Group of Experts on Migration Statistics

07 - 08 May 2024

Session **"Results on migration from the 2020 population census round"**

Session "Results on migration from the 2020 population census round" - OBSERVATIONS

- Intensive migration (in/external) – all over the world, critical for demographic analysis, planning, res.allocation, impacts the living standards → qualitative & quantitative data needed

- Census – source for migration (internal , international migrants residing in census countries) scale, stock, pattern – change over decade

- migration movements - between the CIS member states
    - (yearly) about 8 million movements made in connection with temporary labour migration
    - about 700,000 people change their place of permanent residence

- Accounting for migration - one of the most challenging, problematic, differently addressed → differences in census results vs current pop.stat.→ revisions

- Postponing because of Covid-19

- Over 80% of CIS population enumerated (212 million), Belarus in 2019, Armenia

- Internal/external migration directed to capitals/urban settlements (more opportunities)

Session "Results on migration from the 2020 population census round" - OBSERVATIONS

2020 Round of population censuses: migration of the population in CIS countries

- Indicators to measure migration <u>agreed</u> and <u>compliant</u> to recommendations
    - permanent location (or place of usual residence)
    - location at the time of the census
    - country of birth (place of birth)
    - country of citizenship (citizenship)
    - length of stay in a given place
    - former place of residence

> + temporary absentees/ stayers
> + intention to leave, departure duration
> + registration at permanent residence (ADS)

- <u>8 CIS countries</u> carried out the census

- Self-enumeration/Internet (16%), CAPI/admin.data (84%) – <u>traditional & combined methods</u>

- Population <u>increase</u> – Azerbaijan (+11,5%), Kazakhstan (+19,8%), Kyrgyzstan (+29,3%), Russia (+3,0%), Tajikistan (+27,7%), Turkmenistan (+59,0%), Population <u>decrease</u> – Armenia (-3,0%), Belarus (-1,0%)

- <u>Retrospective recalculation</u> of migration, Russia (higher that before the recount)

- In distribution of population <u>by citizenship</u>: hold the citizenship of other country - 0.1-1.7% (Belarus, Armenia), Hold dual citizenship- 0.1/Russia, 0.5/Tajikistan, 1.4/Armenia, No citizenship – 0-0.1 (Belarus, Kyrgyzstan)

- <u>Living continuously not since birth </u>– 46.5%/Belarus, 33.0%/Russia vs 7.1%/Tajikistan (of them 20% - came from abroad)

- <u>Main reason </u>for being temporary absent from the country of census – labour migration, predominantly among CIS countries

Session "Results on migration from the 2020 population census round" - OBSERVATIONS

2019 Census of Population of the Republic of Belarus: Migration and Ethno-cultural Characteristics

- Combined method of data collection, using modern ICT
- Expanded block of questions on migration and labour force
- A separate questionnaire on temporary present persons
- Internal migration exceeding significantly the external migration
- The most mobile - working-age population
- Planning to leave the country – for the first time asked (2% population)

Measuring Migration during the 2022 Population Census of the Republic of Armenia

- Combined method - carried out as a **register-based** census combined (Population register, Border crossings) with a 25% **sample survey**
- Information System ensuring combination of data from register with data collected from the households living at the selected addresses
- Interoperability platform receiving real time data from admin.sources → registered population, current population and permanent population available to obtain in real time
- Foreigners temporary and permanently living in the country (<12 m and >12 m)
- Data on foreign-born population, foreign citizens among usual resident, stock of international migrants in the permanent population

Session "Results on migration from the 2020 population census round" - OBSERVATIONS

Census 2021 to understand international migration in England and Wales during 2012-2023

- Census basic variables - Country of birth, passports, year of arrival and intention to stay

- Migration statistics based on admin.data - visa data, taxes and benefits, International Passenger Survey (intention) = i(e)migration

- Census vs migration statistics allows to:

→ identify both long-term and short-term migrants, socio-econ. characteristics vs wider population, insights on international students and dual citizens

→ quality of yearly IM estimates across the decade (2012 to 2021)

→refine new methods for estimating IM using admin. data, revisions → **CONFIDENCE in admin.data**

Data analysis:

- born outside the UK – increased, most held a non-UK passport

- Long-term IM - Insights on geographic distribution, economic status (employment), industries of employment, social, ethnic, language, family, accommodation characteristics

- Short-term IM (arrived <12 months, intended to stay 3-12 months) – similar characteristics, EU-born short-term residents - decreased

- International students – 1/3 in employment, highest % from Eastern Europe

- Dual citizens – passport held data (2.1% usual residents - multiple passports)

Session "Results on migration from the 2020 population census round" - QUESTIONS TO PRESENTERS

2020 Round of population censuses: migration of the population in CIS countries

Q: having in mind the analysis of 8 countries census results, what are the lessons to be learned and what would be CIS-Stat recommendations for further improvement of migration measurement in the region?

2019 Census of Population of the Republic of Belarus: Migration and Ethno-cultural Characteristics

Q: out of the big list of questions on migration in the census questionnaire, which (in particular the newly added) turned to be the most useful and which you would reconsider for the next round?

Measuring Migration during the 2022 Population Census of the Republic of Armenia

Q: Was the sample extracted for the survey on 25% of the addresses enough to collect qualitative and representative data for all the characteristics of the census program?

Using Census 2021 to understand international migration in England and Wales,2012-2023 (UK)

Q: Based on the comparative analysis of census and admin.data, which of the analysed sub-groups of migrants (British nationals, EU nationals, non-EU nationals) needs a bigger/further effort on method improvement?

Q: In the next census, what would you do differently or would like to explore/focus in a particular way?