

MIRREM

Measuring Irregular Migration

www.irregularmigration.eu

README File for the Public Database on Irregular Migration Stock Estimates

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Table of contents

<i>Table of contents</i>	3
<i>THE MIRREM PROJECT</i>	4
<i>README FILE</i>	5
BACKGROUND.....	5
STRUCTURE.....	6
COVERAGE AND NATIONAL RAPPORTEURS.....	6
DATA COLLECTION.....	8
QUALITY ASSESSMENT CRITERIA.....	8
CODEBOOK.....	11
GLOSSARY OF TERMS.....	17
DISCLAIMER.....	18

THE MIRREM PROJECT

MIRREM examines estimates and statistical indicators on the irregular migrant population in Europe as well as related policies, including the regularisation of migrants in irregular situations.

MIRREM analyses policies defining migrant irregularity, stakeholders' data needs and usage, and assesses existing estimates and statistical indicators on irregular migration in the countries under study and at the EU level. Using several coordinated pilots, the project develops new and innovative methods for measuring irregular migration and explores if and how these instruments can be applied in other socio-economic or institutional contexts. Based on a broad mapping of regularisation practices in the EU as well as detailed case studies, MIRREM will develop 'regularisation scenarios' to better understand conditions under which regularisation should be considered as a policy option. Together with expert groups that will be set up on irregular migration data and regularisation, respectively, the project will synthesise findings into a Handbook on data on irregular migration and a Handbook on pathways out of irregularity. The project's research covers 20 countries, including 12 EU countries and the United Kingdom.

TO CITE:

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KEYWORDS

Irregular migration; migration estimates; undocumented migrants; statistics; migration data

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README FILE

BACKGROUND

The Public Database on Irregular Migration Stock Estimates provides an inventory and critical appraisal of country-level estimates of irregular migration stocks in 13 European countries and the United States for the period 2008 to 2023. It is a deliverable of the MIRREM project, which is a follow-up to CLANDESTINO. CLANDESTINO covered the period 2000-2008.

In addition to familiarising themselves with this README file, users of the Database are advised to consult the following **companion documents**:

1. Discussion of the context, the underlying concepts, and the methodology used in the data collection and quality assessment: Vargas-Silva, C., Leerkes A., Kierans, D., Siruno, L. and Kraller, A. (2024, forthcoming). Tools for collecting information on irregular migration estimates and indicators. *Open Research Europe*.
2. Analysis of the stock estimates: Kierans, D. and Vargas-Silva, C. (2024). *The Irregular Migrant Population of Europe*. MIRREM Working Paper No. 11. Krems: University for Continuing Education Krems (Danube University Krems). <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.13857073>.

Furthermore, users of the Database are notified of a ‘sister’ database of the MIRREM project, which captures and assesses irregular migration flows over the same period, the Public Database on Irregular Migration Flow Estimates and Indicators (3) and accompanying analysis (4):

3. Siruno, L., Leerkes, A., Badre, A., Bircan, T., Brunovská, E., Cacciapaglia, M., Carvalho, J., Cassain, L., Cyrus, N., Desmond, A., Fihel, A., Finotelli, C., Ghio, D., Hendow, M., Heylin, R., Jauhiainen, J.S., Jovanovic, K., Kierans, D., Mohan, S.S., Nikolova, M., Oruc, N., Ramos, M.P.G., Rössl, L., Sağıroğlu, A.Z., Santos, S., Schütze, T., & Sohst, R.R. (2024) MIRREM Public Database on Irregular Migration Flow Estimates and Indicators. Krems: University for Continuing Education Krems (Danube University Krems). <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.10813413>.
4. Siruno, L., Leerkes, A., Hendow, M. & Brunovská, E. (2024) *Working Paper on Irregular Migration Flows*. MIRREM Working Paper No. 9. Krems: University for

Continuing Education KREMS (Danube University KREMS).
<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.10702228>.

STRUCTURE

The following files comprise the *Public Database on Irregular Migration Stock Estimates*:

5. This README file which documents background information about the database and its structure and variables;
6. A database which provides an overview of all available irregular migrant stock estimates and their corresponding quality assessments.

COVERAGE AND NATIONAL RAPPORTEURS

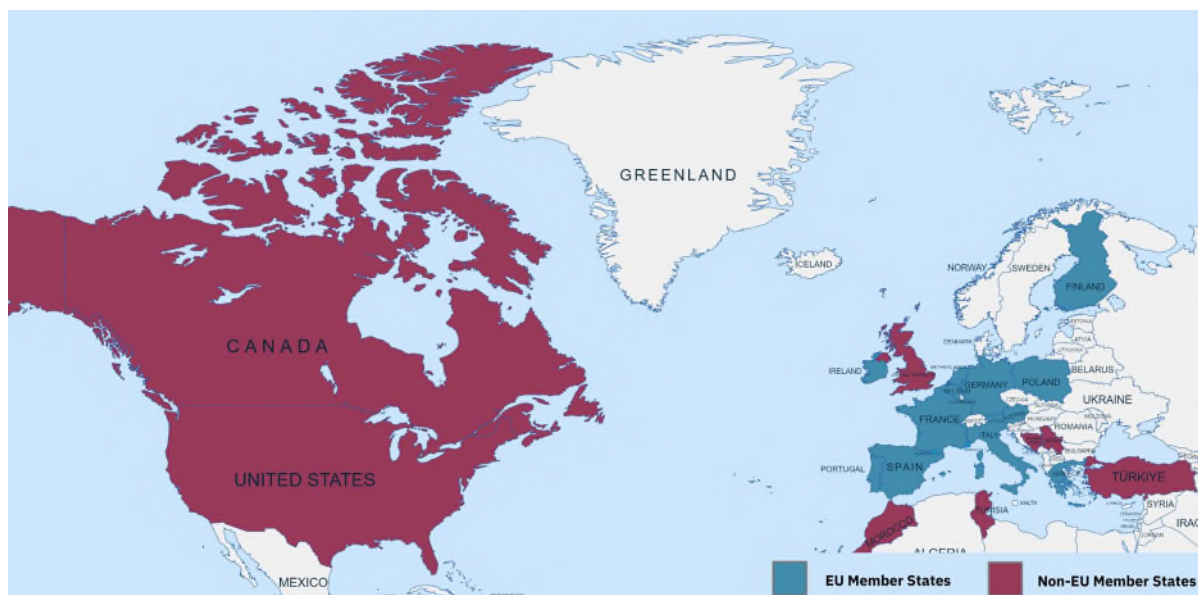


Figure 1. Geographical overview of countries covered in the MIRreM Project

Source: Hendow, M., Qaisrani, A., Rössl, L., Schütze, T., Kraler, A., Ahmad Yar, A. W., Bircan, T., Oruc, N., Mohan, S. S., Triandafyllidou, A., Jauhiainen, J. S., Smolander, S., Toivonen, H., Cyrus, N., Nikolova, M., Desmond, A., Heylin, R., Cacciapaglia, M., Bonizzoni, P., ... Sohst, R. R. (2024). Comparing national laws and policies addressing irregular migrants. KREMS: University for Continuing Education KREMS (Danube University KREMS). <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.10782561>

The following Table lists the countries covered in MIrreM, the respective rapporteurs who were asked to collect and assess the data, and the rapporteurs' institutional affiliations:

Table 1. MIrreM geographic coverage and national rapporteurs on irregular migration stocks

Country	Rapporteurs	Institutional Affiliation
EU countries		
Austria	Albert Kraller Lydia Rössl Theresa Schütze	University for Continuing Education Krems (UWK)
Belgium	Ahmad Wali Ahmad Yar Tuba Bircan María Paula González Ramos	Vrije Universiteit Brussel (VUB)
France		
Finland	Jussi S. Jauhiainen	University of Turku (UTurku)
Germany	Norbert Cyrus	University of Osnabrück (UOS)
Greece	Marina Nikolova	Hellenic Foundation for European and Foreign Policy (ELIAMEP)
Ireland	Ruth Heylin Alan Desmond	University of Leicester (ULEIC)
Italy	Maristella Cacciapaglia	University of Milan (UMIL)
Netherlands	Lalaine Siruno Arjen Leerkes	Maastricht University (UM)
Poland	Agnieszka Fihel	University of Warsaw (UNIWARSAW)
Portugal	João Carvalho Sara Santos	Instituto Universitário de Lisboa (CIES- ISCTE)
Spain	Laura Cassain Claudia Finotelli	Complutense University of Madrid (UCM)
Other countries		
Bosnia and Herzegovina*	Nermin Oruc	<i>Independent consultant</i>
Canada*	Shiva S. Mohan Daniela Ghio	Toronto Metropolitan University (TMU)
Morocco*	Abdeslam Badre	<i>Independent consultant</i>
Tunisia*		
Serbia*	Katarina Jovanovic	<i>Independent consultant</i>

Türkiye*	Ali Zafer Sağıroğlu	<i>Independent consultant</i>
United Kingdom	Denis Kierans	Oxford University (UOXF)
United States	Rhea Ravenna Sohst	Migration Policy Institute Europe (MPI-E)

*No irregular migration stock estimates were reported.

DATA COLLECTION

Teams at the University of Oxford (WP4 – stocks) and the University of Maastricht team (WP5 – flows) coordinated the collection and assessment of data, which was primarily carried out by national rapporteurs. To guide this process, the two teams in cooperation with the overall project coordinator at the University of Continuing Education Krems developed the *MIRreM guidelines for data collection of estimates of stocks and flows of irregular migrants and irregular migration indicators*, which set out parameters and examples to help standardise the collection and assessment of stock estimates and flow estimates and indicators across the varying country contexts. The teams also developed and shared standardised reporting templates.

The national rapporteurs were tasked with:

- Compiling relevant irregular migration data and recording them using the templates provided;
- Assessing the quality of the data based on the developed criteria;
- Providing background information
- Identifying how the data is used in policymaking; and
- Completing the country context questionnaire, which solicited reflections on the picture of irregular migration data within the specific country assignment.

QUALITY ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

MIRreM's approach to the collection of data on irregular migration stocks and flows generally builds on those developed in CLANDESTINO to maintain some consistency across the two projects. However, there are modifications implemented to account for changes across the different periods and overall purposes of the project. In addition, the approach to assessing the quality of estimates and indicators was refined, notably by developing more detailed quality assessment criteria; collecting information on the use of data in policymaking; and explicitly distinguishing between statistical indicators, on the one hand, and estimates, on the other. The scarcity of estimates on irregular migration flows led to the decision to compile indicators on flows, a decision not duplicated for the database on irregular migration stocks, due to sufficient availability of stock estimates.

Table 2. MIrreM criteria for the quality evaluation of estimates

Criteria	High (3 points)	Medium (2 points)	Low (1 point)
Accessibility	All raw data used to construct the estimate is publicly available and electronically accessible with no permissions required.	At least some of the raw data used to construct the estimate is only available on request from relevant authorities. If some of the data is not available at all, then give 1 point.	At least some of the raw data used to construct the estimate is not available for most potential users.
Documentation	Full documentation about data and methods are available and accessible. The level of information allows for replication of the estimates.	Limited information on data, estimation methods, and quality are available and accessible. Insufficient details to replicate the estimates.	Information on data and estimation methods is neither available nor accessible.
Reliability	Analysis includes demonstrated reliability indicators, with limitations clearly specified (e.g. ranges, alternative calculations, characterisation as minimum or maximum estimate).	Some discussion of reliability, but no indicators in quantitative terms.	Missing a discussion of reliability.
Methodology	Methodology is adequate and comprehensive including, but not limited to, rigorously implemented multiplier or residual studies.	Methodology is adequate, even if not comprehensive, including but not limited to: (1) Simple multiplier calculations; (2) Simple residual estimates; (3) Adjustment of older estimates with partly insufficient data; (4) Aggregate estimates for different groups, partly relying on plausibility calculations.	Inadequate method and application of the method; resulting estimate lacks foundation
Dataset	The analysis relies on an adequate dataset not likely to have a considerable bias, including no bias for any group estimates. There are no strong assumptions regarding the data.	The analysis relies on a biased dataset. There are plausible adjustments and assumptions. This includes cases in which the dataset does not provide the information necessary for the information and is necessary to make strong assumptions.	The analysis relies on a biased dataset, without proper adjustments. The assumptions regarding data are not plausible.

The first two criteria, accessibility and documentation, are based on the FAIR Data Principles (Findability, Accessibility, Interoperability, and Reusability) which provide guidelines for making data and related resources more accessible and reusable (Wilkinson et al., 2016). Here is a brief explanation of each principle:

- 1) Findability: Data and resources should be easy to find for both humans and machines through clear metadata and identifiers.
- 2) Accessibility: Data and resources should be readily accessible, preferably with open access, and permissions should be clearly stated.
- 3) Interoperability: Data and resources should be structured in a way that allows for easy integration with other datasets and tools.

- 4) Reusability: Data and resources should be well-described and properly formatted to facilitate reuse, ensuring that they can be used for multiple purposes by different individuals or groups.

To simplify, we combined findability and accessibility under the rubric of **accessibility (A)**, and interoperability and reusability under **documentation (D)**. When establishing the quality of quantitative data, validity and reliability are two essential considerations. Validity is the extent to which the data accurately reflects the concept it is supposed to measure. In statistics, a distinction is made between internal validity (how well a measure reflects the phenomenon under study) and external validity (the extent to which the measure is representative of the universe and applies to other situations and settings). Meanwhile, **reliability (R)** is the consistency and stability of the data collected and reported over time. For the quality assessment of estimates, there is another criterion, **methodology (M)**, which looks into the appropriateness and adequacy of the method used in the estimation and the extent to which it can be replicated. Finally, the **data (T)** criterion captures the level of bias within the datasets used to generate the estimates and the strength and plausibility of the assumptions about the data.

It is recognised that there is some element of subjectivity involved in the quality assessment, and the reliability of the results cannot be quantified precisely. Thus, beyond the numerical scores, rapporteurs were requested to provide sufficient explanation for the score given and as much relevant contextual information as possible.

These five criteria comprise the Aggregate Quality Assessment (Q), as per the following formula:

$$Q = \frac{A}{2} + D + R + M + \frac{T}{2}$$

$$\textit{Therefore } 4 \leq Q \leq 12$$

Figure 2: MIRREM Aggregate Quality Assessment formula

The resulting scores are assigned a quality assessment of low, medium or high, as per the following bands:

Table 3: MIRREM Aggregate Quality Assessment bands

Aggregate quality assessment	Range
Low	$4 \leq Q \leq 8$

Medium	$8 < Q \leq 10$
High	$10 < Q \leq 12$
Range	$4 \leq Q \leq 12$

Furthermore, following feedback from stakeholders on the pronounced importance of reliability and methodology on an estimate’s overall quality, we introduced the following threshold, which limits Q based on R and M :

- If $R = 1$, then $Q = 4$ (low quality).
- If $M = 1$, then $Q = 4$ (low quality).
- If $R = M = 2$, then $Q \leq 8$ (low quality).
- If $R = 2, M = 3$ then $Q \leq 10$ (low or medium quality).
- If $R = 3, M = 2$ then $Q \leq 10$ (low or medium quality).
- If $R = M = 3$, then $Q \leq 12$ (low, medium or high quality).

Please consult Vargas-Silva et al. (2024, forthcoming in Open Research Europe) and the MIrreM Working Papers No. 10/2024 (stocks) and No. 9/2024 (flows) – all cited above in full – for more detailed information on the data collection process, methodology and analysis.

CODEBOOK

Variable names are styled in bold and placed between square brackets.

Table 4: Discription and explanation of simple variables in MIrreM Public Database on Irregular Migration Stock Estimates

Variable [ID]	Explanation of variable	Type of variable
[ID]	Number uniquely identifying each observation in the dataset	Numeric
[Country]	Country in which an estimate applies:	String
	Austria	
	Belgium	
	Finland	
	France	

	Germany	
	Greece	
	Ireland	
	Italy	
	Netherlands	
	Poland	
	Portugal	
	Spain	
	United Kingdom	
	United States	
[Year]	Year or years of estimate (2008 to 2023)	Numeric
[Date]	Additional information related to period of estimate (e.g. day, month)	String
[LowEstimate]	Lower value of estimate (if range available)	Numeric
[CentralEstimate]	Central value of estimate (if range available) or sole value of estimate	Numeric
[HighEstimate]	Upper value of estimate (if range available)	Numeric
[PopulationGroup]	Population group linked to the estimate (e.g. all irregular migrants, irregular sub-saharan Africans aged 20 and above).	String
[Dataset1]	Dataset used in the	String
[Dataset2]	production of the	
[Dataset3]	estimate	

[Dataset4]**[Dataset5]****[Background]**

Key information about the estimate (e.g., person/institution responsible, caveats, method)

String

[Source]

Reference to the source of the estimate (typically URL and/or name of author and publication).

String

[Policy]

Example(s) of the estimate's use in policymaking, where applicable, provided by national rapporteurs.

String

[Reference]

References to documents (if not already covered under **[Source]**)

String

[AccessNum]

The national rapporteur's quality assessment of the estimate's accessibility:

1 point is awarded if at least some of the raw data used to construct the estimate is not available for most potential users.

2 points are awarded if at least some of the raw data used to construct the estimate is only available on request from relevant authorities. (If some of the data is not available at all, then 1 point is awarded.)

3 points are awarded if all raw data used to construct the estimate is publicly available and electronically accessible with no permissions required.

Numeric variable (1, 2 or 3).

[AccessScore]

The numeric quality assessment of the estimate's accessibility (**[AccessNum]**) is translated into qualitative levels:

Low for 1 point

Medium for 2 points

High for 3 points

String variable (low, medium or high).

[AccessExp]

The national rapporteur's explanation of their assessment of the estimate's accessibility.

String variable.

[DocumNum]

The national rapporteur's quality assessment of the estimate's documentation:

1 point is awarded if information on data and estimation methods is neither available nor accessible.

2 points are awarded if limited information on data, estimation methods, and quality are available and accessible but there is insufficient detail to replicate the estimates.

3 points are awarded if full documentation about data and methods is available and accessible and the level of information allows for replication of the estimates.

Numeric variable (1, 2 or 3).

[DocumScore]

The numeric quality assessment of the estimate's accessibility (**[DocumNum]**) is translated into qualitative levels:

Low for 1 point

Medium for 2 points

High for 3 points

String variable (low, medium or high).

[DocumExp]

The national rapporteur's explanation of their assessment of the estimate's documentation.

String variable.

[ReliabNum]

The national rapporteur's quality assessment of the estimate's documentation:

1 point is awarded if the estimate is missing a discussion of reliability.

2 points are awarded if there is some discussion of reliability, but no indicators in quantitative terms.

3 points are awarded if the analysis includes demonstrated reliability indicators, with limitations clearly specified (e.g., ranges, alternative calculations, characterisation as minimum or maximum estimate).

Numeric variable (1, 2 or 3).

[ReliabScore]

The numeric quality assessment of the estimate's reliability (**[ReliabNum]**) is translated into qualitative levels:

Low for 1 point

Medium for 2 points

High for 3 points

String variable (low, medium or high).

[ReliabExp]

The national rapporteur's explanation of their assessment of the estimate's reliability.

String variable.

[MethodNum]

The national rapporteur's quality assessment of the estimate's methodology:

1 point is awarded if the estimate is based on an inadequate method and application of the method; the resulting estimate lacks foundation.

2 points are awarded if the methodology is adequate, even if not comprehensive, including but not limited to:

- (1) Simple multiplier calculations;
- (2) Simple residual estimates;
- (3) Adjustment of older estimates with partly insufficient data;
- (4) Aggregate estimates for different groups, partly relying on plausibility calculations.

3 points are awarded if the methodology is adequate and comprehensive including, but not limited to, rigorously implemented multiplier or residual studies.

Numeric variable (1, 2 or 3).

[MethodScore]

The numeric quality assessment of the estimate's methodology (**[MethodNum]**) is translated into qualitative levels:

Low for 1 point

Medium for 2 points

High for 3 points

String variable (low, medium or high).

[MethodExp]

The national rapporteur's explanation of their assessment of the estimate's methodology.

String variable.

[DataNum]

The national rapporteur's quality assessment of the dataset(s) upon which the estimate is based and their use:

1 point is awarded if the analysis relies on a biased dataset, without proper adjustments, and/or the assumptions regarding data are not plausible.

2 points are awarded if the analysis relies on a biased dataset but there are plausible adjustments and assumptions. This includes cases in which the dataset does not provide the information necessary for the information and is necessary to make strong assumptions.

3 points are awarded if the analysis relies on an adequate dataset not likely to have a considerable bias, including no bias for any group estimates, and there are no strong assumptions regarding the data.

Numeric variable (1, 2 or 3).

[DataScore]

The numeric quality assessment of the estimate's dataset(s) (**[DataNum]**) is translated into qualitative levels:

Low for 1 point

Medium for 2 points

High for 3 points

String variable (low, medium or high).

[DataExp]

The national rapporteur's explanation of their assessment of the estimate's dataset(s).

String variable.

[AggregateNum]

An aggregated numeric assessment of the estimate based on the number of points scored against each of five quality assessment variables criteria as per the following:

$$Q = \frac{A}{2} + D + R + M + \frac{T}{2}$$

Bearing in mind the following thresholds:

- If $R = 1$, then $Q = 4$ (low quality).
- If $M = 1$, then $Q = 4$ (low quality).
- If $R = M = 2$, then $Q \leq 8$ (low quality).

- If $R = 2, M = 3$ then $Q \leq 10$ (low or medium quality).
- If $R = 3, M = 2$ then $Q \leq 10$ (low or medium quality).
- If $R = M = 3$, then $Q \leq 12$ (low, medium or high quality).

$Q = [\text{AggregateScore}]; A = [\text{AccessScore}]; D = [\text{DocumScore}]; R = [\text{ReliabScore}]; M = [\text{MethodScore}]; [DataScore] = T$

Numeric variable (4.0 to 12.0).

[AggregateScore]

The aggregate quality assessment of the estimate (**[AggregateNum]**) is translated into qualitative levels between 4 points and 12 points ($4 \leq Q \leq 12$):

Low for 4.0 points to 8.0 points ($4 \leq Q \leq 8$)

Medium for greater than 8.0 points to 10.0 points ($8 < Q \leq 10$)

High for greater than 10.0 points to 12.0 points ($10 < Q \leq 12$)

String variable (low, medium or high).

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Table 5: Glossary of terms

Demographic flows	Births and deaths in irregularity
Estimates	Estimates refer to statistical calculations or approximations that quantify both observed and non-observed irregular migration flows.
Geographic flows	In- and out-movements across borders
Indicators	Indicators as used in this database to refer to metrics or variables that relate only to observed irregular migration flows. In other words, indicators of irregular migration flows show the number of actual observations or cases. Eurostat’s compilation of statistics on asylum and the enforcement of migration legislation serves as an example of indicators covering irregular flows such as refusal of entry at the external borders, orders to leave, and returns.
Inflows	The events that increase migrant stock within a given territory during a certain period
Irregular migration	In MIRreM, irregular migration is operationally defined as a form of migration that is not “regular,” “unlawful,” or not according to the rules.
Migrant flows	Migrant flows represent the movement of migrants over a defined period, capturing arrivals, departures, and net migration, providing a dynamic perspective on migration patterns and trends.

Migrant stocks	Migrant stocks refer to the total number of migrants residing in a particular location at a specific point in time, offering a snapshot of the migrant population.
Outflows	The events that decrease migrant stock within a given territory during a certain period
Status-related flows	Falling into irregularity or acquisition of legal status

Given country variations, definitions of the different flow indicators included in the database are not provided here, but the datasets provide background information including a short explanation of the irregular migration flow being measured, the type of person or institution supplying the information on the indicator, and the methodology used.

For more detailed information on the concept of migrant irregularity, please consult the following MIREM publications:

- Kraler, A. (2023). *Taxonomy of migrant irregularity* (Version 1). Krems: University for Continuing Education Krems (Danube University Krems).
<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.7875543>
- Kraler, A., & Ahrens, J. (2023). *Conceptualising migrant irregularity for measurement purposes*, MIREM Working Paper No. 2. (Version 3). Krems: University for Continuing Education Krems (Danube University Krems).
<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.7868237>

DISCLAIMER

This database provides an overview of available estimates of irregular migration stocks, and it is neither exhaustive nor authoritative. Users should be aware that while efforts have been made to ensure accuracy, the data have inherent limitations and variations in quality, and as such, are not directly comparable across different countries. The database authors, and researchers and administrators of the MIREM Project make no representations or warranties of any kind, express or implied, about the completeness, accuracy, reliability, suitability, or availability of the data contained herein. Users are encouraged to independently verify any information obtained from this database, particularly for certain indicators assessed by rapporteurs as having low or medium quality. Users are also advised to reach out to the respective rapporteurs for any specific questions or comments.

ANNEX 1: Guidelines for data collection of estimates of stocks and flows of irregular migrants and irregular migration indicators

1. Purpose

This document serves as a guideline for the collection of quantitative data related to WP4 (Stocks of Migrants with an Irregular Status) and WP5 (Irregular Migration Flows) of the MIrreM project. It corresponds to Task 4.1.

The goal of this exercise is to construct databases that provide an inventory and a critical appraisal of indicators and estimates related to irregular migration in the countries covered by MIrreM (11 EU member states, the UK, Canada, the USA and five transit countries). These databases will contain estimates on the size and characteristics of the irregular migrant populations in a given country (stocks – Task 4.2) and the changes in that population (flows – Task 5.1), as well as an inventory of other indicators of irregular migration (e.g. border apprehensions). Information collected during this exercise will also inform working papers produced under WP4 and WP5.

MirreM is a follow-up project to the Clandestino project which covered the period 2000-2007. In MIrreM, we cover the period 2008 to 2023. These guidelines were adjusted from those developed by the Clandestino project to maintain some consistency across projects, but also to account for changes across the different periods and overall purposes of the projects.

2. Definitions

Definitions of irregular migrants are complex. The approach followed by MIrreM regarding definitions is explained in MIrreM Working Paper Number 2 (Kraler & Ahrens, 2023). Based on the Clandestino approach, MIrreM is similarly interested in the stock of the irregular migrant population, the inflows that increase that stock and the outflows that reduce it.

Building on the Clandestino definition of the irregular migrant population, in MIrreM irregular residents are defined as:

- Those without any legal residence status in the country they are residing in.
- Those, although possessing an authorisation of some sort whose presence in the territory – if detected – may be subject to termination through an order to leave and/or an expulsion order because of their activities.

The latter, for instance, include visa-free citizens engaging in work, students working more than allowed or persons with falsified documents.

We distinguish between geographic flows (i.e. in or out-movements), demographic flows (birth and death) and status related flows (lapse into irregularity or acquisition of a legal status).

Yet in MIRreM, we are also interested in status situations that – in some respects – are comparable to the situation of irregular migrants, defined in an EU context as irregularly staying third country nationals (see Article 3(2), Directive 115/2008/EC). These ‘related status situations’ include (but are not limited to):

- EU citizens from other EU Member States who are at risk of being issued a removal order and/or residence ban on public order grounds or a criminal charge.
- EU citizens that do not meet the residence requirements of the Citizens Directive (Directive 2004/38/EC), notably the sufficient means requirements and do not yet enjoy the right to permanent residence.
- Third-country nationals whose removal has been formally suspended (“Duldung”/Toleration in DE).
- Victims of trafficking from third countries holding a temporary permit on grounds of trafficking.
- Unaccompanied migrants who may enjoy protection from expulsion despite an unsuccessful asylum claim.
- Individuals that may in principle be entitled to residence but have not obtained a residence title (e.g. children of legal migrants who have failed to renew their permits).

While we are not interested in asylum seekers per se, we are interested in related flows (e.g. negative decisions, absconding or termination of procedures, which in turn may signal absconding or onward migration). Similarly, we are interested in asylum applications as potential indicators of irregular entry. Whether such indicators are useful or are used should be checked with relevant experts and, if available, relevant studies. Thus, we interpret asylum as linked, but not coterminous with irregular migration.

Based on this reasoning we will focus on three types of situations – (1) migrants in an irregular situation; (2) migrants with a provisional status or a reasonable claim to a provisional status, and (3) EU citizens from other EU Member States without a right to residence as explained in more detail in Table 1. While only the first category strictly concerns migrants in an irregular situation, each of the other two categories are important to consider for two reasons.

We include migrants with a provisional status or a reasonable claim to a provisional status – category (2), as per above – because they affect the stock of irregular migrants. That is, rejected asylum seekers add to irregular migrant stock and migrants whose removal is suspended (whether through a mere suspension or a temporary residence permit) on human

rights or other grounds reduce it. Furthermore, we include migrants with a reasonable claim to a provisional status to account for migrants who do not (yet) have formal proof of their provisional status. Asylum seekers waiting for their first interview, who have not yet been registered as asylum seekers, and have not yet received relevant documents are counted in this category. Likewise, migrants whose removal has been de facto suspended, but whose suspension is not officially documented, fall into this category.

The other category (3) is EU citizens without a right to residence. While their citizenship status as EU citizens and governance through a distinct body of law on the EU level¹ clearly distinguishes them from third-country nationals, they are nonetheless subject to similar rights restrictions and enforcement measures. In addition, they feature prominently in some of the data on enforcement measures at the national level (notably voluntary and forced returns).

Note that available data and estimates may not fit into these three categories perfectly. For example, data on migrants found to be illegally employed could mean they were not entitled to work or that they were in informal employment, where no taxes or social security contributions were paid. The data may not allow differentiation, for example, between legal categories, when data on workplace apprehensions of workers employed in breach of employment, tax, social security, migration or other laws does not distinguish between different statuses.

Table 1 – Definitions of irregular migrants and related categories

Category	Definition	Examples
Migrants in an irregular situation	Includes: a) third-country nationals (i.e. non-nationals in CA, US, UK) without any legal residence status in the country they are residing in, and b) Persons engaged in an activity that violates the terms of their permission to remain the country and if detected could result in the revocation of their permission to remain in the country and/or their expulsion from it.	Third-country nationals (non-nationals in CA, US, UK) without any status
		Students working more than allowed
		Unregistered persons with false papers and identities
		Persons issued with a return decision who are not removed.
Migrants with a provisional status or a reasonable claim to a provisional status	Third-country nationals (i.e. non-nationals in CA, US, UK) who enjoy a provisional right to stay subject to a review of their case	Persons whose removal has been formally or informally suspended
		Individuals awaiting status determination

¹ The right to settle and move freely within EU Member states is governed by the Citizens Directive (Directive 38/2004/EC), which in turn is an implementation of the right to free movement established under the Treaties. Freedom of movement is thus enshrined in primary EU law.

		Unaccompanied minors whose asylum claim has been rejected
		Third country (non-national) victims of trafficking with a provisional permit to stay
EU citizens from another EU MS without residence rights	EU nationals who do not or no longer enjoy the right to movement and/or settlement in the EU and are liable to be removed because they do not meet residence conditions or are subject to restrictions of free movement rights.	EU nationals with a residence ban on public order grounds or criminal charges
		EU citizens without long term residence and without sufficient means

3. Reporting matrices for *estimates* of irregular migration

The main reporting of outputs are a series of tables with the required information. **These tables should be provided in an Excel format, using the Excel template that accompanies this document.** There is a difference between the reporting of estimates on irregular migration (e.g. number of irregular migrants that are thought to have been in or entered the country in a particular year) and indicators of irregularity, which may contribute to an estimate (e.g. border apprehensions).

Table 2 shows the reporting matrix for *estimates*. **Please complete a different table for each estimate, including sub-categories.** In Excel, this mean completing a different table in a new tab. For instance, if the stock of irregular migrants is also divided across genders, please complete one table (i.e. tab) for the total irregular migrant population and one for each gender category.

Note that the goal of MIRreM is to have the most complete dataset regarding irregularity in participating countries. Therefore, you should report all sub-categories that are available.

The discussion below includes the information that should be contained in each space of the table.

Table 2 – Reporting matrix for each estimate of irregularity

Type	Period (and frequency)	Central estimate	Range	Group	Datasets used
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Quality assessment rubric		
	1 to 3 points each	Explanation
Accessibility		
Documentation		
Replicability		
Methodology		
Data		
Background information:		
Link:		
Use in policymaking:		

3.1 Type

In this space you should report whether the estimate refers to a stock or flow estimate. Stocks refer to the total population of irregular migrants at a specific point in time (e.g. 1 January 2023). As explained below (3.5 and Table 3), this estimate could be for the whole country or specific cities/regions. Flows refer to the changes in the stock of irregular migrants, for instance, the number of irregular migrants entering (inflows), or leaving (outflows) an area (e.g. country, region, city) in a given year or other period (see 3.2).

3.2 Period (and frequency)

In this space you should report the year or period related to the estimates and the frequency with which these estimates are published. Remember that the goal of MIRreM is to cover the period from 2008 to 2023. Any estimates that only cover a period before 2008 should not be included. However, any estimates that cover the post-2008 period should be included even if also include information from before 2008. For instance, if there is an estimate that covers the period 2006 – 2016, you should include it in the reporting.

Please report the data in the smallest unit of time available (i.e. highest frequency). In particular, if there is annual data, then report the estimates for each year.

3.3 Central estimate

Estimates of irregularity often provide a central estimate and a range of values (minimum and maximum, see 3.4). If the estimate does not include a central value, leave blank. Please note that if only one figure is provided, then that is the central value. Please be clear about the units of the estimates (e.g. thousands, millions, etc.).

3.4 Range

Estimates of irregularity often provide a central estimate (see 3.3) and a range of values, sometimes called the margin of error. The lower value of a range estimate indicates it is likely that there are at least this many irregular migrants (also referred to as a conservative estimate). The upper value of a range estimate indicates it is likely that there are at most this many irregular migrants (i.e. maximum).

Note that there are different methods for calculating the range, such as confidence intervals, which describes the likelihood of the true number falling within the upper and lower ranges in quantitative terms. For example, if the confidence interval is 90%, that means there is a 90% chance that the true number falls within the stated range. Where possible, please include a brief description of how the upper and lower values were arrived at in 3.8 Background information (e.g. confidence interval of 90% to account for sampling error in population survey).

3.5 Groups

In this space, you should provide information of the group of the population that is linked to the estimate. In some cases, estimates can refer to the total number of irregular migrants (i.e. all), but in other cases it refers to particular groups. Please include a different table for each group and include all groups for which estimates are available. In MIrreM, we are interested in collecting information on all possible groups for which there is information on irregular migration, but have particular interest in disaggregation by gender, nationality and age.

If the estimates include a total estimate (e.g. number of irregular migrants in the UK) and estimates for a particular group (e.g. number of irregular migrants in London), you should start with a table for the broader category and then include tables for the groups. Always go from the broader estimate to the narrower estimate. For example, you can go: (Tab 1) number of irregular migrants in the UK, (Tab 2) number of irregular migrants in London, (Tab 3) number of irregular children in London.

Table 3 provides a non-exhaustive list of possible groups for which estimates could be available. Please note that some estimates might combine two groups (e.g. gender and nationality). If that is the case, please indicate in the relevant space.

Table 3 – Non-exhaustive list of groups (i.e. composition)

Groups
All
By gender
By nationality
By country of birth
By previous country of residence
By category of entry (e.g. tourist visa, student visa. Irregular entry, family visa, by birth)
By location (e.g. city, region, port of entry)

By age group
By economic activity (e.g. employed, unemployed)
By economic sector (e.g. construction)
Any other sub-categories

3.6 Datasets used

In this space you should report the datasets that were used for the estimates. Table 4 includes a non-exhaustive list of possible datasets. Please specify which datasets are used (e.g. if service access data, please indicate which service). If multiple datasets are used please include all of them.

Table 4 – Possible datasets and sub-categories

Datasets
Enforcement data (data from border guards, police, labour market inspection units, etc.)
Regularisation data (amnesties, continuous regularisation programmes, etc.)
Service access data (health services, schools registers, etc.)
Other administrative data
Census/ general survey
Expert survey
Migrant survey
Employer survey
Unknown

3.7 Quality

The quality assessment includes five categories: accessibility, documentation reliability, methodology, and data. Table 5 includes the explanation of the scoring for each of these categories.

Table 5 – Criteria for quality evaluation of estimates

Criteria	High	Medium	Low
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	(3 points)	(2 points)	(1 point)
Accessibility	All raw data used to construct the estimate is publicly available and electronically accessible with no permissions required.	At least some of the raw data used to construct the estimate is only available on request from relevant authorities. If some of the data is not available at all, then give 1 point.	At least some of the raw data used to construct the estimate is not available for most potential users.
Documentation	Full documentation about data and methods are available and accessible. The level of information allows for replication of the estimates.	Limited information on data, estimation methods, and quality are available and accessible. Insufficient details to replicate the estimates.	Information on data and estimation methods is neither available nor accessible.
Reliability	Analysis includes demonstrated reliability indicators, with limitations clearly specified (e.g. ranges, alternative calculations, characterisation as minimum or maximum estimate).	Some discussion of reliability, but no indicators in quantitative terms.	Missing a discussion of reliability.
Methodology	Methodology is adequate and comprehensive including, but not limited to, rigorously implemented multiplier or residual studies.	Methodology is adequate, even if not comprehensive, including but not limited to: (1) Simple multiplier calculations; (2) Simple residual estimates; (3) Adjustment of older estimates with partly insufficient data; (4) Aggregate estimates for different groups, partly relying on plausibility calculations.	Inadequate method and application of the method; resulting estimate lacks foundation

Data	The analysis relies on an adequate dataset not likely to have a considerable bias, including no bias for any group estimates. There are no strong assumptions regarding the data.	The analysis relies on a biased dataset. There are plausible adjustments and assumptions. This includes cases in which the dataset does not provide the information necessary or it is necessary to make strong assumptions.	The analysis relies on a biased dataset, without proper adjustments. The assumptions regarding data are not plausible.
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3.8 Background information

Indicates the type of person or institution supplying the estimate and explains the estimation procedure. The estimation procedure should be explained in four of five sentences only. No need to include all details. Please indicate the main methodological approach (e.g. residual method) and any details that are relevant or key assumptions contained in the analysis. Note that data sources should not be included in this space (see 3.6).

If there are two estimates that come from the analysis (e.g. total estimate and group analysis), explain the methodology in the first table and refer to that table in sub-sequent tables.

In addition, provide a full reference to the study in this section.

3.9 Link

In this space you should provide a link to the main document related to the estimates (e.g. report or academic paper) or, if not available online, please make a note of this.

3.10 Use in policymaking

In this space, you should write a few sentences reflecting how the estimate is used in policymaking. This can range from not used at all to being a key measure of success of policies related to irregular migration. Please feel free to indicate the extent to which officials and others view the estimate as trustworthy and to include examples of policy or programming where the estimate was (or was not) cited or otherwise used. Please include links/URLs where appropriate.

3.11 Examples

Here are some examples of possible reporting for different datasets using UK information.

Example 1

Type	Period (and frequency)	Central estimate	Range	Group	Datasets
Stock	April 2017 (ad hoc, unrepeated)	674,000	Low = 594,000, High = 745,000	Total irregular migrant population in the UK	1. Census 2. Annual Population Survey 3. International Passenger Survey 4. Mortality data 5. Visa data
Quality assessment rubric					
	1 to 3 points each	Explanation			
Accessibility	3	The study relies on publicly available data.			
Documentation	3	The study includes documentation explaining each step of the analysis.			
Reliability	3	The study includes a range for the estimate (i.e. low estimate, high estimate) in addition to the central estimate.			
Methodology	3	The study uses a comprehensive application of a residual method.			
Data	2	The study relies on several datasets that do not have the exact information that is required. For instance, there is no information on how many of those who emigrated had settlement in the UK and is necessary to make assumptions based on related data.			
<p>Background information: Authors are academics affiliated to the University of Wolverhampton. The research was commissioned by the Greater London Authority. Full reference: Jolly, A., Thomas, S. & Stanyer, J. (2020). London’s children and young people who are not British citizens: A profile. London, UK: Greater London Authority.</p>					

The analysis uses the residual methodology. The different steps of the process are explained clearly as well as the assumptions involved in each step. Value ranges are calculated differently for the various sources of data, and when combined comprise the high, low and central estimates. The estimate excludes the UK-born children of irregular migrants. If these are included, the central estimate is 809,000.

Link:

https://www.london.gov.uk/sites/default/files/final_londons_children_and_young_people_who_are_not_british_citizens.pdf

Use in policymaking:

The estimates were cited by a range of stakeholders in the UK when giving evidence to parliament (e.g. <https://committees.parliament.uk/writtenevidence/39726/html/>).

Example 2

Type	Period (and frequency)	Central estimate	Range	Group	Datasets
Stock	April 2017 (ad hoc, unrepeated)	397,000	Low = 350,000, High = 478,000	Irregular migrant population in London	Enforcement data: population of individuals who have been notified of their liability for detention and removal from the UK
Quality assessment rubric					
	1 to 3 points each		Explanation		
Accessibility	3		The study relies on publicly available data.		
Documentation	3		The study includes documentation explaining each step of the analysis.		
Reliability	3		The study includes a range for the estimate (i.e. low estimate, high estimate) in addition to the central estimate.		
Methodology	2		The analysis in this table takes the number presented in Example 1 and combines with the proportion of individuals who have		

		been notified of their liability for detention and removal from the UK that reside in London. The analysis assumes that this proposition is a good indicator of the share of the irregular migrant population in the UK that resides in London. This assumption could be correct, but there is no sufficient information to validate it
Data	2	The study relies on several datasets that do not have the exact information that is required. For instance, there is no information on how many of those who emigrated had settlement in the UK and is necessary to make assumptions based on related data.
<p>Background information: This estimate comes from the analysis presented in Example 1.</p>		
<p>Link: https://www.london.gov.uk/sites/default/files/final_londons_children_and_young_people_who_are_not_british_citizens.pdf</p>		
<p>The report that produced these estimates was commissioned by the Mayor of London as part of its Citizenship and Integration Initiative. It has been cited by the Mayor in his lobbying to central government around the EUSS and support programmes to help EU citizens and their families apply for status (see https://www.london.gov.uk/press-releases/mayoral/calls-for-urgent-action-to-support-young-londoners).</p>		

4. Reporting matrices for *indicators* of irregular migration

Next we describe the reporting related to the *indicators* of irregular migration. Indicators refers to series such as border apprehensions, expulsion orders, etc. which do not reflect a stock or flow measures, but provide information on irregularity. Table 6 is the tool to report these indicators.

Table 6 – Reporting matrix for each estimate of irregularity

Indicators	Period (and frequency)	Count/ average
Quality assessment rubric		
	1 to 3 points each	Explanation
Accessibility		
Documentation		
Validity and reliability		
Background information:		
Link:		
Use in policymaking:		

The discussion below includes the information that should be contained in each space of the table.

4.1 Indicators

In this space you should provide the information on the indicator that is being reported on. MIRreM is interested in *all* possible indicators of irregularity that are available for each country. However, as a minimum we would ideally want to have information on the indicators presented in Table 7. If there is no information for one of the indicators presented in Table 7, please let us know when sending your outputs. Please note that we are also interested in identifying indicators that are not necessarily transmitted to or collected by Eurostat.

Table 7 – Required indicators of irregularity (minimum)

Indicator	Explanation
Border apprehensions	Non-nationals (third-country nationals) apprehended or intercepted by authorities while or after attempting to illegally cross a border. In practice, border and inland apprehensions may not be distinguished.

Rejection at the border (Refusal of entry)	Those formally refused entry at the external borders because of failure to fulfil all the entry conditions as laid out in the Schengen Borders Code.
Inland apprehensions	Those found to be illegally present in the territory of the Member State and intercepted by authorities. In practice, border and inland apprehensions may not be distinguished.
Dublin regulation (incoming)	Incoming take charge requests and decisions for reasons of irregular entry or stay; or incoming take back requests regardless of implementation indicating secondary movements.
Births in irregularity	Number of births of babies born without a status. Usually, this concerns children of irregularly staying parents without access to a residence title. It may also concern children of legally resident non-national parents failing to register their child and obtain a residence title.
Visa overstaying	This category encompasses both overstaying of visas in the narrow sense (Schengen Visa, national visa D) as well as overstaying of residence permits of a longer duration
Withdrawal of status	Rejection of an asylum application; withdrawal of a temporary residence status tied to a particular activity, notably employment withdrawal of a temporary or permanent status after a serious criminal offence or on grounds of public order;
Expulsion orders	Those issued orders to leave the country.
Returns	Those returned from an EU country following an order to leave.
Dublin regulation (outgoing)	Outgoing take back requests and decisions.
Deaths in irregularity	Persons without a residence status who died while without status. Also includes deaths in custody (upon forced removal, in detention pending deportation).
Regularisation	Persons who are individually regularised in cases of hardship or as asylum seekers; persons profiting from a collective regularisation programme.

4.2 Period (and frequency)

In this space you should report the year or period related to the indicators and the frequency with which these estimators are published. Remember that the goal of MIRreM is to cover the period from 2008 to 2023. Any indicators that only cover a period before 2008 should not be included. However, any indicators that cover the post-2008 period should be included even if also include information from before 2008. Please report the data at the highest frequency for which it is available.

4.3 Count/Average

In this space you should include the average of the indicator for the period in question.

4.4 Quality

Table 8 includes the information that you should take into account when evaluating the quality of the different indicators.

Table 8 – Criteria for quality evaluation of indicators

Criteria	High (3 points)	Medium (2 points)	Low (1 point)
Accessibility	Data is publicly available and electronically accessible with no permissions required	Data is available on request from relevant authorities	Data is available, but access and use are exclusive to authorities
Documentation	Sufficient and transparent information on data and methods are available and accessible; a comprehensive quality report is also available	Limited information on data, methods, and quality are available and accessible	Information on data, methods, and quality are neither available nor accessible
Validity and reliability	Data is representative of the phenomenon it is supposed to measure and adequately reflects the type of irregular migration being measured; data is relatively complete (not highly selective) and does	Data is selective and points to some internal contradictions	Data is neither valid nor reliable

	not indicate internal contradictions		
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4.5. Background information

Indicates a short explanation of the irregular migration flow being measured, the type of person or institution supplying the information on the indicator, and explains the methodology used. These should be explained in a couple of sentences and there is no need to include all details. When applicable, also provide a full reference to the study in this section.

4.6 Link

In this space you should provide a link to the indicators (if available).

4.7 Use in policymaking

In this space, you should write a few sentences reflecting how the indicator is used in policymaking. This can range from not used at all to being a key measure of success of policies related to irregular migration.

4.8 Examples

Here are some examples of possible reporting for different indicators using information from the Netherlands.

Example 3

Indicators	Period (and frequency)	Count/ average
Returns (TCNs <u>returned following an order to leave</u>)	2015 – 2021	2015 – 8,630 2016 – 12,430 2017 – 8,390 2018 – 8,980 2019 – 11,185 2020 – 8,870 2021 – 3,200 (preliminary)
Quality assessment rubric		
	1 to 3 points each	Explanation
Accessibility	3	Publicly and electronically available data from both by Statistics Netherlands (CBS) and Eurostat, but the latter provides more extensive raw data.

Documentation	3	Adequate documentation with metadata available
Validity and reliability	2	The indicator is a valid measure of geographic outflows, and each person is counted only once within the reference period. However, as indicated in the guidance notes from Eurostat, the figures do not include other concluded return wherein one can reasonably presume that the TCN was returned based on some assumptions. In the case of NL, it is also known that there are cases in which people are included in these return figures despite not having received a return decision, so there is an issue with regard to the way enforced return is registered (Carrera, 2016; Maliepaard et al., 2022).
<p>Background information: The figures are compiled by CBS and transmitted to Eurostat quarterly and refer to TCNs against whom a return decision has been issued and where a demonstrable departure to a country outside the EU/EFTA has taken place. Data do not include persons who are transferred to another MS under the Dublin Regulation. The data above are annual sums and can be disaggregated into three types: (1) assisted voluntary return, (2) assisted forced return/enforced return, and (3) non-assisted voluntary return. Data is only available for 2015 to 2021.</p>		
<p>Links: https://opendata.cbs.nl/statline/portal.html? la=nl& catalog=CBS&tableId=85334NED & theme=394 https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/migr_eirtn1/default/table?lang=en</p>		
<p>Use in policymaking: The number of returns is cited in the <i>State of Migration</i>, an annual report co-produced by the Dutch Ministries of Justice and Security, Social Affairs and Employment and Foreign Affairs and sent to the Parliament to serve as basis for further development of migration policy. A comprehensive study on return data however, indicates several issues, including political influences as informants have indicated that there have been instances when right wing ministers issued instructions to include certain returns not necessarily covered by the definition to make the figures seem higher (Maliepaard et al., 2022),</p>		

Example 4

Indicators	Period and frequency	Count/ average
Border apprehensions (TCNs denied entry at the external air and maritime borders)	2019 2020 2021	3,870 (2,900) 2,040 (1,980) 3,280 (3,745)
Quality assessment rubric		
	1 to 3 points each	Explanation
Accessibility	3	Data is publicly and easily available
Documentation	2	Data is adequately documented with information on sources and supporting details provided. The figures, however, do not match with those available on Eurostat for the same period, as indicated in the parentheses above). The Eurostat data matches with data from CBS.
Validity and reliability	2	The indicator captures irregular entry and is valid measure of geographic inflows. When cross-checking other sources however, the figures do not match those produced by CBS and then transmitted to Eurostat that are indicated in the parentheses above. CBS/Eurostat also have more extensive data covering 2008 to 2022.
<p>Background information: The figures refer to TCNs refused entry at the Dutch borders. They are released by the Dutch government in its annual <i>State of Migration</i> report based on data from the seaport police and The Royal Netherlands Marechaussee (military police in charge of safeguarding the security of the State).</p>		
<p>Links: https://open.overheid.nl/repository/ronl-2cf0251dee3fec7c64207480c2720226feb4510f/1/pdf/De%20Staat%20van%20Migratie%202022%20-%20DEF.pdf https://opendata.cbs.nl/statline/portal.html?_la=nl&_catalog=CBS&tableId=82268NED&_theme=394</p>		
Use in policymaking:		

The number of border apprehensions is cited in the *State of Migration*, an annual report co-produced by the Dutch Ministries of Justice and Security, Social Affairs and Employment and Foreign Affairs and sent to the Parliament to serve as basis for further development of migration policy.

5. Desk research and other activities

In most cases, the collection of estimates and indicators will be the result of desk research. Important documents to include in the search include government reports, think-tank/pressure groups, academic publications and websites of national statistical offices. Estimates and indicators of irregular migration are often mentioned in the media. These media mentions can be used to track the original source of information, but the tables should be completed based on the information from the original source rather than media reports.

As part of WP3, other tasks of WP4 (e.g. Task 4.5) and other WPs, researchers will be interviewing different stakeholders at the local and national level. During these interviews, researchers should ask about the existence of estimates and indicators of the irregular migrant population. Some stakeholders will be producers of estimates and indicators, while others will be users who can provide useful information of where to find these estimates. Moreover, if there is information missing for the tables above, the interviews could be used to supplement information for the tables.

6. Country context

Reflecting on your deskwork and fieldwork, please provide a brief snapshot (1 to 3 pages in total) of the overall picture of irregular migration data in your country. For each question, please address stocks, flows and indicators (or indicate N/A).

- What is your overall assessment of the quality of irregular migration data in your country?
- How is irregular migration data generally used in policy making?
- How did you go about the data collection process?
- Were there any specific difficulties you experienced during this process? How did you address them?
- What were the main gaps in the evidence base (i.e., unmet user needs) that emerged during your data collection process?
- Were there any meetings with producers or users of irregular migration estimates and indicators that you were unable to secure, but sense that endeavouring to do so in future may be worthwhile? If so, please provide contact information for this person/entity and explain why you think such detail would be helpful.
- Please point to an example of good practice estimating irregular migration and/or making use of estimates of irregular migration in policy-making that you came across. Why did you select this example?

Please respond to these questions by filling in the Word document, “MIrreM Data Collection – Country Context”.

7. Who should be reporting these estimates?

For each country, there is a member of the project with responsibility for collecting this information and report to the research team of WP4.

Table 9 – Individual responsible for collecting and reporting for each country

Country/City	Organization	Person (email)
Austria	UWK	Lydia Rössl (lydia.roessler@donau-uni.ac.at) Theresa Schütze (theresa.schuetze@donau-uni.ac.at)
Belgium	VUB	Tuba Bircan (tuba.bircan@vub.be) Ahmad Wali Ahmad Yar (aahmadya@vub.be)
France	VUB & PICUM	Tuba Bircan (tuba.bircan@vub.be) Ahmad Wali Ahmad Yar (aahmadya@vub.be) Michele Levoy (michele.levoy@picum.org)
Germany	UOS & UP	Norbert Cyrus (norbert.cyrus@uni-osnabrueck.de) Alejandra Rodriguez-Sanchez alejandra.rodriguez.sanchez@uni-potsdam.de
Finland	UTurku	Jussi Jauhiainen (jusaja@utu.fi)
Greece	ELIAMEP	Marina Nikolova (marina@eliamep.gr)
Ireland	ULEIC	Alan Desmond (alan.desmond@leicester.ac.uk) and
Italy	UMIL	Maurizio Ambrosini (maurizio.ambrosini@unimi.it) Paola Bonizzoni (paola.bonizzoni@unimi.it)
Netherlands	UMaastricht	Arjen Leerkes (leerkes@essb.eur.nl) Lalaine Siruno (l.siruno@maastrichtuniversity.nl)
Poland	UNIWARSAW	Paweł Kaczmarczyk (p.kaczmarczyk@uw.edu.pl)
Spain	UCM	Claudia Finotelli (cfinotel@cps.ucm.es) Gabriel Echeverria (gechever@ucm.es) Laura Cassain (lcassain@ucm.es)
Portugal	CIES-ISCTE	João Miguel de Carvalho (joao.miguel.carvalho@iscte-iul.pt) ; Thais Franca (thais.franca@iscte-iul.pt)
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8. Deadlines and support

You should send the Excel tables with all estimates and indicators and the Country Context Word document to Denis Kierans (denis.kierans@compas.ox.ac.uk) and Lalaine Siruno (l.siruno@maastrichtuniversity.nl).

Please also direct any queries or requests for support to Denis and Lalaine.

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