# Employment Tracker
# Georgia

October 2025

# NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING A SALARY

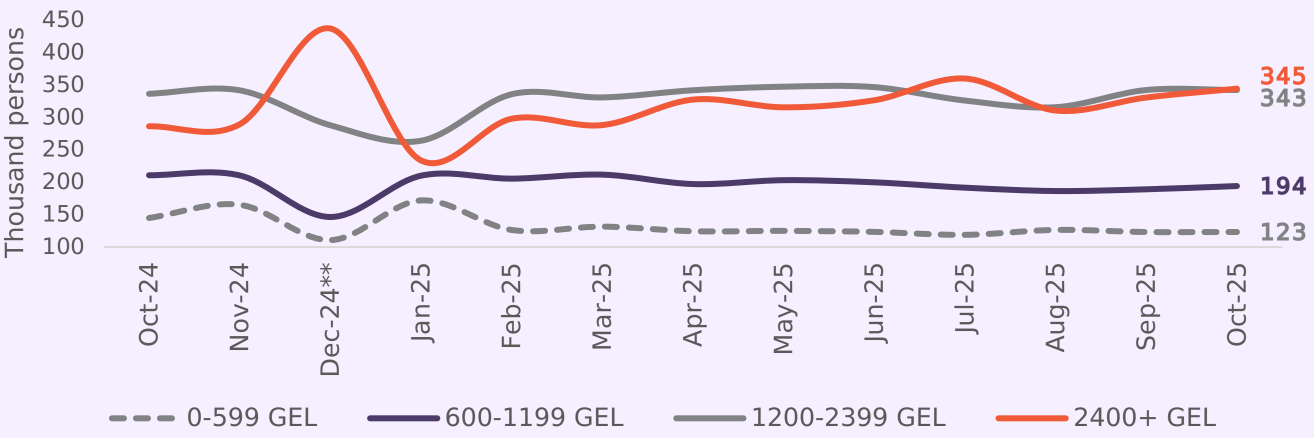
- **In October 2025, the number of persons receiving a monthly salary stood at 1,004,706***, which was 1.9% higher than in September 2025 and 2.6% more than in October 2024.

- **In October 2025, the share of persons receiving a monthly salary up to 600 GEL amounted to 12.3%,** which was 0.2 percentage points lower than in September 2025 and 2.5 percentage points less than in October 2024.

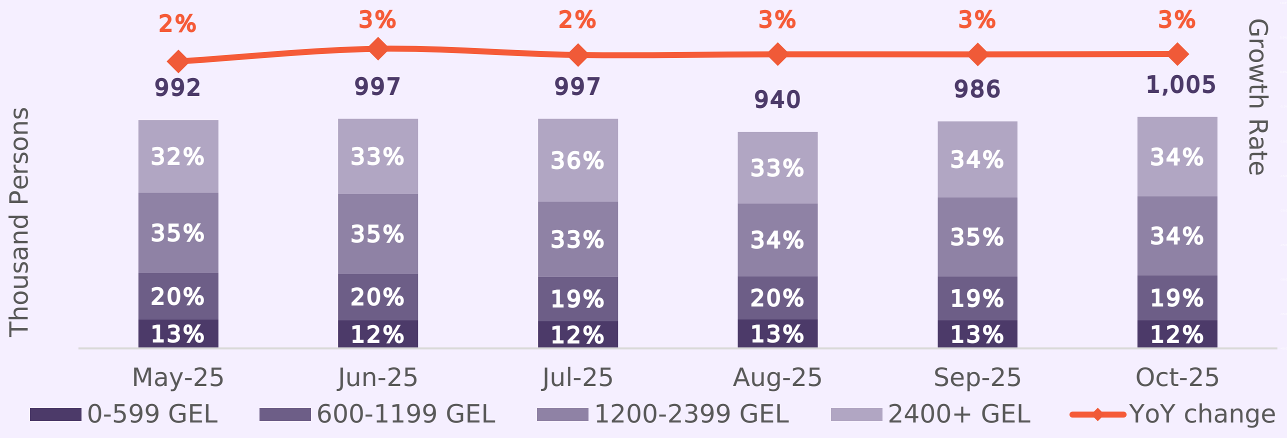
- **In October 2025, the share of persons receiving a monthly salary of 2,400 GEL or more amounted to 34.3%,** which was 0.7 percentage points higher than in September 2025 and 5.0 percentage points more than in October 2024.

- **In October 2025, the share of persons receiving a monthly salary of 9,600 GEL or more amounted to 3.2%,** which was 0.2 percentage points higher than in September 2025 and 0.6 percentage points more than in October 2024.

Graph 1: Number of Persons Receiving a Salary (by Salary Range)




Graph 2: Number of Persons Receiving a Salary, Growth rate, and Share (by Salary Range)



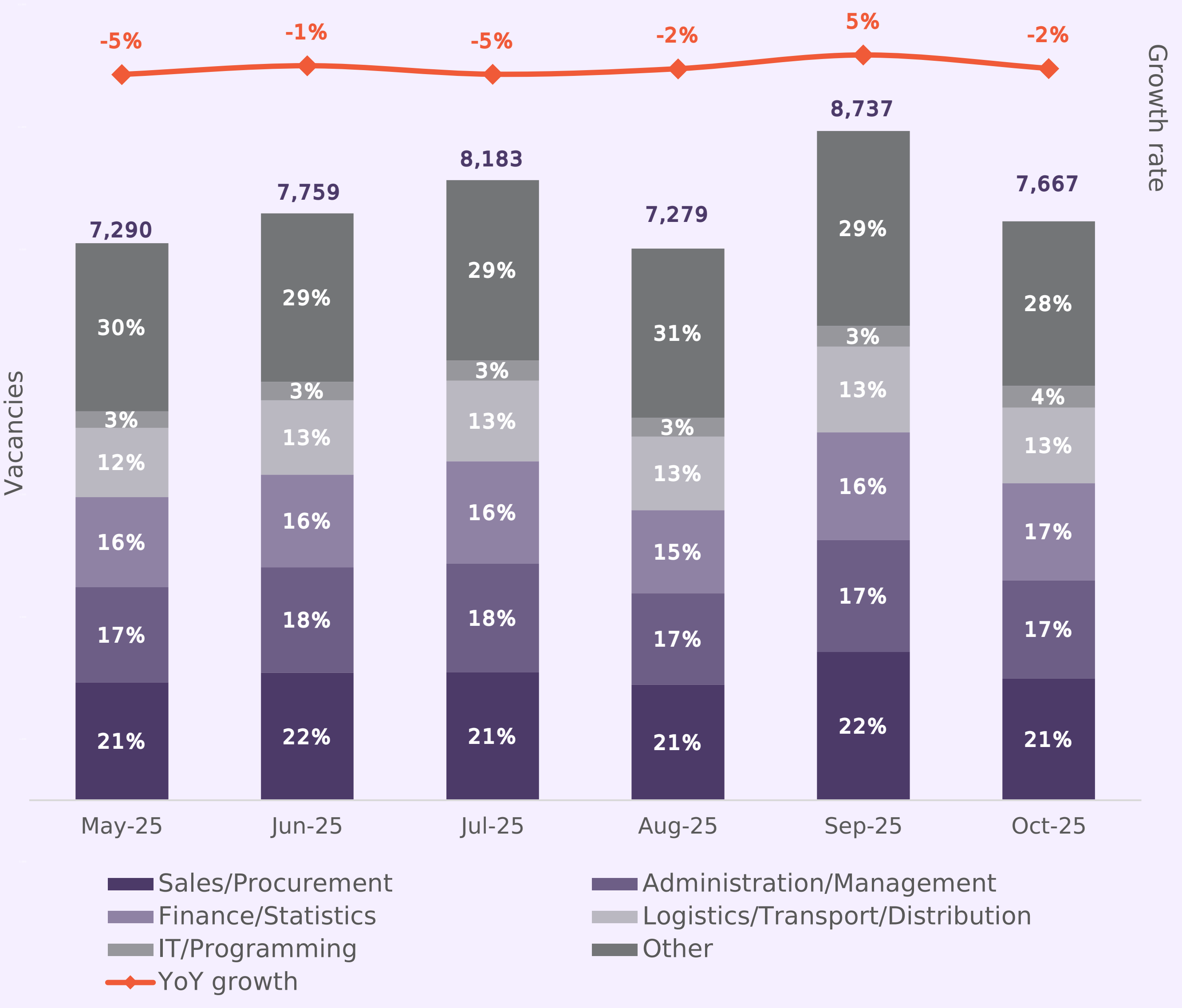

* The data provided by the Revenue Service are not final and might slightly change (last viewed on 20.11.2025; data represent gross salaries).
** The large share of the 2400+ GEL category in December 2024 was largely due to a significant number of people receiving year-end bonuses (13th salary).

# TOTAL VACANCIES PUBLISHED ON jobs.ge

**In October 2025, the total number of vacancies published on jobs.ge amounted to 7,667,** which was 12.2% lower compared to September 2025 and 2.1% less compared to October 2024. The biggest month-over-month decrease was observed in sales and procurement category (-17.9%), while the biggest increase was in IT and programming category (+5.0%). The largest year-over-year decrease was observed in administration and management category (-7.6%), while the biggest increase was in IT and programming category (+54.8%).

**From August 2025 to October 2025, the total number of vacancies published on jobs.ge amounted to 23,683,** which was only 0.3% higher compared to the same period of 2024. The categories that contributed the most to the increase during this period were sales and procurement, driven largely by a sharp rise in vacancies in September 2025, and finance and statistics.

Graph 3: Number of Vacancies Published on jobs.ge



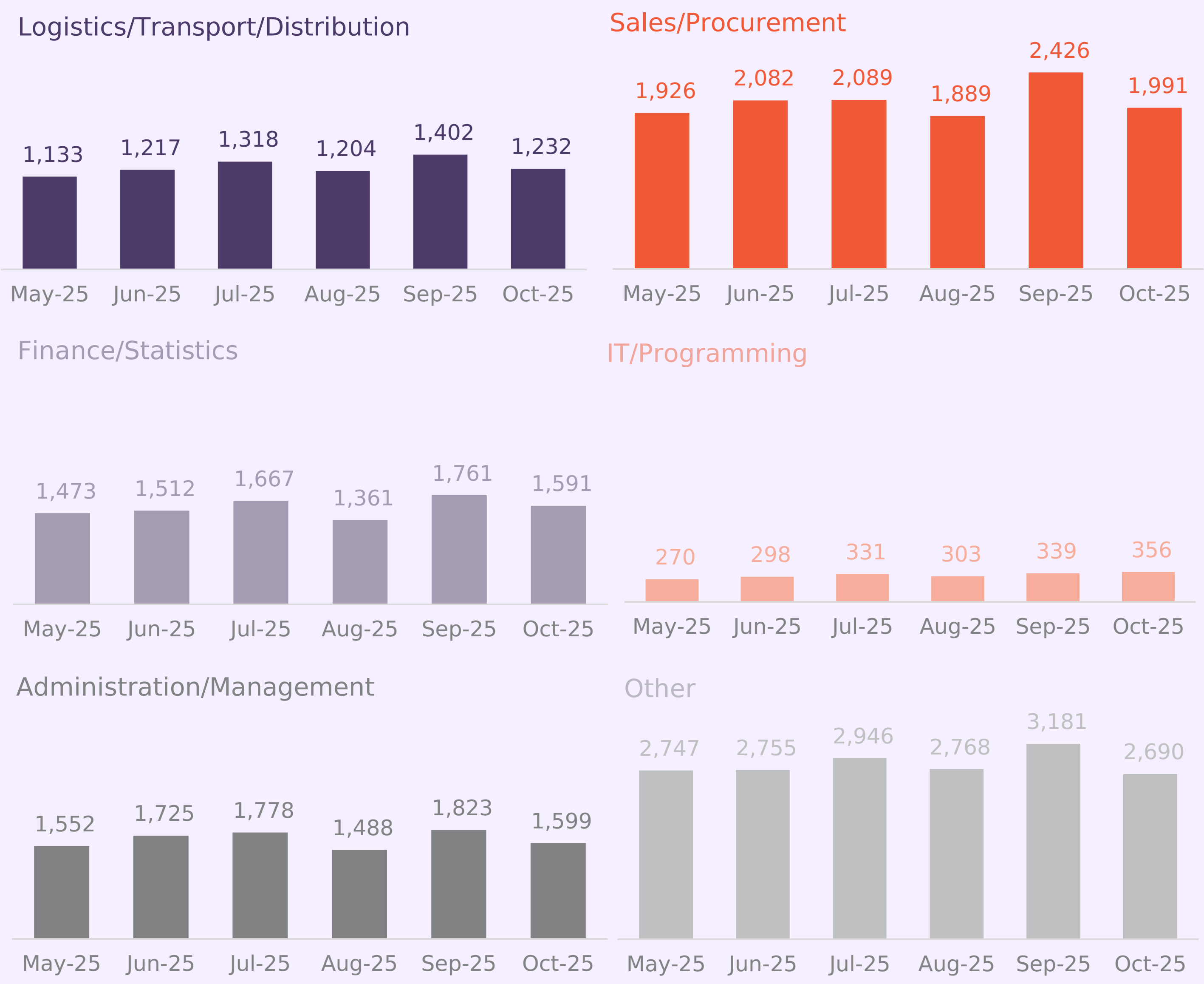
# VACANCIES PUBLISHED ON jobs.ge BY CATEGORY

- **From August 2025 to October 2025, a total of 998 vacancies were published in the field of IT and Programming,** which was 43.0% higher compared to the corresponding period of 2024.

- **From August 2025 to October 2025, a total of 4,713 vacancies were published in the field of finance and statistics,** which was 12.3% higher compared to the corresponding period of 2024.

- **From August 2025 to October 2025, a total of 6,306 vacancies were published in sales and procurement,** which was 9.1% higher compared to the corresponding period of 2024.

Graph 4: Number of Vacancies Published on jobs.ge by Category



**The labor market expanded in Q3 2025:** According to the seasonally adjusted Beveridge Curve, the labor market in Q3 2025 compared to Q2 2025 expanded, as the seasonally adjusted job openings rate increased and the unemployment rate decreased.

**No improvement in labor market efficiency in Q3 2025:** The positions of Q2 2025 and Q3 2025 remain on the same Beveridge Curve, not showing a clear inward shift, indicating that matching efficiency did not materially improve during this period.

Graph 5: Beveridge Curve*


**PMCG Research developed the Beveridge Curve with the support of the National Bank of Georgia.**

* The Beveridge Curve captures the relationship between the unemployment rate (X-Axis) and the job openings rate (Y-Axis). The Beveridge Curve provides important information about the functioning of the labor market and the sustainability of the economy. Particular features of it are as follows: A) The inward shift of the Beveridge Curve (towards the origin) indicates an increase in the efficiency of the labor market; B) The outward shift of the Beveridge Curve (away from the origin) indicates a decrease in the efficiency of the labor market; and C) The vertical shift to the left indicates the economy going into an expansionary phase, and the vertical shift to the right indicates the economy going into recession. The job openings rate and unemployment rate have been seasonally adjusted.

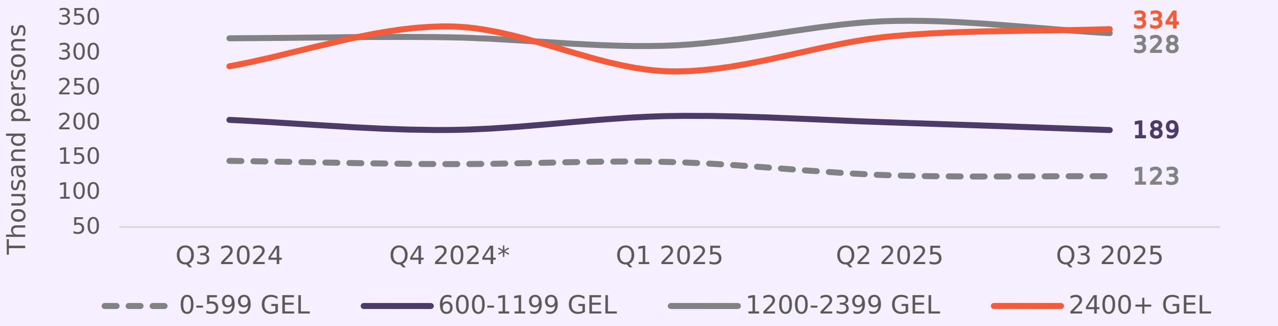
** The job openings rate is computed by dividing the number of job openings by the sum of employment and job openings and multiplying that quotient by 100.

# LABOR MARKET INDICATORS

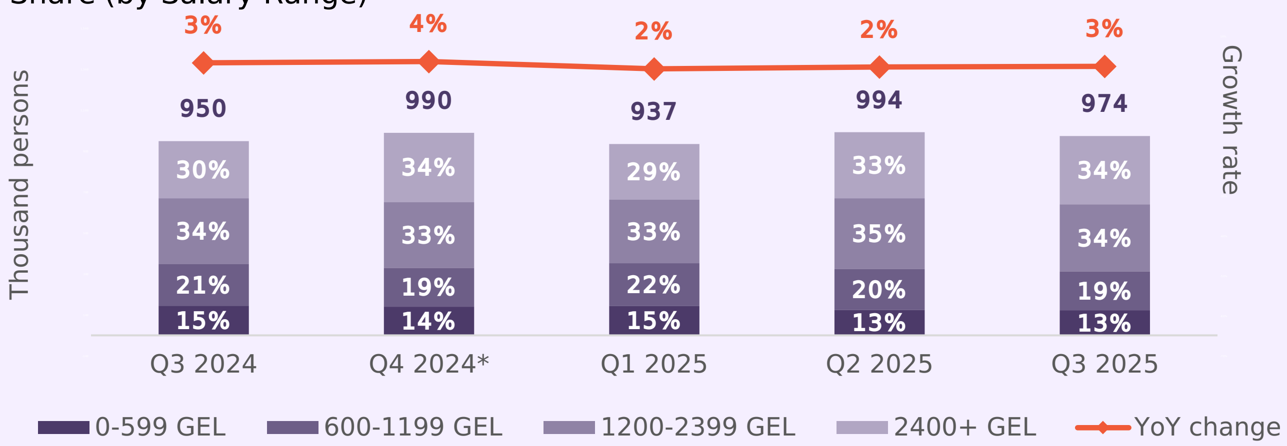
| | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 Q1 | 2024 Q2 | 2024 Q3 | 2024 Q4 | 2025 Q1 | 2025 Q2 | 2025 Q3 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of people in the labor force (thousands) | 1,552 | 1,596 | 1,631 | 1,608 | 1,633 | 1,646 | 1,634 | 1,594 | 1,610 |
| Number of employed people (thousands) | 1,284 | 1,335 | 1,402 | 1,388 | 1,408 | 1,413 | 1,394 | 1,366 | 1,396 |
| Number of hired employed people (thousands) | 872 | 920 | 953 | 936 | 974 | 979 | 958 | 941 | 975 |
| Number of self-employed employed people (thousands) | 412 | 414 | 448 | 452 | 433 | 434 | 435 | 422 | 418 |
| Number of unemployed people (thousands) | 268 | 262 | 229 | 220 | 226 | 234 | 239 | 228 | 214 |
| Labor force participation rate (%) | 51.9 | 53.3 | 55.0 | 54.5 | 54.7 | 54.9 | 54.8 | 54.1 | 54.5 |
| Employment rate (%) | 42.9 | 44.5 | 47.3 | 47.0 | 47.1 | 47.1 | 46.8 | 46.4 | 47.3 |
| Unemployment rate (%) | 17.3 | 16.4 | 14.0 | 13.7 | 13.8 | 14.2 | 14.7 | 14.3 | 13.3 |
| Average nominal monthly salary (GEL) | 1,543 | 1,767 | 1,943 | 2,005 | 2,057 | 2,218 | 2,170 | 2,212 | - |

# QUARTERLY TRENDS IN SALARIES AND JOB VACANCIES

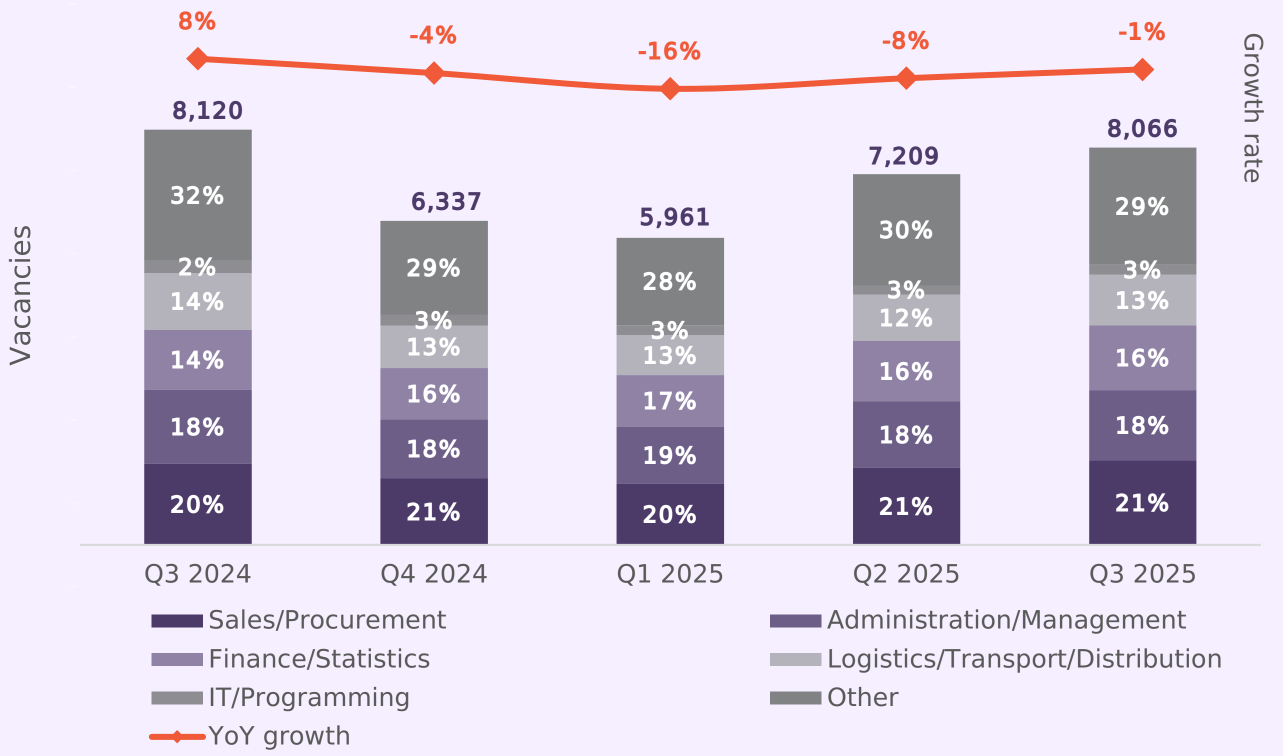
Graph 5: Quarterly Average Number of Persons Receiving a Salary (by Salary Range)




Graph 6: Quarterly Average Number of Persons Receiving a Salary, Growth rate, and Share (by Salary Range)




Graph 7: Quarterly Average Number of Vacancies Published on jobs.ge




* The large share of the 2400+ GEL category in Q4 2024 was largely due to a significant number of people receiving year-end bonuses (13th salary).

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