



Data Analysis of Asylum Applications by Sex and Age in 2024

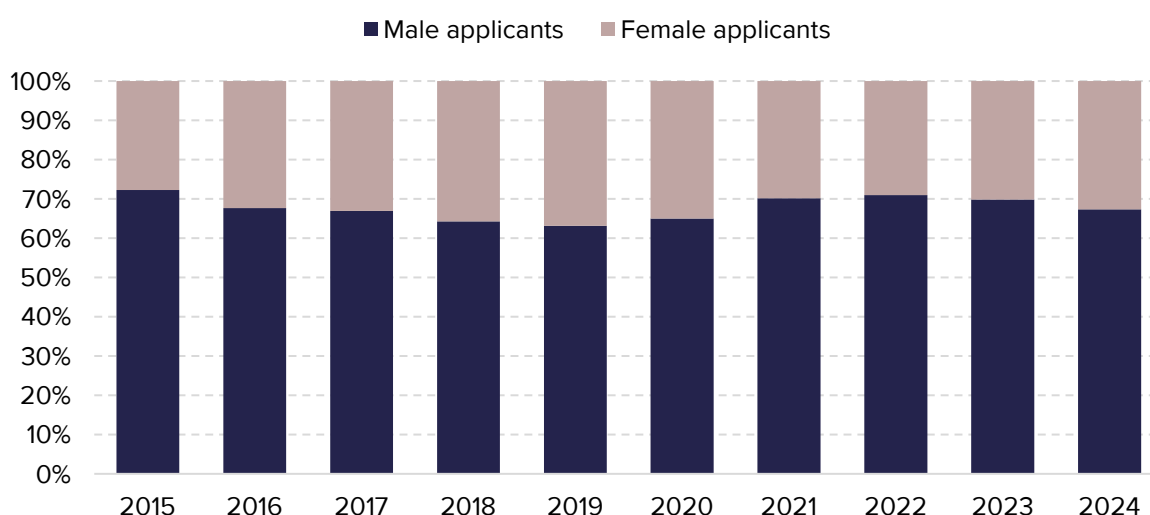
The information presented in this fact sheet complements the information on asylum applications as presented in the [Asylum Report 2025](#).

Data from Eurostat (extracted on 7 July 2025) are used in this fact sheet. Data on asylum applications, which are published in the Asylum Report 2025, are based on the EUAA's Early Warning and Preparedness System (EPS) data exchange. EPS data shared with the EUAA are provisional and unvalidated, and therefore may differ from validated data submitted to Eurostat at a later date, according to Regulation (EU) 2020/851 amending Regulation (EC) 862/2007.

Asylum applications by sex and age¹

Over 1 million applications for international protection were lodged in EU+ countries² in 2024. Males continued to seek asylum more often than females. Male applicants accounted for two-thirds of all applicants, marking a slight decrease from 2023 (see Figure 1).

Figure 1. Share of male and female applicants in the EU+, 2015–2024



Source: Eurostat [[migr_asyappctza](#)] as of 7 July 2025.

¹ From 2015 to 2024, the sex of the applicant was unknown for an average of 0.04% of asylum applications and the age of the applicant was unknown for a further 0.01%. Unknowns have been excluded from this analysis. Totals are calculated by summing applicants by gender (male, female) and/or age groups (0-13, 14-17, 18-34, 35-64, 65+ years).

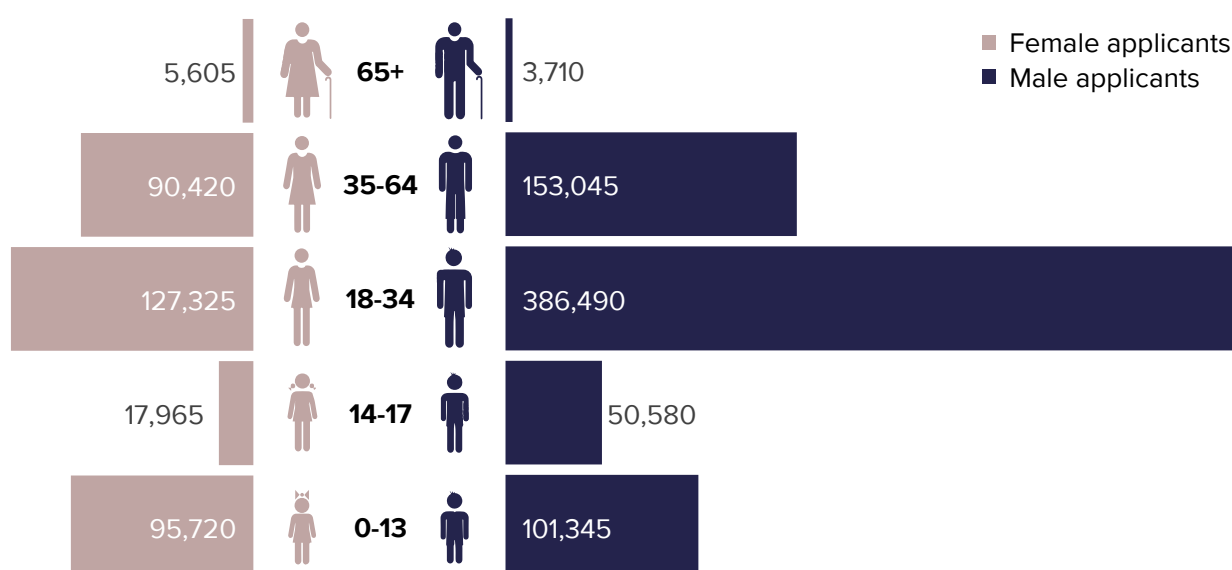
² EU+ countries refer to the EU-27 countries plus Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland. Totals by citizenship include asylum applications made by nationals of EU+ countries.

The age groups of applicants remained largely consistent with previous years. In 2024, approximately one-quarter of applicants were under 18, one-half were aged between 18 and 34, and the remaining one-quarter were over 34 years old. There was a slight decline in the 18-34 age group compared to 2023, mainly due to decreases in applicants from Afghanistan, Syria and Türkiye. This decline was partially offset by increases in applicants within this age group from Mali, Senegal and Mauritania.

Men outnumbered women in each age group under 65 (see *Figure 2*). Most notably, males accounted for around 75% of the applications in both the 14-17 and 18-34 age groups and 63% in the 35-64 bracket, in line with 2023. However, the number of male applicants in these three age groups dropped substantially compared to 2023. The number of female applicants remained stable for the 14-17 and 35-64-year-old age groups and decreased slightly in the 18-34 age group.

Despite the drop, males aged 18-34 remained the largest group, accounting for 37% of applications lodged in EU+ countries, a slightly smaller share than in 2023. They were followed by men aged 35-64 (15% of the total) and women aged 18-34 (12%). This demographic distribution remains broadly in line with previous years. The largest increase in share compared to 2023 occurred among women aged 35-64 despite their absolute number remaining stable. This stability in absolute terms was due to a significant increase in applications lodged by Ukrainian women within this age group, which offset decreases from other countries.

Figure 2. Asylum applications lodged in EU+ countries by sex and age, 2024



Source: Eurostat [[migr_asyappctza](#)] as of 7 July 2025.

Approximately 14% of applicants under the age of 18 were unaccompanied minors.³ However, this proportion varied significantly depending on the country of origin of the applicant. For instance, among the Top 10 nationalities of asylum applicants in 2024 (see *Figure 3*), unaccompanied minors accounted for less than 1% of Colombian and Venezuelan minors to

³ EUAA (August 2025). Data Analysis of Unaccompanied Minors in 2024, [Fact Sheet No 36](#). Not all EU+ countries report data on unaccompanied minors consistently, so data for some countries may be underestimated.

71% of Egyptian minors. For a more detailed analysis of applications by unaccompanied minors in 2024, please refer to the EUAA Fact Sheet No 36 on [Data Analysis of Unaccompanied Minors in 2024](#).

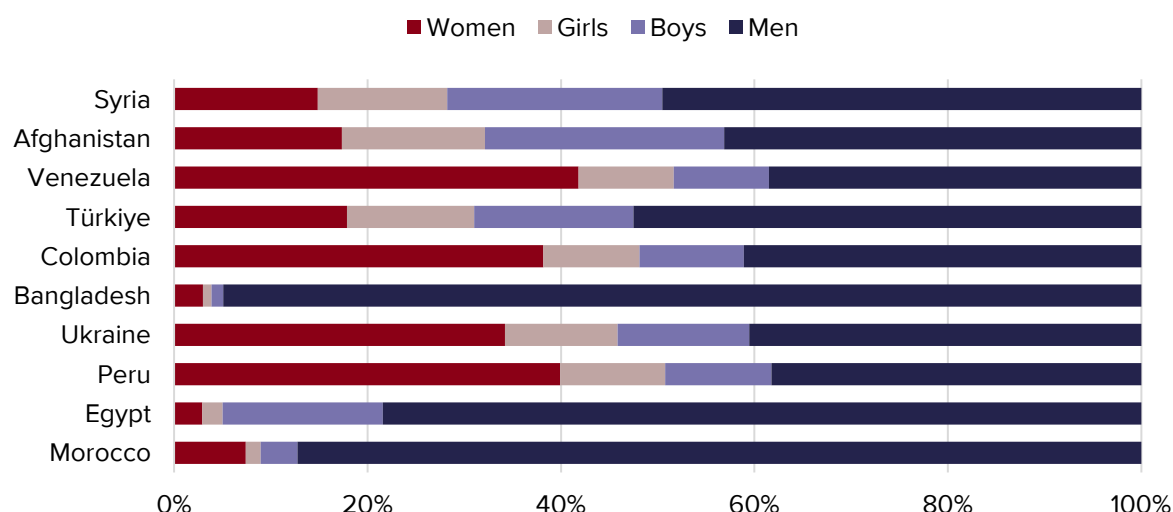
Data on sex and age by nationality of applicants⁴

Notable variations can be seen in the sex and age of asylum applicants according to their country of origin, including within the Top 10 nationalities (see *Figure 3*). For instance, the majority (96%) of applicants from Bangladesh were male, while applicants from Venezuela were nearly evenly split by gender (52% female). Similarly, Bangladeshi applicants tended to be older (98% adults), whereas 40% of Afghan applicants were minors.

Adults accounted for over 90% of applicants from Nepal, Bangladesh, Viet Nam, India, the Philippines, Morocco, Kenya, Burkina Faso, Sri Lanka, Pakistan, Senegal and Paraguay (in descending order). In fact, adult applicants outnumbered minors across all countries of origin, with one exception: Chile, where the number of girls surpassed women (150 vs. 90) and boys surpassed men (180 vs. 160). Girls also outnumbered women for applicants whose citizenship was unknown,⁵ as well as for applicants from Côte d'Ivoire, Comoros, and Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Female applicants outnumbered male applicants in 11 of the total 88 countries of origin in 2024. In addition to Venezuela, the countries included Côte d'Ivoire, Peru, Haiti, Angola, Zimbabwe, El Salvador, the Philippines, South Africa, Uganda and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (in descending order). In contrast, males accounted for over 90% of applicants from Bangladesh, Egypt, Burkina Faso, Pakistan, Morocco, The Gambia and Mali (in descending order).

Figure 3. Share of women, girls, boys and men for the Top 10 nationalities seeking asylum in EU+ countries, 2024



Source: Eurostat [[migr_asyappctza](#)] as of 7 July 2025.

⁴ Only citizenships with at least 500 asylum applications lodged in 2024 were considered, and where applicable, only differences greater than 15 are reported to exclude minor differences that may be due to rounding.

⁵ Since Palestine is not recognised as an independent state in all EU+ countries, applicants reported as stateless and unknown citizenship may include applicants of Palestinian origin in some EU+ countries.



Share of female applicants mostly stable across nationalities but rising for Afghan and dropping for Malian females

The share of female applicants remained stable from the previous year for most countries of origin. There were, however, a few exceptions. Most significantly, Afghan nationals defied the overall trend, as male applicants decreased significantly (-33,000, second consecutive yearly decrease) while female applicants increased marginally (+4,700). As a result, the share of female Afghan applicants rose by 12 percentage points (p.p.), from 20% in 2023 to 32% in 2024, reaching its highest level on record.⁶ This increase appeared across all age groups of Afghan females.

Similarly, but on a smaller scale, the number of female applicants from both South Sudan and Sudan rose as male applicants decreased, resulting in higher shares of female applicants, with increases of 12 and 5 p.p., respectively. The share of female applicants from Kosovo⁷ (+9 p.p.) and Tajikistan (+8 p.p.) also increased and both reached their highest level in at least 8 years. This was driven by a higher rate of increase in female applicants compared to males, although both increased.

In contrast, the share of male applicants rose for a few nationalities. Notably, applications by Malian males surged by 9,600 from 2023 to 2024, mainly within the 18-34 age bracket, while applications by females increased minimally by 190. The situation was similar but on a smaller scale for applications lodged by Mauritians (also mainly in the 18-34 age group) and Filipinos, with the male share increasing by 7 and 17 p.p. respectively. Males from Niger and Kenya also lodged more applications, while female applicants from the two countries of origin declined. As a result, the share of males increased by 7 and 6 p.p., respectively. The share of female applicants from the Philippines, Kenya, Ethiopia and Mongolia, as well as those with unknown nationality, dropped to their lowest level on record.

More than one-half (54%) of Ukrainian applicants continued to be men in 2024, with the number of male and female applicants increasing across all age groups. The most significant relative growth was among minors and those aged 65 or older.

A notable difference was observed in the 35-64 age group, with male applicants increasing by 43% and females by 81%. The increase in the 18-34 age bracket was similar among male and female Ukrainians. Hence, martial law in Ukraine may only be a partial explanation for the observed pattern. It remains in place,⁸ restricting the right to leave the country for able-bodied men aged 18-60 who are liable for military service. Other factors may include Ukrainians seeking stability due to the uncertainty in early 2024 of the future of temporary protection status, which was subsequently extended.⁹ Overall, the increase in Ukrainian applications was most significant in France and Poland, the two main receiving countries for this nationality.

⁶ Record or unprecedented levels refer to the most since data were available from Eurostat, starting from 2008.

⁷ The designation Kosovo is without prejudice to positions on status and is in line with UNSCR 1244/1999 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.

⁸ RBC-Ukraine, [Zelenskyy signs extension of martial law and mobilization until November 2025](#), 25 July 2025.

⁹ Council of the EU and the European Council, [Ukrainian refugees: Council extends temporary protection until March 2026 - Consilium](#), 25 June 2024.



Applications from Jordanian, Haitian and Kosovan minors surge compared to 2023

In 2024, the number of applications by minors declined for 47% of nationalities applying for international protection in EU+ countries compared to 2023, while 38% experienced an increase and 16% remained stable. This pattern was largely consistent with the trends observed among adult applicants.

However, some nationalities exhibited shifts in the minor-to-adult ratio. For instance, there was a decline in the share of minors among Mauritanian, Malian and Eritrean applicants as well as applicants whose citizenship is recorded as stateless, whereas the share of minors rose and even reached record levels for nationals of Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Kosovo, Liberia, Egypt and Haiti (in descending order).

The largest relative increase of minor applicants was observed for Jordanians, with their number increasing at least fivefold from 2023, followed by Haitians and Kosovans, whose numbers at least tripled. In contrast, the largest relative decline in applications by minors compared to 2023 was around 50%, observed for applicants from Georgia, North Macedonia and Cuba, closely followed by those from Türkiye and Russia.



To read latest data analysis on asylum trends, consult the [EUAA Latest Asylum Trends](#).

To consult court decisions on second instance cases, see the [EUAA Case Law Database](#).

To search for more developments by topic, country or year, consult the [National Asylum Developments Database](#).