

Statistical bulletin

Vacancies and jobs in the UK: May 2021

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



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15 June 2021

Notice

18 May 2021

The effect of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic on our capacity means we have reviewed the existing labour market releases and will be suspending some publications.

This will protect the delivery and quality of our remaining labour market outputs as well as ensuring we can respond to new demands as a direct result of the coronavirus. More details about the [impact on labour market outputs](#) can be found in our statement.

Table of contents

1. [Other pages in this release](#)
2. [Main points](#)
3. [Vacancies for February 2021 to April 2021](#)
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](#)

1 . Other pages in this release

- [Labour market overview: May 2021](#)
- [Average weekly earnings in Great Britain: May 2021](#)
- [Employment in the UK: May 2021](#)

2 . Main points

- The number of job vacancies in February 2021 to April 2021 remained almost 128,000 below its pre-pandemic level in January 2020 to March 2020, with the worst affected industries being arts, entertainment and recreation, and accommodation and food service activities.
- In February 2021 to April 2021, there were an estimated 657,000 job vacancies, which is a growth of 8.0% (48,400) compared with last quarter, with most industries displaying increases, most notably, accommodation and food service activities; this growth in the latest quarter was also seen in our experimental monthly vacancies data, as well as experimental Adzuna online vacancies data, both of which neared their pre-pandemic levels in April 2021.
- The smallest companies, employing one to nine employees, had 8.9% fewer vacancies in February 2021 to April 2021 compared with the previous quarter and were the only size band displaying a decrease.

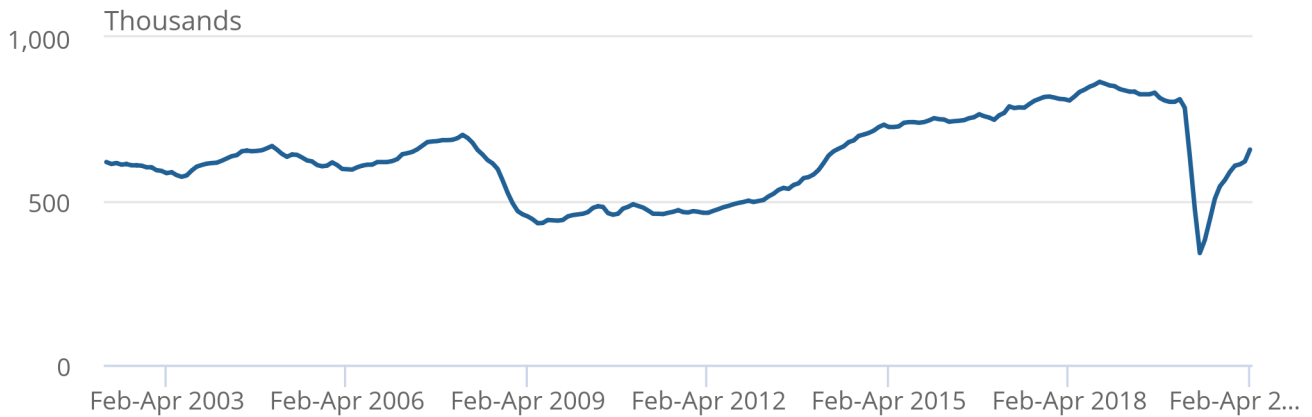
3 . Vacancies for February 2021 to April 2021

Figure 1: There were an estimated 657,000 vacancies in February 2021 to April 2021

Number of vacancies in the UK, seasonally adjusted, February 2002 to April 2002 to February 2021 to April 2021

Figure 1: There were an estimated 657,000 vacancies in February 2021 to April 2021

Number of vacancies in the UK, seasonally adjusted, February 2002 to April 2002 to February 2021 to April 2021



Source: Office for National Statistics – Vacancy Survey

In February 2021 to April 2021, the estimated number of vacancies reached its highest level since January 2020 to March 2020 (which is a pre-coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic period), with growth picking up in the most recent quarterly estimates.

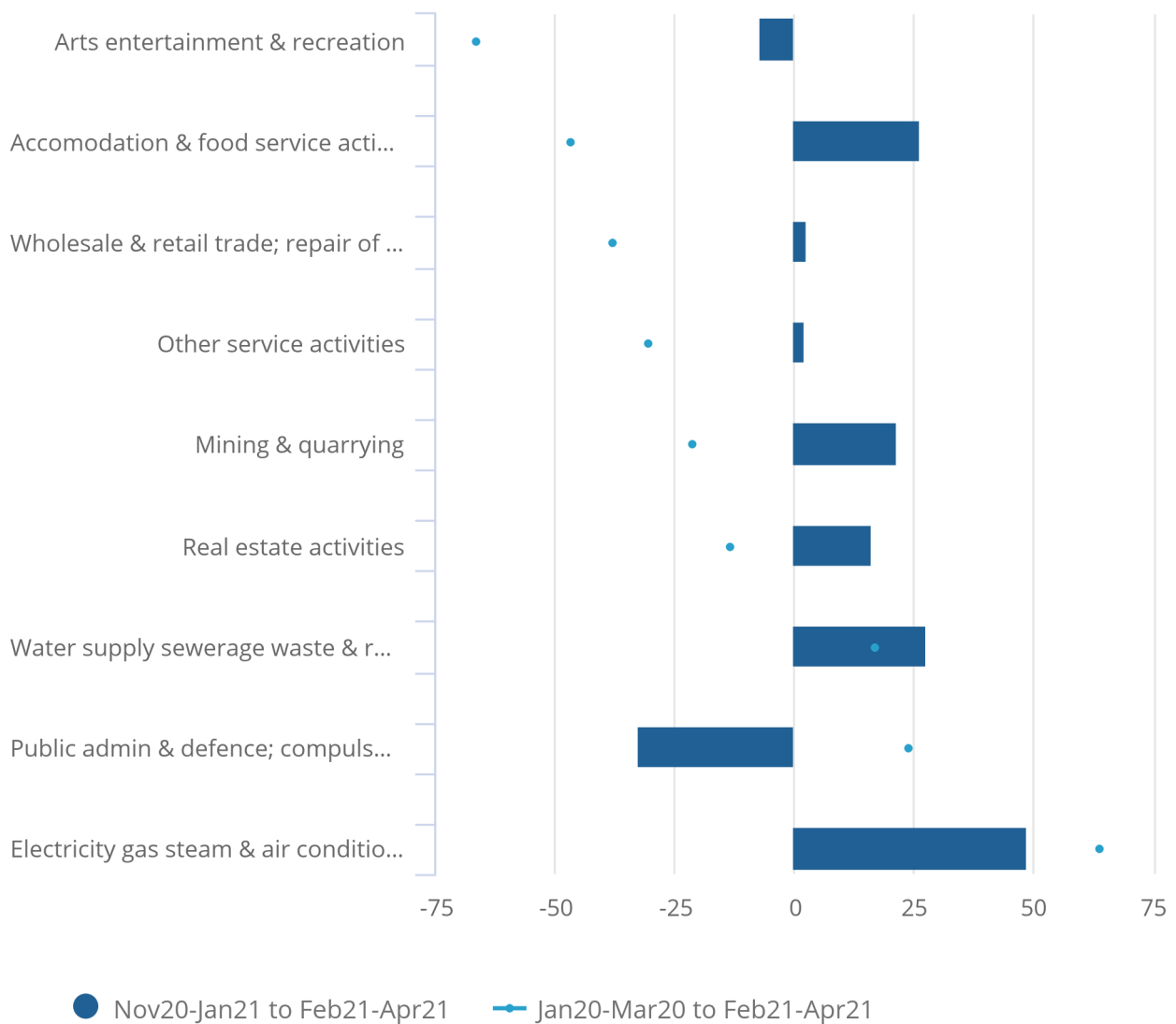
The headline vacancy estimates are based on three-month averages, which naturally involve some time lag. Insight into trends in April 2021 are provided by two experimental sources: single-month vacancy estimates (see [Strengths and limitations](#)), in [Dataset x06](#), and Adzuna [Online job advert estimates](#). Both of these sources displayed increased vacancies in early April 2021 reaching near pre-pandemic levels, supporting the acceleration in growth seen in the latest quarterly estimates.

Figure 2: The majority of industries displayed positive quarterly growth in February 2021 to April 2021

Three-month average vacancies in the UK, seasonally adjusted difference between February 2021 to April 2021 and both November 2020 to January 2021 and February 2021 to April 2021 when both indexed to January 2020 to March 2020=100

Figure 2: The majority of industries displayed positive quarterly growth in February 2021 to April 2021

Three-month average vacancies in the UK, seasonally adjusted difference between February 2021 to April 2021 and both November 2020 to January 2021 and February 2021 to April 2021 when both indexed to January 2020 to March 2020=100



Source: Office for National Statistics – Vacancy Survey

Stronger quarterly growth was reflected in 14 out of the 18 industries. Among industries that saw a growth in vacancies on the quarter, the most notable was accommodation and food service activities, up 99.6%, indicating an industry reacting quickly to the easing of lockdown restrictions. The other notable increase on the quarter was electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply, up 42.1%, because of ongoing recruitment, leading this industry to have the highest ratio of vacancies to employee jobs.

Despite the growth on the quarter, however, most industries have seen a fall in the number of vacancies since before the pandemic in January 2020 to March 2020. The largest falls have been seen in:

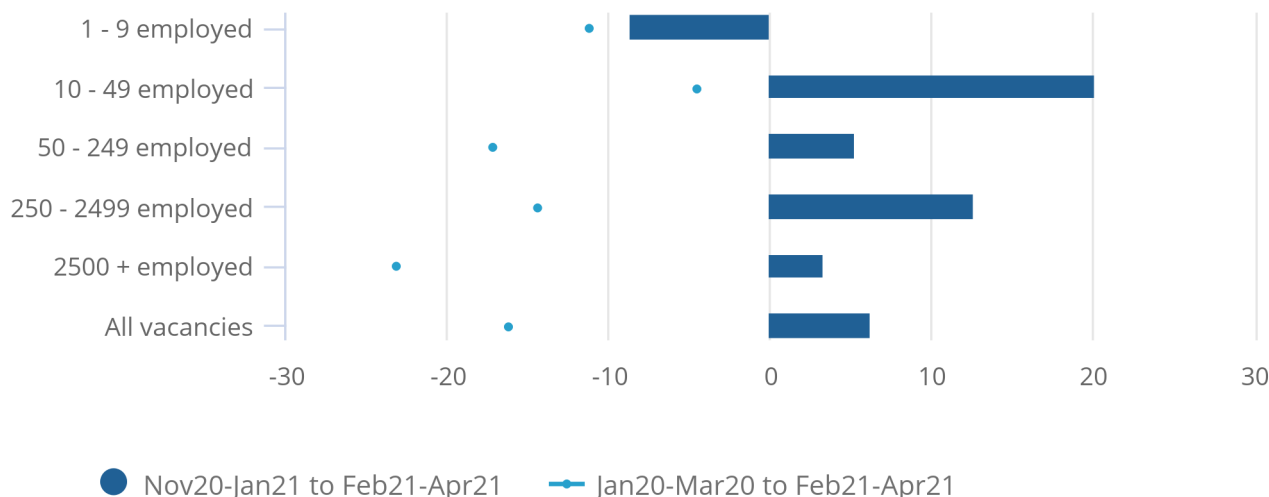
- arts, entertainment and recreation, down 66.5%
- accommodation and food service activities, down 46.9%
- wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles, down 38.0%

Figure 3: The smallest companies reduced their vacancies again in February 2021 to April 2021

Three month average vacancies in the UK, seasonally adjusted difference between February 2021 to April 2021 and both November 2020 to January 2021 and February 2021 to April 2021 when both indexed to January 2020 to March 2020=100

Figure 3: The smallest companies reduced their vacancies again in February 2021 to April 2021

Three month average vacancies in the UK, seasonally adjusted difference between February 2021 to April 2021 and both November 2020 to January 2021 and February 2021 to April 2021 when both indexed to January 2020 to March 2020=100



Source: Office for National Statistics – Vacancy Survey

Through February 2021 to April 2021, vacancies in the smallest companies (employing one to nine employees) fell by 8.9% compared with the previous quarter, while all other size bands continued to add vacancies. This also partly explains the difference seen between Office for National Statistics (ONS) Vacancy Survey estimates and experimental Adzuna online vacancy estimates, with smaller businesses being less likely to advertise jobs online.

4 . Jobs, vacancies and wider labour market measures

Our estimated number of [workforce jobs is for December 2020 \(next updated June 2021\)](#), which shows a fall of 1.2 million compared with the pre-coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic level in March 2020. Over the same period vacancies dropped by 195,000, giving a combined fall in labour demand of a little under 1.4 million. Since December 2020, vacancies have increased by 67,500.

Given the fall in labour demand, the number of people in work has naturally dropped, as reported on our Labour Force Survey employment estimates, and HM Revenue and Customs' number of payrolled employees. The additional excess labour supply resulted in the rate of unemployment increasing in the three months to December 2020, and once that increase in unemployment is considered, the rate of recovery in vacancies at the back end of 2020 is less positive.

5 . Vacancies and jobs data

[Vacancies by industry](#)

Dataset VACS02 | Released 18 May 2021

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

[Workforce jobs summary](#)

Dataset JOBS01 | Released 23 March 2021

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 23 March 2021

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

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

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](#).

Impact on production of vacancy and workforce job estimates

Because of social distancing measures leading to the temporary closure of businesses across the UK, there have been some difficulties in collecting data using the Vacancy Survey and the Short-Term Employment Surveys.

Survey response rates were lower than is typical. To protect the quality of our output, we have used alternative sources where possible to inform data. We have used Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) section-level indications from the Business Insights and Conditions Survey (BICS), as well as survey contributor-level comments provided to us over the telephone or electronically, as a guide on whether businesses are operational and likely, or not, to be actively recruiting and to confirm employment figures.

End of EU exit transition period

As the UK enters into a new Trade and Co-operation Agreement with the EU, the UK statistical system will continue to produce and publish our wide range of economic and social statistics and analysis. We are committed to continued alignment with the highest international statistical standards, enabling comparability both over time and internationally, and ensuring the general public, statistical users and decision- makers have the data they need to be informed.

As the shape of the UK's future statistical relationship with the EU becomes clearer over the coming period, the Office for National Statistics is making preparations to assume responsibilities that as part of our membership of the EU, and during the transition period, were delegated to the statistical office of the EU, Eurostat. This includes responsibilities relating to international comparability of economic statistics, deciding what international statistical guidance to apply in the UK context and to provide further scrutiny of our statistics and sector classification decisions.

In applying international statistical standards and best practice to UK economic statistics, we will draw on the technical advice of experts in the UK and internationally, and our work will be underpinned by the UK's well-established and robust framework for independent official statistics, set out in the Statistics and Registration Service Act 2007. Further information on our proposals will be made available later this year.

We will continue to produce our labour market statistics in line with the UK Statistics Authority's Code of Practice for Statistics and in accordance with International Labour Organization (ILO) definitions and agreed international statistical guidance.

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

The monthly Vacancy Survey asks businesses for the number of external vacancies on a specified count date (always a Friday) that falls in the first eight days of each month.

Estimates of vacancies are obtained from the [Vacancy Survey](#), a survey of employers. Adzuna [Online job advert estimates](#) are also published as part of the [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 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 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 Dec 2020	Sampling variability of estimate 1
A	Agriculture, forestry & fishing	386	±45
B	Mining & quarrying	55	±7
C	Manufacturing	2,553	±40
D	Electricity, gas, steam & air conditioning supply	148	±9
E	Water supply, sewerage, waste & remediation activities	208	±9
F	Construction	2,225	±64
G	Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	4,922	±57
H	Transport & storage	1,735	±44
I	Accommodation & food service activities	2,232	±55
J	Information & communication	1,459	±53
K	Financial & insurance activities	1,142	±31
L	Real estate activities	662	±44
M	Professional scientific & technical activities	3,188	±76
N	Administrative & support service activities	2,829	±63
O	Public admin & defence; compulsory social security	1,586	±16
P	Education	2,915	±50
Q	Human health & social work activities	4,404	±60
R	Arts, entertainment & recreation	906	±49
S/T	Other service activities/Private Households	946	±45
	All jobs	34,500	±205

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: 2019](#)

Bulletin | Released 6 November 2020

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 15 December 2020

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: May 2021](#)

Bulletin | Released 18 May 2021

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 na	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/labourmarketstatistic>

EMPLOYMENT AND JOBS

5 Workforce jobs¹

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

	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
Dec 18	35,233	30,476	4,584	152	22
Mar 19	35,452	30,619	4,653	153	27
Jun 19	35,557	30,694	4,670	152	41
Sep 19	35,627	30,829	4,615	153	29
Dec 19	35,658	30,781	4,690	153	35
Mar 20 ³	35,620	30,908	4,527	154	31
Jun 20	35,160	30,609	4,365	156	30
Sep 20 (r)	34,612	30,159	4,267	157	30
Dec 20 (p)	34,417	30,059	4,166	158	34
Change on quarter	-196	-100	-101	1	4
Change %	-0.6	-0.3	-2.4	0.7	13.5
Change on year	-1,242	-722	-523	5	-1
Change %	-3.5	-2.3	-11.2	3.1	-4.3

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
Dec 18	35,233	383	59	2,683	149	224	2,352	5,005	1,798	2,455	1,470
Mar 19	35,452	389	62	2,705	142	228	2,365	5,037	1,783	2,453	1,491
Jun 19	35,557	397	61	2,689	144	223	2,338	5,016	1,822	2,513	1,494
Sep 19	35,627	404	61	2,692	142	220	2,312	5,004	1,805	2,517	1,500
Dec 19	35,658	411	62	2,676	148	216	2,341	4,993	1,795	2,528	1,507
Mar 20 ³	35,620	385	67	2,680	149	213	2,319	4,970	1,790	2,531	1,531
Jun 20	35,160	372	62	2,626	146	209	2,327	5,000	1,796	2,404	1,491
Sep 20 (r)	34,612	432	55	2,564	144	211	2,217	4,876	1,766	2,361	1,470
Dec 20 (p)	34,417	387	55	2,556	148	208	2,225	4,844	1,718	2,239	1,461
Change on quarter	-196	-45	0	-8	4	-4	8	-31	-48	-122	-9
Change %	-0.6	-10.4	0.3	-0.3	3.1	-1.7	0.4	-0.6	-2.7	-5.2	-0.6
Change on year	-1,242	-24	-7	-120	0	-9	-116	-149	-77	-289	-45
Change %	-3.5	-5.9	-11.5	-4.5	0.0	-4.0	-4.9	-3.0	-4.3	-11.4	-3.0

SIC 2007 sections	Financial & insurance activities	Real estate activities	Professional scientific & technical activities	Administrative & support service activities	Public admin & defence; compulsory social security ⁴	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
Dec 18	1,123	592	3,125	3,010	1,505	2,949	4,346	1,019	941	45	29,384
Mar 19	1,132	579	3,183	3,023	1,512	2,955	4,380	1,032	949	54	29,562
Jun 19	1,134	590	3,216	3,023	1,511	2,938	4,414	1,028	946	59	29,705
Sep 19	1,143	614	3,203	3,046	1,524	2,950	4,426	1,044	965	54	29,796
Dec 19	1,137	638	3,186	3,022	1,533	2,954	4,414	1,054	990	53	29,804
Mar 20 ³	1,147	649	3,251	2,992	1,544	2,951	4,409	1,045	942	55	29,806
Jun 20	1,150	642	3,154	2,852	1,562	2,948	4,422	996	961	40	29,417
Sep 20 (r)	1,134	632	3,163	2,806	1,565	2,932	4,374	939	923	48	28,989
Dec 20 (p)	1,142	662	3,188	2,809	1,587	2,917	4,408	914	906	42	28,837
Change on quarter	9	30	24	3	22	-15	35	-25	-17	-5	-152
Change %	0.8	4.7	0.8	0.1	1.4	-0.5	0.8	-2.7	-1.9	-11.2	-0.5
Change on year	5	24	2	-212	54	-37	-6	-141	-84	-10	-966
Change %	0.5	3.8	0.1	-7.0	3.5	-1.3	-0.1	-13.3	-8.5	-19.4	-3.2

Workforce jobs enquiries 01633 456776

Sources: Employer surveys, Labour Force Survey and administrative sources

1. Workforce Jobs estimates include data from the Labour Force Survey (LFS). LFS responses are weighted to official population projections. As the current projections are 2018-based they are based on demographic trends that pre-date the COVID-19 pandemic. We are analysing the population totals used in the weighting process and intend to make adjustments where appropriate. Rates published from the LFS remain robust; however, levels and changes in levels should be used with caution.

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

	All Vacancies	Number of employees				
		1-9	10-49	50-249	250-2499	2500+
		AP2Y	ALY5	ALY6	ALY7	ALY8
Levels						
Feb-Apr 2019	834	124	120	112	187	291
Feb-Apr 2020	(r) 637	84	77	90	134	253
Mar-May 2020	476	62	52	63	101	198
Apr-Jun 2020	341	47	33	43	71	147
May-Jul 2020	381	70	51	47	70	143
Jun-Aug 2020	443	90	67	59	77	150
Jul-Sept 2020	507	106	81	73	89	157
Aug-Oct 2020	545	108	85	80	105	168
Sept-Nov 2020	564	107	83	82	113	179
Oct-Dec 2020	589	113	79	81	119	197
Nov-Jan 2021	(r) 608	108	81	83	121	216
Dec-Feb 2021	(r) 612	100	84	85	122	221
Jan-Mar 2021	(r) 621	93	94	86	125	223
Feb-Apr 2021	(p) 657	99	103	88	141	226
Change on quarter	* 48	-10	22	6	21	10
Change %	* 8.0	-8.9	26.8	6.9	17.2	4.6
Change on year	20	15	25	-1	7	-27
Change %	3.1	17.8	32.9	-1.3	5.2	-10.6

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			
Jan-Mar 2019	838	1,298	1.5
Jan-Mar 2020	785	1,365	1.7
Apr-Jun 2020	341	1,381	4.0
Jul-Sep 2020	507	1,624	3.2
Oct-Dec 2020	589	1,744	3.0
Jan-Mar 2021	(r) 621	1,623	2.6
Change on quarter	32	-121	-0.3
Change %	5.4	-6.9	
Change on year	-164	258	0.9
Change %	-20.9	18.9	

Source: ONS Vacancy Survey/ Labour Force Survey

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

1. Excludes Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing.

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

3. Labour Force Survey (LFS) responses are weighted to official population projections. As the current projections are 2018-based they are based on demographic trends that pre-date the COVID-19 pandemic. We are analysing the population totals used in the weighting process and intend to make adjustments where appropriate. Rates published from the LFS remain robust; however, levels and changes in levels should be used with caution.

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	Accommoda- tion & 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)										
Feb-Apr 2019	834	2	56	4	4	27	135	42	93	47
Feb-Apr 2020 (r)	637	1	41	3	3	21	99	28	54	32
Mar-May 2020	476	1	32	2	3	12	64	20	26	22
Apr-Jun 2020	341	0	25	2	2	7	38	11	8	13
May-Jul 2020	381	0	27	2	2	12	44	14	16	16
Jun-Aug 2020	443	0	32	3	3	18	53	21	26	18
Jul-Sept 2020	507	0	38	3	3	23	62	24	35	23
Aug-Oct 2020	545	1	44	3	3	26	64	29	34	26
Sept-Nov 2020	564	1	44	4	3	26	68	28	34	30
Oct-Dec 2020	589	1	44	3	3	27	72	28	29	32
Nov-Jan 2021 (r)	608	1	46	4	3	29	77	25	22	36
Dec-Feb 2021 (r)	612	1	50	4	3	28	75	22	20	39
Jan-Mar 2021 (r)	621	1	53	5	4	29	76	22	28	39
Feb-Apr 2021 (p)	657	1	54	5	4	28	80	23	45	41
Change on quarter *	48	0	8	2	1	-1	3	-2	22	5
Change % *	8.0	37.5	16.4	42.1	31.3	-2.8	4.2	-9.1	99.6	14.6
Change on year	20	0	13	2	1	7	-19	-5	-10	9
Change %	3.1	-8.3	31.5	80.0	23.5	35.3	-18.8	-18.1	-17.8	28.8
	AP2Z	JPA2	JPA3	JPA4	JPA5	JPA6	JPA7	JPA8	JPA9	JPB2
Vacancies per 100 employee jobs										
Feb-Apr 2019	2.7	2.8	2.2	2.7	1.8	1.8	2.9	2.8	3.9	3.5
Feb-Apr 2020 (r)	2.1	2.3	1.7	2.2	1.7	1.4	2.1	1.8	2.4	2.4
Mar-May 2020	1.6	1.7	1.3	1.7	1.5	0.8	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.7
Apr-Jun 2020	1.1	0.8	1.0	1.5	1.1	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.4	1.0
May-Jul 2020	1.3	0.8	1.1	1.7	1.1	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.7	1.2
Jun-Aug 2020	1.5	0.6	1.3	2.0	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.1	1.4
Jul-Sept 2020	1.7	0.8	1.6	2.4	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.8
Aug-Oct 2020	1.8	0.9	1.8	2.5	1.7	1.8	1.4	1.9	1.5	2.0
Sept-Nov 2020	1.9	1.1	1.8	2.5	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.9	1.5	2.3
Oct-Dec 2020	2.0	1.3	1.8	2.3	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.9	1.3	2.5
Nov-Jan 2021 (r)	2.0	1.5	1.9	2.8	1.6	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.0	2.7
Dec-Feb 2021 (r)	2.0	1.7	2.1	3.1	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.4	0.9	3.0
Jan-Mar 2021 (r)	2.1	1.7	2.2	3.8	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.4	1.2	3.0
Feb-Apr 2021 (p)	2.2	2.1	2.2	3.9	2.1	1.9	1.7	1.5	2.0	3.1
Change on quarter *	0.2	0.6	0.3	1.2	0.5	-0.1	0.1	-0.2	1.0	0.4
Change on year	0.1	-0.2	0.5	1.7	0.4	0.5	-0.4	-0.3	-0.4	0.7
	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	G-S
Levels (thousands)	JP9Q	JP9R	JP9S	JP9T	JP9U	JP9V	JP9W	JP9X	JP9Y	JP9Z
Feb-Apr 2019	34	12	80	50	21	52	135	22	22	743
Feb-Apr 2020 (r)	25	12	57	43	21	42	128	15	13	568
Mar-May 2020	22	9	46	38	18	32	114	10	9	427
Apr-Jun 2020	18	4	36	30	16	23	103	2	5	306
May-Jul 2020	17	5	41	32	17	24	104	3	5	337
Jun-Aug 2020	17	7	45	30	19	30	112	4	8	387
Jul-Sept 2020	19	7	47	36	20	35	116	5	9	438
Aug-Oct 2020	19	10	49	36	19	40	122	8	12	466
Sept-Nov 2020	20	11	51	37	22	40	124	10	12	486
Oct-Dec 2020	21	11	65	34	25	41	131	11	12	511
Nov-Jan 2021 (r)	22	10	66	40	34	43	129	9	11	524
Dec-Feb 2021 (r)	23	8	66	43	36	42	131	7	12	523
Jan-Mar 2021 (r)	25	8	63	45	34	40	132	5	11	528
Feb-Apr 2021 (p)	27	12	68	46	27	43	133	8	11	564
Change on quarter *	5	2	3	6	-7	0	4	-2	0	41
Change % *	22.2	23.5	4.3	16.1	-20.8	0.2	3.0	-17.4	3.6	7.7
Change on year	2	0	12	3	6	1	5	-8	-2	-4
Change %	6.7	-1.6	20.5	7.7	30.4	3.4	3.9	-49.7	-13.0	-0.7
	JPB3	JPB4	JPB5	JPB6	JPB7	JPB8	JPB9	JPC2	JPC3	JPC4
Vacancies per 100 employee jobs										
Feb-Apr 2019	3.1	2.4	3.0	1.9	1.6	1.9	3.3	3.0	3.4	2.8
Feb-Apr 2020 (r)	2.4	2.2	2.1	1.7	1.5	1.6	3.1	2.2	2.1	2.2
Mar-May 2020	2.0	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.2	2.8	1.4	1.4	1.7
Apr-Jun 2020	1.6	0.8	1.3	1.2	1.2	0.9	2.5	0.3	0.8	1.2
May-Jul 2020	1.6	0.8	1.5	1.3	1.2	0.9	2.6	0.4	0.9	1.3
Jun-Aug 2020	1.6	1.2	1.7	1.2	1.4	1.1	2.7	0.6	1.2	1.5
Jul-Sept 2020	1.8	1.3	1.8	1.4	1.4	1.3	2.9	0.8	1.5	1.7
Aug-Oct 2020	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.4	1.4	1.5	3.0	1.2	1.9	1.8
Sept-Nov 2020	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.4	1.6	1.5	3.0	1.4	1.9	1.9
Oct-Dec 2020	1.9	2.0	2.4	1.3	1.8	1.6	3.2	1.5	2.0	2.0
Nov-Jan 2021 (r)	2.1	1.8	2.5	1.6	2.5	1.6	3.2	1.3	1.8	2.0
Dec-Feb 2021 (r)	2.2	1.4	2.5	1.7	2.6	1.6	3.2	1.0	1.9	2.0
Jan-Mar 2021 (r)	2.3	1.5	2.4	1.8	2.5	1.5	3.2	0.7	1.8	2.0
Feb-Apr 2021 (p)	2.5	2.2	2.6	1.8	2.0	1.6	3.3	1.1	1.9	2.2
Change on quarter *	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.3	-0.5	0.0	0.1	-0.2	0.1	0.2
Change on year	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	-1.1	-0.3	0.0

1. Excludes Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing.

Source: ONS Vacancy Survey

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.

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