

Statistical bulletin

# Vacancies and jobs in the UK: November 2025

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

Contact:  
Labour Market team  
labour.market@ons.gov.uk  
+44 1633 455400

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# 1 . Other pages in this release

- [Labour market overview, UK](#)
- [Average weekly earnings in Great Britain](#)
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# 2 . Main points

- Vacancy numbers are broadly unchanged on the quarter; early estimates suggest a small increase of just 2,000 (0.2%) vacancies to 723,000 in August to October 2025.
- Vacancies estimates increased on the quarter in half of the 18 industry sectors in August to October 2025, with the largest increase in the professional scientific and technical activities sector, and in the education sector.
- Total estimated vacancies were down by 99,000 (12.0%) in August to October 2025 from the level of a year ago, decreasing in 16 of the 18 industry sectors.
- The number of unemployed people per vacancy was 2.5 in July to September 2025, up from 2.3 in the previous quarter; this is the highest level (excluding the pandemic) since May to July 2015.

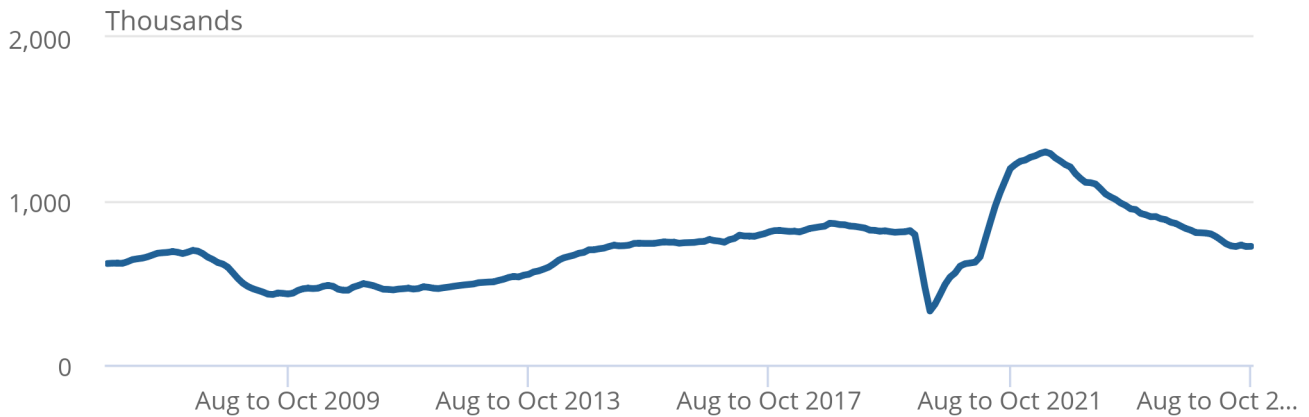
### 3 . Vacancies for August to October 2025

**Figure 1: The estimated number of vacancies is broadly unchanged on the quarter, at 723,000**

Number of vacancies in the UK, seasonally adjusted, August to October 2006 to August to October 2025

Figure 1: The estimated number of vacancies is broadly unchanged on the quarter, at 723,000

Number of vacancies in the UK, seasonally adjusted, August to October 2006 to August to October 2025



**Source: Vacancy Survey from the Office for National Statistics**

Vacancy numbers remained broadly unchanged in August to October 2025. Early estimates show a small increase of just 2,000 (0.2%) vacancies to 723,000. Until this quarter, the total number of vacancies had declined for 39 consecutive quarters, since its peak of 1.3 million in March to May 2022.

Total estimated vacancies are now 72,000 (9.1%) 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 October 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.

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.

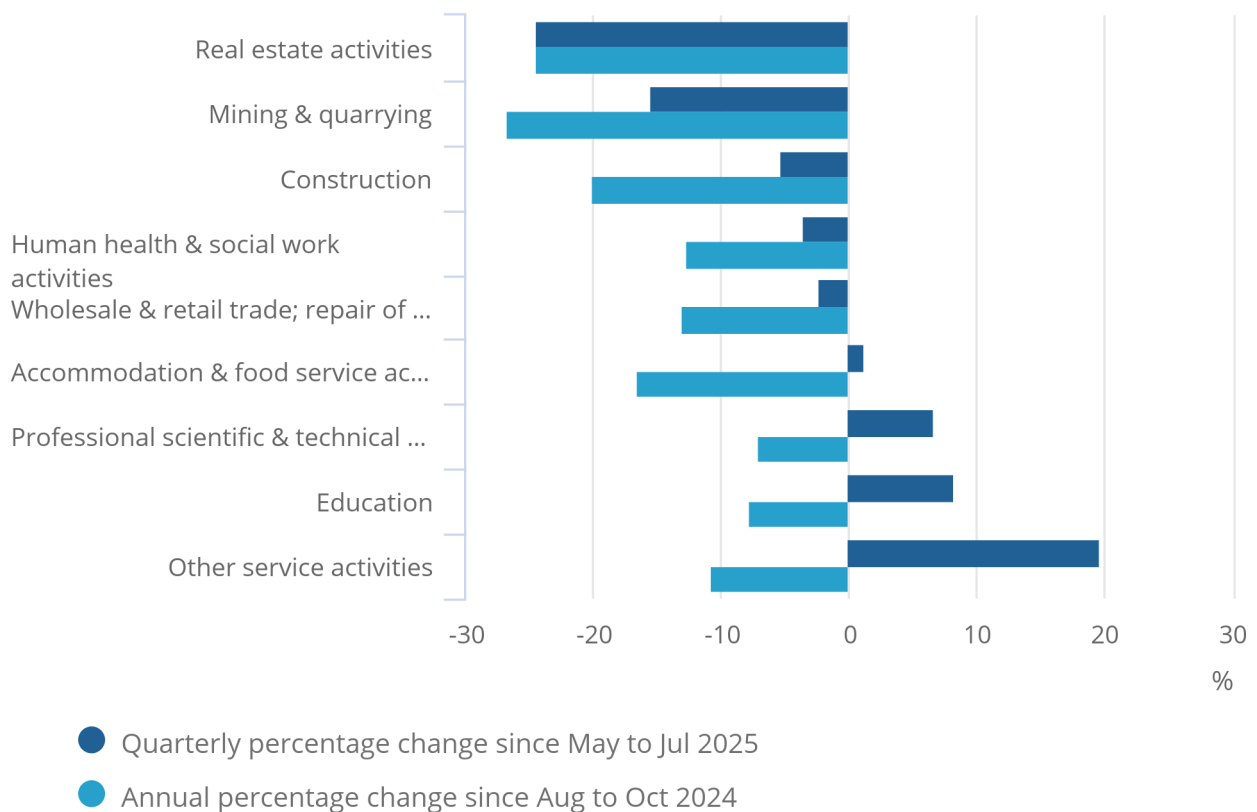
The number of unemployed people per vacancy was 2.5 in July to September 2025. This is up from 2.3 in the previous quarter (April to June 2025), and up from 1.8 in the same period a year ago. Recent increases are because of the continued decline of vacancies and an increase in unemployment in recent periods. The last time the number of unemployed people per vacancy was 2.5 or more outside of the pandemic period was in May to July 2015.

## Figure 2: Quarterly growth increased in half of the 18 industry sectors in August to October 2025

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

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



#### 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 increased by 2,000 (0.2%) from the previous quarter, increasing in half of the 18 industry sectors. The largest percentage increase in vacancies was in the other service activities sector (19.6%). The largest volume increase in vacancies was in the professional scientific and technical activities sector, which increased by 5,000, and in the education sector, which increased by 4,000.

Total vacancies decreased by 99,000 (12.0%) when comparing August to October 2025 with the same period the previous year. There were declines in 16 of the 18 industry sectors. The industries with the largest percentage decrease in vacancies were:

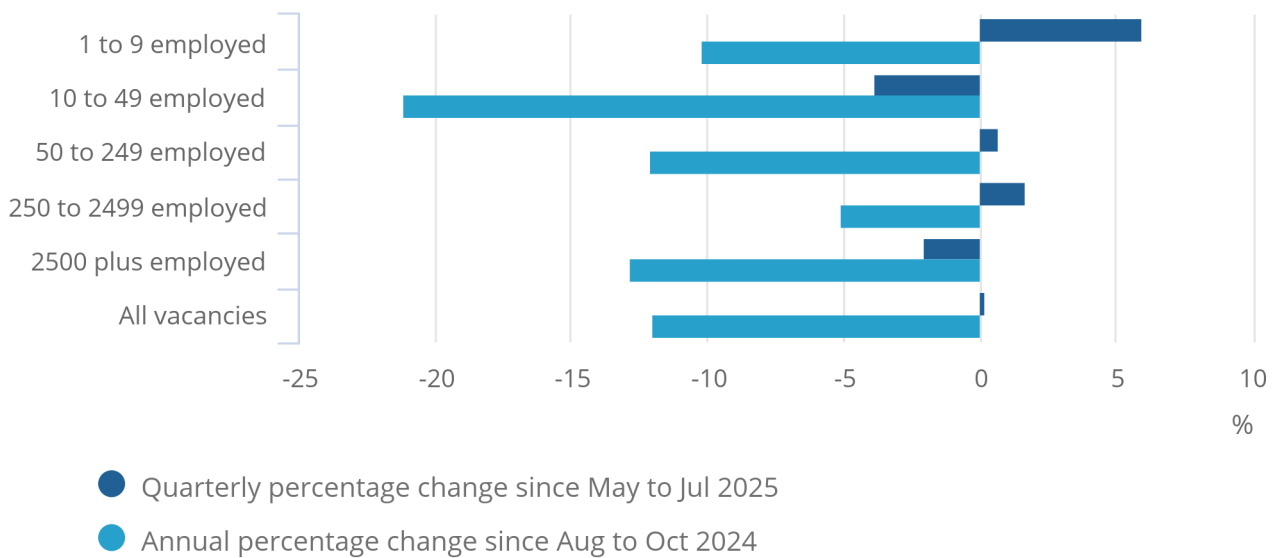
- mining and quarrying, down 26.7%
- real estate activities, down 24.4%
- construction, down 20.0%

**Figure 3: Quarterly growth varied across all industry size bands in August to October 2025**

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

Figure 3: Quarterly growth varied across all industry size bands in August to October 2025

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



Source: Vacancy Survey from the Office for National Statistics

Three of the five industry size bands saw increases in the number of vacancies on the quarter. The largest quarterly increase in vacancies was in businesses with 1 to 9 employees, which was up 7,000 (6.0%) vacancies. 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 21.1%.

## 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 [Section 7: Data sources and quality](#).

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 of 1,000 (0.6%) in HM Forces jobs.

The estimated number of WFJ increased on the year by 139,000 (0.4%). They are currently 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 by 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 11 November 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 11 November 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

In December each year, the workforce jobs estimates are "benchmarked" to the latest estimates from our [Business Register and Employment Survey \(BRES\)](#). 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 December 2022. 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 1981, as a result of our regular annual review of the seasonal adjustment parameters. Both these processes are outlined in our [Workforce jobs quality and methodology information \(QMI\)](#).

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

### 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, we will 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](mailto: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 October 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](#). In September 2025, we updated our [X03: Reconciliation of estimates of employment and jobs dataset](#) 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 [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 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 [coefficient of variation](#), giving a 95% [confidence interval](#) for estimates of approximately plus or minus 32,000.

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

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

SIC 2007 Section	UK	
	Estimate for June 2025	Sampling variability of estimate 1
A Agriculture, forestry & fishing	358	±46
B Mining & quarrying	45	±4
C Manufacturing	2,555	±40
D Electricity, gas, steam & air conditioning supply	143	±12
E 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
H Transport & storage	1,891	±48
I 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
M Professional scientific & technical activities	3,482	±71
N Administrative & support service activities	2,975	±61
O Public admin & defence; compulsory social security	1,755	±16
P 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 [Vacancies and jobs in the UK: April 2021 bulletin](#).

## 8 . Related links

### [Employees in Great Britain](#)

Related Data | Released 28 October 2025

Number of employees in the UK, full-time and part-time, by sector, industry, country and English region, from the Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES).

### [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 24 October 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 11 November 2025, ONS website, statistical bulletin, [Vacancies and jobs in the UK: November 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
<b>SUMMARY</b>		
1	Labour Force Survey Summary	<a href="#">Dataset A02 SA</a>
2 (*)	Labour market status by age group	<a href="#">Dataset A05 SA</a>
<b>EMPLOYMENT AND JOBS</b>		
3	Full-time, part-time & temporary workers	<a href="#">Dataset EMP01 SA</a>
4	Public and private sector employment	<a href="#">Dataset EMP02</a>
4(1)	Public sector employment by industry	<a href="#">Dataset EMP03</a>
4(2)	Public sector employment by sector classification: Headcount	<a href="#">Dataset PSE</a>
5	Workforce jobs summary	<a href="#">Dataset JOBS01</a>
6 (**)	Workforce jobs by industry	<a href="#">Dataset JOBS02</a>
7	Actual weekly hours worked	<a href="#">Dataset HOUR01 SA</a>
7(1)	Usual weekly hours worked	<a href="#">Dataset HOUR02 SA</a>
<b>NON-UK WORKERS</b>		
8	Employment by country of birth and nationality	<a href="#">Dataset EMP06</a>
8(1)	Unemployment and economic inactivity by country of birth and nat	<a href="#">Dataset A12</a>
<b>UNEMPLOYMENT</b>		
9	Unemployment by age and duration	<a href="#">Dataset UNEM01 SA</a>
<b>ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY</b>		
10(*)	Economic activity by age	<a href="#">Dataset A05 SA</a>
11	Economic inactivity by reason	<a href="#">Dataset INAC01 SA</a>
12	Labour market and educational status of young people	<a href="#">Dataset A06 SA</a>
<b>EARNINGS</b>		
13	Average Weekly Earnings (nominal) - Total pay	<a href="#">Dataset EARN01</a>
14	Average Weekly Earnings (nominal) - Bonus pay	<a href="#">Dataset EARN01</a>
15	Average Weekly Earnings (nominal) - Regular pay	<a href="#">Dataset EARN01</a>
16	Average Weekly Earnings real and nominal (summary table)	<a href="#">Dataset EARN01</a>
<b>INTERNATIONAL SUMMARY</b>		
17	International comparisons of employment and unemployment	<a href="#">Dataset A10</a>
<b>LABOUR DISPUTES</b>		
18	Labour disputes	<a href="#">Dataset LABD01</a>
<b>VACANCIES</b>		
19	Vacancies by size of business	<a href="#">Dataset VACS03</a>
20	Vacancies and unemployment	<a href="#">Dataset VACS01</a>
21	Vacancies by industry	<a href="#">Dataset VACS02</a>
<b>REDUNDANCIES</b>		
22	Redundancies levels and rates	<a href="#">Dataset RED01 SA</a>
<b>REGIONAL SUMMARY</b>		
23	Regional labour market summary	<a href="#">Dataset A07</a>

(\*) 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 <sup>1</sup>	HM Forces	Government-supported trainees <sup>1</sup>
	1	2	3	4	5
	DYDC	BCAJ	DYZN	LOJX	LOJU
Jun 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
Jun 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
<b>Jun 25 (p)</b>	<b>36,848</b>	<b>32,483</b>	<b>4,185</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>33</b>
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

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
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
<b>Jun 25 (p)</b>	<b>36,848</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>2,555</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>2,209</b>	<b>4,646</b>	<b>1,891</b>	<b>2,701</b>	<b>1,587</b>
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	Financial & insurance activities	Real estate activities	Professional scientific & technical activities	Administrative & support service activities	Public admin & defence; compulsory social security <sup>2</sup>	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
Jun 23	1,139	687	3,374	3,120	1,678	3,030	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	30,878
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
<b>Jun 25 (p)</b>	<b>1,171</b>	<b>718</b>	<b>3,482</b>	<b>2,975</b>	<b>1,755</b>	<b>3,089</b>	<b>5,125</b>	<b>1,121</b>	<b>974</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>31,291</b>
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
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 Vacancies<sup>1</sup> by size of business

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

	All Vacancies	Number of employees				
		1-9	10-49	50-249	250-2499	2500+
		ALY5	ALY6	ALY7	ALY8	ALY9
	AP2Y					
<b>Levels</b>						
Aug-Oct 2023	952	147	137	140	212	317
Aug-Oct 2024 (r)	822	131	132	124	176	258
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	726	106	113	109	166	233
May-Jul 2025 (r)	722	111	108	109	164	230
Jun-Aug 2025 (r)	731	116	110	110	167	229
Jul-Sep 2025 (r)	722	114	106	109	166	227
<b>Aug-Oct 2025 (p)</b>	<b>723</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>225</b>
Change on quarter *	2	7	-4	1	3	-5
Change % *	0.2	6.0	-3.8	0.7	1.7	-2.0
Change on year	-99	-13	-28	-15	-9	-33
Change %	-12.0	-10.2	-21.1	-12.1	-5.1	-12.8

1. Excludes Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing.

Source: ONS Vacancy Survey

Vacancy Survey enquiries: [vacancy.survey@ons.gov.uk](mailto:vacancy.survey@ons.gov.uk), 01633 456776

\* Change on previous non-overlapping three month rolling average time period.

## 20 Vacancies<sup>1</sup> and Unemployment

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

	All Vacancies <sup>1</sup>	Unemployment <sup>2</sup>	Number of unemployed people per vacancy
	AP2Y	MGSC	JPC5
<b>Levels</b>			
Jul-Sep 2023	973	1,428	1.5
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	726	1,672	2.3
Jul-Sep 2025 (r)	722	1,789	2.5
Change on quarter	-4	117	0.2
Change %	-0.6	7.0	
Change on year	-110	282	0.7
Change %	-13.2	18.7	

Source: ONS Vacancy Survey/ Labour Force Survey

Vacancy Survey enquiries: [vacancy.survey@ons.gov.uk](mailto: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 <sup>1</sup>	Mining & quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas, steam & air conditioning supply <sup>2</sup>	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
<b>Levels (thousands)</b>										
Aug-Oct 2023	952	2	70	5	6	33	135	36	112	43
Aug-Oct 2024 (r)	822	2	57	4	6	37	104	33	91	38
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	762	1	50	4	7	33	103	33	81	36
Mar-May 2025	739	1	49	4	7	33	99	32	78	35
Apr-Jun 2025	726	1	49	4	8	30	93	32	79	35
May-Jul 2025 (r)	722	1	47	4	8	31	93	30	75	34
Jun-Aug 2025 (r)	731	1	48	4	8	31	94	29	78	35
Jul-Sep 2025 (r)	722	1	46	3	7	30	94	29	74	35
<b>Aug-Oct 2025 (p)</b>	<b>723</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>33</b>
Change on quarter *	2	0	0	-1	0	-2	-2	-1	1	0
Change % *	0.2	-15.4	0.6	-13.2	2.7	-5.2	-2.3	-1.7	1.2	-0.9
Change on year	-99	0	-9	-1	2	-7	-13	-3	-15	-5
Change %	-12.0	-26.7	-16.4	-19.5	24.2	-20.0	-12.9	-10.0	-16.5	-13.5
	AP2Z	JPA2	JPA3	JPA4	JPA5	JPA6	JPA7	JPA8	JPA9	JPB2
<b>Vacancies per 100 employee jobs</b>										
Aug-Oct 2023	3.0	4.0	2.9	4.5	2.6	2.2	3.0	2.2	4.4	3.0
Aug-Oct 2024 (r)	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	2.4	3.0	2.1	3.3	2.8	2.2	2.3	2.0	3.2	2.5
Mar-May 2025	2.3	2.8	2.0	3.3	2.9	2.2	2.2	2.0	3.1	2.5
Apr-Jun 2025	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	2.0	3.0	3.1	2.0	2.1	1.9	2.9	2.3
Jun-Aug 2025 (r)	2.3	3.0	2.0	2.9	3.2	2.0	2.1	1.8	3.1	2.5
Jul-Sep 2025 (r)	2.2	2.8	1.9	2.6	3.0	2.0	2.1	1.8	2.9	2.5
<b>Aug-Oct 2025 (p)</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>2.3</b>
Change on quarter *	0.0	-0.5	0.0	-0.4	0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Change on year	-0.3	-0.9	-0.4	-0.6	0.6	-0.5	-0.3	-0.2	-0.6	-0.4
	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	G-S
SIC 2007 sections	JP9Q	JP9R	JP9S	JP9T	JP9U	JP9V	JP9W	JP9X	JP9Y	JP9Z
<b>Levels (thousands)</b>										
Aug-Oct 2023	35	9	92	57	32	61	178	22	22	834
Aug-Oct 2024 (r)	35	13	85	58	29	53	145	18	15	716
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	34	13	77	52	29	46	134	18	12	667
Mar-May 2025	33	14	74	49	28	44	134	16	10	645
Apr-Jun 2025	32	13	73	49	28	42	136	15	11	636
May-Jul 2025 (r)	33	13	74	50	29	45	131	15	11	632
Jun-Aug 2025 (r)	33	12	77	50	29	47	129	14	13	640
Jul-Sep 2025 (r)	33	10	77	50	30	49	127	14	13	635
<b>Aug-Oct 2025 (p)</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>635</b>
Change on quarter *	1	-3	5	-1	1	4	-5	1	2	2
Change % *	1.8	-24.4	6.6	-1.0	3.2	8.2	-3.5	3.4	19.6	0.4
Change on year	-2	-3	-6	-9	1	-4	-18	-3	-2	-82
Change %	-4.8	-24.4	-7.0	-15.0	3.2	-7.7	-12.6	-14.0	-10.7	-11.4
	JPB3	JPB4	JPB5	JPB6	JPB7	JPB8	JPB9	JPC2	JPC3	JPC4
<b>Vacancies per 100 employee jobs</b>										
Aug-Oct 2023	3.3	1.5	3.2	2.1	2.2	2.2	4.0	2.7	3.5	3.0
Aug-Oct 2024 (r)	3.2	2.2	2.9	2.2	1.9	1.9	3.1	2.1	2.4	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	3.0	2.2	2.6	2.0	1.9	1.7	2.9	2.1	1.9	2.4
Mar-May 2025	3.0	2.2	2.5	1.9	1.8	1.6	2.9	1.9	1.5	2.3
Apr-Jun 2025	2.9	2.1	2.5	1.8	1.9	1.5	2.9	1.8	1.7	2.3
May-Jul 2025 (r)	3.0	2.2	2.5	1.9	1.9	1.6	2.8	1.8	1.8	2.3
Jun-Aug 2025 (r)	3.0	1.9	2.6	1.9	1.9	1.7	2.8	1.7	2.0	2.3
Jul-Sep 2025 (r)	2.9	1.6	2.6	1.9	1.9	1.8	2.7	1.7	2.0	2.3
<b>Aug-Oct 2025 (p)</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.3</b>
Change on quarter *	0.1	-0.5	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	-0.1	0.1	0.4	0.0
Change on year	-0.2	-0.5	-0.2	-0.3	0.1	-0.1	-0.4	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3

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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