Migration Statistics in Georgia

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The components of population change (thousand persons)

- Natural Increase
- Net migration
- Population growth


Population growth:
- 1992: -121.6
- 1993: -415.9
- 1994: -187.6
Trends of migration in Georgia
Migration Statistics in Georgia

Before 2004

- *Source:* Expert’s Estimation

2004–2011

- *Source:* Ministry of Internal Affairs
- This data informed *only about the gross numbers of entries and exits* and there was impossible to track individual comings and goings in order to distinguish migrants from other passengers

Since 2012

- *Source:* Ministry of Internal Affairs
- New methodology - *takes into account length of stay* in determining the status of residents and non-residents (and thus, calculating the number of emigrants and immigrants)
Definitions of International Migration flows starting from 2012

**Emigrant** is a person recorded when crossing the National border

and 1) who left the country and has accumulated a minimum of 183 days of residence outside the country during the following twelve months

and 2) 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.
Definitions of International Migration flows starting from 2012

**Immigrant** is a person recorded when crossing the National border

and 1) who entered the country and has cumulated a minimum of 183 days of residence in the country during the twelve following months

and 2) 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.
Data of inflows and outflows starting from 2012

- **Geostat is receiving the individual data by:**
  - Citizenship
  - Birth date
  - Sex
  - Duration stay in/out of Georgia

- **Publishing:**
  - Net migration
  - Emigrants and Immigrants by age and sex
  - Emigrants and Immigrants by citizenship
  - Average age of Emigrants and Immigrants
Data Limitation

- Purpose of migration
- Country of destination
- Country of origin
- Education
- Status of Economic Activity
- Employment Status
- Occupation
Lessons learnt

➢ Using border crossing data for producing international migration statistics proves to be a challenging task if…

❑ The country do not have an unified electronic system of border crossing;

❑ The country do not have a Civil Register;

❑ There is no way do distinguish all passengers from migrants.

➢ On the other hand,

▪ The border crossing data is an unique source for analyze migration flows, but it is important to collect other variables, such as country of destination, country of origin, etc.
Future Plans for improving migration statistics

✓ Prepare for the next Population Census;

✓ Start activities regarding to establishing of Population Register;

✓ Find non-traditional data source - big data solution
Thank you!