

Statistical bulletin

# Vacancies and jobs in the UK: July 2022

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



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# 1 . Other pages in this release

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

## 2 . Main points

- The number of job vacancies in April to June 2022 was 1,294,000; this was a small increase of 6,900 from the previous quarter and an increase of 498,400 from before the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic in January to March 2020.
- In April to June 2022 the quarterly rate of growth continued to slow down, falling for the 11th consecutive period to 0.5%.
- In April to June 2022, accommodation and food service activities showed the largest increase in vacancies, but this was offset by falls in other industry sectors, most notably wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles.
- In March to May 2022, the ratio of unemployed people per vacancy remained at 1.0 for the fourth consecutive period, with the number of vacancies slightly higher than the number of unemployed people.

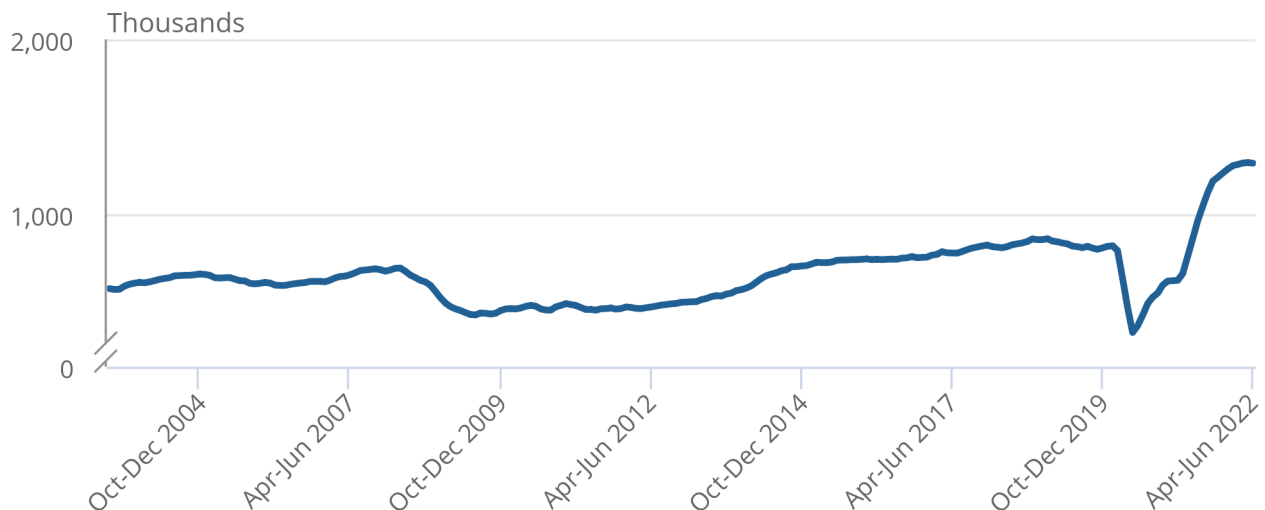
### 3 . Vacancies for April to June 2022

**Figure 1: The estimated number of vacancies was up slightly on the quarter to 1,294,000**

Number of vacancies in the UK, seasonally adjusted, April to June 2003 to April to June 2022

Figure 1: The estimated number of vacancies was up slightly on the quarter to 1,294,000

Number of vacancies in the UK, seasonally adjusted, April to June 2003 to April to June 2022



**Source: Office for National Statistics – Vacancy Survey**

In April to June 2022, quarterly vacancy growth fell to 0.5% from 4.0% in the last quarter. Despite the quarterly growth rate decreasing for 11 consecutive periods, it remains positive and shows the most sustained period of positive growth since the end of 2015. However, the total number of vacancies for April to June 2022 is not a record high, despite the growth from the previous quarter (January to March 2022), because the total number of vacancies in March to May 2022 was higher.

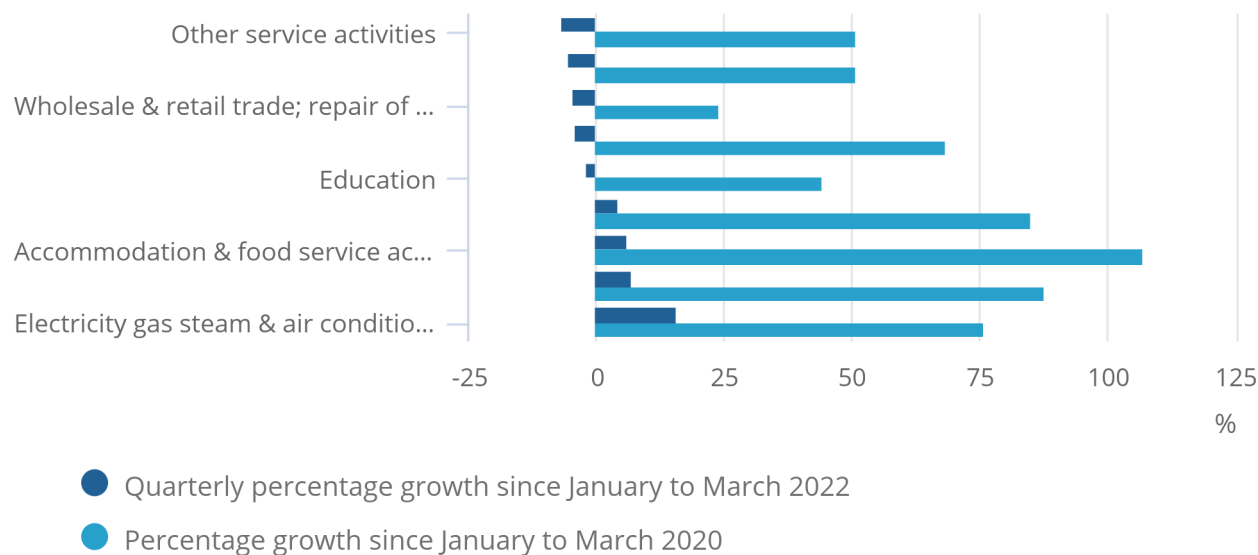
The headline vacancy estimates are based on three-month averages, which naturally involve some time lag. Insights into trends in June 2022 are provided by two experimental sources ([see Strengths and limitations](#)). These are the single-month vacancy estimates in our [X06 single month vacancies estimates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

Figure 2: The three-month growth rate slowed to 0.5% in April to June 2022

April to June 2022 three month average vacancies in the UK, quarterly growth from January to March 2022 and percentage growth from the pre-pandemic period of January to March 2020

Figure 2: The three-month growth rate slowed to 0.5% in April to June 2022

April to June 2022 three month average vacancies in the UK, quarterly growth from January to March 2022 and percentage growth from the pre-pandemic period of January to March 2020



Source: Office for National Statistics – Vacancy Survey

Quarterly growth varied across industry sectors; the industry displaying the highest rate of growth was electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply at 16%, while the lowest was other service activities at negative 6.7%.

In April to June 2022, vacancies increased by 6,900, which is the smallest quarterly increase since June to August 2020. Accommodation and food service activities showed the largest increase at 10,200 vacancies. However, any such gains were offset by falls in other industry sectors, particularly wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles, which fell by 7,200.

In April to June 2022, the total number of vacancies was 498,400 (62.6%) above the January to March 2020 pre-coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic level, with the largest increase in accommodation and food service activities up 91,000 (107.1%). Total vacancies rose by 429,500 (49.7%) from the same time last year, with the same industry sector showing the largest growth of 68,700 (64.0%).

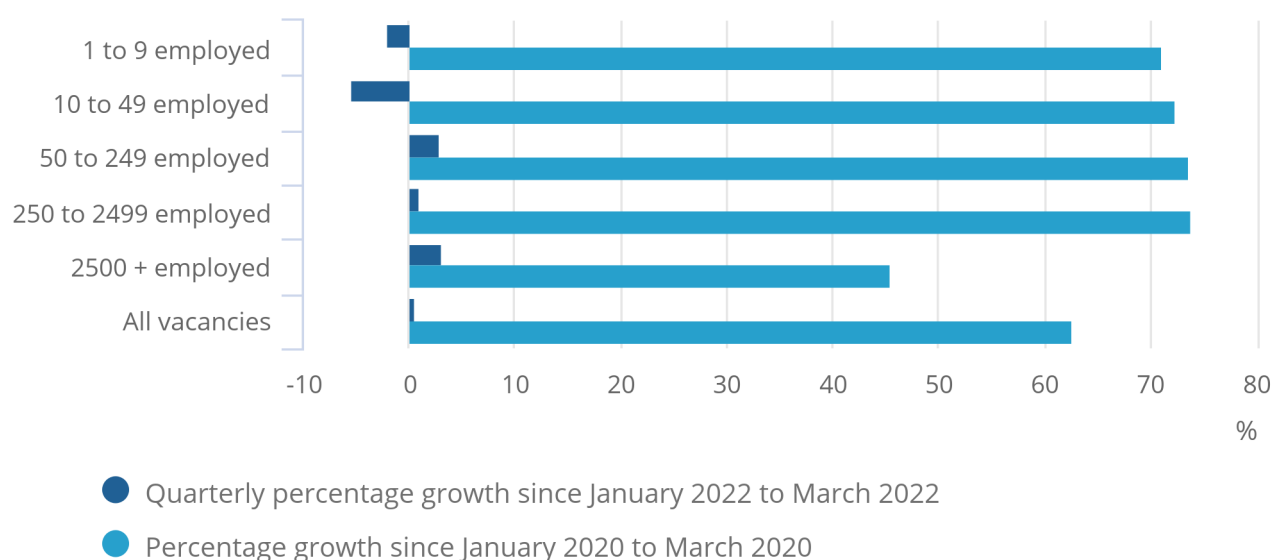
The number of unemployed people to every vacancy remained at a record low of 1.0 in March to May 2022, with the number of unemployed people falling just below the number of vacancies for only the second time in its history.

**Figure 3: The largest company size band had the highest rate of quarterly growth in April to June 2022**

April to June 2022 three-month average vacancies in the UK, three-month percentage growth from January to March 2022 and growth from the pre-pandemic period of January to March 2020

## Figure 3: The largest company size band had the highest rate of quarterly growth in April to June 2022

April to June 2022 three-month average vacancies in the UK, three-month percentage growth from January to March 2022 and growth from the pre-pandemic period of January to March 2020



Source: Office for National Statistics – Vacancy Survey

In April to June 2022, the rate of quarterly growth varied across company size bands, with those businesses of less than 50 employees showing a decrease in their number of vacancies, while larger ones continued to grow.

## 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. 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 month of 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 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 19 July 2022

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

### [Workforce jobs summary](#)

Dataset JOBS01 | Released 14 June 2022

Estimates of jobs by type of job (including employee jobs, self-employment jobs, Her Majesty's (HM) Armed Forces and government-supported trainees).

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

Dataset JOBS02 | Released 14 June 2022

Estimates of jobs by industry (SIC 2007).

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

Dataset X06 | Released 19 July 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 Her Majesty's (HM) Armed 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 bulletin](#).

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

## 7 . Measuring the data

### Recent Changes

The Labour Force Survey (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](mailto: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](#). This details some of the challenges that we have faced in producing estimates at this time.

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

Workforce Jobs estimates include data from the 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 [LFS Survey weighting methodology article](#).

## 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. Our Adzuna online job advert estimates are also published as part of our [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 Survey (QPSES) and the [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 Vacancy and jobs bulletin.

More quality and methodology information (QMI) on strengths, limitations, appropriate uses, and how the data were created is available in our [Vacancy Survey QMI](#) and our [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<sup>1</sup>**

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



## Notes

1. The sampling variability estimates are for 95% confidence intervals and are calculated on data for June 2021 that are not seasonally adjusted.

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

## 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 (ONS) is likely to face in collecting data.

### [Employees in the UK: provisional results 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: July 2022](#)

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

(\*) Tables 2 and 10 in the Statistical Bulletin pdf file have been amalgamated into one spreadsheet (Dataset A05 SA).

(\*\*) Table JOBS02 provides more detail than Table 6 in the Statistical Bulletin pdf file.

The following symbols are used in the tables: p provisional, r revised, .. Not available, \* suppressed due to small sample size.

The four-character identification codes appearing in the tables are the ONS references for the data series appearing in the Labour Market Statistics dataset which is available on the website at:

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/employmentandemployeetypes/datasets/labourmarketstatistics>

# EMPLOYMENT AND JOBS

## 5 Workforce jobs <sup>1</sup>

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

	Workforce jobs	Employee jobs	Self-employment jobs <sup>2</sup>	HM Forces	Government-supported trainees <sup>2</sup>
	1	2	3	4	5
	DYDC	BCAJ	DYZN	LOJX	LOJU
Mar 20 <sup>3</sup>	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
<b>Mar 22 (p)</b>	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 <sup>1</sup>

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 <sup>3</sup>	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
<b>Mar 22 (p)</b>	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 <sup>4</sup> 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 <sup>3</sup>	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
<b>Mar 22 (p)</b>	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 Vacancies<sup>1</sup> 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
<b>Levels</b>							
Apr-Jun 2020		329	45	31	41	67	145
Apr-Jun 2021	(r)	865	146	138	119	188	274
May-Jul 2021		967	167	154	132	210	304
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	(r)	1287	196	200	184	289	419
Feb-Apr 2022	(r)	1295	196	197	186	288	428
Mar-May 2022	(r)	1297	196	192	190	287	432
<b>Apr-Jun 2022</b>	<b>(p)</b>	<b>1294</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>432</b>
Change on quarter	*	7	-4	-11	6	3	13
Change %	*	0.5	-1.9	-5.4	3.0	1.0	3.1
Change on year		430	46	51	71	104	158
Change %		49.7	31.2	37.2	59.1	55.4	57.7

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 Vacancies<sup>1</sup> and Unemployment

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

				Number of unemployed people per vacancy
		All Vacancies <sup>1</sup>	Unemployment <sup>2</sup>	
		AP2Y	MGSC	JPC5
<b>Levels</b>				
Mar-May 2020		472	1,403	3.0
Mar-May 2021		765	1,645	2.2
Jun-Aug 2021		1,050	1,511	1.4
Sep-Nov 2021		1,214	1,382	1.1
Dec-Feb 2022		1,280	1,298	1.0
Mar-May 2022	(r)	1,297	1,285	1.0
Change on quarter		18	-12	0.0
Change %		1.4	-0.9	
Change on year		532	-360	-1.2
Change %		69.6	-21.9	

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 <sup>1</sup>	Mining & quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas, steam & air conditioning supply <sup>2</sup>	Water supply, sewerage, waste & remediation activities	Construction	Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles	Transport & storage	Accommodation & food service activities	Information & communication
	B-S	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
	AP2Y	JP9H	JP9I	JP9J	JP9K	JP9L	JP9M	JP9N	JP9O	JP9P
<b>Levels (thousands)</b>										
Apr-Jun 2020	329	0	24	2	2	7	36	10	8	13
Apr-Jun 2021 (r)	865	1	63	6	6	30	108	35	107	47
May-Jul 2021	967	1	68	6	6	35	122	37	130	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 (r)	1287	2	93	5	8	46	169	59	166	76
Feb-Apr 2022 (r)	1295	2	95	5	9	48	163	56	170	79
Mar-May 2022 (r)	1297	2	96	5	9	46	162	56	174	79
<b>Apr-Jun 2022 (p)</b>	<b>1294</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>79</b>
Change on quarter *	7	0	1	1	1	-2	-7	-3	10	3
Change % *	0.5	11.8	1.3	16.0	6.0	-4.1	-4.3	-5.1	6.2	4.4
Change on year	430	1	31	0	3	14	54	21	69	32
Change %	49.7	58.3	49.5	1.8	58.9	47.2	49.8	58.9	64.0	66.9

	AP2Z	JPA2	JPA3	JPA4	JPA5	JPA6	JPA7	JPA8	JPA9	JPB2
<b>Vacancies per 100 employee jobs</b>										
Apr-Jun 2020	1.1	0.7	1.0	1.5	1.0	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.3	1.0
Apr-Jun 2021 (r)	2.8	2.2	2.7	4.3	2.6	2.0	2.4	2.3	4.9	3.5
May-Jul 2021	3.2	2.2	2.9	4.3	2.9	2.3	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 (r)	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	4.0	4.0	4.1	3.2	3.7	3.6	7.8	5.9
Mar-May 2022 (r)	4.3	3.4	4.0	4.1	3.9	3.1	3.6	3.6	7.9	5.9
<b>Apr-Jun 2022 (p)</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>5.9</b>
Change on quarter *	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.2	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	0.5	0.2
Change on year	1.4	1.3	1.3	0.1	1.5	0.9	1.2	1.3	3.1	2.4

SIC 2007 sections	Financial & insurance activities	Real estate activities <sup>2</sup>	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
<b>Levels (thousands)</b>										
Apr-Jun 2020	17	4	33	29	15	22	103	3	6	298
Apr-Jun 2021 (r)	32	16	81	64	23	49	153	26	19	762
May-Jul 2021	36	15	89	70	26	53	163	32	25	852
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 (r)	51	17	130	85	35	72	214	34	27	1136
Feb-Apr 2022 (r)	52	17	132	86	37	71	211	38	25	1137
Mar-May 2022 (r)	53	19	135	83	38	70	212	35	26	1141
<b>Apr-Jun 2022 (p)</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>1142</b>
Change on quarter *	4	0	2	-4	4	-1	0	1	-2	6
Change % *	7.2	1.8	1.2	-5.0	11.0	-1.8	0.0	2.9	-6.7	0.5
Change on year	23	1	50	17	16	22	61	10	6	380
Change %	70.7	5.6	61.8	26.1	69.4	44.5	39.9	37.7	29.0	49.8
<b>Vacancies per 100 employee jobs</b>										
Apr-Jun 2020	1.6	0.8	1.3	1.1	1.1	0.8	2.5	0.4	1.0	1.1
Apr-Jun 2021 (r)	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.3	1.6	1.8	3.6	3.7	3.5	2.9
May-Jul 2021	3.5	2.8	3.3	2.5	1.8	2.0	3.8	4.6	4.6	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 (r)	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	4.3
Mar-May 2022 (r)	5.2	3.4	5.0	3.0	2.7	2.6	5.0	5.1	4.7	4.4
<b>Apr-Jun 2022 (p)</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>4.4</b>
Change on quarter *	0.4	0.1	0.1	-0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	-0.3	0.0
Change on year	2.2	0.2	1.8	0.6	1.1	0.8	1.4	1.4	1.0	1.5

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