Statistical bulletin

Vacancies and jobs in the UK: March 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 December 2022 to February 2023 was 1,124,000, a decrease of 51,000 from September to November 2022.

- Vacancy numbers fell on the quarter for the eighth consecutive period in December 2022 to February 2023, down by 4.3% since September to November 2022, with vacancies falling in 12 of the 18 industry sectors.

- In December 2022 to February 2023, total vacancies were down by 162,000 from the level of a year ago, although they remained 328,000 above their pre-coronavirus (COVID-19) January to March 2020 levels.

- In December 2022, workforce jobs rose by 211,000 on the quarter to a new record high of 36.4 million, with 6 of the 20 industry sectors at record-high levels.

3 . Vacancies for December 2022 to February 2023

Figure 1: The estimated number of vacancies fell on the quarter to 1,124,000

Number of vacancies in the UK, seasonally adjusted, December 2003 to February 2004 to December 2022 to February 2023

Figure 1: The estimated number of vacancies fell on the quarter to 1,124,000

Number of vacancies in the UK, seasonally adjusted, December 2003 to February 2004 to December 2022 to February 2023

Source: Vacancy Survey from the Office for National Statistics

In December 2022 to February 2023, the estimated number of vacancies fell by 51,000 to 1,124,000, the eighth consecutive period to show a fall on the quarter 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 February 2023 are provided by two experimental sources, single-month vacancy estimates (see Section 8: Strengths and limitations of our March 2021 bulletin) in our Dataset X06, and Adzuna Online job advert estimates datasets. Both sources displayed increases in February 2023 from the previous month.

Figure 2: In December 2022 to February 2023, quarterly growth fell in the majority of industry sectors

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

Figure 2: In December 2022 to February 2023, quarterly growth fell in the majority of industry sectors

December 2022 to February 2023 three-month average vacancies in the UK, quarterly percentage growth from September to November 2022 and percentage growth from pre-coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic January to March 2020
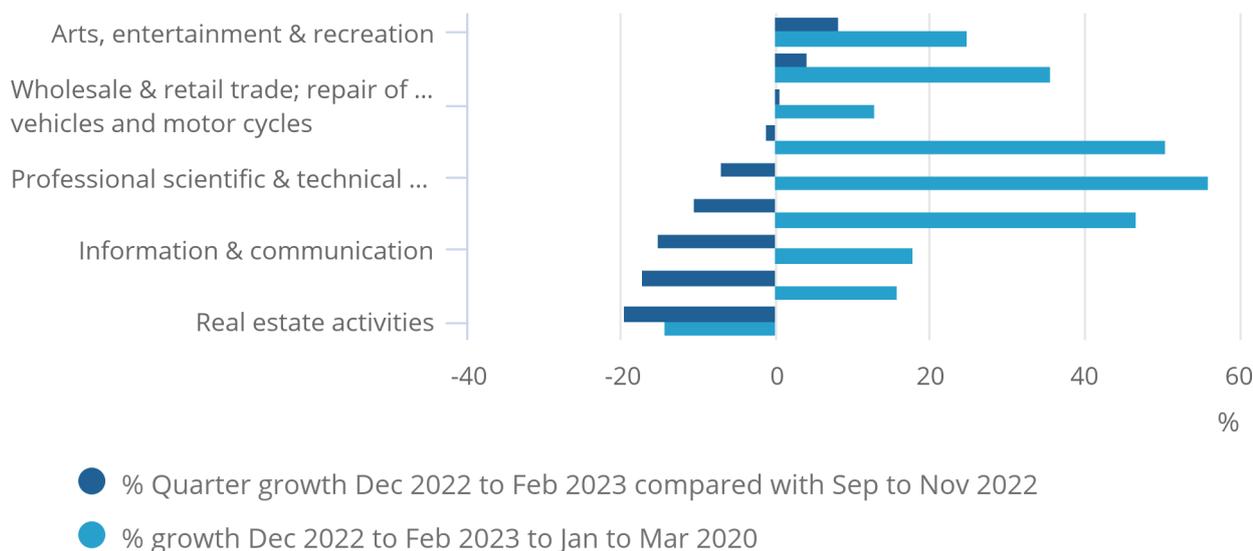
Source: Vacancy Survey from the Office for National Statistics

The total number of vacancies fell by 4.3% from the previous quarter, with real estate activities and other service activities contracting the most, falling by 19.5% and 17.3%, respectively. Since peaking in March to May 2022, vacancy numbers have declined by 13.6%, and while the rate at which the market is contracting has slowed over the most recent periods, vacancies remain at historically high levels.

December 2022 to February 2023 was the eighth consecutive period to show a fall on the quarter, decreasing by 51,000. The industry sectors with the largest falls in vacancy numbers were information and communication, manufacturing and professional, scientific and technical activities, which all fell by 9000.

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

When comparing December 2022 to February 2023 with the same time last year, total vacancies decreased by 162,000 (12.6%) with falls in 15 of the 18 industry sectors, with the largest fall in information and communication, which was down by 27,000. However, the total number of vacancies remains 328,000 above January to March 2020 pre-coronavirus (COVID-19) levels, with human health and social work activities showing the largest increase, at 69,000. Notably, real estate activities was the only industry below January to March 2020 pre-pandemic levels, falling by 2,000.

In November 2022 to January 2023, the number of unemployed people per vacancy was at 1.1, up slightly from 1.0 in August to October 2022. This ratio is low by historical standards and is indicative of a tight labour market.

Figure 3: Quarterly growth fell across most size bands in December 2022 to February 2023

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

Figure 3: Quarterly growth fell across most size bands in December 2022 to February 2023

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

Quarterly percentage growth since September 2022 to November 2022

Percentage growth since January 2020 to March 2020
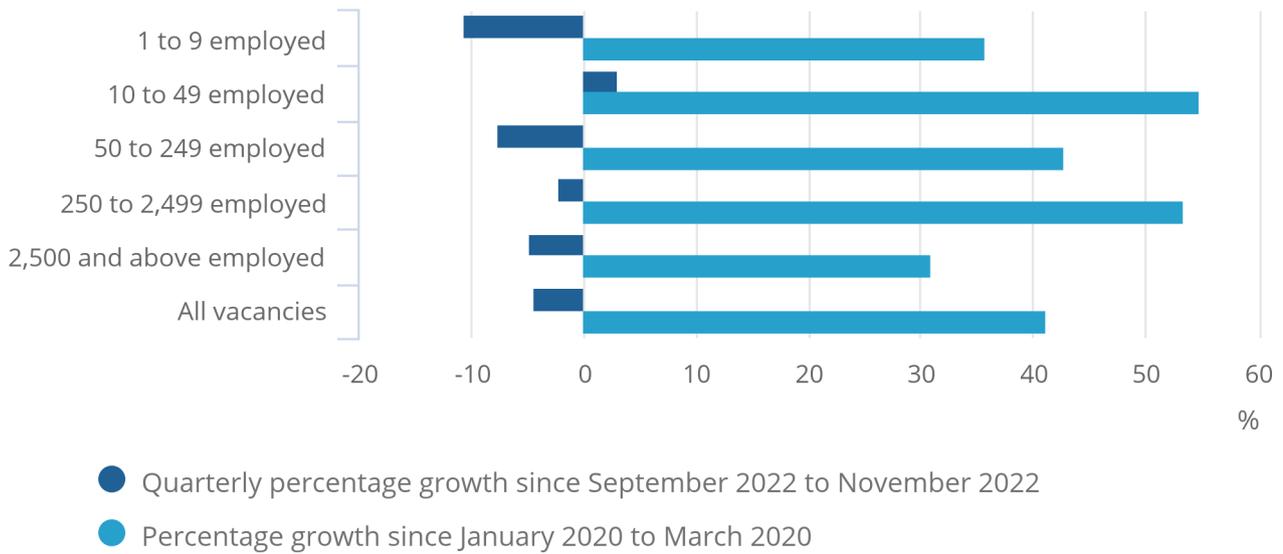
Source: Vacancy Survey from the Office for National Statistics

The only quarterly growth was in the 10 to 49 size band, but this is the first quarterly growth we have seen in any size band since May to July 2022.

4 . Jobs for December 2022

Figure 4 shows estimates of workforce jobs for December 2022.

The estimates are provided from various sources. Employee jobs in the private sector estimates are taken from surveys with reference date 9 December 2022. Self-employment jobs estimates are taken from the Labour Force Survey (LFS), which covers a three-month period from the start of November 2022 to the end of January 2023. This is outlined in [Section 7: Measuring the data](#).

Figure 4: The total number of jobs in December 2022 increased to a record 36.4 million

Number of jobs in the UK, seasonally adjusted, December 2004 to December 2022

Figure 4: The total number of jobs in December 2022 increased to a record 36.4 million

Number of jobs in the UK, seasonally adjusted, December 2004 to December 2022
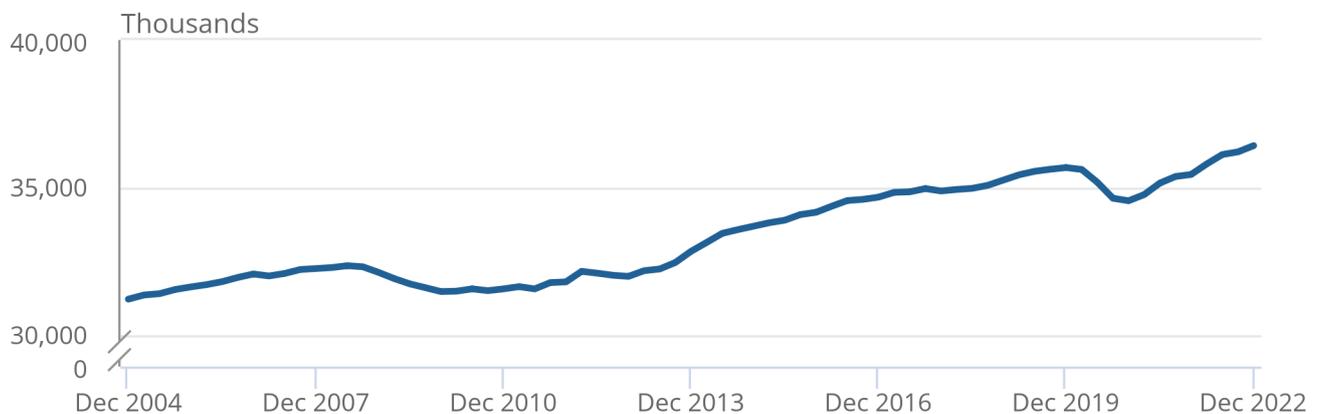
Source: Workforce jobs from the Office for National Statistics

In December 2022, UK workforce jobs rose to 36.4 million. This is an increase of 211,000 since September 2022. Employee jobs were the largest contributor, with 141,000; additional rises in self-employment jobs added 52,000, and government supported trainees 18,000.

The December 2022 estimate was 744,000 above the December 2019 level and shows that workforce jobs have been above pre-coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic levels for all of 2022. This continued growth, over eight consecutive periods, has enabled workforce jobs to reach a new record high in December 2022.

The total number of jobs includes employee jobs and self-employment jobs. The former has risen every quarter since December 2020, resulting in a record high of 32 million and is 1.25 million above its December 2019 pre-pandemic level. This growth has not been repeated in self-employment jobs which, despite an increase in the latest period, remain 536,000 below December 2019 levels. The growth in the employee jobs component of workforce jobs up to December 2022 is also reflected in the number of employees on payroll reported in the [Earnings and employment from Pay As You Earn Real Time Information, seasonally adjusted dataset](#), which has risen every month since February 2021.

Figure 5: In December 2022, total quarterly growth remained positive, despite varying across industries

December 2022 Workforce Jobs, seasonally adjusted quarterly growth from September 2022 and growth from a pre-coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic December 2019

Figure 5: In December 2022, total quarterly growth remained positive, despite varying across industries

December 2022 Workforce Jobs, seasonally adjusted quarterly growth from September 2022 and growth from a pre-coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic December 2019
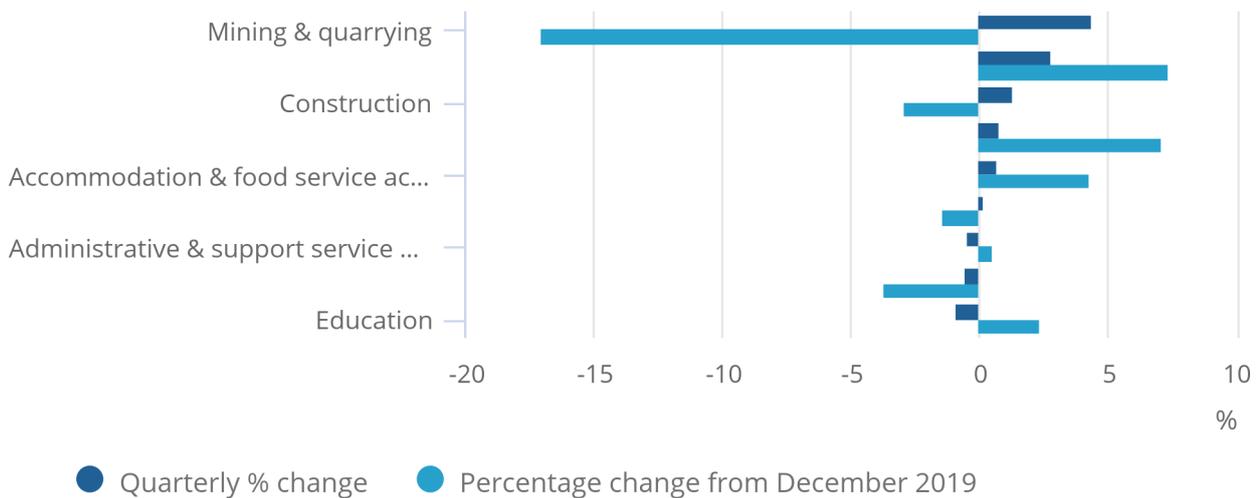
Source: Workforce jobs from the Office for National Statistics

The effect COVID-19 had on job numbers has varied across the labour market, with 9 of the 20 industry sectors still below pre-pandemic levels. The hardest-hit sector, wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicle and motorcycles, saw the largest fall in job numbers, at 157,000. However, most industries displayed increases. The largest increases were in human health and social work, which was up 244,000 and professional, scientific and technical activities, which was up 236,000, helping to keep total workforce jobs above pre-pandemic levels. These two industries, alongside transport and storage, accommodation and food service activities, real estate activities and water supply, sewerage, waste and remediation activities, were all at record-high levels in December 2022.

On the quarter, 12 industry sectors grew from September 2022, contributing to the increase of 211,000 in the total workforce jobs estimate. The largest increase came from professional, scientific and technical activities, up by 93,000 and is the largest quarterly increase ever seen in this category. The second largest increase was in human health and social work, which was up 34,000. The combined decrease across the eight industries that fell in December 2022 was 72,000, with education having the largest individual fall, at 27,000.

5 . Vacancies and jobs data

Vacancies by industry
Dataset VACS02 | Released 14 March 2023
Vacancies by industry.

Workforce jobs summary
Dataset JOBS01 | Released 14 March 2023
Workforce jobs summary. Workforce jobs tables are usually updated in March, June, September and December.

Workforce jobs by industry
Dataset JOBS02 | Released 14 March 2023
Workforce jobs by industry. Workforce jobs tables are usually updated in March, June, September and December.

X06:Single month vacancies estimates (not designated as National Statistics)
Dataset X06 | Released 14 March 2023
Single Month Vacancy Survey estimates, not seasonally adjusted.

6 . Glossary

Vacancies

Vacancies are 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 bulletin.

A more detailed glossary is available in Section 12 of our Guide to labour market statistics.

7 . Measuring the data

Upcoming changes

The next vacancies and jobs bulletin (18 April 2023) will include revisions of estimates of vacancies back to the start of the series in 2001. Revisions will result from a review of the seasonal adjustment parameters and from taking on updated sources of additional information. This is an annual process, as outlined in our Vacancy Survey Quality and Methodology Information (QMI).

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 us at [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 estimatesat this time.

Our [Comparison of labour market data sources 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 15 July 2021, an improved LFS weighting methodology better accounting for population changes through the COVID-19 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 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 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 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)](#).

Further information on revisions to the LFS are explained in [Section 3 of our Impact of reweighting on Labour Force Survey key indicators article](#).

The STES estimates are drawn for a specified date early in the last month of each calendar quarter. The March 2020 data were from 13 March 2020, before the start of coronavirus (COVID-19) social distancing measures.

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

Sampling variability

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

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

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

SIC 2007 Section		United Kingdom	
		Estimate for Dec 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

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: 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 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: March 2023
Bulletin | Released 14 March 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. This is a joint release between HMRC and the Office for National Statistics (ONS).

10 . Cite this statistical bulletin

Office for National Statistics (ONS), released 14 March 2023, ONS website, statistical bulletin, Vacancies and jobs in the UK: March 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

	Workforce jobs	Employee jobs	Self-employment jobs[1]	HM Forces	Government-supported trainees[1]
	1	2	3	4	5
	DYDC	BCAJ	DYZN	LOJX	LOJU
Dec 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)

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	Accommod-ation & food service activities I	Information & communic-ation 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 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 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   Vacancies[1] by size of business

| | | All Vacancies | Number of employees | | | | |
| | | | 1-9 | 10-49 | 50-249 | 250-2499 | 2500+ |
		AP2Y	ALY5	ALY6	ALY7	ALY8	ALY9
Levels							
Dec-Feb 2021		624	100	85	87	128	224
Dec-Feb 2022	(r)	1285	200	202	179	291	413
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		1236	183	171	182	273	428
Aug-Oct 2022		1210	178	169	177	267	418
Sept-Nov 2022	(r)	1174	170	165	169	263	408
Oct-Dec 2022	(r)	1153	161	169	161	262	401
Nov-Jan 2023	(r)	1133	154	168	159	257	397
Dec-Feb 2023	**(p)**	**1124**	**152**	**170**	**156**	**257**	**389**
Change on quarter	*	-51	-18	5	-13	-5	-20
Change %	*	-4.3	-10.5	3.1	-7.6	-2.1	-4.8
Change on year		-162	-48	-33	-23	-34	-24
Change %		-12.6	-23.8	-16.1	-12.9	-11.7	-5.9

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   Vacancies[1] and Unemployment

| | | All Vacancies[1] | Unemployment[2] | Number of unemployed people per vacancy |
		AP2Y	MGSC	JPC5
Levels				
Nov-Jan 2021		622	1,742	2.8
Nov-Jan 2022		1,269	1,346	1.1
Feb-Apr 2022		1,294	1,300	1.0
May-Jul 2022		1,271	1,224	1.0
Aug-Oct 2022		1,210	1,247	1.0
Nov-Jan 2023	(r)	1,133	1,253	1.1
Change on quarter		-76	5	0.1
Change %		-6.3	0.4	
Change on year		-136	-94	0.0
Change %		-10.7	-7.0	

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).

21 Vacancies by industry

Standard Industrial Classification (2007)   United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

SIC 2007 sections		All vacancies[1] B-S	Mining & quarrying B	Manu- facturing 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
Levels (thousands)											
Dec-Feb 2021		624	1	50	4	3	29	76	22	20	39
Dec-Feb 2022	(r)	1285	2	97	5	9	48	167	59	165	78
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		1236	2	88	6	8	47	156	55	158	64
Aug-Oct 2022		1210	2	85	6	8	50	152	51	150	60
Sept-Nov 2022	(r)	1174	2	85	6	7	48	146	49	143	59
Oct-Dec 2022	(r)	1153	2	78	5	7	45	146	47	146	56
Nov-Jan 2023	(r)	1133	2	77	5	7	43	149	45	145	53
Dec-Feb 2023	**(p)**	**1124**	**2**	**76**	**6**	**7**	**41**	**147**	**45**	**142**	**50**
Change on quarter	*	-51	0	-9	0	0	-6	1	-4	-2	-9
Change %	*	-4.3	0.0	-10.6	3.6	3.0	-13.1	0.6	-8.3	-1.2	-15.2
Change on year		-162	0	-22	1	-2	-7	-20	-14	-23	-27
Change %		-12.6	0.0	-22.2	14.0	-18.8	-13.6	-12.0	-23.5	-14.1	-35.3
		AP2Z	JPA2	JPA3	JPA4	JPA5	JPA6	JPA7	JPA8	JPA9	JPB2
Vacancies per 100 employee jobs											
Dec-Feb 2021		2.1	1.7	2.1	3.3	1.5	1.9	1.7	1.4	0.9	2.9
Dec-Feb 2022	(r)	4.2	3.2	4.1	3.8	3.9	3.2	3.8	3.8	7.5	5.8
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		4.1	3.4	3.7	4.2	3.6	3.2	3.5	3.5	7.2	4.8
Aug-Oct 2022		4.0	3.0	3.6	4.3	3.7	3.4	3.4	3.3	6.8	4.5
Sept-Nov 2022	(r)	3.9	3.2	3.6	4.2	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.2	6.5	4.4
Oct-Dec 2022	(r)	3.8	3.4	3.3	3.8	3.1	3.0	3.3	3.0	6.7	4.2
Nov-Jan 2023	(r)	3.7	3.4	3.2	4.1	3.1	2.9	3.3	2.9	6.6	4.0
Dec-Feb 2023	**(p)**	**3.7**	**3.2**	**3.2**	**4.3**	**3.2**	**2.8**	**3.3**	**2.9**	**6.5**	**3.8**
Change on quarter	*	-0.2	0.0	-0.4	0.2	0.1	-0.4	0.0	-0.3	-0.1	-0.7
Change on year		-0.5	0.0	-0.9	0.5	-0.7	-0.4	-0.5	-0.9	-1.1	-2.0

SIC 2007 sections		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
Levels (thousands)											
Dec-Feb 2021		24	8	70	46	35	42	130	7	12	532
Dec-Feb 2022	(r)	50	16	126	88	34	75	214	31	25	1127
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		51	17	125	74	41	75	217	32	20	1084
Aug-Oct 2022		47	16	122	77	41	80	212	28	23	1057
Sept-Nov 2022	(r)	48	15	122	69	41	75	208	26	23	1025
Oct-Dec 2022	(r)	48	15	120	70	41	76	206	24	21	1015
Nov-Jan 2023	(r)	48	13	115	67	40	72	206	26	20	999
Dec-Feb 2023	**(p)**	**46**	**12**	**114**	**72**	**40**	**73**	**205**	**29**	**19**	**993**
Change on quarter	*	-2	-3	-9	3	-1	-3	-2	2	-4	-32
Change %	*	-4.0	-19.5	-7.0	4.1	-2.2	-3.5	-1.1	8.3	-17.3	-3.1
Change on year		-4	-4	-13	-16	6	-2	-8	-2	-6	-134
Change %		-7.8	-22.6	-10.0	-18.5	17.7	-2.8	-3.9	-7.7	-23.0	-11.9
		JPB3	JPB4	JPB5	JPB6	JPB7	JPB8	JPB9	JPC2	JPC3	JPC4
Vacancies per 100 employee jobs											
Dec-Feb 2021		2.3	1.5	2.6	1.6	2.5	1.6	3.1	1.1	2.2	2.0
Dec-Feb 2022	(r)	4.9	2.8	4.7	3.2	2.4	2.8	5.0	4.5	4.5	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		4.9	3.0	4.6	2.7	2.9	2.8	5.1	4.6	3.7	4.1
Aug-Oct 2022		4.6	2.9	4.5	2.8	2.9	3.0	5.0	4.1	4.1	4.0
Sept-Nov 2022	(r)	4.7	2.7	4.5	2.5	2.9	2.8	4.9	3.9	4.2	3.9
Oct-Dec 2022	(r)	4.7	2.7	4.4	2.5	2.9	2.8	4.8	3.5	3.7	3.9
Nov-Jan 2023	(r)	4.7	2.5	4.2	2.4	2.8	2.7	4.8	3.9	3.6	3.8
Dec-Feb 2023	**(p)**	**4.5**	**2.2**	**4.2**	**2.6**	**2.8**	**2.7**	**4.8**	**4.2**	**3.5**	**3.8**
Change on quarter	*	-0.2	-0.5	-0.3	0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.3	-0.7	-0.1
Change on year		-0.4	-0.6	-0.5	-0.6	0.4	-0.1	-0.2	-0.4	-1.0	-0.5

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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