

Statistical bulletin

Vacancies and jobs in the UK: March 2025

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](#)
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2 . Main points

- Vacancy numbers are broadly unchanged on the quarter; early estimates suggest a small increase of just 1,000 (0.1%) vacancies to 816,000 in December 2024 to February 2025.
- Total estimated vacancies were down by 98,000 (10.7%) in December 2024 to February 2025 from the level of a year ago; however, they remained 20,000 (2.5%) above their pre-coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic January to March 2020 levels.
- The number of unemployed people per vacancy was 1.9 in November 2024 to January 2025; this is up by 0.1 from 1.8 in the previous quarter (August to October 2024).
- The estimated number of workforce jobs was 36.9 million in December 2024; this is an increase of 155,000 (0.4%) from September 2024, with the largest increase in the employee jobs component, which rose by 131,000 (0.4%).
- The estimated number of workforce jobs was up by 403,000 (1.1%) in December 2024 from the level of a year ago; human health and social work activities and professional scientific and technical activities showed the largest increases of 178,000 (3.7%) and 120,000 (3.6%), respectively.

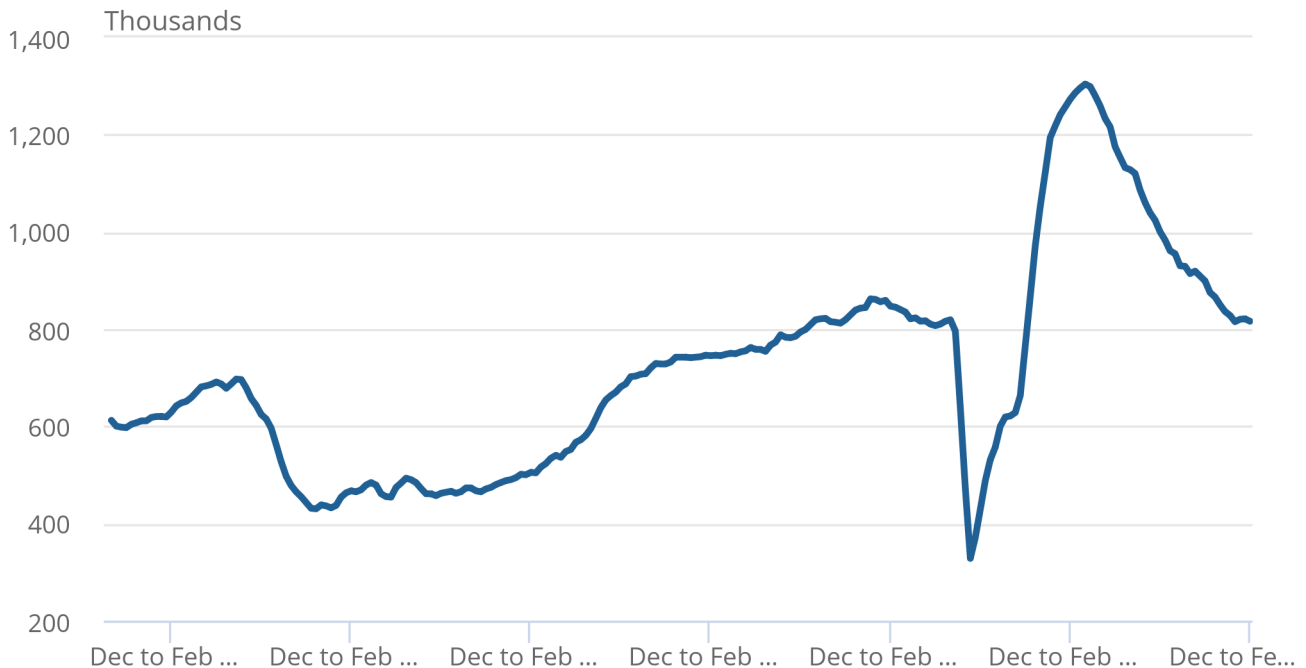
3 . Vacancies for December 2024 to February 2025

Figure 1: The estimated number of vacancies is broadly unchanged on the quarter, at 816,000

Number of vacancies in the UK, seasonally adjusted, December 2005 to February 2006, to December 2024 to February 2025

Figure 1: The estimated number of vacancies is broadly unchanged on the quarter, at 816,000

Number of vacancies in the UK, seasonally adjusted, December 2005 to February 2006, to December 2024 to February 2025



Source: Vacancy Survey from the Office for National Statistics

Vacancy numbers remained broadly unchanged in December 2024 to February 2025. Early estimates show a small increase of just 1,000 (0.1%) vacancies to 816,000. Until this quarter, the total number of vacancies had declined for 31 consecutive quarters, since its peak of 1.3 million in March to May 2022.

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

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

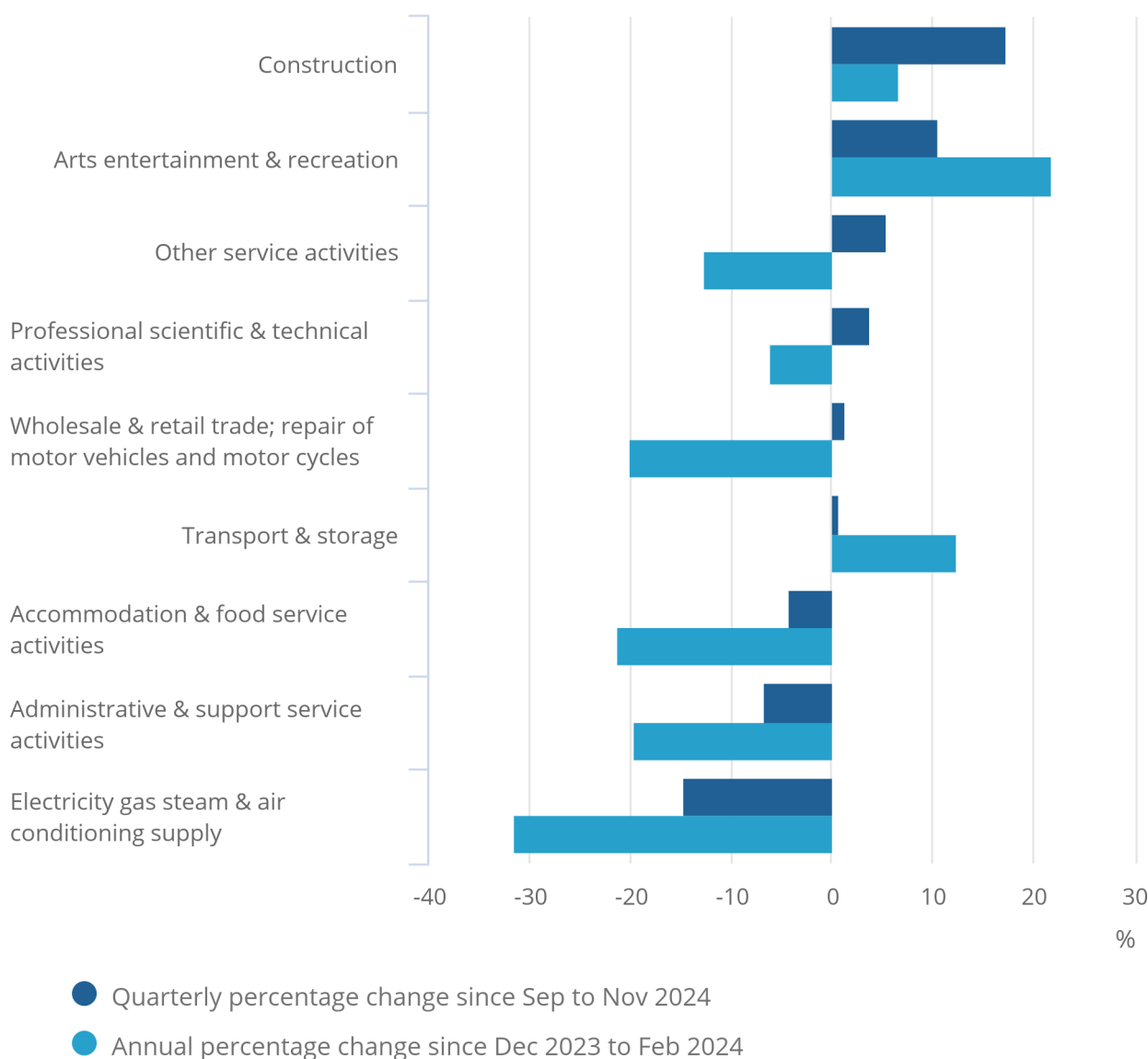
The number of unemployed people per vacancy was 1.9 in November 2024 to January 2025. This is up by 0.1 from 1.8 in the previous quarter (August to October 2024).

Figure 2: Quarterly growth increased in 8 of the 18 industry sectors in December 2024 to February 2025

December 2024 to February 2025 three-month average vacancies in the UK, quarterly percentage growth from September to November 2024, and annual percentage growth from December 2023 to February 2024

Figure 2: Quarterly growth increased in 8 of the 18 industry sectors in December 2024 to February 2025

December 2024 to February 2025 three-month average vacancies in the UK, quarterly percentage growth from September to November 2024, and annual percentage growth from December 2023 to February 2024



Source: Vacancy Survey from the Office for National Statistics

The estimated total number of vacancies increased by 0.1% from the previous quarter, increasing in 8 of the 18 industry sectors. The largest percentage increase in vacancies was in construction, at 17.3%, followed by arts, entertainment and recreation at 10.5%.

Early estimates of the number of vacancies suggest it increased on the quarter by 1,000 to 816,000 in December 2024 to February 2025. The industry with the largest increase in vacancies was construction, which rose by 6,000 vacancies.

When comparing December 2024 to February 2025 with the same time last year, total vacancies decreased by 98,000 (10.7%), with declines in 12 of the 18 industry sectors. The industries with the largest decrease in vacancies were wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles, down by 24,000 vacancies, and accommodation and food service activities, down by 23,000 vacancies.

The total estimated number of vacancies remains 20,000 (2.5%) above its January to March 2020 pre-coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic level. Public admin and defence; compulsory social security, and professional scientific and technical activities are the two industry sectors whose latest vacancies estimates are currently the highest above their January to March 2020 levels. They are 16,000 and 12,000 vacancies, respectively, above their pre-coronavirus level.

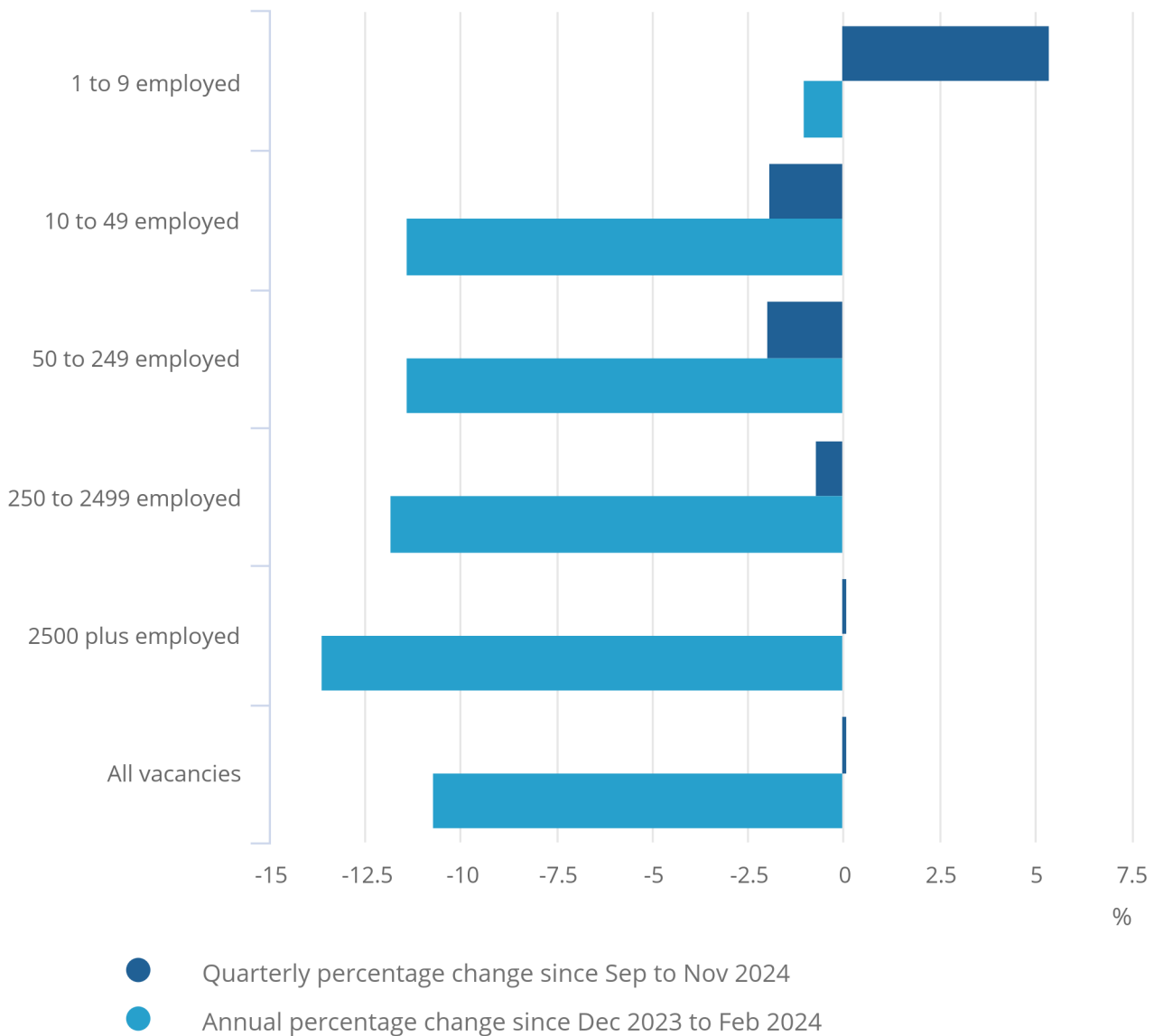
There are six industry sectors whose latest vacancies estimates are below pre-coronavirus levels by a combined total of 48,000 vacancies. This includes wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles, which has 34,000 fewer vacancies than at its pre-coronavirus level.

Figure 3: Quarterly growth increased in two industry size bands in December 2024 to February 2025

December 2024 to February 2025 three-month average vacancies in the UK, quarterly percentage growth from September to November 2024, and annual percentage growth from December 2023 to February 2024

Figure 3: Quarterly growth increased in two industry size bands in December 2024 to February 2025

December 2024 to February 2025 three-month average vacancies in the UK, quarterly percentage growth from September to November 2024, and annual percentage growth from December 2023 to February 2024



Source: Vacancy Survey from the Office for National Statistics

Two of the five industry size bands saw increases in the estimated number of vacancies on the quarter. The largest increase in vacancies was in businesses with nine or fewer employees, which rose by 7,000 (5.4%) vacancies in December 2024 to February 2025. The estimated number of vacancies decreased in all industry size bands over the year. The largest percentage decrease in vacancies was for businesses with 2,500 or more employees at 13.6%. This size band remains the only size band with vacancy estimates below its January to March 2020 pre-coronavirus level.

4 . Jobs for December 2024

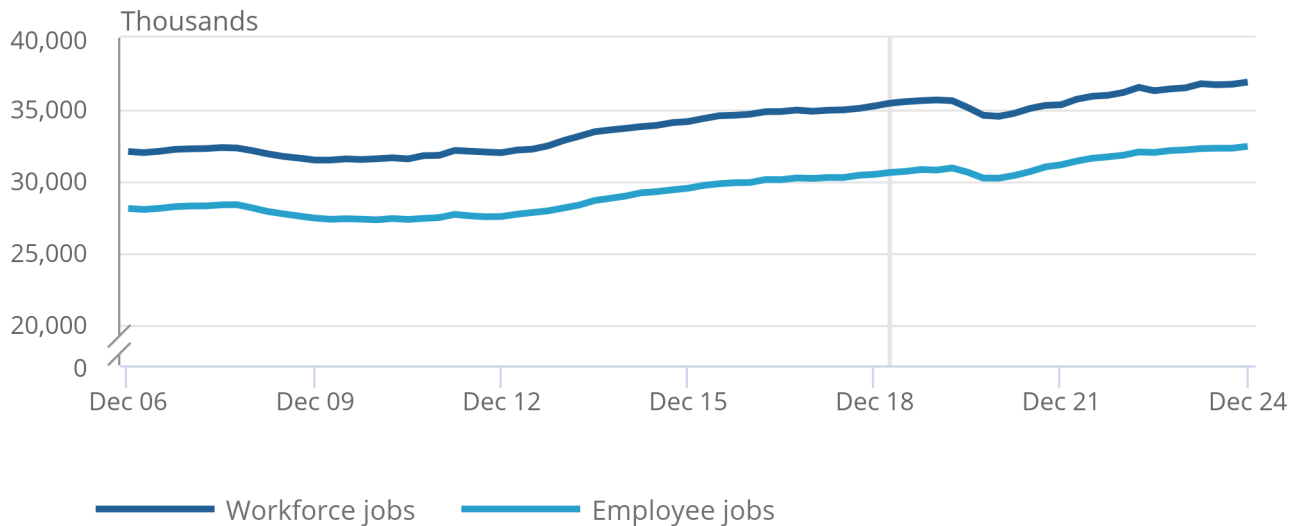
Workforce jobs (WFJ) estimates are provided by various sources. Estimates of employee jobs in the private sector are drawn from business surveys with a reference date of 13 December 2024. Estimates of self-employment jobs are drawn from our Labour Force Survey (LFS), which covers a three-month period from the start of November 2024 to the end of January 2025.

Figure 4: The total number of jobs increased on the quarter to 36.9 million in December 2024, continuing at historically high levels

Number of jobs in the UK, seasonally adjusted, December 2006 to December 2024

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Number of jobs in the UK, seasonally adjusted, December 2006 to December 2024



Source: Workforce Jobs from the Office for National Statistics

Notes:

1. The Labour Force Survey 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.

The estimated number of workforce jobs increased to 36.9 million in the UK in December 2024. This is a rise of 155,000 (0.4%) since September 2024. The quarterly increase was largely caused by an increase of 131,000 (0.4%) in employee jobs. More modest increases were seen in the other components of workforce jobs. There was a rise of 10,000 (0.2%) in self-employment jobs and 14,000 (34.6%) in government-supported trainees. HM Forces remained broadly unchanged.

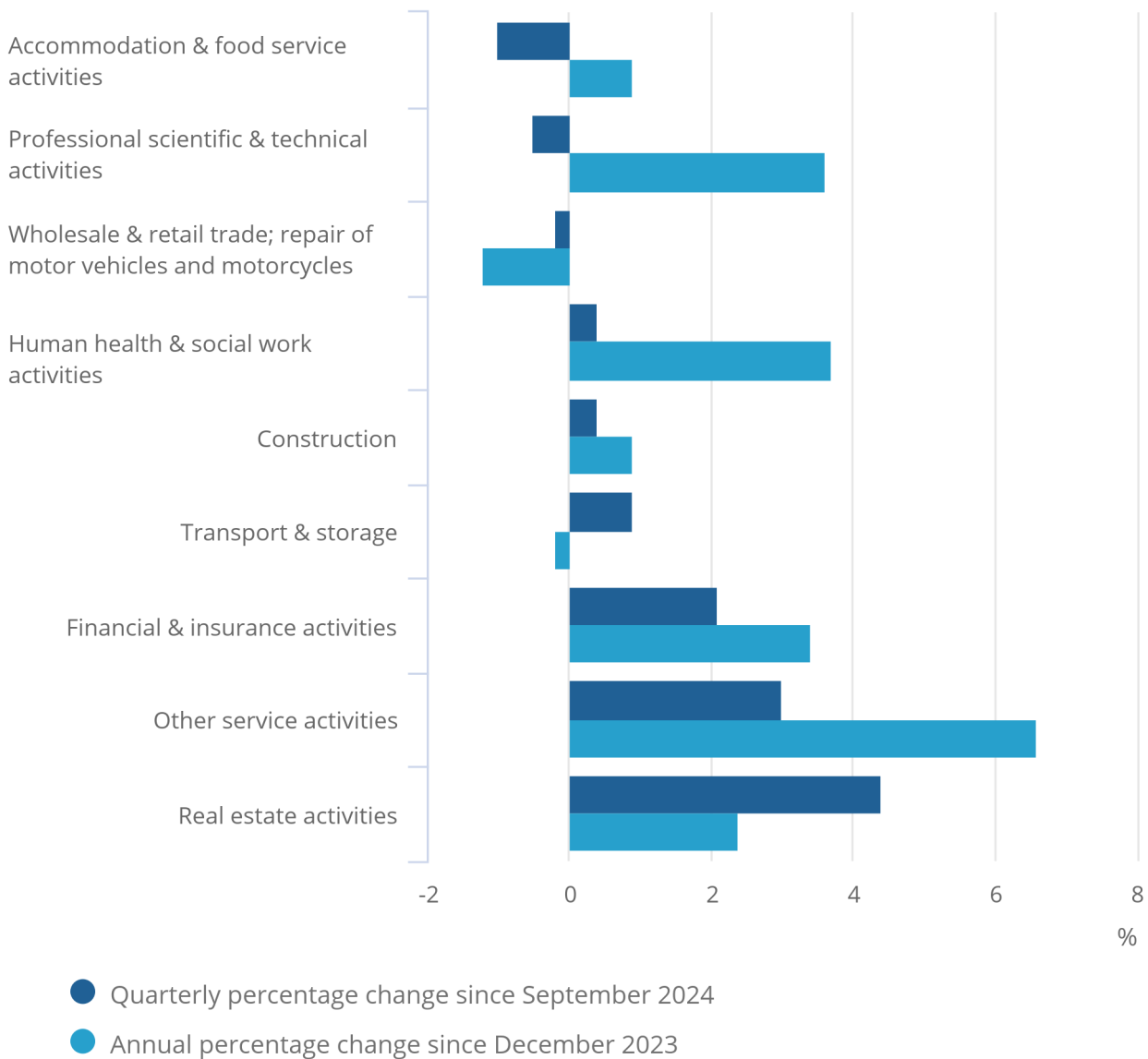
The estimated number of workforce jobs increased on the year by 403,000 (1.1%). They continue to be at an historically high level, following a largely upward trend since September 2020. They are 1.2 million (3.5%) above their pre-coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic level.

Figure 5: Quarterly growth in workforce jobs varied across industry sectors in December 2024

December 2024 workforce jobs in the UK, quarterly percentage growth from September 2024, and annual percentage growth from December 2023

Figure 5: Quarterly growth in workforce jobs varied across industry sectors in December 2024

December 2024 workforce jobs in the UK, quarterly percentage growth from September 2024, and annual percentage growth from December 2023



Source: Workforce Jobs from the Office for National Statistics

Most industries saw an increase in workforce jobs. Our estimates show 13 of the 20 industry sectors increasing between December 2023 and December 2024. The industries with the largest annual increases in estimated workforce jobs were human health and social work, and professional, scientific, and technical activities. Human health and social work was up by an estimated 178,000 (3.7%) jobs, and professional, scientific, and technical activities was up by an estimated 120,000 (3.6%) jobs. Of the industry sectors with decreases in workforce jobs estimates on the year, the hardest-hit sector was wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles, which fell by 57,000 (1.2%) jobs.

The number of workforce jobs increased in 14 industry sectors on the quarter. This contributed to the increase of 155,000 in the total workforce jobs estimate. The industries with the largest quarterly increases in estimated workforce jobs were real estate activities, which was up by an estimated 30,000 (4.4%) jobs, followed by other service activities, which increased by 28,000 (3.0%) jobs. The industry sector with the largest fall on the quarter was accommodation and food services, which fell by 26,000 (1.0%) jobs.

5 . Data on vacancies and jobs

[Vacancies by industry](#)

Dataset VACS02 | Released 20 March 2025

Vacancies by industry (Standard Industrial Classification 2007).

[Workforce jobs summary](#)

Dataset JOBS01 | Released 20 March 2025

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

[Workforce jobs by industry](#)

Dataset JOBS02 | Released 20 March 2025

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

[X06: Single month vacancies estimates](#)

Dataset X06 | Released 20 March 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 [A 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 [A 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 vacancies

We have conducted a seasonal adjustment review of our Labour Force Survey (LFS) estimates, resulting in revisions to LFS estimates from January to March 2019 onwards. Our estimates of the unemployed people per vacancy and unemployment, published in our [VACS01: Vacancies and unemployment dataset](#), will be affected by this.

We aim to include revisions of estimates of vacancies back to the start of the data series in 2001 in our next Vacancies and jobs in the UK bulletin, publishing on 15 April 2025. Revisions will 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 \(QMI\)](#).

Revisions to workforce jobs

From 17 December 2024 we have reinstated reweighted LFS estimates into our monthly publication, as stated on 3 December 2024 in our [Impact of reweighting on Labour Force Survey key indicators: December 2024 article](#). The reweighting exercise creates a discontinuity in total workforce jobs, employee jobs, and self-employment jobs between December 2018 and March 2019, where there will be a step change. Therefore, users should avoid making comparisons with estimates from before March 2019. These LFS estimates are official statistics in development.

LFS reweighting does not address the volatility we have seen in recent periods and that we expect to see to some extent in the future. We advise caution when interpreting changes in headline rates and recommend using them as part of our suite of labour market indicators, alongside workforce jobs (WFJ), Claimant Count data, and Pay As You Earn Real Time Information (PAYE RTI) estimates.

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

Important notes

Published data accompanying this release are presented as rounded figures. All changes presented in this bulletin are calculated from unrounded estimates. Therefore, users may calculate slightly different changes when using the accompanying 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 usability, accessibility and machine readability of our published statistics. To help users change to the new formats we will be publishing sample versions of a selection of our tables, and where practical, initially publish the tables in both the new and current formats. If you have any questions or comments, please email labour.market@ons.gov.uk.

Coronavirus (COVID-19)

Read more about how labour market data sources are affected by the coronavirus 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.

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 Section 7: Measuring the data of our [Vacancies and jobs in the UK: April 2021 bulletin](#).

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

Sampling variability

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

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

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

SIC 2007 Section	United Kingdom	
	Estimate for Dec 2024	Sampling variability of estimate 1
A Agriculture, forestry & fishing	360	±65
B Mining & quarrying	47	±6
C Manufacturing	2,602	±40
D Electricity, gas, steam & air conditioning supply	141	±11
E Water supply, sewerage, waste & remediation activities	250	±8
F Construction	2,233	±65
G Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	4,709	±66
H Transport & storage	1,904	±51
I Accommodation & food service activities	2,666	±62
J Information & communication	1,645	±50
K Financial & insurance activities	1,204	±46
L Real estate activities	710	±43
M Professional scientific & technical activities	3,498	±84
N Administrative & support service activities	2,982	±63
O Public admin & defence; compulsory social security	1,727	±18
P Education	3,043	±47
Q Human health & social work activities	5,059	±68
R Arts, entertainment & recreation	1,119	±51
S Other service activities/Private Households	1,009	±59
/T		
All jobs	36,909	±221

Source: Workforce jobs from the Office for National Statistics

Notes

1. The sampling variability estimates are for 95% confidence intervals and are calculated on data for June 2024 that are not seasonally adjusted.

Information on the strengths and limitations of this bulletin are available in Section 8: Strengths and limitation of our [Vacancies and jobs in the UK: April 2021 bulletin](#).

8 . Related links

[Employees in Great Britain: 2023](#)

Bulletin | Released 4 November 2024

Number of employees in Great Britain, full-time and part-time by sector, industry, country and English region. Provisional results for Great Britain 2023 and revised results for the UK 2022. Data from the Business Register and Employment Survey.

[Revisions to workforce jobs](#)

Article | Released 17 December 2024

The impact of revisions that have been made to the Workforce Jobs series.

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

Dataset | Released 12 March 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 20 March 2025, ONS website, statistical bulletin, [Vacancies and jobs in the UK: March 2025](#)

Index of Tables

The table below provides an index of the tables appearing in this Statistical Bulletin and it shows how these table numbers [match up with the Excel spreadsheet datasets which are available on the website.](#)"

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

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

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

The following symbols are used in the tables: p provisional, r revised, .. Not available,* suppressed due to small sample size.

The four-character identification codes appearing in the tables are the ONS references for the data series appearing in the Labour Market Statistics dataset which is available on the website at:

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/employmentandemployeetypes/datasets/labourmarketstatistics>

EMPLOYMENT AND JOBS

5 Workforce jobs

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

	Workforce jobs	Employee jobs	Self-employment jobs ¹	HM Forces	Government-supported trainees ¹
	1	2	3	4	5
	DYDC	BCAJ	DYZN	LOJX	LOJU
Dec 22	36,181	31,816	4,143	154	68
Mar 23	36,537	32,041	4,266	153	76
Jun 23	36,304	32,005	4,094	153	52
Sep 23	36,429	32,137	4,103	151	37
Dec 23	36,506	32,185	4,133	150	38
Mar 24	36,791	32,277	4,335	149	31
Jun 24	36,720	32,301	4,237	149	33
Sep 24 (r)	36,754	32,302	4,264	148	40
Dec 24 (p)	36,909	32,432	4,274	148	54
Change on quarter	155	131	10	0	14
Change %	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	34.6
Change on year	403	248	141	-2	16
Change %	1.1	0.8	3.4	-1.6	43.1

Relationship between columns: 1=2+3+4+5

See footnotes under table 6

6 Workforce jobs by industry

Standard Industrial Classification (2007)

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

SIC 2007 sections	All jobs	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
Dec 22	36,181	350	53	2,621	121	241	2,225	4,743	1,890	2,713	1,624
Mar 23	36,537	367	57	2,613	121	251	2,258	4,775	1,896	2,699	1,656
Jun 23	36,304	338	50	2,576	127	250	2,260	4,713	1,846	2,701	1,646
Sep 23	36,429	377	51	2,599	126	242	2,247	4,761	1,848	2,680	1,589
Dec 23	36,506	403	50	2,599	130	240	2,213	4,766	1,909	2,643	1,633
Mar 24	36,791	372	48	2,579	131	246	2,234	4,776	1,907	2,666	1,623
Jun 24	36,720	350	50	2,572	137	242	2,158	4,752	1,882	2,683	1,615
Sep 24 (r)	36,754	360	46	2,580	142	244	2,224	4,718	1,886	2,692	1,636
Dec 24 (p)	36,909	360	47	2,602	141	250	2,233	4,709	1,904	2,666	1,645
Change on quarter	155	0	1	22	-1	6	9	-8	18	-26	9
Change %	0.4	0.0	1.9	0.8	-0.5	2.4	0.4	-0.2	0.9	-1.0	0.5
Change on year	403	-42	-3	2	11	10	20	-57	-5	23	12
Change %	1.1	-10.5	-5.8	0.1	8.3	4.4	0.9	-1.2	-0.2	0.9	0.8
SIC 2007 sections	Financial & insurance activities	Real estate activities	Professional scientific & technical activities	Administrative & support service activities	Public admin & defence; compulsory social security ²	Education	Human health & social work activities	Arts, entertainment & recreation	Other service activities	People employed by households, etc.	Total services
	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	G-T
	JWS7	JWS8	JWS9	JWT2	JWT3	JWT4	JWT5	JWT6	JWT7	KW78	JWT8
Dec 22	1,119	682	3,353	3,099	1,644	2,993	4,679	1,029	951	51	30,570
Mar 23	1,140	704	3,419	3,102	1,663	3,019	4,767	1,035	944	51	30,870
Jun 23	1,137	685	3,359	3,138	1,678	3,025	4,775	1,049	894	57	30,703
Sep 23	1,131	695	3,439	3,070	1,677	3,025	4,822	1,078	904	66	30,788
Dec 23	1,164	693	3,378	3,011	1,689	3,065	4,880	1,084	902	53	30,870
Mar 24	1,156	702	3,448	2,999	1,706	3,070	4,970	1,117	970	70	31,181
Jun 24	1,168	704	3,477	2,983	1,720	3,063	5,053	1,116	933	64	31,211
Sep 24 (r)	1,179	680	3,516	2,962	1,718	3,062	5,038	1,099	935	38	31,158
Dec 24 (p)	1,204	710	3,498	2,982	1,727	3,043	5,059	1,119	962	47	31,275
Change on quarter	25	30	-17	19	9	-19	21	20	28	10	117
Change %	2.1	4.4	-0.5	0.7	0.5	-0.6	0.4	1.8	3.0	25.4	0.4
Change on year	39	17	120	-30	39	-22	178	34	60	-6	404
Change %	3.4	2.4	3.6	-1.0	2.3	-0.7	3.7	3.2	6.6	-11.1	1.3

Workforce jobs enquiries 01633 456776

Sources: Employer surveys, Labour Force Survey and administrative sources

1. Workforce Jobs figures are a measure of jobs rather than people. For this reason estimates of self-employment jobs and government supported trainee jobs differ from estimates of people in self-employment and in government supported training and employment programmes shown at Table 3. The estimates for government supported trainees shown in this table exclude trainees with contracts of employment as such people are included in the estimates of employee jobs.

2. This series is not exclusively a public sector series as it includes some private sector jobs. See table 4 for estimates of public and private sector employment.

VACANCIES

19 Vacancies¹ 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					
Levels						
Dec-Feb 2023	1128	163	171	155	252	386
Dec-Feb 2024	(r) 914	132	139	136	198	309
Jan-Mar 2024	919	137	145	133	195	308
Feb-Apr 2024	909	137	140	134	193	306
Mar-May 2024	899	140	137	132	191	300
Apr-Jun 2024	875	135	130	129	189	291
May-Jul 2024	866	139	129	126	184	287
Jun-Aug 2024	850	134	131	125	180	281
Jul-Sep 2024	836	130	131	124	178	274
Aug-Oct 2024	828	129	130	124	175	270
Sep-Nov 2024	(r) 815	124	126	123	176	267
Oct-Dec 2024	(r) 820	128	125	125	175	268
Nov-Jan 2025	(r) 821	135	120	123	175	268
Dec-Feb 2025	(p) 816	131	123	120	174	267
Change on quarter	* 1	7	-2	-3	-1	0
Change %	* 0.1	5.4	-1.9	-2.0	-0.7	0.1
Change on year	-98	-1	-16	-15	-23	-42
Change %	-10.7	-1.0	-11.4	-11.4	-11.8	-13.6

1. Excludes Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing.

Source: ONS Vacancy Survey

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

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

20 Vacancies¹ and Unemployment

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

		All Vacancies ¹	Unemployment ²	Number of unemployed people per vacancy
		AP2Y	MGSC	JPC5
Levels				
Nov-Jan 2023	(r)	1,132	1,335	1.2
Nov-Jan 2024	(r)	929	1,414	1.5
Feb-Apr 2024	(r)	909	1,524	1.7
May-Jul 2024	(r)	866	1,480	1.7
Aug-Oct 2024	(r)	828	1,505	1.8
Nov-Jan 2025	(r)	821	1,545	1.9
Change on quarter		-7	40	0.1
Change %		-0.9	2.7	
Change on year		-108	132	0.4
Change %		-11.6	9.3	

Source: ONS Vacancy Survey/ Labour Force Survey

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

1. Excludes Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing.

2. Unemployment estimates are produced from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) and are always one period behind the ONS Vacancy Survey estimates. This table therefore shows estimates for the same periods as shown in table 1 (which shows LFS estimates).

VACANCIES

21 Vacancies by industry

Standard Industrial Classification (2007)

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

SIC 2007 sections	All vacancies ¹	Mining & quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas, steam & air conditioning supply ²	Water supply, sewerage, waste & remediation activities	Construction	Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles	Transport & storage	Accommodation & food service activities	Information & communication
	B-S	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
	AP2Y	JP9H	JP9I	JP9J	JP9K	JP9L	JP9M	JP9N	JP9O	JP9P
Levels (thousands)										
Dec-Feb 2023	1128	2	78	5	7	40	148	49	144	50
Dec-Feb 2024 (r)	914	2	67	5	6	36	120	32	108	43
Jan-Mar 2024	919	2	65	5	7	37	116	35	108	44
Feb-Apr 2024	909	2	61	5	6	36	113	35	108	39
Mar-May 2024	899	2	62	5	7	38	110	35	100	40
Apr-Jun 2024	875	2	63	4	7	35	107	34	97	39
May-Jul 2024	866	2	62	5	7	37	107	36	95	38
Jun-Aug 2024	850	1	61	4	7	37	106	34	97	38
Jul-Sep 2024	836	1	58	4	7	37	104	33	93	37
Aug-Oct 2024	828	2	57	4	6	36	101	33	91	38
Sep-Nov 2024 (r)	815	2	56	4	7	32	95	35	88	38
Oct-Dec 2024 (r)	820	2	57	4	6	35	96	37	87	38
Nov-Jan 2025 (r)	821	2	59	4	6	40	94	37	85	37
Dec-Feb 2025 (p)	816	2	55	4	6	38	96	36	85	36
Change on quarter *	1	0	-1	-1	0	6	1	0	-4	-1
Change % *	0.1	-6.3	-1.8	-14.6	-4.5	17.3	1.4	0.8	-4.1	-3.7
Change on year	-98	0	-11	-2	0	2	-24	4	-23	-7
Change %	-10.7	-11.8	-17.1	-31.4	0.0	6.7	-19.9	12.3	-21.2	-15.2
	AP2Z	JPA2	JPA3	JPA4	JPA5	JPA6	JPA7	JPA8	JPA9	JPB2
Vacancies per 100 employee jobs										
Dec-Feb 2023	3.5	3.4	3.2	4.8	2.7	2.6	3.3	3.0	5.4	3.4
Dec-Feb 2024 (r)	2.8	3.4	2.7	4.6	2.5	2.3	2.7	1.9	4.0	2.9
Jan-Mar 2024	2.9	3.4	2.6	4.7	2.6	2.4	2.6	2.1	4.1	2.9
Feb-Apr 2024	2.8	3.4	2.5	4.4	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.1	4.1	2.6
Mar-May 2024	2.8	3.2	2.5	4.1	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.1	3.8	2.7
Apr-Jun 2024	2.7	3.2	2.6	4.0	2.8	2.3	2.4	2.1	3.7	2.6
May-Jul 2024	2.7	3.0	2.5	4.1	2.9	2.4	2.4	2.2	3.6	2.6
Jun-Aug 2024	2.6	2.8	2.5	3.9	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.1	3.7	2.5
Jul-Sep 2024	2.6	2.8	2.4	3.8	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.0	3.5	2.5
Aug-Oct 2024	2.6	3.0	2.3	3.7	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.0	3.4	2.6
Sep-Nov 2024 (r)	2.5	3.2	2.3	3.7	2.6	2.1	2.1	2.2	3.3	2.5
Oct-Dec 2024 (r)	2.6	3.4	2.3	3.6	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.2	3.3	2.5
Nov-Jan 2025 (r)	2.6	3.2	2.4	3.3	2.3	2.6	2.1	2.3	3.2	2.5
Dec-Feb 2025 (p)	2.5	3.0	2.3	3.2	2.5	2.5	2.2	2.2	3.2	2.5
Change on quarter *	0.0	-0.2	0.0	-0.5	-0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1
Change on year	-0.3	-0.4	-0.5	-1.4	0.0	0.2	-0.5	0.2	-0.9	-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
Levels (thousands)										
Dec-Feb 2023	46	11	112	71	40	74	204	28	20	998
Dec-Feb 2024 (r)	33	14	90	66	36	63	161	16	18	798
Jan-Mar 2024	37	16	89	67	36	63	162	14	19	804
Feb-Apr 2024	36	16	90	67	36	63	162	17	18	800
Mar-May 2024	35	15	89	65	37	64	162	19	17	787
Apr-Jun 2024	33	14	86	61	36	62	160	20	17	766
May-Jul 2024	32	14	86	59	36	61	156	18	15	754
Jun-Aug 2024	33	13	85	55	35	61	152	17	14	740
Jul-Sep 2024	34	12	85	57	35	61	147	18	14	730
Aug-Oct 2024	35	13	84	58	35	60	145	17	15	724
Sep-Nov 2024 (r)	34	14	81	57	37	60	143	17	15	714
Oct-Dec 2024 (r)	35	15	84	57	37	59	140	15	15	715
Nov-Jan 2025 (r)	35	14	85	53	37	59	142	18	15	710
Dec-Feb 2025 (p)	36	14	84	53	38	59	139	19	15	710
Change on quarter *	2	0	3	-4	2	-1	-5	2	1	-4
Change % *	6.8	-2.9	3.7	-6.7	4.1	-2.0	-3.1	10.5	5.5	-0.5
Change on year	3	-1	-6	-13	3	-5	-22	3	-2	-88
Change %	9.0	-4.9	-6.1	-19.6	7.6	-7.1	-13.8	21.9	-12.6	-11.0
	JPB3	JPB4	JPB5	JPB6	JPB7	JPB8	JPB9	JPC2	JPC3	JPC4
Vacancies per 100 employee jobs										
Dec-Feb 2023	4.2	1.9	3.9	2.6	2.7	2.7	4.5	3.6	3.0	3.6
Dec-Feb 2024 (r)	3.0	2.4	3.1	2.4	2.4	2.3	3.6	1.9	2.7	2.9
Jan-Mar 2024	3.4	2.6	3.1	2.4	2.5	2.3	3.6	1.7	2.8	2.9
Feb-Apr 2024	3.3	2.7	3.1	2.4	2.4	2.3	3.6	2.1	2.7	2.9
Mar-May 2024	3.2	2.5	3.1	2.4	2.5	2.3	3.6	2.4	2.6	2.8
Apr-Jun 2024	3.0	2.4	3.0	2.2	2.4	2.3	3.6	2.5	2.6	2.8
May-Jul 2024	2.9	2.4	3.0	2.1	2.5	2.2	3.4	2.2	2.3	2.7
Jun-Aug 2024	3.0	2.2	2.9	2.0	2.4	2.2	3.4	2.1	2.2	2.7
Jul-Sep 2024	3.1	2.0	2.9	2.0	2.3	2.2	3.3	2.3	2.2	2.6
Aug-Oct 2024	3.2	2.2	2.9	2.1	2.4	2.2	3.2	2.2	2.2	2.6
Sep-Nov 2024 (r)	3.1	2.3	2.8	2.1	2.5	2.2	3.2	2.1	2.2	2.6
Oct-Dec 2024 (r)	3.2	2.4	2.9	2.1	2.5	2.1	3.1	1.9	2.3	2.6
Nov-Jan 2025 (r)	3.2	2.3	2.9	1.9	2.5	2.1	3.1	2.3	2.3	2.6
Dec-Feb 2025 (p)	3.3	2.3	2.9	1.9	2.6	2.1	3.1	2.4	2.3	2.6
Change on quarter *	0.2	-0.1	0.1	-0.1	0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0
Change on year	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	-0.5	0.2	-0.2	-0.5	0.4	-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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