NATIONAL STATISTICS
OFFICE OF GEORGIA

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KEY DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS (2015–2025)

RESULTS OF INTERCENSAL REVISION





11.11.2026

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RESULTS OF THE INTERCENSAL REVISION OF KEY DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS FOR 2015–2025

The National Statistics Office of Georgia (Geostat) has recalculated the population estimates and key demographic statistics for 2015–2025. The recalculation was prompted by the results of the 2024 Population Census and aims to harmonise the historical time series with the census results.

Intercensal revision of demographic statistics is an internationally recognised practice, recommended by international organisations and widely applied by national statistical offices. It helps ensure the consistency and comparability of estimates for the period between successive censuses.

The first stage of the recalculation involved assessing the consistency of the main components of population change—births, deaths and migration—with the results of the 2014 and 2024 population censuses. The assessment found that vital statistics were supported by a sufficiently robust and reliable administrative data foundation. Accordingly, the numbers of births and deaths were retained without revision, while the discrepancy identified in the intercensal demographic balance was addressed through revision of the migration component.

The need to revise the migration statistics arose from several methodological and practical considerations.

First, the time criteria used to determine usual residence and migrant status differ between the population census and current migration statistics. In the census, usual residence is determined on the basis of a 12-month criterion, whereas current migration statistics apply a six-month threshold. Consequently, the same movement of a person is not necessarily classified in the same way in census statistics and in current migration statistics.

A **second** important consideration concerns the territorial circumstances of Georgia. Comprehensive administrative information is not available on population movements between the occupied territories and the territories controlled by the Government of Georgia. Such movements are therefore not captured in current international migration statistics.

A **third** consideration relates to the specific methods used to compile current migration statistics. The principal administrative source comprises individual records of state border crossings;

however, a border crossing does not in itself constitute a change in usual residence. Classifying border-crossing records as migration events therefore requires the application of duration-of-stay criteria, algorithms and estimation procedures. Furthermore, some estimation coefficients and allocation parameters used in current migration statistics had been based on migration patterns and behavioural models established during the previous census.

Migration is also one of the most volatile components of demographic change, responding strongly to economic, political, social and external developments. Particularly pronounced shifts occurred during the COVID-19 pandemic and subsequently, following developments in the region. These changes affected the intensity of international movements, duration of stay, frequency of repeated movements and the behaviour of different migrant groups.

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METHODOLOGY APPLIED IN THE RECALCULATION OF THE HISTORICAL TIME SERIES

The recalculation of demographic statistics drew on a combination of internationally recognised and scientifically grounded statistical methods, including:

- **Cohort-component method:** sequential reconstruction of population groups by sex and age;
- **Demographic balancing method:** reconciliation of changes in population size with births, deaths, immigration and emigration;
- **Multi-source data integration:** the combination of population census data, civil registration records, administrative data and other supporting sources within a common analytical framework, taking account of their respective purposes and quality;
- **Geographic harmonisation and reclassification adjustment:** accounting for changes in administrative boundaries and settlement status to ensure comparability over time.

The recalculation was not confined to the national population total. It was also carried out for regions, municipalities, urban and rural settlements, and cities and towns.

The revision covered population estimates for 2016–2024 and migration statistics for 2015–2024.

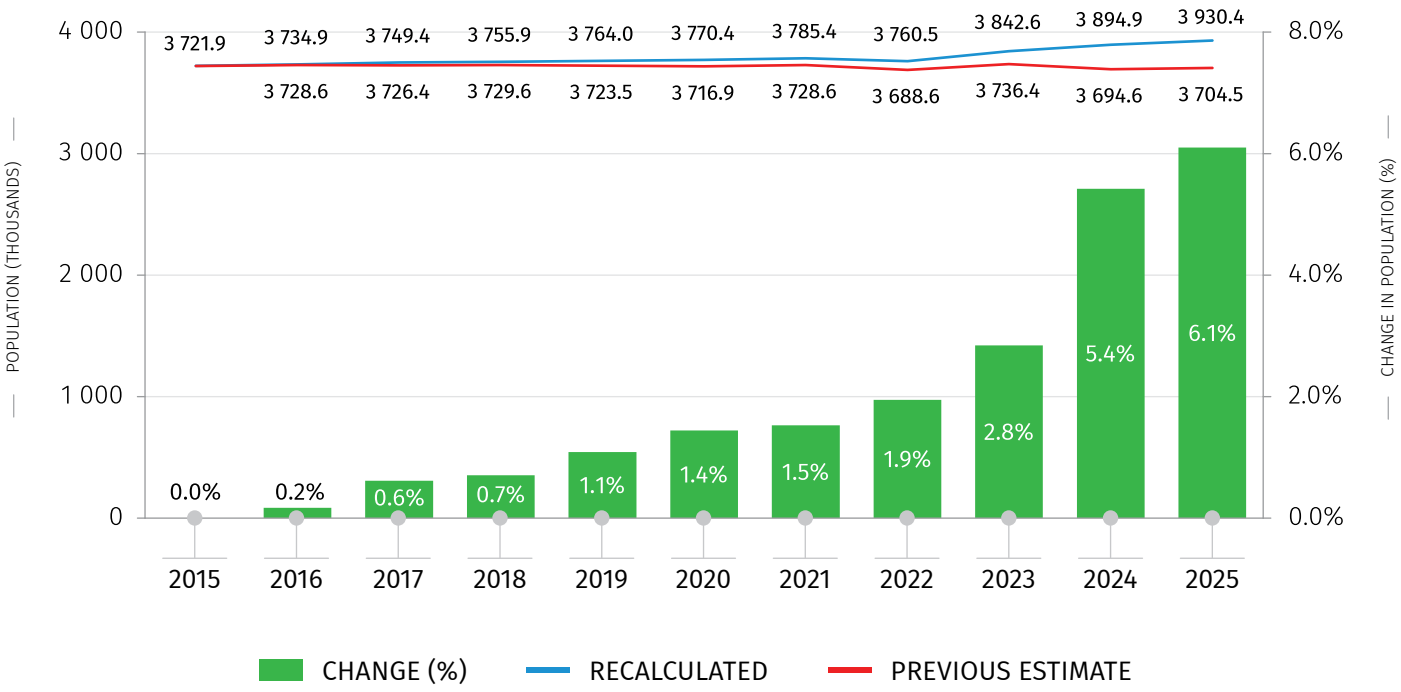
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SUMMARY ANALYSIS OF THE RESULTS

Between 2015 and 2025, the population of Georgia increased by 208.5 thousand persons, or 5.6%, from 3,721.9 thousand to 3,930.4 thousand (see Figure 1).

FIGURE №1

POPULATION OF GEORGIA, 2015–2025,
AS OF JANUARY 1



At the national level, population growth was relatively moderate between 2015 and 2021, amounting to 63.5 thousand persons (1.7%). As of 1 January 2022, the population was 25.0 thousand lower than one year earlier. The trend then changed markedly: between 2022 and 2025, the population increased by 169.9 thousand persons (4.5%).

A joint examination of the components of the demographic balance provides a more precise explanation of annual population change. Changes in the population as of 1 January reflect the natural increase and net migration recorded during the preceding calendar year. In 2015–2019, natural increase remained positive but gradually declined, while net migration was generally moderate.

From 2020 onwards, natural increase turned negative. In 2020, the negative natural increase (–4.0 thousand) was more than offset by positive net migration (+19.1 thousand), resulting in population growth of approximately 15.0 thousand as of 1 January 2021. In 2021, however, negative natural increase (–14.0 thousand) coincided with negative net migration (–11.0 thousand), leading to a population decline of 25.0 thousand as of 1 January 2022.

During 2022–2024, natural population change in Georgia remained negative, with a cumulative natural decrease of 13.8 thousand persons. Nevertheless, the total population continued to increase, growing by 169.9 thousand persons between 1 January 2022 and 1 January 2025. This change in population size reflects the combined effects of demographic processes.

FIGURE №2

DEMOGRAPHIC COMPONENTS OF ANNUAL POPULATION CHANGE, 2015–2024

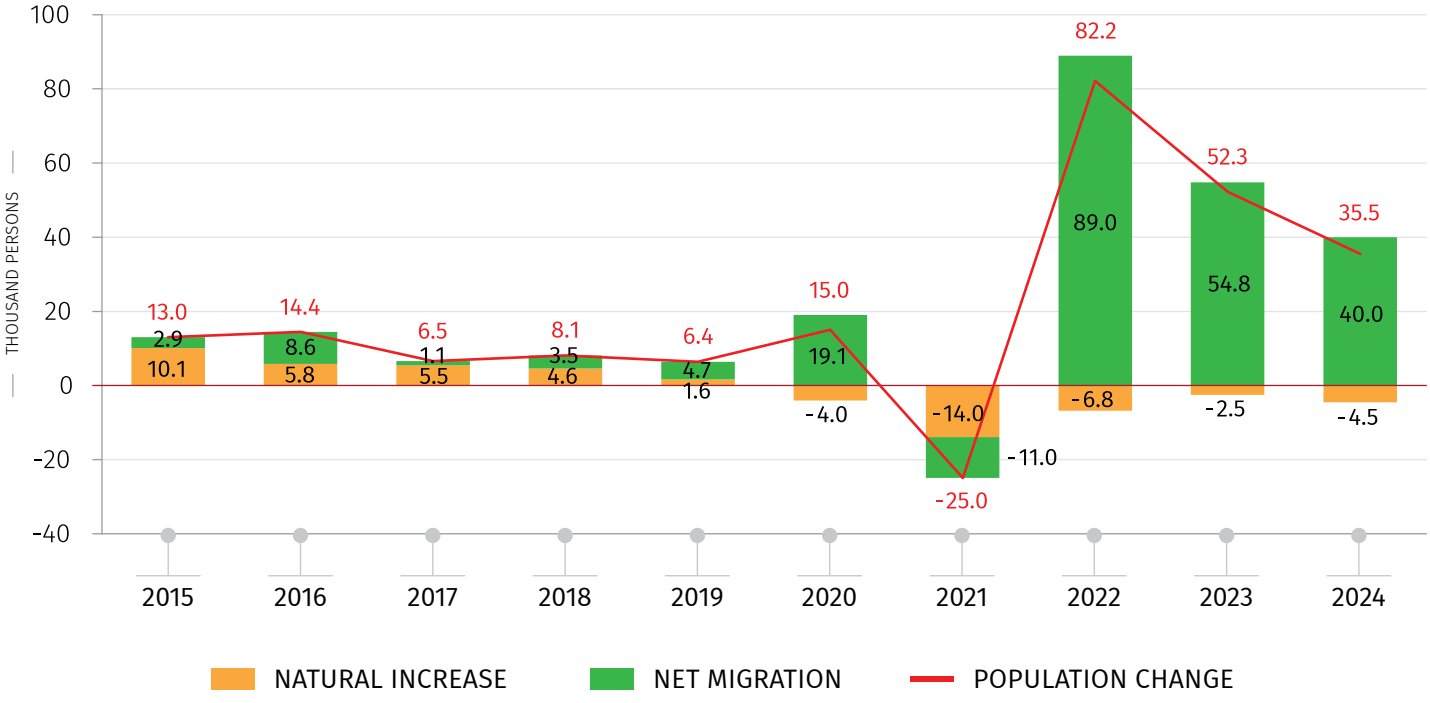


TABLE №1

POPULATION AS OF 1 JANUARY

(THOUSAND PERSONS)

YEAR	RECALCULATED ESTIMATE	PREVIOUS ESTIMATE	DIFFERENCE	
			THOUSAND PERSONS	PERCENT
2015	**3 721.9**	**3 721.9**	0.0	0.0%
2016	**3 734.9**	**3 728.6**	6.3	0.2%
2017	**3 749.4**	**3 726.4**	23.0	0.6%
2018	**3 755.9**	**3 729.6**	26.3	0.7%
2019	**3 764.0**	**3 723.5**	40.6	1.1%
2020	**3 770.4**	**3 716.9**	53.5	1.4%
2021	**3 785.4**	**3 728.6**	56.9	1.5%
2022	**3 760.5**	**3 688.6**	71.8	1.9%
2023	**3 842.6**	**3 736.4**	106.3	2.8%
2024	**3 894.9**	**3 694.6**	200.3	5.4%
2025	**3 930.4**	**3 704.5**	225.9	6.1%

Between 2015 and 2025, population growth was concentrated mainly in a few regions—Tbilisi, the Autonomous Republic of Adjara and Kvemo Kartli. Population declined in the remaining regions, while in Mtskheta-Mtianeti it remained virtually unchanged.

TABLE №2

POPULATION BY REGION AS OF 1 JANUARY

(THOUSAND PERSONS)

REGION	2015	2025	CHANGE (THOUSAND)	CHANGE (%)
GEORGIA	3 721.9	3 930.4	+208.5	+5.6
Tbilisi	1 115.7	1 335.7	+220.0	+19.7
Autonomous Republic of Adjara	336.6	404.1	+67.4	+20.0
Guria	113.3	102.3	-11.0	-9.7
Imereti	531.0	508.6	-22.4	-4.2
Kakheti	318.8	303.4	-15.4	-4.8
Mtskheta-Mtianeti	94.1	93.9	-0.2	-0.2
Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti	32.2	29.8	-2.3	-7.2
Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti	331.8	304.7	-27.2	-8.2
Samtskhe-Javakheti	160.3	155.3	-5.0	-3.1
Kvemo Kartli	425.2	441.4	+16.2	+3.8
Shida Kartli	262.9	251.3	-11.6	-4.4

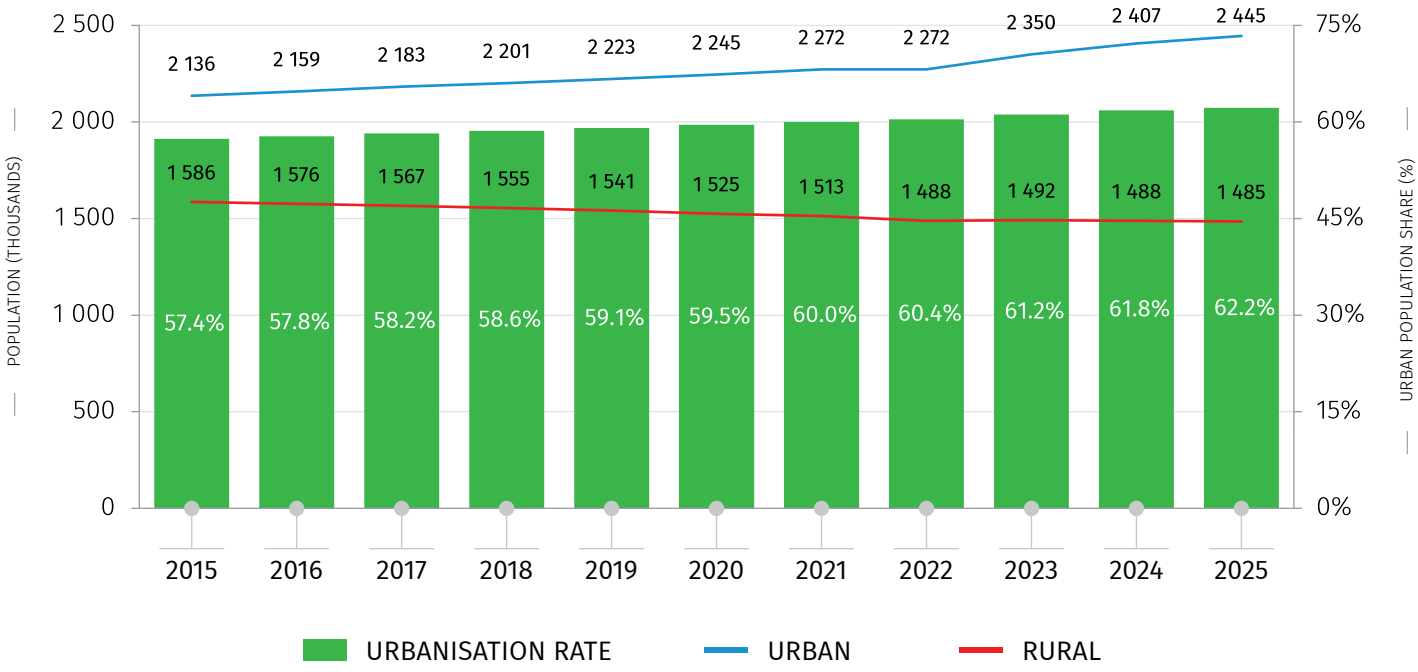
Between 2015 and 2025[1], Georgia experienced a rising level of urbanisation. As of 1 January 2015, 2,135.6 thousand persons lived in urban settlements, accounting for 57.4% of the national population. By 2025, the urban population had increased to 2,445.4 thousand and its share of the total population had reached 62.2%. Thus, the level of urbanisation rose by 4.8 percentage points over this period.

Over the same period, the urban population increased by 309.8 thousand persons (14.5%), while the rural population declined by 101.3 thousand persons (6.4%). Therefore, all of the net national population increase during 2015–2025 occurred against a background of urban population growth, whereas the rural population followed a downward trend.

[1] Population as of 1 January

FIGURE №3

POPULATION BY TYPE OF SETTLEMENT AND LEVEL OF URBANISATION, 2015–2025



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POPULATION STRUCTURE BY SEX AND AGE

Alongside the increase in population size, its sex and age structure also changed over the period 2015 and 2025.

The number of males increased from 1,777.1 thousand to 1,881.4 thousand, while the number of females rose from 1,944.8 thousand to 2,049.0 thousand. The absolute increase was almost equal for both sexes. Consequently, the male share of the population increased from 47.7% to 47.9%, while the female share decreased from 52.3% to 52.1%. The sex ratio rose from 91.4 to 91.8 males per 100 females, indicating a slight narrowing of the overall sex imbalance.

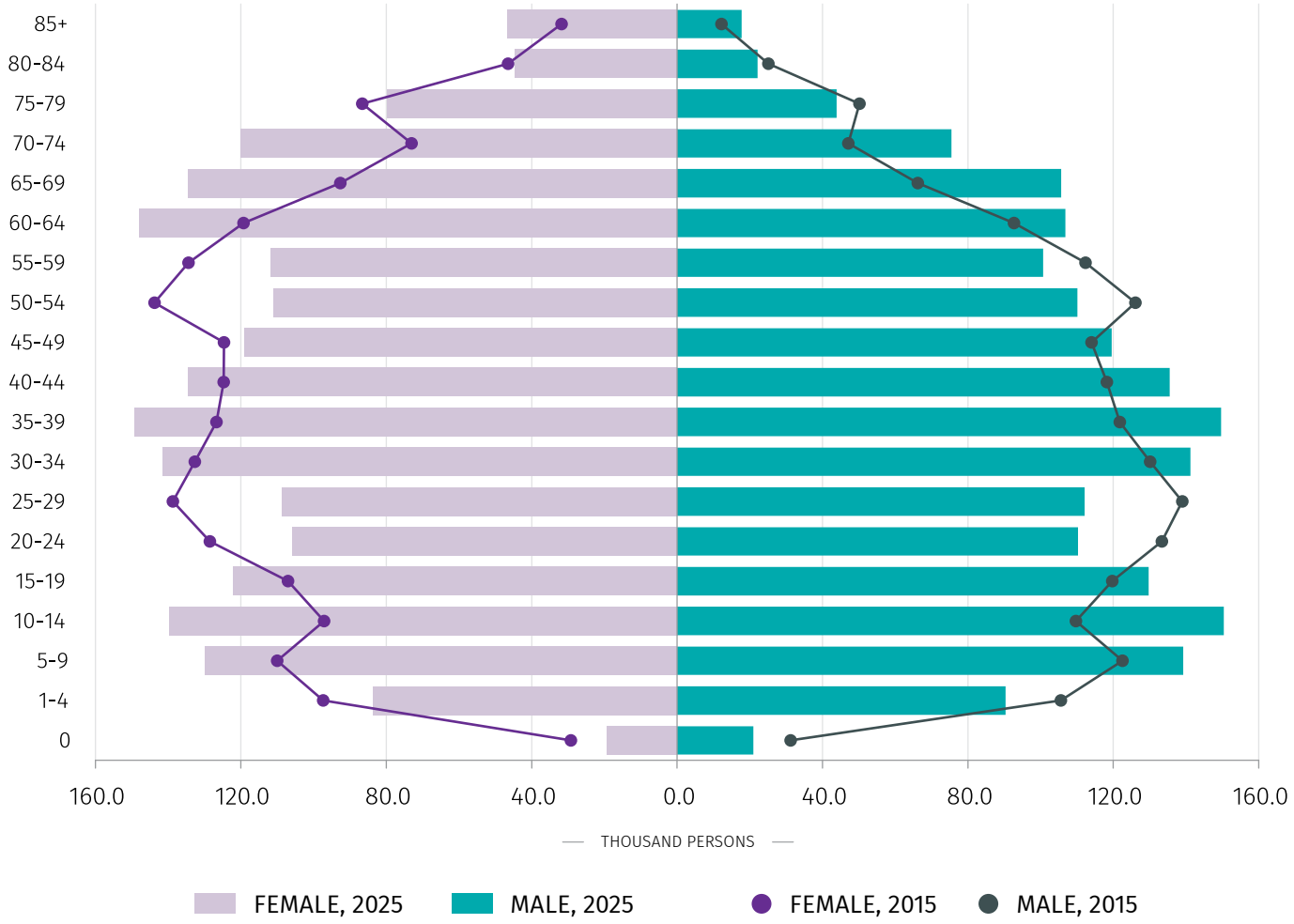
The most pronounced change in the age structure was the growth of the older population. The population aged 65 years and over increased from 531.3 thousand to 690.4 thousand, an increase of 159.1 thousand (29.9%). Its share of the total population rose from 14.3% to 17.6%.

The population aged 0–14 increased from 702.8 thousand to 773.3 thousand, with its share rising from 18.9% to 19.7%. Despite overall population growth, the population aged 15–64 declined from 2,487.8 thousand to 2,466.7 thousand, a decrease of 21.1 thousand; its share fell from 66.8% to 62.8%.

FIGURE №4

POPULATION PYRAMIDS BY SEX AND AGE, 2015 AND 2025

(AS OF 1 JANUARY)



INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

Over 2015–2024, cumulative net international migration was positive, amounting to +212.7 thousand persons.

Migration flows were relatively stable in 2015–2019: annual immigration ranged from 84.3 thousand to 94.1 thousand persons, while annual emigration ranged from 75.7 thousand to 90.8 thousand. Consequently, net migration remained relatively low but consistently positive, ranging from +1.1 thousand to +8.6 thousand.

The volume of migration flows changed sharply in 2020–2021. In 2020, emigration declined to 58.0 thousand, resulting in net migration of +19.1 thousand. In 2021, negative net migration (–11.0 thousand) was recorded for the first time during the reference period.

The years 2022–2024 were marked by a sharp increase in migration activity and substantial positive net migration. In 2022, immigration reached 200.2 thousand, while net migration peaked at +89.0 thousand, the highest level in the reference period. Net migration was +54.8 thousand in 2023 and +40.0 thousand in 2024. Together, these three years accounted for approximately 86% of cumulative positive net migration over 2015–2024.

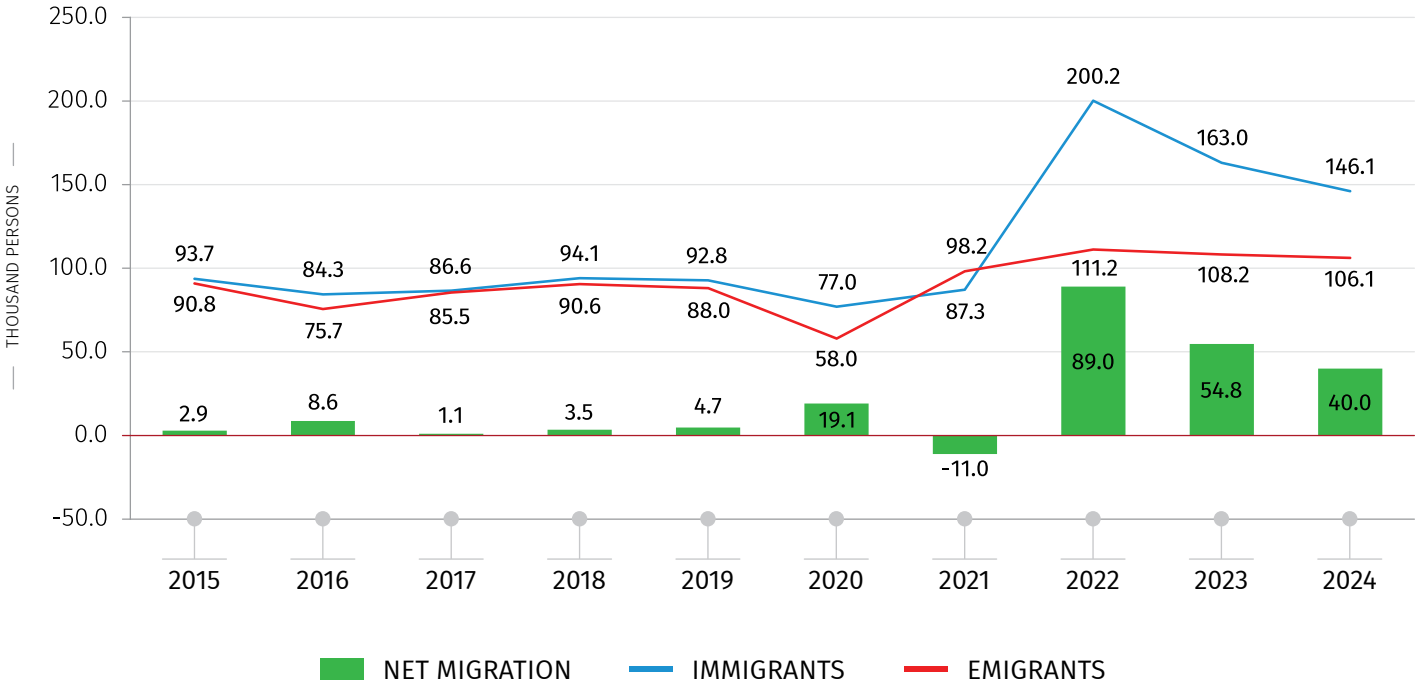
TABLE №3

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION, 2015–2024

YEAR	IMMIGRANTS	EMIGRANTS	NET MIGRATION
2015	93 726	90 832	+2 894
2016	84 335	75 695	+8 640
2017	86 603	85 539	+1 064
2018	94 128	90 624	+3 504
2019	92 775	88 037	+4 738
2020	77 026	57 976	+19 050
2021	87 251	98 245	-10 994
2022	200 173	111 216	+88 957
2023	163 032	108 215	+54 817
2024	146 106	106 106	+40 000

FIGURE №5

IMMIGRATION, EMIGRATION AND NET MIGRATION, 2015–2024



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