

Statistical bulletin

Vacancies and jobs in the UK: June 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 March to May 2022 rose to a new record of 1,300,000; an increase of 20,000 from the previous quarter, and an increase of 503,900 from the pre-coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic level in January to March 2020.
- In March to May 2022, the quarterly rate of growth continued to slow down, falling for the 10th consecutive period to 1.6%.
- The ratio of vacancies to every 100 employee jobs maintained a record high of 4.3 in March to May 2022, with 7 of the 18 industry sectors displaying record high ratios.
- The total number of workforce jobs in the UK in March 2022 rose to an estimated 35.6 million, which, despite being 57,000 below pre-coronavirus December 2019 levels, displayed a record quarterly increase of nearly 412,000.

3 . Vacancies for March to May 2022

Figure 1: Vacancies rose to a record 1,300,000 in March to May 2022

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

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



Source: Office for National Statistics – Vacancy Survey

In March to May 2022, quarterly vacancy growth fell to 1.6% from 5.4% last quarter. Despite the quarterly growth rate decreasing for 10 consecutive periods, it remains positive and displays the most sustained period of positive growth since the end of 2015.

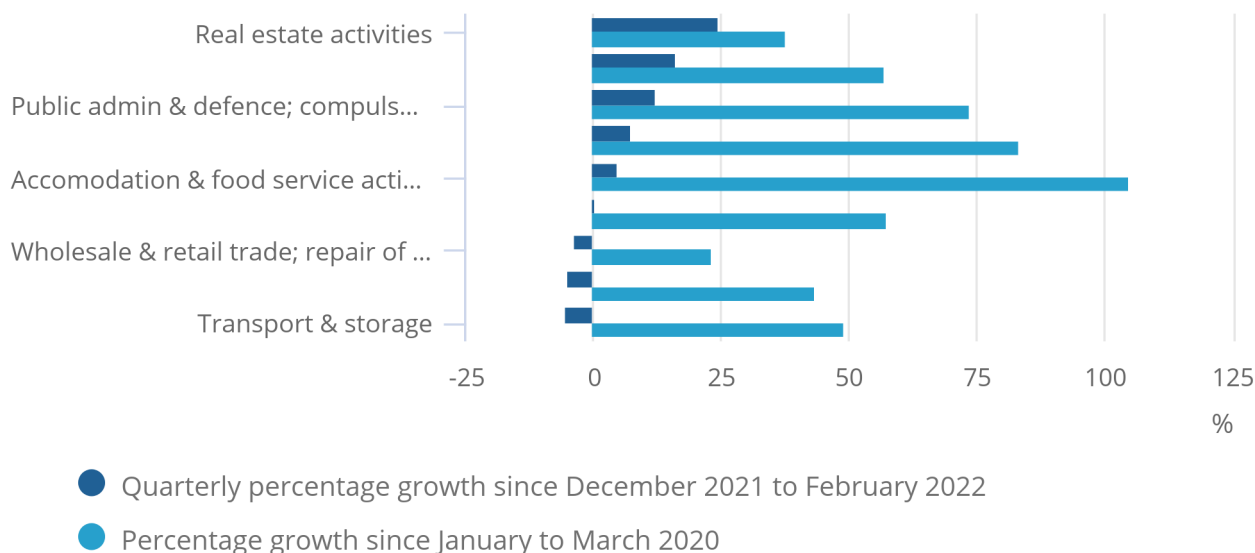
The headline vacancy estimates are based on three-month averages which naturally involve some time lag. Insights into trends in May 2022 are provided by two experimental sources, single-month vacancy estimates (see [Strengths and limitations](#)), in [Dataset X06](#) , and Adzuna [Online job advert estimates](#). Notably, the single-month estimates in Dataset X06 fell for the first time since December 2021.

Figure 2: The three-month growth rate slowed in March to May 2022 but remained positive for most industries

March to May 2022 three month average vacancies in the UK, quarterly growth from December 2021 to February 2022 and percentage growth from pre-pandemic January to March 2020

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March to May 2022 three month average vacancies in the UK, quarterly growth from December 2021 to February 2022 and percentage growth from pre-pandemic January to March 2020



Source: Office for National Statistics – Vacancy Survey

The rate of overall quarterly growth continues to slow, and at 1.6% is at its lowest since June to August 2020. Most industry sectors showed positive growth, with the highest seen in real estate activities (24.5%) and arts, entertainment and recreation (16.1%).

In March to May 2022, the quarterly growth remained positive with the number of vacancies continuing to rise in 12 of the 18 industry sectors. On the quarter, vacancies increased by 20,000, with the largest increases in professional, scientific and technical activities (9,200), and accommodation and food activities (7,900).

March to May 2022 saw all industries above their January to March 2020 pre-coronavirus (COVID-19) levels. The largest increase was in accommodation and food service activities, up 89,100 (104.8%), and human health and social work, up 78,400 (57.5%).

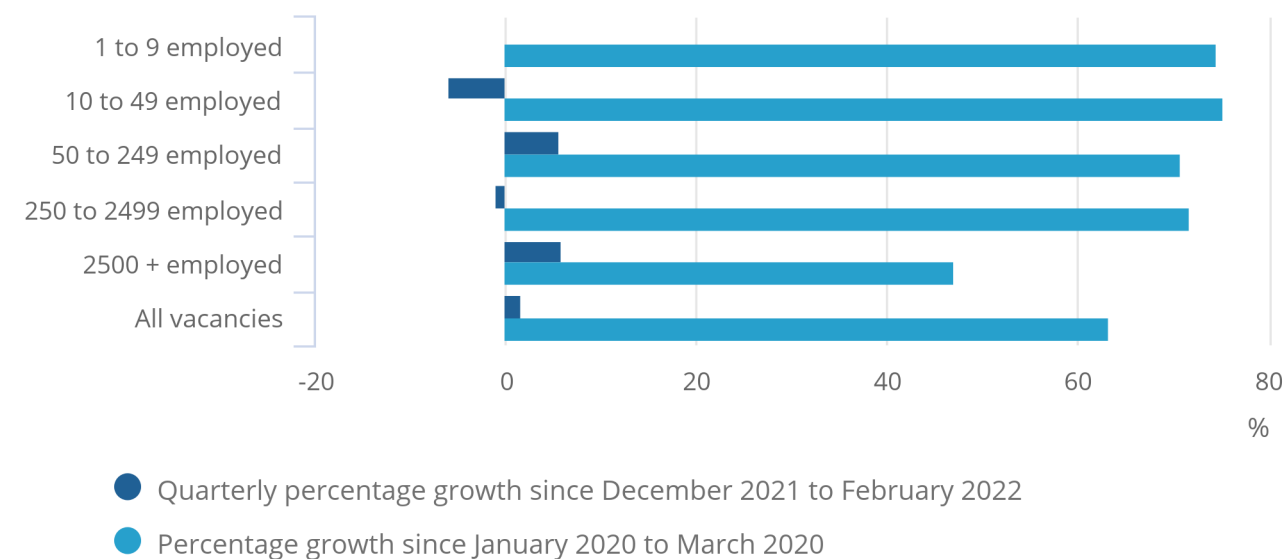
The number of unemployed people to every vacancy remained at a record low of 1.0 in February to April 2022, with the number of unemployed people rising slightly above the number of vacancies.

Figure 3: The largest size band had the highest rate of quarterly growth in March to May 2022

March to May 2022 three-month average vacancies in the UK, three-month percentage growth from December 2021 to February 2022 and growth from a pre-coronavirus January to March 2020

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March to May 2022 three-month average vacancies in the UK, three-month percentage growth from December 2021 to February 2022 and growth from a pre-coronavirus January to March 2020



Source: Office for National Statistics – Vacancy Survey

In March to May 2022, the rate of quarterly growth varied across company size bands, with the largest size band having the highest growth of 5.9%.

4 . Jobs for March 2022

Figure 4 shows estimates of workforce jobs for March 2022.

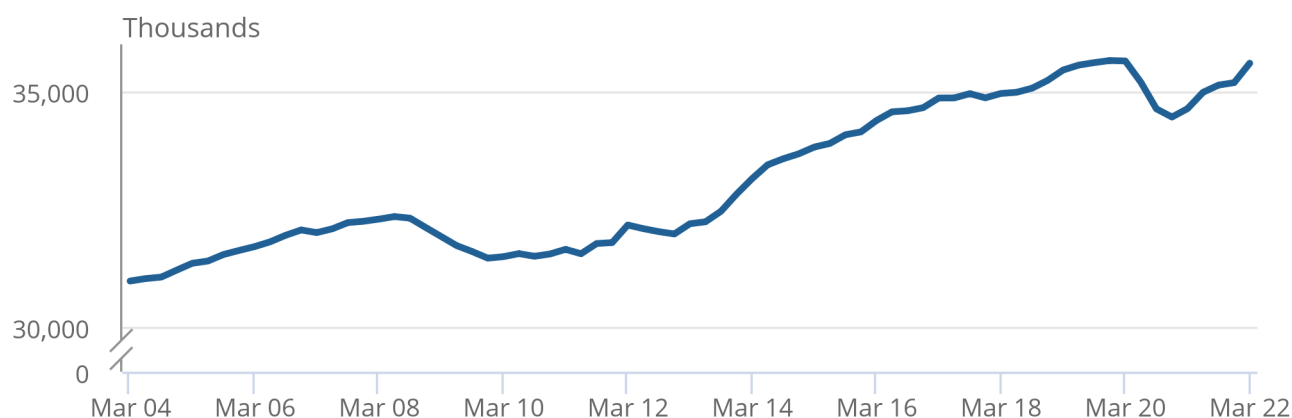
The estimates are provided from various sources. Those of employee jobs in the private sector are drawn from surveys relating to the reference date 11 March 2022. Those of self-employment jobs are drawn from the Labour Force Survey (LFS), which covers a three-month period from the start of February to the end of April 2022. On 14 June 2022, LFS responses have been reweighted using updated HM Revenue and Customs (HMRC) Real Time Information (RTI). For more information, see [Section 7: Measuring the data](#). The Workforce Jobs estimates for March 2022, which includes some data from the Labour Force Survey, are based on previous weights, but will be revised on 13 September 2022.

Figure 4: The total number of jobs in March 2022 increased to 35.6 million

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

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



Source: Office for National Statistics – workforce jobs

In March 2022, there were an estimated 35.6 million jobs in the UK, the highest level since March 2020. This represents a record increase of nearly 412,000 from December 2021. This was driven by increases in employee jobs of 302,000, self-employment jobs of 87,000, and government supported trainees of 24,000.

The workforce jobs estimate in March 2022 displayed a small deficit of 57,000 from a pre-coronavirus (COVID-19) December 2019. This represents a significant recovery with increases in every quarter since December 2020, when the figure was nearly 1.2 million below that of a year earlier. Notably, the quarterly rate of growth increased to 1.2% in March 2022, which is the highest we have seen for 10 years.

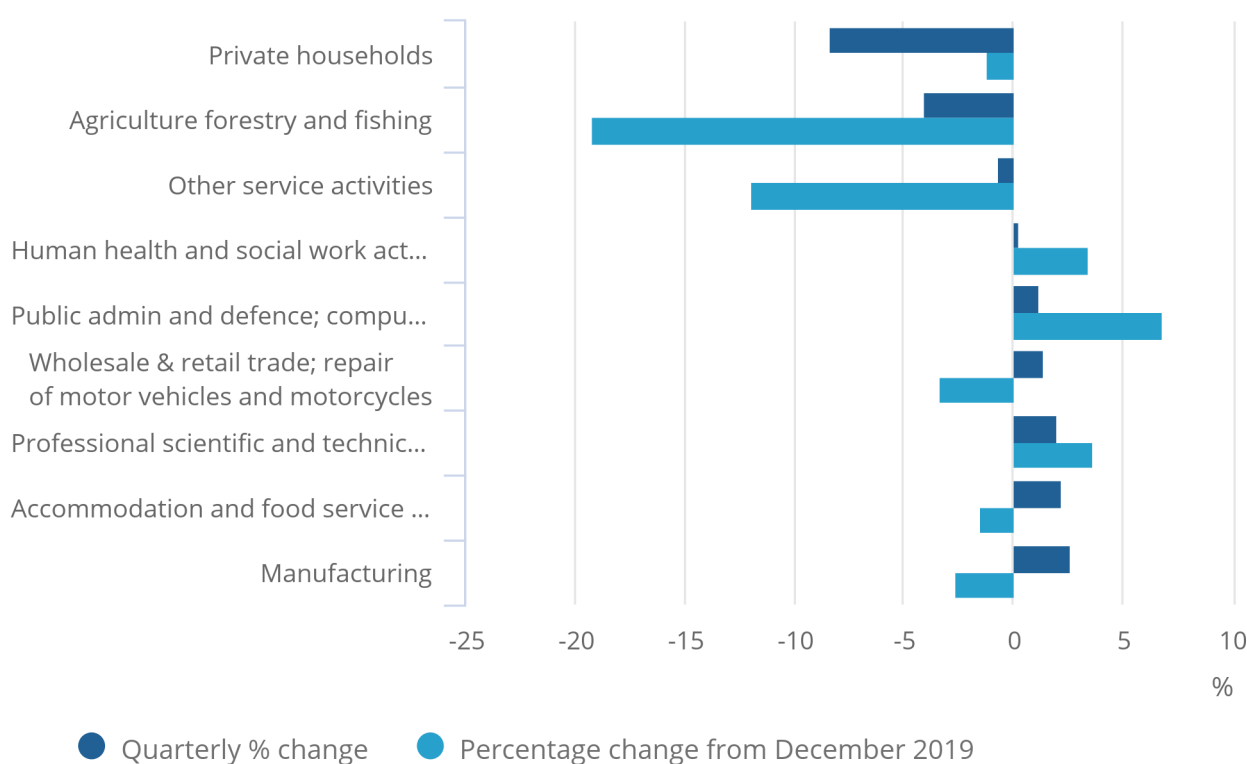
The total number of jobs includes both employee jobs and self-employment jobs, with both rising in the quarter to March 2022. Employee jobs in March 2022 continued to grow from December 2019 and are now at a record high of 31.3 million, 521,000 above their December 2019 pre-coronavirus level. However, this rate of growth has not been seen in the self-employment jobs which remain 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. This is reported in [our Earnings and employment from Pay As You Earn Real Time Information, seasonally adjusted dataset](#), which has continued to increase from February 2021.

Figure 5: In March 2022 growth slowed across the majority of industry sectors

March 2022 Workforce jobs, seasonally adjusted quarterly growth and growth from pre-pandemic December 2019

Figure 5: In March 2022 growth slowed across the majority of industry sectors

March 2022 Workforce jobs, seasonally adjusted quarterly growth and growth from pre-pandemic December 2019



Source: Office for National Statistics – Workforce Jobs

The effect coronavirus had on job numbers is variable across industries, with 12 of the 20 industry sectors still below pre-coronavirus levels. The hardest hit sector, wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles has seen the largest number of job losses at nearly 166,000. Other notable falls include other service activities (117,000), and agriculture (78,000). However, there are strong indications of recovery, with the deficit of total jobs becoming smaller over the same period. Eight industries are above their December 2019 level, with five showing record highs, the largest of which was human health and social work, up nearly 151,000 to a new record of 4.6 million jobs.

On the quarter, 13 industry sectors grew from December 2021, contributing to a record increase of nearly 412,000 to the total workforce jobs estimate. The largest increases appeared in manufacturing, and administration and support activities, which were both up by 60,000 jobs.

5 . Vacancies and jobs in the UK data

[VACS02: Vacancies by industry](#)

Dataset VACS02 | Released 14 June 2022

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

[JOBS01: 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).

[JOBS02: 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 14 June 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 bulletin](#).

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

7 . Measuring the data

Recent Changes

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. For an explanation of the impact and a more detailed reweighting timeline, see [our Impact of reweighting on Labour Force Survey key indicators: 2022 article](#).

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

Consultation on release practices

The Office for Statistics Regulation has finalised its consultation on release practices. The Office for National Statistics (ONS) has welcomed the findings, specifically noting that the release-time exemptions, which were granted during the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, are now incorporated into the revised Code of Practice. As such, the monthly Labour Market bulletin will continue to be published at 7am.

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 pandemic, see [our Coronavirus and the effects on UK labour market statistics article](#) published on 6 May 2020.

For a comparison of our labour market data sources and some of the main differences, see [our Comparison of labour market data sources article](#) published on 11 December 2020.

Workforce jobs estimates include data from the Labour Force Survey (LFS). From the 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 LFS weighting methodology through the coronavirus pandemic, 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. Adzuna [Online job advert estimates](#) are also published as part of our Coronavirus and the [latest indicators for the UK economy and society 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 [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, thousands

	Estimate for March 2022	Sampling variability of estimate¹
A Agriculture, forestry and fishing	326	±23
B Mining and quarrying	57	±5
C Manufacturing	2,605	±35
D Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	138	±10
E Water supply, sewerage, waste and remediation activities	233	±12
F Construction	2,261	±57
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	4,778	±80
H Transport and storage	1,812	±43
I Accommodation and food service activities	2,463	±46
J Information and communication	1,565	±48
K Financial and insurance activities	1,082	±32
L Real estate activities	614	±37
M Professional scientific and technical activities	3,297	±75
N Administrative and support service activities	3,167	±59
O Public admin and defence; compulsory social security	1,639	±13
P Education	3,055	±39
Q Human health and social work activities	4,589	±57
R Arts, entertainment and recreation	969	±41
S/T Other service activities/Private Households	916	±43
All jobs	35,565	±195

Source: Office for National Statistics –Workforce Jobs

8 . Strengths and limitations

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

9 . Related links

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

Article | Released 6 May 2020

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

[Employees in the UK: 2020](#)

Bulletin | Released 9 November 2021

The Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) is the official source of employee and employment estimates by detailed geography and industry.

[Revisions to workforce jobs](#)

Article | Released 14 December 2021

This article explains the revisions that have been made to the workforce jobs series

[Earnings and employment from Pay As You Earn Real Time Information, UK: June 2022](#)

Bulletin | Released 14 June 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							
Mar-May 2020		472	61	51	63	99	198
Mar-May 2021	(r)	765	125	126	102	165	247
Apr-Jun 2021		869	147	138	121	189	276
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	(r)	1280	196	204	177	291	412
Jan-Mar 2022	(r)	1289	196	200	184	288	421
Feb-Apr 2022	(r)	1296	196	197	185	288	431
Mar-May 2022	(p)	1300	196	192	187	288	436
Change on quarter	*	20	0	-12	10	-3	24
Change %	*	1.6	0.1	-5.8	5.7	-1.0	5.9
Change on year		535	71	67	84	123	190
Change %		69.9	56.2	53.1	82.4	75.0	76.8

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^{2 3}

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

		All Vacancies ¹	Unemployment ^{2 3}	Number of unemployed people per vacancy
		AP2Y	MGSC	JPC5
Levels				
Feb-Apr 2020	(r)	638	1,384	2.2
Feb-Apr 2021	(r)	665	1,655	2.5
May-Jul 2021	(r)	967	1,556	1.6
Aug-Oct 2021	(r)	1,192	1,423	1.2
Nov-Jan 2022	(r)	1,261	1,346	1.1
Feb-Apr 2022	(r)	1,296	1,300	1.0
Change on quarter		35	-47	-0.1
Change %		2.8	-3.5	
Change on year		632	-356	-1.5
Change %		95.1	-21.5	

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).

3. 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.

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)										
Mar-May 2020	472	1	32	2	3	12	63	18	25	22
Mar-May 2021 (r)	765	1	59	6	6	32	96	27	74	45
Apr-Jun 2021	869	1	64	6	6	30	108	35	109	48
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 (r)	1280	2	97	5	9	47	167	58	166	77
Jan-Mar 2022 (r)	1289	2	94	5	9	46	168	58	166	76
Feb-Apr 2022 (r)	1296	2	95	5	9	48	162	56	170	79
Mar-May 2022 (p)	1300	2	95	6	9	46	161	55	174	79
Change on quarter *	20	0	-1	1	0	-1	-6	-3	8	2
Change % *	1.6	5.9	-1.4	10.0	2.4	-1.9	-3.7	-5.2	4.8	2.9
Change on year	535	1	37	0	3	14	65	28	100	34
Change %	69.9	63.6	62.8	-3.5	52.6	44.2	68.2	103.0	135.6	74.4

SIC 2007 sections	AP2Z	JPA2	JPA3	JPA4	JPA5	JPA6	JPA7	JPA8	JPA9	JPB2
Vacancies per 100 employee jobs										
Mar-May 2020	1.6	1.7	1.3	1.7	1.4	0.8	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.6
Mar-May 2021 (r)	2.5	2.1	2.5	4.3	2.6	2.2	2.1	1.7	3.4	3.4
Apr-Jun 2021	2.9	2.2	2.7	4.3	2.6	2.0	2.4	2.2	5.0	3.6
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 (r)	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	3.7	7.6	5.7
Feb-Apr 2022 (r)	4.3	3.4	4.0	4.1	4.2	3.2	3.6	3.6	7.8	5.9
Mar-May 2022 (p)	4.3	3.4	4.0	4.2	4.0	3.1	3.6	3.5	7.9	5.9
Change on quarter *	0.1	0.2	-0.1	0.4	0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	0.4	0.2
Change on year	1.8	1.3	1.6	-0.2	1.4	1.0	1.5	1.8	4.6	2.5

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)										
Mar-May 2020	22	9	45	40	17	31	114	10	9	424
Mar-May 2021 (r)	31	14	77	58	22	45	142	20	13	664
Apr-Jun 2021	33	16	82	64	23	49	153	26	19	766
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 (r)	50	16	124	88	34	74	214	31	24	1123
Jan-Mar 2022 (r)	49	17	130	87	36	73	216	36	26	1137
Feb-Apr 2022 (r)	51	17	131	87	37	72	213	39	24	1139
Mar-May 2022 (p)	51	19	133	86	38	71	215	36	25	1143
Change on quarter *	2	4	9	-2	4	-4	1	5	1	21
Change % *	3.4	24.5	7.4	-2.7	12.1	-4.7	0.5	16.1	4.1	1.8
Change on year	21	6	57	28	16	25	72	16	12	480
Change %	68.0	41.9	74.4	48.0	70.0	55.7	50.8	81.8	89.6	72.3
Vacancies per 100 employee jobs										
Mar-May 2020	2.0	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.2	2.8	1.4	1.6	1.6
Mar-May 2021 (r)	3.0	2.5	2.8	2.1	1.6	1.7	3.3	2.9	2.4	2.5
Apr-Jun 2021	3.2	3.0	3.0	2.3	1.7	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 (r)	4.8	2.8	4.6	3.2	2.4	2.8	5.0	4.5	4.4	4.3
Jan-Mar 2022 (r)	4.8	3.1	4.8	3.1	2.5	2.7	5.1	5.2	4.7	4.3
Feb-Apr 2022 (r)	4.9	3.2	4.8	3.2	2.6	2.7	5.0	5.7	4.4	4.4
Mar-May 2022 (p)	5.0	3.5	4.9	3.1	2.7	2.6	5.1	5.3	4.6	4.4
Change on quarter *	0.2	0.7	0.3	-0.1	0.3	-0.1	0.0	0.7	0.2	0.1
Change on year	2.0	1.0	2.1	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.7	2.4	2.2	1.8

1. Excludes Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing.

2. Not seasonally adjusted. These series do not display seasonality. Therefore the unadjusted series is the best estimate of a 'seasonally adjusted' series.

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

Source: ONS Vacancy Survey

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