



**Interstate Statistical Committee
of the Commonwealth of Independent States
(CIS-Stat)**



WAYS AND MEANS OF IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF MIGRATION STATISTICS: PROBLEMS OF THE CIS MEMBER STATES AND INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCE

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**Workshop on Migration Statistics
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Conference of European Statisticians

April 2014 (1)



Key conclusions:

- Diversity of migration flows and high level of “latent” migration require review of methods of statistical measurement of migration on the basis of both statistical and administrative sources of data
- Harmonisation of key definitions is badly needed
- Advantages of economic and political unions of countries do not reduce migration measuring problem’s actuality and new approaches to sort out this problem are required
- Development of information technologies, including modern communications, creates new opportunities for migration measurement
- Today the value of migration data is increasing in proceeding with population size estimates and demographic forecasts.



EUROSTAT and CIS-STAT papers:

- *Cross-country comparisons* → *gaps in mirror migration statistics. Causes:*
 - discrepancies in definitions of ‘immigrants’ and ‘emigrants’
 - discrepancies in statistical coverage
 - discrepancies in statistical definitions of temporary migrants
 - inconsistencies in classifying of migrants by countries of origin/destination,
 - differences between the countries’ practices in methodology and sources of migration statistics data collection
- *Improving national migration statistics, adjustment of data on population size and structure, increase in quality of population forecast*
 - What would be the status of information after data adjustment?
 - Would it be relevant to use adjusted data only for inter-countries comparisons or this adjusted data can be used also for the “internal” purposes of countries ?
- *Common definitions of “migration” and “labour migration” to be developed for statistical measurement purposes*
- *Migration statistics in countries – members of economic and political unions*



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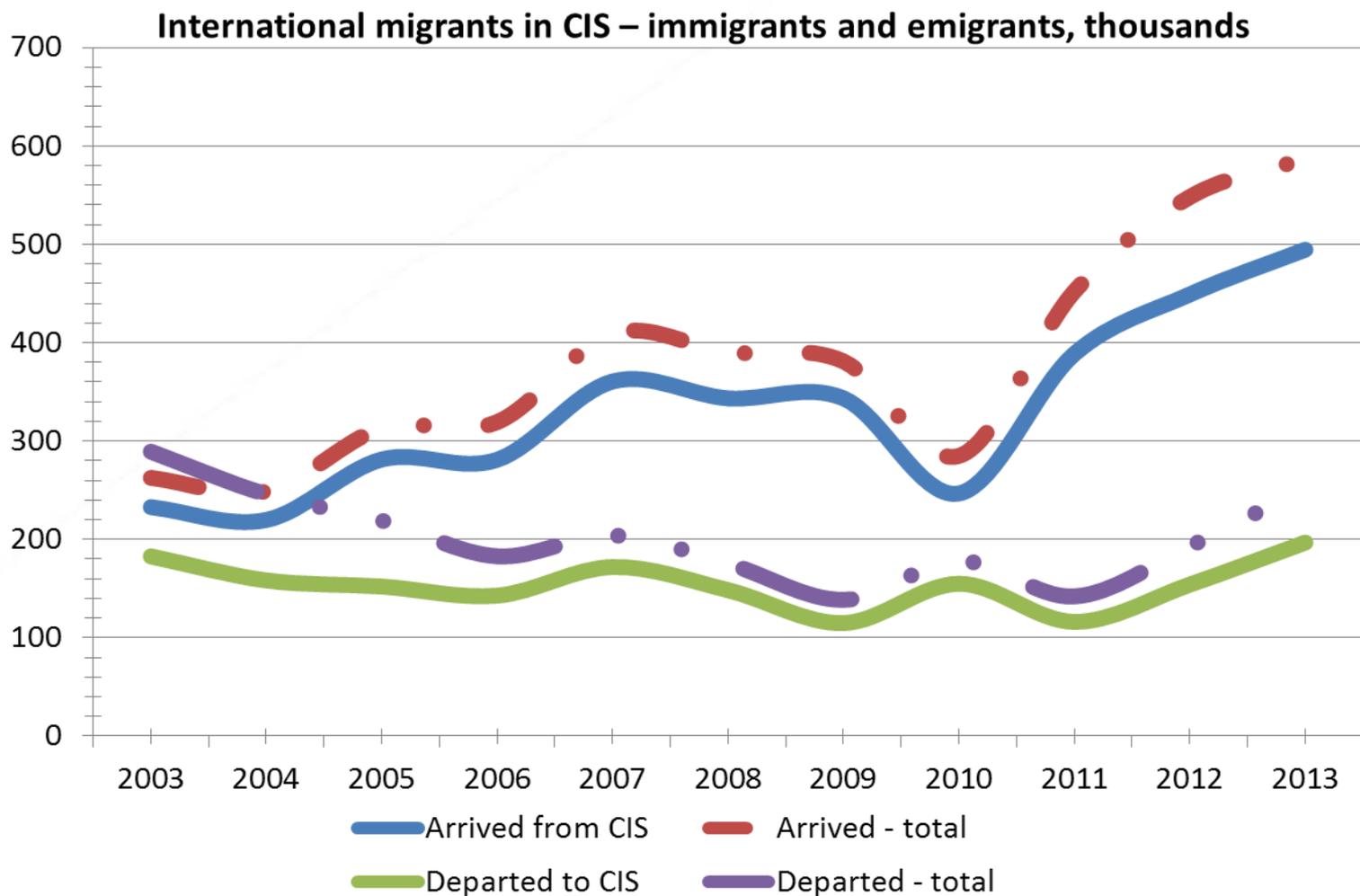
April 2014 (2)



- Finland report – Nordic countries experience in exchanges with data on migration. Agreement in force since 1969
- Italy report – development of European system to monitor migration flows. Measuring of migration should be based on agreed definitions, metadata and information
- Mexico report – two last population censuses (2000 and 2010), thematic surveys, conducted by the National institute of Statistics and Geography, and National Institute of Migration in partnership with Migration Research Centre and US Bureau of Censuses have created opportunities for development of statistics monitoring system and analysis of migration processes in the country taking into consideration it's geopolitical location

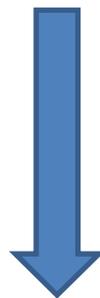


Migration in CIS (1)





Causes of discrepancies — inconsistency in methodology of registration of long-term migrants between the countries. Migrants in some cases are not being taken off the registers, while in other cases migrants do proceed with their de-registration, but do not provide authorities with information on actual destination countries where they emigrate.



Within many years there are significant discrepancies in the numbers of long-terms emigrants departing from the “donor” countries and the numbers of long-term immigrants arriving to the countries of migrants’ destination for permanent residence. In some cases difference between these figures is equal several times.

These discrepancies are resulted in statistical paradoxes when both donor and destination pairs of countries may get annual positive migration balances, “gaining” from migration processes.



Thematic and module surveys

Country	Surveys	Year of surveys and surveys cycles
Armenia	Migration surveys with the focus on money transfers	2006
	Survey of international and internal migration in Republic of Armenia	2007
	Labour migration survey in Armenia	2009
Kyrgyzstan	Labour migration survey	2010
Moldova	Migration of labour force (module within LFS)	2008
	Labour force migration	2012
Russia	Employment of labour migrants (module within LFS)	Since 2014 every 5 years
Tajikistan	Migration of labour force (module within LFS)	2004
	Migration of labour force (2 edition modules within LFS on migration of labour force and on labour migrants returned to their countries of original)	2009
	Influence of migration and money transfers on wellbeing and poverty of households in Tajikistan	2010
	Migration of labour force (module within the National survey on child labour)	2012
Ukraine	International migration survey	2008
	Migration of labour force (module within LFS)	2012



ENDORSED

by 51st meeting of the Council of the heads of national statistical services of CIS member states

June, 10, 2014

Plan of actions on development of migration statistics in CIS member states for the period of 2014-2016

##	Activities	Year	Responsible organisations
I. Development of migration statistics methodology to provide comparability of national statistical data			
1.	Review of methodology and migration registration practices (including labour migration) in CIS member states	2014	CIS-Stat



Seminar on migration statistics

Chisinau, September 8-9, 2014



For discussion:

- Review of methodology and migration registration practices (including labour migration) in CIS member states – point 1 of the Plan
- Development and endorsement of “labour migrant” definition for the purposes of statistical measurement of foreign labour force in the economies of CIS member states (on the basis of statistical and administrative registration, population censuses, and thematic surveys data) – point 2 of the Plan.
- Revision/updating of questionnaires on migration statistics for the purposes of inter-state exchange of information – point 8 of the Plan.



Thank you!