Office for National Statistics

Statistical bulletin

Vacancies and jobs in the UK: November 2023

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

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Release date:
14 November 2023

Next release:
12 December 2023

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1 . Other pages in this release

- [Labour market overview](#)

- [Average weekly earnings in Great Britain](#)

2 . Main points

- The estimated number of vacancies in August to October 2023 was 957,000, a decrease of 58,000 from May to July 2023.

- Vacancy numbers fell on the quarter for the 16th consecutive period in August to October 2023, down by 5.7% since May to July 2023, with vacancies falling in 16 of the 18 industry sectors.

- In August to October 2023, total estimated vacancies were down by 257,000 from the level of a year ago, although they remained 156,000 above their pre-coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic January to March 2020 levels.

- The industry sector showing the largest annual decrease in the number of vacancies is professional, scientific, and technical activities, which fell by 35,000 from the equivalent period last year.
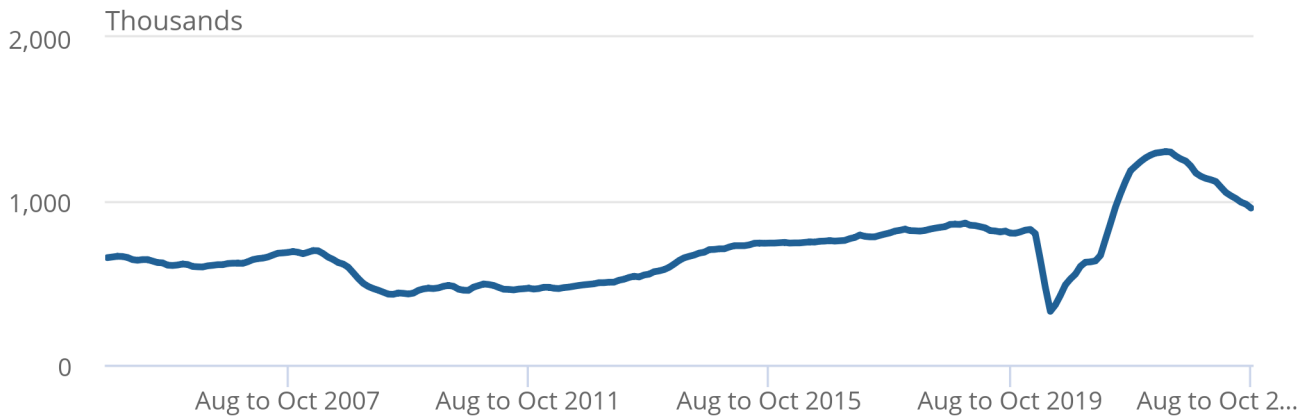
3 . Vacancies for August to October 2023

Figure 1: The estimated number of vacancies fell on the quarter to 957,000

Number of vacancies in the UK, seasonally adjusted, August to October 2004 to August to October 2023

Figure 1: The estimated number of vacancies fell on the quarter to 957,000

Number of vacancies in the UK, seasonally adjusted, August to October 2004 to August to October 2023

Source: Vacancy Survey from the Office for National Statistics

In August to October 2023, the estimated number of vacancies fell by 58,000 to 957,000, the 16th consecutive period to show a fall on the quarter and the lowest number of vacancies since April to June 2021.
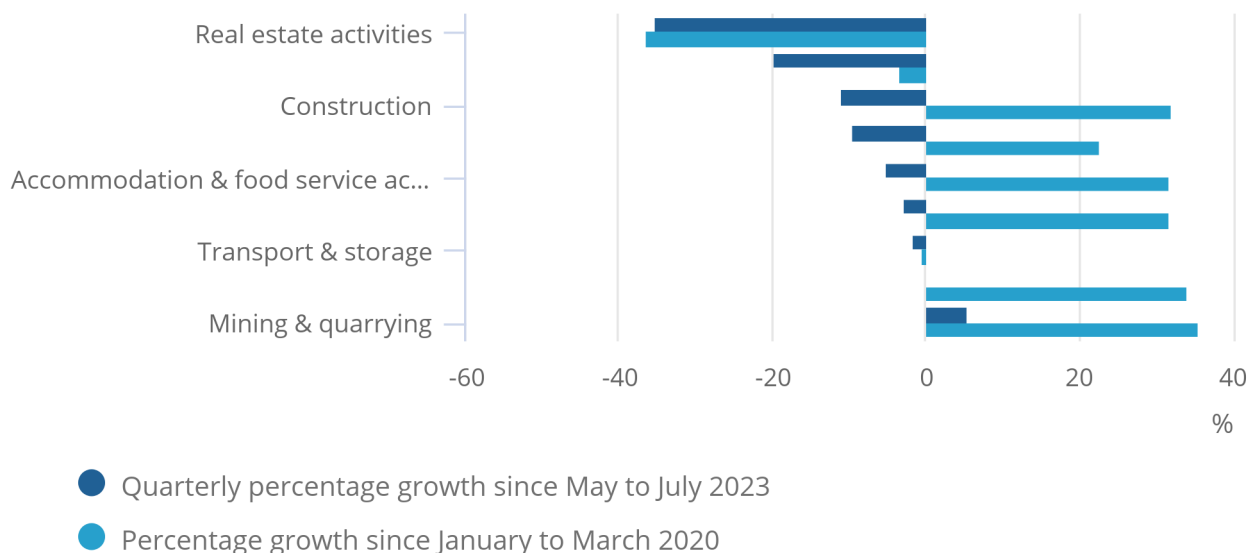
The headline vacancy estimates are based on three-month averages, which naturally involve some time lag. Insights into trends in October 2023 are provided by two experimental sources, single-month vacancy estimates (see Section 8: Strengths and limitations from our [Vacancies and jobs in the UK: March 2021 bulletin](#)) in our [Dataset X06](#), and Adzuna [Online job advert estimates](#).

Figure 2: In August to October 2023, most industry sectors showed quarterly falls in their vacancy numbers

August to October 2023 three-month average vacancies in the UK, quarterly percentage growth from May to July 2023 and percentage growth from pre-pandemic January to March 2020

Figure 2: In August to October 2023, most industry sectors showed quarterly falls in their vacancy numbers

August to October 2023 three-month average vacancies in the UK, quarterly percentage growth from May to July 2023 and percentage growth from pre-pandemic January to March 2020

● Quarterly percentage growth since May to July 2023

● Percentage growth since January to March 2020

Source: Vacancy Survey from the Office for National Statistics

The estimated total number of vacancies fell by 5.7% from the previous quarter, with real estate activities and arts, entertainment and recreation contracting the most, falling by 35.0% and 19.6%, respectively.

August to October 2023 was the 16th consecutive period to show a fall on the quarter, decreasing by an estimated 58,000. The industry sector showing the largest fall in vacancy numbers was professional, scientific, and technical activities, which was down by 9,000. The current period of consecutive quarterly declines equals the period across 2008 and 2009, when the economy was affected by the financial crisis, which was previously the longest period vacancies had gone without growth.

When comparing August to October 2023 with the same time last year, total vacancies decreased by 257,000 (21.2%), with falls in 17 of the 18 industry sectors. The industry that decreased the most was professional, scientific, and technical activities, where the estimated number of vacancies fell by 35,000.

The total estimated number of vacancies remains 156,000 above January to March 2020 pre-coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic levels, with human health and social work activities showing the largest increase, at 43,000. Three industry sectors fell below pre-pandemic levels for the first time since April to June 2021. Real estate activities fell the most, by 5,000 vacancies, with other falls in information and communication, and arts, entertainment and recreation.
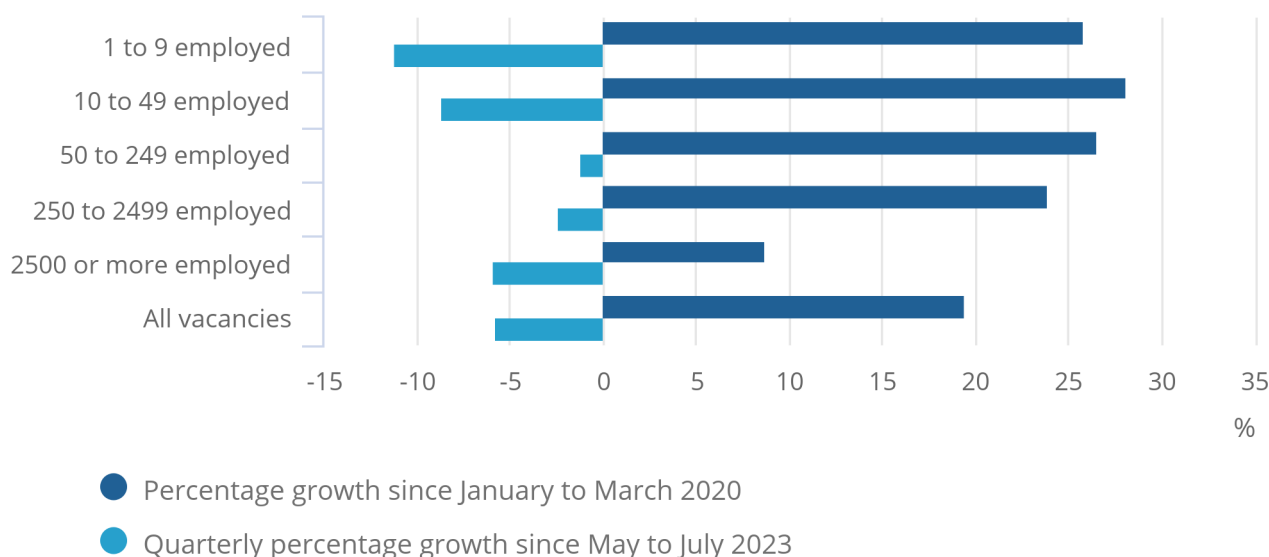
In August to October 2023, the ratio of vacancies per 100 employee jobs was 3.0, following a downward trend since April to June 2022, when it was at 4.1. Accommodation and food service activities currently has the highest ratio at 4.8, but follows a similar pattern, falling from 7.2 over the same period.

Figure 3: In the latest period, every size band decreased on the quarter

August to October 2023 three-month average vacancies in the UK, quarterly percentage growth from May to July 2023 and percentage growth from pre-pandemic January to March 2020

Figure 3: In the latest period, every size band decreased on the quarter

August to October 2023 three-month average vacancies in the UK, quarterly percentage growth from May to July 2023 and percentage growth from pre-pandemic January to March 2020

● Percentage growth since January to March 2020

● Quarterly percentage growth since May to July 2023

Source: Vacancy Survey from the Office for National Statistics

While all size bands fell on the quarter, the smallest size band decreased the most, falling by 11.1%.

4 . Jobs, vacancies, and wider labour market measures

Our estimated number of workforce jobs for June 2023 (as shown in our Vacancies and jobs in the UK: September 2023 bulletin) was 36.7 million, a decrease of 153,000 jobs since March 2023. However, they remain 995,000 above their pre-coronavirus (COVID 19) pandemic December 2019 levels.

The total number of jobs includes both employee jobs and self-employment jobs, with the latter causing the quarterly decrease. While employee jobs increased by 68,000 on the quarter to June 2023, self-employment jobs fell by 197,000. Subsequently, employee jobs are at a record high of 32.4 million and are 1.6 million above their December 2019 pre-pandemic levels. Meanwhile, self-employment jobs have not recovered and remain 651,000 below those of a pre-pandemic December 2019. The growth in the employee jobs component of workforce jobs up to June 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 8 of the 20 the sectors still below their pre-pandemic levels in June 2023. The sectors showing the largest increases in job number were human health and social work, which was up 333,000 and professional, scientific, and technical activities, which was up 211,000. These gains were slightly offset by job losses in wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles, which remain 205,000 below December 2019 levels.

5 . Vacancies and jobs data

[Vacancies by industry](#)
Dataset VACS02 | Released 14 November 2023
Estimates of vacancies by industry (Standard Industrial Classification 2007).

[Workforce jobs summary](#)
Dataset JOBS01 | Released 12 September 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 12 September 2023
Estimates of jobs by industry (Standard Industrial Classification 2007).

[X06: Single month vacancies estimates (not designated as National Statistics)](#)
Dataset X06 | Released 14 November 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 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 bulletins](#).

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

7 . Measuring the data

Making our published spreadsheets accessible

Following the Government Statistical Service (GSS) guidance on [releasing statistics in spreadsheets](#), we will be amending our published tables over the coming months to improve usability, accessibility and machine readability of our published statistics. To help users change to the new formats, we will be publishing sample versions of a selection of our tables and, where practical, initially publish the tables in both the new and current formats. If you have any questions or comments, please email labour.market@ons.gov.uk.

Coronavirus

For more information on how labour market data sources are affected by the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, see our article published on 6 May 2020, which details some of the challenges producing estimates at this time.

An article, published by us 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 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 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 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 EmploymentSurvey (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 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 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 information on coefficients and confidence intervals, 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 Jun 2023	Sampling variability of estimate 1
A	Agriculture, forestry & fishing	336	±61
B	Mining & quarrying	51	±4
C	Manufacturing	2,602	±42
D	Electricity, gas, steam & air conditioning supply	135	±9
E	Water supply, sewerage, waste & remediation activities	257	±13
F	Construction	2,275	±78
G	Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	4,744	±67
H	Transport & storage	1,907	±53
I	Accommodation & food service activities	2,740	±66
J	Information & communication	1,707	±61
K	Financial & insurance activities	1,231	±52
L	Real estate activities	677	±46
M	Professional scientific & technical activities	3,393	±92
N	Administrative & support service activities	3,118	±72
O	Public admin & defence; compulsory social security	1,679	±21
P	Education	3,055	±50
Q	Human health & social work activities	4,773	±68
R	Arts, entertainment & recreation	1,031	±56
S/T	Other service activities/Private Households	963	±55
	All jobs	36,672	±238

Source: Workforce jobs from the Office for National Statistics

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

Employees in the UK: provisional results 2022
Bulletin | Released 25 October 2023
The Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) is the official source of employee and employment estimates by detailed geography and industry.

Revisions to workforce jobs
Article | Released 13 December 2022
This article explains the revisions that have been made to the workforce jobs series

Earnings and employment from Pay As You Earn Real Time Information, UK: November 2023
Bulletin | Released 14 November 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 14 November 2023, ONS website, statistical bulletin, Vacancies and jobs in the UK: November 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 jobs1	HM Forces	Government-supported trainees1
	1	2	3	4	5
	DYDC	BCAJ	DYZN	LOJX	LOJU
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	36,449	32,071	4,161	153	63
Mar 23 (r)	36,824	32,359	4,243	153	69
Jun 23 (p)	36,671	32,427	4,046	153	44
Change on quarter	-153	68	-197	0	-25
Change %	-0.4	0.2	-4.6	0.2	-35.8
Change on year	551	642	-94	-3	6
Change %	1.5	2.0	-2.3	-1.8	16.1

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	Accommod-ation & food service activities I	Information & communic-ation J
	DYDC	JWR5	JWR6	JWR7	JWR8	JWR9	JWS2	JWS3	JWS4	JWS5	JWS6
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	36,449	331	52	2,644	135	240	2,257	4,826	1,932	2,638	1,664
Mar 23 (r)	36,824	344	57	2,643	131	256	2,286	4,832	1,956	2,678	1,700
Jun 23 (p)	36,671	336	51	2,601	135	258	2,276	4,768	1,909	2,722	1,704
Change on quarter	-153	-8	-6	-42	4	1	-9	-64	-46	44	4
Change %	-0.4	-2.3	-10.9	-1.6	2.9	0.5	-0.4	-1.3	-2.4	1.6	0.2
Change on year	551	-11	2	-30	-2	23	8	-43	40	170	65
Change %	1.5	-3.1	3.4	-1.2	-1.4	9.9	0.3	-0.9	2.2	6.6	3.9

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 security2 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
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	1,201	679	3,406	3,075	1,644	3,036	4,675	1,013	952	51	30,791
Mar 23 (r)	1,238	699	3,443	3,084	1,661	3,051	4,761	1,015	936	52	31,107
Jun 23 (p)	1,232	678	3,391	3,123	1,679	3,049	4,773	1,025	904	57	31,014
Change on quarter	-6	-22	-52	39	18	-2	12	10	-32	4	-93
Change %	-0.5	-3.1	-1.5	1.3	1.1	-0.1	0.2	1.0	-3.4	8.2	-0.3
Change on year	84	30	78	-7	48	-40	141	12	-20	3	562
Change %	7.3	4.6	2.4	-0.2	3.0	-1.3	3.0	1.2	-2.1	5.8	1.8

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

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

		All Vacancies	Number of employees				
			1-9	10-49	50-249	250-2499	2500+
		AP2Y	ALY5	ALY6	ALY7	ALY8	ALY9
Levels							
Aug-Oct 2021		1186	178	192	172	272	373
Aug-Oct 2022	(r)	1214	179	172	177	268	418
Sep-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		1119	164	175	158	243	380
Feb-Apr 2023		1085	160	171	149	233	372
Mar-May 2023		1052	151	166	148	222	365
Apr-Jun 2023		1032	155	159	147	215	355
May-Jul 2023	(r)	1015	159	153	142	214	346
Jun-Aug 2023	(r)	993	163	143	137	211	338
Jul-Sep 2023	(r)	981	154	144	140	210	334
Aug-Oct 2023	**(p)**	**957**	**142**	**140**	**140**	**209**	**326**
Change on quarter	*	-58	-18	-13	-2	-5	-20
Change %	*	-5.7	-11.1	-8.6	-1.1	-2.4	-5.9
Change on year		-257	-38	-32	-37	-59	-92
Change %		-21.2	-21.0	-18.5	-20.7	-22.1	-22.1

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

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

		All Vacancies[1]	Unemployment[2]	Number of unemployed people per vacancy
		AP2Y	MGSC	JPC5
Levels				
Jul-Sep 2021		1,121	1,452	1.3
Jul-Sep 2022		1,244	1,224	1.0
Oct-Dec 2022		1,151	1,270	1.1
Jan-Mar 2023		1,119	1,329	1.2
Apr-Jun 2023		1,032	1,439	1.4
Jul-Sep 2023	(r)	981	..	..
Change on quarter		-50	..	..
Change %		-4.9	..	
Change on year		-263	..	..
Change %		-21.1	..	

Source: ONS Vacancy Survey/ Labour Force Survey

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

1. Excludes Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing.

2. LFS data for June to August 2023 and July to September 2023 not currently available, please see
https://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/employmentandemployeetypes/methodologies/labourforcesurveyplannedimprove
mentsanditsreintroduction

VACANCIES
21 Vacancies by industry

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

SIC 2007 sections		All vacancies[1]	Mining & quarrying	Manu-facturing	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)											
Aug-Oct 2021		1186	2	90	6	8	46	151	54	165	65
Aug-Oct 2022	(r)	1214	2	85	6	8	50	153	51	150	60
Sep-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		1119	2	78	6	7	41	143	44	143	53
Feb-Apr 2023		1085	2	74	6	7	41	139	42	133	52
Mar-May 2023		1052	2	72	6	7	39	136	38	130	51
Apr-Jun 2023		1032	2	71	6	7	39	139	39	126	47
May-Jul 2023	(r)	1015	2	70	7	7	40	135	37	123	48
Jun-Aug 2023	(r)	993	2	70	6	7	37	133	40	119	45
Jul-Sep 2023	(r)	981	2	72	6	7	34	134	41	119	45
Aug-Oct 2023	**(p)**	**957**	**2**	**69**	**5**	**6**	**35**	**130**	**37**	**117**	**41**
Change on quarter	*	-58	0	-2	-1	-1	-4	-5	-1	-6	-6
Change %	*	-5.7	5.6	-2.6	-18.5	-13.9	-10.9	-3.4	-1.6	-5.1	-13.5
Change on year		-257	0	-17	0	-2	-15	-23	-15	-33	-19
Change %		-21.2	18.8	-19.5	-7.0	-22.5	-29.5	-14.9	-29.0	-22.1	-32.0
		AP2Z	JPA2	JPA3	JPA4	JPA5	JPA6	JPA7	JPA8	JPA9	JPB2
Vacancies per 100 employee jobs											
Aug-Oct 2021		3.9	3.2	3.8	4.5	3.9	3.1	3.4	3.4	7.4	4.8
Aug-Oct 2022	(r)	3.8	3.4	3.5	4.4	3.5	3.2	3.4	3.2	6.2	4.1
Sep-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		3.5	3.2	3.2	4.3	3.0	2.6	3.2	2.7	5.9	3.6
Feb-Apr 2023		3.4	3.4	3.0	4.5	2.9	2.6	3.1	2.6	5.5	3.6
Mar-May 2023		3.3	3.6	3.0	4.7	3.0	2.5	3.0	2.3	5.4	3.5
Apr-Jun 2023		3.3	3.8	2.9	4.8	3.0	2.5	3.1	2.4	5.2	3.2
May-Jul 2023	(r)	3.2	3.8	2.9	5.0	3.1	2.5	3.0	2.3	5.1	3.3
Jun-Aug 2023	(r)	3.1	3.8	2.9	4.7	3.0	2.3	2.9	2.4	4.9	3.1
Jul-Sep 2023	(r)	3.1	4.3	3.0	4.4	2.9	2.2	3.0	2.5	4.9	3.1
Aug-Oct 2023	**(p)**	**3.0**	**4.1**	**2.8**	**4.1**	**2.7**	**2.3**	**2.9**	**2.3**	**4.8**	**2.8**
Change on quarter	*	-0.2	0.2	-0.1	-0.9	-0.4	-0.3	-0.1	0.0	-0.3	-0.4
Change on year		-0.8	0.6	-0.7	-0.3	-0.8	-1.0	-0.5	-0.9	-1.4	-1.3

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)											
Aug-Oct 2021		44	17	111	85	30	61	190	34	26	1034
Aug-Oct 2022	(r)	47	16	124	78	40	80	212	28	23	1062
Sep-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		44	12	114	74	39	72	201	28	21	987
Feb-Apr 2023		42	12	111	72	40	72	193	26	24	958
Mar-May 2023		39	14	105	67	39	70	190	26	25	928
Apr-Jun 2023		37	14	100	64	40	68	186	25	25	909
May-Jul 2023	(r)	38	14	98	62	39	67	181	27	24	891
Jun-Aug 2023	(r)	36	12	94	57	38	67	181	26	24	872
Jul-Sep 2023	(r)	35	10	91	54	37	66	179	27	23	860
Aug-Oct 2023	**(p)**	**35**	**9**	**88**	**57**	**37**	**67**	**179**	**21**	**22**	**840**
Change on quarter	*	-2	-5	-9	-6	-2	0	-2	-5	-3	-52
Change %	*	-6.1	-35.0	-9.5	-9.3	-5.2	0.3	-1.2	-19.6	-10.3	-5.8
Change on year		-12	-7	-35	-21	-4	-13	-33	-7	-1	-223
Change %		-25.2	-43.7	-28.6	-27.3	-8.7	-16.1	-15.7	-24.5	-4.4	-21.0
		JPB3	JPB4	JPB5	JPB6	JPB7	JPB8	JPB9	JPC2	JPC3	JPC4
Vacancies per 100 employee jobs											
Aug-Oct 2021		4.1	3.1	4.1	3.2	2.2	2.3	4.5	4.9	4.4	3.9
Aug-Oct 2022	(r)	4.3	2.8	4.3	2.8	2.8	2.9	4.9	3.8	3.7	3.9
Sep-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		4.0	2.1	4.0	2.7	2.7	2.6	4.6	3.8	3.5	3.6
Feb-Apr 2023		3.8	2.1	3.9	2.6	2.8	2.6	4.5	3.6	4.0	3.5
Mar-May 2023		3.5	2.4	3.7	2.4	2.7	2.5	4.4	3.4	4.0	3.4
Apr-Jun 2023		3.4	2.5	3.5	2.3	2.7	2.5	4.3	3.4	4.0	3.3
May-Jul 2023	(r)	3.4	2.4	3.4	2.3	2.7	2.5	4.2	3.6	4.0	3.3
Jun-Aug 2023	(r)	3.3	2.1	3.3	2.1	2.7	2.5	4.2	3.5	3.9	3.2
Jul-Sep 2023	(r)	3.2	1.7	3.2	2.0	2.6	2.4	4.1	3.6	3.8	3.2
Aug-Oct 2023	**(p)**	**3.2**	**1.6**	**3.1**	**2.1**	**2.6**	**2.5**	**4.1**	**2.9**	**3.6**	**3.1**
Change on quarter	*	-0.2	-0.8	-0.3	-0.2	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.7	-0.4	-0.2
Change on year		-1.1	-1.2	-1.2	-0.8	-0.2	-0.5	-0.8	-0.9	-0.2	-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.

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