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Item 4 of the provisional agenda

**CHALLENGES TO IMPLEMENT THE MIGRATION SECTION OF THE CES  
RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE 2010 ROUND OF POPULATION AND HOUSING  
CENSUSES**

The Statistical methods of accounting of the  
international population's migration in Tajikistan\*

Submitted by State Committee on Statistics of the Republic of Tajikistan

1. The migratory processes occurring in the Republic of Tajikistan for last years have undergone significant changes and continue to change under influence of the development of political, social and economic reforms. These reforms at the different stages of development render various effects to migratory processes. There is also a feedback - influence of migratory processes on social and economic situation of the country, as well as living standards and well-being of the population, situation on the labor market, occupation level and unemployment. This also affects a demographic development - qualitative both quantitative features and structure of the population, and to other aspects.
2. Up to transitional period, Tajikistan belonged to the countries with weak migratory activity of the population. Being in structure of the USSR the migration growth (outflow) of the

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\* This paper has been prepared by Elena Kislitsyna.

population in Tajikistan was practically equaled to zero. Citizens of Tajikistan preferred migratory shifts inside the republic.

3. Getting of independence and development of market relations have influenced on the change of a feature and flows of migration which as a whole promoted growth of migration activity of the population. Along with a traditional inside republican migration, new kinds of migration have been developed, which were not appropriate to the citizens of Tajikistan earlier. And special development was received with the international migration.

4. The international migration is a new phenomenon for our republic. There are plenty of reasons of the international migration. Accounting of their estimation is provided in the documents developed by the United Nations. Problems of the international migration are closely bound with problems of the compelled immigrants, refugees, labor and illegal migration, study and other reasons. All these problems now are inherent in a different level in all countries, including Tajikistan.

5. Economic transitional issues had effect on growth of migration flows outside of Republic Tajikistan. The determining reasons within the period of 1991-1997 were political instability and economic recession. The next years (1997-2005) population shift was connected with employment, low incomes etc. Now Tajikistan is the country of population departure, which principal causes are change of a residence (returning to the historical native land, reunion with family, etc.) and temporary labor migration. It proves by the data of statistical accounting and surveys.

### **The Objectives and Methodology.**

6. According to the plan of statistical works, the State Committee on Statistics of the Republic of Tajikistan is regularly engaged in data collection and aggregation describing various types of population shift: both internal, and external in view of the accepted laws:

- The law of the Republic of Tajikistan «On migration» (adopted on 11.12.1999 ? 882) where concepts of migration, immigration, emigration are given. Subjects of migration are persons moving to a permanent place of residence for over six months on legal basis.
- The law of the Republic of Tajikistan «On refugees» (adopted on 10.05.2002 ? 50). The above-mentioned laws have no differentiation on short-term and long-term migration. The period - six months and more which according to the criteria of United Nations on international migration have both short-term, and long character is determinative. Proceeding from conception of *international migrant, as the person who changes the country of current residence*:
  - *Long-term* - the person who arrives to the country which is not being the country of his/her usual residence, for the period not less than one year
  - *The short-term migrant* - the person who arrives to the country which is not being the country of his/her usual residence, for the period of 3 months at least, but less than a year

7. The information on international migration can be received from the different sources and with the help of various methods of statistical supervision. The following methods are used in Tajikistan:

- The current account;
- Surveys, interviews, data comparisons based on different sources;
- Population census data.

***The current accounting.***

8. The current accounting is based on use of specially developed forms of statistical accounting for data collection.

9. *Data on irrevocable external migration of the population are collected on the basis of development of slips (blanks) of statistical account of population arrival (or leavings), made by law-enforcement bodies under registration or notice of departure of the population according to place of residence. Data processing in the statistical slips allows to obtain the information on arrived and left, grouped by territorial and number of socio-demographic attributes (sex, age, nationality, educational level, the country of arrival/departure etc.). Data on the international migrants are also contained in the statistical reporting of the system of visa issue and permission (on departure or entrance).*

10. The statistical reporting concerning the refugees and the compelled immigrants has been initiating since 1993 and currently allows processing the data on a number of citizens consisting on the account at the State migratory service with indication of region of the departure - the country (region) where they had lived earlier. Statistical supervision is implemented under the following forms:

- ? (refugees) «Report on refugees» («Report on compelled immigrants») - monthly report;
- ? (refugees) «Report on social and demographic structure of refugees» («Report on social and demographic structure of compelled immigrants») - quarterly report

11. Since 2000 the statistical accounting on indicators of *international tourism and business international trips* (the foreign citizens arriving to Tajikistan and citizens of Tajikistan, leaving for outside countries) has been conducting. Statistical supervision is conducted under the below-stated form:

- ? - int. (incomes and expenditures) «Incomes (exchange receipts) of foreign citizens and expenditures related to departure of citizens to abroad»

12. Since 2000, it has been conducting a statistical supervision under citizens leaving for seeking a job to outside of the country. A statistical supervision of labor migration is carried out on semi-annual basis by the State migratory service of the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection of Population of the Republic of Tajikistan. The statistical account is performed by the following forms:

- The report ? 1-t (migration) «Report on number and structure of citizens of Tajikistan leaving for a job to abroad»;
- Since 1994, it has been initiating the indicator on labor migration (form ? 9-C «Report on sex and age structure of a rural population». The reports are provided by village administration (rural administration) once in 2 years.

13. The following indicators are included in the forms of statistical supervision of labor migration: on sex and age structure, educational level, profession, a host country (for citizens of Tajikistan) and the country of leaving (for foreign citizens in Republic of Tajikistan), under the forms of attraction and job placement and other issues.

14. For the account of the foreign labor which is in Tajikistan also under recommendation of the CIS Statistical Committee were authorized the following forms of reports:

- ? 2 (migration) «Report on number and structure of a foreign labor»;
- ? 3 (migration) «Report of the enterprises, organizations, establishments on number and structure of a foreign labor».

15. According to the Law of Republic Tajikistan «About migration» accepted on May, 10, 2002 with the number of 31 article 14 of the quota on immigration and attraction of a foreign labor in Republic Tajikistan for every year is established by the President of Republic Tajikistan with authorization of the Government of Republic Tajikistan.

16. For more detailed studies of labor migration the selection survey data of living standard of the population and labor are used.

17. According to the Resolution of Government of Tajikistan: «About introduction of the account of external labor migration of citizens of Republic Tajikistan» (6.06.2003 under number of 264) since January 1, 2004 **the migratory card** is entered and statistical establishments have been developing a form of the report regarding this card.

18. During conducting of population census in the Republic of Tajikistan in year 2000 except people living constantly in the country also persons who were temporarily in the territory of republic, were subject to questioning. The Questionnaire contained questions on citizenship of foreign citizens, refugees who have been living temporarily on territory of Republic Tajikistan and the beginning year from which they have been living in Tajikistan:

- Foreign citizens (and persons without citizenship), constantly living outside the country, but during the time of population census are in the territory of Tajikistan with the purpose of job, on service or business trip, on study, as the international tourists (and the persons arriving for rest or treatment);

19. 5 % of the population participated in the international migratory circulation in 2005 and the situation in this area develops as follows:

### **Tourism and service trips.**

20. The international tourism has no sufficient development in Tajikistan yet. The number of the foreign tourists coming to Tajikistan annually is made less than 1000 person. Tourist trips of citizens of Tajikistan are connected basically to commercial business and trips to Arab Emirates and fluctuate from 20 up to 3 thousand per year. The number of citizens of Tajikistan leaving on service trips is approximately 2 thousand persons per year.

21. The Government began to pay attention to development of tourism. The State program on development of tourism for 2004-2009 is developed.

22. **Irrevocable population shift (owing to change of a residence, study, reunion with their family, moving to the historical native land).** To allocate each of these reasons is rather difficult as motives of migration often are bound. Principal causes of leaving now are: changes of a residence, reunion with family, moving to the historical native land. The Number of people leaving for study is approximately 5 % from total number of emigrants (approximately 500-600 persons).

23. During last years the tendency of irrevocable migration was characterized first by intensive growth and then by decrease in migratory moving. Basically outflow was observed from the big industrially cities of republic where the share of non original representatives was high. Generally 1-2 % of the population took part in migratory activities of external migration of republic in the beginning of 90 (more than 100 thousand persons per year). The results of migratory moving has a steady negative growing.

24. After the stabilization of political conditions in the country the intensiveness of irrevocable external migration was dramatically gone down and now only 0,2 % of the population are taking part in a migration (10 thousand person). The size of migratory outflow in 2005 was 6,2 thousand persons.

25. During those years population migration has influenced on the change of number and structure of the population.

26. The greatest share in migration becomes at the CIS countries and is approximately 99,7 %. Immigration and emigration of the population to other countries (out of CIS) has almost stopped. In the beginning of 90-s migratory outflow to these countries were 6-10 thousand people per year, and in 2005 it were less than 30 persons. The main stream of emigrants from Tajikistan (more than 60-80 %) was directed to Germany, Israel and the USA.

### **Labor migration.**

27. Decrease in volumes of irrevocable migration with the change of residence in last several years and reduction in the standard of living of the population as a whole in Tajikistan promoted development of temporary external labor migration of citizens of Tajikistan for 3 months to 1 year. By the criteria of IOM this kind of migration gets into the long migration category. External labor migration is the most significant by its volume among all kinds of the

international migrations, and promotes growth of employment of the population of Tajikistan, decrease of the rate of unemployment in the country and, finally, growth of a living standard of the population.

28. Certainly, it needs constant statistical observation as now it influences the social and economic development of countries accepting external labor migrants and the countries providing them. Special attention has been given to this question nowadays. However the methodology of the account of this kind of migration has not been developed so far. Tajikistan is also paying big enough attention to this problem. A number of the governmental degrees of Tajikistan were accepted among which are «About introduction the accounts of external labor migration of citizens of Tajikistan» (6.06.2003, ? 264), and «About the regulation of labor migration issues of citizens of Tajikistan (30.12.2001, ? 595).

29. However legally through the employment services on a temporarily basis for job leaves only 2-2,5 thousand people. Actually their numbers is much more. As the inspected surveys shows over 200-350 thousand persons are involved in external labor migration. Basically are men of working ages (95%). According to the inspection of the standard of living which has been carried out by the World Bank in August - September, 2003 the number of citizens of Tajikistan left for job for 3 months and more, was 208 thousand persons (3,1 %). The basic stream of external labor migration is directed to the Russian Federation. According to the data of the inspection of labor conducted in July - August the number of migrated people was 318 thousand persons. As for the account of migratory cards it is more than 400 thousand persons. Also it is necessary to note, that labor migration carries obviously seasonal nature the number of which reduces in winter to approximately 200 thousand persons, and in summer it increases up to 350 -400 thousand people. As of January, 1, 2006 over 188 thousand people were in labor migration from rural settlements of Tajikistan.

### **Refugees.**

30. According to migratory service the number of refugees in republic as of the beginning of 2004 makes 1,0 thousand person and all are citizens of Afghanistan. Number of them is reduced in comparison with 1998 by over 4 times.

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