

Statistical bulletin

Vacancies and jobs in the UK: June 2023

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



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

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1 . Other pages in this release

- [Labour market overview](#)
- [Employment in the UK](#)
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2 . Main points

- The number of vacancies in March to May 2023 was 1,051,000, a decrease of 79,000 from December 2022 to February 2023.
- Vacancy numbers fell on the quarter for the 11th consecutive period in March to May 2023, down by 7% since December 2022 to February 2023, with vacancies falling in 13 of the 18 industry sectors.
- In March to May 2023, total vacancies were down by 250,000 from the level of a year ago, although they remained 250,000 above their pre-coronavirus (COVID-19) January to March 2020 levels.
- In March 2023, workforce jobs rose by a record 395,000 on the quarter to a new record high of 36.8 million, with 8 of the 20 industry sectors at record high levels.

3 . Vacancies for March to May 2023

Figure 1: The estimated number of vacancies fell on the quarter to 1,051,000

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

Figure 1: The estimated number of vacancies fell on the quarter to 1,051,000

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



Source: Vacancy Survey from the Office for National Statistics

In March to May 2023, the estimated number of vacancies fell by 79,000 to 1,051,000, the 11th consecutive period to show a fall on the quarter since May to July 2022.

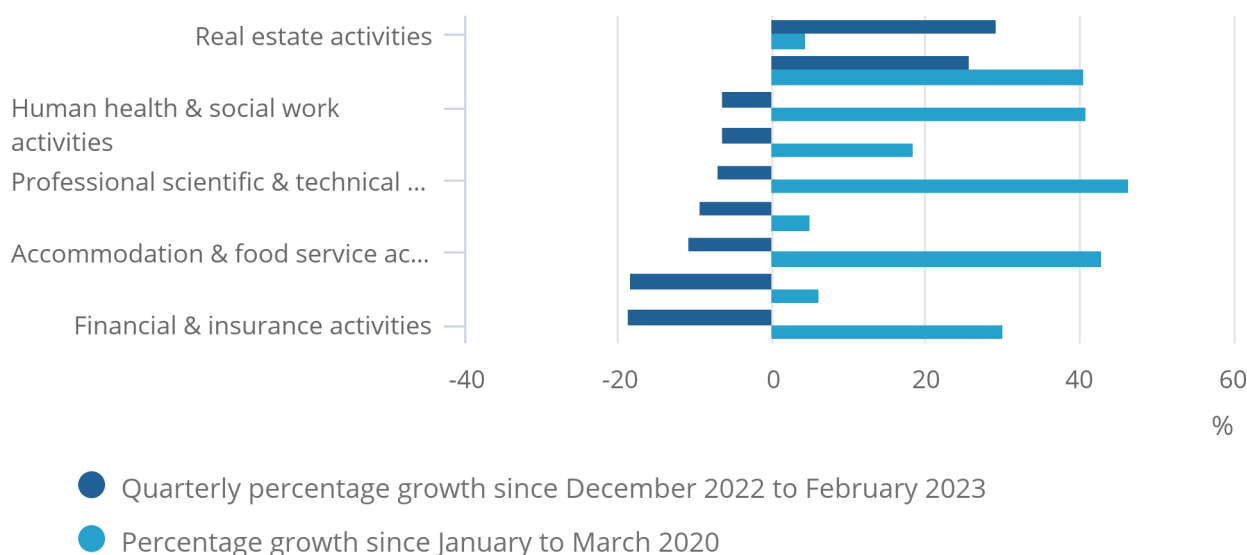
The headline vacancy estimates are based on three-month averages which naturally involve some time lag. Insights into trends in May 2023 are provided by two experimental sources, single-month vacancy estimates (see [Section 8: Strengths and limitations of our March 2021 bulletin](#)), in [Dataset X06: Single month vacancies estimates \(not designated as National Statistics\)](#), and our [Adzuna Online job advert estimates dataset](#).

Figure 2: In March to May 2023, the number of vacancies fell in the majority of industry sectors

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

Figure 2: In March to May 2023, the number of vacancies fell in the majority of industry sectors

March to May 2023 three-month average vacancies in the UK, quarterly percentage growth from December 2022 to February 2023 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 7.0% from the previous quarter, with financial and insurance activities and transport and storage contracting the most, falling by 18.7% and 18.3% respectively. There were also strong growths for real estate activities (29.2%) and other service activities (25.9%).

March to May 2023 was the 11th consecutive period to show a fall on the quarter, decreasing by 79,000. The industry sector showing the largest fall in vacancy numbers was accommodation and food service activities, falling by 15,000. There were similar falls for wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles and human health and social work activities, which fell by 14,000 and 13,000, respectively.

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

When comparing March to May 2023 with the same time last year, when the number of vacancies was at a record high, total vacancies decreased by 250,000 (19.2%) with falls in 15 of the 18 industry sectors. The industry with the largest fall was accommodation and food service activities, where the number of vacancies fell by 46,000. However, the total number of vacancies remains 250,000 above January to March 2020 pre-coronavirus (COVID-19) levels, with human health and social work activities showing the largest increase, at 56,000.

In February to April 2023, the number of unemployed people per vacancy was at 1.2, up slightly from 1.1 in November 2022 to January 2023. Though this ratio has increased, it remains low by historical standards and is indicative of a tight labour market, where demand for workers is outstripping the supply of workers.

Figure 3: In the latest period, all size bands saw the number of vacancies fall on the quarter

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

Figure 3: In the latest period, all size bands saw the number of vacancies fall on the quarter

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



Source: Vacancy Survey from the Office for National Statistics

March to May 2023 saw vacancies fall for all size bands when compared with the previous quarter.

4 . Jobs for March 2023

Figure 4 shows estimates of workforce jobs for March 2023.

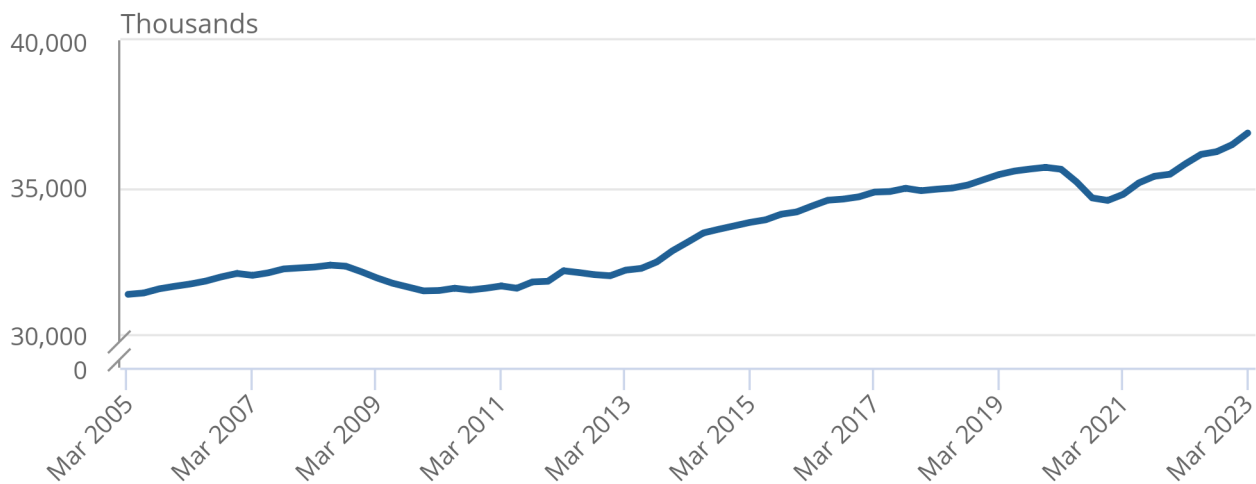
The estimates are provided from various sources. Those of employee jobs in the private sector come from surveys relating to a reference date 10 March 2023, whereas those of self-employment jobs come from the Labour Force Survey (LFS), which covers a three-month period from the start of February to the end of April 2023. This is outlined in [Section 7: Measuring the data](#).

Figure 4: The total number of jobs in March 2023 increased to a record 36.8 million

Number of jobs in the UK, seasonally adjusted, March 2005 to March 2023

Figure 4: The total number of jobs in March 2023 increased to a record 36.8 million

Number of jobs in the UK, seasonally adjusted, March 2005 to March 2023



Source: Workforce jobs from the Office for National Statistics

In March 2023, UK workforce jobs rose to a new record of 36.8 million. This is an increase of 395,000 since December 2022, with the largest contribution from employee jobs of 308,000, and additional rises in self-employment jobs of 82,000 and government-supported trainees of 6,000. The quarterly increase in total workforce jobs is the largest on record and was broadly based across a range of industries. In March 2023, the number of workforce jobs had surpassed its pre-coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic position (December 2019) by 1.2 million.

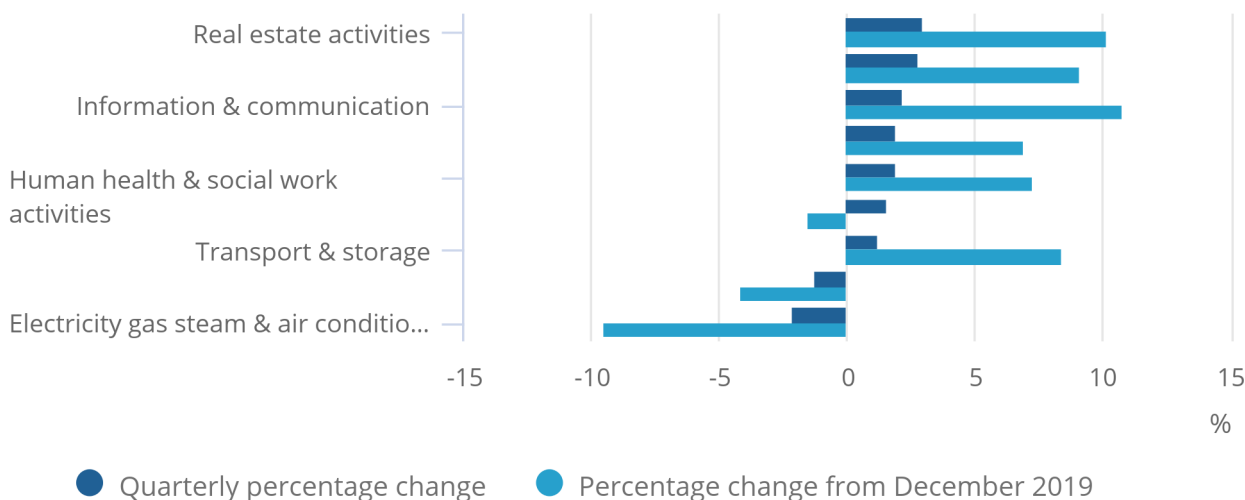
The total number of jobs includes both employee jobs and self-employment jobs. The former has risen every quarter since December 2020, resulting in a record high of 32.4 million and is 1.6 million above its December 2019 pre-coronavirus level. This growth has not been repeated in self-employment jobs which, despite an increase in the latest period, remain 454,000 below December 2019 levels. The growth in the employee jobs component of workforce jobs up to March 2023, 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 over the same time period.

Figure 5: In March 2023, quarterly growth was seen across the majority of industries

March 2023 workforce jobs, seasonally adjusted quarterly growth and growth from December 2019

Figure 5: In March 2023, quarterly growth was seen across the majority of industries

March 2023 workforce jobs, seasonally adjusted quarterly growth and growth from December 2019



Source: Workforce jobs from the Office for National Statistics

The effect coronavirus had on job numbers has varied across the labour market, with 9 of the 20 industry sectors still below pre-coronavirus pandemic levels. The hardest hit sector, wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicle and motorcycles, saw the largest fall in job numbers, at 126,000. However, the majority of industries displayed increases, with the largest from human health and social work, which was up 325,000 and professional, scientific and technical activities, which was up 255,000, helping to keep total workforce jobs above pre-coronavirus pandemic levels. In March 2023, alongside those two industries, six further industries had reached record high numbers of workforce jobs.

On the quarter, 16 industry sectors grew from December 2022, contributing to the increase of 395,000 in the total workforce jobs estimate. The largest increase came from human health and social work activities up by 90,000 and is the largest quarterly increase ever seen in this category. The next largest increase was in accommodation and food service activities, which was up 51,000. The combined decrease across the four industries that fell in March 2023 was 17,000, with other service activities having the largest individual fall at 12,000.

5 . Vacancies and jobs data

[Vacancies by industry](#)

Dataset VACS02 | Released 13 June 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 13 June 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 organisation are defined as [vacancies](#). 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](#). 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 releases](#).

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 the article published on 6 May 2020, which details [some of the challenges that we have faced in producing estimates](#) at this time.

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

Workforce Jobs estimates include data from the Labour Force Survey (LFS). From 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 [Labour Force Survey weighting methodology](#).

Sources

The data in this bulletin come from surveys of businesses. It is not feasible to survey every business in the UK, so these statistics are estimates based on samples, not precise figures.

Vacancies

Estimates of vacancies are obtained from the [Vacancy Survey](#), a survey of employers. Adzuna [Online job advert estimates](#) are also published as part of our [Economic activity and social change in the UK, real-time indicators bulletin](#).

Jobs

Estimates of jobs are compiled from a number of sources, including Short-Term Employment Surveys (STES), the Quarterly Public Sector Employment Surveys (QPSES) and the [Labour Force Survey \(LFS\)](#). STES is a group of surveys that collect employment and turnover information from private sector businesses. In December of each year, the jobs estimates are "benchmarked" to the latest estimates from the [Business Register and Employment Survey \(BRES\)](#).

Further information on revisions to the LFS are explained in 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 social distancing measures.

For more information on how jobs data are measured, please see [Section 7: Measuring the data in our Vacancies and jobs in the UK: April 2021 bulletin](#).

More quality and methodology information on strengths, limitations, appropriate uses, and how the data were created is available in the [Vacancy Survey QMI](#) and [Workforce jobs QMI](#).

Sampling variability

The sampling variability of the three-month average vacancies level is 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 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 on 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 developments and 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: June 2023](#)

Bulletin | Released 13 June 2023

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

[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 13 June 2023, ONS website, statistical bulletin, [Vacancies and jobs in the UK: June 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
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						
Mar-May 2021	767	125	124	103	166	250
Mar-May 2022	(r) 1302	195	192	192	289	435
Apr-Jun 2022	1296	187	189	190	291	439
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	(r) 1130	162	171	156	253	387
Jan-Mar 2023	(r) 1116	160	175	157	243	380
Feb-Apr 2023	(r) 1086	155	172	152	234	374
Mar-May 2023	(p) 1051	143	166	150	225	367
Change on quarter	* -79	-19	-6	-6	-28	-20
Change %	* -7.0	-11.8	-3.3	-3.8	-11.1	-5.2
Change on year	-250	-52	-26	-41	-64	-67
Change %	-19.2	-26.8	-13.4	-21.5	-22.1	-15.5

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			
Feb-Apr 2021	668	1,655	2.5
Feb-Apr 2022	1,297	1,300	1.0
May-Jul 2022	1,273	1,224	1.0
Aug-Oct 2022	1,207	1,247	1.0
Nov-Jan 2023	1,138	1,253	1.1
Feb-Apr 2023	(r) 1,086	1,305	1.2
Change on quarter	-52	52	0.1
Change %	-4.6	4.2	
Change on year	-211	5	0.2
Change %	-16.3	0.4	

Source: ONS Vacancy Survey/ Labour Force Survey

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

1. Excludes Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing.

2. Unemployment estimates are produced from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) and are always one period behind the ONS Vacancy Survey estimates. This table therefore shows estimates for the same periods as shown in table 1 (which shows LFS estimates).

VACANCIES

21 Vacancies by industry

Standard Industrial Classification (2007)

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

SIC 2007 sections	All vacancies ¹ 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
Levels (thousands)										
Mar-May 2021	767	1	58	6	6	32	95	29	77	46
Mar-May 2022 (r)	1302	2	95	5	8	48	164	56	173	78
Apr-Jun 2022	1296	2	93	6	9	45	165	54	180	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 (r)	1130	2	78	5	7	39	151	48	142	51
Jan-Mar 2023 (r)	1116	2	79	6	7	40	145	44	142	52
Feb-Apr 2023 (r)	1086	2	75	6	7	39	140	42	132	50
Mar-May 2023 (p)	1051	2	74	6	7	37	137	39	127	49
Change on quarter *	-79	0	-4	1	0	-2	-14	-9	-15	-3
Change % *	-7.0	5.9	-5.5	11.3	1.4	-4.6	-9.2	-18.3	-10.7	-5.1
Change on year	-250	0	-21	1	-1	-10	-27	-17	-46	-30
Change %	-19.2	0.0	-22.3	9.3	-16.7	-21.8	-16.7	-30.9	-26.8	-37.8
	AP2Z	JPA2	JPA3	JPA4	JPA5	JPA6	JPA7	JPA8	JPA9	JPB2
Vacancies per 100 employee jobs										
Mar-May 2021	2.5	2.3	2.4	4.3	2.7	2.1	2.1	1.9	3.4	3.3
Mar-May 2022 (r)	4.1	3.8	3.9	4.1	3.7	3.1	3.6	3.5	7.1	5.4
Apr-Jun 2022	4.1	4.1	3.8	4.4	4.0	2.9	3.6	3.3	7.4	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 (r)	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	5.8	3.5
Feb-Apr 2023 (r)	3.4	3.4	3.1	4.5	2.9	2.5	3.1	2.6	5.4	3.4
Mar-May 2023 (p)	3.3	3.8	3.0	4.5	3.1	2.4	3.0	2.4	5.2	3.3
Change on quarter *	-0.2	0.2	-0.2	0.5	0.0	-0.1	-0.3	-0.5	-0.6	-0.2
Change on year	-0.8	0.0	-0.9	0.4	-0.6	-0.7	-0.6	-1.1	-1.9	-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)										
Mar-May 2021	30	14	76	57	22	45	143	19	13	667
Mar-May 2022 (r)	53	18	137	82	38	72	213	35	26	1145
Apr-Jun 2022	55	17	132	80	39	72	211	34	25	1143
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	23	1013
Nov-Jan 2023	49	13	114	67	39	74	207	26	20	1005
Dec-Feb 2023 (r)	47	11	113	72	40	74	205	28	19	1000
Jan-Mar 2023 (r)	43	12	112	74	39	72	201	28	21	984
Feb-Apr 2023 (r)	41	13	112	73	39	72	195	27	24	959
Mar-May 2023 (p)	38	15	105	69	39	70	192	26	24	928
Change on quarter *	-9	3	-8	-3	-1	-4	-13	-2	5	-72
Change % *	-18.7	29.2	-7.1	-4.0	-2.8	-5.3	-6.5	-6.5	25.9	-7.2
Change on year	-15	-4	-32	-13	1	-2	-21	-9	-2	-217
Change %	-27.9	-20.7	-23.4	-15.7	2.4	-3.3	-9.8	-25.2	-6.7	-19.0
	JPB3	JPB4	JPB5	JPB6	JPB7	JPB8	JPB9	JPC2	JPC3	JPC4
Vacancies per 100 employee jobs										
Mar-May 2021	2.8	2.5	2.8	2.1	1.6	1.7	3.4	2.8	2.2	2.5
Mar-May 2022 (r)	4.8	3.3	4.8	3.0	2.6	2.6	4.9	4.7	4.2	4.2
Apr-Jun 2022	4.9	3.0	4.6	2.9	2.7	2.6	4.9	4.6	4.2	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 (r)	4.2	2.0	4.0	2.6	2.8	2.7	4.7	3.8	3.1	3.7
Jan-Mar 2023 (r)	3.9	2.1	3.9	2.7	2.7	2.6	4.6	3.8	3.5	3.6
Feb-Apr 2023 (r)	3.7	2.2	3.9	2.6	2.7	2.6	4.5	3.6	3.9	3.5
Mar-May 2023 (p)	3.5	2.6	3.7	2.5	2.7	2.6	4.4	3.5	3.9	3.4
Change on quarter *	-0.8	0.6	-0.3	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.3	-0.2	0.8	-0.3
Change on year	-1.3	-0.7	-1.1	-0.5	0.1	-0.1	-0.5	-1.2	-0.3	-0.8

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