

Statistical bulletin

Vacancies and jobs in the UK: December 2022

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



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Release date:
13 December 2022

Next release:
17 January 2023

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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 September to November 2022 was 1,187,000, which is a decrease of 65,000 from June to August 2022.
- Quarterly growth fell for the fifth consecutive period to negative 5.2% in September to November 2022.
- In September to November 2022, total vacancies fell by nearly 34,000 from the level of a year ago, which is the first annual fall since January to March 2021; despite this, all industries remained above their pre-coronavirus (COVID-19) January to March 2020 levels.
- In August to October 2022, the number of unemployed people per vacancy remained at 1.0, despite the number of vacancies falling and unemployment rising.
- In September 2022, workforce jobs rose by 97,000 on the quarter to a new record high of 36.2 million.

3 . Vacancies for September to November 2022

Figure 1: The estimated number of vacancies fell on the quarter to 1,187,000

Number of vacancies in the UK, seasonally adjusted, September to November 2003 to September to November 2022

Figure 1: The estimated number of vacancies fell on the quarter to 1,187,000

Number of vacancies in the UK, seasonally adjusted, September to November 2003 to September to November 2022



Source: Office for National Statistics – Vacancy Survey

In September to November 2022, the estimated number of vacancies fell by 65,000 on the quarter to 1,187,000, which is the fifth consecutive quarterly fall since May to July 2022.

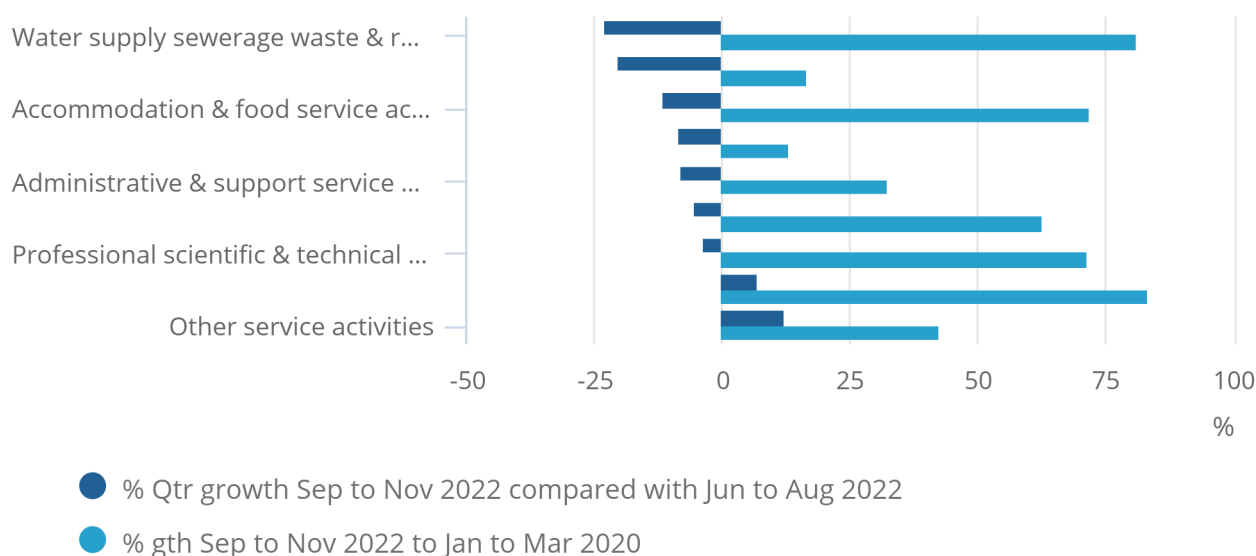
The headline vacancy estimates are based on three-month averages, which naturally involve some time lag. Insights into trends in November 2022 are provided by two experimental sources: single-month vacancy estimates (see [Strengths and limitations](#)) in [Dataset X06](#) and [Adzuna Online job advert estimates](#). Notably, the single-month vacancy estimates in X06 displayed a large monthly fall in November 2022 and are at their lowest level since July 2021.

Figure 2: In September to November 2022, the rate of quarterly growth fell in the majority of industry sectors

September to November 2022 three-month average vacancies in the UK, quarterly percentage growth from June to August 2022 and percentage growth from pre-coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic January to March 2020

Figure 2: In September to November 2022, the rate of quarterly growth fell in the majority of industry sectors

September to November 2022 three-month average vacancies in the UK, quarterly percentage growth from June to August 2022 and percentage growth from pre-coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic January to March 2020



Source: Office for National Statistics – Vacancy Survey

The overall quarterly growth rate fell to negative 5.2% with 15 of the 18 industry sectors contracting in September to November 2022. Water supply, sewerage, waste and remediation activities, and arts, entertainment and recreation had the lowest quarterly rates at negative 23.0% and negative 20.1%, respectively.

In September to November 2022, the 65,000 decrease in the number of vacancies is the largest quarterly fall since May to July 2020. The industry sectors displaying the largest falls in vacancy numbers were accommodation and food service activities, down 19,000, and wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles, down by nearly 14,000. Construction and other service activities had the largest increases, both up by 3,000 on the quarter.

The fall in the number of vacancies reflects uncertainty across industries, as respondents continue to cite economic pressures as a factor in holding back on recruitment.

In September to November 2022, the total number of vacancies was 391,000 above the January to March 2020 pre-coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic level, with the largest increase in human health and social work, which was up by 72,000. When comparing with the same time last year, however, total vacancies decreased by nearly 34,000, with falls in 11 of the 18 industry sectors. The largest fall on the year was in accommodation and food service activities, which was down by 25,000.

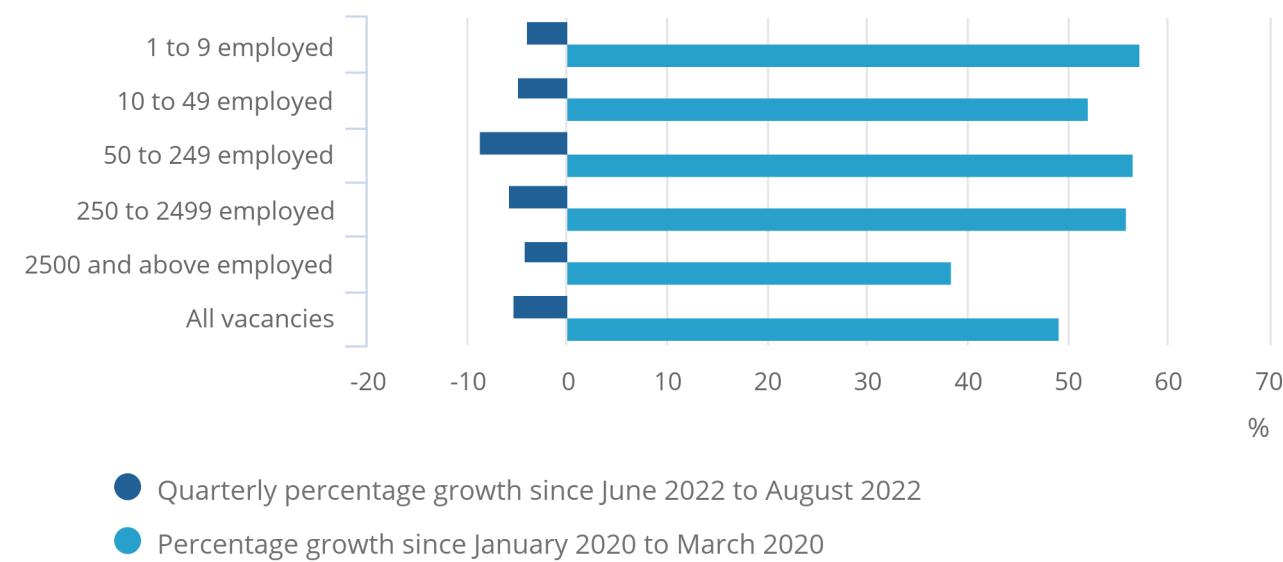
In September to November 2022, the ratio of vacancies per 100 employee jobs fell to 3.9 and is at its lowest level since August to October 2021, having shown no growth since February to April 2022. In the current period, this ratio either fell or remained static in 16 of the 18 industry groups.

Figure 3: Quarterly growth fell across all industry size bands in September to November 2022

September to November 2022 three-month average vacancies in the UK, quarterly growth from June to August 2022 and growth from a pre-coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic January to March 2020

Figure 3: Quarterly growth fell across all industry size bands in September to November 2022

September to November 2022 three-month average vacancies in the UK, quarterly growth from June to August 2022 and growth from a pre-coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic January to March 2020



Source: Office for National Statistics – Vacancy Survey

For the fourth consecutive period, there was no quarterly growth in any industry size band.

4 . Jobs for September 2022

Figure 4 shows estimates of workforce jobs for September 2022.

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 September 2022, whereas those of self-employment jobs are drawn from the Labour Force Survey (LFS), which covers a three-month period from the start of August 2022 to the end of October 2022.

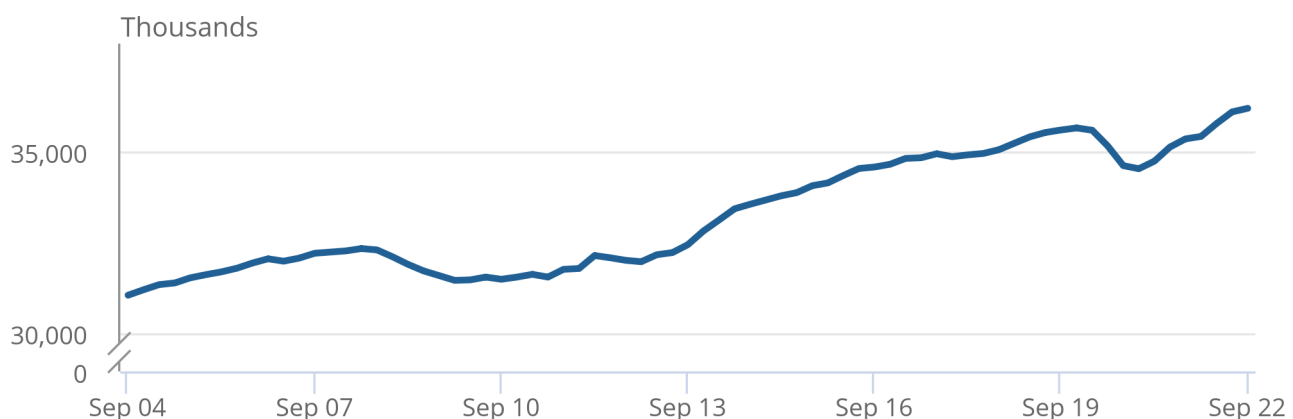
As outlined in [Section 7: Measuring the data](#), this release incorporates revisions to the workforce jobs dataset (after benchmarking to the latest estimates in the provisional annual Business register and Employment Survey (BRES) 2021 figures, and revised BRES 2020 figures). Additionally, revisions to Public Sector Employment (PSE) and the Short-Term Employment Survey (STES) also take effect this month.

Figure 4: The total number of jobs in September 2022 increased to a record 36.2 million

Number of jobs in the UK, seasonally adjusted, September 2004 to September 2022

Figure 4: The total number of jobs in September 2022 increased to a record 36.2 million

Number of jobs in the UK, seasonally adjusted, September 2004 to September 2022



Source: Office for National Statistics – Workforce jobs

In September 2022, workforce jobs rose to a new record high of 36.2 million jobs in the UK. This is an increase of 97,000 since June 2022, and it was driven by an increase in employee jobs of 123,000 and a small rise in government-supported trainees of 6,000. Self-employment jobs countered this with a decrease of 31,000 jobs, alongside a small fall in His Majesty's Armed Forces of 1,000.

The September 2022 estimate is 541,000 above the December 2019 level and the third consecutive period it has exceeded pre-coronavirus (COVID19) pandemic levels. This continues a period of positive growth that started in March 2021, when we saw the first quarterly increase after a series of falls during the pandemic.

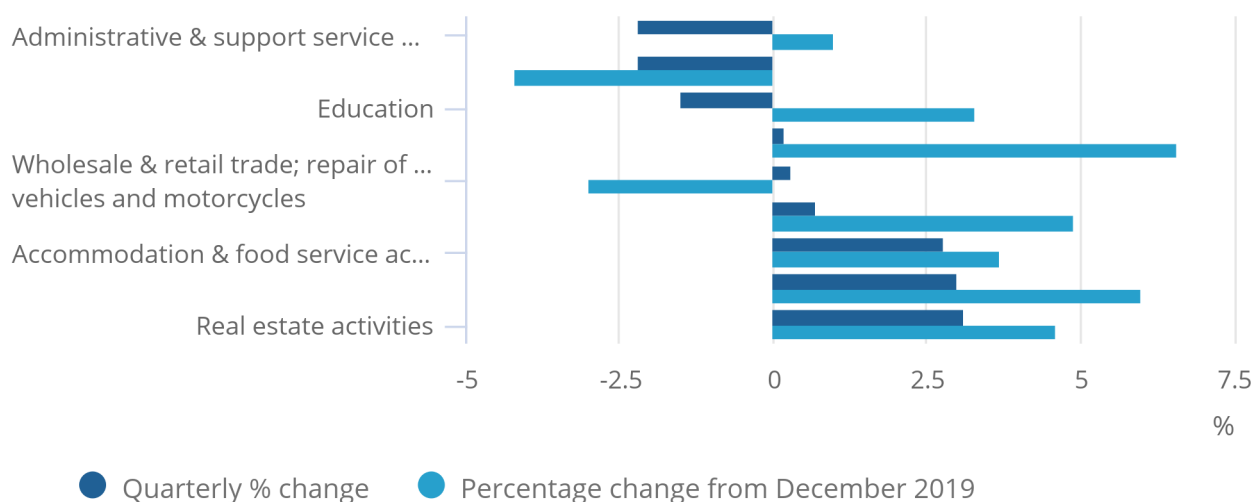
The total number of jobs includes both employee jobs and self-employment jobs, with the former rising every quarter since December 2020; meanwhile, self-employment jobs fell in September 2022, after two quarters of positive growth. This growth in employee jobs has resulted in a record high of 31.9 million, just over 1.1 million above its December 2019 pre-coronavirus level. However, this rate of growth has not been seen in the self-employment jobs, which remain 588,000 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 the [Earnings and employment from Pay As You Earn Real Time Information, seasonally adjusted dataset](#), which has risen every month since February 2021.

Figure 5: In September 2022, total quarterly growth remained positive but varied across industries

September 2022 Workforce Jobs, seasonally adjusted quarterly and growth from December 2019 rates

Figure 5: In September 2022, total quarterly growth remained positive but varied across industries

September 2022 Workforce Jobs, seasonally adjusted quarterly and growth from December 2019 rates



Source: : Office for National Statistics – Workforce Jobs

The effect the coronavirus had on job numbers has varied across the labour market, with 8 of the 20 industry sectors still below December 2019 pre-pandemic levels. Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles saw the largest fall in job numbers, at 149,000. However, large increases in other industries - human health and social work (216,000), professional, scientific and technical activities (141,000), and information and communication (135,000) - have all contributed to keeping workforce jobs above pre-pandemic levels. It is worth noting that these three industries, alongside transport and storage, accommodation and food service activities, and real estate activities are all at record high levels in September 2022.

On the quarter, 15 industry sectors grew from June 2022, contributing to an increase of 97,000 to the total workforce jobs estimate. The largest increases were in accommodation and food service activities, up by 56,000, and transport and storage, up by 44,000. The largest fall on the quarter was in administration and support service activities, which fell by 53,000 jobs.

5 . Vacancies and jobs data

[Vacancies by industry](#)

Dataset VACS02 | Released 13 December 2022

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

[Workforce jobs summary](#)

Dataset JOBS01 | Released 13 December 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 13 December 2022

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

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

Dataset X06 | Released 13 December 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

Revisions

Revisions to the workforce jobs dataset have been implemented this month (after benchmarking to the latest estimates in the annual Business Register and employment Survey (BRES) 2021 figures, revisions to Public Sector Employment (PSE), and the Short-Term Employment Survey (STES)). There were additional revisions to the government-supported trainees (GST) from the devolved administrations, and changes following the seasonal adjustment review. Find out [more information on these revisions](#).

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 our [Coronavirus and the effects on UK labour market statistics](#) article published on 6 May 2020, which details some of the challenges that we have faced in producing estimates at this time.

Our [Comparison of labour market data sources](#) methodology 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 COVID-19 pandemic, was implemented, affecting periods from January to March 2020 onwards. For more information on the changes to the LFS weighting methodology through the pandemic, please see our article on the [LFS 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](#), which is 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](#) bulletin.

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 \(BRES\)](#).

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 (QMI) 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, thousands

SIC 2007 Section		United Kingdom	
		Estimate for Sep 2022	Sampling variability of estimate [note 1]
A	Agriculture, forestry & fishing	346	±42
B	Mining & quarrying	50	±4
C	Manufacturing	2,638	±36
D	Electricity, gas, steam & air conditioning supply	139	±8
E	Water supply, sewerage, waste & remediation activities	236	±9
F	Construction	2,249	±65
G	Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	4,787	±54
H	Transport & storage	1,907	±50
I	Accommodation & food service activities	2,618	±64
J	Information & communication	1,670	±50
K	Financial & insurance activities	1,162	±46
L	Real estate activities	663	±41
M	Professional scientific & technical activities	3,322	±74
N	Administrative & support service activities	3,081	±62
O	Public admin & defence; compulsory social security	1,632	±18
P	Education	3,031	±49
Q	Human health & social work activities	4,653	±56
R	Arts, entertainment & recreation	1,023	±47
S/T	Other service activities/Private Households	980	±49
	All jobs	36,186	±204

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 2022 that are not seasonally adjusted.

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: provisional results 2021](#)

Bulletin | Released 13 October 2022

Number of employees in the UK, full-time and part-time, by sector, industry, country and English region, from the Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES).

[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: December 2022](#)

Bulletin | Released 13 December 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. This is a joint release between HMRC and the Office for National Statistics (ONS).

10 . Cite this statistical bulletin

Office for National Statistics (ONS), released 13 December 2022, ONS website, statistical bulletin, [Vacancies and jobs in the UK: December 2022](#)

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 20 (r)	34,636	30,224	4,225	157	31
Dec 20 (r)	34,551	30,243	4,116	158	34
Mar 21 (r)	34,760	30,430	4,146	159	24
Jun 21 (r)	35,149	30,736	4,222	159	32
Sep 21 (r)	35,374	31,069	4,113	159	33
Dec 21 (r)	35,442	31,252	4,002	158	30
Mar 22 (r)	35,799	31,491	4,099	158	51
Jun 22 (r)	36,119	31,785	4,140	156	38
Sep 22 (p)	36,217	31,908	4,109	155	44
Change on quarter	97	123	-31	-1	6
Change %	0.3	0.4	-0.8	-0.7	15.8
Change on year	842	840	-4	-4	11
Change %	2.4	2.7	-0.1	-2.7	33.7

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 20 (r)	34,636	413	54	2,567	143	223	2,147	4,848	1,798	2,289	1,519
Dec 20 (r)	34,551	377	53	2,558	146	223	2,146	4,834	1,763	2,201	1,508
Mar 21 (r)	34,760	369	53	2,537	144	219	2,162	4,818	1,841	2,236	1,515
Jun 21 (r)	35,149	370	54	2,549	146	231	2,230	4,787	1,829	2,376	1,501
Sep 21 (r)	35,374	367	52	2,538	145	236	2,219	4,846	1,829	2,461	1,545
Dec 21 (r)	35,442	337	50	2,556	142	231	2,221	4,803	1,836	2,479	1,584
Mar 22 (r)	35,799	331	50	2,617	136	237	2,256	4,841	1,843	2,526	1,598
Jun 22 (r)	36,119	347	49	2,631	136	234	2,269	4,811	1,869	2,553	1,639
Sep 22 (p)	36,217	345	50	2,637	138	236	2,231	4,823	1,913	2,608	1,670
Change on quarter	97	-2	1	6	2	2	-38	13	44	56	30
Change %	0.3	-0.6	2.1	0.2	1.1	0.8	-1.7	0.3	2.3	2.2	1.8
Change on year	842	-22	-2	100	-7	0	12	-22	84	147	125
Change %	2.4	-6.1	-4.3	3.9	-5.0	-0.1	0.5	-0.5	4.6	6.0	8.1

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 ² 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 20 (r)	1,116	617	3,118	2,922	1,564	2,959	4,463	935	891	49	29,089
Dec 20 (r)	1,149	646	3,143	2,930	1,586	2,939	4,508	914	883	45	29,048
Mar 21 (r)	1,164	634	3,161	2,945	1,612	2,936	4,570	891	901	51	29,275
Jun 21 (r)	1,171	634	3,182	3,017	1,611	2,944	4,592	955	912	60	29,569
Sep 21 (r)	1,165	641	3,199	3,002	1,609	2,955	4,611	974	918	63	29,817
Dec 21 (r)	1,164	615	3,229	3,050	1,616	2,989	4,598	982	906	54	29,905
Mar 22 (r)	1,155	625	3,298	3,066	1,636	3,040	4,611	980	901	52	30,172
Jun 22 (r)	1,148	648	3,313	3,130	1,631	3,089	4,632	1,013	924	54	30,453
Sep 22 (p)	1,162	663	3,321	3,078	1,633	3,054	4,657	1,017	927	53	30,579
Change on quarter	14	15	8	-53	2	-35	25	5	4	0	127
Change %	1.2	2.4	0.2	-1.7	0.1	-1.1	0.5	0.5	0.4	-0.3	0.4
Change on year	-3	23	122	76	24	99	45	43	10	-10	763
Change %	-0.3	3.5	3.8	2.5	1.5	3.4	1.0	4.4	1.1	-15.4	2.6

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

		Number of employees					
		All Vacancies	1-9	10-49	50-249	250-2499	2500+
		AP2Y	ALY5	ALY6	ALY7	ALY8	ALY9
Levels							
Sept-Nov 2020		553	105	83	80	111	174
Sept-Nov 2021	(r)	1221	180	193	178	277	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		1294	195	196	188	287	429
Mar-May 2022		1300	194	193	193	287	434
Apr-Jun 2022		1292	187	188	195	289	434
May-Jul 2022		1271	188	179	188	286	431
Jun-Aug 2022	(r)	1252	184	175	187	277	429
Jul-Sept 2022	(r)	1237	185	170	183	272	428
Aug-Oct 2022	(r)	1217	183	170	180	265	419
Sept-Nov 2022	(p)	1187	177	167	171	262	411
Change on quarter	*	-65	-7	-9	-16	-16	-18
Change %	*	-5.2	-3.8	-4.8	-8.5	-5.6	-4.2
Change on year		-34	-4	-26	-7	-16	18
Change %		-2.8	-2.1	-13.4	-3.7	-5.6	4.6

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				
Aug-Oct 2020		530	1,721	3.2
Aug-Oct 2021		1,193	1,423	1.2
Nov-Jan 2022		1,261	1,346	1.1
Feb-Apr 2022		1,294	1,300	1.0
May-Jul 2022		1,271	1,224	1.0
Aug-Oct 2022	(r)	1,217	1,247	1.0
Change on quarter		-54	23	0.1
Change %		-4.3	1.9	
Change on year		24	-176	-0.2
Change %		2.0	-12.4	

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)										
Sept-Nov 2020	553	1	42	4	3	26	67	30	33	29
Sept-Nov 2021 (r)	1221	2	94	6	9	42	157	58	171	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	1294	2	93	5	9	49	164	56	169	79
Mar-May 2022	1300	2	95	5	8	47	164	56	173	77
Apr-Jun 2022	1292	2	93	6	9	45	165	55	173	79
May-Jul 2022	1271	2	92	6	8	44	163	51	171	70
Jun-Aug 2022 (r)	1252	2	89	6	9	45	161	53	165	66
Jul-Sept 2022 (r)	1237	2	88	6	8	47	158	55	157	66
Aug-Oct 2022 (r)	1217	2	86	6	8	50	153	51	150	61
Sept-Nov 2022 (p)	1187	2	84	6	7	48	148	50	146	62
Change on quarter *	-65	0	-5	0	-2	3	-14	-3	-19	-4
Change % *	-5.2	-5.3	-5.2	-5.1	-23.0	6.9	-8.4	-5.7	-11.5	-6.6
Change on year	-34	0	-10	0	-2	6	-10	-8	-25	-7
Change %	-2.8	12.5	-10.5	-3.4	-21.2	14.0	-6.2	-14.4	-14.5	-10.6
	AP2Z	JPA2	JPA3	JPA4	JPA5	JPA6	JPA7	JPA8	JPA9	JPB2
Vacancies per 100 employee jobs										
Sept-Nov 2020	1.8	1.1	1.7	2.6	1.6	1.8	1.5	1.9	1.5	2.1
Sept-Nov 2021 (r)	4.0	3.0	3.9	4.4	3.9	2.8	3.5	3.7	7.8	5.2
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	4.3	3.4	3.9	4.0	4.1	3.3	3.7	3.6	7.7	5.9
Mar-May 2022	4.3	3.4	4.0	4.1	3.9	3.2	3.7	3.6	7.9	5.7
Apr-Jun 2022	4.2	3.4	3.9	4.4	4.2	3.0	3.7	3.5	7.9	5.9
May-Jul 2022	4.2	3.5	3.9	4.4	3.8	3.0	3.6	3.3	7.8	5.2
Jun-Aug 2022 (r)	4.1	3.5	3.7	4.5	4.0	3.0	3.6	3.4	7.5	4.9
Jul-Sept 2022 (r)	4.1	3.4	3.7	4.2	3.6	3.1	3.5	3.5	7.2	4.9
Aug-Oct 2022 (r)	4.0	3.2	3.6	4.3	3.7	3.4	3.4	3.3	6.9	4.6
Sept-Nov 2022 (p)	3.9	3.4	3.5	4.3	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.2	6.7	4.6
Change on quarter *	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.9	0.2	-0.3	-0.2	-0.9	-0.3
Change on year	-0.1	0.4	-0.4	-0.2	-0.8	0.4	-0.2	-0.5	-1.1	-0.5

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)										
Sept-Nov 2020	20	11	52	34	21	39	123	9	11	478
Sept-Nov 2021 (r)	47	17	113	88	31	63	194	33	26	1066
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	52	17	132	85	37	73	212	38	25	1138
Mar-May 2022	53	18	137	84	38	72	212	35	26	1144
Apr-Jun 2022	54	17	133	80	39	72	212	34	26	1140
May-Jul 2022	53	17	133	79	41	71	216	33	23	1120
Jun-Aug 2022 (r)	52	16	129	76	41	75	214	33	21	1103
Jul-Sept 2022 (r)	50	17	125	75	41	75	217	32	20	1086
Aug-Oct 2022 (r)	47	16	124	77	41	80	212	28	23	1064
Sept-Nov 2022 (p)	48	15	125	70	41	75	208	27	24	1038
Change on quarter *	-4	-1	-5	-6	0	1	-5	-7	3	-65
Change % *	-7.1	-5.6	-3.5	-8.1	-1.0	0.8	-2.5	-20.1	12.4	-5.9
Change on year	2	-2	12	-18	10	13	15	-6	-3	-28
Change %	3.7	-8.9	10.2	-20.5	31.6	20.3	7.7	-18.6	-10.0	-2.6
	JPB3	JPB4	JPB5	JPB6	JPB7	JPB8	JPB9	JPC2	JPC3	JPC4
Vacancies per 100 employee jobs										
Sept-Nov 2020	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.3	1.6	1.5	3.0	1.3	1.8	1.8
Sept-Nov 2021 (r)	4.5	3.1	4.2	3.2	2.2	2.3	4.6	4.8	4.7	4.1
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	5.1	3.1	4.9	3.1	2.6	2.7	5.0	5.6	4.5	4.4
Mar-May 2022	5.2	3.4	5.1	3.0	2.7	2.7	5.0	5.1	4.7	4.4
Apr-Jun 2022	5.3	3.1	4.9	2.9	2.8	2.7	5.0	5.0	4.7	4.4
May-Jul 2022	5.2	3.0	4.9	2.9	2.9	2.6	5.1	4.8	4.2	4.3
Jun-Aug 2022 (r)	5.1	3.0	4.8	2.8	2.9	2.8	5.0	4.9	3.8	4.2
Jul-Sept 2022 (r)	4.9	3.0	4.6	2.7	2.9	2.8	5.1	4.7	3.7	4.2
Aug-Oct 2022 (r)	4.6	2.9	4.6	2.8	2.9	3.0	5.0	4.1	4.3	4.1
Sept-Nov 2022 (p)	4.7	2.8	4.6	2.5	2.9	2.8	4.9	3.9	4.3	4.0
Change on quarter *	-0.4	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-1.0	0.5	-0.2
Change on year	0.2	-0.3	0.4	-0.7	0.7	0.5	0.4	-0.9	-0.5	-0.1

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.

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