

Statistical bulletin

Vacancies and jobs in the UK: November 2021

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



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1 . Other pages in this release

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

2 . Main points

- The number of job vacancies in August to October 2021 continued to rise to a new record of 1,172,000, an increase of 388,000 from the pre-coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic January to March 2020 level, with 15 of the 18 industry sectors showing record highs.
- On the quarter, the rate of growth in vacancies continued to slow down; in August to October 2021 vacancies rose 222,000 (23.4%), down from 288,000 (43.4%) last quarter, and the largest quarterly increase was seen in "wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles" up 29,600 (24.8%).
- In August to October 2021 all industry sectors were above their January to March 2020 pre-coronavirus pandemic levels, with accommodation and food service activities increasing the most by 66,500 (79%).

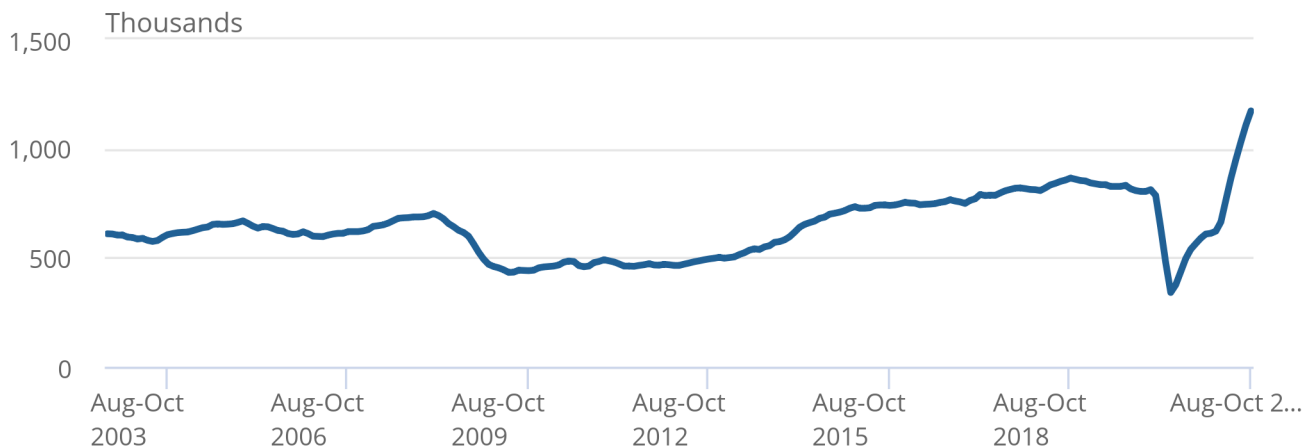
3 . Vacancies for August to October 2021

Figure 1: Vacancies rose to a record 1,172,000 in August to October 2021

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

Figure 1: Vacancies rose to a record 1,172,000 in August to October 2021

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



Source: Office for National Statistics – Vacancy Survey

August to October 2021 saw the rate of growth slowing down. Despite this, all industries increased their vacancy numbers on the quarter. The recent growth in vacancies over the preceding periods has been the major contributing factor to the July to September 2021 unemployed person per vacancy ratio falling to a record low of 1.3.

The headline vacancy estimates are based on three-month averages, which naturally involve some time lag. Insight into trends in October 2021 are provided by two experimental sources: single-month vacancy estimates (see [Strengths and limitations](#)), in [Dataset x06](#), and with regional vacancy information Adzuna's [online job advert estimates](#). Both sources reached record levels of vacancy numbers in October 2021.

Figure 2: All industries displayed positive quarterly growth in August to October 2021

August to October 2021 three-month average vacancies in the UK; quarterly percentage growth from May 2021 to July 2021 and percentage growth from pre-coronavirus pandemic January to March 2020

Source: Office for National Statistics – Vacancy Survey

While the overall rate of vacancy growth has slowed recently, the number of vacancies has increased across all industries. The fastest rates of growth compared with last quarter were seen in construction (41.1%) and transport and storage (40.4%).

The largest increase in vacancy numbers on the quarter was in wholesale and retail trade with repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles growing by 29,600 (24.8%). A further 14 industry groups posted record numbers of vacancies, with the largest increases in accommodation and food service activities (25,100), manufacturing (24,300), and professional, scientific and technical activities (22,900). These figures support the evidence that many business sectors are struggling to fill vacancies because of a number of social and economic reasons. A more detailed study of these circumstances can be found in [a dataset](#) investigating recruitment difficulties across affected sectors.

August to October 2021 saw all industries above their January to March 2020 pre-coronavirus pandemic levels, with the largest increase in accommodation and food service activities up by 66,500 (79.0%). The reopening of the economy earlier this year aided the growth in vacancies; from the period April to June 2021, when the vacancy figure first exceeded pre-coronavirus pandemic levels, the total number of vacancies has increased by 309,500 (35.9%)

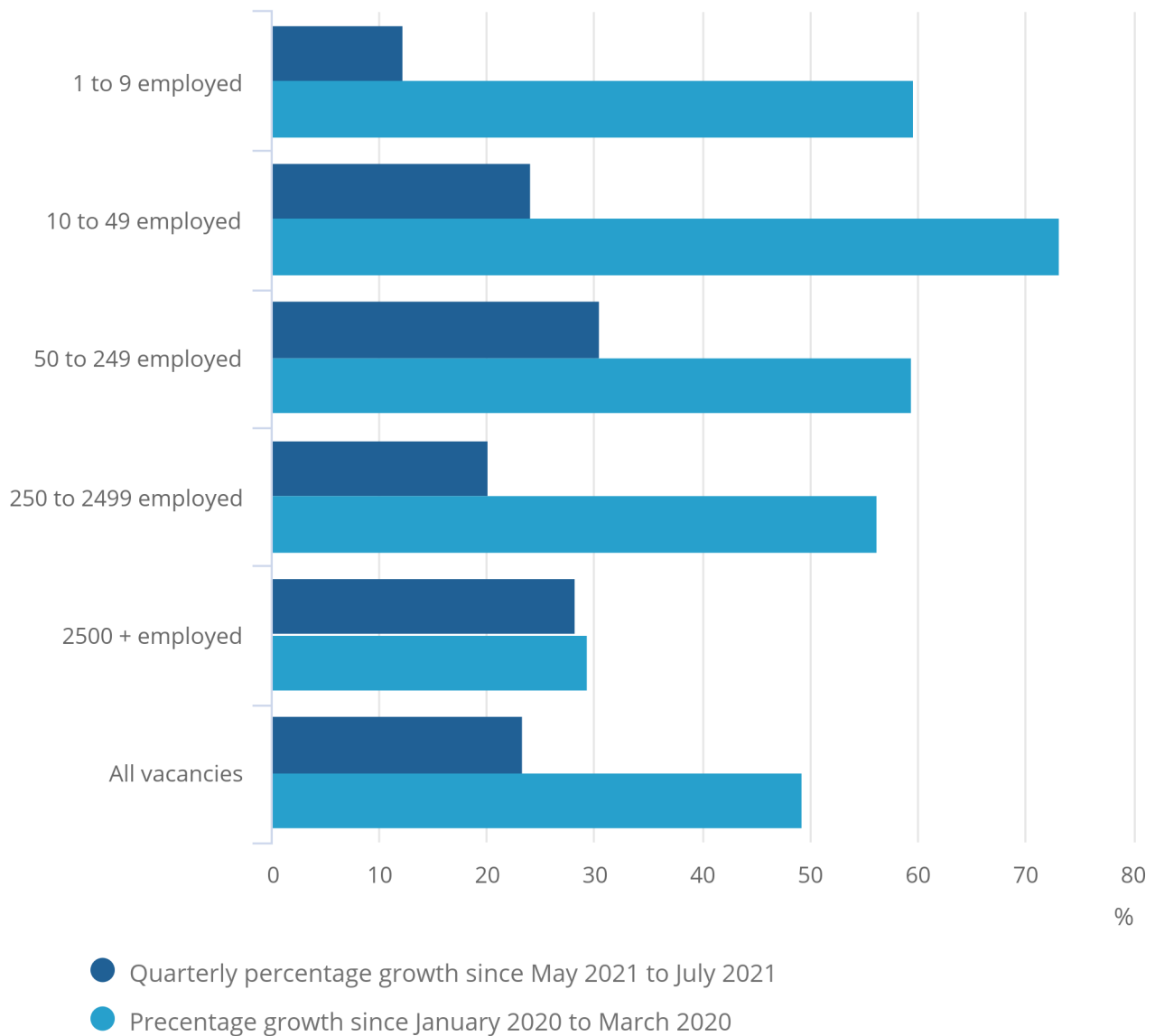
The current ratio of 3.9 vacancies to 100 employees remains the highest on record with all industries increasing on the quarter. Accommodation and food service activities continued with the highest ratio of 6.7 vacancies to every 100 employees.

Figure 3: There was positive quarterly growth in every size band in August to October 2021

August to October 2021 three-month average vacancies in the UK; quarterly growth from May to July 2021 and growth from pre-coronavirus pandemic January to March 2020

Figure 3: There was positive quarterly growth in every size band in August to October 2021

August to October 2021 three-month average vacancies in the UK; quarterly growth from May to July 2021 and growth from pre-coronavirus pandemic January to March 2020



Source: Office for National Statistics – Vacancy Survey

All industry size bands have been increasing their numbers of vacancies consistently since January to March 2021 reaching new record levels this period.

4 . Jobs, vacancies and wider labour market measures

Our estimated number of [workforce jobs for June 2021 \(next updated December 2021\)](#), shows a fall of 856,000 compared with pre-coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic in December 2019. Since December 2019 vacancies have increased by 59,000 over the same period, giving a combined fall in labour demand of a little under 800,000. Despite this fall in labour demand, in the period April to June 2021 there was a quarterly increase in the employment rate, also reflected by HM Revenue and Customs [earnings and employment from Pay As You Earn Real Time Information](#) on the number of payrolled employees.

The June 2021 workforce jobs figures signify a recovery. They are up 293,000 from March 2021, the largest quarterly increase since March 2014, alongside vacancies, which increased 242,000 over the same period.

5 . Vacancies and jobs data

[Vacancies by industry](#)

Dataset VACS02 | Released 16 November 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 16 November 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

Consultation on the Code of Practice for Statistics - proposed change to 9.30 am release practice

On behalf of the UK Statistics Authority, the Office for Statistics Regulation (OSR) is conducting a [consultation on the Code of Practice for Statistics, proposing changes to the 9:30am release practice](#). Please send comments by 21 December 2021 to regulation@statistics.gov.uk.

Upcoming Revisions

In the December 2021 publication we shall be making revisions to the Workforce Jobs (WFJ) dataset after benchmarking to the latest estimates in the provisional annual Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) 2020 figures, and revised BRES 2019 figures.

Revisions to Public Sector Employment (PSE) from June 2017, the Short-Term Employment Survey (STES) from June 2020 and seasonal adjustment from March 1981 will also be effective in next month's WFJ release.

Coronavirus (COVID-19)

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 coronavirus 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 coronavirus 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 Impact of COVID-19 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 adverts](#) 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 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: 2020](#)

Bulletin | Released 9 November 2021

The Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) is the official source of employee and employment estimates by detailed geography and industry.

[Revisions to workforce jobs](#)

Article | Released 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: November 2021](#)

Bulletin | Released 16 November 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 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
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19	Vacancies by size of business	Dataset VACS03
20	Vacancies and unemployment	Dataset VACS01
21	Vacancies by industry	Dataset VACS02
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22	Redundancies levels and rates	Dataset RED01 SA
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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 ¹

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
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 (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
Jun 21 (p)	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 ¹

Standard Industrial Classification (2007)

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

SIC 2007 sections	Agriculture, forestry & fishing	Mining & quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas, steam & air conditioning supply	Water supply, sewerage, waste & remediation activities	Construction	Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles	Transport & storage	Accommodation & food service activities	Information & communication	
	A-T	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
	DYDC	JWR5	JWR6	JWR7	JWR8	JWR9	JWS2	JWS3	JWS4	JWS5	JWS6
Jun 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 (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
Jun 21 (p)	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	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
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 (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
Jun 21 (p)	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 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						
Aug-Oct 2019	815	115	121	105	180	294
Aug-Oct 2020	(r) 538	105	85	77	101	171
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	764	124	124	102	171	243
Apr-Jun 2021	863	143	135	118	202	265
May-Jul 2021	(r) 950	158	150	130	215	297
Jun-Aug 2021	(r) 1031	164	163	142	234	329
Jul-Sept 2021	(r) 1108	168	175	156	251	358
Aug-Oct 2021	(p) 1172	177	186	170	258	381
Change on quarter	* 222	* 19	* 36	* 40	* 43	* 84
Change %	* 23.4	* 12.2	* 24.1	* 30.5	* 20.1	* 28.2
Change on year	634	72	102	93	157	210
Change %	117.8	68.1	120.4	121.9	155.5	123.2

1. Excludes Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing.

Source: ONS Vacancy Survey

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

* Change on previous non-overlapping three month rolling average time period.

20 Vacancies¹ and Unemployment

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

	All Vacancies ¹	Unemployment ²	Number of unemployed people per vacancy
	AP2Y	MGSC	JPC5
Levels			
Jul-Sep 2019	831	1,306	1.6
Jul-Sep 2020	496	1,648	3.3
Oct-Dec 2020	589	1,771	3.0
Jan-Mar 2021	621	1,653	2.7
Apr-Jun 2021	863	1,600	1.9
Jul-Sep 2021	(r) 1108	1,448	1.3
Change on quarter	245	-152	-0.5
Change %	28.4	-9.5	
Change on year	612	-200	-2.0
Change %	123.4	-12.1	

Source: ONS Vacancy Survey/ Labour Force Survey

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

1. Excludes Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing.

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

VACANCIES

21 Vacancies by industry

Standard Industrial Classification (2007)

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

SIC 2007 sections		All vacancies ¹	Mining & quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas, steam & air conditioning supply ²	Water supply, sewerage, waste & remediation activities	Construction	Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles	Transport & storage	Accommodation & food service activities	Information & communication
		B-S	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
Levels (thousands)		AP2Y	JP9H	JP9I	JP9J	JP9K	JP9L	JP9M	JP9N	JP9O	JP9P
Aug-Oct 2019		815	2	52	3	3	25	131	30	95	44
Aug-Oct 2020	(r)	538	1	43	3	4	26	64	29	32	25
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		764	1	58	6	6	33	95	27	76	46
Apr-Jun 2021		863	1	63	6	6	30	108	33	109	47
May-Jul 2021	(r)	950	1	66	6	6	34	120	38	126	54
Jun-Aug 2021	(r)	1031	1	73	6	6	36	133	46	137	59
Jul-Sept 2021	(r)	1108	1	83	6	7	44	142	50	139	65
Aug-Oct 2021	(p)	1172	2	90	6	9	48	149	53	151	66
Change on quarter	*	222	0	24	0	2	14	30	15	25	12
Change %	*	23.4	25.0	36.8	5.4	34.9	41.1	24.8	40.4	20.0	21.5
Change on year		634	1	47	3	5	22	86	23	119	41
Change %		117.8	200.0	109.3	73.5	142.9	83.5	134.8	79.6	368.0	162.0
Vacancies per 100 employee jobs		AP2Z	JPA2	JPA3	JPA4	JPA5	JPA6	JPA7	JPA8	JPA9	JPB2
Aug-Oct 2019		2.7	2.8	2.1	2.3	1.6	1.7	2.8	2.0	4.0	3.3
Aug-Oct 2020	(r)	1.8	0.9	1.8	2.5	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.9	1.4	1.9
Sept-Nov 2020		1.9	1.1	1.8	2.5	1.7	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		2.5	2.1	2.4	4.1	2.9	2.2	2.1	1.7	3.4	3.5
Apr-Jun 2021		2.9	2.3	2.6	4.1	2.8	2.0	2.4	2.2	4.8	3.6
May-Jul 2021	(r)	3.1	2.3	2.7	4.1	3.1	2.2	2.6	2.5	5.6	4.1
Jun-Aug 2021	(r)	3.4	2.4	3.0	4.2	3.0	2.4	2.9	3.0	6.1	4.5
Jul-Sept 2021	(r)	3.7	2.6	3.4	4.1	3.6	2.9	3.1	3.3	6.2	5.0
Aug-Oct 2021	(p)	3.9	2.8	3.7	4.3	4.2	3.2	3.2	3.5	6.7	5.0
Change on quarter	*	0.7	0.6	1.0	0.2	1.1	0.9	0.6	1.0	1.1	0.9
Change on year		2.1	1.9	2.0	1.8	2.5	1.4	1.9	1.5	5.3	3.1

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
Levels (thousands)		JP9Q	JP9R	JP9S	JP9T	JP9U	JP9V	JP9W	JP9X	JP9Y	JP9Z
Aug-Oct 2019		32	12	84	54	24	49	139	17	20	729
Aug-Oct 2020	(r)	18	10	49	36	19	40	120	9	11	461
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		31	14	77	56	22	45	143	19	13	664
Apr-Jun 2021		32	16	81	64	23	49	154	25	19	762
May-Jul 2021	(r)	35	15	88	69	25	52	165	32	25	842
Jun-Aug 2021	(r)	37	15	96	79	28	56	170	31	26	912
Jul-Sept 2021	(r)	43	17	104	85	29	59	175	31	27	967
Aug-Oct 2021	(p)	44	18	111	88	31	61	183	32	30	1016
Change on quarter	*	9	3	23	20	6	9	18	1	5	175
Change %	*	25.1	21.1	26.1	28.7	21.8	17.4	11.2	1.9	18.9	20.7
Change on year		26	9	61	53	12	21	63	24	19	556
Change %		144.8	93.7	124.3	147.6	59.9	53.3	53.0	278.8	176.6	120.7
Vacancies per 100 employee jobs		JPB3	JPB4	JPB5	JPB6	JPB7	JPB8	JPB9	JPC2	JPC3	JPC4
Aug-Oct 2019		3.0	2.2	3.2	2.0	1.8	1.9	3.5	2.2	3.1	2.8
Aug-Oct 2020	(r)	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.4	1.4	1.5	2.9	1.2	1.7	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		2.9	2.4	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.7	3.5	2.8	2.2	2.6
Apr-Jun 2021		3.0	2.9	3.1	2.5	1.7	1.9	3.8	3.6	3.0	2.9
May-Jul 2021	(r)	3.3	2.7	3.3	2.7	1.9	2.0	4.1	4.5	4.1	3.3
Jun-Aug 2021	(r)	3.5	2.7	3.6	3.1	2.0	2.1	4.2	4.4	4.2	3.5
Jul-Sept 2021	(r)	4.0	3.1	3.9	3.4	2.1	2.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	3.7
Aug-Oct 2021	(p)	4.2	3.3	4.2	3.5	2.3	2.3	4.5	4.6	4.8	3.9
Change on quarter	*	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.8	0.7
Change on year		2.5	1.6	2.3	2.1	0.8	0.8	1.6	3.4	3.1	2.1

1. Excludes Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing.

2. Not seasonally adjusted. These series do not display seasonality. Therefore the unadjusted series is the best estimate of a 'seasonally adjusted' series.

* Change on previous non-overlapping three month rolling average time period.

Source: ONS Vacancy Survey

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