

Statistical bulletin

Vacancies and jobs in the UK: August 2022

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



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Release date:
16 August 2022

Next release:
13 September 2022

Table of contents

1. [Other pages in this release](#)
2. [Main points](#)
3. [Vacancies for May to July 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

- The number of job vacancies in May to July 2022 was 1,274,400, a decrease of 19,800 from the previous quarter and the first quarterly fall since June to August 2020.
- With quarterly growth having slowed for 11 consecutive periods, it turned negative in May to July 2022, contracting by 1.5%.
- In May to July 2022 vacancies were 478,800 (60.2%) above their January to March 2020 pre-coronavirus (COVID-19) level and 309,500 (32.1%) above the level of a year ago.
- In May to July 2022, the ratio of vacancies for every 100 employee jobs fell to 4.2, the first fall since April to June 2020.

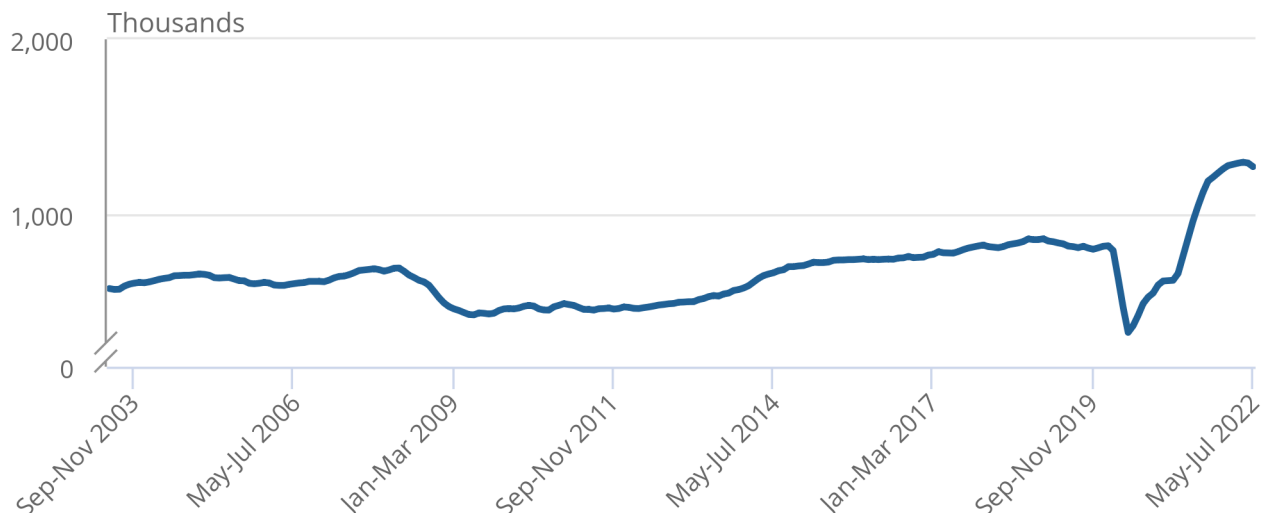
3 . Vacancies for May to July 2022

Figure 1: The estimated number of vacancies fell on the quarter to 1,274,400

Number of vacancies in the UK, seasonally adjusted, May to July 2003 to May to July 2022

Figure 1: The estimated number of vacancies fell on the quarter to 1,274,400

Number of vacancies in the UK, seasonally adjusted, May to July 2003 to May to July 2022



Source: Office for National Statistics – Vacancy Survey

In May to July 2022 the estimated number of vacancies fell by 19,800 on the quarter to 1,274,400, bringing to an end the sequence of quarterly increases, which started in July to September 2020.

Since vacancies fell to an all-time low in April to June 2020, they have increased by 945,000 in a little over two years.

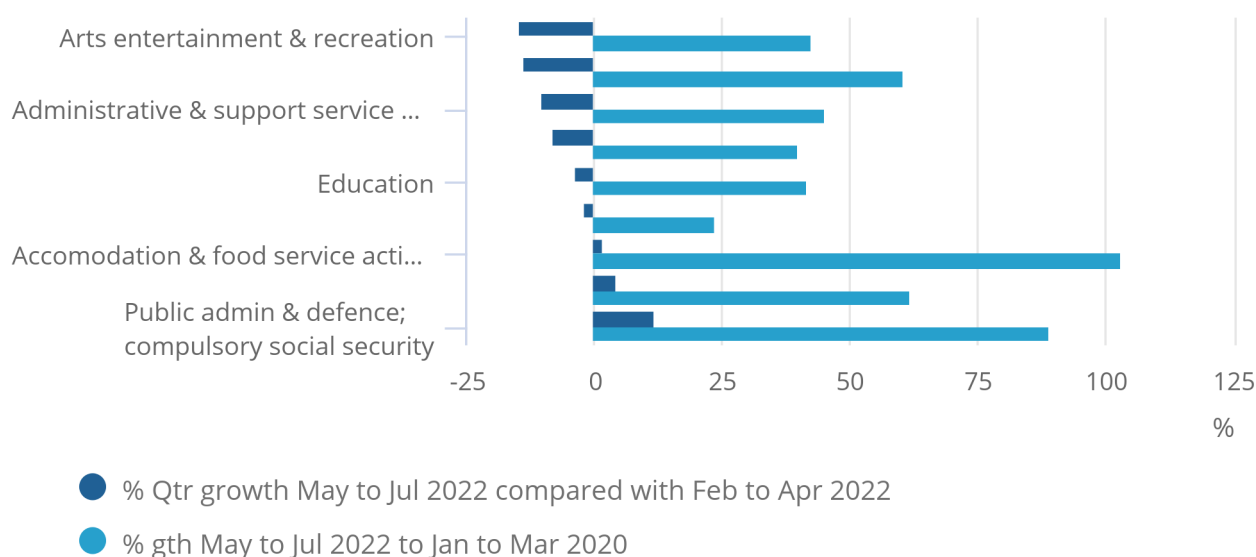
The headline vacancy estimates are based on three-month averages, which naturally involve some time lag. Insights into trends in July 2022 are provided by two experimental sources; single-month vacancy estimates ([see Strengths and limitations](#)), in [Dataset X06](#), and [Adzuna online job advert estimates](#). Notably, the single-month estimates in dataset X06 fell for the third consecutive month in July 2022.

Figure 2: The three-month growth rate fell to negative 1.5% in May to July 2022

May to July 2022 three-month average vacancies in the UK, quarterly percentage growth from February to April 2022 and percentage growth from pre-coronavirus pandemic January to March 2020

Figure 2: The three-month growth rate fell to negative 1.5% in May to July 2022

May to July 2022 three-month average vacancies in the UK, quarterly percentage growth from February to April 2022 and percentage growth from pre-coronavirus pandemic January to March 2020



Source: Office for National Statistics – Vacancy Survey

Quarterly growth fell to negative 1.5% in May to July 2022 with the majority of industry sectors displaying falls; with arts, entertainment and recreation the lowest in percentage terms at negative 14.4%, followed by construction at negative 13.8%.

In May to July 2022, the decrease in the number of vacancies (19,800) was the first fall on the quarter we have seen since June to August 2020. The industry sectors displaying the largest falls in vacancy numbers were administrative and support activities, down 8,700, and construction down 6,700 on the quarter. The only industry to show a comparable gain was human health and social work, up by 9,100 to a new record of nearly 221,000 vacancies.

In May to July 2022, the total number of vacancies was 478,800 (60.2%) above the January to March 2020 pre-coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic level, with the largest increase in accommodation and food service activities, up nearly 88,000 (103.1%). When comparing with the same time last year, total vacancies rose by 309,500 (32.1%) with human health and social work showing the largest growth of 57,900 (35.6%).

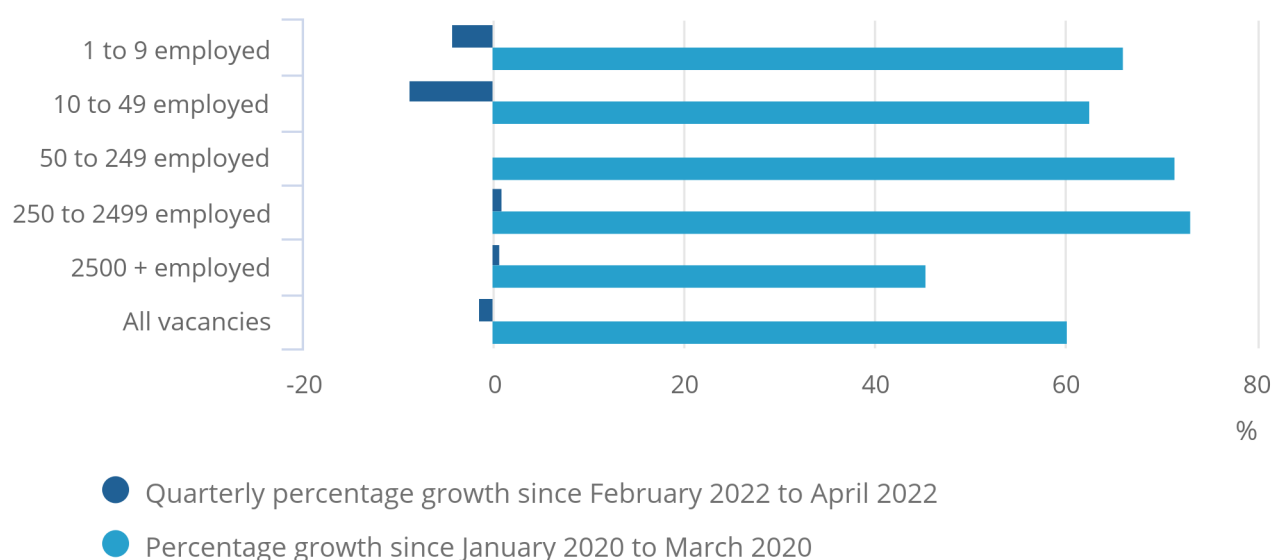
The ratio of unemployed people to every vacancy remained at a record low of 1.0 in April to June 2022, with the number of unemployed people at a nearly identical level to the number of vacancies.

Figure 3: Vacancies fell more quickly among smaller companies in May to July 2022

May to July 2022 three-month average vacancies in the UK, quarterly growth from February to April 2022 and growth from a pre-coronavirus pandemic January to March 2020

Figure 3: Vacancies fell more quickly among smaller companies in May to July 2022

May to July 2022 three-month average vacancies in the UK, quarterly growth from February to April 2022 and growth from a pre-coronavirus pandemic January to March 2020



Source: Office for National Statistics – Vacancy Survey

On the quarter, the companies with less than 50 employees had the greatest impact on the fall in vacancies in May to July 2022.

4 . Jobs, vacancies and wider labour market measures

Our estimated number of [workforce jobs for March 2022 \(next updated September 2022\)](#) was 35.6 million, and while this represents a record increase of nearly 412,000 from December 2021 there remains a deficit of 57,000 jobs from a pre-coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic December 2019.

Notably, the quarterly rate of growth in workforce jobs increased to 1.2% in March 2022 and is the highest we have seen for 10 years.

The total number of jobs includes both employee jobs and self-employment jobs, with both rising in the quarter to March 2022. Employee jobs in March 2022 grew to a record high of 31.3 million, 521,000 above its December 2019 pre-coronavirus (COVID 19) level. However, this rate of growth was not reflected in the self-employment jobs, which remained 600,000 below December 2019 levels. The growth in the employee jobs component of workforce jobs can also be seen in the number of employees on payroll reported in our [Earnings and employment from Pay As You Earn Real Time Information, seasonally adjusted dataset](#).

5 . Vacancies and jobs data

[Vacancies by industry](#)

Dataset VACS02 | Released 16 August 2022

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

[Workforce jobs summary](#)

Dataset JOBS01 | Released 14 June 2022

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 June 2022

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

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

Dataset X06 | Released 16 August 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

Recent changes

LFS estimates published on 14 June 2022 have been reweighted for periods from January to March 2020, using updated [Pay As You Earn \(PAYE\) Real Time Information \(RTI\) data](#). The non-response bias adjustment, previously implemented for England, Wales and Scotland data, has now also been applied to Northern Ireland data. Our [Impact of reweighting on Labour Force Survey key indicators: 2022 article](#) explains the impact and gives a more detailed reweighting timeline.

The Workforce Job estimates, which include some data from LFS, published on 14 June 2022 are based on previous weights. Workforce Jobs estimates will be revised on 13 September 2022.

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](#).

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. The [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 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.

Table 1: Sampling variability for estimates of jobs in the UK, March 2022, measured in thousands

| Estimate for Mar 2022 Sampling variability of estimate ¹ | | |
|---|---|--------------------|
| A | Agriculture, forestry & fishing | 326 ±23 |
| B | Mining & quarrying | 57 ±5 |
| C | Manufacturing | 2,605 ±35 |
| D | Electricity, gas, steam & air conditioning supply | 138 ±10 |
| E | Water supply, sewerage, waste & remediation activities | 233 ±12 |
| F | Construction | 2,261 ±57 |
| G | Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles | 4,778 ±80 |
| H | Transport & storage | 1,812 ±43 |
| I | Accommodation & food service activities | 2,463 ±46 |
| J | Information & communication | 1,565 ±48 |
| K | Financial & insurance activities | 1,082 ±32 |
| L | Real estate activities | 614 ±37 |
| M | Professional scientific & technical activities | 3,297 ±75 |
| N | Administrative & support service activities | 3,167 ±59 |
| O | Public admin & defence; compulsory social security | 1,639 ±13 |
| P | Education | 3,055 ±39 |
| Q | Human health & social work activities | 4,589 ±57 |
| R | Arts, entertainment & recreation | 969 ±41 |
| S/T | Other service activities /Private Households | 916 ±43 |
| | All jobs | 35,565 ±195 |

Source: Office for National Statistics – Workforce Jobs

Occupational data in ONS surveys

The Office for National Statistics (ONS) has identified an issue with the collection of some occupational data in a number of our surveys, including the Labour Force Survey (LFS) and Annual Population Survey (APS), which are used in the production of the Labour Market publication. While we estimate any impacts will be small overall, this will affect the accuracy of the breakdowns of some detailed (4-digit Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) occupations, and data derived from them. Although the majority are unaffected, we are urging caution in the interpretation of these detailed data as we resolve the issue.

None of our headline statistics, other than those directly sourced from occupational data, are affected and you can continue to rely on their accuracy. This issue does not affect Census 2021 or the Coronavirus (COVID-19) Infection Survey in any way. For more information, see our [statement on occupational data in ONS social surveys](#).

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) pandemic 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: August 2022](#)

Bulletin | Released 16 August 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 ¹

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

| | Workforce jobs | Employee jobs | Self-employment jobs ² | HM Forces | Government-supported trainees ² |
|---------------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------------------------|-----------|--|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| | DYDC | BCAJ | DYZN | LOJX | LOJU |
| Mar 20 ³ | 35,647 | 30,938 | 4,523 | 154 | 32 |
| Jun 20 | 35,196 | 30,653 | 4,358 | 156 | 29 |
| Sep 20 | 34,631 | 30,227 | 4,216 | 157 | 32 |
| Dec 20 | 34,458 | 30,152 | 4,114 | 158 | 34 |
| Mar 21 | 34,635 | 30,295 | 4,157 | 159 | 25 |
| Jun 21 | 34,983 | 30,564 | 4,227 | 159 | 33 |
| Sep 21 | 35,136 | 30,838 | 4,103 | 159 | 35 |
| Dec 21 (r) | 35,187 | 30,996 | 4,003 | 158 | 29 |
| Mar 22 (p) | 35,599 | 31,298 | 4,090 | 158 | 53 |
| Change on quarter | 412 | 302 | 87 | -1 | 24 |
| Change % | 1.2 | 1.0 | 2.2 | -0.4 | 81.8 |
| Change on year | 963 | 1,003 | -66 | -2 | 28 |
| Change % | 2.8 | 3.3 | -1.6 | -1.0 | 114.0 |

Relationship between columns: 1=2+3+4+5

See footnotes under table 6

6 Workforce jobs by industry ¹

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 |
| Mar 20 ³ | 35,647 | 382 | 67 | 2,682 | 147 | 219 | 2,293 | 4,949 | 1,801 | 2,514 | 1,556 |
| Jun 20 | 35,196 | 376 | 61 | 2,622 | 145 | 218 | 2,278 | 4,986 | 1,817 | 2,349 | 1,523 |
| Sep 20 | 34,631 | 412 | 55 | 2,568 | 143 | 223 | 2,149 | 4,845 | 1,803 | 2,293 | 1,512 |
| Dec 20 | 34,458 | 371 | 55 | 2,555 | 146 | 222 | 2,145 | 4,820 | 1,749 | 2,172 | 1,494 |
| Mar 21 | 34,635 | 370 | 57 | 2,534 | 144 | 217 | 2,161 | 4,794 | 1,827 | 2,178 | 1,501 |
| Jun 21 | 34,983 | 359 | 59 | 2,544 | 144 | 230 | 2,229 | 4,779 | 1,808 | 2,332 | 1,475 |
| Sep 21 | 35,136 | 364 | 60 | 2,530 | 143 | 235 | 2,219 | 4,801 | 1,802 | 2,398 | 1,517 |
| Dec 21 (r) | 35,187 | 342 | 58 | 2,545 | 142 | 228 | 2,219 | 4,744 | 1,799 | 2,425 | 1,549 |
| Mar 22 (p) | 35,599 | 329 | 56 | 2,606 | 138 | 233 | 2,259 | 4,803 | 1,811 | 2,475 | 1,562 |
| Change on quarter | 412 | -12 | -2 | 60 | -4 | 5 | 41 | 59 | 12 | 49 | 13 |
| Change % | 1.2 | -3.7 | -2.8 | 2.4 | -3.0 | 2.3 | 1.8 | 1.3 | 0.7 | 2.0 | 0.8 |
| Change on year | 963 | -41 | -1 | 71 | -6 | 16 | 98 | 9 | -16 | 297 | 61 |
| Change % | 2.8 | -11.0 | -1.7 | 2.8 | -4.3 | 7.2 | 4.5 | 0.2 | -0.9 | 13.6 | 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 ⁴ 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 |
| Mar 20 ³ | 1,138 | 640 | 3,219 | 3,050 | 1,544 | 2,966 | 4,454 | 1,042 | 929 | 55 | 29,857 |
| Jun 20 | 1,132 | 626 | 3,122 | 2,938 | 1,560 | 2,977 | 4,492 | 997 | 934 | 41 | 29,496 |
| Sep 20 | 1,116 | 617 | 3,110 | 2,920 | 1,564 | 2,969 | 4,457 | 936 | 890 | 48 | 29,081 |
| Dec 20 | 1,130 | 645 | 3,138 | 2,956 | 1,587 | 2,952 | 4,497 | 909 | 870 | 45 | 28,964 |
| Mar 21 | 1,128 | 631 | 3,164 | 2,998 | 1,612 | 2,942 | 4,564 | 883 | 878 | 52 | 29,152 |
| Jun 21 | 1,112 | 634 | 3,197 | 3,057 | 1,613 | 2,943 | 4,584 | 945 | 879 | 60 | 29,418 |
| Sep 21 | 1,086 | 633 | 3,218 | 3,086 | 1,611 | 2,951 | 4,585 | 967 | 867 | 62 | 29,585 |
| Dec 21 (r) | 1,087 | 608 | 3,238 | 3,122 | 1,620 | 2,987 | 4,575 | 976 | 867 | 56 | 29,654 |
| Mar 22 (p) | 1,082 | 614 | 3,297 | 3,182 | 1,637 | 3,038 | 4,587 | 975 | 863 | 52 | 29,978 |
| Change on quarter | -6 | 6 | 59 | 60 | 17 | 51 | 12 | -1 | -4 | -4 | 324 |
| Change % | -0.5 | 1.1 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.1 | 1.7 | 0.3 | -0.1 | -0.5 | -7.5 | 1.1 |
| Change on year | -46 | -16 | 133 | 184 | 25 | 96 | 23 | 92 | -15 | 0 | 826 |
| Change % | -4.1 | -2.6 | 4.2 | 6.1 | 1.5 | 3.3 | 0.5 | 10.4 | -1.7 | 0.9 | 2.8 |

Workforce jobs enquiries 01633 456776

Sources: Employer surveys, Labour Force Survey and administrative sources

1. On 14 June 2022, data from our Labour Force Survey (LFS) was reweighted. The Workforce Jobs estimates, which include some data from LFS, published on 14 June 2022 are based on previous weights. Workforce Jobs estimates will be revised on 13 September 2022.

2. 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.

3. 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.

4. 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 | | | | | | | |
| May-Jul 2020 | | 367 | 68 | 48 | 44 | 66 | 140 |
| May-Jul 2021 | (r) | 965 | 168 | 154 | 131 | 209 | 302 |
| Jun-Aug 2021 | | 1050 | 172 | 166 | 145 | 234 | 333 |
| Jul-Sept 2021 | | 1128 | 179 | 177 | 158 | 258 | 356 |
| Aug-Oct 2021 | | 1192 | 178 | 191 | 175 | 271 | 378 |
| Sept-Nov 2021 | | 1214 | 179 | 191 | 177 | 274 | 393 |
| Oct-Dec 2021 | | 1238 | 180 | 193 | 176 | 282 | 407 |
| Nov-Jan 2022 | | 1261 | 189 | 199 | 177 | 287 | 409 |
| Dec-Feb 2022 | | 1280 | 196 | 204 | 177 | 291 | 412 |
| Jan-Mar 2022 | | 1287 | 196 | 200 | 184 | 289 | 419 |
| Feb-Apr 2022 | (r) | 1294 | 195 | 196 | 188 | 287 | 429 |
| Mar-May 2022 | (r) | 1299 | 194 | 191 | 193 | 287 | 434 |
| Apr-Jun 2022 | (r) | 1295 | 189 | 187 | 194 | 290 | 435 |
| May-Jul 2022 | (p) | 1274 | 187 | 178 | 188 | 290 | 432 |
| Change on quarter | * | -20 | -8 | -17 | 0 | 3 | 3 |
| Change % | * | -1.5 | -4.2 | -8.8 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 0.6 |
| Change on year | | 310 | 19 | 24 | 56 | 81 | 130 |
| Change % | | 32.1 | 11.1 | 15.5 | 43.0 | 38.7 | 42.8 |

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

| | <div>All Vacancies¹</div> | <div>Unemployment²</div> | <div>Number of unemployed people per vacancy</div> |
|-------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| | AP2Y | MGSC | JPC5 |
| Levels | | | |
| Apr-Jun 2020 | 329 | 1,397 | 4.2 |
| Apr-Jun 2021 | 865 | 1,600 | 1.9 |
| Jul-Sep 2021 | 1,128 | 1,452 | 1.3 |
| Oct-Dec 2021 | 1,238 | 1,373 | 1.1 |
| Jan-Mar 2022 | 1,287 | 1,259 | 1.0 |
| Apr-Jun 2022 (r) | 1,295 | 1,294 | 1.0 |
| Change on quarter | 8 | 35 | 0.0 |
| Change % | 0.6 | 2.8 | |
| Change on year | 431 | -306 | -0.9 |
| Change % | 49.8 | -19.1 | |

Source: ONS Vacancy Survey/ Labour Force Survey

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

1. Excludes Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing.

2. 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) | | | | | | | | | | |
| May-Jul 2020 | 367 | 0 | 27 | 2 | 2 | 12 | 42 | 12 | 16 | 16 |
| May-Jul 2021 (r) | 965 | 1 | 68 | 6 | 6 | 35 | 121 | 38 | 129 | 55 |
| Jun-Aug 2021 | 1050 | 1 | 75 | 6 | 6 | 36 | 136 | 46 | 147 | 58 |
| Jul-Sept 2021 | 1128 | 1 | 84 | 6 | 7 | 44 | 147 | 50 | 149 | 65 |
| Aug-Oct 2021 | 1192 | 2 | 91 | 6 | 9 | 48 | 152 | 54 | 165 | 65 |
| Sept-Nov 2021 | 1214 | 2 | 93 | 6 | 9 | 43 | 156 | 57 | 169 | 69 |
| Oct-Dec 2021 | 1238 | 2 | 94 | 6 | 9 | 41 | 159 | 58 | 172 | 69 |
| Nov-Jan 2022 | 1261 | 2 | 94 | 5 | 8 | 38 | 168 | 62 | 170 | 76 |
| Dec-Feb 2022 | 1280 | 2 | 97 | 5 | 9 | 47 | 167 | 58 | 166 | 77 |
| Jan-Mar 2022 | 1287 | 2 | 93 | 5 | 8 | 46 | 169 | 59 | 166 | 76 |
| Feb-Apr 2022 (r) | 1294 | 2 | 93 | 5 | 9 | 49 | 164 | 56 | 169 | 79 |
| Mar-May 2022 (r) | 1299 | 2 | 95 | 5 | 8 | 46 | 163 | 55 | 173 | 79 |
| Apr-Jun 2022 (r) | 1295 | 2 | 94 | 6 | 9 | 44 | 164 | 55 | 174 | 78 |
| May-Jul 2022 (p) | 1274 | 2 | 93 | 6 | 8 | 42 | 161 | 52 | 173 | 74 |
| Change on quarter * | -20 | 0 | 0 | 1 | -1 | -7 | -3 | -4 | 3 | -5 |
| Change % * | -1.5 | 5.6 | 0.1 | 11.3 | -6.8 | -13.8 | -1.6 | -7.7 | 1.9 | -6.7 |
| Change on year | 310 | 1 | 25 | 0 | 2 | 7 | 40 | 14 | 43 | 18 |
| Change % | 32.1 | 58.3 | 37.4 | 5.4 | 30.2 | 19.4 | 32.8 | 37.9 | 33.6 | 33.4 |
| | AP2Z | JPA2 | JPA3 | JPA4 | JPA5 | JPA6 | JPA7 | JPA8 | JPA9 | JPB2 |
| Vacancies per 100 employee jobs | | | | | | | | | | |
| May-Jul 2020 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 1.1 | 1.8 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 1.2 |
| May-Jul 2021 (r) | 3.2 | 2.2 | 2.9 | 4.3 | 2.9 | 2.4 | 2.7 | 2.4 | 5.9 | 4.1 |
| Jun-Aug 2021 | 3.5 | 2.6 | 3.1 | 4.4 | 2.8 | 2.4 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 6.7 | 4.4 |
| Jul-Sept 2021 | 3.7 | 2.6 | 3.5 | 4.5 | 3.4 | 3.0 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 6.8 | 4.9 |
| Aug-Oct 2021 | 3.9 | 2.8 | 3.8 | 4.6 | 3.9 | 3.2 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 7.5 | 4.8 |
| Sept-Nov 2021 | 4.0 | 3.0 | 3.9 | 4.4 | 3.9 | 2.9 | 3.5 | 3.7 | 7.7 | 5.1 |
| Oct-Dec 2021 | 4.1 | 3.0 | 3.9 | 4.3 | 3.9 | 2.7 | 3.6 | 3.8 | 7.8 | 5.2 |
| Nov-Jan 2022 | 4.1 | 3.2 | 4.0 | 3.9 | 3.5 | 2.6 | 3.8 | 4.0 | 7.7 | 5.7 |
| Dec-Feb 2022 | 4.2 | 3.2 | 4.1 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 3.2 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 7.6 | 5.7 |
| Jan-Mar 2022 | 4.2 | 3.2 | 3.9 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 3.1 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 7.6 | 5.7 |
| Feb-Apr 2022 (r) | 4.3 | 3.4 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 3.3 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 7.7 | 5.9 |
| Mar-May 2022 (r) | 4.3 | 3.4 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 3.9 | 3.1 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 7.9 | 5.9 |
| Apr-Jun 2022 (r) | 4.3 | 3.5 | 3.9 | 4.4 | 4.2 | 3.0 | 3.7 | 3.5 | 7.9 | 5.9 |
| May-Jul 2022 (p) | 4.2 | 3.5 | 3.9 | 4.5 | 3.8 | 2.8 | 3.6 | 3.3 | 7.9 | 5.5 |
| Change on quarter * | -0.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.5 | -0.3 | -0.4 | -0.1 | -0.3 | 0.1 | -0.4 |
| Change on year | 1.0 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.2 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 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) | | | | | | | | | | |
| May-Jul 2020 | 16 | 5 | 38 | 30 | 16 | 24 | 104 | 3 | 6 | 327 |
| May-Jul 2021 (r) | 36 | 15 | 88 | 71 | 26 | 53 | 163 | 32 | 25 | 851 |
| Jun-Aug 2021 | 38 | 15 | 96 | 77 | 28 | 57 | 172 | 30 | 25 | 926 |
| Jul-Sept 2021 | 43 | 17 | 104 | 82 | 30 | 60 | 180 | 32 | 26 | 983 |
| Aug-Oct 2021 | 44 | 17 | 109 | 85 | 31 | 62 | 191 | 33 | 26 | 1034 |
| Sept-Nov 2021 | 46 | 17 | 113 | 87 | 31 | 63 | 193 | 32 | 27 | 1059 |
| Oct-Dec 2021 | 47 | 15 | 119 | 89 | 32 | 67 | 202 | 31 | 25 | 1086 |
| Nov-Jan 2022 | 49 | 16 | 122 | 90 | 32 | 71 | 206 | 28 | 25 | 1115 |
| Dec-Feb 2022 | 50 | 16 | 124 | 88 | 34 | 74 | 214 | 31 | 24 | 1123 |
| Jan-Mar 2022 | 51 | 17 | 130 | 85 | 35 | 72 | 214 | 34 | 27 | 1136 |
| Feb-Apr 2022 (r) | 52 | 17 | 132 | 85 | 37 | 73 | 212 | 38 | 25 | 1138 |
| Mar-May 2022 (r) | 53 | 19 | 138 | 83 | 38 | 71 | 213 | 35 | 26 | 1144 |
| Apr-Jun 2022 (r) | 55 | 17 | 134 | 81 | 39 | 72 | 215 | 35 | 25 | 1143 |
| May-Jul 2022 (p) | 54 | 17 | 133 | 77 | 41 | 70 | 221 | 33 | 21 | 1125 |
| Change on quarter * | 2 | 0 | 1 | -9 | 4 | -3 | 9 | -6 | -3 | -13 |
| Change % * | 3.8 | -1.8 | 0.5 | -10.2 | 11.7 | -3.7 | 4.3 | -14.4 | -13.5 | -1.2 |
| Change on year | 19 | 2 | 45 | 6 | 16 | 17 | 58 | 1 | -4 | 274 |
| Change % | 52.0 | 10.5 | 50.9 | 8.2 | 60.3 | 32.2 | 35.6 | 2.5 | -15.2 | 32.2 |
| | JPB3 | JPB4 | JPB5 | JPB6 | JPB7 | JPB8 | JPB9 | JPC2 | JPC3 | JPC4 |
| Vacancies per 100 employee jobs | | | | | | | | | | |
| May-Jul 2020 | 1.5 | 0.8 | 1.4 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 2.5 | 0.4 | 0.9 | 1.3 |
| May-Jul 2021 (r) | 3.5 | 2.8 | 3.3 | 2.6 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 3.8 | 4.6 | 4.5 | 3.3 |
| Jun-Aug 2021 | 3.7 | 2.7 | 3.5 | 2.8 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 4.0 | 4.3 | 4.6 | 3.5 |
| Jul-Sept 2021 | 4.2 | 3.0 | 3.8 | 3.0 | 2.1 | 2.3 | 4.2 | 4.6 | 4.7 | 3.8 |
| Aug-Oct 2021 | 4.3 | 3.1 | 4.0 | 3.1 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 4.5 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 4.0 |
| Sept-Nov 2021 | 4.5 | 3.1 | 4.2 | 3.2 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 4.5 | 4.7 | 4.9 | 4.0 |
| Oct-Dec 2021 | 4.6 | 2.7 | 4.4 | 3.2 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 4.8 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 4.2 |
| Nov-Jan 2022 | 4.8 | 2.8 | 4.5 | 3.3 | 2.3 | 2.7 | 4.9 | 4.1 | 4.5 | 4.3 |
| Dec-Feb 2022 | 4.8 | 2.8 | 4.6 | 3.2 | 2.4 | 2.8 | 5.0 | 4.5 | 4.4 | 4.3 |
| Jan-Mar 2022 | 5.0 | 3.1 | 4.8 | 3.1 | 2.5 | 2.7 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 4.9 | 4.3 |
| Feb-Apr 2022 (r) | 5.1 | 3.1 | 4.9 | 3.1 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 5.0 | 5.6 | 4.5 | 4.4 |
| Mar-May 2022 (r) | 5.2 | 3.4 | 5.1 | 3.0 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 5.0 | 5.1 | 4.7 | 4.4 |
| Apr-Jun 2022 (r) | 5.3 | 3.1 | 5.0 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 4.5 | 4.4 |
| May-Jul 2022 (p) | 5.3 | 3.1 | 4.9 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 2.6 | 5.2 | 4.8 | 3.9 | 4.3 |
| Change on quarter * | 0.2 | -0.1 | 0.0 | -0.3 | 0.3 | -0.1 | 0.2 | -0.8 | -0.6 | -0.1 |
| Change on year | 1.8 | 0.3 | 1.7 | 0.2 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 1.4 | 0.1 | -0.7 | 1.0 |

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

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