

Statistical bulletin

Vacancies and jobs in the UK: August 2025

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

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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 44,000 (5.8%) on the quarter, to 718,000 in May to July 2025.
- This is the 37th consecutive period where vacancy numbers have dropped compared with the previous three months, with vacancies decreasing in 16 of the 18 industry sectors.
- Total estimated vacancies were down by 145,000 (16.8%) in May to July 2025 from the level of a year ago, and 77,000 (9.7%) below their pre-coronavirus (COVID-19) January to March 2020 level.
- The number of unemployed people per vacancy was 2.3 in April to June 2025; this is up from 2.1 in the previous quarter (January to March 2025).

3 . Vacancies for May to July 2025

Figure 1: The estimated number of vacancies decreased on the quarter, for the 37th consecutive period, by 44,000 to 718,000

Number of vacancies in the UK, seasonally adjusted, May to July 2006 to May to July 2025

Figure 1: The estimated number of vacancies decreased on the quarter, for the 37th consecutive period, by 44,000 to 718,000

Number of vacancies in the UK, seasonally adjusted, May to July 2006 to May to July 2025



Source: Vacancy Survey from the Office for National Statistics

The estimated number of vacancies fell by 44,000 (5.8%) to 718,000 in May to July 2025. Vacancy numbers have now been falling continually for more than three years, with the total number of vacancies decreasing by an estimated 582,000 since its peak in March to May 2022. Feedback from our Vacancy Survey suggests some firms may not be recruiting new workers or replacing workers who have left.

Total estimated vacancies are now 77,000 (9.7%) 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 provided insights into trends in July 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 includes [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 using 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. It shows how many unemployed people there are for each available unfilled job. An increase in the unemployment-to-vacancy ratio implies that the labour market is less tight, as there are more available workers to fill those vacant jobs.

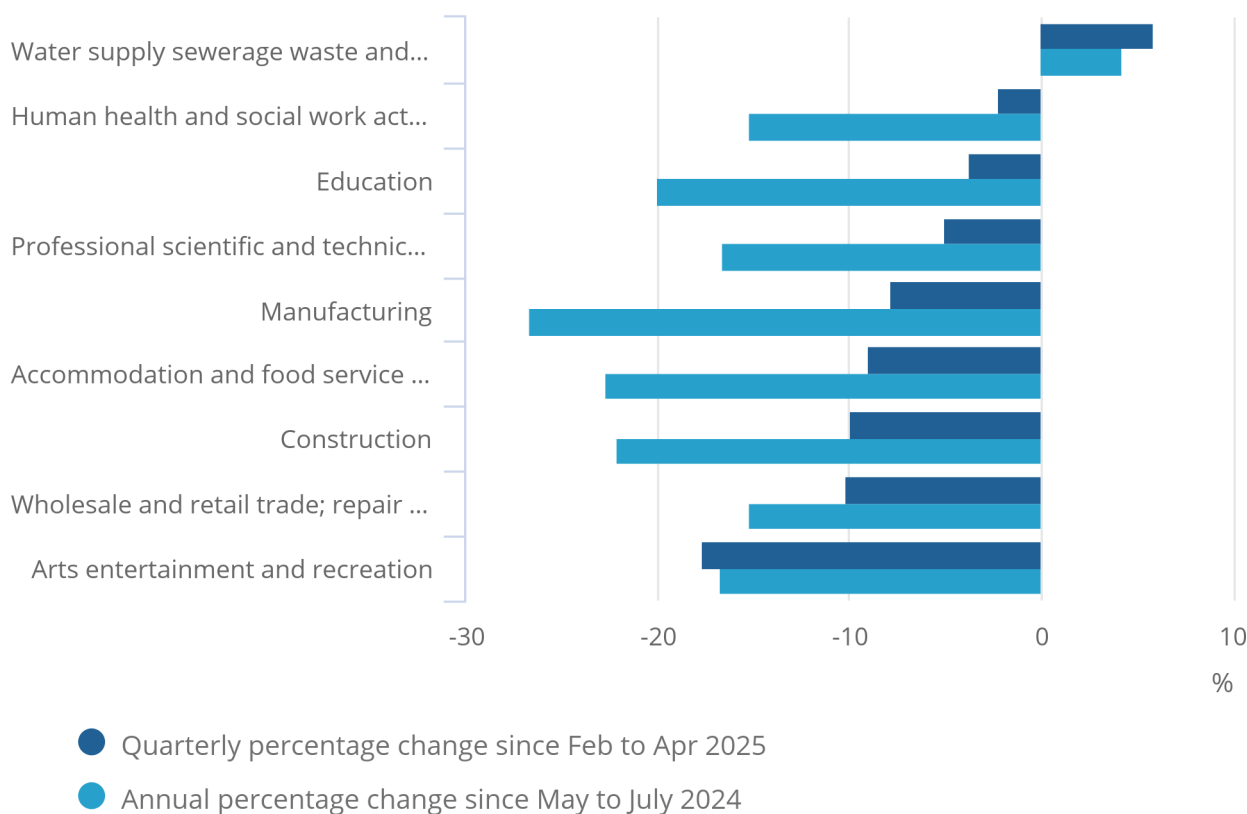
The number of unemployed people per vacancy was 2.3 in April to June 2025. This is up from 2.1 in the previous quarter (January to March 2025), and up from 1.7 in the same period a year ago. The recent quarterly increase is because of the decline of vacancies and an increase in unemployment in the latest quarter.

Figure 2: Quarterly growth decreased in 16 of the 18 industry sectors in May to July 2025

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

Figure 2: Quarterly growth decreased in 16 of the 18 industry sectors in May to July 2025

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



Source: Vacancy Survey from the Office for National Statistics

Notes:

1. This chart only displays 9 of the 18 industry sectors. Full breakdowns for all industry sectors are available in our [Vacancies by industry dataset](#).

The estimated total number of vacancies decreased by 5.8% from the previous quarter, falling in 16 out of the 18 industry sectors. The largest percentage decrease in vacancies was 17.6% in the arts, entertainment and recreation sector. The largest volume decrease in vacancies was in the wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles sector, which fell by 10,000 vacancies on the quarter. This was followed by the accommodation and food services sector, which fell by 7,000 vacancies.

Total vacancies decreased by 145,000 (16.8%) when comparing May to July 2025 with the same period last year. There were declines in 16 of the 18 industry sectors. The industry with the largest percentage decrease in vacancies was the manufacturing industry, which was down by 26.6%.

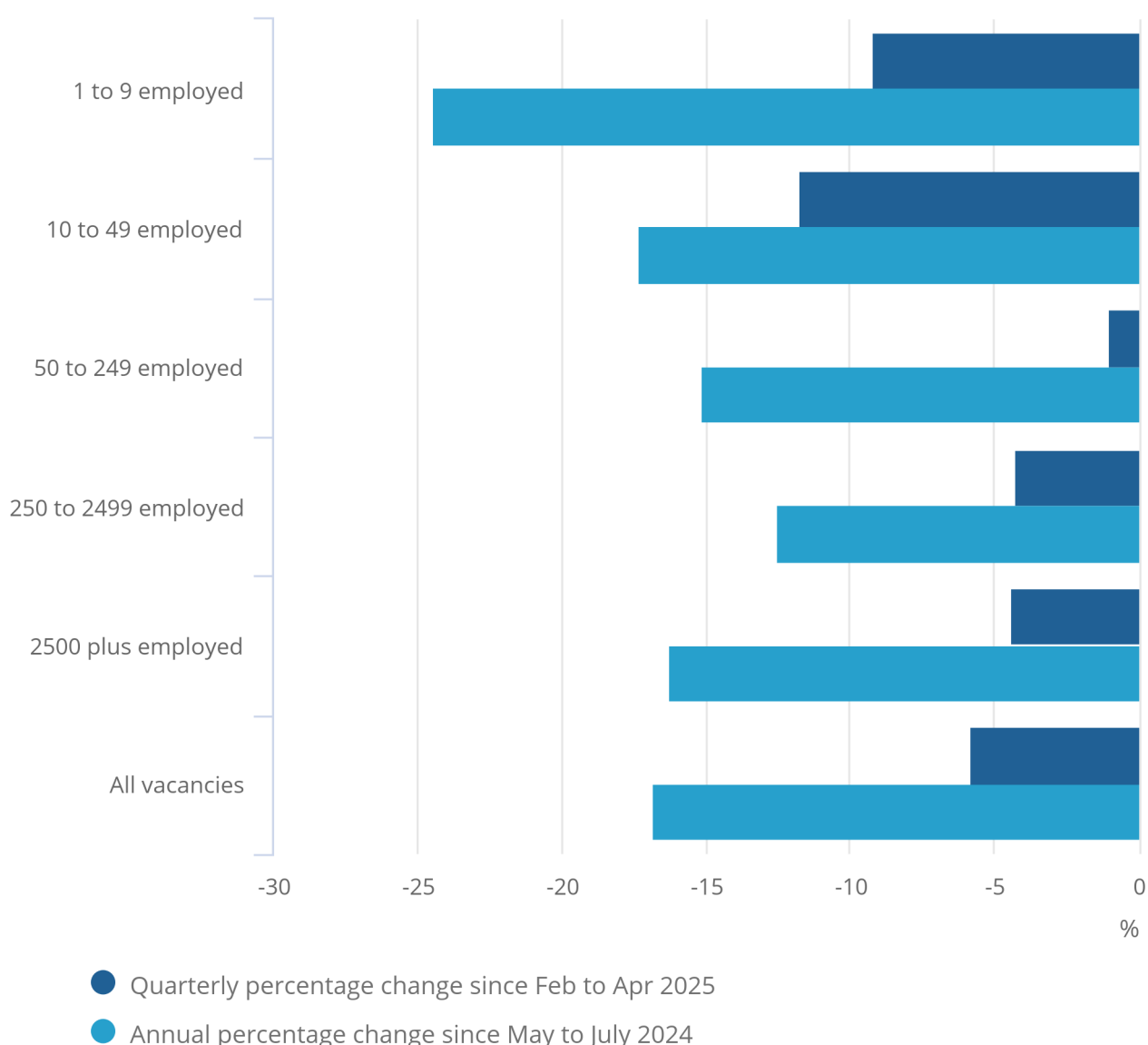
The total estimated number of vacancies is 77,000 (9.7%) below its January to March 2020 pre-pandemic level. There are 12 industry sectors where the latest vacancies estimates are below pre-pandemic levels (by a combined total of 95,000 vacancies). The largest level decrease relative to pre-pandemic levels is in wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles, which has 37,000 fewer vacancies than its pre-pandemic level.

Figure 3: Quarterly growth declined across all industry size bands in May to July 2025

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

Figure 3: Quarterly growth declined across all industry size bands in May to July 2025

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



Source: Vacancy Survey from the Office for National Statistics

The estimated number of vacancies decreased on the quarter in all five industry size bands. The largest quarterly decrease in vacancies was in businesses with 10 to 49 employees, which was down 14,000 (11.7%) vacancies.

The estimated number of vacancies decreased over the year in all industry size bands. The largest percentage decrease in vacancies was for businesses with one to nine employees, which decreased by 35,000 (24.4%). Early estimates suggest that all size bands are now below their pre-pandemic level, with the 10 to 49 employed size band now 1,000 vacancies below its pre-pandemic level.

4 . Jobs for March 2025

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

The estimated number of WFJ increased to 37.1 million in the UK in March 2025, and continues to be at a historically high level, as described in our [Vacancies and jobs in the UK: June 2025 bulletin](#). This is a rise of 187,000 (0.5%) since December 2024. The quarterly increase was largely caused by an increase of 120,000 (0.4%) in employee jobs and 70,000 (1.6%) in self-employment jobs. There was a fall in government-supported trainees of 2,000 (4.0%), and HM Forces remained broadly unchanged.

The estimated number of WFJ increased on the year by 304,000 (0.8%). They continue to be at a historically high level, following a largely upward trend since September 2020. They are 1.5 million (4.2%) above their pre-coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic level.

Most industries saw an increase in WFJ. There were increases in estimates across 15 of the 20 industry sectors between March 2024 and March 2025. The industry with the largest annual increases in WFJ was human health and social work, which was up by 166,000 jobs (3.3%).

The number of WFJ increased in 12 of the 20 industry sectors on the quarter. The industry with the largest volume increase was human health and social work activities, which was up 76,000 (1.5%) since December 2024.

5 . Data on vacancies and jobs

[Vacancies by industry](#)

Dataset VACS02 | Released 12 August 2025

Vacancies by industry (Standard Industrial Classification 2007).

[Workforce jobs summary](#)

Dataset JOBS01 | Released 10 June 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 10 June 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 12 August 2025

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

Our [Vacancies and jobs in the UK: June 2025 bulletin](#) included revisions of workforce jobs estimates back to June 2023. Revisions are a result of 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 quality and methodology information \(QMI\)](#). These revisions were delayed so we could take on reweighted estimates from the Labour Force survey (LFS), as mentioned in our [Revisions to workforce jobs, UK: December 2024 article](#).

Discontinuities in workforce jobs

We have reinstated reweighted LFS estimates into our monthly publication from 17 December 2024, as stated on 3 December 2024 in our [Impact of reweighting on LFS 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. Users should avoid making comparisons with estimates from before March 2019.

Ongoing challenges with response rates and levels mean that LFS-based labour market statistics will be badged as [official statistics in development](#). We advise caution when using the data, until further review. For more information please see Section 11: Data sources and quality in our [Employment in the UK: June 2025 bulletin](#).

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 our accompanying data tables.

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) pandemic

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.

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

The Vacancy Survey response rate was 76.7% in July 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](#).

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 pandemic 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 [Workforce jobs QMI](#).

The combined response rate across the Short-Term Employment Surveys was 75.6% in March 2025.

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 March 2025	Sampling variability of estimate 1
A Agriculture, forestry and fishing	350	±65
B Mining and quarrying	51	±6
C Manufacturing	2,590	±40
D Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	139	±11
E Water supply, sewerage, waste and remediation activities	248	±8
F Construction	2,249	±65
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	4,708	±66
H Transport and storage	1,887	±51
I Accommodation and food service activities	2,633	±62
J Information and communication	1,626	±50
K Financial and insurance activities	1,168	±46
L Real estate activities	733	±43
M Professional scientific and technical activities	3,505	±84
N Administrative and support service activities	3,023	±63
O Public admin and defence; compulsory social security	1,738	±18
P Education	3,103	±47
Q Human health and social work activities	5,147	±68
R Arts, entertainment and recreation	1,150	±51
S/T Other service activities / Private households	1,045	±59
All jobs	37,094	±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, which 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, UK: December 2024](#)

Article | Released 17 December 2024

The 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.

[Labour demand volumes by Standard Occupation Classification \(SOC 2020\), UK](#)

Dataset | Released 1 August 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 12 August 2025, ONS website, statistical bulletin, [Vacancies and jobs in the UK: August 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
Mar 23	36,537	32,041	4,266	153	76
Jun 23 (r)	36,330	32,031	4,093	153	52
Sep 23 (r)	36,415	32,123	4,104	151	38
Dec 23 (r)	36,503	32,181	4,134	151	38
Mar 24 (r)	36,789	32,278	4,332	149	30
Jun 24 (r)	36,710	32,291	4,236	149	33
Sep 24 (r)	36,766	32,313	4,265	148	40
Dec 24 (r)	36,906	32,429	4,275	147	55
Mar 25 (p)	37,094	32,549	4,345	147	53
Change on quarter	187	120	70	0	-2
Change %	0.5	0.4	1.6	-0.3	-4.0
Change on year	304	271	13	-2	22
Change %	0.8	0.8	0.3	-1.3	73.2

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
Mar 23	36,537	367	57	2,613	121	251	2,258	4,775	1,896	2,699	1,656
Jun 23 (r)	36,330	338	52	2,578	128	250	2,259	4,714	1,847	2,709	1,644
Sep 23 (r)	36,415	376	51	2,599	126	242	2,248	4,756	1,848	2,678	1,590
Dec 23 (r)	36,503	402	51	2,590	131	240	2,213	4,773	1,895	2,636	1,629
Mar 24 (r)	36,789	371	48	2,580	131	246	2,232	4,754	1,896	2,663	1,620
Jun 24 (r)	36,710	350	50	2,576	134	243	2,155	4,735	1,878	2,665	1,608
Sep 24 (r)	36,766	360	47	2,589	139	245	2,220	4,704	1,879	2,679	1,636
Dec 24 (r)	36,906	360	48	2,607	139	250	2,229	4,697	1,900	2,658	1,648
Mar 25 (p)	37,094	350	51	2,590	139	248	2,249	4,708	1,887	2,633	1,626
Change on quarter	187	-11	3	-17	0	-2	20	12	-13	-25	-22
Change %	0.5	-3.0	6.8	-0.6	0.1	-0.9	0.9	0.2	-0.7	-0.9	-1.4
Change on year	304	-21	3	10	7	2	17	-46	-9	-30	6
Change %	0.8	-5.8	6.7	0.4	5.6	0.8	0.7	-1.0	-0.5	-1.1	0.4

SIC 2007 sections	Financial & insurance activities	Real estate activities	Professional scientific & technical activities	Administrative & support service activities	Public admin & defence; compulsory social security ²	Education	Human health & social work activities	Arts, entertainment & recreation	Other service activities	People employed by households, etc.	Total services
	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	G-T
	JWS7	JWS8	JWS9	JWT2	JWT3	JWT4	JWT5	JWT6	JWT7	KW78	JWT8
Mar 23	1,140	704	3,419	3,102	1,663	3,019	4,767	1,035	944	51	30,870
Jun 23 (r)	1,139	687	3,374	3,120	1,678	3,030	4,775	1,050	901	57	30,725
Sep 23 (r)	1,131	696	3,439	3,065	1,677	3,023	4,822	1,077	904	66	30,773
Dec 23 (r)	1,165	692	3,381	3,037	1,689	3,069	4,877	1,087	896	53	30,878
Mar 24 (r)	1,159	701	3,469	3,006	1,704	3,069	4,981	1,122	968	70	31,181
Jun 24 (r)	1,173	713	3,492	3,002	1,718	3,056	5,057	1,117	925	64	31,202
Sep 24 (r)	1,181	684	3,525	2,975	1,721	3,060	5,059	1,103	924	38	31,166
Dec 24 (r)	1,208	711	3,506	2,980	1,729	3,042	5,071	1,124	954	47	31,274
Mar 25 (p)	1,168	733	3,505	3,023	1,738	3,103	5,147	1,150	984	61	31,468
Change on quarter	-39	23	-1	43	9	62	76	27	30	13	194
Change %	-3.2	3.2	0.0	1.5	0.5	2.0	1.5	2.4	3.1	28.1	0.6
Change on year	9	32	36	18	34	34	166	29	16	-9	287
Change %	0.8	4.6	1.0	0.6	2.0	1.1	3.3	2.6	1.6	-13.4	0.9

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 Vacancies1 by size of business

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

	All Vacancies	Number of employees				
		01-Sep	01-Oct	50-249	250-2499	2500+
		AP2Y	ALY5	ALY6	ALY7	ALY8
Levels						
May-Jul 2023	1010	159	154	144	218	335
May-Jul 2024 (r)	863	144	130	128	186	275
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	804	133	121	123	175	253
Dec-Feb 2025	799	134	122	120	174	249
Jan-Mar 2025	783	135	119	111	172	247
Feb-Apr 2025 (r)	762	120	121	110	170	241
Mar-May 2025 (r)	738	108	115	108	170	238
Apr-Jun 2025 (r)	725	105	113	109	166	233
May-Jul 2025 (p)	718	109	107	109	163	230
Change on quarter *	-44	-11	-14	-1	-7	-11
Change % *	-5.8	-9.2	-11.7	-1.0	-4.2	-4.4
Change on year	-145	-35	-22	-19	-23	-45
Change %	-16.8	-24.4	-17.3	-15.1	-12.5	-16.2

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 Vacancies1	Unemployment2	Number of unemployed people per vacancy
	AP2Y	MGSC	JPC5
Levels			
Apr-Jun 2023	1,025	1,472	1.4
Apr-Jun 2024	870	1,467	1.7
Jul-Sep 2024	832	1,507	1.8
Oct-Dec 2024	806	1,552	1.9
Jan-Mar 2025	783	1,614	2.1
Apr-Jun 2025 (r)	725	1,672	2.3
Change on quarter	-58	59	0.2
Change %	-7.4	3.6	
Change on year	-145	206	0.6
Change %	-16.7	14.0	

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)										
May-Jul 2023	1010	2	70	7	7	38	139	37	123	47
May-Jul 2024 (r)	863	2	63	5	7	38	109	38	95	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	804	2	58	4	6	42	94	37	85	36
Dec-Feb 2025	799	2	56	4	6	43	98	35	83	36
Jan-Mar 2025	783	1	53	4	7	43	102	34	82	35
Feb-Apr 2025 (r)	762	1	50	4	7	33	103	33	81	36
Mar-May 2025 (r)	738	1	48	4	7	33	99	32	78	35
Apr-Jun 2025 (r)	725	1	49	4	8	30	92	33	78	35
May-Jul 2025 (p)	718	1	46	4	7	30	93	32	73	33
Change on quarter *	-44	0	-4	0	0	-3	-10	-1	-7	-3
Change % *	-5.8	-7.7	-7.8	-9.5	5.9	-9.9	-10.1	-2.8	-8.9	-7.2
Change on year	-145	0	-17	-1	0	-9	-17	-7	-21	-8
Change %	-16.8	-20.0	-26.6	-15.6	4.3	-22.1	-15.2	-17.0	-22.6	-18.9
	AP2Z	JPA2	JPA3	JPA4	JPA5	JPA6	JPA7	JPA8	JPA9	JPB2
Vacancies per 100 employee jobs										
May-Jul 2023	3.2	3.8	2.9	5.5	3.1	2.5	3.1	2.3	4.8	3.2
May-Jul 2024 (r)	2.7	3.5	2.6	3.5	2.9	2.5	2.5	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	2.0	3.7	2.7
Aug-Oct 2024	2.6	3.5	2.4	3.2	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.0	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	2.5	3.5	2.4	2.8	2.4	2.7	2.1	2.3	3.3	2.5
Dec-Feb 2025	2.5	3.5	2.3	2.7	2.5	2.8	2.2	2.2	3.3	2.5
Jan-Mar 2025	2.4	3.3	2.2	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.3	2.1	3.2	2.4
Feb-Apr 2025 (r)	2.4	3.0	2.1	3.3	2.8	2.2	2.3	2.0	3.2	2.5
Mar-May 2025 (r)	2.3	2.8	2.0	3.3	2.9	2.2	2.2	2.0	3.1	2.5
Apr-Jun 2025 (r)	2.3	2.8	2.0	3.2	3.1	2.0	2.1	2.0	3.0	2.4
May-Jul 2025 (p)	2.2	2.8	1.9	3.0	3.0	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.9	2.3
Change on quarter *	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.3	-0.2
Change on year	-0.5	-0.7	-0.7	-0.5	0.1	-0.6	-0.4	-0.4	-0.8	-0.5
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)										
May-Jul 2023	39	14	96	63	34	61	182	28	25	887
May-Jul 2024 (r)	32	14	87	59	31	56	155	17	15	750
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	35	14	83	53	29	52	142	19	15	692
Dec-Feb 2025	36	13	81	53	28	52	138	20	16	689
Jan-Mar 2025	34	14	79	52	28	48	135	18	13	676
Feb-Apr 2025 (r)	34	13	77	52	29	46	134	18	12	667
Mar-May 2025 (r)	33	13	73	49	28	44	134	16	11	646
Apr-Jun 2025 (r)	32	13	72	49	28	42	136	15	12	635
May-Jul 2025 (p)	33	13	73	50	28	45	131	15	12	631
Change on quarter *	-1	0	-4	-2	-1	-2	-3	-3	0	-36
Change % *	-1.8	-0.8	-5.0	-3.4	-2.7	-3.7	-2.2	-17.6	0.8	-5.4
Change on year	1	-1	-15	-9	-3	-11	-23	-3	-3	-119
Change %	4.4	-6.4	-16.6	-14.9	-8.7	-19.9	-15.1	-16.7	-22.1	-15.8
	JPB3	JPB4	JPB5	JPB6	JPB7	JPB8	JPB9	JPC2	JPC3	JPC4
Vacancies per 100 employee jobs										
May-Jul 2023	3.6	2.3	3.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	4.1	3.5	4.0	3.2
May-Jul 2024 (r)	2.9	2.3	3.0	2.2	2.0	2.0	3.3	2.1	2.5	2.7
Jun-Aug 2024	2.9	2.1	2.9	2.1	1.9	2.0	3.2	1.9	2.4	2.6
Jul-Sep 2024	3.0	2.0	2.9	2.2	1.9	2.0	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	2.0	2.4	2.5
Oct-Dec 2024	3.1	2.4	2.8	2.2	1.9	1.9	3.0	2.1	2.5	2.5
Nov-Jan 2025	3.1	2.3	2.8	2.0	1.9	1.9	3.1	2.2	2.4	2.5
Dec-Feb 2025	3.2	2.2	2.8	2.0	1.9	1.9	3.0	2.4	2.5	2.5
Jan-Mar 2025	3.1	2.3	2.7	2.0	1.8	1.7	2.9	2.2	2.1	2.4
Feb-Apr 2025 (r)	3.0	2.2	2.6	2.0	1.9	1.7	2.9	2.1	1.9	2.4
Mar-May 2025 (r)	3.0	2.2	2.5	1.9	1.8	1.6	2.9	1.9	1.7	2.3
Apr-Jun 2025 (r)	2.9	2.1	2.5	1.8	1.8	1.5	2.9	1.8	1.9	2.3
May-Jul 2025 (p)	3.0	2.2	2.5	1.9	1.9	1.6	2.8	1.7	1.9	2.3
Change on quarter *	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.4	0.0	-0.1
Change on year	0.1	-0.1	-0.5	-0.3	-0.2	-0.4	-0.5	-0.3	-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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