

Statistical bulletin

Vacancies and jobs in the UK: April 2023

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



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1 . Other pages in this release

- [Labour market overview](#)
- [Employment in the UK](#)
- [Average weekly earnings in Great Britain](#)

2 . Main points

- The number of vacancies in January to March 2023 was 1,105,000, which is a decrease of 47,000 from October to December 2022.
- Vacancy numbers fell on the quarter for the ninth consecutive period in January to March 2023, down by 4.0% since October to December 2022, with vacancies falling in 13 of the 18 industry sectors.
- In January to March 2023, total vacancies were down by 188,000 from the level of a year ago, although they remained 304,000 above their pre-coronavirus (COVID-19) January to March 2020 levels.
- In December 2022 to February 2023, the number of unemployed people per vacancy was at 1.2, which is up from the previous quarter (September to November 2022), as the number of vacancies continued to decrease.

3 . Vacancies for January to March 2023

Figure 1: The estimated number of vacancies fell on the quarter to 1,105,000

Number of vacancies in the UK, seasonally adjusted, January to March 2004 to January to March 2023

Figure 1: The estimated number of vacancies fell on the quarter to 1,105,000

Number of vacancies in the UK, seasonally adjusted, January to March 2004 to January to March 2023



Source: Vacancy Survey from the Office for National Statistics

In January to March 2023, the estimated number of vacancies fell by 47,000 on the quarter to 1,105,000, which is the ninth consecutive period to see a quarterly fall since May to July 2022.

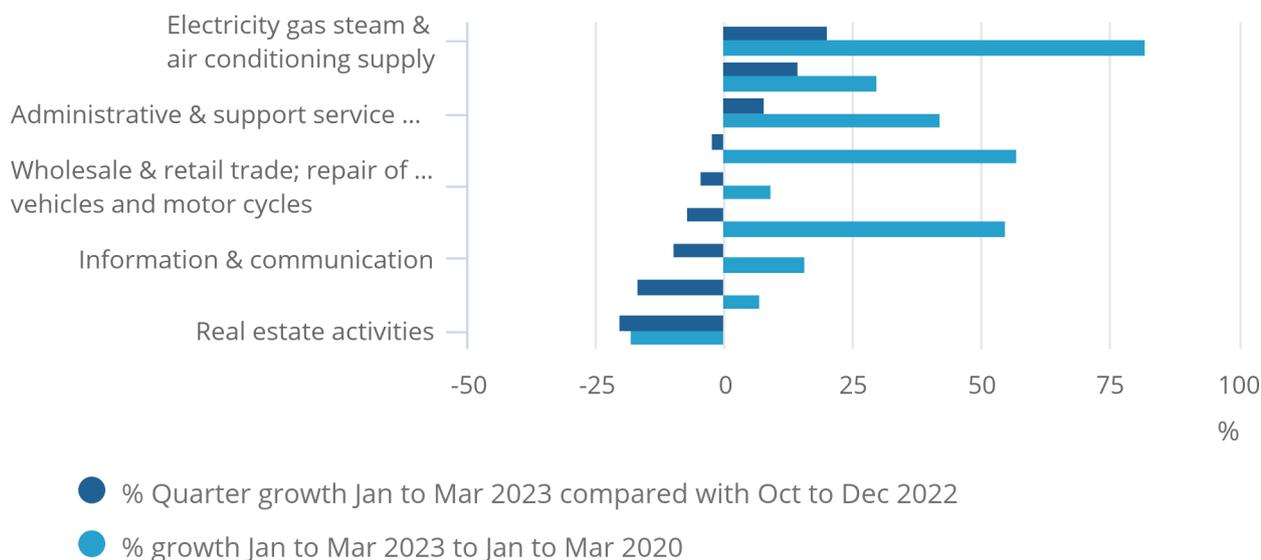
The headline vacancy estimates are based on three-month averages, which naturally involve some time lag. Insights into trends in March 2023 are provided by two experimental sources, single-month vacancy estimates (see [Section 8: Strengths and limitations of our March 2021 bulletin](#)) in our [X06: Single month vacancies estimates dataset](#), and [Adzuna Online job advert estimates datasets](#).

Figure 2: In January to March 2023, the rate of quarterly growth fell in the majority of industry sectors

January to March 2023 three-month average vacancies in the UK, quarterly percentage growth from October to December 2022 and percentage growth from pre-coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic January to March 2020

Figure 2: In January to March 2023, the rate of quarterly growth fell in the majority of industry sectors

January to March 2023 three-month average vacancies in the UK, quarterly percentage growth from October to December 2022 and percentage growth from pre-coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic January to March 2020



Source: Vacancy Survey from the Office for National Statistics

The overall quarterly growth was negative 4.0% in January to March 2023, with vacancies declining in 13 of the 18 industry sectors. The industries showing the largest falls were real estate activities and mining and quarrying, at negative 20.1% and negative 16.7%, respectively.

January to March 2023 saw the number of vacancies fall on the quarter for the ninth consecutive period, decreasing by 47,000. The industry sectors displaying the largest falls in vacancy numbers were professional, scientific and technical activities, and wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles, down on the quarter by 8,000 and 7,000, respectively. The industries which saw the largest growth on the quarter were administrative and support service activities and arts, entertainment and recreation, growing by 6,000 and 4,000, respectively.

The fall in the number of vacancies reflects uncertainty across industries, as survey respondents continue to cite economic pressures as a factor in holding back on recruitment.

When comparing January to March 2023 with the same time last year, total vacancies decreased by 188,000 (14.5%), with the largest falls in wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles, and information and communication, both of which were down by 27,000. However, the total number of vacancies remains 304,000 above the January to March 2020 pre-coronavirus (COVID-19) levels, with human health and social work activities showing the largest increase, at 64,000.

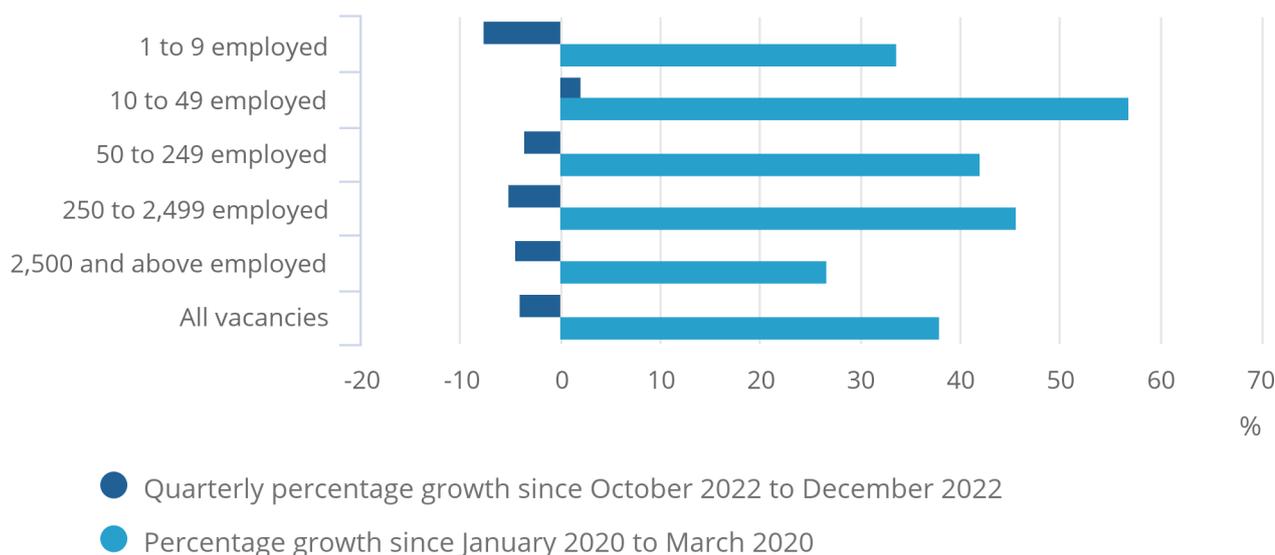
In December 2022 to February 2023, the number of unemployed people per vacancy was at 1.2, up slightly from 1.1 in the previous quarter. While this ratio remains very low by historical standards, this quarterly increase suggests a slight easing of recent tightness in the labour market, following consecutive falls in vacancy numbers and slight increases in the number of unemployed people.

Figure 3: Quarterly growth fell across most size bands in January to March 2023

January to March 2023 three-month average vacancies in the UK, quarterly growth from October to December 2022 and growth from a pre-coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic January to March 2020

Figure 3: Quarterly growth fell across most size bands in January to March 2023

January to March 2023 three-month average vacancies in the UK, quarterly growth from October to December 2022 and growth from a pre-coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic January to March 2020



Source: Vacancy Survey from the Office for National Statistics

For the second consecutive period, the only quarterly growth in the number of vacancies was in the 10 to 49 size band.

4 . Jobs, vacancies and wider labour market measures

Our estimated number of [workforce jobs for December 2022 \(next updated June 2023\)](#) was a record high of 36.4 million, an increase of 211,000 jobs since September 2022 and an increase of 744,000 since December 2019.

The total number of jobs includes both employee jobs and self-employment jobs, with both components increasing in the quarter to December 2022. Employee jobs in December 2022 were at a record high of nearly 32 million, 1.25 million above their December 2019 pre-coronavirus (COVID-19) level. However, this rate of growth has not been seen in the self-employment jobs, which remain 536,000 below December 2019 levels. The growth in the employee jobs component of workforce jobs up to December 2022 can also be seen in the number of pay-rolled employees reported in the [Earnings and employment from Pay As You Earn Real Time Information, seasonally adjusted dataset](#), which had increased every month since February 2021.

Across industries, the recovery has varied, with 9 of the 20 sectors still below their pre-coronavirus pandemic levels in December 2022. The sectors showing a large number of job losses, wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles, and construction, have been offset by large gains in human health and social work; professional, scientific and technical activities; and transport and storage.

5 . Vacancies and jobs data

[Vacancies by industry](#)

Dataset VACS02 | Released 18 April 2023

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

[Workforce jobs summary](#)

Dataset JOBS01 | Released 14 March 2023

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 14 March 2023

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

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

Dataset X06 | Released 18 April 2023

Single Month Vacancy Survey estimates, not seasonally adjusted

6 . Glossary

Vacancies

[Vacancies](#) are defined as positions for which employers are actively seeking recruits from outside their business or organisation. 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

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](#) release.

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

7 . Measuring the data

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

For more information about how labour market data sources are affected by the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, see our [Coronavirus and the effects on UK labour market statistics article](#), published on 6 May 2020, which details some of the challenges that we have faced in producing estimates at this time.

An article, published on 11 December 2020, [compares our labour market data sources and discusses some of the main differences](#).

Workforce jobs estimates include data from the Labour Force Survey (LFS). From the 15 July 2021, an improved LFS weighting methodology was implemented, better accounting for population changes through the coronavirus pandemic, affecting periods from January to March 2020 onwards. For more information on the changes to LFS weighting methodology through the pandemic, please see our article on the [LFS Survey weighting 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](#), which is 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 bulletin](#).

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 social distancing measures.

For more information on how jobs data are measured, please see [Section 7: Measuring the data in 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 the [Vacancy Survey QMI](#) and [Workforce Jobs QMI](#).

Sampling variability

The sampling variability of the three-month average vacancies level is around 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 2022	Sampling variability of estimate [note 1]
A Agriculture, forestry & fishing	331	±42
B Mining & quarrying	51	±4
C Manufacturing	2,639	±36
D Electricity, gas, steam & air conditioning supply	135	±8
E Water supply, sewerage, waste & remediation activities	239	±9
F Construction	2,263	±65
G Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	4,888	±54
H Transport & storage	1,945	±50
I Accommodation & food service activities	2,619	±64
J Information & communication	1,653	±50
K Financial & insurance activities	1,194	±46
L Real estate activities	681	±41
M Professional scientific & technical activities	3,417	±74
N Administrative & support service activities	3,079	±62
O Public admin & defence; compulsory social security	1,648	±18
P Education	3,028	±49
Q Human health & social work activities	4,679	±56
R Arts, entertainment & recreation	1,005	±47
S/T Other service activities/Private Households	1,002	±49
All jobs	36,495	±204

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 2022 that are not seasonally adjusted.

8 . Strengths and limitations

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

9 . Related links

[Coronavirus and the effects on UK labour market statistics](#)

Article | Released 6 May 2020

The expected impact of the coronavirus (COVID-19) upon the UK labour market and some of the practical challenges that the Office for National Statistics is likely to face in collecting data.

[Employees in the UK: provisional results 2021](#)

Bulletin | Released 13 October 2022

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](#)

Article | Released 13 December 2022

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

[Earnings and employment from Pay As You Earn Real Time Information, UK: April 2023](#)

Bulletin | Released 18 April 2023

Experimental monthly estimates of paid employees and their pay from HM Revenue and Customs' (HMRC) Pay As You Earn (PAYE) Real Time Information (RTI) data.

10 . Cite this statistical bulletin

Office for National Statistics (ONS), released 18 April 2023, ONS website, statistical bulletin, [Vacancies and jobs in the UK: April 2023](#)

Index of Tables

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

EMPLOYMENT AND JOBS

5 Workforce jobs

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

	Workforce jobs	Employee jobs	Self-employment jobs ¹	HM Forces	Government-supported trainees ²
	1	2	3	4	5
	DYDC	BCAJ	DYZN	LOJX	LOJU
Dec 20	34,551	30,243	4,116	158	34
Mar 21	34,760	30,430	4,146	159	24
Jun 21	35,149	30,736	4,222	159	32
Sep 21	35,374	31,069	4,113	159	33
Dec 21	35,442	31,252	4,002	158	30
Mar 22	35,799	31,491	4,099	158	51
Jun 22	36,119	31,785	4,140	156	38
Sep 22 (r)	36,209	31,899	4,110	155	45
Dec 22 (p)	36,420	32,040	4,161	155	63
Change on quarter	211	141	52	0	18
Change %	0.6	0.4	1.3	0.2	39.5
Change on year	977	788	160	-3	33
Change %	2.8	2.5	4.0	-1.9	108.3

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 20	34,551	377	53	2,558	146	223	2,146	4,834	1,763	2,201	1,508
Mar 21	34,760	369	53	2,537	144	219	2,162	4,818	1,841	2,236	1,515
Jun 21	35,149	370	54	2,549	146	231	2,230	4,787	1,829	2,376	1,501
Sep 21	35,374	367	52	2,538	145	236	2,219	4,846	1,829	2,461	1,545
Dec 21	35,442	337	50	2,556	142	231	2,221	4,803	1,836	2,479	1,584
Mar 22	35,799	331	50	2,617	136	237	2,256	4,841	1,843	2,526	1,598
Jun 22	36,119	347	49	2,631	136	234	2,269	4,811	1,869	2,553	1,639
Sep 22 (r)	36,209	345	50	2,635	140	235	2,235	4,821	1,917	2,605	1,661
Dec 22 (p)	36,420	331	52	2,640	135	239	2,263	4,815	1,932	2,623	1,660
Change on quarter	211	-14	2	5	-6	5	28	-5	15	18	-1
Change %	0.6	-4.2	4.4	0.2	-4.0	2.0	1.3	-0.1	0.8	0.7	0.0
Change on year	977	-7	1	84	-8	9	42	13	96	144	77
Change %	2.8	-2.0	2.9	3.3	-5.4	3.7	1.9	0.3	5.2	5.8	4.8

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 20	1,149	646	3,143	2,930	1,586	2,939	4,508	914	883	45	29,048
Mar 21	1,164	634	3,161	2,945	1,612	2,936	4,570	891	901	51	29,275
Jun 21	1,171	634	3,182	3,017	1,611	2,944	4,592	955	912	60	29,569
Sep 21	1,165	641	3,199	3,002	1,609	2,955	4,611	974	918	63	29,817
Dec 21	1,164	615	3,229	3,050	1,616	2,989	4,598	982	906	54	29,905
Mar 22	1,155	625	3,298	3,066	1,636	3,040	4,611	980	901	52	30,172
Jun 22	1,148	648	3,313	3,130	1,631	3,089	4,632	1,013	924	54	30,453
Sep 22 (r)	1,163	660	3,324	3,075	1,635	3,055	4,650	1,017	932	53	30,570
Dec 22 (p)	1,194	681	3,417	3,063	1,647	3,028	4,684	1,012	952	51	30,760
Change on quarter	30	21	93	-12	12	-27	34	-5	20	-3	191
Change %	2.6	3.2	2.8	-0.4	0.7	-0.9	0.7	-0.5	2.2	-4.8	0.6
Change on year	30	65	187	14	32	40	86	29	46	-3	855
Change %	2.6	10.6	5.8	0.4	2.0	1.3	1.9	3.0	5.1	-6.4	2.9

Workforce jobs enquiries 01633 456776

Sources: Employer surveys, Labour Force Survey and administrative sources

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

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

VACANCIES

19 Vacancies¹ by size of business

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

		All Vacancies AP2Y	Number of employees				
			1-9	10-49	50-249	250-2499	2500+
			ALY5	ALY6	ALY7	ALY8	ALY9
Levels							
Jan-Mar 2021	(r)	634	92	94	88	132	228
Jan-Mar 2022	(r)	1293	195	199	186	290	423
Feb-Apr 2022	(r)	1302	194	196	187	291	434
Mar-May 2022	(r)	1306	195	192	190	291	439
Apr-Jun 2022	(r)	1296	187	189	190	291	439
May-Jul 2022	(r)	1273	189	180	185	285	433
Jun-Aug 2022	(r)	1253	185	176	185	277	430
Jul-Sept 2022	(r)	1232	184	170	181	272	425
Aug-Oct 2022	(r)	1207	181	169	176	267	415
Sept-Nov 2022	(r)	1171	172	164	168	261	406
Oct-Dec 2022	(r)	1151	163	168	163	259	398
Nov-Jan 2023	(r)	1131	153	168	162	253	395
Dec-Feb 2023	(r)	1122	152	171	159	254	386
Jan-Mar 2023	(p)	1105	150	172	157	246	380
Change on quarter	*	-47	-12	3	-6	-13	-18
Change %	*	-4.0	-7.6	2.0	-3.6	-5.2	-4.5
Change on year		-188	-45	-27	-29	-44	-43
Change %		-14.5	-23.0	-13.7	-15.4	-15.2	-10.1

1. Excludes Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing.

Source: ONS Vacancy Survey

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

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

20 Vacancies¹ and Unemployment

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

		All Vacancies ¹ AP2Y	Unemployment ² MGSC	Number of unemployed people per vacancy JPC5
Levels				
Dec-Feb 2021	(r)	628	1,715	2.7
Dec-Feb 2022	(r)	1,281	1,298	1.0
Mar-May 2022	(r)	1,306	1,285	1.0
Jun-Aug 2022	(r)	1,253	1,188	0.9
Sep-Nov 2022	(r)	1,171	1,244	1.1
Dec-Feb 2023	(r)	1,122	1,293	1.2
Change on quarter		-50	49	0.1
Change %		-4.2	3.9	
Change on year		-160	-5	0.1
Change %		-12.5	-0.4	

Source: ONS Vacancy Survey/ Labour Force Survey

Vacancy Survey enquiries: 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 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)											
Jan-Mar 2021	(r)	634	1	53	5	4	29	75	24	36	40
Jan-Mar 2022	(r)	1293	2	94	5	8	47	168	58	165	77
Feb-Apr 2022	(r)	1302	2	93	5	9	49	166	57	174	79
Mar-May 2022	(r)	1306	2	94	5	9	47	164	57	182	78
Apr-Jun 2022	(r)	1296	2	93	6	9	45	165	54	180	79
May-Jul 2022	(r)	1273	2	92	6	8	42	163	53	174	70
Jun-Aug 2022	(r)	1253	2	89	6	9	45	161	52	164	67
Jul-Sept 2022	(r)	1232	2	87	6	8	47	156	55	155	64
Aug-Oct 2022	(r)	1207	2	85	6	8	49	152	51	147	61
Sept-Nov 2022	(r)	1171	2	84	6	7	48	146	49	141	59
Oct-Dec 2022	(r)	1151	2	78	5	7	44	148	45	142	55
Nov-Jan 2023	(r)	1131	2	79	5	7	42	150	44	142	53
Dec-Feb 2023	(r)	1122	2	77	6	7	41	149	45	140	50
Jan-Mar 2023	(p)	1105	2	76	6	7	41	142	41	139	50
Change on quarter	*	-47	0	-2	1	0	-4	-7	-5	-3	-5
Change %	*	-4.0	-16.7	-2.8	20.0	0.0	-8.1	-4.4	-9.9	-2.2	-9.6
Change on year		-188	0	-18	1	-2	-7	-27	-17	-26	-27
Change %		-14.5	-11.8	-19.3	20.0	-18.1	-13.8	-15.7	-29.1	-15.8	-34.9
		AP2Z	JPA2	JPA3	JPA4	JPA5	JPA6	JPA7	JPA8	JPA9	JPB2
Vacancies per 100 employee jobs											
Jan-Mar 2021	(r)	2.1	2.1	2.2	3.8	1.8	2.0	1.7	1.5	1.6	2.9
Jan-Mar 2022	(r)	4.1	3.6	3.9	3.8	3.6	3.0	3.7	3.6	6.8	5.3
Feb-Apr 2022	(r)	4.1	3.8	3.8	4.1	3.9	3.1	3.7	3.5	7.2	5.4
Mar-May 2022	(r)	4.1	3.8	3.9	4.1	3.7	3.0	3.6	3.5	7.5	5.4
Apr-Jun 2022	(r)	4.1	4.1	3.8	4.4	4.0	2.9	3.6	3.3	7.4	5.4
May-Jul 2022	(r)	4.0	4.1	3.8	4.4	3.7	2.7	3.6	3.2	7.2	4.8
Jun-Aug 2022	(r)	4.0	4.1	3.6	4.5	3.8	2.9	3.6	3.2	6.8	4.6
Jul-Sept 2022	(r)	3.9	3.6	3.6	4.2	3.4	3.0	3.4	3.4	6.4	4.4
Aug-Oct 2022	(r)	3.8	3.4	3.5	4.4	3.5	3.1	3.4	3.1	6.1	4.2
Sept-Nov 2022	(r)	3.7	3.6	3.4	4.2	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.0	5.8	4.0
Oct-Dec 2022	(r)	3.6	3.8	3.2	3.8	3.0	2.8	3.3	2.8	5.9	3.8
Nov-Jan 2023	(r)	3.6	3.8	3.2	4.1	3.0	2.7	3.3	2.7	5.8	3.6
Dec-Feb 2023	(r)	3.6	3.6	3.1	4.4	3.0	2.6	3.3	2.7	5.7	3.4
Jan-Mar 2023	(p)	3.5	3.2	3.1	4.6	3.0	2.6	3.1	2.5	5.7	3.4
Change on quarter	*	-0.1	-0.6	-0.1	0.8	0.0	-0.2	-0.1	-0.3	-0.1	-0.4
Change on year		-0.6	-0.4	-0.7	0.8	-0.7	-0.4	-0.6	-1.0	-1.1	-1.8

SIC 2007 sections		Financial & insurance activities	Real estate activities ²	Professional scientific & technical activities	Administrative & support service activities	Public admin & defence; compulsory social security	Education	Human health & social work activities	Arts, entertainment & recreation	Other service activities	Total services
		K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	G-S
		JP9Q	JP9R	JP9S	JP9T	JP9U	JP9V	JP9W	JP9X	JP9Y	JP9Z
Levels (thousands)											
Jan-Mar 2021	(r)	25	8	65	48	32	41	130	5	12	540
Jan-Mar 2022	(r)	51	17	129	86	36	75	214	33	27	1136
Feb-Apr 2022	(r)	52	17	131	85	37	73	212	37	24	1145
Mar-May 2022	(r)	53	18	137	82	38	72	212	34	26	1151
Apr-Jun 2022	(r)	55	17	132	80	39	72	211	34	25	1143
May-Jul 2022	(r)	54	16	134	78	41	70	216	32	23	1123
Jun-Aug 2022	(r)	53	16	131	76	41	74	215	33	21	1104
Jul-Sept 2022	(r)	51	17	128	74	40	75	217	32	20	1083
Aug-Oct 2022	(r)	47	16	125	76	40	80	212	29	23	1059
Sept-Nov 2022	(r)	48	15	123	69	41	75	209	27	23	1024
Oct-Dec 2022	(r)	49	14	120	70	41	77	207	25	21	1013
Nov-Jan 2023	(r)	48	13	111	68	40	73	206	26	20	993
Dec-Feb 2023	(r)	46	12	111	73	39	74	205	29	19	990
Jan-Mar 2023	(p)	43	12	111	75	39	73	200	29	21	974
Change on quarter	*	-6	-3	-8	6	-2	-4	-6	4	0	-39
Change %	*	-12.7	-20.1	-6.9	7.9	-3.7	-4.6	-3.1	14.4	0.0	-3.9
Change on year		-9	-5	-18	-11	3	-1	-14	-5	-7	-163
Change %		-17.2	-31.5	-14.0	-12.7	8.9	-1.5	-6.5	-14.4	-24.6	-14.3
		JPB3	JPB4	JPB5	JPB6	JPB7	JPB8	JPB9	JPC2	JPC3	JPC4
Vacancies per 100 employee jobs											
Jan-Mar 2021	(r)	2.3	1.5	2.4	1.8	2.3	1.5	3.1	0.7	2.0	2.0
Jan-Mar 2022	(r)	4.6	3.0	4.5	3.1	2.5	2.7	4.9	4.5	4.5	4.2
Feb-Apr 2022	(r)	4.7	3.0	4.6	3.1	2.6	2.7	4.9	5.1	4.0	4.2
Mar-May 2022	(r)	4.8	3.3	4.8	3.0	2.6	2.6	4.9	4.6	4.2	4.2
Apr-Jun 2022	(r)	4.9	3.0	4.6	2.9	2.7	2.6	4.9	4.6	4.2	4.2
May-Jul 2022	(r)	4.9	2.9	4.7	2.8	2.9	2.6	5.0	4.4	3.7	4.1
Jun-Aug 2022	(r)	4.8	2.9	4.6	2.8	2.9	2.7	5.0	4.5	3.4	4.1
Jul-Sept 2022	(r)	4.6	2.9	4.5	2.7	2.8	2.8	5.0	4.3	3.3	4.0
Aug-Oct 2022	(r)	4.3	2.8	4.4	2.8	2.8	2.9	4.9	4.0	3.7	3.9
Sept-Nov 2022	(r)	4.3	2.6	4.3	2.5	2.8	2.8	4.8	3.7	3.8	3.8
Oct-Dec 2022	(r)	4.4	2.5	4.2	2.5	2.8	2.8	4.8	3.4	3.4	3.7
Nov-Jan 2023	(r)	4.3	2.3	3.9	2.5	2.7	2.7	4.8	3.5	3.2	3.7
Dec-Feb 2023	(r)	4.1	2.0	3.9	2.7	2.7	2.7	4.7	3.9	3.1	3.6
Jan-Mar 2023	(p)	3.8	2.0	3.9	2.7	2.7	2.7	4.6	3.9	3.4	3.6
Change on quarter	*	-0.6	-0.5	-0.3	0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.5	0.0	-0.1
Change on year		-0.8	-0.9	-0.6	-0.4	0.2	0.0	-0.3	-0.6	-1.1	-0.6

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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