

# Flash Update: Irregular and Forced Migration to the EU

10 July 2015

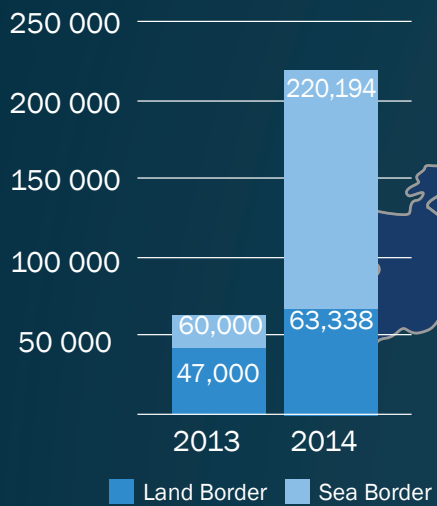


## Documented instances of irregular entry

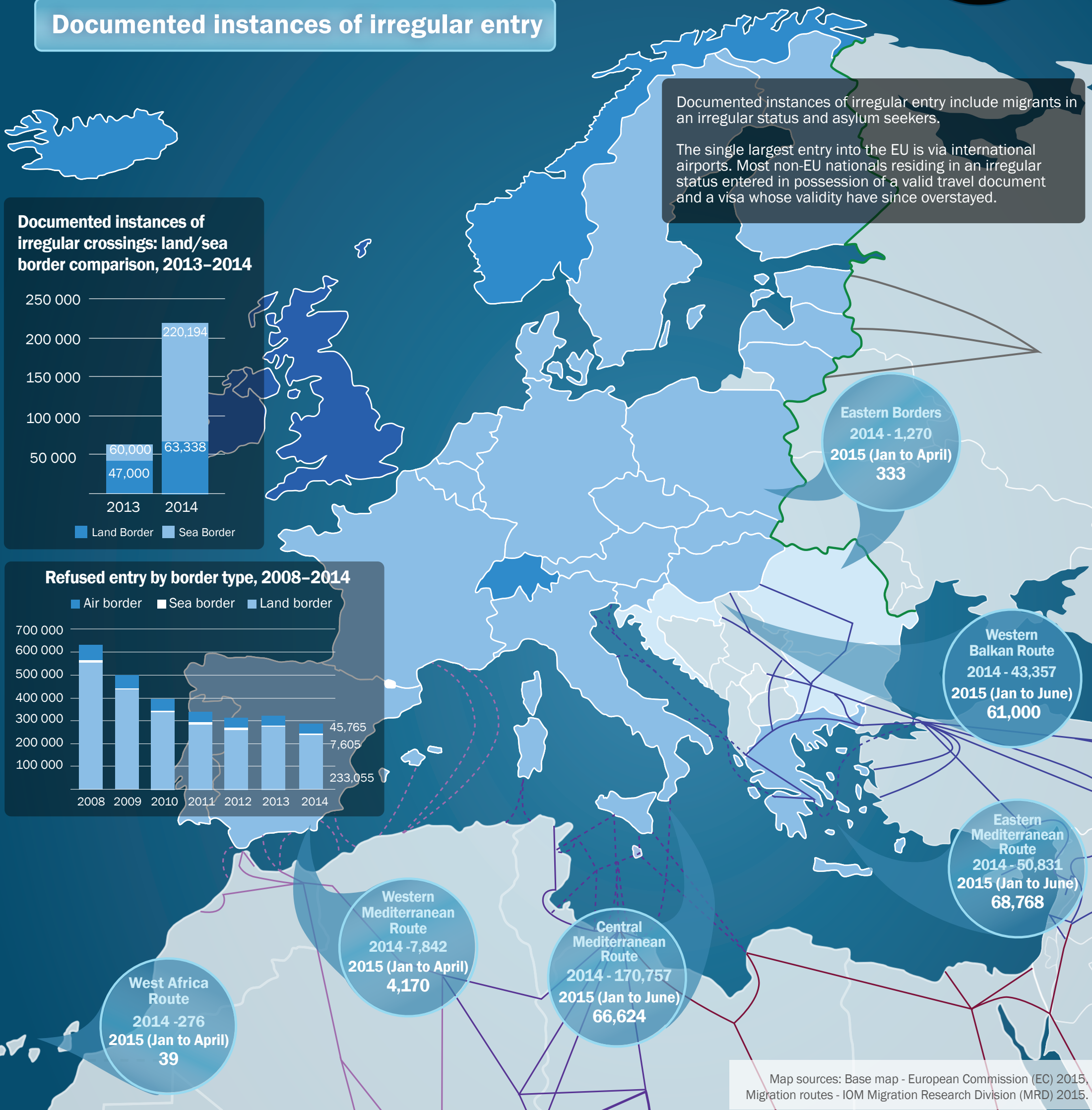
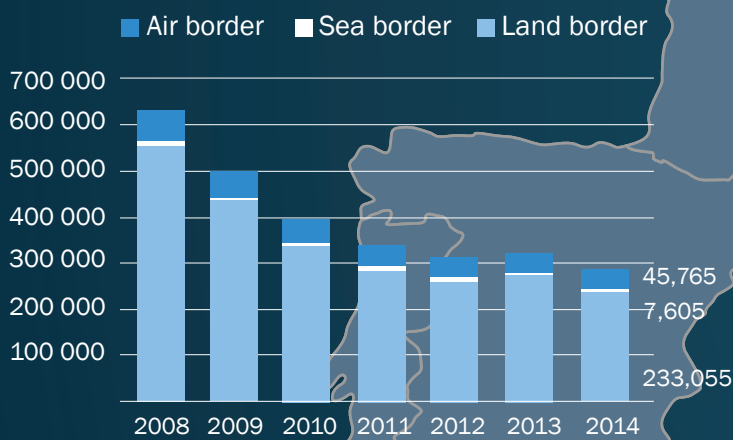
Documented instances of irregular entry include migrants in an irregular status and asylum seekers.

The single largest entry 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



Eastern Borders  
2014 - 1,270  
2015 (Jan to April) 333

Western Balkan Route  
2014 - 43,357  
2015 (Jan to June) 61,000

Eastern Mediterranean Route  
2014 - 50,831  
2015 (Jan to June) 68,768

Central Mediterranean Route  
2014 - 170,757  
2015 (Jan to June) 66,624

Western Mediterranean Route  
2014 - 7,842  
2015 (Jan to April) 4,170

West Africa Route  
2014 - 276  
2015 (Jan to April) 39

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

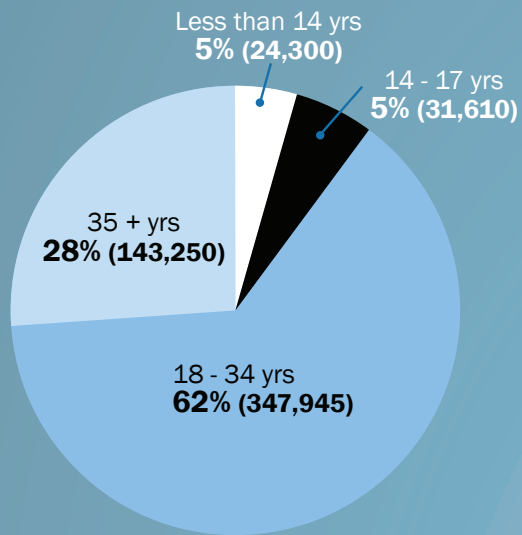
# Flash Update: Irregular and Forced Migration to the EU

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## Documented instances of irregular stay

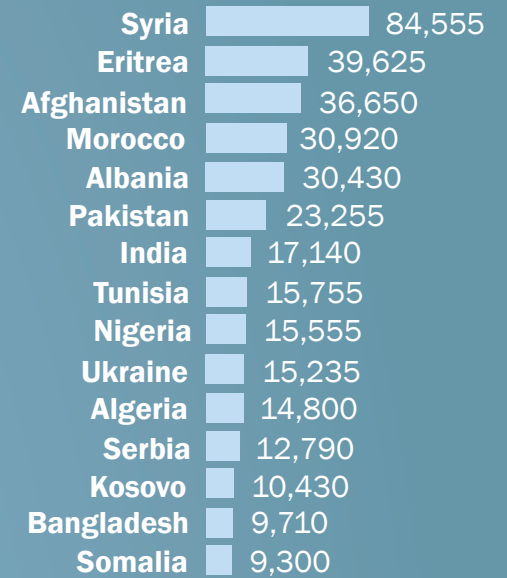
### By age, 2014



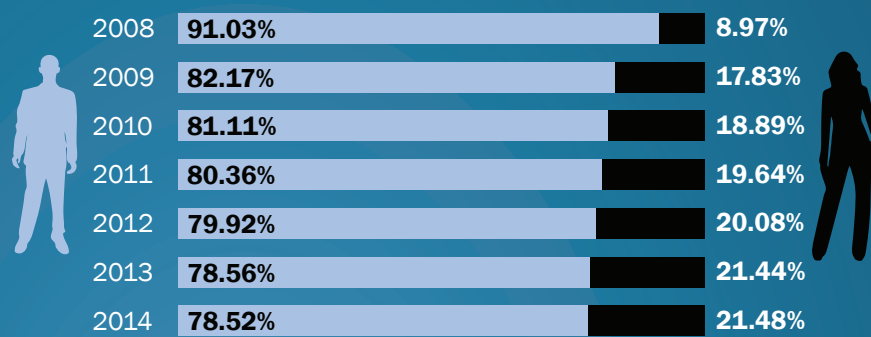
Documented instances of irregular stay include migrants in an irregular status and asylum seekers.

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

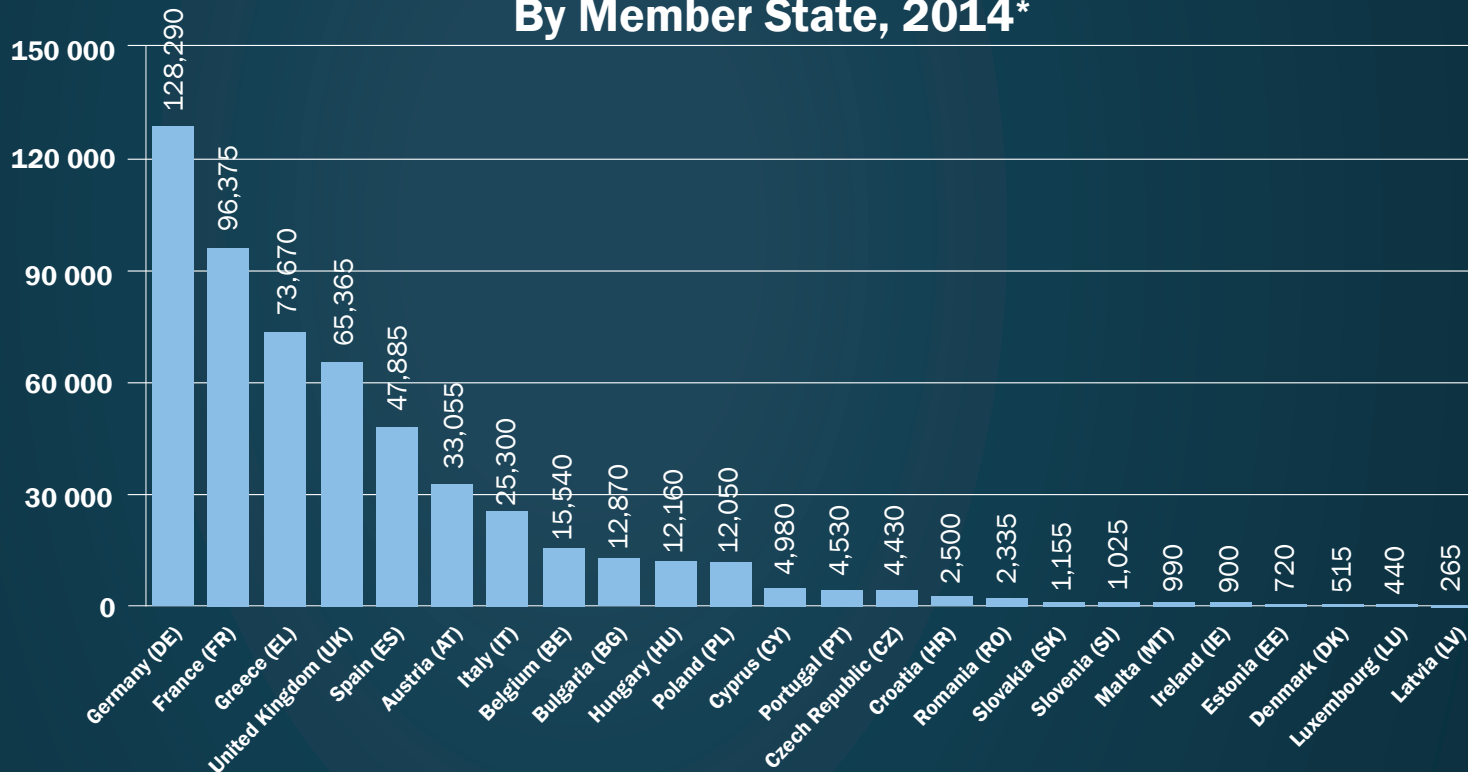
### By nationality, 2014



### 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.