



Hamburgisches
WeltWirtschafts
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NETZWERK **MIGRATION** IN EUROPA



The size of the irregular population – methodological insights from the CLANDESTINO project and beyond

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Overview

- Why estimating?
- Defining irregular migrants
- Data and methods
- CLANDESTINO estimate for the European Union
- Exploring the minimum-maximum logic: Examples
- Questions for Ireland

Estimating the size of irregular resident populations – why?

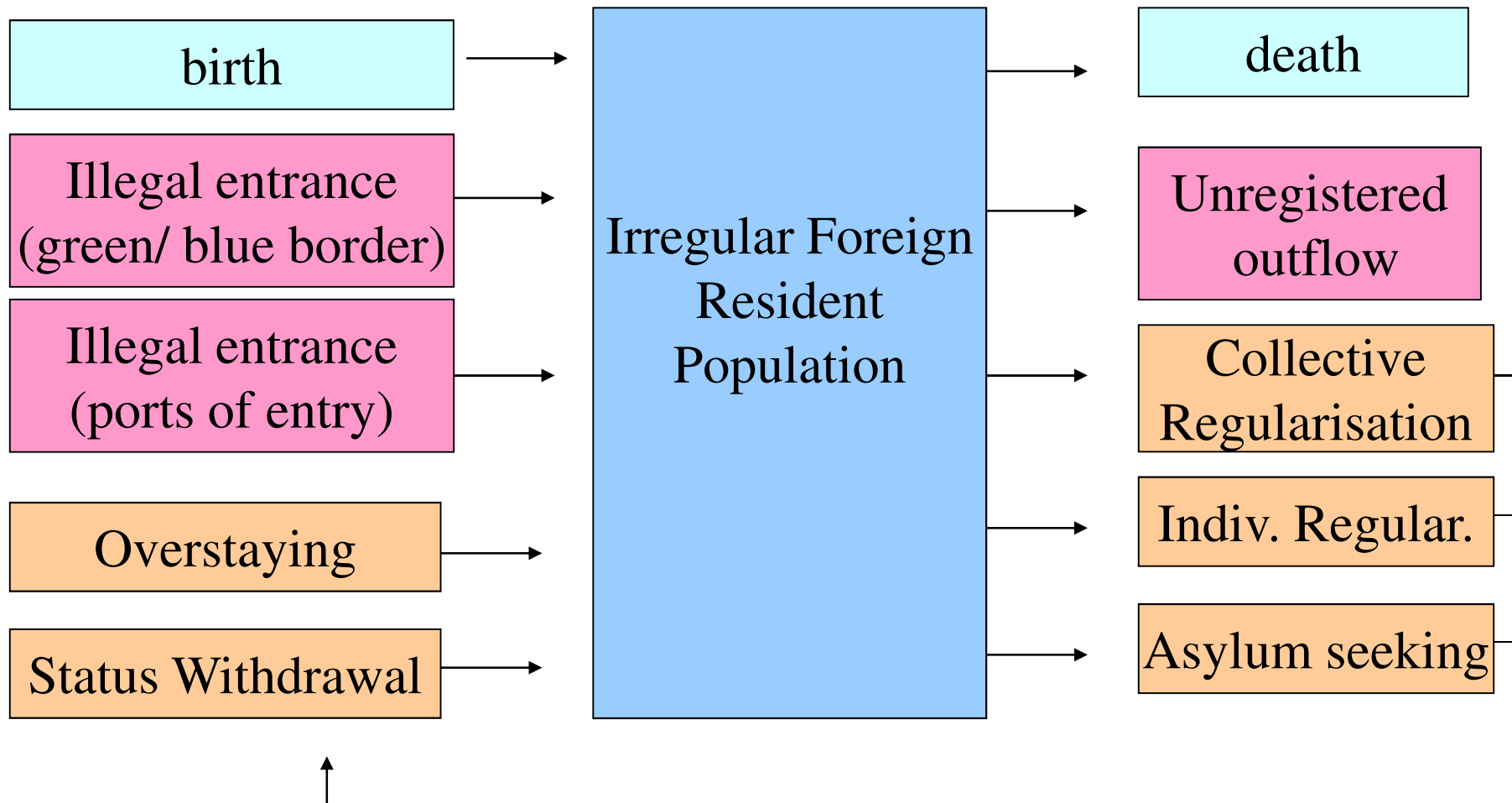
- discredit high numbers in legitimization and scandalization discourses or refusal to acknowledge existence of phenomenon
- interrupt quotation chains
- particular relevance for policies aiming at the inclusion of irregular migrants
- no means for evaluation of enforcement measures

Undocumented Migration - Stocks and Flows

Inflows

Stocks

Outflows



Defining Irregular Foreign Residents

"a third-country national who does not fulfil, or no longer fulfils the conditions of entry, stay or residence"
(shortened from return directive, EMN specifications)

Solutions for difficult cases

- Seemingly legal temporary status/ 'Working tourists':
Deportability on detection
- Forged papers and false identities: no registration
- Pending status and toleration: no formal recognition
- Presence/ residence: no detection on border crossing

Main data traces of irregular foreign residents

Data sources with identifiable IFR

- Apprehension data
- Health service/ NGO data
- Surveys

Data sources with IFR, but not identifiable

- Local registration
- census

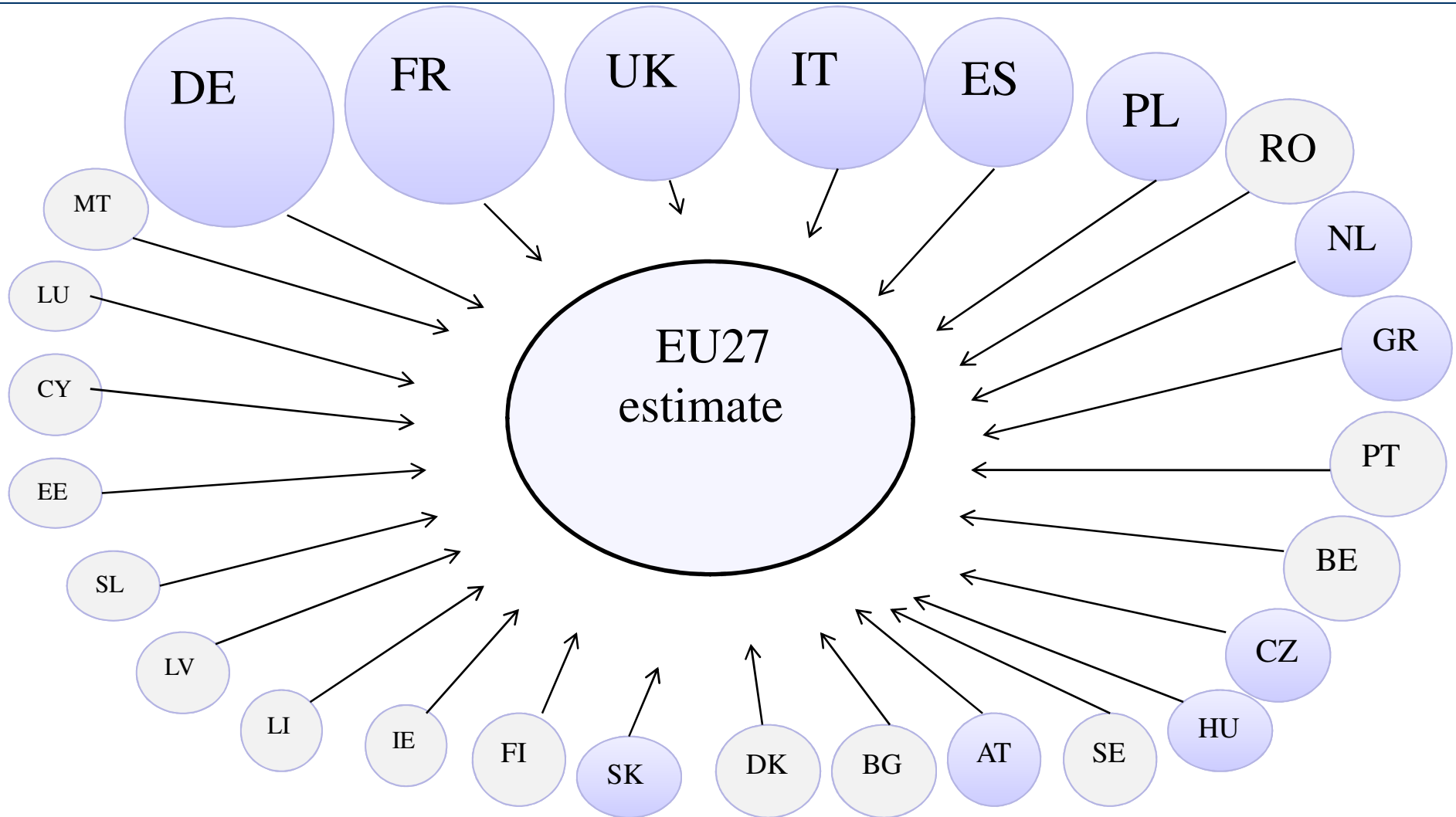
➤ No sources without bias

Main methods of estimation in the EU

Method	Examples
Simple multipliers	Germany, Austria
Statistically adjusted multipliers	Netherlands, Norway
Statistically adjusted survey (centre sampling method)	Italy
Residual method	Spain, UK
Expert assessments	Hungary

Details: Michael Jandl, CLANDESTINO Methodological report

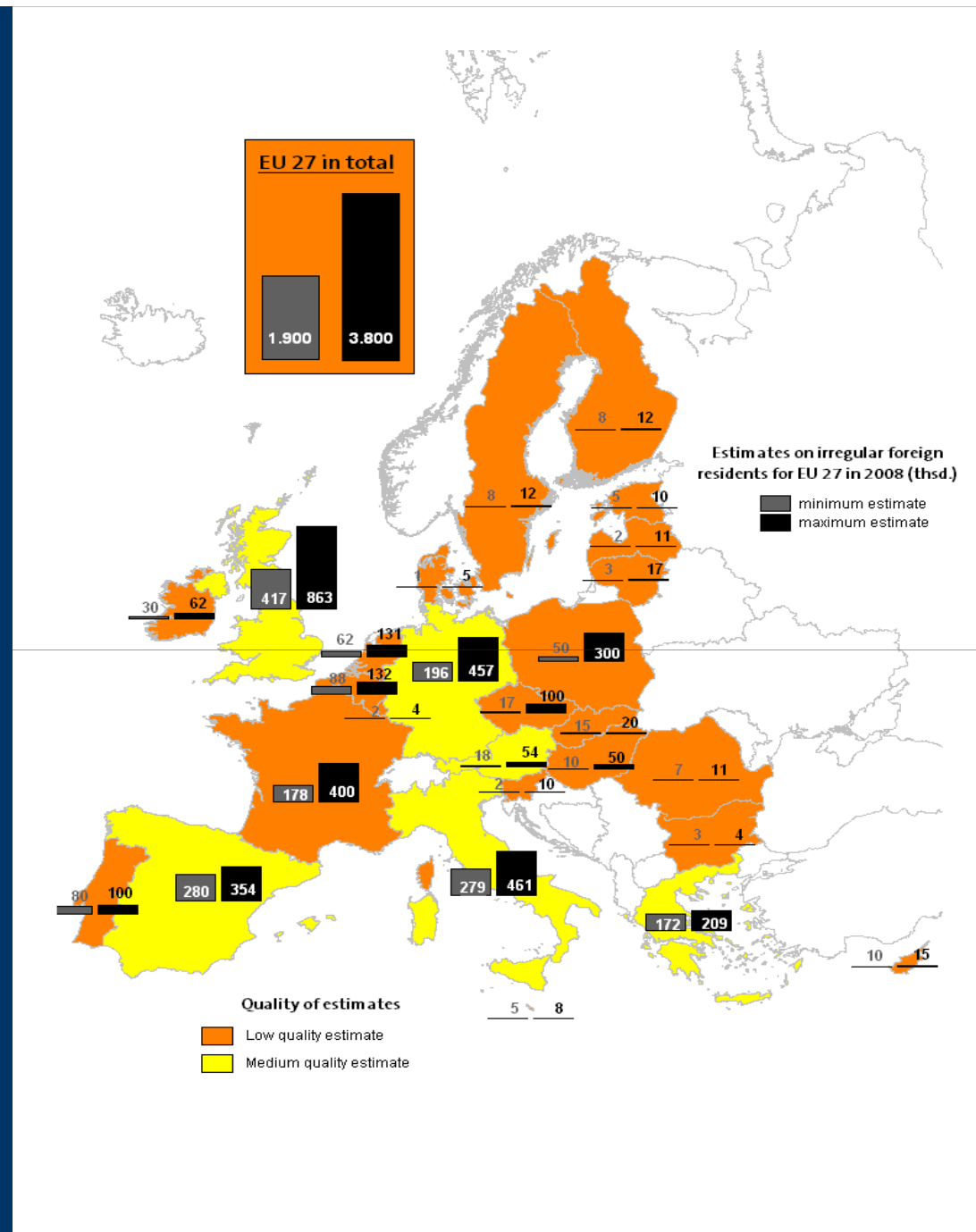
From country data to EU estimate: Creating and aggregating minimum and maximum estimates



Irregular Foreign Residents in the EU27 (2008)

- 1.9 to 3.8 Mio IFR
- 0.4 to 0.8% of population
- Decline for EU15 since 2002

Quality of estimates



Exploring the minimum-maximum logic:

Biased data as a chance

– the example of the percentage of women

- Women are underrepresented in police apprehension data.
- Women are overrepresented in data of health services for undocumented immigrants.
- The percentage of women in the irregular resident population is at least as high as in the police apprehension data and at most as high as in the health service data.

Example Germany (2009): Minimum multiplier estimate based on underrepresentation of irregular residents in police data

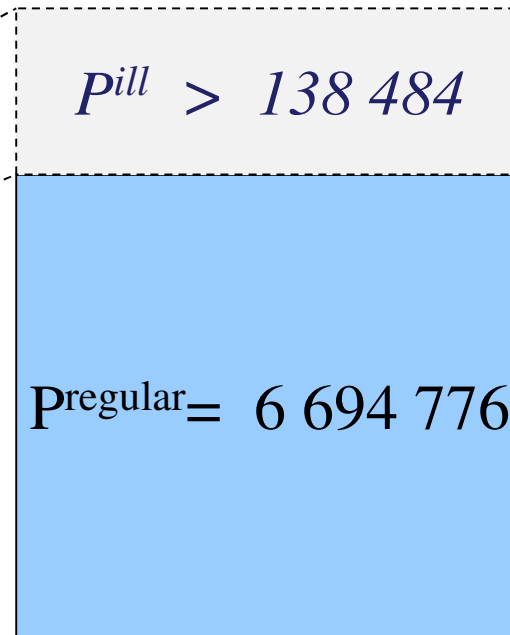
Data: police statistics on 'everybody-crimes'

$D^{ill} =$	7 623
$D^{regular} =$	368 522

B

A

Population



C

D

Questions for Ireland

Multipliers

- Any data that includes identifiable irregular residents and a statistically measured group?
- Clear over- or underrepresentation compared to that group so that minimum or maximum extrapolation is possible?

Residuals

- Any inclusive database with unidentifiable irregular residents that can be compared to immigration data?

Meaningful? Contradictory indications?

Thank you for your attention!

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For more information:

CLANDESTINO: <http://clandestino.eliamep.gr/>

Database: <http://irregular-migration.hwwi.de/>

Background information/ link library/

Methodology

Country reports



CLANDESTINO



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