



Measuring migration in the CIS region: current accounting and population census opportunities

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Migration legislation of the CIS countries

Historically, CIS countries share similar legal frameworks in migration, a common legal culture, and an identical system for the statistical accounting of migrants.

To harmonize the legislation of CIS countries, the Interparliamentary Assembly of CIS Member States in the field of migration regulation has developed a package of documents:

- Glossary of Terms and Concepts in the Field of Migration Regulation in CIS Member States (2007),
- Concept of a Common Migration Space of CIS Member States (2012),
- Model Law "On Migration" (2015),
- Model Law "On Migration of Labour Resources" (2015).

The CIS Economic Development Strategy until 2030 has been adopted.

The main trends of national migration policy include regulation of labor migration, simplified procedures for ethnic compatriots, and issues of migrant integration and adaptation.



Migration accounting – national characteristics

Legislative regulation of migration processes in CIS countries differs in terms of:

- legal definitions,
- documents confirming migrants' status,
- permitted durations of citizens' stays in another country



Differences in the formation of contemporary migration policy have led to discrepancies in the **statistical accounting of migrants** in CIS countries



As a result, according to the CISStat, double counting has inflated the Commonwealth's cumulative population estimate by approximately 4.5–5 million people



Organization of current records of population migration

Scheme for the formation of population migration statistics when changing permanent place of residence

In accordance with the law and accounting rules primary statistical accounting documents (coupons, forms) are compiled for citizens of the country and foreign citizens on paper or electronic media

Registration with the internal affairs bodies at the place of residence or place of stay for a period 1 year or more



Administrative resources (registers, departmental databases) – in electronic form



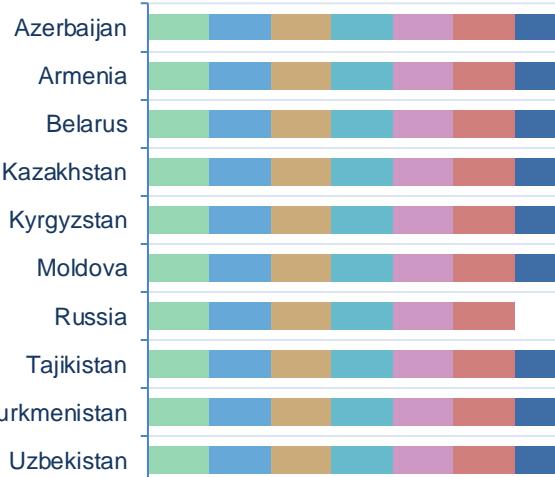
Statistical authorities (national, regional, district levels)



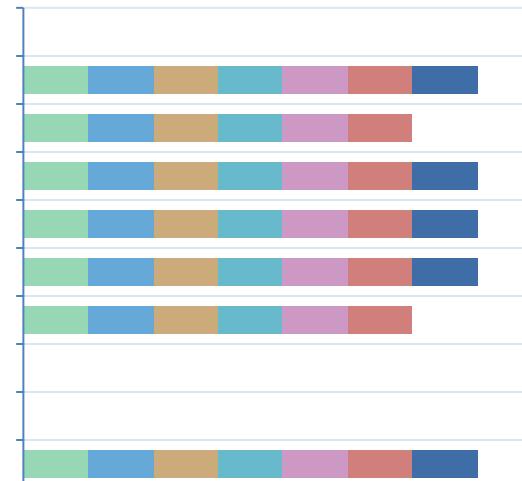


Possible sources of data on migration

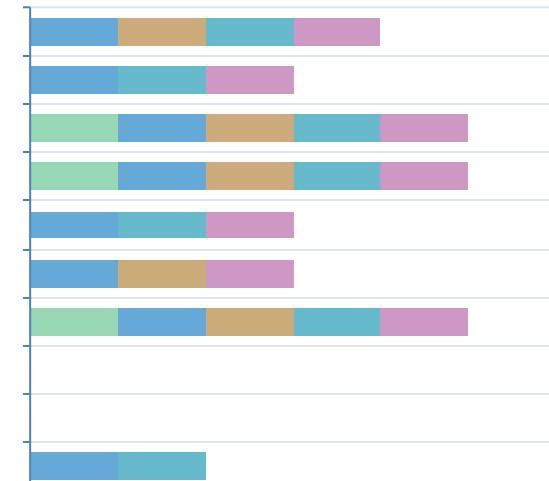
During population censuses



From administrative sources



From primary statistical documents*



- Since when have you lived in this locality
- Place of previous residence
- Temporary residence
- Country of birth
- Citizenship
- Accommodation
- Temporary absence

* There are differences in the statistical accounting of citizens of the country and foreign citizens in accordance with the migration legislation of the countries



Population of the CIS countries according to censuses, thousand people

Azerbaijan



Armenia



Belarus



Kazakhstan



Kyrgyzstan



Moldova



* The territory of the left bank of the Dniester River and the city of Bender

Russia



Tajikistan



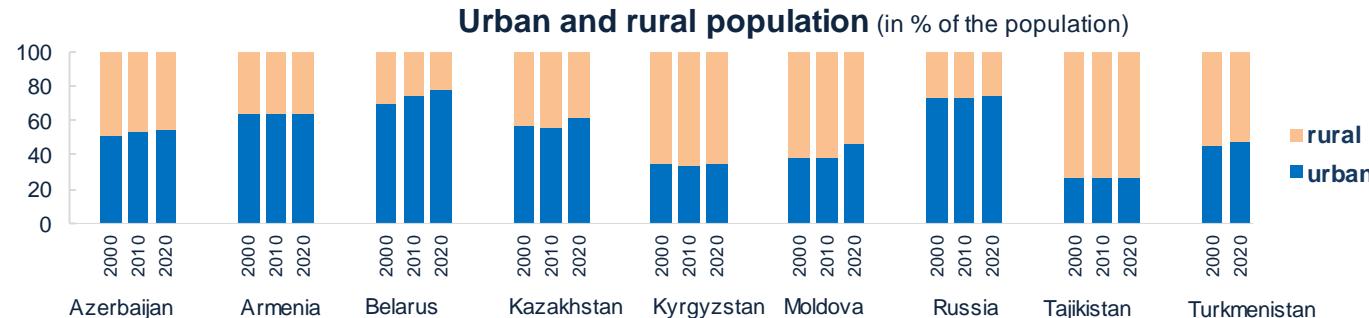
Turkmenistan



** With CFD



Population



thousand people

Population of capital cities

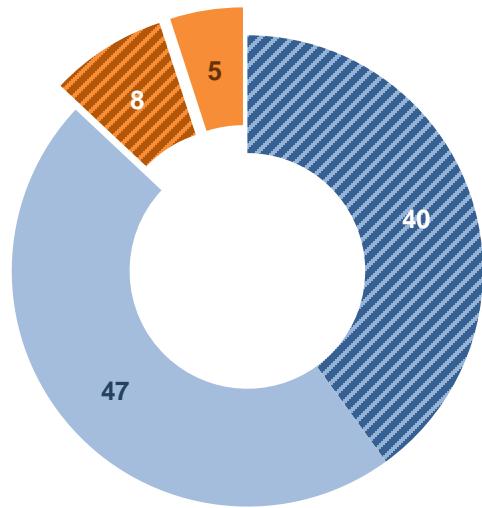
as a percentage of the population, 2020 round



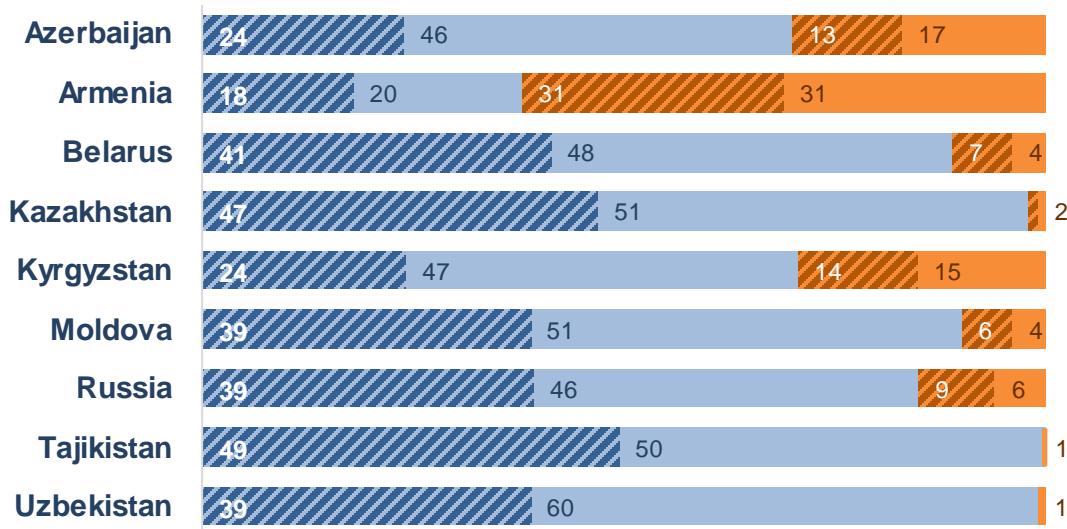
Internal and external migration

In the general flow of those arriving for permanent residence

in the CIS as a whole, %



by CIS member states, %



On average, approximately 800,000 international arrivals and about 5.3 million intra-country movements were registered in the CIS for 2019-2024.

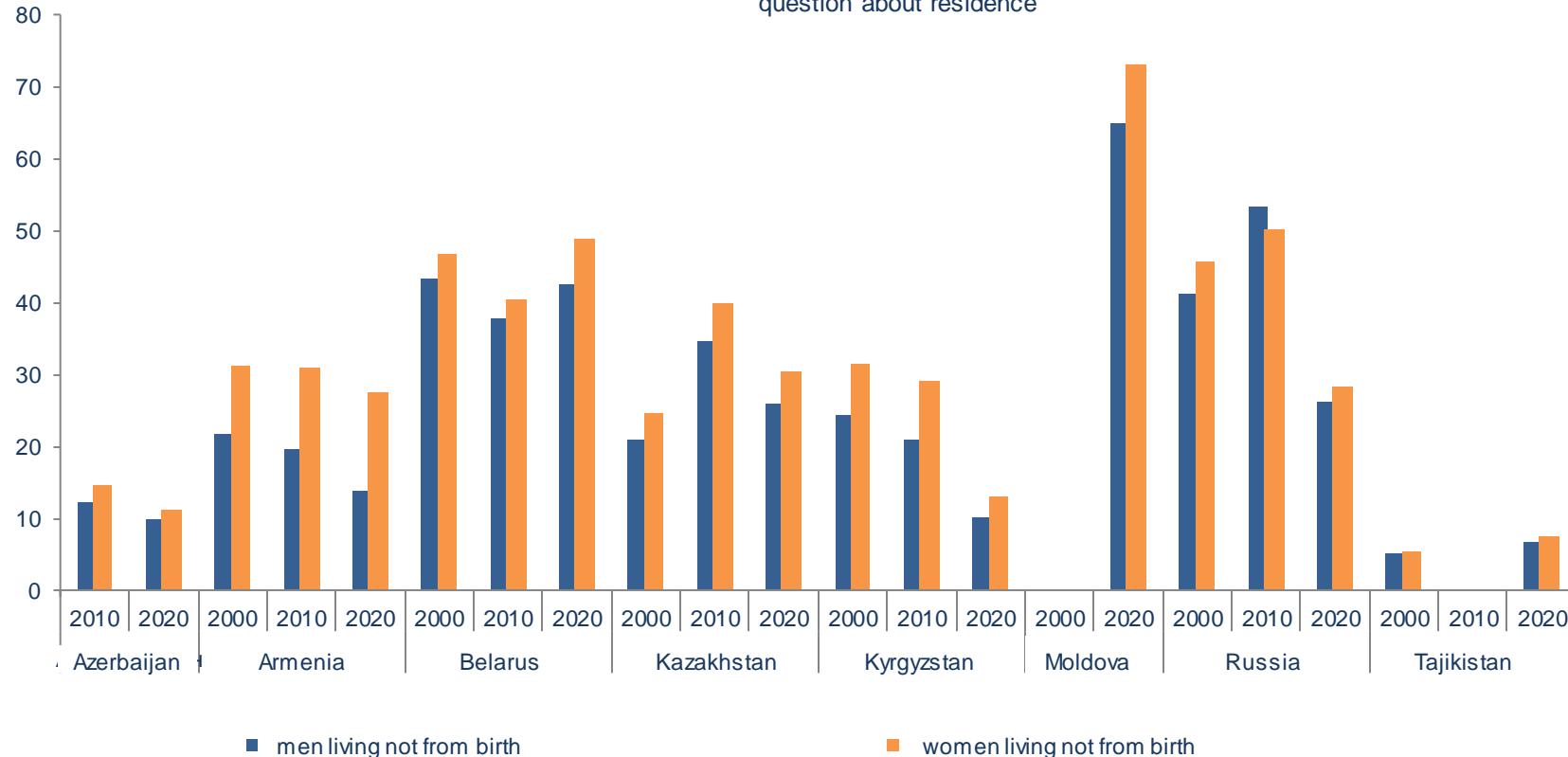
Internal - ■ males
External - ■ females

■ females
■ females



Duration of residence at the place of permanent residence

as a percentage of the population of the corresponding gender who responded to the question about residence



■ men living not from birth

■ women living not from birth



Thank you for your attention

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