

MIRREM

Measuring Irregular Migration

TAXONOMY OF MIGRANT IRREGULARITY

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The background of the slide features a faded, grayscale image of a modern building with large windows and a structure with hanging lights, possibly a stage or a public space. The word "CONTENT" is overlaid in a bold, blue, sans-serif font.

CONTENT

- 1. Background of the MirreM project**
- 2. Purpose of a classification of migrant irregularity**
- 3. Clandestino classification**
- 4. MirreM classification**
- 5. Taxonomy of migrant irregularity**



MEASURING IRREGULAR MIGRATION AND RELATED POLICIES

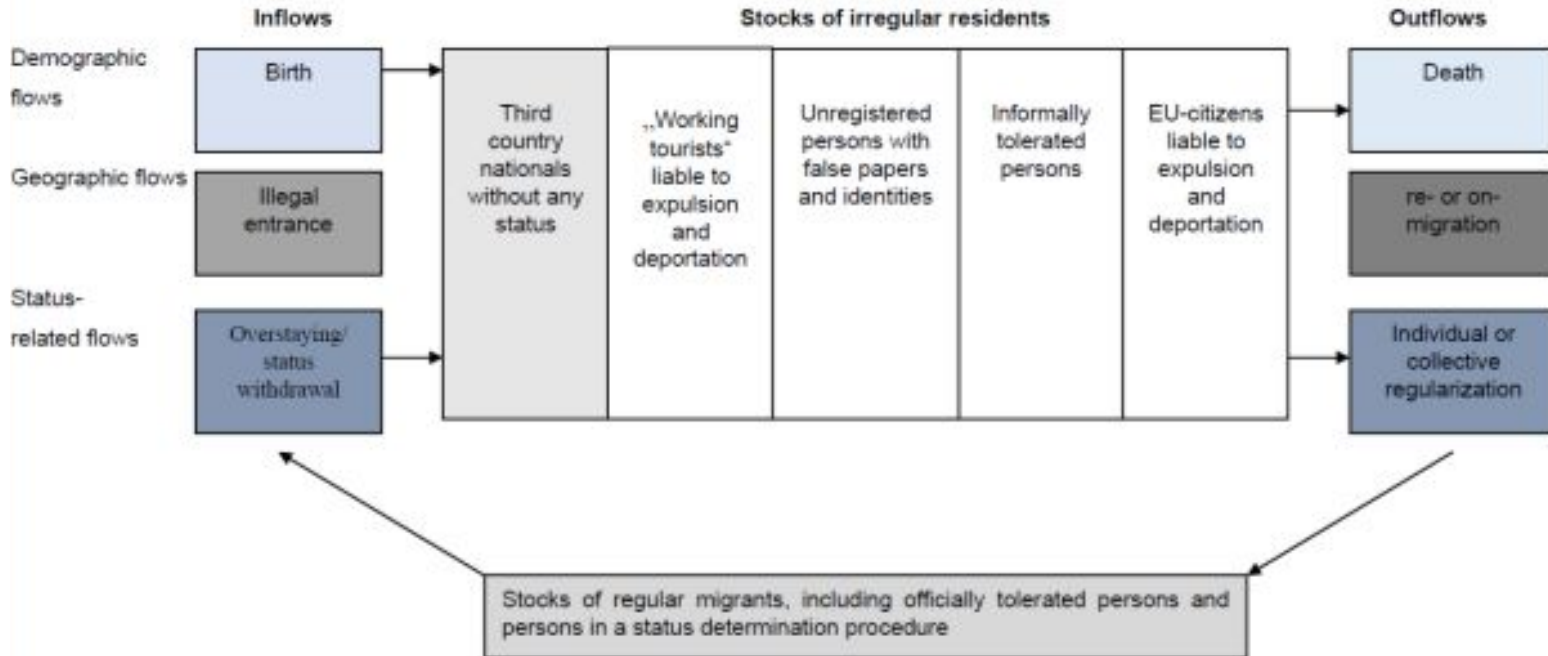
The MIRreM project analyses the policies defining migrant irregularity, stakeholders' data needs and usage, and assesses existing estimates and statistical indicators on irregular migration in the countries under study and at the EU level.



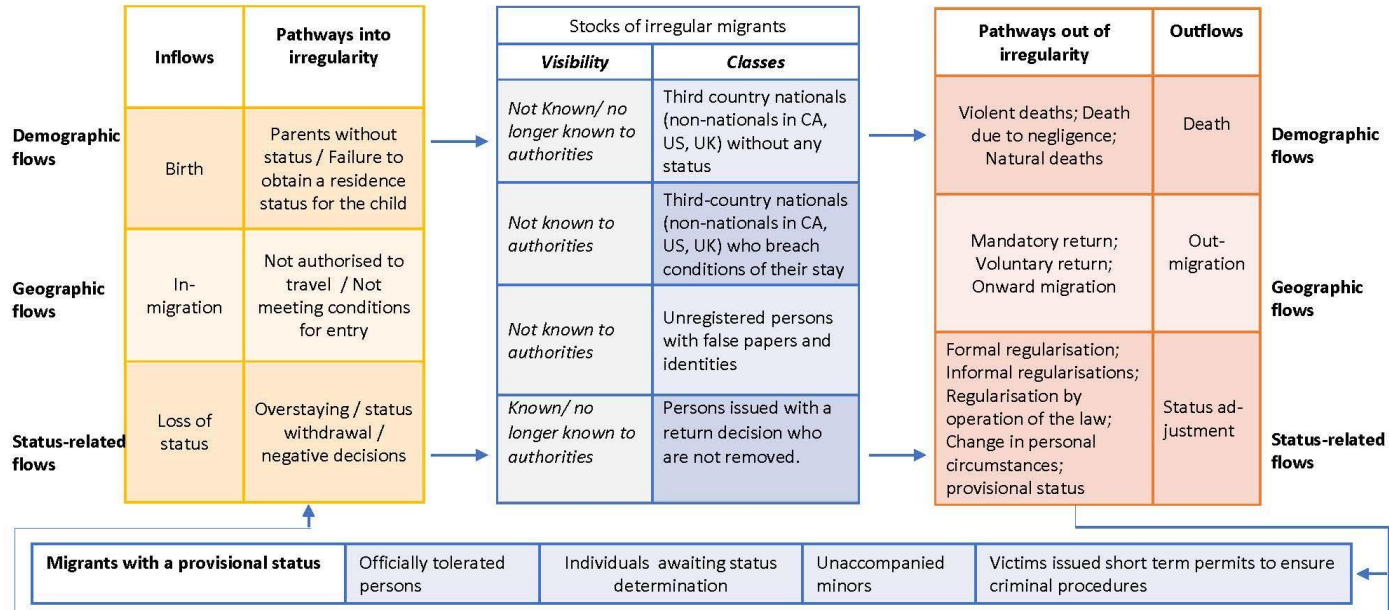
WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF A CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM?

- Migrant irregularity for a long time has remained an ambiguous term that lacked a clear definition.
- The way migrant irregularity is defined varies considerably across different destination countries.
- Growing literature on migrant irregularity has highlighted the complexity and fluidity in the everyday lives of irregular migrants.
- From a legal perspective, however, it is possible to assign migrants to specific 'classes' of irregular migrants.
- Yet, a classification system cannot depict migrants' pathways into and out of migrant irregularity over time, it simply offers a snapshot - limited to a particular point in time and a particular national territory.

CLANDESTINO – A DEMOGRAPHIC BALANCE APPROACH



MIRREM – REFINING THE DEMOGRAPHIC BALANCE APPROACH



ELEMENTS OF THE MIRREM CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM

- **Visibility**
- **Various demographic inflows and outflows**
- **Different 'classes' of irregular migrants**
- **Related classes**
- **Pathways into/out of migrant irregularity**

WHAT IS A TAXONOMY?

Our taxonomy of migrant irregularity systematises knowledge about irregular migration. The aim is to match different 'classes' of irregular migrants with the existing statistical indicators and estimates.

MIRREM TAXONOMY

Indicator	Classes of irregular migrants
Border apprehensions	Those refused entry at the external borders.
Inland apprehensions	Those found to be illegally present in the territory of the Member State.
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 into irregularity	
Visa overstaying	
Withdrawal of status	Rejection of an asylum application; or withdrawal of a temporary or permanent status after a serious criminal offence.
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	
Regularisation	Persons who are individually regularised in cases of hardship or as asylum seekers; persons profiting from a collective regularisation programme.

FULL PROJECT PARTNER:



PROJECT COORDINATION:

University for Continuing Education Krams



ASSOCIATED PARTNER:

