Impact of institutional and organizational factors on quality and availability of statistics on international migration: case of the Russian Federation
Statistics on migration and migration related topics in Russia: producers and data

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

- 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

Border Service

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Ministry of Higher Education

Min. of Justice (civil records)

Min. of Healthcare

Fed. Penitentiary Service of Russia

Visa statistics, consular registrations, citizenship acquisition

Foreign students

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

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

Censuses and microcensuses (CoB, CoC etc.)

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

Vital statistics - foreigners specified

Aggregated statistics (reports)

Individual data on vital events with foreigners

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

Stock of foreign inmates in prisons

Crimes committed by foreigners and against foreigners

Official statistics of migr. flows
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

- **Emigration**
- **Immigration**
- **Net migration**

**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

Данные Росстата
### Composition of International Migration Flows by Type of Registration: Temporary Registration Prevails

#### Immigrants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Permanent</th>
<th>Temporary 9+</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>74%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>73%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>72%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>76%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>73%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>69%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Emigrants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>De-registration (permanent)</th>
<th>Expiration of temporary registration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>96%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>94%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>94%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>92%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>87%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>79%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 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

- "Return to the previous place of residence"
- Total "emigrants"
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”..

Natural increase/decrease and net migration in Russia, 1995-2018 rr., Thousands

2018: natural decrease -218.000
net migration +125.000
total population decrease - 93.000
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!
Data needs for national migration, social and economic policy

Interagency-coordination
Coordination regarding legal, ethical, political, organizational, economic, semantic and technical aspects

Open Data
- User empowerment
- Individual access to data sharing, privacy and security guarantees

Data dissemination and communication - from data to policy
Including:
1. Open access (publication) of data sets and series, on the websites of agencies, access of users to microdata, privacy and security guarantees;
2. Development of Open data (project);
3. Users’ "capacity building"

Innovative data sources
New data management, including development of new methods of data processing and analysis;
Legal and technical aspects of data availability and dissemination (especially - data from commercial sources)

Evidence based Policy making and research