

Statistical bulletin

Vacancies and jobs in the UK: August 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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- [Earnings and employment from Pay As You Earn Real Time Information](#)

2 . Main points

- The estimated number of vacancies in the UK in May to July 2024 was 884,000, a decrease of 26,000 or 2.8% from February to April 2024.
- Vacancy numbers decreased on the quarter for the 25th consecutive period in May to July 2024, with vacancies decreasing in 10 of the 18 industry sectors.
- In May to July 2024, total estimated vacancies were down by 141,000 (13.7%) from the level of a year ago, although they remained 88,000 (11.0%) above their pre-coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic January to March 2020 levels.
- In April to June 2024, the number of unemployed people per vacancy was 1.6, unchanged from the previous quarter (January to March 2024).

3 . Vacancies for May to July 2024

Figure 1: The estimated number of vacancies decreased on the quarter, for the 25th consecutive period, to 884,000

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

Figure 1: The estimated number of vacancies decreased on the quarter, for the 25th consecutive period, to 884,000

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



Source: Vacancy Survey from the Office for National Statistics

The series of quarterly decreases in vacancy numbers continued in May to July 2024, reducing for the 25th consecutive period, and has seen the total number of vacancies decline by an estimated 421,000 since its peak in March to May 2022.

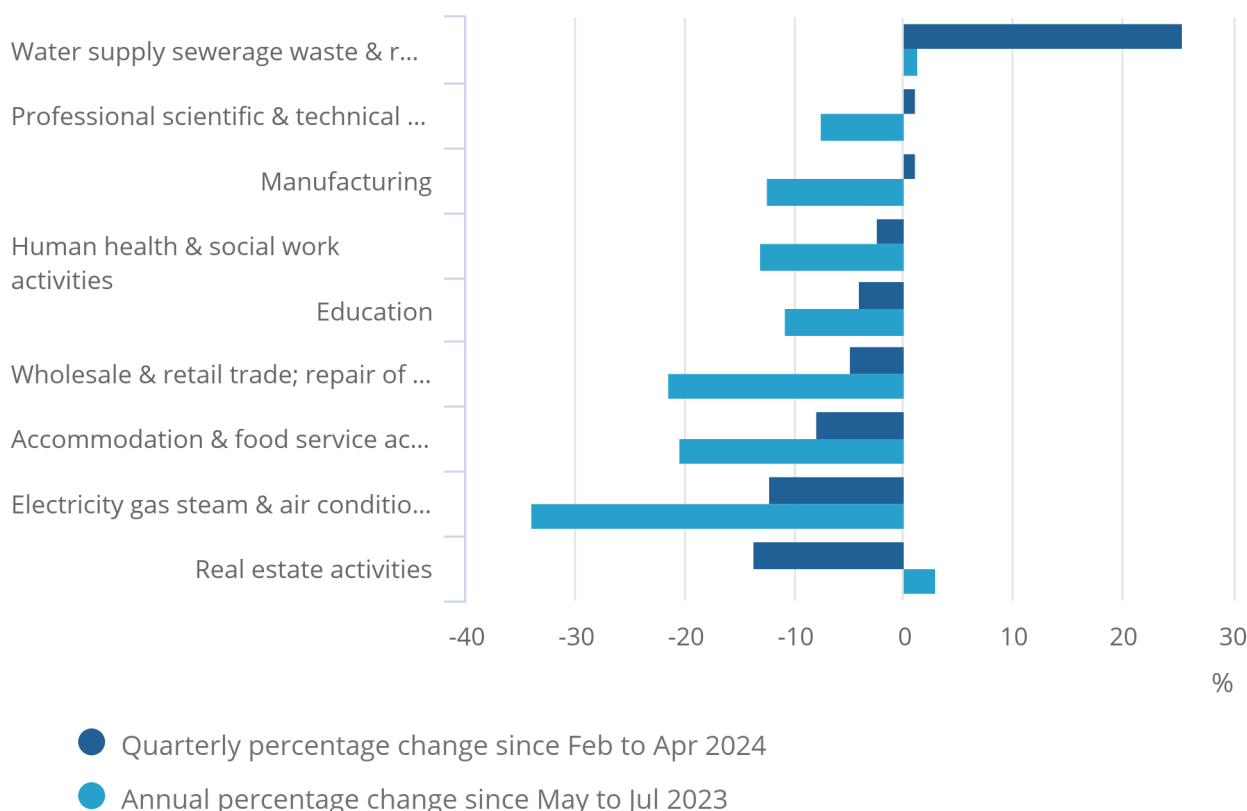
The headline vacancy estimates are based on three-month averages, which naturally involve some time lag. Insights into trends in July 2024 are provided by two alternative data sources: our [Dataset X06: Single month vacancies estimates](#) (see [Section 7: Data sources and quality](#)), and the [Online job advert estimates official statistics in development](#) from Adzuna. 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 May to July 2024 quarterly growth varied across industry sectors

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

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

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



Source: Vacancy Survey from the Office for National Statistics

The estimated total number of vacancies decreased by 2.8% from the previous quarter, declining in 10 of the 18 industry sectors, with real estate activities declining the most by 13.5%. The largest growth in vacancies on the quarter was in water supply, sewerage, waste and remediation activities, which increased by 25.4%.

The estimated number of vacancies decreased on the quarter by 26,000 to 884,000 in May to July 2024. This was the 25th consecutive quarterly fall. The largest decreases observed were in accommodation and food service activities, and administrative and support service activities, which were down by 9,000 and 7,000 vacancies, respectively.

When comparing May to July 2024 with the same time last year, total vacancies decreased by 141,000 (13.7%), with declines in 16 of the 18 industry sectors. The industries that decreased the most were wholesale and retail trade: repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles, accommodation and food service activities, and human health and social work, which fell by a combined total of 78,000 vacancies.

The total estimated number of vacancies remains 88,000 (11.0%) 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 22,000 and 19,000 vacancies, respectively. Five industry sectors are currently below pre-pandemic levels, with a combined decrease of 30,000 vacancies. These include wholesale and retail trade: repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles, down the most by an estimated 22,000 vacancies.

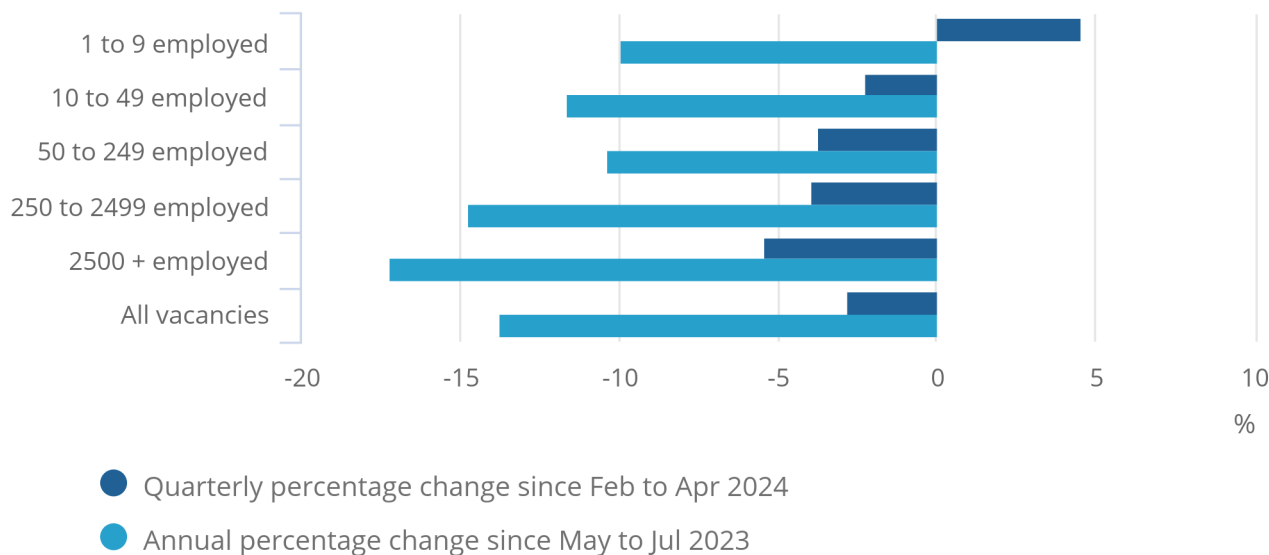
In April to June 2024, the number of unemployed people per vacancy was 1.6, unchanged from January to March 2024.

Figure 3: In the latest period only businesses with fewer than 10 employees increased on the quarter

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

Figure 3: In the latest period only businesses with fewer than 10 employees increased on the quarter

May to July 2024 three-month average vacancies in the UK, quarterly percentage growth from February to April 2024 and annual percentage change since May to July 2023



Source: Vacancy Survey from the Office for National Statistics

Growth varied across industry size bands on the quarter. Only the smallest size band, 1 to 9 employees, increased, while the other size bands decreased. All size bands decreased on the year, with the largest decrease of 17.2% for businesses with 2,500 or more employees. Vacancies in this size band are now 9,000 below their January to March 2020 pre-pandemic level.

4 . Jobs for March 2024

Our workforce jobs (WFJ) estimates are published every three months. Our latest estimates were published in June 2024 for the period March 2024. WFJ estimates are provided from various sources, which are outlined in [Section 7: Data sources and quality](#)

The estimated number of WFJ for March 2024 was 37.2 million, as described in our [Vacancies and jobs in the UK: June 2024 bulletin](#), 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 of 123,000 (0.4%), and self-employment jobs of 183,000 (4.4%). This is alongside a combined decline in government-supported trainees and His Majesty's (HM) Forces of 9,000 (4.3%).

The large increase in WFJ 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 substantial increase this quarter. Compared with the equivalent period last year, WFJ are up by 431,000 (1.2%), with employee jobs up by 433,000 (1.3%) and 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%).

Annually, growth in the WFJ estimates has varied with 6 of the 20 industry sectors below March 2023 levels. Administrative and support service activities had 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, up 228,000 (4.8%).

5 . Data on vacancies and jobs

[Vacancies by industry](#)

Dataset VACS02 | Released 13 August 2024

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).

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

Dataset X06 | Released 13 August 2024

Single Month Vacancy Survey estimates, not seasonally adjusted

6 . Glossary

Vacancies

Vacancies are positions for which employers are actively seeking recruits from outside of their business or organisation. The estimates are based on our Vacancy Survey, 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). For more information, see Section 11: Vacancies in our [A guide to labour market statistics methodology](#).

Jobs

A job is an activity performed for an employer or customer by a worker in exchange for payment, usually in cash, or in kind, or both. 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](#). For more information, see Section 10: Jobs, in our [A guide to labour market statistics methodology](#).

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

7 . Data sources and quality

Accredited official statistics

These accredited official statistics were independently reviewed by the Office for Statistics Regulation in April 2022. They comply with the standards of trustworthiness, quality and value in [the Code of Practice for Statistics](#) and should be labelled "accredited official statistics".

Important notes

Published data accompanying this release are presented as rounded figures. All changes presented in this bulletin are calculated from unrounded estimates, therefore users may calculate slightly different changes when using the accompanying data tables.

In August 2024, we updated the adjustment factors applied to vacancies estimates for Great Britain to cover Northern Ireland. Adjustments have been applied to all periods since May to July 2023 and will cause minor revisions across this period in the vacancies data published in August 2024.

The following notes apply to the latest quarterly Workforce jobs (WFJ) estimates published in our [Vacancies and jobs in the UK: June 2024 bulletin](#).

From our February 2024 labour market release, Labour Force Survey (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. 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: 2024 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 accompany this release.

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 (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. Adzuna [Online job advert estimates](#) are also published as part of our [Economic activity and social change in the UK, real-time indicators bulletins](#).

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 coronavirus (COVID-19) social distancing measures.

For more information on how jobs data are measured, please see 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 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 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

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

8 . 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

9 . Cite this statistical bulletin

Office for National Statistics (ONS), released 13 August 2024, ONS website, statistical bulletin, [Vacancies and jobs in the UK: August 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>

EMPLOYMENT AND JOBS

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
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
Mar 24 (p)	37,162	32,695	4,290	148	29
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
Mar 24 (p)	37,162	406	51	2,586	121	268	2,222	4,745	1,949	2,794	1,664
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 ²	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
Mar 24 (p)	1,171	710	3,461	3,044	1,707	3,055	5,005	1,107	1,025	71	31,508
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^{1 2} by size of business

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

	All Vacancies	Number of employees				
		1-9	10-49	50-249	250-2499	2500+
		ALY5	ALY6	ALY7	ALY8	ALY9
	AP2Y					
Levels						
May-Jul 2022	1280	187	180	189	290	434
May-Jul 2023 (r)	1024	159	155	143	217	350
Jun-Aug 2023 (r)	997	163	143	139	212	340
Jul-Sep 2023 (r)	982	156	143	140	210	334
Aug-Oct 2023 (r)	959	146	139	139	209	326
Sep-Nov 2023 (r)	951	146	140	139	208	319
Oct-Dec 2023 (r)	929	146	137	134	201	311
Nov-Jan 2024 (r)	924	137	139	137	200	311
Dec-Feb 2024 (r)	916	134	140	136	198	309
Jan-Mar 2024 (r)	919	137	145	133	195	308
Feb-Apr 2024 (r)	909	137	140	134	193	306
Mar-May 2024 (r)	906	141	141	133	191	301
Apr-Jun 2024 (r)	888	139	136	131	189	293
May-Jul 2024 (p)	884	143	137	129	185	289
Change on quarter *	-26	6	-3	-5	-8	-16
Change % *	-2.8	4.6	-2.2	-3.7	-3.9	-5.4
Change on year	-141	-16	-18	-15	-32	-60
Change %	-13.7	-9.9	-11.6	-10.3	-14.7	-17.2

1. Excludes Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing.

Source: ONS Vacancy Survey

2. The adjustment factors applied to estimates for Great Britain to cover Northern Ireland were updated in August 2024. Adjustments have been applied to all periods since May to July 2023 and will cause minor revisions across this period.

Vacancy Survey enquiries: vacancy.survey@ons.gov.uk, 01633 456776

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

20 Vacancies^{1 2} and Unemployment

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

	All Vacancies	Unemployment ³	Number of unemployed people per vacancy
	AP2Y	MGSC	JPC5
Levels			
Apr-Jun 2022	1,299	1,351	1.0
Apr-Jun 2023	1,039	1,460	1.4
Jul-Sep 2023 (r)	982	1,407	1.4
Oct-Dec 2023 (r)	929	1,320	1.4
Jan-Mar 2024 (r)	919	1,486	1.6
Apr-Jun 2024 (r)	888	1,435	1.6
Change on quarter	-31	-51	0.0
Change %	-3.3	-3.4	
Change on year	-151	-25	0.2
Change %	-14.5	-1.7	

Source: ONS Vacancy Survey/ Labour Force Survey

Vacancy Survey enquiries: vacancy.survey@ons.gov.uk, 01633 456776

1. Excludes Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing.

2. The adjustment factors applied to estimates for Great Britain to cover Northern Ireland were updated in August 2024. Adjustments have been applied to all periods since May to July 2023 and will cause minor revisions across this period.

3. 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^{1 2} by industry

Standard Industrial Classification (2007)

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

SIC 2007 sections	All vacancies	Mining & quarrying	Manu- facturing	Electricity, gas, steam & air conditioning supply ³	Water supply, sewerage, waste & remediation activities	Construction	Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles	Transport & storage	Accommodati on & food service activities	Information & communicati on	
		B-S	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
		AP2Y	JP9H	JP9I	JP9J	JP9K	JP9L	JP9M	JP9N	JP9O	JP9P
Levels (thousands)											
May-Jul 2022	1280	2	93	6	9	45	165	53	172	70	
May-Jul 2023 (r)	1024	2	71	7	7	40	137	38	125	48	
Jun-Aug 2023 (r)	997	2	70	6	7	37	136	38	119	47	
Jul-Sep 2023 (r)	982	2	70	6	7	34	138	39	118	45	
Aug-Oct 2023 (r)	959	2	69	5	6	33	133	35	113	43	
Sep-Nov 2023 (r)	951	2	66	5	6	36	130	33	114	43	
Oct-Dec 2023 (r)	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)	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)	909	2	61	5	6	36	113	35	108	39	
Mar-May 2024 (r)	906	2	62	4	7	39	110	35	104	41	
Apr-Jun 2024 (r)	888	2	64	4	7	36	107	35	101	40	
May-Jul 2024 (p)	884	2	62	4	7	39	108	37	100	40	
Change on quarter *	-26	0	1	-1	2	3	-5	2	-9	1	
Change % *	-2.8	-11.8	1.1	-12.2	25.4	7.2	-4.7	6.1	-7.9	1.5	
Change on year	-141	0	-9	-2	0	-1	-29	-1	-25	-8	
Change %	-13.7	-16.7	-12.3	-33.8	1.4	-2.8	-21.4	-2.1	-20.3	-16.4	
Vacancies per 100 employee jobs											
May-Jul 2022	4.1	3.9	3.8	4.8	3.6	2.9	3.7	3.3	6.9	4.9	
May-Jul 2023 (r)	3.2	3.6	2.9	5.9	2.9	2.6	3.1	2.3	4.7	3.2	
Jun-Aug 2023 (r)	3.1	3.6	2.9	5.6	2.7	2.4	3.1	2.3	4.5	3.2	
Jul-Sep 2023 (r)	3.1	4.0	2.9	5.2	2.6	2.2	3.1	2.4	4.4	3.0	
Aug-Oct 2023 (r)	3.0	3.8	2.8	4.9	2.4	2.2	3.0	2.1	4.3	2.9	
Sep-Nov 2023 (r)	3.0	3.8	2.7	4.5	2.5	2.3	2.9	2.0	4.3	2.9	
Oct-Dec 2023 (r)	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	2.7	4.6	2.5	2.4	2.7	1.9	4.1	2.9	
Jan-Mar 2024 (r)	2.9	3.4	2.6	4.7	2.6	2.4	2.6	2.1	4.1	2.9	
Feb-Apr 2024 (r)	2.8	3.4	2.5	4.4	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.1	4.1	2.6	
Mar-May 2024 (r)	2.8	3.2	2.5	4.0	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.1	3.9	2.7	
Apr-Jun 2024 (r)	2.8	3.2	2.6	3.8	2.8	2.4	2.4	2.1	3.8	2.7	
May-Jul 2024 (p)	2.7	3.0	2.5	3.9	2.9	2.5	2.4	2.2	3.7	2.7	
Change on quarter *	-0.1	-0.4	0.0	-0.5	0.6	0.2	-0.1	0.1	-0.3	0.0	
Change on year	-0.4	-0.6	-0.4	-2.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.7	0.0	-1.0	-0.5	
Vacancies per 100 employee jobs											
May-Jul 2022	5.1	2.9	4.8	2.8	2.9	2.6	5.0	4.3	3.5	4.2	
May-Jul 2023 (r)	3.5	2.3	3.4	2.3	2.6	2.5	4.0	3.3	3.7	3.2	
Jun-Aug 2023 (r)	3.4	2.0	3.3	2.1	2.6	2.4	4.0	3.2	3.6	3.2	
Jul-Sep 2023 (r)	3.2	1.7	3.2	2.0	2.5	2.4	4.0	3.3	3.5	3.1	
Aug-Oct 2023 (r)	3.2	1.5	3.2	2.1	2.5	2.4	4.0	2.6	3.3	3.0	
Sep-Nov 2023 (r)	3.3	1.8	3.2	2.2	2.6	2.4	3.8	2.4	3.1	3.0	
Oct-Dec 2023 (r)	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	2.3	3.5	2.0	2.7	2.9	
Jan-Mar 2024 (r)	3.4	2.6	3.1	2.4	2.5	2.3	3.6	1.7	2.8	2.9	
Feb-Apr 2024 (r)	3.3	2.7	3.1	2.4	2.4	2.3	3.6	2.1	2.7	2.9	
Mar-May 2024 (r)	3.2	2.5	3.1	2.4	2.5	2.3	3.6	2.4	2.6	2.9	
Apr-Jun 2024 (r)	3.0	2.3	3.0	2.2	2.5	2.2	3.6	2.5	2.7	2.8	
May-Jul 2024 (p)	2.9	2.4	3.1	2.2	2.5	2.2	3.5	2.3	2.5	2.8	
Change on quarter *	-0.4	-0.4	0.0	-0.2	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.2	-0.2	-0.1	
Change on year	-0.5	0.1	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2	-0.3	-0.5	-1.0	-1.2	-0.5	

1. Excludes Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing.

Source: ONS Vacancy Survey

2. The adjustment factors applied to estimates for Great Britain to cover Northern Ireland were updated in August 2024. Adjustments have been applied to all periods since May to July 2023 and will cause minor revisions across this period.

3. 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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