

# G PAM

## Individual Assistance to Georgian Migrants

### *Baseline Report*



კომპიუტერის ცოდნის  
მათერიალური საზომადობა



Gori Information  
Centre



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### Contact information:

Civil Development Agency (CiDA)  
9/1, Pirosmanni Str., Rustavi 3700  
341 25 88 24  
[migrant\\_ge@hotmail.com](mailto:migrant_ge@hotmail.com)  
[www.migrant.ge](http://www.migrant.ge)  
[www.facebook.com/migrant.ge](https://www.facebook.com/migrant.ge)  
Skype:: migrant\_ge

## Research Introduction

The main objective of the research was to describe and survey the migration situation in 5 Georgian municipal centers and villages for defining the base indicator of the G-PAM project. The research was conducted in September-October in 2013 in G-PAM beneficiaries – 5 municipal centers and 50 villages and in 50 non-beneficiary villages as well.

## The Research Design

To achieve the objective the quantitative methodology was chosen to conduct the research. The research tool was a structural questioner.

## The Selection Design

The selection process was based on the village inhabitants census data and CiDA database.

In 50 beneficiary villages totally 2600 respondents were randomly questioned.<sup>1</sup> (Averagely 50 respondents in each village); And in 50 none beneficiary villages - 1496<sup>2</sup> respondents (Selection methodologies – based on regional principle - 150 respondents in each region).

All kinds of villages including small/big were included.

Totally 4096 respondents participated in the research.

## Research objectives:

1. Identifying migration accepting countries
2. Identifying migration reasons
3. Identifying the main problems of migration
4. Identifying the population's awareness regarding illegal migration
5. Identifying the level of awareness regarding the possible illegal migration problems

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<sup>1</sup> Selection inaccuracy =1,37%

<sup>2</sup> Selection inaccuracy =1,81%

$$e = \sqrt{\frac{z^2 pq(N-n)}{(N-1)n}}$$

## Main Results

14% of the respondents have close relative or the family member, who are abroad to work. Among the accepting countries Russia is on the first place (47% - including the persons having family members or migrant relatives) , on the second place is Turkey (21%) and Greece (18%).

Only 11% of the respondents have family members in Turkey or in Greece, out of which 4,7% are in Greece, 6,8% in Turkey and 0,4% in both countries.

According to 75% of the respondents, none of their family members are planning to migrate to Greece or Turkey to work in the near future. Only 3,4% respondents family members are planning to go to Greece and 9,4% to Turkey.

Out of those who plan to go to Greece 93,5% are Georgians, 2,2% Greeks. It is noteworthy that the majority of them (97,8%) have Georgian citizenship. 14% of the potential migrants to Greece are IDPs. 99,2% of the respondents wishing to go to Turkey are Georgian citizens, 98% are of Georgian nationality. 12,4% of the respondents willing to go to Turkey are IDPs.

90% of the respondents willing to go to Turkey and Greece say that the key aim of their migration is to improve their financial conditions. Though only 16% of the questioned population prove that the family member abroad assist financially to his/her family.

It is significant that the people migrating to Turkey find easier to have job (they are solving this problem before departure) compared with Greece. To be more precise, only 11% of the respondents say that the job problem in Greece is solved before their family members go there, as for Turkey, the percentage is – 42%.

As for the gender – there is only a little difference, the number of men willing to go abroad to work exceeds the number of women. There is difference in selecting the countries as well: averagely 25,9% of women want to go to Turkey, though only 1,9% of the men have the same desire. Though in Russia and Ukraine the number of men far more exceeds the number of women.

20% of the men respondents say that the family member, gone abroad to work is his wife. As for the women the indicator totals only – 13,5%. This gives us possibility to conclude that the higher number of the labor migrants appear to be women.

The research results showed that the migration motivation for women and men differs. The majority of the men respondents think that they will find easier to seek for job abroad compared with their home country.

The majority of the problems are connected with departure procedures – the migrants find much difficult to receive the working visa (Greece appears to be a huge problem from this viewpoint).

The bulk of the migrants going abroad to work do not know what kind of work they will fulfill. According to 1/3 of the respondents going in various countries have not decided yet what their work will be in the accepting state.

Out of the respondents, whose family members plan to go abroad, in frequent cases (1/3) they have someone with who they can stay in the accepting country.

40% of the questioned population found it difficult to answer the question, either their family members (abroad) have any legal problems or not. According to 21% respondents, whose family members are in Greece, have certain legal problem, as well as 10% of the respondents say the same about Turkey.

14% of the respondents do not know or find it difficult to answer on the following question: Where is his/her relative employed abroad? The majority of migrants (as the respondents mention) fulfill low skilled work. Only 8% of the respondents stated their relative/family member fulfilling high skilled work.

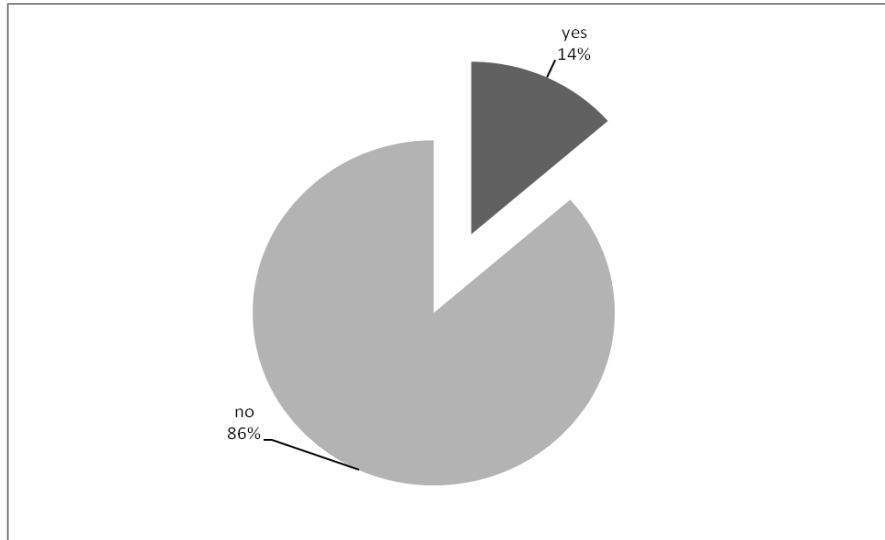
Only 9,4% of the respondents expressed will to go abroad to work. 1,6% has certain action plan to implement abroad, though 87,6% do not plan to leave the country at all. The majority of the people willing to migrate (17,6%) are those, who already have family members of relatives abroad, though only 7,8% of the respondents, who do not have any acquaintance in foreign country expressed will to go. 36,5% of the respondents say that they want to go abroad as their relatives/family members already living there promise them to find appropriate job.

The majority of the respondents are aware of the danger that the jobseekers can face while their stay abroad. According to them Georgian migrants it does not matter either they are legally or illegally migrated are still insecure abroad.

## Quantitative Research Results

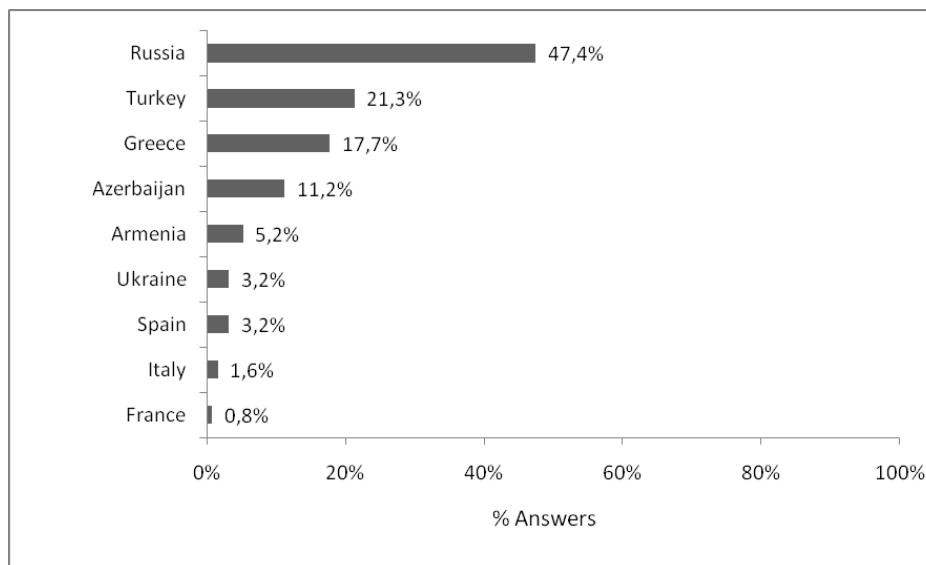
According to the respondents, 14% of them have family member or close relative employed abroad.

**Diagram 1. Is your family member or close relative gone abroad to work?**



Out of the states where the respondents have family members or close relative - Russia is on the first place, then Greece and on the third place is Turkey. In the frequent cases the respondents who want to go abroad to work name the country where their relatives live in.

**Diagram 2. Where (in which countries) are the respondents' family members of relatives gone to work?**



It is noteworthy that averagely only 11% of the respondents have family members migrated in Turkey or Greece, out of which 4,7% are in Greece and 0,4% in both states.

Diagram #3 depicts the answers of those respondents whose family member or close relative is migrated abroad (either in Turkey or in Greece for work).

**Diagram 3. Does the respondent's family member or close relative plan to go abroad to work in the near future.**

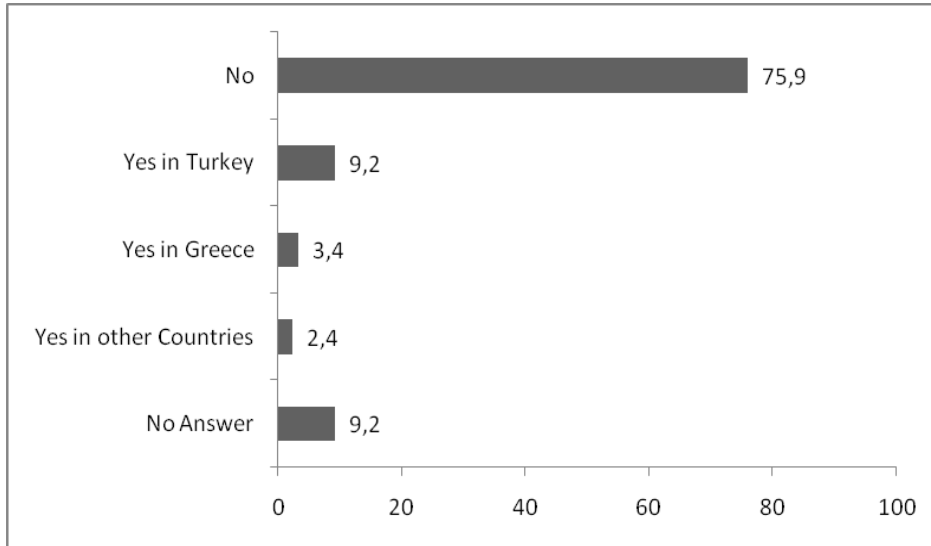
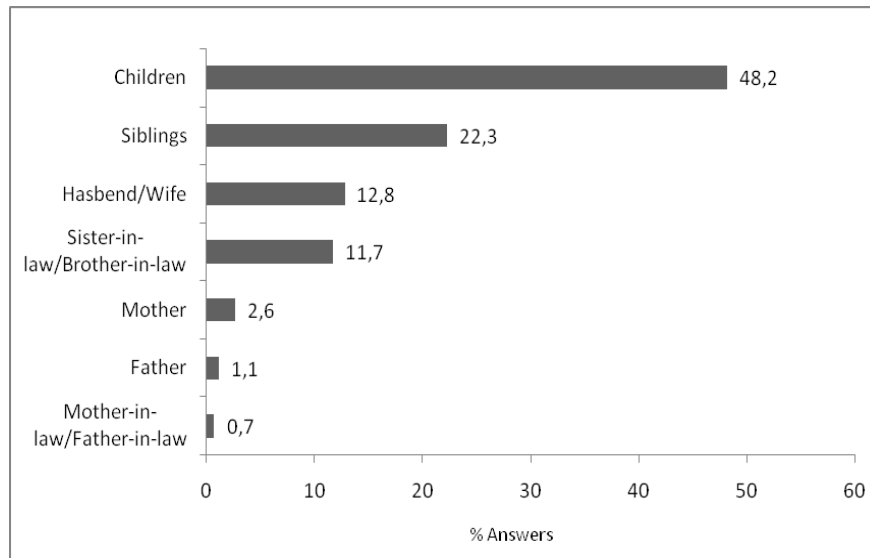


Diagram #4 depicts which family member or close relative is abroad. It appears that mainly daughter/son, sister/brother are migrated abroad to work.

Mainly respondents living in the villages (56%) have labor migrants such as daughter/son, though in municipalities this percentage is 40%.

**Diagram 4. Who is gone for work abroad? (Including those having family members or relatives already migrated)**



75% percent of the respondents state that none of their family members plan to migrate abroad (Turkey, Greece) in the near future. According to 3,4% of the respondents plan to leave for Greece and 9,4% for Turkey.

Out of those respondents planning to leave for Greece, 93,5% are Georgian citizens. 2,2% are Greeks. It is also noteworthy that the majority of them have Georgian citizenship (97,8%). Among the potential migrants to Greece 14% are IDPs.

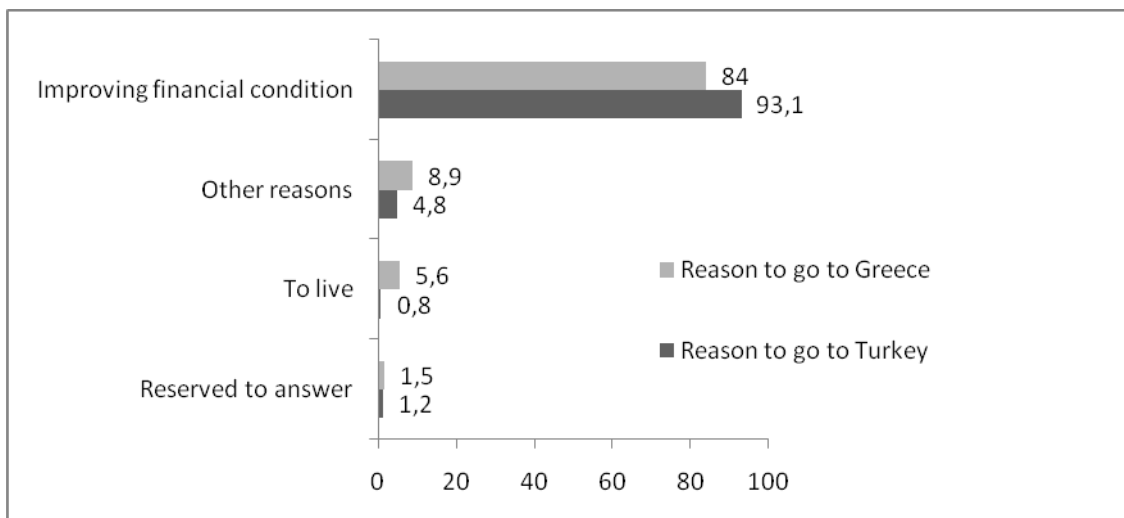
Among the respondents willing to go to Turkey for work – 99,2% are Georgian citizens, 98% are Georgians by nationality too. Among the potential migrants to Turkey 12,4% are IDPs.

The main aim for those willing to migrate to Turkey and Greece is:

Reason for going to Greece: 84% - improving financial condition; 5,6% - to live there; 8,9% - other reasons.

Reason for going to Turkey: 93% - improving financial condition; 0,8% - to live there; 4,8% - other reasons.

**Diagram 3. What is the reason of your family member's/close relative's migration abroad?**



Out of the respondents, whose family member plans to migrate abroad, 60% of them cannot name the exact term of their stay in Greece, as for Turkey, the percentage is – 36%.

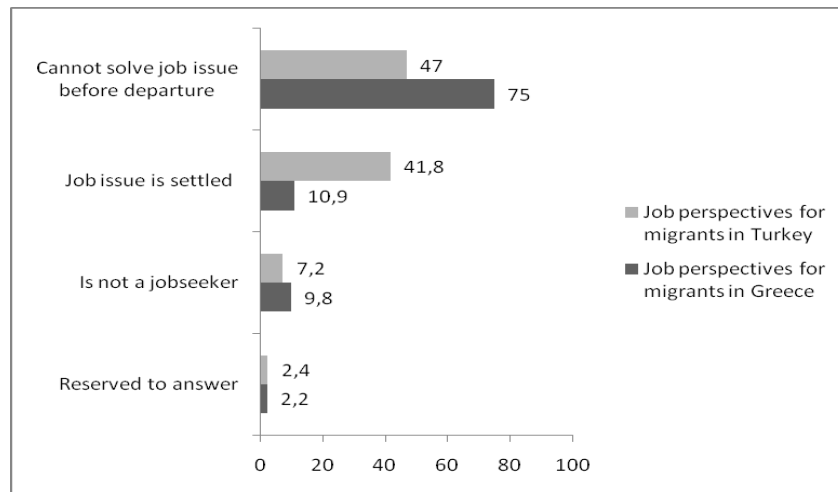


As the data shows, those who plan to go to Turkey are more aware of their stay term compared with Greece.

Diagram #6, shows that those who are planning to go to Turkey, solve the job problem before departure, though the same cannot be said about Greece.

To be more precise: 11% of the respondents prove that their family members/close relatives planning to go to Greece, have jobs before departure, as for turkey – the percentage is – 42%.

**Diagram 4. The job perspectives for the migrants to Greece and Turkey**

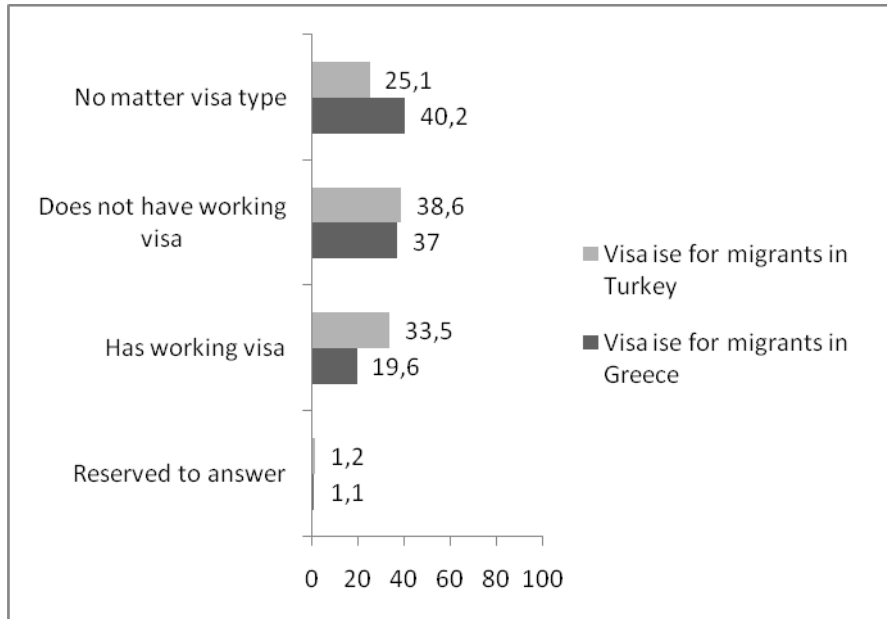


The same data was shown regarding the visa issue:

33% of the respondents, whose family member goes to Turkey for work have labor visas, as for the Greece the indicator is – 19,6%.

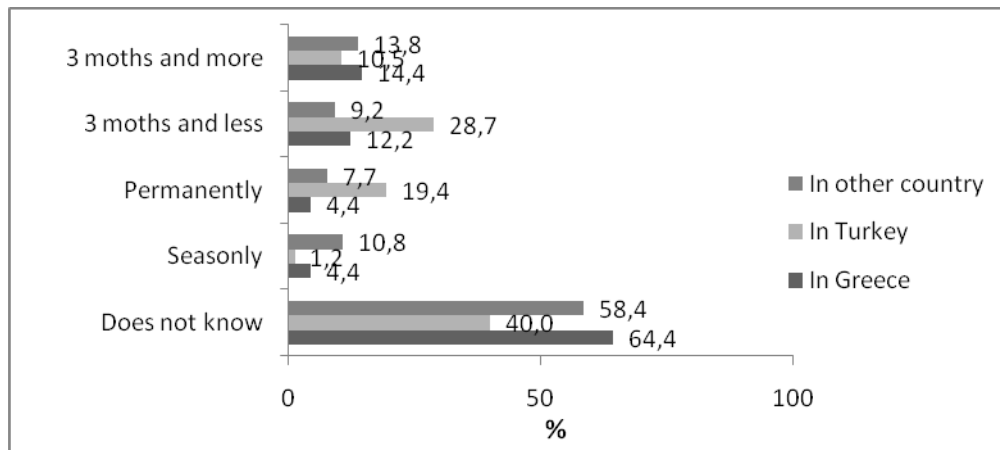
Diagram #7 shows that the jobseekers going to Turkey are far more well prepared compared with the jobseekers going to Greece.

**Diagram 5. The visa issue for the migrants to Turkey and Greece**



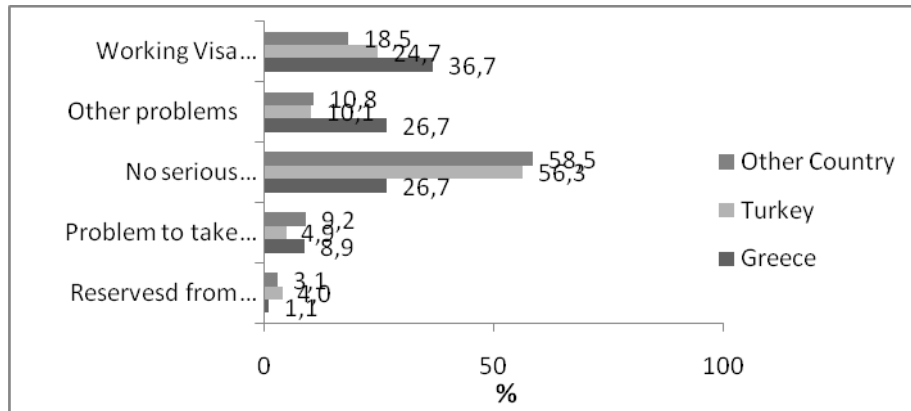
As for the stay term, those who plan to go to Greece are not aware of exact dates.

**Diagram 6. What is the stay-term of your family member in Greece or Turkey?**



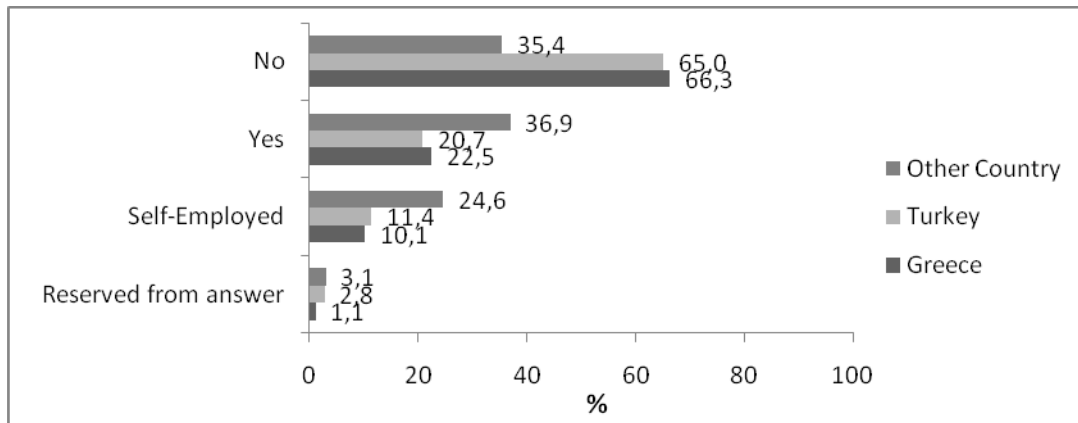
Receiving labor visa is a huge problem for those willing to go to Greece.

**Diagram 7. What are those problems to solve for the potential migrant?**



According to the employment status in Georgia, the jobseekers willing to migrate to Greece or Turkey do not differ from each other.

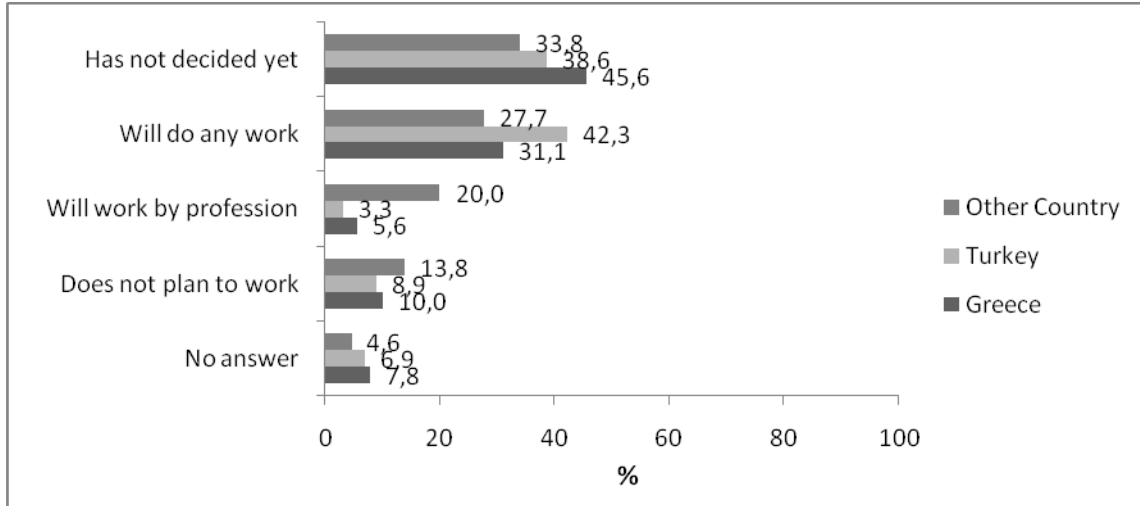
**Diagram 8. Is the potential migrant employed or not?**



77% of the labor migrants are not employed by profession, as for Turkey the percentage is – 85,8%.

According to the ¾ of the respondents have not decided yet what will they work for after departure. It is noteworthy that 20% of the respondents prove, their family member migrating to Greece work by profession.

**Diagram 9. What will the job for the jobseekers migrating to Greece will be?**

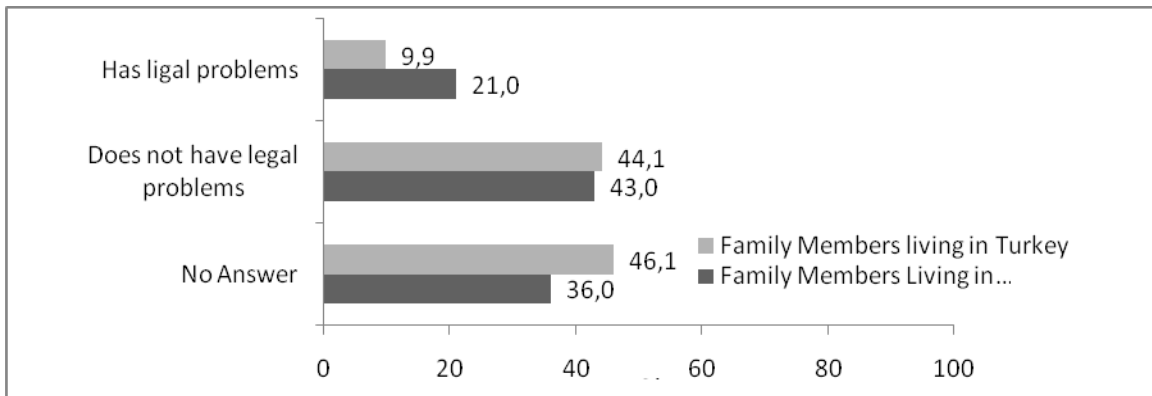


Those respondents family members, who plan to migrate to Turkey of Greece to work have acquaintances in those countries. In case of Greece the percentage is – 34%, in Turkey – 31%.

According to 43% the family member migrated to Greece does not have legal problems, 21% say on the contrary, 36% do not answer.

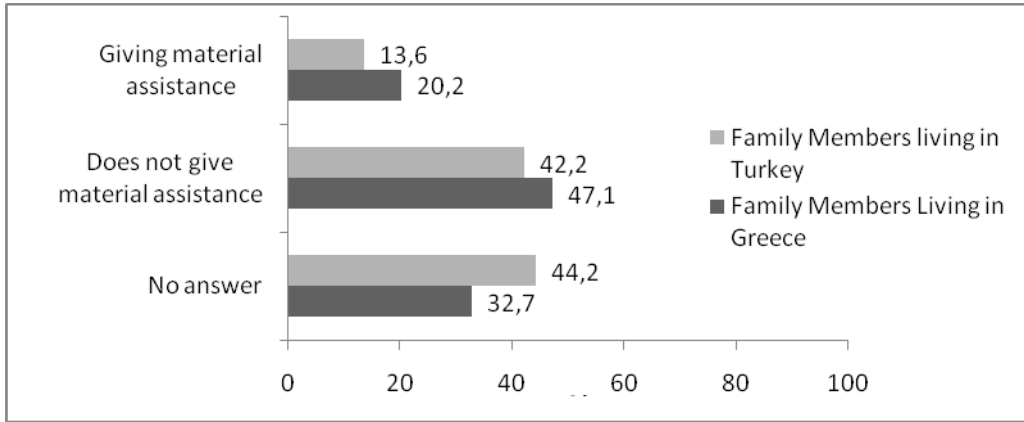
According to 44% the family member migrated to Turkey does not have legal problems, 10% say on the contrary, 46% do not answer.

**Diagram 10. Whether they have legal problems or not**



As the diagram shows, those having relatives in Greece and Turkey don't help their families financially.

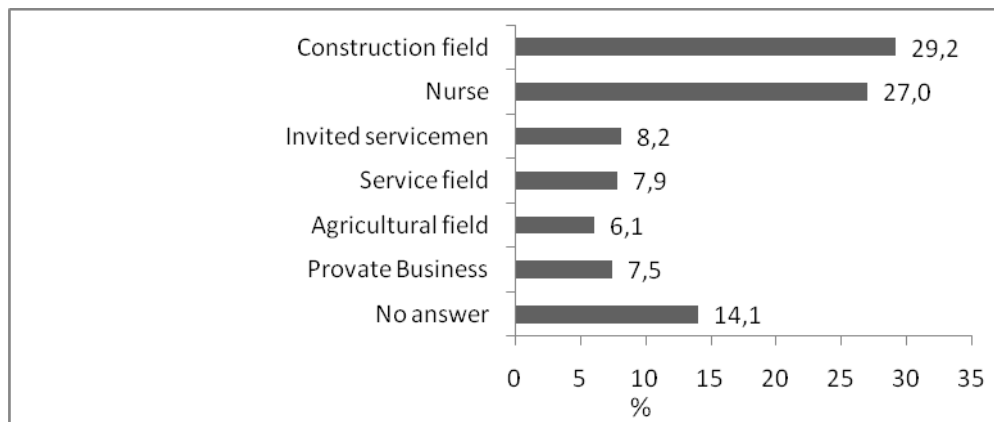
**Diagram 11. Whether those living in Turkey and Greece help their families materially**



71 % of those receiving financial support from migrants state that this financial support is not relief for the family, 17% says that it covers family living expenses.

14 % of respondents have no information about where their relatives are employed abroad. Majority of migrants (27%), as respondents say, work as nannies or caregivers. Low-skilled jobs were the major jobs migrants are employed. Only 8% of respondents state that their relatives are hired on high-skilled jobs. Majority of these answers were given by city population.

**Diagram 12. What kind of jobs does your relative have abroad?**

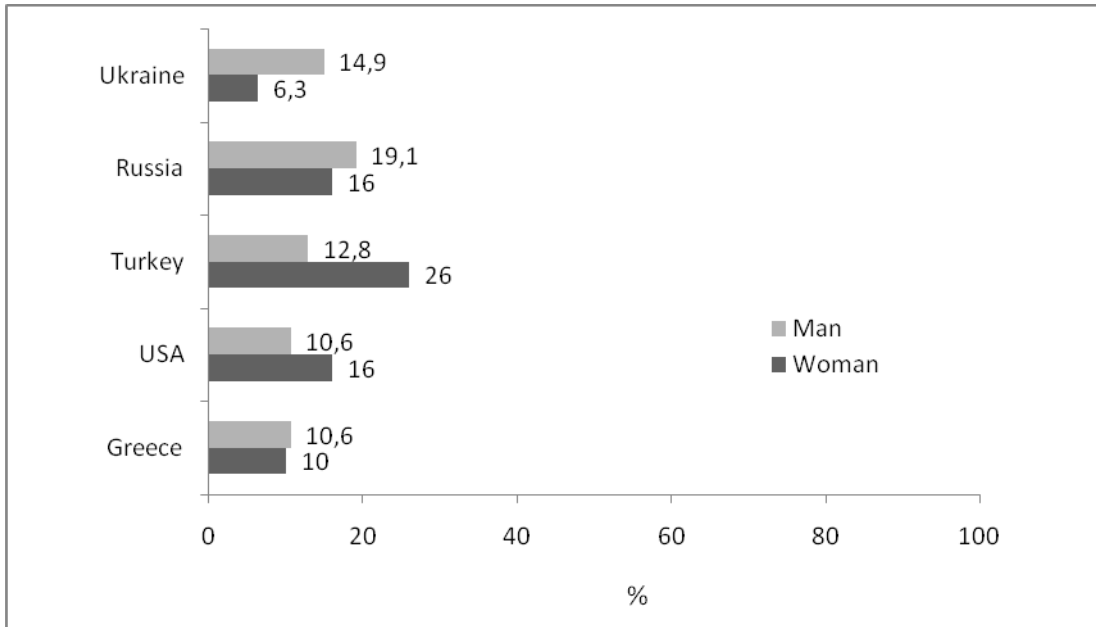


Only 9,4% of respondents showed their interest in working abroad. 1,6% have a concrete plan of departure, and 87,6% don't plan to leave the country.

It must be noted that interest in working abroad was shown by those persons who have already have relatives or family members abroad, and only 7,8% of those not having such. There was also small difference observed according to gender, less number of women have planned to go abroad for work than men.

There is also difference in choosing countries according to gender, namely: 25,9% of women would like to go to Turkey for work, and only 1,9% of men, while men prefer Russia and Ukraine.

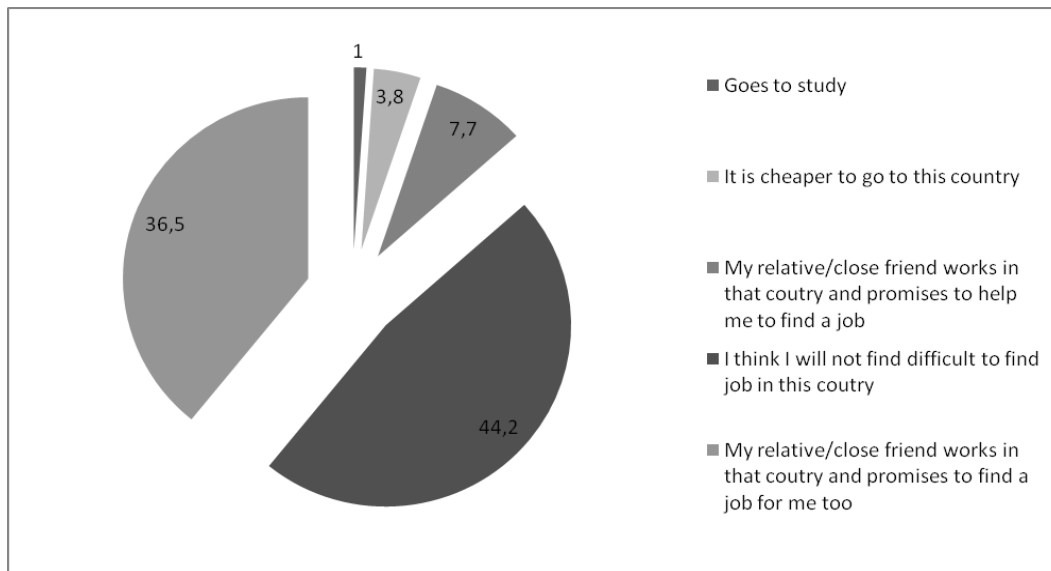
**Diagram 13. Where would respondent go (according to gender)**



One of the major reasons why would the respondents go abroad was named the fact that their relatives are employed in this country and premises to help them with employment (37%).

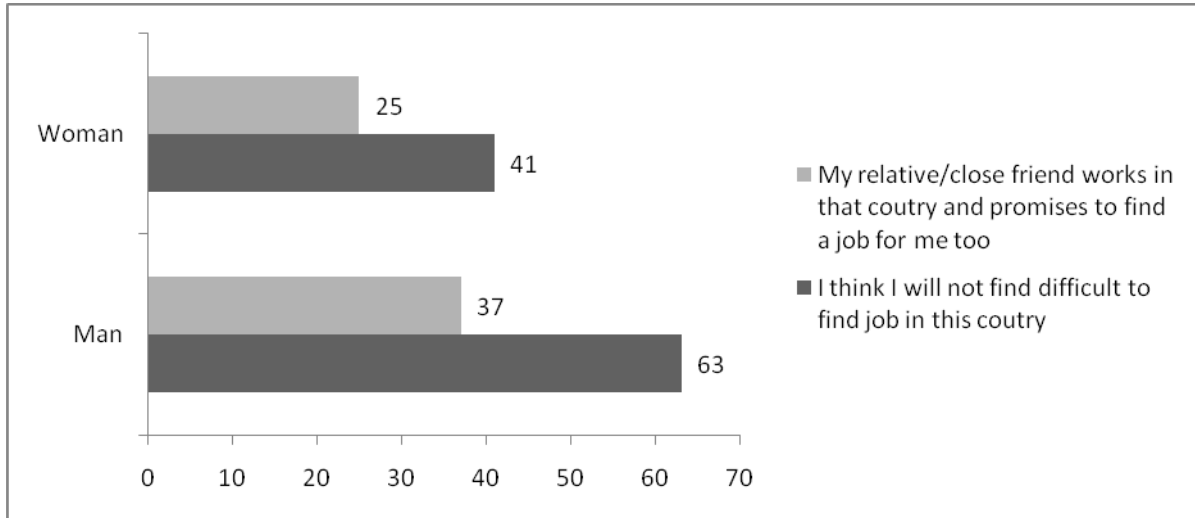
It should be noted that 20% of men respondents declares that their wives are working abroad. In case of women this indicator is 13,5%. This data allows us to assume that out of economically active age families, women are more labor migrants than men.

**Diagram 14: which reason is most important to leave the country ?**



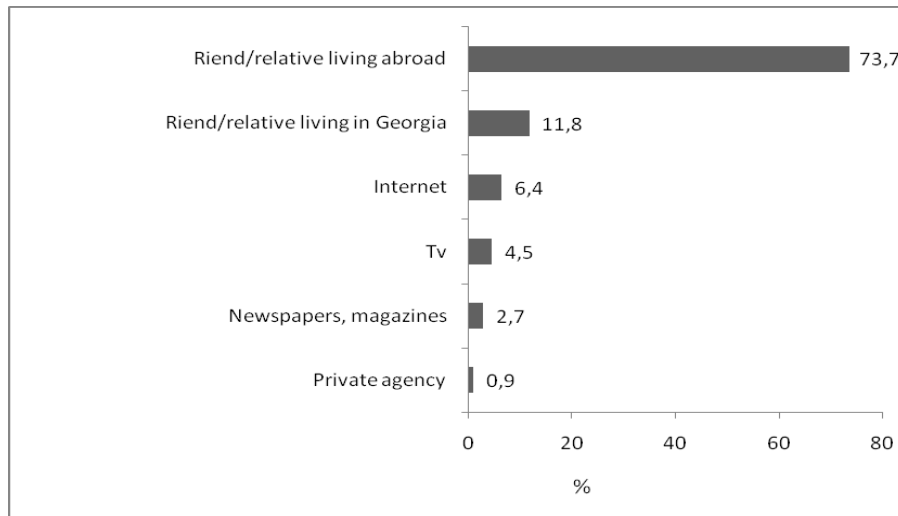
As the results show, the motivation of leaving the country differs according to gender. Majority of men think that it will be easy for them to find job abroad than in home country.

**Diagram 15. which reason is most important to leave the country ?**



As the diagram #18 shows, population receives the information from those people already living and working abroad. In this case the main source of information is their acquaintances and not means of information.

**Diagram 168. What was the source of information regarding working capabilities abroad**

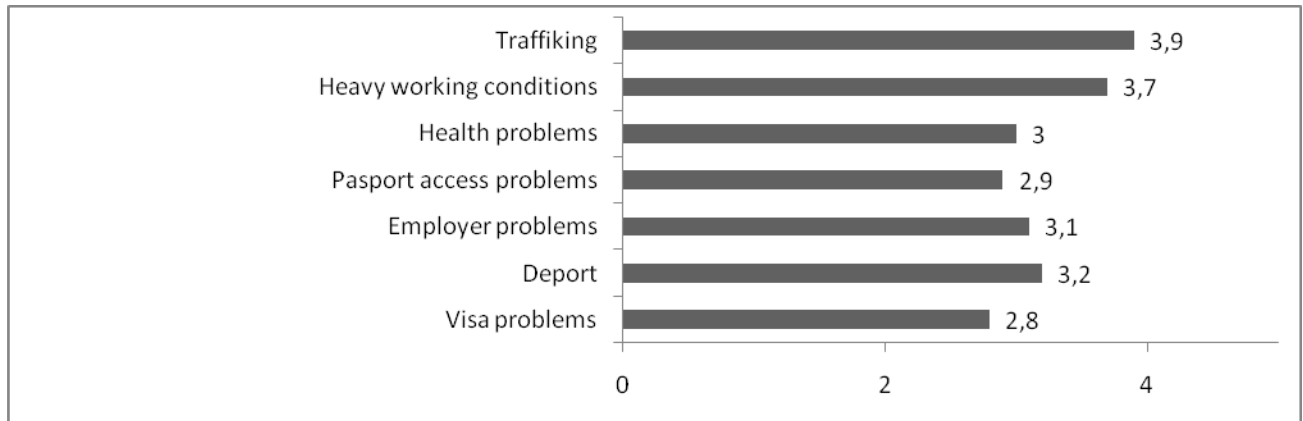




85% of respondents have never tried to go abroad to work. 10% tried, but didn't succeed, 5% was already abroad for work.

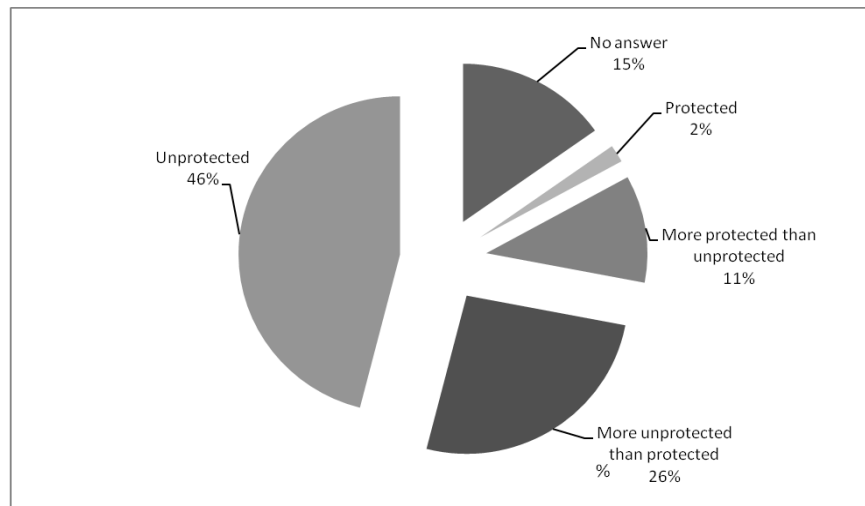
Majority of respondents realize treats that might follow going abroad looking for a job. As the diagram shows the population is sensitive to danger of trafficking.

**Diagram 19. Problems of those leaving abroad/already abroad for job (respondents assessment)**



As respondents declare person leaving abroad for job is not protected from different dangers, despite the fact is she/he is there legally or not.

**Diagram 20. In your opinion, people who went abroad for work how secure are they from trafficking**



50,6% respondents have no profession, from those who have profession majority 16,9% are teachers, 11,6% - economists, 10,2%- engineers.

| profession                      | %    |
|---------------------------------|------|
| teacher                         | 16.9 |
| economist                       | 11.6 |
| engineer                        | 10.2 |
| accountant                      | 6.2  |
| lawyer                          | 5.5  |
| Nurse                           | 5.0  |
| Philologist                     | 5.0  |
| Doctor                          | 4.4  |
| Agronomist                      | 2.6  |
| Technologist                    | 2.5  |
| Driver                          | 2.2  |
| Historian                       | 2.2  |
| Pharmacist                      | 1.6  |
| Mathematician                   | 1.3  |
| Musician                        | 1.3  |
| Agriculture Specialist / farmer | 1.2  |
| Tailor                          | 1.0  |
| Veterinarian                    | 1.0  |
| Biologist                       | 1.0  |
| Worker                          | 1.0  |
| Programmer                      | 0.8  |
| Manager                         | 0.7  |
| Painter                         | 0.7  |
| Baker / cook                    | 0.7  |
| Handyman                        | 0.6  |
| Chemist                         | 0.6  |
| Librarian                       | 0.6  |
| Welder                          | 0.6  |
| Physicist                       | 0.4  |
| Actor                           | 0.4  |
| Journalist                      | 0.4  |
| Electrician                     | 0.4  |
| Mechanical Engineer             | 0.4  |
| Translator                      | 0.4  |
| Typist                          | 0.4  |
| sportsman                       | 0.4  |
| Mechanization                   | 0.4  |
| Tractor driver                  | 0.3  |
| Builder                         | 0.3  |
| Lab Assistant                   | 0.3  |
| Geographer                      | 0.3  |

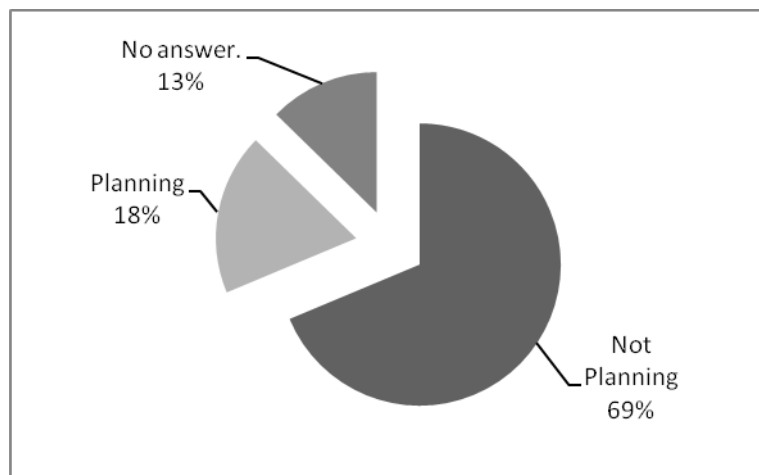
|                                     |     |
|-------------------------------------|-----|
| Locksmith                           | 0.3 |
| Architect                           | 0.2 |
| Manager / senior manager            | 0.2 |
| Customs officer                     | 0.2 |
| Cashier                             | 0.2 |
| law enforcement body representative | 0.2 |
| Banking                             | 0.2 |
| Technician                          | 0.2 |
| Decorator                           | 0.2 |
| Editor                              | 0.2 |
| Business Management                 | 0.2 |
| Designer                            | 0.2 |
| Cosmetologist / stylist / Visagiste | 0.2 |
| Sailor                              | 0.1 |
| Dispatcher                          | 0.1 |
| Entrepreneur                        | 0.1 |
| Director / Film Critic              | 0.1 |
| Carpenter                           | 0.1 |
| Cook                                | 0.1 |
| Trainer                             | 0.1 |
| Postman                             | 0.1 |
| Statistician                        | 0.1 |
| Secretary typist                    | 0.1 |
| Tourism                             | 0.1 |
| Motorist                            | 0.1 |
| Provision                           | 0.1 |
| Plumber                             | 0.1 |
| Aviameteorologist                   | 0.1 |
| Warehouse Specialist                | 0.1 |
| Bartender                           | 0.1 |
| Firefighter                         | 0.1 |
| Surgeon's assistant                 | 0.1 |
| Specialist                          | 0.1 |
| Merchant                            | 0.1 |
| Technician                          | 0.1 |
| Soldier                             | 0.1 |
| Registrar                           | 0.1 |
| Archivist                           | 0.1 |
| Assistant                           | 0.1 |
| Pilot                               | 0.1 |
| Marketing specialist                | 0.1 |
| Technical                           | 0.1 |
| Archaeologist                       | 0.1 |

19% of those having profession don't have working experience. The average years of working experience is 15, minimum 1 year, and maximum 30 years.

It's interesting that 53% of those planning to go abroad for working don't have working experience.

69% of respondents don't plan to start or expand small business. 18% plan, and 13% don't have an answer at the moment.

**Diagram 171. Whether the family is planning to expand or start a small business**



39% of those planning to start or expand business plan to make it in agriculture field, 27% in commerce/ trading, and 8,7% in food production.

80% of those planning to start a business have lack of finances, 6,3% need professional trainings, and 11% have no problems in this direction.