

Statistical bulletin

# Vacancies and jobs in the UK: June 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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## 2 . Main points

- The estimated number of vacancies in March to May 2024 was 904,000, a decrease of 12,000 or 1.3% from December 2023 to February 2024.
- Vacancy numbers decreased on the quarter for the 23rd consecutive period in March to May 2024, with vacancies decreasing in 9 of the 18 industry sectors.
- In March to May 2024, total estimated vacancies were down by 156,000 (14.7%) from the level of a year ago, although they remained 108,000 (13.6%) above their pre-coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic January to March 2020 levels.
- In February to April 2024, the number of unemployed people per vacancy was 1.7, up from 1.5 the previous quarter (November 2023 to January 2024) because of falling vacancy numbers alongside rising unemployment.
- In March 2024, the estimated number of workforce jobs was up by 431,000 (1.2%) from the level of a year ago, to 37.2 million, with human health and social work showing the largest increase, up by 228,000 (4.8%).
- The total workforce jobs estimate rose in March 2024 by 297,000 or 0.8% on the quarter, with increases in both employee jobs and self-employment jobs.

### 3 . Vacancies for March to May 2024

Figure 1: The estimated number of vacancies decreased on the quarter to 904,000

Number of vacancies in the UK, seasonally adjusted, March to May 2005 to March to May 2024

Figure 1: The estimated number of vacancies decreased on the quarter to 904,000

Number of vacancies in the UK, seasonally adjusted, March to May 2005 to March to May 2024



Source: Vacancy Survey from the Office for National Statistics

The series of quarterly decreases in vacancy numbers continued in March to May 2024, reducing for the 23rd consecutive period, and has seen the total number of vacancies decline by an estimated 400,000 since its peak in March to May 2022.

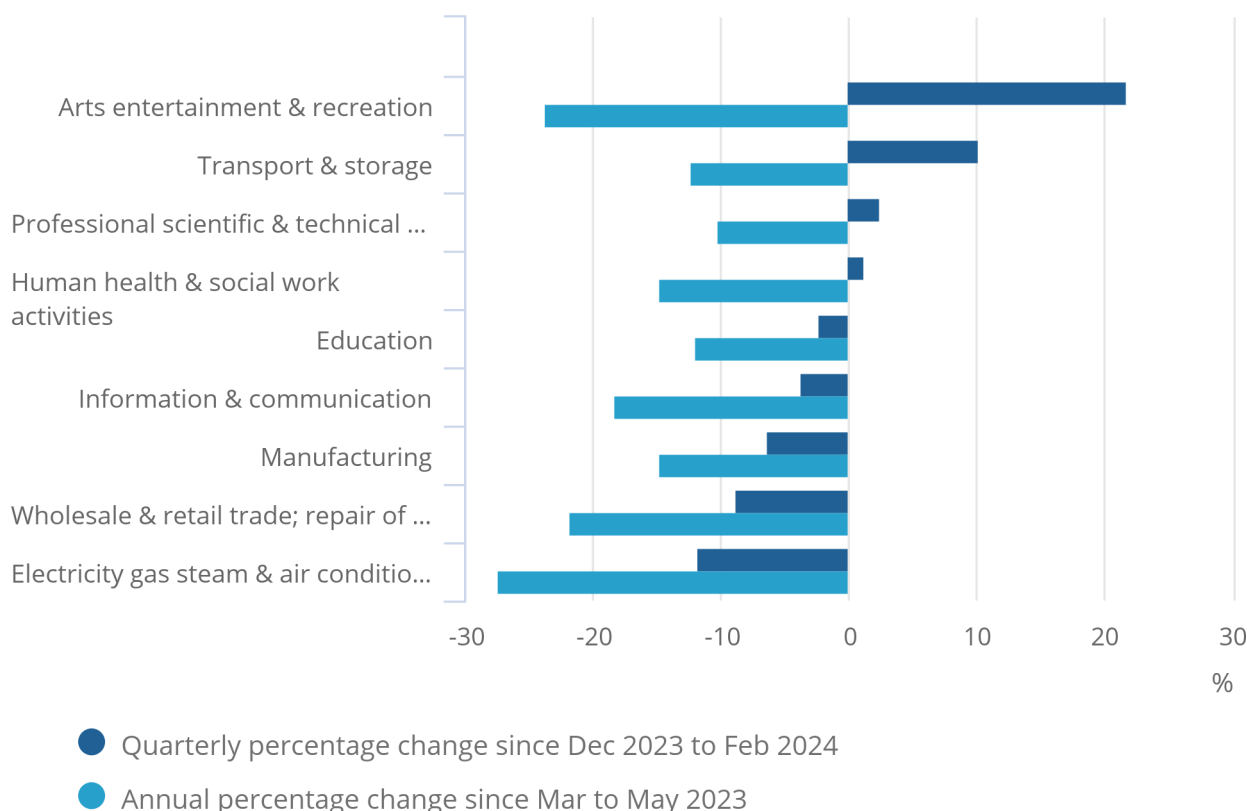
The headline vacancy estimates are based on three-month averages which naturally involve some time lag. Insights into trends in May 2024 are provided by two alternative data sources, single-month vacancy estimates from [Dataset X06](#) (see [Section 8: Strengths and limitations](#), and official statistics in development Adzuna [Online job advert estimates](#). Please note that caution is advised when viewing these alternative data sources because the data are not seasonally adjusted or directly comparable.

## Figure 2: In March to May 2024 quarterly growth varied across industry sectors

March to May 2024 three-month average vacancies in the UK, quarterly percentage growth from December 2023 to February 2024 and annual percentage growth from March to May 2023

### Figure 2: In March to May 2024 quarterly growth varied across industry sectors

March to May 2024 three-month average vacancies in the UK, quarterly percentage growth from December 2023 to February 2024 and annual percentage growth from March to May 2023



Source: Vacancy Survey from the Office for National Statistics

The estimated total number of vacancies decreased by 1.3% from the previous quarter, with electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply contracting the most, declining by 11.8%.

In March to May 2024, the estimated number of vacancies decreased on the quarter by 12,000 to 904,000, with the largest decline in wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles, which was down by 10,000 vacancies.

When comparing March to May 2024 with the same time last year, total vacancies decreased by 156,000 (14.7%), with decreases in 16 of the 18 industry sectors. The industries that decreased the most were wholesale and retail trade: repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; and accommodation and food service activities, which were both down by an estimated 30,000 vacancies.

The total estimated number of vacancies remains 108,000 (13.6%) above its January to March 2020 pre-coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic 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 professional, scientific and technical activities, which were up by an estimated 26,000 and 22,000 vacancies, respectively. Four industry sectors decreased below pre-pandemic levels with a combined reduction of 28,000 vacancies, with wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles decreasing the most, down by an estimated 21,000 vacancies.

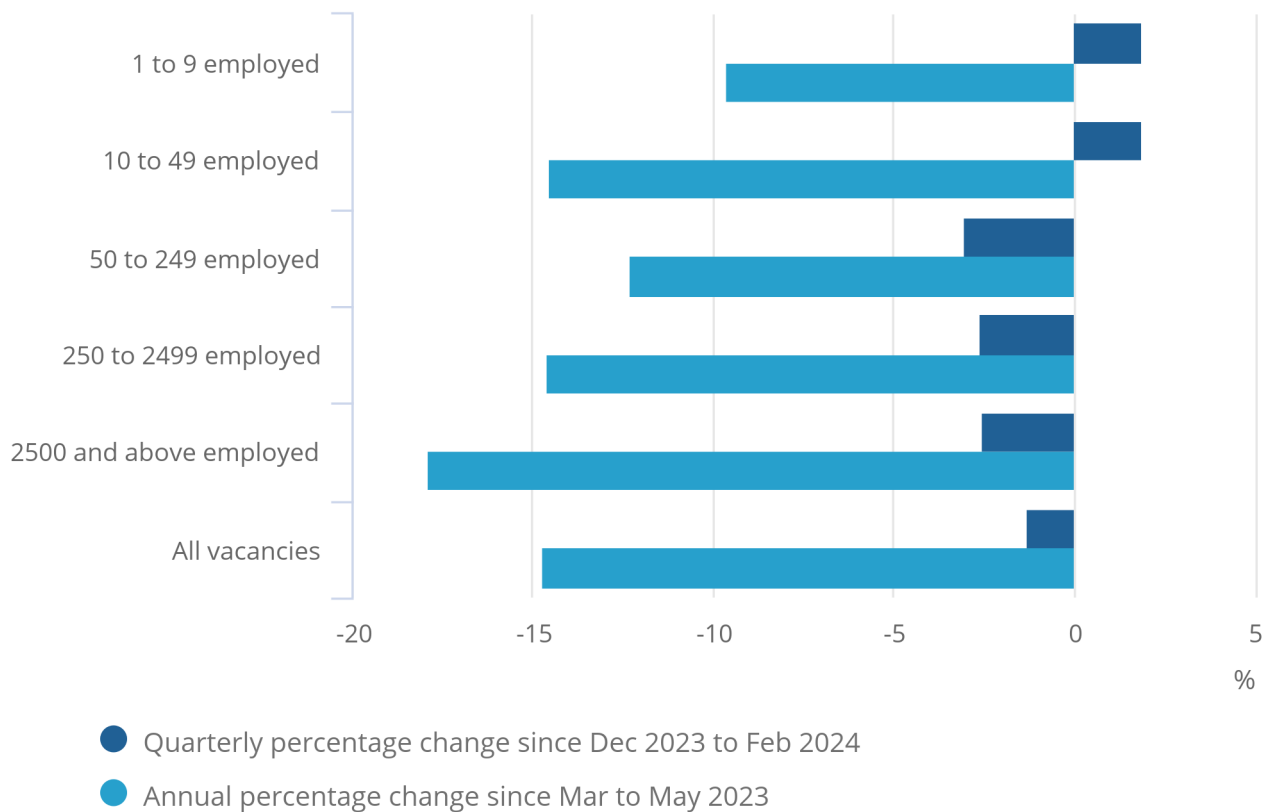
In February to April 2024, the number of unemployed people per vacancy was 1.7, up from 1.5 in November 2023 to January 2024 because of decreasing vacancy numbers alongside rising unemployment.

**Figure 3: In the latest period only businesses with fewer than 50 employees increased on the quarter**

March to May 2024 three-month average vacancies in the UK, quarterly percentage growth from December 2023 to February 2024 and annual percentage growth from March to May 2023

Figure 3: In the latest period only businesses with fewer than 50 employees increased on the quarter

March to May 2024 three-month average vacancies in the UK, quarterly percentage growth from December 2023 to February 2024 and annual percentage growth from March to May 2023



Source: Vacancy Survey from the Office for National Statistics

Growth varied across industry size bands on the quarter, with the three largest size bands declining while the smaller businesses increased. All size bands declined on the year, with the largest decrease of 17.9% for businesses with 2,500 or more employees.

## 4 . Jobs for March 2024

Workforce jobs (WFJ) estimates are provided from various sources. Estimates of employee jobs in the private sector are taken from surveys relating to a reference date of 15 March 2024, whereas those of self-employment jobs are taken from the Labour Force Survey (LFS), which covers a three-month period from the start of February 2024 to April 2024. This is outlined in [Section 7: Measuring the data](#).

From our February 2024 labour market release, LFS periods from July to September 2022 onwards have been reweighted to incorporate estimates of the size and composition of the UK population published in November 2023. The reweighting exercise created a discontinuity in total WFJ and self-employment jobs between June 2022 and September 2022 and users should take this discontinuity into consideration when looking at long-term movements in the series. Further information is available in our [Impact of reweighting on Labour Force Survey key indicators article](#). These LFS estimates are [official statistics in development](#).

This reweighting does not address the volatility seen in recent periods and this may be seen to some extent in the future. Therefore, we advise increased caution when interpreting short-term changes in the series.

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. This has now been corrected. The full regional dataset for December 2023 is now available and revisions to UK-totals for December 2023 accompanies this release.

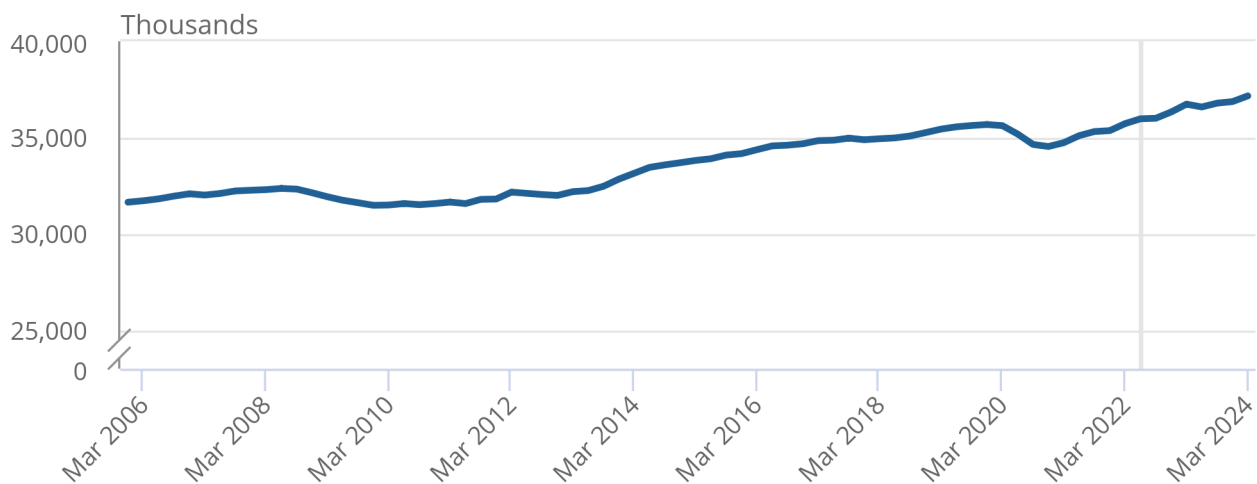
### Figure 4: The total number of jobs in March 2024 increased on the quarter to 37.2 million

Number of jobs in the UK, seasonally adjusted, March 2006 to March 2024

Figure 4: The total number of jobs in March 2024 increased on the quarter to 37.2 million

Sept 2022  
See note 1

Number of jobs in the UK, seasonally adjusted, March 2006 to March 2024



Source: Workforce jobs from the Office for National Statistics

Notes:

1. The reweighting exercise creates a discontinuity in total workforce jobs and self-employment jobs between June 2022 and September 2022, where there will be a step change.

Figure 4 shows estimates of workforce jobs for March 2024. In March 2024, UK workforce jobs increased to 37.2 million, which continues to be at historically high levels. This is a rise of 297,000 (0.8%) since December 2023, with increases in employee jobs and self-employment jobs of 123,000 (0.4%) and 183,000 (4.4%) respectively, alongside a combined decline in government-supported trainees and His Majesty's forces of 9,000 (4.3%).

The large increase in workforce jobs is because employee jobs have risen every quarter since December 2020 and are now at 32.7 million. Growth in the self-employment component of workforce jobs has been less consistent over the same period but has shown a significant rise this quarter. Comparing with the equivalent period last year, workforce jobs are up by 431,000 (1.2%) with employee jobs up by 433,000 (1.3%), self-employment jobs up by 46,000 (1.1%) while government-supported trainees and HM Forces are showing a combined fall of 49,000 (21.7%).

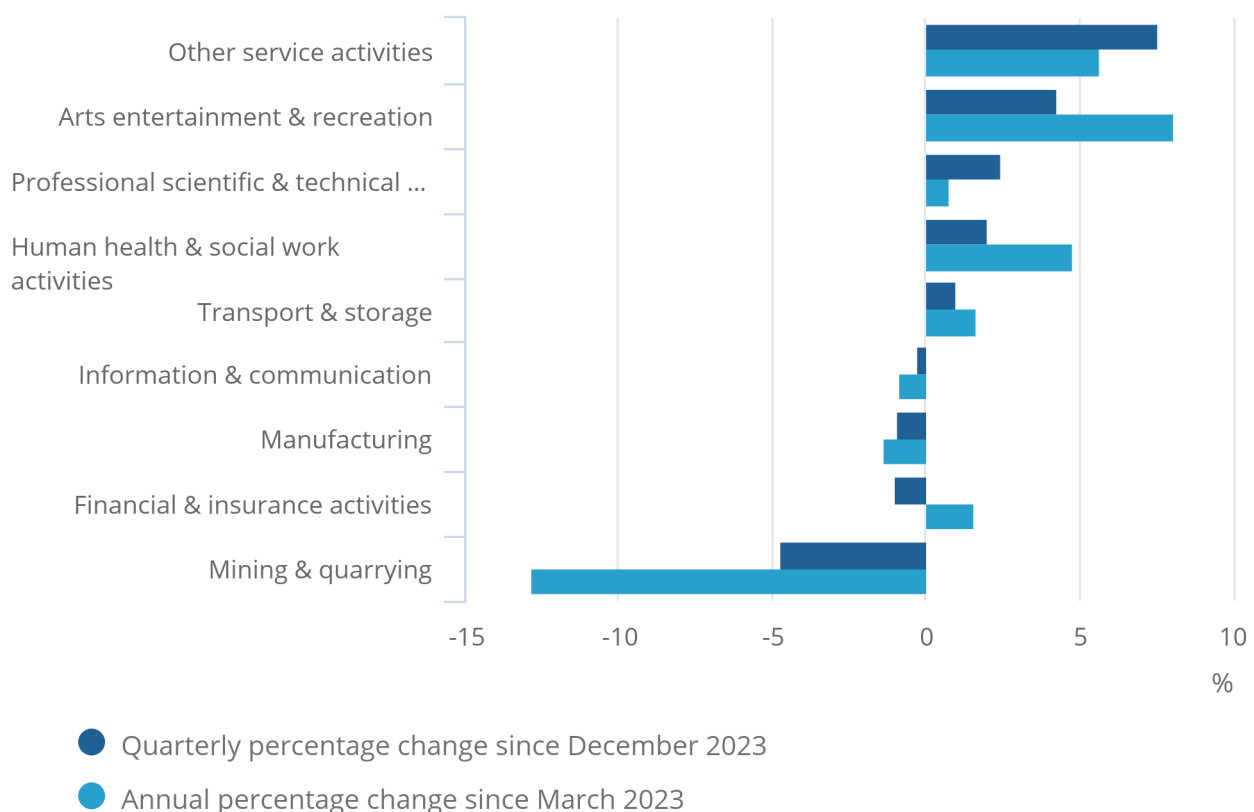
A further insight into the employee jobs component of workforce jobs can be found in the number of employees on payroll reported in [Earnings and employment from Pay As You Earn Real Time Information, seasonally adjusted dataset](#).

### Figure 5: In March 2024 quarterly growth varied across industries

March 2024 workforce jobs, seasonally adjusted quarterly growth and annual growth

Figure 5: In March 2024 quarterly growth varied across industries

March 2024 workforce jobs, seasonally adjusted quarterly growth and annual growth



Source: Workforce jobs from the Office for National Statistics

Annually, growth in the workforce jobs estimates has varied with 6 of the 20 industry sectors below March 2023 levels. Administrative and support service activities saw the largest decrease in job numbers, at 87,000 (2.8%). However, most industries displayed increases, with the largest rise from human health and social work, which was up 228,000 (4.8%).

On the quarter, the number of workforce jobs increased in 12 of the 20 industry sectors, contributing to an increase of 297,000 (0.8%) in the total workforce jobs estimate. The largest increases came from human health and social work activities, up by 97,000 (2.0%), and professional, scientific and technical activities, which was up by 84,000 (2.5%).

## 5 . Vacancies and jobs data

### [Vacancies by industry](#)

Dataset VACS02 | Released 11 June 2024

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

### [Workforce jobs summary](#)

Dataset JOBS01 | Released 11 June 2024

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 11 June 2024

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

### [Single month vacancies estimates \(not designated as accredited official statistics\)](#)

Dataset X06 | Released 11 June 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 bulletins](#).

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

## 7 . Measuring the data



## Important note

We have reintroduced the reweighted Labour Force Survey (LFS) estimates into our workforce jobs estimates. The LFS estimates feed into workforce jobs through employee jobs, self-employment jobs and government supported trainees and have been reweighted for periods from September 2022. LFS headline seasonally adjusted series prior to 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 prior to September 2022. 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 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](mailto:labour.market@ons.gov.uk).

## Coronavirus (COVID-19)

Read more about how labour market data sources are affected by the coronavirus 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](#), a survey of employers. We also publish Adzuna [Online job advert estimates](#) 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 [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 coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic social distancing measures.

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

More quality and methodology information (QMI) 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.

For more information, see our [Uncertainty and how we measure it for our surveys explainer](#).

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

SIC 2007 Section	United Kingdom	
	Estimate for Mar 2024	Sampling variability of estimate 1
A Agriculture, forestry & fishing	406	±61
B Mining & quarrying	51	±4
C Manufacturing	2,587	±42
D Electricity, gas, steam & air conditioning supply	121	±9
E Water supply, sewerage, waste & remediation activities	268	±13
F Construction	2,222	±78
G Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	4,728	±67
H Transport & storage	1,945	±53
I Accommodation & food service activities	2,777	±66
J Information & communication	1,665	±61
K Financial & insurance activities	1,171	±52
L Real estate activities	707	±46
M Professional scientific & technical activities	3,461	±92
N Administrative & support service activities	3,031	±72
O Public admin & defence; compulsory social security	1,708	±21
P Education	3,071	±50
Q Human health & social work activities	5,012	±68
R Arts, entertainment & recreation	1,104	±56
S/T Other service activities/Private Households	1,098	±55
All jobs	37,136	±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

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](#)

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: June 2024](#)

Bulletin | Released 11 June 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.

## 10 . Cite this statistical bulletin

Office for National Statistics (ONS), released 11 June 2024, ONS website, statistical bulletin, [Vacancies and jobs in the UK: June 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
<b>SUMMARY</b>		
1	Labour Force Survey Summary	<a href="#">Dataset A02 SA</a>
2 (*)	Labour market status by age group	<a href="#">Dataset A05 SA</a>
<b>EMPLOYMENT AND JOBS</b>		
3	Full-time, part-time & temporary workers	<a href="#">Dataset EMP01 SA</a>
4	Public and private sector employment	<a href="#">Dataset EMP02</a>
4(1)	Public sector employment by industry	<a href="#">Dataset EMP03</a>
4(2)	Public sector employment by sector classification: Headcount	<a href="#">Dataset PSE</a>
5	Workforce jobs summary	<a href="#">Dataset JOBS01</a>
6 (**)	Workforce jobs by industry	<a href="#">Dataset JOBS02</a>
7	Actual weekly hours worked	<a href="#">Dataset HOUR01 SA</a>
7(1)	Usual weekly hours worked	<a href="#">Dataset HOUR02 SA</a>
<b>NON-UK WORKERS</b>		
8	Employment by country of birth and nationality	<a href="#">Dataset EMP06</a>
8(1)	Unemployment and economic inactivity by country of birth and nationality	<a href="#">Dataset A12</a>
<b>UNEMPLOYMENT</b>		
9	Unemployment by age and duration	<a href="#">Dataset UNEM01 SA</a>
<b>ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY</b>		
10(*)	Economic activity by age	<a href="#">Dataset A05 SA</a>
11	Economic inactivity by reason	<a href="#">Dataset INAC01 SA</a>
12	Labour market and educational status of young people	<a href="#">Dataset A06 SA</a>
<b>EARNINGS</b>		
13	Average Weekly Earnings (nominal) - Total pay	<a href="#">Dataset EARN01</a>
14	Average Weekly Earnings (nominal) - Bonus pay	<a href="#">Dataset EARN01</a>
15	Average Weekly Earnings (nominal) - Regular pay	<a href="#">Dataset EARN01</a>
16	Average Weekly Earnings real and nominal (summary table)	<a href="#">Dataset EARN01</a>
<b>INTERNATIONAL SUMMARY</b>		
17	International comparisons of employment and unemployment	<a href="#">Dataset A10</a>
<b>LABOUR DISPUTES</b>		
18	Labour disputes	<a href="#">Dataset LABD01</a>
<b>VACANCIES</b>		
19	Vacancies by size of business	<a href="#">Dataset VACS03</a>
20	Vacancies and unemployment	<a href="#">Dataset VACS01</a>
21	Vacancies by industry	<a href="#">Dataset VACS02</a>
<b>REDUNDANCIES</b>		
22	Redundancies levels and rates	<a href="#">Dataset RED01 SA</a>
<b>REGIONAL SUMMARY</b>		
23	Regional labour market summary	<a href="#">Dataset A07</a>

(\*) 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

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

	Workforce jobs	Employee jobs	Self-employment jobs <sup>1</sup>	HM Forces	Government-supported trainees <sup>1</sup>
	1	2	3	4	5
	DYDC	BCAJ	DYZN	LOJX	LOJU
Mar 22	35,720	31,408	4,102	158	53
Jun 22	35,970	31,632	4,142	157	39
Sep 22	35,998	31,724	4,071	156	47
Dec 22	36,323	31,961	4,140	154	67
Mar 23	36,731	32,262	4,243	153	73
Jun 23	36,586	32,324	4,064	150	47
Sep 23	36,785	32,502	4,096	150	37
Dec 23 (r)	36,864	32,572	4,107	148	37
<b>Mar 24 (p)</b>	<b>37,162</b>	<b>32,695</b>	<b>4,290</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>29</b>
Change on quarter	297	123	183	-1	-8
Change %	0.8	0.4	4.4	-0.6	-21.4
Change on year	431	433	46	-5	-44
Change %	1.2	1.3	1.1	-3.3	-3.3

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

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
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	35,998	371	52	2,617	124	240	2,202	4,746	1,879	2,669	1,624
Dec 22	36,323	368	54	2,630	119	247	2,219	4,742	1,897	2,759	1,635
Mar 23	36,731	377	59	2,620	116	264	2,255	4,759	1,916	2,754	1,677
Jun 23	36,586	363	52	2,583	119	267	2,251	4,694	1,873	2,810	1,671
Sep 23	36,785	422	54	2,608	116	265	2,243	4,730	1,875	2,807	1,621
Dec 23 (r)	36,864	446	54	2,609	121	262	2,195	4,758	1,930	2,775	1,667
<b>Mar 24 (p)</b>	<b>37,162</b>	<b>406</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>2,586</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>2,222</b>	<b>4,745</b>	<b>1,949</b>	<b>2,794</b>	<b>1,664</b>
Change on quarter	297	-40	-3	-23	0	6	27	-13	19	19	-3
Change %	0.8	-9.0	-4.7	-0.9	0.3	2.3	1.2	-0.3	1.0	0.7	-0.2
Change on year	431	29	-8	-34	6	5	-34	-14	33	40	-13
Change %	1.2	7.7	-12.8	-1.3	4.9	1.8	-1.5	-0.3	1.7	1.4	-0.8
SIC 2007 sections	Financial & insurance activities	Real estate activities	Professional scientific & technical activities	Administrative & support service activities	Public admin & defence; compulsory social security <sup>2</sup>	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
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	1,090	665	3,275	3,120	1,636	3,012	4,648	1,023	950	55	30,392
Dec 22	1,126	682	3,358	3,122	1,645	2,995	4,685	1,015	972	52	30,686
Mar 23	1,153	706	3,433	3,131	1,665	3,025	4,777	1,024	970	51	31,041
Jun 23	1,151	683	3,365	3,183	1,679	3,028	4,795	1,036	927	56	30,951
Sep 23	1,147	688	3,446	3,122	1,680	3,030	4,850	1,058	956	66	31,076
Dec 23 (r)	1,183	689	3,378	3,066	1,692	3,065	4,908	1,061	953	55	31,178
<b>Mar 24 (p)</b>	<b>1,171</b>	<b>710</b>	<b>3,461</b>	<b>3,044</b>	<b>1,707</b>	<b>3,055</b>	<b>5,005</b>	<b>1,107</b>	<b>1,025</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>31,508</b>
Change on quarter	-12	21	84	-22	15	-10	97	46	73	16	330
Change %	-1.0	3.0	2.5	-0.7	0.9	-0.3	2.0	4.3	7.6	29.9	1.1
Change on year	18	4	28	-87	42	30	228	83	56	20	467
Change %	1.6	0.5	0.8	-2.8	2.5	1.0	4.8	8.1	5.7	39.7	1.5

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. 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<sup>1</sup> 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					
<b>Levels</b>						
Mar-May 2022	1304	194	190	193	291	436
Mar-May 2023	(r) 1060	151	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	924	137	139	137	200	311
Dec-Feb 2024	(r) 916	134	140	136	198	309
Jan-Mar 2024	(r) 919	136	145	134	195	309
Feb-Apr 2024	(r) 908	134	141	133	194	306
<b>Mar-May 2024</b>	<b>(p) 904</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>302</b>
Change on quarter	* -12	3	3	-4	-5	-8
Change %	* -1.3	1.9	1.9	-3.0	-2.6	-2.5
Change on year	-156	-15	-24	-18	-33	-66
Change %	-14.7	-9.6	-14.5	-12.3	-14.6	-17.9

1. Excludes Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing.

Source: ONS Vacancy Survey

Vacancy Survey enquiries: [vacancy.survey@ons.gov.uk](mailto:vacancy.survey@ons.gov.uk), 01633 456777

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

## 20 Vacancies<sup>1</sup> and Unemployment

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

	All Vacancies <sup>1</sup>	Unemployment <sup>2</sup>	Number of unemployed people per vacancy
	AP2Y	MGSC	JPC5
<b>Levels</b>			
Feb-Apr 2022	1,296	1,355	1.0
Feb-Apr 2023	1,086	1,353	1.2
May-Jul 2023	1,024	1,496	1.5
Aug-Oct 2023	959	1,367	1.4
Nov-Jan 2024	924	1,373	1.5
Feb-Apr 2024	(r) 908	1,510	1.7
Change on quarter	-16	138	0.2
Change %	-1.8	10.0	
Change on year	-179	157	0.4
Change %	-16.5	11.6	

Source: ONS Vacancy Survey/ Labour Force Survey

Vacancy Survey enquiries: [vacancy.survey@ons.gov.uk](mailto: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

Standard Industrial Classification (2007)

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

SIC 2007 sections	All vacancies <sup>1</sup>	Mining & quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas, steam & air conditioning supply <sup>2</sup>	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
<b>Levels (thousands)</b>										
Mar-May 2022	1304	2	96	5	8	48	166	59	174	78
Mar-May 2023 (r)	1060	2	74	6	7	39	139	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	924	2	68	5	7	35	121	32	107	44
Dec-Feb 2024 (r)	916	2	67	5	6	36	120	31	108	43
Jan-Mar 2024 (r)	919	2	65	5	7	37	116	35	108	44
Feb-Apr 2024 (r)	908	2	62	5	6	36	113	34	106	40
<b>Mar-May 2024 (p)</b>	<b>904</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>41</b>
Change on quarter *	-12	0	-4	-1	0	3	-10	3	-5	-2
Change % *	-1.3	-5.9	-6.4	-11.8	6.3	8.9	-8.7	10.2	-4.8	-3.7
Change on year	-156	0	-11	-2	0	1	-30	-5	-30	-9
Change %	-14.7	-11.1	-14.8	-27.4	-1.4	1.6	-21.7	-12.2	-22.5	-18.3
	AP2Z	JPA2	JPA3	JPA4	JPA5	JPA6	JPA7	JPA8	JPA9	JPB2
<b>Vacancies per 100 employee jobs</b>										
Mar-May 2022	4.2	3.7	3.9	4.5	3.6	3.1	3.7	3.7	7.0	5.4
Mar-May 2023 (r)	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	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	2.7	4.6	2.5	2.4	2.7	1.9	4.1	2.9
Jan-Mar 2024 (r)	2.9	3.4	2.7	4.7	2.6	2.4	2.6	2.1	4.0	3.0
Feb-Apr 2024 (r)	2.8	3.4	2.5	4.4	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.1	4.0	2.7
<b>Mar-May 2024 (p)</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>2.8</b>
Change on quarter *	0.0	-0.2	-0.2	-0.5	0.2	0.2	-0.2	0.2	-0.2	-0.1
Change on year	-0.5	-0.4	-0.4	-1.5	0.0	0.0	-0.7	-0.3	-1.1	-0.6
	JPB3	JPB4	JPB5	JPB6	JPB7	JPB8	JPB9	JPC2	JPC3	JPC4
<b>Vacancies per 100 employee jobs</b>										
Mar-May 2022	5.0	3.2	4.8	2.9	2.6	2.7	4.9	4.6	4.1	4.2
Mar-May 2023 (r)	3.6	2.3	3.6	2.4	2.6	2.5	4.2	3.1	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	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	2.3	3.5	2.0	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 (r)	3.3	2.6	3.2	2.4	2.4	2.2	3.6	2.1	2.8	2.9
<b>Mar-May 2024 (p)</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.8</b>
Change on quarter *	0.0	0.0	0.1	-0.1	0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0
Change on year	-0.4	0.1	-0.4	-0.1	-0.1	-0.3	-0.6	-0.7	-1.1	-0.5

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.

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