

Statistical bulletin

Vacancies and jobs in the UK: January 2023

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



Contact:
Tom Evans
labour.market@ons.gov.uk
+44 1633 651833

Release date:
17 January 2023

Next release:
14 February 2023

Table of contents

1. [Other pages in this release](#)
2. [Main points](#)
3. [Vacancies for October to December 2022](#)
4. [Jobs, vacancies and wider labour market measures](#)
5. [Vacancies and jobs data](#)
6. [Glossary](#)
7. [Measuring the data](#)
8. [Strengths and limitations](#)
9. [Related links](#)
10. [Cite this statistical bulletin](#)

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 October to December 2022 was 1,161,000, which is a decrease of 75,000 from July to September 2022.
- Quarterly growth fell for the sixth consecutive period to negative 6.1% in October to December 2022, with vacancies falling in 14 out of 18 industry sectors.
- In October to December 2022, total vacancies were down by 85,000 from the level of a year ago, but remained 365,000 above their pre-coronavirus (COVID-19) January to March 2020 levels.
- In September to November 2022, the number of unemployed people per vacancy was at 1.0, which is up slightly from the previous quarter (June to August 2022) but remains indicative of a tight labour market.

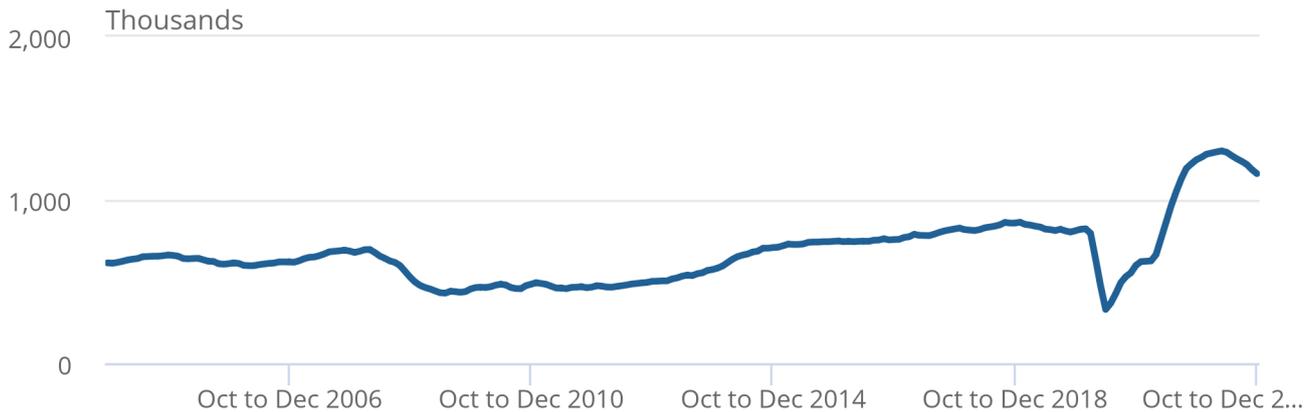
3 . Vacancies for October to December 2022

Figure 1: The estimated number of vacancies fell on the quarter to 1,161,000

Number of vacancies in the UK, seasonally adjusted, October to December 2003 to October to December 2022

Figure 1: The estimated number of vacancies fell on the quarter to 1,161,000

Number of vacancies in the UK, seasonally adjusted, October to December 2003 to October to December 2022



Source: Office for National Statistics – Vacancy Survey

In October to December 2022, the estimated number of vacancies fell by 75,000 on the quarter to 1,161,000, which is the sixth consecutive quarterly fall since May to July 2022.

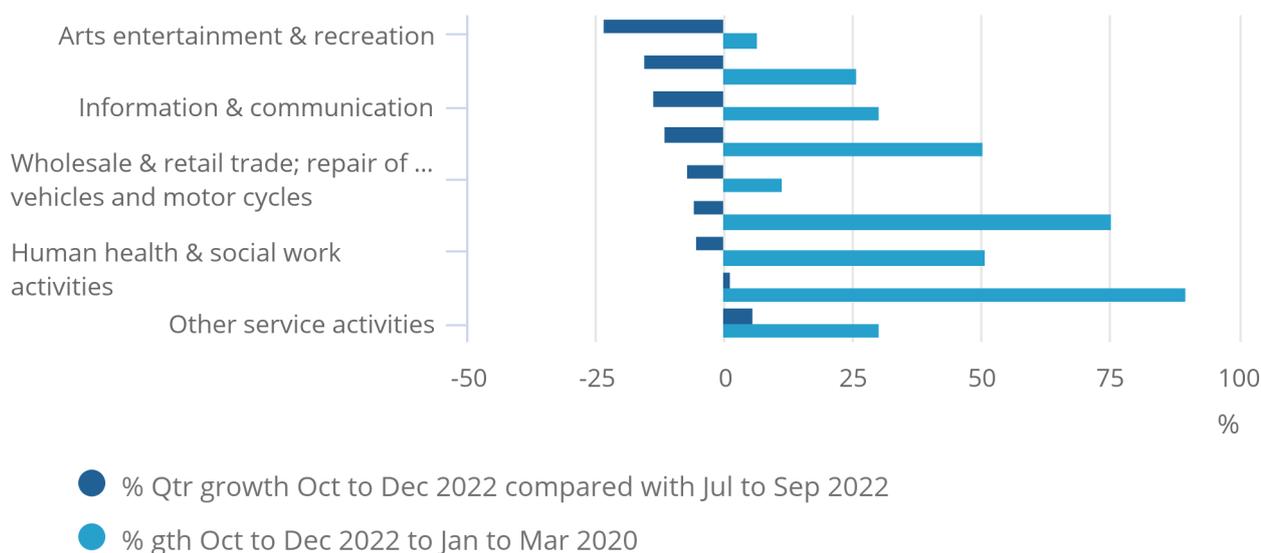
The headline vacancy estimates are based on three-month averages, which naturally involve some time lag. Insights into trends in December 2022 are provided by two experimental sources, single-month vacancy estimates (see [Strengths and limitations](#)), in [Dataset X06](#), and [Adzuna Online job advert estimates](#). Both sources fell in December 2022.

Figure 2: In October to December 2022 the rate of quarterly growth fell in the majority of industry sectors

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

Figure 2: In October to December 2022 the rate of quarterly growth fell in the majority of industry sectors

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



Source: Office for National Statistics – Vacancy Survey

The overall quarterly growth rate fell to negative 6.1% in October to December 2022, with the rate of growth falling in 14 of the 18 industry sectors. Arts, entertainment and recreation, and transport and storage were the lowest, at negative 23.3% and 15.3% respectively.

October to December 2022 was the sixth consecutive period to show a fall on the quarter, decreasing by 75,000. This is the largest quarterly fall since May to July 2020, when the labour market was shrinking because of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic. The industry sectors displaying the largest falls in vacancy numbers were human health and social work activities, down 12,000; and wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles, down by 11,000 on the quarter. Notably, the four industries that increased on the quarter provided a combined increase of fewer than 3,000 vacancies.

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 October to December 2022 with the same time last year, total vacancies decreased by 85,000 (6.8%) with falls in 10 of the 18 industry sectors. The largest fall here was in accommodation and food service activities, which was down by 25,000. However, the total number of vacancies remains 365,000 above January to March 2020 pre-coronavirus (COVID-19) levels, with human health and social work activities showing the largest increase, at 69,000.

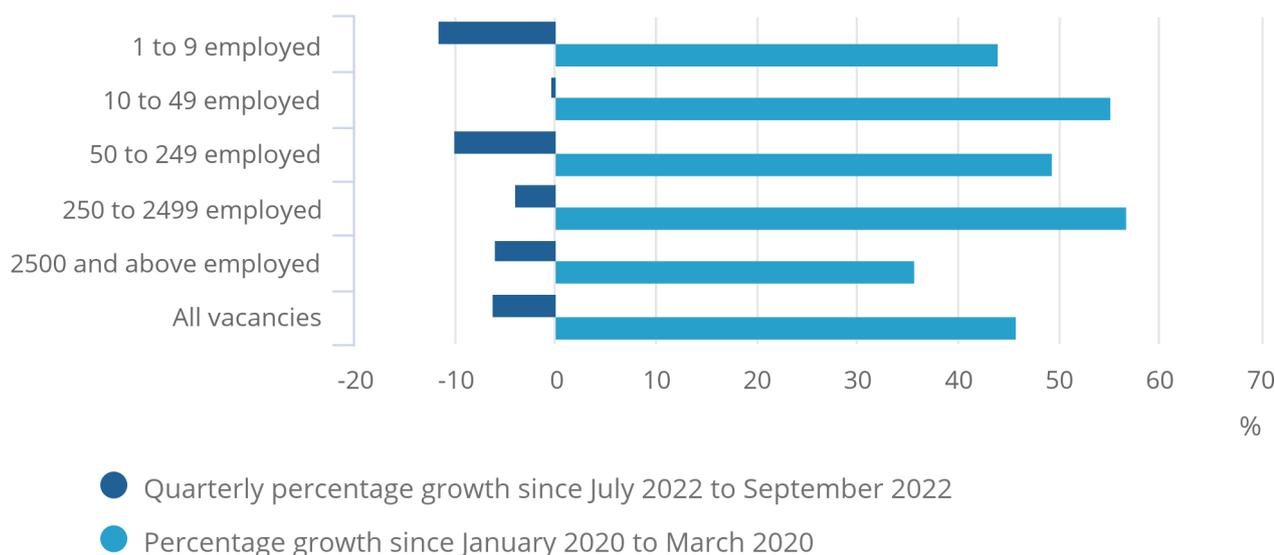
In September to November 2022 the number of unemployed people per vacancy was at 1.0, up slightly from 0.9 in the previous quarter, but still very low by historical standards.

Figure 3: Quarterly growth fell across all industry size bands in October to December 2022

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

Figure 3: Quarterly growth fell across all industry size bands in October to December 2022

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



Source: Office for National Statistics – Vacancy Survey

For the fifth consecutive period there was no quarterly growth in any industry size band.

4 . Jobs, vacancies and wider labour market measures

Our estimated number of [workforce jobs for September 2022 \(next updated March 2023\)](#) was a record high of 36.2 million, an increase of 541,000 jobs from December 2019 following quarterly increases throughout 2021 and into 2022.

The total number of jobs includes both employee jobs and self-employment jobs, with a rise in employee jobs being slightly offset by a fall in self-employed jobs in the quarter to September 2022. Employee jobs in September 2022 have continued to grow and are now at a record high of nearly 31.9 million, 1.1 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 588,000 below December 2019 levels. The growth in the employee jobs component of workforce jobs up to September 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 has increased every month since February 2021.

Across industries the recovery has varied, with 8 of the 20 the sectors still below their pre-coronavirus levels in September 2022. The sectors showing large numbers 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 information and communication.

5 . Vacancies and jobs data

[Vacancies by industry](#)

Dataset VACS02 | Released 17 January 2023

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

[Workforce jobs summary](#)

Dataset JOBS01 | Released 13 December 2022

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 13 December 2022

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

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

Dataset X06 | Released 17 January 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 on 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.

Our [Comparison of labour market data sources methodology](#), 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 15 July 2021, an improved LFS weighting methodology, better accounting for population changes through the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, was implemented, affecting periods from January to March 2020 onwards. For more information on the changes to the LFS weighting methodology through the pandemic please see our article on the [LFS 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 the [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 (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 (QMI) 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 Sep 2022	Sampling variability of estimate [note 1]
A Agriculture, forestry & fishing	346	±42
B Mining & quarrying	50	±4
C Manufacturing	2,638	±36
D Electricity, gas, steam & air conditioning supply	139	±8
E Water supply, sewerage, waste & remediation activities	236	±9
F Construction	2,249	±65
G Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	4,787	±54
H Transport & storage	1,907	±50
I Accommodation & food service activities	2,618	±64
J Information & communication	1,670	±50
K Financial & insurance activities	1,162	±46
L Real estate activities	663	±41
M Professional scientific & technical activities	3,322	±74
N Administrative & support service activities	3,081	±62
O Public admin & defence; compulsory social security	1,632	±18
P Education	3,031	±49
Q Human health & social work activities	4,653	±56
R Arts, entertainment & recreation	1,023	±47
S/T Other service activities/Private Households	980	±49
All jobs	36,186	±204

Source: Office for National Statistics - Workforce jobs

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 [previous release](#).

9 . Related links

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

Article | Released 6 May 2020

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

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

Bulletin | Released 17 January 2023

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

10 . Cite this statistical bulletin

Office for National Statistics (ONS), released 17 January 2023, ONS website, statistical bulletin, [Vacancies and jobs in the UK: January 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 ¹
	1	2	3	4	5
	DYDC	BCAJ	DYZN	LOJX	LOJU
Sep 20 (r)	34,636	30,224	4,225	157	31
Dec 20 (r)	34,551	30,243	4,116	158	34
Mar 21 (r)	34,760	30,430	4,146	159	24
Jun 21 (r)	35,149	30,736	4,222	159	32
Sep 21 (r)	35,374	31,069	4,113	159	33
Dec 21 (r)	35,442	31,252	4,002	158	30
Mar 22 (r)	35,799	31,491	4,099	158	51
Jun 22 (r)	36,119	31,785	4,140	156	38
Sep 22 (p)	36,217	31,908	4,109	155	44
Change on quarter	97	123	-31	-1	6
Change %	0.3	0.4	-0.8	-0.7	15.8
Change on year	842	840	-4	-4	11
Change %	2.4	2.7	-0.1	-2.7	33.7

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 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
Sep 20 (r)	34,636	413	54	2,567	143	223	2,147	4,848	1,798	2,289	1,519
Dec 20 (r)	34,551	377	53	2,558	146	223	2,146	4,834	1,763	2,201	1,508
Mar 21 (r)	34,760	369	53	2,537	144	219	2,162	4,818	1,841	2,236	1,515
Jun 21 (r)	35,149	370	54	2,549	146	231	2,230	4,787	1,829	2,376	1,501
Sep 21 (r)	35,374	367	52	2,538	145	236	2,219	4,846	1,829	2,461	1,545
Dec 21 (r)	35,442	337	50	2,556	142	231	2,221	4,803	1,836	2,479	1,584
Mar 22 (r)	35,799	331	50	2,617	136	237	2,256	4,841	1,843	2,526	1,598
Jun 22 (r)	36,119	347	49	2,631	136	234	2,269	4,811	1,869	2,553	1,639
Sep 22 (p)	36,217	345	50	2,637	138	236	2,231	4,823	1,913	2,608	1,670
Change on quarter	97	-2	1	6	2	2	-38	13	44	56	30
Change %	0.3	-0.6	2.1	0.2	1.1	0.8	-1.7	0.3	2.3	2.2	1.8
Change on year	842	-22	-2	100	-7	0	12	-22	84	147	125
Change %	2.4	-6.1	-4.3	3.9	-5.0	-0.1	0.5	-0.5	4.6	6.0	8.1

SIC 2007 sections	Financial & insurance activities K	Real estate activities L	Professional scientific & technical activities M	Administrative & support service activities N	Public admin & defence; compulsory social security ² 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
Sep 20 (r)	1,116	617	3,118	2,922	1,564	2,959	4,463	935	891	49	29,089
Dec 20 (r)	1,149	646	3,143	2,930	1,586	2,939	4,508	914	883	45	29,048
Mar 21 (r)	1,164	634	3,161	2,945	1,612	2,936	4,570	891	901	51	29,275
Jun 21 (r)	1,171	634	3,182	3,017	1,611	2,944	4,592	955	912	60	29,569
Sep 21 (r)	1,165	641	3,199	3,002	1,609	2,955	4,611	974	918	63	29,817
Dec 21 (r)	1,164	615	3,229	3,050	1,616	2,989	4,598	982	906	54	29,905
Mar 22 (r)	1,155	625	3,298	3,066	1,636	3,040	4,611	980	901	52	30,172
Jun 22 (r)	1,148	648	3,313	3,130	1,631	3,089	4,632	1,013	924	54	30,453
Sep 22 (p)	1,162	663	3,321	3,078	1,633	3,054	4,657	1,017	927	53	30,579
Change on quarter	14	15	8	-53	2	-35	25	5	4	0	127
Change %	1.2	2.4	0.2	-1.7	0.1	-1.1	0.5	0.5	0.4	-0.3	0.4
Change on year	-3	23	122	76	24	99	45	43	10	-10	763
Change %	-0.3	3.5	3.8	2.5	1.5	3.4	1.0	4.4	1.1	-15.4	2.6

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+
		AP2Y	ALY5	ALY6	ALY7	ALY8
Levels						
Oct-Dec 2020	599	115	82	83	123	197
Oct-Dec 2021	(r) 1246	182	193	178	285	408
Nov-Jan 2022	1261	189	199	177	287	409
Dec-Feb 2022	1280	196	204	177	291	412
Jan-Mar 2022	1287	196	200	184	289	419
Feb-Apr 2022	1294	195	196	188	287	429
Mar-May 2022	1300	194	193	193	287	434
Apr-Jun 2022	1292	187	188	195	289	434
May-Jul 2022	1271	188	179	188	286	431
Jun-Aug 2022	1252	184	175	187	277	429
Jul-Sept 2022	(r) 1236	183	171	182	273	428
Aug-Oct 2022	(r) 1217	181	171	179	268	419
Sept-Nov 2022	(r) 1186	174	168	170	264	410
Oct-Dec 2022	(p) 1161	162	170	163	263	403
Change on quarter	* -75	-21	-1	-18	-11	-25
Change %	* -6.1	-11.5	-0.4	-10.0	-3.9	-5.8
Change on year	-85	-20	-23	-15	-22	-5
Change %	-6.8	-11.0	-12.0	-8.2	-7.6	-1.3

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	Unemployment ²	Number of unemployed people per vacancy
	AP2Y	MGSC	JPC5
Levels			
Sep-Nov 2020	553	1,747	3.2
Sep-Nov 2021	1,221	1,382	1.1
Dec-Feb 2022	1,280	1,298	1.0
Mar-May 2022	1,300	1,285	1.0
Jun-Aug 2022	1,252	1,188	0.9
Sep-Nov 2022	(r) 1,186	1,244	1.0
Change on quarter	-66	56	0.1
Change %	-5.3	4.7	
Change on year	-35	-138	-0.1
Change %	-2.9	-10.0	

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
Levels (thousands)		AP2Y	JP9H	JP9I	JP9J	JP9K	JP9L	JP9M	JP9N	JP9O	JP9P
Oct-Dec 2020		599	1	44	3	3	28	74	31	29	33
Oct-Dec 2021	(r)	1246	2	95	6	9	41	160	59	174	70
Nov-Jan 2022		1261	2	94	5	8	38	168	62	170	76
Dec-Feb 2022		1280	2	97	5	9	47	167	58	166	77
Jan-Mar 2022		1287	2	93	5	8	46	169	59	166	76
Feb-Apr 2022		1294	2	93	5	9	49	164	56	169	79
Mar-May 2022		1300	2	95	5	8	47	164	56	173	77
Apr-Jun 2022		1292	2	93	6	9	45	165	55	173	79
May-Jul 2022		1271	2	92	6	8	44	163	51	171	70
Jun-Aug 2022		1252	2	89	6	9	45	161	53	165	66
Jul-Sept 2022	(r)	1236	2	88	6	8	47	156	55	158	64
Aug-Oct 2022	(r)	1217	2	85	6	8	51	151	51	152	60
Sept-Nov 2022	(r)	1186	2	84	6	7	48	147	50	147	60
Oct-Dec 2022	(p)	1161	2	78	5	7	45	146	47	149	56
Change on quarter	*	-75	0	-10	0	-1	-2	-11	-8	-9	-9
Change %	*	-6.1	5.6	-11.4	-3.6	-10.3	-4.5	-6.9	-15.3	-5.5	-13.5
Change on year		-85	0	-17	0	-2	4	-15	-13	-25	-14
Change %		-6.8	11.8	-18.0	-7.0	-17.6	10.9	-9.3	-21.3	-14.4	-20.0
Vacancies per 100 employee jobs		AP2Z	JPA2	JPA3	JPA4	JPA5	JPA6	JPA7	JPA8	JPA9	JPB2
Oct-Dec 2020		2.0	1.3	1.8	2.3	1.5	1.9	1.6	2.0	1.3	2.4
Oct-Dec 2021	(r)	4.1	3.2	4.0	4.3	3.9	2.7	3.6	3.8	7.9	5.2
Nov-Jan 2022		4.1	3.2	4.0	3.9	3.5	2.6	3.8	4.0	7.7	5.7
Dec-Feb 2022		4.2	3.2	4.1	3.8	3.9	3.2	3.7	3.7	7.6	5.7
Jan-Mar 2022		4.2	3.2	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.1	3.8	3.8	7.6	5.7
Feb-Apr 2022		4.3	3.4	3.9	4.0	4.1	3.3	3.7	3.6	7.7	5.9
Mar-May 2022		4.3	3.4	4.0	4.1	3.9	3.2	3.7	3.6	7.9	5.7
Apr-Jun 2022		4.2	3.4	3.9	4.4	4.2	3.0	3.7	3.5	7.9	5.9
May-Jul 2022		4.2	3.5	3.9	4.4	3.8	3.0	3.6	3.3	7.8	5.2
Jun-Aug 2022		4.1	3.5	3.7	4.5	4.0	3.0	3.6	3.4	7.5	4.9
Jul-Sept 2022	(r)	4.1	3.4	3.7	4.2	3.6	3.2	3.5	3.5	7.2	4.8
Aug-Oct 2022	(r)	4.0	3.2	3.6	4.3	3.7	3.4	3.4	3.3	6.9	4.5
Sept-Nov 2022	(r)	3.9	3.4	3.6	4.3	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.2	6.7	4.5
Oct-Dec 2022	(p)	3.8	3.5	3.3	4.0	3.2	3.0	3.3	3.0	6.8	4.2
Change on quarter	*	-0.2	0.2	-0.4	-0.2	-0.4	-0.1	-0.2	-0.5	-0.4	-0.6
Change on year		-0.3	0.4	-0.7	-0.3	-0.7	0.3	-0.3	-0.8	-1.1	-1.0

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
Levels (thousands)		JP9Q	JP9R	JP9S	JP9T	JP9U	JP9V	JP9W	JP9X	JP9Y	JP9Z
Oct-Dec 2020		21	11	66	35	25	41	130	11	12	518
Oct-Dec 2021	(r)	47	15	120	90	32	66	203	32	25	1093
Nov-Jan 2022		49	16	122	90	32	71	206	28	25	1115
Dec-Feb 2022		50	16	124	88	34	74	214	31	24	1123
Jan-Mar 2022		51	17	130	85	35	72	214	34	27	1136
Feb-Apr 2022		52	17	132	85	37	73	212	38	25	1138
Mar-May 2022		53	18	137	84	38	72	212	35	26	1144
Apr-Jun 2022		54	17	133	80	39	72	212	34	26	1140
May-Jul 2022		53	17	133	79	41	71	216	33	23	1120
Jun-Aug 2022		52	16	129	76	41	75	214	33	21	1103
Jul-Sept 2022	(r)	51	17	125	74	41	75	217	32	20	1084
Aug-Oct 2022	(r)	48	16	124	77	41	80	212	28	24	1064
Sept-Nov 2022	(r)	49	15	124	69	41	76	209	27	24	1036
Oct-Dec 2022	(p)	49	15	122	71	41	76	206	24	22	1022
Change on quarter	*	-2	-2	-3	-3	1	1	-12	-7	1	-62
Change %	*	-3.0	-10.3	-2.4	-3.9	1.2	0.8	-5.3	-23.3	5.9	-5.7
Change on year		2	0	2	-18	9	9	3	-8	-4	-71
Change %		3.6	0.7	1.6	-20.5	28.6	14.2	1.5	-24.0	-14.0	-6.5
Vacancies per 100 employee jobs		JPB3	JPB4	JPB5	JPB6	JPB7	JPB8	JPB9	JPC2	JPC3	JPC4
Oct-Dec 2020		2.0	2.1	2.5	1.3	1.8	1.5	3.1	1.6	2.1	2.0
Oct-Dec 2021	(r)	4.6	2.7	4.4	3.3	2.3	2.5	4.8	4.7	4.5	4.2
Nov-Jan 2022		4.8	2.8	4.5	3.3	2.3	2.7	4.9	4.1	4.5	4.3
Dec-Feb 2022		4.8	2.8	4.6	3.2	2.4	2.8	5.0	4.5	4.4	4.3
Jan-Mar 2022		5.0	3.1	4.8	3.1	2.5	2.7	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.3
Feb-Apr 2022		5.1	3.1	4.9	3.1	2.6	2.7	5.0	5.6	4.5	4.4
Mar-May 2022		5.2	3.4	5.1	3.0	2.7	2.7	5.0	5.1	4.7	4.4
Apr-Jun 2022		5.3	3.1	4.9	2.9	2.8	2.7	5.0	5.0	4.7	4.4
May-Jul 2022		5.2	3.0	4.9	2.9	2.9	2.6	5.1	4.8	4.2	4.3
Jun-Aug 2022		5.1	3.0	4.8	2.8	2.9	2.8	5.0	4.9	3.8	4.2
Jul-Sept 2022	(r)	4.9	3.0	4.6	2.7	2.9	2.8	5.1	4.6	3.7	4.1
Aug-Oct 2022	(r)	4.6	2.9	4.6	2.8	2.9	3.0	5.0	4.1	4.3	4.1
Sept-Nov 2022	(r)	4.7	2.7	4.6	2.5	2.9	2.8	4.9	3.9	4.3	4.0
Oct-Dec 2022	(p)	4.8	2.7	4.5	2.6	2.9	2.8	4.8	3.6	3.9	3.9
Change on quarter	*	-0.1	-0.3	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.3	-1.1	0.2	-0.2
Change on year		0.2	0.0	0.1	-0.7	0.7	0.4	0.1	-1.1	-0.6	-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.

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