Research

# Employment Tracker
# Georgia

July 2026

# NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING A SALARY

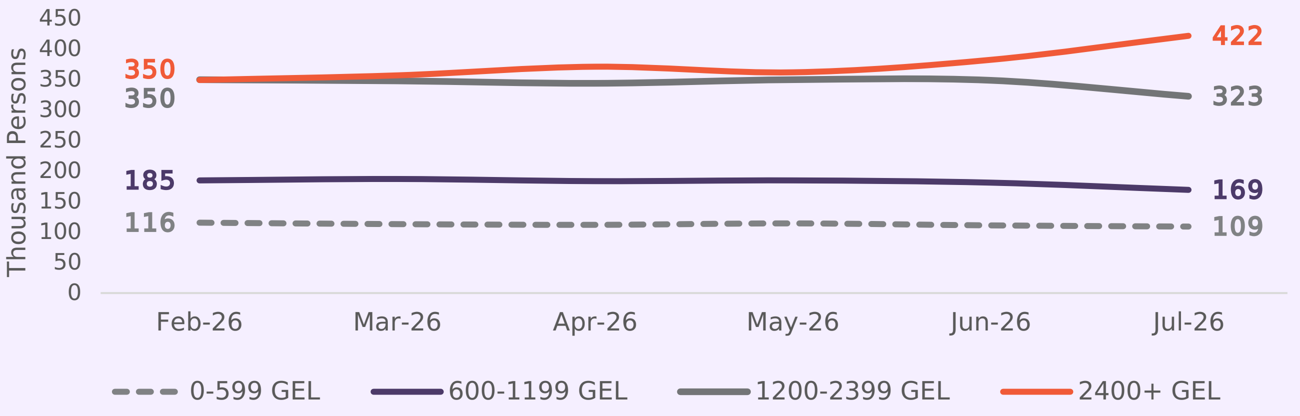
**In July 2026, the number of persons receiving a monthly salary stood at 1,024,350***, representing a 0.1% decrease compared with June 2026, and a 2.7% increase compared with July 2025.

**In July 2026, the share of persons receiving a monthly salary of up to 600 GEL amounted to 10.7%,** which was 0.2 percentage points lower than in June 2026, and 1.3 percentage points lower than in July 2025.

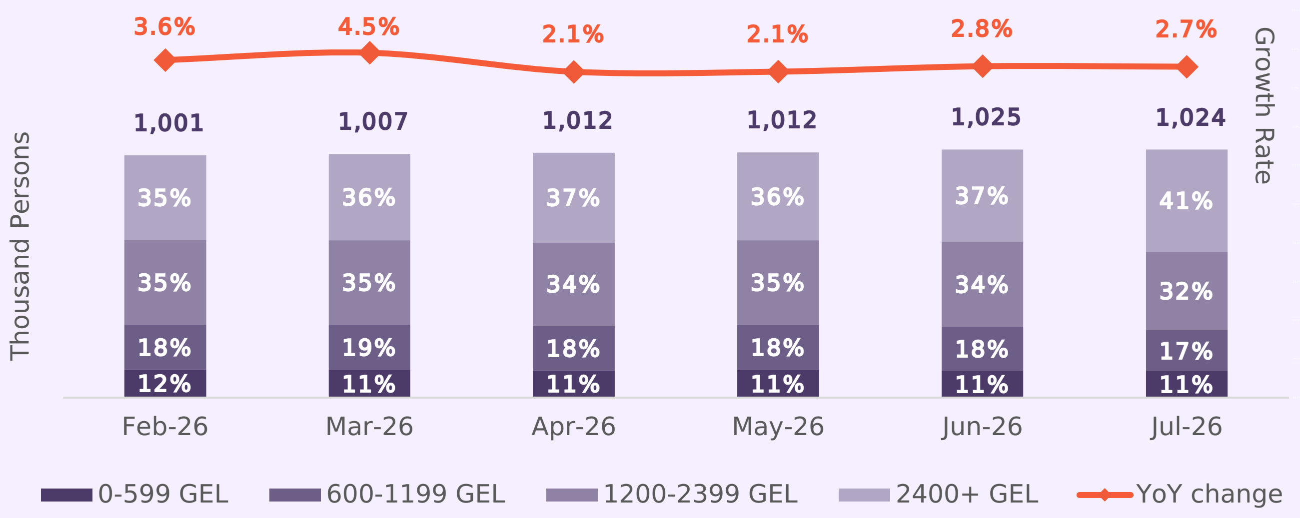
**In July 2026, the share of persons receiving a monthly salary of 2,400 GEL or more amounted to 41.2%,** which was 3.9 percentage points higher than in June 2026, and 5.1 percentage points higher than in July 2025.

**In July 2026, the share of persons receiving a monthly salary of 9,600 GEL or more amounted to 3.7%,** which was 0.4 percentage points higher than in June 2026, and 0.5 percentage points higher than in July 2025.

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 20.08.2026; data represent gross salaries).

# TOTAL VACANCIES PUBLISHED ON jobs.ge

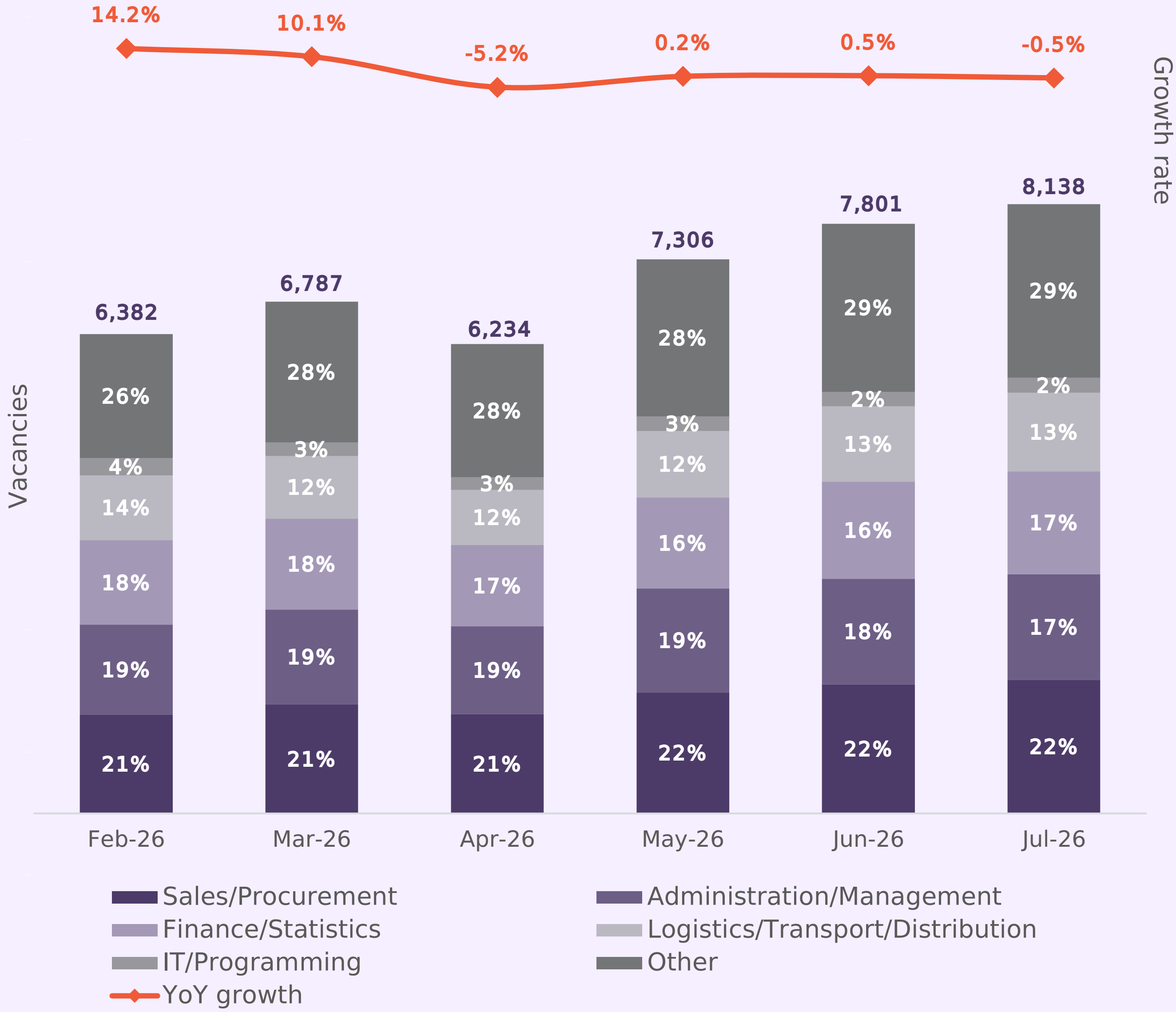
**In July 2026, the total number of vacancies published on jobs.ge amounted to 8,138,** which was 4.3% higher compared with June 2026, and 0.5% lower compared with July 2025.

**The largest month-over-month increase was observed in the Finance and Statistics category** (+5.9%), while the smallest increase was observed in Administration and Management category (0.4%).

**The largest year-over-year increase was observed in Sales and Procurement** (+4.1%), while the IT and programming category recorded the biggest decrease (-28.1%).

**From May 2026 to July 2026, the total number of vacancies published on jobs.ge amounted to 23,245** which was 0.1% higher compared to the same period of 2025. The category that contributed the most to the increase during this period was Sales and Procurement.

Graph 3: Number of Vacancies Published on jobs.ge



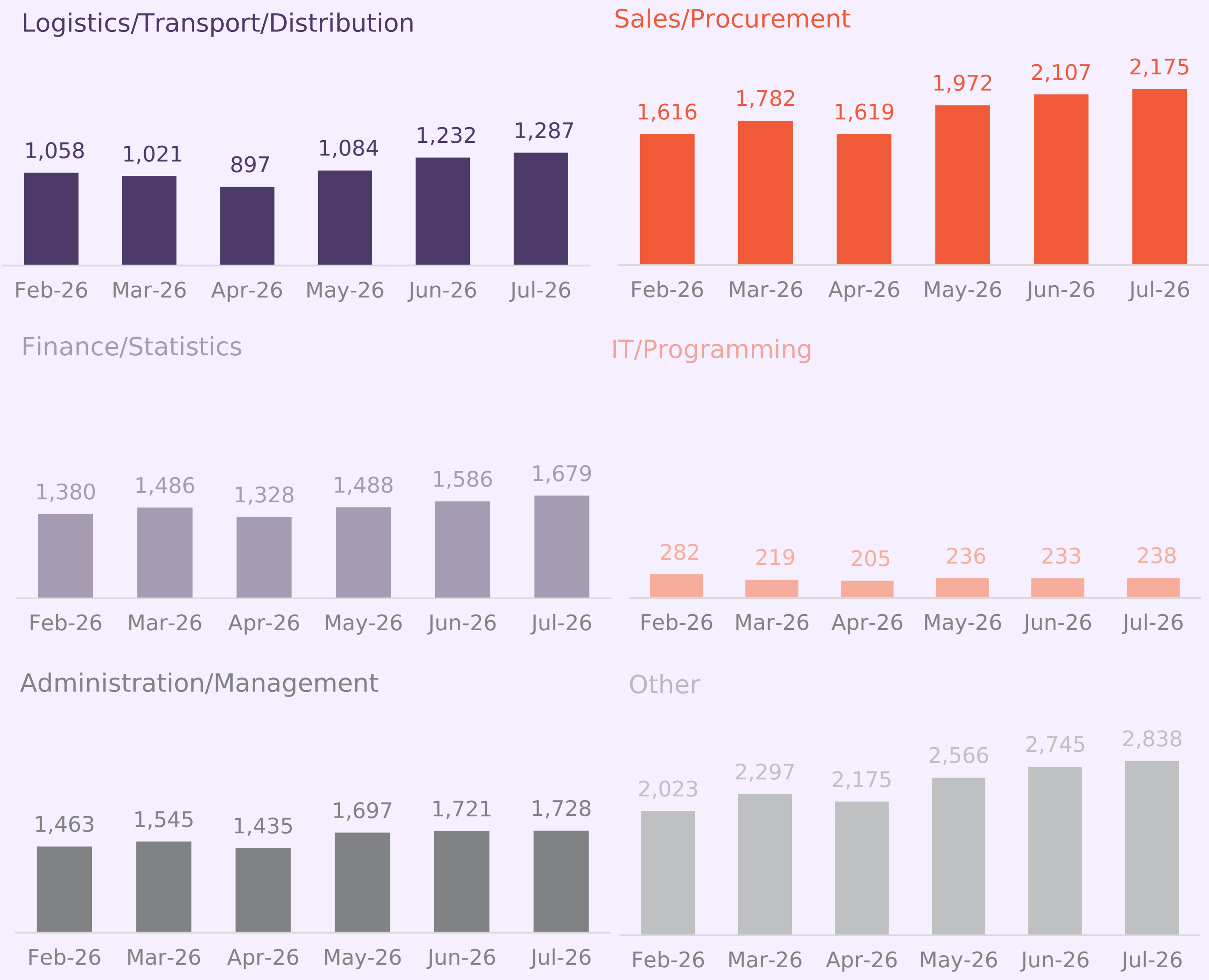
# VACANCIES PUBLISHED ON jobs.ge BY CATEGORY

**From May 2026 to July 2026, a total of 6,254 vacancies were published in the field of sales and procurement,** which was 2.6% higher compared to the corresponding period of 2025.

**From May 2026 to July 2026, a total of 4,753 vacancies were published in the field of finance and statistics,** which was 2.2% higher compared to the corresponding period of 2025.

**From May 2026 to July 2026, a total of 5,146 vacancies were published in the field of administration and management,** which was 1.8% higher compared to the corresponding period of 2025.

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



# LABOR MARKET ANALYSIS: BEVERIDGE CURVE

**The labor market efficiency increased in Q2 2026:** According to the seasonally adjusted Beveridge Curve, the efficiency of the labor market strengthened in Q2 2026 compared to Q1 2026, as both the job openings rate and the unemployment rate decreased. There is an inward movement of the Beveridge Curve, indicating stronger matching between job seekers and vacancies.

**The post-pandemic period** has generally been characterized by improving matching dynamics, interrupted by occasional temporary deteriorations. In Q1 2026, efficiency had deteriorated as rising unemployment pushed the Beveridge Curve outward. In Q2 2026, this shift was partially offset by an inward movement of the curve, consistent with an improvement in matching efficiency.

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.



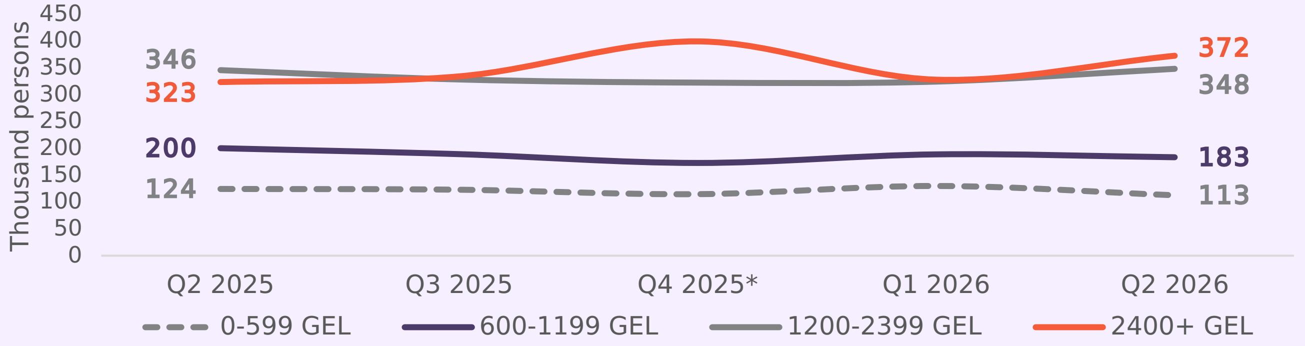
Source: Jobs.ge, Hr.gov.ge, GeoStat

# LABOR MARKET INDICATORS

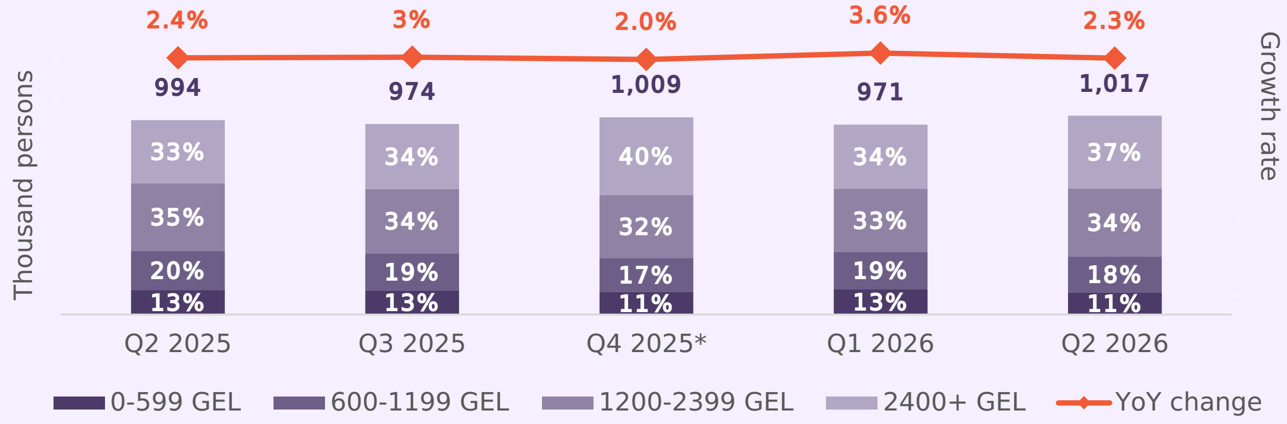
| | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 Q1 | 2025 Q2 | 2025 Q3 | 2025 Q4 | 2026 Q1 | 2026 Q2 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of people in the labor force (thousands) | 1,596 | 1,629 | 1,634 | 1,594 | 1,610 | 1,618 | 1,599 | 1,584 |
| Number of employed people (thousands) | 1,335 | 1,402 | 1,394 | 1,366 | 1,396 | 1,402 | 1,369 | 1,365 |
| Number of hired employed people (thousands) | 920 | 960 | 958 | 941 | 975 | 970 | 922 | 941 |
| Number of self-employed people (thousands) | 414 | 441 | 435 | 422 | 418 | 430 | 445 | 422 |
| Number of unemployed people (thousands) | 262 | 227 | 239 | 228 | 214 | 215 | 230 | 219 |
| Labor force participation rate (%) | 53.3 | 54.8 | 54.8 | 54.1 | 54.5 | 54.4 | 53.4 | 53.3 |
| Employment rate (%) | 44.5 | 47.1 | 46.8 | 46.4 | 47.3 | 47.1 | 45.7 | 46.0 |
| Unemployment rate (%) | 16.4 | 13.9 | 14.7 | 14.3 | 13.3 | 13.3 | 14.4 | 13.8 |
| Average nominal monthly salary (GEL) | 1,767 | 1,971 | 2,170 | 2,212 | 2,272 | 2,466 | 2,364 | - |

# QUARTERLY TRENDS IN SALARIES AND JOB VACANCIES

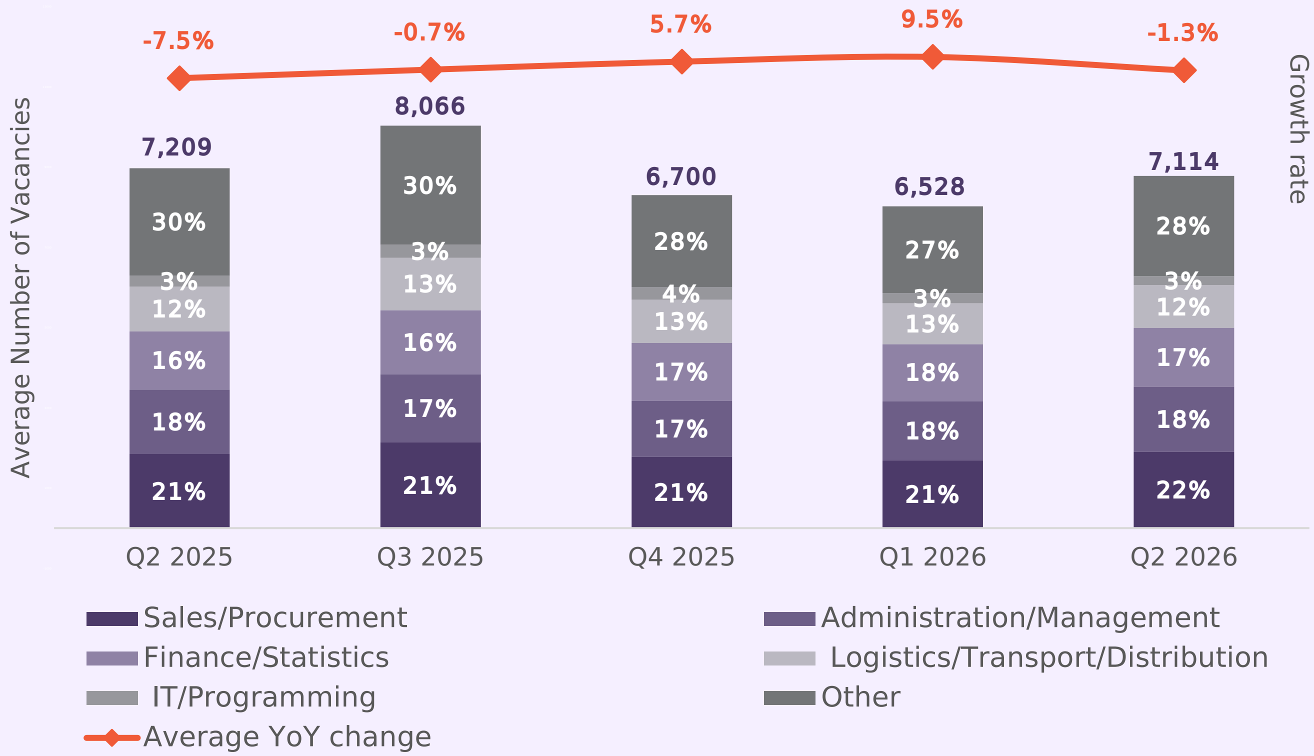
Graph 6: Quarterly Average Number of Persons Receiving a Salary (by Salary Range)




Graph 7: Quarterly Average Number of Persons Receiving a Salary, Growth rate, and Share (by Salary Range)




Graph 8: Quarterly Average Number of Vacancies Published on jobs.ge




* The large share of the 2400+ GEL category in Q4 2025 was largely due to a significant number of people receiving year-end bonuses (13th salary).

# DISCLAIMER



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