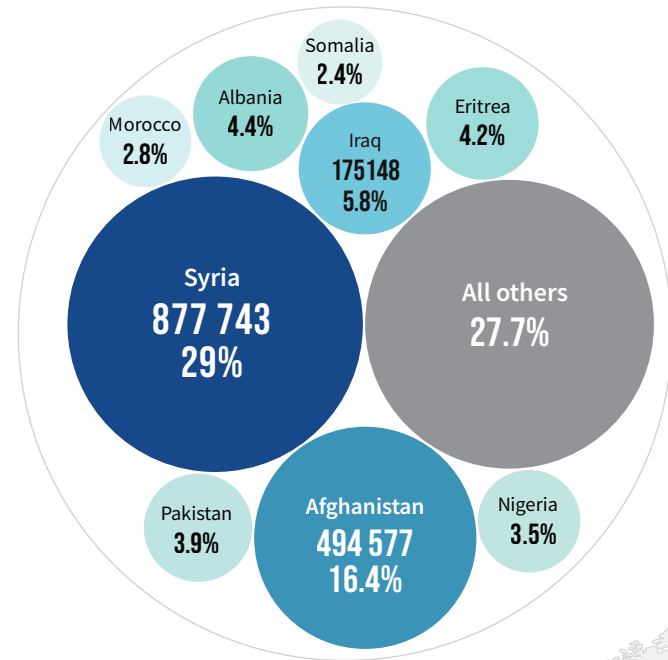


CROSS BORDER FLOWS IN TIMES OF CRISIS

Contrary to media and political discourses on “fake” or “bogus” refugees coming to Europe in times of crisis (e.g. 2015), our research shows that the broad publication of Irregular Border Crossings (IBCs) numbers fuel impressions of invasion but in fact only refer to “fake illegals” as most border crossers are likely refugees. Both across migratory “routes” and time, IBC counts numerous individuals who would likely obtain asylum in Europe given asylum acceptance rates by nationality.

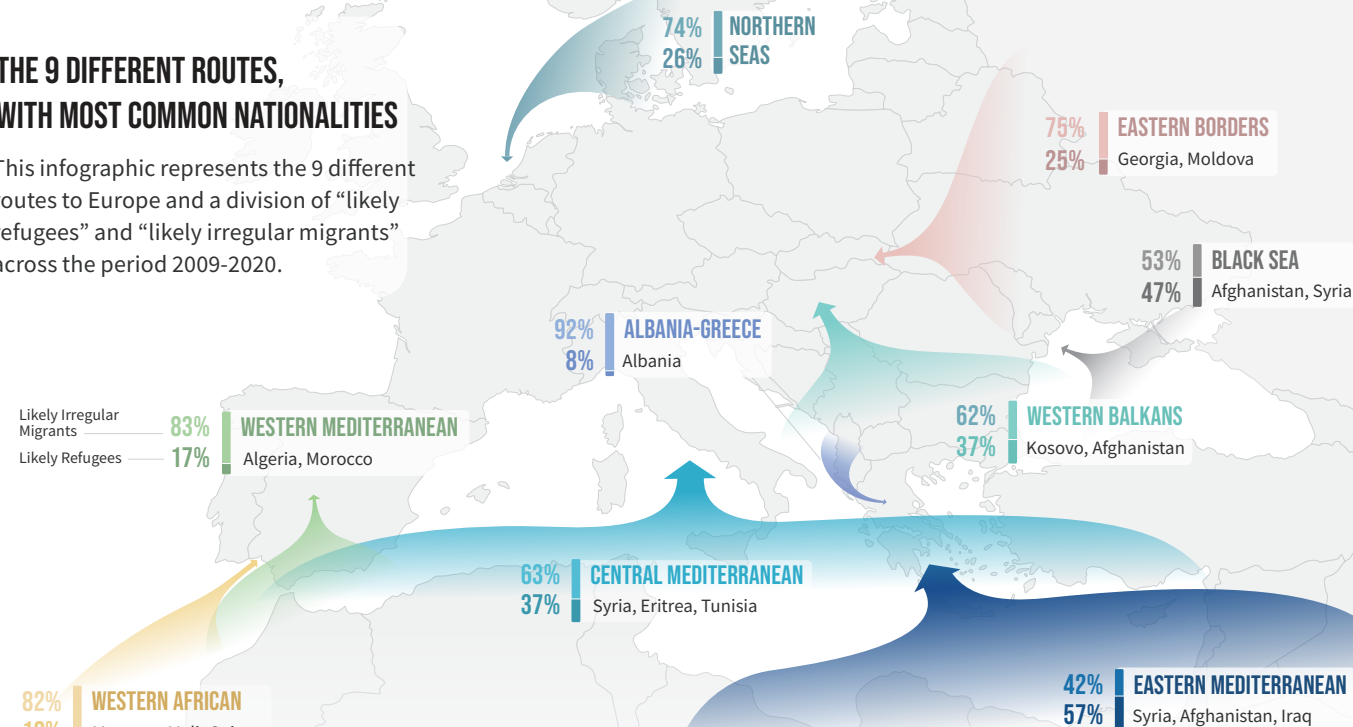


SHARE OF IBCs BY NATIONALITY 2009-2020

Given the ongoing conflicts that have affected Syria, Afghanistan, and Iraq, these three nationalities represent over 50% of all IBCs identified across the 12 years in question.

THE 9 DIFFERENT ROUTES, WITH MOST COMMON NATIONALITIES

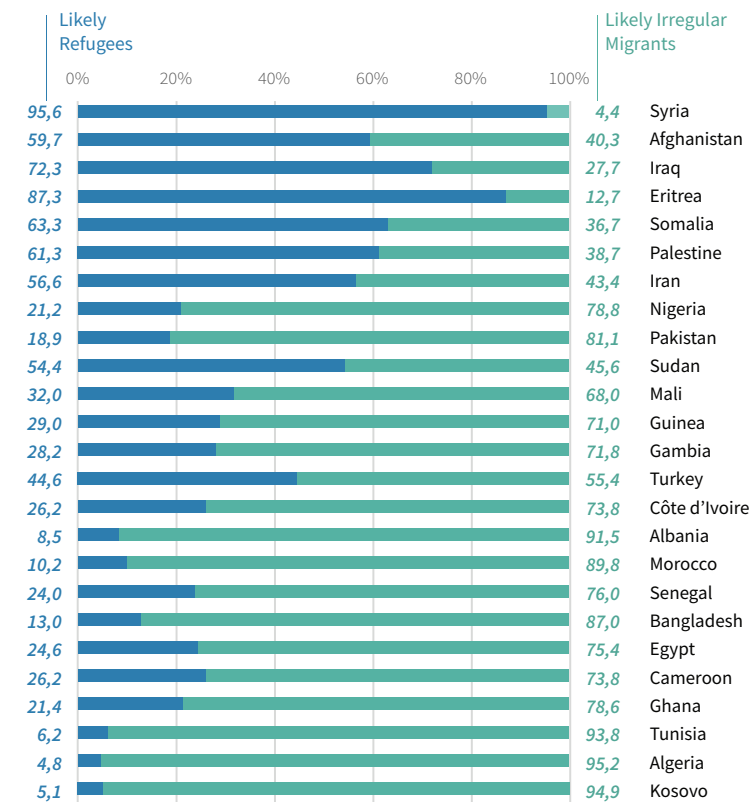
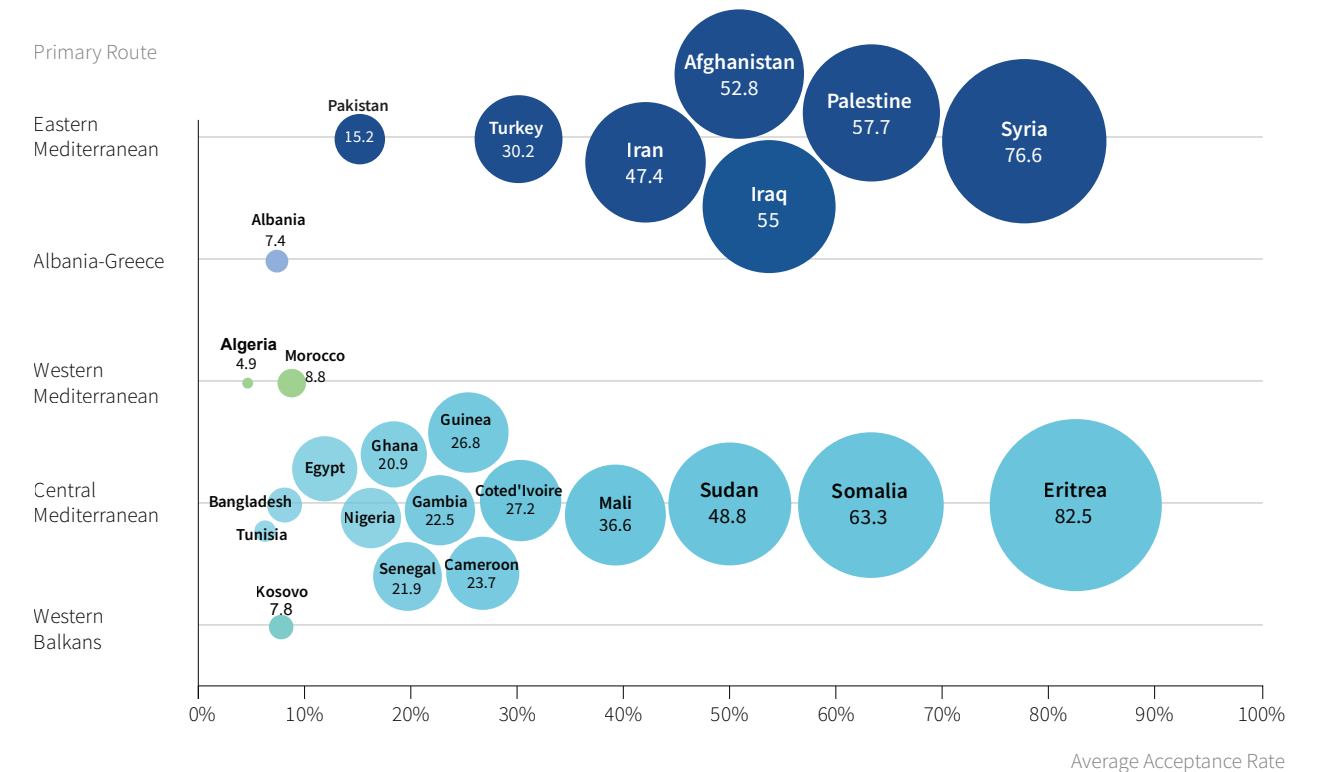
This infographic represents the 9 different routes to Europe and a division of “likely refugees” and “likely irregular migrants” across the period 2009-2020.



ACCEPTANCE RATE OF TOP 25 NATIONALITIES

This chart represents the acceptance rate for different nationalities. The acceptance rate for a nationality is the share of positive decisions in the total number of asylum applications initiated by people from that nationality.

IBC from countries with a high acceptance rate tend to prefer a single primary migration route; countries with low acceptance rates, such as Morocco and Algeria, choose 2 or more different routes.



PERCENTAGE OF IBCs AS “LIKELY REFUGEES” VS “LIKELY IRREGULAR MIGRANTS”

In this chart, countries are sorted in decreasing order of the number of people who entered Europe across all migration routes.

Both “likely irregular migrants” and “likely refugees” cross borders without prior authorization into Europe. Overall, we estimate that roughly **54% of all IBCs** identified between 2009 and 2020 can be classified as **likely refugees**.

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