Statistical bulletin

Vacancies and jobs in the UK: September 2022

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

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Table of contents

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 June to August 2022 was 1,266,000, a decrease of 34,000 from the previous quarter and the largest quarterly fall since June to August 2020.

- Quarterly growth fell for the 13th consecutive period, down to negative 2.6% in June to August 2022.

- In June to August 2022, vacancies were 470,000 (59.1%) above the January to March 2020 pre-coronavirus (COVID-19) level, and 215,000 (20.4%) above the same time last year.

- In May to July 2022, despite the fall in vacancies, the number of unemployed people per vacancy remains at an historical low of 1.0 for the sixth consecutive period.

- The total number of workforce jobs in the UK in June 2022 rose by 290,000 on the quarter to a record 35.8 million and, for the first time, exceeds the pre-coronavirus level of December 2019.
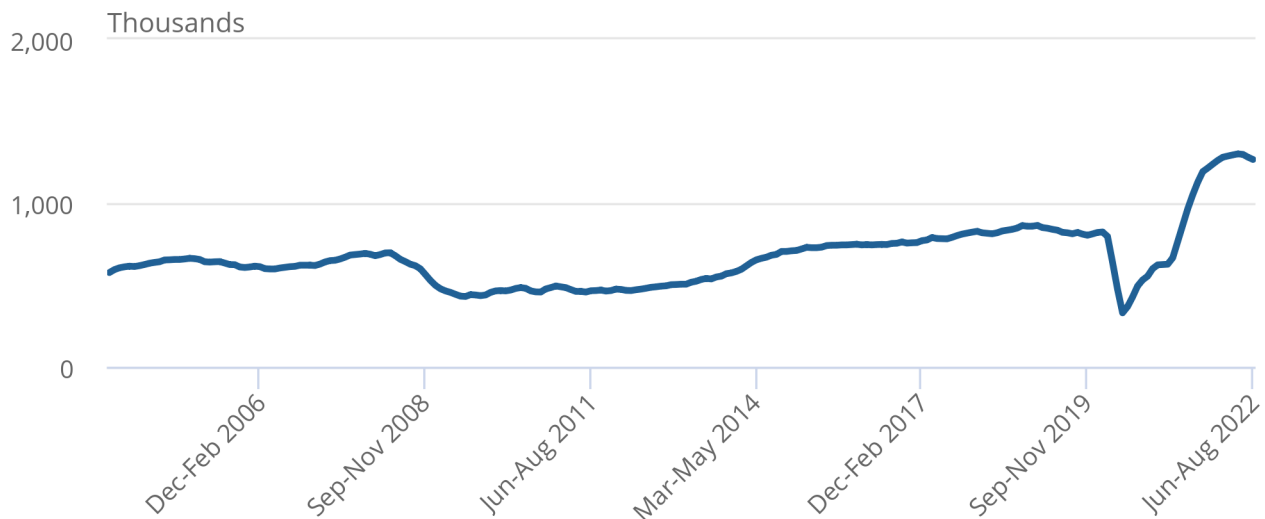
3 . Vacancies for June to August 2022

Figure 1: The estimated number of vacancies fell on the quarter to 1,266,000

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

Figure 1: The estimated number of vacancies fell on the quarter to 1,266,000

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

Source: Office for National Statistics – Vacancy Survey

In June to August 2022, the estimated number of vacancies fell by 34,000 on the quarter to 1,266,000, the largest quarterly fall for two years.

The headline vacancy estimates are based on three-month averages, which naturally involve some time lag. Insights into trends in August 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 X06 and the online job advert estimates have fallen in August 2022.

Figure 2: The three-month growth rate fell to negative 2.6% in June to August 2022

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

Figure 2: The three-month growth rate fell to negative 2.6% in June to August 2022

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

● % Qtr growth Jun to Aug 2022 compared with Mar to May 2022

● % gth Jun to Aug 2022 to Jan to Mar 2020
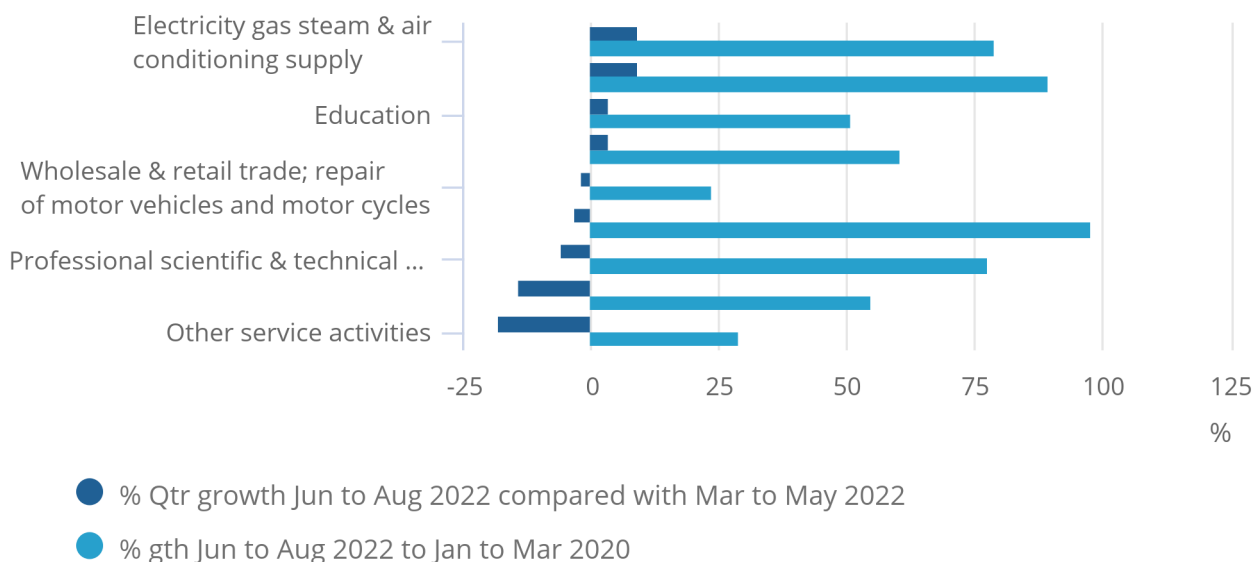
Source: Office for National Statistics – Vacancy Survey

The overall quarterly growth rate fell to negative 2.6% in June to August 2022, with the number of vacancies falling in 12 of the 18 industry sectors. The lowest rate of growth was in other service activities, at negative 17.8%.

In June to August 2022, the 34,000 decrease in the number of vacancies was the largest fall on the quarter we have seen since June to August 2020. The industry sectors showing the largest falls in vacancy numbers were the information and communication industry, which was down 11,000 vacancies and the professional, scientific and technical activities industry, which was down 8,000 vacancies on the quarter. Human health and social work had the largest increase in vacancies, up by 7,000 on the quarter.

This fall in vacancies, the second quarterly fall in consecutive periods, may reflect uncertainty across industries, with an increased number of respondents reporting recruitment freezes.

In June to August 2022, the total number of vacancies was 470,000 (59.1%) above the January to March 2020 pre-pandemic level, with the largest increases in accommodation and food service activities, and human health and social work, both up 83,000. When comparing with the same time last year, total vacancies rose by 215,000 (20.4%), with human health and social work showing the largest growth of 47,000 (27.4%).

Although the rapid growth in vacancies seen in the summer of 2021 has slowed significantly, the elevated numbers of vacancies, alongside low levels of unemployment, indicate a historically tight labour market. The number of unemployed people to every vacancy remained at a record low of 1.0 in May to July 2022. Although both fell, the larger fall in the number of unemployed people was enough to keep vacancies above the number of unemployed for the third consecutive period.

Figure 3: Vacancies fell more quickly among smaller companies in June to August 2022

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

Figure 3: Vacancies fell more quickly among smaller companies in June to August 2022

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

● Quarterly percentage growth since March 2022 to May 2022

● Percentage growth since January 2020 to March 2020
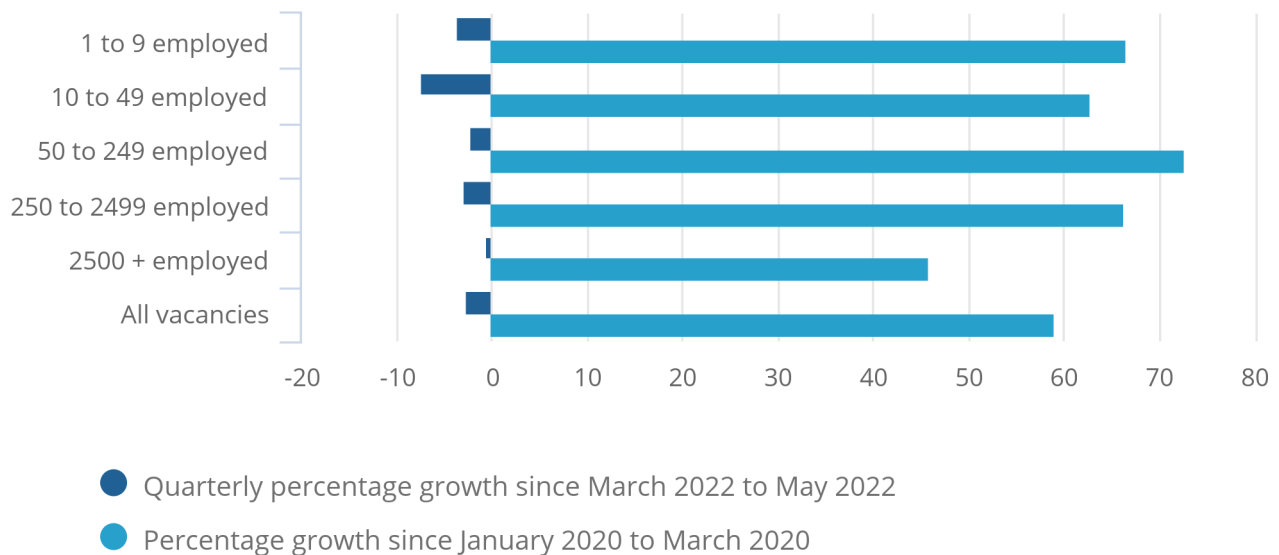
Source: Office for National Statistics – Vacancy Survey

On the quarter, the smaller companies with fewer than 50 employees had the greatest impact on the fall in vacancies in June to August 2022.

4 . Jobs for June 2022

Figure 4 shows estimates of workforce jobs for June 2022.

The estimates are based on various sources. Estimates related to employee jobs in the private sector are drawn from surveys with a reference date of 10 June 2022, whereas those of self-employment jobs are drawn from the Labour Force Survey (LFS), which covers a three-month period from start of May 2022 to end of July 2022. This is outlined in Measuring the data. On 14 June 2022, data from the LFS were reweighted. The Workforce Jobs estimates published in March 2022 were based on previous weights but are revised in this publication from March 2020.
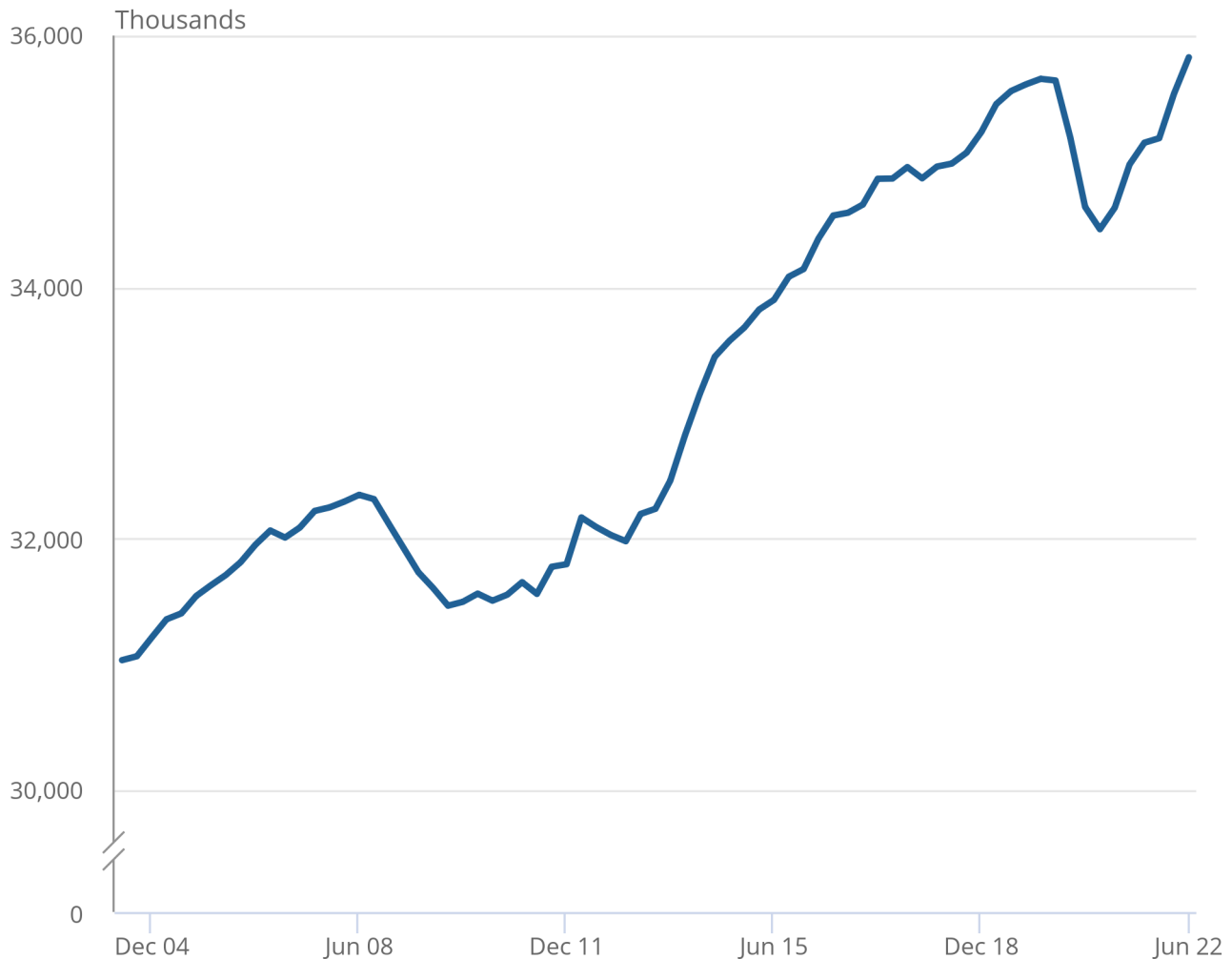
More information is available in our Impact of reweighting on Labour Force Survey key indicators article.

Figure 4: The total number of jobs in June 2022 increased to a record 35.8 million

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

Source: Office for National Statistics – Workforce jobs

In June 2022, workforce jobs rose to a new record high of 35.8 million jobs in the UK. This is an increase of 290,000 from March 2022, and was caused largely by an increase in employee jobs of 259,000, and a smaller rise in self-employment jobs of 43,000. Government support trainees was the only component to negatively affect this growth, falling by 13,000.

The June 2022 estimate is 171,000 above the December 2019 level and the first time it has exceeded pre-coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic levels. This maintains a recovery that started in March 2021, when we saw the first quarterly increase, and has continued until June 2022, after a series of falls during the pandemic.

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, 710,000 above their December 2019 pre-coronavirus level. However, this rate of growth has not been seen in 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 our Earnings and employment from Pay As You Earn Real Time Information, seasonally adjusted dataset, which has increased every month since February 2021.

Figure 5: In June 2022 total quarterly growth remained positive despite varying across industries

June 2022 workforce jobs, seasonally adjusted quarterly and growth from December 2019 rates

Figure 5: In June 2022 total quarterly growth remained positive despite varying across industries

June 2022 workforce jobs, seasonally adjusted quarterly and growth from December 2019 rates
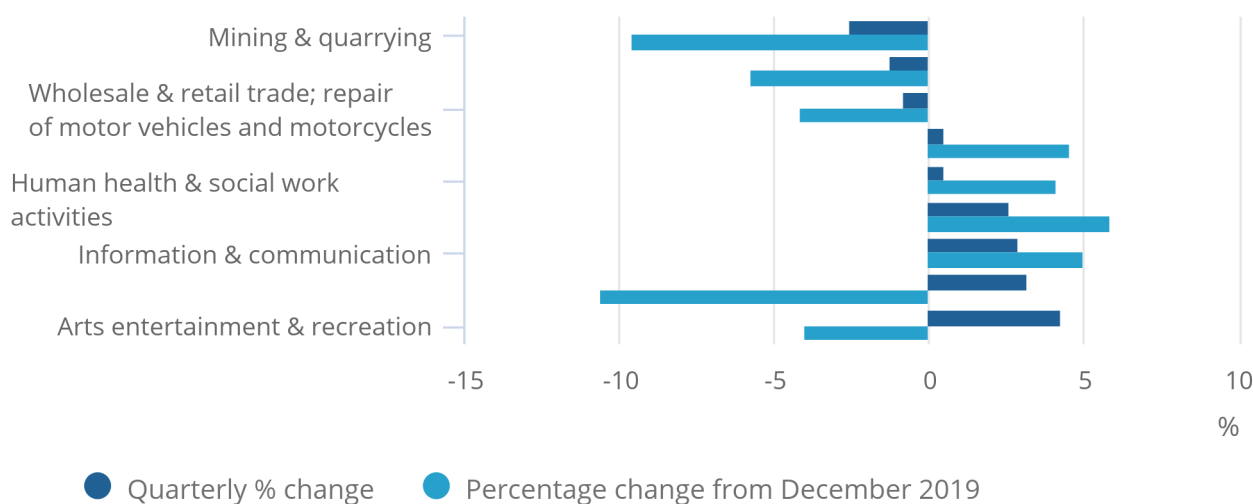
Source: Office for National Statistics – Workforce jobs

The effect of coronavirus on job numbers has varied across the labour market, with 10 of the 20 industry sectors still below pre-pandemic levels. The hardest hit sector, wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicle and motorcycles, saw the largest fall in job numbers at 204,000. However, large increases in other industries: administration and support activities (up 181,000), human health and social work (up 180,000), and professional, scientific and technical activities (up 146,000), have helped to increase workforce jobs above pre-pandemic levels. Notably, these three industries, alongside education, and information and communication are at record levels.

On the quarter, 15 industry sectors grew from March 2022, contributing to an increase of 290,000 to the total workforce jobs estimate. The largest increases were in administration and support activities (up 68,000) and education (up 42,000). The largest fall on the quarter was in wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles, which was down by 31,000 jobs.

5 . Vacancies and jobs data

[Vacancies by industry](#)
Dataset VACS02 | Released 13 September 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 13 September 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 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](#) release.

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

7 . Measuring the data

Recent changes

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 RTI 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 Jobs estimates published on 14 June 2022, which include some data from the LFS, were based on previous weights. The September 2022 Workforce Jobs estimates have been revised back to March 2020, because of the reweighting of the LFS using RTI data, and also through seasonal adjustment.

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.

We published our Comparison of labour market data sources article on 11 December 2020, which compares our labour market data sources and discusses some of the main differences between them.

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 coronavirus pandemic, was implemented. This affects periods from January to March 2020 onwards. For more information on the changes to 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. The Adzuna Online job advert estimates are also published as part of the 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 Vacancies and jobs in the UK: April 2021 bulletin.

More quality and methodology information on strengths, limitations, appropriate uses, and how the data were created is available in our Vacancy Survey Quality and methodology information (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
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 on the strengths and limitations of this bulletin are available in our [Vacancies and jobs in the UK: April 2021 bulletin](#).

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: 2020](#)
Bulletin | Released 9 November 2021
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: September 2022](#)
Bulletin | Released 13 September 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 13 September 2022, ONS website, statistical bulletin, [Vacancies and jobs in the UK: September 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

	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)

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	Accommod-ation & food service activities I	Information & communic-ation 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   Vacancies[1] by size of business

		All Vacancies	Number of employees				
			1-9	10-49	50-249	250-2499	2500+
		AP2Y	ALY5	ALY6	ALY7	ALY8	ALY9
Levels							
Jun-Aug 2020		426	87	63	56	74	146
Jun-Aug 2021	(r)	1051	172	168	145	235	332
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		1287	196	200	184	289	419
Feb-Apr 2022		1294	195	196	188	287	429
Mar-May 2022	(r)	1300	194	193	193	287	434
Apr-Jun 2022	(r)	1297	189	189	195	289	435
May-Jul 2022	(r)	1280	191	182	189	286	433
Jun-Aug 2022	**(p)**	**1266**	**187**	**179**	**189**	**279**	**433**
Change on quarter	*	*-34*	*-7*	*-14*	*-4*	*-8*	*-2*
Change %	*	*-2.6*	*-3.5*	*-7.4*	*-2.0*	*-2.8*	*-0.4*
Change on year		*215*	*15*	*11*	*44*	*44*	*101*
Change %		*20.4*	*8.6*	*6.6*	*30.7*	*18.8*	*30.3*

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   Vacancies[1] and Unemployment

		All Vacancies[1]	Unemployment[2]	Number of unemployed people per vacancy
		AP2Y	MGSC	JPC5
Levels				
May-Jul 2020		367	1,476	4.0
May-Jul 2021		965	1,556	1.6
Aug-Oct 2021		1,192	1,423	1.2
Nov-Jan 2022		1,261	1,346	1.1
Feb-Apr 2022		1,294	1,300	1.0
May-Jul 2022	(r)	1,280	1,224	1.0
Change on quarter		-14	-76	0.0
Change %		-1.1	-5.8	
Change on year		315	-332	-0.7
Change %		32.7	-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	Manu-facturing	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 & communica-tion
		B-S	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
		AP2Y	JP9H	JP9I	JP9J	JP9K	JP9L	JP9M	JP9N	JP9O	JP9P
Levels (thousands)											
Jun-Aug 2020		426	0	31	3	2	17	51	20	25	17
Jun-Aug 2021	(r)	1051	1	75	6	6	37	137	46	146	59
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		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	(r)	1300	2	95	5	8	47	164	56	173	77
Apr-Jun 2022	(r)	1297	2	94	6	9	45	165	55	175	77
May-Jul 2022	(r)	1280	2	94	6	8	43	163	52	173	70
Jun-Aug 2022	**(p)**	**1266**	**2**	**91**	**6**	**9**	**44**	**161**	**54**	**168**	**66**
Change on quarter	*	-34	0	-4	1	0	-3	-3	-1	-5	-11
Change %	*	-2.6	5.6	-4.6	9.3	2.4	-6.6	-1.6	-2.2	-2.9	-14.0
Change on year		215	1	16	0	3	8	25	8	22	7
Change %		20.4	46.2	21.5	1.7	43.3	20.8	17.9	18.3	15.0	12.2
		AP2Z	JPA2	JPA3	JPA4	JPA5	JPA6	JPA7	JPA8	JPA9	JPB2
Vacancies per 100 employee jobs											
Jun-Aug 2020		1.4	0.6	1.3	2.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.3
Jun-Aug 2021	(r)	3.5	2.4	3.1	4.4	2.8	2.5	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		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	(r)	4.3	3.4	4.0	4.1	3.9	3.2	3.7	3.6	7.9	5.7
Apr-Jun 2022	(r)	4.3	3.5	3.9	4.4	4.2	3.0	3.7	3.5	8.0	5.7
May-Jul 2022	(r)	4.2	3.5	3.9	4.4	3.8	2.9	3.7	3.3	7.9	5.2
Jun-Aug 2022	**(p)**	**4.2**	**3.5**	**3.8**	**4.5**	**4.0**	**3.0**	**3.6**	**3.5**	**7.7**	**4.9**
Change on quarter	*	-0.1	0.2	-0.2	0.4	0.1	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.8
Change on year		0.7	1.1	0.7	0.1	1.2	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.0	0.5

SIC 2007 sections		Financial & insurance activities	Real estate activities[2]	Professional scientific & technical activities	Administrative & support service activities	Public admin & defence; compulsory social security	Education	Human health & social work activities	Arts, entertainment & recreation	Other service activities	Total services
		K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	G-S
		JP9Q	JP9R	JP9S	JP9T	JP9U	JP9V	JP9W	JP9X	JP9Y	JP9Z
Levels (thousands)											
Jun-Aug 2020		16	7	42	27	18	29	111	4	7	374
Jun-Aug 2021	(r)	38	15	96	78	28	57	172	30	26	928
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		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	(r)	53	18	137	84	38	72	212	35	26	1144
Apr-Jun 2022	(r)	55	17	134	82	40	73	214	35	25	1143
May-Jul 2022	(r)	54	16	134	79	42	71	220	33	22	1128
Jun-Aug 2022	**(p)**	**53**	**15**	**129**	**79**	**41**	**74**	**219**	**33**	**21**	**1115**
Change on quarter	*	0	-3	-8	-4	3	3	7	-1	-5	-28
Change %	*	-0.6	-17.4	-5.7	-5.3	9.0	3.6	3.4	-4.0	-17.8	-2.5
Change on year		15	0	33	1	13	17	47	3	-4	188
Change %		39.4	1.3	33.9	1.7	45.9	30.1	27.4	10.6	-16.5	20.2
		JPB3	JPB4	JPB5	JPB6	JPB7	JPB8	JPB9	JPC2	JPC3	JPC4
Vacancies per 100 employee jobs											
Jun-Aug 2020		1.5	1.2	1.6	1.0	1.3	1.1	2.7	0.6	1.2	1.4
Jun-Aug 2021	(r)	3.7	2.7	3.6	2.8	2.0	2.1	4.0	4.4	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		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	(r)	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	3.0	2.8	2.7	5.0	5.0	4.5	4.4
May-Jul 2022	(r)	5.3	3.0	5.0	2.8	2.9	2.6	5.2	4.8	4.0	4.3
Jun-Aug 2022	**(p)**	**5.1**	**2.8**	**4.8**	**2.9**	**2.9**	**2.8**	**5.1**	**4.9**	**3.9**	**4.3**
Change on quarter	*	0.0	-0.6	-0.3	-0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	-0.2	-0.8	-0.1
Change on year		1.5	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.9	0.6	1.1	0.5	-0.8	0.7

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.