Policy Area 2: Address irregular cross border movements and visa overstays

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United Nations Technical Workshop on International Migration and Temporary Mobility Statistics
Warsaw, 16-19 July 2024
## Overview

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<td>What are the different routes to becoming an irregular migrant?</td>
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</table>
INDICATORS

Which policy area 2 indicators can we measure?
## Policy area 2: Additional indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Migration Indicator (MI)</th>
<th>Primary topics for disaggregation</th>
<th>Secondary topics for disaggregation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MI 2.1 Estimated number of the resident population considered irregular migrants</td>
<td>Not estimated</td>
<td>Not estimated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MI 2.2 Estimated annual number of individuals who arrived irregularly</td>
<td>Publish quarterly</td>
<td>Not estimated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MI 2.3 Annual number of regularizations (Naturalisation)</td>
<td>Publish quarterly</td>
<td>Not estimated</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Policy area 2: Additional indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Priority Level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Estimated number of persons in detention due to entering the country irregularly in a given year</td>
<td>Publish quarterly</td>
<td>1. Geographic location of detention center (urban, rural)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. Reason for detention</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Held internally (only on individual case files)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimated average duration of time in detention due to entering the country illegally in a given year</td>
<td>Held internally</td>
<td>1. Geographic location of detention center (urban, rural)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. Reason for detention</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Held internally (only on individual case files)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual number of deportations</td>
<td>Publish quarterly</td>
<td>1. Country of citizenship</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. Duration of stay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3. Native-born/Foreign-born status</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of people who died or disappeared in the process of migration towards an international destination (SDG 10.7.32)</td>
<td>Information held on fatalities where they are known</td>
<td>1. Major administrative unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. Cause of death</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3. Country of death</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4. Citizenship status</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimated number of the temporary population considered irregular</td>
<td>Not estimated</td>
<td>1. Reason for temporary stay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. Geographic location</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3. Duration of stay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4. Border point entrance (land, sea, air)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5. Type of irregularity (entry, residence, employment)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
WHY

Why are we researching irregular migration?
Rationale of researching irregular migration

• Relevance
  • Highly topical area
  • Increasing public interest
  • Priority for political parties

• Known coverage gap
  • Understudied migration group
  • The UK has not produced a stock number on irregular migrants since 2005
  • Little research into the lived experiences of irregular migrants in the UK
WHAT

What are the different routes to becoming an irregular migrant?
Irregular migrant definition (To be confirmed)

- illegal entrants – including both those who evade formal migration controls and those who present false papers

- migrants who have been lawfully present in the country but remain after the end of the permitted period (two main subcategories detailed in the following two bullet points)
  - failed asylum seekers who stay in the country despite a final decision refusing them continuing right to remain
  - overstayers whose period of legal residence has expired without renewal: this group includes those who are no longer eligible to apply for extensions because of the introduction of the points system

- children born in the UK to irregular migrant couples; they are not migrants themselves, but have no right to remain
Pathway 2

Enter the UK

Legal route
- Regular immigrant or visitor
  - Breach conditions of entry or stay
    - Irregular migrant
  - Overstaying a visa or visa-free travel period
    - Irregular migrant
  - Reclassification of migrant status
    - Irregular migrant
- Illegal border crossing
  - Illegal route
  - Entry using false documents
    - Irregular migrant
  - Entry using legal document but with false information
    - Irregular migrant
- Claim asylum
  - Regular migrant (while claim is decided)
    - Asylum claim successful
      - Regular migrant
    - Asylum claim unsuccessful
      - Irregular migrant

Born in the UK to irregular migrants
- Irregular migrant
Pathway 3

Irregular migrant by overstaying visa length

Enter the UK

- Legal route
  - Regular immigrant or visitor
    - Breach conditions of entry or stay
    - Overstaying a visa or visa-free travel period
    - Reclassification of migrant status
  - Irregular migrant

- Illegal route
  - Illegal border crossing
  - Entry using false documents
    - Entry using legal document but with false information
  - Irregular migrant

- Asylum claim successful
  - Regular migrant

- Asylum claim unsuccessful
  - Irregular migrant

Born in the UK to irregular migrants

- Irregular migrant
Pathway 4

Irregular migrant by losing legal rights due to governmental decision or action

Enter the UK

- Legal route
  - Regular immigrant or visitor
    - Breach conditions of entry or stay
    - Overstaying a visa or visa-free travel period
    - Reclassification of migrant status
    - Irregular migrant

- Illegal route
  - Illegal border crossing
  - Entry using false documents
    - Entry using legal document but with false information
  - Irregular migrant

Born in the UK to irregular migrants

- Irregular migrant

Asylum claim successful
- Regular migrant

Asylum claim unsuccessful
- Irregular migrant
Pathway 5

Irregular migrant by failed asylum application

Legal route → Regular immigrant or visitor
Illegal route → Illegal border crossing
Entry using false documents → Entry using legal document but with false information

Breach conditions of entry or stay → Irregular migrant
Overstaying a visa or visa-free travel period → Irregular migrant
Reclassification of migrant status → Irregular migrant

Claim asylum → Regular migrant (while claim is decided)
Asylum claim successful → Regular migrant
Asylum claim unsuccessful → Irregular migrant
Pathway 6

Irregular migrant by being born to an irregular migrant so they have no right to remain

1. Legal route
   - Regular immigrant or visitor
     - Breach conditions of entry or stay
     - Overstaying a visa or visa-free travel period
     - Reclassification of migrant status
     - Irregular migrant
   - Illegal border crossing
     - Entry using false documents
     - Irregular migrant
     - Entry using legal document but with false information
     - Irregular migrant
   - Claim asylum
     - Regular migrant (while claim is decided)
     - Irregular migrant
     - Asylum claim successful
       - Regular migrant
     - Asylum claim unsuccessful
       - Irregular migrant

2. Illegal route
   - Irregular migrant

Office for National Statistics
HOW

How are we planning to explore irregular migration?
Home Office

- Publish quarterly statistics on irregular migration flows to the UK
  - Detections of arrivals to the UK by irregular methods of entry
  - Asylum applications from small boat arrivals
  - Modern slavery referrals for small boat arrivals
  - Returns of small boat arrivals

Irregular migration detailed datasets and summary tables
Collaboration Unit

• The ONS partners with another government to address a complex issue

• ONS conducts the research impartially of government departments that set policy
  • Clear that analysis is for research purpose not operational purposes

• Discrete work in a tight timeline

• Improved data sharing and knowledge of datasets
Integrated Data Service

• The IDS is a cross-government service, for which the ONS is the lead delivery partner
• The service securely enables co-ordinated access to a range of high-quality data – critical to informing policy decisions and improving public services
• Only trained and accredited researchers can access
• All data is de-identified
Possible datasets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CENSUS</th>
<th>ADMINISTRATIVE DATA</th>
<th>OTHER DATA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Complete enumeration</td>
<td>• Range of sources e.g. health, education, housing</td>
<td>• Local authorities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Less timely - every 10 years</td>
<td>• Ethical considerations</td>
<td>• Charities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Irregular migrants less likely to be present</td>
<td>• Need appropriate data protection and governance</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
THANK YOU

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