

Migration between Russia and the European Union:

Policy implications from
a small-scale study of
irregular migrants



**Migration between Russia and the European Union:
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of irregular migrants**

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International Organization for Migration

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Table of Contents

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	5
ABBREVIATIONS	6
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	7
SECTION 1 – STUDY CONTEXT, AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	9
1.1. INTRODUCTION	9
1.2. STUDY METHODS	10
1.2.1. <i>DATA COLLECTION</i>	<i>10</i>
1.2.2. <i>DATA ANALYSIS</i>	<i>11</i>
1.3. THE STUDY BASE ON MIGRATION BETWEEN THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION AND THE EUROPEAN UNION	11
1.4. OUTLINE OF THE REPORT	12
SECTION 2 – MIGRATION PATTERNS BETWEEN THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION AND THE EUROPEAN UNION	13
2.1. INTRODUCTION	13
2.2. MIGRATION – PATTERNS AND PERSPECTIVES	13
2.2.1. <i>THEORETICAL CONSIDERATIONS</i>	<i>13</i>
2.2.2. <i>MIGRATION AND DESTINATION</i>	<i>14</i>
2.3. RUSSIAN MIGRATION PATTERNS AND “RUSSIAN” MIGRATION TO THE EUROPEAN UNION	16
2.3.1. <i>GENERAL TRENDS IN MIGRATION IN THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION</i>	<i>16</i>
2.3.2. <i>MIGRATION PATTERNS BETWEEN THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION AND THE EUROPEAN UNION</i>	<i>17</i>
2.3.3. <i>THE RETURN OF MIGRANTS FROM THE EUROPEAN UNION TO THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION</i>	<i>18</i>
2.3.4. <i>READMISSION AGREEMENTS</i>	<i>19</i>
2.3.5. <i>THE RESPONSE OF EUROPEAN UNION TO IRREGULAR MIGRATION</i>	<i>19</i>
2.4. IRREGULAR THIRD-COUNTRY NATIONALS TRANSITING INTO THE EUROPEAN UNION THROUGH THE RUSSIAN TERRITORY	20
2.5. CONCLUSION	22
SECTION 3 – PROFILE OF MIGRANTS WHO HAVE TRAVELLED FROM THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION TO THE EUROPEAN UNION – FINDINGS OF THE STUDY	23
3.1. INTRODUCTION	23
3.2. DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE MIGRANTS SURVEYED IN THE EUROPEAN UNION AND IN THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION	25
3.3. DATA COLLECTED RELATING TO THE SITUATION OF MIGRANTS IN THE EU AND THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION	25
3.3.1. <i>KEY FINDINGS</i>	<i>25</i>
3.3.2. <i>ANALYSIS OF SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTIONS FOR TRANSIT MIGRANTS IN THE EU SAMPLE</i>	<i>27</i>
3.4. FINDINGS FROM QUESTIONNAIRE SURVEY IMPLEMENTED IN THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION	29

3.5. CONCLUSIONS TO ANALYSIS OF QUESTIONNAIRE DATA	34
3.6. QUALITATIVE FINDINGS FROM THE “OPEN QUESTIONS” FROM THE QUESTIONNAIRE SURVEY IMPLEMENTED IN SELECTED EUROPEAN UNION MEMBER STATES AND IN THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION	34
3.6.1. ANALYSIS OF THE “OPEN QUESTIONS”	35
3.6.2. THE FINDINGS OF THE “OPEN QUESTIONS”	36
3.7. CASE STUDIES FROM THE STUDY	43
3.8. CONCLUSIONS	44
SECTION 4 – POLICY IMPLICATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE GOOD PRACTICES	45
4.1. INTRODUCTION	45
4.2. POLICY IMPLICATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE FUTURE MANAGEMENT OF MIGRATION FLOWS BETWEEN THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION AND THE EUROPEAN UNION	45
4.3. RECOMMENDATIONS TO SUPPORT THE RETURN, REINTEGRATION AND RECEPTION OF RETURNED MIGRANTS FROM THE EUROPEAN UNION	47
4.4. CONCLUSION AND SUMMARY	49
SECTION 5 – CONCLUDING COMMENTS	50
BIBLIOGRAPHY	53
ANNEX 1	57
ANNEX 2	60
ANNEX 3	73
ANNEX 4	89
ANNEX 5	90

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Abbreviations

CIREFI	Centre for Information, Discussion and Exchange on the Crossing of Frontiers and Immigration
CEE	Central and Eastern Europe
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States
ECA	Europe and Central Asia
ECRE	European Council for the Rights of Refugees and Exiles
EMN	European Migration Network
EU	European Union
FSB	Federal Security Bureau
FSU	Former Soviet Union
IOM	International Organization for Migration
NGOs	Non-governmental organizations
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
UK	United Kingdom
UN	United Nations
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
USSR	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Executive Summary

The purpose of this study has been to provide evidence to support the ongoing development of administrative and legislative frameworks that facilitate the return of migrants from the European Union to the Russian Federation. The main strength of this study is to provide some insight into a “migrant view” of migration regimes and policy. The collection of robust quantitative data did not prove possible but the study design enabled the collection of qualitative data from migrants. This data has provided unique insights into the lives and experiences of migrants in irregular situations in the European Union as well as upon their return to the Russian Federation.

This study surveyed:

- migrants in the European Union who had travelled from the Russian Federation (n.58) including non-Russian citizens who had crossed the territory of the Russian Federation prior to entering the European Union;
- Russian migrants who have returned to the Russian Federation (n.23) from the European Union;
- migrants by means of an interview process that was conducted in Slovakia (n.30), Poland (n.22), the Czech Republic (n. six) and the Russian Federation (n.23).

The main findings of the study:

- International instruments promoting individual human rights clearly advocate that migrants should have the opportunity to return to their home countries voluntarily and the European Union and the Russian Federation have stated clearly that forced return should be avoided. However, this study indicates that some irregular migrants from the Russian Federation living in the European Union do feel that they have no alternative but to return to the Russian Federation even when it would be their preference to stay in their country of migration. In some cases, migrants indicated that while they may be acquiescing with the authorities in accepting return, this was not a truly voluntary choice.
- Lack of adequate information played a role in this sense of “involuntary” return as not all migrants felt they had been provided with sufficient information to make an informed choice. Those migrants considering return should be provided with sufficient information to allow them to make a positive decision that is in their own best interest. To enable this informed decision, migrants need clear information about how they will be returned and what services and support they can expect on return – this information is even more important for those facing imminent return. This study shows that such information is not universally available to all migrants who need it.
- The Russian Federation needs to actively develop partnerships with non-governmental organizations to overcome the lack of trust between migrants and government bodies. However, such partnerships will work only if non-governmental organizations are allowed to remain impartial and to work as advocates of the migrants rather than as co-opted agents of the state.
- Migrant citizens of the Russian Federation should be able to access support in returning to the region of their choice, in finding housing, employment, training and health care appropriate to their needs. This study has shown that while examples of good practices exist, some migrants are not able to access support.
- Efforts should be made to ensure that the skills and qualifications gained during migration are recognized and valued in the Russian Federation – at present, the skills of migrants are neither recognized in the countries to which they migrate, nor in the Russian Federation if they return.
- Systems and mechanisms of recording and managing migration within the Russian Federation need to be strengthened so that migration flows can be understood better, international standards for migration can be achieved and the needs of migrants, especially vulnerable migrants, can be met.

- This study shows that many of the migrants from the Russian Federation who are currently in the European Union are committed to their country of birth and want to return. They remain in the European Union because of uncertainty about the socio-economic climate in the Russian Federation and/or because they feel that if they return, they will find it difficult to migrate at a later date.
- In addition, many surveyed migrants did not want to return to the Russian Federation because of anxiety over their safety and wellbeing and/or that of their families. In order for return migration to be demonstrably voluntary, rather than forced, the Russian Federation needs to make efforts to promote voluntary return to its citizens overseas.
- Far from being a drain on economies, migrants make significant economic contributions to the countries where they reside so this contribution should be seen as an asset to the Russian Federation. This applies to migrants from beyond the borders of the Russian Federation who live within the Russian Federation, as well as to migrants from the Russian Federation now living outside the region.
- As a final point, the importance of regularizing migration between the Russian Federation and the European Union should be a priority for socio-economic reasons and as a means to undermine the power of criminal smugglers and traffickers that presently have an important but unintentional role in shaping migration patterns.

Recommendations for further study:

This study was able to canvas the opinion of a small number of migrants in a few countries only. It has highlighted numerous controversial areas which need to be followed up with a larger study project. Such a study should build on the areas identified here, include qualitative as well as quantitative elements and should include a longitudinal dimension to identify how the attitudes and aspirations of migrants change over time. It is recommended that any future study should focus on migrants who are not from the former Soviet Union (from countries of the so-called “far abroad”) as they transit across the Russian Federation to the European Union. This study has highlighted some of the particular problems such migrants face but a larger sample is needed urgently to support policy making in this area. Particularly African migrants are conspicuous by their absence in this study.

Section 1 – Study context, aims and objectives

1.1. Introduction

This study sets out to present a “snapshot” representation of Russian migration to the European Union (EU). “Russian migration” is defined here as the movement of people who have left homes in the Russian Federation or who have passed through the Russian Federation from elsewhere in the Commonwealth of Independent States or from countries further afield.

This study has been coordinated by the IOM and is an activity within the EC Aeneas-funded Programme “Assistance to the Government of the Russian Federation in Establishing Legislative and Administrative Framework for the Implementation and Development of Readmission Agreements”, with co-funding from the governments of the Federal Republic of Germany and the Finnish Republic. Selected findings from this report were presented to the meeting “Readmission Agreements and Their Role in Migration Management” held in Moscow between the 25th and 26th June, 2009.

This study is very timely, not least in respect of the accords signed recently between the Russian Federation and the European community, specifically the Visa Facilitation Agreement and the Readmission Agreement which are in force since June 2007 (in respect of Russian nationals) and will come into force fully in June 2010 (in respect of clauses for third-country nationals). The timeliness of the study is related to recent policy developments within the Russian Federation which are aimed at establishing the institutional foundations of migration policy and making Russia more attractive for migrants, including its legal infrastructure and the executive mechanisms for the practical implementation of new policy. These policies have included amendments and modifications to a number of federal laws in the migration field: “On Citizenship of the Russian Federation”; “On the Legal Status of Foreign Citizens in the Russian Federation”; “On Exit from the Russian Federation and Entry to the Russian Federation”. The introduction of migration cards for all foreign citizens arriving in Russia (in 2002) and the introduction of a diversified visa system (in 2003) have also been significant. Since January 2007, there has been a general liberalization of migration policy in the Russian Federation aimed at increasing permanent immigration as well as improving the collection of migration statistics, the expansion of legal space for temporary labour migration, the limited regularization of undocumented migrants, and the creation of stimuli for the immigration of highly skilled migrants.

However, despite the considerable efforts of migration policy makers there is much work still to be done to develop efficient legislative and administrative frameworks. In particular, frameworks are needed which incorporate adequate reception and reintegration mechanisms for those migrants returning to Russia from the European Union.

With this background in mind, the aims of this study report can be summarized as essentially two-fold:

- to present a brief analysis of migration trends and patterns from the Russian Federation to the European Union – which involves an analysis of the Russian Federation’s role as a country of origin and transit migration, and;
- to offer recommendations to assist the Russian government as it develops structures and mechanisms to support irregular Russian migrants in the European Union who wish to return to their homes voluntarily.

To further these aims this report draws predominantly on a questionnaire survey designed by the IOM to gather data from migrants from Russia currently living in the EU **and** from migrants who have returned to Russia. In addition, this report draws on secondary sources of data on migration from the Russian Federation to the European Union. Primary data was collected using a structured interview format that gave migrants space to provide detailed information about their situation. To

supplement this structured questionnaire, “open questions” were presented to the respondents to allow them to provide additional information if they so wanted. These survey instruments are included in this report as Annexes 1, 2 and 3, and described in more detail in subsection 1.2.1 below. Given the available resources, this study has been limited in scope but is unique in that it has collected data from migrants, many of whom are irregular, who have migrated to the European Union from or via the Russian Federation. The data collection process was made possible by a partnership approach involving non-governmental organizations working alongside the International Organization for Migration (IOM) in Moscow and elsewhere. The study surveyed relatively few migrants (n. 58) in three European Union countries – Slovakia, the Czech Republic and Poland, and 23 migrants who have returned to the Russian Federation from the European Union. The low numbers in the sample are a result of the challenges recognized in carrying out a study with irregular migrants. While the numbers surveyed are low, very detailed data has been collected which provides qualitative data about the subjective life experiences of migrants. This information offers important and rarely studied perspectives on the irregular movement of migrants to the European Union.

This introductory section will continue with a brief discussion of the study methods used in data collection and analysis. It will describe some of the strengths and weaknesses of our approach and will reflect on the process of carrying out this important study. Following this section is a synopsis of literature relevant to this study.

1.2. Study Methods

1.2.1. Data collection

The principle tool for data collection has been the structured interview using two specially prepared questionnaires: one designed for the interviews with migrants in the EU Member States – henceforth referred to as “the EU survey”; the other designed for use with returned Russian migrants in the Russian Federation – henceforth referred to as “the Russian Federation”. The content and layout of the questionnaires were developed with participation and input from the core study team comprising project staff in IOM Moscow, led by Mr. Serhan Aktoprak and the independent consultant Dr. Lucy Williams. Both questionnaire templates were translated into Russian¹ and contained a combination of closed and open-ended questions on the following themes:

1. Questionnaire 1 – Surveying and Interviewing Irregular Russian Migrants and Third-country Nationals in the EU who Transited Russia. This questionnaire has 81 questions including seven “open questions” to collect subjective data. Questions related to the following areas: (i) personal data; (ii) family status; (iii) health; (iv) socio-economic situation; (v) travel abroad; (vi) stay in the host country, and; (vii) perception of return home and sustainable reintegration.
2. Questionnaire 2 – Surveying and Interviewing Returned Russian Migrants in the Russian Federation. This questionnaire has 115 questions including four “open questions”. Questions are related to the following areas: (i) personal data; (ii) family status; (iii) health; (iv) socio-economic situation; (v) travel abroad; (vi) stay in the host country, and; (vii) return and reintegration.

The full questionnaires are included as Annex 2 and 3.

The original aim was to interview migrants in five EU Member States - Austria, Germany, Poland, Slovakia and Spain. We aimed to interview 25 irregular migrants of Russian origin and/or third-country nationals in each EU Member State who had traversed the territory of the Russian Federation. These countries were chosen as the five States identified by the CIREFI data with the highest rates of apprehending irregular Russian migrants from 2004 to 2006. Due to problems in establishing effective links with partner organizations in all of these countries, surveys were carried out only in Poland, Slovakia and the Czech Republic. The Czech Republic was included at a late stage after NGOs in Austria, Germany and Spain decided that they did not want to be part of

¹ In order for analysis to be carried out, the completed questionnaires had to be translated into English – presenting a possibility that data became corrupted as meaning may be lost during the process of translation.

the project. NGOs from Germany wrote to the IOM expressing their unease about taking part in the study as they were concerned that their participation would breach the anonymity and confidentiality of the migrants involved and compromise their work. As will be repeated throughout this study, migrants and their representatives are very defensive about providing personal information and are understandably reluctant to cooperate with agencies connected with policy makers. This reluctance is inevitably linked to the irregularity of the situation of these migrants and has had a marked effect on this study.

In all, 81 migrants and returned migrants were interviewed – six in the Czech Republic, 22 in Poland, 30 in Slovakia and 23 in Russia. All the interviews were conducted in Russian or in languages the respondents could understand with each interview lasting between one and two hours.

All NGOs and researchers involved in the interview and data collection processes were selected because of their experience and reliability. They were provided with the Guidance for Partner Organizations (Annex 1) which was developed for the purpose of establishing ethical ground rules and assisting the contracted NGOs and the researchers in carrying out the interviews in the EU as well as the Russian Federation. All the interviews were conducted between September and December 2008.

1.2.2. Data Analysis

As already noted, this study did not set out to produce large-scale data suitable for quantitative analysis but to produce a data set appropriate for providing a more intimate picture of the circumstances of a number of migrants from the Russian Federation, living or having lived in the European Union. As a result, the data has been analyzed using qualitative methods, looking for themes in the data for the purpose of understanding the most important issues for migrants and identifying key areas for policy work and for further study. The main body of survey data has been analyzed for patterns in behaviour and experience and has tried to relate that to the individual circumstances of the migrants – for example, their ethnicity, place of birth, socio-economic conditions, etc. Throughout the study, the purpose has been to gain insight into the decision-making processes of migrants and to learn how migration regimes affect those decisions and the actual migration trajectories of migrants.

The “open questions” included with the questionnaire generated subjective and qualitative data that was collected for the purpose of gathering the personal insights of migrants about their situation and their understanding of their experience as migrants. The researcher recognizes the difficult situation of many migrants, and of irregular migrants in particular, as contributing to the challenges of study (for example, see Galent 2008, Franks et. al. 2007). Migrants may be unwilling to trust authorities and/or engage with non-governmental agencies which may be seen as connected to governments or even as government proxies. The analysis of the collected qualitative data bears this out to some extent as a minority of the respondents completed these questions. However, some important insights were gained through this process and despite reluctance on the part of some migrants to give their views, some interesting data was collected and is presented in Section 3.6.

To maximize the focus on the individual experience of migrants, case studies have been used to highlight some of the differences in the circumstances and expectations of migrants. These are presented in Section 3.7 and are intended to demonstrate the diversity of migrants entering the European Union from the Russian Federation rather than to suggest that their experience could be extrapolated to the migrant population in general.

1.3. The Study Base on Migration between the Russian Federation and the European Union

This report has drawn on a wide range of published data and information. Reports from non-governmental organizations and official sources have been used in addition to academic study. The robustness of such data is variable but peer-reviewed work has been used wherever possible.

Conference papers (not necessarily peer-reviewed work) have been consulted as have web-based materials. All web pages consulted are included in the bibliography.

This study will be of interest to policy makers in the Russia Federation and in the European Union and will add to the growing body of knowledge about the management of migration and the welfare of migrants. Irregular and undocumented migration is a matter of global concern but is hard to study because of its clandestine nature. Attempts to collect accurate statistics on migration are notoriously difficult as will be demonstrated in following sections. Data from country to country and study to study are hard to compare as they are based on estimates, use different measures and methods and are subject to a host of inaccuracies and unknowns. Therefore, quantitative analysis of available statistics is problematic and because of the above-mentioned issues, is likely to be un-generalizable. For this reason, qualitative data which is also un-generalizable but provides an accurate picture of those it surveys, provides a useful supplement to statistically based studies.

The authors of this report hope that this study will be valuable and relevant to practitioners and service providers who seek to improve the services they offer to migrants both in countries of migration (in this case, countries of the European Union) and in countries of origin. The insights this study has generated on the experience of transit migrants is particularly valuable as not only does it highlight the variability in motivation for border-crossing in the first place, but it foregrounds some of the differences between the needs migrants for social care and other forms of support on return to the Russian Federation from the European Union.

The issue of “return migration” is high on the agenda of many countries that receive significant numbers of irregular migrants and as “return” rises up the agenda of these European Union governments, the issue of the welfare and management of returning migrants becomes important. For the European Union to meet its own internationally agreed obligations in respect of the human rights of migrants, it must offer technical and information support to the countries to which migrants are returned. This feeds into highly topical debates currently focused on Europe’s Southern borders where the effects of the Dublin Convention and continuing migration from Africa has raised the issue of so-called “burden-sharing” agreements between countries providing refuge and residence to migrants and the countries which were their intended and preferred destination.

Currently, there is growing academic interest in the phenomenon of “transit migration” and the data collected for this project has direct relevance to that field of study. Transit migration is viewed by some governments as a challenge to their borders, security and migration regimes as it assumes a body of migrants moving between sovereign states who may be perceived as making little or no contribution to the state. The (often cyclical) movement of people across borders may be understood by some states as threatening to their national integrity, but it may be logical for people to move between regions to take advantage of opportunities different states offer them as they progress through their personal migrations. This study has surveyed the opinions of transit migrants and has enquired into their motivations for crossing international boundaries.

A further strength of this study is that it has recorded the hopes and aspirations of irregular migrants, as well as their experiences as they pass through the Russian Federation en route to the European Union.

1.4. Outline of the report

The next section of this report (Section 2) will present a review of academic and practice-based literature relating to migration to and from the Russian Federation that highlights important issues that relate to the findings of this “snapshot” study. Section 3 will present an analysis of the study findings from both quantitative and qualitative perspectives. It will reflect on what we have learned about migrants currently living in the European Union, many of whom are facing imminent return to Russia. It also reflects what we have learned about migrants who have already returned to the Russian Federation from the European Union. Section 4 presents the policy implications emanating from the findings outlined in Section 3, while Section 5 concludes the report with some recommendations for a possible future study to build on this work.

Section 2 – Migration patterns between the Russian Federation and the European Union

2.1. Introduction

This section is presented in four parts, the first of which addresses issues relating to patterns of global migration and the study of migration, and includes discussion of contemporary academic debates about international migration. A second sub-section examines what is known about migration between the Russian Federation and the European Union. The third part considers the very important area of transit migration and the reasons the Russian Federation has become a major country of transit migration. The final part summarizes key issues and points raised.

2.2. Migration – patterns and perspectives

2.2.1. Theoretical considerations

Migration has always been a part of human history and has occurred in response to economic, environmental, resource or political pressure. However, during the twentieth century, migration accelerated to become a global phenomenon with migrants moving around the globe in greater numbers and between more countries. This new global reality has been termed “the Age of Migration” by Castles and Miller (2009) who argue that migration and population movement lie at the core of economic, political, national and international relations. Migratory movements are often separated into voluntary and involuntary (or forced) migration, with economic migration or family reunion as examples of voluntary migration, and escape from political discrimination or war as involuntary migration. The term “refugee” (to denote forced migrant) is another term that is understood differently by different people in different contexts and is often used to describe persons who have fled their homes. The term also carries the more legally loaded meaning of someone eligible to claim asylum under the 1951 Refugee Convention. The term “forced migrant” goes beyond the limitations of this second definition of “refugee” and implies that the migrant identifies himself or herself as having been forced to migrate. Nevertheless, it is important to be mindful of the enduring significance of the term “refugee” which carries the emotional and symbolic sense of one who has been exiled and displaced. Some migrants in this survey expressed a clear desire to be recognized as victims of political and social injustice while others were migrating for economic betterment.

Migration is increasingly understood as a process that may be started and maintained by an individual but which may have a much broader social and community context. The importance of engaging with the uncertainties and complexities of migration has led to the traditional neo-classical theories of migration (often referred to as “push-pull” theories) being superseded, or at least challenged by systems theories which are better able to recognize the complexity of migration processes.² Systems theories attempt to incorporate both macro structures (which include international economic and political relationships, laws and structures) and micro structures (which include transnational and informal networks of family and community) which need to be balanced if migration trends and patterns are to be understood.³ Such theories allow for the inclusion of social and political factors in analyses of migration and for the recognition of historical and cultural links between countries. Importantly, systems theories can factor in the importance of existing migrant networks and can acknowledge the fluid and ever-changing opportunities for migration, whether regular or irregular. Irregular migration depends on tactical, local decision-making (the choice of one route over another, or the choice of one smuggler over another) more than any other category, and is best understood by theories of migration that view migration processes from the migrant’s perspective as well as from the perspectives of state institutions and policy makers.

Along with voluntary and forced migration, transit migration is an important classification of migration that is gaining currency in theoretical analyses of international migration, as sub-section 2.4

² See Castles and Miller 2009: Chapter 2, for a review of relevant literature; see also Portes and De Wind 2007.

³ Castles and Miller 2009:28.

will argue. Increasingly, theorists of migration are emphasizing the on-going nature of migration – arguing that in the twenty-first century, population movement is less about a linear movement from country of birth to country of settlement but more about complex patterns of continuing migration understood better as “mobility”. Castles and Miller argue that the globalization of migration creates an untenable dichotomy between countries that send migrants and countries that receive them,, indicating that government policy should respond by emphasizing the importance of cooperation between countries to manage migration and to protect the rights of migrants.⁴

Reliable statistics on refugee and other population movements are notoriously difficult to calculate as they present a picture of a specific moment in time in the lives of highly mobile people who have little to gain from cooperating with official attempts to count them.⁵ Jeff Crisp’s influential article (1999), which describes some of the issues involved in calculating refugee numbers, has relevance to many types of migrants. He notes definitional problems whereby statistics are not always based on the same units of measurement and that definitions of “refugee” and “internally displaced person” vary depending on who is collecting the data and why. Crisp reminds us of the significant part played by politics in the calculation of refugee and migrant numbers as countries have their own reasons for over- or underestimating numbers.⁶ Figures are no more reliable in industrialized countries than in the developing world and even within the European Union figures are not readily comparable.⁷ Statistics are confused further as the legislative categories used to quantify migrants change frequently. The study carried out for this report attempts to consider the individual within the statistics and to highlight the effect of barriers and opportunities on individuals. It has been recognized that policy designed without a thorough understanding of the patterns it is trying to contain or manage is unlikely to succeed and may have unintended consequences.⁸

Opportunities for international migration vary as policies change. State definitions and categories of the regularity and irregularity of entry can be defined and re-defined very rapidly (for example, the enacting of legislation that affects categories and definitions can occur virtually overnight, impacting opportunities for migration across borders).⁹ Khalid Koser’s work¹⁰ describes how the term “irregular migration” may cover migrants entering and living in the West under different circumstances. Migrants may be “irregular”, that is non-compliant, if they enter a country with false documentation or if they destroy their documentation; they may become categorized as irregular entrants in a country by violating the conditions of their status to remain or simply by being declared irregular by changes in the legislation of a country. As Koser continues,¹¹ migrants may have no chance to enter through legal channels so “irregular” routes (such as via traffickers and smugglers) may be the only options for migrants forced to leave their own country and enter another. It is often these agents rather than the migrants themselves who choose migration routes, and migrants are frequently unaware of where they are or why they are travelling through the countries they do. This study project has collected data on this very phenomenon.

2.2.2. Migration and destination

Many countries have historical, colonial, cultural and linguistic connections that help explain population movements. Such connections go some way to explain the large-scale migration of citizens from the Central Asian former republics of the Soviet Union into Russia for example, but as the discussion in Section 2.3 demonstrates, population movements are motivated by many factors. Prior knowledge or cultural similarity may mean some migrants arrive in countries of destination

⁴ Castles and Miller 2009:7.

⁵ See the discussion in EMN report 2007:13, as an example,

⁶ Crisp 1999:6.

⁷ Havinga and Bocker, 1998.

⁸ Castles 2007.

⁹ Use of the word “illegal” is controversial and the term “irregular” will be used throughout the remainder of this report. However, it is important to recognize that undocumented and/or irregular migrants are often labelled as “illegal” by the public and by policy makers alike. Such a term is clearly discriminatory but to challenge its use the discourse around illegality in relation to migration must be recognized.

¹⁰ Koser 1998:186.

¹¹ Koser 1998:187-8.

with transferable cultural capital – they may have appropriate languages, recognized qualifications and skills, but others will have nothing that equips them for their new lives except the “community capital”¹² that qualifies them for support from the Diaspora and transnational groupings. Nicholas Van Hear (1998) adds the concept of “migratory cultural capital” which describes the advantage of having family members who have either migrated themselves or who have contacts and resources in countries outside the sending country – the important feature here is that information is processed from collective community experience as well as from personal migration histories. Migratory cultural capital describes the “knowledge of how to go about migration, how to deal with traffickers, border officials and bureaucrats, how to develop and maintain contacts in receiving countries, and how to find accommodation, secure social security entitlements or gain employment.”¹³

The characteristics of the destination countries and their relative merits may be real or perceived and to the limited extent that migration, especially forced migration, can be planned, choice of destination may be based on inaccurate information. Morrison’s report (1998),¹⁴ which focused on the trafficking of migrants into the UK and which was based on interviews with the migrants, noted that chance and coincidence had a lot to do with migrants ending up in their final destination.¹⁵ Koser and Pinkerton (2002) have focused on the importance of social networks in the dissemination of information about destination countries. In their report they reflect that while social networks are not the only source of information available to asylum seekers, they are “...invariably the most trusted sources.”¹⁶ Williams’ work (2006) also develops this point to argue that ethnic communities may act in sophisticated, transnational ways to support migration and integration in the country of transit or settlement. Helen Kopnina’s work (2005) on Russian migrants in the West discusses the role of ethnic community groups and finds complex relationships between “home” and “abroad” which shape the support these organizations offer migrants.

Migration is the subject of intense debate in the media throughout the developed world and popular stories of migration, positive and negative, inform the public conception of what, why and how people move around the globe. Migrants themselves rarely contribute to the debate except to support one argument or another. In the context of the debate around undocumented migrants in France, Fassin (2001) has described some of the contradictions surrounding immigration to Europe. He argues that while the majority of the population may accept the right of migrants to become regular citizens, there remains a deep-seated racism within many societies that means that, in practice, difference is “...analyzed not simply in terms of the traditional categories of social class, profession, or even nationality, but also from the point of view of origin, real or presumed, as identified through skin colour or foreign-sounding names.”¹⁷ In Britain, for example, some foreign migrants are accepted more readily as “British” than others while asylum seekers, even when they share characteristics with established British citizens of migrant descent, may be stigmatized because of their immigration category rather than their social characteristics. All countries have a “national ideology” that, overtly or covertly, defines who belongs within the polity and who does not. This often unspoken understanding within the majority community may have severe impacts upon migrants, or even citizens, who may have a right to reside in a country but who may still find themselves excluded. Racism is a feature of all societies and communities but may have a particularly strong effect on the access outsiders have to legal or social re-dress if they find themselves excluded, discriminated against (for example, in the labour market or in access to services) and who may face violence and physical abuse in their daily lives.

The reality of racism in most societies, if not all, needs to be recognized and addressed - especially in periods of economic downturn. Migrants, as outsiders, with reduced rights and entitlements to state protection are likely to suffer the effects of racism and discrimination disproportionately and policies and policy makers have a duty to bear this in mind.

¹² Humphrey, 1998:24.

¹³ Van Hear, 1998:51.

¹⁴ See also Robinson and Segrott, 2002.

¹⁵ Much of the study referred to here was written with asylum seekers in mind but these observations remain valid and pertinent in relation to irregular movements of migrants.

¹⁶ Koser and Pinkerton, 2002:1.

¹⁷ Fassin 2001:3.

2.3. Russian migration patterns and “Russian” migration to the European Union

Section 2.2 has introduced some complexity into the understanding of international migration and has attempted to articulate some theoretical approaches to the study of migration. It has highlighted some of the challenges policy makers face in ensuring policies are effective and do not have unintended consequences.

The next section will look at what is known about migration from the Russian Federation to the European Union more closely, drawing on academics reports and other published material.

2.3.1. General trends in migration in the Russian Federation

Helen Kopnina’s work (2005) with Russian-speaking migrants in the European Union describes some of the issues in defining “Russian migration”. She places twenty-first century migration within its historical context and contrasts current voluntary migration with historical migration patterns which frequently related to notions of “exile”. Kopnina classifies migration since the 1990s as a new wave, distinct from earlier waves of migration in the nineteenth and twentieth century’s which often had an ethnic logic (for examples, Jewish Russians leaving for Israel and Armenians leaving for Armenia). This “new wave”, Kopnina argues, is characterized by greater social and ethnic diversity as well as by a diversity of motivations. Yuri Andrienko and Sergei Guriev have argued that, “Both external immigration and internal migration are crucial for social and economic development in Russia. Russia is in the middle of a severe demographic crisis. Despite minor recent improvements, ageing and depopulation are most likely to continue for decades.”¹⁸ They cite statistics that estimate that Russia’s population will shrink by 20 per cent to between 112 and 119 million people by 2050, resulting in Russia facing a shortage of working-age population. To compensate for this, Andrienko and Guriev argue that Russia needs an annual inflow of one million immigrants. These figures are controversial but give an important view nonetheless.

Recent Russian international migration, taken in total, has occurred mostly within the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) and other Former Soviet states as internal Soviet borders became international borders. Many of these migrants are unregistered in Russia with the majority working as labourers or in other less skilled positions. According to Andrienko and Guriev (2005), there is little consensus on the scale of unregistered migration into the Russian Federation with some politicians and mass media estimating figures of about 35 million immigrants. Demographers and sociologists have arrived at much lower estimates of the stock of irregular immigrants, usually around the level of four to five million.¹⁹

There has also been a great deal of movement of ethnic Russians from the states of the CIS into the Russian Federation because of social and political instability and because of better economic opportunities within the Russian Federation. Timothy Heleniak (2004) has described the position of ethnic Russians living outside the Russian Federation in countries of the CIS as follows:

The population was large in either number or percent in the non-Russian states, and in many cases was geographically concentrated. This fact contributed to their continued reliance on the Russian language and aversion to local languages. They occupied a majority of high-level occupations among the urban elite, and in most cases had lived in the non-Russian states for a considerable period, if not their entire lives. For many of these Russians, migrating to Russia would be leaving their homes.²⁰

Therefore, migrants moving into the Russian Federation must be understood as a very diverse group. Many share ethnicity and a sense of ethnic belonging with the majority population of the Russian Federation, having entered the territory from the former Soviet states. Other migrants belong to the ethnic majority of those states who may have differing degrees of connection to the Russian Federation. Furthermore, there are migrants within Russia who have ambivalent feel-

¹⁸ Kopnina 2005:2.

¹⁹ Kovalchuk, 2004, cited in Andrienko and Guriev 2005.

²⁰ Heleniak 2004:102.

ings about the Russian State – perhaps being forced from areas within the Russian Federation or from the states of the Former Soviet Union (FSU) where there has been conflict and unrest. Furthermore, the designation of “migrant” in the Russian Federation includes many categories of migrants, voluntary and forced, from countries beyond the CIS borders. Migrants from China may be significant particularly within groups of migrants from the “far abroad”.

According to Andrienko and Guriev (2005), the Census of 2002 shows that since 1989 the total number of emigrants, that is migrants leaving the Russian Federation, has been five million, out of which 76 per cent migrated to FSU countries. This highly significant population movement will not be discussed further in this report but, in contextualizing migration to the European Union, it is important to remember that emigration to the European Union probably makes up less than 25 per cent of all emigration from the Russian Federation. Among the migrants to non-FSU countries, 59 per cent went to Germany, 24 per cent to Israel, and 11 per cent to the USA. According to the OECD, there is no Russian data on the number of Russian citizens living and working abroad, but migration flows and stocks from Russia and other CIS countries are reported in statistics collected in OECD countries.²¹ Andrienko and Guriev (2005) argue that the number of emigrants has been underestimated by previous Russian registration systems as other countries register at least 20 per cent more immigrants from Russia - implying that net immigration estimates based on Russian border data may be inaccurate.

Timothy Heleniak (2002) has identified the major migration issues Russia faces as:

- (i) the “brain drain” whereby Russia loses its most economically productive citizens;
- (ii) influx of ethnic Russian immigrants from the FSU;
- (iii) the depopulation of Siberia and the Far East, and;
- (iv) Russia becoming a global “migration magnet” for immigrants from low-income countries, especially from China and South Asia.

According to Heleniak’s categories, this study project has a bearing on points (i) and (iv). The findings of this study bear out Heleniak’s contention that migration to the European Union does mean that the Russian Federation loses some of its most economically active and well-educated people. However, it is less clear about how many of them will eventually return, bringing their (enhanced) skills with them. There are important questions raised here about how the Russian Federation can balance its brightest and best benefitting from travel while ensuring that they return eventually and that their return is facilitated. Heleniak’s final point (iv) is still of low importance relative to the others, but it may become increasingly important as migration becomes a realistic possibility for more people from the “far abroad” – something discussed in more detail in subsection 2.4 below.

2.3.2. Migration patterns between the Russian Federation and the European Union

An analysis of Eurostat data indicates migrants from the Russian Federation as being amongst the top ten non-European Union migrants living in the European Union countries at about 50,000 people, as referred to by Herm (2008).²² This report states that Russians were the largest group of immigrants to Finland and Latvia and that Russians migrated to Germany in significant numbers. The full table is included as Annex 4. However, these figures relate to “citizens” of the Russian Federation, therefore they cannot be read as indicators of migration flows from the Russian Federation to the European Union as they do not include non-citizen migrants who have transited the territory of the Russian Federation. This example highlights a general problem in assessing flows of migrants who have transited the Russian Federation as they become recorded in the European Union statistics by their citizenship – as Georgian or Afghan for example, once they reach the European Union, unless they have been officially recorded as having passed through the Russian Federation. As a result, a search for numbers of migrants from the Russian Federation usually comes up with figures for Chechens for example, whose citizenship marks them as having come

²¹ OECD, 2005.

²² Herm 2008.

from the Russian Federation but whose ethnicity marks them as being potential asylum seekers and/or refugees. The problems of quantifying the numbers of irregular migrants who have travelled from or via the Russian Federation are recognized by many agencies (for example, the Clandestino project funded by the European Commission).²³ Clandestino has produced reports from several countries which provide some evidence of Russian migration into the European Union and this data is summarized below.

The Clandestino project has surveyed 12 countries²⁴ in the European Union for the purpose of establishing the size and make-up of irregular migrant populations living within their borders. Of the 12 countries surveyed, reports from Spain, Slovakia, Czech Republic, Germany and Poland made mention of irregular migration from the Russian Federation. In Spain, the Russian component was considered to be fairly small, but recognizable.²⁵ In Germany, the knowledge on the national composition of irregular migration was judged to be “rather poor and inconsistent.” The Germany report continues by stating that:

With respect to the 17,962 irregular entries in 2006, the Federal Police reported as most important nationalities Romania (2,459 cases), Ukraine (1,640), Serbia and Montenegro (1,598), Turkey (1,253), Russia (1,113), China (1,026), Iraq (10,003), Bulgaria (547), India (403), Belarus (332), Moldova (306) and several other nationalities which represent 41 percent of the total number.²⁶

In Slovakia, Russian migrants are identified as coming from one of the three main source regions – former Soviet republics (Ukraine, Moldova, Russia), some Asian countries (Vietnam, China, India, Pakistan) and the Balkans (Kosovo, Albania, Serbia). In Slovakia, the Ukrainians are believed to constitute over 50 per cent of the total.²⁷ In the Czech Republic, the Clandestino report (2008c) estimates that the population of regular as well as irregular immigrants, and especially of economically active immigrants, is probably the highest among post-communist countries of Central and Eastern Europe, with the main source countries of irregular migration being Ukraine, Vietnam, Moldova, Russia, Belarus, and China. The report from Poland refers to estimates cited by the media from the Office for Repatriation and Aliens, which states that there were 450,000 foreigners working irregularly in Poland (of which 250,000 were Ukrainian citizens, 150,000 Belorussian and Russian citizens, 40,000 Vietnamese and 8,000 Armenian citizens). The authors commented that the method by which this estimate was made could not be verified. Reference is made to the porous nature of the Belarus-Russia and Ukraine-Russia borders and advocates for higher security standards but no evidence is given to support why this should be a particular security risk.²⁸

The above data provides very sketchy information about migration from the Russian Federation into the European Union. As already indicated, the majority of study only refers to migrants from the Russian Federation who are actually citizens of the Russian Federation, and so does not record whether the considerable number of Vietnamese or Chinese migrants recorded as living in European Union states for example, have passed through the Russian Federation. This lack of data, while frustrating the understanding of the magnitude of migration from and via the Russian Federation, points to the importance of the work undertaken for this study and vindicates its focus on collecting the detailed histories of migrant’s lives.

2.3.3. The Return of Migrants from the European Union to the Russian Federation

The Dublin Convention was adopted by the European Union in 1997 (replaced by the Dublin II Regulation which is currently under review). The Convention is a mechanism to determine responsibility for examining asylum applications in European Union. Asylum seekers must lodge their application for asylum in the first European Union country they enter so may be returned to that country from

²³ <http://irregular-migration.hwwi.net/Home.2560.0.html>.

²⁴ The EU Member States in question are Austria, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, the Netherlands, Poland, Slovak Republic, Spain and the United Kingdom.

²⁵ Clandestino 2009.

²⁶ Clandestino 2008a.

²⁷ Clandestino 2008b.

²⁸ Clandestino 2008d.

another European Union member state if it can be shown that they had at least a theoretical opportunity to make an application for asylum in another member state. The Dublin Regulation has been criticized by the European Council for the Rights of Refugees and Exiles (ECRE), among other bodies, which argues that the Dublin Regulation does not take into account the fact that a person's chance of being recognized as a refugee varies from one European Union country to another. Asylum recognition rates for Russian citizens (mostly Chechens) vary significantly from country to country. The treatment of asylum seekers in European Union member states also shows great disparities in a range of areas, including access to legal advice, use of detention, standards of reception, treatment of survivors of torture and in procedures for dealing with women and children.²⁹ These disparities mean that the chances of achieving protection as a refugee and accessing proper legal and social support is unrelated to an individual's objective case for protection.

2.3.4. Readmission agreements

A readmission agreement made between the European Community and Russia entered into force on 1 June 2007. Readmission agreements, now common between the European Union and its neighbours, cover the reciprocal obligations of the Community and the third country. They set detailed administrative and operational procedures in order to facilitate the return and transit of irregularly residing persons. According to European Union law, the regulations contained in these treaties take precedence over any bilateral treaties of individual member states.³⁰

2.3.5. The response of European Union to irregular migration

The main responses to irregular migration to the European Union can be summarized as:

- attempts to prevent irregular migrants entering states
- placing controls on them in-country
- enforcing programs of return and repatriation.

Responses focusing on prevention include border controls and transnational agreements such as the Dublin II Regulation and recent accords signed between the European Union and the Russian Federation.³¹ These responses rely on the shared willingness of countries to enforce these measures and on their institutional capacity to implement policy uniformly and fairly as well as to operate the technology required for such measures such as biometrics and finger printing. Similarly, domestic controls require a high degree of coordination on the part of national and local government as well as coordination between institutions enforcing legislation that prevent irregular employment and other economic activities. The third tier of responses to irregular migration is through the return of migrants. The European Migration Network (EMN) report 2007 has studied policies of return in the European Union in detail and has identified that across the European Union, states use notions of voluntary and forced return to produce a dual approach to the return of irregular migrants. There is a clear preference for promoting "voluntary" return as it is widely seen as both financially and ethically preferable. However, as this report makes clear, there is no unambiguous boundary between forced and voluntary return and a return program that is considered "voluntary" by the state that operates it may be experienced as "forced" by migrants who find themselves with no realistic alternative but to go along with return. Policies aimed at facilitating return of migrants often involve the detention of migrants and so may be particularly liable to abuse if not carefully regulated.

According to the EMN report (2007):

The impact of illegal immigration on a particular Member State has, first of all, to do with the human rights of illegal immigrants regarding medical care, shelter, housing, legal rights, etc. and, second, with the vulnerability of this immigration group, that is their inability to claim any benefits due to their illegal status and their resultant invisibility from the perspective of the government. Third, their criminality (implied by their illegal status) undermines the eco-

²⁹ www.ecre.org/files/chechen_refugees.pdf and http://www.ecre.org/resources/ECRE_actions/799.

³⁰ EMN 2007.

³¹ http://ec.europa.eu/justice_home/doc_centre/intro/docs/jha_acquis_1008_en.pdf.

conomic and revenue systems of all Member States. The central issue seems to be that the costs to control the social and economic impact are rather high and, in addition, there is no agreement among researchers as to the extent of the damage to the social and economic system. Although there may be evidence of a loss of tax revenue, the substitution argument diminishes the value of these claims.

This statement reflects on the current lack of consensus within the European Union about how migrants from outside the European Union should be received. The effect of this difference means that policy and regulation is different across the European Union states – a fact that encourages migrants to choose their destination. Also, this statement makes clear that the preeminent duty of policy makers is to protect and advance the human rights of its population – including those people living within its borders without established rights. Therefore, the undocumented and irregular nature of much of the migration between the Russian Federation and the European Union is rightly a matter for concern both for the government of the Russian Federation and the governments of European Union member states.

2.4. Irregular third-country nationals transiting into the European Union through the Russian territory

As early as 1994, the IOM carried out a study on transit migration in the Russian Federation as it had been observed that porous borders allowed undocumented and irregular entry into Russia territory. The IOM's other studies on the situation in Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania and Ukraine also indicated that the majority of migrants traversing these countries had travelled from or across Eastern Europe, including the former Soviet Union. Studies show that significant numbers came from Asia, Africa and the Middle East. The only figure found during the course of the preparation of this "snapshot" study was the estimated number of 300,000 transit migrants, quoted by Ivakhnyuk in two separate documents.³² These 300,000 migrants that were supposedly in Russia and Ukraine were from Afghanistan, China, Angola, Pakistan, India, Sri Lanka, Turkey, Ethiopia and other countries. A study for the Global Commission on International Migration³³ states that the CIS region as a whole and Russia in particular is one of the routes for irregular transit migration. According to this study, the reasons for the rise in irregular migration are geopolitical, internal political and socio-economic. From the geographical perspective, the justification is given that the CIS region is located between the developed and developing countries and so is a natural transit area for migrants travelling to the West from Southeast Asia, Afghanistan, Iraq, Pakistan and other countries. The Global Commission report states that the Russian Far East, together with countries known collectively as the ECA – Europe and Central Asia, has become a gateway for entry and transit of irregular migrants, while Belarus, Ukraine and Moldova and the north-western regions of Russia are used by irregular migrants to cross into the European Union. What is more, the document³⁴ clearly states that the unstable political and socio-economic situation of countries bordering the Russian Federation and the CIS countries promotes irregular migration pressures in the region. The porous internal borders within the CIS region, particularly the Russia-Ukraine and Russia-Kazakhstan borders, are identified as important factors which contribute to and facilitate irregular migration. The document argues that the majority of irregular migrants from countries other than former USSR are citizens of Bangladesh, Pakistan, India, Sri Lanka, Afghanistan, Vietnam and China and that they cross Russia, and thereafter Belarus and Ukraine, as a transit route to Central and Western Europe.³⁵

Irina Ivakhnyuk (2004) makes four key points:

- (i) transit migration routes from Asian countries to the European Union via Russia are diverse and numerous;

³² Ivakhnyuk 2004 and 2006.

³³ Tishkov, et. al. 2005.

³⁴ Tishkov, et. al. 2005.

³⁵ Tishkov, et al 2005.

- (ii) transit migration in Russia takes place primarily in irregular form;
- (iii) transit migrants tend to become long-term or permanent migrants in Russia;
- (iv) informal migration infrastructure (ethnic networks, criminal smugglers) has developed in Russia.

However, contrary to Ivakhnyuk, Franck Duvell (2006) reminds us that the USSR and other countries of the eastern bloc were integrated into a specific system of international relations based upon ideas of socialist and international friendship linking foreign policy, development aid and migration politics – the latter being facilitated for many decades through students' exchange programs and labour recruitment schemes. Duvell further notes that present migration, including transit migration, in CEE and CIS countries must be analyzed with this historical context and these past movements in mind:

...it has been found that pre-transformation immigrants seem to have been taken by surprise by the sudden political changes at the end of the 1980s. As a consequence of such transformations these persons were often deprived of their privileged status, were prevented from finishing their studies and were exempted from housing and benefits. Such changes forced them to either return to their country of origin or try their luck in another country not affected by such transformations, hence the West. In such cases they have been perceived as transit migrants. But there are also recent generations of migrants (whether or not they are actually in transit remains disputed) who only migrated to CEE and CIS countries after the collapse of the Eastern Bloc.³⁶

Ivakhnyuk (2004) states that transit migrants move through Russia's territory assisted by intermediaries who provide them with necessary contacts, routes, and, if necessary, forged passports, stamps, documents, invitations, visas, etc. In addition to the country's geographical position, other factors such as relatively porous borders within the post-Soviet territory, poor government infrastructure to manage migration, official corruption and a grey labour market and migrant networks also play important roles. Ivakhnyuk continues that the ratification of the UN 1951 Convention on refugees by the Russian Federation in 1993 made Russia a destination for thousands of migrants from developing countries that, even if they had no intention to apply for refugee status in Russia, used the refugee channel to get temporary regular status in the country. Ivakhnyuk (2006) summarizes her main arguments for Russia becoming a transit corridor as linked to:

- (i) the poor organization of new international borders inside the post-Soviet territory which favoured the establishment of various east-west transit routes allowing migrants a choice of route according to their personal circumstances;
- (ii) the relatively liberal borders control between CIS states and the former socialist countries of Central and Eastern Europe, actively developing relationships with the European Union including visa-free entry, opened access to West European countries;
- (iii) the lack of legal control on the stay of foreign citizens allowed irregular transit migrants to get "lost" in the territory of the Russian Federation during the transit period;
- (iv) the lack of experience in international asylum and migration management resulting in a lax asylum determination process and the granting of temporary regular status for transit migrants whose asylum claims might otherwise have been refused.

Academic and practitioner studies on transit migration have identified multiple routes that are used by migrants entering countries of the European Union and these have been summarized as Annex 5.

³⁶ Duvell 2006:12.

2.5. Conclusion

This section has presented a great deal of contextual data within which to place the study findings collected during this project. It is hoped that this review of literature has introduced the complexity of the topic while indicating that the field is one in constant flux. The numbers of countries and administrative regions whose actions impact upon population movements makes establishment of a common understanding of the mechanisms at play difficult. Nevertheless, this review has attempted to present some of the issues with which policy makers from government and non-governmental agencies need to engage when designing policies that will bring about their desired goals.

Section 3 – Profile of Migrants who have travelled from the Russian Federation to the European Union – Findings of the study

3.1. Introduction

This section will present the main findings from the survey project. It will consolidate the data collected from the two main survey samples:

- evidence from the migrants currently living in the EU (the EU Survey)
- evidence from migrants who have returned to Russia from the EU (the Russian Survey).

Rather than attempting to represent all of the extremely detailed data collected, this section will draw on the data to present a picture of the migration histories and the experiences of the migrants. The questionnaires (included as Annex 2 and 3) asked numerous questions and elicited highly detailed information that cannot be summarized effectively in this relatively short report. Therefore, the findings described below represent the most important elements of the data collected in relation to the objective of this study.

Section 3.2 presents a profile of all the migrants surveyed – in terms of their gender, age, geographical and ethnic origin, etc. The subsequent section 3.3 draws on the findings from the sections of the questionnaire that were common to the survey conducted in the EU and in the Russian Federation. This sub-section focuses on the migrants' history and experience of migration, their socio-economic conditions before, during and after migration, and their opinions about the support they had been offered as migrants in the EU. Subsection 3.3.2 is an analysis of data collected from migrants identified as transit migrants – those migrants who have travelled from beyond the borders of the Russian Federation and have crossed its territory. Subsection 3.4 presents findings from returned migrants in the Russian Federation about their experiences and challenges concerning reintegration after their return. Section 3.6 presents findings from the open questions which formed part of the study instruments. Finally, Section 3.7 concludes with selected case studies drawn from the survey data demonstrating some of the significant features of migrants' lives that have come to light through this study.

3.2. Demographic profile of the migrants surveyed in the European Union and in the Russian Federation

This analysis will start by presenting a basic breakdown of **all** the migrants surveyed. This includes migrants surveyed in the EU as well as those surveyed after they had returned to the Russian Federation. Later parts of the analysis will differentiate between these survey populations as different questions were asked (see Questionnaires in Annex 2 and 3).

In total, 81 migrants and returned migrants were surveyed:

- 30 migrants currently living in Slovakia
- 22 migrants currently living in Poland
- six migrants currently living in the Czech Republic
- 23 migrants currently living in Russia having returned from the EU.³⁷

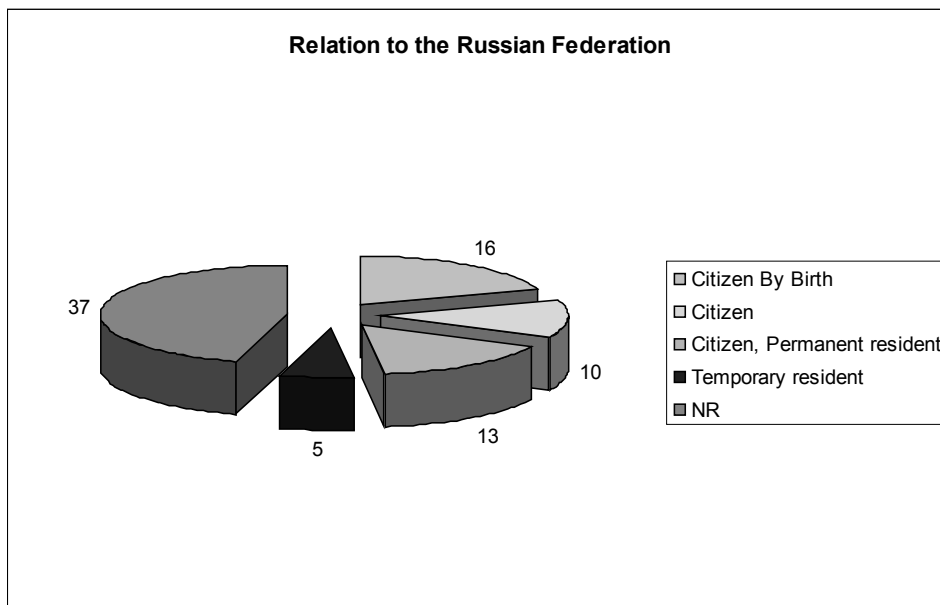
There is a well-balanced division in terms of **gender** with 37 women and 44 men represented in the sample.

The sample population has a broad age range with the oldest participant born in 1940 and the youngest born in 1988. Among the EU survey respondents, there was a wide range in the length

³⁷ Throughout this analysis it should be noted that although a total of 81 migrants were surveyed (23 in the Russian Federation and 58 in the EU) the numbers cited below may not always add up to 81 as many questions were not answered by all respondents and some questions were answered more than once by the same respondents.

of stay in the EU; eight of the surveyed migrants had arrived in the last month while the longest stay in the EU was 11 years.

Table 1



NB: Figures expressed above represent number of interviewees.

The IOM collected data recording the place of birth, the citizenship status (see Table 1) and the ethnicity of migrants who are or have been in irregular situations in the EU. The comparison of these three measures provided an interesting indication of both the cultural diversity of the sample and the various ways in which diversity is understood. Additionally, we sought to establish the numbers of third-country nationals that had transited Russian territory on their way to the EU. The survey revealed that 12 different nationalities were represented from both the countries of the Former Soviet Union (FSU) and countries beyond. All of the individuals with citizenships from countries which were not members of the FSU were interviewed in the Slovak Republic (this is not considered significant). These individuals were from China (two people), Vietnam (two), Iraq (one), India (one), Bangladesh (one) and Afghanistan (one). Individuals from the nations of the FSU were interviewed also mostly in Slovakia and were from Georgia (two), Tajikistan (two), Moldova (one), Uzbekistan (two) and Belorussian (one) and Armenia (one interviewed in the Czech Republic). With regard to the citizens of Uzbekistan, both stated that they had been born in Uzbekistan but one gave their ethnicity as Ossetian and the other as Russian; the individual born in Kazakhstan gave his ethnicity as Chechen.

The ethnic mix was profound, with 20 different ethnic groups represented. Unsurprisingly, the Russian group was the largest with 40 out of 81 respondents stating their ethnic group as “Russian”. The next biggest group were Chechens (13 out of 81). Minority groups from the Russian Federation were represented, as were ethnic groups associated with other members of the CIS. There were three Belorussians, two each of Chinese, Ingush, Ossetian, Tajik and Vietnamese, one each of Abkhazian, Arabic, Armenian, Avar, Bashkir, Bengali, Buryat, Georgian, Kurd, Pashtu, Pole/Russian and Punjabi. However, three respondents did not answer this question.

The complexity and diversity of identification in the sample is a feature of migration in and around the Russian Federation as has been discussed in the literature review, Section 2. However, for the purpose of this report, it is important to note that we are also investigating the effect of “return” from the EU to the Russian Federation on the understanding that the Russian Federation has accepted responsibility for certain migrants who have passed through the Russian Federation on the way to the EU.

This ethnic mix was reflected as well in the breakdown of religions. The most predominant religion was Christianity with 46 recorded memberships of denominations of the Christian faith (many records stated “Christian” while others stated “Orthodox”, for example). The second most commonly reported religion was Islam (21 cases); there were several atheist and “non-believers” and other religions represented, including Buddhism and Sikhism.

As for education level, there was a wide range of school attainments. One respondent had not been able to complete primary school (from Chechnya) and six others had received only a primary school education. The majority of migrants surveyed (45 migrants) had completed secondary school or had received some vocational training, and 18 migrants had started university at least. There were a relatively high number of non-responses to this question. Those with the lowest education levels came from Chechnya (four), Afghanistan (one) and China (two). The university-educated migrants were mostly Russians but four out of the 18 non-Russians educated to university level were Chechens – there were ten women represented in the 18 educated non-Russians.

3.3. Data collected relating to the situation of migrants in the EU and the Russian Federation

3.3.1. Key Findings

A very important part of this study was to enquire into **why migrants chose to migrate to the EU**. Varied reasons were given and respondents often gave multiple answers to the questions. For simplicity, reasons given can be separated into categories of economic motivation, leaving situations of political insecurity, fleeing conflict and human rights violation, fleeing poor living conditions, desire for educational opportunities for self or family and personal ambition – the breakdown is as follows:

- economic motivation – 31 agreed
- fleeing conflict/ insecurity – 25 agreed
- personal ambition – 16 agreed
- fleeing poor living conditions – seven agreed
- desire for education – six agreed.³⁸

Not surprisingly, those fleeing conflict and insecurity included migrants from areas within the Russian Federation (the North Caucasus) and other FSU states as well as migrants from India (the Punjab) and Iraq. Family reunification was a further motivation for travel with some migrating to join spouses and other family members.

In response to questions about **intended destination countries**, most respondents in the Russian Federation and the EU said that they wanted to migrate to specific EU countries as they had relatives and friends in those destination countries. The perception of the destination country being “a good place to claim asylum” was also an important reason for choosing a destination (six cases in the EU survey and four in the Russian survey). An important finding in this section relates to how migrants ended up in countries that were not of their choosing: in the EU survey, 16 migrants stated they had not intended to stay in the country they are now living in with several finding themselves unable to join family members in other EU countries because border controls prevented their onward travel. Respondents stated that smugglers often had a more important role in determining their eventual destination than the migrants themselves. This finding is echoed by other studies.³⁹

Data was collected on the **health status** of migrants before and after migration, but it is not very conclusive. The most prevalent view is that health status has remained stable during migration and is assessed as “Good” or “Reasonable”. In the analysis of the health of the migrants who had

³⁸ Some respondents choose more than one option – hence there are 86 responses from 81 respondents.

³⁹ See Kyle and Koslowski 2001 for further discussion.

returned to the Russian Federation, 13 respondents reported that their health was the same as before, four mentioned that it was better, and six respondents said their health had deteriorated. Only seven migrants said they were seen by a doctor after returning to the Russian Federation compared to 19 persons who had visited a doctor while they were in the EU. However, it should also be stated that out of 17 persons who did not visit a doctor after their return to Russia, three individuals explicitly indicated that they did not visit a doctor because of the prohibitive cost.

Relating to their **socio-economic situation**, respondents were asked to indicate their subjective assessment of their socio-economic wellbeing before they left the Russian Federation. Their answers show no clear indication that migrants to the European Union from the Russian Federation are from any particular socio-economic situation. Unsurprisingly perhaps, a clear majority of non-Russians indicated that their economic situation before migration was “Bad” which may be a reflection of the overall economic situation in their homeland as half of them indicated that, while they felt their economic situation was bad, they rated it as “average” compared to the norm (of the 18 respondents who rated their economic situation as “bad”, eight felt their situation was average, nine worse than average and one did not reply).

The questionnaire asks detailed questions about their **employment** history prior to and following migration to investigate whether migrants’ skills increased during migration. There is evidence from other studies⁴⁰ that migrants lose skills during migration and cannot find work at the same level. This may be explained because their home country qualifications are not accepted or because of a lack of familiarity with the country, language skills or culture or because of unequal access to the labour market due to discrimination based on race. A majority of migrants (in the EU and in the Russian Federation) reported that they had not been satisfied with their jobs before they migrated (48 out of the 81 migrants). Before migration, the migrants recorded that they had worked in most economic sectors - the healthcare sector; in journalism; in the hospitality sector; in industry; in construction; in business administration, and; as self-employed and employed workers. When the individual pre-migration professions of respondents to the survey are compared with the work they have carried out while they were in the EU, it was evident that some skills were more transferable than others. Four of the Russian respondents and four of the EU respondents who had worked in the construction and repair industry before migration continued in the same field in the EU host countries, three did the same or similar work before moving back to the Russian Federation. A respondent in the EU survey who had worked in the military found work in the security industry in the EU; the welder in the EU survey was able to find work in his profession in the EU and the hotel worker in the Russian study who worked in a hotel before migrating continued to make his living by working in hotels and restaurants in the EU.

In the survey conducted in Russia with migrants who had returned from the EU, those who were involved in the health sector in the Russian Federation could not continue their work during the years they spent abroad. However, in the EU survey, one nurse found similar work in the EU. In the Russian survey, both the doctor and nurse worked as domestic workers. The journalist worked as a Russian language teacher and in the EU survey two of the teachers found similar work - one as a translator and the other as a Russian language teacher; the third teacher worked in a restaurant in the EU.

Migrants living in the EU were surveyed concerning the **skills and personal development** they had gained while in the EU. Relating to both personal and professional skills, the respondents’ most common answer was that there had been no change (20 and 21 replies respectively). Fifteen respondents considered that they had made “very great” improvements in their personal skills with 14 reporting “very great” improvements in their professional skills.

In the area of **social and family** matters, many migrants clearly miss their homes and their families. Few of the surveyed migrants have been able to visit their families, though some with visas had returned home to extend their visas.

⁴⁰ See Portes and Rumbaut 2006 and Dustmann and Fabbri 2005 for examples.

The migrants living in the European Union and in the Russian Federation were asked about **remittances** of money to their families. This question was included in part because remittances are recognized as being significant in motivating migration in the first place⁴¹ and for the contribution they make towards many communities with high levels of migration. In the Russian survey, a small majority stated they did not send money home but of the 12 respondents who did remit, two said their remittances were very important to their family back home, with a further two saying it was “rather important”. It should be noted that one respondent in the Russian survey, a Chechen woman, said that she received money from Russia to support her while she was in the EU and one Avar man wrote that sending money home had a symbolic importance as a way of showing that he would be returning home. In the EU survey, 28 replied that they did not send money but 17 (out of 58) did. Of those who sent money home, only two recorded that the money was very important for their family at home – most of the remitters stated that their financial contribution was “not so important”. Of the two who said their contribution was very important, one was a divorced Russian woman working as a nurse in Poland and the other was a man from Bangladesh working in a restaurant in Slovakia who stated that his family had encouraged him to migrate explicitly so that he could support the family through remittance.

The questionnaire asked about the migrants’ **housing situation** and about how they found their accommodation. In both surveys there was no consensus on the importance of accommodation; however friends, acquaintances and chance meetings were all important. People who the migrants met during the migration process were noted as helpful, as were the smugglers who brought them from the Russian Federation. Ethnic communities too were named as helpful in finding accommodation.

As the qualitative data below demonstrates, many of the migrants in the EU did not want to return to the Russian Federation. They were asked about the kinds of **services and support** that would help them in the EU states in which they live and the most common reply to this was “support with documentation” (marked 28 times). With hindsight, the questionnaire could have been better worded seeing as “documentation” could cover many different types of documentation including passports, work permits, visas, etc. The issue of “documentation” will be revisited in Section 4 in the discussion of policy recommendations. Support in finding work was marked 25 times, with educational/vocational training also commonly marked. Given that many migrants will return eventually to the Russian Federation voluntarily or be forcibly repatriated by the authorities of the countries in which they live, the EU survey asked their opinion on what support they would need upon returning to the Russian Federation. Relatively few of the participants (21 out of the 58 in the EU) answered this question. The others generally gave no answer but three stated they would not return and would not accept any help. This view is understandable in light of the qualitative data below which indicates how reluctant many of the migrants surveyed in the EU are to return to the Russian Federation and to receive support from the Russian Federation. For those who replied, housing was identified as an important issue with 17 migrants expecting to need support in this area. Job seeking was frequently mentioned again (17 times), as was the need for health care (physical and psychological), credit for business start-up (six times) and education (five times).

Additional questions were asked of migrants who have returned to the Russian Federation and their responses to these questions are in the sub-section below.

3.3.2. Analysis of Supplementary Questions for Transit migrants in the EU sample

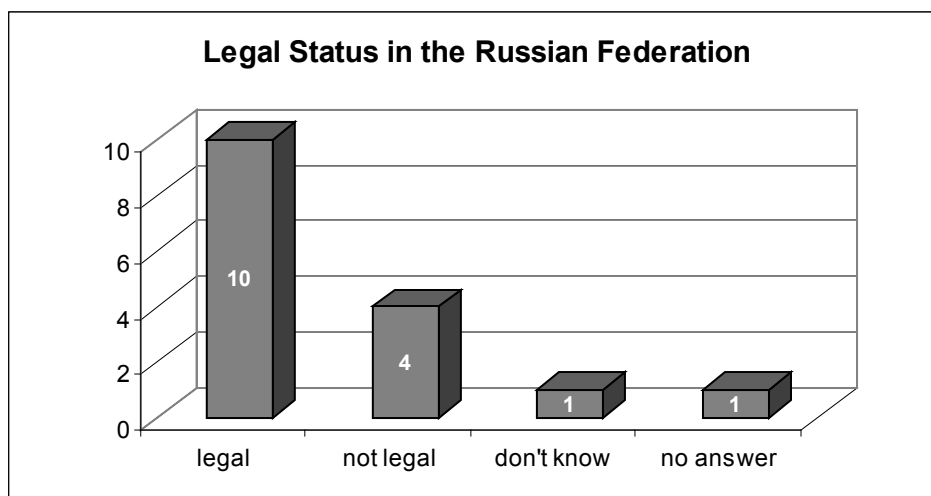
This analysis is based on a sample of 17 migrants who have transited through the Russian territory and who were in irregular situations in the EU at the time of the study. Sixteen individuals were interviewed in the Slovak Republic and the one Armenian was surveyed in the Czech Republic.

Of these 17 migrants, two were Chinese, two Georgian, two Tajik, two Uzbek, two Vietnamese, one Afghan, one Bangladeshi, one Belorussian, one Indian, one Iraqi, one Armenian and one Moldovan. Ten respondents stated that their stays in the Russian Federation were regular. While four declared they were irregularly present in the Russian territory, one said he did not know and

⁴¹ See Taylor 1999 for example.

one did not answer (Table 2). The issue of regularity in the Russian Federation is significant as it can mean that the Russian Federation becomes responsible for receiving them if they are returned from EU countries as per the Readmission Agreement between the European Community and the Russian Federation.

Table 2

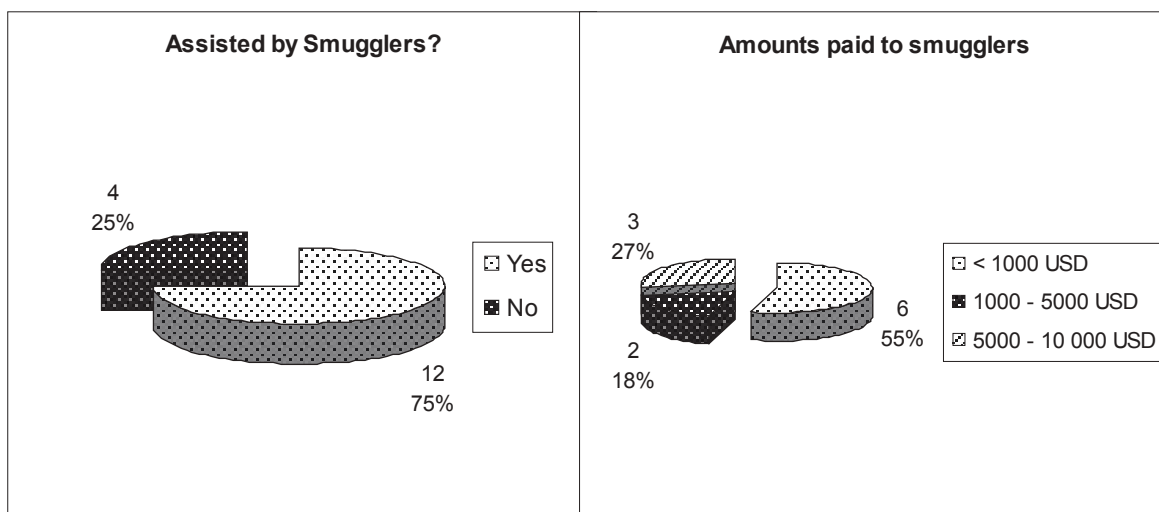


The duration of their stay in Russia varied greatly, from a few hours (during transit at the airport) to three years. However, most individuals stayed up to two weeks and only two persons resided in Russia for more than six months. Of all the respondents, only three said that they had worked while they were in Russia before continuing their journey.

Only three of the 17 migrants had been in the Russian Federation previously while only one, a citizen of Uzbekistan, had been in Russia many times.

Twelve of the surveyed migrants stated that they had paid agents to smuggle them at least part of their route. As Table 3 shows, migrants paid up to US\$ 10,000 to smugglers.

Table 3



Respondents provided the following information in regards to migration routes and intended countries of destination (Table 4). Only half of the respondents had reached the country they had wished to migrate to and smugglers were identified as having had a role in the choice of the final country of destination for five migrants, who said they had been left in Slovakia by smugglers. The

participants were asked why they had crossed Russian territory and nine migrants said that it was not their decision but that of the smugglers. Only three individuals stated that they chose Russia because they did not need visas. Two were clear that it had been their own decision to go through Russian territory, and an additional two people said that they had chosen to travel via Russia simply because they had believed it to be the easiest way of reaching the EU.

Table 4

Migrant	Country of Origin	Travel Route	Intended Country of Destination
1	Afghanistan	Afghanistan – Azerbaijan – Russia – Ukraine – Slovakia	Western Europe
2	Armenia	Armenia – Russian Federation – Slovakia	Slovakia
3	Bangladesh	Russia – Ukraine – Poland	Slovakia
4	Belarus	Russia – Ukraine	Slovakia
5	China	China – Russia – Ukraine – Slovakia	Slovakia
6	China	Beijing (China) – Moscow (Russia) – Prague (Czech Republic) – Bratislava (Slovakia)	Slovakia
7	Georgia	Russia – Ukraine	Austria
8	Georgia	Russia – Ukraine	Austria
9	India	Delhi (India) – Moscow (Russia) – Kiev (Ukraine) – Uzhgorod (Ukraine) – Slovakia	Great Britain
10	Iraq	Baghdad (Iraq) – Damascus (Syria) – Moscow (Russia) – Ukraine	Sweden
11	Moldova	Chisinau (Moldova) – Moscow (Russia) – Kiev (Ukraine) – Mukachevo (Ukraine)	Italy
12	Tajikistan	Moscow (Russia) – Belarus – Poland	Slovakia
13	Tajikistan	Dushanbe (Tajikistan) – Moscow (Russia) – Ukraine	Western Europe
14	Uzbekistan	Almalik (Uzbekistan) – Tashkent (Uzbekistan) – Moscow (Russia) – Kiev (Ukraine) – Uzhgorod (Ukraine)	Sweden
15	Uzbekistan	Russia – Ukraine	Slovakia (first EU Member State from Ukraine)
16	Vietnam	Hanoi (Vietnam) – Moscow (Russia) – Czech Republic	Slovakia
17	Vietnam	Russia – Ukraine (not 100 percent sure)	Slovakia

This section concludes the analysis of data collected from the questionnaire carried out in the EU. The next section will focus on the responses to the questions asked of migrants who had returned to the Russian Federation.

3.4. Findings from Questionnaire Survey Implemented in the Russian Federation

A total of 23 migrants took part in the survey carried out in the Russian Federation. This section will focus on the additional questions asked in Russia as the basic demography and common questions have been reported already within sub-sections 3.2 and 3.3 above. They had varied experiences of migration and of re-entry to the Russian Federation and they had been back in the Russian Federation for different lengths of time. Seven returned in 2006, 11 in 2007 and five

in 2008. Fourteen of these 23 respondents said it was their own decision to return; a further five indicated that they were asked to return by the authorities of the host country while three said their spouses/children had wanted to return to the Russian Federation. Other reasons cited by the respondents to explain their return included the following:

- absence of regular status or expired documents/visas;
- familial responsibilities;
- improved situation at home in the Russian Federation;
- refused request of residence permit by the host country authorities;
- refusal of the asylum application;
- language/communication barrier in the host country;
- better prospects in Russia, and;
- ethnic conflicts in the host country (Northern Ireland).

Seven respondents perceived their return to the Russian Federation as a positive step and six individuals considered it to be a “natural move”. However, six respondents said that they had returned only temporarily before re-migrating. One migrant stated that their return had been a “personal failure”. Most of the respondents found the overall situation in the Russian Federation upon their return the same as before they left. Among others, the number of those who thought the situation in the Russian Federation was now worse than before they left was a little higher than the respondents who were more positive. Similar observations were made about **housing conditions** and **employment and working conditions** which were considered to have changed little in general.

Documentation and Regularity: twenty-one individuals out of 23 migrants interviewed confirmed that they possessed valid travel documents at the time of their return to the Russian Federation. When the respondents were asked to specify the documents in their possession, 16 had passports, three persons had “temporary permits”, one had a copy of a passport and two had certificates that were issued by the Russian embassies in their respective host countries. One individual did not answer.

Twenty of the respondents said they had returned to where they had lived before they migrated; cities and regions named included: Chechnya, Ingushetia, Kaliningrad, Moscow, Novosibirsk, Rostov-on-Don, Ulan-Ude, and Voronezh.

Assistance requested before returning to the Russian Federation: All of the respondents said they sought assistance before returning to Russia. Eighteen had applied for travel and transportation assistance from the IOM and 12 had asked for credit to start up businesses. Three persons said they approached the Russian embassy in their host countries for the travel documents they needed for their return journeys and one individual had appealed to the IOM for the same help. One interviewee had requested clothes for her child from the administration of the reception centre, but this request had been denied. However, apart from this instance, it seems that the migrants’ requests were met by the authorities in general.

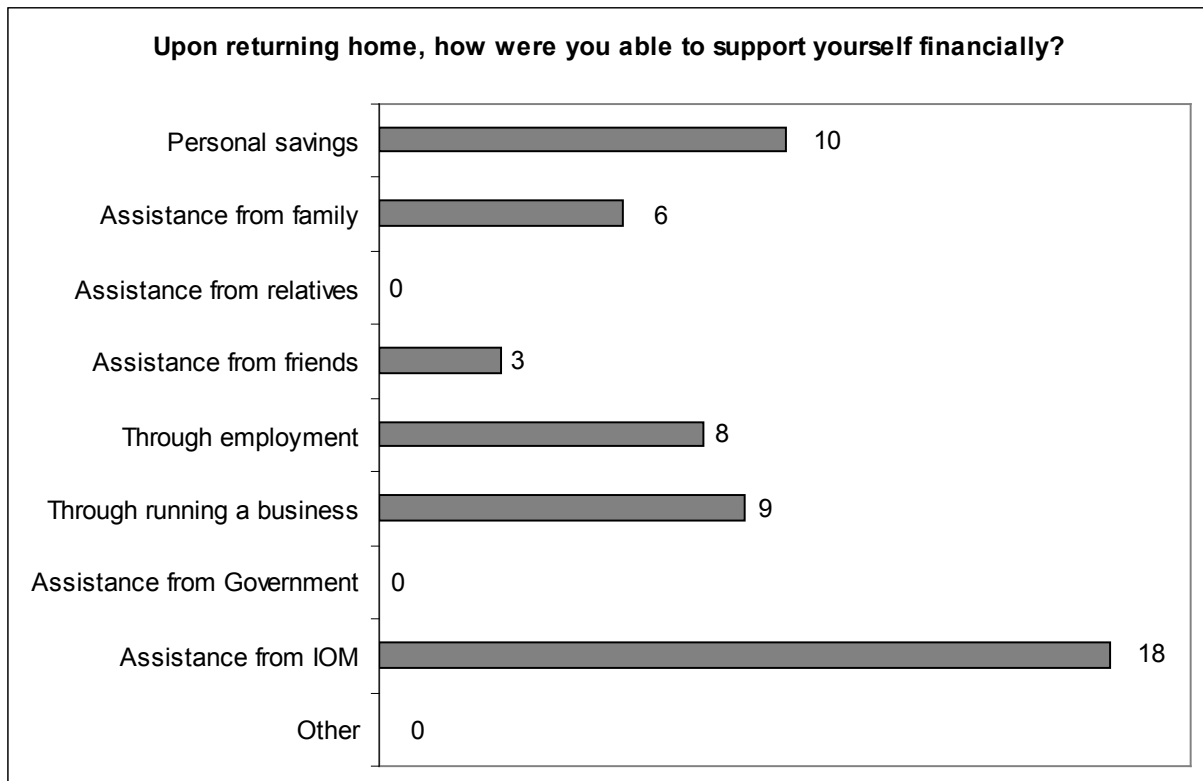
Assistance received by the migrants was positively evaluated in general, and that the support provided seems to have been helpful in facilitating the start of a positive reintegration process for these returnees. The amount of support offered was criticized but the majority of those migrants surveyed in the Russian Federation seemed satisfied with the help they had been given upon return.

Ten respondents sought assistance after returning to Russia. Three requested financial assistance for business start-up, two for health care, one for psycho-social assistance and one for employment. While four requests were made to respondents’ friends or relatives, two appealed to the government authorities and three contacted IOM and one a bank for possible support. Six of these individuals (out of ten) had positive replies but two were waiting for an answer at the time of the interview and one was given a negative reply. One individual said his request was partially granted.

Out of 23 respondents, only four confirmed that they experienced repercussions in the Russian Federation because they stayed abroad irregularly. Three of these four felt they had lost opportunities in Russia and that they were at a disadvantage in comparison to those who had not migrated. However, seventeen respondents reported that they had not experienced any repercussions whatsoever.

Initial financial support is described as having played a crucial role in sustaining the returnees' wellbeing during the adaptation period following their return from abroad. Twenty-two said they had relied upon support from either the IOM or from their friends and family members. The full responses to this question are represented in Table 5 below.

Table 5



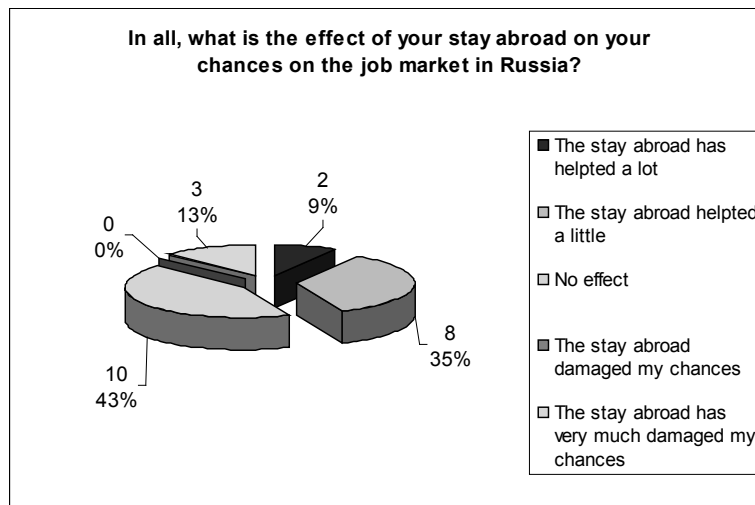
Question 82 of the Russian Survey asked the respondents to evaluate whether savings from working in the EU had been of any help once returning to the Russian Federation. Six respondents did not answer this question, four said they did not have any savings but nine individuals affirmed that their savings had indeed been helpful to an extent. The response “Not at all” was marked four times.

Accommodation and quality of housing: When the pre- and post-migration housing conditions of the respondents were compared, the situation had deteriorated slightly. There were problems with the housing arrangements for some respondents as they were forced to live with family members or in buildings in need of repair. Some home-owners were unhappy with their housing, as were others who rented properties.

Employment: At the time of the interviews, five of the respondents were employed, 11 were self-employed, and six were unemployed. One female respondent was making her living through occasional/irregular jobs. A breakdown of the results by gender shows that nine of the 11 self-employed were men. Four out of the six unemployed were men. When the past and current occupations of the respondents were compared, five of the 11 who replied continued to work in similar fields to those in which they had worked pre-migration. Only two continued in the fields they had worked in while abroad.

In response to the IOM's request to evaluate how their stay abroad affected their chances on the job market in Russia, the majority stated that migration had had "no effect", as shown in Table 6, below:

Table 6



In general, almost two-thirds of the respondents (14 migrants) felt that they had not acquired any specific or technical skills to help them find a job after their return to Russia but nine thought they had built skills which they could utilize. The acquisition of a foreign language was mentioned (English in particular), as was computer knowledge, advertising and skills relevant to the construction industry. As for personal and social skills, a female respondent said she had become more self-disciplined, responsible and organized and a male respondent spoke of having become more diligent and sociable. Ten respondents would have liked the opportunity to receive further professional training when they were abroad but while one respondent said it might have been useful another argued that foreign education diplomas in Russia are "useless".

Out of 23 interviewees, only two said they were able to make professional/personal contacts that they considered useful in their professional careers in Russia.

In terms of their post-migration **socio-economic situation**, a slight majority of the respondents (14 persons) described it to be good or reasonable. Three migrants said their socio-economic conditions were bad and six stated their situations were very bad. Eleven respondents believed that their stay in the EU helped them to improve their own and their families' socio-economic situations, ten respondents stated that their stays in the EU did not have any impact, and only one said that their socio-economic situation had deteriorated.

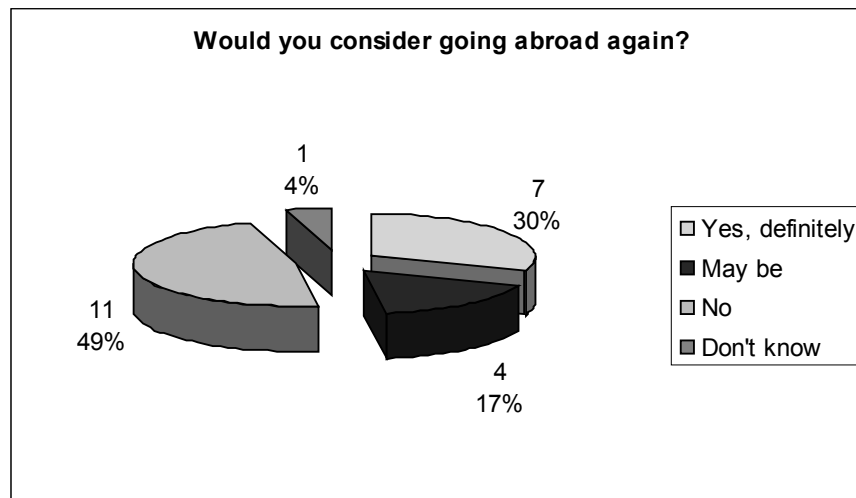
Post-migration adaptation: Only nine individuals (out of the 23 interviewed) claimed to have been able to adapt to everyday life after their return to Russia. This is surprising as some of them have been back in Russia for a considerable length of time. For example, one migrant has been in the Russian Federation since 2006 but still felt he was experiencing "insurmountable problems". Another migrant who returned in 2008 found reintegration in Russia "very easy". Five stated that they could adapt after facing some minor problems and two persons had experienced serious problems. Clearly post-migration adaptation is a complex matter that is affected by numerous factors. This is a topic that deserves further investigation.

In a follow-up question, the interviewees were asked what kind of assistance would have been useful to overcome the challenges they faced regarding adaptation following their return. The returnees' needs related to employment and financial needs in particular although education, housing and healthcare were also mentioned.

In view of their expectations and findings upon their arrival in the Russian Federation as well as their socio-economic situations at the time of interview, six individuals were of the opinion that they would find enough opportunities to sustain themselves and their families in Russia in the future. Eleven others were optimistic and said there might be possibilities for them. However, two respondents who were unemployed at the time they were interviewed believed there would not be enough opportunities for them. Three individuals said they did not know and one explained that although there are opportunities in Russia the conditions were difficult.

Table 7 shows responses to the question on **future migration plans**:

Table 7



Clearly, many returned migrants considered re-migration and in this sample reasons for further migration included:

- desire to live in a secure environment;
- search for a better life;
- the bad situation in Russia;
- having been used to living abroad and poor interpersonal relations with the people in the Russian Federation;
- existence of a better society in the EU and difficult conditions for spouse to live in Russia;
- not liking living in the Russian Federation;
- socio-economic reasons;
- religious problems;
- existence of a civilized society and culture, stability and job opportunities in the EU;
- private relations, work and life;
- people being valued in the EU and therefore treated accordingly.

However, nearly half of this small sample stated they had no plans for leaving the Russian Federation in the future.

The respondents were asked to which countries they would consider migrating in the future. The responses of nine interviewees who answered this question are recorded below (Table 8). It is notable that all respondents included at least one EU Member State.

Table 8

Respondent	Preferred Destination(s)
1	(i) Canada; (ii) Ireland

2	Poland
3	(i) Belgium; (ii) Canada
4	(i) an English-speaking country; (ii) Germany
5	(i) New Zealand; (ii) Canada; (iii) Saudi Arabia; (iv) UK; (v) Australia
6	Belgium
7	UK
8	(i) Australia; (ii) USA; (iii) Switzerland; (iv) the Netherlands; (v) Sweden
9	Belgium

In order to realize their goal of migrating abroad, eight people had already started taking concrete steps. Some were interested in learning about potential countries of migration before they left, while others were pursuing activities aimed at improving their educational qualifications, including the learning of foreign languages. Two respondents stated that they were contacting agencies organizing travel and employment abroad. Additionally, one respondent stated that he had applied for a work permit and jobs while at the same time looking for somewhere to live abroad. Two individuals said they would leave only as regular migrants.

Another question asked whether respondents would consider migrating again without official travel documents. Sixteen of the 24 interviewees would not choose to become irregular migrants while three said they would be prepared to migrate through irregular channels. One clearly indicated that he would be prepared to become an irregular migrant if he encountered financial problems.

3.5. Conclusions to Analysis of Questionnaire Data

The data presented here represents some selected answers to the questions set by the IOM. The questions were detailed and were asked in relation to the agenda and interests of the study team. The questionnaire was originally designed to be used with a larger sample of migrants in more EU countries. As explained earlier, this larger sample was not achievable. Had larger numbers of migrants been surveyed, the analysis could have used more cross-tabulations and more statistical methods to look for patterns within the data. However, given the size of the final sample, care has been taken not to claim too much from the data. This explains why some of the analysis in this study may appear simplistic but, to reiterate, the data-set is not large enough to allow a more sophisticated analysis. The data these questions have generated are valuable and contains much information that is new. A discussion of this analysis will be presented in Section 4 in which important themes will be drawn from the analysis as well as lessons for practice and policy-making.

To complement the structured part of the survey, the study team included “open questions” designed to allow the migrants to explore other areas important to them that had not been anticipated in the structured part of the survey. These questions and the data they yielded will be explored in the next section.

3.6. Qualitative Findings from the “open questions” from the questionnaire survey implemented in selected European Union member states and in the Russian Federation

The “open questions” were included in the surveys as questions 74 to 80 of the questionnaire in the EU survey and questions 112 to 115 of the questionnaire conducted as part of the Russian survey (see Annex 2 and 3). They were included in an attempt to elicit some narratives and opinions from the migrants. This was, in part, an experimental study to counter the criticism sometimes made of structured questionnaires that they are based on the concerns and interests of the researchers and thus may not be relevant to the lives of those they study. There are many problems with using “open questions” in surveys such as this one as they are both time-consuming for the researchers

working directly with the study participants and are time-consuming to analyze. Most importantly, study subjects may be reluctant to give their opinions in answer to “open questions”, and eliciting clear and meaningful answers to qualitative questions is highly dependent on the skills and experience of the researchers working with the study subjects. As discussed earlier, migrants considered “irregular” in the states where they reside are likely to be reluctant to cooperate with researchers and may be very suspicious of their motivations. Furthermore, such people may be unwilling to engage with “open study questions”. Another challenge in this study is that it has taken place in very different locations and circumstances. This means that not only is the data hard to compare, but also that there are different types of engagement with the questions. It can be assumed that someone in a closed facility for irregular migrants awaiting removal (as was the case in the Czech Republic) will relate very differently to the questions than someone who has been already removed. In addition, the actual interviews were conducted under very different conditions. Most interviews in the EU were conducted face-to-face while most interviews in the Russian Federation were conducted by telephone or by written answers sent to the IOM for analysis by email or by fax. The interviews conducted in the Russian Federation produced much more detailed answers to the open questions than the interviews in the EU. This difference is not easily explained but may relate to the recording of data or to the skill of the interviewer among other possible reasons.

The collection of qualitative data may be seen as problematic but has been recognized as particularly valuable when working with a population about which little is known.⁴² Qualitative methods can produce very insightful and relevant findings in surveys such as this one which is essentially exploratory and which sets out to chart new areas of study rather than build on existing bodies of knowledge. The findings from qualitative study can also make sense of de-contextualized quantitative study findings as they provide context and can elaborate on numerical data by providing a more human element to the study. This is particularly relevant in studies of migration which, although concerned with the movements of large numbers of people across great distances, are essentially human stories of hope, fear, aspiration, ambition, adventure and opportunity. It is accepted by many experts that migration policy, and social policy more broadly, may have unexpected and unintended consequences unless care is taken to understand the lives and social realities of the people who will be effected by policy.⁴³ Qualitative data can contribute understanding of those social conditions and the likely, or possible, effects of policy.

3.6.1. Analysis of the “open questions”

The “open questions” were analyzed by identifying and coding themes in the answers to the questions. Once identified, the various codes were used to establish the frequency that certain answers and opinions were given by respondents. For example, in Question 74 (EU survey) the question “How has the social, economic and political situation changed for you and your family since you left home?” was given several different codes to reflect the answers provided. Out of a total of 58 replies, 14 different codes were assigned to the answers. These included codes such as:

- “It is safer here”
- “It is safer there now”
- “Don’t know/no news”
- “No change”.

The frequency of each code was then counted to assess the relative significance of each code. However, a basic tenet of this study is that all opinions and answers are important as these findings are entirely subjective. Analysis is not just based on the frequency with which a view is expressed, which might have been affected by the way a question was phrased or by many other factors, so emphasis is placed on representing a range of views, not just the most statistically frequent. In this study, as is common in qualitative studies, answers may seem contradictory with respondents recorded positively in the structured parts of a survey yet expressing more negative views in the

⁴² Denzin and Lincoln 2005.

⁴³ Castles 2007.

“open questions”, for example. “Open questions” allow respondents the opportunity to expand on their answers and to explore issues further so while responses are more conflicted, they may be closer to the considered view of the respondents. It is worth noting that the respondents from Slovakia were more likely to answer these questions at length than the respondents in Poland; we cannot be sure why this was the case but it may be a reflection of the interaction between researcher and respondent as much as a reflection of the opinions of the migrants in the study.

3.6.2. The findings of the “open questions”

Question 74 (EU survey): “How has the social, economic and political situation changed for you and your family since you left home?”

This question was answered by most of the respondents with the most frequently expressed view being that their lives post-migration were better than pre-migration. Many answers expressed ambivalence towards their homes stating that things were still unsafe in their country or region of origin and that life was still difficult in the country they have left. Some respondents referred to problems related to separation from family and loved ones while the most commonly expressed opinion was that life was better in the EU than in the migrants’ countries of origin. Seven respondents indicated that they would not feel safe returning to their home country or region while six stated that they wished to stay in the EU as they were supporting their families either in the EU or in their original homes.

Some answers given are included below:

“Social and economic situation of my family in my home country got worse. Political situation is still the same over there. Compared to those who live there, my situation is better here.” Male from China, interviewed in Slovakia

“My life at the beginning of my stay in Slovakia was bad. I had nobody, no job, no money here. I was a single mother. But now it is better. I have friends, a job and a flat.” Female from Russia (Omsk), interviewed in Slovakia

“My situation after leaving home was very good. My stay in Slovakia was regular. I had a wife and I could work regularly. But last year everything has changed. I got divorced and my residency expired. Now my stay is irregular and I have to hide. I do not have a work permit and therefore I am considered an irregular migrant worker.” Male from Vietnam, interviewed in Slovakia

“Here my situation has improved if not very much. Nevertheless, I have more opportunities now.” Female from Russia, interviewed in Poland

“Nothing has changed for me here. I have neither documents nor a place to stay.” Male from Russia (Chechnya), interviewed in Czech Republic

“I could cover my expenses and sustain myself. However, at a later stage I stayed in an unfriendly situation and without legal documents. I voluntarily went to the police to solve this problem but I did not expect that they would arrest me and put me in a camp because of my irregular situation. It was the first time in my life I learned what handcuffs were.” Male from Russia, interviewed in Czech Republic

Question 75 (EU Survey): “Could you tell us your hopes and fears for the future and some of the ways your life has changed?”

The opinion most frequently expressed was that the respondents were looking for a “normal” life and for general prosperity. In addition, nine respondents stated that they were hoping to obtain regular status in the EU which would allow them to settle in the EU in safety and without fear of forced return to their home countries. Several respondents stated that they were looking forward to returning but that they wanted to save money first so that they could make a better life for themselves back at home.

Some answers given are included below:

"I hope to stay here and live regularly, I am afraid of being deported back without my girlfriend whom I want to marry." Male from Belarus, interviewed in Slovakia

"I hope I will go to Sweden to my friends who have already arranged a job for me there. My son is there, too. My daughter will go to school. I am afraid of Slovak authorities deporting me back to Uzbekistan." Ossetian female from Uzbekistan, interviewed in Slovakia

"I hope that my life will get better after receiving a refugee status in Slovakia. Then I can travel to Sweden to see my children." Male from Iraq, interviewed in Slovakia

"I hope that when I will have a lot of money, I will return home and give back the money which I have borrowed. I would like to start my own business in Russia." Male from Russia, interviewed in Slovakia

"Settle down in the European Union to have a good life." Male from Afghanistan, interviewed in Slovakia

"I hope to continue my education in Germany and I would probably stay there. My life greatly changed to the better. There are more professional opportunities in the European Union." Female from Russia, interviewed in Poland

"In a week I expect to be deported to Moscow where I will be without friends and acquaintances. I do not know how to find a job, a place to stay or how to arrange travel to Kaliningrad." Female from Russia, interviewed in Czech Republic

Question 76 (EU Survey): "How long do you intend to stay in the EU?"

The overwhelming answer to this question was that the migrants wanted to stay in the EU as long as possible (or "forever" as many respondents stated). Thirty-five of the 58 respondents answered in this way. Other responses were that migrants were waiting until they had earned sufficient amounts of money to secure their futures on return or that they wanted to finish their education before returning. Five respondents said that they did not want to stay long.

Some answers given are included below:

"I want to stay here forever because life in the EU is safer, more comfortable and the human rights are not violated." Female from Tajikistan, interviewed in Slovakia

"I don't know if the situation in Russia would be any better, but I would like to go back home." Male from Russia, interviewed in Slovakia

"Maybe six months then I want to return home to take my child and my brother here to EU." Female from Tajikistan, interviewed in Slovakia

"I want to stay here at least for another five years because I study now. I will stay as long as it will be possible." Female from Russia, interviewed in Poland

"I would like to stay but I do not have any documents" Female from Russia, interviewed in Czech Republic

Question 77 (EU Survey): "How do you see your future when residing in the EU?"

This question generated a variety of answers that reflected the division of those surveyed between those who felt it was possible to return to the Russian Federation (including those who were looking forward to returning) and those who were very unwilling to return, which included asylum seekers and those who had no connection to the Russian Federation. As with other questions, answers revealed a desire on the part of most people to live a good life, with a good job and a reasonable standard of living. Six respondents reported that they hoped to become successful at work or in business in the EU, while another seven reported that they could not imagine how their lives would

turn out in the EU. The uncertainty of life in the EU was reflected further by other responses that indicated migrants were expecting to be returned to the Russian Federation imminently or expressed concern that they would be returned in the near future.

Some answers given are included below:

“Like everybody, I would like to get a good job, earn some more money and return to Russia.” Chechen Male from Kazakhstan, interviewed in Slovakia

“I want a decent life and to have a job, a flat and a family.” Male from India, interviewed in Slovakia

“Settle here, have children, and start my own business with my husband.” Female from China, interviewed in Slovakia

“For me home (Russia) means everything.” Male from Russia, interviewed in Poland

“I don’t know now. I am in an irregular situation.” Female from Russia, interviewed in Poland

“I would like to receive help to claim asylum. I want to be clarified on my rights. I want to receive the help of a translator and a lawyer.” Male from Russia (Chechnya), interviewed in Czech Republic

Question 78 (EU Survey): “Where do you see yourself in one year?”

More than half of those who chose to answer this question (22 individuals) replied that they hoped to stay in the EU in either the country they were living in now or in another EU Member State. This question proved very difficult for some of the respondents to answer which, in itself is indicative of the uncertainty and difficult situation that is a daily part of the life of many migrants, especially those who are living with temporary or no status in the host countries. Fifteen respondents replied that they did not know where they would be in a year. Even respondents who described their future plans and ambitions were ambivalent about their chances of achieving their goals – as is indicated by this answer from a Russian woman in Poland:

“I would like to continue my education and continue to work at the same time. I may perhaps be able to solve my personal problems.”

Those migrants facing imminent deportation, and especially those who had claimed or who wanted to claim asylum, expressed their anxiety about the future:

“After being deported, I do not have any idea how I am going to live.” Female from Russia interviewed in the Czech Republic

“I will be deported, then I will be banned from entering the Czech Republic for three years. I am seeking asylum in another EU Member State.” Male from Russia (Ingushetia), interviewed in the Czech Republic

“I would like to become a regular employee, find a better job, or leave everything as it is now without causing to change the situation for the worse.” Male from Russia interviewed in Poland

Other respondents were more positive and saw a brighter future:

“For the time being I want to work in hospital. But I want to live only in Russia.” Female from Russia interviewed in Poland

“I want to continue my career as a senior engineer. I want to have a family in Russia.” Male from Russia interviewed in Poland

While some could imagine a positive future:

“I hope to stay in Slovakia or another EU Member State and work. Perhaps I will manage to have my sons join me.” Male from Russia (Chechnya), interviewed in Slovakia

Others could not see much of a positive future ahead:

"I have no dreams for the future now. First, I have to solve the problems connected with my residence status in Slovakia." Male Russian from Uzbekistan interviewed in Slovakia

Question 79 (EU Survey): "How could the Russian Federation or the IOM help Russian migrants?"

This question was included in an attempt to elicit some direct feedback from the migrant participants on how they thought policy could be improved. It proved a somewhat controversial question with many respondents not answering and others stating that they had no ideas on how agencies and governments could help. Some migrants reacted strongly to the question stating that they would not seek help from the Russian Federation as matter of principle. There were strong comments in this vein from migrants originating from Chechnya, Georgia, Ossetia, China and Afghanistan. Other migrants chose to engage with the question and gave their opinions, which mostly centred on the regularization of residency status, access to legal support, assistance during the process of returning home and general humanitarian support and protection.

Some answers given are included below:

"I need financial support and help to get home." Male from Russia (Chechnya), interviewed in Slovakia

"I think IOM could help in obtaining a regular resident status as well legal and material assistance." Female from Tajikistan, interviewed in Slovakia

"IOM may help in migrants by providing assistance in regularizing their statuses. Russian Federation should create conditions for the development of the country." Female from Russia, interviewed in Poland

"Russian Federation should ensure that the embassy works in an organized manner and should provide with at least minimum help in receiving documents." Female from Russia, interviewed in Poland

For migrants seeking asylum, legal help was of paramount importance:

"I want help in proving my identity and receiving a refugee status. I would like to be provided with information about the situation in my home country. I do not expect much from IOM because they did not help my brother who was in a similar situation like me." Male from Armenia, interviewed in Czech Republic

"To get help with a lawyer, who can help me understand and orientate my situation. I need the help of a translator and help in seeking asylum." Male from Russia (Ingushetia), interviewed in Czech Republic

Some of the respondents who were expecting imminent deportation were concerned about very practical issues of what would happen to them when they were returned:

"Help in returning home, help in contacting relatives, in employment and housing. I am in such a desperate situation that after being deported to Russia I will be left without any money in Moscow. (I would like to go home to Kaliningrad). Help in learning more about laws, especially instruments that concern asylum seekers and refugees. I would like to have the opportunity to be provided with a lawyer and a translator." Female from Russia interviewed in Czech Republic

Question 80 (EU Survey): "What would you tell policy makers in the Russian Federation, IOM, and UNHCR?"

As with Question 79, this question was aimed at eliciting a direct engagement with migrants on policy issues. Fifteen respondents said they did not know and a further 13 did not respond. Some migrants replied in a sceptical way, indicating that they had no hope for change and that there

was no point in such efforts while others indicated that they had no trust or confidence in policy makers:

“I am disappointed with the policy makers, so I don’t want to tell them anything.” Male from Russia, interviewed in Slovakia

“I don’t divulge any information and don’t associate with any organizations.” Female from Russia interviewed in Poland

However, some distinguished between the Russian Federation government and international organizations:

“I am not interested in Russia. I would like to tell IOM and UNHCR about my problems.” Male from Russia (Ossetia), interviewed in Slovakia

Eight respondents referred to the human rights violations and conflicts that had led to their migration from the Russian Federation in the first place and would want to send a message advocating peace in Georgia and Chechnya.

Some migrants had very specific messages and suggestions to send to policy makers:

“I would suggest that a visa-free regime be introduced for the citizens residing in Kaliningrad for their travels to Poland.” Female from Russia, interviewed in Poland

“It is difficult for migrants to regularize their status. EU should make the procedure of regularizing the status easier, first of all for highly educated and highly qualified labour force.” Male from Russia, interviewed in Poland

“People can be better paid (in Russia) so that they would not want to go abroad.” Female from Russia, interviewed in Poland

“Russia must improve the economic situation of the people across the country.” Male from Russia, interviewed in Slovakia

“I would tell them to give people jobs.” Male from Russia, interviewed in Slovakia

Other comments seemed to be a plea for a more humane migration system:

“Be more open to forgiveness.” Female from Tajikistan, interviewed in Slovakia

“Do not punish irregular migrants harshly.” Male from Afghanistan, interviewed in Slovakia

“I would tell them about my problems and my previous life.” Female from Tajikistan, interviewed in Slovakia.

“Open questions” from migrants who had already returned to the Russian Federation produced some very long and detailed data, as mentioned above – these will be described and discussed in the following paragraphs.

Question 112 (Russian Survey): “Please, could you tell us your hopes and fears for the future and some of the ways your life has changed?”

The answers given by the participants to this question were very detailed and slightly more negative than positive overall about the return to the Russian Federation. On the positive side, migrants were glad to have reunited with their families and be back in a familiar environment:

“Life hasn’t become worse. There are hopes and work possibilities. Children are growing up and receiving education. We live in a country without cataclysms. There are improvements in the country, family relations are good.” Russian Male

Some migrants expressed a wistful regret that they had left home:

“During these years we realized that Russia can do without us. But we can’t do without it. In front of me and my children it’s a shame to have become irregular migrants.” Russian Female

“Nothing has changed for me after Europe. I’ll not advise anyone to leave one’s own motherland. I had a dream and migrating was a silly thing to do. I would never go there again. Chechen Republic is getting better with the help of Allah and the President.” Male Chechen

Other respondents were very negative about having returned as they were feeling unsafe in their homes. Yet others felt they had learned from their migration experience and were able to reflect on it:

“I have learned a lot in England. I hope, I will go back there. Freedom of speech, of actions - that’s all I need. In Russia I cannot have this. When the police officers come you are hopeless.” Male Ingush

“We saw and learned how people live there. They have their own drawbacks. Many things are better here.” Male Russian

“In Russia people are different. There are differences between Russia and there in culture and how people treat each other. I want to re-migrate, but would like to visit Russia sometimes. Having dual citizenship would be the best solution for me.” Male Russian

Question 113 (Russian Survey): “Where do you see yourself in one year (in what country, in what status, doing what, etc.)?”

The majority of the answers to this question reflect the respondents’ desire to build their businesses or progress with their careers and become established in the Russian Federation now they had returned.

One Russian male imagined a future between the Russian Federation and the European Union:

“I want to find a job and start a joint business abroad. Live there and sometimes travel to Russia.” Male Russian

Other replies implied a need to keep their options to migrate open, albeit reluctantly:

“If situation doesn’t improve at home, I will go for the children: it is free and safe there, we would not need to worry about the future. If positive changes happen, I would like to stay on my own land.” Female Chechen

Other migrants referred to their responsibility for their family as a reason for staying in the Russian Federation:

“My mother is 73 years old; she has done much for me and needs care and attention. She doesn’t want to migrate anywhere and that’s why I stay here. I ask God to give her health and longevity. But one day I will leave this country.” Male Avar

Some responses reflected a concern about living in the EU irregularly (as they had before) but others were clear that they would be returning to the EU.

“I hope, in one year I will be in the UK working as a factory engineer.” Male Ingush

Question 114 (Russian survey): “How do you think the Russian Federation and/or the EU and/or IOM could help Russian migrants when they are living in the EU and upon their return to Russia?”

In response to this question, many answers were appreciative of the support they received as migrants in the EU, for example a Chechen woman responded:

“In Poland I got a shelter, I was not afraid of anything. I did not want anything else”

Her reply reflects as much on her sense of safety in the EU as it does on the work of the IOM and other agencies.

Some of the practical suggestions for the IOM included:

“As much information about IOM as possible. In different languages, with the help of curators and volunteers, in life and in the Internet.” Russian female

“There must be more info about IOM and its programs abroad. Not everyone can use computer, info must be spread via Russian communities” Russian female

“Assistance for returnees: 1) Housing; 2) Job; 3) Financial assistance is always needed; 4) Psychological assistance - may be. A person must know the actual situation in the host country. Assistance for migrants may include: 1) Language; 2) Job, may be, temporary at the beginning; 3) May be financial assistance for the period of studying. But the most important thing is regularization, even if temporary, so a person could work without fear.” Russian male

“For those who is going to migrate abroad: inform them honestly about future prospects in destination countries. Many people would then change their minds. I know a lot of people who have regrets about migration.” Russian male

Other comments make it clear that migrants from Russia face problems in EU countries and their rights are not always protected.

“EU authorities should not keep people in ignorance. They should give response for applications faster even if the response is negative. And they should pay attention to degree of integration of candidates.” Russian male

“There are churches and Russian communities in the UK, which help to socialize. For women it is very important to be protected from domestic abuse. Migrants have problems but no rights.” Russian female

Question 115 (Russian Survey): “If you could talk to the policy makers in the Russian Federation and/or the EU and/or the IOM what would you tell them?”

This question was not answered by everyone but many who did reply were very appreciative of the help they had received from the IOM.

“Thanks to IOM, you help people to return home. I didn’t know what to do, and I was given money. Thanks that you did not forget and called me.” Chechen female

“IOM’s assistance is good, it helps to stand on one’s own feet. If a person is active, this would be sufficient to help find means to sustain himself.” Russian male

However, respondents were not uncritical and had suggestions for policy change as well as observations about current injustices in the system.

“Visa regime should be made simpler. Travel agencies should reduce prices for assistance in receiving visas.” Russian male

“Why a good person with skills and profession does not get a residence/work permit? At the same time permits are sometimes given to dishonourable people e.g. criminals.” Russian female

“To UK policy makers: to revise policy in relation to migrants from former colonies. To Russian government: please provide more information to unsuccessful migrants. To IOM: Thank you, your support was very helpful and timely. I would like to learn English language.” Russian female

3.7. Case Studies from the Study

In this final sub-section of Section 3, an analysis of four individual case studies will be presented. These cases are in no way presented as examples of “typical” migration experiences and cannot be used as general representations of the experiences of migrants who have travelled from, or through, the Russian Federation to the European Union. However, these cases have been chosen as they represent different “types” of migration history and represent different migration trajectories. The first case study represents an example of a Russian person, “Ms. A”, who is well-educated and highly skilled and who travelled to the EU for reasons of personal advancement in economic and social terms. The second case study is of “Mr. B”, a refugee from a region of conflict who migrated to the EU in search of political asylum. The case study of “Mr. C” provides an example of “transit migration” as a migrant with no prior connection to the Russian Federation who transits the country in order to enter the EU. Finally, the case of “Ms. D” presents how a would-be permanent migrant to the EU ended up back in the Russian Federation.

“Ms. A”

“Ms. A” is 31 years old and was born in St Petersburg, Russia. She is single and educated to university level. She had been working as a teacher before she left Russia and considered her standard of living to be average. Currently, she works part time as a Russian language teacher in Poland. This is a regular job. She has been away from the Russian Federation for two years and says she left home to take advantage of educational opportunities in the EU. “Ms. A” reports that she has adapted well to her new life, has gained a great deal of social and educational advantage through migration and has kept in touch with family and friends in the Russian Federation. She may consider further migration to another EU country and would consider returning to the Russian Federation but not in the near future. Migration has been an overall positive experience for her.

“Mr. B”

“Mr. B” is 51 years old and is a Chechen born in Chechnya, Russia. He is divorced and has attained a secondary education. His economic situation was poor pre-migration and he was an unemployed factory worker. He has been working irregularly and has not been able to send money home to Chechnya. He left home in 2001 because of political unrest and conflict. He had not planned to travel to his host country in the EU, the Czech Republic, but heard that he would be able to claim asylum there. He paid a smuggler, by selling all his possessions, who took him through the Ukraine and Poland before arriving at his current destination. He entered the Czech Republic irregularly six years ago and is currently in a detention centre. He has no documentation and has been refused asylum in Poland and the Czech Republic. He has had no contact with his family in Chechnya for nine years and considers that his skills have not increased during his time away from home. He considers his stay to have been generally unsuccessful yet has no wish to return home.

He says: *“I hope to receive asylum or residence permit, I am concerned about my life and freedom if I return to Russia. I have stayed in Vygashovatsa for the fifth time, three times I was in Ruziny, one time in Poshtorn, now I am in Bela⁴⁴. So, for two years I have not broken the law. I hope in one and a half years everything will change for the better. IOM could help me get any documents so that I could live in the Czech Republic.”*

“Mr. C”

“Mr. C” is 42 years old and was born in Baghdad in Iraq. He is divorced and has three children between six and 16 years old who live in Sweden. He has had vocational training. He says his economic situation was satisfactory before he left Iraq and he was self-employed. He currently has a full-time job in Slovakia. He left Iraq because of war and human rights violations. He left home two years ago and paid a smuggler \$US9,000 to take him to Sweden. He was intercepted in Slovakia where he has now claimed asylum. On his way to the EU he was taken through Syria (where he worked for six months) to Russia, then Ukraine, none of which was his decision. He

⁴⁴ These are all names of detention centres in the Czech Republic.

reports that his skills have not improved much during migration and he does not feel well adapted to life in his host country. He misses his family and wants to continue on to Sweden. He writes: *“I want to begin a new life, I want to find a good job to support my children.”* He would like the IOM: *“To help regularize their stay here in EU.”*

“Ms. D”

“Ms. D” is 42 years old and is Russian from Kaliningrad, Russia. She is divorced and started, but did not complete, a university education. She considers her socio-economic situation to have been good before she left the Russian Federation and she worked for the military until she had to leave because of personal conflicts. She left the Russian Federation because of these problems and was in fear for her life. She did not have very much work in the UK (where she migrated) but was able to send money home regularly which was very important for her family in the Russian Federation. She was supported by the Russian community in the UK. She was taken to the UK by smugglers who said they would take her to Canada but instead, in early 2004, she arrived in the UK. She felt she did well in the UK but missed her mother very much (she talked to her every day by phone) and her mother was very anxious for her. At the end of 2006, she decided to return to Russia, even though her mother told her to stay in the UK. She received some help from the IOM for transportation but feels that she has not had enough assistance to reintegrate in the Russian Federation. She is now unemployed and “has become a regular middle-aged female worker, whom no-one needs.” She feels her qualifications gained in the UK are not recognized in the Russian Federation and she has faced “insurmountable problems” since she has returned.

3.8. Conclusions

These case studies are intended to give an indication of the study data collected. All four cases present very different examples of what may happen to migrants leaving the Russian Federation. Three out of the four cases show migrants ending up in countries that they had not intended to go to and it is only “Ms. A” who has been successful in migration. “Mr. B” and “Mr. C” have not achieved any stability and despite being away from their homes for many years have not achieved any sense of integration or permanent status. All of these case studies describe people who migrated to better themselves or to achieve safety and though they may have been misguided, they were making logical decision for their own and their families best interests based on the information available to them.

The section has attempted to condense and present the very detailed and complex data collected during the course of this study. It has given an overview of the demographic profile of the migrants interviewed for the project as well as providing insights into their health, socio-economic, housing, employment and educational status. Importantly, these more quantifiable indicators have been balanced with qualitative data. Answers to open-ended questions and their analysis have provided more meaningful data than can be collected from the small quantitative sample and as such have been useful in informing the recommendations for policy and practice presented in the next section.

Section 4 – Policy Implications and Recommendations for Future Good Practices

4.1. Introduction

The findings from the study described in Section 3 have implications for the policy and practice of the Russian Federation and for countries of the European Union. In addition, it has implications for the IOM and other non-governmental organizations. The study presented is a “snapshot” of the migration between the European Union and the Russian Federation so it cannot predict future movements or provide general findings. However, it provides a unique insight into the situation and motivation of irregular migrants crossing the borders from the Russian Federation into the European Union.

This section will be divided into two parts. The first part will consider the policy implications of the study with regards to the future management of migration within Russia and the European Union. It draws on the evidence collected to make some observations about continuing migration patterns in the Russian Federation and their implications for policy within Russia and between the Russian Federation and the European Union. The second part of this section is more detailed and policy-orientated and makes suggestions for how the findings of this study can inform the development of appropriate services to support migrants returning to the Russian Federation.

4.2. Policy implications and recommendations for the future management of migration flows between the Russian Federation and the European Union

The literature review presented in Section 2 demonstrates that migration is and will continue to be a major issue for the Russian Federation. The summarized study shows that Russia is a country with a population that is highly mobile including people migrating from, to and through its territory in at least four distinct ways:

1. Russian citizens of non-Russian ethnicity are migrating from the centre of the Russian Federation back to their ethnic homelands in the countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States (and the other FSU states) as well as to the regions of the Russian Federation.
2. Ethnic Russians are moving from the Commonwealth of Independent States (and the other FSU states) back to the Russian Federation.
3. Russian citizens are migrating through regular and irregular routes to the European Union.
4. The Russian Federation is becoming an important country of transit migration crossed by migrants heading to the European Union from countries of the Former Soviet Union and from so-called countries “far abroad”.

While the first two migration streams may be showing signs of slowing (with populations stabilizing), the fourth migration stream (transit migration) is expected, by the experts cited in Section 2, to increase and diversify. The majority of transit migrants are citizens of CIS countries and may have deep and enduring connections to the Russian Federation. They may be able to communicate in Russian and may be fully conversant with the cultures and structures of the Russian Federation. They are likely to have social networks that can facilitate their transit across the Russian Federation. Of the participating transit migrants who have come from countries beyond the Russian Federation, some of their home countries have historical and political connections to Russia, and the Soviet Union, which can help explain why they have transited the Russian Federation. Such migrants include those from Vietnam and Afghanistan whose countries have long-standing connections to Russia and to the Former Soviet Union. Other migrants have come from countries with associations with the Russian Federation that are less clear but which are countries known to produce large numbers of migrants (for example, Bangladesh, India and Iraq).

The potential transit migration of Chinese nationals is a further important area. Authorities⁴⁵ predict that increasing numbers of Chinese citizens will migrate to or through the Russian Federation both for commercial and other reasons. The growth of this flow of migration may be currently stalled by the economic downturn but there are already significant populations of Chinese migrants in the Russian Federation who may support and facilitate the further migration of their compatriots. This future flow of migrants needs to be anticipated and prepared for by the authorities in the Russian Federation but should be viewed as a positive development with potential for increasing trade and for invigorating commerce and business opportunities between China and Russia.

Transit migration and the return of non-ethnic Russian migrants back to the Russian Federation from the European Union will contribute to the development of migrant communities in Russia. In general, such communities have the potential to contribute much to society through their dynamism and through global connections that can facilitate trade and exchange. Such communities may be seen as a threat to the unity of some nations but the Russian Federation is already a highly diverse country with a tradition of pluralism. Multiculturalism and social diversity may be seen as a challenge to politics and to social stability in the Russian Federation but can be embraced as ways of revitalizing and promoting the Russian Federation's position in a globalized world.

In the third migration stream, the study cited in Section 2 argues that the Russian Federation is undergoing a period of shrinking population and a "brain drain" away from the Russian Federation. This theory argues that the best educated and the most economically active Russians choose to migrate abroad. This study certainly provides examples of Russian migrants who have chosen to leave the Russian Federation to develop their education and careers overseas; and this may support the theory that indeed there is a "brain drain". Many migrants participating in this study left the Russian Federation because of economic considerations; this was the most commonly cited response to question 38: "Why did you decide to leave your home?" This finding echoes Kopnina's fieldwork⁴⁶ which found that, in contrast to previous waves of migration, Russian migration is now "less ideological and more practical". The data presented in this report did not show any definitive evidence to suggest that the surveyed migrants belonged to the poorest sections of society, so it may be that these migrants are amongst the more ambitious and innovative. Losing them to the European Union has potentially serious implications for the Russian Federation in the long term.

The second most commonly given answer to question 38 was that migrants left home because of conflict and insecurity. This response was given most often by migrants from the Caucasus (Chechnya, Ossetia and Abkhazia) and from countries beyond the CIS where there has been recent experience of conflict and ethnic-based violence. However, human insecurity was also given as a reason for leaving Russia by several ethnic Russians indicating that human rights may not be respected even for ethnic Russian citizens, and that basic security is lacking for many within the Russian Federation.

Migrants are often seen as being valuable to their home countries as remitters of foreign exchange. This survey does not show this sample of migrants have sent much money home nor rate their remittances as very important to their families at home. The reasons for this are unclear but it is interesting that at least one of the respondents sent money home for the explicit purpose of maintaining links with home and as a symbolic indicator that he would be returning.

This study also shows that many migrants to the European Union do not end up in the intended countries of migration. The reasons for this are numerous and include the border controls of the European Union preventing migrants from continuing to the more western countries of the European Union. Traffickers and criminal networks are also important in determining migration patterns and have been the unintended beneficiaries of policies of border control. Traffickers have been able to exploit inadequacies in border controls and to promote themselves as providers of services that enable the crossing of borders. Through charging migrants for circumventing border controls, traffickers and smugglers have benefited from the increasing regulation of the EU's eastern borders. Therefore, the regularization of migration between the Russian Federation and the European Union

⁴⁵ Heleniak 2002 for example.

⁴⁶ Kopnina 2005:30.

would be an important way of undermining the power of criminal networks and protecting migrants who become vulnerable through their involvement with traffickers and others who may be perceived as representing their best chance of moving across international borders at present.

The Readmission Agreement signed with the European Community obliges the Russian Federation to readmit Russian nationals and some third-country nationals deemed to be “irregularly” residing in the European Union. This agreement is part of a process towards establishing freedom of movement between the Russian Federation and the European Union. Many of the surveyed migrants expressed reluctance to return to the Russian Federation and some indicated that they would seek to re-migrate from the Russian Federation if forcibly repatriated. This represents a serious challenge for policy makers in the Russian Federation who need to make concerted efforts to welcome these returned migrants back home and actively support them in reintegrating, setting up businesses and receiving training and education. Recommendations for how this support may be provided and the shape it may take are made in the following sub-section.

4.3. Recommendations to support the return, reintegration and reception of returned migrants from the European Union

Discussion of the study findings in Section 3 gives some indication of the types of services migrants require upon returning to the Russian Federation. As noted in Section 3, the question relating to services on return was not answered by many of the respondents (only 21 out of 58 replied) and presumably, this is because of the clearly stated reluctance of many of the respondents to engage with the idea of return (see also analysis of the answers to Question 79 in sub-section 3.6.2). However, not all the migrants were opposed to returning and for those who replied, housing was identified as an important issue with 17 migrants expecting to need support in this area. Job seeking was mentioned frequently (17 times) as was the need for health care (physical and psychological), credit for business start-up (six times) and education (five times). At present, many migrants who are likely to be returned to the Russian Federation reported having very little knowledge about what return would be like. There is clearly room for authorities in the Russian Federation to reach out to migrants living in irregular situations in the European Union and offer them a package of support that would make their return less difficult and traumatic. Issues of trust and reluctance to engage with the agencies identified as being connected to the Russian state suggest the Russian Federation may need to **develop partnerships** with other agencies who could act as liaisons, **providing information and advice** about return to the Russian Federation and the **support packages** available while keeping the best interest of migrants at the forefront at all times.

This survey shows that roughly half of the migrants surveyed in the European Union are willing to consider returning to the Russian Federation; however, of the 21 who stated they would consider returning, the majority indicated they were uncertain about the prospect. It is suggested here that the efforts of the Russian Federation should be focused on **preparing migrants for return** by presenting it as a **positive option** that carries with it social and economic benefits. Of the migrants surveyed in the Russian Federation, 14 of 23 recorded that they returned voluntarily but from their comments, some “chose” to return to the Russian Federation for lack of any viable alternative. Answers included the absence of documentation and the refusal of permission to stay in the European Union alongside more positive reasons for return such as taking advantage of better economic conditions in the Russian Federation. Providing information about the return and offering support, possibly through partner organizations, would be an important way of presenting return as a positive option rather than as a sign of failure. It is argued further that returning to the Russian Federation should be presented to migrants as a positive opportunity which will not prevent or prejudice their chances to travel to the European Union in the future. It is argued that migrants are more likely to consider returning to their original homeland if it is presented as a “choice” made in response to their current situation rather than as an irrevocable action.

It is proposed that providing several types of **support services** could make it easier and more attractive for migrants to return to the Russian Federation (data relating to these recommendations are drawn mostly from analysis of survey data section 3.3.1.). Migrants most commonly recorded

that their greatest need was for documentation; this will be discussed further below. In addition, respondents recorded that they needed support finding employment and this was linked to a desire for support finding vocational training. Credit for business start-up was mentioned as a need by some migrants and housing too was identified as a source of concern for migrants. Health care services were also suggested as necessary and while migrants did not express a strong desire for better health care post-migration, some migrants who had been diagnosed with chronic conditions while in the European Union had been unable to continue taking their prescribed medication in the Russian Federation because of its prohibitive cost.

There are two main recommendations that result from the data and discussion of the gathered information:

- the difficulties pertaining to the transitioning of migrants from the European Union back to the Russian Federation could be eased if support services, including health, employment and housing support, were in place. Such services would allow migrants to become self-sufficient and economic contributors more quickly;
- improving access to welfare services for citizens of the Russian Federation in general and migrants in particular would both reduce the likelihood of citizens wanting to migrate and would increase their preparedness to return.

One migrant mentioned a very simple way in which the Russian Federation could both support migrants returning from the Russian Federation and encourage Russian migrants to view return more positively. She suggested that the lack of recognition of foreign qualifications and certificates undermines the chances of migrants' economic reintegration and makes them reluctant to return if their qualifications will not be valued. Taking steps to recognize and publish equivalents between qualifications from European Union countries and qualifications in the Russian Federation could be a simple way the authorities in the Russian Federation could improve the chances of returning migrants finding work and contributing to society and the economy.

Proof of Identity and Documentation: The respondents in this survey frequently mentioned the importance of support in establishing their identity and in obtaining legal documentation both to support their case for remaining in the European Union and upon return to the Russian Federation. Respondents to the survey who have returned to the Russian Federation had different types of documentation. The IOM has an important role to play in the provision of documentation for migrants without passports and other official documents. The lack of documents equated the lack of regular status for many of the migrants in this study. When they spoke of a lack of documentation they meant a lack of visas, permits and permission. Many of the migrants described how they felt the legal processes in the European Union countries they had migrated to had let them down and while this is beyond the scope of the Russian Federation to remedy, it shows how the documentation and the legal representation of migrants, and especially of asylum seekers, is an international problem.

A comfortable and safe return: At the very least, returning migrants should be assured of a safe "welcome" on arrival home. It should be relatively simple for the Russian Federation, perhaps using partner organization such as the IOM, to provide information and advice for migrants before they are returned. Returnees should know what will happen to them and to where they will be returned. They should be supported in making arrangements with their families and friends in the Russian Federation so that they can plan their return. No doubt there is no intention of keeping information from migrants, but evidence from this study shows that migrants are not aware of the processes and procedures involved. This study (section 3.6.2) includes a quotation from a woman anticipating return to the Russian Federation who expresses anxiety over what will happen to her when she is returned. This may be an isolated case, but there can be no justification for migrants being left without understanding the process of return migration or to what support they may be entitled.

Section 3.4 shows that migrants in the European Union are anxious about information on transportation and travel back to the Russian Federation and information in general is shown as very important to the migrants. Certainly, there are important challenges in determining how the Russian

Federation can meet the need for providing appropriate information to migrants; building on existing partnerships may be an important means of ensuring migrants know what will happen to them, their rights and potential sources of support. Clearly, migrants who have reluctantly or willingly returned to the Russian Federation should not be penalized or punished. This would only exacerbate any thoughts they might have to migrate again and is a wasted opportunity for the Russian Federation to benefit from their industry and from skills they may have learned while abroad.

Most of the issues raised here apply to migrants facing repatriation from the European Union to countries across the world. Their situation would be greatly improved by receiving clear information from trusted sources about what will happen to them and how their repatriation will take place. Even if services are limited on return, potential returnees would be able to make some plans if they were better informed about the process.

4.4. Conclusion and summary

To conclude this section, the following points summarize the recommendations drawn from the evidence:

- It is in the interest of the Russian Federation to reduce migration from its borders and to encourage the return of its migrant citizens, either permanently or temporarily, through continued business and/or social ties;
- Evidence points to the Russian Federation continuing to be a country of migration both through the migration of its citizens to the European Union and elsewhere, and through the migration of citizens from other countries to the Russian Federation and through its borders;
- Migration systems and mechanisms of recording and managing migration with the Russian Federation need to be strengthened so that migration flows can be better understood, that international standards for migration can be achieved and that the needs of migrants, especially vulnerable migrants, can be met;
- Far from being a drain on economies, migrants make significant economic contributions to the country where they reside, so they should be seen as an asset to the Russian Federation. This applies to migrants from beyond the borders of the Russian Federation living in the Russian Federation, as well as to migrants from the Russian Federation now living outside. Citizens wishing to return to the Russian Federation should be supported in doing so, just as migrants within the Russian Federation should be supported to enable them to contribute to the society in which they live;
- Migrants considering return or facing return should be provided with clear information about how they will be returned and what services and support they can expect on return;
- The Russian Federation may need to actively develop partnerships with non-governmental organizations to overcome the lack of trust between migrants and government bodies. Such partnerships will only work if the non-governmental organizations are allowed to remain impartial and to work as advocates of the migrants rather than as parts of the state;
- Migrant citizens of the Russian Federation should be able to access support in returning to the region of their choice, in finding housing, employment, training and health care appropriate to their needs;
- Efforts should be made to ensure that skills and qualifications gained during migration are recognized in the Russian Federation.

Finally, as a general point, the importance of regularizing migration between the Russian Federation and the European Union should be a priority for socio-economic reasons as well as a means to undermine the power of criminal smugglers and traffickers that presently have an important but unintentional role in shaping migration patterns.

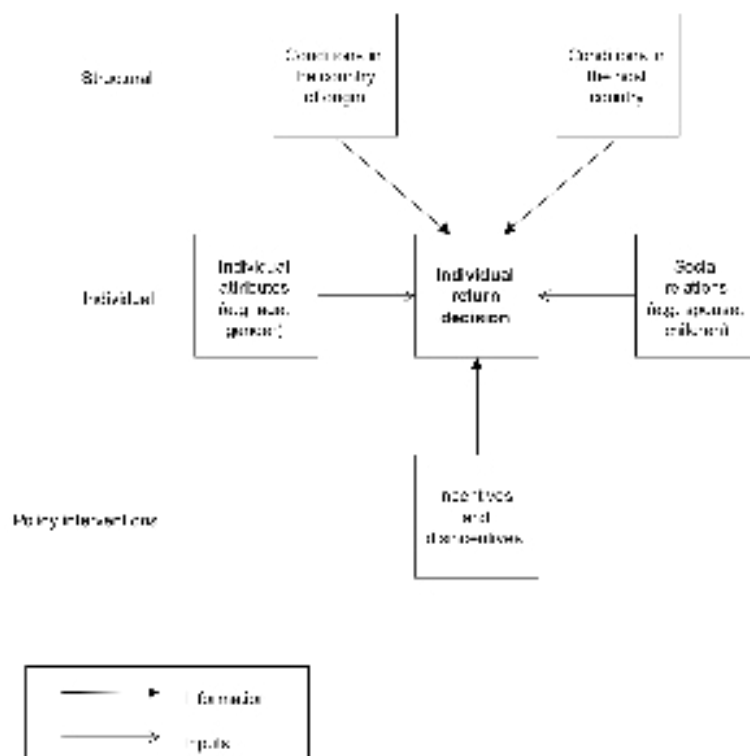
Section 5 – Concluding Comments

This study project contributes to a growing body of literature on migration in and around the Russian Federation and between the Russian Federation and countries of the European Union. This study is timely in that the Russian Federation is in the process of strengthening its migration management systems and its policies in relation to migration in general and focusing on the support and reintegration of returning migrants in particular. As stated in the introduction, the aims of this study report have been:

- to present a brief analysis of migration trends and patterns from the Russian Federation to the European Union which necessarily involves an analysis of the Russian Federation’s role as a country of origin and transit migration, and;
- to offer recommendations to assist the Russian Government as it develops structures and mechanisms to support irregular Russian migrants in the European Union who wish to return to their homes voluntarily and support to the Russian Government in establishing adequate reintegration programs.

Given the limitations of this project, in terms of time and access to data from a wider range of European countries, this project provides a “snapshot” of the experiences, situations and aspirations of migrants from the Russian Federation living in or returned from the European Union. It highlights the complexity of the task of the policy makers but nevertheless suggests some practical ways forward.

In relation to the second aim of this project, that of offering recommendations for the development of structures and mechanisms, Black, Koser and Munk’s (2004) model is useful. The model, which is illustrated below, demonstrates how migrants may conceptualize the choice to return to their countries of origin.



Source: Black, Koser and Munk 2004 Factors determining the decision to return.

The model suggests that decisions are made based on combinations of structural and individual factors relating to migrants’ individual circumstances tempered by external factors such as policy interventions or perceptions of conditions in the host country and at home. The qualitative data

collected during this study project has provided evidence of how migrants perceive their opportunities upon return and has indicated how policy could be developed to make voluntary return a more desirable option.

Yuri Andrienko and Sergei Guriev (2005) ask an important question: “Given that Russia’s restrictive migration policy fails to stem the tide of immigrants, does policy matter at all?” The same question could be asked of the migration policies of countries of the European Union who seek to control the flow of migrants across their borders by ever-restrictive means. Andrienko and Guriev continue:

There are three reasons to believe that it (policy) does matter. First, it may well be the case that under a different policy regime the intensity of migration flows would be different. Second, the existing policy affects the skill composition of migration. Third, the repressive policies may have pushed many otherwise regular migrants into a clandestine migration. Again, there is little study on undocumented migrants in Russia. Yet, the study on irregular immigrants in other countries suggests that (a) repressive policy measures do create substantial irregular immigration; and (b) those who enter the country irregularly are trapped in a low-skilled jobs, do not invest in their human capital, and eventually lag behind in productivity relative to native workers with the same initial levels of human capital.⁴⁷

Repressive policies tend to force migrants into travelling (or living) by “irregular” means. It forces them to shape their plans to take advantage of the opportunities open to them and when migrants are in irregular situations, the offers of smugglers and even traffickers may seem like worthwhile opportunities. Migration controls can prevent migrants returning home when they want to as they may be very aware that once out of a country of migration they may never have the chance to get back there again. There is plentiful evidence to demonstrate how border control and visa restrictions oblige migrants to extend their stays abroad until temporary migration becomes permanent.⁴⁸ This results in their skills and experience becoming lost to their country of origin. To counter this and the threat of “brain drain” alluded to by many commentators, policy can be aimed at promoting “brain circulation” whereby skills and experience gained abroad can be put to good use when migrants return. Valuing and promoting the wellbeing of migrants, in terms of their health, material wellbeing and sense of belonging, is likely to reduce the likelihood that migrants will seek to re-migrate. This in turn will encourage returned migrants to use their skills for the benefit of the Russian Federation.

This report has recorded the views of migrants in the European Union who look forward to returning to their Russian homelands and of those who fear to do so. It records their varying experiences of return and shows the complexity of the post-migration experiences of respondents in the Russian Federation. Some relatively recent returnees felt they had integrated easily while others, back from the European Union for much longer, had still not achieved a comfortable accommodation within communities in the Russian Federation. Study on the processes of integration post-return and how support agencies can promote reintegration would be extremely useful in the Russian context but would also have important applications more generally.

Irina Ivakhniouk and Ivan Aleshkovski argue that: “It is quite clear that the regulation of migration flows is only one side of migration policy that should be accompanied by protection of migrants’ rights, integration of migrants in the receiving society, etc.”⁴⁹ It is this dual purpose of migration policy that this study hopes to feed into. The recommendations made in Section 4 have implications for both the macro-structural aspects of migration policy (concerned with the regulation and control of population flows across borders) and for the micro-structural, interpersonal aspects of migration policy that promote the human rights of migrants and their reintegration into social and economic structures upon return.

It is surprising that this survey did not include any migrants of African origin, as many African countries have long-standing links with Russia, through the sending of students to Russia and

⁴⁷ Andrienko and Guriev 2005:3

⁴⁸ Hayter 2004

⁴⁹ Ivakhniouk and Aleshkovski 2005:6.

previously to the Soviet Union (for example, Zimbabwe and Ethiopia). Citizens of African countries with less established links are also likely to pass through the Russian territory. Any future study of transit migration would do well to focus on transit migration starting in Africa, as not only do African migrants make up a significant number of migrants globally but because of the longstanding connections between many African countries and the Russian Federation. Migrants from African countries, especially those from sub-Saharan Africa, may encounter particular problems transiting the Russian Federation and entering the European Union because of the specific forms of racism they face.

This “snapshot” study is based on just 81 migrants from four countries so the research can only hope to provide some preliminary ideas about the nature of migration for those who travel from and through the Russian Federation to the countries of the European Union. However, it is hoped that this study has presented some practical insights and analysis that can inform policy and practice and that will lead to further, possibly longitudinal study. Clearly, more information is needed about the experiences of migrants from the “far abroad” as they traverse the Russian Federation. Similarly, more study is needed to help understand the complex population movements within and between the states of the CIS and the states of the former Soviet Union.

This study has surveyed only migrants from the Russian Federation in three countries of the European Union and clearly more work needs to be done in order to understand how migrants from the Russian Federation enter the European Union and how they maintain themselves there.

Voluntary return is set to be an increasing focus of migration management policy in the Russian Federation and in the European Union. It is hoped that this study has made a positive contribution to the development of equitable policies of return for the greater good of countries of emigration and immigration and, most importantly, for the benefit of the migrants.

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Annex 1

MIGRANT PROFILE SURVEY and INTERVIEW QUESTIONNAIRE

Guidance for partner organizations

Thank you very much for agreeing to help the IOM with this important piece of research. The following is some guidance in filling out the questionnaire that we hope will be useful and informative.

1. Trust and Confidentiality

The questionnaire requests detailed and very personal information from the participants who may be fearful and anxious about talking to agencies seen to be connected with the immigration authorities in countries where they may be living illegally, or may live illegally in the future. It is very important that potential participants understand that participation is entirely voluntary and that if they choose to participate, their opinions and information will be kept anonymous and that the IOM and its partners will not disclose their names to any other organizations. Accordingly, the “File number” given to completed questionnaires must not be connected with any names or identifying information. To this end researchers should keep a separate note of contact information provided in answer to Q74.

All questionnaires must be kept secure in locked cabinets and must be destroyed on completion of the research. The IOM office will let you know when to destroy the completed questionnaires.

There should be no pressure placed on anyone to participate in the study. Similarly, it should be made clear to participants that they will not gain any direct, personal advantage by participating in the study but that their views will be used to inform future policy.

2. Conducting the Questionnaires

As far as possible the interviews should be held somewhere quiet and comfortable where the interviewer and interviewee can talk privately and without interruption.

Please remember at all times that without the participants’ cooperation the study will not be successful. It is therefore important that participants are treated with respect at all times and that they feel valued. Should they wish to pause during the interview, or if they become distressed at any time please be sympathetic, allow them time and treat them with sensitivity.

3. The Questionnaire

The questionnaire consists of 74 questions plus seven qualitative questions. It is designed to answer some very specific questions but also to try to find out more general information about migrants from the Russian Federation now in the EU. It asks some complex questions and will be time-consuming to complete. We anticipate that each questionnaire will take between one hour and one and a half hours, but please allow the participants to take their as much time as they like while encouraging them to answer succinctly.

- Some participants may not want to answer all the questions, do encourage them to do so but remember that they have a right to refuse and that the project depends on their willingness to contribute.
- Some of the questions offer participants several options on a scale from positive to negative. For example: Very good; Good; Reasonable; Bad; Very bad; Better than average; Average; Same; Worse than average; Don’t know. Encourage the participants to opt to for their first opinion rather than worrying about their choice. However, you will see that the “Other” option allows participants to elaborate on their choices should they wish to do so.

- Many of the questions suggest several possible answers – question 38, for example, suggests 19 ways in which the participants may choose to answer the question “Why did you decide to leave your country of origin?” In asking such questions, allow the participant time to consider the answer before reading the options – if they give you an answer that is not included in the list of suggested answers remind them that they can write their answer in the space marked “Other”.
- It is acceptable for participants to choose more than one answer for many questions – in question 47 for example; a participant may have chosen a particular country for several of the reasons suggested.
- If the participants want to give you a lot of information in response to any questions it may be difficult for you to decide what to record and what to leave out. In these cases it may be best to explain to the participants that they will have a chance to write their own opinions in their own words at the end of the questionnaire rather than trying to record complicated answers to the questions.
- Some of the questions ask for an estimation of the amounts of money participants earned or spent (see questions 20, 32, 44, 53 for example) – while it is important to be accurate, approximations of amounts are acceptable.

4. Third-country nationals who have transited Russia

This is a very interesting minority group that is very under-researched. We are interested particularly in hearing from them about where they originally came from as well as why and how they came to be in the Russian Federation and then in the EU. They may be a particularly vulnerable group who may have had very complex migration histories that may not be properly reflected by the questionnaire. Please do all you can to support them in filling out the questionnaire and encourage them to write their opinions and answers to the qualitative questions at the end of the structured part of the interview.

5. Specific questions

- Several questions (such as question 16 and questions 19 to 26) refer to the participants’ lives in their country of birth. This will mostly be in the Russian Federation but may be elsewhere. In cases where participants migrated widely before travelling to the EU these questions can be taken to mean where they worked and lived in the period immediately before they left for the EU. So if a participant was born in another region of the Russian Federation before moving to work in Moscow, details should be collected about his/her experience in Moscow.
- Q20 – When interviewing non-Russian Federation nationals please attempt to specify a monthly income in the country/ region of birth as well as in the Russian Federation prior to leaving for the EU
- Q60 – The name of the countries that the participants have spent time in should be specified in the table.
- Q72 – There are no suggested answers to this questions so please record brief notes on the participants’ answers.
- Q74 – If the participants choose to provide contact information, to maintain confidentiality please record it on a separate sheet not on the questionnaire which carries the file number.

6. “Open Questions”

Questions 75 to 81 are open, optional questions designed to encourage the participants to describe their situations and opinions in ways that the structured nature of the questionnaire has not allowed. Please encourage the participants to write down their responses giving examples from their own experience but please do reiterate that answering these questions is voluntary. We suggest participants interested in answering these questions should be given some blank pages marked with the appropriate file number and then left to fill them in with or without the support and assistance of the researchers.

We hope that these questions will allow the participants to raise issues that we have not anticipated in the questionnaires but which are significant to them. This will help us ensure that the results of this research reflect the views of the migrants surveyed and therefore present an accurate picture of the concerns of migrants from the Russian Federation now living in the EU.

7. Comments, Questions or Complaints

We have done our best to ensure that the questionnaire is properly designed and that it is easy and clear to follow. If you have any questions about it, concerns about its design or suggestions for improving future questionnaires do not hesitate to let us know. At the end of the research process we will be contacting you to hear your views of the process and thereafter to feedback the results of the research. In addition you may contact Serhan Aktoprak at saktoprak@iom.int if you have more immediate concerns.

Similarly, if you have ethical concerns about the research process or would like to make a complaint please contact Serhan Aktoprak.

Finally, and most importantly, thank you very much for supporting us in conducting this research. Your help is very much appreciated and valued.

Annex 2

MIGRANT PROFILE

SURVEY and INTERVIEW QUESTIONNAIRE

Date of Interview	:	
Location of Interview	:	
Interviewer	:	
Translator	:	
File Number	:	

I. PERSONAL DATA	
1 Gender: <input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female	2. Date of birth: / / (Day/Month/Year)
3. Place of birth:	4. Relation to the Russian Federation: <input type="checkbox"/> Citizen (<input type="checkbox"/> by birth <input type="checkbox"/> naturalized)
	<input type="checkbox"/> Temporary Resident <input type="checkbox"/> Permanent Resident
5. Previous citizenship(s):	6. Other citizenship(s):
7. Ethnicity:	8. Religion:
9. Native language:	10. Parents' native language(s):
11. Other languages spoken:	
12. What is your education level?	
<input type="checkbox"/> Secondary school not completed <input type="checkbox"/> Secondary school completed <input type="checkbox"/> University <input type="checkbox"/> Vocational training/technical institute <input type="checkbox"/> Other/specify:	
Total Number of years in all the educational institutions:	

II. FAMILY STATUS	
13. Marital Status	<input type="checkbox"/> Single <input type="checkbox"/> Married (<input type="checkbox"/> Civil <input type="checkbox"/> Religious) <input type="checkbox"/> Divorced/ Separated <input type="checkbox"/> Widow(er) <input type="checkbox"/> Stable partner
	Do you have any children from your spouse/partner?
	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes How many children do you have?
	How old are they?
	Where are they?
14. Is your spouse/partner with you?	
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Where is your spouse/partner?	
15. Are/were you in relationship(s) with person(s) in the EU other than your spouse/partner?	
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No This relationship is: <input type="checkbox"/> Temporary <input type="checkbox"/> Permanent	
Do you have any children from this/these relationship(s)?	
<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes How many children do you have?	
How old are they?	
Where are they?	

III. HEALTH			
16. Your health before migrating to the host country was:	<input type="checkbox"/> Very good	<input type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Reasonable/ few complaints
	<input type="checkbox"/> Regular complaints	<input type="checkbox"/> Chronically ill	
17. Your current health status:	<input type="checkbox"/> Improved very much	<input type="checkbox"/> Improved little	<input type="checkbox"/> Same as before
	<input type="checkbox"/> Worsened	<input type="checkbox"/> Worsened very much	<input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
18. Did you ever visit a doctor while abroad?	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes If YES, please explain:		

IV. SOCIO-ECONOMIC SITUATION			
19. How was your socio economic situation before migrating abroad?	<input type="checkbox"/> Very good	<input type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Reasonable
	<input type="checkbox"/> Bad	<input type="checkbox"/> Very Bad	
20. What was your average monthly income that you earned before migrating to the host country: (local currency) (EUROs)			
21. In comparison to other people in your community (neighbours, acquaintances, colleagues), do you feel that your social-economic position was?			
<input type="checkbox"/> Better than average	<input type="checkbox"/> Average, the same	<input type="checkbox"/> Worse than average	
<input type="checkbox"/> Don't know	<input type="checkbox"/> Other/specify:		
22. Before leaving your country of origin your housing conditions were:	<input type="checkbox"/> Very satisfactory	<input type="checkbox"/> Satisfactory	<input type="checkbox"/> Unsatisfactory
	<input type="checkbox"/> Very unsatisfactory	<input type="checkbox"/> Don't know	<input type="checkbox"/> Other/specify:
23. Did the house/apartment you were living in belong to you?			
<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	Did you have to pay any rent? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
24. Did you work before migrating abroad?	<input type="checkbox"/> Employed (full time)	<input type="checkbox"/> Employed (part time)	<input type="checkbox"/> Self-employed
	<input type="checkbox"/> Occasional/ir-regular jobs	<input type="checkbox"/> Unemployed	
25. What was your occupation before migrating and for how long?			
Production, Maintenance, or Repair	Business	Government/Legal	Education and Sciences
<input type="checkbox"/> Engineer	<input type="checkbox"/> Self-employed	<input type="checkbox"/> Civil servant	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientist
<input type="checkbox"/> Craftsman	<input type="checkbox"/> Shopkeeper	<input type="checkbox"/> Lawyer	<input type="checkbox"/> Teacher
<input type="checkbox"/> Machinery repairs	<input type="checkbox"/> Shop clerk	<input type="checkbox"/> Military	<input type="checkbox"/> Student
<input type="checkbox"/> Factory worker	<input type="checkbox"/> Office worker		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Tailor		
Healthcare	Agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> Other occupation: _____	
<input type="checkbox"/> Doctor	<input type="checkbox"/> Farmer	<input type="checkbox"/> Month/years: _____	
<input type="checkbox"/> Nurse/midwife	<input type="checkbox"/> Herder		

26. Were you satisfied with your job before migrating?		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, very satisfied	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, satisfied	<input type="checkbox"/> Not really			
		<input type="checkbox"/> No, not satisfied	<input type="checkbox"/> Don't know				
27. Do you and/or your family members have jobs in the host country?							
	You	Fam. Member 1	Fam. Member 2	Fam. Member 3			
Yes – Full time	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
Yes – Part time	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
On-and-off (irregular)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
Not, not at all	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
28. What is the average month salary you and your family members earn?							
You		Family Member 1		Family Member 2		Family Member 3	
Local	EURO	Local	EURO	Local	EURO	Local	EURO
29. How many hours per week do you work?							
You		Family Member 1		Family Member 2		Family Member 3	
hrs		hrs		hrs		hrs	
30. What kind of job(s) do you have?							
You		Family Member 1		Family Member 2		Family Member 3	
31. What is your employer(s)' status?							
You		Family Member 1		Family Member 2		Family Member 3	
<input type="checkbox"/> Legal	<input type="checkbox"/> Legal	<input type="checkbox"/> Legal	<input type="checkbox"/> Legal	<input type="checkbox"/> Legal	<input type="checkbox"/> Legal	<input type="checkbox"/> Legal	<input type="checkbox"/> Legal
<input type="checkbox"/> Illegal	<input type="checkbox"/> Illegal	<input type="checkbox"/> Illegal	<input type="checkbox"/> Illegal	<input type="checkbox"/> Illegal	<input type="checkbox"/> Illegal	<input type="checkbox"/> Illegal	<input type="checkbox"/> Illegal
<input type="checkbox"/> Official	<input type="checkbox"/> Official	<input type="checkbox"/> Official	<input type="checkbox"/> Official	<input type="checkbox"/> Official	<input type="checkbox"/> Official	<input type="checkbox"/> Official	<input type="checkbox"/> Official
32. Do you send money home?							
<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> Randomly	<input type="checkbox"/> Once per month	<input type="checkbox"/> Once every three months			
		<input type="checkbox"/> Once every six months	<input type="checkbox"/> Once a year				
How much money on average do you send annually: (local currency) (EUROs)							
33. How important is this remittance to your family/friends/community?							
<input type="checkbox"/> Very important (providing their living)	<input type="checkbox"/> Rather Important (providing 50% of their living)	<input type="checkbox"/> Not so important (providing 25%–50% of their living)					
<input type="checkbox"/> Not important at all	<input type="checkbox"/> Other/specify:						
34. How did you find a place to stay and who helped you finding this place:							
35. You stay with:		<input type="checkbox"/> Friends	<input type="checkbox"/> Relatives	<input type="checkbox"/> Spouse (and children)			
		<input type="checkbox"/> Alone (with a roommate)	<input type="checkbox"/> A partner	<input type="checkbox"/> Other/specify:			

36. Do you pay rent?	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes / how much:
37. How was your relationship to your community (friends, acquaintances, colleagues) and your neighbours before you left your country of origin?		
<input type="checkbox"/> Positive relationship	<input type="checkbox"/> Ambivalent	<input type="checkbox"/> No real contact
<input type="checkbox"/> Negative relationship	<input type="checkbox"/> Don't know	<input type="checkbox"/> Other/specify:
38. Why did you decide to leave your home?		
<input type="checkbox"/> Economic hardships	<input type="checkbox"/> Joining family abroad	<input type="checkbox"/> Better educational prospects in the EU
<input type="checkbox"/> Personal ambition to travel	<input type="checkbox"/> Better economic prospects in the EU	<input type="checkbox"/> Better educational prospects for children/ family in the EU
<input type="checkbox"/> Personal ambition to live abroad	<input type="checkbox"/> Desire to earn money to support family at home	<input type="checkbox"/> Desire to find a better for other family members to move to
<input type="checkbox"/> Personal or family conflicts	<input type="checkbox"/> Ethnic conflicts	<input type="checkbox"/> Gender-based conflicts
<input type="checkbox"/> Political conflicts	<input type="checkbox"/> Religious conflicts	<input type="checkbox"/> Poor living standards
<input type="checkbox"/> General insecurity at home at home	<input type="checkbox"/> Problems related to health conditions	<input type="checkbox"/> Because of human rights violations
<input type="checkbox"/> Other/specify:		

V. TRAVEL ABROAD		
39. Did your spouse and/or children accompany you when you migrated abroad?		
	Spouse	Children
Yes, travelled with me	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
No, but joined me later	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
No, stayed at home	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Not applicable	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other/specify:		
40. Did you travel with other persons (other than your family members)?		
	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
If YES:	With who:	
	How many were you in total:	
	What was their citizenship and ethnicity:	
41. Did you migrate elsewhere within your country of origin before leaving the country?		
	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
If YES:	When did you leave your home (<i>Day / Month / Year</i>)? / /	
	Where did you go?	
	How long did you stay there?	
	Were you living legally after migrating to your place of residence?	
	Did you work there?	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes
	If YES, was this work legal?	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes

42. When did you leave your country of origin (<i>Day / Month / Year</i>)? / /	
43. Did anyone help you leave the country?	<input type="checkbox"/> No, I decided to leave and made arrangements by myself <input type="checkbox"/> Yes
If YES, who helped you?	<input type="checkbox"/> Friends <input type="checkbox"/> Relatives <input type="checkbox"/> Friend(s) of friend <input type="checkbox"/> Tour operator/ travel agent <input type="checkbox"/> Embassy <input type="checkbox"/> Employment agency worker <input type="checkbox"/> People smuggler/ Criminal group <input type="checkbox"/> Other/specify:
44. Did you pay anyone to arrange your travel from your country?	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes If YES, how much did you pay: (local currency) (EUROs)
45. How did you pay your travel expenses?	
<input type="checkbox"/> Covered my own expenses <input type="checkbox"/> Borrowed money <input type="checkbox"/> Took a bank loan	
46. Is this host country your intended country of destination:	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
If NO:	Which was your intended destination? Why:
47. Why did you choose to come to the host country?	
<input type="checkbox"/> It was suggested by friends / family <input type="checkbox"/> I had contacts who live(d) here <input type="checkbox"/> I heard it was a good place to claim asylum <input type="checkbox"/> I hear it was a good place to find work <input type="checkbox"/> I heard it was a good place to get education <input type="checkbox"/> I heard it was a good place to get social assistance <input type="checkbox"/> I wanted to join my family / friends living here <input type="checkbox"/> I wanted to form a family/find a spouse here <input type="checkbox"/> The person(s) assisted me to leave my home country proposed this country <input type="checkbox"/> Other/specify:	
48. Did you come to the host country directly from your home country?	
<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
Which countries did you transit through?	
Why did you choose to transit through those countries:	
<input type="checkbox"/> More opportunities to illegally and safely cross the border <input type="checkbox"/> Have relatives/friends to stay with, if necessary <input type="checkbox"/> It was not my decision but the decision of trip organizers <input type="checkbox"/> Could apply for asylum if stranded <input type="checkbox"/> Other/specify:	
Did you only transit or live in any of those countries:	<input type="checkbox"/> Transited only <input type="checkbox"/> Lived
If LIVED:	Which country:
	How long:
Did you work in those countries? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	

49. Only to be answered by third-country nationals who transited the Russian Federation:

How many times and for how long have you been in the Russian Federation before the time you have continued to the EU?
When did you enter the Russian Federation (<i>Day / Month / Year</i>)? / /
Were you staying legally in the Russian Federation?
How long did you stay in the Russian Federation?
What was your travel route?
When did you leave the Russian Federation (<i>Day / Month / Year</i>)? / /

<p>50. How much information did you have about the host country and transit countries you were going to?</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> None <input type="checkbox"/> Some <input type="checkbox"/> A lot	
	<p>51. How did you acquire this information?</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/> Friend(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> Relative(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> Knew someone there
<input type="checkbox"/> Someone who has returned	<input type="checkbox"/> Newspaper	<input type="checkbox"/> Internet
<input type="checkbox"/> Other mass media (TV, radio, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/> Other / specify:	

VI. STAY IN THE HOST COUNTRY			
52. When did you arrive in the host country (<i>Day / Month / Year</i>): / /			
53. How did you enter the host country?			
<input type="checkbox"/> Legally	<input type="checkbox"/> Illegally	Which transport did you use?	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Air <input type="checkbox"/> Train <input type="checkbox"/> Car <input type="checkbox"/> Other / specify:	
		How did you enter the territory of the host country?	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Forged/falsified documents <input type="checkbox"/> Through the green / blue border	
		If you have entered through a border crossing point which point was this and were you examined by border guards?	
		Were you compelled to pay border guards for crossing the border?	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes If YES, how much did you pay: (local currency) / (EUROs)
54. How did you become an irregular migrant?		<input type="checkbox"/> Undocumented since first entry <input type="checkbox"/> Overstayed my visa <input type="checkbox"/> Rejected asylum-seeker <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know <input type="checkbox"/> Other / specify:	
55. Do you possess valid travel documents?			
<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	Please specify which documents you have:	
		Do the family members who are with you (if any) possess valid travel documents:	
56. Have you participated in any regularization procedure organized in the host country?		<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes If YES, please explain:	
57. Did you travel home for short/long periods of time during your stay in the host country?		<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Other / specify: Please explain:	
58. Your personal development while abroad:			
	Social Skills	Professional Skills	Education level
Improved very much	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Improved little	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Did not change	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Worsened	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Worsened very much	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Don't know	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

59. Have you studied in the EU?									
<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> YES	Where did you study?							
		What type of studies?							
60. How do/did you manage to adapt in the host country(ies) while you are/were living in the EU?									
	Employment			Culturally (fitting in)			Socially (friends/feeling lonely)		
	Country 1	Country 2	Country 3	Country 1	Country 2	Country 3	Country 1	Country 2	Country 3
Very well:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rath er well:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Not so well:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Not at all:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Don't know:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other / specify:									
61. How do you feel about your family, friends and acquaintances while abroad?									
<input type="checkbox"/> I miss them a lot			<input type="checkbox"/> I often miss them			<input type="checkbox"/> I sometimes miss them			
<input type="checkbox"/> No real contact			<input type="checkbox"/> Don't know			<input type="checkbox"/> Other/specify:			
Please explain how this affects you:									
62. What kind of impact does your absence have on family plans and household arrangements?									
<input type="checkbox"/> Very positive impact			<input type="checkbox"/> Rather positive impact			<input type="checkbox"/> No impact whatsoever			
<input type="checkbox"/> Rather negative impact			<input type="checkbox"/> Very negative impact			<input type="checkbox"/> Don't know			
<input type="checkbox"/> Other / specify:									
63. In light of the above, how would you consider your stay abroad?									
<input type="checkbox"/> Very successful			<input type="checkbox"/> Rather successful			<input type="checkbox"/> Unsuccessful			
<input type="checkbox"/> Very unsuccessful			<input type="checkbox"/> Don't know						
64. Do you intend to stay in the current host country?									
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	How would you like your stay in this country be?	<input type="checkbox"/> Short term : (less than two years)				<input type="checkbox"/> I want to return home			
		<input type="checkbox"/> Longer term (more than two years)				<input type="checkbox"/> I want to move elsewhere, but not home			
		<input type="checkbox"/> Don't know							
<input type="checkbox"/> No	Why?								

Which country(ies) do you want to go to?

Why (if the country(ies) is/are different than the intended country of destination – question 46)?

VII. PERCEPTION OF RETURN HOME AND SUSTAINABLE REINTEGRATION

65. Would you consider returning to your country of origin?

<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> May be	<input type="checkbox"/> Don't know	<input type="checkbox"/> Other / specify:
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If YES:	You would see it as:	<input type="checkbox"/> A positive step	<input type="checkbox"/> A natural step	<input type="checkbox"/> Indifferent	
		<input type="checkbox"/> A personal failure	<input type="checkbox"/> Temporary (before re-migrating)	<input type="checkbox"/> Don't know	
	Would you return together with your family members who are with you?	<input type="checkbox"/> Other / specify:	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, they will return together with me	<input type="checkbox"/> No, they will return before me	<input type="checkbox"/> No, they will return later than me
		<input type="checkbox"/> No, they will not return	<input type="checkbox"/> Not applicable (family never migrated)	<input type="checkbox"/> Don't know	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Other / specify:			

Where would you return to (the place you were residing before you have left your country, your city/region of origin or elsewhere – please name)?

66. How would you perceive the conditions would be in your country of origin in case you decide to return?

	Housing	Employment	Family relations	Relations with the community	Relations with the authorities	Inter-community/inter-ethnic relations
Improved very much	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Improved a little	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Same as before	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Worsened	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Worsened very much	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Don't know	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other / specify:						

67. Do you think there will be enough opportunities for you upon your return to your country of origin to sustain yourself and your family in the near future?

<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> May be	<input type="checkbox"/> No
<input type="checkbox"/> Don't know	<input type="checkbox"/> Other/specify:	

68. What kind of assistance, if it were available, do you think would be most useful to you?	
While still in the host country	Upon return to your country
<input type="checkbox"/> Information on the socio-economic situation in your home country	<input type="checkbox"/> Employment
<input type="checkbox"/> Job-seeking advice	<input type="checkbox"/> Housing
<input type="checkbox"/> Vocational training	<input type="checkbox"/> Social integration
<input type="checkbox"/> Educational guidance	<input type="checkbox"/> Educational assistance
<input type="checkbox"/> Housing advice/temporary shelter	<input type="checkbox"/> Credit for business start up
<input type="checkbox"/> Medical assistance	<input type="checkbox"/> Health care
<input type="checkbox"/> Travel & transportation	<input type="checkbox"/> Psycho-social assistance
<input type="checkbox"/> Obtaining travel documents & visas	<input type="checkbox"/> Other/specify:
<input type="checkbox"/> Other/specify:	

69. Have you ever sought assistance for voluntary return before?

<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	What kind of assistance	From	What was the response?
		While still in the host country:	<input type="checkbox"/> Embassy/Consulate of your country	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Information on the socio-economic situation in your home country	<input type="checkbox"/> International Organizations	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Job-seeking advice	<input type="checkbox"/> Intergovernmental Organizations	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Vocational training	<input type="checkbox"/> NGOs	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Educational guidance	<input type="checkbox"/> Diaspora Associations	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Housing advice/temporary shelter	<input type="checkbox"/> Family	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Medical assistance	<input type="checkbox"/> Relatives	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Travel & transportation	<input type="checkbox"/> Friends	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Obtaining travel documents & visas	<input type="checkbox"/> Other/Specify:	
		Upon return to your country:		
		<input type="checkbox"/> Employment		
		<input type="checkbox"/> Housing		
		<input type="checkbox"/> Social integration		
		<input type="checkbox"/> Educational assistance		
		<input type="checkbox"/> Credit for business start up		
		<input type="checkbox"/> Health care		
		<input type="checkbox"/> Psycho-social assistance		
		<input type="checkbox"/> Other/specify:		

70. Would you return to the EU again after some time?

Yes, definitely
 Maybe/it depends (depending on what?)
 No (why not?)
 Don't know
 Other/specify:

71. For what period of time would you intend to return to the EU?	<input type="checkbox"/> For ever	<input type="checkbox"/> For a short period of time – why? (how many months/years)	<input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
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72. What would be the most important reasons for making such a decision?			
73. Which EU MS would you favour most (name in order of preference)?	1. _____	2. _____	3. _____
	4. _____	5. _____	<input type="checkbox"/> No special preference
	<input type="checkbox"/> Don't know	<input type="checkbox"/> Other / specify:	

VIII. OPEN QUESTIONS
74. How has the social, economic and political situation changed for you and your family since you left home?
75. Please, could you tell us your hopes and fears for the future and some of the ways your life has changed?
76. How long do you intend to stay in the EU? If a specific period, why?
77. How do you see your future when residing in the EU?
78. Where do you see yourself in one year (in what country, in what status, doing what, etc.)?

79. How do you think the Russian Federation and/or IOM could help Russian migrants living in the EU?
80. If you could talk to the policy makers in the Russian Federation (or the IOM, the UNHCR) what would you tell them?

81. Would you like to be contacted in the future?		
<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	Your Name:
		Address:
		Telephone:

Annex 3

MIGRANT PROFILE

SURVEY and INTERVIEW QUESTIONNAIRE – RUSSIA

Date of Interview	:
Location of Interview	:
Interviewer	:
Translator <input type="checkbox"/> IOM <input type="checkbox"/> External	:
File Number	:

I. PERSONAL DATA				
1. Name:		2. Surname:		
3. Middle name/ Patronymic:		4. Gender: <input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female		
5. Date of birth: (Day/Month/Year) / /		6. Place of birth:		
7. Citizenship:		8. Previous citizenship(s):		
9. Other citizenship(s):		10. Ethnicity:		
11. Religion:		12. Native language:		
13. Parents' native language(s):		14. Other languages spoken:		
15. Contact Information				
Address:				
Telephone:		Mobile Telephone:		
E-mail:				
16. What is your education level?				
<input type="checkbox"/> Secondary school not completed		<input type="checkbox"/> Secondary school completed		<input type="checkbox"/> University
<input type="checkbox"/> Vocational training/technical institute		<input type="checkbox"/> Other/specify:		
II. FAMILY STATUS				
17. Marital Status		<input type="checkbox"/> Single <input type="checkbox"/> Married (<input type="checkbox"/> Civil <input type="checkbox"/> religious) <input type="checkbox"/> Divorced/Separated <input type="checkbox"/> Widow(er) <input type="checkbox"/> Stable partner		
18. Was your marital status different when you have migrated (also mention if you were married to somebody else)? Has migration had any impact? Please explain:				
19. Were you in a relationship with a person in the EU?				
<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	This relationship was: <input type="checkbox"/> Temporary <input type="checkbox"/> Permanent		
		Does this relationship continue? <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes		
		If YES, do you have reunification plans? <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes		
		If YES, where: <input type="checkbox"/> EU <input type="checkbox"/> Russia <input type="checkbox"/> Other/specify:		
20. Do you have any children?		<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes		
	Age	Citizenship(s)	Are your children with you in Russia?	Children from your:
1			<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Spouse/partner <input type="checkbox"/> Partner in the host country
2			<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Spouse/partner <input type="checkbox"/> Partner in the host country
3			<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Spouse/partner <input type="checkbox"/> Partner in the host country

III. HEALTH	
Before migrating	
21. Your health before migrating was:	<input type="checkbox"/> Very good <input type="checkbox"/> Good <input type="checkbox"/> Reasonable/ few complaints <input type="checkbox"/> Regular complaints <input type="checkbox"/> Chronically ill
22. Were you receiving medications before migrating?	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes If YES, please explain:
23. Were you treated at a health facility before migrating?	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes If YES, please explain:
While abroad	
24. How was your health status while you were abroad?	<input type="checkbox"/> Improved very much <input type="checkbox"/> Improved little <input type="checkbox"/> Same as before <input type="checkbox"/> Worsened <input type="checkbox"/> Worsened very much <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
25. Did you ever visit a doctor while abroad?	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes Please explain:
26. Did you receive medications?	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes If YES, please explain:
27. Did you receive treatment at a health facility?	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes If YES, please explain:
Current status	
28. How is your current health status?	<input type="checkbox"/> Improved very much <input type="checkbox"/> Improved little <input type="checkbox"/> Same as before <input type="checkbox"/> Worsened <input type="checkbox"/> Worsened very much <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
29. Do you ever visit a doctor?	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes Please explain:
30. Do you receive medications?	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes If YES, please explain:
31. Do you receive treatment at a health facility?	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes If YES, please explain:

IV. SOCIO-ECONOMIC SITUATION				
32. How was your socio economic situation before migrating abroad?		<input type="checkbox"/> Very good	<input type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Reasonable
		<input type="checkbox"/> Bad	<input type="checkbox"/> Very Bad	
33. What was your average monthly income that you earned before migrating to the EU: (local currency) / (EUROS)				
34. Did the house/apartment you were living in belong to you?				
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	Did you have to pay any rent? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
35. Did you work before migrating abroad?		<input type="checkbox"/> Employed (full time)	<input type="checkbox"/> Employed (part time)	<input type="checkbox"/> Self-employed
		<input type="checkbox"/> Occasional/irregular jobs	<input type="checkbox"/> Unemployed	
36. What was your occupation before migrating and for how long?				
Production, Maintenance, or Repair <input type="checkbox"/> Engineer <input type="checkbox"/> Craftsman <input type="checkbox"/> Machinery repairs <input type="checkbox"/> Factory worker Healthcare <input type="checkbox"/> Doctor <input type="checkbox"/> Nurse/midwife		Business <input type="checkbox"/> Self-employed <input type="checkbox"/> Shopkeeper <input type="checkbox"/> Shop clerk <input type="checkbox"/> Office worker <input type="checkbox"/> Tailor Agriculture <input type="checkbox"/> Farmer <input type="checkbox"/> Herder		Government/Legal <input type="checkbox"/> Civil servant <input type="checkbox"/> Lawyer <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Other occupation: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Month/years: _____
		Education and Sciences <input type="checkbox"/> Scientist <input type="checkbox"/> Teacher <input type="checkbox"/> Student		
37. Were you satisfied with your job before migrating?		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, very satisfied	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, satisfied	<input type="checkbox"/> Not really
		<input type="checkbox"/> No, not satisfied	<input type="checkbox"/> Don't know	
38. Did you and/or your spouse/children have jobs in the EU?				
	You	Spouse/Child	Child	Child
Yes – Full time	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Yes – Part time	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
On-and-off (irregular)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Not, not at all	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
39. What was your average total monthly household income? (local currency) (EUROS)				
40. How many hours per week did you and/or your spouse/children work?				
	You	Spouse/Child	Child	Child
	hrs	hrs	hrs	hrs

41. What kind of job(s) did you and/or your spouse/children have?			
You	Spouse/Child	Child	Child
42. Did you send money home?			
<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> Randomly	<input type="checkbox"/> Once per month
		<input type="checkbox"/> Once every six months	<input type="checkbox"/> Once every three months
		<input type="checkbox"/> Once a year	
How much money on average did you send annually: (local currency) (EUROS)			
43. How important was this remittance to your family/friends/community?			
<input type="checkbox"/> Very important (providing their living)	<input type="checkbox"/> Rather Important (providing 50% of their living)	<input type="checkbox"/> Not so important (providing 25% –50% of their living)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Not important at all	<input type="checkbox"/> Other/specify:		
44. How did you find a place to stay and who helped you finding this place:			
45. You stayed with:	<input type="checkbox"/> Friends	<input type="checkbox"/> Relatives	<input type="checkbox"/> Spouse (and children)
	<input type="checkbox"/> Alone (with a roommate)	<input type="checkbox"/> A partner	<input type="checkbox"/> Other/specify:
46. Did you pay rent?	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes/how much:		
47. How was your relationship to your community (friends, acquaintances, colleagues) and your neighbours before you left Russia?			
<input type="checkbox"/> Positive relationship	<input type="checkbox"/> Ambivalent	<input type="checkbox"/> No real contact	
<input type="checkbox"/> Negative relationship	<input type="checkbox"/> Don't know	<input type="checkbox"/> Other/specify:	
48. Why did you decide to leave your home?			
<input type="checkbox"/> Economic hardships	<input type="checkbox"/> Joining family abroad	<input type="checkbox"/> Better educational prospects in the EU	
<input type="checkbox"/> Personal ambition to travel	<input type="checkbox"/> Better economic prospects in the EU	<input type="checkbox"/> Better educational prospects for children/ family in the EU	
<input type="checkbox"/> Personal ambition to live abroad	<input type="checkbox"/> Desire to earn money to support family at home	<input type="checkbox"/> Desire to find a better for other family members to move to	
<input type="checkbox"/> Personal or family conflicts	<input type="checkbox"/> Ethnic conflicts	<input type="checkbox"/> Gender-based conflicts	
<input type="checkbox"/> Political conflicts	<input type="checkbox"/> Religious conflicts	<input type="checkbox"/> Poor living standards	
<input type="checkbox"/> General insecurity at home at home	<input type="checkbox"/> Problems related to health conditions	<input type="checkbox"/> Because of human rights violations	
<input type="checkbox"/> Other/specify:			

V. TRAVEL ABROAD

49. Did your spouse and/or children accompany you when you migrated abroad?

	Spouse	Child	Child	Child
Yes, travelled with me	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
No, but joined me later	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
No, stayed at home	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Not applicable	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Other/specify:

50. When did you leave Russia (Day / Month / Year)? / /

51. Was the host country your intended country of destination? Yes No

If NO:	Which was your intended destination? Why:
--------	--

52. Why did you choose to go to that country?

- | | | |
|--|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> It was suggested by friends/ family | <input type="checkbox"/> I had contacts who live(d) here | <input type="checkbox"/> I heard it was a good place to claim asylum |
| <input type="checkbox"/> I hear it was a good place to find work | <input type="checkbox"/> I heard it was a good place to get education | <input type="checkbox"/> I heard it was a good place to get social assistance |
| <input type="checkbox"/> I wanted to join my family/ friends living here | <input type="checkbox"/> I wanted to form a family/ find a spouse here | <input type="checkbox"/> The person(s) assisted me to leave my home country proposed this country |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other/specify: | | |

53. How much information did you have about the host country? None Some A lot

54. How did you acquire that information?

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Friend(s) | <input type="checkbox"/> Relative(s) | <input type="checkbox"/> Knew someone there |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Someone who has returned | <input type="checkbox"/> Newspaper | <input type="checkbox"/> Internet |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other mass media (TV, radio, etc.) | <input type="checkbox"/> Other/specify: | |

VI. STAY IN THE HOST COUNTRY

	Country	Date of Entry (day/month/year)	Duration of stay (months/years)
55. In which country(ies) did you live in the EU (name in order of stay)?	1	/ /	
	2	/ /	
	3	/ /	

56. Have you studied in the EU?

<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	Where did you study?
		What type of studies?

57. How did you manage to adapt in the host country(ies) while you were living in the EU?

	Employment			Culturally (fitting in)			Socially (friends/feeling lonely)		
	Country 1	Country 2	Country 3	Country 1	Country 2	Country 3	Country 1	Country 2	Country 3
Very well:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rather well:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Not so well:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Not at all:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Don't know:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Other/specify:

58. How did you feel about your family, friends and acquaintances while abroad?

- I miss them a lot I often miss them I sometimes miss them
 No real contact Don't know Other/specify:

Please explain how this affects you:

59. Did you travel home for short/long periods of time during your stay in the EU?

- No Yes Other/specify:
 Please explain:

60. What kind of impact did your absence have on family plans and household arrangements?

- Very positive impact Rather positive impact No impact whatsoever
 Rather negative impact Very negative impact Don't know
 Other/specify:

61. While you were abroad your:

	Social Skills	Professional Skills	Education level
Improved very much	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Improved little	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Did not change	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Worsened	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Worsened very much	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Don't know	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

62. What kind of impact did your stay abroad have on your socio-economic situation?

- Very positive Positive Neither positive nor negative
 Negative Very negative Don't Know
 Other/specify:

63. After it is all over, do you think that your stay abroad in general was successful or unsuccessful for you?

Very successful Rather successful Neither successful nor unsuccessful
 Unsuccessful Very unsuccessful Don't know
 Other/specify:

VII. RETURN AND REINTEGRATION

64. When did you return to Russia (Day / Month / Year)? / /

65. What was the reason for your returning to Russia?

My own decision Wife/children wanted me/us to return Parents/relatives wanted me/us to return Authorities of the host country asked me/us to return
 Better prospects in Russia Personal/family conflicts in the host country Ethnic conflicts in the host country Political/religious conflicts in the host country
 Other/specify:

66. How did you perceive your return to Russia?

A positive step A natural step Indifferent
 A personal failure Temporary (before re-migrating) A negative step
 Other/specify:

67. How have you perceived the conditions would be in Russia upon your return in comparison with the time you have left the country?

	Housing	Employment	Family relations	Relations with the community	Relations with the authorities	Inter-community/ inter-ethnic relations
Improved very much	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Improved a little	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Same as before	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Worsened	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Worsened very much	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Don't know	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other/specify:						

68. Did you think there would be enough opportunities for you upon your return to Russia to sustain yourself and your family for some time?

Yes May be No
 Don't know Other/specify:

69. After your arrival in Russia how did you find the real situation vis-à-vis your expectations?

	Housing	Employment	Family relations	Relations with the community	Relations with the authorities	Inter-community/inter-ethnic relations
Better than I expected	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Same as expected	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Worse than I expected	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Don't know	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other/specify:						

70. Did you possess valid travel documents at time of the decision given on your return to Russia?				
<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	Please specify which documents you had:		
		Did people who returned with you (if any) possessed valid travel documents:		
71. Did you or your spouse/children face any difficulties while entering your country with border guards or other authorities upon arrival in Russia?				
<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	Please describe your experiences:		
72. Has there been any contact between you/your spouse/children and government officials after your return to Russia?				
<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	Which officials?		
		For what purpose was a contact established?		
		What was the outcome?		
73. Where did you return to (the place you were residing before you have left your country, your city/region of origin or elsewhere – please name)?				
74. Have you sought any assistance before returning to Russia?				
<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	What kind of assistance	From	What was the response?
		While still in the host country:	<input type="checkbox"/> Host country authorities	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Information on the socio-economic situation in Russia home country	<input type="checkbox"/> Embassy/Consulate of the Russian Federation	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Job-seeking advice	<input type="checkbox"/> International Organizations	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Vocational training	<input type="checkbox"/> Intergovernmental Organizations	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Educational guidance	<input type="checkbox"/> NGOs	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Housing advice/temporary shelter	<input type="checkbox"/> Diaspora Associations	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Medical assistance	<input type="checkbox"/> Family	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Travel & transportation	<input type="checkbox"/> Relatives	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Obtaining travel documents & visas	<input type="checkbox"/> Friends	
		To be provided upon return to Russia:	Other/Specify:	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Employment		
		<input type="checkbox"/> Housing		
		<input type="checkbox"/> Social integration		
		<input type="checkbox"/> Educational assistance		
		<input type="checkbox"/> Credit for business start up		
		<input type="checkbox"/> Health care		
		<input type="checkbox"/> Psycho-social assistance		
		<input type="checkbox"/> Other/specify:		

75. How do you evaluate the assistance that you have received?

Very positive
 Positive
 Neutral
 Negative
 Very negative
 Other/specify:

76. Please explain how useful the assistance you received has been:

77. Have you sought any assistance after returning to Russia?

<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	What kind of assistance	From	What was the response?
		<input type="checkbox"/> Employment	<input type="checkbox"/> Government of the Russian Federation	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Housing	<input type="checkbox"/> Embassy/Consulate of the Russian Federation	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Social integration	<input type="checkbox"/> International Organizations	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Educational assistance	<input type="checkbox"/> Intergovernmental Organizations	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Credit for business start up	<input type="checkbox"/> NGOs	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Health care	<input type="checkbox"/> Migrants Associations	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Psycho-social assistance	<input type="checkbox"/> Family	
		Other/specify:	<input type="checkbox"/> Relatives <input type="checkbox"/> Friends Other/specify:	

78. How do you evaluate the assistance that you have received?

Very positive
 Positive
 Neutral
 Negative
 Very negative
 Other/specify:

79. Please explain how useful the assistance you received has been:

80. Did / do you experience negative repercussions in Russia because of the fact that you stayed abroad irregularly?

Yes
 No
 Don't know
 Other/specify:

81. Upon returning home, how were you able to support yourself financially?	<input type="checkbox"/> Personal savings	<input type="checkbox"/> Assistance from family	<input type="checkbox"/> Assistance from relatives
	<input type="checkbox"/> Assistance from friends	<input type="checkbox"/> Through employment	<input type="checkbox"/> Through running a business
	<input type="checkbox"/> Assistance from Government	<input type="checkbox"/> Assistance from IOM	<input type="checkbox"/> Assistance from other organizations / please specify;
	<input type="checkbox"/> Other/specify:		
82. Has your savings while working abroad been of any help for you in settling back in Russia?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, a lot	<input type="checkbox"/> To a certain extent	<input type="checkbox"/> Helped little
	<input type="checkbox"/> No, not at all	<input type="checkbox"/> Other/specify:	
83. What is your average monthly income that you earn? (local currency) (EUROs)			
84. Does the house/apartment you are living in now belong to you?			
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	Do you have to pay any rent? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
85. Are you satisfied with your housing?			
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, very satisfied	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, satisfied	<input type="checkbox"/> Not really	<input type="checkbox"/> No, not satisfied
<input type="checkbox"/> Don't know	<input type="checkbox"/> Other/Specify:		
86. Do you have your own immovable properties (house/apartment/land)?			
<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	Did you buy it/them with the savings you have made during your stay abroad? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
		Does/do this/these property(ies) generate any income for you? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
		If YES, what is the share of this income in your overall earnings? _____ %	
87. Are you currently employed?	<input type="checkbox"/> Employed (full time)	<input type="checkbox"/> Employed (part time)	<input type="checkbox"/> Self-employed
	<input type="checkbox"/> Occasional/irregular jobs	<input type="checkbox"/> Unemployed	
88. How many hours per week do you work?			
<p style="text-align: center;">You</p> <p style="text-align: center;">hrs</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Spouse/Child</p> <p style="text-align: center;">hrs</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Child</p> <p style="text-align: center;">hrs</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Child</p> <p style="text-align: center;">hrs</p>

89. What is your current occupation and how long have you been performing this job since your return?

<p>Production, Maintenance, or Repair</p> <input type="checkbox"/> Engineer <input type="checkbox"/> Craftsman <input type="checkbox"/> Machinery repairs <input type="checkbox"/> Factory worker	<p>Business</p> <input type="checkbox"/> Self-employed <input type="checkbox"/> Shopkeeper <input type="checkbox"/> Shop clerk <input type="checkbox"/> Office worker <input type="checkbox"/> Tailor	<p>Government/Legal</p> <input type="checkbox"/> Civil servant <input type="checkbox"/> Lawyer <input type="checkbox"/> Military	<p>Education and Sciences</p> <input type="checkbox"/> Scientist <input type="checkbox"/> Teacher <input type="checkbox"/> Student
<p>Healthcare</p> <input type="checkbox"/> Doctor <input type="checkbox"/> Nurse/midwife	<p>Agriculture</p> <input type="checkbox"/> Farmer <input type="checkbox"/> Herder	<input type="checkbox"/> Other occupation: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Month/years: _____	

90. Are you satisfied with your job?

<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, very satisfied <input type="checkbox"/> No, not at all	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, satisfied <input type="checkbox"/> Other/specify:	<input type="checkbox"/> Not really
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91. In all, what is the effect of your stay abroad on your chances on the job market in Russia?

<input type="checkbox"/> The stay abroad has helped a lot <input type="checkbox"/> The stay abroad damaged my chances <input type="checkbox"/> Other/specify:	<input type="checkbox"/> The stay abroad helped a little <input type="checkbox"/> The stay abroad has very much damaged my chances	<input type="checkbox"/> No effect <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
---	---	---

92. Did you acquire any specific professional or technical skills while you were abroad which help(ed) you in finding a job after your return to Russia?

<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, a lot <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, a few <input type="checkbox"/> Other/specify:	<input type="checkbox"/> No
--	--	-----------------------------

Please explain which skills are these and how you make use of them:

93. Would it have been useful to you had you been able to acquire any further professional training while abroad?

<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Other/specify:	<input type="checkbox"/> May be	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
---	---------------------------------	-----------------------------	-------------------------------------

Please explain:

94. During your stay in the EU, did you make any professional or personal contacts that were/are useful for the development of your professional career back in Russia?

<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, a lot <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, a few <input type="checkbox"/> Other/specify:	<input type="checkbox"/> No
--	--	-----------------------------

Please explain what contacts and their usefulness:

95. Have you been able, in general, to adapt everyday life after your return to Russia?					
	You	Spouse	Child	Child	Child
Yes, very easily	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Yes, but with minor problems	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Yes, but experienced very big problems	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
No, still experience problems	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
No, faced with insurmountable problems	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Don't know	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other/specify:					
Please explain the problems you and your spouse/children experienced [i) employment; ii) psychological; iii) cultural; iv) social; v) education etc.]:					
96. What kind of assistance, if it were available, would have been useful to overcome such problems in particular?					
97. Has your stay abroad and your return made any changes to the relationship with your family/relatives here in Russia?					
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know <input type="checkbox"/> Other/specify:					
If YES, please explain how:					
98. Has your family/relatives assisted you in settling back in Russia?					
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know <input type="checkbox"/> Other/specify:					
Please describe the kind of assistance (psychological, social, financial, health, etc.) you received and explain how it has been:					

99. How is your relationship to your community (relatives, friends, neighbours) since your return?		
<input type="checkbox"/> The relationship was positive and has remained that way	<input type="checkbox"/> The relationship was positive but it is negative now	<input type="checkbox"/> The relationship was negative and has remained that way
<input type="checkbox"/> The relationship was negative but it is positive now	<input type="checkbox"/> No real contact	<input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
<input type="checkbox"/> Other/specify		
Please explain the positive and negative impacts your stay abroad has on your relationship to your community:		
100. Has your community assisted you in settling back in Russia?		
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
<input type="checkbox"/> Other/specify:		
Please describe the kind of assistance (psychological, social, financial, health, etc.) you received and explain how it has been:		
101. How would you describe your socio-economic situation as it is now?	<input type="checkbox"/> Very good	<input type="checkbox"/> Good
	<input type="checkbox"/> Bad	<input type="checkbox"/> Very Bad
<input type="checkbox"/> Reasonable		
102. In comparison to other people in your community (neighbours, friends, colleagues), do you think that your socio-economic situation is:		
<input type="checkbox"/> Better than average	<input type="checkbox"/> Average, the same	<input type="checkbox"/> Lower than average
<input type="checkbox"/> Don't know	<input type="checkbox"/> Other/specify:	
103. In general, have you been able to improve your and your family's socio-economic position because of your stay in the EU?		
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, a lot	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, a little	<input type="checkbox"/> No, it has remained the same
<input type="checkbox"/> No, it became worse	<input type="checkbox"/> No, it became much worse	<input type="checkbox"/> Other/specify:

104. Do you think there are/will be enough opportunities for you in Russia to sustain yourself and your family in the future?			
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> May be <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know <input type="checkbox"/> Other/specify:			
105. Would you consider going abroad again?			
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, definitely <input type="checkbox"/> May be / it depends (depending on what?) <input type="checkbox"/> No (why not?) <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know <input type="checkbox"/> Other/specify:			
106. For what period of time would you intend to migrate?	<input type="checkbox"/> For ever	<input type="checkbox"/> For a short period of time – why? (how many months/years)	<input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
107. What would be the most important reasons for making such a decision?			
108. Which EU MSs or other countries would you favour most (name in order of preference)?	1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No special preference <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know <input type="checkbox"/> Other/specify:		
109. Have you already started taking concrete steps to realize your plan of migrating?			
<input type="checkbox"/> Learn a language <input type="checkbox"/> Improve qualifications <input type="checkbox"/> Sell property <input type="checkbox"/> Obtain information about destination countries <input type="checkbox"/> Look for somewhere to live abroad <input type="checkbox"/> Apply for jobs <input type="checkbox"/> Apply for work permit <input type="checkbox"/> Apply for asylum <input type="checkbox"/> Contact agencies organizing travel and employment abroad <input type="checkbox"/> Marrying the partner abroad (Re: Question 19) <input type="checkbox"/> Meet people in match-making sites <input type="checkbox"/> Other/specify:			
110. Would you ever consider going abroad again knowing that you would become an irregular migrant?			
<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> May be <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know <input type="checkbox"/> Other /specify:			
111. Would you like to be contacted in the future?			
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No			

112. Please, could you tell us your hopes and fears for the future and some of the ways your life has changed?
113. Where do you see yourself in one year (in what country, in what status, doing what, etc.)?
114. How do you think the Russian Federation and/or the EU and/or IOM could help Russian migrants when they are living in the EU and upon their return to Russia?
115. If you could talk to the policy makers in the Russian Federation and/or the EU and/or the IOM what would you tell them?

Annex 4

Countries whose citizens are the most numerous immigrants to EU Member States (for 2006 unless stated otherwise)⁵⁰

Slovakia	Finland	Sweden
<i>Number of Citizens</i>	<i>Number of Citizens</i>	<i>Number of Citizens</i>
Czech Republic 1 294	Estonia 2 468	Iraq 10 850
Poland 1 132	Russia 2 146	Poland 6 347
Ukraine 1 007	Sweden 749	Denmark 5 137
Germany 913	China 512	Somalia 2 974
Serbia and Montenegro 640	India 504	Germany 2 883

Belgium (2003)	Czech Republic	Denmark	Germany	Greece
<i>Number of Citizens</i>	<i>Number of Citizens</i>	<i>Number of Citizens</i>	<i>Number of Citizens</i>	<i>Number of Citizens</i>
Netherlands 8 547	Ukraine 30 150	Poland 3 616	Poland 152 733	Albania 36 841
Morocco 8 444	Slovakia 6 781	Germany 2 743	Turkey 30 720	Bulgaria 13 210
France 8 191	Vietnam 6 433	Norway 1 880	Romania 23 743	Romania 5 034
Turkey 3 831	Russia 4 675	USA 1 840	Hungary 18 654	Egypt 4 843
Germany 2 942	Moldova 2 377	Ukraine 1 650	Poland 152 733	Ukraine 3 290

Spain	France	Italy (2003)	Cyprus
<i>Number of Citizens</i>	<i>Number of Citizens</i>	<i>Number of Citizens</i>	<i>Number of Citizens</i>
Romania 131 457	Algeria 28 454	Romania 74 463	Sri Lanka 1 838
Morocco 78 512	Morocco 24 054	Albania 46 587	United Kingdom 1 575
Bolivia 77 755	China 11 232	Ukraine 41 263	Philippines 1 443
United Kingdom 42 535	Tunisia 10 345	Morocco 32 369	Greece 1 236
Columbia 35 621	Turkey 8 760	Ecuador 16 987	Poland 941

Latvia	Lithuania	Luxembourg	Hungary	Netherlands
<i>Number of Citizens</i>	<i>Number of Citizens</i>	<i>Number of Citizens</i>	<i>Number of Citizens</i>	<i>Number of Citizens</i>
Russia 803	Belarus 647	Portugal 3 796	Romania 6 813	Germany 7 150
Lithuania 269	Russia 396	France 2 510	Ukraine 2 365	Poland 6 772
Germany 223	Ukraine 294	Germany 929	China 1 466	United Kingdom 3 583
Estonia 80	USA 141	Belgium 911	Germany 1 176	USA 3 121
Ukraine 76	Germany 84	Italy 619	Serbia and Montenegro 1 120	China 2 908

Austria	Portugal	Romania	Slovenia
<i>Number of Citizens</i>	<i>Number of Citizens</i>	<i>Number of Citizens</i>	<i>Number of Citizens</i>
Germany 16 223	Ukraine 7 063	Moldova 4 349	Bosnia and Herzegovina 7 871
Serbia and Montenegro 7 423	Brazil 6 036	China 364	Serbia and Montenegro 4 447
Poland 6 035	Moldova 2 646	Italy 313	The FYR of Macedonia 2 097
Turkey 4 897	Cape Verde 1 723	USA 292	Croatia 1 146
Romania 4 757	Romania 1 610	Turkey 273	Ukraine 357

⁵⁰ Source: Herm, A., 2008.

Annex 5

Routes to the West

A study of irregular migration by The International Centre for Policy Studies' (ICPS 2006) refers to the findings of the specialists of the EU Centre for Information, Discussion and Exchange on the Crossing of Frontiers and Immigration (CIREFI). These findings argue for the identification of five main routes of global irregular migration that lead to the European Union – these are (i) the Baltic route: used by migrants from Russia, the CIS countries and Southeast Asia which goes through Russia and Baltic countries to Scandinavia; (ii) the Balkan route: used by migrants from the Middle East, Turkey and Balkan countries that are not within the Schengen zone which goes through Turkey and the Balkans to both Greece and Austria; (iii) the North African route: used by migrants from the Middle East and Africa to get through the Suez Canal and the Mediterranean Sea to ports in Italy, France and Spain; (iv) the South American route: used by migrants from Central and South America, mainly to fly into the airports of Western Europe; and (v) the Central European route: used by migrants from the Far and Middle East, Southeast Asia, and the CIS which goes through Russia, Ukraine, Poland and Slovakia to Western Europe. Therefore, Russia is a transit country along two of these five routes, namely the Baltic and the Central European routes.

In relation to channels of flow to the Ukraine and presumably onwards to the West, this same ICPS document (2006) relates that Ukrainian experts have divided the general flow of migrants to Ukraine into several routes based on the nationality of the migrants which concerns Russia as a transit country, as follows:

1. the Vietnamese channel: Vietnamese who arrived in the former USSR countries originally as contract workers overstayed and consequently became irregular migrants. There is a trend towards growing numbers of such individuals to attempt to cross the Ukrainian border using fake documents, such as service passports or work permit-based passports for the Vietnamese nationals made in Moscow;
2. the Pakistani-Indian channel: Indian and Pakistani nationals get Ukrainian and Russian tourist visas in Delhi. Afterwards, groups of these visitors move through Ukrainian territory to Europe, becoming irregulars;
3. the Afghan channel: these are Afghan refugees who have been granted asylum in Ukraine, Russia or Central Asian countries. Their fellow nationals legally residing in Kiev, Moscow and other major CIS cities make a business of collecting and arranging fake documents and dispatching groups of migrants;
4. the Chinese channel: groups of Chinese nationals are formed by recruiters, mostly Malaysian and Vietnamese nationals, and enter Moscow legally on tourist visas. They are then moved illegally through Ukrainian territory to Western Europe;
5. the Uzbek and Tajik channel: as a result of ethnic conflicts and religious persecutions, migrants from Uzbekistan and Tajikistan who have emigrated to Russia are trying to get to Western Europe through Ukrainian territory in increasing numbers.

According to the ICPS Newsletter (2006), the majority of illegal migrants have claimed that they arrived in Moscow directly from their countries of residence or from where the primary flows of irregular migrants are formed. Later, in Moscow, their foreign national friends had formed groups who would facilitate illegal transport through the territory of the Russian Federation across Ukraine's eastern border or through Belarusian territory across Ukraine's northern border. Duvell (2008a) has theorized that the Russia Federation represents a "staging post" in the onward movement of migrants (rather than a destination in its own rights) with Moscow and St. Petersburg emerging as "hubs" that act as significant crossroads for transit migrants. In spite of the general tendency of branding the Russian Federation one of the key transit countries by many researchers and policy makers as well as practitioners alike, some experts, such as Franck Duvell, disagree with how the concept of transit migration is being applied. Duvell states that transit migration is a highly

politicized concept and has become specifically relevant in justifying externalization policies and the current approach demonstrates a certain Eurocentric view as all migration flows point to the EU whilst other destinations, notably Russia and the oil producing countries, as well as reverse or return flows, are usually omitted and as such generate worries over being overwhelmed⁵¹.

As regards **transit routes** into/through the Russian Federation, the following have been identified as frequently used by irregular migrants:

1. from Afghanistan:

- i.* Afghanistan – Karaganda (Kazakhstan) – the Russian Federation;
- ii.* Afghanistan – Dushanbe (Tajikistan) – Atyrau (Kazakhstan) – the Russian Federation.

2. from Bangladesh:⁵²

- i.* Dhaka (Bangladesh) – Calcutta (India) (by rail) – Delhi (India) (by rail) – Dushanbe (Tajikistan) (by air) – Bishkek (Kyrgyzstan) (by taxi) – Kordai (Kazakhstan) (by taxi);
- ii.* Dhaka (Bangladesh) – Delhi (India) (by rail) – Tashkent (Uzbekistan) (by air) – Bishkek (Kyrgyzstan) (by taxi) – Taraz (Kazakhstan) (by taxi);
- iii.* Dhaka (Bangladesh) – Delhi (India) (by rail) – Bishkek (Kyrgyzstan) (by air) – Taraz (Kazakhstan) (by taxi);
- iv.* Dhaka (Bangladesh) – Delhi (India) (by rail) – Dushanbe (Tajikistan) (by air) – Bishkek (Kyrgyzstan) (by taxi).

3. from Central Asia:⁵³

- i.* Bishkek (Kyrgyzstan) – Almaty (Kazakhstan) – Balkhash (Kazakhstan) – Karaganda (Kazakhstan) – Omsk (Russian Federation) – Altay (the Russian Federation);
- ii.* Bishkek (Kyrgyzstan) – Almaty (Kazakhstan) – Balkhash (Kazakhstan) – Karaganda (Kazakhstan) – Pavlodar (Kazakhstan) – Semei (Kazakhstan) – Ust-Kamenogorsk (Kazakhstan) – Altay (Russian Federation);
- iii.* Bishkek (Kyrgyzstan) – Almaty (Kazakhstan) – Balkhash (Kazakhstan) – Karaganda (Kazakhstan) – Kokshetau (Kazakhstan) – Petropavlovsk (Kazakhstan) – Omsk (Russian Federation) – Kurgan (Russian Federation);
- iv.* Bishkek (Kyrgyzstan) – Shu (Kazakhstan) – Balkhash (Kazakhstan) – Karaganda (Kazakhstan) – Atbasar (Kazakhstan) – Kostanai (Kazakhstan) – Kurgan (Russian Federation) – Chelyybinsk (Russian Federation);
- v.* Bishkek (Kyrgyzstan) – Taraz (Kazakhstan) – Shymkent (Kazakhstan) – Kyzylorda (Kazakhstan) – Aktobe (Kazakhstan) – Orenburg (Russian Federation);
- vi.* Uzbekistan – Beineu (Kazakhstan) – Atyrau (Kazakhstan) – Astrakhan (Russian Federation);
- vii.* Kyrgyzstan – Russian Federation **with an intention to continue to Europe.**⁵⁴

4. from India:⁵⁵

- i.* Delhi (India) – Bishkek (Kyrgyzstan) (by air) – Kazakhstan (by taxi/truck) – the Russian Federation (by train) – Poland – Germany;

⁵¹ Duvell, F, 2008b.

⁵² IOM, 2006c, p. 41 and IOM, 2006e. p. 38.

⁵³ IOM, 2006b, p. 26.

⁵⁴ IOM, 2006d, p. 42.

⁵⁵ IOM, 2006c, p. 40.

5. from Iraq:⁵⁶

Iraq – Afghanistan/Turkmenistan/Uzbekistan – Tajikistan – Kazakhstan – the Russian Federation;

6. from Pakistan:⁵⁷

- i.* Karachi (Pakistan) – Baku (Azerbaijan) – Aktau (Kazakhstan) – the Russian Federation;
- ii.* Pakistan – Kyrgyzstan – Kazakhstan – the Russian Federation;
- iii.* Pakistan – Bishkek (Kyrgyzstan) – the Russian Federation **with an intention to continue to Europe.**⁵⁸

7. from Sri Lanka:⁵⁹

- i.* Sri Lanka – United Arab Emirates (by air) – Kyrgyzstan (truck) – Kazakhstan (by truck) – the Russian Federation **with an intention to continue to Europe.**

⁵⁶ IOM, 2006a, p. 53.

⁵⁷ IOM, 2006b, p. 27.

⁵⁸ IOM, 2006d, p. 42.

⁵⁹ IOM, 2006b, p. 28.

Dr. Lucy Williams, Mr. Serhan Aktoprak
**Migration between Russia and the European Union:
Policy Implications from a Small-Scale Study
of Irregular Migrants**

The study provides a unique insight into the lives and experience of migrants from the Russian Federation, or who have transited Russian territory, considered as “irregular migrants” in the European Union. The study was conducted for IOM Moscow to support the ongoing development of administrative and legislative frameworks facilitating the return of migrants from the European Union to the Russian Federation and although small in scale, has yielded important insights. The findings from the study suggest a need for increasing the support services currently offered to migrants facing return to the Russian Federation, building on existing services to improve the information provided to migrants (and potential migrants). To be effective, such services will necessarily put the human rights of migrants in a paramount position and will work to avoid forced return. It is suggested that migrants and returned migrants should be recognized as valued members of society in both the EU and the Russian Federation and that the developing administrative and legislative frameworks should work towards that goal. This study and feedback from the presentation of study findings made to the Final Conference “Readmission Agreements and Their Role in Migration Management” held in Moscow, emphasizes the need to continue and develop study in this important area.

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