Statistical bulletin

Vacancies and jobs in the UK: November 2024

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

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2 . Main points

- The estimated number of vacancies in the UK in August to October 2024 was 831,000, a decrease of 35,000, or 4.0%, from May to July 2024.

- Vacancy numbers decreased on the quarter for the 28th consecutive period in August to October 2024, with vacancies decreasing in 16 of the 18 industry sectors.

- Total estimated vacancies were down by 130,000 (13.6%) from the level of a year ago in August to October 2024, although they remained 35,000 (4.4%) above their pre-coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic January to March 2020 levels.

- The number of unemployed people per vacancy was 1.8 in July to September 2024, up by 0.2 from 1.6 in the previous quarter (April to June 2024).
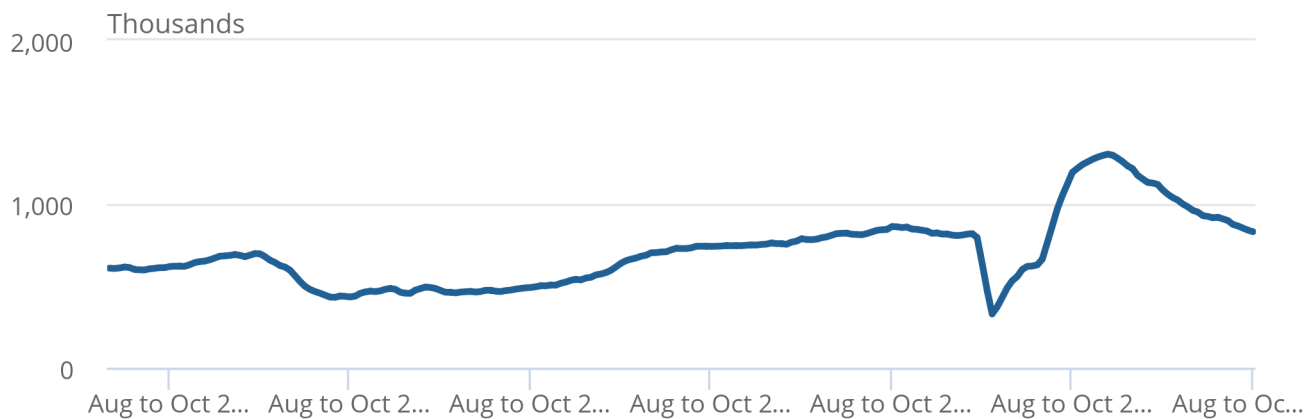
3 . Vacancies for August to October 2024

Figure 1: The estimated number of vacancies decreased on the quarter, for the 28th consecutive period, to 831,000

Number of vacancies in the UK, seasonally adjusted, August to October 2005, to August to October 2024

Figure 1: The estimated number of vacancies decreased on the quarter, for the 28th consecutive period, to 831,000

Number of vacancies in the UK, seasonally adjusted, August to October 2005, to August to October 2024

Source: Vacancy Survey from the Office for National Statistics

The series of quarterly decreases in vacancy numbers continued in August to October 2024, for the 28th consecutive period. The total number of vacancies has declined by an estimated 473,000 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 October 2024 are provided by our Dataset X06: Single month vacancies estimates (see Section 7: Data sources and quality). We advise caution when comparing data sources, as the single-month data are not seasonally adjusted.

Figure 2: Quarterly growth declined in 16 of the 18 industry sectors in August to October 2024

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

Quarterly percentage change since May to Jul 2024

Annual percentage change since Aug to Oct 2023
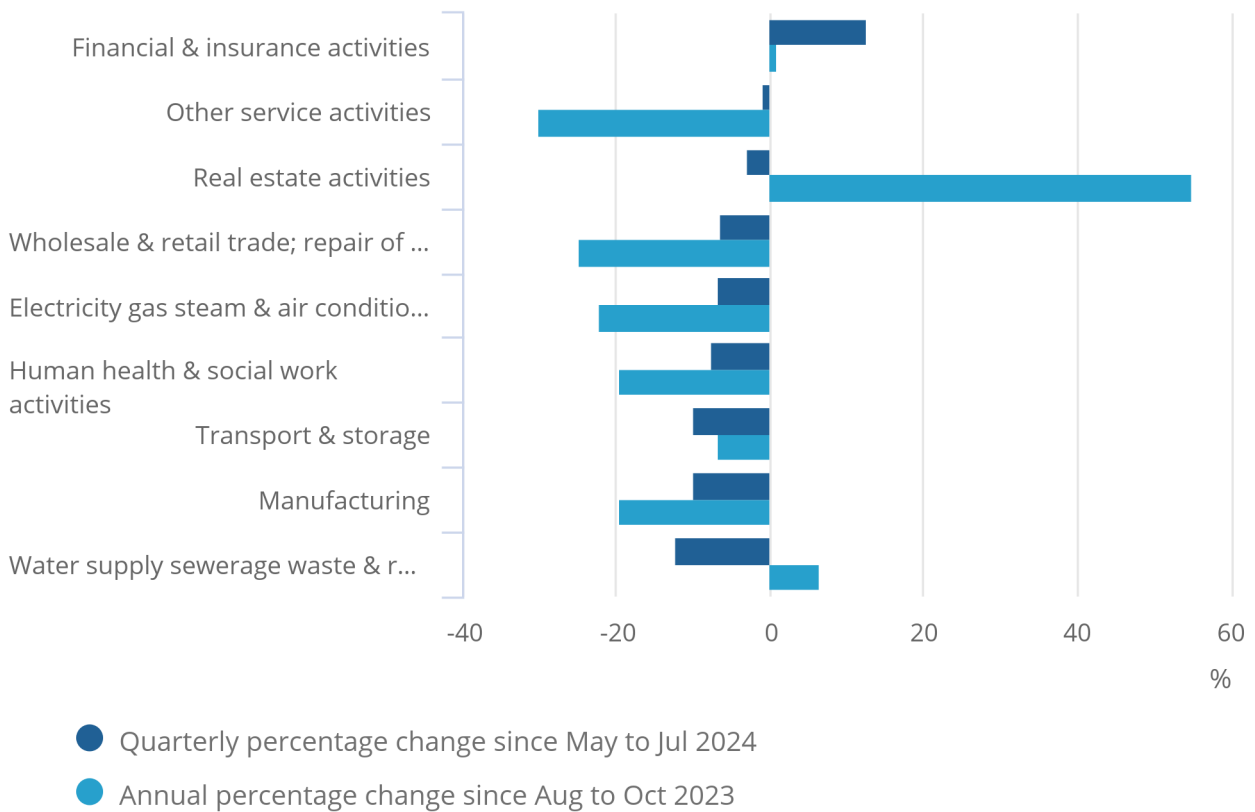
Source: Vacancy Survey from the Office for National Statistics

The estimated total number of vacancies decreased by 4.0% from the previous quarter, declining in 16 of the 18 industry sectors. The largest percentage decrease was in water supply, sewerage, waste and remediation activities at 12.2%, followed by manufacturing, and transport and storage, which both fell by 9.9%.

The estimated number of vacancies decreased on the quarter by 35,000 to 831,000 in August to October 2024. This was the 28th consecutive quarterly fall. The largest level decrease was in human health and social work activities, which was down by 12,000 vacancies.

When comparing August to October 2024 with the same time last year, total vacancies decreased by 130,000 (13.6%), with declines in 14 of the 18 industry sectors. The industries that decreased the most were human health and social work activities, wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles, and accommodation and food service activities which fell by a combined total of 88,000 vacancies.

The total estimated number of vacancies remains 35,000 (4.4%) above its January to March 2020 pre-coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic level. The two industry sectors that remain the highest above their January to March 2020 levels are professional, scientific and technical activities, and public admin and defence; compulsory social security, which are both an estimated 13,000 vacancies above this level.

Six industry sectors are currently below pre-coronavirus levels, down by a combined 46,000 vacancies. These include wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles, which is 29,000 below its pre-coronavirus level.

The number of unemployed people per vacancy in July to September 2024 was 1.8, up by 0.2 from 1.6 in the previous quarter (April to June 2024).

Figure 3: Annual growth declined across all industry size bands in August to October 2024

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

Figure 3: Annual growth declined across all industry size bands in August to October 2024

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

● Quarterly percentage change since May to Jul 2024
● Annual percentage change since Aug-Oct 2023
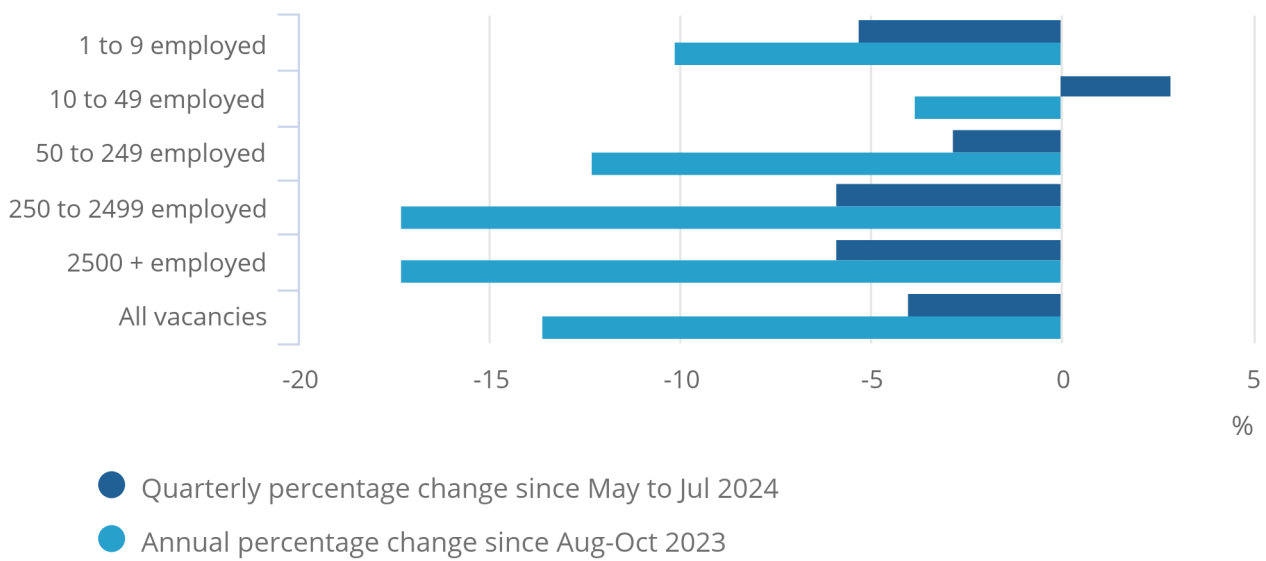
Source: Vacancy Survey from the Office for National Statistics

Growth decreased in all industry size bands on the quarter, except businesses with 10 to 49 employees, which increased by 2.9%. The largest quarterly decrease was 5.9% for both businesses with 250 to 2,499 employees and businesses with over 2,500 employees. Growth in all industry size bands decreased over the year. The largest decrease was 17.3% in both businesses with 250 to 2,499 employees, and businesses with over 2,500 employees. This largest size band is also the only one below its January to March 2020 pre-coronavirus level.

4 . Jobs for June 2024

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

The estimated number of WFJ for June 2024 was 37.1 million, and continues to be at a historically high level, as described in our Vacancies and jobs in the UK: September 2024 bulletin. Between March 2024 and June 2024, there was an increase in employee jobs of 62,000 (0.2%) and a decrease in self-employment jobs of 92,000 (2.1%), alongside a combined increase in government-supported trainees and HM armed forces of 3,000 (1.5%).

Employee jobs have risen every quarter since December 2020 and are now at 32.7 million. Growth in the self-employment component of WFJ has been less consistent over the same period and has decreased this quarter. Comparing with the equivalent period last year, WFJ are up by 503,000 (1.4%), with employee jobs up by 386,000 (1.2%) and self-employment jobs up by 134,000 (3.3%). Meanwhile, government-supported trainees and HM armed forces are showing a combined fall of 16,000 (8.3%).

Annually, growth in the WFJ estimates has varied, with 5 of the 20 industry sectors below June 2023 levels. The largest decrease in job numbers was in construction, at 108,000 (4.8%). However, most industries showed increases, with the largest rise from human health and social work activities, which was up by 288,000 (6.0%).

5 . Data on vacancies and jobs

Vacancies by industry Dataset VACS02 | Released 12 November 2024 Vacancies by industry (Standard Industrial Classification 2007).

Workforce jobs summary Dataset JOBS01 | Released 10 September 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 10 September 2024 Estimates of jobs by industry (Standard Industrial Classification 2007).

X06: Single month vacancies estimates (not designated as National Statistics) Dataset X06 | Released 12 November 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 bulletins. 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.

As stated on 5 February 2024 in our Impact of reweighting on Labour Force Survey (LFS) key indicators: 2024 article, from 13 February we have reinstated reweighted LFS estimates into our monthly publication. These LFS estimates are official statistics in development.

Reweighting does not address the volatility we have seen in recent periods and which we expect to see to some extent in the future, so we would advise caution when interpreting changes in headline rates and recommend using them as part of our suite of labour market indicators, alongside Workforce Jobs (WFJ), Claimant Count data and Pay As You Earn (PAYE) Real Time Information (RTI) estimates.

As stated in our article published 18 July 2024, we are planning a further reweighting exercise, based on the population projections published in January 2024. We plan to introduce the reweighted LFS series into our Labour market publication by the end of 2024.

We will implement these reweighted LFS figures in our workforce jobs estimates in December 2024. The LFS estimates feed into workforce jobs via employee jobs, self-employment jobs and government-supported trainees. In December each year, the jobs estimates are "benchmarked" to the latest estimates from the Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES), which will also be implemented in our December 2024 publication.

Making our published spreadsheets accessible

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

Coronavirus (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, 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 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 (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.

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

SIC 2007 Section		UK	
		Estimate for Jun 2024	Sampling variability of estimate 1
A	Agriculture, forestry & fishing	391	±65
B	Mining & quarrying	54	±6
C	Manufacturing	2,583	±40
D	Electricity, gas, steam & air conditioning supply	123	±11
E	Water supply, sewerage, waste & remediation activities	266	±8
F	Construction	2,144	±65
G	Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	4,746	±66
H	Transport & storage	1,911	±51
I	Accommodation & food service activities	2,798	±62
J	Information & communication	1,655	±50
K	Financial & insurance activities	1,185	±46
L	Real estate activities	715	±43
M	Professional scientific & technical activities	3,489	±84
N	Administrative & support service activities	3,033	±63
O	Public admin & defence; compulsory social security	1,730	±18
P	Education	3,049	±47
Q	Human health & social work activities	5,083	±68
R	Arts, entertainment & recreation	1,102	±51
S/T	Other service activities/Private Households	971	±59
	All jobs	37,091	±221

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 2024 that are not seasonally adjusted.

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

9 . Cite this statistical bulletin

Office for National Statistics (ONS), released 12 November 2024, ONS website, statistical bulletin, Vacancies and jobs in the UK: November 2024

Index of Tables

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

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

(*) Tables 2 and 10 in the Statistical Bulletin pdf file have been amalgamated into one spreadsheet (Dataset A05 SA).
(**) Table JOBS02 provides more detail than Table 6 in the Statistical Bulletin pdf file.

The following symbols are used in the tables: p provisional, r revised, .. Not available,* suppressed due to small sample size.
The four-character identification codes appearing in the tables are the ONS references for the data series appearing in the Labour Market Statistics dataset which is available on the website at:
https://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/employmentandemployeetypes/datasets/labourmarketstatistics

EMPLOYMENT AND JOBS
5 Workforce jobs

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
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	36,864	32,572	4,107	148	37
Mar 24 (r)	37,117	32,648	4,290	148	31
Jun 24 (p)	37,089	32,710	4,198	148	33
Change on quarter	-28	62	-92	0	2
Change %	-0.1	0.2	-2.1	0.3	7.3
Change on year	503	386	134	-2	-15
Change %	1.4	1.2	3.3	-1.3	-30.7

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 A-T	Agriculture, forestry & fishing A	Mining & quarrying B	Manufacturing C	Electricity, gas, steam & air conditioning supply D	Water supply, sewerage, waste & remediation activities E	Construction F	Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles G	Transport & storage H	Accommod-ation & food service activities I	Information & communic-ation J
	DYDC	JWR5	JWR6	JWR7	JWR8	JWR9	JWS2	JWS3	JWS4	JWS5	JWS6
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	36,864	446	54	2,609	121	262	2,195	4,758	1,930	2,775	1,667
Mar 24 (r)	37,117	406	51	2,588	121	269	2,220	4,758	1,935	2,785	1,657
Jun 24 (p)	37,089	392	53	2,583	123	266	2,143	4,765	1,915	2,790	1,649
Change on quarter	-28	-14	2	-5	2	-3	-77	7	-20	5	-9
Change %	-0.1	-3.4	4.7	-0.2	1.5	-1.2	-3.5	0.2	-1.0	0.2	-0.5
Change on year	387	29	-8	-31	6	6	-36	-1	19	31	-20
Change %	1.1	7.7	-13.4	-1.2	4.9	2.1	-1.6	0.0	1.0	1.1	-1.2

SIC 2007 sections	Financial & insurance activities K	Real estate activities L	Professional scientific & technical activities M	Administrative & support service activities N	Public admin & defence; compulsory social security[2] O	Education P	Human health & social work activities Q	Arts, entertainment & recreation R	Other service activities S	People employed by households,etc. T	Total services G-T
	JWS7	JWS8	JWS9	JWT2	JWT3	JWT4	JWT5	JWT6	JWT7	KW78	JWT8
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	1,183	689	3,378	3,066	1,692	3,065	4,908	1,061	953	55	31,178
Mar 24 (r)	1,174	703	3,453	3,046	1,709	3,057	4,998	1,098	1,019	71	31,462
Jun 24 (p)	1,185	716	3,490	3,037	1,730	3,043	5,083	1,093	971	62	31,528
Change on quarter	12	12	37	-9	21	-14	84	-5	-48	-9	67
Change %	1.0	1.8	1.1	-0.3	1.2	-0.5	1.7	-0.4	-4.7	-12.3	0.2
Change on year	34	33	125	-146	51	14	288	58	44	7	578
Change %	3.0	4.8	3.7	-4.6	3.0	0.5	6.0	5.6	4.8	12.1	1.9

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] 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							
Aug-Oct 2022		1216	181	173	177	267	419
Aug-Oct 2023	(r)	961	146	138	140	210	327
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		916	134	140	136	198	309
Jan-Mar 2024		919	137	145	133	195	308
Feb-Apr 2024		909	137	140	134	193	306
Mar-May 2024		899	140	137	132	191	300
Apr-Jun 2024		875	135	130	129	189	291
May-Jul 2024	(r)	866	139	129	126	184	287
Jun-Aug 2024	(r)	853	136	132	125	179	281
Jul-Sep 2024	(r)	840	134	132	123	177	274
Aug-Oct 2024	**(p)**	**831**	**131**	**133**	**123**	**173**	**270**
Change on quarter	*	-35	-7	4	-4	-11	-17
Change %	*	-4.0	-5.3	2.9	-2.8	-5.9	-5.9
Change on year		-130	-15	-5	-17	-36	-57
Change %		-13.6	-10.1	-3.8	-12.3	-17.3	-17.3

1. Excludes Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing.

Source: ONS Vacancy Survey

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

* 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				
Jul-Sep 2022		1,233	1,283	1.0
Jul-Sep 2023		983	1,407	1.4
Oct-Dec 2023		929	1,320	1.4
Jan-Mar 2024		919	1,486	1.6
Apr-Jun 2024		875	1,435	1.6
Jul-Sep 2024	(r)	840	1,486	1.8
Change on quarter		-35	50	0.1
Change %		-4.0	3.5	
Change on year		-143	79	0.3
Change %		-14.6	5.6	

Source: ONS Vacancy Survey/ Labour Force Survey

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

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[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)											
Aug-Oct 2022		1216	2	84	6	8	48	154	51	146	63
Aug-Oct 2023	(r)	961	2	69	5	6	33	134	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		916	2	67	5	6	36	120	31	108	43
Jan-Mar 2024		919	2	65	5	7	37	116	35	108	44
Feb-Apr 2024		909	2	61	5	6	36	113	35	108	39
Mar-May 2024		899	2	62	5	7	38	110	35	100	40
Apr-Jun 2024		875	2	63	4	7	35	107	34	97	39
May-Jul 2024	(r)	866	2	62	5	7	37	107	36	95	38
Jun-Aug 2024	(r)	853	1	61	4	7	38	106	34	98	38
Jul-Sep 2024	(r)	840	1	58	4	7	38	104	33	95	37
Aug-Oct 2024	**(p)**	**831**	**2**	**56**	**4**	**7**	**37**	**100**	**33**	**94**	**37**
Change on quarter	*	-35	0	-6	0	-1	0	-7	-4	-1	-1
Change %	*	-4.0	0.0	-9.9	-6.7	-12.2	-0.8	-6.3	-9.9	-1.2	-2.3
Change on year		-130	0	-14	-1	0	3	-33	-2	-20	-6
Change %		-13.6	-21.1	-19.5	-22.2	6.6	10.2	-24.9	-6.8	-17.3	-13.0
		AP2Z	JPA2	JPA3	JPA4	JPA5	JPA6	JPA7	JPA8	JPA9	JPB2
Vacancies per 100 employee jobs											
Aug-Oct 2022		3.9	3.3	3.5	4.8	3.4	3.1	3.4	3.2	5.9	4.4
Aug-Oct 2023	(r)	3.0	3.8	2.8	4.9	2.4	2.2	3.0	2.2	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		2.8	3.4	2.7	4.6	2.5	2.4	2.7	1.9	4.1	2.9
Jan-Mar 2024		2.9	3.4	2.6	4.7	2.6	2.4	2.6	2.1	4.1	2.9
Feb-Apr 2024		2.8	3.4	2.5	4.4	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.1	4.1	2.6
Mar-May 2024		2.8	3.2	2.5	4.1	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.1	3.8	2.7
Apr-Jun 2024		2.7	3.2	2.6	4.0	2.8	2.3	2.4	2.1	3.7	2.6
May-Jul 2024	(r)	2.7	3.0	2.5	4.1	2.9	2.4	2.4	2.2	3.6	2.6
Jun-Aug 2024	(r)	2.7	2.8	2.5	3.9	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.1	3.7	2.6
Jul-Sep 2024	(r)	2.6	2.8	2.4	3.8	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.0	3.6	2.5
Aug-Oct 2024	**(p)**	**2.6**	**3.0**	**2.3**	**3.8**	**2.6**	**2.4**	**2.3**	**2.0**	**3.5**	**2.5**
Change on quarter	*	-0.1	0.0	-0.3	-0.3	-0.4	0.0	-0.2	-0.2	0.0	-0.1
Change on year		-0.4	-0.8	-0.6	-1.1	0.2	0.2	-0.8	-0.1	-0.7	-0.4

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)											
Aug-Oct 2022		48	16	127	78	41	81	213	28	23	1067
Aug-Oct 2023	(r)	35	9	93	58	37	67	179	21	22	845
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		33	13	91	64	37	62	166	18	18	806
Dec-Feb 2024		34	14	91	67	36	63	160	16	18	799
Jan-Mar 2024		37	16	89	67	36	63	162	14	19	804
Feb-Apr 2024		36	16	90	67	36	63	162	17	18	800
Mar-May 2024		35	15	89	65	37	64	162	19	17	787
Apr-Jun 2024		33	14	86	61	36	62	160	20	17	766
May-Jul 2024	(r)	32	14	86	59	36	61	156	18	15	754
Jun-Aug 2024	(r)	33	13	86	55	35	61	152	17	14	742
Jul-Sep 2024	(r)	34	12	86	56	34	61	148	18	15	732
Aug-Oct 2024	**(p)**	**36**	**14**	**85**	**58**	**35**	**59**	**144**	**17**	**15**	**727**
Change on quarter	*	4	0	-1	-2	-2	-2	-12	0	0	-28
Change %	*	12.7	-2.8	-1.5	-2.9	-4.1	-3.4	-7.6	-2.2	-0.7	-3.7
Change on year		0	5	-8	0	-2	-7	-35	-4	-7	-118
Change %		0.8	55.1	-8.3	-0.3	-5.4	-10.8	-19.6	-17.5	-30.1	-14.0
		JPB3	JPB4	JPB5	JPB6	JPB7	JPB8	JPB9	JPC2	JPC3	JPC4
Vacancies per 100 employee jobs											
Aug-Oct 2022		4.6	2.8	4.5	2.8	2.8	3.0	4.9	3.8	3.6	3.9
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		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		3.1	2.4	3.1	2.4	2.4	2.3	3.5	2.0	2.7	2.9
Jan-Mar 2024		3.4	2.6	3.1	2.4	2.5	2.3	3.6	1.7	2.8	2.9
Feb-Apr 2024		3.3	2.7	3.1	2.4	2.4	2.3	3.6	2.1	2.7	2.9
Mar-May 2024		3.2	2.5	3.1	2.4	2.5	2.3	3.6	2.4	2.6	2.8
Apr-Jun 2024		3.0	2.4	3.0	2.2	2.4	2.3	3.6	2.5	2.6	2.8
May-Jul 2024	(r)	2.9	2.4	3.0	2.1	2.5	2.2	3.4	2.2	2.3	2.7
Jun-Aug 2024	(r)	3.1	2.2	3.0	2.0	2.3	2.2	3.4	2.1	2.2	2.7
Jul-Sep 2024	(r)	3.1	2.0	3.0	2.0	2.3	2.2	3.3	2.3	2.2	2.6
Aug-Oct 2024	**(p)**	**3.3**	**2.3**	**2.9**	**2.1**	**2.4**	**2.2**	**3.2**	**2.2**	**2.3**	**2.6**
Change on quarter	*	0.4	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.3	-0.1	0.0	-0.1
Change on year		0.0	0.8	-0.3	0.0	-0.1	-0.3	-0.8	-0.5	-1.0	-0.4

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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