

Statistical bulletin

Vacancies and jobs in the UK: July 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 April to June 2023 was 1,034,000, a decrease of 85,000 from January to March 2023.
- Vacancy numbers fell on the quarter for the 12th consecutive period in April to June 2023, down by 7.6% since January to March 2023, with vacancies falling in every quarter of the last year.
- In April to June 2023, total vacancies were down by 265,000 from the level of a year ago, although they remained 232,000 above their pre-coronavirus (COVID-19) January to March 2020 levels.
- In March to May 2023, the number of unemployed people per vacancy was 1.3, up from 1.1 the previous quarter (December 2022 to February 2023) as the number of vacancies fell while unemployment rose.

3 . Vacancies for April to June 2023

Figure 1: The estimated number of vacancies fell on the quarter to 1,034,000

Number of vacancies in the UK, seasonally adjusted, April to June 2004 to April to June 2023

Figure 1: The estimated number of vacancies fell on the quarter to 1,034,000

Number of vacancies in the UK, seasonally adjusted, April to June 2004 to April to June 2023



Source: Vacancy Survey from the Office for National Statistics

In April to June 2023, the estimated number of vacancies fell by 85,000 on the quarter to 1,034,000, the 12th consecutive period to see a quarterly fall since May to July 2022. The number of vacancies has now been falling for a full year, with this being the longest sustained fall in vacancies since 2008 to 2009.

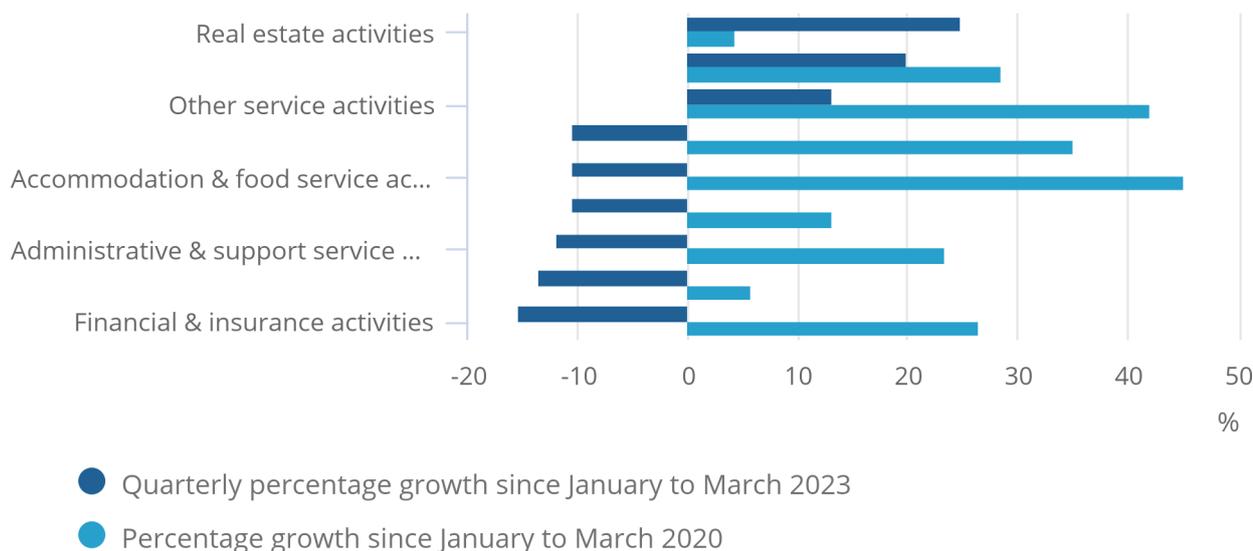
The headline vacancy estimates are based on three-month averages which naturally involve some time lag. Insights into trends in June 2023 are provided by two experimental sources, our single-month vacancy estimates (see the [Strengths and limitations section of our Vacancies and jobs in the UK: March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

Figure 2: In April to June 2023 the rate of quarterly growth fell in the majority of industry sectors

April to June 2023 three-month average vacancies in the UK, quarterly percentage growth from January to March 2023 and percentage growth from pre-pandemic January to March 2020

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April to June 2023 three-month average vacancies in the UK, quarterly percentage growth from January to March 2023 and percentage growth from pre-pandemic January to March 2020



Source: Vacancy Survey from the Office for National Statistics

In April to June 2023, the number of vacancies fell by 7.6% from the previous quarter, with decreases in 13 of the 18 industry sectors. The industries showing the largest falls were financial and insurance activities and information and communication, which fell by 15.3% and 13.4%, respectively. Some sectors also saw relatively strong growth, with real estate activities and mining and quarrying growing by 24.8% and 20.0%, respectively.

April to June 2023 saw the number of vacancies fall on the quarter for the 12th consecutive period, decreasing by 85,000. The industry sectors displaying the largest falls in vacancy numbers were accommodation and food service activities and human health and social work activities, down on the quarter by 15,000 and 14,000, respectively. The industries which saw the largest growth on the quarter were real estate activities and other service activities, each growing by 3,000.

When comparing April to June 2023 with the same time last year, total vacancies decreased by 265,000 (20.4%), with the largest falls in accommodation and food service activities and information and communication, which were down by 46,000 and 33,000, respectively. However, despite persistent falls in the number of vacancies over the last year, the total number of vacancies remain 232,000 above January to March 2020 pre-coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic levels, with human health and social work activities showing the largest increase, at 51,000.

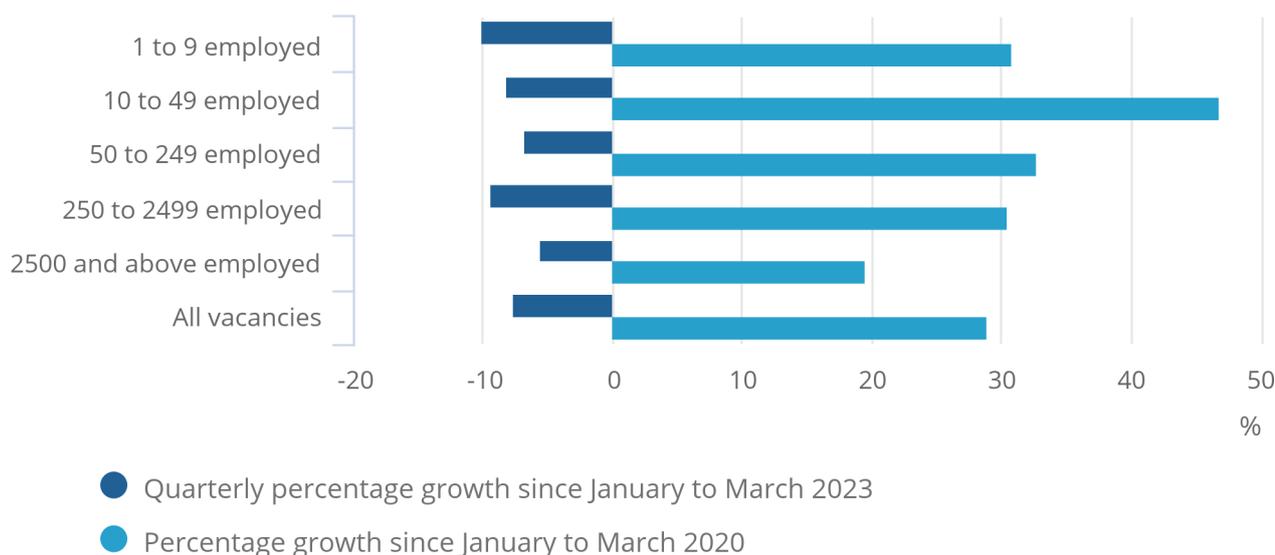
In March to May 2023, the number of unemployed people per vacancy was at 1.3, up from 1.1 in the previous quarter. While this ratio remains low by historical standards, this quarterly increase suggests a slight easing of recent tightness in the labour market, following consecutive falls in vacancy numbers and increases in the number of unemployed people.

Figure 3: Quarterly growth fell across all size bands in April to June 2023

April to June 2023 three-month average vacancies in the UK, quarterly growth from January to March 2023 and growth from a pre-pandemic January to March 2020

Figure 3: Quarterly growth fell across all size bands in April to June 2023

April to June 2023 three-month average vacancies in the UK, quarterly growth from January to March 2023 and growth from a pre-pandemic January to March 2020



Source: Vacancy Survey from the Office for National Statistics

In April to June 2023, every business size band saw a fall in the number of vacancies when compared with the previous quarter.

4 . Jobs, vacancies and wider labour market measures

Our estimated number of [workforce jobs for March 2023 \(next updated September 2023\)](#) was a record high of 36.8 million, an increase of 395,000 jobs since December 2022 and an increase of 1.2 million since December 2019.

The total number of jobs includes both employee jobs and self-employment jobs, with both components increasing in the quarter to March 2023. Employee jobs in March 2023 were at a record high of 32.4 million, 1.6 million above their December 2019 pre-coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic level. However, this rate of growth has not been seen in the self-employment jobs, which remain 454,000 below December 2019 levels. The growth in the employee jobs component of workforce jobs up to March 2023 can also be seen in the number of pay-rolled employees reported in our [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 the sectors still below their pre-pandemic levels in March 2023. Sectors including wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles, and construction saw a large number of job losses. This has 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 11 July 2023

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

[Workforce jobs summary](#)

Dataset JOBS01 | Released 13 June 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 13 June 2023

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

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

Dataset X06 | Released 11 July 2023

Single Month Vacancy Survey estimates, not seasonally adjusted

6 . Glossary

Vacancies

Positions for which employers are actively seeking recruits from outside their business or organization are defined as vacancies in our [Guide to labour market statistics](#). The estimates are based on the Vacancy Survey. This is a survey of employers designed to provide estimates of the stock of vacancies across the economy, excluding agriculture, forestry and fishing (a small sector for which the collection of estimates would not be practical).

Jobs

An activity performed for an employer or customer by a worker in exchange for payment, usually in cash, or in kind, or both, is defined as a job in our [Guide to labour market statistics](#). 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 bulletin](#).

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 with 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 us at labour.market@ons.gov.uk.

Coronavirus

For more information on how labour market data sources are affected by the coronavirus 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](#), published on 11 December 2020, discusses some of the main differences between our labour market data sources.

Workforce Jobs estimates include data from the Labour Force Survey (LFS). From the 15 July 2021, an improved LFS weighting methodology, better accounting for population changes through the coronavirus pandemic was implemented, 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 our [Vacancy Survey](#), a survey of employers. We also publish [Adzuna Online job advert estimates datasets](#) 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 our [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 our [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 the Measuring the data section 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 our [Vacancy Survey Quality and Methodology Information \(QMI\)](#) 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. For more information, see our [Uncertainty and how we measure it for our surveys methodology](#).

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 Mar 2023	Sampling variability of estimate [note 1]
A	Agriculture, forestry & fishing	344	±42
B	Mining & quarrying	56	±4
C	Manufacturing	2,643	±36
D	Electricity, gas, steam & air conditioning supply	132	±8
E	Water supply, sewerage, waste & remediation activities	256	±9
F	Construction	2,297	±65
G	Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	4,822	±54
H	Transport & storage	1,954	±50
I	Accommodation & food service activities	2,677	±64
J	Information & communication	1,704	±50
K	Financial & insurance activities	1,236	±46
L	Real estate activities	699	±41
M	Professional scientific & technical activities	3,435	±74
N	Administrative & support service activities	3,060	±62
O	Public admin & defence; compulsory social security	1,661	±18
P	Education	3,069	±49
Q	Human health & social work activities	4,772	±56
R	Arts, entertainment & recreation	1,010	±47
S/T	Other service activities/Private Households	995	±49
	All jobs	36,822	±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

How the global outbreak of the coronavirus (COVID-19) and the wider containment efforts is expected to impact upon the UK labour market, providing some of the practical challenges that the Office for National Statistics is likely to face.

[Employees in the UK: 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 (WFJ) series, released by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) on 13 December 2022 in the Vacancies and jobs statistical bulletin.

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

Bulletin | Released 11 July 2023

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

[Cost of living latest insights](#)

Web page | Updated as and when data become available

The latest data and trends about the cost of living. Explore changes in the cost of everyday items and how this is affecting people.

10 . Cite this statistical bulletin

Office for National Statistics (ONS), released 11 July 2023, ONS website, statistical bulletin, [Vacancies and jobs in the UK: July 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
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9	Unemployment by age and duration	Dataset UNEM01 SA
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10(*)	Economic activity by age	Dataset A05 SA
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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
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	36,209	31,899	4,110	155	45
Dec 22 (r)	36,449	32,071	4,161	153	63
Mar 23 (p)	36,845	32,380	4,243	153	69
Change on quarter	395	308	82	-1	6
Change %	1.1	1.0	2.0	-0.3	9.3
Change on year	1,046	889	144	-5	18
Change %	2.9	2.8	3.5	-3.1	35.0

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
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	36,209	345	50	2,635	140	235	2,235	4,821	1,917	2,605	1,661
Dec 22 (r)	36,449	331	52	2,644	135	240	2,257	4,826	1,932	2,638	1,664
Mar 23 (p)	36,845	344	56	2,643	132	256	2,294	4,847	1,956	2,689	1,700
Change on quarter	395	13	4	-1	-3	16	37	21	24	51	36
Change %	1.1	4.0	8.6	0.0	-2.1	6.9	1.6	0.4	1.2	1.9	2.2
Change on year	1,046	13	6	26	-4	20	38	5	113	164	102
Change %	2.9	4.0	11.3	1.0	-3.2	8.3	1.7	0.1	6.1	6.5	6.4

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
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	1,163	660	3,324	3,075	1,635	3,055	4,650	1,017	932	53	30,570
Dec 22 (r)	1,201	679	3,406	3,075	1,644	3,036	4,675	1,013	952	51	30,791
Mar 23 (p)	1,235	699	3,436	3,074	1,660	3,052	4,765	1,014	940	52	31,118
Change on quarter	34	20	30	-2	15	16	90	1	-12	2	328
Change %	2.8	3.0	0.9	-0.1	0.9	0.5	1.9	0.1	-1.2	3.1	1.1
Change on year	80	74	138	8	23	12	154	34	39	0	947
Change %	6.9	11.9	4.2	0.3	1.4	0.4	3.3	3.4	4.3	0.6	3.1

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						
Apr-Jun 2021	864	147	137	118	186	276
Apr-Jun 2022 (r)	1299	188	188	194	293	436
May-Jul 2022	1273	189	180	185	285	433
Jun-Aug 2022	1253	185	176	185	277	430
Jul-Sept 2022	1232	184	170	181	272	425
Aug-Oct 2022	1207	181	169	176	267	415
Sept-Nov 2022	1171	172	164	168	261	406
Oct-Dec 2022	1151	163	168	163	259	398
Nov-Jan 2023	1138	163	168	159	253	395
Dec-Feb 2023	1130	162	171	156	253	387
Jan-Mar 2023 (r)	1119	164	175	158	243	380
Feb-Apr 2023 (r)	1086	157	172	150	234	373
Mar-May 2023 (r)	1057	148	168	149	225	367
Apr-Jun 2023 (p)	1034	147	161	147	220	359
Change on quarter *	-85	-16	-14	-11	-23	-21
Change % *	-7.6	-10.0	-8.1	-6.7	-9.3	-5.6
Change on year	-265	-41	-27	-47	-72	-77
Change %	-20.4	-21.8	-14.5	-24.3	-24.7	-17.8

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			
Mar-May 2021	767	1,645	2.1
Mar-May 2022	1,302	1,285	1.0
Jun-Aug 2022	1,253	1,188	0.9
Sep-Nov 2022	1,171	1,244	1.1
Dec-Feb 2023	1,130	1,293	1.1
Mar-May 2023 (r)	1,057	1,370	1.3
Change on quarter	-74	77	0.2
Change %	-6.5	6.0	
Change on year	-245	85	0.3
Change %	-18.8	6.6	

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)										
Apr-Jun 2021	864	1	63	6	6	30	107	36	109	48
Apr-Jun 2022 (r)	1299	2	93	6	9	46	165	55	175	79
May-Jul 2022	1273	2	92	6	8	42	163	53	174	70
Jun-Aug 2022	1253	2	89	6	9	45	161	52	164	67
Jul-Sept 2022	1232	2	87	6	8	47	156	55	155	64
Aug-Oct 2022	1207	2	85	6	8	49	152	51	147	61
Sept-Nov 2022	1171	2	84	6	7	48	146	49	141	59
Oct-Dec 2022	1151	2	78	5	7	44	148	45	142	55
Nov-Jan 2023	1138	2	78	5	7	42	150	48	145	54
Dec-Feb 2023	1130	2	78	5	7	39	151	48	142	51
Jan-Mar 2023 (r)	1119	2	78	6	7	41	143	44	143	53
Feb-Apr 2023 (r)	1086	2	74	6	7	40	139	42	134	51
Mar-May 2023 (r)	1057	2	73	6	7	38	136	39	132	50
Apr-Jun 2023 (p)	1034	2	70	6	7	39	138	40	129	46
Change on quarter *	-85	0	-8	1	0	-2	-5	-4	-15	-7
Change % *	-7.6	20.0	-10.3	12.5	1.5	-4.7	-3.7	-8.9	-10.3	-13.4
Change on year	-265	0	-23	1	-2	-7	-28	-15	-46	-33
Change %	-20.4	0.0	-24.6	8.6	-24.2	-15.5	-16.7	-26.8	-26.5	-42.1
Vacancies per 100 employee jobs										
	AP2Z	JPA2	JPA3	JPA4	JPA5	JPA6	JPA7	JPA8	JPA9	JPB2
Apr-Jun 2021	2.8	2.5	2.6	4.3	2.7	2.0	2.4	2.3	4.8	3.5
Apr-Jun 2022 (r)	4.1	3.8	3.8	4.4	4.0	2.9	3.6	3.4	7.2	5.4
May-Jul 2022	4.0	4.1	3.8	4.4	3.7	2.7	3.6	3.2	7.2	4.8
Jun-Aug 2022	4.0	4.1	3.6	4.5	3.8	2.9	3.6	3.2	6.8	4.6
Jul-Sept 2022	3.9	3.6	3.6	4.2	3.4	3.0	3.4	3.4	6.4	4.4
Aug-Oct 2022	3.8	3.4	3.5	4.4	3.5	3.1	3.4	3.1	6.1	4.2
Sept-Nov 2022	3.7	3.6	3.4	4.2	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.0	5.8	4.0
Oct-Dec 2022	3.6	3.8	3.2	3.8	3.0	2.8	3.3	2.8	5.9	3.8
Nov-Jan 2023	3.6	3.8	3.2	3.8	3.0	2.7	3.3	2.9	6.0	3.7
Dec-Feb 2023	3.6	3.6	3.2	4.1	3.0	2.5	3.3	2.9	5.8	3.5
Jan-Mar 2023 (r)	3.5	3.2	3.2	4.3	3.0	2.6	3.2	2.7	5.9	3.6
Feb-Apr 2023 (r)	3.4	3.4	3.0	4.5	2.9	2.6	3.1	2.6	5.5	3.5
Mar-May 2023 (r)	3.3	3.8	3.0	4.7	3.1	2.4	3.0	2.4	5.5	3.4
Apr-Jun 2023 (p)	3.3	3.8	2.9	4.8	3.0	2.5	3.0	2.5	5.3	3.1
Change on quarter *	-0.3	0.6	-0.3	0.5	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.6	-0.5
Change on year	-0.8	0.0	-0.9	0.4	-1.0	-0.5	-0.6	-0.9	-1.9	-2.3

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)										
Apr-Jun 2021	32	16	80	64	23	49	153	25	19	761
Apr-Jun 2022 (r)	55	17	134	80	39	73	214	35	25	1145
May-Jul 2022	54	16	134	78	41	70	216	32	23	1123
Jun-Aug 2022	53	16	131	76	41	74	215	33	21	1104
Jul-Sept 2022	51	17	128	74	40	75	217	32	20	1083
Aug-Oct 2022	47	16	125	76	40	80	212	29	23	1059
Sept-Nov 2022	48	15	123	69	41	75	209	27	23	1024
Oct-Dec 2022	49	14	120	70	41	77	207	25	21	1013
Nov-Jan 2023	49	13	114	67	39	74	207	26	20	1005
Dec-Feb 2023	47	11	113	72	40	74	205	28	19	1000
Jan-Mar 2023 (r)	44	12	114	74	39	72	201	28	21	987
Feb-Apr 2023 (r)	42	12	112	73	40	72	193	26	24	959
Mar-May 2023 (r)	39	14	106	69	39	70	191	25	24	933
Apr-Jun 2023 (p)	37	15	102	65	39	67	187	25	24	912
Change on quarter *	-7	3	-12	-9	0	-6	-14	-3	3	-75
Change % *	-15.3	24.8	-10.2	-11.8	-0.5	-7.8	-6.8	-10.4	13.2	-7.6
Change on year	-18	-2	-32	-15	0	-6	-27	-10	-1	-233
Change %	-32.0	-13.1	-24.0	-18.8	-0.3	-8.8	-12.6	-28.2	-4.0	-20.4
Vacancies per 100 employee jobs										
	JPB3	JPB4	JPB5	JPB6	JPB7	JPB8	JPB9	JPC2	JPC3	JPC4
Apr-Jun 2021	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.4	1.7	1.8	3.6	3.6	3.3	2.9
Apr-Jun 2022 (r)	4.9	3.0	4.7	2.9	2.7	2.7	4.9	4.7	4.1	4.2
May-Jul 2022	4.9	2.9	4.7	2.8	2.9	2.6	5.0	4.4	3.7	4.1
Jun-Aug 2022	4.8	2.9	4.6	2.8	2.9	2.7	5.0	4.5	3.4	4.1
Jul-Sept 2022	4.6	2.9	4.5	2.7	2.8	2.8	5.0	4.3	3.3	4.0
Aug-Oct 2022	4.3	2.8	4.4	2.8	2.8	2.9	4.9	4.0	3.7	3.9
Sept-Nov 2022	4.3	2.6	4.3	2.5	2.8	2.8	4.8	3.7	3.8	3.8
Oct-Dec 2022	4.4	2.5	4.2	2.5	2.8	2.8	4.8	3.4	3.4	3.7
Nov-Jan 2023	4.4	2.3	4.0	2.4	2.7	2.7	4.8	3.5	3.2	3.7
Dec-Feb 2023	4.2	2.0	4.0	2.6	2.8	2.7	4.7	3.8	3.1	3.7
Jan-Mar 2023 (r)	4.0	2.1	4.0	2.7	2.7	2.6	4.6	3.8	3.5	3.6
Feb-Apr 2023 (r)	3.8	2.2	3.9	2.6	2.7	2.6	4.5	3.6	3.9	3.5
Mar-May 2023 (r)	3.5	2.5	3.7	2.5	2.7	2.6	4.4	3.4	3.9	3.4
Apr-Jun 2023 (p)	3.4	2.6	3.6	2.4	2.7	2.4	4.3	3.4	3.9	3.4
Change on quarter *	-0.6	0.5	-0.4	-0.3	0.0	-0.2	-0.3	-0.4	0.5	-0.3
Change on year	-1.6	-0.4	-1.1	-0.5	0.0	-0.2	-0.6	-1.3	-0.2	-0.9

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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