Corrected press release: 14 105-024/26

Number of job vacancies down again in 2025

Compared to 2024, 19.5% fewer positions were advertised in 2025

Correction note 5 February 2026: The number of job vacancies in 2022 had to be corrected. The correct figure is highlighted in grey. The old value is shown in brackets.

Vienna, 2026-02-05 – Austrian enterprises reported an average of 139 900 vacant positions in 2025. Compared to 2024, this is a decline of about 19.5%.

"In 2025, the number of job vacancies fell for the third year in a row. On average, 139 900 jobs were unfilled in Austria over the course of the year. That is 33 900 or 19.5% fewer than in 2024. Most jobs advertised in 2025 were in the retail and services sector, which accounted for 58.8% of all vacancies," says Manuela Lenk, Director General Statistics at Statistics Austria.

Since 2022, when around 230 400 [old: 206 400] vacancies were available – more than ever before since records began in 2009 – the annual average number of vacancies has been declining for the third consecutive year in 2025. The annual average job vacancy rate, i.e. the proportion of vacancies in relation to all available jobs, averaged 3.2% for the year, 0.8 percentage points below the previous year's average. On average, the retail and services sector recorded the highest number of job vacancies at 82 200, followed by manufacturing with 34 900 and the public and social sector with 22 800 vacancies.

Continuous decline throughout the year

As in the previous year, the number of job vacancies continued to decline in 2025. While 154 100 job vacancies were reported in the first quarter, the number fell to 147 900 in the second quarter and 138 100 in the third quarter, reaching 119 600 in the fourth quarter. The job vacancy rate stood at 3.6% in the first quarter and decreased by around 0.2 percentage points each in the second quarter (3.4%) and third quarter (3.2%). In the fourth quarter, the job vacancy rate dropped to 2.8%, which is 0.8 percentage points below the first quarter's value.

Job vacancies since 2022 according to the Job Vacancy Survey and the Public Employment Office (AMS) (ÖNACE[1]2008, B–S)

Quarters	Job vacancies in 1 000	Employees[2] in 1 000	Job vacancy rate[3] in %	Job vacancies according to the AMS[4] in 1 000
Q4 2025	119,6	4 184,8	2.8	79,8
Q3 2025	138.1	4 216.5	3.2	88.3
Q2 2025	147.9	4 184.8	3.4	89,6
Q1 2025	154.1	4 162.9	3.6	86.1
Q4 2024	156.3	4 211.4	3.6	92.9
Q3 2024	167.8	4 216.1	3.8	101.9
Q2 2024	174.7	4 186.8	4.0	102.7
Q1 2024	196.4	4 159.5	4.5	97.6
Q4 2023	181.0	4 188.4	4.1	107.3
Q3 2023	202.3	4 221.7	4.6	120.5
Q2 2023	214.0	4 183.6	4.9	123.8
Q1 2023	228.3	4 144.4	5.2	118.1
Q4 2022	222.9	4 156.7	5.1	127.5
Q3 2022	240.9	4 173.4	5.5	144.7
Q2 2022	231.7	4 130.8	5.3	141.5
Q1 2022	226.1	4 072.1	5.3	121.2

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Job Vacancy Survey.
All sources ÖNACE 2008 without: Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing, Activities of households as employers, undifferentiated goods- and service-producing activities of households for own use, Activities by extraterritorial organisations and bodies. – 1) ÖNACE: Austrian Classification of Economic Activities. – 2) Main Association of Austrian Social Security Institutions/Dachverband der Sozialversicherungsträger (moving quarterly average of the end of month levels for employees). – 3) Job vacancy rate (vacancies*100/(vacancies+employees)). – 4) Public Employment Office (moving quarterly average of the end of month levels for immediately available job vacancies at the Public Employment Office); as of Q1 2025 ÖNACE 2025, B-T.

Table 2: Annual average of job vacancies 2019 to 2025 according to the Job Vacancy Survey and the Public Employment Office (AMS) (ÖNACE[1] 2008, B–S)

Year	Job vacancies in 1 000	Employees[2] in 1 000	Job vacancy rate[3] in %	Job vacancies according to the AMS[4] in 1 000
2025	139.9	4 187.2	3.2	86.0
2024	173.8	4 193.4	4.0	98.8
2023	206.4	4 184.5	4.7	117.4
2022	230.4	4 133.2	5.3	133.7
2021	161.2	3 996.3	3.9	99.1
2020	111.6	3 909.9	2.8	68.7
2019	140.8	4 035.1	3.4	82.5

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Job Vacancy Survey.
All sources ÖNACE 2008 without: Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing, Activities of households as employers, undifferentiated goods- and service-producing activities of households for own use, Activities by extraterritorial organisations and bodies. – 1) ÖNACE: Austrian Classification of Economic Activities. – 2) Main Association of Austrian Social Security Institutions/Dachverband der Sozialversicherungsträger (moving quarterly average of the end of month levels for employees). – 3) Job vacancy rate (vacancies*100/(vacancies+employees)). – 4) Public Employment Office (moving quarterly average of the end of month levels for immediately available job vacancies at the Public Employment Office).

For detailed results and further information on job vacancies please refer to our website.

Information on methodology, definitions: Statistics Austria has been continuously collecting data on the number of job vacancies for economic sections B to S (ÖNACE 2008) since the first quarter of 2009. Data on job vacancies are collected in all EU member states and serve as an indicator for the economic development.

The sample consists of around 6 000 enterprises for each quarter, stratified by ÖNACE 2008 economic sections and corresponding size classes, with larger enterprises remaining in the sample continuously.

The extrapolation of the Job Vacancy Survey is bound to the number of employed persons according to ÖNACE 2008 economic sections and size classes. The number of job vacancies reported to the AMS in selected economic sections is used additionally as supporting information in the extrapolation procedure.

A **job vacancy** is defined as a paid post that is newly created, unoccupied, or about to become vacant for which the employer is taking active steps to find a suitable applicant outside the enterprise concerned.

The **job vacancy rate** measures the proportion of job vacancies in all available (occupied and vacant) positions.

Statistics Austria is the central organisation for official data and statistics on society, the economy, the state and the environment. As a national statistical institute, it is committed to the statutory principles of independence, impartiality and objectivity. Statistics Austria is headed by Manuela Lenk, Director General Statistics, and Franz Haslauer, Director General Finance.

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