

Statistical bulletin

Vacancies and jobs in the UK: November 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](#)
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2 . Main points

- The number of job vacancies in August to October 2022 was 1,225,000, which is a decrease of 46,000 from May to July 2022.
- Quarterly growth fell for the fourth consecutive period to negative 3.6% in August to October 2022.
- In August to October 2022, vacancies were 429,000 (54%) above the January to March 2020 pre-coronavirus (COVID-19) level but only 32,000 (2.7%) above the level of a year ago.
- In July to September 2022, the number of unemployed people per vacancy was at 1.0, which is unchanged from the previous quarter and indicative of a tight labour market.

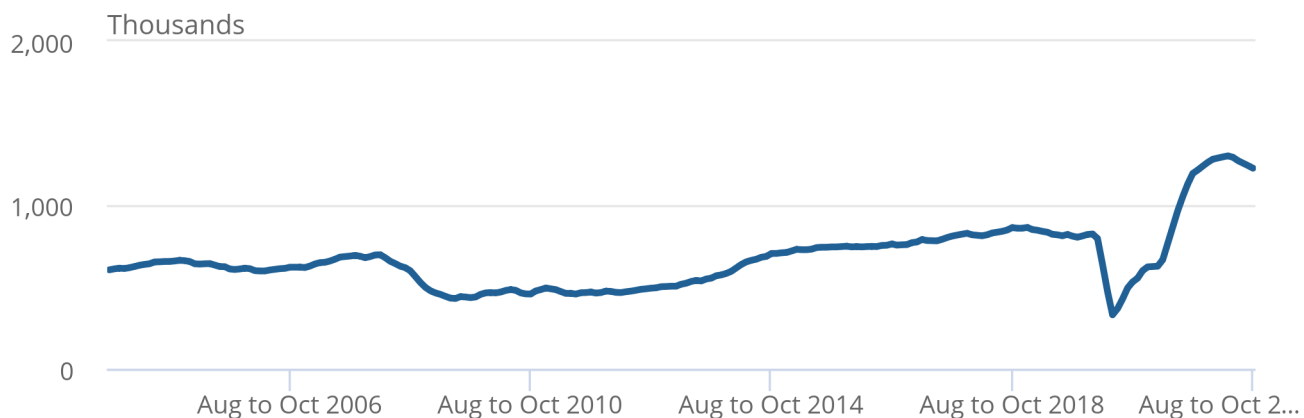
3 . Vacancies for August to October 2022

Figure 1: The estimated number of vacancies fell on the quarter to 1,225,000

Number of vacancies in the UK, seasonally adjusted, August to October 2003 to August to October 2022

Figure 1: The estimated number of vacancies fell on the quarter to 1,225,000

Number of vacancies in the UK, seasonally adjusted, August to October 2003 to August to October 2022



Source: Office for National Statistics – Vacancy Survey

In August to October 2022, the estimated number of vacancies fell by 46,000 on the quarter to 1,225,000; this is the fourth consecutive quarterly fall since May to July 2022.

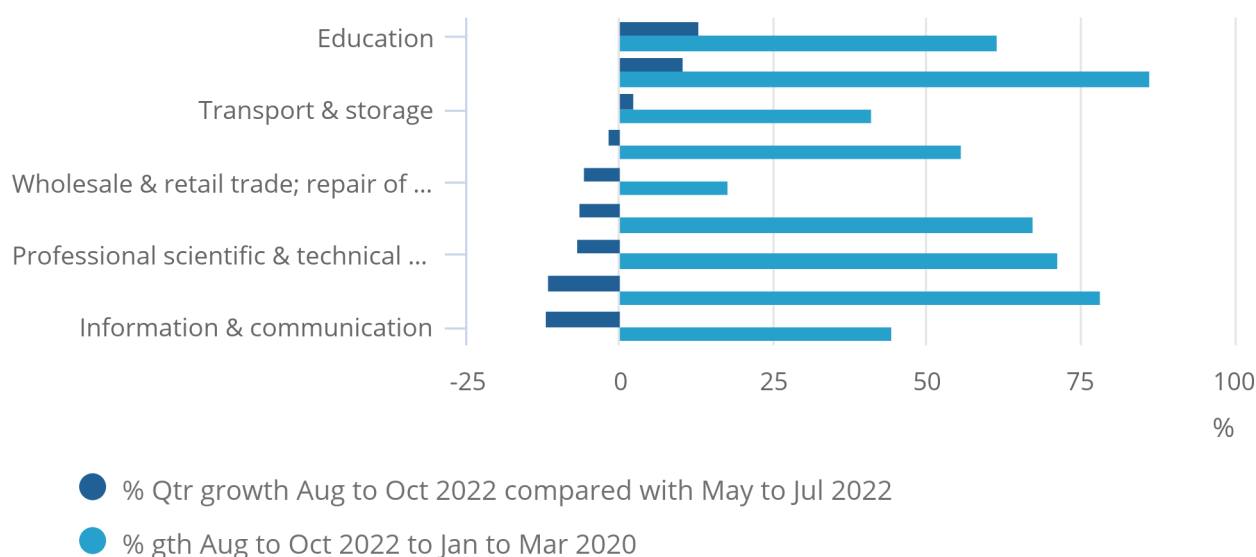
The headline vacancy estimates are based on three-month averages, which naturally involve some time lag. Insights into trends in October 2022 are provided by two experimental sources: single-month vacancy estimates (see [Strengths and limitations](#)) in [Dataset X06](#) and [Adzuna Online job advert estimates](#). Both the single-month vacancy estimates in Dataset X06 and the online job advert estimates increased in October 2022, although both datasets should be used with caution when comparing with the headline vacancy figures, as neither are seasonally adjusted. Additionally, the vacancies recorded in Dataset X06 show estimates based on responses from businesses selected in a single month.

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

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

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

August to October 2022 three-month average vacancies in the UK, quarterly percentage growth from May to July 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 3.6% in August to October 2022, with the rate of growth falling in 12 of the 18 industry sectors. Information and communication, and accommodation and food service activities were the lowest at negative 11.9% and negative 11.3%, respectively.

August to October 2022 was the fourth consecutive period to show a quarterly fall in the number of vacancies, decreasing by 46,000. The industry sectors displaying the largest falls in vacancy numbers were accommodation and food service activities, down 19,000, plus professional, scientific and technical activities, and wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles, both down by 9,000 on the quarter. Education and construction had the largest increases, up by 9,000 and 5,000 on the quarter, respectively.

The continued fall in the number of vacancies has coincided with an increasing number of respondents citing economic pressures as a factor in decisions to hold back on recruitment.

In August to October 2022, the total number of vacancies was 429,000 (54%) 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 76,000. When comparing with the same time last year, total vacancies increased by 32,000 (2.7%), with human health and social work again showing the largest growth of 21,000 (11.1%).

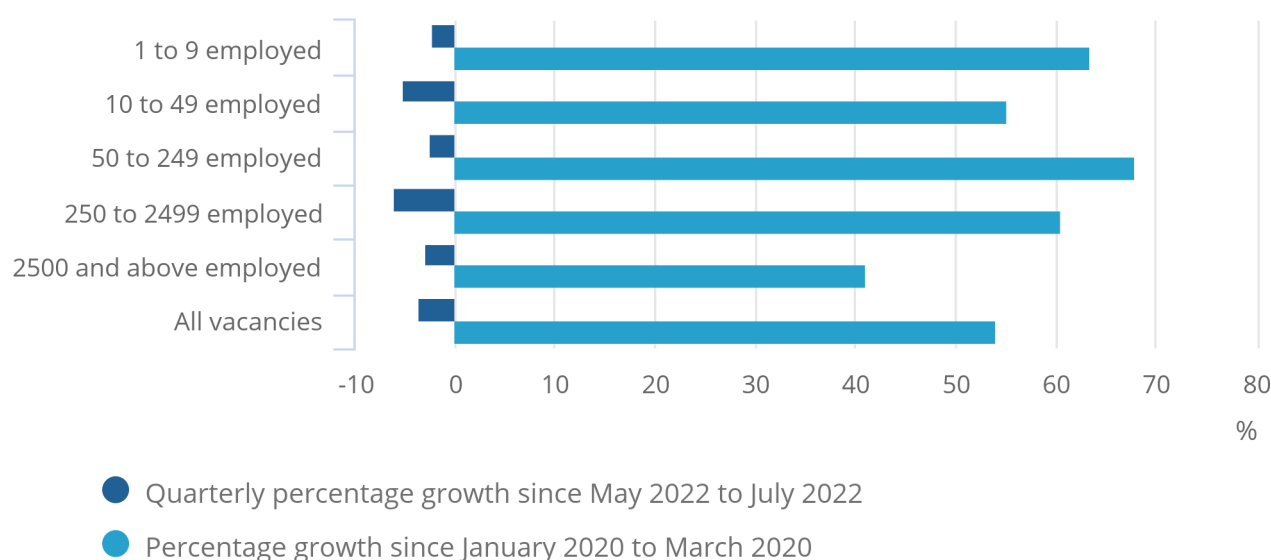
The number of vacancies remains high after a prolonged period of positive growth from July to September 2020 to March to May 2022, and provides the basis for a [historically tight labour market](#). In July to September 2022, the number of unemployed people per vacancy was at 1.0, unchanged from its level in the previous quarter.

Figure 3: Quarterly growth fell across all industry size bands in August to October 2022

August to October 2022 three-month average vacancies in the UK, quarterly growth from May to July 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 August to October 2022

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



Source: Office for National Statistics – Vacancy Survey

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

4 . Jobs, vacancies and wider labour market measures

Our estimated number of [workforce jobs for June 2022 \(next updated December 2022\)](#) was a record high of 35.8 million, which is an increase of 171,000 jobs from December 2019 following quarterly increases throughout 2021 and into 2022. The June 2022 estimate is the first time it has exceeded pre-coronavirus (COVID19) pandemic levels.

The total number of jobs includes both employee jobs and self-employment jobs, with both rising in the quarter to June 2022. Employee jobs in June 2022 have continued to grow and are now at a record high of nearly 31.5 million, which is 710,000 above their December 2019 pre-coronavirus level. However, this rate of growth has not been seen in the self-employment jobs, which remain 548,000 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 increased every month since February 2021.

Across industries, the recovery has varied, with half of the sectors still below their pre-pandemic levels in June 2022. The sectors showing a large number of job losses, wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicle and motorcycles, and other service activities, have been offset by large gains in administration and support activities, human health and social work, and professional, scientific and technical activities.

5 . Vacancies and jobs data

[Vacancies by industry](#)

Dataset VACS02 | Released 15 November 2022

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

[Workforce jobs summary](#)

Dataset JOBS01 | Released 13 September 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 September 2022

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

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

Dataset X06 | Released 15 November 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

Upcoming changes

In the December 2022 publication, we shall be making revisions to the Workforce Jobs (WFJ) dataset after benchmarking to the latest estimates in the provisional annual Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) 2021 figures, and revised BRES 2020 figures.

Revisions to Public Sector Employment (PSE) from March 2016, the Short-Term Employment Survey (STES) from June 2021, and seasonal adjustment from March 1981 will also be effective in next month's WFJ release.

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

Workforce Jobs estimates include data from the Labour Force Survey (LFS). From 15 July 2021, an improved LFS weighting methodology, better accounting for population changes through the 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 pandemic, please see our article on the [LFS Survey weighting methodology](#).

Sources

The data in this bulletin come from surveys of businesses. It is not feasible to survey every business in the UK, so these statistics are estimates based on samples, not precise figures.

Vacancies

Estimates of vacancies are obtained from the [Vacancy Survey](#), which is a survey of employers. Adzuna [Online job advert estimates](#) are also published as part of our [Economic activity and social change in the UK, real-time indicators](#) release.

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 collects employment and turnover information from private sector businesses. In December of each year, the jobs estimates are "benchmarked" to the latest estimates from the [Business Register and Employment Survey \(BRES\)](#).

The STES estimates are drawn for a specified date early in the last month of each calendar quarter. The March 2020 data were from 13 March 2020 before the start of coronavirus (COVID-19) social distancing measures.

For more information on how jobs data are measured, please see the Measuring the Data section in our [previous release](#).

More quality and methodology information on strengths, limitations, appropriate uses, and how the data were created is available in the [Vacancy Survey QMI](#) and [Workforce Jobs QMI](#).

Sampling variability

The sampling variability of the three-month average vacancies level is around plus or minus 1.5% of that level expressed as a [coefficient of variation](#), giving a 95% [confidence interval](#) for estimates of approximately plus or minus 20,000.

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

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

SIC 2007 Section		United Kingdom	
		Estimate for Jun 2022	Sampling variability of estimate [note 1]
A	Agriculture, forestry & fishing	338	±42
B	Mining & quarrying	57	±4
C	Manufacturing	2,618	±36
D	Electricity, gas, steam & air conditioning supply	139	±8
E	Water supply, sewerage, waste & remediation activities	230	±9
F	Construction	2,267	±65
G	Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	4,747	±54
H	Transport & storage	1,813	±50
I	Accommodation & food service activities	2,481	±64
J	Information & communication	1,608	±50
K	Financial & insurance activities	1,068	±46
L	Real estate activities	637	±41
M	Professional scientific & technical activities	3,324	±74
N	Administrative & support service activities	3,214	±62
O	Public admin & defence; compulsory social security	1,637	±18
P	Education	3,089	±49
Q	Human health & social work activities	4,616	±56
R	Arts, entertainment & recreation	1,015	±47
S/T	Other service activities/Private Households	929	±49
	All jobs	35,828	±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

How the global outbreak of the coronavirus (COVID-19) and the wider containment efforts is expected to impact upon the UK labour market, providing some of the practical challenges that the Office for National Statistics is likely to face.

[Employees in the UK: 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 14 December 2021

This article explains the developments and revisions to the workforce jobs (WFJ) series, released by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) on 14 December 2021 in the Vacancies and jobs statistical bulletin.

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

Bulletin | Released 15 November 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.

10 . Cite this statistical bulletin

Office for National Statistics (ONS), released 15 November 2022, ONS website, statistical bulletin, [Vacancies and jobs in the UK: November 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
Jun 20 (r)	35,188	30,648	4,356	156	29
Sep 20 (r)	34,637	30,225	4,225	157	31
Dec 20 (r)	34,460	30,154	4,114	158	34
Mar 21 (r)	34,631	30,300	4,146	159	24
Jun 21 (r)	34,975	30,560	4,224	159	33
Sep 21 (r)	35,148	30,839	4,114	159	35
Dec 21 (r)	35,184	30,995	3,999	158	31
Mar 22 (r)	35,538	31,227	4,100	158	53
Jun 22 (p)	35,827	31,487	4,143	158	40
Change on quarter	290	259	43	0	-13
Change %	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.1	-24.6
Change on year	852	927	-81	-1	7
Change %	2.4	3.0	-1.9	-0.8	21.0

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
Jun 20 (r)	35,188	375	61	2,622	145	218	2,274	4,984	1,817	2,351	1,529
Sep 20 (r)	34,637	410	55	2,567	143	223	2,149	4,845	1,802	2,295	1,516
Dec 20 (r)	34,460	369	55	2,553	146	222	2,142	4,824	1,750	2,170	1,495
Mar 21 (r)	34,631	371	57	2,532	144	217	2,155	4,795	1,829	2,180	1,498
Jun 21 (r)	34,975	359	59	2,542	144	230	2,226	4,775	1,806	2,336	1,474
Sep 21 (r)	35,148	365	60	2,531	143	235	2,220	4,802	1,804	2,397	1,518
Dec 21 (r)	35,184	340	58	2,543	142	228	2,220	4,744	1,803	2,426	1,547
Mar 22 (r)	35,538	330	58	2,604	136	232	2,252	4,796	1,802	2,446	1,566
Jun 22 (p)	35,827	339	56	2,616	139	230	2,265	4,765	1,816	2,469	1,604
Change on quarter	290	8	-1	12	4	-2	13	-31	14	23	38
Change %	0.8	2.5	-2.0	0.5	2.8	-0.8	0.6	-0.7	0.8	0.9	2.4
Change on year	852	-20	-3	74	-5	0	40	-9	11	133	129
Change %	2.4	-5.5	-4.5	2.9	-3.4	0.1	1.8	-0.2	0.6	5.7	8.8

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
Jun 20 (r)	1,131	626	3,124	2,937	1,562	2,974	4,493	992	935	41	29,494
Sep 20 (r)	1,114	617	3,111	2,923	1,564	2,972	4,458	935	890	49	29,091
Dec 20 (r)	1,129	646	3,141	2,960	1,587	2,952	4,498	906	869	45	28,972
Mar 21 (r)	1,127	630	3,166	2,995	1,613	2,942	4,567	882	879	51	29,154
Jun 21 (r)	1,112	634	3,200	3,055	1,613	2,942	4,584	945	879	60	29,416
Sep 21 (r)	1,086	633	3,220	3,089	1,611	2,951	4,586	966	867	63	29,593
Dec 21 (r)	1,088	608	3,237	3,127	1,618	2,984	4,573	976	867	54	29,652
Mar 22 (r)	1,079	615	3,311	3,157	1,639	3,036	4,597	974	854	52	29,926
Jun 22 (p)	1,068	637	3,325	3,225	1,639	3,078	4,616	1,009	876	54	30,181
Change on quarter	-11	22	13	68	0	42	19	35	23	1	255
Change %	-1.0	3.5	0.4	2.1	0.0	1.4	0.4	3.6	2.6	2.8	0.9
Change on year	-43	3	125	170	26	136	32	64	-3	-6	765
Change %	-3.9	0.4	3.9	5.6	1.6	4.6	0.7	6.8	-0.4	-10.7	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							
Aug-Oct 2020		530	105	83	77	102	163
Aug-Oct 2021	(r)	1193	177	192	174	273	376
Sept-Nov 2021		1214	179	191	177	274	393
Oct-Dec 2021		1238	180	193	176	282	407
Nov-Jan 2022		1261	189	199	177	287	409
Dec-Feb 2022		1280	196	204	177	291	412
Jan-Mar 2022		1287	196	200	184	289	419
Feb-Apr 2022		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	(r)	1271	188	179	188	286	431
Jun-Aug 2022	(r)	1256	183	176	189	279	429
Jul-Sept 2022	(r)	1241	184	170	184	275	427
Aug-Oct 2022	(p)	1225	183	170	184	269	419
Change on quarter	*	-46	-4	-9	-4	-17	-12
Change %	*	-3.6	-2.2	-5.0	-2.3	-5.9	-2.8
Change on year		32	6	-22	9	-4	43
Change %		2.7	3.4	-11.3	5.3	-1.4	11.3

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				
Jul-Sep 2020		493	1,659	3.4
Jul-Sep 2021		1,129	1,452	1.3
Oct-Dec 2021		1,238	1,373	1.1
Jan-Mar 2022		1,287	1,259	1.0
Apr-Jun 2022		1,292	1,294	1.0
Jul-Sep 2022	(r)	1,241	1,224	1.0
Change on quarter		-52	-69	0.0
Change %		-4.0	-5.3	
Change on year		111	-227	-0.3
Change %		9.9	-15.6	

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)										
Aug-Oct 2020	530	1	43	3	4	26	63	29	33	24
Aug-Oct 2021 (r)	1193	2	91	6	9	47	153	55	166	65
Sept-Nov 2021	1214	2	93	6	9	43	156	57	169	69
Oct-Dec 2021	1238	2	94	6	9	41	159	58	172	69
Nov-Jan 2022	1261	2	94	5	8	38	168	62	170	76
Dec-Feb 2022	1280	2	97	5	9	47	167	58	166	77
Jan-Mar 2022	1287	2	93	5	8	46	169	59	166	76
Feb-Apr 2022	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 (r)	1271	2	92	6	8	44	163	51	171	70
Jun-Aug 2022 (r)	1256	2	89	6	9	44	161	53	166	66
Jul-Sept 2022 (r)	1241	2	89	6	8	46	158	54	158	65
Aug-Oct 2022 (p)	1225	2	86	6	8	49	153	52	152	62
Change on quarter *	-46	0	-6	0	0	5	-9	1	-19	-8
Change % *	-3.6	-10.5	-6.5	0.0	-3.6	10.4	-5.7	2.4	-11.3	-11.9
Change on year	32	0	-5	0	-1	2	1	-2	-15	-3
Change %	2.7	13.3	-5.1	-3.3	-7.0	3.6	0.5	-4.4	-8.7	-4.8

SIC 2007 sections	AP2Z	JPA2	JPA3	JPA4	JPA5	JPA6	JPA7	JPA8	JPA9	JPB2
Vacancies per 100 employee jobs										
Aug-Oct 2020	1.8	0.9	1.8	2.5	1.7	1.8	1.4	1.9	1.5	1.8
Aug-Oct 2021 (r)	3.9	2.8	3.8	4.6	4.0	3.2	3.4	3.5	7.6	4.8
Sept-Nov 2021	4.0	3.0	3.9	4.4	3.9	2.9	3.5	3.7	7.7	5.1
Oct-Dec 2021	4.1	3.0	3.9	4.3	3.9	2.7	3.6	3.8	7.8	5.2
Nov-Jan 2022	4.1	3.2	4.0	3.9	3.5	2.6	3.8	4.0	7.7	5.7
Dec-Feb 2022	4.2	3.2	4.1	3.8	3.9	3.2	3.7	3.7	7.6	5.7
Jan-Mar 2022	4.2	3.2	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.1	3.8	3.8	7.6	5.7
Feb-Apr 2022	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 (r)	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	3.8	4.5	4.0	3.0	3.6	3.4	7.6	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 (p)	4.0	3.2	3.6	4.4	3.7	3.3	3.4	3.4	6.9	4.6
Change on quarter *	-0.2	-0.4	-0.3	0.0	-0.1	0.3	-0.2	0.1	-0.9	-0.6
Change on year	0.1	0.4	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	0.1	0.0	-0.2	-0.7	-0.2

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)										
Aug-Oct 2020	18	10	47	34	19	39	122	7	11	455
Aug-Oct 2021 (r)	44	17	109	86	31	61	191	33	26	1037
Sept-Nov 2021	46	17	113	87	31	63	193	32	27	1059
Oct-Dec 2021	47	15	119	89	32	67	202	31	25	1086
Nov-Jan 2022	49	16	122	90	32	71	206	28	25	1115
Dec-Feb 2022	50	16	124	88	34	74	214	31	24	1123
Jan-Mar 2022	51	17	130	85	35	72	214	34	27	1136
Feb-Apr 2022	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 (r)	53	17	133	79	41	71	216	33	23	1120
Jun-Aug 2022 (r)	52	16	130	78	41	75	215	34	21	1106
Jul-Sept 2022 (r)	50	16	126	76	41	75	217	32	21	1089
Aug-Oct 2022 (p)	47	16	125	79	41	80	212	29	24	1072
Change on quarter *	-6	-1	-9	0	-1	9	-3	-3	1	-47
Change % *	-11.1	-3.0	-6.6	0.4	-1.2	12.9	-1.5	-9.8	5.2	-4.2
Change on year	3	-1	15	-7	10	18	21	-4	-2	36
Change %	7.0	-5.9	14.0	-7.6	32.8	29.9	11.1	-11.7	-6.6	3.5

SIC 2007 sections	JPB3	JPB4	JPB5	JPB6	JPB7	JPB8	JPB9	JPC2	JPC3	JPC4
Vacancies per 100 employee jobs										
Aug-Oct 2020	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.3	1.4	1.5	2.9	1.1	1.8	1.8
Aug-Oct 2021 (r)	4.3	3.1	4.0	3.1	2.2	2.3	4.5	4.9	4.7	4.0
Sept-Nov 2021	4.5	3.1	4.2	3.2	2.2	2.3	4.5	4.7	4.9	4.0
Oct-Dec 2021	4.6	2.7	4.4	3.2	2.3	2.5	4.8	4.6	4.6	4.2
Nov-Jan 2022	4.8	2.8	4.5	3.3	2.3	2.7	4.9	4.1	4.5	4.3
Dec-Feb 2022	4.8	2.8	4.6	3.2	2.4	2.8	5.0	4.5	4.4	4.3
Jan-Mar 2022	5.0	3.1	4.8	3.1	2.5	2.7	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.3
Feb-Apr 2022	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 (r)	5.2	3.0	4.9	2.9	2.9	2.6	5.1	4.8	4.2	4.3
Jun-Aug 2022 (r)	5.0	2.9	4.8	2.8	2.9	2.8	5.0	4.9	3.9	4.2
Jul-Sept 2022 (r)	4.9	3.0	4.7	2.7	2.9	2.8	5.1	4.7	3.7	4.2
Aug-Oct 2022 (p)	4.6	2.9	4.6	2.9	2.9	3.0	5.0	4.3	4.4	4.1
Change on quarter *	-0.6	-0.1	-0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	-0.1	-0.5	0.2	-0.2
Change on year	0.3	-0.2	0.6	-0.2	0.7	0.7	0.5	-0.6	-0.3	0.1

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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