Statistical bulletin

Vacancies and jobs in the UK: March 2020

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

Table of contents

1 . Other pages in this release

Other commentary from the latest labour market data can be found on the following pages:

- [Labour market overview](#)

- [Employment in the UK](#)

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

2 . Main points

- There were an estimated 817,000 vacancies in the UK for December 2019 to February 2020; this is 19,000 more than the previous quarter but 30,000 fewer than a year earlier.

- This is the second three-monthly increase in vacancies since November 2018 to January 2019, when it was a record high of 861,000.

- For December 2019, there were an estimated 35.83 million jobs in the UK; this is an increase of 67,000 jobs compared with September 2019 and an increase of 541,000 jobs when compared with the same period the previous year.

- The increase of 67,000 jobs was driven by the self-employed jobs, which increased by 74,000 when compared with September 2019. The employee jobs fell by 13,000 over the same period.

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

3 . Vacancies for December 2019 to February 2020

Figure 1: December 2019 to February 2020 saw the second quarterly increase in vacancies, after 11 consecutive quarterly falls, but vacancies remain historically high

Number of vacancies in the UK, seasonally adjusted, between December 2001 to February 2002 and December 2019 to February 2020

Figure 1: December 2019 to February 2020 saw the second quarterly increase in vacancies, after 11 consecutive quarterly falls, but vacancies remain historically high

Number of vacancies in the UK, seasonally adjusted, between December 2001 to February 2002 and December 2019 to February 2020
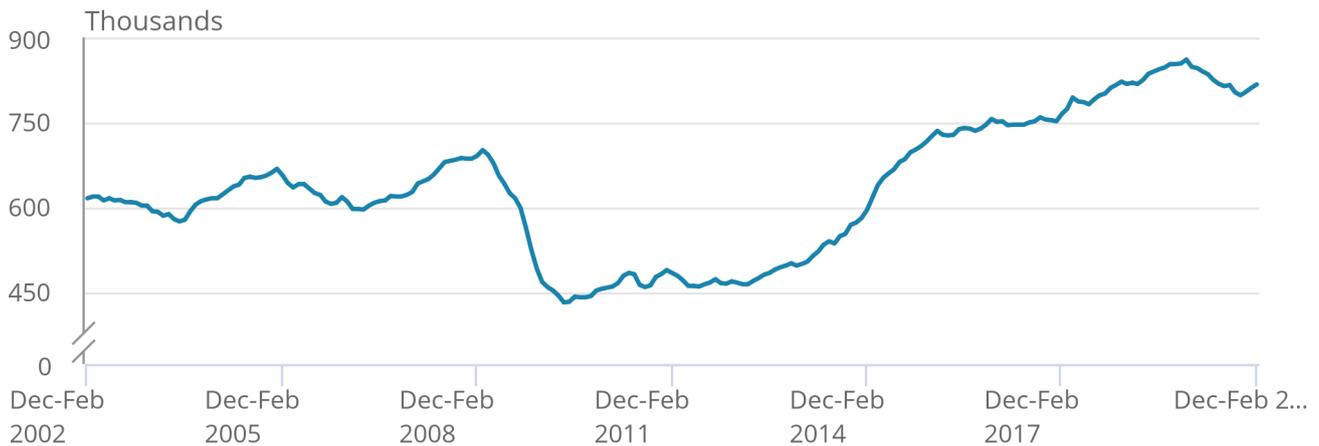
Source: Office for National Statistics – Vacancy Survey

The estimated number of vacancies in the UK fell sharply during the recession of 2008 to 2009. Since 2012, it has generally increased, reaching a record high of 861,000 in November 2018 to January 2019. For December 2019 to February 2020, there were an estimated 817,000 vacancies in the UK; this is 19,000 more than for the previous quarter (September to November 2019) but 30,000 fewer than for the previous year.

Figure 2: The vacancy rate for accommodation and food service activities has been consistently higher than for other sectors

Job vacancies per 100 employee jobs for selected industries in the UK, seasonally adjusted, between December 2001 to February 2002 and December 2019 to February 2020

Figure 2: The vacancy rate for accommodation and food service activities has been consistently higher than for other sectors

Job vacancies per 100 employee jobs for selected industries in the UK, seasonally adjusted, between December 2001 to February 2002 and December 2019 to February 2020

Vacancies per 100 employee jobs

Source: Office for National Statistics – Vacancy Survey

Notes:

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

For December 2019 to February 2020, it is estimated that:

- there were 817,000 vacancies in the UK; this is 19,000 more than for the three months to November 2019 but 30,000 fewer than for the previous year (this is the ninth consecutive annual fall)

- the sectors showing the largest annual falls were "information and communication" falling by 9,000; and "transport and storage" and "other service activities", both falling by 7,000 compared with a year earlier

- there were 136,000 vacancies in the human health and social work activities sector (making it the largest sector for the ninth consecutive period), an increase of 3,000 compared with a year earlier; this accounted for 16.6% of all vacancies in the UK

- the sectors showing the largest quarterly increases were "arts, entertainment and recreation" increasing by 7,000 and "manufacturing" increasing by 5,000 compared to the three months to November 2019

- there were 2.7 job vacancies per 100 employee jobs across the economy as a whole

- the sector showing the highest vacancy rate was "accommodation and food service activities", with 4.0 vacancies per 100 employee jobs

- the sector showing the lowest vacancy rate was "water supply, sewerage, waste and remediation activities" at 1.6 job vacancies per 100 employee jobs

4 . Jobs for December 2019

Figure 3: Between September 2019 and December 2019, the total number of jobs in the UK increased by 67,000 to reach an estimated 35.83 million, a record high

Number of jobs in the UK, seasonally adjusted, December 2019

Figure 3: Between September 2019 and December 2019, the total number of jobs in the UK increased by 67,000 to reach an estimated 35.83 million, a record high

Number of jobs in the UK, seasonally adjusted, December 2019
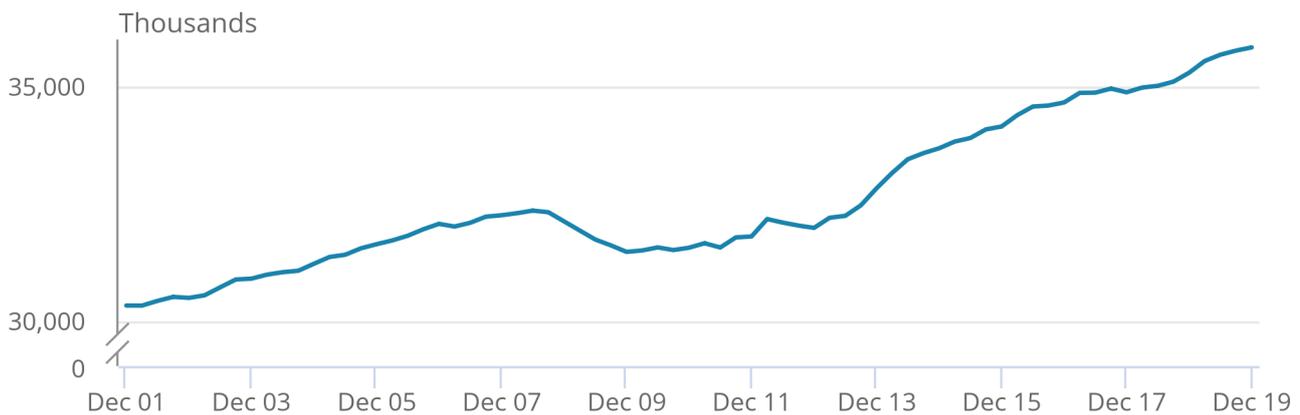
Source: Office for National Statistics – Workforce jobs

The number of jobs is not the same as the number of people in employment. This is because a person can have more than one job. Estimates for the number of people in employment are available in Employment in the UK.

It is estimated that:

- the number of jobs has been generally increasing since 2013

- there were, a record high, 35.83 million jobs in the UK in December 2019; this is 67,000 more than September 2019 and 541,000 higher than December 2018

- the largest sector with an estimated 4.97 million jobs was the "wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles" sector in December 2019; this represents 13.9% of total jobs in December 2019

- the next largest sector was "human health and social work", with an estimated 4.48 million jobs in December 2019

- several sectors were at a record high in December 2019, including "education" (2.98 million jobs), "accommodation and food service activities" (2.51 million jobs), "information and communication" (1.54 million jobs), and "other service activities" (1.01 million jobs)

Figure 4: The number of human health and social work activities jobs increased by 117,000 between December 2018 and December 2019

Changes in the number of jobs in the UK, seasonally adjusted, December 2018 to December 2019

Figure 4: The number of human health and social work activities jobs increased by 117,000 between December 2018 and December 2019

Changes in the number of jobs in the UK, seasonally adjusted, December 2018 to December 2019
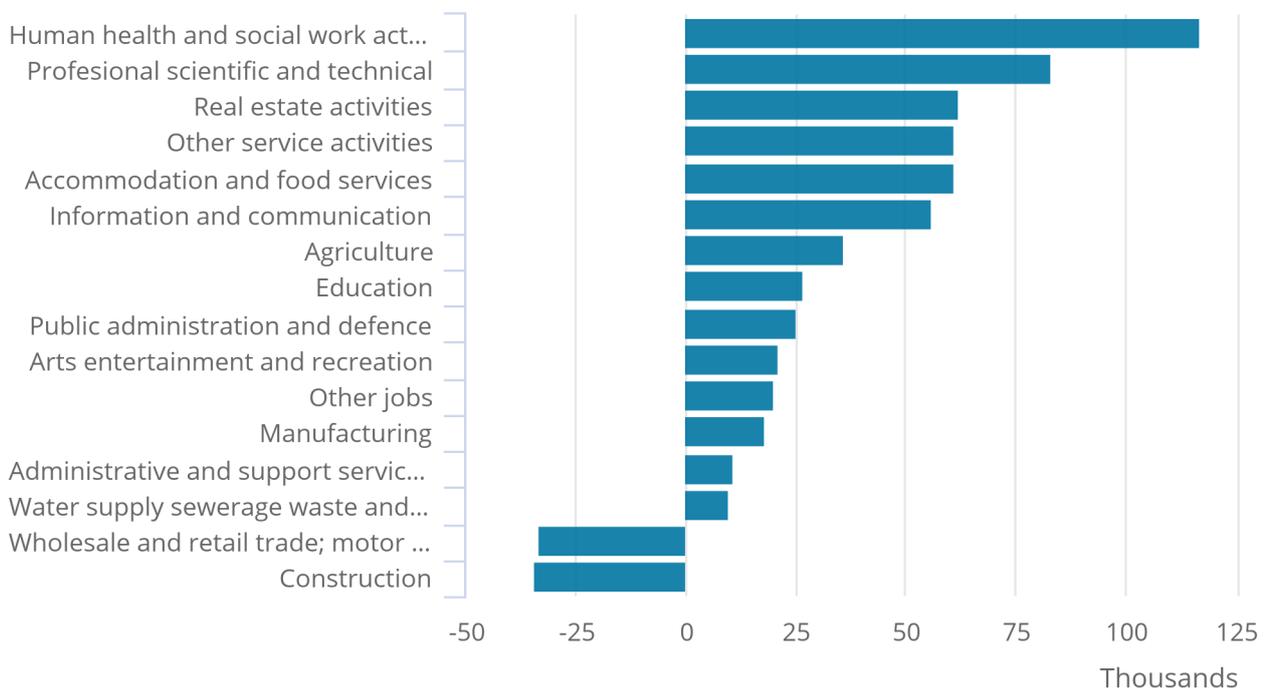
Source: Office for National Statistics – Workforce jobs

The sectors showing the largest estimated annual increase in jobs were "human health and social work" (up 117,000 on the year) and "professional, scientific and technical" (up 83,000 on the year).

There were two sectors showing annual decreases in jobs, these were "construction" (down 34,000 on the year) and "wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles" (down 33,000 on the year).

Figure 5: The number of construction jobs increased by 44,000 between September 2019 and December 2019

Changes in the number of jobs in the UK, seasonally adjusted, September 2019 to December 2019

Figure 5: The number of construction jobs increased by 44,000 between September 2019 and December 2019

Changes in the number of jobs in the UK, seasonally adjusted, September 2019 to December 2019
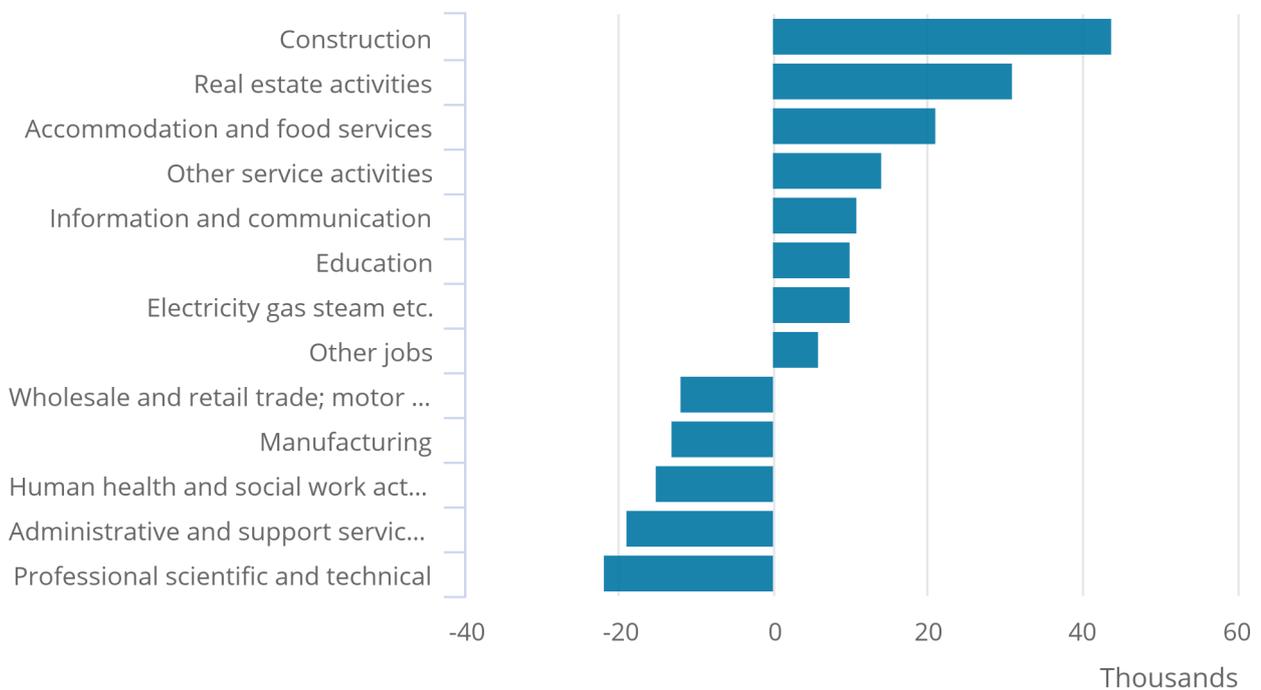
Source: Office for National Statistics – Workforce jobs

The sector showing the largest estimated quarterly increase in jobs was "construction". Total construction jobs increased by 44,000, of this self-employed jobs increased by 31,000 and employee jobs increased by 14,000.

There were several sectors showing estimated quarterly decreases in jobs. The largest sectors were "professional, scientific and technical activities" (down 22,000 on the quarter) and "administrative and support service activities" (down 19,000 on the quarter).

5 . Vacancies and jobs data

Vacancies by industry
Dataset VACS02 | Released 17 March 2020
Estimates of vacancies by industry (Standard Industrial Classification 2007).

Workforce jobs summary
Dataset JOBS01 | Released 17 March 2020
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 17 March 2020
Estimates of jobs by industry (Standard Industrial Classification 2007).

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

	SIC 2007 Section	UK Estimate for Dec 2019	Sampling variability of estimate[1]
A	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	411	±41
B	Mining and quarrying	58	±5
C	Manufacturing	2,700	±39
D	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	154	±11
E	Water supply, sewerage, waste and remediation activities	241	±9
F	Construction	2,309	±59
G	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	5,046	±59
H	Transport and storage	1,819	±47
I	Accommodation and food service activities	2,506	±55
J	Information and communication	1,532	±48
K	Financial and insurance activities	1,127	±27
L	Real estate activities	659	±36
M	Professional scientific and technical activities	3,225	±75
N	Administrative and support service activities	3,064	±61
O	Public admin and defence; compulsory social security	1,531	±13
P	Education	2,980	±41
Q	Human health and social work activities	4,474	±65
R	Arts, entertainment and recreation	1,026	±43
S/T	Other service activities and private households	1,059	±43
	All jobs	35,920	±194

Source: Office for National Statistics – Workforce jobs

Notes

1. The sampling variability estimates are for 95% confidence intervals and are calculated on data for June 2019 that are not seasonally adjusted. Back to table

6 . Glossary

Vacancies

Vacancies are defined as positions for which employers are actively seeking recruits from outside their business or organisation. The estimates are based on the Vacancy Survey; this is a survey of businesses designed to provide estimates of the stock of vacancies across the economy, excluding "agriculture, forestry and fishing" (a small sector for which the collection of estimates would not be practical).

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 release.

A more detailed glossary is available.

7 . Measuring the data

After EU withdrawal

As the UK leaves the EU, it is important that our statistics continue to be of high quality and are internationally comparable. During the transition period, those UK statistics that align with EU practice and rules will continue to do so in the same way as before 31 January 2020.

After the transition period, we will continue to produce our labour market statistics in line with the UK Statistics Authority's (UKSA's) Code of Practice for Statistics and in accordance with International Labour Organization (ILO) definitions and agreed international statistical guidance.

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

Estimates of vacancies are obtained from the Vacancy Survey, a survey of employers.

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

Upcoming changes

The next vacancies and jobs bulletin (21 April 2020) will include revisions to 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 board late and corrected information from contributors to the Vacancy Survey. This is an annual process, as outlined in the Vacancy survey QMI.

8 . Strengths and limitations

Accuracy of the statistics: estimating and reporting uncertainty

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

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

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

Further information is available in A guide to labour market statistics.

Sampling variability information for jobs is available in Table 1 in this bulletin and in dataset JOBS07: Workforce jobs sampling variability.

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

9 . Related links

Labour market economic commentary
Article | Released 17 March 2020
Additional economic analysis of the latest UK labour market headline statistics and long-term trends.

Employees in the UK: 2018
Bulletin | Released 26 September 2019
The Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) is the official source of employee and employment estimates by detailed geography and industry.

Public sector employment
Bulletin | Released 17 March 2020
Estimates of people employed in the public and private sectors in the UK.

Revisions to workforce jobs
Article | Released 17 December 2019
This article explains the revisions that have been made to the workforce jobs series since December 2018.

Index of Tables

The table below provides an index of the tables appearing in this Statistical Bulletin and it shows how these table numbers match up with the Excel spreadsheet datasets which are available on the website at:
https://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/employmentandemployeetypes/bulletins/uklabourmarket/latest

Statistical Bulletin table number	Table description	Dataset
	SUMMARY	
1	Labour Force Survey Summary	Dataset A02 SA
2 (*)	Labour market status by age group	Dataset A05 SA
	EMPLOYMENT AND JOBS	
3	Full-time, part-time & temporary workers	Dataset EMP01 SA
4	Public and private sector employment	Dataset EMP02
4(1)	Public sector employment by industry	Dataset EMP03
5	Workforce jobs summary	Dataset JOBS01
6 (**)	Workforce jobs by industry	Dataset JOBS02
7	Actual weekly hours worked	Dataset HOUR01 SA
7(1)	Usual weekly hours worked	Dataset HOUR02 SA
	NON-UK WORKERS	
8	Employment by country of birth and nationality	Dataset EMP06
8(1)	Unemployment and economic inactivity by country of birth and nationality	Dataset A12
	UNEMPLOYMENT	
9	Unemployment by age and duration	Dataset UNEM01 SA
	ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY	
10(*)	Economic activity by age	Dataset A05 SA
11	Economic inactivity by reason	Dataset INAC01 SA
12	Labour market and educational status of young people	Dataset A06 SA
	EARNINGS	
13	Average Weekly Earnings (nominal) - Total pay	Dataset EARN01
14	Average Weekly Earnings (nominal) - Bonus pay	Dataset EARN01
15	Average Weekly Earnings (nominal) - Regular pay	Dataset EARN01
16	Average Weekly Earnings real and nominal (summary table)	Dataset EARN01
	INTERNATIONAL SUMMARY	
17	International comparisons of employment and unemployment	Dataset A10
	LABOUR DISPUTES	
18	Labour disputes	Dataset LABD01
	VACANCIES	
19	Vacancies by size of business	Dataset VACS03
20	Vacancies and unemployment	Dataset VACS01
21	Vacancies by industry	Dataset VACS02
	REDUNDANCIES	
22	Redundancies levels and rates	Dataset RED01 SA
	REGIONAL SUMMARY	
23	Regional labour market summary	Dataset A07

(*) Tables 2 and 10 in the Statistical Bulletin pdf file have been amalgamated into one spreadsheet (Dataset A05 SA). (**) Table JOBS02 provides more detail than Table 6 in the Statistical Bulletin pdf file.

The following symbols are used in the tables: p provisional, r revised, .. Not available,* suppressed due to small sample size. The four-character identification codes appearing in the tables are the ONS references for the data series appearing in the Labour Market Statistics dataset which is available on the website at:
https://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/employmentandemployeetypes/datasets/labourmarketstatistics

EMPLOYMENT AND JOBS
5 Workforce jobs

	Workforce jobs	Employee jobs	Self-employment jobs1	HM Forces	Government-supported trainees1
	1	2	3	4	5
	DYDC	BCAJ	DYZN	LOJX	LOJU
Dec 17	34,874	30,206	4,481	155	31
Mar 18	34,975	30,293	4,500	154	28
Jun 18	35,012	30,295	4,537	153	28
Sep 18	35,101	30,444	4,481	153	23
Dec 18	35,291	30,530	4,589	152	21
Mar 19	35,542	30,705	4,658	153	27
Jun 19	35,676	30,810	4,673	152	41
Sep 19 (r)	35,764	30,965	4,618	153	29
Dec 19 (p)	35,832	30,952	4,692	153	35
Change on quarter	67	-13	74	0	6
Change %	0.2	0.0	1.6	-0.1	21.0
Change on year	541	423	103	1	14
Change %	1.5	1.4	2.2	0.9	64.2

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
Dec 17	34,874	422	59	2,697	144	228	2,330	4,994	1,690	2,353	1,461
Mar 18	34,975	413	62	2,697	147	226	2,315	4,996	1,696	2,398	1,478
Jun 18	35,012	407	63	2,713	150	227	2,310	4,997	1,733	2,432	1,478
Sep 18	35,101	410	61	2,695	154	227	2,322	4,998	1,741	2,419	1,462
Dec 18	35,291	375	59	2,686	149	231	2,343	5,000	1,799	2,452	1,480
Mar 19	35,542	386	60	2,717	143	241	2,344	5,017	1,784	2,456	1,508
Jun 19	35,676	391	58	2,709	145	243	2,305	5,010	1,825	2,495	1,513
Sep 19 (r)	35,764	408	57	2,717	144	246	2,265	4,979	1,805	2,492	1,524
Dec 19 (p)	35,832	411	58	2,704	154	241	2,310	4,967	1,799	2,513	1,536
Change on quarter	67	3	1	-13	10	-5	44	-12	-6	21	11
Change %	0.2	0.7	2.0	-0.5	7.2	-2.0	2.0	-0.2	-0.3	0.8	0.7
Change on year	541	36	0	18	5	10	-34	-33	1	61	56
Change %	1.5	9.7	-0.1	0.7	3.3	4.3	-1.4	-0.7	0.0	2.5	3.7

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
Dec 17	1,114	589	3,028	3,018	1,482	2,917	4,358	1,019	914	56	28,993
Mar 18	1,125	591	3,031	3,014	1,486	2,939	4,359	1,006	937	59	29,115
Jun 18	1,111	564	3,037	3,030	1,493	2,935	4,335	1,005	925	68	29,143
Sep 18	1,123	587	3,093	3,046	1,495	2,937	4,350	1,000	919	60	29,231
Dec 18	1,118	597	3,143	3,031	1,506	2,954	4,359	1,014	947	49	29,448
Mar 19	1,126	582	3,210	3,036	1,513	2,963	4,413	1,026	960	59	29,652
Jun 19	1,123	593	3,251	3,042	1,511	2,952	4,463	1,016	967	63	29,826
Sep 19 (r)	1,128	627	3,247	3,062	1,523	2,971	4,491	1,026	994	56	29,927
Dec 19 (p)	1,127	659	3,225	3,042	1,531	2,981	4,477	1,035	1,008	54	29,954
Change on quarter	-2	31	-22	-19	8	10	-15	9	14	-2	26
Change %	-0.2	5.0	-0.7	-0.6	0.5	0.3	-0.3	0.9	1.4	-3.3	0.1
Change on year	9	62	83	11	25	27	117	21	61	5	505
Change %	0.8	10.3	2.6	0.4	1.7	0.9	2.7	2.1	6.5	10.6	1.7

Workforce jobs enquiries 01633 456776

Sources: Employer surveys, Labour Force Survey and administrative sources

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							
Dec-Feb 2018		818	124	119	122	160	292
Dec-Feb 2019	(r)	848	129	125	115	180	300
Jan-Mar 2019		846	124	125	116	183	298
Feb-Apr 2019		840	124	120	115	186	295
Mar-May 2019		835	129	116	111	185	293
Apr-Jun 2019		825	118	118	114	183	292
May-Jul 2019		818	114	119	113	182	291
Jun-Aug 2019		814	112	119	111	182	289
Jul-Sept 2019		816	121	122	105	181	289
Aug-Oct 2019		803	113	119	102	179	289
Sept-Nov 2019	(r)	798	110	118	101	179	290
Oct-Dec 2019	(r)	804	110	121	104	180	289
Nov-Jan 2020	(r)	811	113	121	109	178	291
Dec-Feb 2020	**(p)**	**817**	**116**	**120**	**114**	**171**	**296**
Change on quarter	*	19	5	2	13	-7	6
Change %	*	2.4	4.7	1.9	12.4	-4.1	2.2
Change on year		-30	-13	-4	-1	-8	-4
Change %		-3.6	-10.0	-3.4	-0.9	-4.6	-1.3

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				
Nov-Jan 2018		822	1,451	1.8
Nov-Jan 2019		861	1,338	1.6
Feb-Apr 2019		840	1,304	1.6
May-Jul 2019		818	1,294	1.6
Aug-Oct 2019		803	1,281	1.6
Nov-Jan 2020	**(r)**	**811**	**1,343**	**1.7**
Change on quarter		8	63	0.1
Change %		1.0	4.9	
Change on year		-50	5	0.1
Change %		-5.8	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)											
Dec-Feb 2018		818	1	59	4	4	23	132	43	94	44
Dec-Feb 2019	(r)	848	1	61	3	4	27	138	43	89	52
Jan-Mar 2019		846	1	61	3	4	28	138	43	92	50
Feb-Apr 2019		840	2	56	4	4	27	138	42	93	48
Mar-May 2019		835	2	57	4	4	27	136	42	93	47
Apr-Jun 2019		825	2	56	4	4	27	134	41	89	44
May-Jul 2019		818	2	54	3	4	25	135	38	90	43
Jun-Aug 2019		814	2	54	3	4	24	129	35	94	43
Jul-Sept 2019		816	2	52	3	3	25	132	33	96	44
Aug-Oct 2019		803	2	51	3	4	25	129	32	93	43
Sept-Nov 2019	(r)	798	1	50	3	4	26	131	34	90	41
Oct-Dec 2019	(r)	804	2	52	3	4	26	130	35	88	41
Nov-Jan 2020	(r)	811	2	55	3	4	27	130	36	89	43
Dec-Feb 2020	(p)	**817**	**2**	**55**	**3**	**3**	**28**	**132**	**35**	**91**	**42**
Change on quarter	*	19	0	5	0	0	2	2	2	2	1
Change %	*	2.4	7.1	9.1	-3.2	-10.5	7.3	1.5	5.7	1.9	3.2
Change on year		-30	0	-6	0	-1	1	-6	-7	3	-9
Change %		-3.6	15.4	-9.3	-11.8	-17.1	2.9	-4.3	-16.7	2.8	-17.8
		AP2Z	JPA2	JPA3	JPA4	JPA5	JPA6	JPA7	JPA8	JPA9	JPB2
Vacancies per 100 employee jobs											
Dec-Feb 2018		2.7	1.8	2.3	3.0	1.9	1.5	2.8	3.0	4.2	3.2
Dec-Feb 2019	(r)	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.5	1.9	1.8	3.0	3.0	3.9	3.8
Jan-Mar 2019		2.8	2.8	2.4	2.5	1.9	1.8	3.0	3.0	4.1	3.6
Feb-Apr 2019		2.8	3.0	2.2	2.6	1.8	1.8	3.0	3.0	4.1	3.5
Mar-May 2019		2.8	3.2	2.3	2.5	1.9	1.8	2.9	2.9	4.1	3.4
Apr-Jun 2019		2.7	3.2	2.2	2.7	2.0	1.8	2.9	2.9	4.0	3.3
May-Jul 2019		2.7	3.2	2.1	2.5	2.0	1.7	2.9	2.7	4.0	3.2
Jun-Aug 2019		2.7	3.2	2.2	2.4	1.9	1.6	2.8	2.5	4.2	3.1
Jul-Sept 2019		2.7	3.2	2.1	2.2	1.5	1.7	2.9	2.3	4.2	3.2
Aug-Oct 2019		2.7	3.0	2.0	2.2	1.6	1.7	2.8	2.2	4.1	3.2
Sept-Nov 2019	(r)	2.6	2.8	2.0	2.2	1.8	1.8	2.8	2.3	4.0	3.0
Oct-Dec 2019	(r)	2.7	3.0	2.1	2.2	1.7	1.8	2.8	2.4	3.9	3.0
Nov-Jan 2020	(r)	2.7	3.2	2.2	2.1	1.7	1.8	2.8	2.5	4.0	3.1
Dec-Feb 2020	(p)	**2.7**	**3.0**	**2.2**	**2.2**	**1.6**	**1.9**	**2.9**	**2.5**	**4.0**	**3.1**
Change on quarter	*	0.1	0.2	0.2	-0.1	-0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Change on year		-0.1	0.4	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	0.1	-0.1	-0.5	0.1	-0.7

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 2018		39	9	72	53	18	49	130	20	23	726
Dec-Feb 2019	(r)	36	14	81	50	20	50	132	21	25	750
Jan-Mar 2019		34	12	80	49	20	51	134	23	23	749
Feb-Apr 2019		34	11	79	51	21	52	135	22	21	747
Mar-May 2019		33	10	79	50	22	52	136	21	21	742
Apr-Jun 2019		34	12	78	50	22	53	137	20	19	733
May-Jul 2019		33	11	79	48	22	52	138	23	19	730
Jun-Aug 2019		33	11	79	52	22	51	138	23	19	727
Jul-Sept 2019		32	10	83	55	22	49	138	19	20	731
Aug-Oct 2019		32	11	84	54	23	48	137	17	19	720
Sept-Nov 2019	(r)	31	11	79	53	23	51	138	16	18	714
Oct-Dec 2019	(r)	32	12	77	56	24	51	137	18	19	718
Nov-Jan 2020	(r)	32	11	76	53	22	53	136	21	19	720
Dec-Feb 2020	(p)	**31**	**12**	**78**	**56**	**22**	**51**	**136**	**23**	**17**	**726**
Change on quarter	*	0	1	-1	3	-1	1	-2	7	-1	12
Change %	*	-0.3	5.5	-1.4	5.1	-5.6	1.0	-1.3	41.3	-3.9	1.7
Change on year		-5	-3	-3	5	2	1	3	1	-7	-24
Change %		-13.2	-18.4	-4.1	10.3	10.6	2.2	2.5	6.6	-29.6	-3.3
		JPB3	JPB4	JPB5	JPB6	JPB7	JPB8	JPB9	JPC2	JPC3	JPC4
Vacancies per 100 employee jobs											
Dec-Feb 2018		3.7	1.8	2.9	2.0	1.4	1.8	3.2	2.6	3.8	2.8
Dec-Feb 2019	(r)	3.4	2.8	3.2	1.9	1.5	1.9	3.3	2.8	4.1	2.9
Jan-Mar 2019		3.2	2.3	3.2	1.9	1.6	1.9	3.3	3.0	3.9	2.9
Feb-Apr 2019		3.2	2.1	3.2	1.9	1.7	1.9	3.3	2.8	3.5	2.9
Mar-May 2019		3.2	2.0	3.2	1.9	1.7	1.9	3.4	2.7	3.4	2.9
Apr-Jun 2019		3.2	2.3	3.1	1.9	1.7	2.0	3.4	2.6	3.2	2.8
May-Jul 2019		3.2	2.1	3.1	1.8	1.7	2.0	3.4	2.9	3.1	2.8
Jun-Aug 2019		3.2	2.1	3.1	2.0	1.7	1.9	3.4	2.9	3.2	2.8
Jul-Sept 2019		3.1	1.9	3.3	2.1	1.7	1.8	3.4	2.5	3.3	2.8
Aug-Oct 2019		3.0	2.2	3.3	2.1	1.8	1.8	3.4	2.2	3.1	2.8
Sept-Nov 2019	(r)	3.0	2.1	3.1	2.0	1.8	1.9	3.4	2.1	3.0	2.8
Oct-Dec 2019	(r)	3.0	2.3	3.1	2.1	1.8	1.9	3.4	2.3	3.1	2.8
Nov-Jan 2020	(r)	3.0	2.1	3.0	2.0	1.7	2.0	3.4	2.8	3.1	2.8
Dec-Feb 2020	(p)	**3.0**	**2.3**	**3.1**	**2.1**	**1.7**	**1.9**	**3.3**	**2.9**	**2.9**	**2.8**
Change on quarter	*	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.9	-0.1	0.0
Change on year		-0.5	-0.5	-0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	-1.2	-0.1

1. Excludes Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing.

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.

Source: ONS Vacancy Survey

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