



For each of the following group of asylum seekers to Europe can you give me the Following information:

- Why do they move to Europe?
- What are the main targeted countries?
- How often do they receive the refugee status?

Here is the list of groups: Morocco, Algeria, Mali, Senegal, Ginea, Tunisia, Egypt, Eritrea, Türkiye, Syria, Afghanistan and Bangladesh

Most of these groups combine mixed motives (protection + economic and family reasons), but their protection chances differ sharply by nationality, with Syrians, Afghans, Eritreans and (to a lesser extent) Malians having clearly higher recognition rates than North Africans or Bangladeshis.^[1] ^[2]

Below I summarise typical drivers, the main EU+ destinations, and **approximate** first-instance recognition rates (share of positive decisions) using Eurostat/EUAA 2022–2024 ranges; these can vary strongly by country and year.^[3] ^[4] ^[2] ^[1]

Morocco

- Why they move
 - Mainly economic insecurity and unemployment, plus aspiration for better education and social mobility; a smaller share invokes political dissent or localised abuses.^[5]
 - Transit migration and visa overstays turning into asylum claims are common patterns.^[5]
- Main targeted countries
 - Italy, Spain and (more recently) Slovenia are the principal destinations, with Morocco among the top nationalities on some Central and Western Mediterranean routes.^[5]
- Refugee status frequency
 - Very low recognition: in EU data, Moroccan applicants are among the nationalities with the lowest acceptance, with estimates in the single-digit range (around 5–10%).^[6] ^[5]

Algeria

- Why they move
 - High youth unemployment, political frustration (especially after the Hirak protests), and limited future prospects; individual cases may allege repression or persecution.^[4]
- Main targeted countries
 - France, Spain and Italy receive most Algerian applications, reflecting colonial ties, language and established diasporas.^[4]
- Refugee status frequency
 - Generally low recognition, similar to Morocco and other "safe country" profiles, with positive decisions clearly below the EU average (roughly under 20%).^{[2] [4]}

Mali

- Why they move
 - Armed conflict involving jihadist groups, communal violence, repeated coups, and state fragility drive many to claim protection.^[2]
 - Economic collapse in rural areas reinforces displacement.
- Main targeted countries
 - France, Italy and Spain are key destinations, with some applications also in Germany, due to colonial links and Francophone networks.^[4]
- Refugee status frequency
 - Relatively high: EUAA reports Malians among the nationalities with the highest recognition rates, around 60–70% at first instance in recent years.^[2]

Senegal

- Why they move
 - Mostly economic reasons (unemployment, lack of opportunities), sometimes combined with political or social tensions, but Senegal is not generally classified as a high-risk conflict state.^[4]
- Main targeted countries
 - France, Spain and Italy are main destinations, linked to language, historical ties and Atlantic/Western Mediterranean routes.^[4]
- Refugee status frequency
 - Low to moderate recognition; many cases are treated as economic migration, so positive decisions are clearly below the EU average (roughly well under 30%).^[2]

Guinea

- Why they move
 - Political instability, coups, security-force abuses and persecution of opposition, plus poverty and lack of services.^[2] ^[4]
- Main targeted countries
 - France, Spain, Italy and Germany figure prominently, following Atlantic/Central Mediterranean routes and Francophone networks.^[4]
- Refugee status frequency
 - Mixed but often higher than other West African states; recognition rates in many years hover around or slightly below the EU average (order of 30–50%, depending on country and year).^[2]

Tunisia

- Why they move
 - Economic crisis, high youth unemployment and currency depreciation, as well as increasing authoritarianism and repression in recent years.^[4]
- Main targeted countries
 - Italy is the main destination via the Central Mediterranean, with some applications in France and Germany.^[4]
- Refugee status frequency
 - Generally low; Tunisian claims are frequently rejected as primarily economic, with recognition rates in the low double digits or below in many Member States.^[2] ^[4]

Egypt

- Why they move
 - Political repression, crackdowns on dissent, enforced disappearances and security-force abuses, plus economic hardship.^[7] ^[4]
- Main targeted countries
 - Germany, Italy, France and Greece are important destinations, and Egyptians have become a notable group on the Central Mediterranean route.^[4]
- Refugee status frequency
 - Low at EU level; for example, Greece reports very high negative rates for Egyptian nationals, and across the EU they are among groups with below-average recognition.^[7]
^[2]

Eritrea

- Why they move
 - Systematic human-rights violations, indefinite national service, arbitrary detention and lack of freedoms, fitting the classic refugee profile.^[2]
- Main targeted countries
 - Germany, Switzerland, the Netherlands, Sweden and Italy have received many Eritrean claims, often via Sudan/Libya–Italy or Turkey–Greece routes.^[4]
- Refugee status frequency
 - Very high: Eurostat/EUAA place Eritreans among the top nationalities for protection, with first-instance recognition often above 80%.^[2]

Türkiye

- Why they move
 - Political persecution (e.g. after the 2016 coup attempt), prosecutions of journalists, Kurds and perceived Gülen supporters, plus shrinking civic space.^{[8] [4]}
- Main targeted countries
 - Germany, France and the Netherlands are major destinations, with additional applications in Greece and other EU states.^{[8] [4]}
- Refugee status frequency
 - Low to moderate on average: EUAA data show Turkish recognition rates around the teens (about 15–20%), with big variation between countries; many cases are rejected as unfounded or inadmissible.^{[9] [3]}

Syria

- Why they move
 - Armed conflict, indiscriminate violence, persecution by state and non-state actors, and widespread human-rights violations since 2011.^{[1] [4]}
- Main targeted countries
 - Germany is the primary destination, with significant numbers also in the Netherlands, Sweden, France and other EU+ states.^{[1] [4]}
- Refugee status frequency
 - Extremely high: Syrians consistently record recognition rates around 90–95% at first instance in recent Eurostat/EUAA data.^{[3] [1] [4]}

Afghanistan

- Why they move
 - Long-term conflict, Taliban takeover, gender-based persecution (especially of women and minorities), and targeted threats.[\[1\]](#) [\[2\]](#)
- Main targeted countries
 - Germany, France, Austria, Belgium and Greece are major recipients, often via Eastern Mediterranean/Balkan routes.[\[1\]](#) [\[4\]](#)
- Refugee status frequency
 - High but below Syrians: recent EU figures show first-instance recognition around 60–80%, depending on year and country.[\[3\]](#) [\[1\]](#) [\[2\]](#)

Bangladesh

- Why they move
 - Primarily economic drivers (poverty, lack of jobs), with some claims invoking political violence, party conflict or persecution of minorities.[\[4\]](#)
- Main targeted countries
 - Italy, Greece, Spain and Germany are among the main EU destinations, frequently via irregular maritime routes.[\[4\]](#)
- Refugee status frequency
 - Very low: EUAA reports Bangladeshi applicants with recognition rates around 4–5%, making them one of the least frequently protected large groups.[\[3\]](#)

Very rough comparative table (EU+, recent years)

Group	Typical main motives (short)	Main EU+ destinations (indicative)	Typical first-instance recognition rate range
Morocco	Economic, social mobility, some protection	Italy, Spain, Slovenia	~5–10% (very low) [5] [6]
Algeria	Economic, political frustration	France, Spain, Italy	<20% (low) [4] [2]
Mali	Conflict, insecurity	France, Italy, Spain	~60–70% (high) [2]
Senegal	Economic, limited protection claims	France, Spain, Italy	<30% (low-moderate) [4] [2]
Guinea	Political instability, abuses, poverty	France, Spain, Italy, Germany	~30–50% (moderate) [4] [2]
Tunisia	Economic crisis, authoritarian turn	Italy, France, Germany	Low (<20% in many states) [4] [2]
Egypt	Repression, abuses, economic hardship	Germany, Italy, France, Greece	Low (well below EU avg) [7] [2]

Group	Typical main motives (short)	Main EU+ destinations (indicative)	Typical first-instance recognition rate range
Eritrea	Systematic repression, forced conscription	Germany, Switzerland, NL, Sweden, Italy	>80% (very high) [2]
Türkiye	Political persecution, shrinking civic space	Germany, France, NL, Greece	~15–20% (low-moderate) [3] [4]
Syria	War, persecution, mass human-rights violations	Germany, NL, Sweden, France, others	~90–95% (very high) [3] [1] [4]
Afghanistan	Conflict, Taliban rule, gender/minority risks	Germany, France, Austria, Belgium, Greece	~60–80% (high) [3] [1] [2]
Bangladesh	Economic, some political/communal violence	Italy, Greece, Spain, Germany	~4–5% (very low) [3]

If you want, I can next pull exact Eurostat/EUAA series by nationality for a specific year (e.g. 2023) and output a ready-to-use table for your analysis.

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1. https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php?title=Asylum_decisions_-_annual_statistics
2. <https://www.euaa.europa.eu/asylum-report-2023/41411-recognition-rates-first-instance>
3. <https://www.euaa.europa.eu/latest-asylum-trends-annual-analysis>
4. <https://euaa.europa.eu/international-protection-europe-2023-review>
5. <https://en.yabiladi.com/articles/details/169554/moroccans-among-asylum-seekers-nearly.html>
6. <https://www.facebook.com/hespresseng/posts/new-data-from-eurostat-reveals-that-only-74-of-asylum-applications-submitted-by-/1068897038709563/>
7. <https://med-ma.eu/publications/asylum-data-beyond-the-eu-average/>
8. https://ecre.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/08/AIDA_Briefing_Asylum-in-Europe_2023.pdf
9. <https://www.euaa.europa.eu/latest-asylum-trends-january-june-2025/recognition-rates>
10. <https://www.ifo.de/DocDL/dice-report-2017-2-burmann-valeyatheepillay-june.pdf>