Office for National Statistics

Statistical bulletin

Vacancies and jobs in the UK: May 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](#)

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- [Average weekly earnings in Great Britain](#)

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2 . Main points

- The estimated number of vacancies in February to April 2024 was 898,000, a decrease of 26,000 or 2.8% from November 2023 to January 2024.

- Vacancy numbers decreased on the quarter for the 22nd consecutive period in February to April 2024, with vacancies decreasing in 13 of the 18 industry sectors.

- In February to April 2024, total estimated vacancies were down by 188,000 (17.3%) from the level seen in the previous year, although they remained 102,000 (12.8%) above their pre-coronavirus (COVID-19) January to March 2020 levels.

- In January to March 2024, the number of unemployed people per vacancy was 1.6, up from 1.4 the previous quarter (October to December 2023) because of rising unemployment.
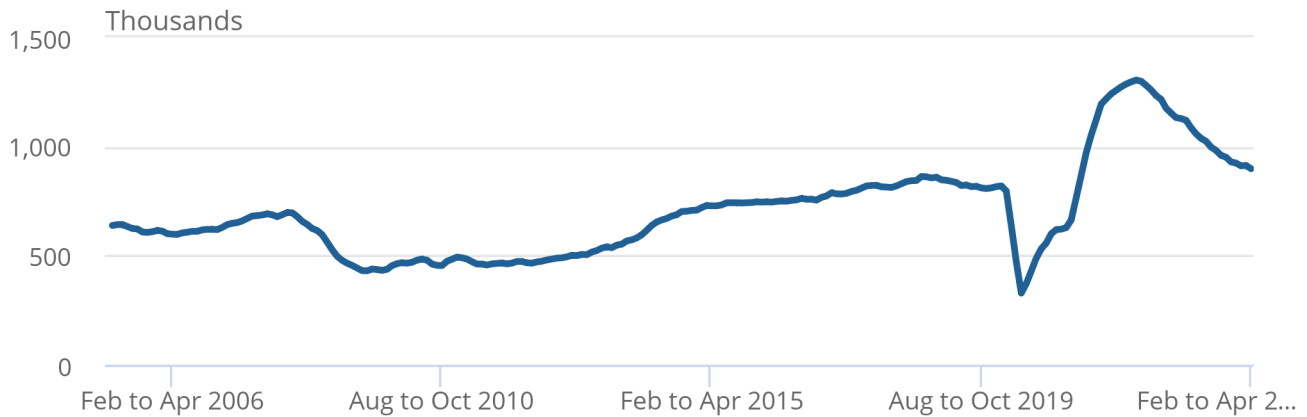
3 . Vacancies for February to April 2024

Figure 1: The estimated number of vacancies fell on the quarter to 898,000

Number of vacancies in the UK, seasonally adjusted, February to April 2005 to February to April 2024

Figure 1: The estimated number of vacancies fell on the quarter to 898,000

Number of vacancies in the UK, seasonally adjusted, February to April 2005 to February to April 2024

Source: Vacancy Survey from the Office for National Statistics

The series of quarterly decreases in vacancy numbers continued in February to April 2024, falling for the 22nd consecutive period. The total number of vacancies has declined by an estimated 401,000 since April to June 2022.

The headline vacancy estimates are based on three-month averages, which naturally involve some time lag. Insights into the April 2024 trends are provided by two alternative data sources: our Dataset X06: Single-month vacancies estimates (see, Section 8: Strengths and limitations), and the Adzuna estimates shown in our Online job advert estimates dataset (official statistics in development). Both alternative data sources show declines in April 2024, but caution is advised when viewing these results because the data are not seasonally adjusted or directly comparable.

Figure 2: In February to April 2024, quarterly growth fell in most industry sectors

February to April 2024 three-month average vacancies in the UK, quarterly percentage growth from November 2023 to January 2024, and annual percentage growth from February to April 2023

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February to April 2024 three-month average vacancies in the UK, quarterly percentage growth from November 2023 to January 2024, and annual percentage growth from February to April 2023
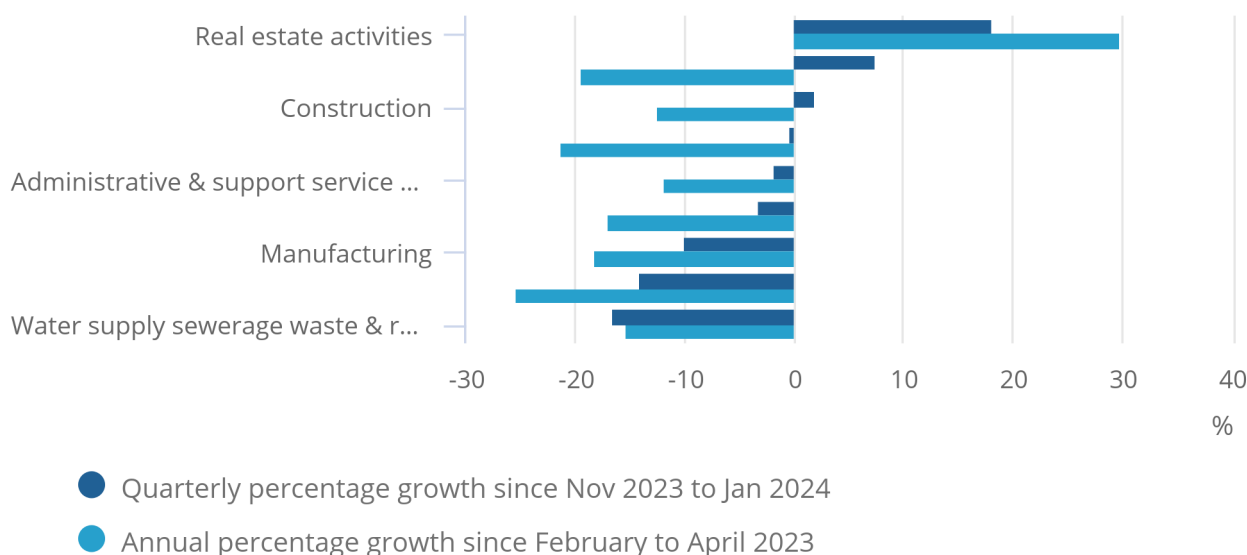
Source: Vacancy Survey from the Office for National Statistics

The estimated total number of vacancies decreased by 2.8% from the previous quarter, with water supply, sewerage, waste and remediation activities contracting the most, decreasing by 16.4%.

In February to April 2024, the estimated number of vacancies fell on the quarter by 26,000 to 898,000. The largest fall was in manufacturing, which was down by 7,000 vacancies.

When comparing February to April 2024 with the same period the previous year, total vacancies decreased by 188,000 (17.3%), with reductions in 16 of the 18 industry sectors. The industry that decreased the most was human health and social work, where the estimated number of vacancies decreased by 33,000. Only real estate activities showed an increase on the previous year, up by an estimated 4,000 vacancies.

The total estimated number of vacancies remains 102,000 above its January to March 2020 pre-coronavirus (COVID-19) level. The two industry sectors that have increased the most from their January to March 2020 levels are human health and social work activities and accommodation and food service activities, which were up by an estimated 25,000 and 21,000, respectively. Four industry sectors declined below pre-pandemic levels, with a combined decrease of 27,000 vacancies. Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles had the largest decrease, down by an estimated 14,000 vacancies.

In January to March 2024, the number of unemployed people per vacancy was 1.6, up from 1.4 in October to December 2023. Although this ratio remains low by historical standards, it does demonstrate a slight easing in the labour market, with vacancies falling alongside rising unemployment.

Figure 3: In the latest period, only vacancies among employers in the 10 to 49 size-band increased on the quarter

February to April 2024 three-month average vacancies in the UK, quarterly percentage growth from November 2023 to January 2024 and annual percentage growth from February to April 2023

Quarterly percentage growth since Nov 2023 to Jan 2024

Annual percentage growth since February to April 2023
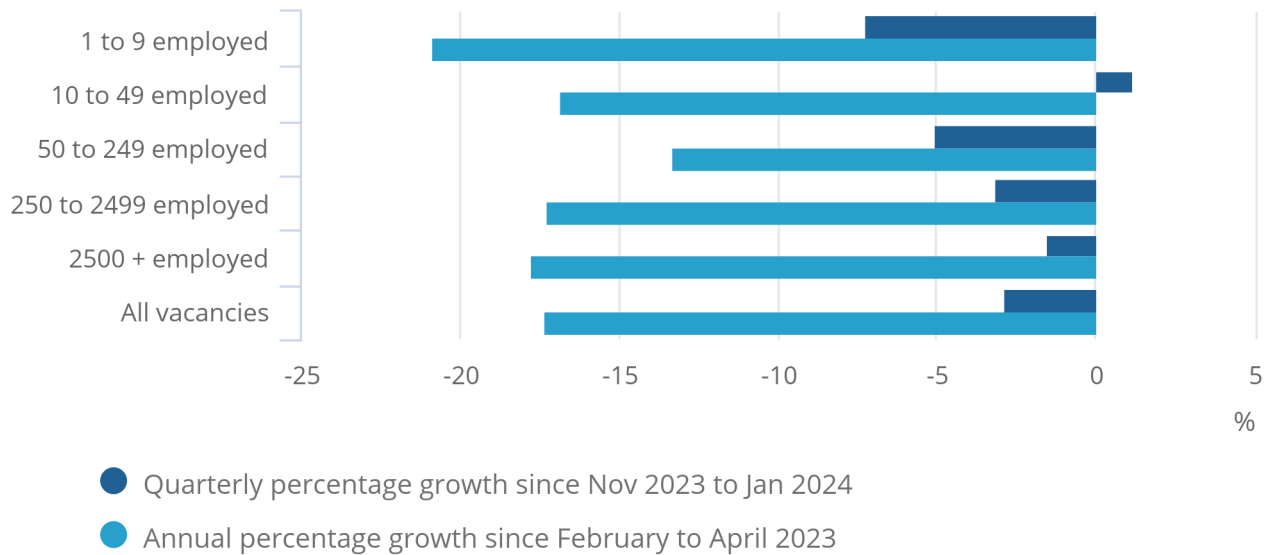
Source: Vacancy Survey from the Office for National Statistics

Only vacancies among employers in the 10 to 49 size-band increased on the quarter (up by 1.2%), while all the other size-bands declined. The sharpest decrease was in the 1 to 9 size-band (down by 7.2%).

4 . Jobs, vacancies, and wider labour market measures

Workforce jobs (WFJ) estimates are provided from various sources. Those of employee jobs in the private sector are drawn from surveys relating to a reference date of 15 December 2023, whereas those of self-employment jobs are drawn from the Labour Force Survey (LFS), which covers a three-month period from the start of November 2023 to January 2024. This is outlined in Section 7: Measuring the data.

In the March 2024 publication, WFJ incorporated the reweighted LFS data from September 2022 onwards. The reweighting exercise creates a discontinuity in total WFJ and self-employment jobs between June 2022 and September 2022, where there will be a step change. These LFS estimates are official statistics in development. Total WFJ and self-employment job comparisons are to be avoided before September 2022.

An issue was detected in the weighting of the LFS for Northern Ireland in our March 2024 publication, for the November 2023 to January 2024 quarter only. While only Northern Ireland data were affected, we were not able to publish regional WFJ figures as part of the March 2024 release. We intend to publish full regional WFJ data as part of the next scheduled WFJ release in June 2024.

Our estimated number of Workforce jobs for December 2023 (next updated June 2024) was 36.9 million, an increase of 125,000 jobs since September 2023. The largest individual increase came from transport and storage, which was up 63,000 on the quarter. The total number of jobs includes both employee jobs and self-employment jobs, with the latest quarterly rise in employee jobs taking that component to 32.6 million.

Comparing with the equivalent period last year, WFJ were up by 586,000 with employee jobs up by 615,000 and self-employment jobs up by 7,000. Government-supported trainees and HM armed forces were showing a combined decline of 35,000. The growth in the employee jobs component of WFJ, in the twelve months up to December 2023, is also reflected in the number of employees on payroll reported in the Earnings and employment from Pay As You Earn Real Time Information, seasonally adjusted dataset, which has also been on an upward trend over the same period.

Annually, growth in the workforce jobs estimates has varied with 5 of the 20 industry sectors below December 2022 levels. The hardest hit sector, administrative and support service activities, saw the largest fall in job numbers, at 32,000. However, most industries showed increases, with the largest from human health and social work, which increased by 213,000 to 4.9 million jobs.

5 . Vacancies and jobs data

Vacancies by industry
Dataset VACS02 | Released 14 May 2024
Estimates of vacancies by industry (Standard Industrial Classification 2007).

Workforce jobs summary
Dataset JOBS01 | Released 12 March 2024
Estimates of jobs by type of job (including employee jobs, self-employment jobs, HM armed forces and government-supported trainees).

Workforce jobs by industry
Dataset JOBS02 | Released 12 March 2024
Estimates of jobs by industry (Standard Industrial Classification 2007).

Dataset X06: Single-month vacancies estimates
Dataset X06 | Released 14 May 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 organization 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 armed 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 bulletins.

A more detailed glossary is available.

7 . Measuring the data

From our March 2024 publication, we used the reweighted Labour Force Survey (LFS) estimates in our workforce jobs estimates. The LFS estimates feeding into workforce jobs via employee jobs, self-employment jobs and government-supported trainees have been reweighted for periods from September 2022. LFS headline seasonally adjusted series before this have also been revised based on the recent reweighted estimates. However, it has not been possible to incorporate these revisions into workforce jobs so there is a discontinuity before September 2022. These LFS estimates are official statistics in development. For more information see our Impact of reweighting on Labour Force Survey key indicators article.

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 the 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 (COVID-19)

Read more about how labour market data sources are affected by the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic in our Coronavirus and the effects on UK labour market statistics article.

For a comparison of our labour market data sources and the main differences, read our Comparison of labour market data sources 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, which is 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).

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 the coronavirus social distancing measures.

For more information on how jobs data are measured, please see Section 7: Measuring the data in our Vacancies and jobs in the UK: April 2021 bulletin.

More quality and methodology information on strengths, limitations, appropriate uses, and how the data were created is available in our 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 Dec 2023	Sampling variability of estimate 1
A	Agriculture, forestry & fishing	458	±61
B	Mining & quarrying	53	±4
C	Manufacturing	2,599	±42
D	Electricity, gas, steam & air conditioning supply	121	±9
E	Water supply, sewerage, waste & remediation activities	262	±13
F	Construction	2,207	±78
G	Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	4,815	±67
H	Transport & storage	1,952	±53
I	Accommodation & food service activities	2,776	±66
J	Information & communication	1,659	±61
K	Financial & insurance activities	1,181	±52
L	Real estate activities	695	±46
M	Professional scientific & technical activities	3,377	±92
N	Administrative & support service activities	3,101	±72
O	Public admin & defence; compulsory social security	1,695	±21
P	Education	3,074	±50
Q	Human health & social work activities	4,895	±68
R	Arts, entertainment & recreation	1,046	±56
S/T	Other service activities/Private Households	1,006	±55
	All jobs	36,973	±238

Source: Workforce jobs from the Office for National Statistics

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 Number of employees in the UK, full-time and part-time, by sector, industry, country and English region, from the Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES).

[Revisions to workforce jobs, UK: December 2023](#) 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: May 2024](#) Bulletin | Released 14 May 2024 Monthly estimates of payrolled employees and their pay from HM Revenue and Customs' (HMRC's) Pay As You Earn (PAYE) Real Time Information (RTI) data. This is a joint release between HMRC and the Office for National Statistics (ONS). These are official statistics in development.

10 . Cite this statistical bulletin

Office for National Statistics (ONS), released 14 May 2024, ONS website, statistical bulletin, [Vacancies and jobs in the UK: May 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 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

5 Workforce jobs

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

	Workforce jobs	Employee jobs	Self-employment jobs[1]	HM Forces	Government-supported trainees[1]
	1	2	3	4	5
	DYDC	BCAJ	DYZN	LOJX	LOJU
Dec 21	35,354	31,164	4,000	159	31
Mar 22	35,720	31,408	4,102	158	53
Jun 22	35,970	31,632	4,142	157	39
Sep 22 (r) [2]	35,998	31,724	4,071	156	47
Dec 22 (r)	36,323	31,961	4,140	154	67
Mar 23 (r)	36,731	32,262	4,243	153	73
Jun 23 (r)	36,586	32,324	4,064	150	47
Sep 23 (r)	36,785	32,502	4,096	150	37
Dec 23 (p)	36,909	32,576	4,147	150	37
Change on quarter	125	74	51	0	0
Change %	0.3	0.2	1.2	0.2	0.0
Change on year	586	615	7	-4	-31
Change %	1.6	1.9	0.2	-2.8	-45.5

Relationship between columns: 1=2+3+4+5   See footnotes under table 6

6 Workforce jobs by industry

Standard Industrial Classification (2007)   United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

	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	Accommod-ation & food service activities	Information & communic-ation
SIC 2007 sections	A-T	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
	DYDC	JWR5	JWR6	JWR7	JWR8	JWR9	JWS2	JWS3	JWS4	JWS5	JWS6
Dec 21	35,354	351	51	2,548	140	232	2,231	4,759	1,825	2,497	1,571
Mar 22	35,720	353	52	2,607	130	240	2,263	4,793	1,827	2,550	1,580
Jun 22	35,970	375	51	2,615	131	238	2,261	4,750	1,842	2,594	1,611
Sep 22 (r) [2]	35,998	371	52	2,617	124	240	2,202	4,746	1,879	2,669	1,624
Dec 22 (r)	36,323	368	54	2,630	119	247	2,219	4,742	1,897	2,759	1,635
Mar 23 (r)	36,731	377	59	2,620	116	264	2,255	4,759	1,916	2,754	1,677
Jun 23 (r)	36,586	363	52	2,583	119	267	2,251	4,694	1,873	2,810	1,671
Sep 23 (r)	36,785	422	54	2,608	116	265	2,243	4,730	1,875	2,807	1,621
Dec 23 (p)	36,909	457	53	2,602	121	262	2,207	4,744	1,938	2,785	1,668
Change on quarter	125	35	-1	-6	5	-3	-35	14	63	-22	47
Change %	0.3	8.2	-2.0	-0.2	4.5	-1.0	-1.6	0.3	3.4	-0.8	2.9
Change on year	586	90	-1	-28	3	15	-12	2	41	26	33
Change %	1.6	24.3	-1.2	-1.1	2.2	6.1	-0.5	0.0	2.2	0.9	2.0

	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
SIC 2007 sections	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	G-T
	JWS7	JWS8	JWS9	JWT2	JWT3	JWT4	JWT5	JWT6	JWT7	KW78	JWT8
Dec 21	1,145	621	3,214	3,029	1,618	2,977	4,589	991	910	54	29,800
Mar 22	1,117	634	3,279	3,073	1,638	3,021	4,614	988	911	52	30,077
Jun 22	1,096	656	3,269	3,140	1,633	3,062	4,631	1,024	939	54	30,299
Sep 22 (r) [2]	1,090	665	3,275	3,120	1,636	3,012	4,648	1,023	950	55	30,392
Dec 22 (r)	1,126	682	3,358	3,122	1,645	2,995	4,685	1,015	972	52	30,686
Mar 23 (r)	1,153	706	3,433	3,131	1,665	3,025	4,777	1,024	970	51	31,041
Jun 23 (r)	1,151	683	3,365	3,183	1,679	3,028	4,795	1,036	927	56	30,951
Sep 23 (r)	1,147	688	3,446	3,122	1,680	3,030	4,850	1,058	956	66	31,076
Dec 23 (p)	1,182	693	3,377	3,091	1,695	3,074	4,898	1,056	951	56	31,206
Change on quarter	35	4	-69	-32	15	43	48	-1	-6	-10	130
Change %	3.0	0.6	-2.0	-1.0	0.9	1.4	1.0	-0.1	-0.6	-14.7	0.4
Change on year	55	10	19	-32	49	78	213	42	-21	4	520
Change %	4.9	1.5	0.6	-1.0	3.0	2.6	4.5	4.1	-2.2	8.5	1.7

Workforce jobs enquiries 01633 456776

Sources: Employer surveys, Labour Force Survey and administrative sources

1. 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.

2. Data for September 2022 onwards, for workforce jobs, self-employment jobs, government supported trainees and in SIC 2007 divisions 01 and 97-98 of employee jobs, has been affected by the reweighting of the LFS, causing a step change discontinuity.

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[1] by size of business

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

		All Vacancies	Number of employees				
			1-9	10-49	50-249	250-2499	2500+
		AP2Y	ALY5	ALY6	ALY7	ALY8	ALY9
Levels							
Feb-Apr 2022		1296	195	193	189	288	431
Feb-Apr 2023	(r)	1086	161	169	150	234	372
Mar-May 2023		1058	150	166	150	225	368
Apr-Jun 2023		1037	156	159	148	217	357
May-Jul 2023		1024	161	154	143	216	349
Jun-Aug 2023		997	163	143	139	212	340
Jul-Sep 2023		982	156	143	140	210	334
Aug-Oct 2023		959	146	139	139	209	326
Sep-Nov 2023		951	146	140	139	208	319
Oct-Dec 2023		929	146	137	134	201	311
Nov-Jan 2024	(r)	924	137	139	137	200	311
Dec-Feb 2024	(r)	911	131	140	134	197	309
Jan-Mar 2024	(r)	913	133	145	131	195	309
Feb-Apr 2024	**(p)**	**898**	**127**	**141**	**130**	**194**	**306**
Change on quarter	*	-26	-10	2	-7	-6	-5
Change %	*	-2.8	-7.2	1.2	-5.0	-3.1	-1.5
Change on year		-188	-34	-29	-20	-40	-66
Change %		-17.3	-20.8	-16.8	-13.3	-17.2	-17.7

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[1] and Unemployment

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

		All Vacancies[1]	Unemployment[2]	Number of unemployed people per vacancy
		AP2Y	MGSC	JPC5
Levels				
Jan-Mar 2022		1,286	1,313	1.0
Jan-Mar 2023		1,120	1,383	1.2
Apr-Jun 2023		1,037	1,460	1.4
Jul-Sep 2023		982	1,407	1.4
Oct-Dec 2023		929	1,320	1.4
Jan-Mar 2024	(r)	913	1,486	1.6
Change on quarter		-17	166	0.2
Change %		-1.8	12.6	
Change on year		-207	103	0.4
Change %		-18.5	7.5	

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).

VACANCIES
21 Vacancies by industry

SIC 2007 sections	All vacancies[1]	Mining & quarrying	Manu-facturing	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)										
Feb-Apr 2022	1296	2	95	5	9	49	165	58	173	78
Feb-Apr 2023 (r)	1086	2	75	6	7	41	139	43	135	51
Mar-May 2023	1058	2	74	6	7	39	138	39	132	51
Apr-Jun 2023	1037	2	71	6	7	40	141	39	128	47
May-Jul 2023	1024	2	71	7	7	41	137	38	124	48
Jun-Aug 2023	997	2	70	6	7	37	136	38	119	47
Jul-Sep 2023	982	2	70	6	7	34	138	39	118	45
Aug-Oct 2023	959	2	69	5	6	33	133	35	113	43
Sep-Nov 2023	951	2	66	5	6	36	130	33	114	43
Oct-Dec 2023	929	2	65	5	6	37	122	31	109	42
Nov-Jan 2024 (r)	924	2	68	5	7	35	121	32	107	44
Dec-Feb 2024 (r)	911	2	67	5	6	36	120	31	109	42
Jan-Mar 2024 (r)	913	2	64	5	7	37	117	34	108	44
Feb-Apr 2024 (p)	**898**	**2**	**61**	**5**	**6**	**36**	**116**	**34**	**107**	**38**
Change on quarter *	-26	0	-7	0	-1	1	-6	2	0	-6
Change % *	-2.8	-5.6	-10.0	4.3	-16.4	2.0	-4.7	7.5	-0.3	-14.0
Change on year	-188	0	-14	-1	-1	-5	-24	-8	-29	-13
Change %	-17.3	0.0	-18.2	-16.9	-15.2	-12.4	-16.9	-19.3	-21.1	-25.2
	AP2Z	JPA2	JPA3	JPA4	JPA5	JPA6	JPA7	JPA8	JPA9	JPB2
Vacancies per 100 employee jobs										
Feb-Apr 2022	4.1	3.7	3.9	4.4	3.7	3.2	3.7	3.6	6.9	5.5
Feb-Apr 2023 (r)	3.4	3.4	3.1	5.3	2.6	2.7	3.1	2.6	5.1	3.4
Mar-May 2023	3.3	3.6	3.0	5.6	2.7	2.5	3.1	2.4	5.0	3.4
Apr-Jun 2023	3.2	3.6	2.9	5.7	2.7	2.6	3.2	2.4	4.8	3.2
May-Jul 2023	3.2	3.6	2.9	5.9	2.9	2.6	3.1	2.3	4.7	3.2
Jun-Aug 2023	3.1	3.6	2.9	5.6	2.7	2.4	3.1	2.3	4.5	3.2
Jul-Sep 2023	3.1	4.0	2.9	5.2	2.6	2.2	3.1	2.4	4.4	3.0
Aug-Oct 2023	3.0	3.8	2.8	4.9	2.4	2.2	3.0	2.1	4.3	2.9
Sep-Nov 2023	3.0	3.8	2.7	4.5	2.5	2.3	2.9	2.0	4.3	2.9
Oct-Dec 2023	2.9	3.4	2.7	4.3	2.3	2.4	2.8	1.9	4.1	2.8
Nov-Jan 2024 (r)	2.9	3.6	2.8	4.2	2.6	2.3	2.7	2.0	4.0	3.0
Dec-Feb 2024 (r)	2.8	3.4	2.8	4.6	2.5	2.3	2.7	1.9	4.1	2.9
Jan-Mar 2024 (r)	2.8	3.4	2.6	4.7	2.6	2.4	2.6	2.1	4.1	2.9
Feb-Apr 2024 (p)	**2.8**	**3.4**	**2.5**	**4.4**	**2.2**	**2.4**	**2.6**	**2.1**	**4.0**	**2.6**
Change on quarter *	-0.1	-0.2	-0.3	0.2	-0.4	0.0	-0.1	0.1	0.0	-0.4
Change on year	-0.6	0.0	-0.6	-0.9	-0.4	-0.3	-0.5	-0.5	-1.1	-0.9

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)										
Feb-Apr 2022	52	17	130	83	37	73	211	39	24	1139
Feb-Apr 2023 (r)	41	12	110	71	40	72	193	27	24	957
Mar-May 2023	39	14	104	67	39	70	190	25	25	932
Apr-Jun 2023	38	14	100	64	40	68	186	24	25	913
May-Jul 2023	38	14	98	62	39	67	181	26	24	897
Jun-Aug 2023	37	12	95	58	38	67	181	26	24	876
Jul-Sep 2023	35	10	93	55	37	65	178	26	23	863
Aug-Oct 2023	36	9	93	57	37	66	179	21	22	842
Sep-Nov 2023	36	11	92	60	39	65	174	19	20	835
Oct-Dec 2023	36	13	92	63	38	64	169	17	19	814
Nov-Jan 2024 (r)	33	13	91	64	37	62	166	18	18	806
Dec-Feb 2024 (r)	34	14	89	66	36	61	160	16	18	795
Jan-Mar 2024 (r)	36	16	89	67	37	60	161	14	18	799
Feb-Apr 2024 (p)	**35**	**16**	**88**	**63**	**37**	**60**	**160**	**18**	**18**	**789**
Change on quarter *	3	2	-2	-1	-1	-2	-5	-1	0	-17
Change % *	7.6	18.0	-2.6	-1.7	-1.3	-3.2	-3.1	-2.8	-1.7	-2.1
Change on year	-6	4	-22	-8	-3	-12	-33	-9	-6	-168
Change %	-14.1	29.8	-19.6	-11.8	-7.8	-16.5	-16.8	-34.5	-26.4	-17.6
	JPB3	JPB4	JPB5	JPB6	JPB7	JPB8	JPB9	JPC2	JPC3	JPC4
Vacancies per 100 employee jobs										
Feb-Apr 2022	4.9	3.0	4.6	3.0	2.6	2.7	4.9	5.2	3.8	4.2
Feb-Apr 2023 (r)	3.8	2.0	3.8	2.6	2.7	2.6	4.3	3.3	3.7	3.4
Mar-May 2023	3.6	2.3	3.6	2.4	2.6	2.6	4.2	3.2	3.7	3.4
Apr-Jun 2023	3.4	2.4	3.4	2.3	2.7	2.5	4.1	3.1	3.7	3.3
May-Jul 2023	3.5	2.3	3.4	2.3	2.6	2.4	4.0	3.3	3.7	3.2
Jun-Aug 2023	3.4	2.0	3.3	2.1	2.6	2.4	4.0	3.2	3.6	3.2
Jul-Sep 2023	3.2	1.7	3.2	2.0	2.5	2.4	4.0	3.3	3.5	3.1
Aug-Oct 2023	3.2	1.5	3.2	2.1	2.5	2.4	4.0	2.6	3.3	3.0
Sep-Nov 2023	3.3	1.8	3.2	2.2	2.6	2.4	3.8	2.4	3.1	3.0
Oct-Dec 2023	3.3	2.1	3.2	2.3	2.6	2.3	3.7	2.1	2.9	2.9
Nov-Jan 2024 (r)	3.0	2.2	3.1	2.3	2.5	2.3	3.7	2.3	2.7	2.9
Dec-Feb 2024 (r)	3.1	2.4	3.1	2.4	2.4	2.2	3.5	1.9	2.7	2.9
Jan-Mar 2024 (r)	3.3	2.6	3.1	2.4	2.5	2.2	3.6	1.7	2.8	2.9
Feb-Apr 2024 (p)	**3.2**	**2.6**	**3.0**	**2.3**	**2.5**	**2.2**	**3.6**	**2.2**	**2.7**	**2.8**
Change on quarter *	0.2	0.4	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.1
Change on year	-0.5	0.6	-0.7	-0.3	-0.2	-0.4	-0.7	-1.2	-1.0	-0.6

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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