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#### Assumptions on migration

### Gender aspects of migration of a human resource of Georgia

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#### *Summary*

Investigating a problem of the international migration of Georgian labor resource, big relevance is gained by gender aspects of the compelled migration, problems of a traffic and illegal migration.

The visa liberalization which is recently reached by Georgia to the European countries, and also development of policy in this area is the great importance not only in regulation of mobility of the population of Georgia, but contribute an efficiency of migration and decrease in high social, demographic and economic losses, characteristic for the current trend of labor migration in Georgia.

Research of gender problems in migration processes of Georgia substantially defines and reconstructs gender roles, as local as well as global relations and ideologies.

This work - attempt of the analysis of the data collected during questionnaire of the Georgian female migrants who are nowadays staying or came back (going to return) from emigration in 2015-2016. Work is around of question how the gender structures of migration being focused on the following highlights: at first, as the migration acceptability for women - carriers of certain gender roles is estimated; secondly, as the aspirations of men and women to more independent life connected with migration correspond; thirdly, how these aspirations are realized. And that is especially interesting, what chances exists of successful reintegration of women of migrants into own families and in society after 3, 5, 10 years, and can be a bigger absence.

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In spite of the fact that migration from Georgia is movable generally by the factors of economic character, the acceptability of female migration only one of measurements of a gender order, closely connected among themselves which are included by recognition for the woman of a role of "supporter", instead of the established role of "the keeper of the center" though, it is curious that the role of "the keeper of the center" in Georgia, the majority of cases doesn't exclude also a role of "supporter".

Influence and process of emancipation is ambiguous - when the woman has an opportunity to learn language, to find work outdoors and to ensure an independent source of the income in spite of the fact that for most of the Georgian women migration is connected with disqualification - discrimination in labor market leads to employment in low-paid spheres of work.

Thus, the migration mode which developed in the world in the last three decades sharply aggravated a problem of migration and a gender as it penetrates a set of the social institutes connected with migration. Respectively, ignoring of this problem distorts the picture of social reality displayed by the researchers of migration that does actual search of such mechanisms of management of economy, migration and society which would minimize risks and allowed men and women to use an equal advantages of territorial mobility.

## **I. Introduction**

1. Research of gender problems in migration processes of Georgia substantially defines and reconstructs gender roles, as local as well as global relations and ideologies.
2. The visa liberalization which is recently reached by Georgia to the European countries, and also development of policy in this area is the great importance not only in regulation of mobility of the population of Georgia, but contribute an efficiency of migration and decrease in high social, demographic and economic losses, characteristic for the current trend of labor migration in Georgia.
3. Investigating a problem of the international migration of Georgian labor resource, big relevance is gained by gender aspects of the compelled migration, problems of a traffic and illegal migration.
4. This work - attempt of the analysis of the data collected during questionnaire of the Georgian female migrants who are nowadays staying or came back (going to return) from emigration in 2015-2016. Work is around of question how the gender structures of migration being focused on the following highlights: at first, as the migration acceptability for women - carriers of certain gender roles is estimated; secondly, as the aspirations of men and women to more independent life connected with migration correspond; thirdly, how these aspirations are realized. And that is especially interesting, what chances exists of successful reintegration of women of migrants into own families and in society after 3, 5, 10 years, and can be a bigger absence.
5. This article is attempt to meet the existing lack and to analyze migratory experience of female migrants on the example of migrants of all Georgia who were involved in the international migratory processes from the middle of the ninetieth years. Experience of migrants especially is interesting that the considerable part of

them drives or it is necessary to work in the countries of appointment illegally after the expiration of legal stay, being afraid of deportation that it leaves a special mark on their life in emigration.

6. Empirical base for the analysis consists of the questionnaire of the Georgian female migrants who are nowadays staying or come back (going to return) conducted by us from emigration in 2015-2016, and also the researches of the international labor migration conducted by the Georgian scientists in 2011-2012.

7. In the present article the assessment of migratory experience come back (going to return) female migrants is based on their subjective perception.

8. In spite of the fact that migration from Georgia is movable generally by the factors of economic character, the acceptability of female migration only one of measurements of a gender order, closely connected among themselves which are included by recognition for the woman of a role of "supporter", instead of the established role of "the keeper of the center" though, it is curious that the role of "the keeper of the center" in Georgia, the majority of cases doesn't exclude also a role of "supporter".

9. Influence and process of emancipation is ambiguous - when the woman has an opportunity to learn language, to find work outdoors and to ensure an independent source of the income in spite of the fact that for most of the Georgian women migration is connected with disqualification - discrimination in labor market leads to employment in low-paid spheres of work.

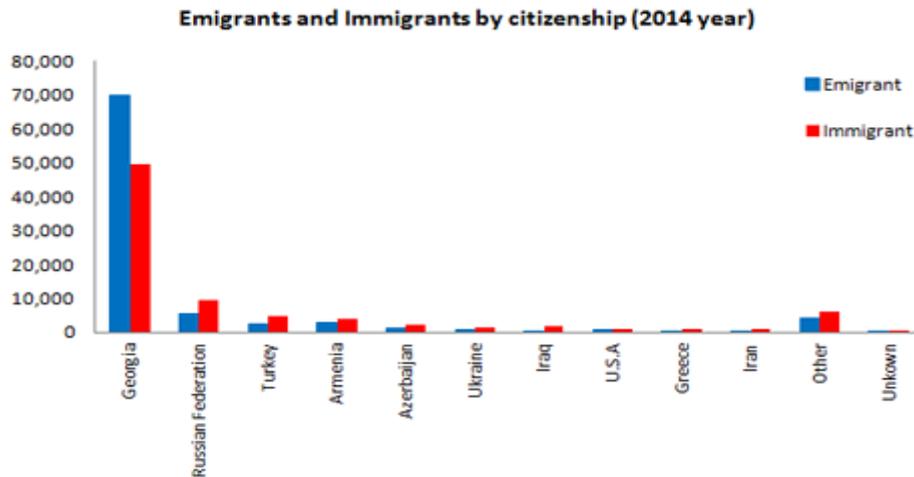
## II. Methodology

10. Labor migration is the urgent problem of modern Georgia. Multilateral crisis of post-soviet period, as well as catastrophic drop of living standards, forced majority of population to work abroad for physical survival. Unfortunately, this process continues nowadays. In the modern world there are over 175 million migrants. According to demographic predictions, in 2050, number of world population will reach 9 billion and overall number of international migrants will be 230 million.

11. According to information of apparatus of State Minister of Georgia for Diaspora Issues, at the moment of 1st January, 2015, number of Georgians, living abroad, is approximately 1,607,744. Majority of them live in Russia. Their number is 800,000 and 285,915 (2009) of them are citizens of Russia. The following countries are also distinguished with multiplicity of Georgian migrants: Turkey (100,000), United States of America (80,000), Azerbaijan (35,000), Spain (30,000), Germany (25,000), etc<sup>2</sup>. Unfortunately, data isn't accurate and in reality these numbers are higher (see Fig. 1).

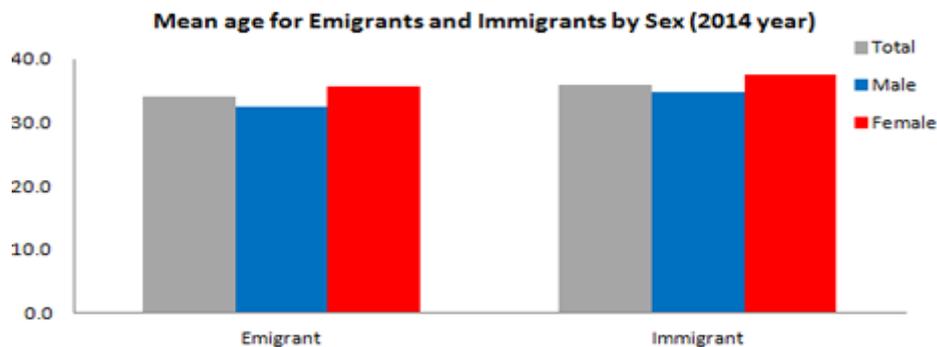
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<sup>2</sup> Apparatus of State Ministry of Georgia for Diaspora Issues <http://opendata.ge/ka/request/42514#requests-tabs1>



**Fig. 1**

12. The process of labor migration has negative impact on country's welfare, because in spite of official statistics, it's clear that women actively participate in migration processes. Their mean age is close to active reproductive age and ranges from 36,6 to 34,8<sup>3</sup> (see Fig. 2).



**Fig. 2**

13. When women of this age separate from habitual society, radically change their lives and migrate to foreign countries for improvement of family's economic conditions, reproductive activity is lower and realization of plans are delayed for 3, 5 or 10 years. All these have very negative impact on demographic portrait of Georgian population that is already at the threshold of depopulation. Migration of women with active, fertile age, first of all implies outflow of potential mothers and then country's labor capital.

14. The main reasons of labor migration are:

- unemployment, incomplete employment;
- low income;
- big difference of wages in different countries;
- growing economic and trade relations;

<sup>3</sup> <http://www.geostat.ge/>

- improved communications and financial availability of transport services;
  - excessive production of specialists with higher education and incompatibility of professional skills with the modern technologies
  - high demand on labor force in demographically aging countries
15. Georgia is characterized with almost every type of labor migration: long-term, temporary, voluntary, compulsory, legal, illegal, seasonal, pendulum-like, commercial, episodic and educational.
16. Labor migration has many negative effects, but first of all it worsens poor demographic conditions of our country (see Table 1).

**Table 1.**

<i>Summary vital statistics</i>										
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<i>Population for the beginning of the year (thousands)</i>	4 401.3	4 394.7	4 382.1	4 385.4	4 436.4	4 469.2	4 497.6	4 483.8	4 490.5	3 729.5
<i>of which:</i>										
<i>Urban (thousands)</i>	2 310.4	2 308.9	2 303.8	2 309.1	2 350.5	2 371.3	2 391.7	2 410.8	2 411.7	2 140.4
<i>Rural (thousands)</i>	2 090.9	2 085.8	2 078.3	2 076.3	2 085.9	2 097.9	2 105.9	2 073.0	2 078.8	1 589.1
<i>Live births</i>	47 795	49 287	56 565	63 377	62 585	58 014	57 031	57 878	60 635	
<i>Deaths</i>	42 255	41 178	43 011	46 625	47 864	49 818	49 348	48 553	49 087	
<i>of which:</i>										
<i>Infant deaths</i>	753	656	959	945	701	703	715	640	578	
<i>Natural increase</i>	5 540	8 109	13 554	16 752	14 721	8 196	7 683	9 325	11 548	
<i>Stillbirths</i>	712	632	660	484	653	563	664	567	640	
<i>Marriages</i>	21 845	24 891	31 414	31 752	34 675	30 863	30 412	34 693	31 526	
<i>Divorces</i>	2 060	2 325	3 189	4 030	4 726	5 850	7 136	8 089	9 119	
<i>Life expectancy at birth</i>	74.3	75.1	74.2	73.6	74.4	74.5	74.7	75.2	72.9	
<i>Summary vital statistics (rates ‰)</i>										
<i>Birth rate (per thousand population)</i>	10.9	11.2	12.9	14.4	14.1	12.9	12.7	12.9	16.3	
<i>Mortality rate (per thousand population)</i>	9.6	9.4	9.8	10.6	10.7	11.1	11.0	10.8	13.2	
<i>Infant mortality rate (per thousand live births)</i>	15.8	13.3	17.0	14.9	11.2	12.1	12.5	11.1	9.5	
<i>Natural increase rate (per thousand population)</i>	1.3	1.8	3.1	3.8	3.3	1.8	1.7	2.1	3.1	
<i>Stillbirth rate</i>	14.7	12.7	11.5	7.6	10.3	9.6	11.5	9.7	10.4	
<i>Marriage rate (per thousand population)</i>	5.0	5.7	7.2	7.2	7.8	6.9	6.8	7.7	8.5	
<i>Divorce rate (per thousand population)</i>	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.8	2.4	

17. Suffice it to note that over the last 13 years in various political, economic and natural-physiological reasons, the population declined by almost 15%, which is a catastrophic rate for a small nation like ours. Over the past 10 years, the divorce rate rose to 0.9%, although there is a decrease in net migration, nonetheless from year to year is negative (table 2):

**Table 2. Migration**

<i>Year</i>	<i>Net migration (thousands)</i>
2000	-35,2
2001	-32,6
2002	-27,8
2003	-27,5
2004	5,5
2005	76,3
2006	-12,1
2007	-20,7
2008	-10,2
2009	34,2
2010	18,1
2011	20,2
2012	-21,5
2013	-2,6
2014	-6.

18. The country's labor market is lacking the labor force, more often skilled workers (The country is losing its most enthusiastic and capable young people, including professional training and education costs).

19. Labor migration, mainly has illegal nature and is related to our compatriots extreme discriminatory employment and everyday life abroad. Labor migration is decreasing the share of unemployed population in domestic market, but on the other hand is deteriorating quality of the labor force in labor market.

20. Every year the number of people from Georgia willing to go abroad is increasing. According to unofficial statistics, women migrant workers are predominant. However, in official statistics this trend is less clear, as 92% have illegal status in foreign country.

21. UN published its report in 1998 and firstly accentuated high number of women and girls among international migrants. Already in 1960s, from 100 international migrants, 47 were women. In 2000, 49% of migrants were women. According to UN's most recent report (2016), more than half of migrants are women in 101 countries. All these facts confirm growing feminization of international migration.

22. The global trend of feminization of migration is tangible in Georgia too. Until 1990s, women's labor migration hasn't been characteristics of Georgia. For

traditional, Georgian mentality, it was unacceptable to compel women leave families and go abroad for daily bread, but as a result of harsh reality, deep socio-economic crisis and poor living conditions, labor migration became the only way of physical survival for Georgian population. We can call this process social despair. Women migrants are in unfavorable and disadvantaged conditions at labor market as women and as migrants. They are offered low-wage jobs and get low wages. They are discriminated, but in spite of many threats, women still risk. It is reality of our country and unfortunately, number of migrants still increases. According of UN's report on international migration (2016), 56,8% of 168,800 international migrants are women in Georgia.

23. It is worthwhile to note that Georgian men participate more in temporal, seasonal, pendulum-like migration and besides, because of traditional Georgian reality, men are less vulnerable to family problems as a result of alienation. So we see elements of gender inequality, when family members wait for return of breadwinner men with more love and devotion.

24. The assessment of migratory experience often depends on migratory plans of migrants and, respectively, on as far as they managed to achieve those the purposes which they set before migration. Together with it, it should be noted that the migratory purposes of migrants change over time that quite often forces them to remain abroad longer, than they initially planned. The changed migratory plans also exert impact on an assessment of migratory experience.

25. On the basis of the analysis of interview, we claim that irrespective of the fact how the come-back female migrants estimate the migratory experience, he is connected with serious psychological difficulties which migrants experience emigration time. Below several factors which often serve as the reason of psychological problems which female migrants have are allocated being abroad and which, quite often, do their stay abroad by the hardly postponed test as most of the interrogated female migrants at the time of emigration were is married and/or had children. Leaving, they, as a rule, left the children on care of other family members, becoming "transnational mothers", but the alarm for them as they claim, didn't leave them for all the time of emigration.

26. Practically all respondents noted that the first days, months of emigration - the most difficult, they feel nostalgic for the house, children, relatives and friends.

27. Over time the majority of them gets used and learns to cope with the experiences. Majority, but not all.

28. Therefore, understanding that all family depends only on the income which the migrant gains for the work abroad and sends to a family, it is represented an additional factor which is capable to cause psychological problems in migrants.

29. Wishing to make as soon as possible savings, to pay debts, or to make investments - as a rule - in real estate, some female migrants quite often work at several works, bringing themselves to physical exhaustion and, in conditions when there are no formal organizations which could give help to the Georgian migrants.

30. The social status of migrants abroad is one more factor which makes impact on their health. The perception and adoption of the new status quite often causes difficulties and becomes the reason of psychological problems. Going abroad, migrants are forced to adapt to realities, new to themselves. There they, as a rule, appear at one of the lowest steps in social hierarchy of the host country. Their new

statuses of the house hired worker, their readiness to be engaged in an unskilled, low-wage job, in a certain measure will define how they are perceived by employers, it is seldom interesting to them to go into details and to learn whom was a person before migration and what human capital at him

31. Frequent communication with a family also allows migrants to cope with nostalgia. In spite of the fact that they are far, they seek to be aware of daily affairs and to take part in the solution of family problems. Today, with development of Internet technologies and reduction of prices of telephone tariffs, migrants are "closer" and "closer" to the families, can participate remotely in family celebrations that can also help them easier to transfer separation from the family.

32. Majority of women migrants have more problems and difficulties after migration. Women improve economic conditions of family members at the price of unbearable work and humiliation. They lose opportunity of professional and reproductional self-realization. Besides, there is a real threat of family demolition because of alienation and distancing. Hence, number of divorces steadily increases in Georgia.

33. At an assessment of migratory experience migrants, as a rule, say about whether it managed to them to implement the plans, focusing attention on material factors - has bought the house, has made repair, has paid study of children or expenses on treatment of relatives. What price they managed to make all this, often, stays "behind scenes" about which some of them sometimes don't tell even to the closest relatives.

34. Unavailability to emigration, difficulties with adoption of the new social status, a sense of responsibility in relation to a family leads to the fact that migrants from Georgia meet serious psychological difficulties. Unlike, for example, Philippines, Sri Lanka or Bangladesh where the state and non-governmental organizations are actively included in programs of instructing of potential migrants during the pre-emigratory period which prepare them for life abroad, in Georgia similar practice is absent. Naturally, passing of similar trainings isn't a guarantee that the migrant abroad will have no problems, but it, at least will give more sober idea of possible difficulties, and the migrant will be more prepared for them, will know how it is possible to cope with them whom to address and what to do if his or her rights are violated.

35. For example, from re-migrants only 6% didn't know any foreign language. Relatively good was a knowledge of Russian language (64%) and 16,2% averagely knew English (in spite of fact that in recent years prestige and motivation of learning of English has grown). 7,7% of migrants averagely knew German.

36. Every fifth respondent have found a job until migration, 44,1% of them have found a job instantly, 21,6% - in three-month period and 14,7% - long after migration. 52,8% of migrants found a job with help of relatives and friends, 11,3% found a job independently and 12,3% - with help of private agencies and "illegal brokers". Unfortunately, share of advertisements of informational bureaus, streets and agencies is quite low. It is worthwhile to note that agreement with employer was mainly oral (64%) and only 36,6% had written agreement. The basic terms of agreement were wage, length of working day, non-working days and corresponding wages, nutrition, free housing, etc. Such agreements seldom contain international labor standards, especially related to length of working day. The study shows that

every third respondent worked more than 10 hours a day abroad. Only every third respondent had 8-hour working day and other labor conditions were also bad.

37. Majority of returnees (53%) have never been in Georgia during migration. Only 14,% of respondents had to arrive frequently, 7,8% - arrived only once and 8,8% - arrived twice. The main goal of their trip was to see family members (72,7%) and at the second place is "ordering documents" (10,8%). Because of migration or illegal employment, majority of them avoid contact with diplomatic representatives of Georgia (86,3%) and only sometimes (13,7%) contact them for solution of administrative problems.

38. Migrants (especially women) care less for their health while abroad. Besides, they work in abnormal conditions, at several places and without resting days, because they feel aggravated responsibility towards their family and children, as well as they try to reach the goals of migration as soon as possible. Therefore, migrants health condition according to their estimation is following: 82,4% migrants felt totally healthy before leaving Georgia, but after return only 52% of them were healthy. 23,5% of migrants spoke about worsening of health condition while abroad. 2/3 of migrants required medical treatment while abroad and only every tenth respondent managed to get stationary treatment. 23,9% of migrants managed to get outpatient treatment, 42% was satisfied with self-treatment and 19,4% couldn't get medical service because of poverty. In their opinion, the factors that have negative impact on migrants' health condition are tense working conditions (41,8%), emotional upset of non-healthy of social environment and other bad working conditions. Intensity of mortality of migrants is statistically unregistered.

39. As we mentioned above, migration plans of migrants change in time and are proportional to length of migration. Distribution of migrants in the basic countries of migration according to decision to stay forever in foreign countries is shown in the table (summary percentages) (see table 3).

**Table 3.**

<b>Decision to stay forever</b>	<b>Russia</b>	<b>Germany</b>	<b>Greece</b>	<b>USA</b>	<b>Turkey</b>
won't stay	58	50.8	48	60	72
possible to stay	9.7	27	24	10	17
unknown	32.3	22.4	28	30	11
sum	100	100	100	100	100

40. Data confirms that majority of migrants are inclined to return. Besides, respondents were asked to name three basic reasons, why they decided to return to Georgia. We wished to expose priority of factors that had impact on decision to return. The results clearly confirmed that main factors were longing for family, desire to start business in their homeland and nostalgia towards the homeland and its traditions.

41. The significant trend is that for every third respondent, reason for returning in their homeland is a desire to start business.

42. Generally, study confirms that prerequisites of return are related to reasons of labor migration. They are mainly economic and directly related to differences between Georgian and foreign labor market. Therefore, successful re-migration

requires approximation of prices of labor force in sender and receiver countries, as well as support of profitable businesses. It is also significant to efficiently manage resources that were gathered abroad and support economic activities of returnees (see table 4).

**Table 4. Distribution of answers of returnees about implementation of own businesses in Georgia (%)**

Conditions	
Availability of profitable and cheap credits	24.9
Simplification of procedures that are necessary to start business	8
Tax privileges	22.9
Custom privileges	6.0
Presence of free and competitive environment	12.0
Acceptable legal environment	12.0
Political stability	9.2
Professionalism	1.5
No answer	3.5
Sum	100

43. ¼ of respondents names cheap credits as the necessary condition for starting their businesses and tax privileges are at the second place (22,9%). Also, significant share has presence of free, competitive environment (12%) and generally fair environment (12%).

44. Majority of respondents wished to start their businesses, when they returned to Georgia, but didn't succeed. In their opinion, the main reason was insufficient capital.

45. 15% of returnees managed to start their small business. For majority, the main source of financing was financial assets gathered abroad. Some of them (25%) used bank credit, relatives' help (12,5%) and small amount of above-mentioned sources (12,5%).

46. 35,7% of returnees, who started their businesses, invested money in trade, 28,6% - in entrepreneurship and 21,4% - in agriculture. The last indicator is increasing because of the current strategic economic program in our country that implies development of agriculture. This program has positive impact on employment re-migrants and on investment of resources in agricultural business.

47. Only small amount of returnees manage to organize their own businesses, when they overcome many barriers. The main reason for this is a professional and qualificalational incompatibility of returnees with free jobs.

48. In spite of general high-qualification, jobless persons often don't have particular skills that is required by the concrete vacancy. Therefore, it's necessary to retrain them and fit their profession and qualification to concrete job. As studies show, labor migration induces disqualification of migrants because of employment that is incompatible with their qualification. On the other hand, adaptation in perfect market environment gives migrant certain skills that may be useful for starting business after small retraining. Migrants gain the following skills abroad:

quick reaction against problems, independent decision-making, adaptation to foreign environment, quick learning, working in stressful environment and in tight terms, responsible and creative attitude towards the work and demonstration of knowledge. We can say that they are energetic, mobile, patient, disciplined, punctual, communicable, purposeful and mobilized. They learned or deepened knowledge of foreign languages. According to their jobs, they gained competencies and practical skills of particular profession that is characteristic of secondary labor market.

49. Majority of respondents haven't had any connection with a system of professional education during or after migration. Only 13% of labor migrants, who have returned, had passed courses of foreign language in receiving countries and majority of them have been returned from Germany or USA. 3% of returnees had accounting training in Russia and sewing courses in Turkey. They have corresponding certificates too. We discovered that only migrants with higher education had passed courses and trainings in foreign languages. Returnees from USA have more knowledge about professional education. They know that Georgian migrants in USA can take distant learning courses in nursing or English language. 9% of respondents talked about the following four main types of learning courses and trainings: accounting, English language, computer office programs and pedagogics of elementary education. They got certificates recognized at labor market.

50. It should be noted that above-mentioned respondents are below 30 and their  $\frac{3}{4}$  has higher education. Support of retraining is one of the most significant technique for returnees' economic and professional reintegration. 32% of returnees applause the fact of retraining, but 22% think it's too late to retrain, because of age.

51. In spite of many hardships of living in migration, decision to return and establish in homeland after so many years of separation isn't a simple process for majority of migrants. International organization of migration carries out a special program for the purpose of social reintegration of migrants. As we know, they have helped over 2000 migrants from 2003 and basically have supported them to start small businesses.

52. International agreements between Georgia and EU imply many obligations and one of the main trend is to support honorable reintegration of Georgian citizens after they return to homeland. It is one of the main competencies of Ministry of Internally Displaced Persons from the Occupied Territories, Accommodation and Refugees of Georgia. For the first time in the history of this Ministry, the program oriented on reintegration of migrants was developed to prevent illegally returned migrants from departing once again. We think that it is a significant achievement. In a scope of this project, organization retrained many migrants in small business. Besides, 133 migrants from 1232, have found other jobs with help from JCP center of the project.

53. EU finances two-year project "Individual Support for Georgian Migrants" (G-PAM) from 2013. The project is implemented by Civil Development Agency ([www.cida.ge](http://www.cida.ge)). A general goal of the project is to help Georgia better manage migration trends. Project activities have three main directions:

- protecting rights of Georgian migrants;

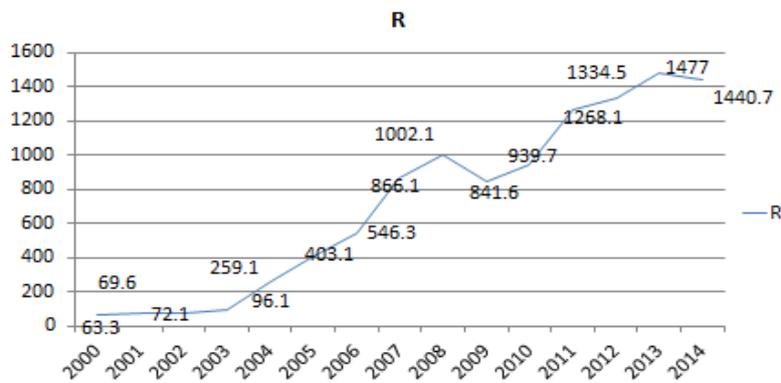
- supporting legal and well-managed migration of Georgians in Turkey and Greece;
- optimization of positive impacts of migration on Georgia’s development.

54. In a scope of the project, 77 beneficiaries have gained free professional retraining.

55. Europeans actively discuss about implementation of system that acknowledges informal education and professional skills of returned migrants. In parallel, means of acknowledgment of informal professional education were developed in Georgia. Legal framework has been already created for acknowledgement of informal professional education, but it hasn’t been implemented in practice yet. There is not a single guideline for procedures of acknowledgement of informal professional education. Legislation isn’t related to acknowledgement of informal education at any level of education system. State doesn’t lobby the system of acknowledgement.

56. Creation of database of professional education colleges and qualified specialists has already begun, but quality and availability of this database hasn’t been achieved yet. On the basis of interviews we suppose that in spite of acute crisis, our diaspora hasn’t been decreased. Stability of financial transfers supports our thesis. Only in the first half of 2014, 500 million US dollars have been transferred to Georgia. This number is more than in previous years (see. Fig. 3).

Growth of money transfers (million US dollars, www.nbg.gov.ge)



**Fig. 3.**

57. Studies show that share of migrants with family members and relatives increases. Migration of whole family almost excludes possibility of return, because socialization is more in receiving countries. Children attend local schools, people get citizenship of foreign countries after many years of migration and use opportunity of double citizenship. They work in foreign countries for certain period, return to homeland seasonally and live here at the expense of money gained abroad. So number of persons, who stay in Georgia after relatively successful labor migration, steadily decreases.

58. Migrants often return with certain financial savings, buy real and movable estates, but after certain period return to foreign countries once again and work there. Their argument is that nothing has changed in Georgian social sphere and they earn more abroad.

59. Migrants are often forced to return to Georgia. There are two main reasons: hard socio-economic conditions (13,7%) and deportation (15,7%).

60. In the face of world economic crisis, unemployment is high in certain migration countries and number of illegal Georgian migrants is quite high, but in spite of this we think that indicator of deportation is too high in certain countries and creates bad situation. Besides, foreign administrative agencies often roughly infringe rights of migrants, when they deport foreigners.

### **III. Conclusion**

61. Effort of state agencies and other organizations isn't yet enough to guarantee return of countrymen. Effort should be increased and become more concrete and efficient;

62. The most efficient effort to support return of migrants is to reinforce returnees' positions at labor market and give them multilateral help. Nevertheless, part of returnees think that "help is good, but it's not enough to make decision of returning";

63. When we analyze a real condition of Georgian labor market, we conclude that it's necessary to search new ways and continue support of returnees. The effort of state agencies and non-government organizations will be more efficient, when it will become more complex and adequate to multilateral problems;

64. Majority of returned labor migrants have high labor potential, but in receiving countries their capital isn't used adequately and they are mostly employed at secondary labor markets. Majority of migrants haven't had any connection to professional education system during or after migration.

65. Activities of reintegration are actively performed. In 2016, the program of support of migrants' return was developed and established with UN's support. This program includes detailed list of supporting activities and information centers are created in Georgian regions. In spite of this, returned migrants are less informed about opportunities of professional education and retraining (not to mention opportunity of acknowledgement of informal professional education);

66. Average wage of vacancies, offered by state and private sector, in the scope of employment programs, ranges from 300 to 700 GEL that is significantly different from wages abroad. Therefore, it is necessary to carry out many significant activities to increase motivation of citizens. It is obligation of state, professional education colleges, non-government organizations, professional associations and employers.

67. Activities oriented on reintegration of migrants are welcome, but types of services and number of beneficiaries are still quite few. From more than 1 million Georgian citizens, who live abroad, only insignificant number is ready to re-migrate.

68. Needs, level of education and professional skills of returned migrants require fundamental analysis. Also, it is necessary to study demands of local, regional and national labor market for correct selection and diversity of education programs. In other case, returnees will again strive to live abroad.

69. Labor migrants have positive attitude towards visa liberalization. In their opinion, it is a chance to restore real and not virtual relationships with long gone families and spouses. It is also chance to survive relationships degraded from alienation.

70. Visa liberalization and support of circular migration are evident achievements of state. Georgia and France are going to make agreement about residence of qualified specialists and circular migration. The main component of agreement is to create opportunities of legal employment for Georgian citizens according to required professions and yearly quotas of French labor market. It should be noted that above-mentioned negotiations are held for several years. International agreements are still not signed with basic migration countries for the purpose of legalization of labor migration.

71. In spite of many problems, if not labor migration, unemployment rate would be much higher in Georgia

72. Thus, the migration mode which developed in the world in the last three decades sharply aggravated a problem of migration and a gender as it penetrates a set of the social institutes connected with migration. Respectively, ignoring of this problem distorts the picture of social reality displayed by the researchers of migration that does actual search of such mechanisms of management of economy, migration and society which would minimize risks and allowed men and women to use an equal advantages of territorial mobility.

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