

Statistical bulletin

Vacancies and jobs in the UK: January 2024

Estimates of the number of vacancies and jobs for the UK.



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Table of contents

1. [Other pages in this release](#)
2. [Main points](#)
3. [Vacancies for October to December 2023](#)
4. [Jobs, vacancies, and wider labour market measures](#)
5. [Vacancies and jobs data](#)
6. [Glossary](#)
7. [Measuring the data](#)
8. [Strengths and limitations](#)
9. [Related links](#)
10. [Cite this statistical bulletin](#)

1 . Other pages in this release

- [Labour market overview](#)
- [Average weekly earnings in Great Britain](#)
- [Earnings and employment from Pay As You Earn Real Time Information, seasonally adjusted](#)

2 . Main points

- The estimated number of vacancies in October to December 2023 was 934,000, a decrease of 49,000 from July to September 2023.
- Vacancy numbers fell on the quarter for a record 18th consecutive period in October to December 2023, down by 5.0% since July to September 2023 with vacancies falling in 12 of the 18 industry sectors.
- In October to December 2023, total estimated vacancies were down by 226,000 from the level of a year ago, although they remained 133,000 above their pre-coronavirus (COVID-19) January to March 2020 levels.
- The industry sectors showing the largest quarterly decreases in the number of vacancies were wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles, and transport and storage, which fell by 13,000 and 9,000, respectively.

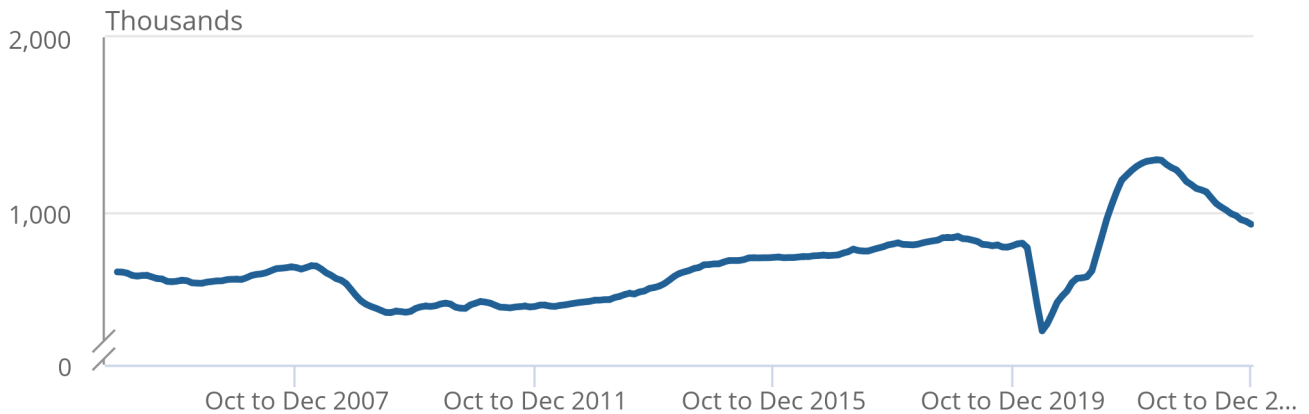
3 . Vacancies for October to December 2023

Figure 1: The estimated number of vacancies fell on the quarter to 934,000

Number of vacancies in the UK, seasonally adjusted, October to December 2004 to October to December 2023

Figure 1: The estimated number of vacancies fell on the quarter to 934,000

Number of vacancies in the UK, seasonally adjusted, October to December 2004 to October to December 2023



Source: Vacancy Survey from the Office for National Statistics

In October to December 2023, the estimated number of vacancies fell by 49,000 to 934,000, the 18th consecutive period to show a fall on the quarter and the lowest number of vacancies since April to June 2021.

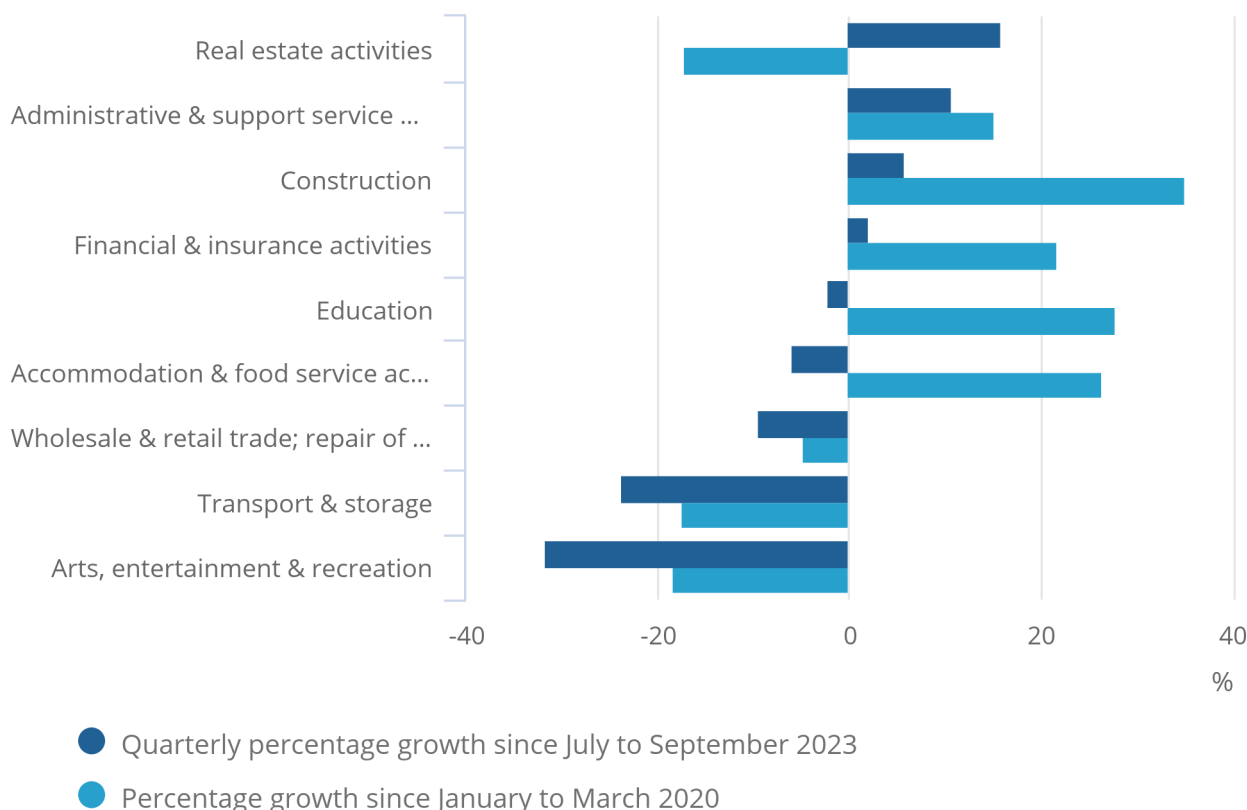
The headline vacancy estimates are based on three-month averages, which naturally involve some time lag. Insights into trends in December 2023 are provided by two alternative data sources, single-month vacancy estimates (see [Section 8: Strengths and limitations](#), in our [Dataset X06](#), and statistics in development [Adzuna Online job advert estimates](#). Both estimates fell in December 2023.

Figure 2: In October to December 2023, most industry sectors showed quarterly falls in their vacancy numbers

October to December 2023 three-month average vacancies in the UK, quarterly percentage growth from July to September 2023 and percentage growth from pre-pandemic January to March 2020

Figure 2: In October to December 2023, most industry sectors showed quarterly falls in their vacancy numbers

October to December 2023 three-month average vacancies in the UK, quarterly percentage growth from July to September 2023 and percentage growth from pre-pandemic January to March 2020



Source: Vacancy Survey from the Office for National Statistics

The estimated total number of vacancies fell by 5.0% from the previous quarter, with arts, entertainment and recreation contracting the most, falling by 31.6%, followed by transport and storage, which fell by 23.7%.

October to December 2023 continues the sequence of consecutive quarterly falls, decreasing for the 18th consecutive period. The industry sector showing the largest fall was wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles, which was down by 13,000. The current period of consecutive quarterly declines in the vacancy estimates is the longest ever recorded.

When comparing October to December 2023 with the same time last year, total vacancies decreased by 226,000 (19.4%) with falls in 17 of the 18 industry sectors. The industry that decreased the most was human health and social work, where the estimated number of vacancies fell by 37,000 (17.6%).

The total estimated number of vacancies remains 133,000 above January to March 2020 pre-coronavirus (COVID-19) levels, with human health and social work activities showing the largest increase, at 34,000. Five industry sectors fell below pre-coronavirus levels with the largest falls in transport and storage, and wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles both falling by an estimated 6,000 vacancies.

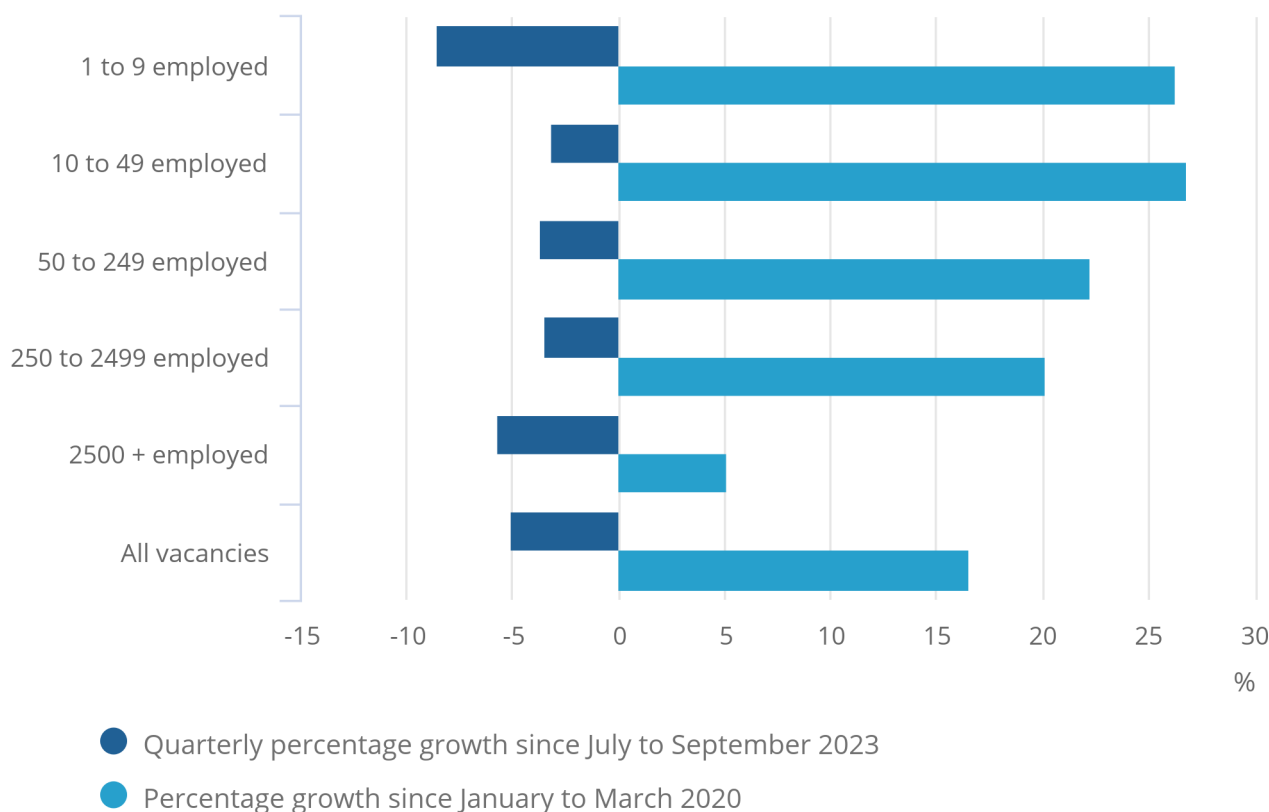
In October to December 2023, the ratio of vacancies per 100 employee jobs was 3.0, following a downward trend since April to June 2022 when it was at 4.1. Accommodation and food service activities currently has the highest ratio at 4.6, but follows a similar pattern, falling from 7.2 over the same period.

Figure 3: In the latest period, every size band decreased on the quarter

October to December 2023 three-month average vacancies in the UK, quarterly percentage growth from July to September 2023 and percentage growth from pre-pandemic January to March 2020

Figure 3: In the latest period, every size band decreased on the quarter

October to December 2023 three-month average vacancies in the UK, quarterly percentage growth from July to September 2023 and percentage growth from pre-pandemic January to March 2020



Source: Vacancy Survey from the Office for National Statistics

While all size bands fell on the quarter, the smallest size band decreased the most, falling by 8.5%.

4 . Jobs, vacancies, and wider labour market measures

The workforce jobs estimates are provided from various sources. Employee jobs in the private sector are drawn from surveys relating to a reference date of 15 September 2023. Self-employment job estimates for September 2023 have been projected because of the unavailability of data from the Labour Force Survey (LFS); this is outlined in the estimates used for projections in workforce jobs in [Section 7: Measuring the data](#).

Our estimated number of [workforce jobs for September 2023 \(next updated March 2024\)](#) was a record 36.8 million, an increase of 210,000 jobs since June 2023. The estimated number of workforce jobs is 1.1 million above its December 2019 pre-coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic level.

The total number of jobs includes both employee jobs and self-employment jobs with the former causing the quarterly increase. Employee jobs increased by 179,000 on the quarter to September 2023, rising to a record high of 32.5 million and are 1.8 million above their December 2019 pre-coronavirus levels. Self-employment jobs estimates have not displayed the same levels of growth and remain 625,000 below those of a pre-coronavirus December 2019. The growth in the employee jobs component of workforce jobs up to September 2023 can also be seen in the number of payrolled employees reported in our [Earnings and employment from Pay As You Earn Real Time Information, seasonally adjusted dataset](#), which has shown a similar growth pattern over the same period.

Across industries, the recovery has varied, with 8 of the 20 sectors still below their pre-coronavirus levels in September 2023. The sectors showing the largest increases in job numbers were human health and social work, which was up 395,000 and accommodation and food service activities, which was up 291,000. These gains were slightly offset by job losses in wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles, which remain 253,000 below December 2019 levels.

5 . Vacancies and jobs data

[Vacancies by industry](#)

Dataset VACS02 | Released 16 January 2024

Estimates of vacancies by industry (Standard Industrial Classification 2007).

[Workforce jobs summary](#)

Dataset JOBS01 | Released 12 December 2023

Estimates of jobs by type of job (including employee jobs, self-employment jobs, HM Forces and government-supported trainees).

[Workforce jobs by industry](#)

Dataset JOBS02 | Released 12 December 2023

Estimates of jobs by industry (Standard Industrial Classification 2007).

[X06:Single month vacancies estimates \(not designated as National Statistics\)](#)

Dataset X06 | Released 16 January 2024

Single Month Vacancy Survey estimates, not seasonally adjusted

6 . Glossary

Vacancies

Positions for which employers are actively seeking recruits from outside their business or organisation are defined as [vacancies](#). The estimates are based on the Vacancy Survey; this is a survey of employers designed to provide estimates of the stock of vacancies across the economy, excluding agriculture, forestry and fishing (a small sector for which the collection of estimates would not be practical).

Jobs

An activity performed for an employer or customer by a worker in exchange for payment, usually in cash, or in kind, or both, is defined as [a job](#). The number of jobs is not the same as the number of [people in employment](#). This is because a person can have more than one job. The number of jobs is the sum of employee jobs from employer surveys, self-employment jobs from the Labour Force Survey (LFS), those in HM Forces and government-supported trainees. The number of people in employment is measured by the LFS; these estimates are available in our [Employment in the UK releases](#).

A [more detailed glossary](#) is available.

7 . Measuring the data

Estimates used for projections in workforce jobs

The Labour Force Survey (LFS) data that are required to produce elements of the workforce jobs statistics are not available for September 2023. Statistics for self-employment jobs, employee jobs (industries A and T) and English government-supported trainees are estimated using projections. Projections were derived using exponential smoothing, which can be thought of as a weighted average of past values. There is an increased level of uncertainty associated with projected estimates. For more information, see our [Update on the LFS](#).

Making our published spreadsheets accessible

Following the Government Statistical Service (GSS) guidance on [releasing statistics in spreadsheets](#), we will be amending our published tables over the coming months to improve usability, accessibility and machine readability of our published statistics. To help users change to the new formats, we will be publishing sample versions of a selection of our tables, and where practical, we will initially publish the tables in both the new and current formats. If you have any questions or comments, please email labour.market@ons.gov.uk.

Coronavirus

For more information on how labour market data sources are affected by the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, see our article published on 6 May 2020, [Coronavirus and the effects on UK labour market statistics](#), which details some of the challenges that we have faced in producing estimates at this time.

For a comparison of our labour market data sources and discussion of some of the main differences, see our [Comparison of labour market data sources methodology](#), published on 11 December 2020.

Workforce Jobs estimates include data from the Labour Force Survey (LFS). From 15 July 2021, an improved LFS weighting methodology, better accounting for population changes through the coronavirus pandemic was implemented, affecting periods from January to March 2020 onwards. For more information, please see our [LFS Survey weighting methodology](#).

Sources

The data in this bulletin come from surveys of businesses. It is not feasible to survey every business in the UK, so these statistics are estimates based on samples, not precise figures.

Vacancies

Estimates of vacancies are obtained from the [Vacancy Survey](#), a survey of employers. Adzuna [Online job advert estimates](#) are also published as part of our [Economic activity and social change in the UK, real-time indicators bulletin](#).

Jobs

Estimates of jobs are compiled from a number of sources, including Short-Term Employment Surveys (STES), the Quarterly Public Sector Employment Surveys (QPSES) and the [Labour Force Survey \(LFS\)](#). STES is a group of surveys that collect employment and turnover information from private sector businesses. In December of each year, the jobs estimates are "benchmarked" to the latest estimates from the [Business Register and Employment Survey \(BRES\)](#).

Further information on revisions to the LFS are explained in our [Impact of reweighting on Labour Force Survey key indicators article](#).

The STES estimates are drawn for a specified date early in the last month of each calendar quarter. The March 2020 data were from 13 March 2020 before the start of coronavirus (COVID-19) social-distancing measures.

For more information on how jobs data are measured, please see the Measuring the Data section in our [previous Vacancies and jobs in the UK bulletin from April 2021](#).

More quality and methodology information on strengths, limitations, appropriate uses, and how the data were created is available in our [Vacancy Survey QMI](#) and in our [Workforce jobs QMI](#).

Sampling variability

The sampling variability of the three-month average vacancies level is plus or minus 1.3% of that level expressed as a [coefficient of variation](#), giving a 95% [confidence interval](#) for estimates of approximately plus or minus 32,000.

The sampling variability of the three-month average vacancies level, for a typical industrial sector is around plus or minus 6% of that level.

Table 1: Sampling variability for estimates of jobs in the UK, thousands

SIC 2007 Section		United Kingdom	
		Estimate for Sep 2023	Sampling variability of estimate 1
A	Agriculture, forestry & fishing	405	±61
B	Mining & quarrying	53	±4
C	Manufacturing	2,611	±42
D	Electricity, gas, steam & air conditioning supply	117	±9
E	Water supply, sewerage, waste & remediation activities	270	±13
F	Construction	2,248	±78
G	Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	4,687	±67
H	Transport & storage	1,860	±53
I	Accommodation & food service activities	2,811	±66
J	Information & communication	1,671	±61
K	Financial & insurance activities	1,151	±52
L	Real estate activities	686	±46
M	Professional scientific & technical activities	3,411	±92
N	Administrative & support service activities	3,190	±72
O	Public admin & defence; compulsory social security	1,684	±21
P	Education	3,023	±50
Q	Human health & social work activities	4,830	±68
R	Arts, entertainment & recreation	1,051	±56
S/T	Other service activities/Private Households	1,001	±55
	All jobs	36,759	±238

Notes

1. The sampling variability estimates are for 95% confidence intervals and are calculated on data for June 2023 that are not seasonally adjusted.

8 . Strengths and limitations

Information on the strengths and limitations of this bulletin are available in our [Vacancies and jobs in the UK: April 2021 bulletin](#).

9 . Related links

[Employees in the UK: provisional results 2022](#)

Bulletin | Released 25 October 2023

The Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) is the official source of employee and employment estimates by detailed geography and industry.

[Revisions to workforce jobs](#)

Article | Released 12 December 2023

This article explains the revisions that have been made to the workforce jobs series

[Earnings and employment from Pay As You Earn Real Time Information, UK: January 2024](#)

Bulletin | Released 16 January 2024

Experimental monthly estimates of paid employees and their pay from HM Revenue and Customs' (HMRC) Pay As You Earn (PAYE) Real Time Information (RTI) data.

[Cost of Living latest insights](#)

Web page | Updated as and when data become available

The latest data and trends about the cost of living. Explore changes in the cost of everyday items and how this is affecting people.

10 . Cite this statistical bulletin

Office for National Statistics (ONS), released 16 January 2024, ONS website, statistical bulletin, [UK Labour market: January 2024](#)

Index of Tables

The table below provides an index of the tables appearing in this Statistical Bulletin and it shows how these table numbers [match up with the Excel spreadsheet datasets which are available on the website.](#)

Statistical Bulletin table number	Table description	Dataset
SUMMARY		
1	Labour Force Survey Summary	Dataset A02 SA
2 (*)	Labour market status by age group	Dataset A05 SA
EMPLOYMENT AND JOBS		
3	Full-time, part-time & temporary workers	Dataset EMP01 SA
4	Public and private sector employment	Dataset EMP02
4(1)	Public sector employment by industry	Dataset EMP03
4(2)	Public sector employment by sector classification: Headcount	Dataset PSE
5	Workforce jobs summary	Dataset JOBS01
6 (**)	Workforce jobs by industry	Dataset JOBS02
7	Actual weekly hours worked	Dataset HOUR01 SA
7(1)	Usual weekly hours worked	Dataset HOUR02 SA
NON-UK WORKERS		
8	Employment by country of birth and nationality	Dataset EMP06
8(1)	Unemployment and economic inactivity by country of birth and nat	Dataset A12
UNEMPLOYMENT		
9	Unemployment by age and duration	Dataset UNEM01 SA
ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY		
10(*)	Economic activity by age	Dataset A05 SA
11	Economic inactivity by reason	Dataset INAC01 SA
12	Labour market and educational status of young people	Dataset A06 SA
EARNINGS		
13	Average Weekly Earnings (nominal) - Total pay	Dataset EARN01
14	Average Weekly Earnings (nominal) - Bonus pay	Dataset EARN01
15	Average Weekly Earnings (nominal) - Regular pay	Dataset EARN01
16	Average Weekly Earnings real and nominal (summary table)	Dataset EARN01
INTERNATIONAL SUMMARY		
17	International comparisons of employment and unemployment	Dataset A10
LABOUR DISPUTES		
18	Labour disputes	Dataset LABD01
VACANCIES		
19	Vacancies by size of business	Dataset VACS03
20	Vacancies and unemployment	Dataset VACS01
21	Vacancies by industry	Dataset VACS02
REDUNDANCIES		
22	Redundancies levels and rates	Dataset RED01 SA
REGIONAL SUMMARY		
23	Regional labour market summary	Dataset A07

(*) Tables 2 and 10 in the Statistical Bulletin pdf file have been amalgamated into one spreadsheet (Dataset A05 SA).

(**) Table JOBS02 provides more detail than Table 6 in the Statistical Bulletin pdf file.

The following symbols are used in the tables: p provisional, r revised, .. Not available, * suppressed due to small sample size.

The four-character identification codes appearing in the tables are the ONS references for the data series appearing in the Labour Market Statistics dataset which is available on the website at:

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/employmentandemployeetypes/datasets/labourmarketstatistics>

EMPLOYMENT AND JOBS

5 Workforce jobs ¹

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

	Workforce jobs	Employee jobs	Self-employment jobs ²	HM Forces	Government-supported trainees ²
	1	2	3	4	5
	DYDC	BCAJ	DYZN	LOJX	LOJU
Sep 21 (r)	35,307	31,001	4,113	160	34
Dec 21 (r)	35,354	31,164	4,000	159	31
Mar 22 (r)	35,720	31,408	4,102	158	53
Jun 22 (r)	35,970	31,632	4,142	157	39
Sep 22 (r)	36,031	31,722	4,108	155	46
Dec 22 (r)	36,336	31,958	4,160	154	63
Mar 23 (r)	36,741	32,275	4,245	153	69
Jun 23 (r)	36,601	32,359	4,047	150	44
Sep 23 (p)	36,810	32,538	4,071	150	51
Change on quarter	210	179	24	-1	7
Change %	0.6	0.6	0.6	-0.4	16.9
Change on year	779	816	-36	-6	5
Change %	2.2	2.6	-0.9	-3.6	10.4

Relationship between columns: 1=2+3+4+5

See footnotes under table 6

6 Workforce jobs by industry ¹

Standard Industrial Classification (2007)

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

SIC 2007 sections	All jobs	Agriculture, forestry & fishing	Mining & quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas, steam & air conditioning supply	Water supply, sewerage, waste & remediation activities	Construction	Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles	Transport & storage	Accommodation & food service activities	Information & communication
	A-T	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
	DYDC	JWR5	JWR6	JWR7	JWR8	JWR9	JWS2	JWS3	JWS4	JWS5	JWS6
Sep 21 (r)	35,307	368	53	2,535	146	235	2,237	4,823	1,822	2,463	1,537
Dec 21 (r)	35,354	351	51	2,548	140	232	2,231	4,759	1,825	2,497	1,571
Mar 22 (r)	35,720	353	52	2,607	130	240	2,263	4,793	1,827	2,550	1,580
Jun 22 (r)	35,970	375	51	2,615	131	238	2,261	4,750	1,842	2,594	1,611
Sep 22 (r)	36,031	372	52	2,619	124	240	2,212	4,744	1,870	2,667	1,626
Dec 22 (r)	36,336	370	54	2,628	119	247	2,231	4,738	1,889	2,755	1,629
Mar 23 (r)	36,741	405	59	2,621	115	265	2,264	4,760	1,911	2,748	1,671
Jun 23 (r)	36,601	405	52	2,585	119	267	2,253	4,697	1,856	2,800	1,670
Sep 23 (p)	36,810	404	54	2,612	117	270	2,248	4,718	1,868	2,805	1,669
Change on quarter	210	0	1	27	-2	3	-5	21	12	5	-1
Change %	0.6	-0.1	2.1	1.0	-1.6	1.0	-0.2	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.0
Change on year	779	32	1	-7	-7	30	36	-26	-1	138	43
Change %	2.2	8.6	2.4	-0.3	-5.3	12.5	1.6	-0.6	-0.1	5.2	2.6

SIC 2007 sections	Financial & insurance activities	Real estate activities	Professional scientific & technical activities	Administrative & support service activities	Public admin & defence; compulsory social security ³	Education	Human health & social work activities	Arts, entertainment & recreation	Other service activities	People employed by households, etc.	Total services
	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	G-T
	JWS7	JWS8	JWS9	JWT2	JWT3	JWT4	JWT5	JWT6	JWT7	KW78	JWT8
Sep 21 (r)	1,163	640	3,193	2,979	1,610	2,949	4,602	974	916	63	29,733
Dec 21 (r)	1,145	621	3,214	3,029	1,618	2,977	4,589	991	910	54	29,800
Mar 22 (r)	1,117	634	3,279	3,073	1,638	3,021	4,614	988	911	52	30,077
Jun 22 (r)	1,096	656	3,269	3,140	1,633	3,062	4,631	1,024	939	54	30,299
Sep 22 (r)	1,092	668	3,282	3,129	1,638	3,016	4,649	1,026	953	53	30,413
Dec 22 (r)	1,129	684	3,364	3,115	1,648	3,000	4,685	1,025	976	51	30,687
Mar 23 (r)	1,160	706	3,426	3,128	1,663	3,019	4,774	1,030	966	52	31,013
Jun 23 (r)	1,155	680	3,354	3,182	1,679	3,022	4,795	1,038	935	57	30,920
Sep 23 (p)	1,152	685	3,411	3,189	1,684	3,045	4,834	1,044	945	57	31,106
Change on quarter	-3	4	57	7	6	23	39	6	10	0	186
Change %	-0.2	0.6	1.7	0.2	0.3	0.8	0.8	0.5	1.1	0.0	0.6
Change on year	60	16	129	60	46	29	186	18	-8	3	693
Change %	5.5	2.4	3.9	1.9	2.8	0.9	4.0	1.8	-0.8	6.1	2.3

Workforce jobs enquiries 01633 456776

Sources: Employer surveys, Labour Force Survey and administrative sources

1. Due to data provision issues for 2023 Q3 the Labour Force Survey data required to produce elements of the Workforce Jobs statistics are not available. Statistics for self-employment jobs, employee jobs (industries A and T) and English government supported trainees are estimated using projections.

2. Workforce Jobs figures are a measure of jobs rather than people. For this reason estimates of self-employment jobs and government supported trainee jobs differ from estimates of people in self-employment and in government supported training and employment programmes shown at Table 3. The estimates for government supported trainees shown in this table exclude trainees with contracts of employment as such people are included in the estimates of employee jobs.

3. This series is not exclusively a public sector series as it includes some private sector jobs. See table 4 for estimates of public and private sector employment.

VACANCIES

19 Vacancies¹ by size of business

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

	All Vacancies	Number of employees				
		1-9	10-49	50-249	250-2499	2500+
		ALY5	ALY6	ALY7	ALY8	ALY9
	AP2Y					
Levels						
Oct-Dec 2021	1241	181	193	180	281	405
Oct-Dec 2022	(r) 1160	166	170	162	260	402
Nov-Jan 2023	1138	163	168	159	253	395
Dec-Feb 2023	1130	162	171	156	253	387
Jan-Mar 2023	1119	164	175	158	243	380
Feb-Apr 2023	1085	160	171	149	233	372
Mar-May 2023	1052	151	166	148	222	365
Apr-Jun 2023	1032	155	159	147	215	355
May-Jul 2023	1015	159	153	142	214	346
Jun-Aug 2023	994	163	143	138	212	339
Jul-Sep 2023	(r) 983	155	143	141	210	334
Aug-Oct 2023	(r) 960	146	138	141	209	326
Sep-Nov 2023	(r) 951	144	140	139	208	320
Oct-Dec 2023	(p) 934	142	139	135	203	315
Change on quarter	* -49	-13	-4	-5	-7	-19
Change %	* -5.0	-8.5	-3.1	-3.7	-3.5	-5.7
Change on year	-226	-24	-31	-26	-57	-87
Change %	-19.4	-14.6	-18.5	-16.3	-21.9	-21.6

1. Excludes Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing.

Source: ONS Vacancy Survey

Vacancy Survey enquiries: vacancy.survey@ons.gov.uk, 01633 456777

* Change on previous non-overlapping three month rolling average time period.

20 Vacancies¹ and Unemployment

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

	All Vacancies ¹	Unemployment ²	Number of unemployed people per vacancy
	AP2Y	MGSC	JPC5
Levels			
Sep-Nov 2021	1,214	1,382	1.1
Sep-Nov 2022	1,178	1,244	1.1
Dec-Feb 2023	1,130	1,293	1.1
Mar-May 2023	1,052	1,370	1.3
Jun-Aug 2023	994	..	..
Sep-Nov 2023	(r) 951	..	..
Change on quarter	-43	..	..
Change %	-4.3	..	..
Change on year	-228	..	..
Change %	-19.3	..	..

Source: ONS Vacancy Survey/ Labour Force Survey

Vacancy Survey enquiries: vacancy.survey@ons.gov.uk, 01633 456777

1. Excludes Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing.

2. LFS data for June to August 2023, July to September 2023, August to October 2023 and September to November 2023 not currently available, please see [Statement on the Labour Force Survey](#)

VACANCIES

21 Vacancies by industry

Standard Industrial Classification (2007)

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

SIC 2007 sections	Vacancies by industry										
	All vacancies ¹	Mining & quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas, steam & air conditioning supply ²	Water supply, sewerage, waste & remediation activities	Construction	Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles	Transport & storage	Accommodation & food service activities	Information & communication	
	B-S	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	
	AP2Y	JP9H	JP9I	JP9J	JP9K	JP9L	JP9M	JP9N	JP9O	JP9P	
Levels (thousands)											
Oct-Dec 2021	1241	2	94	6	9	41	161	60	169	69	
Oct-Dec 2022 (r)	1160	2	79	5	7	44	149	48	147	57	
Nov-Jan 2023	1138	2	78	5	7	42	150	48	145	54	
Dec-Feb 2023	1130	2	78	5	7	39	151	48	142	51	
Jan-Mar 2023	1119	2	78	6	7	41	143	44	143	53	
Feb-Apr 2023	1085	2	74	6	7	41	139	42	133	52	
Mar-May 2023	1052	2	72	6	7	39	136	38	130	51	
Apr-Jun 2023	1032	2	71	6	7	39	139	39	126	47	
May-Jul 2023	1015	2	70	7	7	40	135	37	123	48	
Jun-Aug 2023	994	2	70	6	7	36	134	39	119	46	
Jul-Sep 2023 (r)	983	2	72	6	7	34	137	40	119	45	
Aug-Oct 2023 (r)	960	2	71	5	6	35	132	35	116	41	
Sep-Nov 2023 (r)	951	2	67	5	6	35	130	33	116	42	
Oct-Dec 2023 (p)	934	2	67	5	6	36	124	30	112	40	
Change on quarter *	-49	0	-5	-1	-1	2	-13	-9	-7	-5	
Change % *	-5.0	-10.0	-6.7	-17.2	-10.8	5.9	-9.4	-23.7	-5.9	-11.3	
Change on year	-226	0	-12	0	-1	-8	-24	-17	-35	-16	
Change %	-19.4	0.0	-15.1	-4.0	-15.9	-17.4	-16.4	-36.5	-23.9	-29.0	
	AP2Z	JPA2	JPA3	JPA4	JPA5	JPA6	JPA7	JPA8	JPA9	JPB2	
Vacancies per 100 employee jobs											
Oct-Dec 2021	4.1	3.4	4.0	4.3	3.9	2.7	3.6	3.8	7.5	5.0	
Oct-Dec 2022 (r)	3.7	3.8	3.2	3.8	3.0	2.8	3.3	2.9	6.1	3.9	
Nov-Jan 2023	3.6	3.8	3.2	3.8	3.0	2.7	3.3	2.9	6.0	3.7	
Dec-Feb 2023	3.6	3.6	3.2	4.1	3.0	2.5	3.3	2.9	5.8	3.5	
Jan-Mar 2023	3.5	3.2	3.2	4.3	3.0	2.6	3.2	2.7	5.9	3.6	
Feb-Apr 2023	3.4	3.4	3.0	4.5	2.9	2.6	3.1	2.6	5.5	3.6	
Mar-May 2023	3.3	3.6	3.0	4.7	3.0	2.5	3.0	2.3	5.4	3.5	
Apr-Jun 2023	3.3	3.8	2.9	4.8	3.0	2.5	3.1	2.4	5.2	3.2	
May-Jul 2023	3.2	3.8	2.9	5.0	3.1	2.5	3.0	2.3	5.1	3.3	
Jun-Aug 2023	3.1	3.8	2.8	4.7	3.0	2.3	3.0	2.4	4.9	3.2	
Jul-Sep 2023 (r)	3.1	4.3	2.9	4.4	2.8	2.2	3.0	2.4	4.9	3.1	
Aug-Oct 2023 (r)	3.0	4.1	2.9	4.1	2.6	2.2	2.9	2.2	4.8	2.8	
Sep-Nov 2023 (r)	3.0	4.1	2.8	3.8	2.8	2.3	2.9	2.0	4.8	2.9	
Oct-Dec 2023 (p)	3.0	3.8	2.7	3.7	2.5	2.3	2.7	1.9	4.6	2.8	
Change on quarter *	-0.2	-0.4	-0.2	-0.8	-0.3	0.1	-0.3	-0.6	-0.3	-0.3	
Change on year	-0.7	0.0	-0.5	-0.2	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	-1.1	-1.4	-1.1	

SIC 2007 sections	Vacancies by industry										
	Financial & insurance activities	Real estate activities ²	Professional scientific & technical activities	Administrative & support service activities	Public admin & defence; compulsory social security	Education	Human health & social work activities	Arts, entertainment & recreation	Other service activities	Total services	
	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	G-S	
	JP9Q	JP9R	JP9S	JP9T	JP9U	JP9V	JP9W	JP9X	JP9Y	JP9Z	
Levels (thousands)											
Oct-Dec 2021	47	15	119	91	32	66	203	32	25	1088	
Oct-Dec 2022 (r)	49	14	119	69	40	77	207	25	21	1021	
Nov-Jan 2023	49	13	114	67	39	74	207	26	20	1005	
Dec-Feb 2023	47	11	113	72	40	74	205	28	19	1000	
Jan-Mar 2023	44	12	114	74	39	72	201	28	21	987	
Feb-Apr 2023	42	12	111	72	40	72	193	26	24	958	
Mar-May 2023	39	14	105	67	39	70	190	26	25	928	
Apr-Jun 2023	37	14	100	64	40	68	186	25	25	909	
May-Jul 2023	38	14	98	62	39	67	181	27	24	891	
Jun-Aug 2023	36	12	94	57	38	67	181	26	24	873	
Jul-Sep 2023 (r)	35	10	92	55	37	66	178	26	23	863	
Aug-Oct 2023 (r)	35	9	91	57	37	66	179	21	22	840	
Sep-Nov 2023 (r)	36	11	92	57	39	65	173	20	21	833	
Oct-Dec 2023 (p)	36	12	92	61	38	64	170	18	19	817	
Change on quarter *	1	2	0	6	1	-1	-7	-8	-4	-46	
Change % *	2.0	16.0	0.3	10.7	1.6	-2.1	-4.0	-31.6	-16.4	-5.3	
Change on year	-13	-3	-27	-8	-2	-13	-37	-7	-2	-204	
Change %	-26.3	-19.4	-22.9	-12.0	-5.9	-16.8	-17.6	-27.7	-7.2	-20.0	
	JPB3	JPB4	JPB5	JPB6	JPB7	JPB8	JPB9	JPC2	JPC3	JPC4	
Vacancies per 100 employee jobs											
Oct-Dec 2021	4.3	2.7	4.4	3.4	2.3	2.5	4.7	4.6	4.3	4.1	
Oct-Dec 2022 (r)	4.4	2.5	4.2	2.5	2.8	2.8	4.8	3.4	3.4	3.8	
Nov-Jan 2023	4.4	2.3	4.0	2.4	2.7	2.7	4.8	3.5	3.2	3.7	
Dec-Feb 2023	4.2	2.0	4.0	2.6	2.8	2.7	4.7	3.8	3.1	3.7	
Jan-Mar 2023	4.0	2.1	4.0	2.7	2.7	2.6	4.6	3.8	3.5	3.6	
Feb-Apr 2023	3.8	2.1	3.9	2.6	2.8	2.6	4.5	3.6	4.0	3.5	
Mar-May 2023	3.5	2.4	3.7	2.4	2.7	2.5	4.4	3.4	4.0	3.4	
Apr-Jun 2023	3.4	2.5	3.5	2.3	2.7	2.5	4.3	3.4	4.0	3.3	
May-Jul 2023	3.4	2.4	3.4	2.3	2.7	2.5	4.2	3.6	4.0	3.3	
Jun-Aug 2023	3.3	2.1	3.3	2.1	2.7	2.5	4.2	3.5	4.0	3.2	
Jul-Sep 2023 (r)	3.2	1.8	3.2	2.0	2.6	2.4	4.1	3.6	3.8	3.2	
Aug-Oct 2023 (r)	3.2	1.6	3.2	2.1	2.6	2.4	4.1	2.9	3.5	3.1	
Sep-Nov 2023 (r)	3.2	1.9	3.2	2.1	2.7	2.4	4.0	2.7	3.4	3.1	
Oct-Dec 2023 (p)	3.2	2.0	3.2	2.2	2.6	2.4	3.9	2.4	3.2	3.0	
Change on quarter *	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	-0.1	-0.2	-1.1	-0.6	-0.2	
Change on year	-1.2	-0.5	-1.0	-0.3	-0.2	-0.5	-0.8	-0.9	-0.2	-0.8	

1. Excludes Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing.

Source: ONS Vacancy Survey

2. Not seasonally adjusted. These series do not display seasonality. Therefore the unadjusted series is the best estimate of a 'seasonally adjusted' series.

* Change on previous non-overlapping three month rolling average time period.

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