Office for National Statistics

Statistical bulletin

Vacancies and jobs in the UK: May 2025

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

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10 June 2025

Correction

13 May 2025 14:02

We have corrected an error in the downloadable PDF for this release. The previous version of this PDF had missing figures for unemployment and number of unemployed per vacancy in Table 20 – Vacancies and Unemployment. As a result, the figures for the change on quarter and change on year were incorrect, as they were comparing to a missing value. We have now included these figures and updated the relevant figures for the change on quarter and change on year.

Table of contents

1. Other pages in this release
2. Main points
3. Vacancies for February to April 2025
4. Jobs for December 2024
5. Data on vacancies and jobs
6. Glossary
7. Data sources and quality
8. Related links
9. Cite this statistical bulletin

1 . Other pages in this release

- Labour market overview, UK
- Average weekly earnings in Great Britain
- Earnings and employment from Pay As You Earn Real Time Information, UK
- Employment in the UK

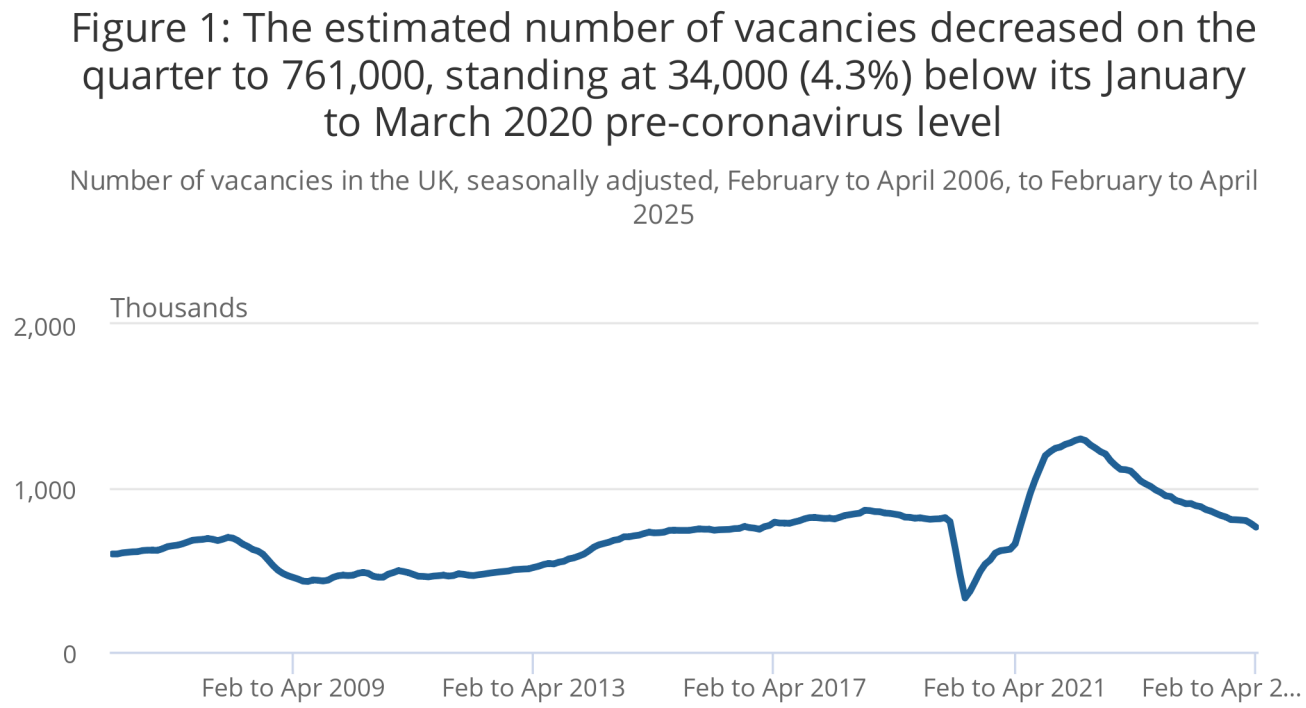
2 . Main points

- The estimated number of vacancies in the UK fell by 42,000, or 5.3%, on the quarter, to 761,000 in February to April 2025, which was the 34th consecutive quarterly decline.
- Total estimated vacancies were down by 131,000, or 14.7%, in February to April 2025 from the level of a year ago, and 34,000 (4.3%) below their pre-coronavirus (COVID-19) January to March 2020 level.
- The number of unemployed people per vacancy was 2.1 in January to March 2025, up from 1.9 in the previous quarter (October to December 2024).

3 . Vacancies for February to April 2025

Figure 1: The estimated number of vacancies decreased on the quarter to 761,000, standing at 34,000 (4.3%) below its January to March 2020 pre-coronavirus level

Number of vacancies in the UK, seasonally adjusted, February to April 2006, to February to April 2025



Source: Vacancy Survey from the Office for National Statistics

The estimated number of vacancies fell by 42,000 (5.3%) to 761,000 in February to April 2025. This was the 34th consecutive quarterly decline, with the total number of vacancies decreasing by an estimated 538,000 since its peak in March to May 2022.

Total estimated vacancies are now 34,000 (4.3%) below their pre-coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic January to March 2020 level.

The headline vacancy estimates are based on three-month averages, which naturally involve some time lag. We provide insights into trends in April 2025 in our Dataset X06: Single month vacancies estimates (see Section 7: Data sources and quality). We advise caution when comparing data sources, because the single-month data are not seasonally adjusted.

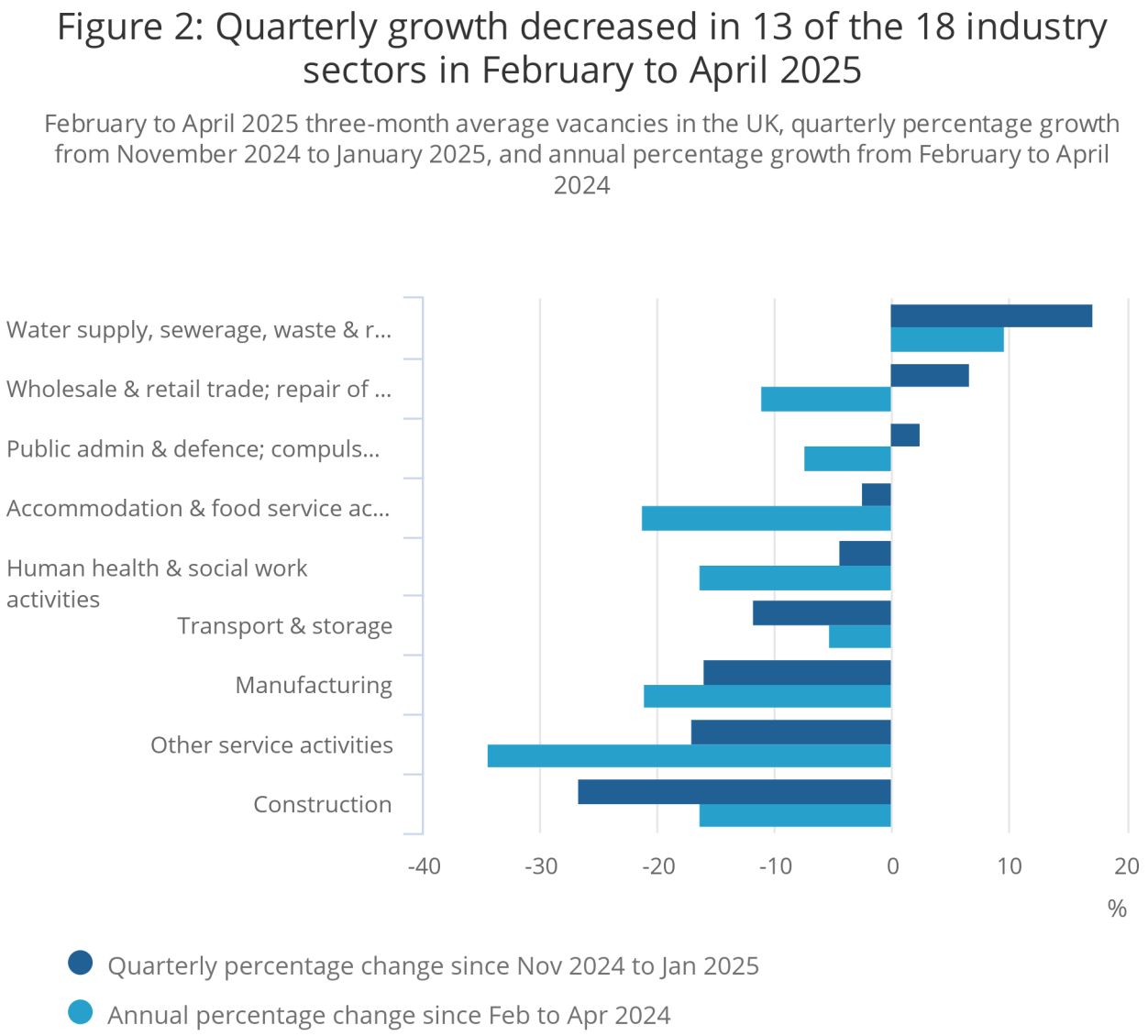
Further insights are provided in our Labour demand volumes by Standard Occupation Classification (SOC 2020), UK dataset, which include official statistics in development sourced from Textkernel data. These estimates will be updated regularly as part of our Economic activity and social change in the UK, real-time indicators bulletins. We advise caution when viewing these alternative data sources, because the data are not seasonally adjusted or directly comparable.

The unemployment-to-vacancy ratio is a measure of labour market tightness, as it shows how many unemployed people there are for each available unfilled job. An increase in the unemployment-to-vacancy ratio implies a less tight labour market, as there are more available workers to fill those vacant jobs.

The number of unemployed people per vacancy was 2.1 in January to March 2025, up from 1.9 in the previous quarter (October to December 2024). It is also higher than the figure (1.7) in the same period a year ago. Recent increases are because of both the continued decline of vacancies and an increase in unemployment in recent periods. The last time the number of unemployed people per vacancy was 2.1 or more before the pandemic was in November 2016 to January 2017.

Figure 2: Quarterly growth decreased in 13 of the 18 industry sectors in February to April 2025

February to April 2025 three-month average vacancies in the UK, quarterly percentage growth from November 2024 to January 2025, and annual percentage growth from February to April 2024



Source: Vacancy Survey from the Office for National Statistics

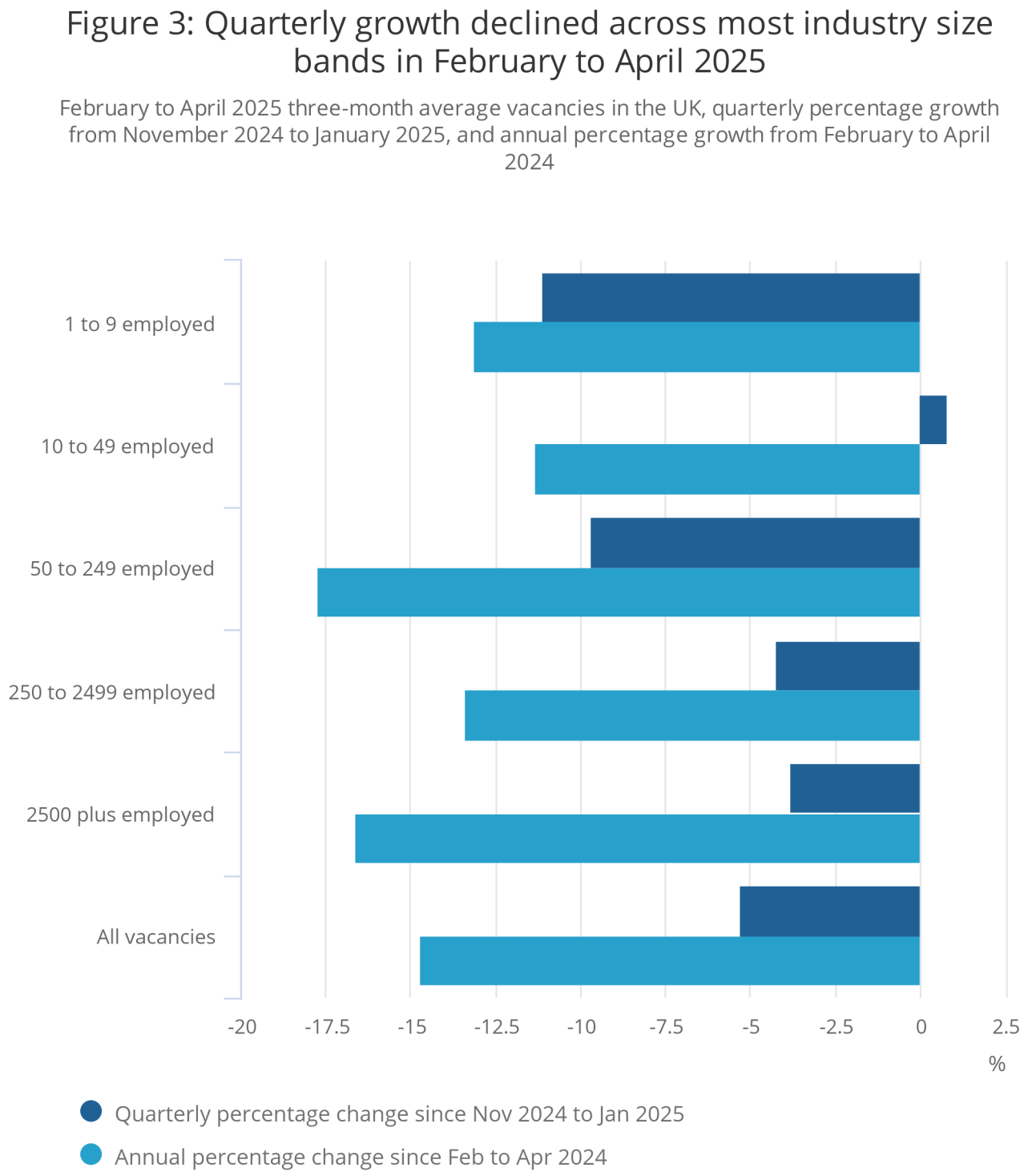
The estimated total number of vacancies decreased by 5.3% from the previous quarter, falling in 13 out of the 18 industry sectors. The largest percentage decrease in vacancies was in the construction sector at 26.7%, followed by other service activities at 17.0%. The industry with the largest volume decrease in vacancies was again construction, which fell by 11,000 vacancies, followed by manufacturing at 9,000.

When comparing February to April 2025 with the same period last year, total vacancies decreased by 131,000 (14.7%), with declines in 17 of the 18 industry sectors. The industry with the largest percentage decrease in vacancies was the other service activities industry, which was down by 34.4%. This was followed by mining and quarrying, which was down by 23.5%. The only industry sector with an increase in vacancy estimates compared with the same period last year was water supply, sewerage, waste and remediation activities, up by 1,000 (9.7%).

The total estimated number of vacancies is 34,000 (4.3%) below its January to March 2020 pre-coronavirus level. There are 11 industry sectors where the latest vacancies estimates are below pre-coronavirus levels, by a combined total of 61,000 vacancies. The largest level decrease relative to pre-coronavirus levels is in wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles, which has 29,000 fewer vacancies than at its pre-coronavirus level.

Figure 3: Quarterly growth declined across most industry size bands in February to April 2025

February to April 2025 three-month average vacancies in the UK, quarterly percentage growth from November 2024 to January 2025, and annual percentage growth from February to April 2024



Source: Vacancy Survey from the Office for National Statistics

Four of the five industry size bands saw decreases in the estimated number of vacancies on the quarter. The largest quarterly percentage decrease in vacancy estimates was in businesses with 1 to 9 employees, down 15,000 (11.1%) vacancies. The only industry size band with a quarterly increase in vacancy estimates was businesses with 10 to 49 employees, up by 1,000 (0.8%).

Over the year, the estimated number of vacancies decreased in all industry size bands, with the largest percentage decrease in vacancies for businesses with 50 to 249 employees, which decreased by 24,000 (17.7%). Early estimates show that for the first time, businesses with 50 to 249 employees have vacancy estimates below their pre-coronavirus level (1,000 lower than January to March 2020), joining those with 2,500 or more employees.

4 . Jobs for December 2024

Our workforce jobs (WFJ) estimates are published every three months. Our latest estimates for December 2024 were published in March 2025. WFJ estimates are provided from various sources, which are outlined in Section 7: Data sources and quality.

The estimated number of WFJ in the UK for December 2024 was 36.9 million, and continues to be at a historically high level, as described in our Vacancies and jobs in the UK: March 2025 bulletin. This is a rise of 155,000 (0.4%) since September 2024. The quarterly increase was largely caused by an increase of 131,000 (0.4%) in employee jobs. More modest increases were seen in the other components of workforce jobs. There was a rise of 10,000 (0.2%) in self-employment jobs and 14,000 (34.6%) in government-supported trainees. HM Forces jobs remained broadly unchanged.

The estimated number of WFJ increased on the year by 403,000 (1.1%). Numbers continue to be at an historically high level, following a largely upward trend since September 2020. They are 1.2 million (3.5%) above their pre-coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic level. Most industries saw an increase in WFJ. Our estimates show 13 of the 20 industry sectors increasing between December 2023 and December 2024. The industries with the largest annual increases in estimated WFJ were human health and social work, and professional, scientific, and technical activities. Human health and social work was up by an estimated 178,000 (3.7%) jobs, and professional, scientific, and technical activities was up by an estimated 120,000 (3.6%) jobs.

5 . Data on vacancies and jobs

Vacancies by industry
Dataset VACS02 | Released 13 May 2025
Vacancies by industry (Standard Industrial Classification 2007).

Workforce jobs summary
Dataset JOBS01 | Released 20 March 2025
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 20 March 2025
Workforce jobs by industry, employee jobs by industry and self-employment jobs by industry. UK, published quarterly.

X06: Single month vacancies estimates
Dataset X06 | Released 13 May 2025
Single-month Vacancy Survey estimates, not seasonally adjusted. These are official statistics in development.

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 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".

Revisions to workforce jobs

From 17 December 2024, we have reinstated reweighted Labour Force Survey (LFS) estimates into our monthly publication, as stated on 3 December 2024 in our Impact of reweighting on Labour Force Survey key indicators: December 2024 article. 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, users should avoid making comparisons with estimates from before March 2019. These LFS estimates are official statistics in development.

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 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 Real Time Information (PAYE RTI) estimates.

We aim to include revisions of our estimates of workforce jobs back to 2023 in the June edition of our Vacancies and jobs in the UK bulletin, to be published on 10 June 2025. Revisions will result from taking on updated sources of additional information. This is an annual process that usually takes place in December each year, as outlined in our Workforce Jobs QMI. These revisions were delayed to enable us to take on reweighted estimates from the LFS, as mentioned in our Revisions to workforce jobs, UK: December 2024 article.

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 datasets.

Making our published spreadsheets accessible

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

Coronavirus (COVID-19)

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

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

Sources

The data in this bulletin come from surveys of businesses. It is not feasible to survey every business in the UK, so these statistics are estimates based on samples, not precise figures.

Vacancies

Estimates of vacancies are obtained from our Vacancy Survey, a survey of employers.

The Vacancy Survey response rate was 74.6% in April 2025.

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). More information on the reconciliation of jobs estimates is available in our Reconciliation of estimates of jobs, UK: April 2025 article.

The STES estimates are drawn for a specified date early in the last month of each calendar quarter. The March 2020 data were drawn from 13 March 2020, before the start of coronavirus 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.

The combined response rate across the Short-Term Employment Surveys was 78.2% in December 2024.

Sampling variability

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

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

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

SIC 2007 Section		United Kingdom	
		Estimate for Dec 2024	Sampling variability of estimate 1
A	Agriculture, forestry & fishing	360	±65
B	Mining & quarrying	47	±6
C	Manufacturing	2,602	±40
D	Electricity, gas, steam & air conditioning supply	141	±11
E	Water supply, sewerage, waste & remediation activities	250	±8
F	Construction	2,233	±65
G	Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	4,709	±66
H	Transport & storage	1,904	±51
I	Accommodation & food service activities	2,666	±62
J	Information & communication	1,645	±50
K	Financial & insurance activities	1,204	±46
L	Real estate activities	710	±43
M	Professional scientific & technical activities	3,498	±84
N	Administrative & support service activities	2,982	±63
O	Public admin & defence; compulsory social security	1,727	±18
P	Education	3,043	±47
Q	Human health & social work activities	5,059	±68
R	Arts, entertainment & recreation	1,119	±51
S/T	Other service activities/Private Households	1,009	±59
	All jobs	36,909	±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
The impact of revisions that have been made to the Workforce jobs series.

Labour demand volumes by Standard Occupation Classification (SOC 2020), UK
Dataset | Released 25 April 2025
Number of online job adverts, split by local authority and occupation (SOC 2020).

9 . Cite this statistical bulletin

Office for National Statistics (ONS), released 13 May 2025, ONS website, statistical bulletin, Vacancies and jobs in the UK: May 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
Dec 22	36,181	31,816	4,143	154	68
Mar 23	36,537	32,041	4,266	153	76
Jun 23	36,304	32,005	4,094	153	52
Sep 23	36,429	32,137	4,103	151	37
Dec 23	36,506	32,185	4,133	150	38
Mar 24	36,791	32,277	4,335	149	31
Jun 24	36,720	32,301	4,237	149	33
Sep 24 (r)	36,754	32,302	4,264	148	40
Dec 24 (p)	36,909	32,432	4,274	148	54
Change on quarter	155	131	10	0	14
Change %	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	34.6
Change on year	403	248	141	-2	16
Change %	1.1	0.8	3.4	-1.6	43.1

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
Dec 22	36,181	350	53	2,621	121	241	2,225	4,743	1,890	2,713	1,624
Mar 23	36,537	367	57	2,613	121	251	2,258	4,775	1,896	2,699	1,656
Jun 23	36,304	338	50	2,576	127	250	2,260	4,713	1,846	2,701	1,646
Sep 23	36,429	377	51	2,599	126	242	2,247	4,761	1,848	2,680	1,589
Dec 23	36,506	403	50	2,599	130	240	2,213	4,766	1,909	2,643	1,633
Mar 24	36,791	372	48	2,579	131	246	2,234	4,776	1,907	2,666	1,623
Jun 24	36,720	350	50	2,572	137	242	2,158	4,752	1,882	2,683	1,615
Sep 24 (r)	36,754	360	46	2,580	142	244	2,224	4,718	1,886	2,692	1,636
Dec 24 (p)	36,909	360	47	2,602	141	250	2,233	4,709	1,904	2,666	1,645
Change on quarter	155	0	1	22	-1	6	9	-8	18	-26	9
Change %	0.4	0.0	1.9	0.8	-0.5	2.4	0.4	-0.2	0.9	-1.0	0.5
Change on year	403	-42	-3	2	11	10	20	-57	-5	23	12
Change %	1.1	-10.5	-5.8	0.1	8.3	4.4	0.9	-1.2	-0.2	0.9	0.8

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
Dec 22	1,119	682	3,353	3,099	1,644	2,993	4,679	1,029	951	51	30,570
Mar 23	1,140	704	3,419	3,102	1,663	3,019	4,767	1,035	944	51	30,870
Jun 23	1,137	685	3,359	3,138	1,678	3,025	4,775	1,049	894	57	30,703
Sep 23	1,131	695	3,439	3,070	1,677	3,025	4,822	1,078	904	66	30,788
Dec 23	1,164	693	3,378	3,011	1,689	3,065	4,880	1,084	902	53	30,870
Mar 24	1,156	702	3,448	2,999	1,706	3,070	4,970	1,117	970	70	31,181
Jun 24	1,168	704	3,477	2,983	1,720	3,063	5,053	1,116	933	64	31,211
Sep 24 (r)	1,179	680	3,516	2,962	1,718	3,062	5,038	1,099	935	38	31,158
Dec 24 (p)	1,204	710	3,498	2,982	1,727	3,043	5,059	1,119	962	47	31,275
Change on quarter	25	30	-17	19	9	-19	21	20	28	10	117
Change %	2.1	4.4	-0.5	0.7	0.5	-0.6	0.4	1.8	3.0	25.4	0.4
Change on year	39	17	120	-30	39	-22	178	34	60	-6	404
Change %	3.4	2.4	3.6	-1.0	2.3	-0.7	3.7	3.2	6.6	-11.1	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 Vacancies[1] by size of business

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

			Number of employees				
		All Vacancies	1-9	10-49	50-249	250-2499	2500+
		AP2Y	ALY5	ALY6	ALY7	ALY8	ALY9
Levels							
Feb-Apr 2023		1075	162	168	153	234	358
Feb-Apr 2024	(r)	892	136	137	134	193	292
Mar-May 2024		886	138	135	134	192	287
Apr-Jun 2024		868	136	130	131	190	281
May-Jul 2024		859	143	129	128	186	274
Jun-Aug 2024		845	138	130	126	182	269
Jul-Sep 2024		832	136	130	126	179	262
Aug-Oct 2024		823	131	131	125	177	259
Sep-Nov 2024		807	125	127	123	177	255
Oct-Dec 2024		806	128	125	123	176	253
Nov-Jan 2025	(r)	804	133	121	123	175	253
Dec-Feb 2025	(r)	801	134	123	120	173	250
Jan-Mar 2025	(r)	783	133	120	112	171	248
Feb-Apr 2025	**(p)**	**761**	**118**	**122**	**111**	**167**	**243**
Change on quarter	*	-42	-15	1	-12	-7	-10
Change %	*	-5.3	-11.1	0.8	-9.7	-4.2	-3.8
Change on year		-131	-18	-16	-24	-26	-48
Change %		-14.7	-13.1	-11.3	-17.7	-13.4	-16.6

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				
Jan-Mar 2023		1,104	1,389	1.3
Jan-Mar 2024		905	1,513	1.7
Apr-Jun 2024		868	1,467	1.7
Jul-Sep 2024		832	1,507	1.8
Oct-Dec 2024		806	1,552	1.9
Jan-Mar 2025	(r)	783	1,614	2.1
Change on quarter		-24	62	0.1
Change %		-3	4	
Change on year		-123	100	0.4
Change %		-13.5	6.6	

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

		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
SIC 2007 sections		B-S	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
		AP2Y	JP9H	JP9I	JP9J	JP9K	JP9L	JP9M	JP9N	JP9O	JP9P
Levels (thousands)											
Feb-Apr 2023		1075	2	75	6	7	40	141	42	133	52
Feb-Apr 2024	(r)	892	2	62	5	6	36	113	35	105	38
Mar-May 2024		886	2	63	5	7	38	109	35	98	40
Apr-Jun 2024		868	2	64	4	7	35	107	36	96	41
May-Jul 2024		859	2	63	5	7	38	108	38	94	41
Jun-Aug 2024		845	1	62	4	6	39	109	35	97	40
Jul-Sep 2024		832	1	59	4	6	39	108	32	94	38
Aug-Oct 2024		823	2	57	4	6	36	104	33	91	39
Sep-Nov 2024		807	2	56	4	7	33	98	36	89	38
Oct-Dec 2024		806	2	57	4	6	35	97	37	88	38
Nov-Jan 2025	(r)	804	2	58	4	6	42	94	37	85	36
Dec-Feb 2025	(r)	801	2	56	4	6	40	98	35	84	36
Jan-Mar 2025	(r)	783	1	53	4	7	41	100	34	82	35
Feb-Apr 2025	**(p)**	**761**	**1**	**49**	**4**	**7**	**30**	**100**	**33**	**83**	**35**
Change on quarter	*	-42	0	-9	1	1	-11	6	-4	-2	-1
Change %	*	-5.3	-13.3	-16	16.7	17.2	-26.7	6.6	-11.8	-2.4	-3
Change on year		-131	0	-13	-1	1	-6	-13	-2	-22	-3
Change %		-14.7	-23.5	-21.1	-14.3	9.7	-16.3	-11.1	-5.2	-21.3	-7.4
		AP2Z	JPA2	JPA3	JPA4	JPA5	JPA6	JPA7	JPA8	JPA9	JPB2
Vacancies per 100 employee jobs											
Feb-Apr 2023		3.4	3.6	3.1	5	2.8	2.6	3.2	2.6	5.2	3.6
Feb-Apr 2024	(r)	2.8	4	2.6	3.8	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.2	4.1	2.6
Mar-May 2024		2.8	3.7	2.6	3.5	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.2	3.9	2.8
Apr-Jun 2024		2.7	3.7	2.7	3.4	2.9	2.3	2.4	2.2	3.8	2.8
May-Jul 2024		2.7	3.5	2.6	3.5	3	2.5	2.4	2.4	3.7	2.9
Jun-Aug 2024		2.6	3.3	2.6	3.3	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.2	3.8	2.8
Jul-Sep 2024		2.6	3.3	2.4	3.3	2.6	2.5	2.4	2	3.7	2.7
Aug-Oct 2024		2.6	3.5	2.4	3.2	2.6	2.4	2.3	2	3.6	2.7
Sep-Nov 2024		2.5	3.7	2.3	3.2	2.7	2.2	2.2	2.2	3.5	2.6
Oct-Dec 2024		2.5	3.7	2.3	3.1	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.3	3.4	2.6
Nov-Jan 2025	(r)	2.5	3.5	2.4	2.8	2.4	2.7	2.1	2.3	3.3	2.5
Dec-Feb 2025	(r)	2.5	3.5	2.3	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.2	2.2	3.3	2.5
Jan-Mar 2025	(r)	2.4	3.3	2.2	3	2.8	2.7	2.2	2.1	3.2	2.4
Feb-Apr 2025	**(p)**	**2.4**	**3**	**2**	**3.3**	**2.8**	**2**	**2.3**	**2**	**3.2**	**2.4**
Change on quarter	*	-0.1	-0.5	-0.4	0.5	0.4	-0.7	0.1	-0.3	-0.1	-0.1
Change on year		-0.4	-0.9	-0.5	-0.5	0.3	-0.4	-0.3	-0.1	-0.9	-0.2

		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
SIC 2007 sections		K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	G-S
		JP9Q	JP9R	JP9S	JP9T	JP9U	JP9V	JP9W	JP9X	JP9Y	JP9Z
Levels (thousands)											
Feb-Apr 2023		42	12	107	70	36	67	193	28	23	947
Feb-Apr 2024	(r)	35	16	89	66	32	57	162	17	19	782
Mar-May 2024		35	15	90	64	32	58	162	19	18	773
Apr-Jun 2024		33	14	87	60	32	56	159	19	18	757
May-Jul 2024		32	14	87	59	31	56	155	17	16	747
Jun-Aug 2024		33	13	86	55	30	55	151	16	15	733
Jul-Sep 2024		33	12	86	57	28	55	147	18	15	724
Aug-Oct 2024		35	13	85	58	29	53	144	18	15	717
Sep-Nov 2024		34	14	81	58	29	53	142	17	15	705
Oct-Dec 2024		35	14	83	58	30	52	139	18	15	702
Nov-Jan 2025	(r)	35	14	83	53	29	52	142	19	15	692
Dec-Feb 2025	(r)	37	13	83	53	28	52	138	20	16	693
Jan-Mar 2025	(r)	35	14	81	53	28	49	136	18	13	677
Feb-Apr 2025	**(p)**	**35**	**14**	**78**	**53**	**29**	**47**	**136**	**16**	**12**	**670**
Change on quarter	*	0	0	-4	0	1	-5	-6	-3	-3	-21
Change %	*	0.3	-1.5	-5.1	-0.6	2.5	-8.9	-4.3	-15.3	-17	-3.1
Change on year		-1	-2	-11	-13	-2	-10	-26	-1	-6	-112
Change %		-1.7	-14.6	-11.8	-20.1	-7.3	-17.8	-16.3	-3.6	-34.4	-14.3
		JPB3	JPB4	JPB5	JPB6	JPB7	JPB8	JPB9	JPC2	JPC3	JPC4
Vacancies per 100 employee jobs											
Feb-Apr 2023		3.8	2	3.7	2.6	2.5	2.4	4.3	3.5	3.8	3.4
Feb-Apr 2024	(r)	3.2	2.6	3	2.5	2.1	2.1	3.5	2	3	2.8
Mar-May 2024		3.1	2.5	3.1	2.4	2.1	2.1	3.5	2.2	2.8	2.8
Apr-Jun 2024		3	2.3	3	2.3	2.1	2	3.4	2.3	2.8	2.7
May-Jul 2024		2.9	2.3	3	2.2	2	2	3.3	2	2.5	2.7
Jun-Aug 2024		2.9	2.1	2.9	2.1	1.9	2	3.2	1.9	2.4	2.6
Jul-Sep 2024		3	2	2.9	2.2	1.9	2	3.2	2.1	2.4	2.6
Aug-Oct 2024		3.2	2.2	2.9	2.2	1.9	1.9	3.1	2.1	2.5	2.6
Sep-Nov 2024		3.1	2.3	2.8	2.2	1.9	1.9	3.1	2	2.4	2.5
Oct-Dec 2024		3.1	2.4	2.8	2.2	1.9	1.9	3	2.1	2.5	2.5
Nov-Jan 2025	(r)	3.1	2.3	2.8	2	1.9	1.9	3.1	2.2	2.4	2.5
Dec-Feb 2025	(r)	3.3	2.2	2.8	2	1.9	1.9	3	2.4	2.5	2.5
Jan-Mar 2025	(r)	3.2	2.3	2.7	2	1.8	1.8	2.9	2.1	2.2	2.4
Feb-Apr 2025	**(p)**	**3.1**	**2.2**	**2.7**	**2**	**1.9**	**1.7**	**2.9**	**1.9**	**2**	**2.4**
Change on quarter	*	0	0	-0.1	0	0	-0.2	-0.1	-0.3	-0.4	-0.1
Change on year		-0.1	-0.4	-0.4	-0.5	-0.2	-0.4	-0.6	-0.1	-1	-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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