MiLab

Ghost villages project,
NEC Conference, 19 October 2017

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DP
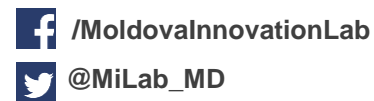
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Context

Official data on measurement of the population – Census

Measurement of immigration and internal migration patterns

Depopulation of rural areas

Ultimate objective

✓ **Creating a mechanism for estimating population density and household occupancy in Moldova using energy consumption data.**

How are we doing this?

Proof-of-concept in progress for 10 pilot communities throughout the country.

Geocoding addresses from the energy dataset and mapping them using GIS maps
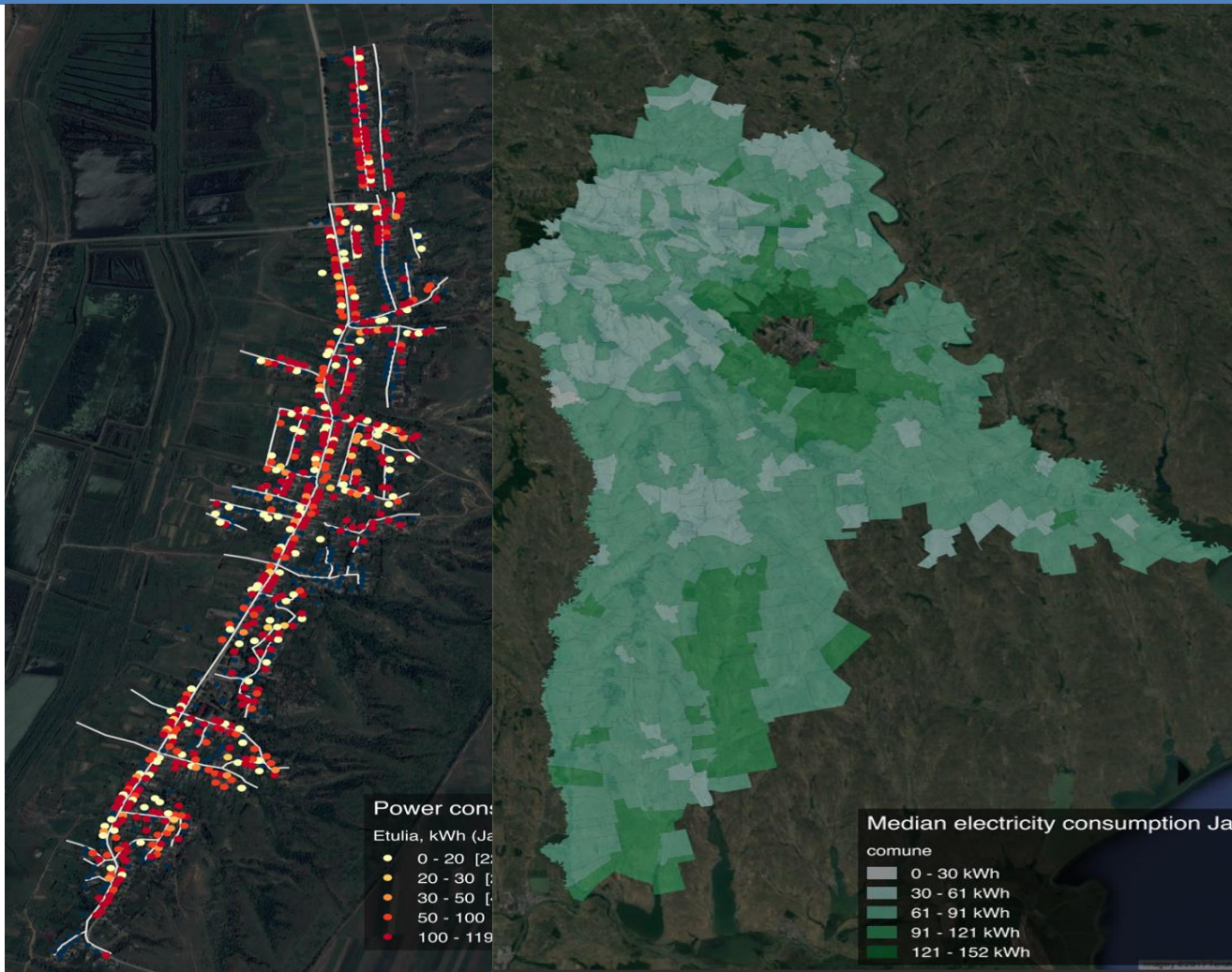
Analyzing energy consumption patterns

Validation of the results – thick data analysis

Data Visualisation

Power con[s...]
Etulia, kWh (Ja[...]
- 0 - 20 [2...]
- 20 - 30 [...]
- 30 - 50 [...]
- 50 - 100
- 100 - 119

Median electricity consumption Ja[...]
comune
- 0 - 30 kWh
- 30 - 61 kWh
- 61 - 91 kWh
- 91 - 121 kWh
- 121 - 152 kWh

Business as usual vs. Real-time data

	Business as usual *Census*	Using Big Data *Household energy consumption*
Periodicity and availability of data	Latest census conducted – 2014, Data published - 2017	Monthly (provided to the National Bureau of Statistics)
Reliability of data	Numerous **errors** in conducting the Census were reported, **not** all households were included	Each household has a unique identification number
Disaggregation of data	Community level	Household level
Robustness of data	Does **not** capture migration phenomenon in a timely manner, does **not** include internal migration	Captures
Financial sustainability	5 MEUR	35 KEUR

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Using the data to inform policy- and decision-making process

Better budgeting planning

Public Administration Reform – territorial-administrative component

Measuring population income (fluctuations)

Immigration and emmigration patterns

Let's keep in touch!

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