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Statistics on international migration in Russia: the current situation, gaps and challenges

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Overview

- System of data sources and types of migration related statistics in the Russian Federation
- Main issues of the federal statistical observation of long-term migration flows – methodological and organizational constraints
- Policy relevant statistics related to special aspects of migration – available, potentially available and missing (crime statistics, health screening data, foreign trained health workers, missing opportunities of Labour force survey)
- Concluding remarks

Main producers and types of data on migration in Russia

**Ministry of interior -
Directorate General
for Migration Issues
(former Fed.
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

**Federal state
statistics service
(Rosstat)**

Official statistics
on long-term
migration flows

Censuses and
microcensuses

Border service

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

MFA

Visa statistics, consular registrations, citizenship
acquisition

LFS (in the
future)

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 examination of
foreigners (selected infections)

Ministry of Interior

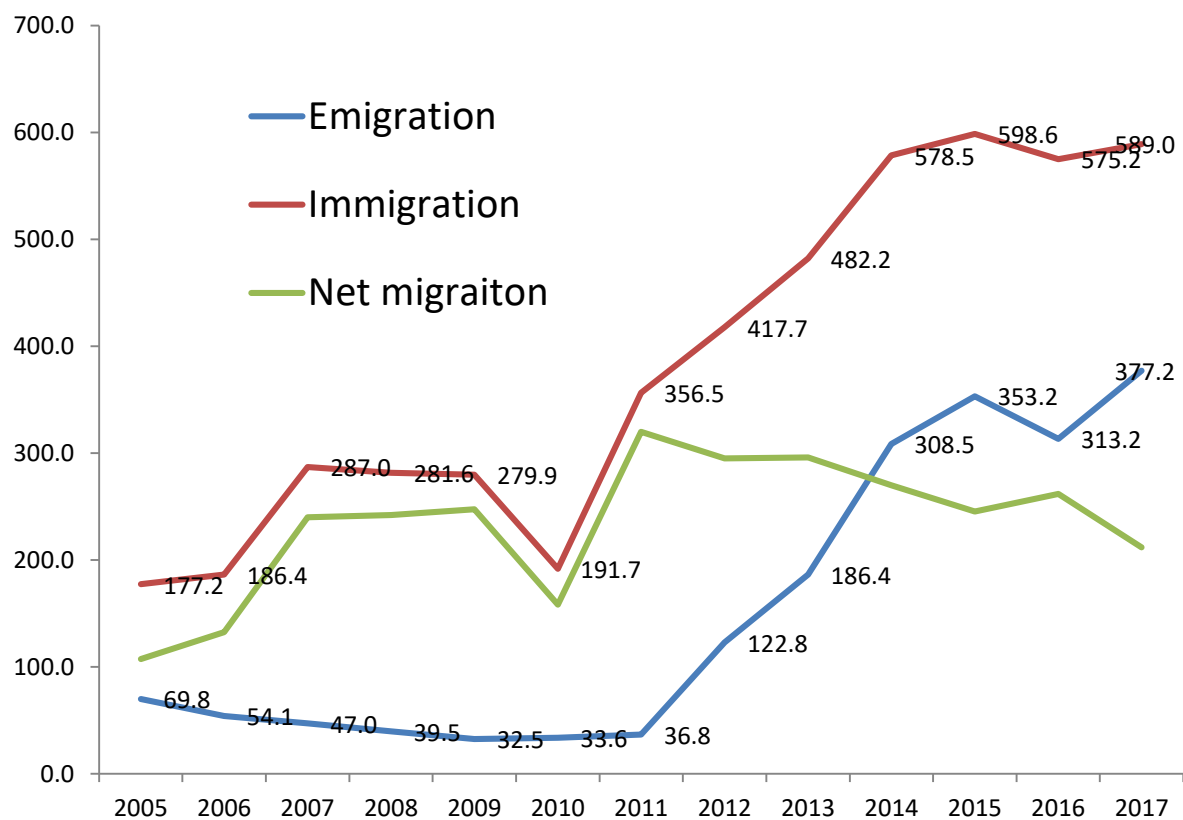
Crimes committed by foreigners and against foreigners

Vital statistics -
foreigners
specified

* Red arrows –
aggregated stat.
reports, green
arrows – individual
data

Statistics of long-term migration flows in Russia: new methodology implemented since 2011 led to unexpected results

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



Данные Росстата

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

Приложение №12
Форма № 12П

«П» ЛИСТОК СТАТИСТИЧЕСКОГО УЧЕТА ПРИБЫТИЯ
(к документам о регистрации по новому месту жительства или по месту пребывания)

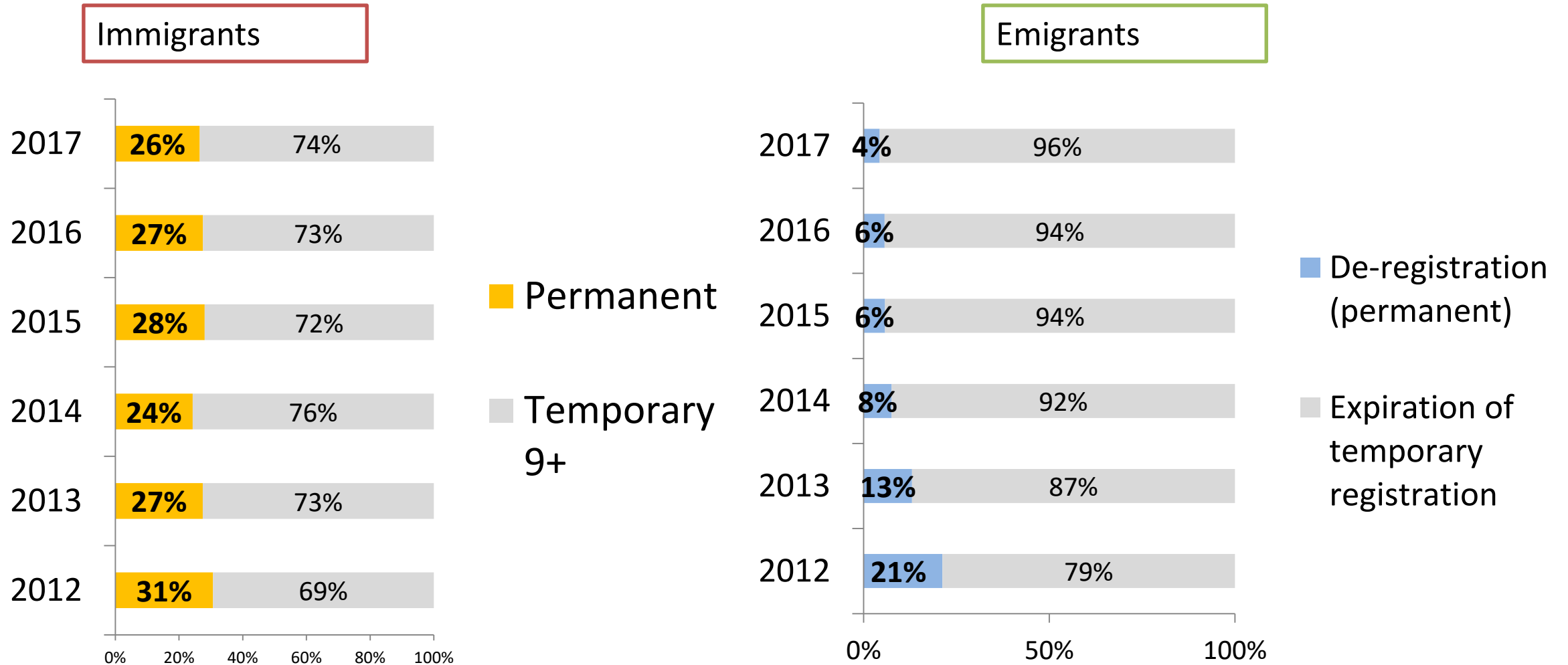
Записи в листке статистического учета прибытия подлежат использованию только для получения сводных данных о численности и составе мигрантов и относятся к категории конфиденциальной информации

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	
8. Новое место жительства если изменено гражданство, указать предыдущее гражданство (государство)	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	... года

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



- Some of the temporary migrants, improperly classified, are in fact long-term residents.
- If renting a dwelling space, permanent registration is problematic.

The situation with IT resources of the former Federal Migration Service and its impact on the federal statistical observation of migration flows

Rosstat: necessity to use data in electronic format

- Huge amount of manual work is costly
- It is impossible to update individual data on departures before registration expiration date (and avoid double count in case of a new arrival)

IT resources of migration authorities: uneven development

- Since 2005 – The Central Data bank of foreigners (all procedures related to foreigners' statuses)
- “Territory” applied software - registration of both nationals and foreigners and possibility to provide data on migrants in electronic format -
- (Rosstat expected it would happen in 2019)
- After reorganization of migration service (in 2016) there have been uncertainties in IT resources development
- Now - there is a gap between Rosstat's needs and MOI capabilities, although the problem is well understood by the specialists of MOI

The quality of statistics on long-term migration in oncoming years is problematic

Some policy relevant topics dealing with migration are better understood by the society

- Public opinion is reluctant to consider the need of migrants due to the population ageing process, a decrease in population, shortages of the labour force, etc.
- Negative information about migrants is well received, such as: potential criminality of migrants, diseases, job competition with the local population, increase in illegal migration etc.
- Whatever the numbers show, reliable statistics should be available

Migrants and crime: a popular topic in pre-election campaigns

A typical headline of an article : “Dangerous guests”

<https://lenta.ru/articles/2013/03/09/migrant/>

Опасные гости

В России начали активно обсуждать преступления мигрантов

Добавить в «Мою Ленту»



The Ministry of Interior and the Prosecutor General office regularly publish statistics of crimes committed by foreigners (not foreign born)

	Total crimes registered , 1000	Total solved , 1000	Solved crimes		Foreigners registered in a place of residence or temporary stay (flow), 1000
			Including crimes committed by foreigners, 1000	% foreigners to total solved	
2003	2756,4	1518,7	40,6	2,7	n/a
2004	2893,8	1569,3	48,9	3,1	n/a
2005	3554,7	1698,7	51,2	3,0	n/a
2006	3855,4	1794,5	53,0	3,0	n/a
2007	3582,5	1775,2	50,1	2,8	n/a
2008	3209,9	1713,4	53,9	3,1	n/a
2009	2994,8	1651,0	58,0	3,5	n/a
2010	2628,8	1431,0	49,0	3,4	9111,4
2011	2404,8	1311,8	45,0	3,4	9921,0
2012	2302,2	1252,8	42,7	3,4	10796,6
2013	2206,2	1238,3	47,0	3,8	11958,8
2014	2190,6	1185,0	45,5	3,8	14063,0
2015	2388,5	1254,7	48,2	3,8	14086,5
2016	2160,1	1189,8	43,9	3,7	14337,1
2017	2058,5	1117,8	41,0	3,7	15710,2

Registered crimes against foreigners in Russia, 1000	
2003	10,4
2004	10,3
2005	13,3
2006	15,6
2007	16,0
2008	15,2
2009	14,9
2010	12,4
2011	11,4
2012	12,4
2013	13,2
2014	17,3
2015	17,3
2016	15,7
2017	14,7

Crimes committed by foreigners are mainly not serious (use of false documents etc.), while crimes against foreigners are often serious

Migrants morbidity – HIVS, TB, sexually transmitted diseases and infectious skin diseases

Illegal plague: which diseases can migrants bring us?

http://www.aif.ru/health/life/nelegalnaya_chuma_kakie_za_bolevaniya_mogut_privzeti_k_nam_gastarbaytery

Нелегальная чума. Какие заболевания могут привезти к нам гастарбайтеры?

На Украине бушует эпидемия кори. Вспышки брюшного тифа, чумы и холеры до сих пор встречаются в государствах Средней Азии, Индии, Африки.



ИЗВЕСТИЯ 12 Новости Статьи Лонгриды Мнения Фото Видео Рубрики

Число больных сифилисом мигрантов выросло в Москве в 40 раз за 5 лет

20 июня 2017, 19:13
1267

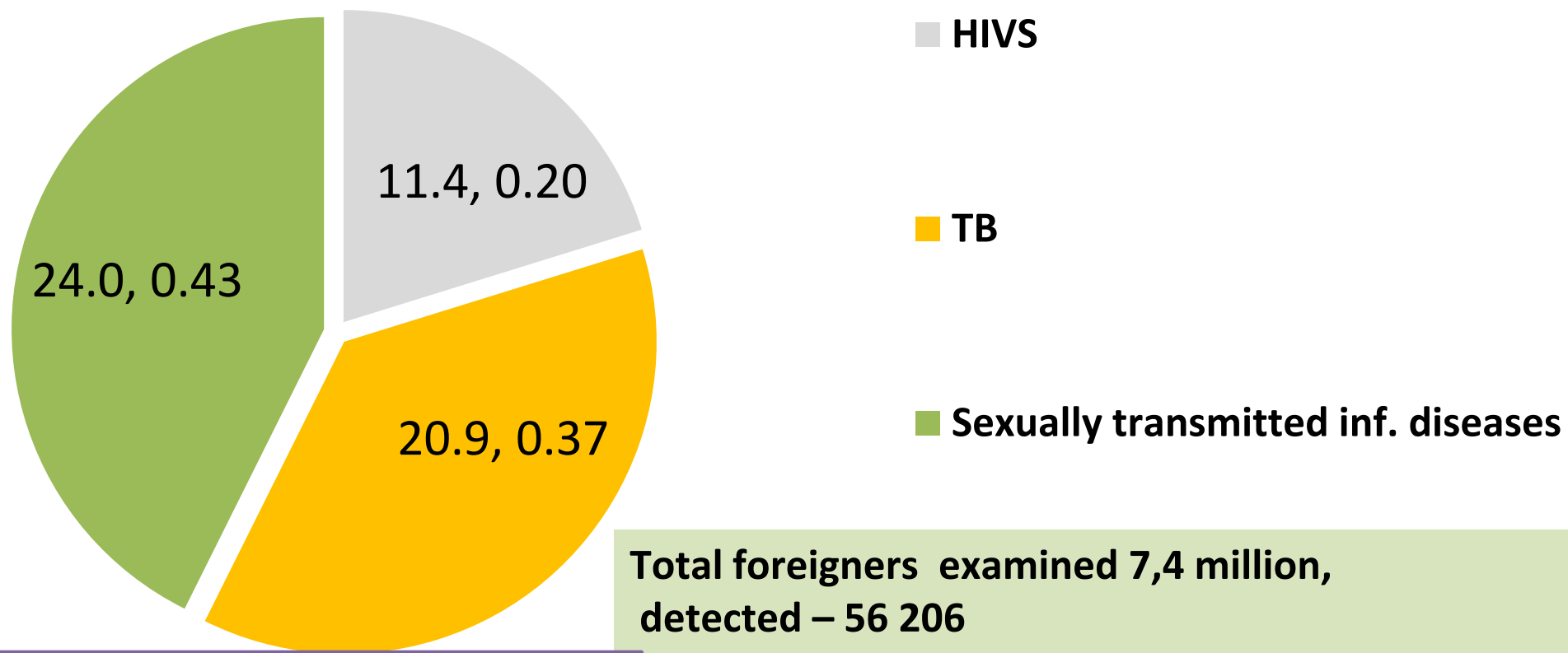
МИГРАНТЫ

Within 5 years, the number of migrants infected with syphilis increased 40 times in Moscow

<https://iz.ru/608652/2017-06-20/chislo-bolnykh-sifilisom-migrantov-vyroslo-v-moskve-v-40-raz-za-5-let>

- The Ministry of Health collects statistics on detected cases of infectious diseases (HIVS, TB, STID, inf. skin diseases).
- Foreigners and resident permit holders are specified separately.
- **There are no available data sets on the number of screened persons – neither nationals, nor foreigners.**
- Reports of the Federal Service for Surveillance on Consumer Rights Protection and Human Wellbeing occasionally contain info on the number of screened persons.
- Since 2015, all migrant workers and applicants for residence permits must pass health examinations, while it is required only of certain categories of Russian residents (non-migrants), such as those working with food products, with children, in the health care system, etc.
- The denominator problem for indices calculation is that the share of screened resident population is very small, while at least 25% of all migrants coming to Russia are examined.

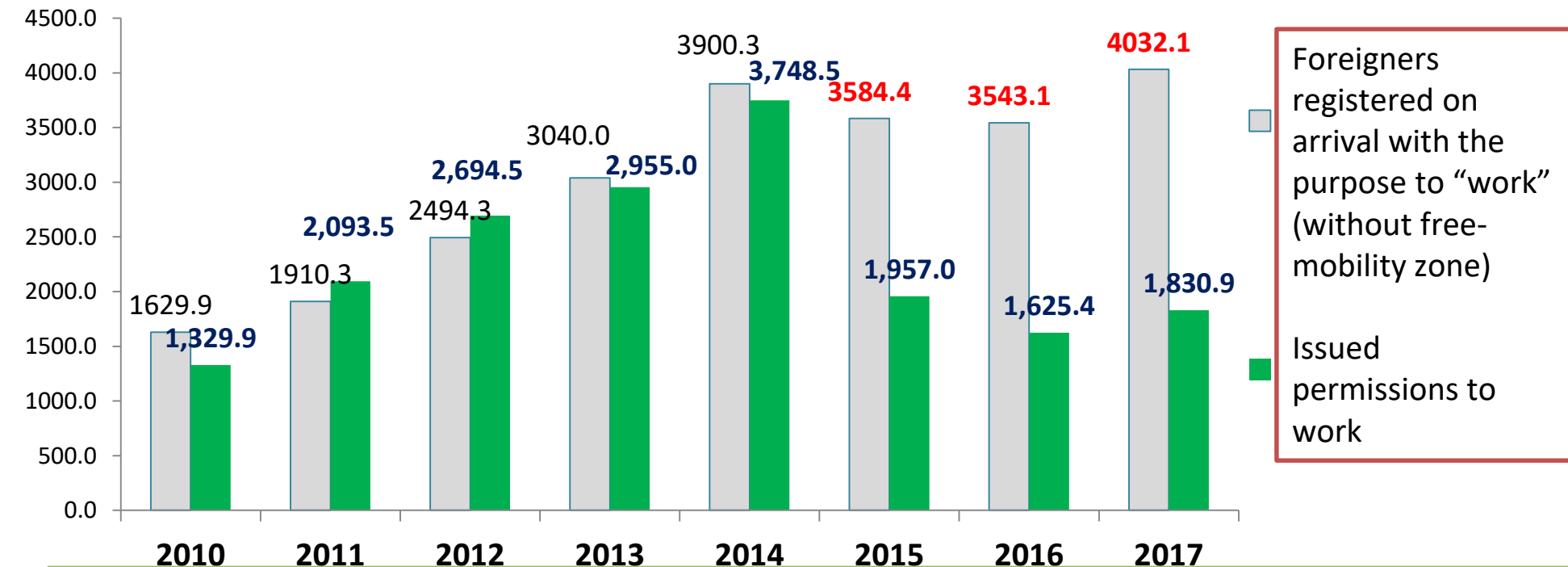
Detected infectious diseases among examined foreigners , 2007-2013, thousand and share



(Source: Reports of the Federal Service for Surveillance
on Consumer Rights Protection and Human Wellbeing)

Estimates of undocumented migration: one of the approaches is similar to the “residual method”

Registrations of foreigners upon arrival who have selected “work” as their purpose of visit and are issued permissions to work in Russia, 2010-2017, (in thousands)



Before 2015, patent system for workers from visa-free states was an easy and cheap access to the labour market. Since 2015, there have been many more procedures and required documents, with much higher fees. A typical migrant must pay a 2-month salary to receive and “maintain” a valid patent for 1 year

Percent of issued patents to registered potential workers in 2017

Uzbekistan	53%
Tajikistan	50%
Ukraine	27%
Moldova	24%
Azerbaijan	27%

Moscow – only 35% of potential foreign workers are documented (2017)

Particular aspects of migration related to behaviour on the labour market, selected occupations etc.

Administrative sources:

- Federal Tax Service - register of taxpayers
- Federal register of entrepreneurs

Application form of registration of a taxpayer or an entrepreneur contains question about country of birth and citizenship
However, information is not processed to produce statistics.

Federal register of healthcare workers

Unified State Healthcare Information System and Federal register of health workers (Ministry of Healthcare of Russia), established in 2011, could be helpful:

Each clinic or ambulance – both private or public must collect complete information on every staff member, including info on professional education – basic and retraining.

The full name of educational institution or organization with specification of its location

Citizenship of health worker (but no place of birth)

Common problem – incomplete information on education and previous places of work,

Previously - double count of same persons

Labour Force Survey: neglected potential

- About 900,000 respondents per year
- Monthly
- Sample design does not consider uneven distribution of migrants
- Underestimation of the number of foreigners (> 12 months of stay in Russia) – 90%
- No questions on country of birth and year of arrival
- No detailed questions on citizenship (Russian – non-Russian - dual)
- 99% of naturalizations in Russia occur without a substantial time of residence (< 3 years of residence) and there is no information on naturalized immigrants

NAS_GRAG

Являетесь ли Вы гражданином:

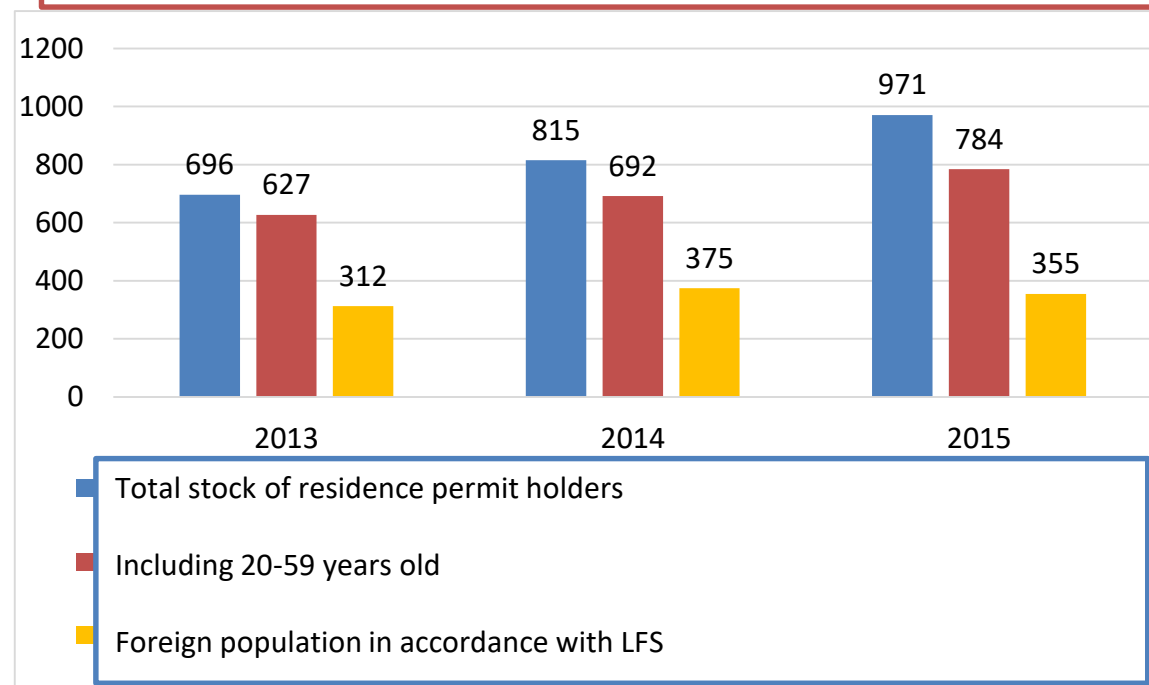
(ПРОЧИТАЙТЕ ВСЛУХ, УКАЖИТЕ
ТОЛЬКО ОДИН КОД)

России.....

Другого государства.....

Имеете гражданство России и другого
государства?.....

Mid-year population of residence permit holders in Russia (migration service data) and stock of foreigners residing in Russia for 12 months and longer (LFS data) in comparable age groups (2013-2015, in thousands)



Migration service data collected over several years, indicate that the stock of foreigners with different statuses staying in Russia for more than 1 year amounts at approximately 3.5 million persons of working ages; thus, LFS covers only 10% of the foreign population stock.

Concluding remarks

- The Russian Federation has a variety of sources of data on international migration and its particular aspects.
- Censuses provide satisfactory results on stocks of international migrants, while the development of statistics of flows is not that successful and Labor Force Survey is far from being a real source of migration related information.
- Unsolvable contradictions between the needs and plans of Rosstat and capabilities of MOI may lead to long-term decrease in quality of statistics on migration flows (both coverage and variables)
- Potential data sources should be explored in terms of producing statistics related to migration and Rosstat can use its influence and mandate to stimulate potential data producers do that.
- “Country of birth” variable should be used more often, because “statistical migrants” of the Soviet times are already replaced (to a big extent) by the real international migrants from the newly independent states.

Thank you for your attention!