



## Data analysis of asylum applications by sex and age in 2025

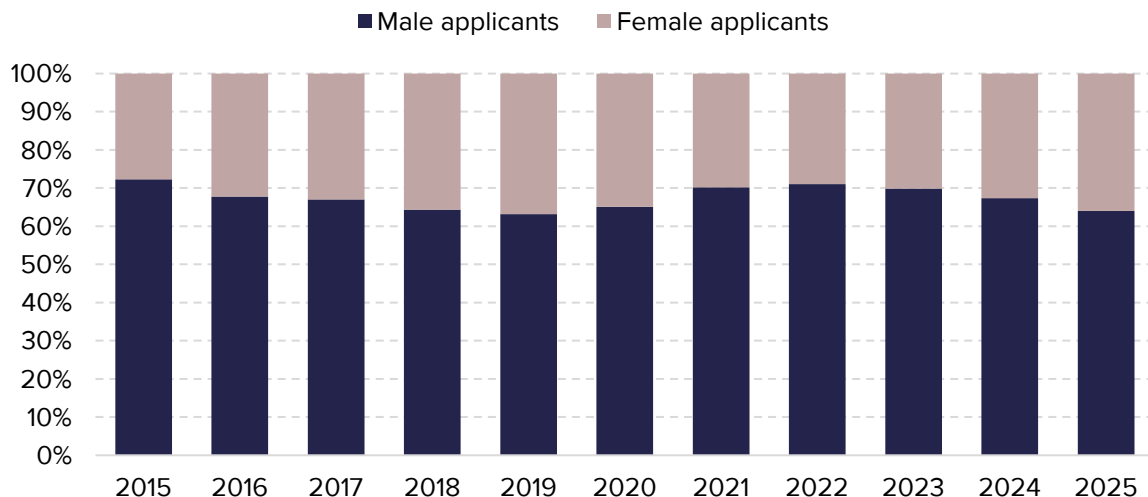
The information presented in this fact sheet complements the information on asylum applications as presented in the [Asylum Report 2026](#).

Data from Eurostat (extracted on 29 April 2026) are used in this fact sheet. Data on asylum applications, which are published in the Asylum Report 2026, 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 age<sup>1</sup>

As in the past, there were more male applicants in 2025 across EU+ countries<sup>2</sup> than female applicants. In fact, they accounted for almost two-thirds of the total, despite a slight decrease from previous years (see *Figure 1*).

**Figure 1. Share of male and female applicants in the EU+, 2015–2025**



Source: Eurostat [[migr\\_asyappctza](#)] as of 28 April 2026.

<sup>1</sup> From 2015 to 2025, the sex of the applicant was unknown for an average of 0.05% of asylum applications and the age of the applicant was unknown for less than 0.01% of the total. Unknowns have been excluded from this analysis. Totals are calculated by summing applicants by sex (male, female) and/or age groups (0-13, 14-17, 18-34, 35-64, 65+ years).

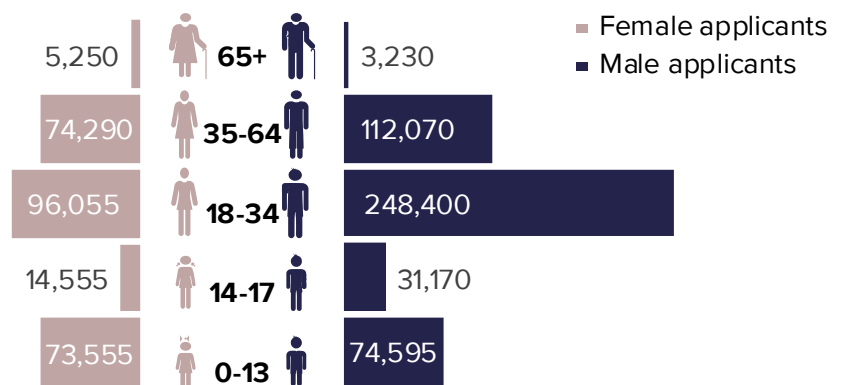
<sup>2</sup> EU+ countries refer to the EU-27 countries plus Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland. Totals by citizenship include asylum applications lodged by nationals of EU+ countries.

The age groups of applicants remained largely unchanged from previous years. In 2025, over one-quarter of applicants were under 18, slightly less than one-half were aged between 18-34, and the remaining one-quarter were over 34 years old. There was a slight decline in the 18-34 age group compared to 2024, mainly due to decreases in applicants from Syria, Türkiye and Bangladesh (in descending order).

As in previous years, male applicants outnumbered females in each age group under 65 (see *Figure 2*). Most notably, males lodged 69% of the applications by 14-17-year-olds, 73% in the 18-34 age group and 60% in the 35-64 bracket. However, the number of male applicants in these three age groups declined steeply compared to 2024, while for female applicants the decreases were less pronounced. Conversely, the number of female applicants remained stable among the group of applicants aged over 65, in which they accounted for two-thirds of the total.

Despite the drop, men aged 18-34 remained the largest group, accounting for 34% of applications lodged in EU+ countries, three percentage points fewer than in 2024. They were followed by male applicants aged between 35-64 years old (15%) and by female applicants aged between 18-34 years old (13%).

**Figure 2. Asylum applications lodged in EU+ countries by sex and age, 2025**



Source: Eurostat [[migr\\_asyappctza](#)] as of 28 April 2026.

Approximately 10% of applicants under the age of 18 were unaccompanied minors, fewer than in the previous year (14%).<sup>3</sup> However, this share varied significantly depending on the country of origin of the applicant. For instance, among the Top 10 nationalities of asylum applicants in 2025 (see *Figure 3*), unaccompanied minors accounted for just 4% of Turkish and Ukrainian minors, but for 73% of Egyptian minors. (For a detailed analysis of applications by unaccompanied minors in 2025, please refer to the EUAA Fact Sheet No 45 on “Data analysis of unaccompanied minors in 2025 (forthcoming)”.)

<sup>3</sup> Not all EU+ countries report data on unaccompanied minors consistently, so data for some countries may be underestimated.

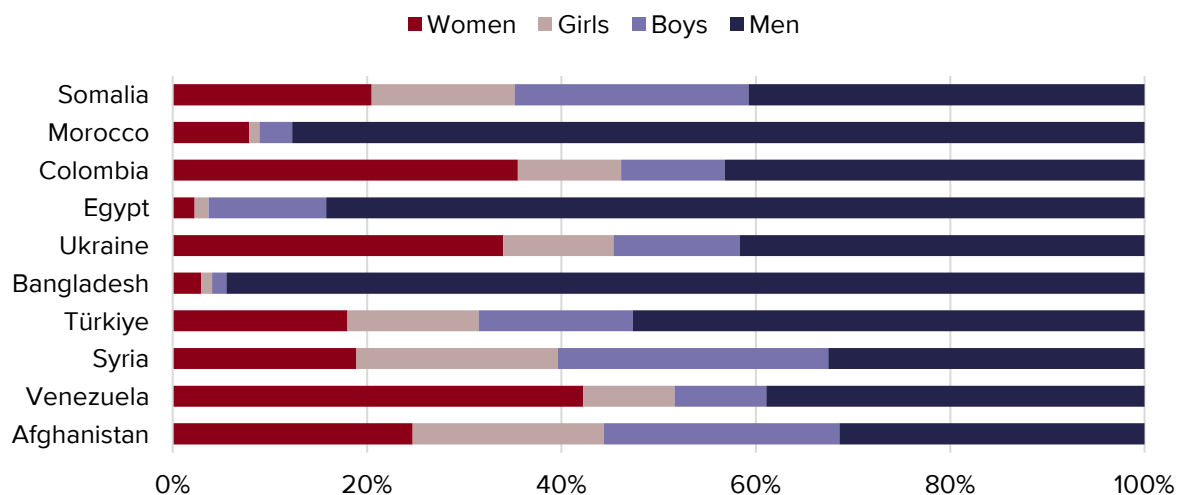
### Data on sex and age by nationality of applicants<sup>4</sup>

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, almost all applicants from Egypt (96%) and Bangladesh (96%) were male, while applicants from Venezuela were almost evenly split by sex (52% female). Similarly, Bangladeshi applicants tended to be older (97% adults), while 49% of Syrian applicants and 44% of Afghan ones were minors.

In addition to Bangladeshis, adults accounted for over 90% of applicants from Morocco, Pakistan, India, China, Tunisia, Sri Lanka, Viet Nam, Nepal, Uganda, Cuba and Paraguay (in descending order). Conversely, minors accounted for one-half or more of the applicants from Côte d'Ivoire, Serbia and North Macedonia.

Female applicants outnumbered males in 8 of the 76 countries of origin with over 500 applications lodged in 2025. In addition to Venezuelans, female applicants were predominant among Congolese (DR), Peruvians, Ivorians, Angolans, Brazilians, Congolese and Ugandans. In contrast, in addition to Egyptians and Bangladeshis, males accounted for over 90% of applicants from Morocco, Pakistan, Sudan and Algeria (in descending order).

**Figure 3. Share of women, girls, boys and men for the Top 10 nationalities seeking asylum in EU+ countries, 2025**



Source: Eurostat [[migr\\_asyappctza](#)] as of 28 April 2026.

<sup>4</sup> Only citizenships with at least 500 asylum applications lodged in 2025 were considered, and when applicable, only differences greater than 15 are reported to exclude minor differences that may be due to rounding.



## Increasing share of female applicants from Afghanistan, but diverging trends across nationalities

In 2025, the share of female applicants changed significantly from the previous year for several main countries of origin. Many more applications were lodged by female applicants from Afghanistan (+65%, 18,000 more applications) following a Court of Justice of the EU (CJEU) decision of October 2024 which indicated that gender and nationality were sufficient to provide international protection to Afghan women.<sup>5</sup> This decision triggered an increase in repeated applications lodged by Afghan women in Austria and Germany since the end of 2024 and the beginning of 2025, respectively. As a result, the share of female applicants from Afghanistan rose for the second consecutive year by over 10 percentage points, to 44%, reaching the highest share on record.<sup>6</sup> More applications were also lodged by women from Congo (DR) (+1,500), Haiti (+720), Angola (+610), China (+520), Viet Nam (+210), Mali (+150), Burundi (+140), Sierra Leone (+100), South Sudan (+90) and Togo (+45).<sup>7</sup>

Conversely, the number of male applicants also rose for a few nationalities. This was the case for Sudanese (+4,900), Haitians (+1,200), Eritreans (+800), Congolese (DR) (+1,000), Chinese (+440), Vietnamese (+420), Angolans (+320), Burundians (+55) and Nigeriens (+25). For applicants from Sudan, Eritrea and Niger in particular, the notable increase in the share of men was not mirrored in the share of female applicants.

In 2025, most Ukrainian applicants continued to be male (55%), almost identical to 2024 (54%). The number of male and female applicants dropped in a similar fashion across the different age groups. The only exception were applicants aged 65 or older, with stable numbers for both sex groups from the previous year.



## Surge in applications lodged by Syrian minors, amid a general decline

In 2025, the number of applications by minors increased for 22% of nationalities applying for international protection in EU+ countries compared to 2024, while 65% experienced a decrease and 13% remained stable. This pattern was slightly different among adult applicants, as for those age groups just 17% of the nationalities applying for international protection in the EU+ had an increase from the previous year, while 70% of them experienced a decrease.

This translated into some shifts in the minor-to-adult ratio among some nationalities. For instance, considering just the top nationalities by applications lodged in 2025, there were remarkable increases in the shares of minors from Syrian (+13 p.p.) and Mauritania (+8 p.p.), while applicants from El Salvador (-10 p.p.), Albania and Ecuador (-9 p.p. each) saw their shares declining.

<sup>5</sup> EUR-Lex, [Judgment of the Court \(Third Chamber\) of 4 October 2024. AH and FN v Bundesamt für Fremdenwesen und Asyl](#), 4 October 2025.

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

<sup>7</sup> Only citizenships with at least 500 asylum applications lodged in 2025 were considered, and when applicable, only differences greater than 15 are reported to exclude minor differences that may be due to rounding.

Considering just the nationalities which lodged at least 500 asylum applications in EU+ countries in 2025, the largest relative increase in minor applicants was for applicants from Viet Nam, increasing by 280% from 2024. In contrast, the largest relative decline in applications by minors compared to 2024 was around 90% for Cubans. Sizeable decreases were also seen for Jordanians and Hondurans.



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

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