European Labour Market Trends

June 2025



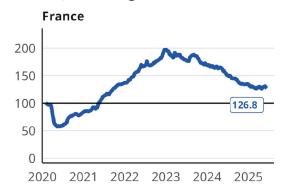
Europe: labour market overview

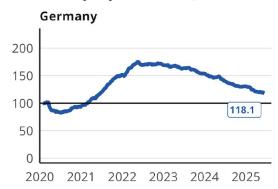
- Job postings continue to decline, but the pace is slowing. Italy and Spain are bucking the trend.
- The share of occupational sectors in which postings are still higher than before the pandemic continues to decline.
- High-remote, high-wage occupations have seen the largest decreases in postings.
- Remote work remains common and has stabilised in most countries.
- Salary transparency has been on the rise, but growth slowed more recently.
- Employment expectations are beginning to align with subdued economic sentiment in Europe.
- Across most countries, posted wage growth is stable or slowing.
- Women are catching up with men in terms of employment and labour force participation.

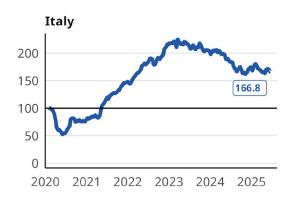


Posting volumes still gradually declining — Italy and Spain buck the trend

Indeed Job Postings Index (100 = 01 Feb 2020), seasonally adjusted, to 13 Jun 2025

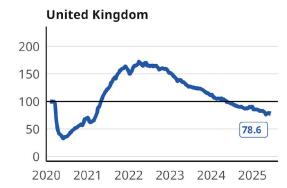








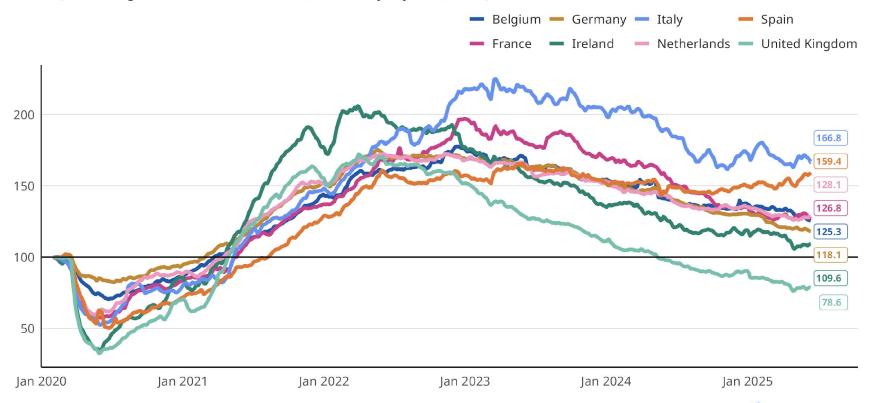






Job postings: hiring trends diverge across Europe

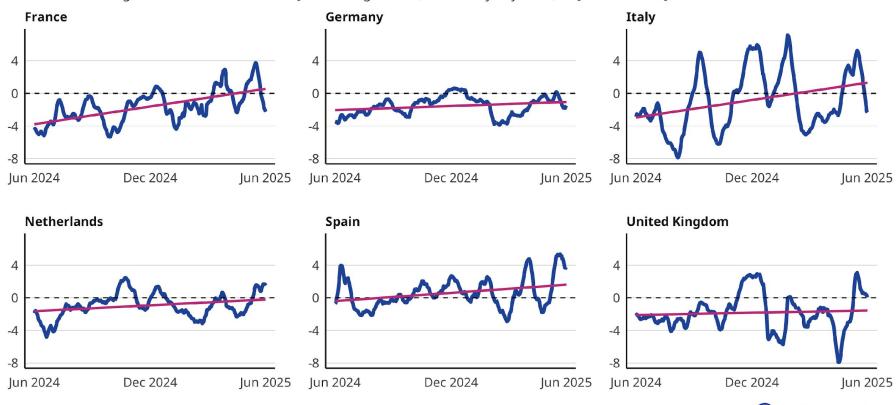
Indeed Job Postings Index (01 Feb 2020 = 100), seasonally adjusted, to 13 Jun 2025





The rate of decline is moderating slightly

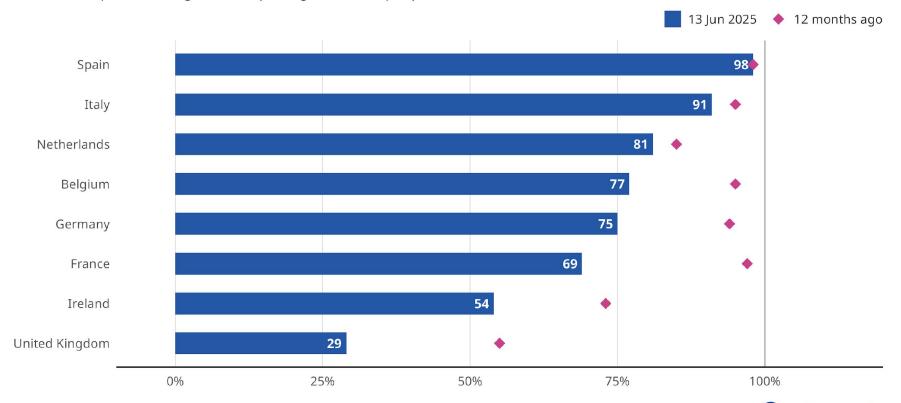
Month-on-month growth rates in the Indeed Job Postings Index, seasonally adjusted, 13 Jun 2024 - 13 Jun 2025





Further decline in sectors with demand above pre-pandemic levels

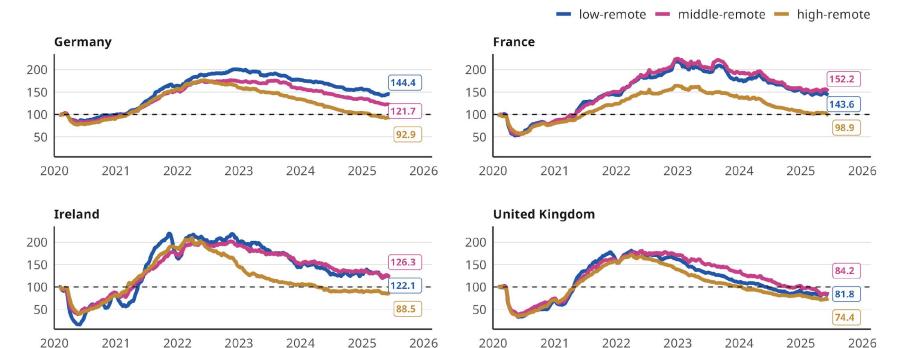
Share of occupational categories with postings above the pre-pandemic baseline (01 Feb 2020)





Labour demand in high-remote occupations dipping below pre-pandemic baseline

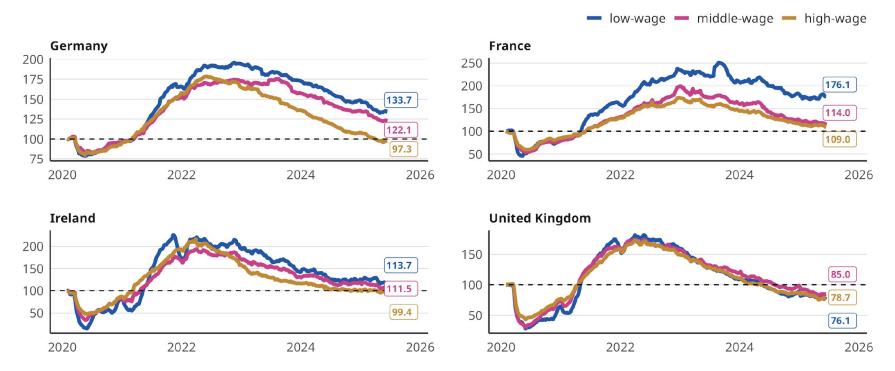
Index 100 = Feb 2020, seasonally adjusted, to 13 Jun 2025





High-wage occupations experienced the strongest decrease in postings

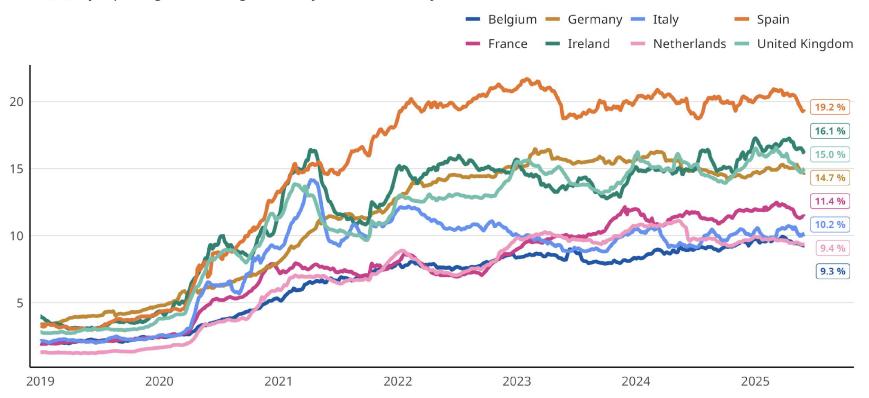
Index 100 = Feb 2020, seasonally adjusted, to 13 Jun 2025





Remote work remains stable

Share (%) of job postings mentioning remote/hybrid terms, to May 2025

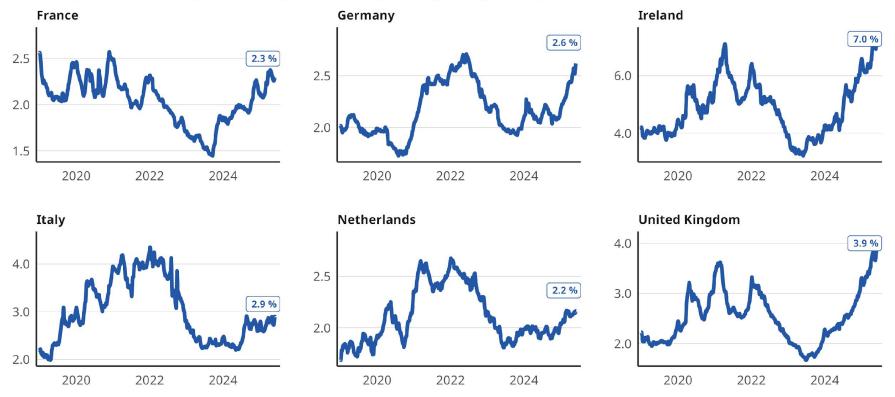




Source: Indeed. Cross-country level differences are partly due to differences in sector composition.

The share of AI jobs is picking up pace again

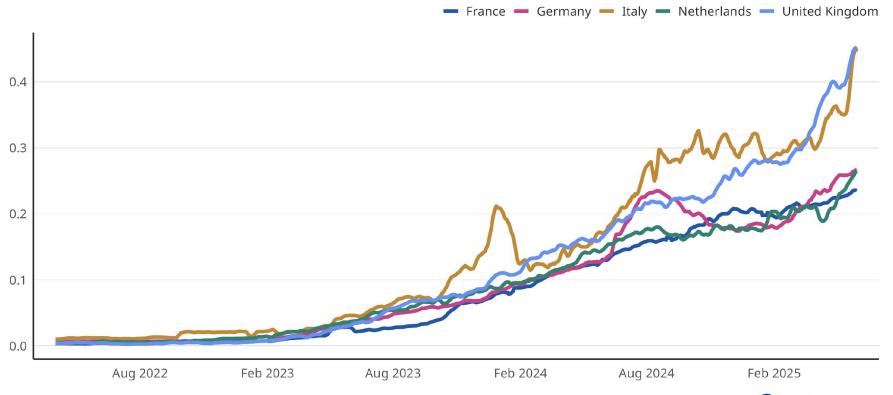
Percentage (%) of job postings mentioning AI terms, 7-day moving average, to May 2025



Source: Indeed. Cross-country level differences are partly due to differences in sector composition.

GenAI-related jobs are a small but rapidly growing market segment

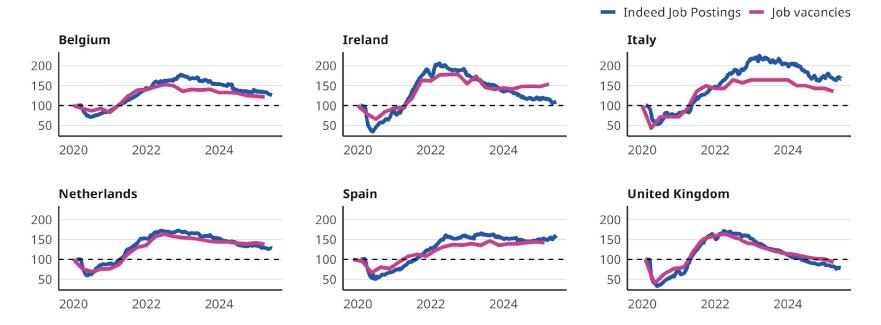
Percentage (%) of job postings mentioning GenAI terms, 7-day moving average, to May 2025





Indeed job postings and official job vacancy data track each other well

Job postings and official vacancies, indexed and seasonally adjusted, to 13 Jun 2025

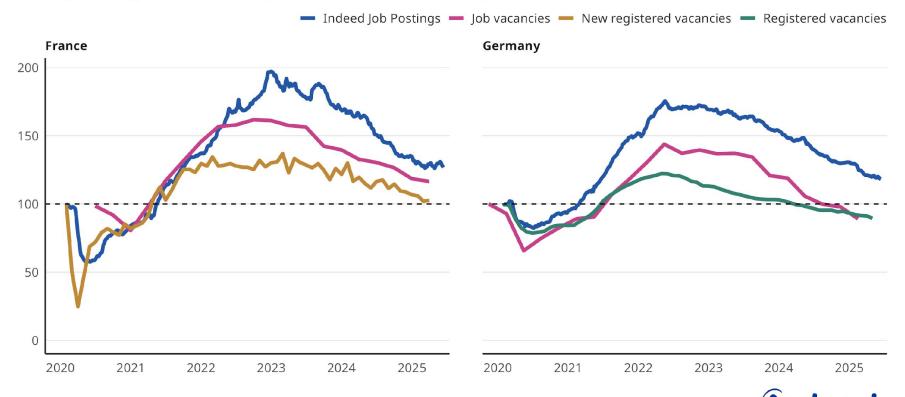


Source: Indeed, Eurostat (quarterly data, to Q1 2025), ONS (UK, monthly data, to Apr 2025). Index 100 = Feb 2020 for Indeed and ONS data. Index = Q4 2019 for Eurostat data. Missing value in French data for Q1 2020. Eurostat data is survey-based and refers to NACE-Rev. 2 sectors B-S (French data excludes sector O (public administration) as well as public jobs in P (education) and Q (human health/social work)).



Alternative measures of job vacancies show similar declining trends

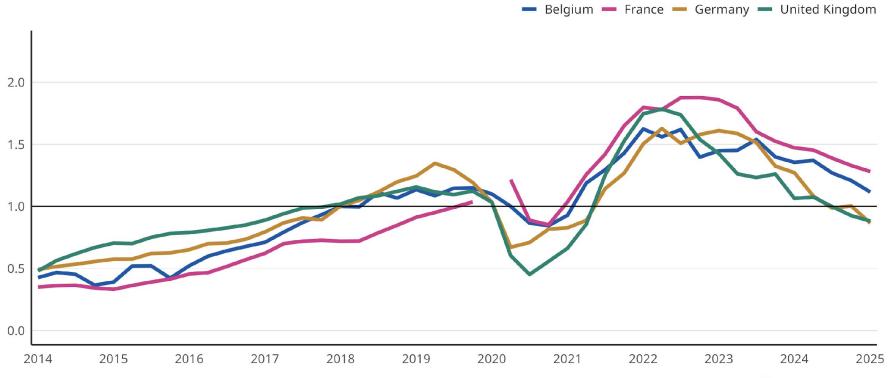
Indeed job postings and official vacancy data, seasonally adjusted, to 13 Jun 2025



Sources: Indeed, Eurostat (Job vacancies, quarterly data, to Q1 2025, missing value in French vacancy data for Q1 2020), OECD (Registered vacancies, monthly data, to May 2025). Index 100 = Feb. 2020 for Indeed and OECD data. Index = Q4 2019 for Eurostat data.

Labour market tightness is at or near long-term averages in several European countrie

Vacancies per unemployment, normalised to their long-term mean, seasonally adjusted data



Sources: Eurostat (to Q1 2025), ONS (to Q1 2025). Tightness is normalised to its mean over the observed period. Unemployment among ages 15-74 (UK: 16-64). Vacancies from Eurostat refer to NACE-Rev.2 sectors B-S. Missing value in French vacancy data for Q1 2020.



Labour markets remain tight in several EU economies

Vacancies per unemployment, normalised to their long-term mean, seasonally adjusted data

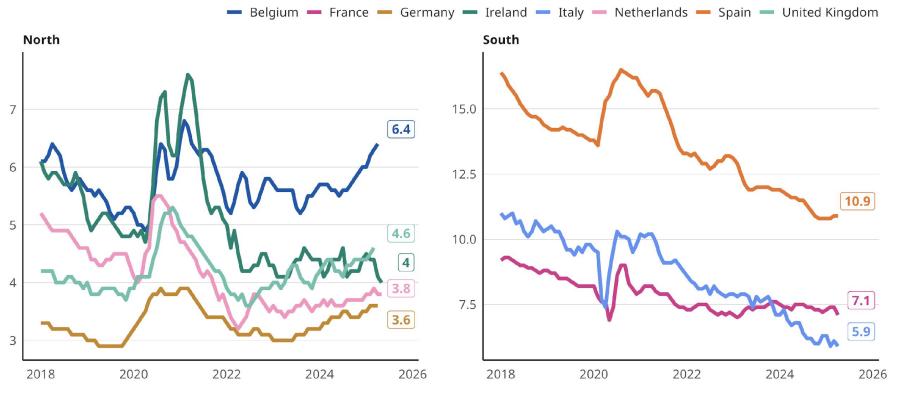


Sources: Eurostat (to Q1 2025). Tightness is normalised to its mean over the observed period. Unemployment among ages 15-74 (Spain: 16-74). Vacancies refer to NACE-Rev.2 sectors B-S. For Italy, the number of vacancies is approximated by the vacancy rate referring to sectors B-S except O.



Unemployment is moderate, slowly rising in some countries

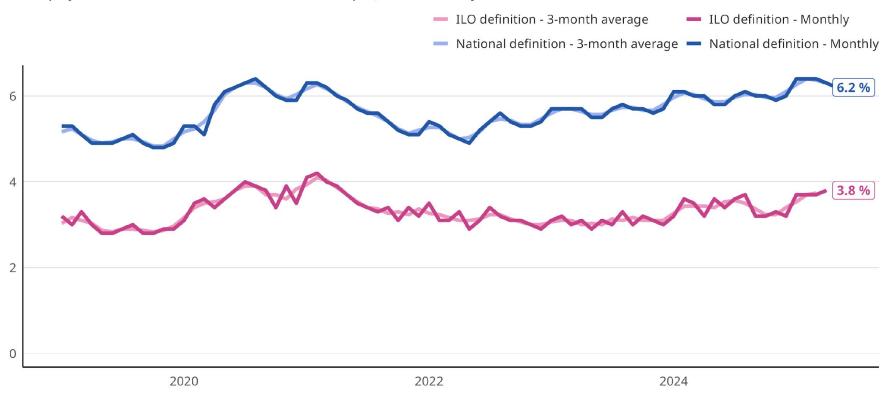
Unemployment, in % of the labour force, Europe, Jan 2019 - May 2025





Unemployment in Germany continues to rise gradually

Unemployment, in % of the civilian labour force, Europe, June 2015 - May 2025

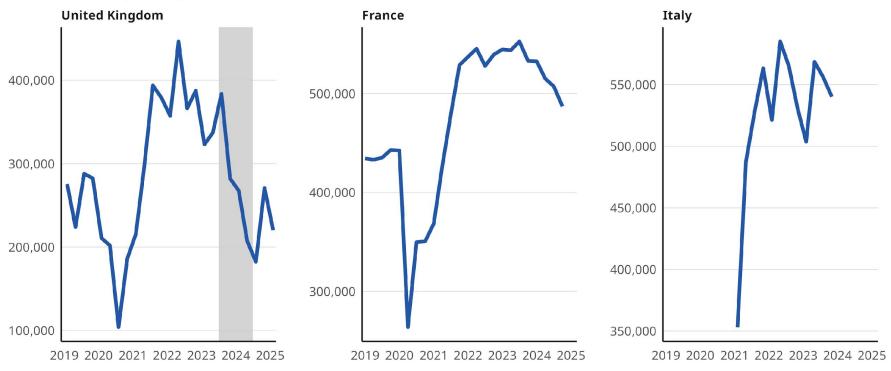






Resignations are down from their peaks

Number of quits by country

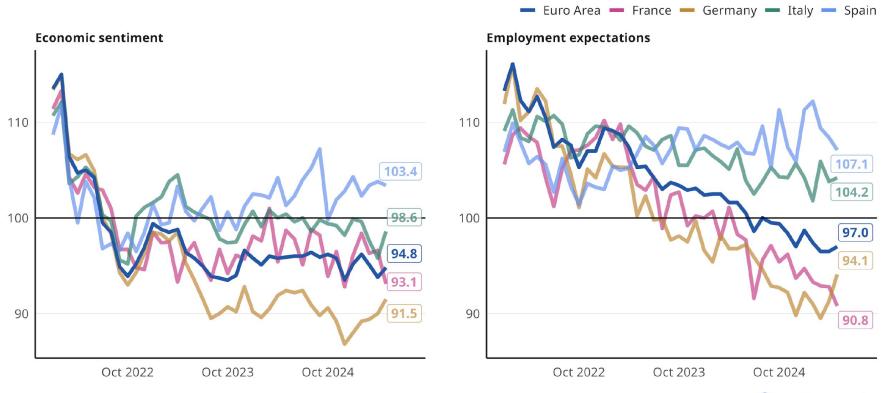


Sources: ONS (United Kingdom, LFS data quality issues in 2023-2024, to 2025-Q1), DARES (France, administrative data, including authorized early terminations of fixed-term contracts, to 2024-Q4), Ministry of Labour and Social Policies (Italy, administrative data available 2021-2023, to 2023-Q4).



Employment expectations are converging with economic sentiment

Index (long-term average = 100), monthly data, Jan 2022 to May 2025

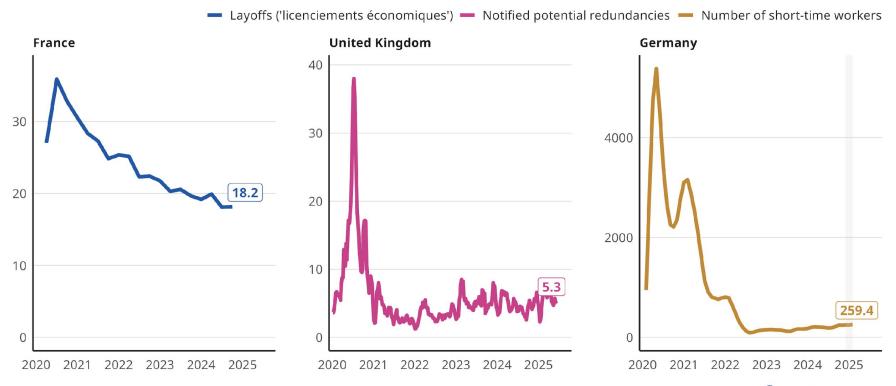


Source: Business and Consumer Survey, European Commission. Seasonal adjustment long-term averages calculated by the publisher.



Workforce adjustments remain modest

Redundancy measures over the past five years, in thousands

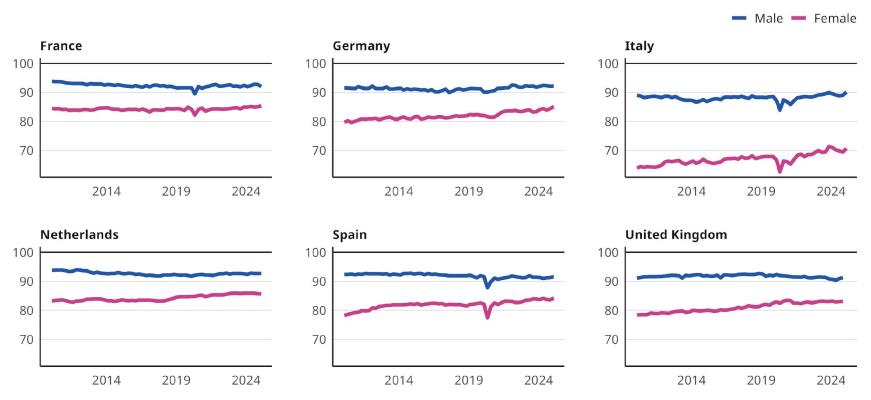


Sources: ONS (UK, 4-week average of weekly data, to Jun 2025), DARES (France, quarterly data, s.a., to Q4 2024), Bundesagentur für Arbeit (Germany, three-month moving average, to Feb 2025. Grey shaded area based on estimates).



Women's labour force participation is rising, but potential remains underutilised

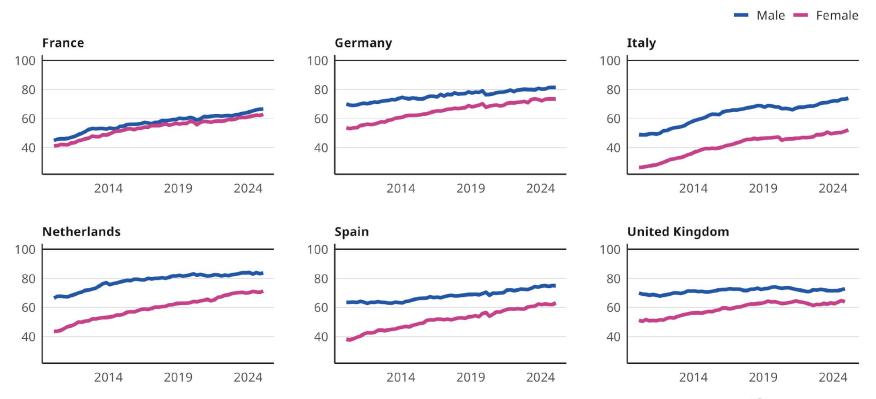
Labour force participation rate by gender, in percent of the population aged 25-54, Q1 2009 to Q1 2025





Older workers participate at increasing rates with strong cross-country differences

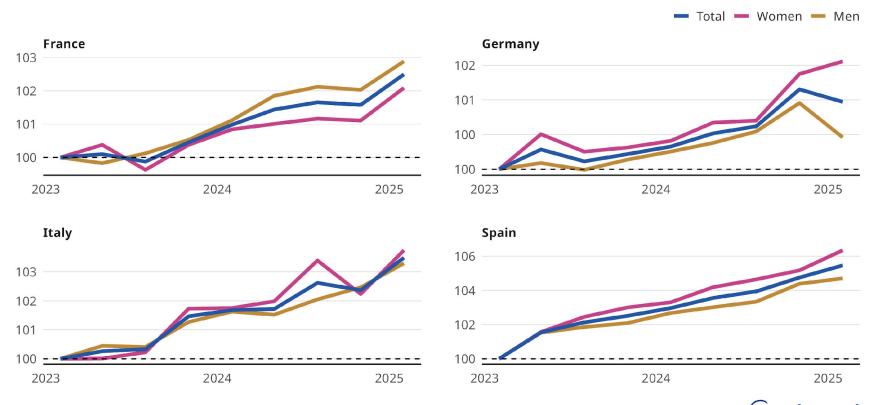
Labour force participation rate by gender, in percent of the population aged 55-64, Q1 2009 to Q1 2025





Women lead employment gains, except in France

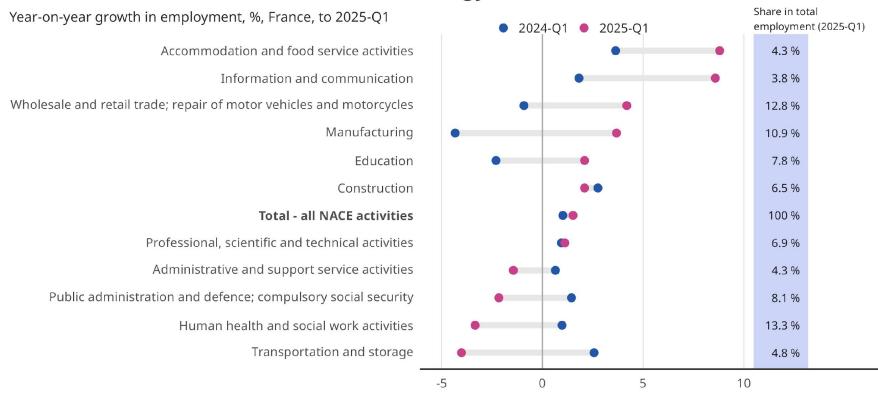
Index 2023-Q1 = 100, to 2025-Q1

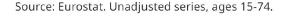




Source: Eurostat Employment (Ifsq_egan2, s.a., ages 15-74) to 2025-Q1.

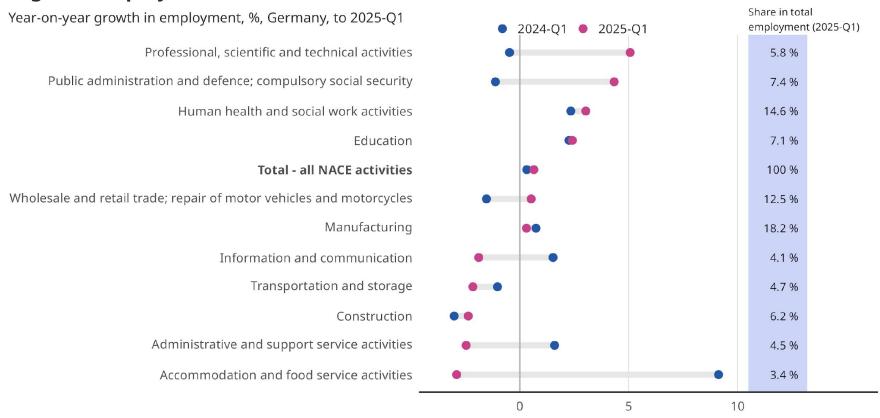
Robust employment growth in hospitality and information & communication technology







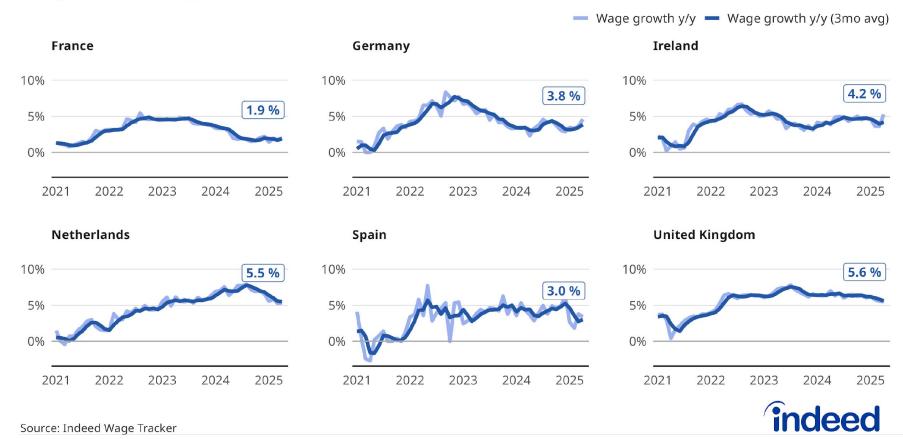
Highest Employment Growth in Professional and Public Sector Activities





Posted wages show stable to declining growth across countries

Y-o-y growth in posted wages, to Apr 2025



United Kingdom: growth in average weekly earnings remains strong

Year-on-year growth rates in regular pay, seasonally adjusted, to April 2025

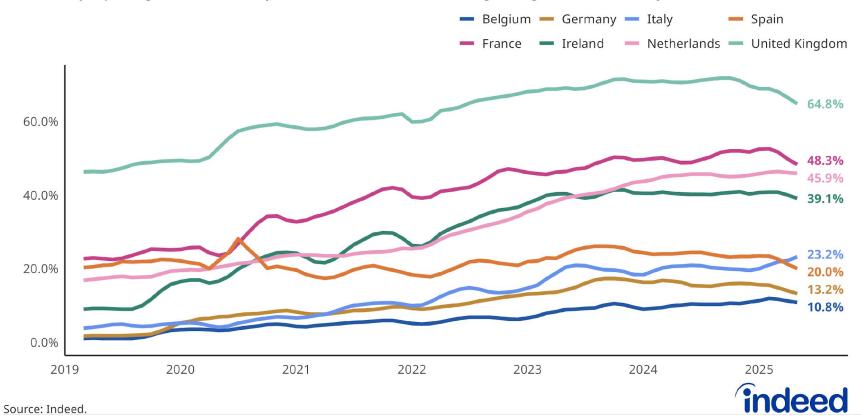


Source: ONS.



Salary transparency: some progress, but still a long way to go

Share of job postings with direct salary information (%), 3-month moving average, Mar. 2019 to May 2025



- \rightarrow hiringlab.org
- → data.indeed.com

