

Statistical bulletin

Jobs and vacancies in the UK: March 2019

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



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1 . Other pages in this release

Commentary on topics covered in the previous Labour market statistics bulletin is now split into four separate bulletins. Other commentary from the latest labour market data can be found on the following pages:

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

2 . Main points

- Between December 2017 and December 2018, the total number of jobs in the UK was estimated to have increased by 415,000 to reach 35.27 million.
- For December 2018 to February 2019, there were an estimated 854,000 job vacancies in the UK, 39,000 more than a year earlier.

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.

3 . Analysis

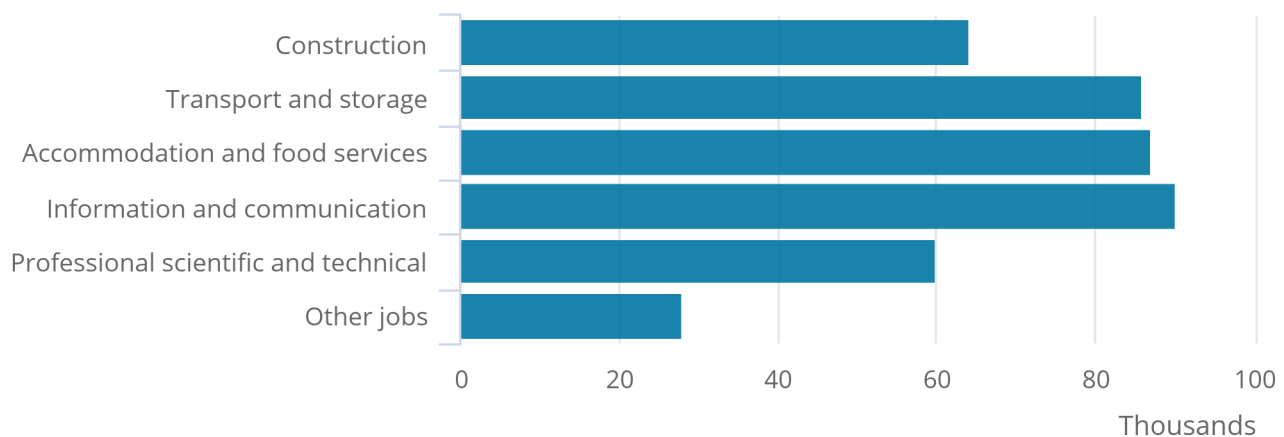
Jobs

Figure 1: The number of construction jobs increased by 64,000 between December 2017 and December 2018

Changes in the number of jobs in the UK between December 2017 and December 2018, seasonally adjusted

Figure 1: The number of construction jobs increased by 64,000 between December 2017 and December 2018

Changes in the number of jobs in the UK between December 2017 and December 2018, seasonally adjusted



Source: Office for National Statistics - Workforce jobs

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. Estimates for the number of people in employment are available in [Employment in the UK](#).

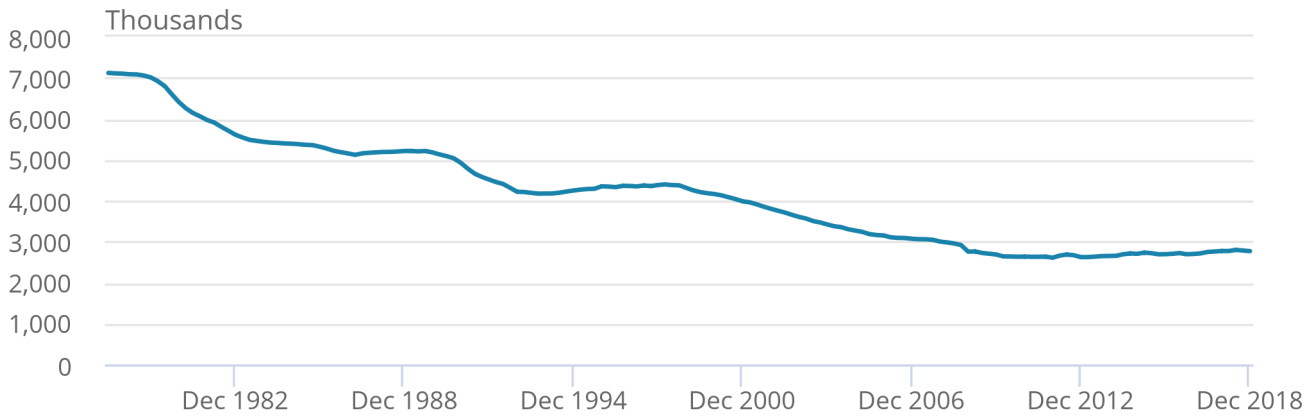
Between December 2017 and December 2018, the total number of jobs in the UK increased by 415,000 to reach an estimated 35.27 million. The sector showing the largest estimated increase in jobs was information and communication (up 90,000 on the year).

Figure 2: There has been a decline in the number of jobs in manufacturing, mining and quarrying since records began in 1978

Number of manufacturing, mining and quarrying jobs in the UK, seasonally adjusted, June 1978 to December 2018

Figure 2: There has been a decline in the number of jobs in manufacturing, mining and quarrying since records began in 1978

Number of manufacturing, mining and quarrying jobs in the UK, seasonally adjusted, June 1978 to December 2018



Source: Office for National Statistics - Workforce jobs

The number of jobs in the manufacturing, and mining and quarrying sectors fell steadily between 1978 (when comparable records began) and 2008 but have been fairly stable for the last 10 years.

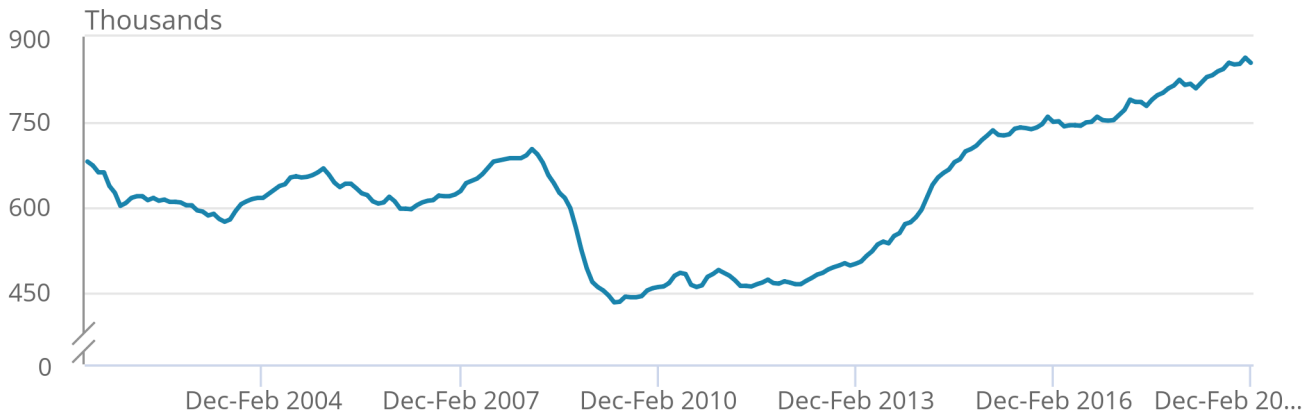
Vacancies

Figure 3: The number of vacancies in the UK has been generally increasing since 2012

Number of vacancies in the UK, seasonally adjusted, April to June 2001 to December 2018 to February 2019

Figure 3: The number of vacancies in the UK has been generally increasing since 2012

Number of vacancies in the UK, seasonally adjusted, April to June 2001 to December 2018 to February 2019



Source: Office for National Statistics - Vacancy Survey

The estimated [number of vacancies](#) in the UK fell sharply during the recession of 2008 to 2009 but has increased steadily since 2012. For December 2018 to February 2019 there were an estimated 854,000 vacancies in the UK, 39,000 more than a year earlier.

Figure 4: The vacancy rate for hotels and restaurants has been consistently higher than for other sectors

Job vacancies per 100 employee jobs for selected industries in the UK, seasonally adjusted, April to June 2001 to December 2018 to February 2019

Figure 4: The vacancy rate for hotels and restaurants has been consistently higher than for other sectors

Job vacancies per 100 employee jobs for selected industries in the UK, seasonally adjusted, April to June 2001 to December 2018 to February 2019



Source: Office for National Statistics - Vacancy Survey

Notes:

1. The sharp upward movement in the public sector series in early 2011 was due to the recruitment of temporary Census enumerator jobs by the Office for National Statistics.

For December 2018 to February 2019 it is estimated that:

- there were 2.8 job vacancies per 100 employee jobs across the economy as a whole
- the sectors showing the highest estimated vacancy rates were information and communication (4.1 vacancies per 100 employee jobs) and accommodation and food services (4.0 vacancies per 100 employee jobs)
- the sector showing the lowest estimated vacancy rate was public administration and defence (1.6 job vacancies per 100 employee jobs)

Next month, we will revise our estimates of vacancies back to the start of the series in 2001 due to the annual review of the seasonal adjustment process and from taking on board late and corrected information from contributors to the Vacancy Survey.

4 . Data

[Workforce jobs summary](#)

Dataset JOBS01 | Released 19 March 2019

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

[Workforce jobs by industry](#)

Dataset JOBS02| Released 19 March 2019

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

[Vacancies by industry](#)

Dataset VACS02| Released 19 March 2019

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

Table 1: Sampling variability for estimates of jobs, UK, December 2018

SIC 2007 Section		United Kingdom	
		Estimate for December 2018	Sampling variability of estimate ¹
A	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	346	±41
B	Mining and quarrying	57	±8
C	Manufacturing	2,707	±41
D	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	144	±9
E	Water supply, sewerage, waste and remediation activities	231	±8
F	Construction	2,404	±60
G	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	4,970	±57
H	Transport and storage	1,766	±44
I	Accommodation and food service activities	2,429	±55
J	Information and communication	1,573	±57
K	Financial and insurance activities	1,117	±39
L	Real estate activities	589	±34
M	Professional scientific and technical activities	3,059	±72
N	Administrative and support service activities	2,969	±58
O	Public admin and defence; compulsory social security	1,504	±14
P	Education	2,972	±37
Q	Human health and social work activities	4,423	±60
R	Arts, entertainment and recreation	1,041	±39
S	Other service activities	921	±45
	All jobs	35,271	±194

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 2018 that are not seasonally adjusted. [Back to table](#)

More detailed sampling variability information for estimates of jobs is available from [Dataset JOBS07](#).

5 . Glossary

Employment and jobs

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, those in HM Forces and government-supported trainees. The number of people in employment is measured by the Labour Force Survey (LFS); these estimates are available in our [Employment in the UK](#) release.

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.

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 – a survey of businesses 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).

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

6 . Measuring the data

Estimates of jobs are compiled from a number of sources, including Short Term Employer Surveys (STES), the [Quarterly Public Sector Employment Survey \(QPSES\)](#) 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](#).

Estimates of vacancies are obtained from the [Vacancy Survey](#), a survey of employers.

The Quality and Methodology Information (QMI) reports for [jobs](#) and [vacancies](#) pull together important qualitative information on the various dimensions of data quality, as well as providing a summary of methods used to compile the output.

7 . Strengths and limitations

The figures in this bulletin mainly come from surveys of businesses, which gather information from a sample rather than from the whole population. The samples are designed to be as accurate as possible given practical limitations such as time and cost constraints. Results from sample surveys are always estimates, not precise figures. This can have an impact on how changes in the estimates should be interpreted, especially for short-term comparisons.

As the number of people available in the sample gets smaller, the variability of the estimates that we can make from that sample size gets larger. Estimates for small groups (for example, vacancies in the construction industry), which are based on quite small subsets of the Vacancy Survey sample, are less reliable and tend to be more volatile than for larger aggregated groups (for example, total vacancies in the UK).

In general, short-term changes in the growth rates reported in this bulletin are not usually greater than the level that can be explained by sampling variability. Short-term movements in reported rates should be considered alongside longer-term patterns in the series and corresponding movements in other sources to give a fuller picture.

Further information is available in [A guide to labour market statistics](#).

Sampling variability information for jobs is available in Table 1 in this bulletin and in [Dataset JOBS07](#).

The sampling variability of the three-month average vacancies level is around plus or minus 1.5% of that level.

8 . You might also be interested in

[Labour market economic commentary](#)

Article | Released 19 March 2019

Additional economic analysis of the latest UK labour market headline statistics and long-term trends.

[UK Business Register and Employment Survey](#)

Bulletin | Released 27 September 2018

Estimates of employee and employment estimates by detailed geography and industry.

[Public sector employment](#)

Bulletin | Released 19 March 2019

Estimates of people employed in the public and private sectors in the UK.

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 at:

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/employmentandemployeetypes/bulletins/uklabourmarket/march2019/relateddata>

The complete set of labour market tables is available from the Labour Market Overview bulletin.

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
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 nationality	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 1	Employee jobs 2	Self-employment jobs ¹ 3	HM Forces 4	Government-supported trainees ¹ 5
	DYDC	BCAJ	DYZN	LOJX	LOJU
Dec 16	34,654	29,909	4,532	157	56
Mar 17	34,865	30,144	4,502	157	61
Jun 17	34,864	30,115	4,549	156	45
Sep 17	34,948	30,219	4,527	155	46
Dec 17	34,856	30,188	4,483	155	31
Mar 18	34,949	30,271	4,496	154	28
Jun 18	35,028	30,311	4,536	153	28
Sep 18 (r)	35,104	30,451	4,477	153	23
Dec 18 (p)	35,271	30,510	4,589	152	21
Change on quarter	167	59	111	-1	-2
Change %	0.5	0.2	2.5	-0.7	-7.6
Change on year	415	322	106	-3	-10
Change %	1.2	1.1	2.4	-2.2	-31.3

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 A-T	Agriculture, forestry & fishing A	Mining & quarrying B	Manufacturing C	Electricity, gas, steam & air conditioning supply D	Water supply, sewerage, waste & remediation activities E	Construction F	Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles G	Transport & storage H	Accommodation & food service activities I	Information & communication J
	DYDC	JWR5	JWR6	JWR7	JWR8	JWR9	JWS2	JWS3	JWS4	JWS5	JWS6
Dec 16	34,654	422	61	2,634	145	213	2,249	4,989	1,717	2,372	1,424
Mar 17	34,865	427	57	2,652	144	216	2,328	5,009	1,735	2,378	1,468
Jun 17	34,864	409	60	2,684	147	218	2,321	5,031	1,727	2,397	1,509
Sep 17	34,948	421	58	2,697	144	221	2,350	4,985	1,694	2,386	1,488
Dec 17	34,856	420	60	2,708	143	228	2,340	4,996	1,680	2,342	1,484
Mar 18	34,949	401	62	2,705	146	225	2,339	4,998	1,678	2,382	1,530
Jun 18	35,028	392	62	2,731	147	226	2,356	4,983	1,705	2,415	1,559
Sep 18 (r)	35,104	387	60	2,719	150	226	2,367	4,967	1,708	2,394	1,570
Dec 18 (p)	35,271	346	57	2,707	144	231	2,404	4,970	1,766	2,429	1,573
Change on quarter	167	-41	-2	-11	-5	5	37	3	58	35	3
Change %	0.5	-10.6	-4.2	-0.4	-3.6	2.1	1.6	0.1	3.4	1.5	0.2
Change on year	415	-74	-2	-1	1	2	64	-26	86	87	90
Change %	1.2	-17.6	-4.1	0.0	0.6	1.0	2.7	-0.5	5.1	3.7	6.0
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
Dec 16	1,121	554	3,049	2,974	1,469	2,969	4,277	1,027	916	71	28,929
Mar 17	1,116	584	3,029	2,984	1,467	2,940	4,335	1,015	913	67	29,040
Jun 17	1,121	554	2,978	2,985	1,485	2,923	4,359	987	904	65	29,026
Sep 17	1,107	573	3,009	3,051	1,485	2,932	4,324	1,040	906	74	29,055
Dec 17	1,113	587	2,998	2,996	1,481	2,916	4,373	1,025	908	60	28,957
Mar 18	1,122	586	2,985	2,961	1,486	2,943	4,394	1,019	925	61	29,071
Jun 18	1,110	555	2,973	2,993	1,493	2,946	4,376	1,034	906	68	29,115
Sep 18 (r)	1,122	583	3,011	2,988	1,494	2,957	4,423	1,026	891	60	29,196
Dec 18 (p)	1,117	589	3,059	2,969	1,504	2,972	4,423	1,041	921	50	29,382
Change on quarter	-6	7	48	-19	9	15	0	15	30	-10	186
Change %	-0.5	1.1	1.6	-0.6	0.6	0.5	0.0	1.4	3.3	-16.4	0.6
Change on year	4	2	60	-26	23	56	50	16	13	-10	425
Change %	0.4	0.4	2.0	-0.9	1.5	1.9	1.1	1.6	1.4	-16.5	1.5

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 2017	762	129	113	111	145	266
Dec-Feb 2018	(r) 815	124	119	122	160	291
Jan-Mar 2018	817	125	115	122	160	294
Feb-Apr 2018	809	121	114	121	161	293
Mar-May 2018	819	127	115	120	165	292
Apr-Jun 2018	829	133	119	120	166	291
May-Jul 2018	832	130	119	120	170	293
Jun-Aug 2018	839	128	122	120	174	295
Jul-Sep 2018	843	127	125	120	174	298
Aug-Oct 2018	854	125	133	118	177	302
Sep-Nov 2018	(r) 851	122	129	118	180	301
Oct-Dec 2018	(r) 852	125	128	118	180	301
Nov-Jan 2019	(r) 863	131	130	118	182	302
Dec-Feb 2019	(p) 854	130	126	117	178	304
Change on quarter	* 4	7	-3	-1	-2	2
Change %	* 0.4	5.9	-2.4	-1.1	-1.0	0.8
Change on year	39	6	7	-6	19	13
Change %	4.8	4.6	6.0	-4.5	11.8	4.4

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			
Nov-Jan 2017	753	1,573	2.1
Nov-Jan 2018	824	1,451	1.8
Feb-Apr 2018	809	1,416	1.7
May-Jul 2018	832	1,358	1.6
Aug-Oct 2018	854	1,373	1.6
Nov-Jan 2019	863 (r)	1,338	1.6
Change on quarter	8	-35	-0.1
Change %	1.0	-2.5	
Change on year	39	-112	-0.2
Change %	4.7	-7.7	

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	Levels (thousands)									
	All vacancies ¹ B-S	Mining & quarrying B	Manufacturing C	Electricity, gas, steam & air conditioning supply ² 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
	AP2Y	JP9H	JP9I	JP9J	JP9K	JP9L	JP9M	JP9N	JP9O	JP9P
Dec-Feb 2017	762	1	52	4	4	29	135	30	91	40
Dec-Feb 2018 (r)	815	1	58	4	4	23	132	43	93	45
Jan-Mar 2018	817	1	58	4	4	22	136	44	89	46
Feb-Apr 2018	809	1	60	3	5	23	134	43	87	46
Mar-May 2018	819	1	59	3	4	23	133	40	88	46
Apr-Jun 2018	829	1	60	4	4	25	131	41	91	47
May-Jul 2018	832	1	58	4	4	26	133	41	93	46
Jun-Aug 2018	839	1	60	4	4	27	136	39	93	44
Jul-Sep 2018	843	1	61	3	4	26	138	40	93	47
Aug-Oct 2018	854	1	62	3	4	26	138	39	94	48
Sep-Nov 2018 (r)	851	1	61	3	4	26	139	40	92	51
Oct-Dec 2018 (r)	852	1	62	3	4	27	139	39	93	51
Nov-Jan 2019 (r)	863	1	65	3	4	29	138	44	92	53
Dec-Feb 2019 (p)	854	1	61	3	4	28	138	45	91	53
Change on quarter *	4	0	1	0	0	2	-1	5	-1	2
Change % *	0.4	0.0	1.2	3.1	7.7	8.4	-0.4	11.4	-1.2	4.0
Change on year	39	0	3	-1	0	6	6	2	-3	8
Change %	4.8	44.4	5.0	-21.4	0.0	25.1	4.8	4.7	-2.7	17.4

SIC 2007 sections	Vacancies per 100 employee jobs									
	AP2Z	JPA2	JPA3	JPA4	JPA5	JPA6	JPA7	JPA8	JPA9	JPB2
Dec-Feb 2017	2.5	1.4	2.1	3.3	2.1	2.1	2.9	1.9	4.0	3.1
Dec-Feb 2018	2.7	1.6	2.4	3.1	2.1	1.6	2.9	2.8 (r)	4.1	3.5
Jan-Mar 2018	2.7	1.6	2.4	2.8	2.1	1.6	2.9	2.9	3.9	3.6
Feb-Apr 2018	2.7	1.8	2.4	2.5	2.2	1.6	2.9	2.8	3.9	3.6
Mar-May 2018	2.7	2.0	2.4	2.4	2.0	1.6	2.9	2.6	3.9	3.6
Apr-Jun 2018	2.8	2.1	2.4	2.7	2.1	1.8	2.8	2.7	4.0	3.7
May-Jul 2018	2.8	2.1	2.4	2.6	2.2	1.8	2.9	2.7	4.1	3.6
Jun-Aug 2018	2.8	2.0	2.4	2.6	2.2	1.9	2.9	2.6	4.1	3.5
Jul-Sep 2018	2.8	2.1	2.5	2.4	2.0	1.8	3.0	2.7	4.1	3.7
Aug-Oct 2018	2.8	2.1	2.5	2.4	1.9	1.9	3.0	2.6	4.2	3.8
Sep-Nov 2018 (r)	2.8	2.3	2.4	2.4	1.9	1.9	3.0	2.6	4.1	4.0
Oct-Dec 2018 (r)	2.8	2.3	2.5	2.3	1.9	1.9	3.0	2.6	4.1	4.0
Nov-Jan 2019 (r)	2.9	2.3	2.6	2.3	2.0	2.0	3.0	2.9	4.1	4.1
Dec-Feb 2019 (p)	2.8	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.1	2.0	3.0	3.0	4.0	4.1
Change on quarter *	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2
Change on year	0.1	0.7	0.1	-0.7	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.1	-0.1	0.6

SIC 2007 sections	Levels (thousands)									
	Financial & insurance activities K	Real estate activities ² L	Professional scientific & technical activities M	Administrative & support service activities N	Public admin & defence; compulsory social security O	Education P	Human health & social work activities Q	Arts, entertainment & recreation R	Other service activities S	Total services G-S
	JP9Q	JP9R	JP9S	JP9T	JP9U	JP9V	JP9W	JP9X	JP9Y	JP9Z
Dec-Feb 2017	32	11	65	48	15	50	121	16	19	672
Dec-Feb 2018 (r)	39	9	71	53	18	49	130	21	23	725
Jan-Mar 2018	39	11	72	53	18	48	129	22	23	727
Feb-Apr 2018	39	10	73	52	19	46	126	22	22	718
Mar-May 2018	38	11	74	54	20	48	130	23	24	728
Apr-Jun 2018	38	10	73	55	20	48	131	23	26	735
May-Jul 2018	38	11	70	57	21	51	133	21	26	739
Jun-Aug 2018	38	11	74	57	21	50	134	19	27	743
Jul-Sep 2018	37	12	77	59	22	50	130	18	25	749
Aug-Oct 2018	38	11	81	59	24	49	131	20	26	759
Sep-Nov 2018 (r)	37	12	77	55	24	50	130	23	25	756
Oct-Dec 2018 (r)	38	13	77	52	23	50	131	23	25	754
Nov-Jan 2019 (r)	38	15	79	54	21	49	131	23	25	761
Dec-Feb 2019 (p)	37	14	79	53	20	50	130	22	25	755
Change on quarter *	-1	2	1	-2	-4	0	0	-2	0	-1
Change % *	-1.6	13.7	1.4	-4.0	-14.7	-0.8	-0.1	-6.5	0.4	-0.1
Change on year	-2	5	7	0	2	1	1	1	2	31
Change %	-5.4	54.9	9.9	-0.2	12.2	1.4	0.4	5.4	10.2	4.2

SIC 2007 sections	Vacancies per 100 employee jobs									
	JPB3	JPB4	JPB5	JPB6	JPB7	JPB8	JPB9	JPC2	JPC3	JPC4
Dec-Feb 2017	3.0	2.3	2.5	1.8	1.1	1.9	3.0	2.1	3.0	2.6
Dec-Feb 2018	3.6	1.9	2.8	2.0 (r)	1.4	1.8	3.2	2.7	3.5	2.8
Jan-Mar 2018	3.7	2.2	2.8	2.0	1.4	1.8	3.2	2.9	3.6	2.8
Feb-Apr 2018	3.6	2.1	2.9	1.9	1.5	1.7	3.1	2.9	3.4	2.8
Mar-May 2018	3.6	2.3	2.9	2.0	1.6	1.8	3.2	3.0	3.8	2.8
Apr-Jun 2018	3.6	2.0	2.9	2.1	1.6	1.8	3.3	3.1	4.1	2.8
May-Jul 2018	3.6	2.2	2.7	2.1	1.6	1.9	3.3	2.8	4.1	2.9
Jun-Aug 2018	3.6	2.2	2.9	2.1	1.7	1.9	3.3	2.5	4.2	2.9
Jul-Sep 2018	3.5	2.4	3.0	2.2	1.7	1.9	3.2	2.4	4.0	2.9
Aug-Oct 2018	3.5	2.3	3.2	2.2	1.9	1.8	3.3	2.6	4.0	2.9
Sep-Nov 2018 (r)	3.5	2.6	3.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	3.2	3.1	3.9	2.9
Oct-Dec 2018	3.6	2.8	3.0	1.9	1.8	1.9	3.2	3.0	3.8	2.9
Nov-Jan 2019 (r)	3.6	3.0	3.1	2.0	1.7	1.9	3.3	3.0	3.9	2.9
Dec-Feb 2019 (p)	3.4	2.9	3.1	2.0	1.6	1.9	3.2	2.9	3.9	2.9
Change on quarter *	-0.1	0.4	0.0	-0.1	-0.3	0.0	0.0	-0.2	0.0	0.0
Change on year	-0.2	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.1

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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