

Statistical bulletin

# Vacancies and jobs in the UK: April 2024

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



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# 1 . Other pages in this release

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- [Employment in the UK](#)
- [Earnings and employment from Pay As You Earn Real Time Information, seasonally adjusted](#)

# 2 . Main points

- The estimated number of vacancies in January to March 2024 was 916,000, a decrease of 13,000 or 1.4% from October to December 2023.
- Vacancy numbers fell on the quarter for the 21st consecutive period in January to March 2024, despite vacancies falling in only 8 of the 18 industry sectors.
- Total estimated vacancies were down by 204,000 in January to March 2024 from the level of a year previously, although they remained 120,000 above their pre-coronavirus (COVID-19) January to March 2020 levels.
- The number of unemployed people per vacancy was 1.6 in December 2023 to February 2024, up from 1.4 the previous quarter (September to November 2023), with vacancies falling and unemployment increasing.

### 3 . Vacancies for January to March 2024

Figure 1: The estimated number of vacancies fell on the quarter to 916,000

Number of vacancies in the UK, seasonally adjusted, January to March 2005 to January to March 2024

Figure 1: The estimated number of vacancies fell on the quarter to 916,000

Number of vacancies in the UK, seasonally adjusted, January to March 2005 to January to March 2024



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

The series of quarterly falls in vacancy numbers continued in January to March 2024, falling for the 21st consecutive period. The total number of vacancies has declined by an estimated 383,000 since April to June 2022.

The headline vacancy estimates are based on three-month averages, which naturally involve some time lag. Insights into trends in March 2024 are provided by two alternative data sources, single-month vacancy estimates [Dataset X06](#) (see [Strengths and limitations](#)) and official statistics in development Adzuna [Online job advert estimates](#). The single-month vacancy estimates in Dataset X06 increased for the third consecutive month in March 2024, but caution is advised when viewing these results because these data are not seasonally adjusted.

## Figure 2: Quarterly growth varied across the industry sectors in January to March 2024

January to March 2024 three-month average vacancies in the UK, quarterly percentage growth from October to December 2023 and percentage growth from pre-coronavirus January to March 2020

### Figure 2: Quarterly growth varied across the industry sectors in January to March 2024

January to March 2024 three-month average vacancies in the UK, quarterly percentage growth from October to December 2023 and percentage growth from pre-coronavirus January to March 2020



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

The estimated total number of vacancies fell in January to March 2024 by 1.4% from October to December 2023, with arts, entertainment and recreation contracting the most, falling by 18.3%.

The estimated number of vacancies was down on the previous quarter by 13,000 to 916,000. This is the smallest quarterly fall since this sequence of declines began in May to July 2022. The industry showing the largest fall in vacancy numbers was human health and social work activities, which was down by 9,000 from the previous quarter.

When comparing January to March 2024 with the same time the previous year, total vacancies decreased by 204,000 (18.2%), with falls in 16 of the 18 industry sectors. The industry that decreased the most was human health and social work activities, where the estimated number of vacancies fell by 41,000.

The total estimated number of vacancies remains 120,000 above its January to March 2020 pre-coronavirus (COVID-19) level. Human health and social work activities had the largest increase, at 24,000, followed by accommodation and food service activities, which was up 22,000. In January to March 2024, three industry sectors were below pre-coronavirus levels with a combined fall of 24,000 vacancies; wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles made the largest downward contribution with a decrease of 12,000.

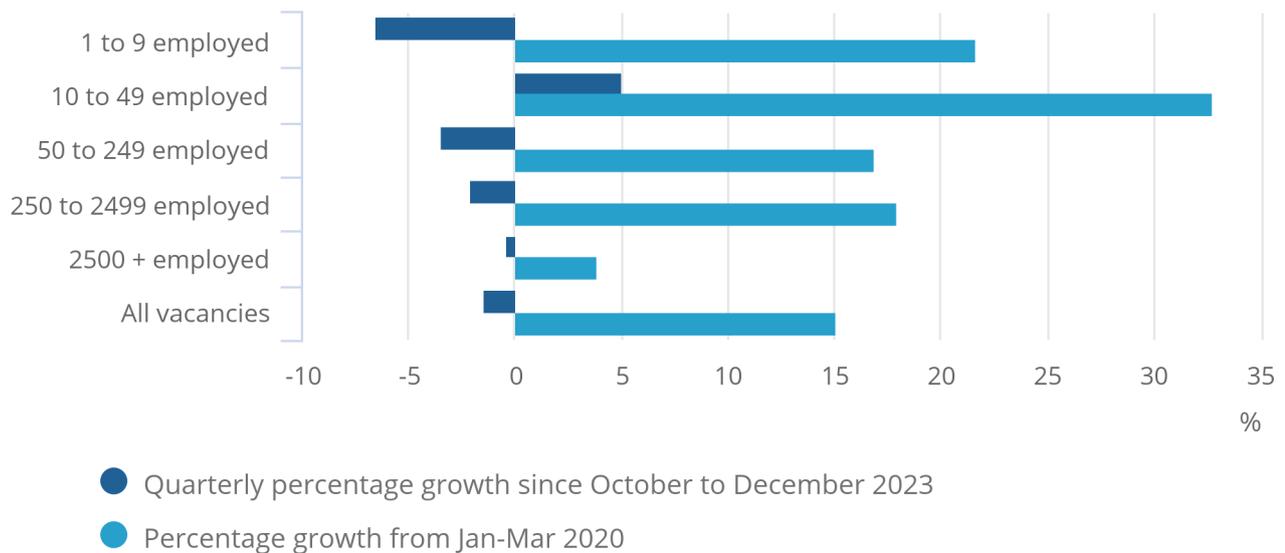
The number of unemployed people to every vacancy rose to 1.6 in December 2023 to February 2024, from 1.4 the previous quarter, because of declining vacancy numbers alongside rising unemployment.

**Figure 3: Only vacancies among employers in the 10 to 49 person size-band increased on the quarter in the latest period**

January to March 2024 three-month average vacancies in the UK, quarterly percentage growth from October to December 2023 and percentage growth from pre-coronavirus January to March 2020

Figure 3: Only vacancies among employers in the 10 to 49 person size-band increased on the quarter in the latest period

January to March 2024 three-month average vacancies in the UK, quarterly percentage growth from October to December 2023 and percentage growth from pre-coronavirus January to March 2020



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

Only employers in the 10 to 49 persons employed size-band increased their vacancies on the quarter, up by 5.0%. All the other employer size-bands declined, with the sharpest fall in employers with 1 to 9 persons employed, down by 6.5%.

## 4 . Jobs, vacancies and wider labour market measures

Workforce jobs (WFJ) estimates are provided from various sources. Those of employee jobs in the private sector are drawn from surveys relating to a reference date of 15 December 2023, whereas those of self-employment jobs are drawn from the Labour Force Survey (LFS), which covers a three-month period from the start of November 2023 to January 2024. This is outlined in [Section 7: Measuring the data](#).

In the March 2024 publication, WFJ incorporated the reweighted LFS data from September 2022 onwards. The reweighting exercise creates a discontinuity in total WFJ and self-employment jobs between June 2022 and September 2022 where there will be a step change. These LFS estimates are [official statistics in development](#). Total WFJ and self-employment job comparisons are to be avoided before September 2022.

An issue was detected in the weighting of the LFS for Northern Ireland in our March 2024 publication, for the November 2023 to January 2024 quarter only. While only Northern Ireland data were affected, as a consequence we were not able to publish regional WFJ figures as part of the March 2024 release. We intend to publish full regional WFJ data as part of the next scheduled WFJ release in June 2024.

Our estimated number of [workforce jobs for December 2023 \(next updated June 2024\)](#) was 36.9 million, an increase of 125,000 jobs since September 2023. The largest individual increase came from transport and storage, which was up 63,000 on the quarter. The total number of jobs includes both employee jobs and self-employment jobs, with the latest quarterly rise in employee jobs taking that component to 32.6 million.

Comparing with the equivalent period last year, WFJ were up by 586,000, with employee jobs up by 615,000 and self-employment jobs up by 7,000, while government-supported trainees and HM armed forces were showing a combined fall of 35,000. The growth in the employee jobs component of WFJ, in the 12 months up to December 2023, is also reflected in the number of employees on payroll reported in the [Earnings and employment from Pay As You Earn Real Time Information, seasonally adjusted dataset](#), which has also been on an upward trend over the same period.

Annually, growth in the workforce jobs estimates has varied, with 5 of the 20 industry sectors below December 2022 levels. The hardest hit sector, administrative and support service activities, saw the largest fall in job numbers, at 32,000. However, most industries showed increases, with the largest from human health and social work activities, which was up by an estimated 213,000 jobs.

## 5 . Vacancies and jobs data

### [Vacancies by industry](#)

Dataset VACS02 | Released 16 April 2024

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

### [Workforce jobs summary](#)

Dataset JOBS01 | Released 12 March 2024

Estimates of jobs by type of job (including employee jobs, self-employment jobs, HM armed forces and government-supported trainees).

### [Workforce jobs by industry](#)

Dataset JOBS02 | Released 12 March 2024

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

### [X06: Single month vacancies estimates \(not designated as National Statistics\)](#)

Dataset X06 | Released 16 April 2024

Single Month Vacancy Survey estimates, not seasonally adjusted.

## 6 . Glossary

## Vacancies

Positions for which employers are actively seeking recruits from outside their business or organisation are defined as [vacancies](#). The estimates are based on the Vacancy Survey; this is 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).

## Jobs

An activity performed for an employer or customer by a worker in exchange for payment, usually in cash, or in kind, or both, is defined as [a job](#). 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 armed 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 releases](#).

A [more detailed glossary](#) is available.

# 7 . Measuring the data

## Important note

This vacancies and jobs bulletin includes revisions of estimates of vacancies back to the start of the series in 2001. Revisions result from a review of the seasonal adjustment parameters and from taking on updated sources of additional information. This is an annual process, as outlined in our [Vacancy Survey Quality and Methodology Information \(QMI\)](#).

From our March 2024 publication, we used the reweighted Labour Force Survey (LFS) estimates in our workforce jobs estimates. The LFS estimates feeding into workforce jobs via employee jobs, self-employment jobs and government-supported trainees have been reweighted for periods from September 2022. LFS headline seasonally adjusted series before this have also been revised based on the recent reweighted estimates. However, it has not been possible to incorporate these revisions into workforce jobs so there is a discontinuity before September 2022. These LFS estimates are [official statistics in development](#). For more information see our article [Impact of reweighting on Labour Force Survey key indicators](#).

## Making our published spreadsheets accessible

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

## Coronavirus (COVID-19)

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

For a comparison of our labour market data sources and the main differences, read our [Comparison of labour market data sources methodology](#).

## Sources

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

## Vacancies

Estimates of vacancies are obtained from the [Vacancy Survey](#), a survey of employers. Adzuna [Online job advert estimates](#) are also published as part of our [Economic activity and social change in the UK, real-time indicators](#) release.

## Jobs

Estimates of jobs are compiled from a number of sources, including Short-Term Employment Surveys (STES), the Quarterly Public Sector Employment Surveys (QPSES) and the [Labour Force Survey \(LFS\)](#). STES is a group of surveys that collect employment and turnover information from private sector businesses. In December of each year, the jobs estimates are “benchmarked” to the latest estimates from the [Business Register and Employment Survey \(BRES\)](#).

The STES estimates are drawn for a specified date early in the last month of each calendar quarter. The March 2020 data were from 13 March 2020 before the start of coronavirus (COVID-19) social distancing measures.

For more information on how jobs data are measured, please see the [Measuring the data](#) section in our previous release.

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

## Sampling variability

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

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

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

SIC 2007 Section		United Kingdom	
		Estimate for Dec 2023	Sampling variability of estimate 1
A	Agriculture, forestry & fishing	458	±61
B	Mining & quarrying	53	±4
C	Manufacturing	2,599	±42
D	Electricity, gas, steam & air conditioning supply	121	±9
E	Water supply, sewerage, waste & remediation activities	262	±13
F	Construction	2,207	±78
G	Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	4,815	±67
H	Transport & storage	1,952	±53
I	Accommodation & food service activities	2,776	±66
J	Information & communication	1,659	±61
K	Financial & insurance activities	1,181	±52
L	Real estate activities	695	±46
M	Professional scientific & technical activities	3,377	±92
N	Administrative & support service activities	3,101	±72
O	Public admin & defence; compulsory social security	1,695	±21
P	Education	3,074	±50
Q	Human health & social work activities	4,895	±68
R	Arts, entertainment & recreation	1,046	±56
S/T	Other service activities/Private Households	1,006	±55
	All jobs	36,973	±238

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 2023 that are not seasonally adjusted.

## 8 . Strengths and limitations

Information on the strengths and limitations of this bulletin are available in our [Vacancies and jobs in the UK: April 2021 bulletin](#).

## 9 . Related links

[Employees in the UK: provisional results 2022](#)

Bulletin | Released 25 October 2023

The Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) is the official source of employee and employment estimates by detailed geography and industry.

[Revisions to workforce jobs](#)

Article | Released 12 December 2023

This article explains the revisions that have been made to the workforce jobs series.

[Earnings and employment from Pay As You Earn Real Time Information, UK: April 2024](#)

Bulletin | Released 16 April 2024

Monthly estimates of paid employees and their pay from HM Revenue and Customs' (HMRC) Pay As You Earn (PAYE) Real Time Information (RTI) data. These are official statistics in development.

## 10 . Cite this statistical bulletin

Office for National Statistics (ONS), released 16 April 2024, ONS website, statistical bulletin, [Vacancies and jobs in the UK: April 2024](#)

# 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 nationality	<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>
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<b>REDUNDANCIES</b>		
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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

	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
Dec 21	35,354	31,164	4,000	159	31
Mar 22	35,720	31,408	4,102	158	53
Jun 22	35,970	31,632	4,142	157	39
Sep 22 (r) <sup>2</sup>	35,998	31,724	4,071	156	47
Dec 22 (r)	36,323	31,961	4,140	154	67
Mar 23 (r)	36,731	32,262	4,243	153	73
Jun 23 (r)	36,586	32,324	4,064	150	47
Sep 23 (r)	36,785	32,502	4,096	150	37
<b>Dec 23 (p)</b>	<b>36,909</b>	<b>32,576</b>	<b>4,147</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>37</b>
Change on quarter	125	74	51	0	0
Change %	0.3	0.2	1.2	0.2	0.0
Change on year	586	615	7	-4	-31
Change %	1.6	1.9	0.2	-2.8	-45.5

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	United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted										
	All jobs A-T	Agriculture, forestry & fishing A	Mining & quarrying B	Manufacturing C	Electricity, gas, steam & air conditioning supply D	Water supply, sewerage, waste & remediation activities E	Construction F	Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles G	Transport & storage H	Accommodation & food service activities I	Information & communication J
	DYDC	JWR5	JWR6	JWR7	JWR8	JWR9	JWS2	JWS3	JWS4	JWS5	JWS6
Dec 21	35,354	351	51	2,548	140	232	2,231	4,759	1,825	2,497	1,571
Mar 22	35,720	353	52	2,607	130	240	2,263	4,793	1,827	2,550	1,580
Jun 22	35,970	375	51	2,615	131	238	2,261	4,750	1,842	2,594	1,611
Sep 22 (r) <sup>2</sup>	35,998	371	52	2,617	124	240	2,202	4,746	1,879	2,669	1,624
Dec 22 (r)	36,323	368	54	2,630	119	247	2,219	4,742	1,897	2,759	1,635
Mar 23 (r)	36,731	377	59	2,620	116	264	2,255	4,759	1,916	2,754	1,677
Jun 23 (r)	36,586	363	52	2,583	119	267	2,251	4,694	1,873	2,810	1,671
Sep 23 (r)	36,785	422	54	2,608	116	265	2,243	4,730	1,875	2,807	1,621
<b>Dec 23 (p)</b>	<b>36,909</b>	<b>457</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>2,602</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>2,207</b>	<b>4,744</b>	<b>1,938</b>	<b>2,785</b>	<b>1,668</b>
Change on quarter	125	35	-1	-6	5	-3	-35	14	63	-22	47
Change %	0.3	8.2	-2.0	-0.2	4.5	-1.0	-1.6	0.3	3.4	-0.8	2.9
Change on year	586	90	-1	-28	3	15	-12	2	41	26	33
Change %	1.6	24.3	-1.2	-1.1	2.2	6.1	-0.5	0.0	2.2	0.9	2.0

SIC 2007 sections	United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted										
	Financial & insurance activities K	Real estate activities L	Professional scientific & technical activities M	Administrative & support service activities N	Public admin & defence; compulsory social security <sup>3</sup> O	Education P	Human health & social work activities Q	Arts, entertainment & recreation R	Other service activities S	People employed by households, etc. T	Total services G-T
	JWS7	JWS8	JWS9	JWT2	JWT3	JWT4	JWT5	JWT6	JWT7	KW78	JWT8
Dec 21	1,145	621	3,214	3,029	1,618	2,977	4,589	991	910	54	29,800
Mar 22	1,117	634	3,279	3,073	1,638	3,021	4,614	988	911	52	30,077
Jun 22	1,096	656	3,269	3,140	1,633	3,062	4,631	1,024	939	54	30,299
Sep 22 (r) <sup>2</sup>	1,090	665	3,275	3,120	1,636	3,012	4,648	1,023	950	55	30,392
Dec 22 (r)	1,126	682	3,358	3,122	1,645	2,995	4,685	1,015	972	52	30,686
Mar 23 (r)	1,153	706	3,433	3,131	1,665	3,025	4,777	1,024	970	51	31,041
Jun 23 (r)	1,151	683	3,365	3,183	1,679	3,028	4,795	1,036	927	56	30,951
Sep 23 (r)	1,147	688	3,446	3,122	1,680	3,030	4,850	1,058	956	66	31,076
<b>Dec 23 (p)</b>	<b>1,182</b>	<b>693</b>	<b>3,377</b>	<b>3,091</b>	<b>1,695</b>	<b>3,074</b>	<b>4,898</b>	<b>1,056</b>	<b>951</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>31,206</b>
Change on quarter	35	4	-69	-32	15	43	48	-1	-6	-10	130
Change %	3.0	0.6	-2.0	-1.0	0.9	1.4	1.0	-0.1	-0.6	-14.7	0.4
Change on year	55	10	19	-32	49	78	213	42	-21	4	520
Change %	4.9	1.5	0.6	-1.0	3.0	2.6	4.5	4.1	-2.2	8.5	1.7

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. Data for September 2022 onwards, for workforce jobs, self-employment jobs, government supported trainees and in SIC 2007 divisions 01 and 97-98 of employee jobs, has been affected by the reweighting of the LFS, causing a step change discontinuity.

3. 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

		Number of employees					
		All Vacancies	1-9	10-49	50-249	250-2499	2500+
		AP2Y	ALY5	ALY6	ALY7	ALY8	ALY9
<b>Levels</b>							
Jan-Mar 2022	(r)	1286	195	196	186	287	421
Jan-Mar 2023	(r)	1120	165	173	158	243	381
Feb-Apr 2023	(r)	1088	159	170	151	235	373
Mar-May 2023	(r)	1058	150	166	150	225	368
Apr-Jun 2023	(r)	1037	156	159	148	217	357
May-Jul 2023	(r)	1024	161	154	143	216	349
Jun-Aug 2023	(r)	997	163	143	139	212	340
Jul-Sep 2023	(r)	982	156	143	140	210	334
Aug-Oct 2023	(r)	959	146	139	139	209	326
Sep-Nov 2023	(r)	951	146	140	139	208	319
Oct-Dec 2023	(r)	929	146	137	134	201	311
Nov-Jan 2024	(r)	923	139	139	135	200	311
Dec-Feb 2024	(r)	910	132	140	132	197	310
<b>Jan-Mar 2024</b>	<b>(p)</b>	<b>916</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>310</b>
Change on quarter	*	-13	-10	7	-5	-4	-1
Change %	*	-1.4	-6.5	5.0	-3.4	-2.1	-0.4
Change on year		-204	-29	-29	-29	-46	-71
Change %		-18.2	-17.4	-16.9	-18.1	-19.0	-18.6

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 456777

\* 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>				
Dec-Feb 2022	(r)	1,273	1,351	1.1
Dec-Feb 2023	(r)	1,128	1,346	1.2
Mar-May 2023	(r)	1,058	1,395	1.3
Jun-Aug 2023	(r)	997	1,452	1.5
Sep-Nov 2023	(r)	951	1,355	1.4
Dec-Feb 2024	(r)	910	1,440	1.6
Change on quarter		-41	85	0.2
Change %		-4.3	6.3	
Change on year		-218	94	0.4
Change %		-19.3	7.0	

Source: ONS Vacancy Survey/ Labour Force Survey

Vacancy Survey enquiries: [vacancy.survey@ons.gov.uk](mailto:vacancy.survey@ons.gov.uk), 01633 456777

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	Manu- facturing	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	Accommodati on & food service activities	Information & communicati on
		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>											
Jan-Mar 2022	(r)	1286	2	94	5	8	47	169	59	165	76
Jan-Mar 2023	(r)	1120	2	79	6	7	41	142	44	143	53
Feb-Apr 2023	(r)	1088	2	75	6	7	41	139	43	136	51
Mar-May 2023	(r)	1058	2	74	6	7	39	138	39	132	51
Apr-Jun 2023	(r)	1037	2	71	6	7	40	141	39	128	47
May-Jul 2023	(r)	1024	2	71	7	7	41	137	38	124	48
Jun-Aug 2023	(r)	997	2	70	6	7	37	136	38	119	47
Jul-Sep 2023	(r)	982	2	70	6	7	34	138	39	118	45
Aug-Oct 2023	(r)	959	2	69	5	6	33	133	35	113	43
Sep-Nov 2023	(r)	951	2	66	5	6	36	130	33	114	43
Oct-Dec 2023	(r)	929	2	65	5	6	37	122	31	109	42
Nov-Jan 2024	(r)	923	2	68	5	7	36	121	32	108	45
Dec-Feb 2024	(r)	910	2	67	5	6	36	120	32	109	43
<b>Jan-Mar 2024</b>	<b>(p)</b>	<b>916</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>44</b>
Change on quarter	*	-13	0	0	0	1	1	-5	4	-1	2
Change %	*	-1.4	0.0	-0.5	8.3	10.3	1.4	-3.8	13.0	-1.2	4.8
Change on year		-204	0	-14	0	0	-4	-25	-10	-35	-9
Change %		-18.2	6.3	-18.2	-7.1	-5.9	-10.4	-17.6	-21.6	-24.5	-16.7
<b>Vacancies per 100 employee jobs</b>											
Jan-Mar 2022	(r)	4.1	3.7	3.9	4.2	3.6	3.1	3.8	3.7	6.6	5.3
Jan-Mar 2023	(r)	3.5	3.2	3.3	5.1	2.7	2.7	3.2	2.7	5.4	3.5
Feb-Apr 2023	(r)	3.4	3.4	3.1	5.3	2.6	2.7	3.1	2.6	5.1	3.5
Mar-May 2023	(r)	3.3	3.6	3.0	5.6	2.7	2.5	3.1	2.4	5.0	3.4
Apr-Jun 2023	(r)	3.2	3.6	2.9	5.7	2.7	2.6	3.2	2.4	4.8	3.2
May-Jul 2023	(r)	3.2	3.6	2.9	5.9	2.9	2.6	3.1	2.3	4.7	3.2
Jun-Aug 2023	(r)	3.1	3.6	2.9	5.6	2.7	2.4	3.1	2.3	4.5	3.2
Jul-Sep 2023	(r)	3.1	4.0	2.9	5.2	2.6	2.2	3.1	2.4	4.4	3.0
Aug-Oct 2023	(r)	3.0	3.8	2.8	4.9	2.4	2.2	3.0	2.1	4.3	2.9
Sep-Nov 2023	(r)	3.0	3.8	2.7	4.5	2.5	2.3	2.9	2.0	4.3	2.9
Oct-Dec 2023	(r)	2.9	3.4	2.7	4.3	2.3	2.4	2.8	1.9	4.1	2.8
Nov-Jan 2024	(r)	2.9	3.6	2.8	4.3	2.7	2.3	2.7	2.0	4.0	3.1
Dec-Feb 2024	(r)	2.8	3.4	2.7	4.7	2.5	2.3	2.7	1.9	4.1	2.9
<b>Jan-Mar 2024</b>	<b>(p)</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>3.0</b>
Change on quarter	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	-0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1
Change on year		-0.6	0.2	-0.6	-0.4	-0.2	-0.3	-0.6	-0.6	-1.3	-0.6
<b>Levels (thousands)</b>											
Jan-Mar 2022	(r)	50	17	128	84	36	73	213	35	27	1131
Jan-Mar 2023	(r)	44	12	112	73	40	73	200	29	22	986
Feb-Apr 2023	(r)	41	12	110	71	40	72	193	27	24	958
Mar-May 2023	(r)	39	14	104	67	39	70	190	25	25	932
Apr-Jun 2023	(r)	38	14	100	64	40	68	186	24	25	913
May-Jul 2023	(r)	38	14	98	62	39	67	181	26	24	897
Jun-Aug 2023	(r)	37	12	95	58	38	67	181	26	24	876
Jul-Sep 2023	(r)	35	10	93	55	37	65	178	26	23	863
Aug-Oct 2023	(r)	36	9	93	57	37	66	179	21	22	842
Sep-Nov 2023	(r)	36	11	92	60	39	65	174	19	20	835
Oct-Dec 2023	(r)	36	13	92	63	38	64	169	17	19	814
Nov-Jan 2024	(r)	33	13	90	63	37	62	164	18	18	805
Dec-Feb 2024	(r)	34	14	88	65	36	62	158	15	18	794
<b>Jan-Mar 2024</b>	<b>(p)</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>801</b>
Change on quarter	*	0	4	-3	3	-1	-4	-9	-3	0	-13
Change %	*	0.6	28.0	-2.7	4.9	-2.4	-6.1	-5.6	-18.3	0.0	-1.6
Change on year		-8	4	-22	-7	-3	-13	-41	-15	-3	-185
Change %		-17.7	36.8	-20.0	-9.8	-6.3	-17.4	-20.4	-51.7	-13.4	-18.8
<b>Vacancies per 100 employee jobs</b>											
Jan-Mar 2022	(r)	4.8	2.9	4.5	3.0	2.5	2.7	4.9	4.6	4.4	4.2
Jan-Mar 2023	(r)	4.0	2.0	3.9	2.6	2.7	2.7	4.4	3.6	3.3	3.6
Feb-Apr 2023	(r)	3.8	2.0	3.8	2.6	2.7	2.6	4.3	3.4	3.6	3.5
Mar-May 2023	(r)	3.6	2.3	3.6	2.4	2.6	2.6	4.2	3.2	3.7	3.4
Apr-Jun 2023	(r)	3.4	2.4	3.4	2.3	2.7	2.5	4.1	3.1	3.7	3.3
May-Jul 2023	(r)	3.5	2.3	3.4	2.3	2.6	2.4	4.0	3.3	3.7	3.2
Jun-Aug 2023	(r)	3.4	2.0	3.3	2.1	2.6	2.4	4.0	3.2	3.6	3.2
Jul-Sep 2023	(r)	3.2	1.7	3.2	2.0	2.5	2.4	4.0	3.3	3.5	3.1
Aug-Oct 2023	(r)	3.2	1.5	3.2	2.1	2.5	2.4	4.0	2.6	3.3	3.0
Sep-Nov 2023	(r)	3.3	1.8	3.2	2.2	2.6	2.4	3.8	2.4	3.1	3.0
Oct-Dec 2023	(r)	3.3	2.1	3.2	2.3	2.6	2.3	3.7	2.1	2.9	2.9
Nov-Jan 2024	(r)	3.0	2.2	3.1	2.3	2.5	2.3	3.6	2.2	2.8	2.9
Dec-Feb 2024	(r)	3.1	2.4	3.0	2.3	2.4	2.2	3.5	1.9	2.7	2.9
<b>Jan-Mar 2024</b>	<b>(p)</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.9</b>
Change on quarter	*	0.0	0.6	-0.1	0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.4	0.0	0.0
Change on year		-0.7	0.7	-0.8	-0.3	-0.2	-0.5	-0.9	-1.9	-0.4	-0.7

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.

Vacancy Survey enquiries: vacancy.survey@ons.gov.uk, 01633 456777