

Statistical bulletin

# Vacancies and jobs in the UK: September 2021

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



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## Notice

### 14 September 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.

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## 1 . Other pages in this release

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

## 2 . Main points

- The number of job vacancies in June to August 2021 was 1,034,000, the first time vacancies has risen over 1 million since records began, and is now 249,000 above its pre-coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic January to March 2020 level.
- June to August 2021 saw vacancies grow on the quarter by 269,300 (35.2%), with all industry sectors increasing their number of vacancies, with the majority reaching record levels; the largest increase was seen in Accommodation and food services, which rose by 57,600 (75.4%).
- The number of vacancies reached record levels across all size bands in June to August 2021.
- The total number of workforce jobs in the UK in June 2021 was an estimated 34.8 million, down by 856,000 from December 2019; both employee jobs and self-employment jobs showed upward movement to increase the overall workforce jobs figure by 293,000 on the quarter, the highest quarterly increase since March 2014.

### 3 . Vacancies for June to August 2021

**Figure 1: Vacancies rose to a record 1,034,000 in June to August 2021**

Number of vacancies in the UK, seasonally adjusted, June to August 2002 to June to August 2021

#### Figure 1: Vacancies rose to a record 1,034,000 in June to August 2021

Number of vacancies in the UK, seasonally adjusted, June to August 2002 to June to August 2021



**Source: Office for National Statistics – Vacancy Survey**

In June to August 2021, the estimated number of vacancies was at its highest level since records began, with all industries growing on the quarter. In the same period there were 3.4 vacancies for every 100 employee jobs, also a record high.

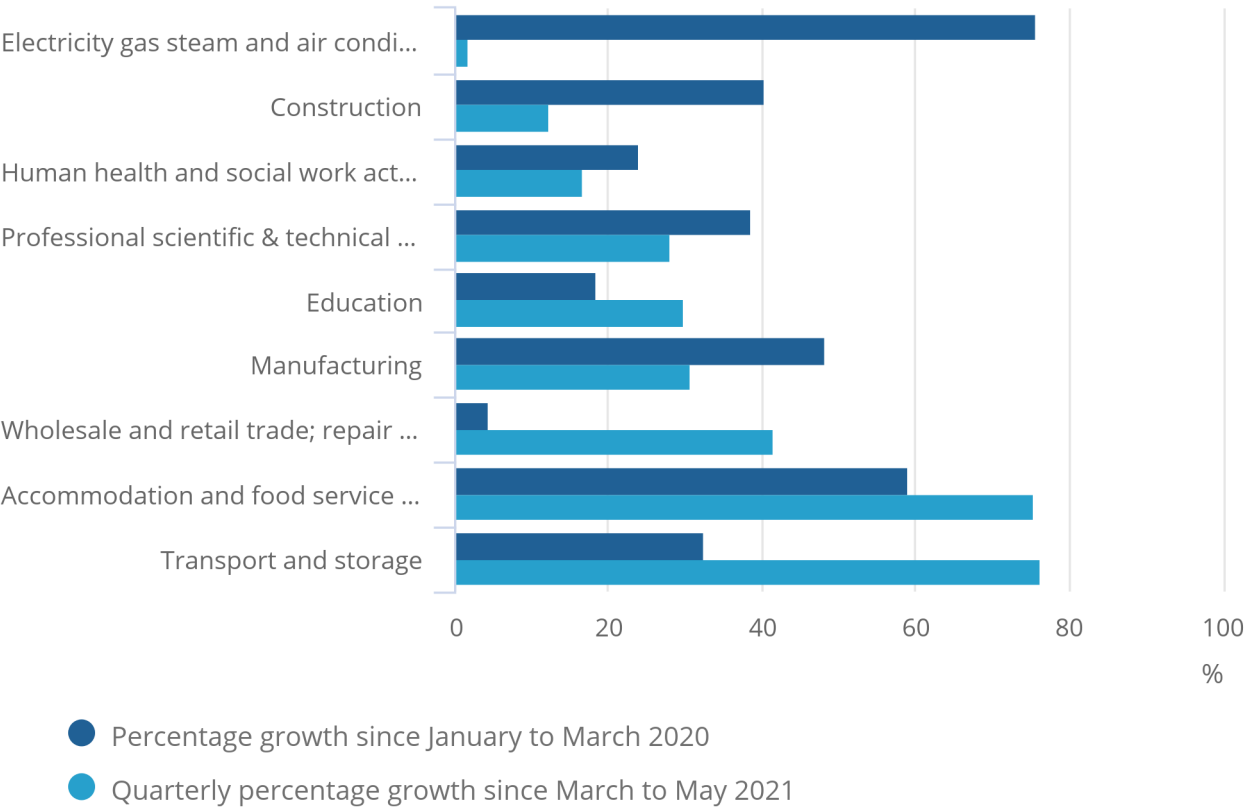
The headline vacancy estimates are based on three-month averages, which naturally involve some time lag. Insight into trends in August 2021 are provided by two experimental sources, single-month vacancy estimates (see [Strengths and limitations](#)), in [Dataset x06](#), and Adzuna [Online job advert estimates](#).

Figure 2: All industries showed positive quarterly growth in June to August 2021

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

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



Source: Office for National Statistics – Vacancy Survey

Quarterly growth was seen across all industries. The fastest rate of growth was seen in other service activities, which grew by 93.3% (12,500), followed by transport and storage at 76.3% (20,300) and accommodation and food service activities at 75.4% (57,600). In the latter two categories labour demand has increased rapidly while staff availability fell because of a mix of employees leaving these sectors to find employment elsewhere and a reluctance of workers to return to their previous roles.

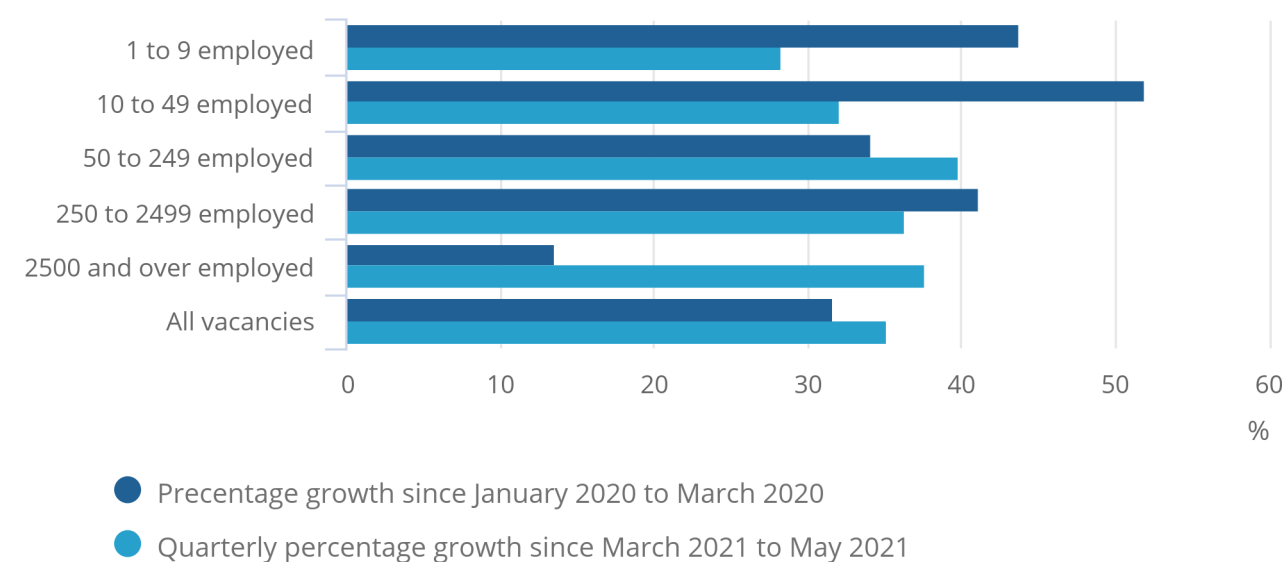
Reinforcing the growth in vacancies, alongside the current difficulty in filling positions in the accommodation and food service activities industry, it is the sector with the highest ratio of vacancies to 100 employee jobs at 5.9.

**Figure 3: All size bands increased their number of vacancies on the quarter and from their pre-pandemic January to March 2020 levels**

June to August 2021 three-month average vacancies in the UK, quarterly growth from March to May 2021 and growth from a pre-pandemic January to March 2020

Figure 3: All size bands increased their number of vacancies on the quarter and from their pre-pandemic January to March 2020 levels

June to August 2021 three-month average vacancies in the UK, quarterly growth from March to May 2021 and growth from a pre-pandemic January to March 2020



Source: Office for National Statistics – Vacancy Survey

The signs of recovery are strong across all of the business size bands with each one displaying record highs in June to August 2021.

## 4 . Jobs for June 2021

Figure 4 shows estimates of workforce jobs for June 2021.

The estimates are provided from various sources. Those of employee jobs in the private sector are drawn from surveys relating to a reference date 11 June 2021, whereas those of self-employment jobs are drawn from the Labour Force Survey (LFS), which covers a three-month period from start of May 2021 to end of July 2021.

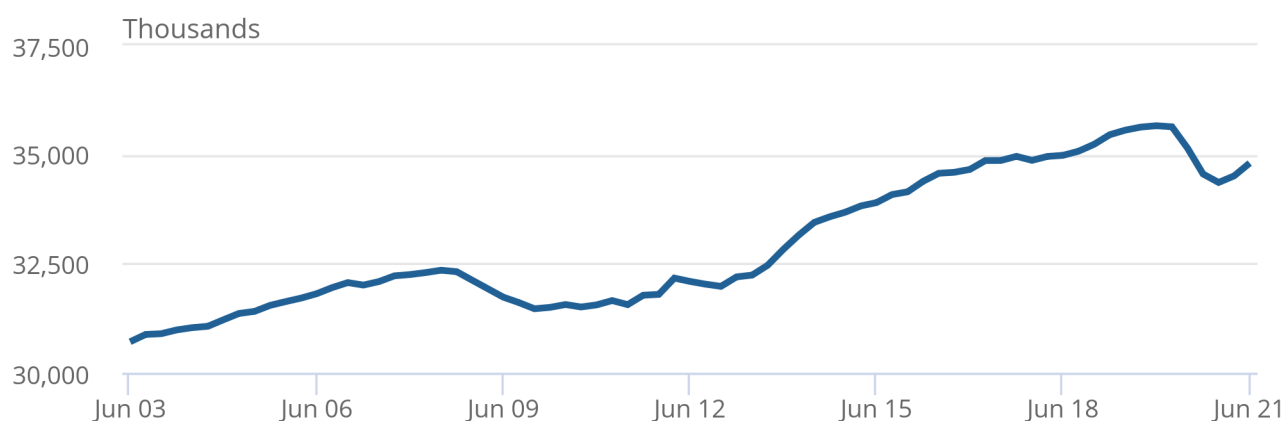
As outlined in [Section 7: Measuring the data](#), from 15 July 2021 an improved LFS weighting methodology, better accounting for population changes through the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, was implemented, affecting periods from January to March 2020 onwards. This September 2021 publication of workforce jobs statistics is the first to take on these revised LFS estimates. More information on the [reweighting of LFS estimates](#) is available.

### Figure 4: The total number of jobs in June 2021 increased to 34.8 million

Number of jobs in the UK, seasonally adjusted, June 2003 to June 2021

Figure 4: The total number of jobs in June 2021 increased to 34.8 million

Number of jobs in the UK, seasonally adjusted, June 2003 to June 2021



Source: Office for National Statistics – Workforce jobs

In June 2021, there were an estimated 34.8 million jobs in the UK, the highest level since June 2020. This represents an increase of 293,000 from March 2021 driven by increases of 214,000 employee jobs and 72,000 self-employment jobs.

The June 2021 estimate does signify a recovery, despite being 856,000 below that of a pre-pandemic December 2019. In December 2020, the workforce jobs figure was 1.3 million below that of a year earlier, but in the first six months of 2021 this has improved by 444,000.

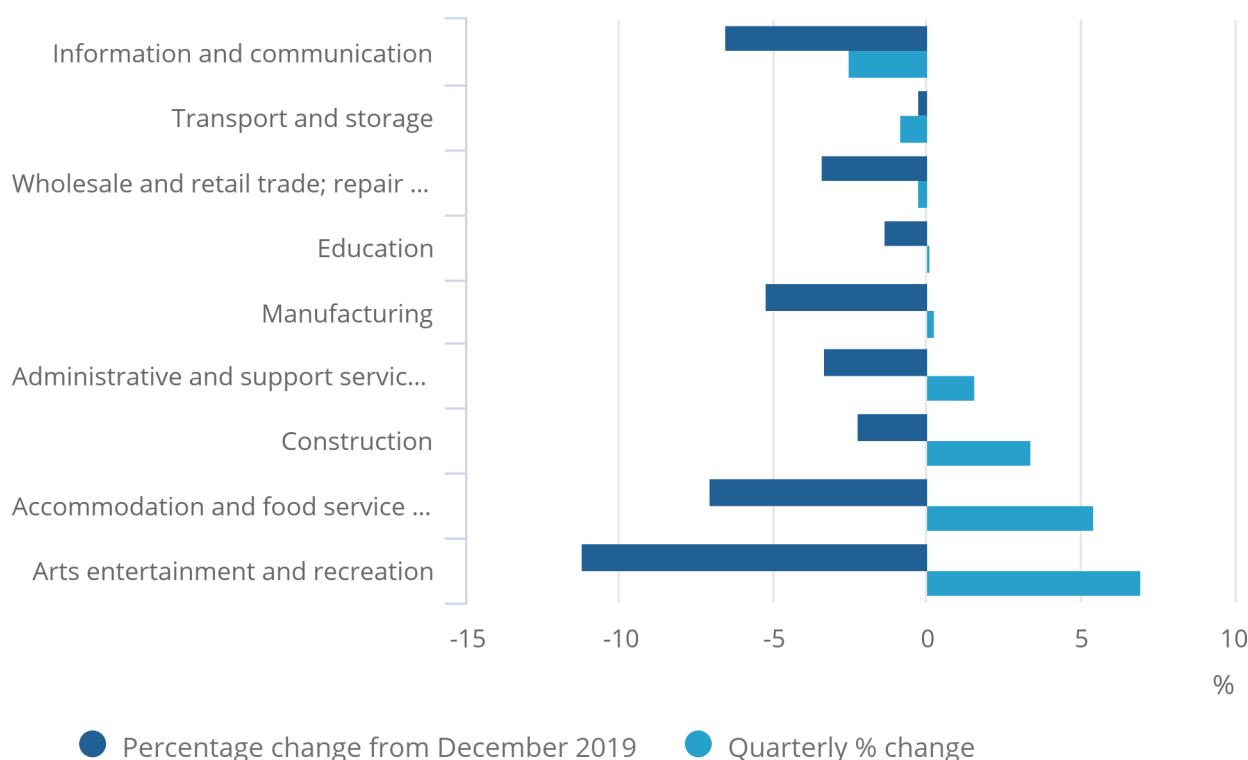
The total number of jobs includes both employee jobs and self-employment jobs, with both rising from the start of the year. Employee jobs in June 2021 showed a fall of 398,000 from December 2019 but recovered in the first half of this year, rising by 329,000 from December 2020, with a similar pattern reflected in the number of employees on payroll reported in the [Earnings and employment from Pay As You Earn Real Time Information, seasonally adjusted](#) dataset.

**Figure 5: The majority of industries increased their number of jobs on the quarter in June 2021**

June 2021 Workforce jobs, seasonally adjusted quarterly growth rates and percentage change from December 2019, UK

## Figure 5: The majority of industries increased their number of jobs on the quarter in June 2021

June 2021 Workforce jobs, seasonally adjusted quarterly growth rates and percentage change from December 2019, UK



**Source: Office for National Statistics – Workforce jobs**

The coronavirus pandemic affected job numbers adversely across the majority of industries, with those sectors hardest hit showing large falls since December 2019. Accommodation and food service activities has seen the largest number of job losses with 178,000 (negative 7.0%) since December 2019. Other notable industries to have been affected are wholesale, retail and motor vehicles, which fell by 170,000, and manufacturing, which fell by 138,000. Of all the industry sectors, six increased job numbers over the same period. The sector with the largest increase was public administration, defence and compulsory social security, with 81,000 more jobs.

There are signs of recovery in the quarterly figures, with 14 industry sectors showing positive growth since March 2021, contributing to an increase of 293,000 to the total workforce jobs estimate.

Accommodation and food service activities, up 122,000 (5.5%), showed the greatest single sector increase.



## 5 . Vacancies and jobs data

### [Vacancies by industry](#)

Dataset VACS02 | Released 14 September 2021

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

### [Workforce jobs summary](#)

Dataset JOBS01 | Released 14 September 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 14 September 2021

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

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

Dataset X06 | Released 14 September 2021

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

# 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 15 July 2021 an improved LFS weighting methodology, better accounting for population changes through the COVID-19 pandemic was implemented, affecting periods from January to March 2020 onwards. This publication of workforce jobs statistics is the first to take on these revised LFS estimates. For more information on the changes to LFS weighting methodology through the pandemic please see our article on the [LFS Survey weighting methodology](#).

## 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.

## Sources

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

## Vacancies

Estimates of vacancies are obtained from the [Vacancy Survey](#), a survey of employers. Adzuna [Online job advert estimates](#) are also published as part of the [Coronavirus and the latest indicators for the UK economy](#) 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.

## 8 . Strengths and limitations

Information on the strengths and limitations of data in this bulletin is 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: September 2021](#)

Bulletin | Released 14 September 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	<a href="#">Dataset A02 SA</a>
2 (*)	Labour market status by age group	<a href="#">Dataset A05 SA</a>
EMPLOYMENT AND JOBS		
3	Full-time, part-time & temporary workers	<a href="#">Dataset EMP01 SA</a>
4	Public and private sector employment	<a href="#">Dataset EMP02</a>
4(1)	Public sector employment by industry	<a href="#">Dataset EMP03</a>
4(2)	Public sector employment by sector classification: Headcount	<a href="#">Dataset PSE</a>
5	Workforce jobs summary	<a href="#">Dataset JOBS01</a>
6 (**)	Workforce jobs by industry	<a href="#">Dataset JOBS02</a>
7	Actual weekly hours worked	<a href="#">Dataset HOUR01 SA</a>
7(1)	Usual weekly hours worked	<a href="#">Dataset HOUR02 SA</a>
NON-UK WORKERS		
8	Employment by country of birth and nationality	<a href="#">Dataset EMP06</a>
8(1)	Unemployment and economic inactivity by country of birth and na	<a href="#">Dataset A12</a>
UNEMPLOYMENT		
9	Unemployment by age and duration	<a href="#">Dataset UNEM01 SA</a>
ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY		
10(*)	Economic activity by age	<a href="#">Dataset A05 SA</a>
11	Economic inactivity by reason	<a href="#">Dataset INAC01 SA</a>
12	Labour market and educational status of young people	<a href="#">Dataset A06 SA</a>
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13	Average Weekly Earnings (nominal) - Total pay	<a href="#">Dataset EARN01</a>
14	Average Weekly Earnings (nominal) - Bonus pay	<a href="#">Dataset EARN01</a>
15	Average Weekly Earnings (nominal) - Regular pay	<a href="#">Dataset EARN01</a>
16	Average Weekly Earnings real and nominal (summary table)	<a href="#">Dataset EARN01</a>
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21	Vacancies by industry	<a href="#">Dataset VACS02</a>
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22	Redundancies levels and rates	<a href="#">Dataset RED01 SA</a>
REGIONAL SUMMARY		
23	Regional labour market summary	<a href="#">Dataset A07</a>

(\*) 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 <sup>1</sup>

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted					
	Workforce jobs	Employee jobs	Self-employment jobs <sup>2</sup>	HM Forces	Government-supported trainees <sup>2</sup>
	1	2	3	4	5
	DYDC	BCAJ	DYZN	LOJX	LOJU
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 <sup>3</sup> (r)	35,633	30,924	4,523	154	31
Jun 20 (r)	35,145	30,599	4,359	156	31
Sep 20 (r)	34,552	30,149	4,215	157	31
Dec 20 (r)	34,358	30,053	4,114	158	34
Mar 21 (r)	34,509	30,168	4,157	159	24
<b>Jun 21 (p)</b>	34,802	30,382	4,229	159	32
Change on quarter	293	214	72	0	8
Change %	0.9	0.7	1.7	-0.1	32.0
Change on year	-342	-217	-130	3	1
Change %	-1.0	-0.7	-3.0	2.1	3.4

Relationship between columns: 1=2+3+4+5

See footnotes under table 6

## 6 Workforce jobs by industry <sup>1</sup>

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted											
SIC 2007 sections	All jobs A-T	Agriculture, forestry & fishing A	Mining & quarrying B	Manufacturing C	Electricity, gas, steam & air conditioning supply D	Water supply, sewerage, waste & remediation activities E	Construction F	Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles G	Transport & storage H	Accommod-ation & food service activities I	Information & communic-ation J
	DYDC	JWR5	JWR6	JWR7	JWR8	JWR9	JWS2	JWS3	JWS4	JWS5	JWS6
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 <sup>3</sup> (r)	35,633	389	67	2,680	149	213	2,320	4,975	1,793	2,544	1,526
Jun 20 (r)	35,145	371	61	2,627	146	209	2,324	5,003	1,804	2,399	1,483
Sep 20 (r)	34,552	417	54	2,563	144	211	2,206	4,876	1,782	2,355	1,464
Dec 20 (r)	34,358	370	55	2,553	146	210	2,199	4,859	1,737	2,219	1,444
Mar 21 (r)	34,509	358	58	2,530	145	205	2,215	4,835	1,806	2,228	1,444
<b>Jun 21 (p)</b>	34,802	351	59	2,537	145	219	2,290	4,823	1,792	2,350	1,409
Change on quarter	293	-7	1	7	0	14	75	-12	-14	122	-35
Change %	0.9	-1.9	2.3	0.3	0.1	6.6	3.4	-0.2	-0.8	5.5	-2.5
Change on year	-342	-21	-2	-89	-1	9	-34	-180	-13	-49	-74
Change %	-1.0	-5.5	-2.9	-3.4	-0.7	4.4	-1.5	-3.6	-0.7	-2.0	-5.0

SIC 2007 sections	Financial & insurance activities K	Real estate activities L	Professional scientific & technical activities M	Administrative & support service activities N	Public admin & defence; compulsory social security <sup>4</sup> 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 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 <sup>3</sup> (r)	1,148	648	3,243	2,994	1,543	2,952	4,408	1,043	942	55	29,815
Jun 20 (r)	1,152	642	3,147	2,847	1,559	2,953	4,421	995	959	41	29,407
Sep 20 (r)	1,132	630	3,147	2,802	1,565	2,931	4,370	935	918	48	28,957
Dec 20 (r)	1,144	656	3,170	2,828	1,587	2,918	4,415	905	899	45	28,825
Mar 21 (r)	1,140	646	3,185	2,876	1,612	2,912	4,482	875	906	52	28,998
<b>Jun 21 (p)</b>	1,124	647	3,217	2,922	1,614	2,915	4,489	936	904	60	29,201
Change on quarter	-16	2	32	46	1	4	7	61	-3	8	203
Change %	-1.4	0.2	1.0	1.6	0.1	0.1	0.2	7.0	-0.3	15.9	0.7
Change on year	-28	5	69	75	54	-37	68	-59	-55	19	-205
Change %	-2.4	0.7	2.2	2.6	3.5	-1.3	1.5	-5.9	-5.8	46.4	-0.7

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). From the 15th July 2021 an improved LFS weighting methodology, better accounting for population changes through the COVID-19 pandemic was implemented, affecting periods from January to March 2020 onwards. Our September 2021 publication of Workforce Jobs statistics is the first to take on these revised LFS estimates. For more information on the reweighting of LFS estimates, please see this [article](#) on the ONS website.

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 Vacancies<sup>1</sup> by size of business

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

		Number of employees					
		All Vacancies	1-9	10-49	50-249	250-2499	2500+
		AP2Y	ALY5	ALY6	ALY7	ALY8	ALY9
<b>Levels</b>							
Jun-Aug 2019		826	113	123	112	186	293
Jun-Aug 2020	(r)	435	87	64	57	76	151
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		608	108	81	83	121	216
Dec-Feb 2021		611	103	84	85	124	217
Jan-Mar 2021		621	94	93	86	129	220
Feb-Apr 2021		663	104	103	89	142	224
Mar-May 2021	(r)	764	124	124	102	171	243
Apr-Jun 2021	(r)	866	142	135	118	203	267
May-Jul 2021	(r)	959	158	152	132	216	301
<b>Jun-Aug 2021</b>	<b>(p)</b>	<b>1034</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>334</b>
Change on quarter	*	269	35	40	41	62	91
Change %	*	35.2	28.3	32.1	39.9	36.3	37.6
Change on year		599	73	99	86	157	183
Change %		137.9	84.5	155.2	151.1	205.9	121.6

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 Vacancies<sup>1</sup> and Unemployment

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

		All Vacancies <sup>1</sup>	Unemployment <sup>2</sup>	Number of unemployed people per vacancy
		AP2Y	MGSC	JPC5
<b>Levels</b>				
May-Jul 2019		826	1,294	1.6
May-Jul 2020		375	1,470	3.9
Aug-Oct 2020		545	1,719	3.2
Nov-Jan 2021		608	1,738	2.9
Feb-Apr 2021		663	1,637	2.5
<b>May-Jul 2021</b>	<b>(r)</b>	<b>959</b>	<b>1,550</b>	<b>1.6</b>
Change on quarter		297	-86	-0.9
Change %		44.8	-5.3	
Change on year		584	81	-2.3
Change %		155.9	5.5	

Source: ONS Vacancy Survey/ Labour Force Survey

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

1. Excludes Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing.

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

# VACANCIES

## 21 Vacancies by industry

Standard Industrial Classification (2007) United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

		All vacancies <sup>1</sup>	Mining & quarrying	Manu- facturing	Electricity, gas, steam & air conditioning supply <sup>2</sup>	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
SIC 2007 sections		B-S	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
		AP2Y	JP9H	JP9I	JP9J	JP9K	JP9L	JP9M	JP9N	JP9O	JP9P
<b>Levels (thousands)</b>											
Jun-Aug 2019		826	2	54	3	4	25	130	36	95	42
Jun-Aug 2020	(r)	435	0	32	3	2	17	52	21	25	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		608	1	46	4	3	29	77	25	22	36
Dec-Feb 2021		611	1	49	4	3	28	75	22	19	38
Jan-Mar 2021		621	1	53	5	4	29	76	22	29	39
Feb-Apr 2021		663	1	57	6	4	28	81	24	44	42
Mar-May 2021	(r)	764	1	58	6	6	33	95	27	76	46
Apr-Jun 2021	(r)	866	1	64	6	6	30	109	33	106	48
May-Jul 2021	(r)	959	1	67	6	7	35	124	38	122	55
<b>Jun-Aug 2021</b>	<b>(p)</b>	<b>1034</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>58</b>
Change on quarter	*	269	0	18	0	1	4	40	20	58	13
Change %	*	35.2	18.2	30.6	1.8	10.3	12.3	41.6	76.3	75.4	28.4
Change on year		599	1	44	3	4	20	83	26	109	41
Change %		137.9	333.3	138.7	107.1	166.7	114.7	159.9	125.5	442.5	228.1
		AP2Z	JPA2	JPA3	JPA4	JPA5	JPA6	JPA7	JPA8	JPA9	JPB2
<b>Vacancies per 100 employee jobs</b>											
Jun-Aug 2019		2.7	2.9	2.2	2.4	1.9	1.6	2.8	2.4	4.1	3.2
Jun-Aug 2020	(r)	1.4	0.6	1.3	2.0	1.2	1.1	1.1	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		2.0	1.5	1.9	2.8	1.6	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.0	2.7
Dec-Feb 2021		2.0	1.7	2.0	3.1	1.6	1.9	1.6	1.4	0.9	2.9
Jan-Mar 2021		2.1	1.7	2.2	3.7	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.4	1.3	3.0
Feb-Apr 2021		2.2	2.1	2.3	4.0	2.1	1.8	1.8	1.6	2.0	3.3
Mar-May 2021	(r)	2.5	2.1	2.4	4.1	2.9	2.2	2.1	1.7	3.4	3.5
Apr-Jun 2021	(r)	2.9	2.3	2.6	4.1	2.8	2.0	2.4	2.2	4.7	3.7
May-Jul 2021	(r)	3.2	2.3	2.8	4.1	3.3	2.3	2.7	2.5	5.4	4.2
<b>Jun-Aug 2021</b>	<b>(p)</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>4.5</b>
Change on quarter	*	0.9	0.4	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.9	1.3	2.6	1.0
Change on year		2.0	1.9	1.8	2.2	2.0	1.3	1.8	1.7	4.8	3.1

		Financial & insurance activities	Real estate activities <sup>2</sup>	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
SIC 2007 sections		K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	G-S
		JP9Q	JP9R	JP9S	JP9T	JP9U	JP9V	JP9W	JP9X	JP9Y	JP9Z
<b>Levels (thousands)</b>											
Jun-Aug 2019		34	11	82	52	23	51	139	23	19	738
Jun-Aug 2020	(r)	16	7	44	29	18	30	110	4	7	381
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		22	10	66	40	34	43	129	9	11	524
Dec-Feb 2021		23	8	68	44	35	42	131	7	12	523
Jan-Mar 2021		25	8	64	47	32	40	131	6	12	529
Feb-Apr 2021		28	11	69	49	24	43	133	9	12	568
Mar-May 2021	(r)	31	14	77	56	22	45	143	19	13	664
Apr-Jun 2021	(r)	32	16	82	64	24	50	154	25	19	763
May-Jul 2021	(r)	35	15	90	67	26	53	163	32	25	846
<b>Jun-Aug 2021</b>	<b>(p)</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>909</b>
Change on quarter	*	7	1	22	19	6	13	24	11	13	245
Change %	*	21.2	7.4	28.2	33.0	28.4	29.8	16.8	54.1	93.3	36.9
Change on year		21	8	54	46	10	29	57	26	19	528
Change %		131.9	124.6	122.2	156.0	54.9	96.0	51.6	611.9	259.7	138.6
		JPB3	JPB4	JPB5	JPB6	JPB7	JPB8	JPB9	JPC2	JPC3	JPC4
<b>Vacancies per 100 employee jobs</b>											
Jun-Aug 2019		3.2	2.2	3.1	2.0	1.7	1.9	3.5	3.1	3.1	2.8
Jun-Aug 2020	(r)	1.5	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		2.1	1.8	2.5	1.6	2.5	1.6	3.2	1.3	1.8	2.0
Dec-Feb 2021		2.2	1.4	2.5	1.7	2.5	1.6	3.2	0.9	2.0	2.0
Jan-Mar 2021		2.3	1.4	2.4	1.8	2.3	1.5	3.2	0.8	1.9	2.0
Feb-Apr 2021		2.6	2.0	2.6	1.9	1.8	1.6	3.3	1.2	1.9	2.2
Mar-May 2021	(r)	2.9	2.4	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.7	3.5	2.8	2.2	2.6
Apr-Jun 2021	(r)	3.0	2.9	3.1	2.5	1.8	1.9	3.8	3.6	3.0	2.9
May-Jul 2021	(r)	3.3	2.7	3.4	2.6	1.9	2.0	4.0	4.6	4.1	3.3
<b>Jun-Aug 2021</b>	<b>(p)</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>3.5</b>
Change on quarter	*	0.6	0.2	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.6	1.5	2.0	0.9
Change on year		2.0	1.4	2.0	1.8	0.7	1.1	1.4	3.7	3.0	2.0

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. Vacancy Survey enquiries: [vacancy.survey@ons.gov.uk](mailto:vacancy.survey@ons.gov.uk), 01633 456777