

Statistical bulletin

Vacancies and jobs in the UK: February 2022

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



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Table of contents

1. [Other pages in this release](#)
2. [Main points](#)
3. [Vacancies for November 2021 to January 2022](#)
4. [Jobs, vacancies and wider labour market measures](#)
5. [Vacancies and jobs data](#)
6. [Glossary](#)
7. [Measuring the data](#)
8. [Strengths and limitations](#)
9. [Related links](#)

1 . Other pages in this release

- [Labour market overview](#)
- [Employment in the UK](#)
- [Average weekly earnings in Great Britain](#)

2 . Main points

- November 2021 to January 2022 saw the number of vacancies reach another record high of 1,298,400, though the rate of growth continues to slow.
- In November 2021 to January 2022, the total number of vacancies increased by 113,600 on the quarter with the largest increase of vacancies seen in accommodation and food service activities, which was up 21,400 to a new record of 178,300 vacancies.
- In November 2021 to January 2022 the rate of growth was 9.6%, the lowest since February to April 2021, and down from 24.7% in the previous quarter.
- The ratio of vacancies to every 100 employee jobs continued to rise, reaching a record high of 4.3 in November 2021 to January 2022, with the majority of industry sectors displaying record high ratios.

3 . Vacancies for November 2021 to January 2022

Figure 1: Vacancies rose to a record 1,298,400 in November 2021 to January 2022

Number of vacancies in the UK, seasonally adjusted, November 2002 to January 2003 and November 2021 to January 2022

Figure 1: Vacancies rose to a record 1,298,400 in November 2021 to January 2022

Number of vacancies in the UK, seasonally adjusted, November 2002 to January 2003 and November 2021 to January 2022



Source: Office for National Statistics – Vacancy Survey

November 2021 to January 2022 saw the rate of growth slowing down in all industry sectors, and for the first time since December 2020 to February 2021 the number of unemployed people per vacancy has not fallen, remaining unchanged at 1.1 for October to December 2021.

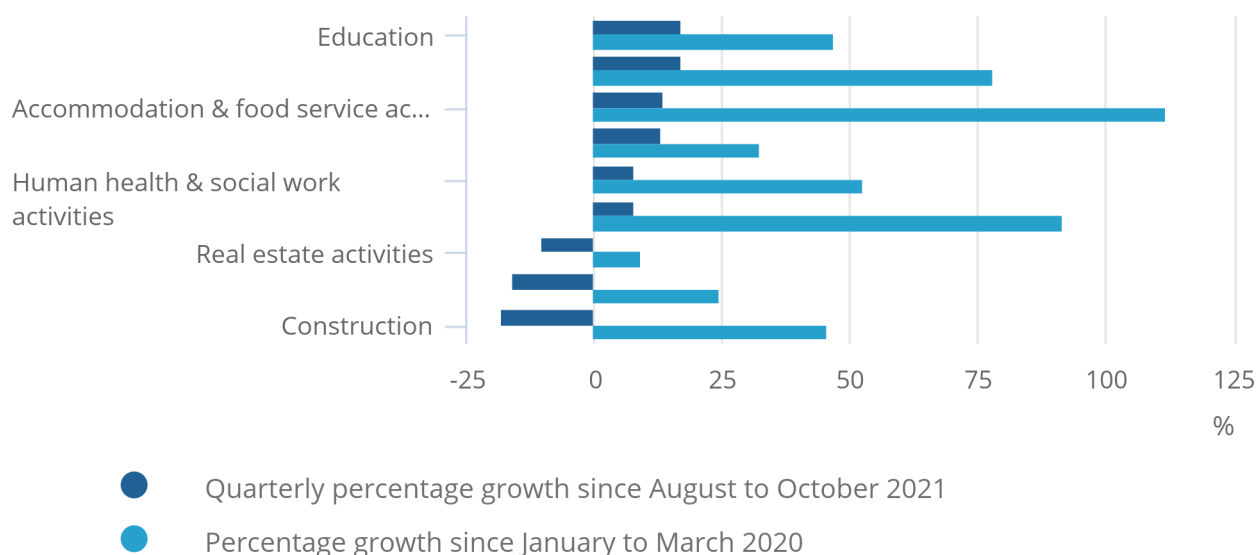
The headline vacancy estimates are based on three-month averages, which naturally involve some time lag. Insights into trends in January 2022 are provided by two experimental sources, single-month vacancy estimates (see [Strengths and limitations](#), in [Dataset x06](#), and Adzuna [Online job advert estimates](#)). The single-month vacancy estimate for January 2022 displays an increase after two consecutive monthly falls, while the Adzuna data shows a strengthening of vacancies in the latter part of January. Both sources are still below levels seen in late 2021, though both datasets should be interpreted with caution as they are experimental and non-seasonally adjusted.

Figure 2: Quarterly growth rates slowed but remained positive across most industries in November 2021 to January 2022

November 2021 to January 2022 three-month average vacancies in the UK, quarterly percentage growth from August to October 2021 and percentage growth from pre-pandemic January to March 2020

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November 2021 to January 2022 three-month average vacancies in the UK, quarterly percentage growth from August to October 2021 and percentage growth from pre-pandemic January to March 2020



Source: Office for National Statistics - Vacancy Survey

In November 2021 to January 2022 the quarterly growth rate fell to 9.6% with all industry categories displaying a slowdown. The rate of this slowdown varies across business sectors, as is seen in the two industries with the highest quarterly growth rates, education at 17.3%, and transport and storage at 17.1%. Both fell from last quarter when they displayed 19.3% and 43.4%, respectively.

While growth slowed, the number of vacancies continued to rise across most industries, with 10 of the 18 categories displaying record highs. The largest quarterly increase in vacancy numbers was in accommodation and food service activities, which grew by 21,400 (13.6%). The other large increase was in wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles, which was up 19,900 (13.2%).

In November 2021 to January 2022 vacancies increased by 513,700 (65.5%) from January to March 2020 pre-coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic levels, with the largest increase in accommodation and food service activities up by 94,100 (111.8%).

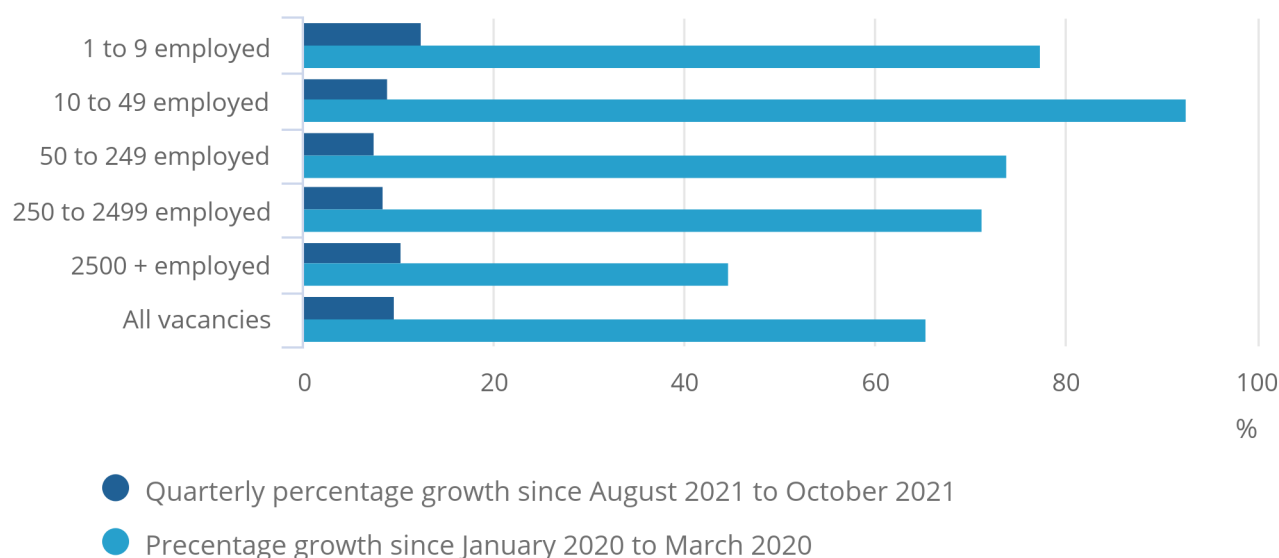
The current ratio of 4.3 vacancies to 100 employee jobs is a new record, with 10 of the 18 industry groups displaying record high ratios with accommodation and food service activities the highest at 7.9.

Figure 3: There was positive growth both on the quarter and from a pre-pandemic January to March 2020 in every size band in November 2021 to January 2022

November 2021 to January 2022 three-month average vacancies in the UK, quarterly growth from August to October 2021 and growth from a pre-pandemic January to March 2020

Figure 3: There was positive growth both on the quarter and from a pre-pandemic January to March 2020 in every size band in November 2021 to January 2022

November 2021 to January 2022 three-month average vacancies in the UK, quarterly growth from August to October 2021 and growth from a pre-pandemic January to March 2020



Source: Office for National Statistics – Vacancy Survey

The record high number of vacancies is mirrored across all size bands, and after continued quarterly growth from March to May 2021 all are at record high levels in November 2021 to January 2022.

4 . Jobs, vacancies and wider labour market measures

Our [estimated number of workforce jobs](#) grew for the third consecutive quarter in September 2021 (next updated March 2022) to 35.1 million, although it remained 525,000 below its pre-coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic December 2019 figure. Over the same period vacancies increased by nearly 316,000, giving a combined fall in labour demand of 209,000. Despite this fall in labour demand, in the period July to September 2021 there was a quarterly increase in the employment rate, also reflected by HM Revenue and Customs [earnings and employment from Pay As You Earn Real Time Information](#) on the number of payrolled employees.

The recovery in workforce jobs varies considerably across its two major components. While there was an overall increase of 147,000 in September 2021 from June 2021, with employee jobs increasing by 269,000, this was offset by a fall in self-employment jobs of 125,000.

5 . Vacancies and jobs data

[Vacancies by industry](#)

Dataset VACS02 | Released 15 February 2022

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

[Workforce jobs summary](#)

Dataset JOBS01 | Released 14 December 2021

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 14 December 2021

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

[X06:Single month vacancies estimates \(not designated as National Statistics\)](#)

Dataset X06 | Released 15 February 2022

Single Month Vacancy Survey estimates, not seasonally adjusted

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 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

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

Making our published spreadsheets accessible

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

Coronavirus

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

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

Workforce jobs estimates include data from the Labour Force Survey (LFS). From 15 July 2021 an improved LFS weighting methodology, better accounting for population changes through the coronavirus pandemic was implemented, affecting periods from January to March 2020 onwards. For more information on the changes to LFS weighting methodology through the coronavirus pandemic please see our article on the [LFS Survey weighting methodology](#).

Impact on production of vacancy and workforce job estimates

Because of social distancing measures leading to the temporary closure of businesses across the UK, there have been some difficulties in collecting data using the Vacancy Survey and the Short-Term Employment Surveys.

Survey response rates were lower than is typical. To protect the quality of our output, we have used alternative sources where possible to inform data. We have used Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) section-level indications from the Business Impact of COVID-19 Survey (BICS), as well as survey contributor-level comments provided to us over the telephone or electronically, as a guide on whether businesses are operational and likely, or not, to be actively recruiting and to confirm employment figures.

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 [Coronavirus and the latest indicators for the UK economy](#) release.

Jobs

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 \(BRES\)](#).

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 around plus or minus 1.5% of that level expressed as a [coefficient of variation](#), giving a 95% [confidence interval](#) for estimates of approximately plus or minus 20,000.

The sampling variability of the three-month average vacancies level for a typical industrial sector is around plus or minus 6% of that level.

8 . Strengths and limitations

Information of the strengths and limitations of this bulletin are available in our [previous release](#).

9 . Related links

[Coronavirus and the effects on UK labour market statistics](#)

Article | Released 6 May 2020

This article looks at the expected impact of the coronavirus (COVID-19) upon the UK labour market and some of the practical challenges that the Office for National Statistics is likely to face in collecting data.

[Employees in the UK: 2020](#)

Bulletin | Released 9 November 2021

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 14 December 2021

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: February 2022](#)

Bulletin | Released 15 February 2022

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.

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
Sep 19 (r)	35,612	30,814	4,615	153	30
Dec 19 (r)	35,656	30,777	4,691	153	36
Mar 20 ² (r)	35,647	30,938	4,523	154	32
Jun 20 (r)	35,196	30,653	4,358	156	29
Sep 20 (r)	34,631	30,227	4,216	157	32
Dec 20 (r)	34,458	30,152	4,114	158	34
Mar 21 (r)	34,635	30,295	4,157	159	25
Jun 21 (r)	34,983	30,564	4,227	159	33
Sep 21 (p)	35,131	30,833	4,103	159	35
Change on quarter	147	269	-125	0	3
Change %	0.4	0.9	-2.9	0.1	8.1
Change on year	499	606	-113	3	3
Change %	1.4	2.0	-2.7	1.8	10.7

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	JWS6
Sep 19 (r)	35,612	403	61	2,692	139	220	2,311	4,996	1,807	2,512	1,506
Dec 19 (r)	35,656	408	62	2,675	146	219	2,330	4,969	1,801	2,513	1,528
Mar 20 ² (r)	35,647	382	67	2,682	147	219	2,293	4,949	1,801	2,514	1,556
Jun 20 (r)	35,196	376	61	2,622	145	218	2,278	4,986	1,817	2,349	1,523
Sep 20 (r)	34,631	412	55	2,568	143	223	2,149	4,845	1,803	2,293	1,512
Dec 20 (r)	34,458	371	55	2,555	146	222	2,145	4,820	1,749	2,172	1,494
Mar 21 (r)	34,635	370	57	2,534	144	217	2,161	4,794	1,827	2,178	1,501
Jun 21 (r)	34,983	359	59	2,544	144	230	2,229	4,779	1,808	2,332	1,475
Sep 21 (p)	35,131	364	58	2,526	143	236	2,225	4,800	1,803	2,403	1,521
Change on quarter	147	4	-1	-17	-1	6	-5	21	-5	72	46
Change %	0.4	1.2	-2.0	-0.7	-0.8	2.7	-0.2	0.4	-0.3	3.1	3.2
Change on year	499	-49	3	-42	-1	13	76	-46	0	110	9
Change %	1.4	-11.8	6.3	-1.6	-0.4	6.1	3.5	-0.9	0.0	4.8	0.6

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 ³ 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
Sep 19 (r)	1,144	614	3,206	3,046	1,524	2,948	4,426	1,042	965	54	29,787
Dec 19 (r)	1,132	634	3,179	3,044	1,532	2,963	4,436	1,051	980	53	29,815
Mar 20 ² (r)	1,138	640	3,219	3,050	1,544	2,966	4,454	1,042	929	55	29,857
Jun 20 (r)	1,132	626	3,122	2,938	1,560	2,977	4,492	997	934	41	29,496
Sep 20 (r)	1,116	617	3,110	2,920	1,564	2,969	4,457	936	890	48	29,081
Dec 20 (r)	1,130	645	3,138	2,956	1,587	2,952	4,497	909	870	45	28,964
Mar 21 (r)	1,128	631	3,164	2,998	1,612	2,942	4,564	883	878	52	29,152
Jun 21 (r)	1,112	634	3,197	3,057	1,613	2,943	4,584	945	879	60	29,418
Sep 21 (p)	1,089	634	3,221	3,065	1,621	2,955	4,584	955	864	62	29,579
Change on quarter	-23	0	24	9	8	12	0	10	-15	2	161
Change %	-2.0	0.0	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.0	1.1	-1.7	4.1	0.5
Change on year	-27	18	111	145	57	-14	127	20	-26	14	498
Change %	-2.4	2.8	3.6	5.0	3.6	-0.5	2.8	2.1	-2.9	28.2	1.7

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. The employee jobs data relate to the March 2020 period before reported cases of the coronavirus (COVID-19) in the UK. Self-employment jobs relate to the period February-April 2020 which includes self-employment jobs before and after COVID-19 measures were implemented.

3. 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

		Number of employees					
		All Vacancies	1-9	10-49	50-249	250-2499	2500+
		AP2Y	ALY5	ALY6	ALY7	ALY8	ALY9
Levels							
Nov-Jan 2020		803	111	120	107	176	290
Nov-Jan 2021	(r)	611	109	81	84	121	216
Dec-Feb 2021		611	103	84	85	124	217
Jan-Mar 2021		621	94	93	86	129	220
Feb-Apr 2021		663	104	103	89	142	224
Mar-May 2021		764	124	124	102	171	243
Apr-Jun 2021		863	143	135	118	202	265
May-Jul 2021		950	158	150	130	215	297
Jun-Aug 2021		1035	163	164	142	236	329
Jul-Sept 2021		1119	168	176	157	254	364
Aug-Oct 2021	(r)	1185	175	190	173	261	386
Sept-Nov 2021	(r)	1215	181	191	179	263	401
Oct-Dec 2021	(r)	1255	185	197	182	271	419
Nov-Jan 2022	(p)	1298	197	207	186	283	426
Change on quarter	*	114	22	17	13	22	40
Change %	*	9.6	12.4	8.9	7.5	8.4	10.4
Change on year		687	88	126	102	162	210
Change %		112.5	80.4	155.9	121.4	133.5	97.2

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				
Oct-Dec 2019		803	1,290	1.6
Oct-Dec 2020		596	1,771	3.0
Jan-Mar 2021		621	1,653	2.7
Apr-Jun 2021		863	1,600	1.9
Jul-Sep 2021		1119	1,448	1.3
Oct-Dec 2021	(r)	1255	1,374	1.1
Change on quarter		136	-74	-0.2
Change %		12.1	-5.1	
Change on year		658	-396	-1.9
Change %		110.4	-22.4	

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	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)										
Nov-Jan 2020	803	2	55	3	4	26	128	35	88	43
Nov-Jan 2021 (r)	611	1	46	4	3	29	77	26	23	35
Dec-Feb 2021	611	1	49	4	3	28	75	22	19	38
Jan-Mar 2021	621	1	53	5	4	29	76	22	29	39
Feb-Apr 2021	663	1	57	6	4	28	81	24	44	42
Mar-May 2021	764	1	58	6	6	33	95	27	76	46
Apr-Jun 2021	863	1	63	6	6	30	108	33	109	47
May-Jul 2021	950	1	66	6	6	34	120	38	126	54
Jun-Aug 2021	1035	1	74	6	6	35	134	46	140	57
Jul-Sept 2021	1119	1	84	6	7	43	145	50	143	64
Aug-Oct 2021 (r)	1185	2	90	6	9	46	151	54	157	66
Sept-Nov 2021 (r)	1215	2	93	6	9	42	155	58	164	70
Oct-Dec 2021 (r)	1255	2	96	6	9	41	159	59	171	71
Nov-Jan 2022 (p)	1298	2	97	5	8	38	171	63	178	74
Change on quarter *	114	0	7	-1	-1	-8	20	9	21	8
Change % *	9.6	13.3	7.8	-15.0	-5.9	-18.2	13.2	17.1	13.6	12.3
Change on year	687	1	52	1	5	8	94	38	155	39
Change %	112.5	112.5	113.6	34.2	150.0	28.6	121.0	146.5	675.2	112.0
	AP2Z	JPA2	JPA3	JPA4	JPA5	JPA6	JPA7	JPA8	JPA9	JPB2
Vacancies per 100 employee jobs										
Nov-Jan 2020	2.6	2.9	2.2	2.2	1.7	1.7	2.7	2.3	3.8	3.2
Nov-Jan 2021 (r)	2.0	1.5	1.9	2.8	1.6	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.0	2.7
Dec-Feb 2021	2.0	1.7	2.0	3.1	1.6	1.9	1.6	1.4	0.9	2.9
Jan-Mar 2021	2.1	1.7	2.2	3.7	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.4	1.3	3.0
Feb-Apr 2021	2.2	2.1	2.3	4.0	2.1	1.8	1.8	1.6	2.0	3.3
Mar-May 2021	2.5	2.1	2.4	4.1	2.9	2.2	2.1	1.7	3.4	3.5
Apr-Jun 2021	2.9	2.3	2.6	4.1	2.8	2.0	2.4	2.2	4.8	3.6
May-Jul 2021	3.1	2.3	2.7	4.1	3.1	2.2	2.6	2.5	5.6	4.1
Jun-Aug 2021	3.4	2.4	3.1	4.2	3.0	2.3	2.9	3.0	6.2	4.4
Jul-Sept 2021	3.7	2.6	3.5	4.3	3.6	2.9	3.2	3.3	6.3	5.0
Aug-Oct 2021 (r)	3.9	2.8	3.7	4.4	4.2	3.1	3.3	3.5	7.0	5.1
Sept-Nov 2021 (r)	4.0	2.8	3.9	4.2	4.2	2.8	3.4	3.8	7.3	5.4
Oct-Dec 2021 (r)	4.2	3.2	4.0	4.1	4.3	2.7	3.5	3.8	7.6	5.5
Nov-Jan 2022 (p)	4.3	3.2	4.0	3.7	4.0	2.5	3.7	4.1	7.9	5.7
Change on quarter *	0.4	0.4	0.3	-0.7	-0.2	-0.6	0.4	0.6	0.9	0.6
Change on year	2.3	1.7	2.1	0.9	2.4	0.6	2.0	2.5	6.9	3.0
	JPB3	JPB4	JPB5	JPB6	JPB7	JPB8	JPB9	JPC2	JPC3	JPC4
Vacancies per 100 employee jobs										
Nov-Jan 2020	3.0	2.2	2.8	2.0	1.6	2.0	3.4	2.8	3.0	2.7
Nov-Jan 2021 (r)	2.1	1.8	2.5	1.5	2.5	1.6	3.2	1.4	1.8	2.0
Dec-Feb 2021	2.2	1.4	2.5	1.7	2.5	1.6	3.2	0.9	2.0	2.0
Jan-Mar 2021	2.3	1.4	2.4	1.8	2.3	1.5	3.2	0.8	1.9	2.0
Feb-Apr 2021	2.6	2.0	2.6	1.9	1.8	1.6	3.3	1.2	1.9	2.2
Mar-May 2021	2.9	2.4	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.7	3.5	2.8	2.2	2.6
Apr-Jun 2021	3.0	2.9	3.1	2.5	1.7	1.9	3.8	3.6	3.0	2.9
May-Jul 2021	3.3	2.7	3.3	2.7	1.9	2.0	4.1	4.5	4.1	3.3
Jun-Aug 2021	3.5	2.7	3.6	3.1	2.0	2.1	4.2	4.3	4.1	3.5
Jul-Sept 2021	4.0	3.0	3.9	3.3	2.2	2.3	4.4	4.6	4.2	3.8
Aug-Oct 2021 (r)	4.2	3.0	4.2	3.4	2.3	2.3	4.7	4.8	4.2	4.0
Sept-Nov 2021 (r)	4.3	3.0	4.2	3.5	2.3	2.4	4.8	4.8	4.4	4.1
Oct-Dec 2021 (r)	4.4	2.6	4.6	3.6	2.4	2.5	5.0	4.7	4.2	4.2
Nov-Jan 2022 (p)	4.7	2.7	4.8	3.8	2.5	2.7	5.1	4.1	4.2	4.4
Change on quarter *	0.6	-0.3	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.4	-0.8	0.0	0.4
Change on year	2.7	1.0	2.3	2.3	-0.1	1.1	1.9	2.6	2.4	2.4

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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