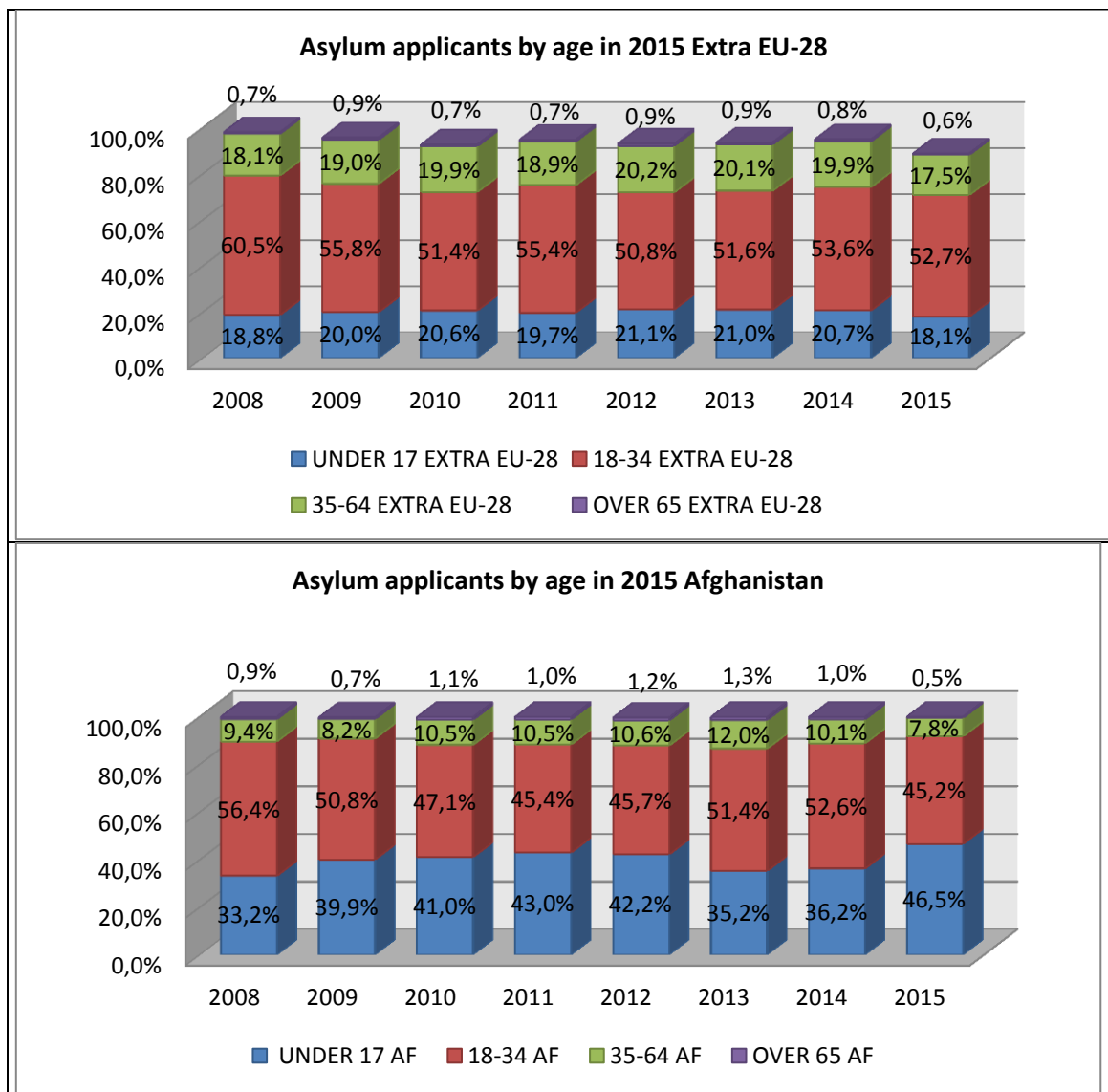


Summary According to Eurostat data the majority of asylum applicants in Europe from Extra EU-28 countries are male (72%) and only 28% were female in 2015. The aforementioned male/female ratio was quite similar to the ratio in Syria (71% male to 29% female) and Iraq (75% male and 25% female) in the same year but the proportion of men applicants from Afghanistan was higher (81% male and 19% female). Therefore, as the graph shows that there is a masculinized flow of people seeking asylum in Europe on the whole and this tendency has been more evident in the case of asylum applicants from Afghanistan.

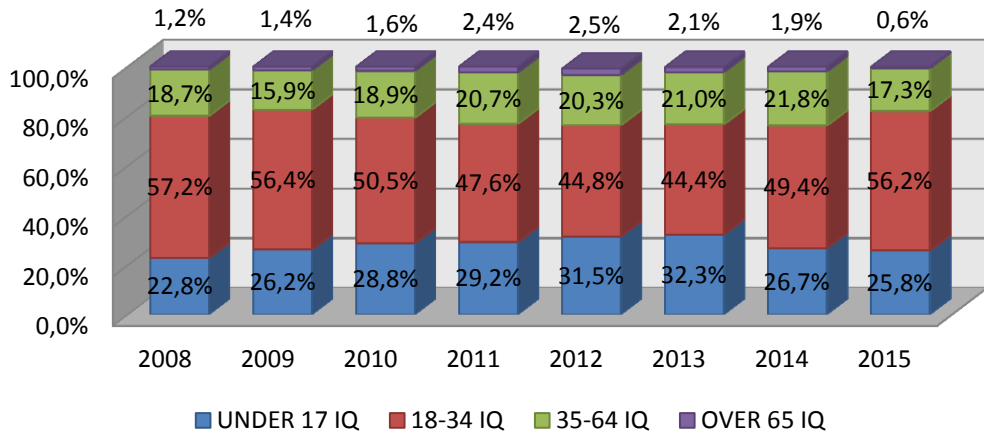
Source Own elaboration based on Eurostat- Asylum and Managed Migration data [migr_asyappctza] (2016)

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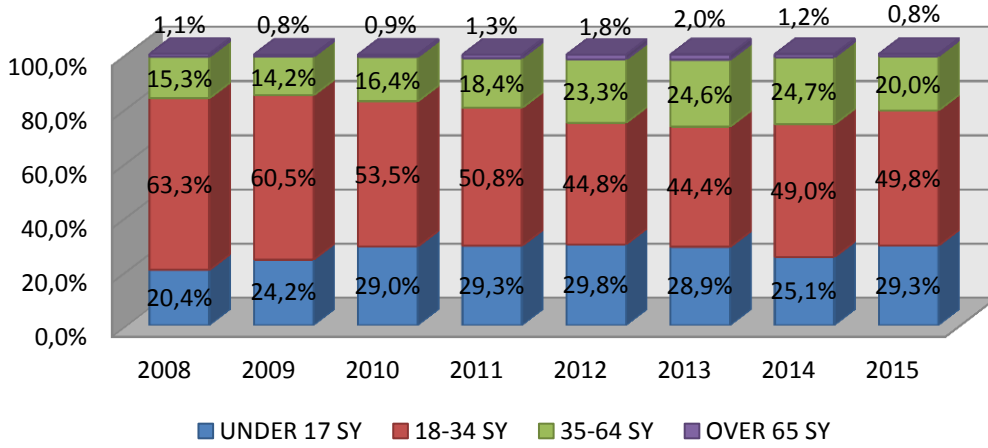
Figure 4: Evolution asylum applicants by age from Extra EU-28 countries, Afghanistan, Iraq and Syria in EU-28 (2008-2015)



Asylum applicants by age in 2015 Iraq



Asylum applicants by age in 2015 Syria



Summary With regards to the age of people seeking for asylum from non-European 28 countries, there is a stable trend. Most of the people are adults from 18 to 34 years old, representing between 50% and 60% from 2008 to 2015. Older people over 65 years old were the age group with the lowest percentage, representing around 1% of the total asylum applicants whereas the age group of children and teenagers until 17 years old and people from 35 to 64 years old represented around 20% of the total from 2008 to 2015. Similarly, nearly 50% of asylum applicants from Syria, Iraq and Afghanistan are from 18 to 34 years old. Even though there is an unstable tendency, from 2012 there has been a reduction in the percentage of people from 18 to 34 in Iraq and Syria while this trend can be observed in Afghanistan from 2014.

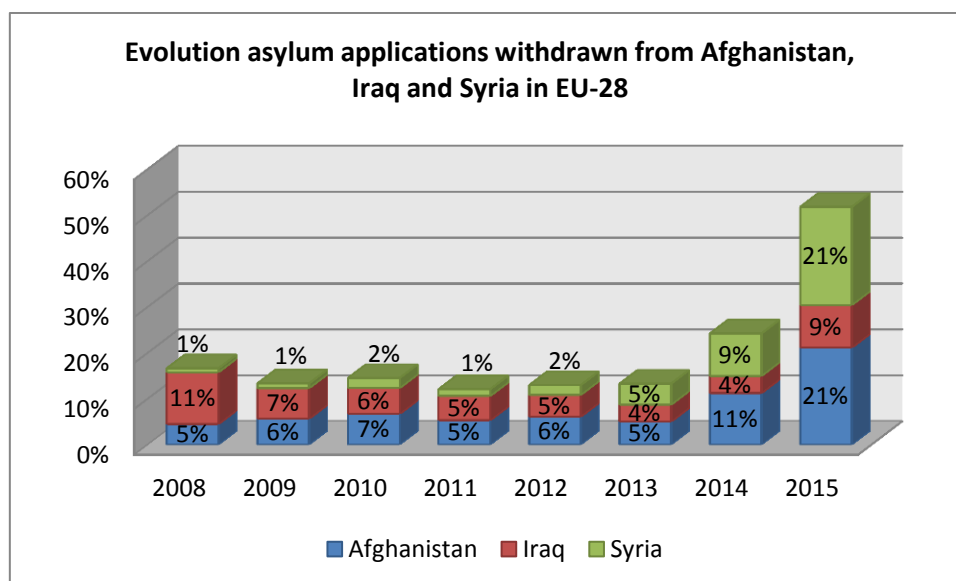
Among the studied countries, Afghanistan is the country that had the highest percentage of children and teenagers seeking asylum since more than a third of the asylum applicants total from this country were under 17 years old. Specifically, in 2015 this percentage was slightly higher than the 18-34 percentage (46.5% compared to 45.2%). Consequently, the percentage of older people from Afghanistan seeking asylum in Europe is half the percentage of people seeking asylum from non-European 28 countries in Europe.

The percentages by age group have similarities in Syria and Iraq, with the age group of people from 18 to 34 representing around 50%, children and teenagers nearly 30%, and people over 65 years around 20% of the total. Hence, as mentioned, on the whole, the majority of asylum applicants in all countries are from 18 to 34 years old together with the group of people until 17 years old. However, in Syrian and Iraq from 2008 to 2014 there was a reduction in the biggest group and an increase in people over 65 and up to 17 years old. Nevertheless, in 2015 a decrease in the percentage of people over 65 and under 17 years old and a small increase in the age group from 18 - 34 years old are seen.

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 of asylum applications withdrawn from Afghanistan, Iraq and Syria in EU-28

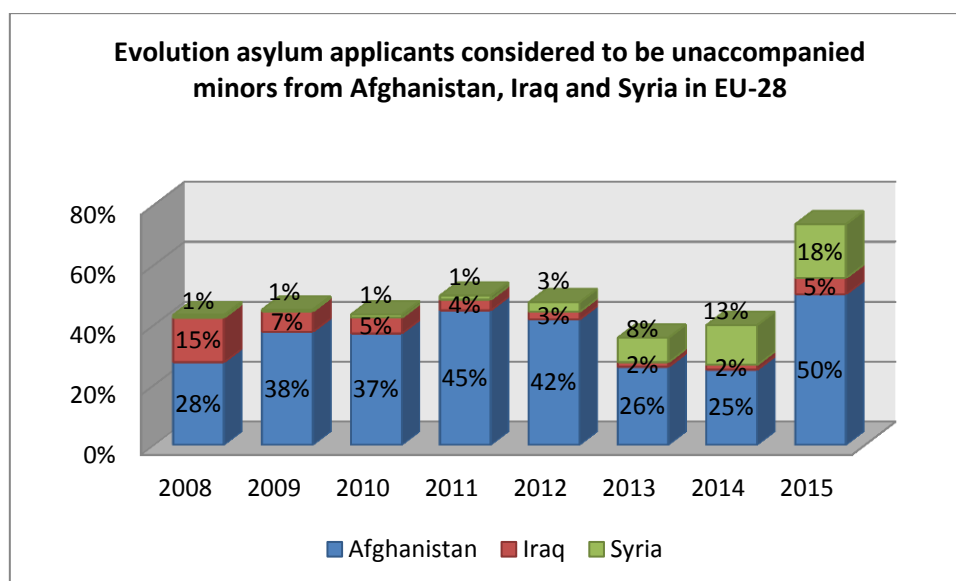


Summary From 2008 to 2013, the percentage of the total asylum applications withdrawn from Afghanistan, Iraq and Syria in EU-28 was less than 10%. During this period, Syria represented the smallest percentage of asylum applications withdrawn (between 1% and 2%). In the case of Iraq and Afghanistan, the percentage of asylum applications withdrawn was quite similar. However, especially from 2013, the percentage of the total asylum applications withdrawn from these three countries has gone up reaching nearly 30% in 2014 and 50% in 2015 of the total asylum applications withdrawn in Europe. In particular, there has been a significant increase in the percentage of the Syrian asylum applications withdrawn, representing 21% of the total in 2015 compared to 9% in 2014. Similarly, this trend has also been observed in Afghanistan in which the percentage of applications withdrawn almost doubled from 2014 to 2015 (11% in 2014 vs 21% in 2015). Conversely, the percentage of applications withdrawn belonging to Afghanistan has been more stable, representing between 11% and 4% from 2008 and 2015.

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>

Figure 6: Evolution asylum applicants considered to be unaccompanied minors from Afghanistan, Iraq and Syria in EU-28



Summary With respect to asylum applicants considered to be unaccompanied minors, as is shown in the graph, Afghanistan, Iraq and Syria constituted around 50% of the asylum applicants considered to be unaccompanied minors in Europe in particular in 2011 and 2012. Among these three countries Afghanistan had the highest percentage from 28% in 2008 to 45% 2011 whereas Syria's percentage was the lowest (1%) and Afghanistan's percentage fluctuated from 15% in 2008 to 3% in 2011. In 2013 and 2014 the total number of asylum applicants considered to be unaccompanied minors from Afghanistan, Iraq and Syria was reduced, representing around 40% of the total unaccompanied minors' asylum applicants in Europe. During these two years it is important to highlight that the percentage of unaccompanied minors' asylum applicants from Afghanistan was considerably reduced in 2013 and 2014, from 42% in 2012 to 26% in 2013 and 25% in 2014. However, this percentage increased considerably in 2015 reaching the highest proportion in Afghanistan (50%) and in Syria (18%). Also, the percentage of applicants considered to be unaccompanied minors from Iraq went up compared to the previous year. Thus, 2015 the percentage of asylum applicants considered to be unaccompanied minors from Afghanistan, Iraq and Syria reached 73% of the total.

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>