

Statistical bulletin

Vacancies and jobs in the UK: October 2025

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

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Release date: 14 October 2025 Next release: 11 November 2025

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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
- Public sector employment, UK

2. Main points

- The estimated number of vacancies in the UK fell by 9,000 (1.3%) on the quarter, to 717,000 in July to September 2025.
- This is the 39th consecutive period where vacancy numbers have dropped compared with the previous three months, with vacancies decreasing in half of the 18 industry sectors.
- Total estimated vacancies were down by 115,000 (13.8%) in July to September 2025 from the level of a year ago, and are 78,000 (9.8%) below their pre-coronavirus (COVID-19) January to March 2020 level.
- The number of unemployed people per vacancy was 2.4 in June to August 2025; this is up from 2.3 in the previous quarter (March to May 2025).

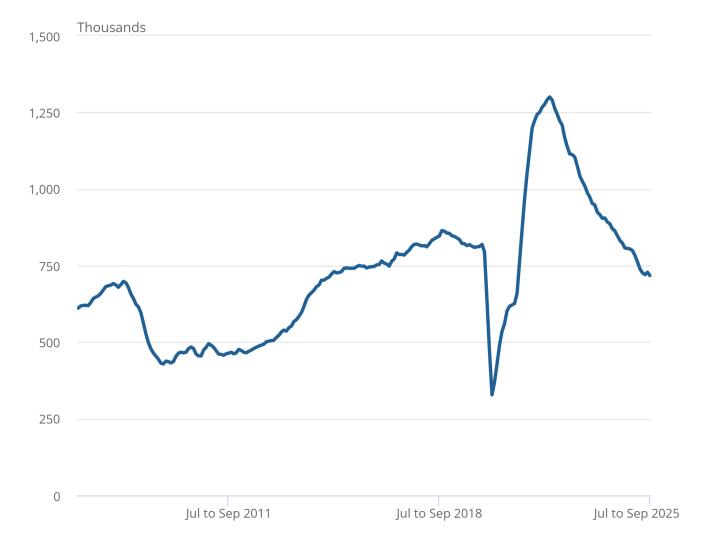
3. Vacancies for July to September 2025

Figure 1: The estimated number of vacancies decreased on the quarter, for the 39th consecutive period, by 9,000 to 717,000

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

Figure 1: The estimated number of vacancies decreased on the quarter, for the 39th consecutive period, by 9,000 to 717,000

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



Source: Vacancy Survey from the Office for National Statistics

The estimated number of vacancies fell by 9,000 (1.3%) to 717,000 in July to September 2025. Vacancy numbers have now been dropping compared with the previous three months for more than three years. The total number of vacancies has decreased by an estimated 583,000 since its peak in March to May 2022.

Total estimated vacancies are now 78,000 (9.8%) 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 September 2025 in our <u>Dataset X06: Single month vacancies estimates</u> (see <u>Section 7: Data sources and quality</u>). We advise caution when comparing data sources because the single-month data are not seasonally adjusted.

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 2.4 in June to August 2025. This is up from 2.3 in the previous quarter (March to May 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 half of the 18 industry sectors in July to September 2025

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

Figure 2: Quarterly growth decreased in half of the 18 industry sectors in July to September 2025

July to September 2025 three-month average vacancies in the UK, quarterly percentage growth from April to June 2025, and annual percentage growth from July to September 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 <u>Vacancies by industry dataset</u>.

The estimated total number of vacancies decreased by 9,000 (1.3%) from the previous quarter, falling in 9 out of the 18 industry sectors. The largest percentage decrease in vacancies was 20.6% in real estate activities. The largest volume decrease in vacancies was in the human health and social work activities sector, which fell by 10,000. This was followed by accommodation and food service activities, which fell by 5,000 vacancies.

Total vacancies decreased by 115,000 (13.8%) when comparing July to September 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 construction, which was down by 25.9%.

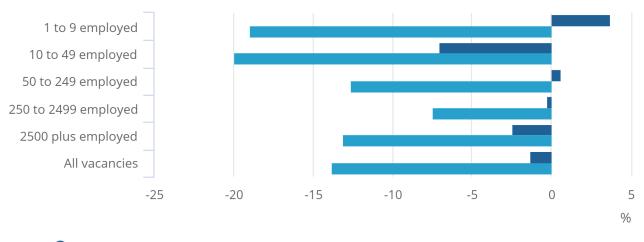
The total estimated number of vacancies is 78,000 (9.8%) below its January to March 2020 pre-pandemic level. There are 12 industry sectors where the latest vacancies estimates are below pre-pandemic levels (by a combined total of 98,000 vacancies). The largest level decrease relative to pre-pandemic levels is in wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles, which has 37,000 (28.3%) fewer vacancies than its pre-pandemic level.

Figure 3: Annual growth declined across all industry size bands in July to September 2025

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

Figure 3: Annual growth declined across all industry size bands in July to September 2025

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



- Quarterly percentage change since Apr to Jun 2025
- Annual percentage change since Jul to Sept 2024

Source: Vacancy Survey from the Office for National Statistics

Two of the five industry size bands saw decreases in the number of vacancies on the quarter. The largest quarterly decrease in vacancies was in businesses with 10 to 49 employees, which was down 8,000 vacancies (7.0%).

The number of vacancies decreased over the year in all industry size bands. The largest percentage decrease in vacancies was for businesses with 10 to 49 employees, which decreased by 26,000 (19.9%).

4. Jobs for June 2025

Our workforce jobs (WFJ) estimates are published every three months. Our latest estimates for June 2025 were published in September 2025. WFJ estimates are provided from various sources, which are outlined in <u>Section 7:</u> <u>Data sources and quality</u>.

The estimated number of WFJ decreased to 36.8 million in the UK in June 2025. This is a quarterly fall of 182,000 (0.5%) since March 2025. The quarterly decrease was largely caused by a decrease of 159,000 (3.7%) in self-employment jobs. There was also a fall of 3,000 (0.0%) in employee jobs, a fall of 19,000 (36.5%) in government-supported trainees, and a fall in HM Forces jobs of 1,000 (0.6%).

The estimated number of WFJ increased on the year by 139,000 (0.4%). They are 1.2 million (3.5%) above their pre-coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic March 2020 level.

The number of workforce jobs decreased in 15 of the 20 industry sectors on the quarter. The industry with the largest volume decrease was wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles. This was down 50,000 (1.1%) since March 2025.

Most industries saw an increase in workforce jobs on the year. There were increases in estimates across 12 of the 20 industry sectors between June 2024 and June 2025. The industry with the largest annual increase in workforce jobs was human health and social work activities, which was up by 68,000 (1.3%) since June 2024.

5. Data on vacancies and jobs

Vacancies by industry

Dataset VACS02 | Released 14 October 2025

Vacancies by industry (Standard Industrial Classification 2007).

Workforce jobs summary

Dataset JOBS01 | Released 16 September 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 16 September 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 14 October 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 <u>Guide to labour market statistics methodology</u>.

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 <u>accredited official statistics</u> were independently reviewed by the Office for Statistics Regulation in April 2022. They comply with the standards of trustworthiness, quality and value in the <u>Code of Practice for Statistics</u> and should be labelled "accredited official statistics".

Revisions to workforce jobs

In December each year, the workforce jobs estimates are "benchmarked" to the latest estimates from our <u>Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES)</u>. Revisions caused by benchmarking will be implemented in our Vacancies and jobs in the UK bulletin, publishing on 16 December 2025. We aim to include revisions of our estimates to workforce jobs back to September 2023. This is an annual process that usually takes place in December each year. We also aim to include revisions of estimates of workforce jobs back to the start of the data series, as a result of our regular annual review of the seasonal adjustment parameters. Both these processes are outlined in our <u>Workforce jobs quality and methodology information (QMI)</u>.

Alongside our Vacancies and jobs in the UK December bulletin, we aim to update our annual <u>Revisions to workforce jobs</u>, <u>UK article</u> to provide further information on these regular annual adjustments. More information is outlined in our <u>Labour market statistics revisions policy (PDF, 36.7KB)</u>.

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 <u>official statistics in development</u>. We advise caution when using the data, until further review. For more information please see Section 11: Data sources and quality in our <u>Employment in the UK: June 2025 bulletin</u>.

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 <u>releasing statistics in spreadsheets</u>, 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, we will initially publish the tables in both the new and current formats. If you have any questions or comments, please email <u>labour.market@ons.gov.uk</u>.

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 <u>Comparison of labour market data sources methodology</u>.

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 <u>Vacancy Survey QMI</u>.

The Vacancy Survey response rate was 77.0% in September 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 <u>Labour Force Survey (LFS)</u>. 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 <u>Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES)</u>. More information on the reconciliation of jobs estimates is available in our <u>Reconciliation of estimates of jobs, UK: April 2025 article</u>. In September 2025, we updated our <u>X03: Reconciliation of estimates of employment and jobs dataset</u> to reflect the latest estimates.

Estimates of employee jobs in the private sector are from business surveys with a reference date of 13 June 2025. Estimates drawn from our Labour Force Survey (LFS), which covers a three-month period from the start of May to the end of July 2025.

The March 2020 data were drawn from 13 March 2020, before the start of pandemic social distancing measures. Therefore, all pre-pandemic comparisons are drawn against March 2020.

For more information on how jobs data are measured, please see Section 7: Measuring the data of our <u>Vacancies</u> 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 <u>Workforce jobs QMI</u>.

The combined response rate across the Short-Term Employment Surveys was 76.6% in June 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 <u>coefficient of variation</u>, giving a 95% <u>confidence interval</u> 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

SI	C 2007 Section	UK	
		Estimate for June 2025	Sampling variability of estimate 1
Α	Agriculture, forestry & fishing	358	±46
В	Mining & quarrying	45	±4
С	Manufacturing	2,555	±40
D	Electricity, gas, steam & air conditioning supply	143	±12
Ε	Water supply, sewerage, waste & remediation activities	247	±8
F	Construction	2,209	±61
G	Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	4,646	±63
Н	Transport & storage	1,891	±48
1	Accommodation & food service activities	2,701	±61
J	Information & communication	1,587	±58
K	Financial & insurance activities	1,171	±37
L	Real estate activities	718	±42
М	Professional scientific & technical activities	3,482	±71
Ν	Administrative & support service activities	2,975	±61
0	Public admin & defence; compulsory social security	1,755	±16
Р	Education	3,089	±42
Q	Human health & social work activities	5,125	±65
R	Arts, entertainment & recreation	1,121	±45
S /T	Other service activities/Private Households	1,030	±56
	All jobs	36,848	±209

Source: Workforce jobs from the Office for National Statistics

Notes

- 1. The estimates for June 2025 are seasonally adjusted.
- 2. The sampling variability estimates are for 95% confidence intervals and are calculated on data for June 2025 that are not seasonally adjusted.

Information on the strengths and limitations of this bulletin are available in Section 8: Strengths and limitations of our <u>Vacancies and jobs in the UK: April 2021 bulletin</u>.

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 26 September 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 14 October 2025, ONS website, statistical bulletin, <u>Vacancies</u> and jobs in the UK: October 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	<u>Dataset PSE</u>
5 6 (**)	Workforce jobs summary Workforce jobs by industry	Dataset JOBS01 Dataset JOBS02
7	Actual weekly hours worked	Dataset HOUR01 SA Dataset HOUR02 SA
7(1)	Usual weekly hours worked	Dalasel HOURUZ SA
0	NON-UK WORKERS	Detect EMD00
8	Employment by country of birth and nationality	Dataset EMP06
8(1)	Unemployment and economic inactivity by country of birth and no UNEMPLOYMENT	at <u>Dataset ATZ</u>
9		Dataset LINEMO1 SA
9	Unemployment by age and duration ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY	Dataset UNEM01 SA
10/*\		Datacet A05 SA
10(*)	Economic activity by age	Dataset A05 SA
11 12	Economic inactivity by reason Labour market and educational status of young people	Dataset INAC01 SA Dataset A06 SA
12	EARNINGS	Dalasel A00 SA
13	Average Weekly Earnings (nominal) - Total pay	Dataset EARN01
14	Average Weekly Earnings (nominal) - Total pay 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	Dataset EAINIOT
17	International comparisons of employment and unemployment	Dataset A10
17	LABOUR DISPUTES	Dataset A 10
18	Labour disputes	Dataset LABD01
	VACANCIES	<u> </u>
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	<u>Dataset RED01 SA</u>
	REGIONAL SUMMARY	
23	Regional labour market summary	<u>Dataset A07</u>

^(*) Tables 2 and 10 in the Statistical Bulletin pdf file have been amalgamated into one spreadsheet (Dataset A05 SA).

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:

^(**) Table JOBS02 provides more detail than Table 6 in the Statistical Bulletin pdf file.

EMPLOYMENT AND JOBS 5 Workforce jobs

Limit	ad Kinadam	(thousands)	a a a a a a a a llui	adlusted

			Self-employment		Government- supported
_	Workforce jobs	Employee jobs	jobs ¹	HM Forces	trainees1
_	1	2	3	4	5
	DYDC	BCAJ	DYZN	LOJX	LOJU
un 23	36,330	32,031	4,093	153	52
Sep 23	36,415	32,123	4,104	151	38
Dec 23	36,503	32,181	4,134	151	38
Mar 24	36,789	32,278	4,332	149	30
un 24	36,710	32,291	4,236	149	33
Sep 24	36,766	32,313	4,265	148	40
Dec 24	36,906	32,429	4,275	147	55
Mar 25 (r)	37,030	32,486	4,344	148	52
lun 25 (p)	36,848	32,483	4,185	147	33
Change on quarter	-182	-3	-159	-1	-19
Change %	-0.5	0.0	-3.7	-0.6	-36.5
Change on year	139	192	-51	-2	0
Change %	0.4	0.6	-1.2	-1.3	-0.4

6 Workforce jobs by industry

Standard Industrial Classification (2007)
United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

SIC 2007 sections	Agricul All jobs A-T	Iture, forestry & fishing A	Mining & quarrying B	Manufacturing C	Electricity, gas, steam & air conditioning supply D	Water supply, sewerage, waste & remediation activities	Construction F	Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles G	Transport & storage H	Accommod-ation & food service activities	Information & communic-ation
	DYDC	JWR5	JWR6	JWR7	JWR8	JWR9	JWS2	JWS3	JWS4	JWS5	JWS6
Jun 23	36,330	338	52	2,578	128	250	2,259	4,714	1,847	2,709	1,644
Sep 23	36,415	376	51	2,599	126	242	2,248	4,756	1,848	2,678	1,590
Dec 23	36,503	402	51	2,590	131	240	2,213	4,773	1,895	2,636	1,629
Mar 24	36,789	371	48	2,580	131	246	2,232	4,754	1,896	2,663	1,620
Jun 24	36,710	350	50	2,576	134	243	2,155	4,735	1,878	2,665	1,608
Sep 24	36,766	360	47	2,589	139	245	2,220	4,704	1,879	2,679	1,636
Dec 24	36,906	360	48	2,607	139	250	2,229	4,697	1,900	2,658	1,648
Mar 25 (r)	37,030	349	51	2,590	140	248	2,247	4,696	1,891	2,641	1,620
Jun 25 (p)	36,848	358	45	2,555	143	247	2,209	4,646	1,891	2,701	1,587
Change on quarter	-182	9	-6	-35	3	0	-38	-50	-1	60	-33
Change %	-0.5	2.6	-11.8	-1.4	1.9	-0.2	-1.7	-1.1	0.0	2.3	-2.0
Change on year	139	8	-5	-20	9	4	54	-89	13	36	-21
Change %	0.4	2.4	-9.6	-0.8	6.5	1.7	2.5	-1.9	0.7	1.3	-1.3

SIC 2007 sections K L M N O P Q R S T G-T Jun 23 1,139 687 3,374 3,120 1,678 30.30 4,775 1,050 901 57 30,725 Sep 23 1,131 696 3,439 3,065 1,677 3,023 4,822 1,077 904 66 30,773 Dec 23 1,165 692 3,381 3,037 1,689 3,069 4,877 1,087 896 53 30,873 Mar 24 1,159 701 3,469 3,000 1,718 3,066 5,057 1,117 265 64 31,202 Sep 24 1,181 684 3,525 2,975 1,721 3,060 5,057 1,117 265 64 31,202 Sep 24 1,181 684 3,525 2,975 1,721 3,060 5,057 1,117 265 64 31,202 Sep 24		Financial & insurance activities	Real estate activities	Professional scientific & technical activities	Administrative & support service cactivities	Public admin & defence; ompulsory social security ²	Education	Human health & social work activities	Arts, entertainment & recreation	Other service activities	People employed by households,etc.	Total services
Name	SIC 2007 sections	K	L	М	N	0	Р	Q	R	s	Т	G-T
Sep 23 1,131 696 3,439 3,065 1,677 3,023 4,822 1,077 904 66 30,773 Dec 23 1,165 692 3,381 3,037 1,689 3,069 4,877 1,087 896 53 30,878 Mar 24 1,159 701 3,469 3,006 1,704 3,069 4,981 1,122 968 70 31,181 Jun 24 1,173 713 3,492 3,002 1,718 3,056 5,057 1,117 925 64 31,202 Sep 24 1,181 684 3,525 2,975 1,721 3,060 5,059 1,103 924 38 31,166 Dec 24 1,208 711 3,506 2,980 1,729 3,042 5,071 1,124 954 47 31,274 Mar 25 (r) 1,171 728 3,489 2,999 1,739 3,100 5,147 1,146 977 61 31,405		JWS7	JWS8	JWS9	JWT2	JWT3	JWT4	JWT5	JWT6	JWT7	KW78	JWT8
Dec 23 1,165 692 3,381 3,037 1,689 3,069 4,877 1,087 896 53 30,878 Mar 24 1,159 701 3,469 3,006 1,704 3,069 4,981 1,122 968 70 31,181 Jun 24 1,173 713 3,492 3,002 1,718 3,056 5,057 1,117 925 64 31,202 Sep 24 1,181 684 3,525 2,975 1,721 3,060 5,059 1,103 924 38 31,166 Dec 24 1,208 711 3,506 2,980 1,729 3,042 5,071 1,124 954 47 31,274 Mar 25 (r) 1,171 728 3,489 2,999 1,739 3,100 5,147 1,146 977 61 31,405 Jun 25 (p) 1,171 718 3,482 2,975 1,755 3,089 5,125 1,121 974 56 31,291 <t< td=""><td>Jun 23</td><td>1,139</td><td>687</td><td>3,374</td><td>3,120</td><td>1,678</td><td>3,030</td><td>4,775</td><td>1,050</td><td>901</td><td>57</td><td>30,725</td></t<>	Jun 23	1,139	687	3,374	3,120	1,678	3,030	4,775	1,050	901	57	30,725
Mar 24 1,159 701 3,469 3,006 1,704 3,069 4,981 1,122 968 70 31,181 Jun 24 1,173 713 3,492 3,002 1,718 3,056 5,057 1,117 925 64 31,202 Sep 24 1,181 684 3,525 2,975 1,721 3,060 5,059 1,103 924 38 31,166 Dec 24 1,208 711 3,506 2,980 1,729 3,042 5,071 1,124 954 47 31,274 Mar 25 (r) 1,171 728 3,489 2,999 1,739 3,100 5,147 1,146 977 61 31,405 Jun 25 (p) 1,171 718 3,482 2,975 1,755 3,089 5,125 1,121 974 56 31,291 Change on quarter 0 1.171 718 3,482 2,975 1,755 3,089 5,125 1,121 974 56 31,291 Change on quarter 0 0 -10 8 2,4 16 -11 -22 -24 -2 -5 -114 Change % 0,0 -1,4 -0,2 -0,8 0,9 -0,4 -0,4 -2,1 -0,2 8,2 -0,8 89 Change on year 2 5 -10 -27 37 33 68 5 50 -8 89	Sep 23	1,131	696	3,439	3,065	1,677	3,023	4,822	1,077	904	66	30,773
Jun 24 1,173 713 3,492 3,002 1,718 3,056 5,057 1,117 925 64 31,202 Sep 24 1,181 684 3,525 2,975 1,721 3,060 5,059 1,103 924 38 31,166 Dec 24 1,208 711 3,506 2,980 1,729 3,042 5,071 1,124 954 47 31,274 Mar 25 (r) 1,171 728 3,489 2,999 1,739 3,100 5,147 1,146 977 61 31,405 Jun 25 (p) 1,171 718 3,482 2,975 1,755 3,089 5,125 1,121 974 56 31,291 Change on quarter 0 -10 -8 -24 16 -11 -22 -24 -2 -5 -114 Change on year -2 5 -10 -0.8 0.9 -0.4 -0.4 -2.1 -0.2 -8.2 -0.4	Dec 23	1,165	692	3,381	3,037	1,689	3,069	4,877	1,087	896	53	30,878
Sep 24 1,181 684 3,525 2,975 1,721 3,060 5,059 1,103 924 38 31,166 Dec 24 1,208 711 3,506 2,980 1,729 3,042 5,071 1,124 954 47 31,274 Mar 25 (r) 1,171 728 3,489 2,999 1,739 3,100 5,147 1,146 977 61 31,405 Jun 25 (p) 1,171 718 3,482 2,975 1,755 3,089 5,125 1,121 974 56 31,291 Change on quarter 0 -10 -8 -24 16 -11 -22 -24 -2 -5 -114 Change on year -2 5 -0.8 0.9 -0.4 -0.4 -2.1 -0.2 -8.2 -0.4	Mar 24	1,159	701	3,469	3,006	1,704	3,069	4,981	1,122	968	70	31,181
Dec 24 1,208 711 3,506 2,980 1,729 3,042 5,071 1,124 954 47 31,274 Mar 25 (r) 1,171 728 3,489 2,999 1,739 3,100 5,147 1,146 977 61 31,405 Jun 25 (p) 1,171 718 3,482 2,975 1,755 3,089 5,125 1,121 974 56 31,291 Change on quarter Change % 0 -10 -8 -24 16 -11 -22 -24 -2 -5 -114 Change on year -2 5 -10 -27 37 33 68 5 50 -8 89	Jun 24	1,173	713	3,492	3,002	1,718	3,056	5,057	1,117	925	64	31,202
Mar 25 (r) 1,171 728 3,489 2,999 1,739 3,100 5,147 1,146 977 61 31,405 Jun 25 (p) 1,711 718 3,482 2,975 1,755 3,089 5,125 1,121 974 56 31,291 Change on quarter 0 1-10 -8 -24 16 -11 -22 -24 -2 -5 -114 Change % 0,0 -1.4 -0.2 -0.8 0,9 -0.4 -0.4 -2.1 -0.2 -8.2 -0.4 Change on year -2 5 -10 -27 37 33 68 5 50 -8 89	Sep 24	1,181	684	3,525	2,975	1,721	3,060	5,059	1,103	924	38	31,166
Jun 25 (p) 1,171 718 3,482 2,975 1,755 3,089 5,125 1,121 974 56 31,291 Change on quarter Change % 0 -10 -8 -24 16 -11 -22 -24 -2 -5 -114 Change % 0.0 -1.4 -0.2 -0.8 0.9 -0.4 -0.4 -2.1 -0.2 -8.2 -0.4 Change on year -2 5 -10 -27 37 33 68 5 50 -8 89	Dec 24	1,208	711	3,506	2,980	1,729	3,042	5,071	1,124	954	47	31,274
Change on quarter 0 -10 -8 -24 16 -11 -22 -24 -2 -5 -114 Change % 0.0 -1.4 -0.2 -0.8 0.9 -0.4 -0.4 -2.1 -0.2 -8.2 -0.4 Change on year -2 5 -10 -27 37 33 68 5 50 -8 89	Mar 25 (r)	1,171	728	3,489	2,999	1,739	3,100	5,147	1,146	977	61	31,405
Change % 0.0 -1.4 -0.2 -0.8 0.9 -0.4 -0.4 -2.1 -0.2 -8.2 -0.4 Change on year -2 5 -10 -27 37 33 68 5 50 -8 89	Jun 25 (p)	1,171	718	3,482	2,975	1,755	3,089	5,125	1,121	974	56	31,291
Change on year -2 5 -10 -27 37 33 68 5 50 -8 89	Change on quarter	0	-10	-8	-24	16	-11	-22	-24	-2	-5	-114
· ·	Change %	0.0	-1.4	-0.2	-0.8	0.9	-0.4	-0.4	-2.1	-0.2	-8.2	-0.4
Change % -0.1 0.7 -0.3 -0.9 2.2 1.1 1.3 0.4 5.4 -12.9 0.3	Change on year	-2	5	-10	-27	37	33	68	5	50	-8	89
	Change %	-0.1	0.7	-0.3	-0.9	2.2	1.1	1.3	0.4	5.4	-12.9	0.3

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

		_		Nu	mber of employees		
		All Vacancies	1-9	10-49	50-249	250-2499	2500+
		AP2Y	ALY5	ALY6	ALY7	ALY8	ALY9
Levels							
Jul-Sep 2023		973	155	142	140	213	324
Jul-Sep 2024	(r)	832	136	131	125	179	261
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		762	120	121	110	170	241
Mar-May 2025		739	109	115	107	170	238
Apr-Jun 2025	(r)	726	106	113	109	166	233
May-Jul 2025	(r)	720	110	108	109	163	230
Jun-Aug 2025	(r)	728	114	110	109	166	229
Jul-Sep 2025	(p)	717	110	105	109	166	227
Change on quarter	*	-9	4	-8	1	0	-6
Change %	*	-1.3	3.7	-7.0	0.6	-0.2	-2.4
Change on year		-115	-26	-26	-16	-13	-34
Change %		-13.8	-18.9	-19.9	-12.6	-7.4	-13.1

^{1.} Excludes Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing.

Source: ONS Vacancy Survey

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

20 Vacancies¹ and Unemployment

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

	All Vacancies ¹	Unemployment ²	Number of unemployed people per vacancy
	AP2Y	MGSC	JPC5
vels			
n-Aug 2023	988	1,487	1.5
-Aug 2024	847	1,440	1.7
-Nov 2024	807	1,560	1.9
Feb 2025	799	1,574	2.0
May 2025	739	1,673	2.3
ug 2025 (r)	728	1,737	2.4
e on quarter	-11	64	0.1
ge %	-1.4	3.8	
nge on year	-119	297	0.7
ge %	-14.1	20.6	

Source: ONS Vacancy Survey/ Labour Force Survey

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

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

^{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).

21 Vacancies by industry

Standard Industrial Classification (2007)

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

					Electricity, gas, steam &	Water supply, sewerage,		Wholesale & retail trade; repair of		Accommodati	Information
		All vacancies ¹	Mining & quarrying	Manu- facturing	air conditioning supply ²	waste & remediation activities	Construction	motor vehicles and motor cycles	Transport & storage	on & food service activities	communicati on
SIC 2007 sections	_	B-S	В	С	D	E	F	G	н	1	J
Levels (thousands))	AP2Y	JP9H	JP9I	JP9J	JP9K	JP9L	JP9M	JP9N	JP9O	JP9P
Jul-Sep 2023	•	973	2	72	6	7	33	140	40	116	45
Jul-Sep 2024	(r)	832	1	58	4	6	39	108	33	94	38
Aug-Oct 2024 Sep-Nov 2024		823 807	2 2	57 56	4	6 7	36 33	104 98	33 36	91 89	39 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 7	43	98 102	35 34	83	36
Jan-Mar 2025 Feb-Apr 2025		783 762	1	53 50	4	7	43 33	102	33	82 81	35 36
Mar-May 2025		739	1	49	4	7	33	99	32	78	35
Apr-Jun 2025	(r)	726 720	1 1	49 47	4	8 8	30 30	93 93	32 30	79 75	35 34
May-Jul 2025 Jun-Aug 2025	(r) (r)	728	1	48	4	8	30	93	29	78	36
Jul-Sep 2025	(p)	717	1	46	3	7	29	93	29	74	36
Change on quarter		-9	0	-3	-1	0	-1	0	-2	-5	1
Change %	*	-1.3	0.0	-6.1	-17.1	-5.3	-4.0	0.3	-2 -7.3	-6.2	2.0
Change on year		-115	0	-13	-1	1	-10	-15	-3	-20	-2
Change %		-13.8	-14.3	-21.6	-19.0	14.5	-25.9	-14.1	-10.1	-21.3	-6.1
Vacancies per 100	emplo	AP2Z yee jobs	JPA2	JPA3	JPA4	JPA5	JPA6	JPA7	JPA8	JPA9	JPB2
Jul-Sep 2023		3.1	4.3	3.0	4.9	2.9	2.2	3.1	2.5	4.5	3.1
Jul-Sep 2024	(r)	2.6	3.3	2.4	3.3	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.0	3.7	2.6
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 Oct-Dec 2024		2.5 2.5	3.7 3.7	2.3 2.3	3.2 3.1	2.7 2.5	2.2 2.3	2.2 2.2	2.2 2.3	3.5 3.4	2.6 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 Feb-Apr 2025		2.4 2.4	3.3 3.0	2.2 2.1	3.0 3.3	2.8 2.8	2.8 2.2	2.3 2.3	2.1 2.0	3.2 3.2	2.4 2.5
Mar-May 2025		2.4	2.8	2.1	3.3	2.9	2.2	2.3	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	3.1	2.4
May-Jul 2025	(r)	2.2	3.0	1.9	3.0	3.1	2.0	2.1	1.9	2.9	2.3
Jun-Aug 2025 Jul-Sep 2025	(r) (p)	2.3 2.2	3.0 2.8	2.0 1.9	2.9 2.6	3.2 3.0	2.0 1.9	2.1 2.1	1.8 1.8	3.1 2.9	2.5 2.5
	*	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.5	-0.2	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.2	0.0
Change on quarter Change on year		-0.4	-0.5	-0.1	-0.5	0.4	-0.1	-0.3	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2
									0.2		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 JP9Q	L JP9R	M JP9S	N JP9T	O JP9U	P JP9V	Q JP9W	R JP9X	S JP9Y	G-S JP9Z
Levels (thousands))										
Jul-Sep 2023		36	10	92	56	32	59	179	26	23	854
Jul-Sep 2024 Aug-Oct 2024	(r)	33 35	12 13	86 85	57 58	28 29	55 53	148 144	18 18	15 15	723 717
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 Dec-Feb 2025		35 36	14 13	83 81	53 53	29 28	52 52	142 138	19 20	15 16	692 689
Jan-Mar 2025		34	14	79	52	28	48	135	18	13	676
Feb-Apr 2025		34	13	77	52	29	46	134	18	12	667
Mar-May 2025 Apr-Jun 2025	(r)	33 32	14 13	74 73	49 49	28 28	44 42	134 136	16 15	10 11	645 636
May-Jul 2025	(r)	33	13	74	50	28	45	131	15	11	632
Jun-Aug 2025	(r)	33	12	77	50	29	47	128	14	13	638
Jul-Sep 2025	(p)	32	10	76	50	29	49	126	14	13	631
Change on quarter Change %	*	0 0.3	-3 -20.6	3 3.8	2 3.1	1 4.3	8 18.2	-10 -7.2	-1 -8.4	2 17.8	-5 -0.7
Change on year		-1	-2	-10	-7	1	-5	-22	-4	-2	-92
Change %		-2.4	-16.7	-11.6	-12.0	3.5	-9.9	-14.6	-20.8	-14.3	-12.7
	emple	JPB3	JPB4	JPB5	JPB6	JPB7	JPB8	JPB9	JPC2	JPC3	JPC4
Vacancies ner 100			1.6	3.2	2.1	2.2	2.2	4.0	3.2	3.8	3.1
	op.o	3.3	1.0						2.1	0.4	2.6
Jul-Sep 2023 Jul-Sep 2024	(r)	3.0	2.0	2.9	2.1	1.9	2.0	3.2		2.4	
Jul-Sep 2023 Jul-Sep 2024 Aug-Oct 2024		3.0 3.2	2.0 2.2	2.9 2.9	2.1 2.2	1.9	1.9	3.1	2.1	2.5	2.6
Vacancies per 100 Jul-Sep 2023 Jul-Sep 2024 Aug-Oct 2024 Sep-Nov 2024 Oct-Dec 2024		3.0 3.2 3.1	2.0 2.2 2.3	2.9 2.9 2.8	2.1 2.2 2.2	1.9 1.9	1.9 1.9	3.1 3.1	2.1 2.0	2.5 2.4	2.6 2.5
Jul-Sep 2023 Jul-Sep 2024 Aug-Oct 2024 Sep-Nov 2024 Oct-Dec 2024		3.0 3.2	2.0 2.2	2.9 2.9	2.1 2.2	1.9	1.9	3.1	2.1	2.5	2.6 2.5 2.5
Jul-Sep 2023 Jul-Sep 2024 Aug-Oct 2024 Sep-Nov 2024 Oct-Dec 2024 Nov-Jan 2025 Dec-Feb 2025		3.0 3.2 3.1 3.1 3.1 3.2	2.0 2.2 2.3 2.4 2.3 2.2	2.9 2.9 2.8 2.8 2.8 2.8	2.1 2.2 2.2 2.2 2.0 2.0	1.9 1.9 1.9 1.9 1.9	1.9 1.9 1.9 1.9 1.9	3.1 3.1 3.0 3.1 3.0	2.1 2.0 2.1 2.2 2.4	2.5 2.4 2.5 2.4 2.5	2.6 2.5 2.5 2.5 2.5
Jul-Sep 2023 Jul-Sep 2024 Aug-Oct 2024 Sep-Nov 2024 Oct-Dec 2024 Nov-Jan 2025 Dec-Feb 2025 Jan-Mar 2025		3.0 3.2 3.1 3.1 3.1 3.2 3.1	2.0 2.2 2.3 2.4 2.3 2.2 2.3	2.9 2.9 2.8 2.8 2.8 2.8 2.7	2.1 2.2 2.2 2.2 2.0 2.0 2.0	1.9 1.9 1.9 1.9 1.9	1.9 1.9 1.9 1.9 1.9	3.1 3.1 3.0 3.1 3.0 2.9	2.1 2.0 2.1 2.2 2.4 2.2	2.5 2.4 2.5 2.4 2.5 2.1	2.6 2.5 2.5 2.5 2.5
Jul-Sep 2023 Jul-Sep 2024 Aug-Oct 2024 Sep-Nov 2024 Oct-Dec 2024 Nov-Jan 2025 Dec-Feb 2025 Jan-Mar 2025 Feb-Apr 2025		3.0 3.2 3.1 3.1 3.1 3.2 3.1	2.0 2.2 2.3 2.4 2.3 2.2 2.3 2.2	2.9 2.8 2.8 2.8 2.8 2.7 2.6	2.1 2.2 2.2 2.2 2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0	1.9 1.9 1.9 1.9 1.9 1.8 1.9	1.9 1.9 1.9 1.9 1.9 1.7	3.1 3.0 3.1 3.0 2.9 2.9	2.1 2.0 2.1 2.2 2.4 2.2 2.1	2.5 2.4 2.5 2.4 2.5 2.1 1.9	2.6 2.5 2.5 2.5 2.6 2.4 2.4
Jul-Sep 2023 Jul-Sep 2024 Aug-Oct 2024 Sep-Nov 2024 Oct-Dec 2024 Nov-Jan 2025 Dec-Feb 2025 Jan-Mar 2025 Feb-Apr 2025 Mar-May 2025		3.0 3.2 3.1 3.1 3.1 3.2 3.1	2.0 2.2 2.3 2.4 2.3 2.2 2.3	2.9 2.9 2.8 2.8 2.8 2.8 2.7	2.1 2.2 2.2 2.2 2.0 2.0 2.0	1.9 1.9 1.9 1.9 1.9	1.9 1.9 1.9 1.9 1.9	3.1 3.1 3.0 3.1 3.0 2.9	2.1 2.0 2.1 2.2 2.4 2.2	2.5 2.4 2.5 2.4 2.5 2.1	2.6 2.5 2.5 2.5 2.4 2.4 2.3
Jul-Sep 2023 Jul-Sep 2024 Aug-Oct 2024 Sep-Nov 2024 Oct-Dec 2024 Nov-Jan 2025 Dec-Feb 2025 Jan-Mar 2025 Feb-Apr 2025 Mar-May 2025 Mary-Jul 2025 May-Jul 2025	(r) (r) (r)	3.0 3.2 3.1 3.1 3.2 3.1 3.0 2.9 3.0	2.0 2.2 2.3 2.4 2.3 2.2 2.3 2.2 2.2 2.1 2.2	2.9 2.8 2.8 2.8 2.8 2.7 2.6 2.5 2.5	2.1 2.2 2.2 2.2 2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0 1.9 1.8 1.9	1.9 1.9 1.9 1.9 1.9 1.8 1.9 1.8 1.9	1.9 1.9 1.9 1.9 1.7 1.7 1.6 1.5	3.1 3.0 3.1 3.0 2.9 2.9 2.9 2.9 2.9	2.1 2.0 2.1 2.2 2.4 2.2 2.1 1.9 1.8	2.5 2.4 2.5 2.4 2.5 2.1 1.9 1.5 1.7	2.6 2.5 2.5 2.5 2.4 2.4 2.3 2.3
Jul-Sep 2023 Jul-Sep 2024 Jul-Sep 2024 Sep-Nov 2024 Oct-Dec 2024 Nov-Jan 2025 Dec-Feb 2025 Jan-Mar 2025 Feb-Apr 2025 Mar-May 2025 Apr-Jun 2025 May-Jul 2025 Jun-Aug 2025	(r) (r) (r) (r)	3.0 3.2 3.1 3.1 3.2 3.1 3.0 3.0 2.9 3.0	2.0 2.2 2.3 2.4 2.3 2.2 2.3 2.2 2.2 2.1 2.2	2.9 2.8 2.8 2.8 2.7 2.6 2.5 2.5 2.5	2.1 2.2 2.2 2.2 2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0 1.9 1.8 1.9	1.9 1.9 1.9 1.9 1.9 1.8 1.9 1.8 1.9 1.8 1.9 1.9 1.9 1.9	1.9 1.9 1.9 1.9 1.7 1.7 1.6 1.5	3.1 3.0 3.1 3.0 2.9 2.9 2.9 2.9 2.9	2.1 2.0 2.1 2.2 2.4 2.2 2.1 1.9 1.8 1.8	2.5 2.4 2.5 2.4 2.5 2.1 1.9 1.5 1.7 1.8 2.0	2.6 2.5 2.5 2.5 2.4 2.4 2.3 2.3 2.3
Jul-Sep 2023 Jul-Sep 2024 Aug-Oct 2024 Sep-Nov 2024 Oct-Dec 2024 Nov-Jan 2025 Dec-Feb 2025 Jan-Mar 2025 Feb-Apr 2025 Mar-May 2025 Mary-Jul 2025 May-Jul 2025	(r) (r) (r) (p)	3.0 3.2 3.1 3.1 3.2 3.1 3.0 2.9 3.0	2.0 2.2 2.3 2.4 2.3 2.2 2.3 2.2 2.2 2.1 2.2	2.9 2.8 2.8 2.8 2.8 2.7 2.6 2.5 2.5	2.1 2.2 2.2 2.2 2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0 1.9 1.8 1.9	1.9 1.9 1.9 1.9 1.9 1.8 1.9 1.8 1.9	1.9 1.9 1.9 1.9 1.7 1.7 1.6 1.5	3.1 3.0 3.1 3.0 2.9 2.9 2.9 2.9 2.9	2.1 2.0 2.1 2.2 2.4 2.2 2.1 1.9 1.8	2.5 2.4 2.5 2.4 2.5 2.1 1.9 1.5 1.7	2.6 2.5 2.5 2.5 2.5 2.4 2.4 2.3 2.3 2.3 2.3

^{1.} Excludes Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing

Change on quarter

0.0

-0.3

0.3

-0.3

0.1

0.1

0.3

-0.2

-0.4

-0.3

0.0

-0.2

-0.4

ource: 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.

 $[\]ensuremath{^\star}$ Change on previous non-overlapping three month rolling average time period.