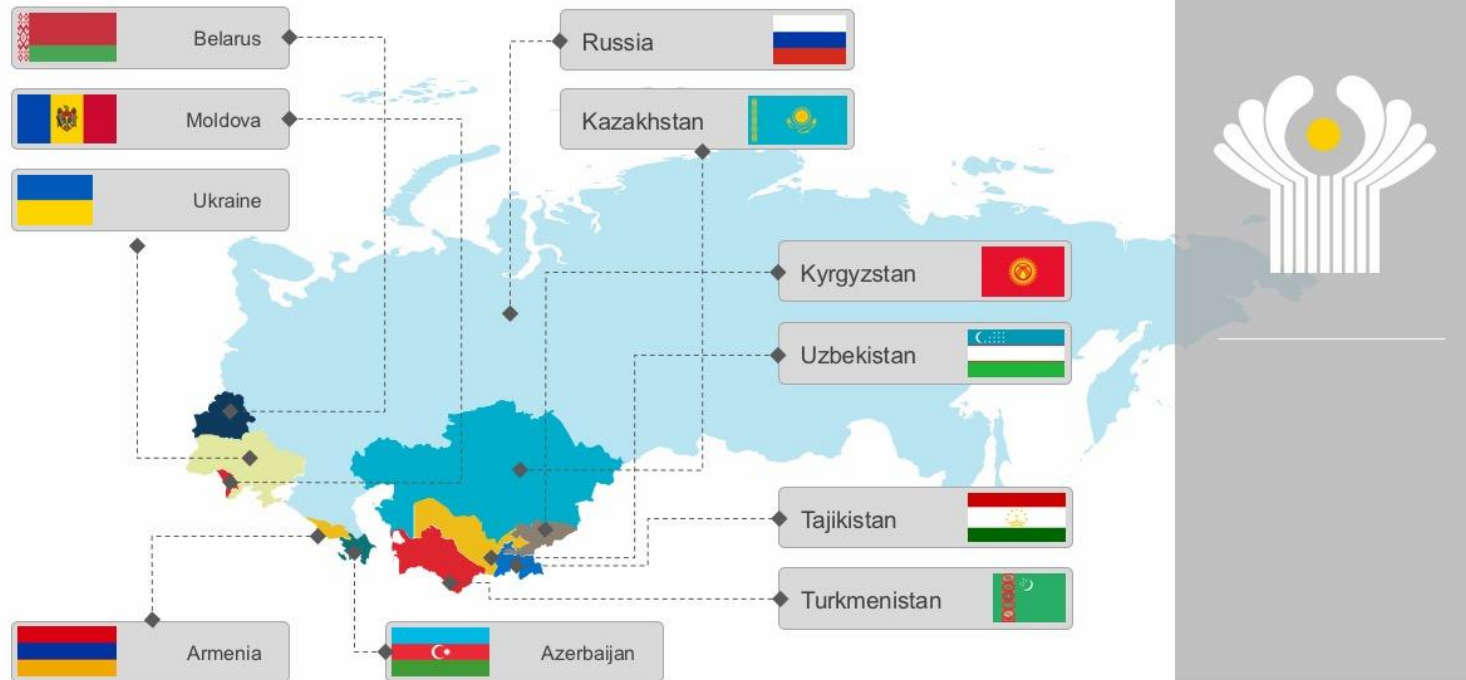


Statistics on migration in the Russian Federation and the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)

Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) Regions



CIS area is an arena of *large-scale* migration, labour migration is significant

- ✓ mainly *within the CIS area*, and
- ✓ **Russia is the main destination** country, followed by Kazakhstan. In 2014 Russia issued 3.7 mln. permissions to work, Kazakhstan 33 thousand work permits. **Not only the scale, but composition of flows differs, especially – labour migration**

- ✓ mainly *temporary and short-term*,
- ✓ **job search** is the main purpose of the move

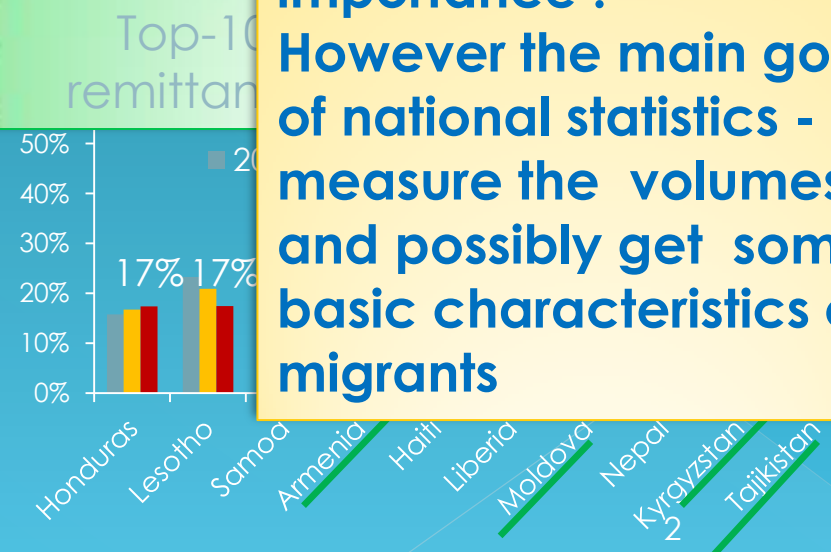
temporary workers involve several million per
million migrants change the country of perm

**Visa – free mobility prevails,
Eurasian economic union (5 states) - free
labour mobility zone**

- ✓ **Labour migration is an important factor of economic development:**
- ✓ **4 CIS countries are in the list of top-10 remittances receiving countries in the world.**

Migration related indicators (including connected with the **SDG agenda**) seem to be of a considerable importance.

However the main goal of national statistics - to measure the volumes and possibly get some basic characteristics of migrants



Migration related SDG indicators are available if statistics does exist and comes from adequate sources

- Uneven development of sources (due to different roles of the countries) :

Sending countries (Central Asia, Transcaucasia, Moldova, Ukraine) **mainly rely on sample surveys**, **receiving countries** (Russia, Kazakhstan) – **on administrative sources**

All countries (except Uzbekistan) conduct censuses following UN recommendations (include both core and non-core questions, on immigrants, internal migrations and often – on absent population).

Main limitations - Availability,

List of variables , Access

Different priorities:
sending countries
– to estimate
absent population
size,
**receiving
countries – to
count in-
migrants**

Surveys (specialized or within LFS - LSS)

- ◉ Sending countries (Armenia, Moldova, Ukraine, Kyrgyzstan)-
- ◉ Questions addressed to households with/without migrants – including return migrants, potential migrants and those who are abroad at the moment of interview.
- ◉ Different time interval for migrants' (3-5 years, or no time limit)
- ◉ Support from international organizations

- ◉ Receiving countries – Kazakhstan and Russia-
- ◉ Limited experience in migration data collection
- ◉ Kazakhstan – a very good module in the past (LFS), no more implemented

Russia – monthly LFS : about 1 million respondents per year, resident population 15-72 y.o.

No questions on place of birth, place of residence N years prior to the survey, (+year of migration),

Question on citizenship in dichotomous form (RF – non-RF)

No questions on salaries

Probability sampling - considerable underestimation of stock of foreigners

Quarterly Living standards survey (appr. 200 thous. resp. per year. No questions on place of birth and citizenship

MIGRATION DATA PRODUCERS IN RUSSIA (green arrows - information sent to Rosstat)

Directorate General on Migration Issues (MOI)

Primary data on migrants – paper forms of arrival and departure

- RESIDENCE PERMITS
- WORK PERMITS and patents
- FORCED MIGRATION
- CITIZENSHIP
- VISA EXTENTIONS
- ISSUANCE OF IDs (passports) FOR THE RF CITIZENS
- REGISTRATION AT A PLACE OF RESIDENCE AND STAY (BOTH NATIONALS AND FOREIGNERS)

Forced migrants

Compatriots resettlement

Labour migration

Entries and exits of foreigners and nationals

Visa statistics (not available)
Citizenship acquisition
Consular registrations

Enrollment, graduation and stock of foreign students

Federal State Statistics Service of Russia (ROSSTAT)

Annual statistics of flows

Census *

Microcensus 2015 **

LFS

Border (passport control (+ migration cards))

MFA, consulates

Ministry of education and science

Educational institutions (tertiary & secondary)

Automated systems of population registration in Russia: general and specialized

Directorate General on Migration issues (MOI) is a “super agency”, responsible for permits (work and residence) issuance, visa extensions, citizenship acquisition, and – registration of both foreigners and Russian citizens at a place of stay and residence., (also issues national IDs – (passports))



In progress : applied software “Territory. It will replace disintegrated regional systems of RF citizens registration (different software, no centralized data base)

Central data bank of foreigners

“Basic list of variables”

Data bases of the other agencies :

Civil registries

•Tax Service

•Pension fund

House maintenance companies

Insurance companies

Automated System «Elections»

Capacity of the Central data bank of foreigners

Registration of all events related to a foreigner, starting from entry to Russia and till citizenship acquisition.

Содержание

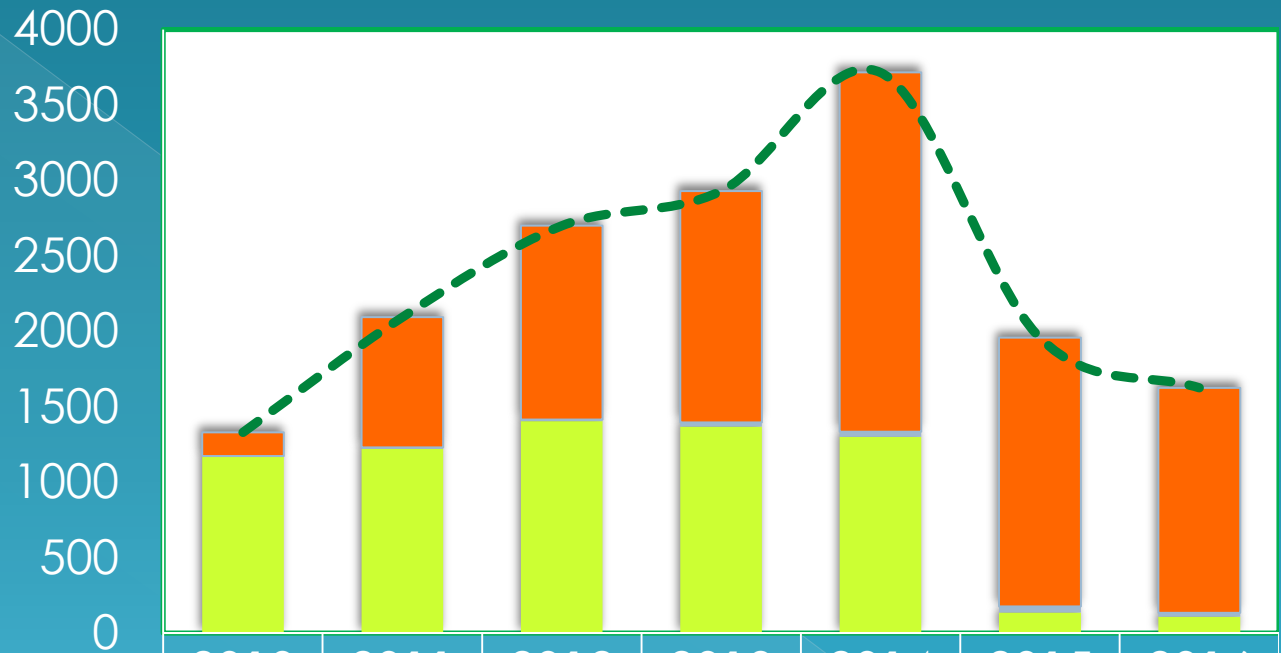
I. ФИЗИЧЕСКОЕ ЛИЦО (ИГ, ЛБГ, А ТАКЖЕ РГ, ВЫСТУПАЮЩИЕ В КАЧЕСТВЕ ПРИГЛАШАЮЩИХ ЛИЦ)	
II. ЛИЧНЫЕ ДОКУМЕНТЫ (ДОКУМЕНТЫ, УДОСТОВЕРЯЮЩИЕ ЛИЧНОСТЬ, СВИДЕТЕЛЬСТВО)	
III. СВЕДЕНИЯ О ФИЗИЧЕСКОМ ЛИЦЕ	
IV. ДАННЫЕ ОБ УТРАЧЕННЫХ, ИСПОРЧЕННЫХ, ЗАМЕНЯЕМЫХ В СВЯЗИ С ИЗМЕНЕНИИ	
ЛИЧНОСТЬ.....	
V. ВЪЕЗД, ВЫЕЗД	
VI. ВРЕМЕННОЕ ПРОЖИВАНИЕ	
VII. ПРИВЛЕЧЕНИЕ ИНОСТРАННОЙ РАБОЧЕЙ СИЛЫ.....	
VIII. ОФОРМЛЕНИЕ ДОКУМЕНТОВ ПОСТОЯННОГО ПРОЖИВАНИЯ, ИЗМЕНЕНИЯ ГРАЖД	
IX. ОФОРМЛЕНИЕ ДОКУМЕНТОВ ЛИЦАМИ, ИЩУЩИМИ УБЕЖИЩЕ НА ТЕРРИТОРИИ Р	
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XII. СВЕДЕНИЯ О МИГРАЦИОННОМ КОНТРОЛЕ ПРИ ВЪЕЗДЕ, ВЫЕЗДЕ, ПРЕБЫВАНИИ, П	
XIII. СВЕДЕНИЯ О СОБЛЮДЕНИИ И ОТВЕТСТВЕННОСТИ ЗА НАРУШЕНИЕ ЗАКОНОДАТЕ	
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XV СПРАВОЧНАЯ, СЛУЖЕБНАЯ ИНФОРМАЦИЯ	
XVI. СВЕДЕНИЯ ОБ УЧЕТЕ И РАСХОДЕ БЛАНКОВ ДОКУМЕНТОВ СТРОГОЙ ОТЧЕТНОСТИ	
XVII СПРАВОЧНИКИ И КЛАССИФИКАТОРЫ ГИСМУ ФМС РОССИИ	
Лист регистрации изменений.....	

Information on physical persons Variables (24):

- Name,
- Sex
- Place and date of birth
- Citizenship
- Ethnicity
- Religion
- Knowledge of Russian language
- Social status
- Marital status etc.

Labour migration in Russia by main types of procedures/ documents, 2010-2016, thousands. Decline in 2015 – due to economic crisis, new regulations and extension of free mobility zone

SDG:
 Protect labour rights of migrant workers , etc.
 New regulations led to considerable increase of costs of access to the labour market (and unfair taxation of migrant workers with patents (licenses)



Issued

Patents

Highly-skilled specialists

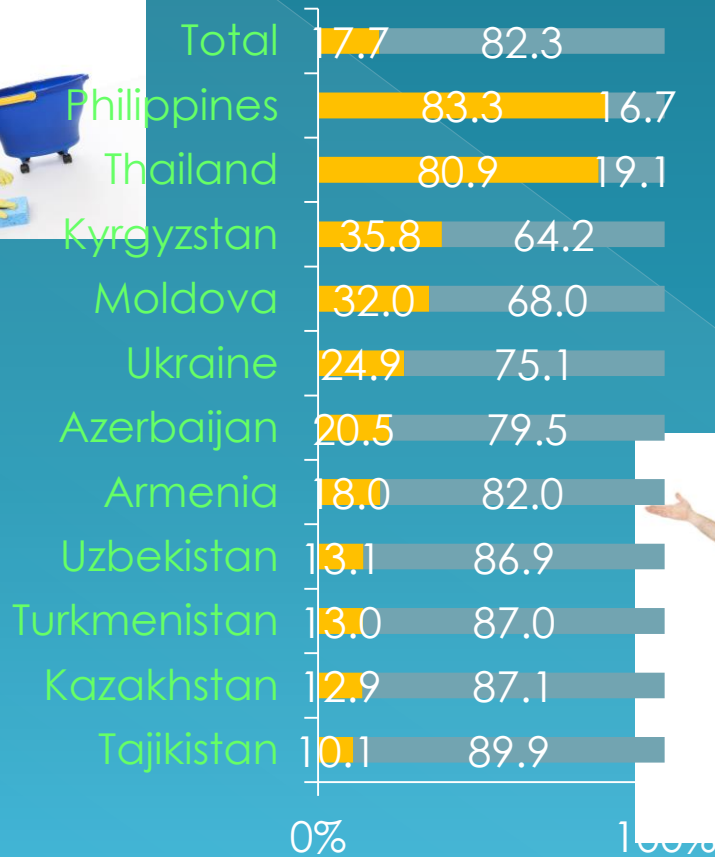
Regular work permits

Total

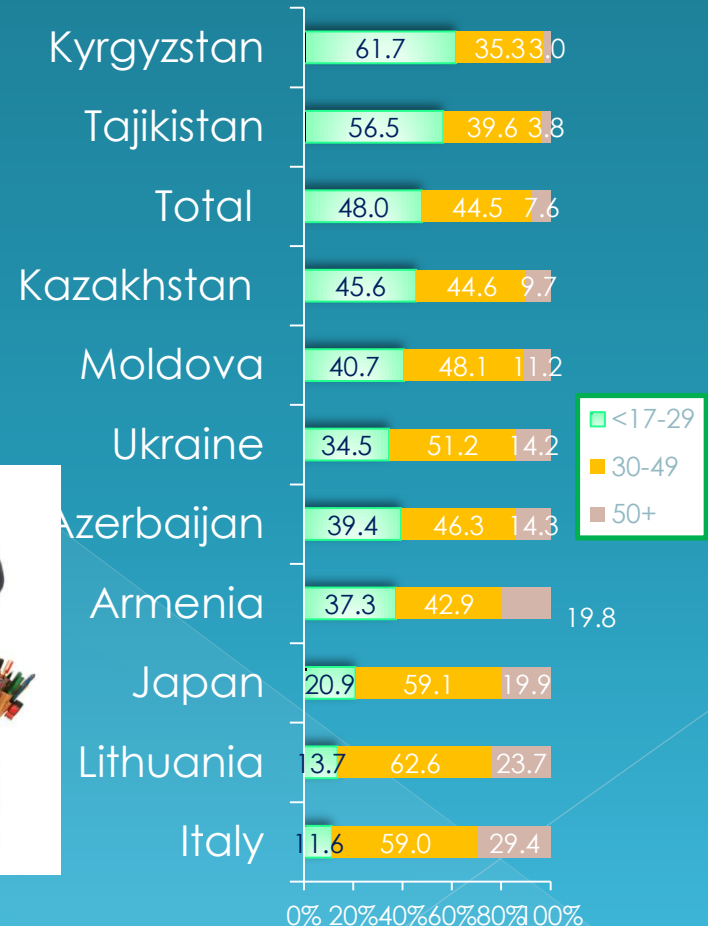
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Patents	156.8	862.4	1283.4	1534.6	2379.4	1779.8	1492.2
Highly-skilled specialists	3.1	10.8	11.8	26.3	34.2	41.8	25.5
Regular work permits	1170	1219.8	1403.6	1368.3	1300.7	135.3	107.7
Total	1329.9	2093	2698.8	2929.2	3714.3	1957	1625.4

Some examples of disaggregation of administrative data on labour migration in Russia: gender and age aspect (issued work permissions , 2014)

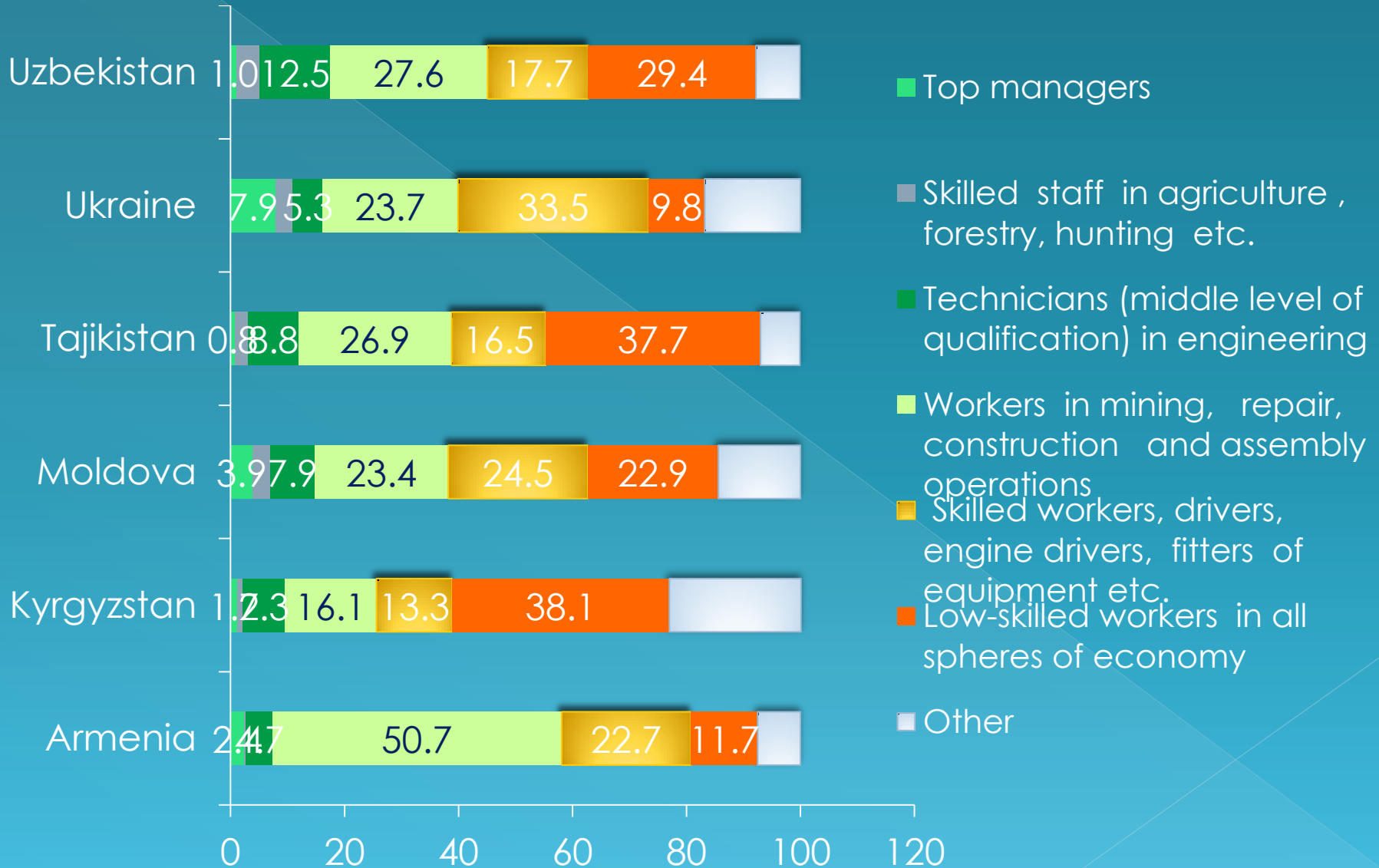
% of men and women



Age composition

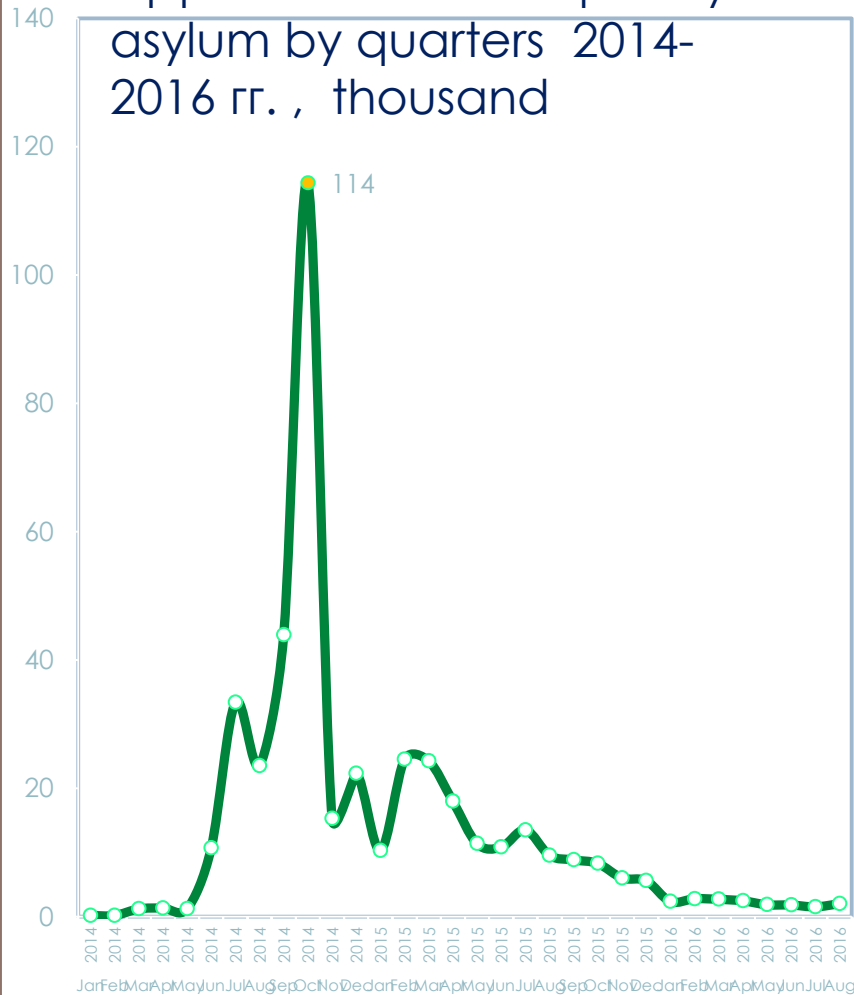


Composition of migrant-workers in Russia by occupations, selected countries, 2014 (issued work permits only)

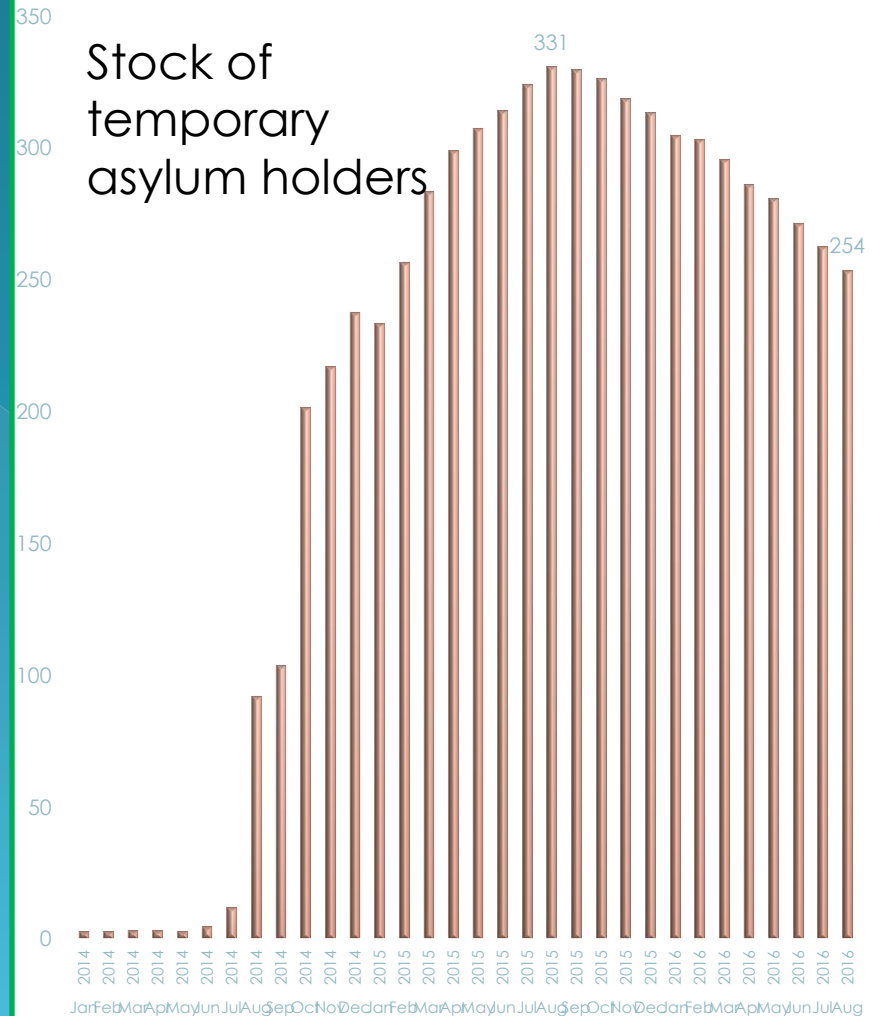


Asylum in the RF

Applications for temporary asylum by quarters 2014-2016 rr. , thousand



Stock of temporary asylum holders



Information on foreigners is not enough. Where to get info on nationals?

Population registers in the CIS countries often are not connected with other databases (if any), not possible to link migratory status with information needed for SDG indicators (also may not contain info on naturalization)

	Population register	PIN	PI	to
Azerbaijan	+	+		-
Armenia	+	+		-
Belarus	+	+		-
Kazakhstan	+	+		-
Kyrgyz Rep.	-	+		-
Moldova	+	+		-
Russia	-	-		-
Tajikistan	-	-		-
Turkmenistan	-	-		-
Uzbekistan	-	-		-
Ukraine	-	-		-

In Russia –a certain “competition” between agencies responsible for population registration , each uses its own PIN, or does not use any (Tax service, Pension fund, Migration service)

Potential sources and types of data in Russia – “migratory status” matters.

- Migrants’ health – system of overall health examination and insurance of foreigners (naturalized migrants might be missing)
- Migrants’ incomes - Tax service
- Employment and unemployment - LFS and administrative data
- Financial behaviour - bank reports
- Complementary info on the topic on brain drain and migration of health workers - Federal Register of Health Workers (variable – country of training)

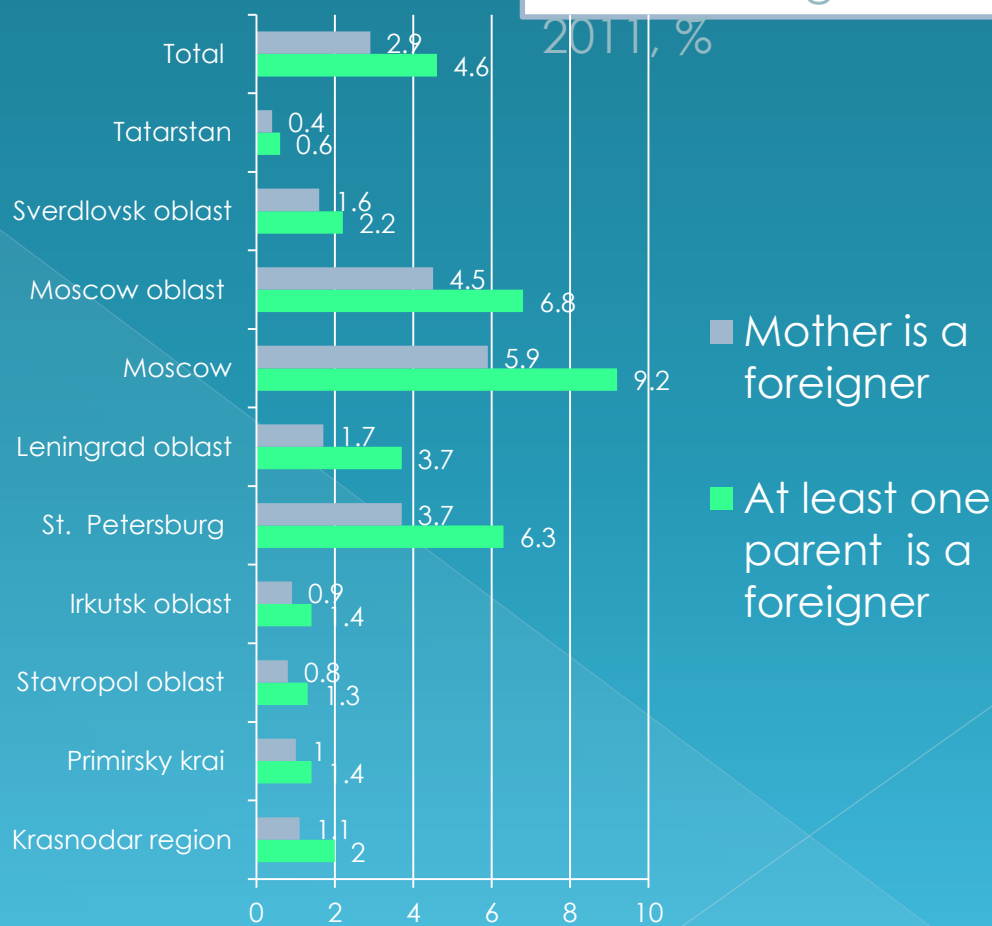
In the future - every automated system of population registration - both governmental or corporative can and should include variable “country of birth” and “citizenship”

An experience of analysis of civil registry data to estimate migrants' contribution to vital events in selected regions of Russia

- All records include information on place of birth, citizenship and place of permanent residence (registration) of a person –
- Births - info on each parent of a child,
- Marriages – info on each spouse
- Regional offices of Rosstat receive information from regional Civil registries in e-form, however not all variables are requested
- Basic problems - low quality of primary information.

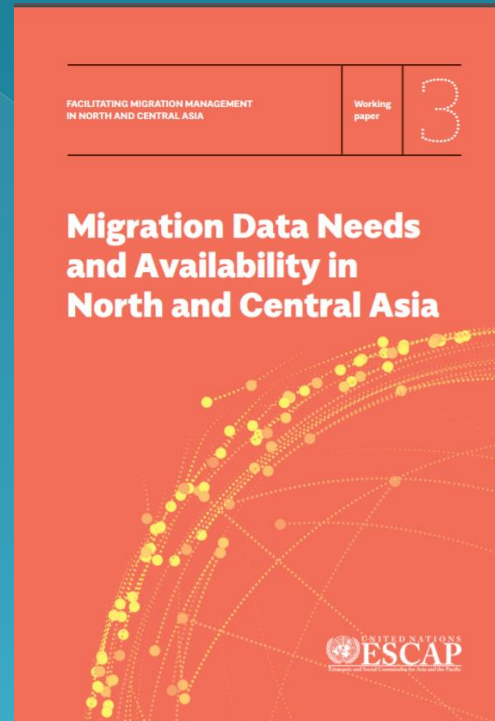
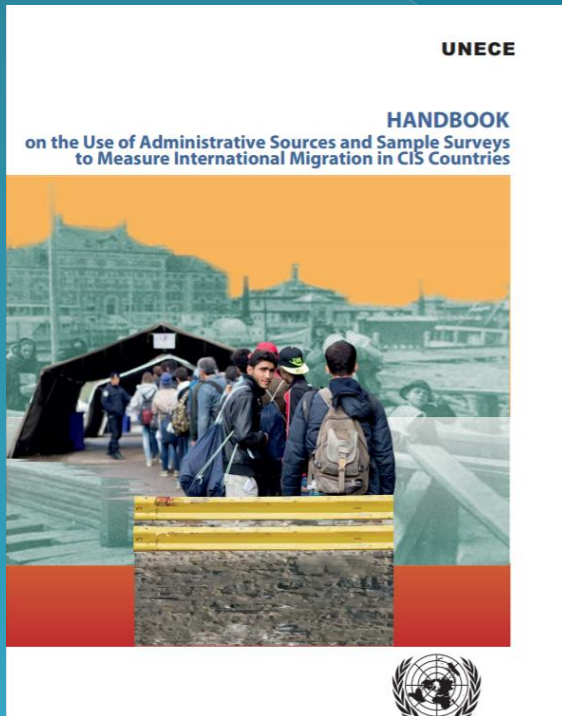
It was the first experience of estimation of percentage of children born at foreigner parents and % of foreigners among newly married couples

Children born at foreign parents in selected regions, 2011, %



(Author - Svetlana Biryukova, MSU-HSE)

Issues of migration data collection and availability in the CIS region are in the focus of attention from the side of international organizations



+ ILO
and
World
Bank

Interstate statistical Committee of the CIS – collects information on permanent-type migration flows (no disaggregation) and labour migration.

Attempts to harmonize definitions (not very successful so far due to objective reasons)

Concluding remarks

In the CIS area and Russia in particular:

- Role of administrative sources is considerable in receiving countries and will be even more important in the future. However, (at least – at the moment) they can not be the only source of migration data relevant to the SDG agenda. In the future it is necessary to enlarge the list of variables and establish links between different administrative data bases in each country
- Household surveys are to be developed and regularly conducted both in receiving and sending countries, possibility of harmonization of programmes and regularity could be discussed
- National statistical offices have carte blanche in developing both their own sources and stimulating administrative agencies to cooperate and develop their statistical resources
- International organizations can contribute to capacity building via consultancies, methodological (and possibly financial) assistance

© **Thank you for your attention!**

CIS states population size

chislen_pop.pdf - Adobe Reader

Файл Редактирование Просмотр Окно Справка



Инструменты Подписание Комментарии

Среднегодовая численность постоянного населения, тысяч человек Resident population, mid-year, thousand persons

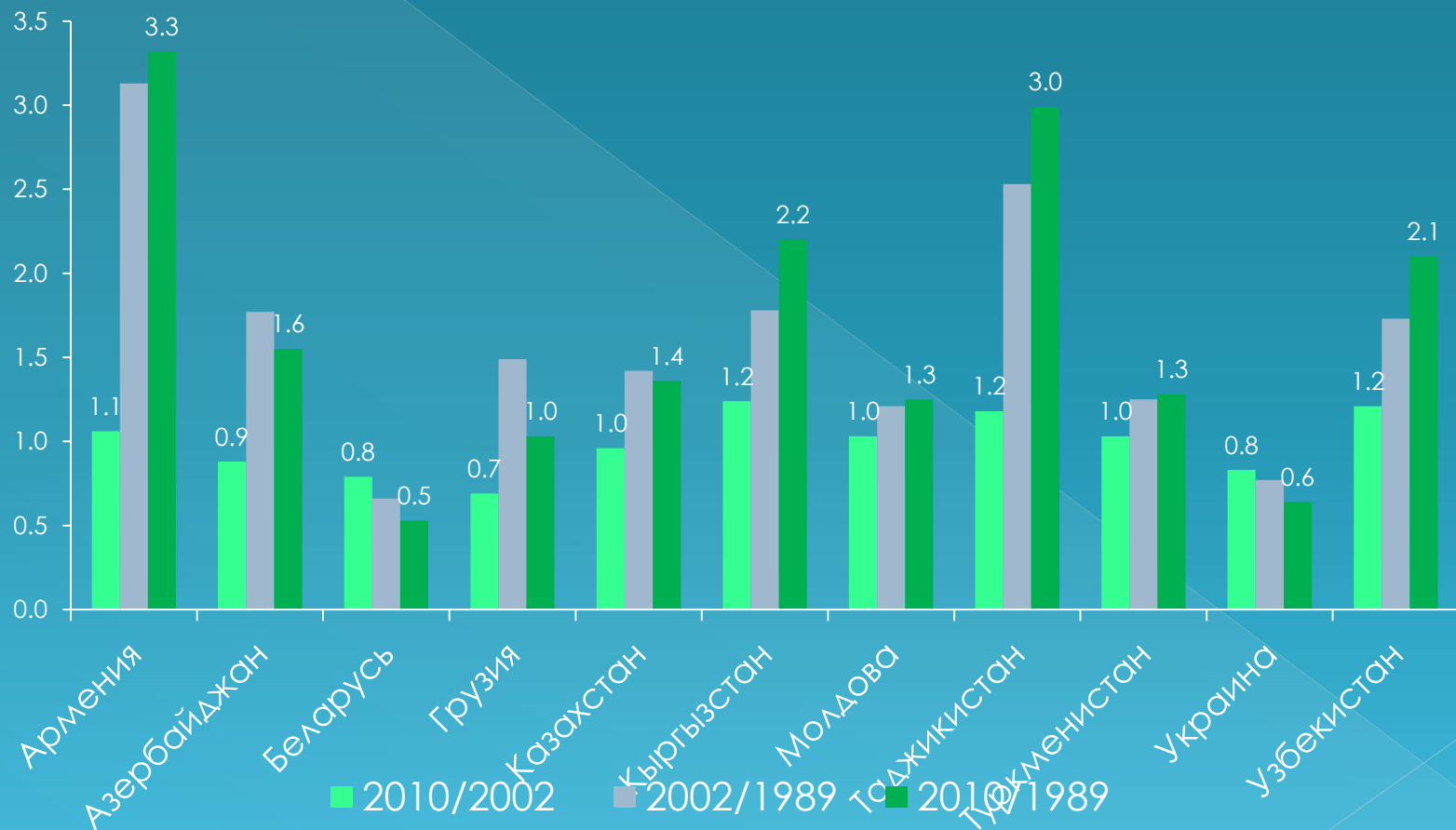
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	
Азербайджан	8398,3	8500,3	8609,6	8723	8838,45	8947,3	9054,4	9173,1	9295,8	9416,8	9535,1	9649,3	Azerbaijan
Армения	3164,9	3146,4	3127,1	3107,4	3087,1	3066	3044,8	3027,9	3024,1	3022,1	3013,8	3004,6	Armenia
Беларусь	9730,2	9663,95	9605,0	9561,0	9528,0	9506,8	9490,6	9473,2	9464,5	9466,0	9474,6	9498,6	Belarus
Казахстан	15013	15147,1	15308,1	15484,2	15777,0	16092,7	16321,6	16556,6	16791,5	17035,3	17289,3	17544,35	Kazakhstan
Кыргызстан	5104,7	5162,7	5218,4	5268,4	5318,75	5383,3	5448,0	5514,8	5607,5	5719,9	5835,9	5957,3	Kyrgyzstan
Молдова	3603,9	3580,2	3570,5	3576,9	3570,1	3565,6	3562,1	3560,0	3559,5	3558,6	3556,4	3554,2	Moldova
Россия	144067,3	143518,8	143049,6	142805,1	142742,4	142785,4	142849,5	142960,9	143201,8	143507,0	146090,6	146406,0	Russia
Таджикистан	6658,9	6780,6	6903,9	7031,2	7173,9	7334,1	7519,3	7714,2	7897,3	8074,3	8256,6	8451,5	Tajikistan
Узбекистан	25864,35	26167,0	26488,3	26868,0	27302,8	27767,4	28562,4	29339,4	29774,5	30243,2	30757,7	31298,9	Uzbekistan
Украина	47271,3	46924,9	46607,5	46329,0	46077,9	45873,5	45690,9	45525,8	45413,0	45309,3	42831,4	42675,3	Ukraine

297 x 210 мм



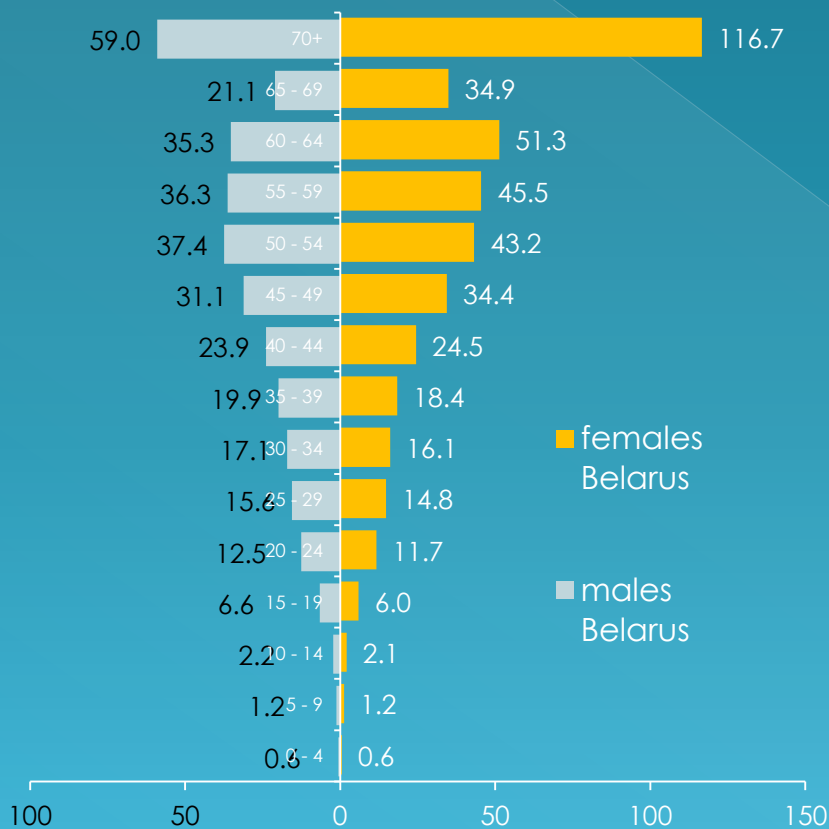
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Dynamics of foreign born population residing in the Russian Federation, censuses 1989, 2002 and 2010, times

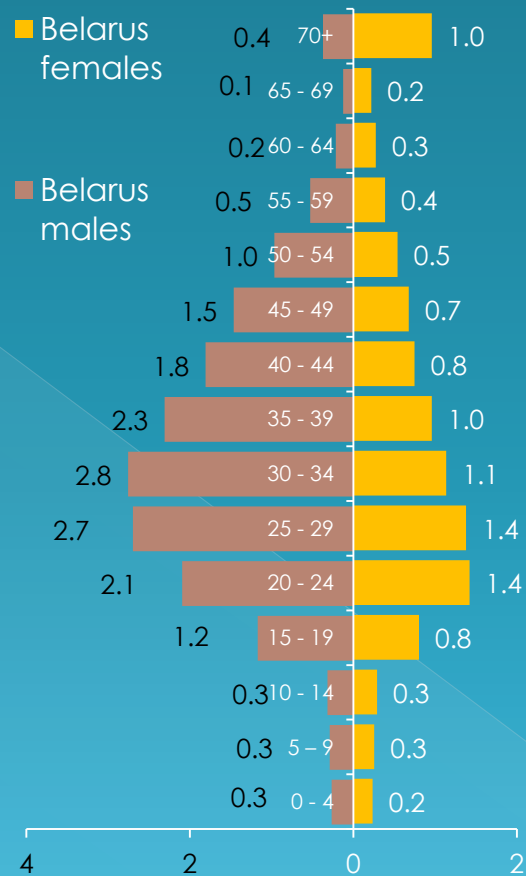


Пример: численность лиц, родившихся в Беларуси и граждан Беларуси проживающих в России, перепись 2010 (тысячи)

Родившиеся в РБ



Граждане РБ



Marriages with foreigners , 2011, (%)

