

Flash Update: Irregular and Forced Migration to the EU

8 July 2015

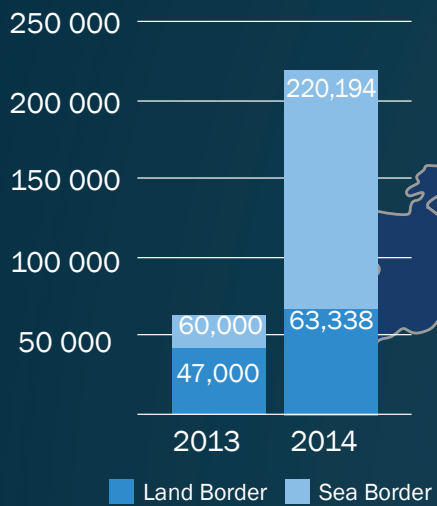


Documented instances of irregular entry

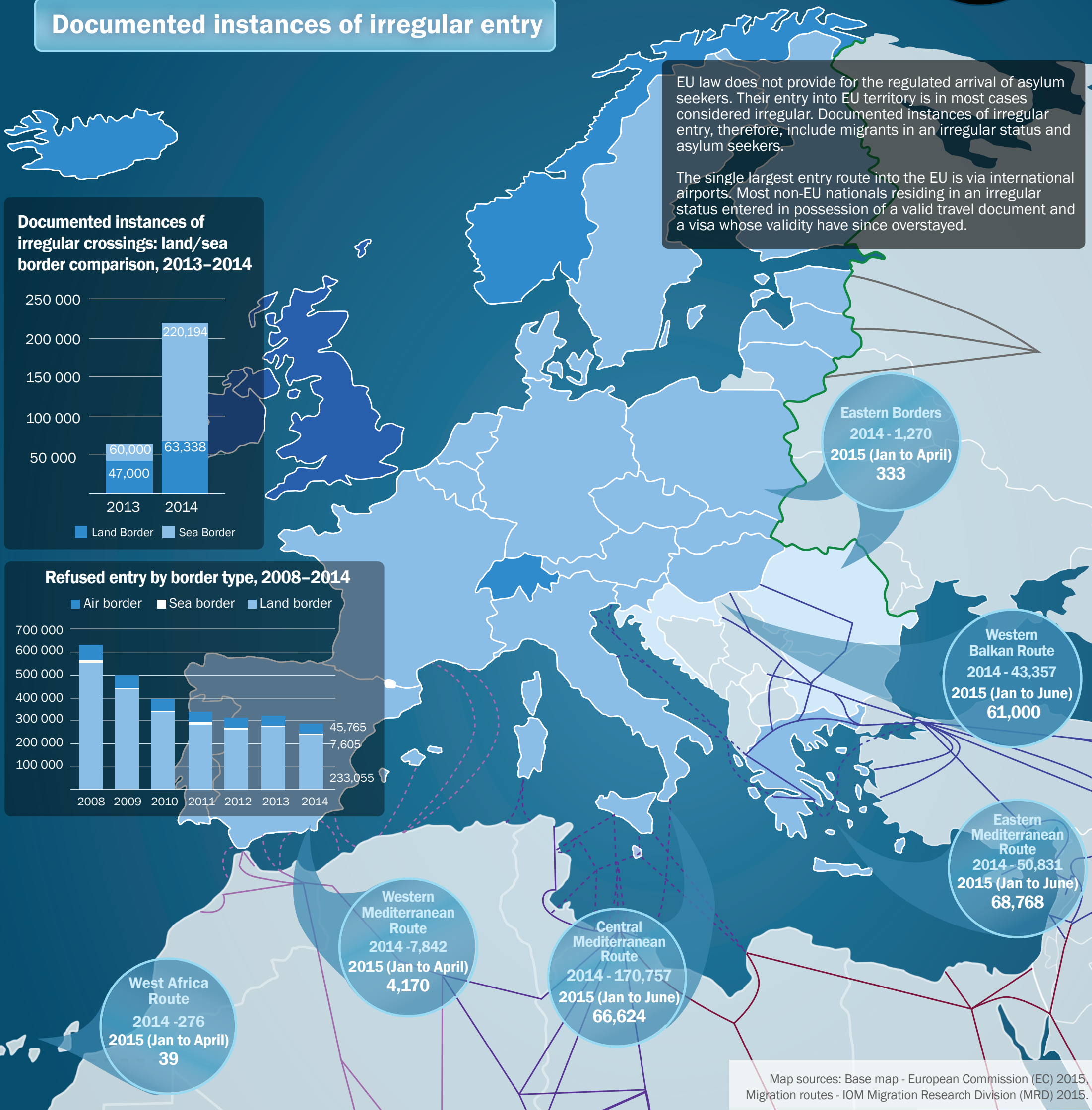
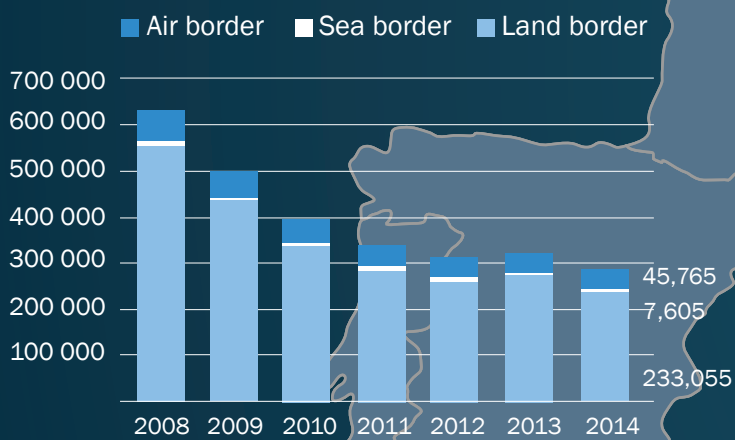
EU law does not provide for the regulated arrival of asylum seekers. Their entry into EU territory is in most cases considered irregular. Documented instances of irregular entry, therefore, include migrants in an irregular status and asylum seekers.

The single largest entry route into the EU is via international airports. Most non-EU nationals residing in an irregular status entered in possession of a valid travel document and a visa whose validity have since overstayed.

Documented instances of irregular crossings: land/sea border comparison, 2013-2014



Refused entry by border type, 2008-2014



Map sources: Base map - European Commission (EC) 2015, Migration routes - IOM Migration Research Division (MRD) 2015.

- EU Member States - Schengen area
 - EU Member States - Schengen candidates*
 - EU Member States - Non-Schengen
 - Non-EU States - Schengen area
- * In process of fulfilling Schengen aquis obligations.

- Documented instances of irregular border crossings
- Land migration routes
- Maritime migration routes
- Baltic route
- Central Mediterranean route
- East Africa route
- East Mediterranean route
- Eastern Borders
- West Mediterranean route

Compiled jointly by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) - Migration Research Division (MRD) and Media and Communications Division (MCD).

Sources: European Commission (EC) 2014, European Parliament 2015, Eurostat 2008-2014, Frontex 2014-2015.

Since 2008, the collection of data on migration in EU countries has been based on EU Regulation 0862/2007. This defines a core set of statistics on international migration flows, foreign population stocks, the acquisition of citizenship, asylum and measures against illegal entry and stay. Although Member States continue to use appropriate data according to national availability and practices, the statistics collected under the Regulation must be based on common definitions and concepts.

IOM defines irregular migration as: Movement taking place outside the regulatory norms of the sending, transit and receiving country.

Boundaries indicated on map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM. 08/07/15.

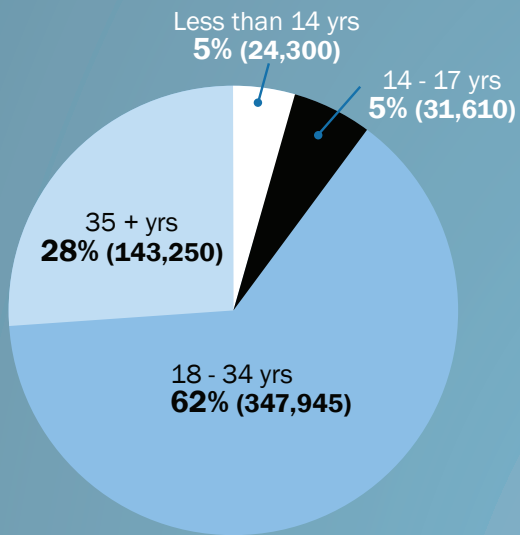
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Documented instances of irregular stay

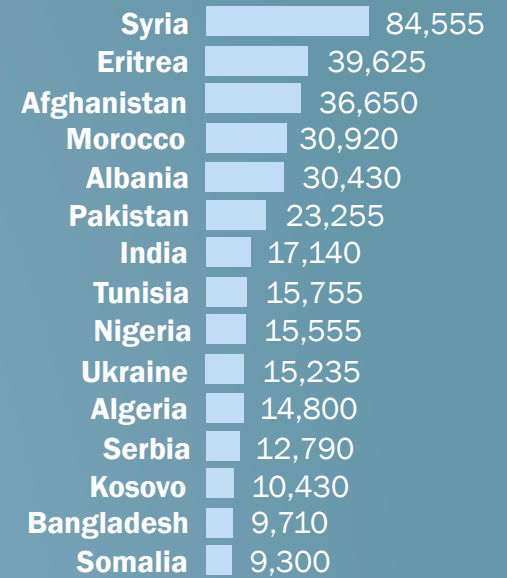
By age, 2014



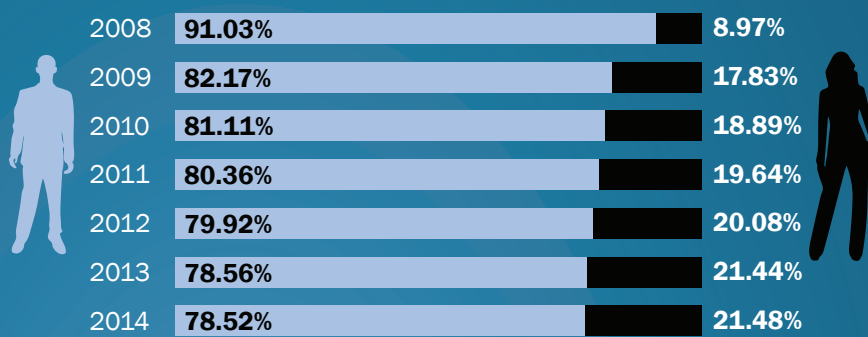
Documented instances of irregular stay include migrants in an irregular status and asylum seekers.

There currently are no reliable, or recent, estimated figures on irregular stay, only documented instances. Documented instances, therefore, potentially depicts only a small share of actual stock.

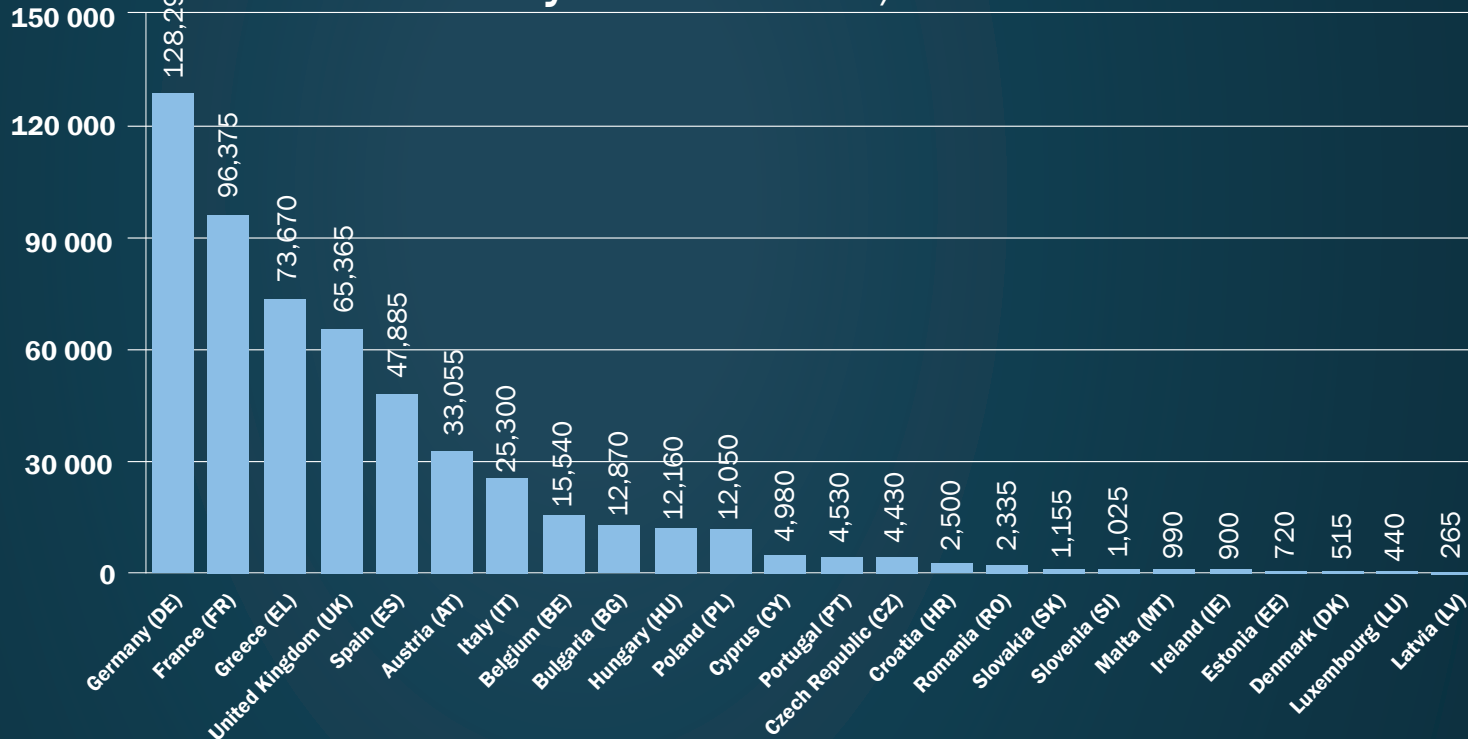
By nationality, 2014



By gender, 2008-2014



By Member State, 2014*



* Data for Finland, Lithuania, Netherlands and Sweden unavailable.

Overstay/returns, 2014



* Denotes persons that have been ordered to leave the territory of the Member State in question. This statistic does not refer to persons transferred from one Member State to another under the 'Dublin Regulation'. Statistic also does not include data for Austria, Finland, Germany, Netherlands and Luxembourg.

** Denotes Frontex returns. Effective returns are persons returned following an administrative decision stating that they are not authorised to stay.