

European Union accounts for almost half of global asylum applications

Objective

Summarize global asylum applications

Approach

- Obtained bi-national asylum applications
- Applications by origin and destination country

Impact

- European Union accounts for 45% of global asylum applications
- Most applicants come from non-neighboring countries
- Acceptance rate of 13.3% is lower than for the rest of the world
- Anomalies in applications (deviation from the average) result in higher acceptance rates

	To EU		To non-EU OECD		To ROW	
	(1a) Mean	(1b) Percent	(2a) Mean	(2b) Percent	(3a) Mean	(3b) Percent
<i>Panel A. Asylum applications</i>						
Applications	426	45.6	159	17.0	350	37.4
From neighbor	13	6.1	18	8.3	185	85.6
From non-neighbor	413	57.5	141	19.6	165	22.9
Decisions	404	46.6	182	21.1	280	32.3
<i>Panel B. Type of decision</i>						
Accepted	54	13.3	47	25.6	85	30.3
Rejected	221	54.8	60	33.0	67	23.8
Closed otherwise	90	22.2	65	35.4	94	33.6
Other decision	39	9.6	11	6.0	34	12.2
<i>Panel C. Decision on application anomaly</i>						
	Coefficient	(SE)	Coefficient	(SE)	Coefficient	(SE)
Decisions	1.13	(0.18)	0.39	(0.09)	0.73	(0.21)
Accepted	0.29	(0.11)	0.09	(0.04)	0.05	(0.03)
Rejected	0.42	(0.16)	0.06	(0.04)	0.05	(0.02)
Closed otherwise	0.36	(0.14)	0.22	(0.04)	0.39	(0.16)
Other decision	0.07	(0.03)	0.02	(0.02)	0.25	(0.20)

Notes: Table examines asylum applications from countries outside the EU and OECD to various sets of target countries. Columns 1a and 1b look at applications for asylum into the European Union, columns 2a and 2b use OECD countries that are not part of the EU, and columns 3a and 3b all remaining target countries (“rest of the world”). Panel A gives the average annual number of applications and decisions in the a columns in thousands, and as percent of total across the three subgroups in the b columns. Applications are further divided into neighboring countries or non-neighbors. Panel B examines the four possible decision outcomes. The a columns again give annual means in thousands, while the b columns now give the percent of total decisions in the column. Panel C regresses various decision outcomes on applications, including two lags, as well as source-country fixed effects and time trends.