

Statistical bulletin

Vacancies and jobs in the UK: February 2024

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



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1 . Other pages in this release

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

2 . Main points

- The estimated number of vacancies in November 2023 to January 2024 was 932,000, a decrease of 26,000 from August to October 2023.
- Vacancy numbers fell on the quarter for the 19th consecutive period in November 2023 to January 2024, down by 2.7% since August to October 2023, with the estimated number of vacancies falling in 12 of the 18 industry sectors.
- Total estimated vacancies were down by 209,000 in November 2023 to January 2024, from the level of a year previous, although they remained 131,000 above their pre-coronavirus (COVID-19) January to March 2020 levels.
- The industry sectors showing the largest annual decreases in the number of vacancies were human health and social work activities, and accommodation and food service activities, which fell by 41,000 and 37,000, respectively.

3 . Vacancies for November 2023 to January 2024

Figure 1: The estimated number of vacancies fell on the quarter to 932,000

Number of vacancies in the UK, seasonally adjusted, November 2004 to January 2005 to November 2023 to January 2024

Figure 1: The estimated number of vacancies fell on the quarter to 932,000

Number of vacancies in the UK, seasonally adjusted, November 2004 to January 2005 to November 2023 to January 2024



Source: Vacancy Survey from the Office for National Statistics

In November 2023 to January 2024, the estimated number of vacancies fell on the quarter for the 19th consecutive period. The current sequence of quarterly falls in our vacancy estimates is the longest ever recorded, but has slowed in the latest period, with the smallest fall in the number of vacancies since May to July 2022.

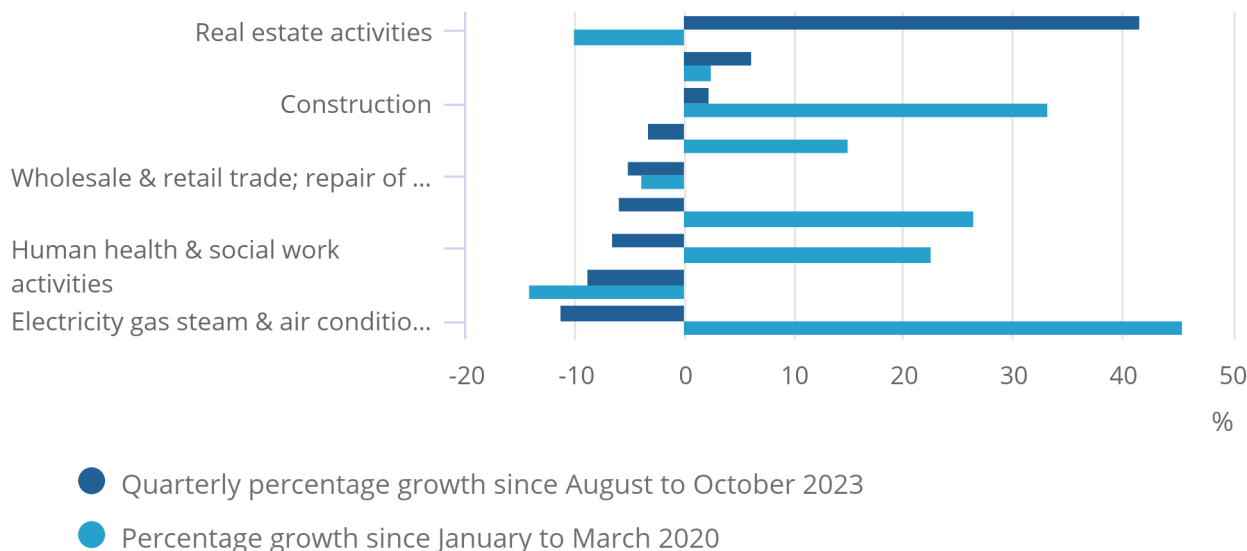
The headline vacancy estimates are based on three-month averages, which naturally involve some time lag. Insights into trends in January 2024 are provided by two alternative data sources, single-month vacancy estimates (see [Strengths and limitations](#)) in [Dataset X06](#), and statistics in development from Adzuna [Online job advert estimates](#).

Figure 2: Most industry sectors showed declining numbers of vacancies on the quarter in November 2023 to January 2024

November 2023 to January 2024 three-month average vacancies in the UK, quarterly percentage growth from August to October 2023 and percentage growth from pre-coronavirus January to March 2020

Figure 2: Most industry sectors showed declining numbers of vacancies on the quarter in November 2023 to January 2024

November 2023 to January 2024 three-month average vacancies in the UK, quarterly percentage growth from August to October 2023 and percentage growth from pre-coronavirus January to March 2020



Source: Vacancy Survey from the Office for National Statistics

The estimated total number of vacancies fell by 2.7% from the previous quarter, with electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply contracting the most, falling by 11.1%, followed by arts, entertainment and recreation, which fell by 8.7%.

In November 2023 to January 2024, the estimated number of vacancies fell on the quarter by 26,000 to 932,000. The industry showing the largest fall in vacancy numbers was human health and social work activities, which was down by 11,000 from the previous quarter.

When comparing November 2023 to January 2024 with the same time the previous year, total vacancies decreased by 209,000 (18.3%) with falls in 17 of the 18 industry sectors. The industry that decreased the most was human health and social work activities, where the estimated number of vacancies fell by 41,000 (19.6%).

The total estimated number of vacancies remains 131,000 above January to March 2020 pre-coronavirus (COVID-19) levels, with human health and social work activities showing the largest increase, at 31,000. Four industry sectors fell below pre-coronavirus levels with a combined fall of 13,000 vacancies, with the largest single fall in wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles, which was down by an estimated 5,000 vacancies.

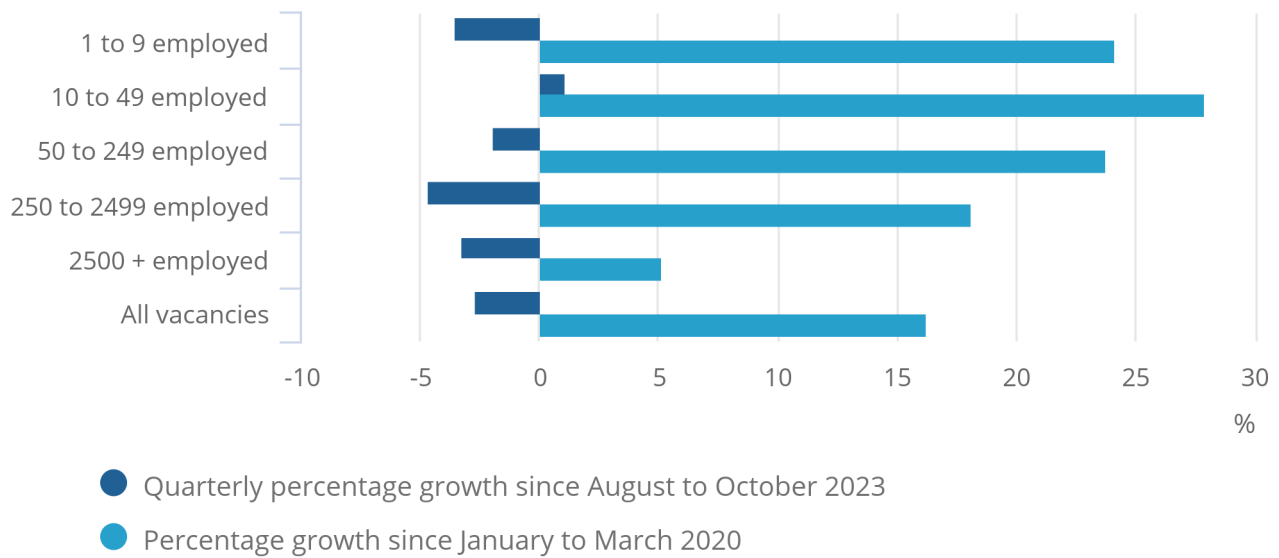
The overall ratio of vacancies per 100 employee jobs in November 2023 to January 2024 was 3.0 for the fourth consecutive period. Accommodation and food service activities currently has the highest ratio at 4.5 but has been trending downwards since April to June 2022 when it was 7.2.

Figure 3: Only the 10 to 49 employee size band increased on the quarter in the latest period

November 2023 to January 2024 three-month average vacancies in the UK, quarterly percentage growth from August to October 2023 and percentage growth from pre-coronavirus January to March 2020

Figure 3: Only the 10 to 49 employee size band increased on the quarter in the latest period

November 2023 to January 2024 three-month average vacancies in the UK, quarterly percentage growth from August to October 2023 and percentage growth from pre-coronavirus January to March 2020



Source: Vacancy Survey from the Office for National Statistics

The total number of vacancies fell on the quarter with decreases across the majority of size bands; only businesses with 10 to 49 employees increased, growing by 1.1%.

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 shown 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 the [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 number were human health and social work activities, which was up by 395,000, and accommodation and food service activities, which was up by 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 13 February 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 13 February 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

Important note

We have reintroduced some of our Labour Force Survey (LFS) estimates from our [February 2024 Labour market publication](#), see our article [Impact of reweighting on Labour Force Survey key indicators: 2024](#). The reweighted LFS will be incorporated into our workforce jobs estimates from the March 2024 publication.

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, 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 the article published on 6 May 2020, which details [some of the challenges that we have faced in producing estimates](#) at this time.

An article, published on 11 December 2020, [compares our labour market data sources and discusses some of the main differences](#).

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 (COVID-19) pandemic was implemented, affecting periods from January to March 2020 onwards. For more information on the changes to LFS weighting methodology through the pandemic please see our article on the [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 release](#).

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

Source: Workforce jobs from the Office for National Statistics

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: February 2024](#)

Bulletin | Released 13 February 2024

Monthly estimates of paid employees and their pay from HM Revenue and Customs' (HMRC) Pay As You Earn (PAYE) Real Time Information (RTI) data. These are official statistics in development.

[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 13 February 2024, ONS website, statistical bulletin, [Vacancies and jobs in the UK: February 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
NON-UK WORKERS		
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 nationality	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

	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	United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted										
	All jobs A-T	Agriculture, forestry & fishing A	Mining & quarrying B	Manufacturing C	Electricity, gas, steam & air conditioning supply D	Water supply, sewerage, waste & remediation activities E	Construction F	Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles G	Transport & storage H	Accommodation & food service activities I	Information & communication 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	United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted										
	Financial & insurance activities K	Real estate activities L	Professional scientific & technical activities M	Administrative & support service activities N	Public admin & defence; compulsory social security ³ O	Education P	Human health & social work activities Q	Arts, entertainment & recreation R	Other service activities S	People employed by households, etc. T	Total services 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 Vacancies by size of business

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

	All Vacancies ¹	Number of employees				
		1-9	10-49	50-249	250-2499	2500+
		ALY5	ALY6	ALY7	ALY8	ALY9
	AP2Y					
Levels						
Nov-Jan 2022	1264	187	200	183	286	409
Nov-Jan 2023	(r) 1140	165	167	158	253	396
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	983	155	143	141	210	334
Aug-Oct 2023	(r) 958	145	138	140	209	326
Sep-Nov 2023	(r) 949	145	140	138	207	319
Oct-Dec 2023	(r) 934	145	138	135	202	315
Nov-Jan 2024	(p) 932	140	140	137	199	316
Change on quarter	* -26	-5	2	-3	-10	-10
Change %	* -2.7	-3.5	1.1	-1.9	-4.6	-3.2
Change on year	-209	-26	-27	-21	-54	-81
Change %	-18.3	-15.4	-16.4	-13.4	-21.3	-20.4

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 Vacancies and Unemployment

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

		All Vacancies ¹	Unemployment ^{2,3}	Number of unemployed people per vacancy
		AP2Y	MGSC	JPC5
Levels				
Oct-Dec 2021	(r)	1,241	1,425	1.1
Oct-Dec 2022	(r)	1,160	1,333	1.1
Jan-Mar 2023	(r)	1,119	1,383	1.2
Apr-Jun 2023	(r)	1,032	1,460	1.4
Jul-Sep 2023	(r)	983	1,407	1.4
Oct-Dec 2023	(r)	934	1,320	1.4
Change on quarter		-50	-87	0.0
Change %		-5.0	-6.2	
Change on year		-226	-13	0.3
Change %		-19.5	-0.9	

Source: ONS Vacancy Survey/ Labour Force Survey

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

1. Excludes Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing.

2. Unemployment estimates are produced from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) and are always one period behind the ONS Vacancy Survey estimates. This table therefore shows estimates for the same periods as shown in table 1 (which shows LFS estimates).

3. From 13 February 2024 we are reintroducing our LFS data, which has been reweighted. We would advise caution when interpreting short-term changes in headline rates and recommend using them as part of our suite of labour market indicators. [See Impact of reweighting on Labour Force Survey key indicators: 2024.](#)

VACANCIES

21 Vacancies by industry

Standard Industrial Classification (2007)

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

SIC 2007 sections	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)										
Nov-Jan 2022	1264	2	96	5	8	39	167	60	164	77
Nov-Jan 2023 (r)	1140	2	78	5	7	42	151	48	146	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	983	2	72	6	7	34	137	40	119	45
Aug-Oct 2023 (r)	958	2	71	5	6	35	132	36	116	42
Sep-Nov 2023 (r)	949	2	67	5	6	35	129	34	115	43
Oct-Dec 2023 (r)	934	2	66	5	6	36	125	31	111	42
Nov-Jan 2024 (p)	932	2	68	5	6	36	125	33	109	44
Change on quarter *	-26	0	-2	-1	0	1	-7	-3	-7	3
Change % *	-2.7	-5.3	-3.4	-11.1	-3.3	2.3	-5.1	-7.8	-5.9	6.2
Change on year	-209	0	-10	0	-1	-6	-26	-15	-37	-10
Change %	-18.3	0.0	-13.0	-4.0	-15.9	-14.6	-16.9	-30.7	-25.3	-17.8
	AP2Z	JPA2	JPA3	JPA4	JPA5	JPA6	JPA7	JPA8	JPA9	JPB2
Vacancies per 100 employee jobs										
Nov-Jan 2022	4.1	3.6	4.0	3.8	3.5	2.6	3.7	3.8	7.3	5.6
Nov-Jan 2023 (r)	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	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	2.9
Sep-Nov 2023 (r)	3.0	4.1	2.7	3.8	2.8	2.3	2.9	2.1	4.7	2.9
Oct-Dec 2023 (r)	3.0	3.6	2.7	3.7	2.5	2.3	2.8	1.9	4.6	2.9
Nov-Jan 2024 (p)	3.0	3.8	2.8	3.7	2.5	2.3	2.8	2.0	4.5	3.0
Change on quarter *	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	-0.5	-0.1	0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.3	0.2
Change on year	-0.7	0.0	-0.4	-0.2	-0.5	-0.4	-0.6	-0.9	-1.5	-0.7

SIC 2007 sections	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)										
Nov-Jan 2022	49	16	123	93	33	72	207	28	25	1113
Nov-Jan 2023 (r)	48	13	113	67	39	74	207	26	20	1006
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	35	10	92	55	37	66	178	26	23	863
Aug-Oct 2023 (r)	35	9	90	57	37	66	178	21	22	839
Sep-Nov 2023 (r)	35	11	91	57	39	65	172	20	22	833
Oct-Dec 2023 (r)	36	12	92	60	38	64	169	18	20	817
Nov-Jan 2024 (p)	34	13	91	60	37	62	167	19	20	814
Change on quarter *	-1	4	1	3	0	-4	-11	-2	-2	-25
Change % *	-3.2	41.6	0.8	6.0	1.1	-5.6	-6.4	-8.7	-8.4	-3.0
Change on year	-15	0	-22	-6	-2	-12	-41	-8	-1	-193
Change %	-30.2	-2.3	-19.4	-9.5	-5.1	-16.3	-19.6	-28.4	-3.0	-19.2
	JPB3	JPB4	JPB5	JPB6	JPB7	JPB8	JPB9	JPC2	JPC3	JPC4
Vacancies per 100 employee jobs										
Nov-Jan 2022	4.5	2.8	4.6	3.4	2.3	2.7	4.8	4.0	4.3	4.2
Nov-Jan 2023 (r)	4.4	2.3	3.9	2.4	2.7	2.7	4.8	3.6	3.3	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	3.2	1.8	3.2	2.0	2.6	2.4	4.1	3.6	3.8	3.2
Aug-Oct 2023 (r)	3.1	1.6	3.2	2.1	2.6	2.4	4.1	2.8	3.5	3.1
Sep-Nov 2023 (r)	3.2	1.9	3.2	2.1	2.7	2.4	4.0	2.6	3.5	3.1
Oct-Dec 2023 (r)	3.2	2.1	3.2	2.2	2.6	2.3	3.9	2.4	3.3	3.0
Nov-Jan 2024 (p)	3.0	2.2	3.2	2.2	2.6	2.3	3.9	2.6	3.2	3.0
Change on quarter *	-0.1	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.3	-0.2	-0.3	-0.1
Change on year	-1.3	-0.1	-0.8	-0.2	-0.1	-0.4	-0.9	-1.0	-0.1	-0.7

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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