

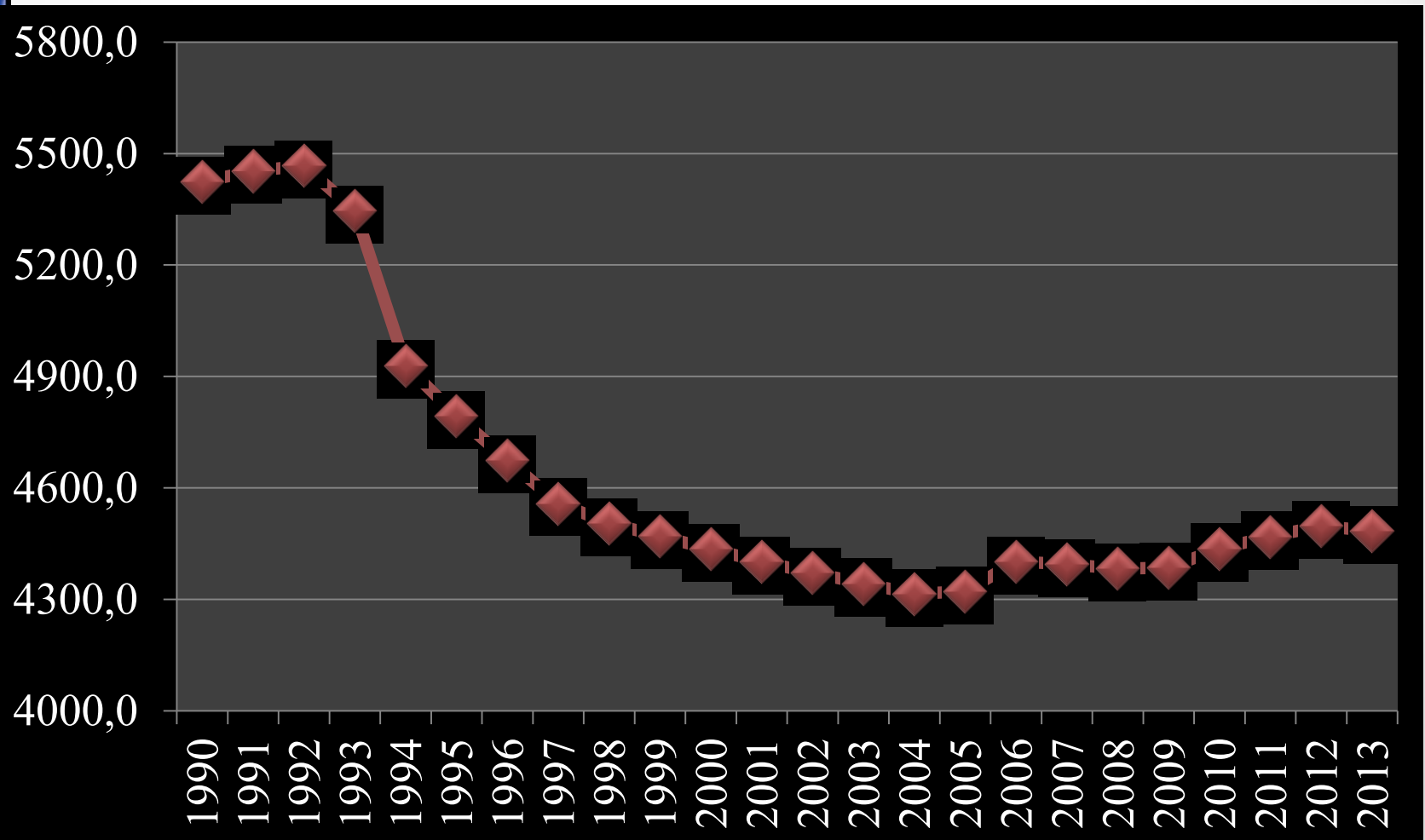


Georgia: Migration, a main risk towards sustainable demographic future

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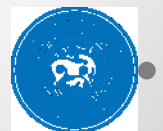


Dynamics of population number in Georgia during 1990-2013

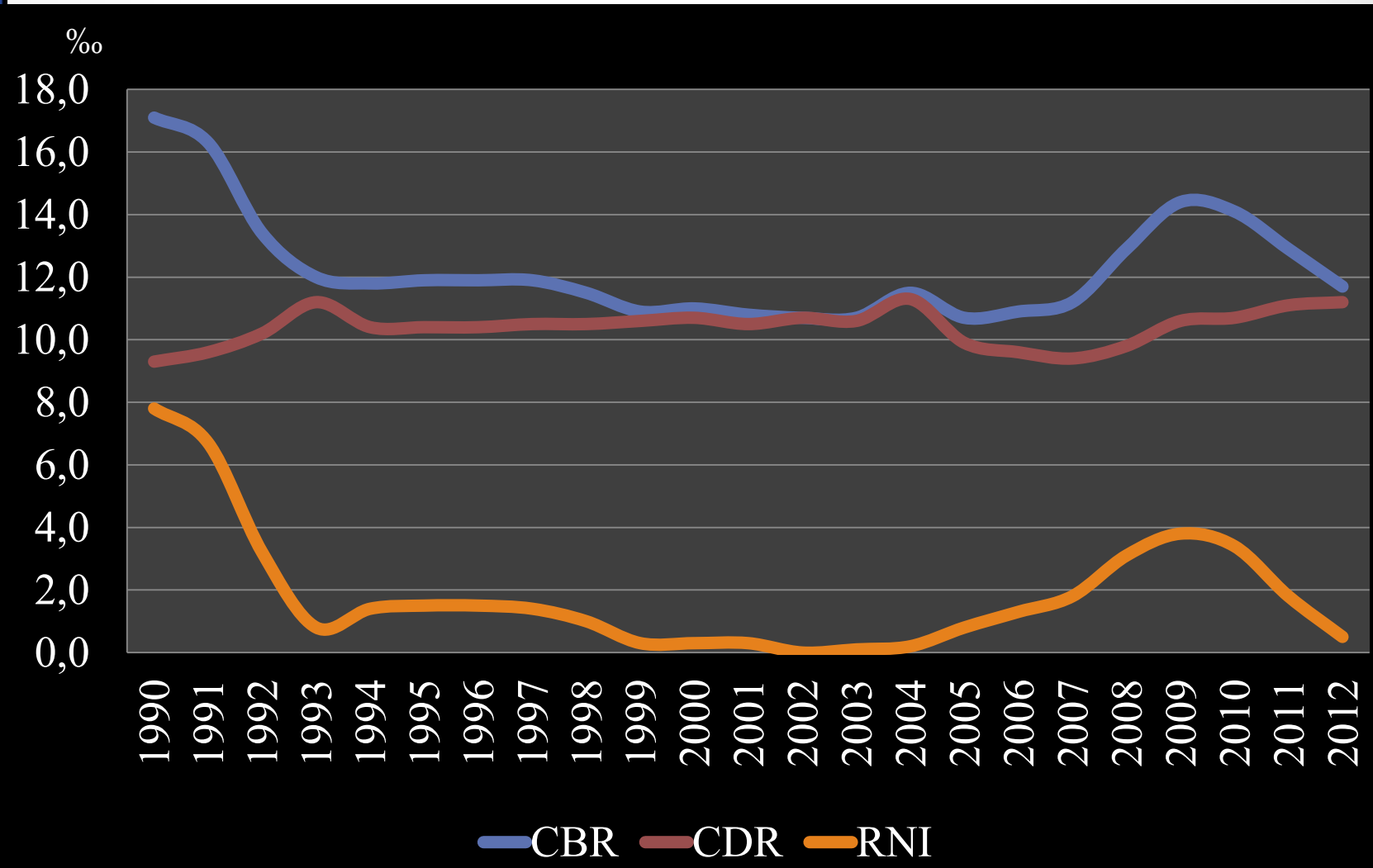


Comments #1

- According to data of the National Statistical Service of Georgia (Geostat) the process of population decline was permanent between 1992 and 2004.
- In the specified period the total population number declined almost by 20%. Such a decline took place mainly among population in active reproduction (20-29 years) and working ages (15-64).
- The rate of realization of fertility potential declined from 36.6% in 1989 to 25.5% in 2002.

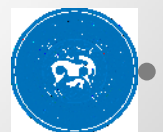


Dynamics of birth, death and natural increase rates in Georgia



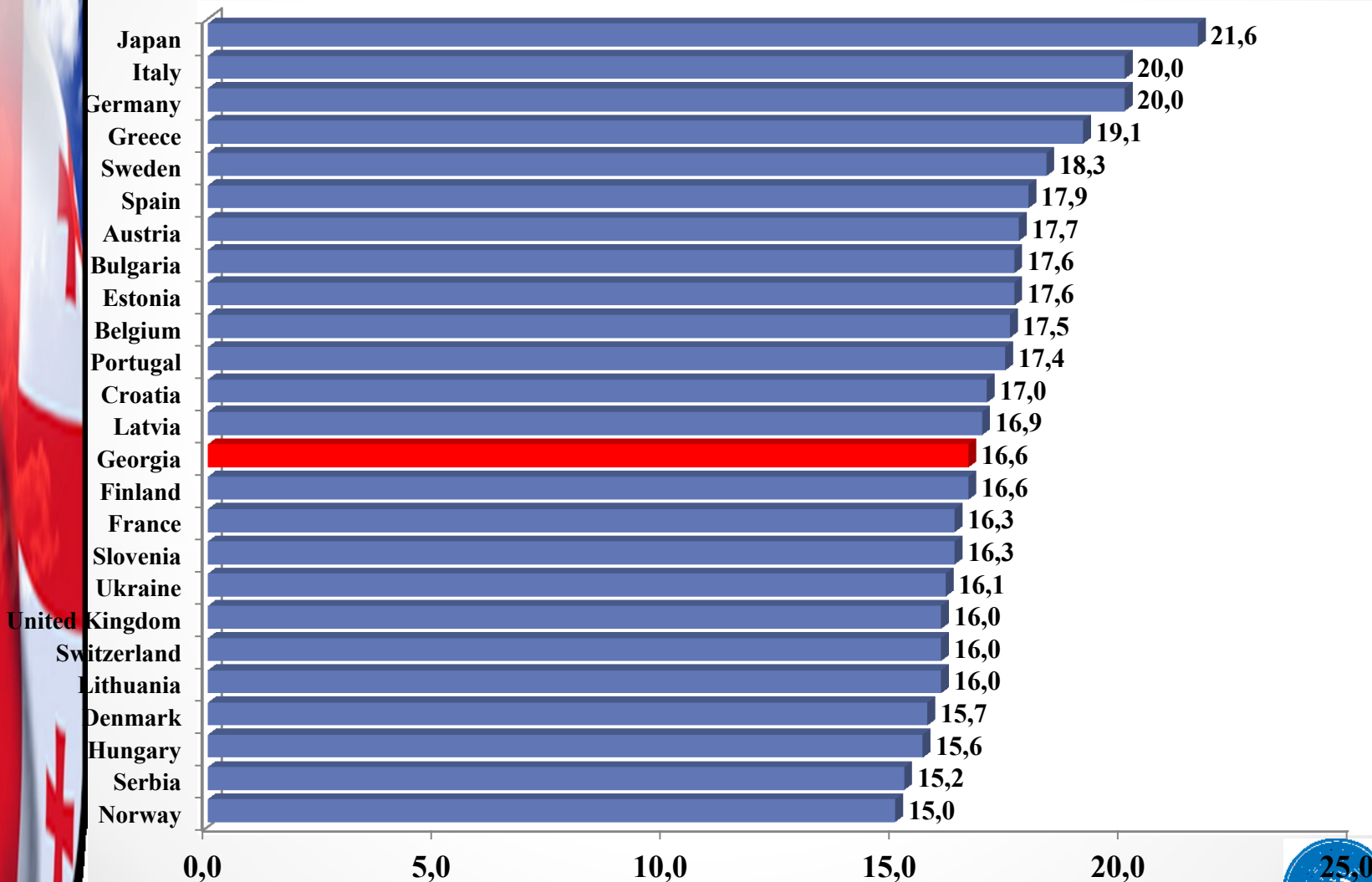
Comments #2

- The process of decrease of birth numbers and wide-scale emigration from Georgia, strongly determines a growth of population aging index.
- In 2008 Georgia ranked 14th among 25 demographically most aged countries worldwide. According to 2013 data the share of persons of 65 and older is almost 14%.

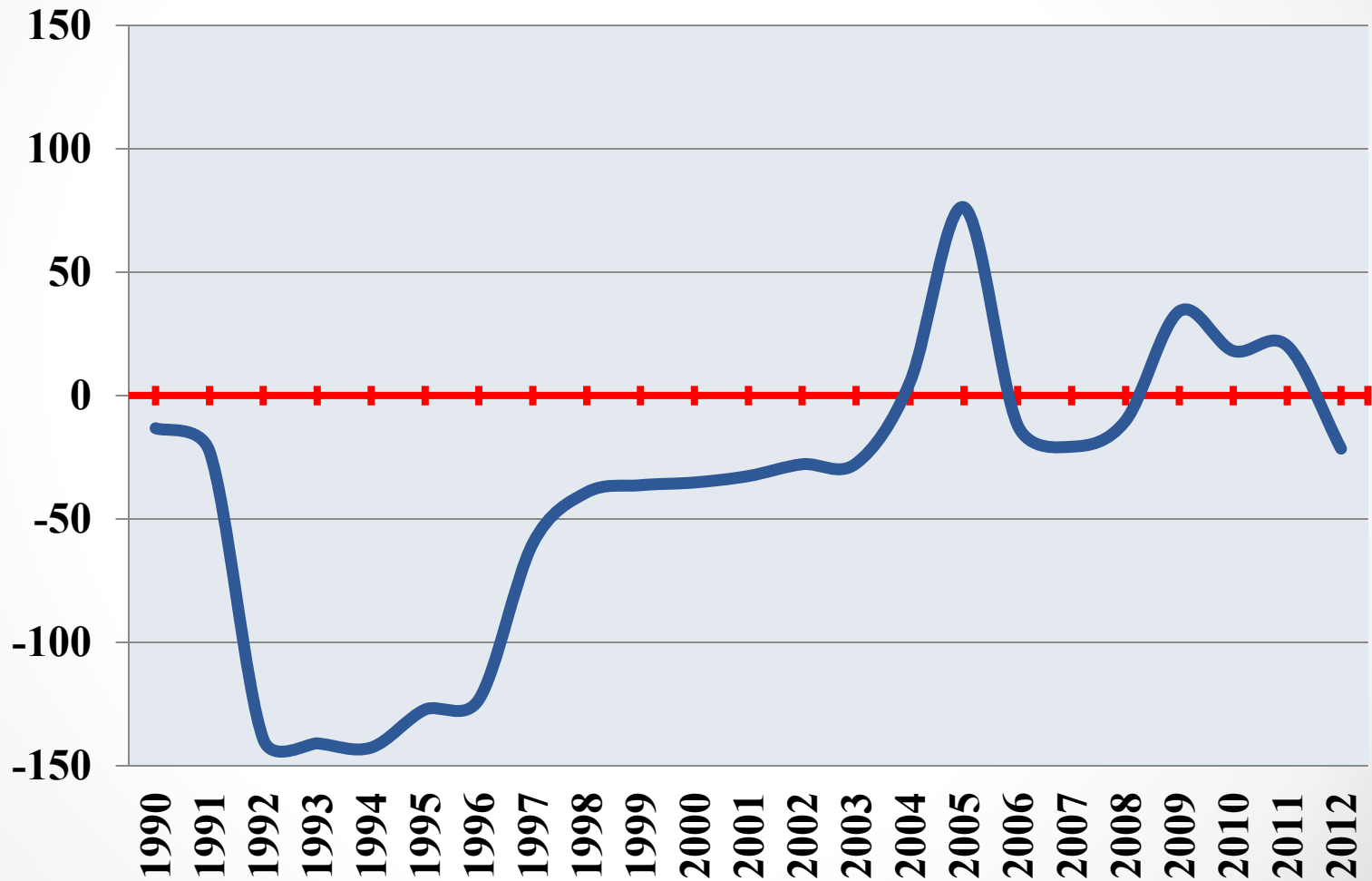



The World's 25 Oldest Countries: 2008

(Percent of population aged 65 years and over)



Net Migration



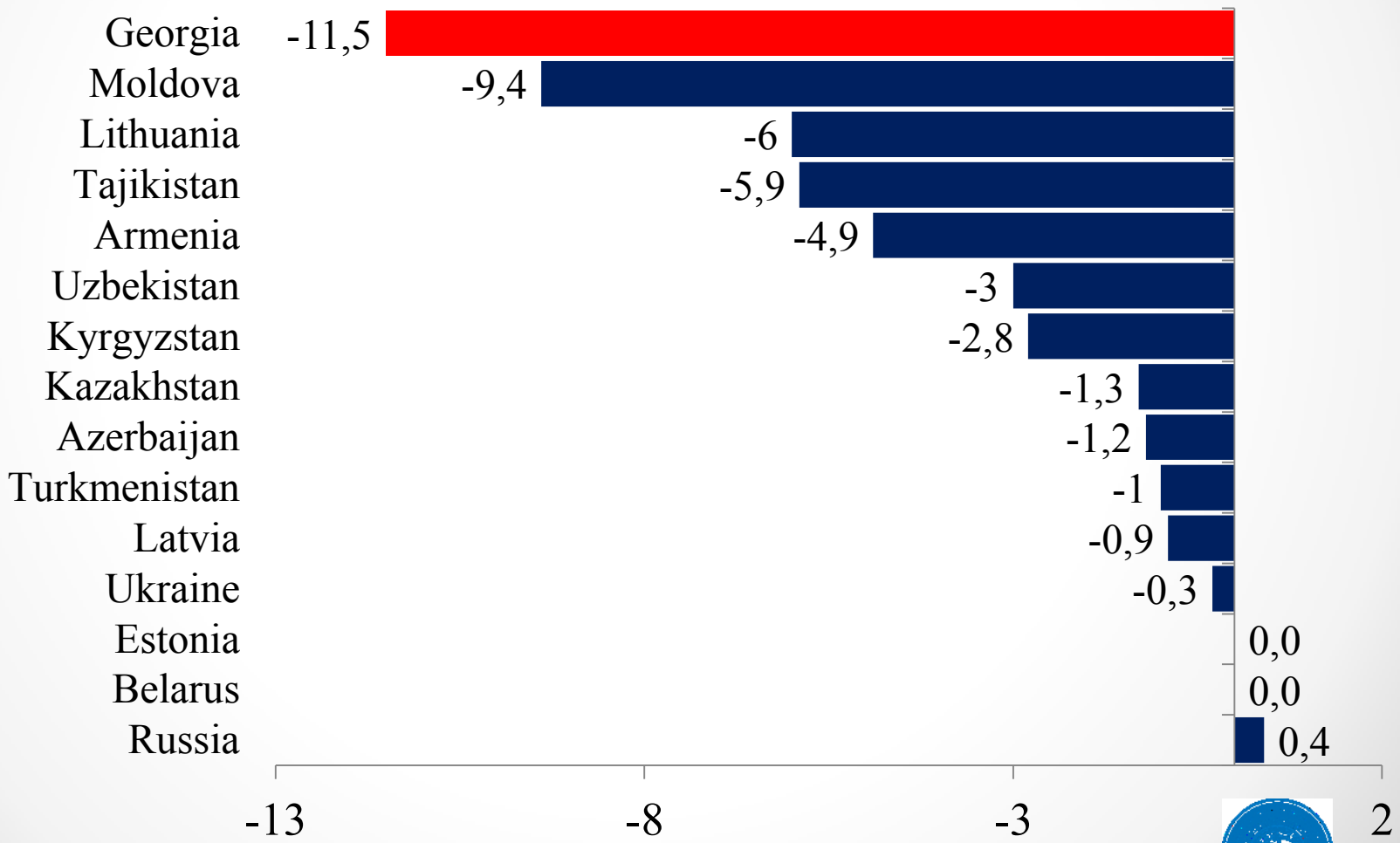


Due to the above-described circumstances, the fixation of positive migration balance in years 2004, 2005, 2009-2011 causes certain doubts. These doubts are strengthened by studies of UN experts who report on a negative average annual external migration balance comprising 30,000 persons in Georgia in the years 2005-2010. The same source indicates even higher negative average annual migration balance during 2000-2005, counting at 62,000 persons.

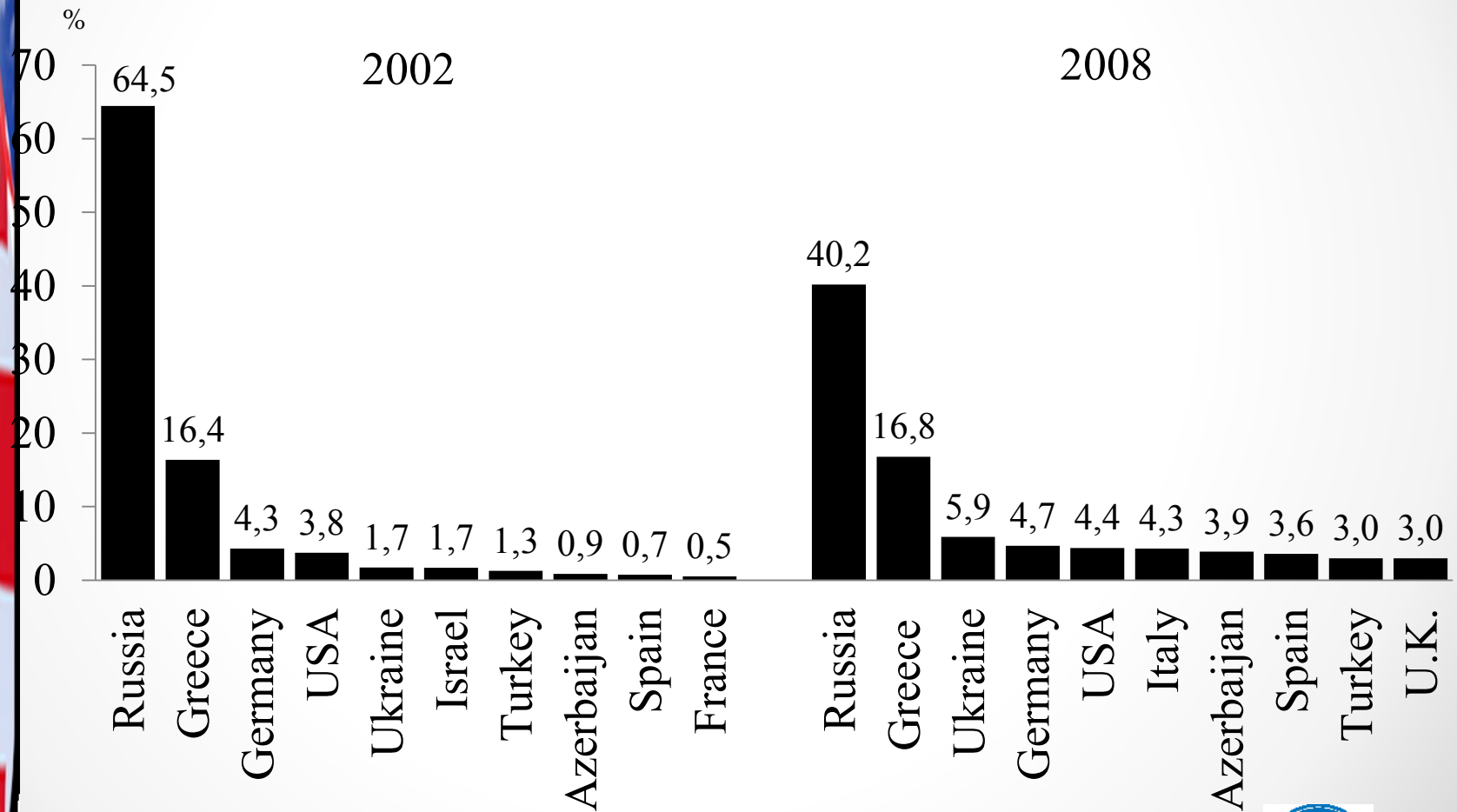
Source: <http://esa.un.org>



Average annual rate of external migration per '000 in the ex-Soviet countries (2005-2010)



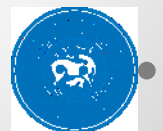
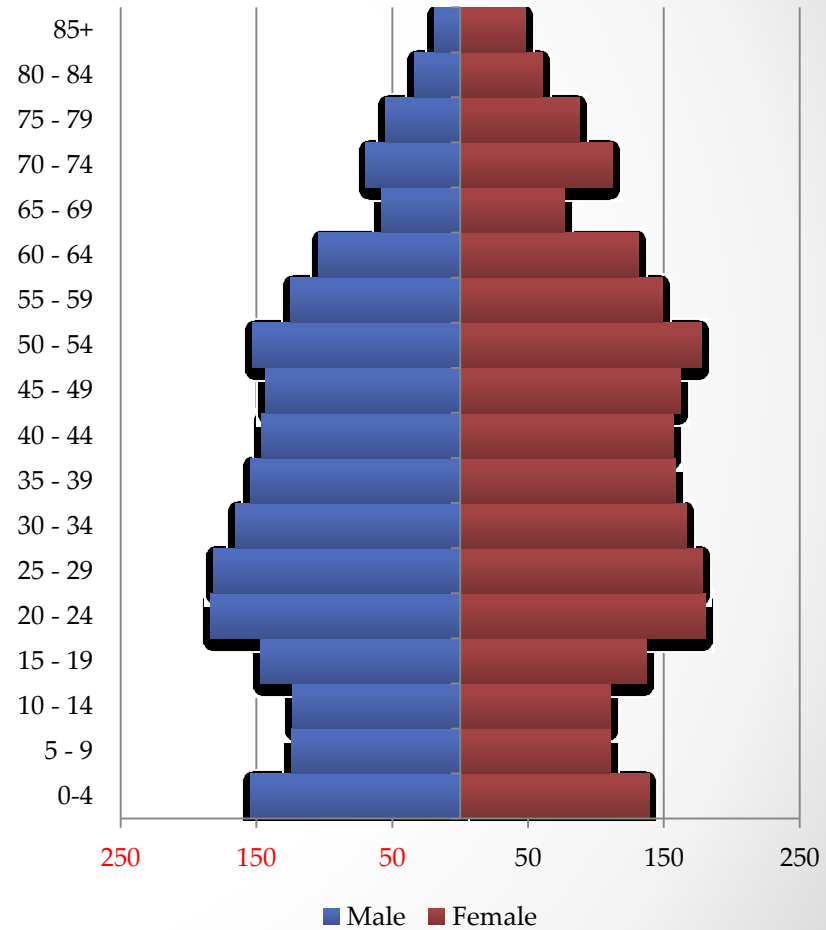
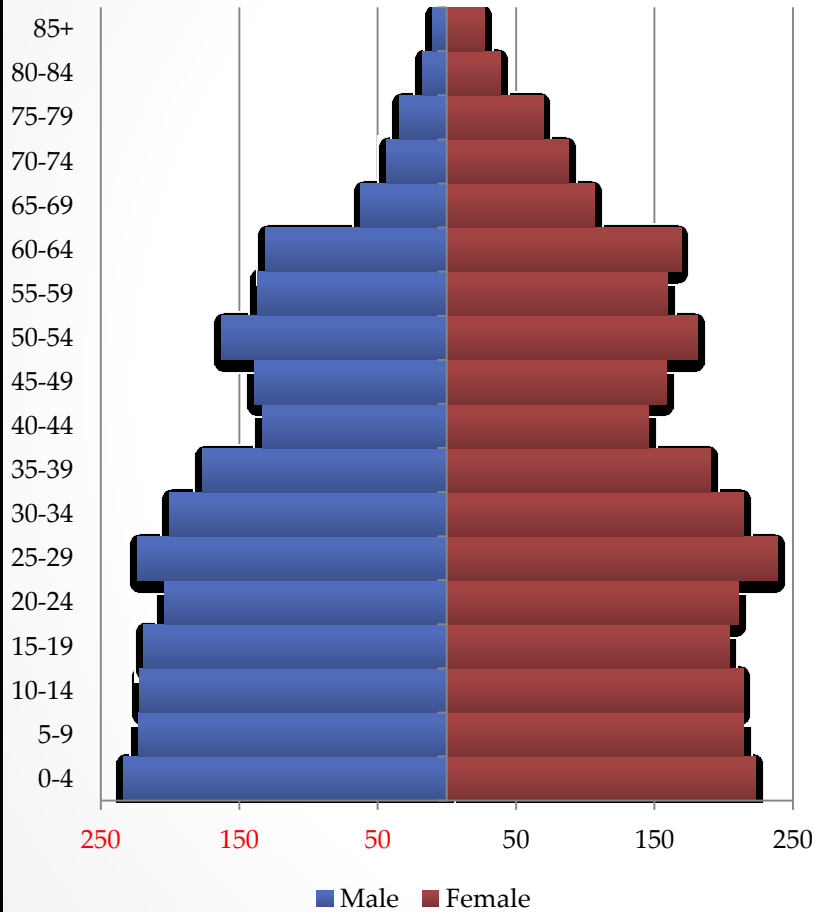
Distribution of Emigrants by the Countries of Destination



Population Pyramids of Georgia

1990

2013



Conclusions

- Migration has served as a main reason for deterioration of demographic situation/population composition (age-sex structure, fertility rate, aging, etc.) from the 1990s.
- The resolving of negative migration processes are possible only through radical betterment of economic conditions (esp. employment) and overall improvement of social background in the country.
- The elaboration and implementation of efficient/active migration policies are absolutely crucial for reversing negative migration trends.
- This objective requires an active and fruitful international cooperation with countries (including V4) and agencies (e.g. IOM, UNHCR) that are experienced in good governance of migration processes.

