



Research



# Employment Tracker Georgia

January 2025

# AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING A SALARY

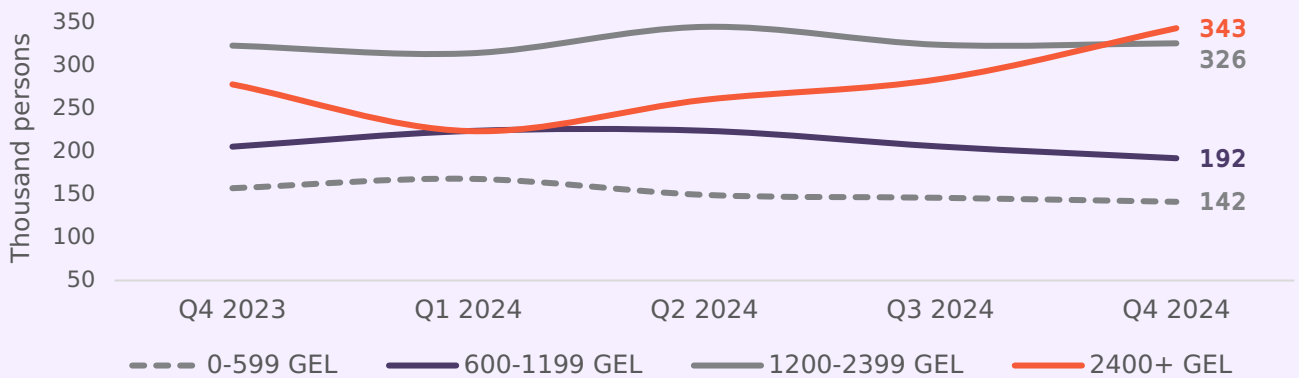
**In January 2025, the number of persons receiving a monthly salary increased by 3.9% compared to the corresponding period of 2024 and by 8.2% compared to the corresponding period of 2023, amounting to 880,277. However, the figure decreased by 10.4% compared to December 2024.**

**In January 2025, the share of persons receiving a monthly salary up to 600 GEL amounted to 19.5%, which was 3.8 percentage points less than the corresponding period of 2024, and 7.1 percentage points lower than the corresponding period of 2023.**

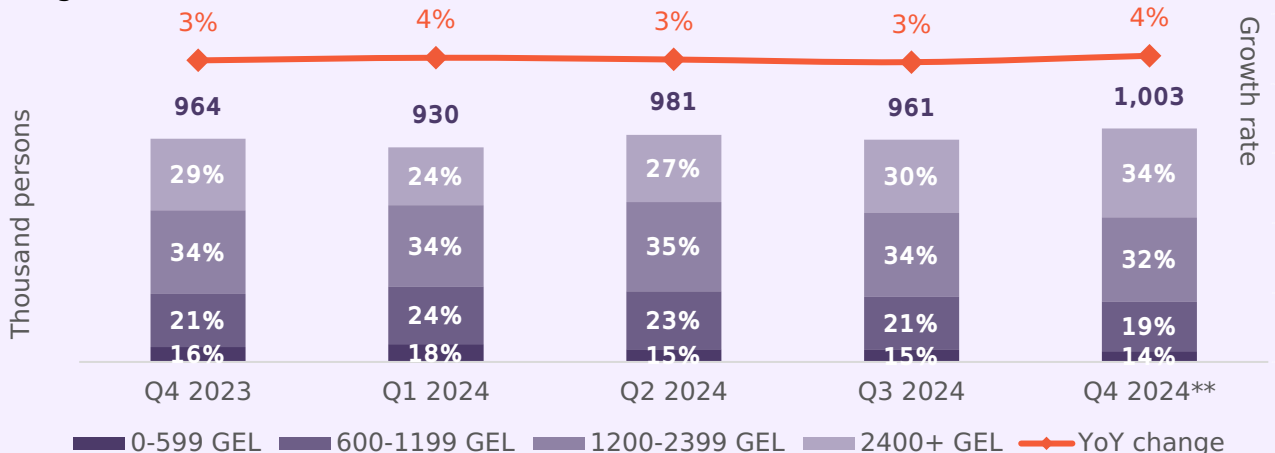
**In January 2025, the share of persons receiving a monthly salary of 2,400 GEL and more amounted to 26.6%, which was 4.8 percentage points more compared to the corresponding period of 2024, and 8.6 percentage points higher than the corresponding period of 2023.**

**In January 2025, the share of persons receiving a monthly salary of 9,600 GEL and more amounted to 2.3%, which was 0.4 percentage points more compared to the corresponding period of 2024, and 0.8 percentage points higher than the corresponding period of 2023.**

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 increase (last viewed on 20.02.2025; data represent gross salaries).

\*\* The increase in the share of the 2400+ GEL category in Q4 2024 was largely due to a significant number of people receiving a 13th salary (i.e., a bonus) in December.

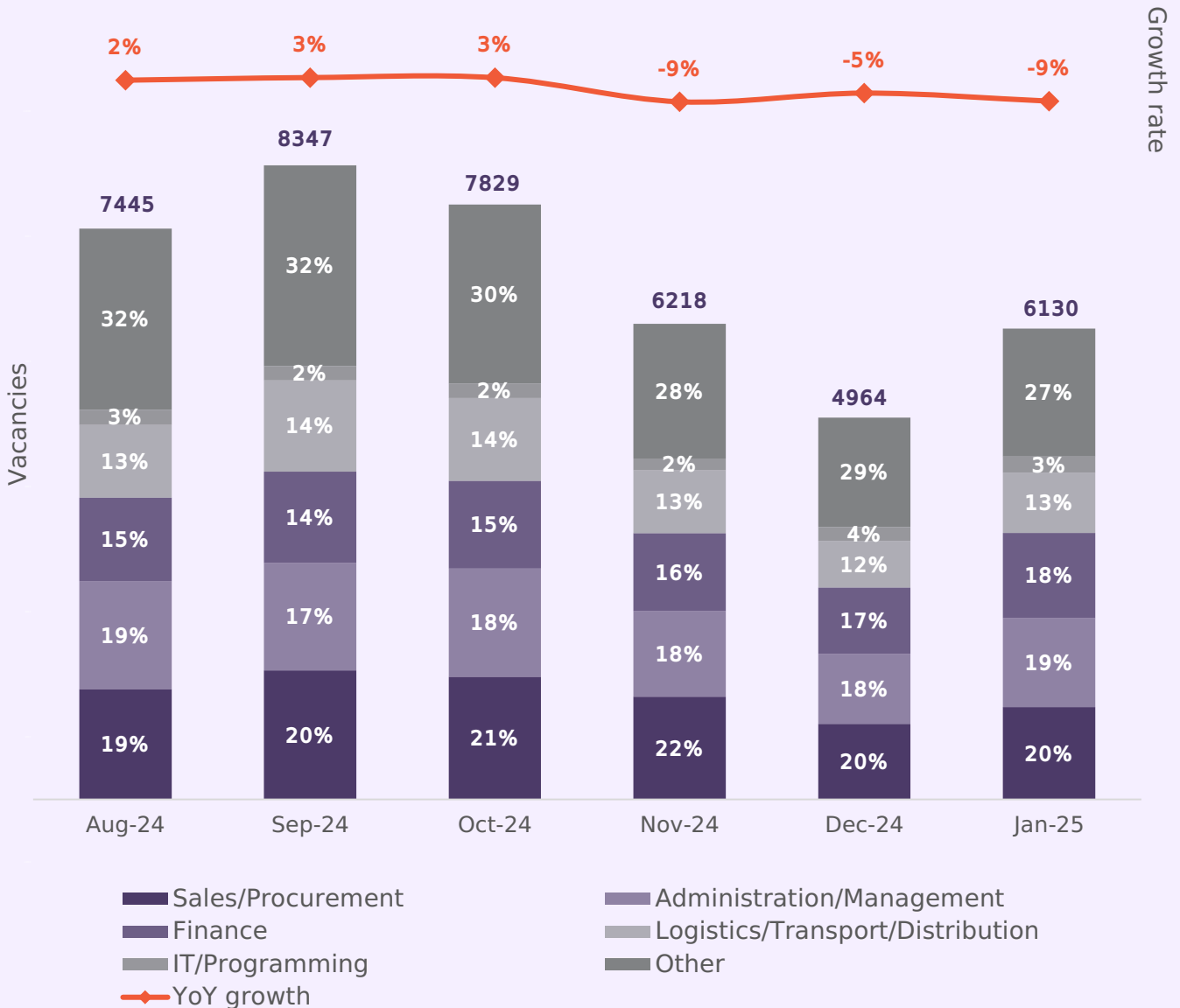
# TOTAL VACANCIES PUBLISHED ON jobs.ge

**In January 2025, the total number of vacancies published on jobs.ge amounted to 6,130, which was 23.5% higher compared to December 2024 and 9.1% less than the corresponding period of 2024.**


**to 17,312, which was 8.1% lower compared to the same period of 2023-2024. The sales and procurement category contributed the most to this decline.**


**From November 2024 to January 2025, the total number of vacancies published on jobs.ge amounted**


Graph 5: Number of Vacancies Published on jobs.ge



# VACANCIES PUBLISHED ON **jobs.ge** BY CATEGORY

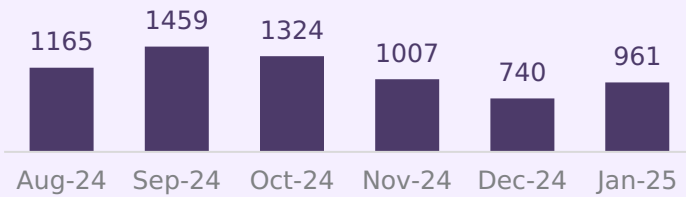
 From November 2024 to January 2025, a total of **3,664** vacancies were published in the field of **finance, statistics**, which was 3.9% higher compared to the corresponding period of 2023-2024.

 From November 2024 to January 2025, a total of **4,804** vacancies were published in **administration and management**, which was 10.7% lower compared to the corresponding period of 2023-2024.

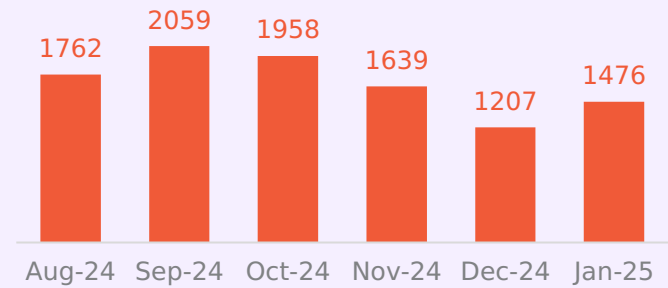
 From November 2024 to January 2025, a total of **2,708** vacancies were published in **logistics, transport and distribution**, which was 4.7% lower compared to the corresponding period of 2023-2024.

Graph 6: Number of Vacancies Published on jobs.ge by Category

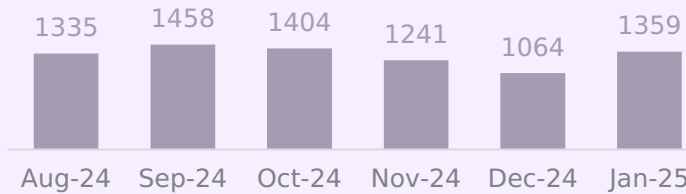
## Logistics/Transport/Distribution



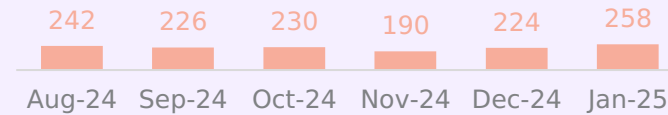
## Sales/Procurement



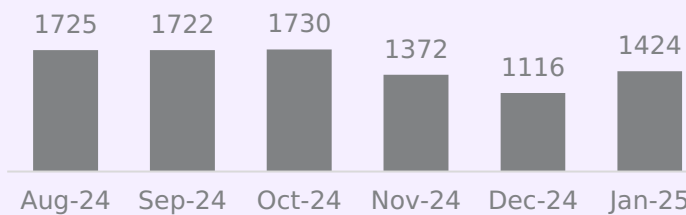
## Finance/Statistics



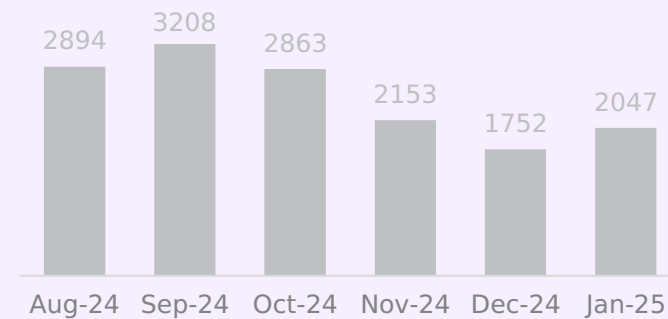
## IT/Programming



## Administration/Management



## Other



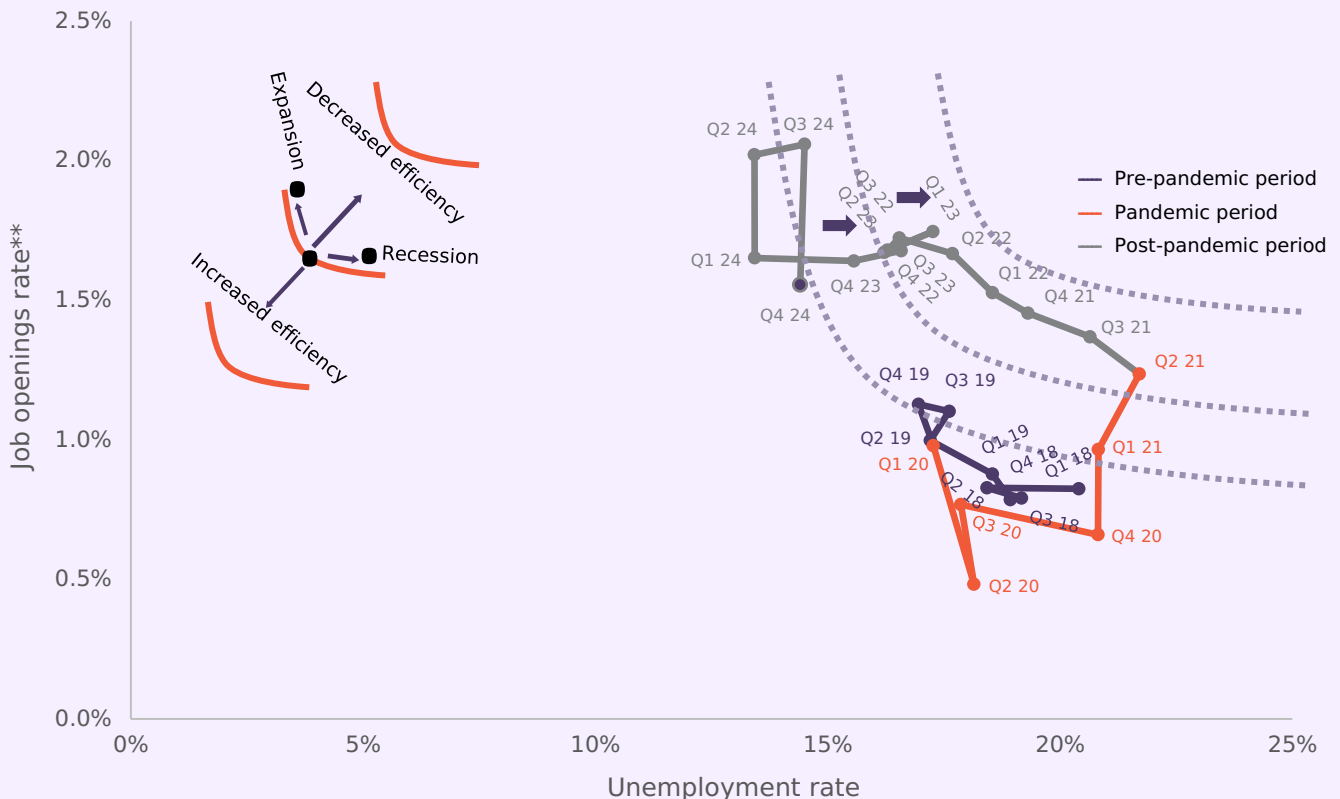
# LABOR MARKET ANALYSIS: BEVERIDGE CURVE

**The efficiency of the labor market slightly increased:** According to the seasonally adjusted Beveridge Curve, the efficiency of the labor market slightly increased in Q4 2024 compared to Q3 2024, as the unemployment rate slightly decreased while the job openings rate dropped significantly.

**Pandemic-induced recession (Q1 2020 - Q2 2021):** During the pandemic, the economy went into a recession phase with increasing unemployment rate and declining job openings. As COVID-19 restrictions eased in Q1 2021, the Beveridge Curve shifted outward, reflecting a higher job openings rate, while unemployment remained the same, indicating a decline in the labor market efficiency.

**Post-pandemic recovery (Q3 2021 - Q2 2024):** the Georgian economy returned to a phase of expansion while the labor market tightness started to mount with the decreasing unemployment rate and the increasing job openings rate but at a lower efficiency level compared to its pre-pandemic state. In Q3 2022, the Beveridge Curve might have shifted once again since the unemployment rate decreased sharply and the job openings rate increased slightly, perhaps indicating a move of the labor market efficiency towards its pre-pandemic level. In Q2 of 2024, labor market efficiency slightly increased again.

Graph 4: 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
Number of people in the labor force (thousands)	1551.6	1596.3	1630.5	1607.6	1633.4	1646.4
Number of employed people (thousands)	1283.7	1334.6	1401.9	1387.8	1407.6	1412.5
Number of hired employed people (thousands)	870.9	920.4	952.9	935.8	974.4	978.5
Number of self-employed people (thousands)	412.1	413.6	448.2	451.5	432.7	433.5
Number of unemployed people (thousands)	267.9	261.7	228.6	219.7	225.7	233.9
Labor force participation rate (%)	51.9	53.3	55.0	54.5	54.7	54.9
Employment rate (%)	42.9	44.5	47.3	47.0	47.1	47.1
Unemployment rate (%)	17.3	16.4	14.0	13.7	13.8	14.2
Average nominal monthly salary (GEL)	1543.0	1766.8	1943.4	2004.9	2056.7	-



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