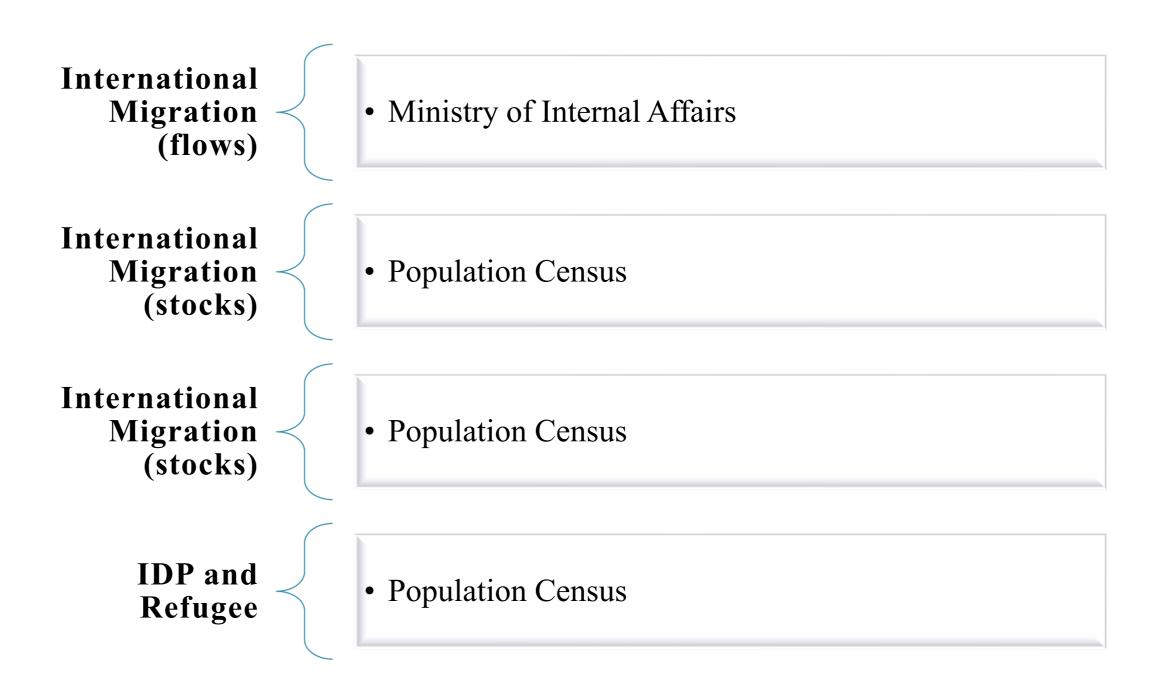# Traditional and Alternative Data Sources for Migration Statistics in Georgia

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# The main Source for Migration Statistics in Georgia

**International Migration (flows)**
- Ministry of Internal Affairs

**International Migration (stocks)**
- Population Census

**International Migration (stocks)**
- Population Census

**IDP and Refugee**
- Population Census

# Definitions:

## Population:

**Usually resident population** - residing in the country for 12 or more months, as well as the population residing for less than that, but planning to stay for 12 or more months.

## Migration Flows:

**An international immigrant** is a person who entered the country and **has accumulated a minimum of 183 days of residence in the country** during the following twelve months; **and who was not usual resident of the country** when entering the country which means that he spent at least a cumulate duration of 183 days of residence outside the country during the twelve months before entering the country.

**An international emigrant** is a person who crossed the border and left the country and **has accumulated a minimum of 183 days of residence outside the country** during the following twelve months; **and who was usual resident of the country** when leaving the country which means that he spent at least a cumulate duration of 183 days of residence inside the country during the twelve months before leaving the country.

# Migration flows:

**Geostat  is receiving the individual data by:**

- Citizenship
- Birth date
- Sex
- Duration of stay in/out of Georgia

# Data gaps:

**Population:**

- Estimate population by sex and age at the municipality/regional level on annual basis.

**International Migration:**

- Country of destination / Place of destination in Georgia;
- Country of origin / Place of origin in Georgia;
- Purpose of migration ;
- Education;
- Status of Economic Activity;
- Employment Status;
- Occupation.

**Internal Migration**

- Timeliness.

# Big Data as a solutions for Migration Statistics

**Measuring human mobility with the use of MPD will make it possible to:**

- Estimate population by age and sex at the municipality level;

- Internal migration – available annually;

- Estimate different forms of migration (i.e. labor migration) in real time.

**Modern technologies will not be able to replace traditional data sources, but rather they will be a complimentary source for increasing the data quality and producing new indicators.**

# Big Data

- **Advantage:**
  - Timeliness (raise frequency of data collection - more data points)
  - access to statistical information previously not available (new indicators)
  - calibration opportunities for existing data,
  - space and timely resolution/granularity (i.e. the scale or level of detail in a set of data)
  - accuracy;
  - relatively low costs

- **Disadvantage/Limitations:**
  - Coverage of people.
  - Costly
  - MPD includes noise and erroneous records

# Thank you for your attention!