



## **Migration Research at the 2010 Round of Population Censuses in the CIS Member States: Analysis of Results**

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The main part of the external migration in the CIS member states occurs within the Commonwealth – it accounts for almost 85% of the migration turnover in these countries. In this regard, the importance of migratory statistics increases, including population censuses as a source of information that allows to get the volumes and characteristics of migration. According to programs of national population censuses, all the countries of CIS, which carried out censuses of the 2010 round, investigated migration. Subjects of questions generally meet international recommendations and also they were greatly expanded with questions that characterize migration. Almost in every country of the Commonwealth in the 2010 Round of Population Censuses the question whether the former respondent's residence had taken place in the same State was examined. If not, an additional question was provided to name the country which the person arrived from for permanent residence, and in some countries purpose of arrival were considered. Census programs in most of the countries provided a question about the workplace location; generalization results of the responses to that question allow to explore the range of pendulum and near-border migration. A lot of Commonwealth countries are interested in obtaining the characteristics relating to persons temporarily residing in the area of the country. To explore this issue, a special blank was prepared to fill, on which basis data on migrant workers could be collected. To ensure comparability of information received by the states during the censuses, identity in concepts and definitions is required, as well as a unified methodological framework of the censuses. The carried-out population censuses of the 2010 Round revealed problems in comparability of information on migration between the countries of the Commonwealth. It is possible to define at least two main reasons for such incomparability. First of all, the time lag between the censuses carried out in the countries is five years. It's rather long period for migration research, which significantly complicates the correct analysis of data. The second reason is the lack of a unified methodological approach for formulation of questions in the census questionnaires. For obtaining the most comparable information on the countries at the 2020 Round of Population Censuses besides rapprochement of terms of national population censuses, it is necessary: to coordinate the categories of the enumerated population; thus to create the block of questions on migration and the accounting of persons temporarily absent and temporarily being in the country's area, that by "mirror" comparison of results the discrepancies were explainable; maximally harmonize publishing tables.

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