

Statistical bulletin

Vacancies and jobs in the UK: January 2025

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

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1 . Other pages in this release

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2 . Main points

- The estimated number of vacancies was 812,000 in the UK in October to December 2024; this is a decrease of 24,000, or 2.9%, from July to September 2024.
- Vacancy numbers have been decreasing for two and a half years, with quarterly decreases in 10 of the 18 industry sectors in October to December 2024.
- Total estimated vacancies were down by 118,000 (12.7%) in October to December 2024 from the level of a year ago; however, they remained 16,000 (2.0%) above their pre-coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic January to March 2020 levels.
- The number of unemployed people per vacancy was 1.9 in September to November 2024, up by 0.2 from 1.7 in the previous quarter (June to August 2024).

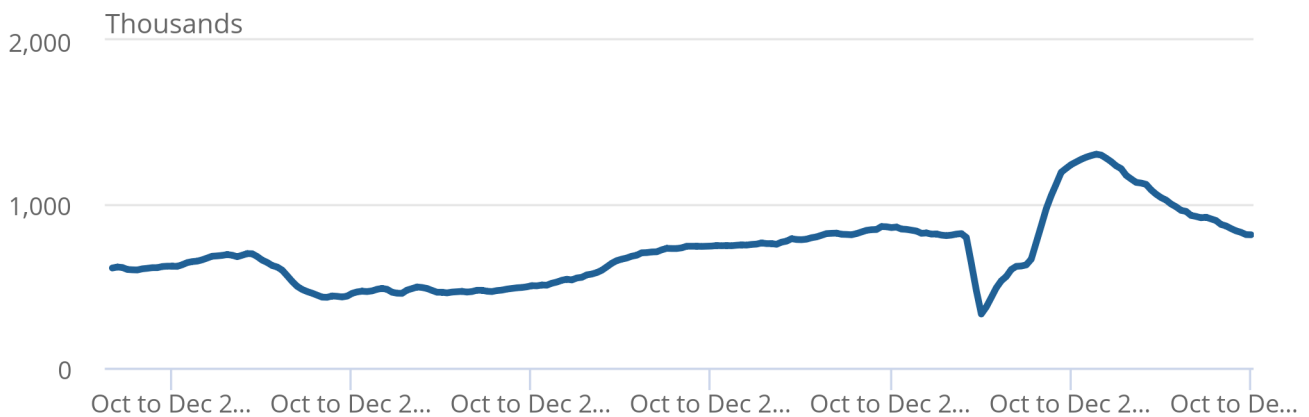
3 . Vacancies for October to December 2024

Figure 1: The estimated number of vacancies decreased on the quarter, for the 30th consecutive period, to 812,000

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

Figure 1: The estimated number of vacancies decreased on the quarter, for the 30th consecutive period, to 812,000

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



Source: Vacancy Survey from the Office for National Statistics

Vacancy numbers have been falling for two and a half years, with the series of quarterly decreases continuing in October to December 2024. The total number of vacancies has declined by an estimated 492,000, since its peak in March to May 2022.

The headline vacancy estimates are based on three-month averages, which involve some time lag. We provide insights into trends in December 2024 in our [Dataset X06: Single month vacancies estimates](#). More information is available in [Section 7: Data sources and quality](#). Further insights are provided from [Labour demand volumes by Standard Occupation Classification \(SOC 2020\), UK](#) which are official statistics in development sourced from Textkernel data. These estimates will be updated regularly as part of our [Economic activity and social change in the UK, real-time indicators bulletins series](#). Please note that caution is advised when viewing these alternative data sources, because the data are not seasonally adjusted or directly comparable.

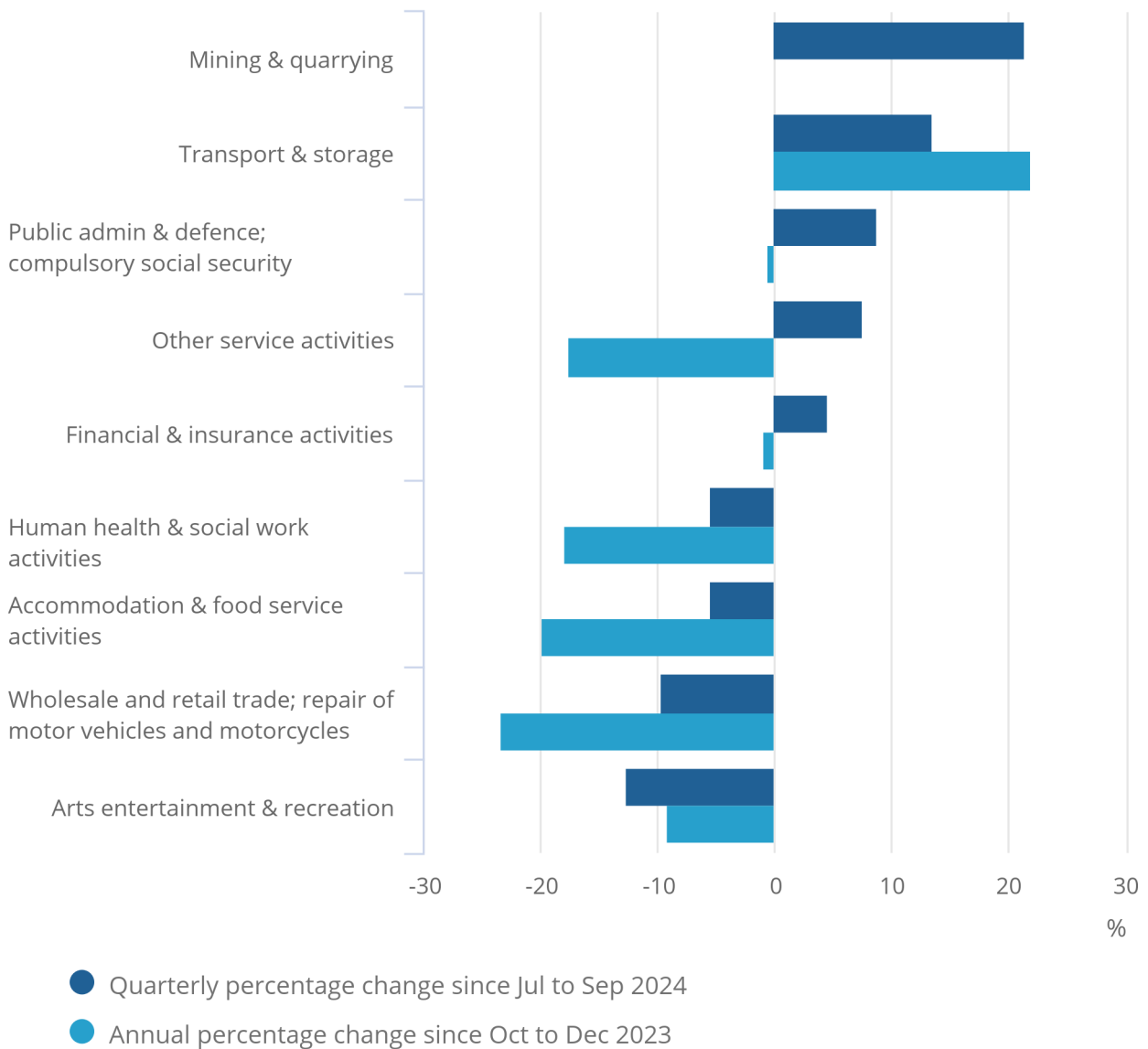
The number of unemployed people per vacancy was 1.9 in September to November 2024. This is up by 0.2 from 1.7 in the previous quarter (June to August 2024).

Figure 2: Quarterly growth declined in 10 of the 18 industry sectors in October to December 2024

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

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



Source: Vacancy Survey from the Office for National Statistics

The estimated total number of vacancies decreased by 2.9% from the previous quarter, declining in 10 of the 18 industry sectors. The largest percentage decrease was in arts, entertainment and recreation, at 12.7%, followed by wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles, which fell by 9.6%.

The estimated number of vacancies decreased on the quarter by 24,000 to 812,000 in October to December 2024. The largest decrease was in wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles, which was down by 10,000 vacancies to 94,000. This was followed closely by human health and social work activities, which decreased by 8,000 to 139,000 vacancies. These two industries still had the highest number of vacancies of any industry sector this quarter.

When comparing October to December 2024 with the same time last year, total vacancies decreased by 118,000 (12.7%), with declines in 14 of the 18 industry sectors. The industries that decreased the most were human health and social work activities, down by 30,000 vacancies, and wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles, down by 29,000 vacancies.

The total estimated number of vacancies remains 16,000 (2.0%) above its January to March 2020 pre-coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic level. The two industry sectors that are currently the highest above their January to March 2020 levels are public admin and defence; compulsory social security, and professional scientific and technical activities, which have a combined 25,000 vacancies above this level.

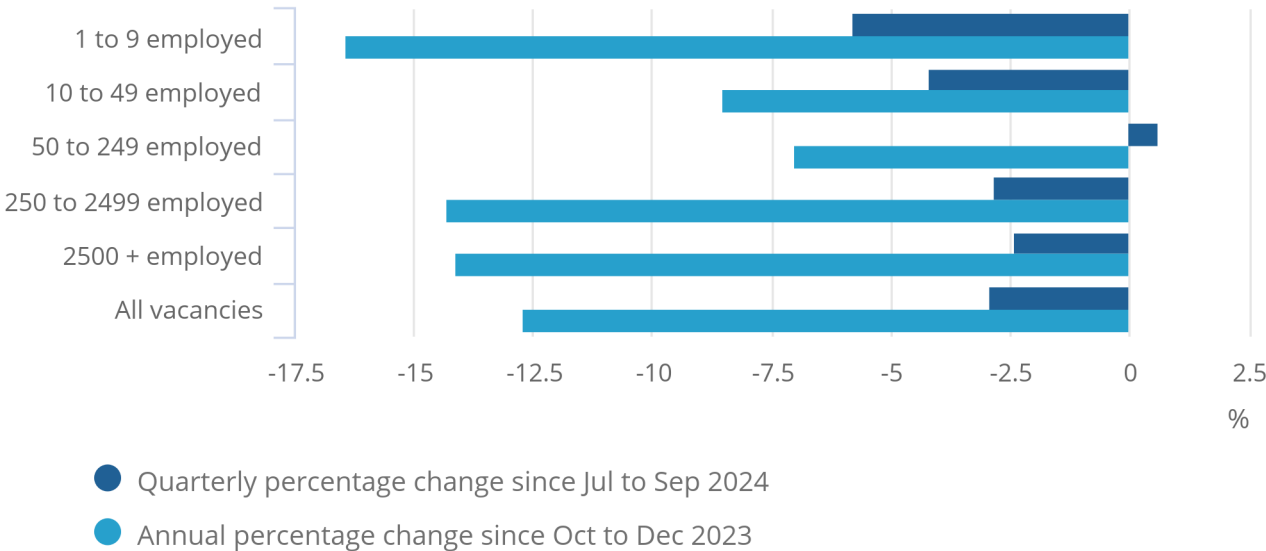
Four industry sectors are currently below pre-pandemic levels, by a combined total of 50,000 vacancies. These include wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles, which is 36,000 below its pre-pandemic level.

Figure 3: Quarterly growth declined across most industry size bands in October to December 2024

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

Figure 3: Quarterly growth declined across most industry size bands in October to December 2024

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



Source: Vacancy Survey from the Office for National Statistics

Growth decreased in four out of five industry size bands on the quarter. The largest decrease was in businesses with one to nine employees, down 8,000 (5.8%). All industry size bands decreased over the year. The largest percentage decrease (16.4%) was also in the smallest size band. The largest size band (businesses with 2,500 or more employees) remains the only size band below its January to March 2020 pre-pandemic level.

4 . Jobs for September 2024

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

From our December 2024 labour market release, Labour Force Survey (LFS) periods from January to March 2019 onwards have been reweighted to incorporate the latest estimates of the size and composition of the UK population. The reweighting exercise creates a discontinuity in total workforce jobs, employee jobs, and self-employment jobs between December 2018 and March 2019, where there will be a step change. Therefore, comparisons with estimates from before March 2019 should be avoided. The LFS estimates are [official statistics in development](#).

More information can be found in our [Impact of reweighting on Labour Force Survey key indicators: December 2024 article](#).

The estimated number of WFJ in the UK for September 2024 was 36.8 million, and continues to be at a historically high levels, as described in our [Vacancies and jobs in the UK: December 2024 bulletin](#). Between June 2024 and September 2024, there was an increase in employee jobs of 41,000 (0.1%). There was also an increase in self-employment jobs of 27,000 (0.6%), alongside a combined increase in government-supported trainees and HM armed forces of 4,000 (2.2%).

Employee jobs have been on a largely upward trend since September 2020 and are now at 32.3 million. Growth in the self-employment component of WFJ has been less consistent over the same period but has increased this quarter. Comparing with the equivalent period last year, WFJ are up by 364,000 (1.0%), with employee jobs up by 205,000 (0.6%) and self-employment jobs up by 161,000 (3.9%). Meanwhile, government-supported trainees and HM armed forces are showing a combined fall of 2,000 (1.1%).

Annually, growth in WFJ estimates has varied, with 11 of the 20 industry sectors above September 2023 levels. The largest rise was from human health and social work activities, which was up by 224,000 (4.6%). However, some industries showed an annual decline, with administrative and support service activities down by 112,000 (3.6%).

5 . Data on vacancies and jobs

[Vacancies by industry](#)

Dataset VACS02 | Released 21 January 2025

Vacancies by industry (Standard Industrial Classification 2007).

[Workforce jobs summary](#)

Dataset JOBS01 | Released 17 December 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 17 December 2024

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

[X06: Single month vacancies estimates](#)

Dataset X06 | Released 21 January 2025

Vacancies by industry and size of business, UK, single month, not seasonally adjusted. Vacancy Survey.

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 [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.

In December of each year, regular adjustments are made to workforce jobs (WFJ) estimates to improve quality and coherence with other Office for National Statistics (ONS) business surveys, resulting in revisions to the series. Adjustments include benchmarking the short-term employee jobs series to the latest estimates from the annual Business Register and Employment Survey, incorporating revisions to Public Sector Employment estimates, Northern Ireland employee jobs estimates, government-supported trainees (GST) administrative data and Short-Term Employment Surveys estimates, and changes to seasonal parameters following a seasonal adjustment review.

Workforce jobs incorporate the reweighted LFS data from March 2019 onwards in this bulletin. The reweighting exercise creates a discontinuity in total workforce jobs, employee jobs, and self-employment jobs between December 2018 and March 2019, where there will be a step change. Therefore, total workforce jobs, employee jobs, and self-employment job comparisons should be avoided from before March 2019. The LFS estimates are [official statistics in development](#).

More information can be found in our [Revisions to workforce jobs, UK: December 2024 article](#) and our [Impact of reweighting on Labour Force Survey key indicators: December 2024 article](#).

LFS reweighting does not address the volatility we have seen in recent periods and that we expect to see to some extent in the future. 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.

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 our Vacancy Survey, a survey of employers.

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 Section 7: Measuring the data of our [Vacancies and jobs in the UK: April 2021 bulletin](#).

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

Sampling variability

The sampling variability of the three-month average vacancies level is plus or minus 1.3% of that level expressed as a [coefficient of variation](#), giving a 95% [confidence interval](#) for estimates of approximately plus or minus 32,000.

The sampling variability of the three-month average vacancies level for a typical industrial sector is around plus or minus 6% of that level.

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

SIC 2007 Section	United Kingdom	
	Estimate for Sep 2024	Sampling variability of estimate 1
A Agriculture, forestry & fishing	361	±65
B Mining & quarrying	46	±6
C Manufacturing	2,580	±40
D Electricity, gas, steam & air conditioning supply	141	±11
E Water supply, sewerage, waste & remediation activities	242	±8
F Construction	2,227	±65
G Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	4,741	±66
H Transport & storage	1,883	±51
I Accommodation & food service activities	2,702	±62
J Information & communication	1,638	±50
K Financial & insurance activities	1,183	±46
L Real estate activities	680	±43
M Professional scientific & technical activities	3,511	±84
N Administrative & support service activities	2,958	±63
O Public admin & defence; compulsory social security	1,722	±18
P Education	3,065	±47
Q Human health & social work activities	5,046	±68
R Arts, entertainment & recreation	1,100	±51
S Other service activities/Private Households	928	±59
/T		
All jobs	36,793	±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 Section 8: Strengths and limitations of our [Vacancies and jobs in the UK: April 2021 bulletin](#).

8 . Related links

[Employees in Great Britain: 2023](#)

Bulletin | Released 4 November 2024

Number of employees in Great Britain, full-time and part-time by sector, industry, country and English region. Provisional results for Great Britain 2023 and revised results for the UK 2022. Data from the Business Register and Employment Survey.

[Revisions to workforce jobs](#)

Article | Released 17 December 2024

Impact of regular annual adjustments to Workforce Jobs estimates, published in our Vacancies and Jobs in the UK bulletin, and the impact of the Labour Force Survey reweighting exercise.

9 . Cite this statistical bulletin

Office for National Statistics (ONS), released 21 January 2025, ONS website, statistical bulletin, [Vacancies and jobs in the UK: January 2025](#).

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
Sep 22 (r)	35,985	31,699	4,082	156	48
Dec 22 (r)	36,181	31,816	4,143	154	68
Mar 23 (r)	36,537	32,041	4,266	153	76
Jun 23 (r)	36,304	32,005	4,094	153	52
Sep 23 (r)	36,429	32,137	4,103	151	37
Dec 23 (r)	36,506	32,185	4,133	150	38
Mar 24 (r)	36,791	32,277	4,335	149	31
Jun 24 (r)	36,720	32,301	4,237	149	33
Sep 24 (p)	36,793	32,342	4,264	147	39
Change on quarter	73	41	27	-2	6
Change %	0.2	0.1	0.6	-1.0	17.6
Change on year	364	205	161	-3	2
Change %	1.0	0.6	3.9	-2.2	4.2

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
Sep 22 (r)	35,985	362	52	2,617	123	240	2,201	4,749	1,877	2,670	1,624
Dec 22 (r)	36,181	350	53	2,621	121	241	2,225	4,743	1,890	2,713	1,624
Mar 23 (r)	36,537	367	57	2,613	121	251	2,258	4,775	1,896	2,699	1,656
Jun 23 (r)	36,304	338	50	2,576	127	250	2,260	4,713	1,846	2,701	1,646
Sep 23 (r)	36,429	377	51	2,599	126	242	2,247	4,761	1,848	2,680	1,589
Dec 23 (r)	36,506	403	50	2,599	130	240	2,213	4,766	1,909	2,643	1,633
Mar 24 (r)	36,791	372	48	2,579	131	246	2,234	4,776	1,907	2,666	1,623
Jun 24 (r)	36,720	350	50	2,572	137	242	2,158	4,752	1,882	2,683	1,615
Sep 24 (p)	36,793	361	46	2,580	141	242	2,227	4,741	1,883	2,702	1,638
Change on quarter	73	11	-3	8	4	-1	69	-11	1	19	23
Change %	0.2	3.1	-6.9	0.3	3.3	-0.3	3.2	-0.2	0.1	0.7	1.4
Change on year	364	-15	-4	-18	15	0	-20	-20	34	22	49
Change %	1.0	-4.1	-8.6	-0.7	11.7	-0.1	-0.9	-0.4	1.9	0.8	3.1

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
Sep 22 (r)	1,087	662	3,276	3,128	1,638	3,009	4,647	1,023	944	55	30,390
Dec 22 (r)	1,119	682	3,353	3,099	1,644	2,993	4,679	1,029	951	51	30,570
Mar 23 (r)	1,140	704	3,419	3,102	1,663	3,019	4,767	1,035	944	51	30,870
Jun 23 (r)	1,137	685	3,359	3,138	1,678	3,025	4,775	1,049	894	57	30,703
Sep 23 (r)	1,131	695	3,439	3,070	1,677	3,025	4,822	1,078	904	66	30,788
Dec 23 (r)	1,164	693	3,378	3,011	1,689	3,065	4,880	1,084	902	53	30,870
Mar 24 (r)	1,156	702	3,448	2,999	1,706	3,070	4,970	1,117	970	70	31,181
Jun 24 (r)	1,168	704	3,477	2,983	1,720	3,063	5,053	1,116	933	64	31,211
Sep 24 (p)	1,183	680	3,511	2,958	1,722	3,065	5,046	1,100	928	38	31,195
Change on quarter	15	-24	34	-24	2	2	-7	-15	-5	-26	-16
Change %	1.3	-3.4	1.0	-0.8	0.1	0.1	-0.1	-1.4	-0.5	-40.9	-0.1
Change on year	52	-15	72	-112	45	39	224	22	24	-28	408
Change %	4.6	-2.2	2.1	-3.6	2.7	1.3	4.6	2.1	2.7	-42.9	1.3

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 Vacancies¹ 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						
Oct-Dec 2022	1153	165	170	160	258	400
Oct-Dec 2023	(r) 930	147	137	134	202	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	866	139	129	126	184	287
Jun-Aug 2024	850	134	131	125	180	281
Jul-Sep 2024	(r) 836	130	131	124	178	274
Aug-Oct 2024	(r) 827	127	131	124	175	270
Sep-Nov 2024	(r) 813	121	126	123	175	268
Oct-Dec 2024	(p) 812	123	125	124	173	267
Change on quarter	* -24	-8	-6	1	-5	-7
Change %	* -2.9	-5.8	-4.2	0.6	-2.8	-2.4
Change on year	-118	-24	-12	-9	-29	-44
Change %	-12.7	-16.4	-8.5	-7.0	-14.3	-14.1

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 Vacancies¹ and Unemployment

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

	All Vacancies ¹	Unemployment ²	Number of unemployed people per vacancy
	AP2Y	MGSC	JPC5
Levels			
Sep-Nov 2022	1,175	1,337	1.1
Sep-Nov 2023	955	1,382	1.4
Dec-Feb 2024	916	1,460	1.6
Mar-May 2024	899	1,547	1.7
Jun-Aug 2024	850	1,435	1.7
Sep-Nov 2024	(r) 813	1,568	1.9
Change on quarter	-36	133	0.2
Change %	-4.3	9.3	
Change on year	-141	186	0.5
Change %	-14.8	13.5	

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	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas, steam & air conditioning supply ²	Water supply, sewerage, waste & remediation activities	Construction	Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles	Transport & storage	Accommodation & food service activities	Information & communication
	B-S	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
	AP2Y	JP9H	JP9I	JP9J	JP9K	JP9L	JP9M	JP9N	JP9O	JP9P
Levels (thousands)										
Oct-Dec 2022	1153	2	78	5	7	43	146	47	146	57
Oct-Dec 2023 (r)	930	2	65	5	6	37	123	30	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	866	2	62	5	7	37	107	36	95	38
Jun-Aug 2024	850	1	61	4	7	37	106	34	97	38
Jul-Sep 2024 (r)	836	1	58	4	7	37	104	33	93	37
Aug-Oct 2024 (r)	827	2	56	4	6	35	101	33	91	38
Sep-Nov 2024 (r)	813	2	54	4	7	32	95	36	89	37
Oct-Dec 2024 (p)	812	2	55	4	6	35	94	37	88	37
Change on quarter *	-24	0	-3	0	0	-2	-10	4	-5	0
Change % *	-2.9	21.4	-5.3	-4.8	-4.6	-5.7	-9.6	13.5	-5.5	0.5
Change on year	-118	0	-10	-1	0	-2	-29	7	-22	-4
Change %	-12.7	0.0	-15.8	-16.7	5.1	-6.3	-23.3	22.0	-19.8	-10.5
	AP2Z	JPA2	JPA3	JPA4	JPA5	JPA6	JPA7	JPA8	JPA9	JPB2
Vacancies per 100 employee jobs										
Oct-Dec 2022	3.7	3.7	3.2	4.2	2.9	2.8	3.3	3	5.8	4
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	2.9	3.6	2.8	4.2	2.6	2.3	2.7	2	4	3
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	2.8	2.3	2.4	2.1	3.7	2.6
May-Jul 2024	2.7	3	2.5	4.1	2.9	2.4	2.4	2.2	3.6	2.6
Jun-Aug 2024	2.6	2.8	2.5	3.9	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.1	3.7	2.5
Jul-Sep 2024 (r)	2.6	2.8	2.4	3.8	2.6	2.4	2.4	2	3.5	2.5
Aug-Oct 2024 (r)	2.6	3	2.3	3.7	2.5	2.3	2.3	2	3.4	2.5
Sep-Nov 2024 (r)	2.5	3.2	2.2	3.7	2.6	2.1	2.1	2.2	3.3	2.5
Oct-Dec 2024 (p)	2.5	3.4	2.3	3.6	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.3	3.3	2.5
Change on quarter *	-0.1	0.6	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	0.3	-0.2	0.0
Change on year	-0.4	0.0	-0.4	-0.7	0.1	-0.2	-0.6	0.4	-0.8	-0.3
	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	G-S
SIC 2007 sections	JP9Q	JP9R	JP9S	JP9T	JP9U	JP9V	JP9W	JP9X	JP9Y	JP9Z
Levels (thousands)										
Oct-Dec 2022	49	14	119	69	40	77	206	24	21	1016
Oct-Dec 2023 (r)	35	13	92	63	38	64	170	17	19	815
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	32	14	86	59	36	61	156	18	15	754
Jun-Aug 2024	33	13	85	55	35	61	152	17	14	740
Jul-Sep 2024 (r)	34	12	85	57	35	61	147	18	14	730
Aug-Oct 2024 (r)	36	13	84	58	35	60	145	17	15	724
Sep-Nov 2024 (r)	34	14	80	58	37	60	143	17	15	714
Oct-Dec 2024 (p)	35	14	81	58	38	58	139	16	16	710
Change on quarter *	2	2	-5	1	3	-3	-8	-2	1	-20
Change % *	4.5	16.7	-5.3	2.1	8.7	-5.4	-5.4	-12.7	7.6	-2.7
Change on year	0	2	-11	-5	0	-6	-30	-2	-3	-105
Change %	-0.8	12.0	-12.2	-7.7	-0.5	-10.0	-17.9	-9.2	-17.6	-12.9
	JPB3	JPB4	JPB5	JPB6	JPB7	JPB8	JPB9	JPC2	JPC3	JPC4
Vacancies per 100 employee jobs										
Oct-Dec 2022	4.6	2.5	4.2	2.5	2.8	2.8	4.8	3.2	3.4	3.8
Oct-Dec 2023 (r)	3.2	2.1	3.2	2.3	2.5	2.3	3.8	2.2	2.9	2.9
Nov-Jan 2024	3	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	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	2.4	3	2.2	2.4	2.3	3.6	2.5	2.6	2.8
May-Jul 2024	2.9	2.4	3	2.1	2.5	2.2	3.4	2.2	2.3	2.7
Jun-Aug 2024	3	2.2	2.9	2	2.4	2.2	3.4	2.1	2.2	2.7
Jul-Sep 2024 (r)	3.1	2	2.9	2	2.3	2.2	3.3	2.3	2.2	2.6
Aug-Oct 2024 (r)	3.2	2.2	2.9	2.1	2.4	2.2	3.2	2.2	2.3	2.6
Sep-Nov 2024 (r)	3.1	2.3	2.8	2.1	2.5	2.2	3.2	2.1	2.2	2.6
Oct-Dec 2024 (p)	3.2	2.3	2.8	2.1	2.5	2.1	3.1	2	2.4	2.6
Change on quarter *	0.1	0.3	-0.2	0.0	0.2	-0.1	-0.2	-0.3	0.2	-0.1
Change on year	0.0	0.3	-0.4	-0.2	0.0	-0.2	-0.7	-0.2	-0.5	-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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