

Statistical bulletin

# Vacancies and jobs in the UK: December 2019

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



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# 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

- The level of vacancies has been falling consistently since early 2019 after achieving a record high in January.
- There were an estimated 794,000 vacancies in the UK for September to November 2019; 20,000 fewer than last quarter and 59,000 fewer than a year earlier.
- The 59,000 annual fall in vacancies is the strongest fall since October to December 2009 when there was an annual decrease of 72,000 vacancies compared with the year earlier.
- For September 2019, there was an estimated 35.75 million jobs in the UK, an increase of 77,000 jobs when compared to June 2019 and an increase of 652,000 jobs when compared with the year earlier.

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

Figure 1: Vacancies for September to November 2019

Number of vacancies in the UK, September to November 2001 to September to November 2019, seasonally adjusted

#### Figure 1: Vacancies for September to November 2019

Number of vacancies in the UK, September to November 2001 to September to November 2019, seasonally adjusted



Source: Office for National Statistics - Vacancy Survey

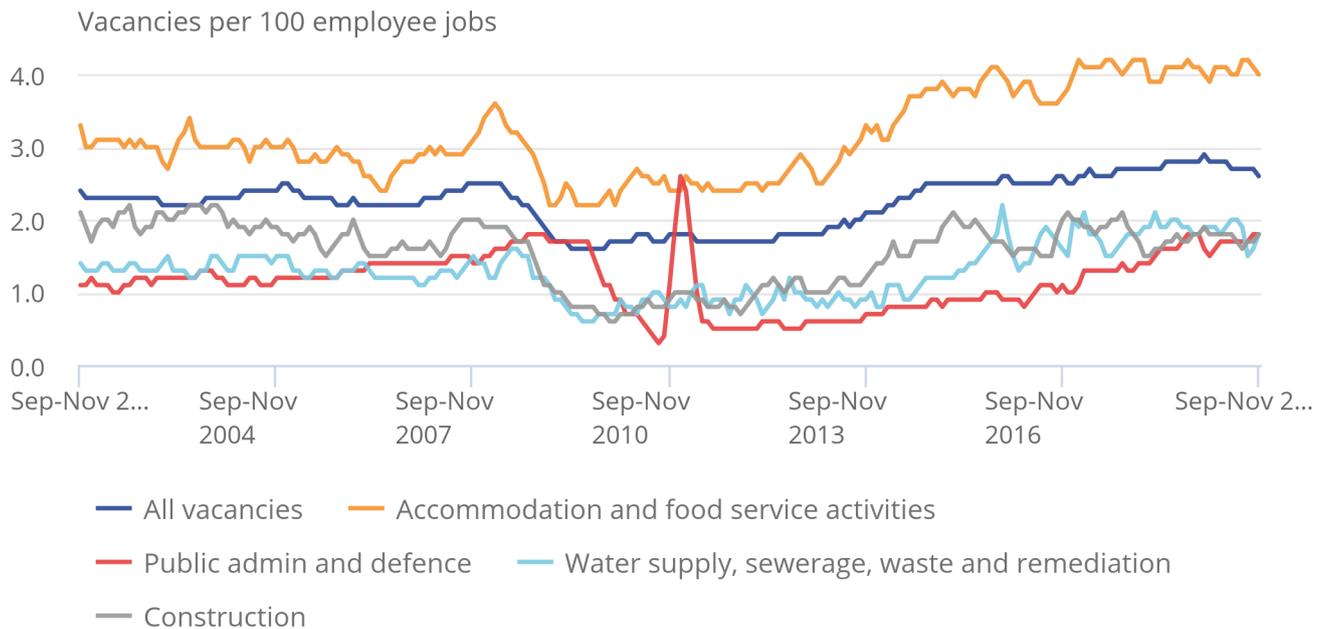
The estimated [number of vacancies](#) in the UK fell sharply during the recession of 2008 to 2009. Since 2012, it has generally increased although it has been falling since early 2019. For September to November 2019, there were an estimated 794,000 vacancies in the UK, 20,000 fewer than for the previous quarter (June to August 2019) and 59,000 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, September to November 2001 to September to November 2019, seasonally adjusted

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, September to November 2001 to September to November 2019, seasonally adjusted



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.

For September to November 2019 it is estimated that:

- there were an estimated 794,000 vacancies in the UK, 20,000 fewer than for the three months to August 2019 (this is the tenth consecutive fall on the previous three months) and 59,000 fewer than a year earlier (this is the sixth consecutive annual fall)
- there were 2.6 job vacancies per 100 employee jobs across the economy as a whole; this rate has not been as low since June-August 2017
- there were 137,000 vacancies in the human health and social work activities sector (making it the largest sector for the sixth consecutive period); this accounted for 17.2% of all vacancies in the UK, this is a rise of 6,000 compared to a year earlier
- there were an estimated 49,000 vacancies in the manufacturing sector; this is a fall of 12,000 compared to a year earlier
- the sector showing the highest vacancy rate was accommodation and food service activities (4.0 vacancies per 100 employee jobs)
- the sectors showing the lowest vacancy rate were “construction”, “public admin and defence” and “water supply, sewerage, waste and remediation activities” (all 1.8 job vacancies per 100 employee jobs)

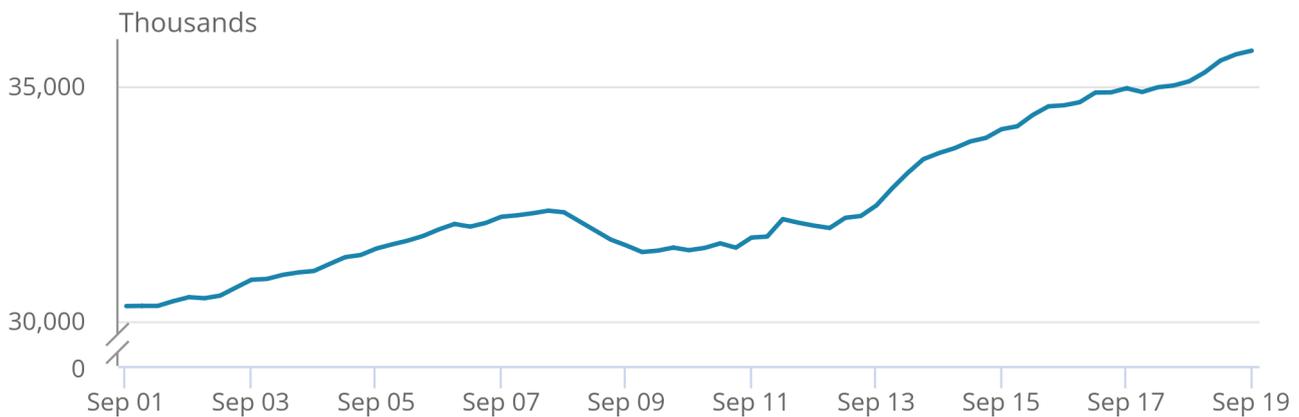
## 4 . Jobs

**Figure 3: Jobs for September 2019**

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

Figure 3: Jobs for September 2019

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



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](#).

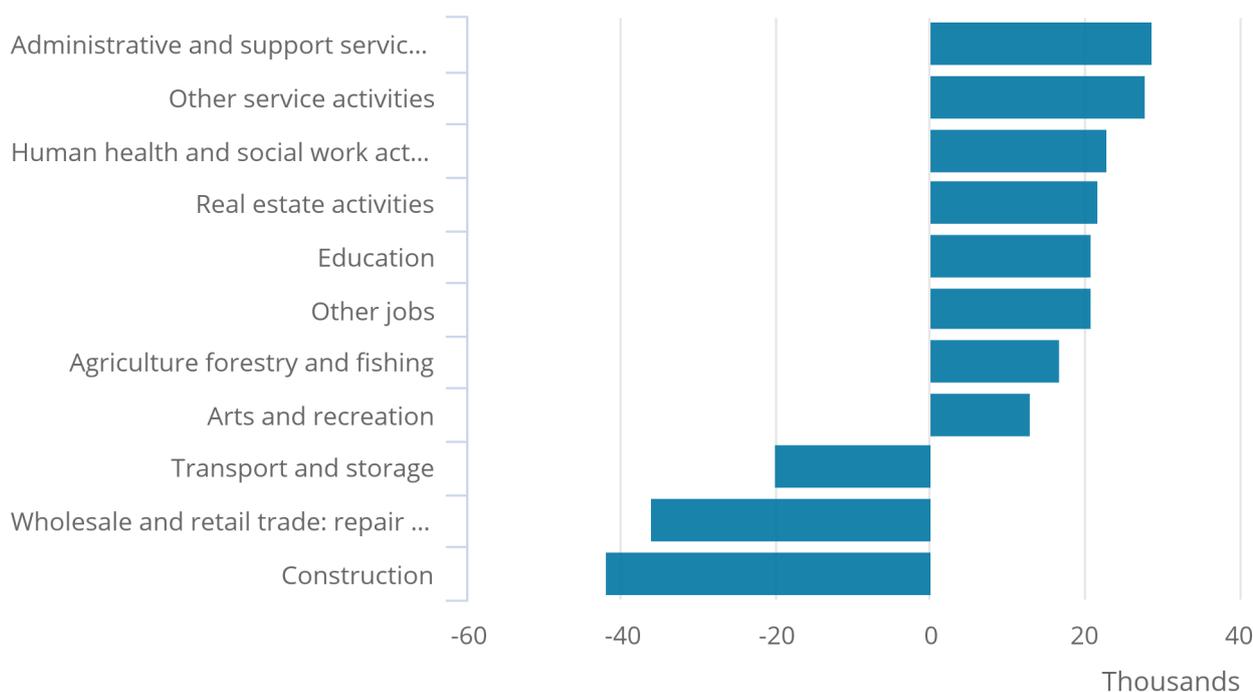
- The number of jobs has been generally increasing since 2013
- Between June 2019 and September 2019, the total number of jobs in the UK increased by 77,000 to reach an estimated 35.75 million, this is a record high
- There were an estimated 4.98 million jobs in the "wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles" sector in September 2019; this represents 13.9% of total jobs in September 2019. The next highest sector is "human health and social work" with an estimated 4.49 million jobs
- Several sectors were at a record high in September 2019; including "human health and social work" (4.49 million jobs), "administrative and support service activities" (3.09 million jobs), "education" (2.95 million jobs) and "accommodation and food service activities" (2.51 million jobs)
- Between September 2018 and September 2019, the total number of jobs in the UK increased by 652,000

**Figure 4: The number of administrative and support service activity jobs increased by 29,000 between June and Sept 2019**

Changes in the number of jobs in the UK between June and Sept 2019, seasonally adjusted

Figure 4: The number of administrative and support service activity jobs increased by 29,000 between June and Sept 2019

Changes in the number of jobs in the UK between June and Sept 2019, seasonally adjusted



Source: Office for National Statistics – Workforce jobs

The sector showing the largest estimated quarterly increase in jobs was administrative & support service activities (up 29,000 on the quarter).

The sector showing the largest estimated annual increase in jobs was professional, scientific and technical activities (up 149,000 on the year).

The sector showing the largest estimated quarterly and annual decrease in jobs was construction (down 42,000 on the quarter, 59,000 on the year).

## 5 . Vacancies and jobs data

### [Vacancies by industry](#)

Dataset VACS02 | Released 17 December 2019

Estimates of vacancies by industry (Standard Industrial Classification 2007).

### [Workforce jobs summary](#)

Dataset JOBS01 | Released 17 December 2019

Estimates of jobs by type of job (employee jobs, self-employment jobs, HM Forces and government-supported trainees).

### [Workforce jobs by industry](#)

Dataset JOBS02 | Released 17 December 2019

Estimates of jobs by industry (Standard Industrial Classification 2007).

Table 1: Sampling variability for estimates of jobs in the UK, thousands, Sept 2019

		UK	
	SIC 2007 Section	Estimate for Sept 2019	Sampling variability of estimate <sup>1</sup>
A	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	409	±41
B	Mining and quarrying	58	±5
C	Manufacturing	2,719	±39
D	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	144	±11
E	Water supply, sewerage, waste and remediation activities	247	±9
F	Construction	2,262	±59
G	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	4,936	±59
H	Transport and storage	1,798	±47
I	Accommodation and food service activities	2,506	±55
J	Information and communication	1,520	±48
K	Financial and insurance activities	1,128	±27
L	Real estate activities	615	±36
M	Professional scientific and technical activities	3,242	±75
N	Administrative and support service activities	3,087	±61
O	Public admin and defence; compulsory social security	1,522	±13
P	Education	2,948	±41
Q	Human health and social work activities	4,485	±65
R	Arts, entertainment and recreation	1,036	±43
S/T	Other service activities and private households	1,048	±43
	All jobs	35,710	±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](#)

More detailed sampling variability information for estimates of jobs is available from [Dataset JOBS07](#).

## 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 – 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, those in HM Forces and government-supported trainees. The number of people in employment is measured by the Labour Force Survey (LFS); these estimates are available in our [Employment in the UK](#) release.

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

## 7 . Measuring the data

Estimates of jobs are compiled from a number of sources, including Short Term Employer 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](#).

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.

## 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 quite 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](#).

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 December 2019

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 by detailed geography and industry.

### [Public sector employment](#)

Bulletin | Released 17 December 2019

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/december2019/relateddata>

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

(\*) 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 1	Employee jobs 2	Self-employment jobs <sup>1</sup> 3	HM Forces 4	Government-supported trainees <sup>1</sup> 5
	DYDC	BCAJ	DYZN	LOJX	LOJU
Sep 17 (r)	34,953	30,225	4,527	156	46
Dec 17 (r)	34,874	30,206	4,481	155	31
Mar 18 (r)	34,975	30,293	4,500	154	28
Jun 18 (r)	35,012	30,295	4,537	153	28
Sep 18 (r)	35,101	30,444	4,481	153	23
Dec 18 (r)	35,291	30,530	4,589	152	21
Mar 19 (r)	35,542	30,705	4,658	153	27
Jun 19 (r)	35,676	30,810	4,673	152	41
<b>Sep 19 (p)</b>	<b>35,753</b>	<b>30,952</b>	<b>4,618</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>29</b>
Change on quarter	77	143	-55	1	-13
Change %	0.2	0.5	-1.2	0.9	-30.6
Change on year	652	509	137	0	6
Change %	1.9	1.7	3.1	0.2	25.7

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	Accommodation & food service activities I	Information & communication J
		DYDC	JWR5	JWR6	JWR7	JWR8	JWR9	JWS2	JWS3	JWS4	JWS5
Sep 17 (r)	34,953	416	57	2,691	144	221	2,351	4,976	1,698	2,386	1,487
Dec 17 (r)	34,874	422	59	2,697	144	228	2,330	4,994	1,690	2,353	1,461
Mar 18 (r)	34,975	413	62	2,697	147	226	2,315	4,996	1,696	2,398	1,478
Jun 18 (r)	35,012	407	63	2,713	150	227	2,310	4,997	1,733	2,432	1,478
Sep 18 (r)	35,101	410	61	2,695	154	227	2,322	4,998	1,741	2,419	1,462
Dec 18 (r)	35,291	375	59	2,686	149	231	2,343	5,000	1,799	2,452	1,480
Mar 19 (r)	35,542	386	60	2,717	143	241	2,344	5,017	1,784	2,456	1,508
Jun 19 (r)	35,676	391	58	2,709	145	243	2,305	5,010	1,825	2,495	1,513
<b>Sep 19 (p)</b>	<b>35,753</b>	<b>408</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>2,717</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>2,263</b>	<b>4,974</b>	<b>1,805</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>1,520</b>
Change on quarter	77	17	0	8	-1	4	-42	-36	-20	4	6
Change %	0.2	4.3	0.0	0.3	-0.4	1.8	-1.8	-0.7	-1.1	0.2	0.4
Change on year	652	-3	-3	21	-9	19	-59	-24	64	81	58
Change %	1.9	-0.6	-5.2	0.8	-6.2	8.6	-2.5	-0.5	3.7	3.3	4.0

SIC 2007 sections	Financial & insurance activities K	Real estate activities L	Professional scientific & technical activities M	Administrative & support service activities N	Public admin & defence; compulsory social security <sup>2</sup> O	Education P	Human health & social work activities Q	Arts, entertainment & recreation R	Other service activities by households, etc. S	People employed activities by households, etc. T	Total services G-T
	JWS7	JWS8	JWS9	JWT2	JWT3	JWT4	JWT5	JWT6	JWT7	KW78	JWT8
Sep 17 (r)	1,106	573	3,025	3,056	1,485	2,931	4,329	1,041	908	71	29,073
Dec 17 (r)	1,114	589	3,028	3,018	1,482	2,917	4,358	1,019	914	56	28,993
Mar 18 (r)	1,125	591	3,031	3,014	1,486	2,939	4,359	1,006	937	59	29,115
Jun 18 (r)	1,111	564	3,037	3,030	1,493	2,935	4,335	1,005	925	68	29,143
Sep 18 (r)	1,123	587	3,093	3,046	1,495	2,937	4,350	1,000	919	60	29,231
Dec 18 (r)	1,118	597	3,143	3,031	1,506	2,954	4,359	1,014	947	49	29,448
Mar 19 (r)	1,126	582	3,210	3,036	1,513	2,963	4,413	1,026	960	59	29,652
Jun 19 (r)	1,123	593	3,251	3,042	1,511	2,952	4,463	1,016	967	63	29,826
<b>Sep 19 (p)</b>	<b>1,128</b>	<b>615</b>	<b>3,242</b>	<b>3,071</b>	<b>1,522</b>	<b>2,973</b>	<b>4,486</b>	<b>1,030</b>	<b>995</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>29,916</b>
Change on quarter	5	22	-9	29	11	21	23	13	28	-7	90
Change %	0.4	3.7	-0.3	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.5	1.3	2.9	-11.0	0.3
Change on year	5	28	149	25	27	36	136	30	76	-4	685
Change %	0.4	4.7	4.8	0.8	1.8	1.2	3.1	3.0	8.3	-6.2	2.3

Workforce jobs enquiries 01633 456776

Sources: Employer surveys, Labour Force Survey and administrative sources

# VACANCIES

## 19 Vacancies<sup>1</sup> 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
<b>Levels</b>						
Sept-Nov 2017	811	131	118	127	154	282
Sept-Nov 2018	(r) 853	123	128	119	182	301
Oct-Dec 2018	852	125	128	118	180	301
Nov-Jan 2019	861	132	129	117	182	301
Dec-Feb 2019	849	130	125	115	179	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	(r) 814	112	119	111	182	289
Jul-Sept 2019	(r) 813	120	121	104	180	288
Aug-Oct 2019	(r) 800	112	118	101	179	289
<b>Sept-Nov 2019</b>	<b>(p) 794</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>289</b>
Change on quarter	* -20	-3	-3	-12	-2	0
Change %	* -2.4	-2.4	-2.1	-11.0	-1.0	-0.1
Change on year	-59	-14	-12	-20	-2	-12
Change %	-6.9	-11.1	-9.0	-16.7	-0.9	-4.0

1. Excludes Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing.

Source: ONS Vacancy Survey

Vacancy Survey enquiries: [vacancy.survey@ons.gov.uk](mailto:vacancy.survey@ons.gov.uk), 01633 456777

\* Change on previous non-overlapping three month rolling average time period.

## 20 Vacancies<sup>1</sup> and Unemployment

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

	All Vacancies <sup>1</sup>	Unemployment <sup>2</sup>	Number of unemployed people per vacancy
	AP2Y	MGSC	JPC5
<b>Levels</b>			
Aug-Oct 2017	801	1,422	1.8
Aug-Oct 2018	853	1,373	1.6
Nov-Jan 2019	861	1,338	1.6
Feb-Apr 2019	840	1,304	1.6
May-Jul 2019	818	1,294	1.6
<b>Aug-Oct 2019</b>	<b>(r) 800</b>	<b>1,281</b>	<b>1.6</b>
Change on quarter	-19	-13	0.0
Change %	-2.3	-1.0	
Change on year	-54	-93	0.0
Change %	-6.3	-6.8	

Source: ONS Vacancy Survey/ Labour Force Survey

Vacancy Survey enquiries: [vacancy.survey@ons.gov.uk](mailto: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 <sup>1</sup>	Mining & quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas, steam & air conditioning supply <sup>2</sup>	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
<b>Levels (thousands)</b>										
Sept-Nov 2017	811	1	56	4	4	27	141	34	91	40
Sept-Nov 2018 (r)	853	1	61	3	4	26	139	41	92	50
Oct-Dec 2018	852	1	62	3	4	27	139	39	93	51
Nov-Jan 2019	861	1	64	3	4	29	138	43	91	53
Dec-Feb 2019	849	1	61	3	4	28	138	44	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 (r)	814	2	54	3	4	24	129	35	94	43
Jul-Sept 2019 (r)	813	2	52	3	3	25	132	33	96	43
Aug-Oct 2019 (r)	800	2	50	3	3	25	129	31	93	43
Sept-Nov 2019 (p)	<b>794</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>41</b>
Change on quarter *	-20	0	-5	0	0	3	1	-2	-4	-1
Change % *	-2.4	-12.5	-8.5	-6.1	-5.0	11.4	0.9	-5.7	-4.6	-3.1
Change on year	-59	0	-12	0	0	0	-9	-8	-3	-9
Change %	-6.9	7.7	-18.9	-3.1	-2.6	0.0	-6.2	-19.1	-2.7	-17.6
	AP2Z	JPA2	JPA3	JPA4	JPA5	JPA6	JPA7	JPA8	JPA9	JPB2
<b>Vacancies per 100 employee jobs</b>										
Sept-Nov 2017	2.7	1.7	2.2	3.0	1.8	1.9	3.1	2.4	4.1	3.0
Sept-Nov 2018 (r)	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.3	1.8	1.8	3.0	2.9	4.1	3.7
Oct-Dec 2018	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.2	1.8	1.8	3.0	2.7	4.1	3.7
Nov-Jan 2019	2.9	2.6	2.6	2.2	1.9	1.9	3.0	3.0	4.0	3.8
Dec-Feb 2019	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.5	1.9	1.8	3.0	3.1	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 (r)	2.7	3.2	2.2	2.4	1.9	1.6	2.8	2.5	4.2	3.1
Jul-Sept 2019 (r)	2.7	3.2	2.1	2.2	1.5	1.7	2.8	2.3	4.2	3.2
Aug-Oct 2019 (r)	2.7	3.0	2.0	2.2	1.6	1.7	2.8	2.2	4.1	3.2
Sept-Nov 2019 (p)	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>
Change on quarter *	-0.1	-0.4	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	0.2	0.0	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1
Change on year	-0.2	0.2	-0.5	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.2	-0.5	-0.1	-0.6
	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	G-S
SIC 2007 sections	JP9R	JP9S	JP9T	JP9U	JP9V	JP9W	JP9X	JP9Y	JP9Z	
<b>Levels (thousands)</b>										
Sept-Nov 2017	40	10	73	53	17	52	126	21	21	719
Sept-Nov 2018 (r)	38	12	79	54	24	50	130	23	25	758
Oct-Dec 2018	38	13	77	52	23	51	131	23	25	754
Nov-Jan 2019	37	15	80	53	21	49	132	23	25	759
Dec-Feb 2019	36	14	81	50	20	50	132	22	25	751
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 (r)	33	11	79	52	22	51	138	23	19	727
Jul-Sept 2019 (r)	32	10	81	55	22	49	137	19	20	728
Aug-Oct 2019 (r)	31	11	82	54	23	48	136	17	19	717
Sept-Nov 2019 (p)	<b>31</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>711</b>
Change on quarter *	-2	0	-2	1	1	-1	-1	-7	-1	-17
Change % *	-6.3	2.8	-2.2	1.3	4.9	-1.2	-0.7	-29.3	-3.7	-2.3
Change on year	-7	-1	-2	-1	0	0	6	-8	-7	-47
Change %	-17.3	-10.5	-2.5	-2.4	-1.7	0.4	4.8	-32.1	-26.5	-6.2
	JPB3	JPB4	JPB5	JPB6	JPB7	JPB8	JPB9	JPC2	JPC3	JPC4
<b>Vacancies per 100 employee jobs</b>										
Sept-Nov 2017	3.8	1.9	2.9	2.0	1.3	2.0	3.2	2.8	3.5	2.8
Sept-Nov 2018 (r)	3.6	2.4	3.1	2.1	1.8	1.9	3.2	3.1	4.2	2.9
Oct-Dec 2018	3.7	2.6	3.1	2.0	1.8	1.9	3.2	2.9	4.1	2.9
Nov-Jan 2019	3.6	2.9	3.2	2.0	1.6	1.8	3.3	3.0	4.2	2.9
Dec-Feb 2019	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 (r)	3.2	2.1	3.1	2.0	1.7	1.9	3.4	2.9	3.2	2.8
Jul-Sept 2019 (r)	3.1	1.9	3.2	2.1	1.7	1.8	3.4	2.5	3.3	2.8
Aug-Oct 2019 (r)	3.0	2.2	3.3	2.0	1.8	1.8	3.4	2.2	3.1	2.8
Sept-Nov 2019 (p)	<b>3.0</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>2.8</b>
Change on quarter *	-0.2	0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.9	-0.1	-0.1
Change on year	-0.6	-0.3	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	-1.0	-1.1	-0.2

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.

Source: ONS Vacancy Survey

\* Change on previous non-overlapping three month rolling average time period.

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