

Statistical bulletin

Vacancies and jobs in the UK: October 2022

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



Contact:
Tom Evans
labour.market@ons.gov.uk
+44 1633 651833

Release date:
11 October 2022

Next release:
15 November 2022

Table of contents

1. [Other pages in this release](#)
2. [Main points](#)
3. [Vacancies for July to September 2022](#)
4. [Jobs, vacancies and wider labour market measures](#)
5. [Vacancies and jobs data](#)
6. [Glossary](#)
7. [Measuring the data](#)
8. [Strengths and limitations](#)
9. [Related links](#)
10. [Cite this statistical bulletin](#)

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 July to September 2022 was 1,246,000, a decrease of 46,000 from April to June 2022.
- Vacancies fell by 3.6% in July to September 2022 and is the third consecutive quarterly fall.
- In July to September 2022 vacancies were 450,000 (56.6%) above the January to March 2020 pre-coronavirus (COVID-19) level, and nearly 117,000 (10.3%) above the level of a year ago.
- In June to August 2022, the number of unemployed people per vacancy fell to a record low of 0.9 despite the number of vacancies falling on the quarter for the third consecutive period.

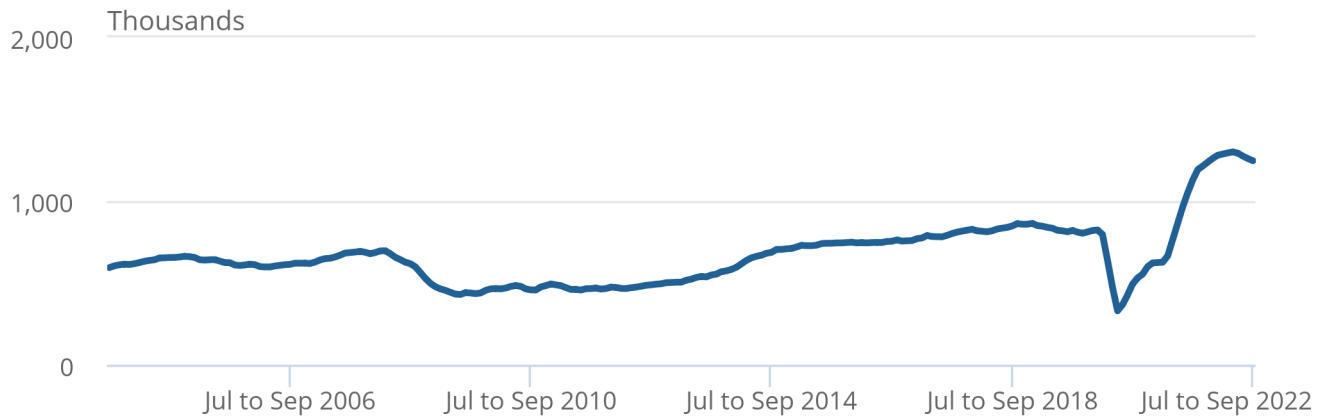
3 . Vacancies for July to September 2022

Figure 1: The estimated number of vacancies fell on the quarter to 1,246,000

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

Figure 1: The estimated number of vacancies fell on the quarter to 1,246,000

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



Source: Office for National Statistics – Vacancy Survey

In July to September 2022, the estimated number of vacancies fell by 46,000 on the quarter to 1,246,000, and are at their lowest since October to December 2021

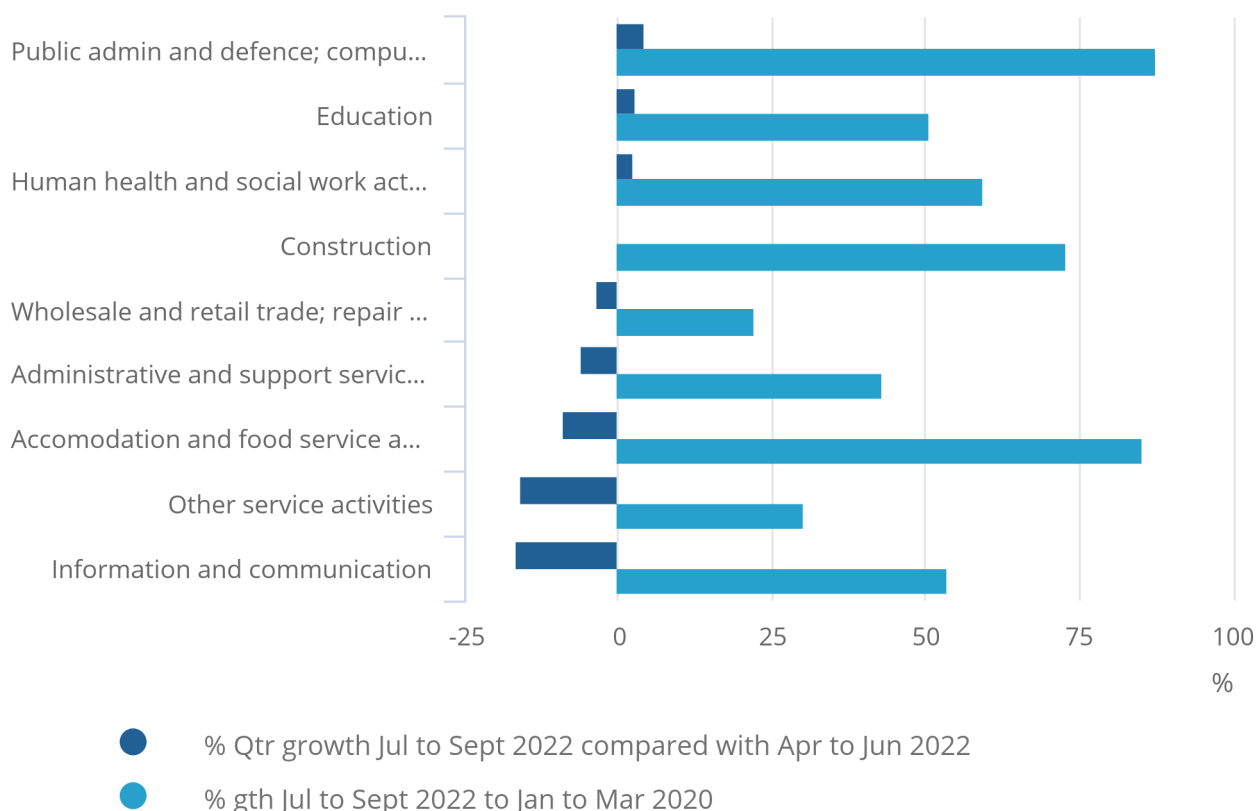
The headline vacancy estimates are based on three-month averages which naturally involve some time lag. Insights into trends in September 2022 are provided by two experimental sources, single-month vacancy estimates (see [Strengths and limitations](#)), in [Dataset x06](#), and Adzuna [Online job advert estimates](#). Both the single month vacancy estimates and the online job advert estimates have fallen in September 2022.

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

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

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

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



Source: Office for National Statistics – Vacancy Survey

The rate of quarterly growth fell to negative 3.6% in July to September 2022, with growth falling in 13 of the 18 industry sectors. Information and communication and other service activities fell at the fastest rate, at negative 16.6% and 16.0%, respectively.

In July to September 2022, the 46,000 decrease in the number of vacancies was the largest fall on the quarter seen since June to August 2020. The industry sectors displaying the largest falls in vacancy numbers were accommodation and food service activities, down 15,000, and information and communication, down 13,000 on the quarter. Human health and social work had the largest increase in vacancies, up by 5,000 on the quarter.

The recent fall in the number of vacancies has coincided with an increasing number of respondents reporting lower levels of recruitment because of a variety of economic pressures.

In July to September 2022 the total number of vacancies was 450,000 (56.6%) above the January to March 2020 pre-pandemic level, with the largest increase in human health and social work which was up 81,000. When comparing with the same time last year, total vacancies rose by 117,000 (10.3%) with human health and social work again showing the largest growth of 38,000 (21.3%).

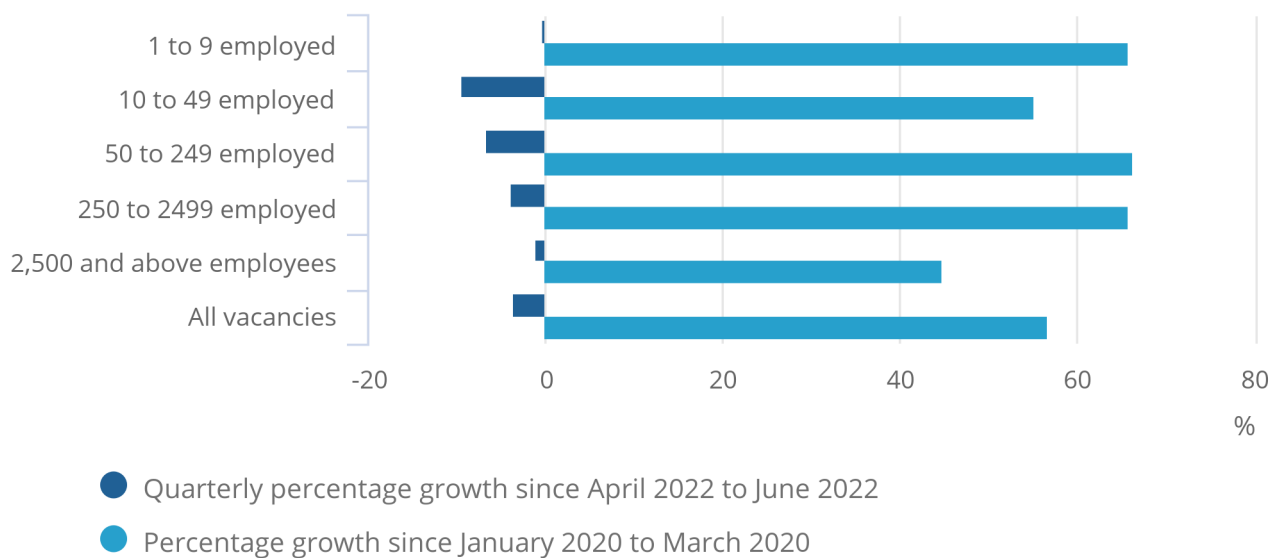
The number of vacancies remain high after a prolonged period of positive growth from July to September 2020 to April to June 2022. Despite the market contracting recently, the large number of vacancies combined with low levels of unemployment contribute to [an historically tight labour market](#). Notably, in June to August 2022 the number of unemployed people per vacancy fell to a new record low of 0.9.

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

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

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

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



Source: Office for National Statistics – Vacancy Survey

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

4 . Jobs, vacancies and wider labour market measures

Our latest estimated number of [workforce jobs for June 2022 \(next updated December 2022\)](#) was a record high of 35.8 million, an increase of 171,000 jobs from December 2019, and the first time it has exceeded pre-coronavirus (COVID-19) 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 continued to grow and are now at a record high of nearly 31.5 million, 710,000 above their December 2019 pre-coronavirus (COVID-19) 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](#).

Across industries the recovery has varied, with half of the sectors still below their pre-pandemic levels in June 2022. Those industries that remain well below pre-coronavirus (COVID-19) levels, such as wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicle and motorcycles, and other service activities, have seen their job losses offset by large increases in administrative and support activities, and human health and social work.

5 . Vacancies and jobs data

[Vacancies by industry](#)

Dataset VACS02 | Released 11 October 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 11 October 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

Making our published spreadsheets accessible

Following the Government Statistical Service (GSS) guidance on [releasing statistics in spreadsheets](#) we will be amending our published tables over the coming months to improve usability, accessibility and machine readability of our published statistics. To help users change to the new formats we will be publishing sample versions of a selection of our tables, and where practical, initially publish the tables in both the new and current formats. If you have any questions or comments, please email labour.market@ons.gov.uk.

Coronavirus

For more information on how labour market data sources are affected by the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, see the article published on 6 May 2020, which details [some of the challenges that we have faced in producing estimates](#) at this time.

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

Workforce Jobs estimates include data from the Labour Force Survey (LFS). From the 15th July 2021 an improved LFS weighting methodology, better accounting for population changes through the coronavirus pandemic was implemented, affecting periods from January to March 2020 onwards. For more information on the changes to LFS weighting methodology through the pandemic please see our article on the [LFS Survey weighting methodology](#).

Sources

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

Vacancies

Estimates of vacancies are obtained from the [Vacancy Survey](#), a survey of employers. Adzuna [Online job advert estimate](#) are also published as part of the [Economic activity and social change in the UK, real-time indicators - Office for National Statistics \(ons.gov.uk\)](#) release.

Jobs

Estimates of jobs are compiled from a number of sources, including Short-Term Employment Surveys (STES), the Quarterly Public Sector Employment Survey (QPSES) and the [Labour Force Survey \(LFS\)](#). STES is a group of surveys that collect employment and turnover information from private sector businesses. In December of each year, the jobs estimates are "benchmarked" to the latest estimates from the [Business Register and Employment Survey \(BRES\)](#).

The STES estimates are drawn for a specified date early in the last month of each calendar quarter. The March 2020 data were from 13 March 2020 before the start of coronavirus (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 above or below 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 above or below 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
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

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 (ONS) 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: October 2022](#)

Bulletin | Released 11 October 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 11 October 2022, ONS website, statistical bulletin, [Vacancies and jobs in the UK: October 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	Agriculture, forestry & fishing	Mining & quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas, steam & air conditioning supply	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
	A-T	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	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	Real estate activities	Professional scientific & technical activities	Administrative & support service activities	Public admin & defence; compulsory social security ²	Education	Human health & social work activities	Arts, entertainment & recreation	Other service activities	People employed by households, etc.	Total services
	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	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

	All Vacancies	Number of employees				
		1-9	10-49	50-249	250-2499	2500+
		AP2Y	ALY5	ALY6	ALY7	ALY8
Levels						
Jul-Sept 2020	493	103	78	70	87	155
Jul-Sept 2021	(r) 1129	179	178	157	260	355
Aug-Oct 2021	1192	178	191	175	271	378
Sept-Nov 2021	1214	179	191	177	274	393
Oct-Dec 2021	1238	180	193	176	282	407
Nov-Jan 2022	1261	189	199	177	287	409
Dec-Feb 2022	1280	196	204	177	291	412
Jan-Mar 2022	1287	196	200	184	289	419
Feb-Apr 2022	1294	195	196	188	287	429
Mar-May 2022	1300	194	193	193	287	434
Apr-Jun 2022	(r) 1292	187	188	195	289	434
May-Jul 2022	(r) 1274	189	180	188	286	431
Jun-Aug 2022	(r) 1259	184	176	190	279	430
Jul-Sept 2022	(p) 1246	186	170	182	278	430
Change on quarter	* -46	-1	-17	-13	-11	-4
Change %	* -3.6	-0.3	-9.3	-6.5	-3.9	-1.0
Change on year	117	7	-8	25	18	75
Change %	10.3	4.0	-4.3	15.9	6.8	21.0

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			
Jun-Aug 2020	426	1,549	3.6
Jun-Aug 2021	1,051	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	1,300	1,285	1.0
Jun-Aug 2022	(r) 1,259	1,188	0.9
Change on quarter	-41	-97	0.0
Change %	-3.2	-7.6	
Change on year	208	-323	-0.5
Change %	19.8	-21.4	

Source: ONS Vacancy Survey/ Labour Force Survey

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

1. Excludes Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing.

2. Unemployment estimates are produced from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) and are always one period behind the ONS Vacancy Survey estimates. This table therefore shows estimates for the same periods as shown in table 1 (which shows LFS estimates).

VACANCIES

21 Vacancies by industry

Standard Industrial Classification (2007)

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

SIC 2007 sections	All vacancies ¹	Mining & quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas, steam & air conditioning supply ²	Water supply, sewerage, waste & remediation activities	Construction	Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles	Transport & storage	Accommodation & food service activities	Information & communication
	B-S	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
	AP2Y	JP9H	JP9I	JP9J	JP9K	JP9L	JP9M	JP9N	JP9O	JP9P
Levels (thousands)										
Jul-Sept 2020	493	0	37	3	3	22	61	23	35	22
Jul-Sept 2021 (r)	1129	1	84	6	7	44	148	50	149	65
Aug-Oct 2021	1192	2	91	6	9	48	152	54	165	65
Sept-Nov 2021	1214	2	93	6	9	43	156	57	169	69
Oct-Dec 2021	1238	2	94	6	9	41	159	58	172	69
Nov-Jan 2022	1261	2	94	5	8	38	168	62	170	76
Dec-Feb 2022	1280	2	97	5	9	47	167	58	166	77
Jan-Mar 2022	1287	2	93	5	8	46	169	59	166	76
Feb-Apr 2022	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 (r)	1292	2	93	6	9	45	165	55	173	79
May-Jul 2022 (r)	1274	2	93	6	8	43	164	52	171	70
Jun-Aug 2022 (r)	1259	2	90	6	9	44	163	54	166	66
Jul-Sept 2022 (p)	1246	2	90	6	8	45	159	56	158	66
Change on quarter *	-46	0	-3	0	-1	0	-6	2	-15	-13
Change % *	-3.6	-5.6	-2.9	-5.2	-15.4	0.0	-3.6	3.1	-8.8	-16.6
Change on year	117	0	6	0	1	1	11	6	9	1
Change %	10.3	21.4	7.2	-6.8	6.9	2.7	7.6	11.9	5.7	1.1
Vacancies per 100 employee jobs										
	AP2Z	JPA2	JPA3	JPA4	JPA5	JPA6	JPA7	JPA8	JPA9	JPB2
Jul-Sept 2020	1.6	0.7	1.5	2.4	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.6
Jul-Sept 2021 (r)	3.7	2.6	3.6	4.5	3.3	2.9	3.3	3.3	6.8	4.8
Aug-Oct 2021	3.9	2.8	3.8	4.6	3.9	3.2	3.4	3.5	7.5	4.8
Sept-Nov 2021	4.0	3.0	3.9	4.4	3.9	2.9	3.5	3.7	7.7	5.1
Oct-Dec 2021	4.1	3.0	3.9	4.3	3.9	2.7	3.6	3.8	7.8	5.2
Nov-Jan 2022	4.1	3.2	4.0	3.9	3.5	2.6	3.8	4.0	7.7	5.7
Dec-Feb 2022	4.2	3.2	4.1	3.8	3.9	3.2	3.7	3.7	7.6	5.7
Jan-Mar 2022	4.2	3.2	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.1	3.8	3.8	7.6	5.7
Feb-Apr 2022	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 (r)	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	3.9	2.9	3.7	3.3	7.8	5.3
Jun-Aug 2022 (r)	4.1	3.4	3.8	4.5	4.0	2.9	3.6	3.5	7.6	4.9
Jul-Sept 2022 (p)	4.1	3.2	3.8	4.2	3.6	3.0	3.6	3.6	7.2	4.9
Change on quarter *	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2	-0.6	0.0	-0.1	0.1	-0.7	-1.0
Change on year	0.4	0.6	0.3	-0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.1
Levels (thousands)										
	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	G-S
	JP9Q	JP9R	JP9S	JP9T	JP9U	JP9V	JP9W	JP9X	JP9Y	JP9Z
Jul-Sept 2020	18	7	45	34	19	35	116	5	8	427
Jul-Sept 2021 (r)	43	17	104	82	30	61	179	32	26	985
Aug-Oct 2021	44	17	109	85	31	62	191	33	26	1034
Sept-Nov 2021	46	17	113	87	31	63	193	32	27	1059
Oct-Dec 2021	47	15	119	89	32	67	202	31	25	1086
Nov-Jan 2022	49	16	122	90	32	71	206	28	25	1115
Dec-Feb 2022	50	16	124	88	34	74	214	31	24	1123
Jan-Mar 2022	51	17	130	85	35	72	214	34	27	1136
Feb-Apr 2022	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 (r)	54	17	133	80	39	72	212	34	26	1140
May-Jul 2022 (r)	54	16	135	78	41	70	217	33	23	1124
Jun-Aug 2022 (r)	52	15	132	77	41	74	215	34	21	1110
Jul-Sept 2022 (p)	51	16	127	76	41	74	217	32	22	1094
Change on quarter *	-4	-1	-6	-5	2	2	5	-2	-4	-46
Change % *	-6.6	-7.1	-4.7	-6.0	4.1	2.8	2.5	-5.8	-16.0	-4.0
Change on year	8	-1	23	-7	11	14	38	0	-4	109
Change %	18.5	-5.5	22.4	-8.4	37.7	22.8	21.3	0.6	-16.3	11.1
Vacancies per 100 employee jobs										
	JPB3	JPB4	JPB5	JPB6	JPB7	JPB8	JPB9	JPC2	JPC3	JPC4
Jul-Sept 2020	1.8	1.4	1.7	1.3	1.4	1.3	2.8	0.7	1.4	1.6
Jul-Sept 2021 (r)	4.2	3.0	3.8	3.0	2.1	2.3	4.2	4.7	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	4.6	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 (r)	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	5.0	2.8	2.9	2.6	5.1	4.8	4.2	4.3
Jun-Aug 2022 (r)	5.1	2.8	4.9	2.8	2.9	2.8	5.1	4.9	3.8	4.2
Jul-Sept 2022 (p)	4.9	2.9	4.7	2.7	2.9	2.8	5.1	4.7	3.9	4.2
Change on quarter *	-0.4	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	-0.3	-0.7	-0.2
Change on year	0.8	-0.2	0.9	-0.3	0.8	0.5	0.9	0.0	-0.8	0.4

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