

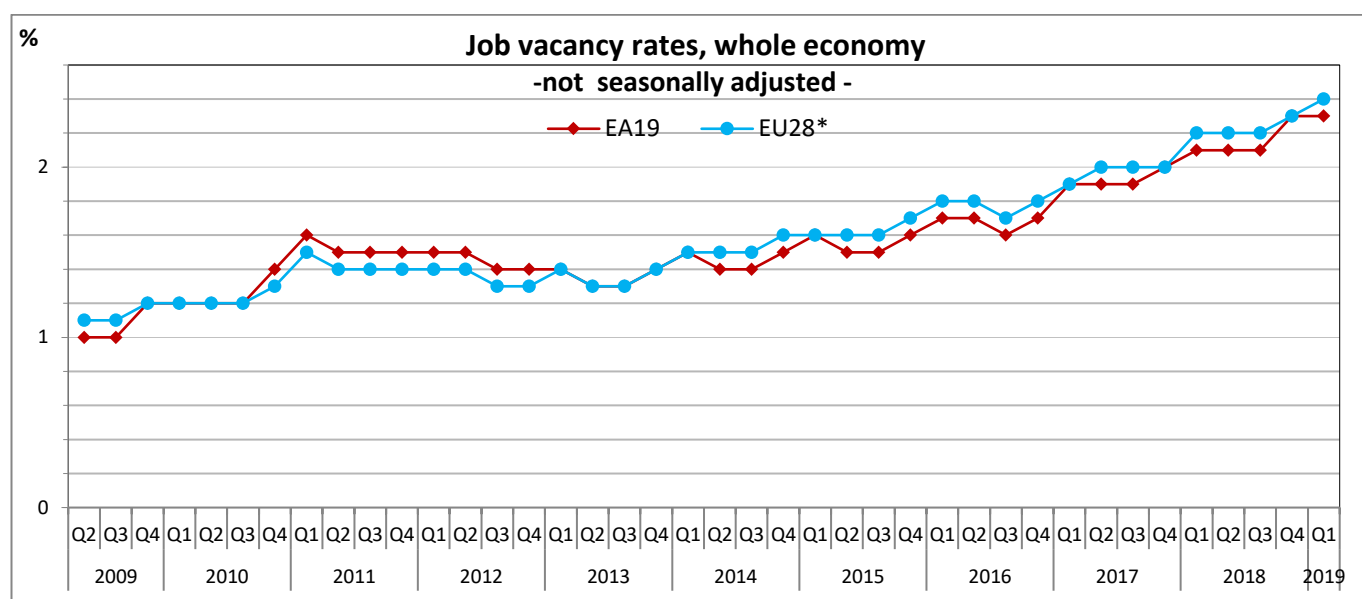
96/2019 - 17 June 2019

First quarter of 2019

## Euro area job vacancy rate at 2.3%

EU28 rate at 2.4%

The job vacancy rate in the **euro area** (EA19) was 2.3% in the first quarter of 2019, stable compared with the previous quarter and up from 2.1% in the first quarter of 2018, according to figures published by **Eurostat, the statistical office of the European Union**. In the **EU28**, the job vacancy rate was 2.4% in the first quarter of 2019, up from 2.3% in the previous quarter and from 2.2% in the first quarter of 2018.



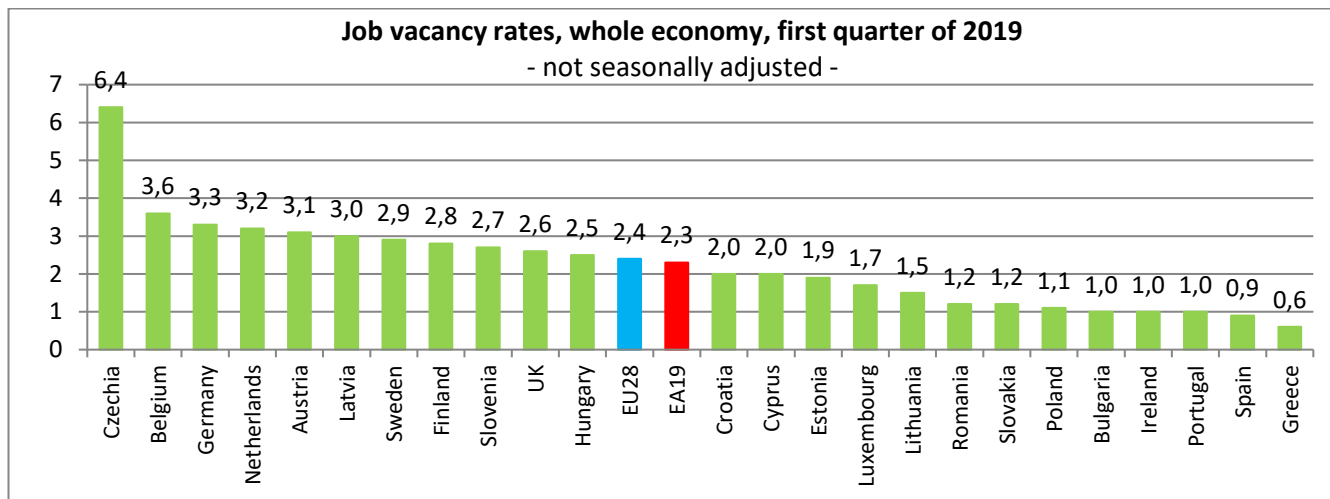
\* Data for EU27 up to Q4 2009, data for EU28 from Q1 2010.

In the **euro area**, the job vacancy rate in the first quarter of 2019 was 2.0% in industry and construction, and 2.6% in services. In the **EU28**, the rate was 2.2% in industry and construction, and 2.6% in services.

### Member States

Among the Member States for which comparable data are available (see country notes), the highest job vacancy rates in the first quarter of 2019 were recorded in **Czechia** (6.4%), **Belgium** (3.6%) and **Germany** (3.3%). In contrast, the lowest rates were observed in **Greece** (0.6%), **Spain** (0.9%) and **Portugal, Ireland and Bulgaria** (all 1.0%).

Compared with the same quarter of the previous year, the job vacancy rate in the first quarter of 2019 rose in fourteen Member States, remained stable in nine but fell in **Greece, Croatia, Lithuania, Poland and Malta** (all by -0.1 percentage points – pp). The largest increases were registered in **Czechia** (+1.6 pp), **Cyprus** (+0.8 pp), **Latvia** (+0.6 pp), **Germany** and the **Netherlands** (both +0.4 pp).



Denmark, France, Italy and Malta: not shown as data are not strictly comparable.

### Geographical information

The **euro area** (EA19) includes Belgium, Germany, Estonia, Ireland, Greece, Spain, France, Italy, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Austria, Portugal, Slovenia, Slovakia and Finland.

The **European Union** (EU28) includes Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechia, Denmark, Germany, Estonia, Ireland, Greece, Spain, France, Croatia, Italy, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Hungary, Malta, the Netherlands, Austria, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, Slovakia, Finland, Sweden and the United Kingdom.

### Methods and definitions

The **job vacancy rate** (JVR) measures the proportion of total posts that are vacant, expressed as a percentage:

$JVR = (\text{number of job vacancies}) / (\text{number of occupied posts} + \text{number of job vacancies})$ .

A **job vacancy** is defined as a paid post (newly created, unoccupied or about to become vacant) for which the employer is taking active steps to find a suitable candidate from outside the enterprise concerned and is prepared to take more steps and which the employer intends to fill either immediately or in the near future. Under this definition, a job vacancy should be open to candidates from outside an enterprise. However, this does not exclude the possibility of the employer recruiting an internal candidate for the post. A vacant post that is open only to internal candidates should not be treated as a job vacancy. An occupied post is a paid post within an organisation to which an employee has been assigned.

Job vacancy rates cover NACE Rev. 2 sections B to S. This aggregate is referred to as "**Whole economy**" for the sake of simplification, even if agriculture, activities of households as employers and activities of extraterritorial organisations are excluded. NACE Rev. 2 sections B to S include the industry (B to E), construction (F) and services (G to N) sectors together with (mainly) non-market services (O to S).

The job vacancy rates for the EU and euro area aggregates are based on Member States data, including estimates for recent periods when values are not yet available. If national data are only available for a sub-population, for example excluding smaller units or some activities, this sub-population is used in the computation of the job vacancy rate for the aggregates.

### Country notes:

Denmark, France, Italy and Malta: data are not strictly comparable. In France and Italy, only business units with 10 employees or more are surveyed. Moreover, in the case of public administration, education and human health (NACE Rev. 2 sections O, P and Q), public institutions are not covered. In Malta, only units with 10 employees or more are surveyed. In Denmark, only units within the business economy (NACE Rev 2 sections B to N) are surveyed.

### Revisions and timetable

Compared with the rates published in News Release [50/2019](#) of 18 March 2019, the job vacancy rate for the fourth quarter of 2018 remains unchanged in both the euro area and the EU28.

### For more information

Eurostat [website section](#) on job vacancy statistics

Eurostat [database section](#) on job vacancy statistics

Eurostat [Statistics Explained article](#) on job vacancy statistics

Eurostat €-indicators [release calendar](#)

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## Job vacancy rates – whole economy (%)

- Not seasonally adjusted -

	2018Q1	2018Q2	2018Q3	2018Q4	2019Q1
<b>EA19</b>	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.3	<b>2.3</b>
<b>EU28</b>	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	<b>2.4</b>
<b>Belgium</b>	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.4	<b>3.6</b>
<b>Bulgaria</b>	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	<b>1.0</b>
<b>Czechia</b>	4.8	5.4	5.9	6.0	<b>6.4</b>
<b>Germany</b>	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.4	<b>3.3</b>
<b>Estonia</b>	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.8	<b>1.9</b>
<b>Ireland</b>	1.0	1.2	1.0	0.9	<b>1.0</b>
<b>Greece</b>	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.4	<b>0.6</b>
<b>Spain</b>	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	<b>0.9</b>
<b>Croatia</b>	2.1	1.9	1.5	1.4	<b>2.0</b>
<b>Cyprus</b>	1.2	1.4	2.1	1.0	<b>2.0</b>
<b>Latvia</b>	2.4	2.7	2.5	2.3	<b>3.0</b>
<b>Lithuania</b>	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.3	<b>1.5</b>
<b>Luxembourg</b>	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.7	<b>1.7</b>
<b>Hungary</b>	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.7	<b>2.5</b>
<b>Netherlands</b>	2.8	3.1	3.0	2.9	<b>3.2</b>
<b>Austria</b>	2.8	2.7	3.0	3.1	<b>3.1</b>
<b>Poland</b>	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.1	<b>1.1</b>
<b>Portugal</b>	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	<b>1.0</b>
<b>Romania</b>	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.2	<b>1.2</b>
<b>Slovenia</b>	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.2	<b>2.7</b>
<b>Slovakia</b>	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	<b>1.2</b>
<b>Finland</b>	2.7	2.1	2.1	1.8	<b>2.8</b>
<b>Sweden</b>	2.9	2.7	2.1	2.1	<b>2.9</b>
<b>United Kingdom</b>	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.7	<b>2.6</b>
<b>Norway</b>	2.4	2.6	2.3	2.1	<b>2.6</b>
<b>Switzerland</b>	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	<b>1.5</b>
<b>North Macedonia</b>	1.7	1.4	1.7	1.6	<b>1.8</b>

## Job vacancy rates – restricted coverage<sup>†</sup> (%)

- Not seasonally adjusted -

	2018Q1	2018Q2	2018Q3	2018Q4	2019Q1
<b>Denmark</b>	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.9	<b>1.9</b>
<b>France</b>	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.4	<b>1.4</b>
<b>Italy</b>	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	<b>1.3</b>
<b>Malta</b>	1.9	2.2	1.7	1.8	<b>1.8</b>

\* see "country notes" under Methods and definitions

The source dataset is available [here](#).

## Job vacancy rates by main economic activity branches (%)

- Not seasonally adjusted -

	Industry and construction (NACE Rev. 2 section B to F)					Services (NACE Rev. 2 section G to N)				
	2018Q1	2018Q2	2018Q3	2018Q4	2019Q1	2018Q1	2018Q2	2018Q3	2018Q4	2019Q1
EA19	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	<b>2.0</b>	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.6	<b>2.6</b>
EU28	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	<b>2.2</b>	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.6	<b>2.6</b>
Belgium	3.2	3.4	3.6	2.9	<b>3.1</b>	5.1	5.1	4.9	5.0	<b>4.8</b>
Bulgaria	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	<b>0.7</b>	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.6	<b>0.9</b>
Czechia	5.3	5.9	6.4	6.5	<b>7.0</b>	6.8	7.7	8.2	8.5	<b>9.0</b>
Denmark	1.6	2.0	2.0	1.7	<b>1.8</b>	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	<b>2.0</b>
Germany	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.9	<b>2.8</b>	3.5	3.5	3.5	4.2	<b>4.0</b>
Estonia	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.7	<b>1.4</b>	1.9	2.2	2.1	1.8	<b>2.2</b>
Ireland	0.7	1.0	0.6	0.6	<b>1.0</b>	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.1	<b>1.2</b>
Greece	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.4	<b>0.4</b>	1.2	1.2	0.8	0.4	<b>0.9</b>
Spain	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	<b>0.4</b>	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.6	<b>0.6</b>
Croatia	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.0	<b>1.6</b>	2.6	2.0	1.2	1.2	<b>2.4</b>
Cyprus	0.8	1.3	1.7	1.1	<b>2.0</b>	1.7	1.8	2.5	1.2	<b>2.3</b>
Latvia	3.0	3.2	3.1	2.7	<b>4.2</b>	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.1	<b>2.6</b>
Lithuania	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.4	<b>1.7</b>	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.3	<b>1.4</b>
Luxembourg	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.8	<b>0.9</b>	2.1	2.4	2.4	2.3	<b>2.2</b>
Hungary	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.0	<b>2.6</b>	2.4	2.7	2.8	2.6	<b>2.5</b>
Netherlands	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.1	<b>3.7</b>	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.3	<b>3.6</b>
Austria	2.8	2.6	3.2	3.2	<b>3.5</b>	3.8	3.4	3.9	4.2	<b>4.0</b>
Poland	1.4	1.7	1.6	1.5	<b>1.5</b>	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.1	<b>1.1</b>
Portugal	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	<b>0.9</b>	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.4	<b>1.5</b>
Romania	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.1	<b>1.1</b>	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	<b>1.0</b>
Slovenia	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.5	<b>3.5</b>	3.3	3.4	3.1	2.8	<b>3.1</b>
Slovakia	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	<b>1.3</b>	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.2	<b>1.1</b>
Finland	2.3	2.4	2.3	1.5	<b>3.1</b>	3.2	2.5	2.6	2.4	<b>3.0</b>
Sweden	2.3	2.1	1.8	2.1	<b>2.2</b>	3.3	3.3	2.7	2.5	<b>3.0</b>
United Kingdom	1.9	2.2	2.2	2.1	<b>2.1</b>	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.0	<b>2.8</b>
Norway	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.9	<b>2.2</b>	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.1	<b>3.0</b>
Switzerland	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.8	<b>1.8</b>	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	<b>1.6</b>
North Macedonia	1.9	1.5	1.7	2.0	<b>1.7</b>	2.1	1.8	2.1	1.7	<b>2.1</b>

## Job vacancy rates by main economic activity branches (%)

- restricted coverage\* -

- Not seasonally adjusted -

	Industry and construction (NACE Rev. 2 section B to F)					Services (NACE Rev. 2 section G to N)				
	2018Q1	2018Q2	2018Q3	2018Q4	2019Q1	2018Q1	2018Q2	2018Q3	2018Q4	2019Q1
France	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	<b>1.2</b>	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.4	<b>1.4</b>
Italy	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	<b>1.1</b>	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.0	<b>1.4</b>
Malta	2.0	1.7	1.9	2.0	<b>2.0</b>	2.1	2.4	2.1	2.0	<b>2.0</b>

\* see "country notes" under Methods and definitions

The source dataset is available [here](#).