

Statistical bulletin

Vacancies and jobs in the UK: September 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](#)
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2 . Main points

- The number of vacancies in June to August 2023 was 989,000, a decrease of 64,000 from March to May 2023.
- Vacancy numbers fell on the quarter for the 14th consecutive period in June to August 2023, down by 6.0% from March to May 2023 with vacancies falling in 13 of the 18 industry sectors.
- In June to August 2023, total vacancies were down by 268,000 from the level of a year ago, although they remained 188,000 above their pre-coronavirus (COVID-19) January to March 2020 levels.
- In June 2023, workforce jobs fell by 153,000 on the quarter to 36.7 million, with self-employment jobs showing a record quarterly fall.

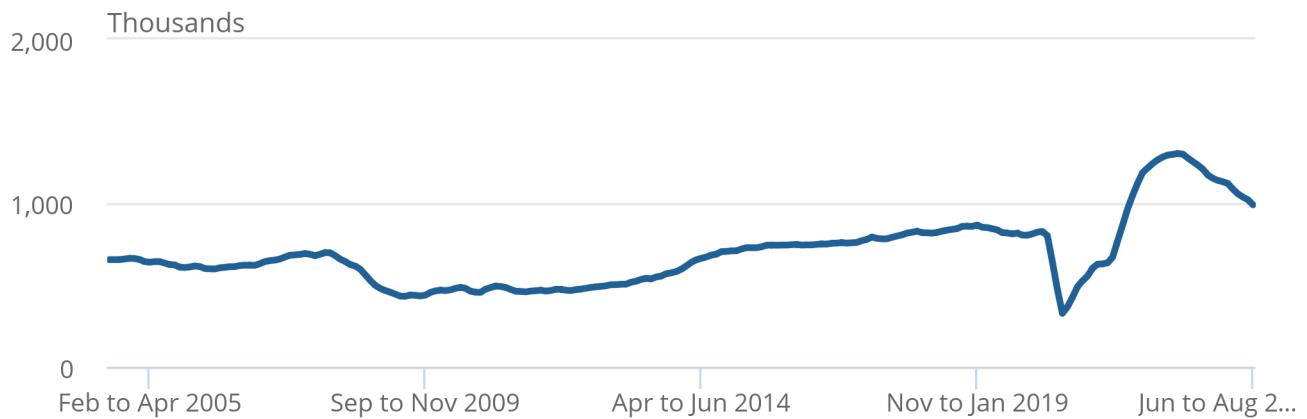
3 . Vacancies for June to August 2023

Figure 1: The estimated number of vacancies fell on the quarter to 989,000

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

Figure 1: The estimated number of vacancies fell on the quarter to 989,000

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



Source: Vacancy Survey from the Office for National Statistics

In June to August 2023, the estimated number of vacancies fell by 64,000 to 989,000, the 14th consecutive period to show a fall on the quarter since May to July 2022 and the first time vacancies have been under 1 million since May to July 2021.

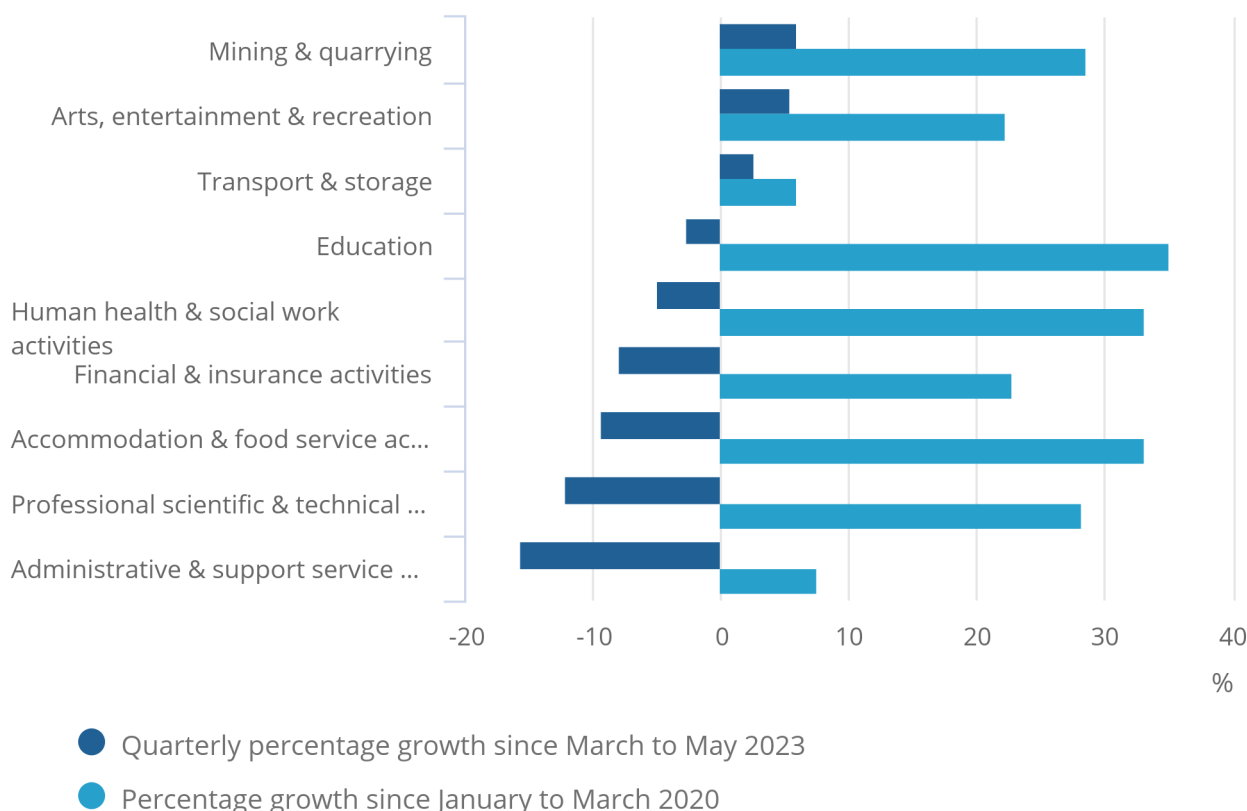
The headline vacancy estimates are based on three-month averages, which naturally involve some time lag. Insights into trends in August 2023 are provided by two experimental sources, single-month vacancy estimates (see [Strengths and limitations](#)), in [Dataset X06](#), and Adzuna [Online job advert estimates](#). Notably, Dataset X06 has also fallen below 1 million for the first time since June 2021.

Figure 2: In June to August 2023 the number of vacancies fell in the majority of industry sectors

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

Figure 2: In June to August 2023 the number of vacancies fell in the majority of industry sectors

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



Source: Vacancy Survey from the Office for National Statistics

The total number of vacancies fell by 6.0% from the previous quarter, with administrative and support service activities, and professional, scientific and technical activities contracting the most, falling by 15.7% and 12.1%, respectively. The largest growth was in mining and quarrying at 5.9%.

June to August 2023 continued the sequence of quarterly falls that began in May to July 2022, with vacancies falling by 64,000 from the previous quarter. The industry sector showing the largest fall in vacancy numbers was professional, scientific and technical activities, down by 13,000.

When comparing June to August 2023 with the same time last year, total vacancies fell by 268,000 (21.3%) with falls in 16 of the 18 industry sectors. The industry with the largest fall was accommodation and food service activities, where the number of vacancies fell by 48,000.

The total number of vacancies remains 188,000 above January to March 2020 pre-coronavirus (COVID-19) levels, with human health and social work activities showing the largest increase of 45,000. Only real estate activities are currently below pre-coronavirus (COVID-19) levels.

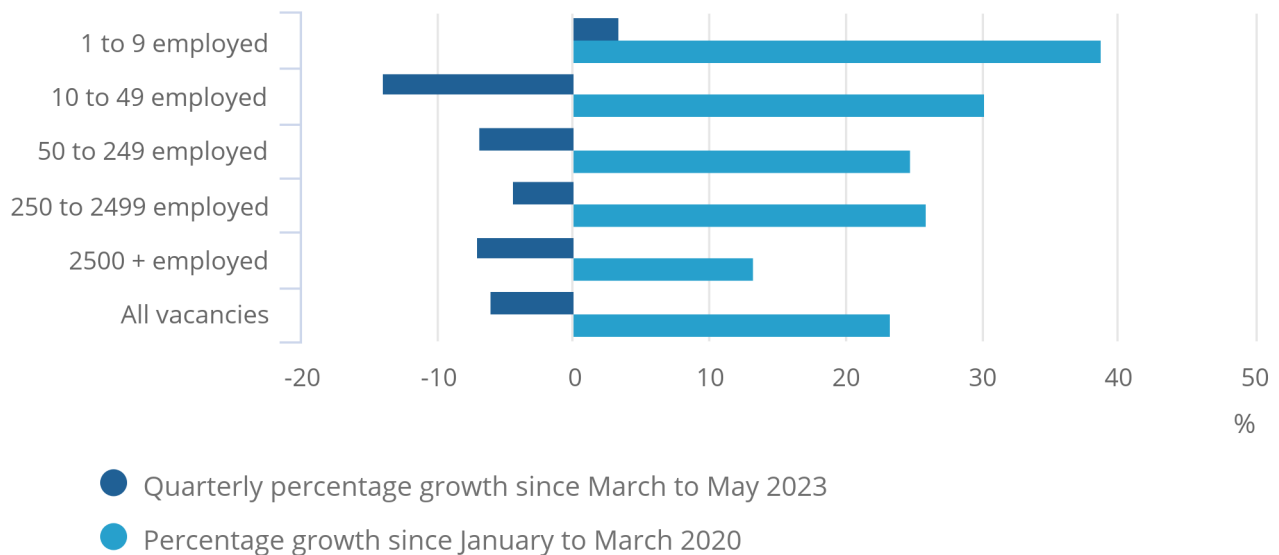
In May to July 2023, the number of unemployed people per vacancy was at 1.4, up from 1.2 in February to April 2023. Although this ratio remains low by historical standards it does show a slight loosening of the labour market as the number of vacancies fell against an increase in unemployment.

Figure 3: In the latest period only the smallest size band grew on the quarter

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

Figure 3: In the latest period only the smallest size band grew on the quarter

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



Source: Vacancy Survey from the Office for National Statistics

Only the smallest size band increased in June to August 2023, growing by 3.4%.

4 . Jobs for June 2023

Figure 4 shows estimates of workforce jobs for June 2023.

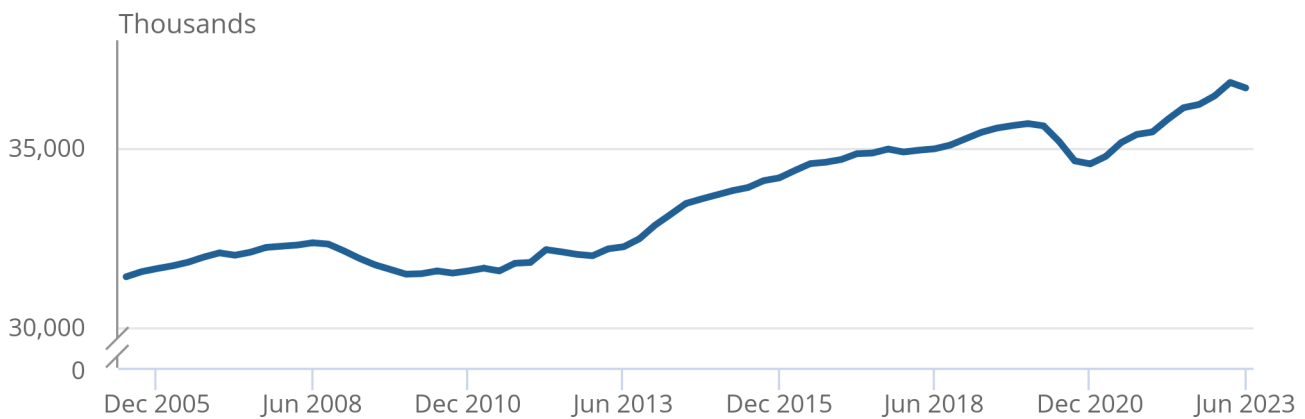
The estimates are provided from various sources. Those of employee jobs in the private sector are drawn from surveys relating to a reference date of 9 June 2023, whereas those of self-employment jobs are drawn from the Labour Force Survey (LFS), which covers a three-month period from the start of May to July 2023. This is outlined in [Section 7: Measuring the data](#).

Figure 4: The total number of jobs in June 2023 fell on the quarter to 36.7 million

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

Figure 4: The total number of jobs in June 2023 fell on the quarter to 36.7 million

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



Source: Workforce jobs from the Office for National Statistics

In June 2023, UK workforce jobs fell to 36.7 million. This is a fall of 153,000 since March 2023, with a record quarterly fall of 197,000 in self-employment jobs having the largest contribution. Employee jobs offset this slightly, increasing by 68,000 on the quarter, but a further fall of 25,000 across government-supported trainees and HM Forces resulted in total workforce jobs falling for the first time since December 2020. Despite the quarterly fall, workforce jobs remain 995,000 above their December 2019 pre-coronavirus (COVID-19) position.

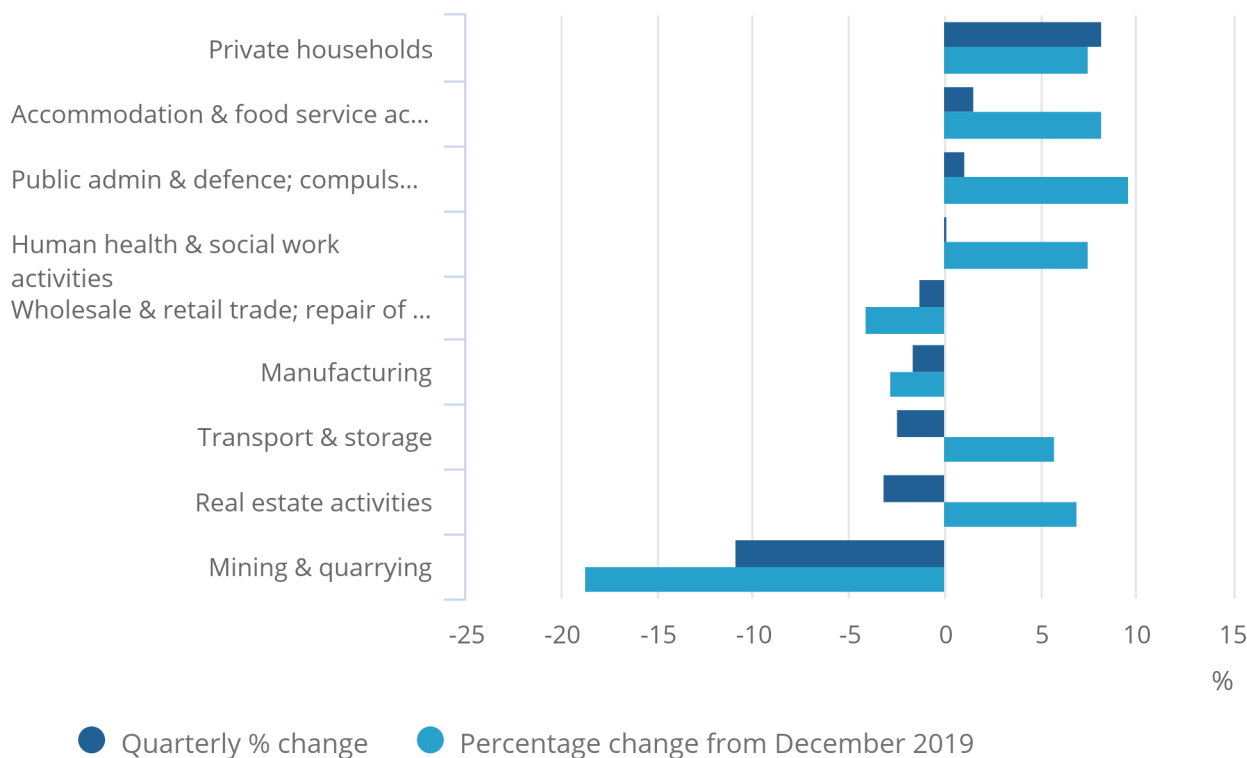
The total number of jobs includes both employee jobs and self-employment jobs. The former has risen every quarter since September 2020 resulting in a record high of 32.4 million and is 1.6 million above its December 2019 pre-coronavirus level. This level of growth has not been repeated in self-employment jobs, which remain 651,000 below December 2019 levels. The growth in the employee jobs component of workforce jobs up to June 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 also increased over the same time period.

Figure 5: In June 2023 quarterly growth fell across the majority of industries

June 2023 Workforce jobs in the UK, seasonally adjusted quarterly growth and growth from December 2019

Figure 5: In June 2023 quarterly growth fell across the majority of industries of industries

June 2023 Workforce jobs in the UK, 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 8 of the 20 industry sectors still below pre-coronavirus levels. The hardest hit sector, wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicle and motorcycles, saw the largest fall in job numbers, at 205,000. However, the majority of industries showed increases, with the largest from human health and social work, which was up 333,000, and professional, scientific and technical activities, which was up 211,000, helping to keep total workforce jobs above pre-coronavirus levels. In June 2023, human health and social work reached a new record high at nearly 4.8 million, with further record highs recorded in accommodation and food service activities, information and communication, and water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities.

On the quarter, the number of workforce jobs declined in 11 industry sectors from March 2023, contributing to the decrease of 153,000 in the total workforce jobs estimate. The largest decrease came from wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles, down by 64,000. Further large decreases were seen in professional, scientific and technical activities, down 52,000, and transport and storage, down 46,000. The largest increase on the quarter was in accommodation and food service activities, which rose by 44,000.

5 . Vacancies and jobs data

[Vacancies by industry](#)

Dataset VACS02 | Released 12 September 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 12 September 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 organization 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.

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 (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 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 the [Economic activity and social change in the UK, real-time indicators](#) release.

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](#).

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 the Measuring the Data section in our [previous release](#).

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		UK	
		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

Notes

1. The sampling variability estimates are for 95% confidence intervals and are calculated on data for June 2023 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

[Employees in the UK: 2021](#)

Bulletin | Released 13 October 2022

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: September 2023](#)

Bulletin | Released 12 September 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 12 September 2023, ONS website, statistical bulletin, [Vacancies and jobs in the UK: September 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
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	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
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	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
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 Vacancies¹ by size of business

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

	All Vacancies	Number of employees				
		1-9	10-49	50-249	250-2499	2500+
		ALY5	ALY6	ALY7	ALY8	ALY9
	AP2Y					
Levels						
Jun-Aug 2021	1046	173	166	143	233	331
Jun-Aug 2022	(r) 1257	182	177	187	280	431
Jul-Sep 2022	1232	184	170	181	272	425
Aug-Oct 2022	1207	181	169	176	267	415
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	(r) 1052	151	166	148	222	365
Apr-Jun 2023	(r) 1031	154	160	147	215	355
May-Jul 2023	(r) 1017	159	154	142	216	347
Jun-Aug 2023	(p) 989	156	143	138	212	340
Change on quarter	* -64	5	-23	-10	-10	-26
Change %	* -6.0	3.4	-13.9	-6.8	-4.4	-7.0
Change on year	-268	-26	-34	-49	-67	-92
Change %	-21.3	-14.1	-19.4	-26.2	-24.1	-21.2

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			
May-Jul 2021	964	1,556	1.6
May-Jul 2022	1,275	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	1,085	1,305	1.2
May-Jul 2023	(r) 1,017	1,464	1.4
Change on quarter	-68	159	0.2
Change %	-6.3	12.2	
Change on year	-258	240	0.5
Change %	-20.2	19.6	

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	Mining & quarrying	Manufacturing	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)										
Jun-Aug 2021	1046	1	74	6	6	37	136	46	144	58
Jun-Aug 2022 (r)	1257	2	89	6	9	45	161	53	166	66
Jul-Sep 2022	1232	2	97	6	8	47	156	55	155	64
Aug-Oct 2022	1207	2	85	6	8	49	152	51	147	61
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 (r)	1052	2	72	6	7	39	136	38	130	51
Apr-Jun 2023 (r)	1031	2	70	6	7	39	139	39	125	47
May-Jul 2023 (r)	1017	2	70	7	7	40	135	37	123	48
Jun-Aug 2023 (p)	989	2	69	6	7	37	133	39	118	45
Change on quarter *	-64	0	-4	0	0	-2	-3	1	-12	-6
Change % *	-6.0	5.9	-5.1	1.6	1.4	-5.2	-2.1	2.6	-9.3	-11.0
Change on year	-268	0	-21	0	-2	-8	-28	-14	-48	-21
Change %	-21.3	-5.3	-23.1	6.8	-18.6	-18.5	-17.4	-26.1	-29.1	-31.8
	AP2Z	JPA2	JPA3	JPA4	JPA5	JPA6	JPA7	JPA8	JPA9	JPB2
Vacancies per 100 employee jobs										
Jun-Aug 2021	3.4	2.7	3.1	4.3	2.7	2.5	3.0	2.9	6.4	4.3
Jun-Aug 2022 (r)	4.0	4.1	3.6	4.5	3.8	2.9	3.6	3.2	6.9	4.5
Jul-Sep 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
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 (r)	3.3	3.6	3.0	4.7	3.0	2.5	3.0	2.3	5.4	3.5
Apr-Jun 2023 (r)	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 (p)	3.1	3.8	2.8	4.8	3.1	2.4	2.9	2.4	4.9	3.1
Change on quarter *	-0.2	0.2	-0.2	0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.1	-0.5	-0.4
Change on year	-0.8	-0.2	-0.8	0.3	-0.7	-0.5	-0.6	-0.8	-2.0	-1.4

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)										
Jun-Aug 2021	39	15	97	77	28	57	172	30	25	922
Jun-Aug 2022 (r)	52	16	130	77	41	75	215	34	20	1107
Jul-Sep 2022	51	17	128	74	40	75	217	32	20	1083
Aug-Oct 2022	47	16	125	76	40	80	212	29	23	1059
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 (r)	39	14	105	67	39	70	190	26	25	928
Apr-Jun 2023 (r)	37	14	99	64	39	68	187	25	25	909
May-Jul 2023 (r)	38	14	97	62	39	68	182	28	24	893
Jun-Aug 2023 (p)	36	13	92	57	38	68	181	27	24	870
Change on quarter *	-3	-1	-13	-11	-1	-2	-9	1	-1	-58
Change % *	-7.9	-8.0	-12.1	-15.7	-2.8	-2.6	-4.9	5.5	-2.8	-6.3
Change on year	-16	-4	-38	-21	-3	-8	-34	-7	4	-237
Change %	-30.8	-22.2	-29.2	-26.5	-8.3	-10.0	-15.9	-19.7	18.3	-21.4
	JPB3	JPB4	JPB5	JPB6	JPB7	JPB8	JPB9	JPC2	JPC3	JPC4
Vacancies per 100 employee jobs										
Jun-Aug 2021	3.5	2.7	3.6	2.9	2.0	2.1	4.0	4.3	4.3	3.5
Jun-Aug 2022 (r)	4.7	2.9	4.5	2.8	2.9	2.8	5.0	4.5	3.3	4.1
Jul-Sep 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
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 (r)	3.5	2.4	3.7	2.4	2.7	2.5	4.4	3.4	4.0	3.4
Apr-Jun 2023 (r)	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	2.5	3.4	2.3	2.7	2.5	4.2	3.7	4.0	3.3
Jun-Aug 2023 (p)	3.3	2.2	3.2	2.1	2.6	2.5	4.2	3.6	3.9	3.2
Change on quarter *	-0.3	-0.2	-0.4	-0.4	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	0.2	-0.1	-0.2
Change on year	-1.5	-0.6	-1.3	-0.7	-0.2	-0.3	-0.8	-0.9	0.6	-0.9

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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