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91 000 more employed than in third quarter 2021

In the third quarter of 2022, 4.5 million people were employed in Austria according to the EU definition, 221 600 were unemployed

Vienna, 2022-12-07 – According to Statistics Austria’s Microcensus Labour Force Survey, in the third quarter of 2022 a total of 4.5 million persons aged 15 and over were employed according to the EU definition, while 221 600 were unemployed. With 218 100 job vacancies, the job supply reached a new record high. Compared to the same quarter of the previous year, fewer people worked from home.

“The upswing on the domestic labour market has been uninterrupted for a year and has not yet been affected by the economic consequences of the energy crisis and the war in Ukraine: In the third quarter of this year, the number of people in employment rose by 2.1 % compared to the same quarter last year. The number of unemployed fell by 9.5 %. At the same time, however, the labour market is facing the challenge of an increasing shortage of specialists and workers: The 218 100 vacancies in the third quarter represent a record figure,” says Statistics Austria Director General Tobias Thomas.

91 300 more employed persons than in the third quarter of 2021

In the third quarter of 2022, a total of 4 491 100 persons aged 15 and over were employed, 91 300 more than in the third quarter of 2021 (see table 1). The employment rate, as the share of employed persons in all persons aged 15 to 64, was 79.0 % for men and 70.4 % for women (total: 74.7 %). Compared to the third quarter of 2021, in which a clear recovery of the labour market was already evident, the employment rate increased by a further 0.7 percentage points. The employment rate increased more for women than for men (women: +1.0 percentage points; men: +0.4 percentage points). Compared to the previous quarter, a significant overall increase in the employment rate of 0.6 percentage points was also recorded, although this was due to seasonal factors.

However, two thirds of the increase in employment of 91 300 or 2.1 % is due to an increase in part-time employment. Compared to the previous year, the number of persons working full-time increased by 30 100 (1.0 %), but the number of those working part-time increased by 61 100 (4.7 %). In general, part-time work is predominantly female. In the third quarter of 2022, one in two employed women (50.3 %) but only one in eight men (12.6 %) reported working part-time.

Table 1: Main results on employment (international definition), 3rd quarter 2022

Employment (ILO concept)	Unit	3rd quarter 2022	Changes compared to... (absolute or in % points)	
			2nd quarter 2022	3rd quarter 2021
Employed (15 years and over)	1 000	4 491,1	52,2	91,3
Employed (15 to 64 years)	1 000	4 405,7	49,8	83,2
Employment rate ¹ (15 to 64 years)	%	74,7	0,6	0,7
Men	%	79,0	0,8	0,4*
Women	%	70,4	0,5*	1,0
Part-time rate ²	%	30,3	-0,5*	0,8*

Employment (ILO concept)	Unit	3rd quarter 2022	Changes compared to... (absolute or in % points)	
			2nd quarter 2022	3rd quarter 2021
Men	%	12,6	0,0*	1,2
Women	%	50,3	-1,0	0,1*

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Labour Force Survey (Microcensus) – International definition according to ILO concept. Non-significant changes are marked with * .

1) Employed persons as a percentage of the population of the respective age group. – 2) Part-time employed (self-assignment) as a percentage of employed persons aged 15 years and over.

23 100 less unemployed than in the third quarter of 2021

As employment rises, the number of unemployed also continues to fall, although the decline has weakened somewhat compared to previous quarters. Unemployment according to the ILO definition fell from 244 800 persons in the previous year to 221 600 in the third quarter of 2022 (see table 2). This is a decrease of 23 100 persons or 9.5 %.

The overall non-seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in the third quarter of 2022 was 4.7 %, 0.6 percentage points below the previous year's value (5.3 %). Compared to the previous quarter (2nd quarter 2022: 4.3 %), there was a slight increase in the unemployment rate of 0.4 percentage points. At +0.7 percentage points, women were slightly more affected than men.

Table 2: Main results on unemployment (international definition), 3rd quarter 2022

Unemployment (ILO concept)	Unit	3rd quarter 2022	Changes compared to... (absolute or in % points)	
			2nd quarter 2022	3rd quarter 2021
Unemployed	1 000	221,6	23,7	-23,1
Unemployment rate ¹	%	4,7	0,4	-0,6
Men	%	4,7	0,2*	-0,5*
Women	%	4,8	0,7	-0,6*
Young persons (15 to 24 years)	%	10,7	1,4*	0,5*
Elder persons (55 to 64 years)	%	3,3	0,0*	-0,8*

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Labour Force Survey (Microcensus) – International definition according to ILO concept. Non-significant changes are marked with * .

1) Unemployed as a percentage of the labour force (employed and unemployed) aged 15 to 74.

Job vacancies again at record level

According to the Job Vacancy Survey, the number of job vacancies in Austria reached its highest level since the beginning of the time series in 2009 in the third quarter of 2022 with a total of 218 100 vacancies (see table 3). Compared to the previous year's quarter (3rd quarter 2021: 162 400 vacancies), an increase of 34.3 % was recorded and even compared to the pre-crisis level (3rd quarter 2019: 128 300 vacancies), there were 70.0 % more vacancies advertised.

The vacancy rate was 5.0 % and thus about 2 percentage points above the pre-crisis level. It describes the share of vacancies in all available jobs and is an indication of shortages on the labour market. There were 56 000 vacancies in the manufacturing sector (ÖNACE B–F), 130 900 in the service sector (ÖNACE G–N) and 31 200 in the public sector (ÖNACE O–S).

Table 3: Main results of the Job Vacancy Survey, 3rd quarter 2022

Job vacancies	Unit	3rd quarter 2022	Changes compared to... (absolute or in % points)	
			2nd quarter 2022	3rd quarter 2022
Job vacancies (ÖNACE 2008 B–S)	1 000	218,1	11,8	55,7
Job vacancy rate ¹	%	5,0	0,2*	1,1

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Job Vacancy Survey. Non-significant changes are marked with *.

1) Job vacancy rate = (vacancies*100/(vacancies+employees)).

Home office still in decline

In the third quarter of 2022, 14.2 % of those in employment worked from home at the time of the survey (see table 4). Only 2.3 % of those in employment stated that they had worked from home because of Corona. This share has dropped significantly compared to the same quarter last year (-3.5 %). 13.9 % of the employed persons carried out their activities in the form of telework, i.e. by means of a PC and/or smartphone. Once again, there was little difference in the share of telework among men (13.8 %) and women (13.9 %). Furthermore, the higher the level of education and the higher the professional qualification, the more often telework was performed. The sectors with the highest share of telework were again information and communication (44.6 %) and financial and insurance services (37.6 %).

Table 4: Employed persons by telework and sex, 3rd quarter 2022

Sex	Worked in the reference week in 1 000	Not working from home in %	Working from home in %	Of which: because of Corona in %	Telework (with PC or smartphone) in %	No answer to the question about working from home in %
Men and women	3 757,8	76,2	14,2	2,3	13,9	9,6
Men	2 064,9	76,2	14,0	2,1	13,8	9,8
Women	1 692,9	76,2	14,3	2,4	13,9	9,5

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Labour Force Survey (Microcensus) – Population in private households without compulsory military or civilian service. International definition according to ILO concept.

Detailed results and further information on the labour market of the third quarter can be found in the report “Statistik im Fokus” on our [website](#).

Information on methodology, definitions:

The European Labour Force Survey (LFS), which takes place in all EU Member States, collects information on employment and job search in a standardised form from randomly selected private households. In Austria, the LFS is conducted as part of the Microcensus – a sample survey in which about 1 500 households are interviewed weekly. These data are extrapolated to the population.

Employed persons according to the international definition: According to the concepts of the International Labour Organization (ILO), persons are considered to be employed if they have worked at least one hour in the reference week as employees, self-employed persons or unpaid family workers. If they have not worked due to holidays, compensatory time off, part-time work for older employees, other working time arrangements, illness, vocational training or maternity/paternity leave, but are otherwise in work, they are considered to be in employment. Persons in employment also include: Persons who are absent from work for any other reason for a maximum of three months; persons on parental leave (with childcare allowance and a right to return to the employer or a leave of up to three months); apprentices; seasonal workers who have not worked in the reference week due to seasonal reasons, but who work regularly for the enterprise in the off-season. Military and civilian servants are excluded.

Results on **part-time** work are based on the direct question about full-time or part-time employment.

Unemployed according to the international definition: Persons who are not employed (see above) and have actively sought work during the reference week or the three preceding weeks. Also considered unemployed

are persons who already have a job offer and start this job within three months. In addition, they must be able to start work within the next two weeks after the reference week.

Teleworking: Persons who have worked from home with a PC and/or smartphone at least on a case-by-case basis. Since the beginning of the second quarter of 2020, four additional questions on the work situation in times of the COVID 19 pandemic were asked voluntarily as part of the LFS. The questions were addressed to all persons who had worked in the reference week and had also worked from home in the last four weeks. Persons who never worked from home in the last four weeks were assigned to the group “no work from home”.

Job vacancies: The Job Vacancy Survey of Statistics Austria has been carried out continuously since the first quarter of 2009 for the economic sections B to S of ÖNACE 2008. A total of around 6 000 enterprises are surveyed each quarter.

If you have any questions on this topic, please contact
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