

***United Nations Expert Group Meeting on Improving Migration Data
in the Context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Global
Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration
UNHQ, New York, 1-3 July 2019***

Impact of institutional and organizational factors on quality and availability of statistics on international migration: case of the Russian Federation

Olga Chudinovskikh,
Lomonosov Moscow State University
Faculty of Economics

Statistics on migration and migration related topics in Russia: producers and data

Ministry of interior - Directorate General for Migration Issues (former Federal Migration service)

Individual data on long-term migrants (paper forms)

- Statistics on:
 - residence permits,
 - work permissions (all types),
 - forced migrants, citizenship acquisition; repatriation program participants;
 - registration of foreigners and nationals in a place of permanent / temporary residence

Labour migration

Forced migration

Repatriation program

Official statistics of migr. flows

Censuses and microcensuses (CoB, CoC etc.)

Federal state statistics service (Rosstat)

LFS (only in 2019 Qs on CoB and year of arrival were included)

Vital statistics - foreigners specified

Border Service

Entries and exits of foreigners and nationals by purpose of trip (transport means)

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Visa statistics, consular registrations, citizenship acquisition

Ministry of Higher Education

Foreign students

Min. of Justice (civil records)

Individual data on vital events with foreigners

Min. of Healthcare

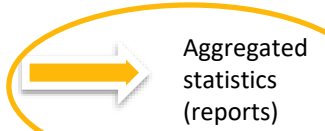
Reports on the results of health screening of foreigners (infections)

Ministry of Interior

Crimes committed by foreigners and against foreigners

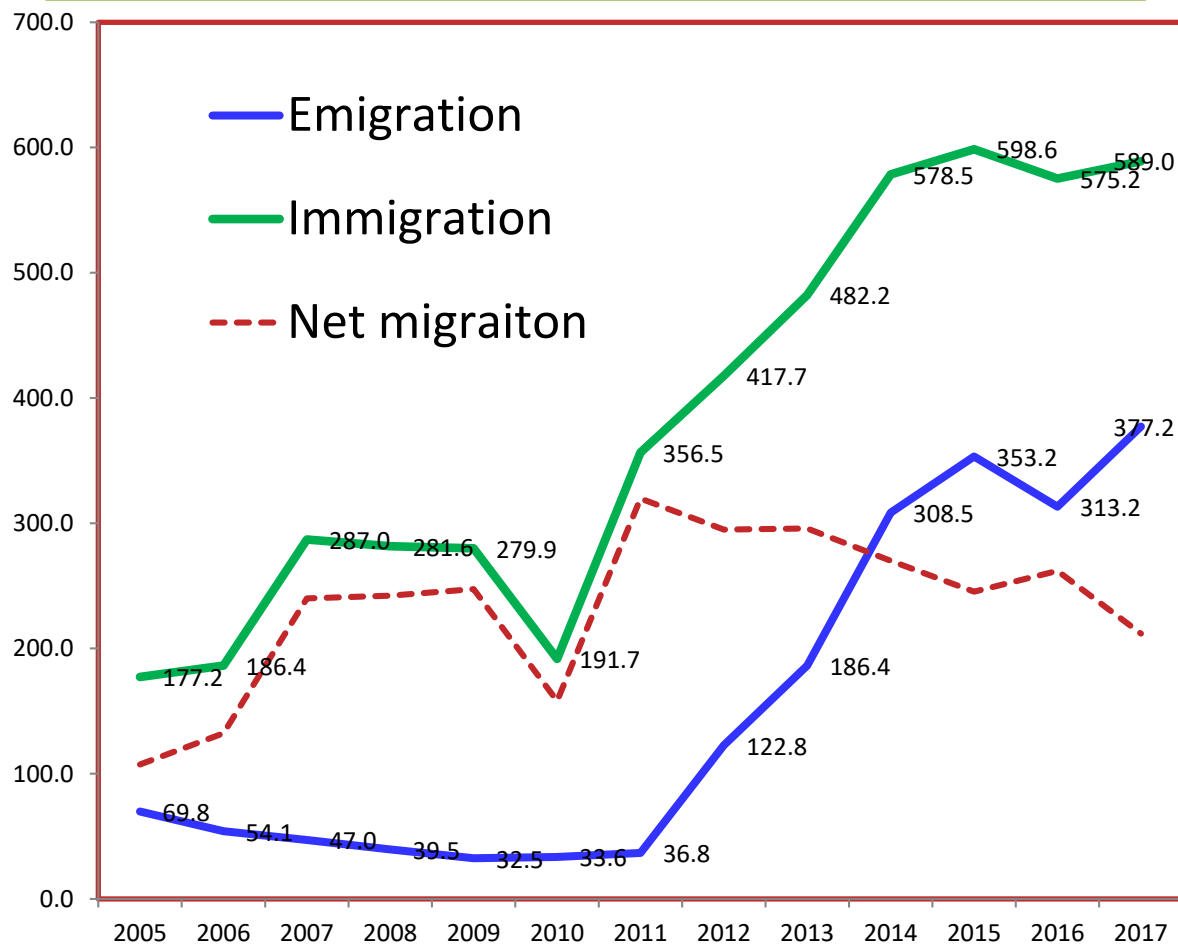
Fed. Penitentiary Service of Russia

Stock of foreign inmates in prisons



Statistics of long-term migration flows in Russia: new methodology (definition) has been implemented since 2011

Long-term migration flows in Russia, 2005-2017, 1000



Before 2011 – Immigrants - “permanent” registration in a place of residence, Emigrants - de-registration from the place of permanent residence

Since 2011 – Immigrants - “permanent” registration + “temporary” if registered for 9 months and longer Emigrants - de-registration from the place of permanent residence + expiration of temporary registrations

Migrant statistical registration form (till 2018), now – with minor changes

Приложение № 12
Форма № 1271
(к документам о регистрации по новому месту жительства или по месту пребывания)

Зачисли в листке статистического учета прибытия подлежат использованию только для получения сводных данных о численности и составе мигрантов и относятся к категории конфиденциальной информации.

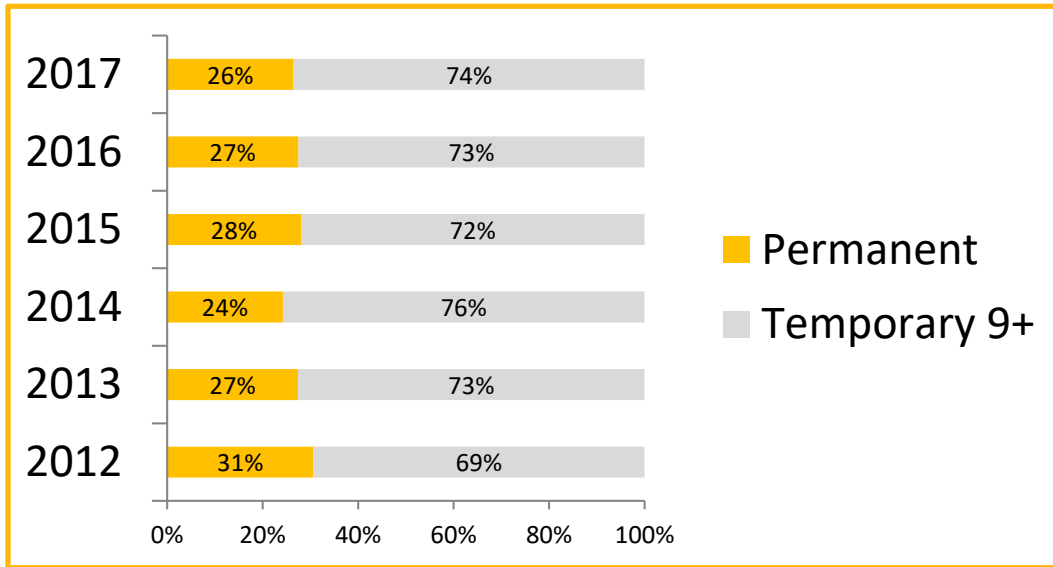
Регистрация: по месту нового жительства
в том числе в связи с изменением гражданства
по месту пребывания на срок

с = (число) (месяц) (год)
по = (число) (месяц) (год)

1. Фамилия
2. Имя
3. Отчество
4. Дата рождения (число) (месяц) (год)
5. Место рождения (государство, республика, край, область, округ, район, городской район (округ), город, поселок городского типа, сельский населенный пункт)
6. Пол (подчеркнуть): мужской — 1, женский — 2
7. Гражданство (указать государство)
если имеет двойное гражданство, указать государство
если изменено гражданство, указать предыдущее гражданство (государство)
8. Новое место жительства (республика, край, область, округ, район, городской район (округ), город, поселок городского типа, сельский населенный пункт)
9. Последнее место жительства (государство, республика, край, область, округ, район, городской район (округ), город, поселок городского типа, сельский населенный пункт)
10. Проживал по последнему месту жительства с (число) (месяц) (год)

Composition of international migration flows by type of registration: temporary registration prevails

Immigrants

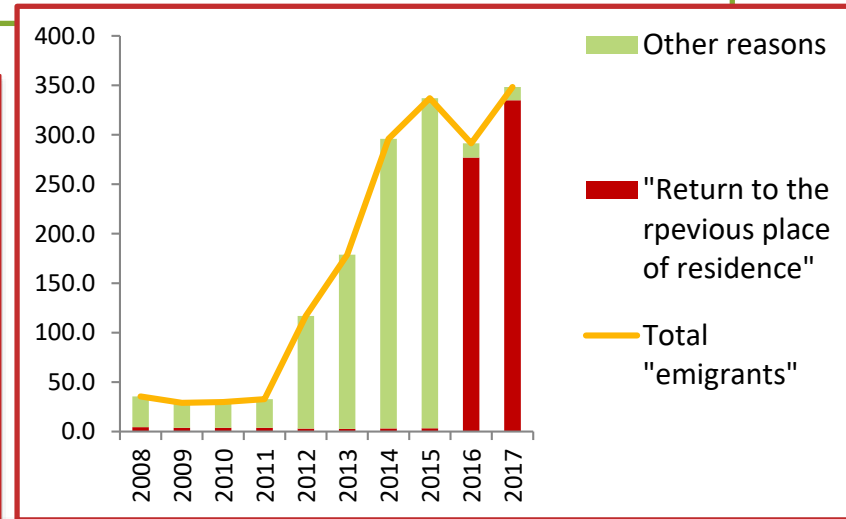


Emigrants



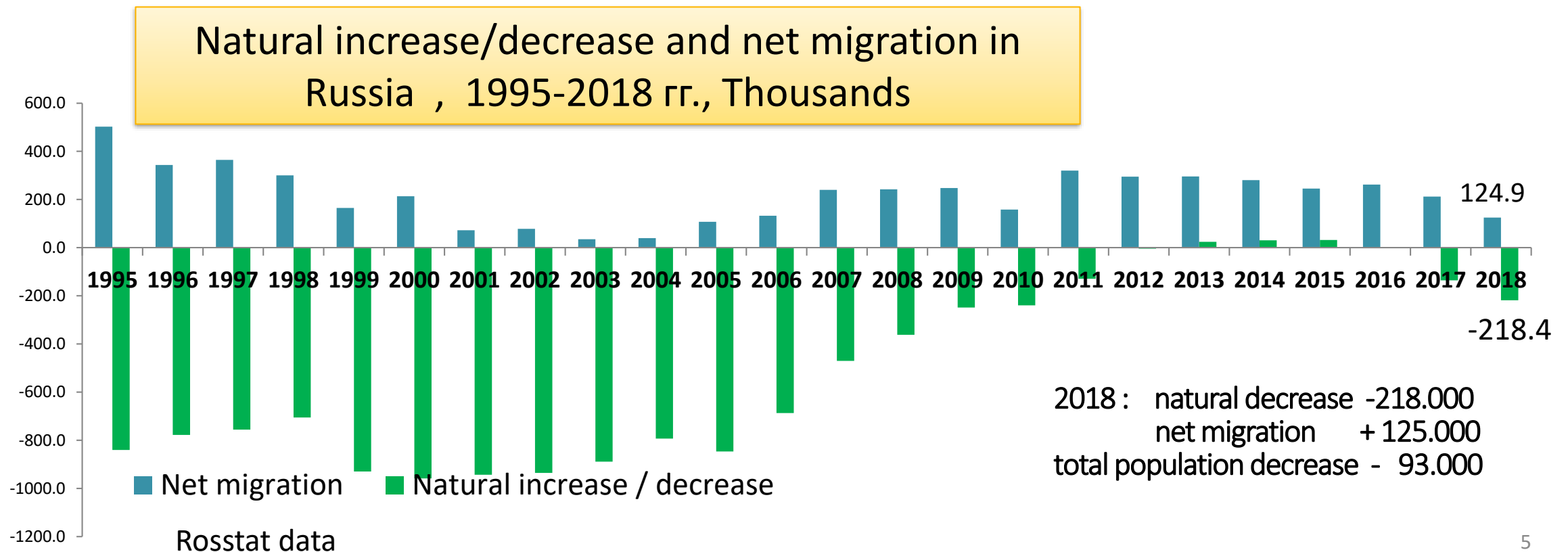
Main bottlenecks of the new methodology:

- Impossibility to update information on early departures and new arrivals of the same people
- Multiple short-term registrations are not taken into account
- Reasons of emigration can not be analyzed
- No comparability with previous years etc....



Reasons of emigration in the RF 2008-17, 1000

In 2018 net migration in Russia did not compensate natural decrease of population. Most probable reason – many foreigners prefer to have short-term registration and multiple registration under the conditions of economic crisis, high (legal) recruitment costs and lack of long-term job offers. De facto – same migrants come for shorter periods, conclusions – “potential of migration from CIS is exhausted”



Why no individual data on migrants with a possibility to update info on departures and arrivals

- Since April 2016 - the main data “collector” and owner is the Ministry of interior
- **In 2002-2016 – the Federal migration service of Russia:**

Development of IT resources (+team of skilled IT professionals)

- **Central Data bank of foreigners (all events starting from border crossing)**
- **Applied software “Territory” - registration of both nationals and foreigners at a place of residence or stay**
- **Plans to switch to an electronic form of transmission of primary information to Rosstat with the ability to update records on early departures and new arrivals of the same people**
- **Friendly attitude towards users’ needs**
- In April 2016 – FMS abolished, functions delegated to the Directorate General for Migration Issues within MOI. Limited possibilities to run and to develop the former FMS databases, considerable uncertainty in terms of the future situation
- Limited availability of data for researchers

Concluding remarks

- Updated recommendations on statistics on international migration should be rather “enlightening” than binding, showing possible ways out but not leading to deadlocks.
- International comparability is good, but national interests and capacities are not less important
- Examples of both good and not so good practices might be useful
- Institutional limitations should be taken into account – NSO does not necessarily have enough strength to make administrative agencies work better in terms of statistics production and
- NSO should not be in contradictions with other agencies in the country and also should not “feel guilty” for not being able to meet the UN requirements in terms of definitions or recommendations

Thank you for your attention!

