Office for National Statistics

Statistical bulletin

Vacancies and jobs in the UK: December 2021

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

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

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18 January 2022

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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 September to November 2021 continued to rise to a new record high of 1,219,000; this was an increase of 434,500 from its pre-coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic level (January to March 2020), with 13 of the 18 industry sectors showing record highs.

- On the quarter, the rate of growth continued to slow down, and in September to November 2021, vacancies rose by 184,700 (17.9%) (down from a 270,300 (35.4%) increase last quarter); the largest quarterly increase was seen in Human health and social work at 26,000 (15.2%).

- The rate of quarterly growth varied across industries in September to November 2021, with all but one industry displaying positive growth; water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation services had the highest growth at 41.7%, while electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply fell by 1.7% over the same period.

- The total number of workforce jobs in the UK in September 2021 was estimated to be 35.1 million, despite being down by 525,000 from December 2019; this shows an improving jobs market, following three consecutive quarters of growth helping to reduce the jobs deficit from pre-coronavirus pandemic levels.
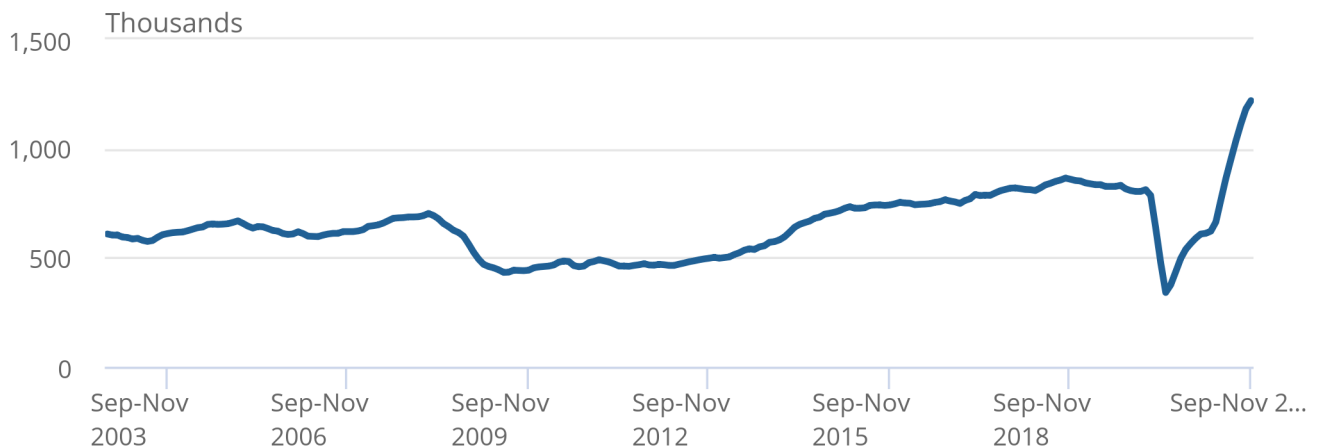
3 . Vacancies for September to November 2021

Figure 1: Vacancies rose to a new record 1,219,000 in September to November 2021

Number of vacancies in the UK, seasonally adjusted, September to November 2002 to September to November 2021

Figure 1: Vacancies rose to a new record 1,219,000 in September to November 2021

Number of vacancies in the UK, seasonally adjusted, September to November 2002 to September to November 2021

Source: Office for National Statistics – Vacancy Survey

In September to November 2021, vacancies grew more slowly at a rate of 17.9%; this was down from a 35.4% growth last quarter. Despite this, all but one industry showed increased vacancy numbers on the quarter. The growth in vacancies over recent periods saw the number of unemployed people to each vacancy fall to a record low of 1.2 in August to October 2021.

The headline vacancy estimates are based on three-month averages, which naturally involve some time lag. Insight into trends in November 2021 are provided by two experimental sources: single month vacancy estimates (dataset X06) (see Strengths and limitations) and Adzuna Online job advert estimates. The single-month vacancy estimates show their first reduction in vacancy numbers since February 2021.

Figure 2: Only one of the eighteen industry sectors did not display quarterly growth in September to November 2021

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

Figure 2: Only one of the eighteen industry sectors did not display quarterly growth in September to November 2021

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

● Quarterly percentage growth since June to August 2021

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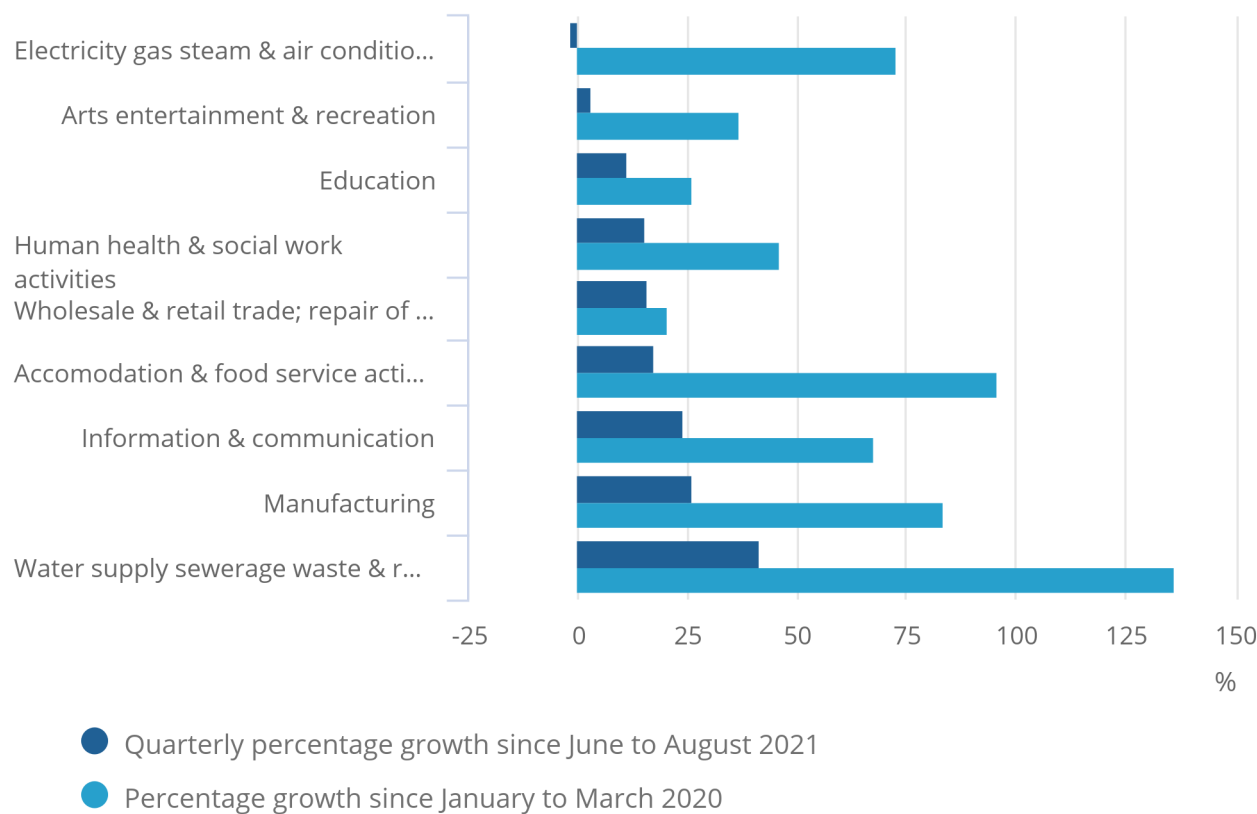
Source: Office for National Statistics - Vacancy Survey

With the exception of electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply, quarterly growth was seen in all industries. The fastest rates of growth were seen in water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation services (41.7%), and manufacturing (26.0%).

While the rate of vacancy growth has slowed recently, the number of vacancies continues to increase across most industries. The largest quarterly increase in vacancy numbers was in human health and social work activities, which increased by 26,000 (15.2%). Other large increases were seen in accommodation and food service activities (24,300), wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (21,200) and manufacturing (19,200). It is notable that while 10 of the 18 industry groups posted record numbers of vacancies, only three showed increased rates of growth.

September to November 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 80,500 (95.6%). The easing of most COVID-19 restrictions 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 over 356,000 (41%).

In September to November 2021, the ratio of vacancies to every 100 employee jobs increased to a new record high of 4.0. Accommodation and food service activities were individually the highest, with a ratio of 7.3 vacancies for every 100 employee jobs.

Figure 3: There was positive quarterly growth and growth from pre-coronavirus pandemic levels in every size band in September to November 2021

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

Figure 3: There was positive quarterly growth and growth from pre-coronavirus pandemic levels in every size band in September to November 2021

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

- Quarterly percentage growth since June 2021 to August 2021
- Precentage growth since January 2020 to March 2020
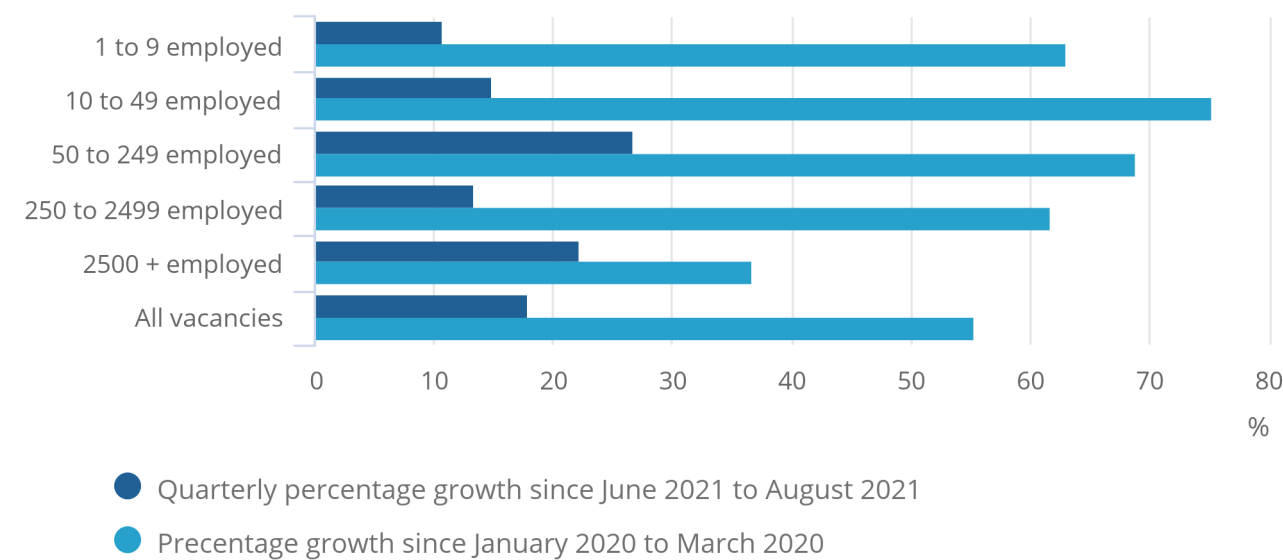
Source: Office for National Statistics – Vacancy Survey

4 . Jobs for September 2021

Figure 4 shows estimates of workforce jobs for September 2021.

The estimates are provided from various sources. Estimates of employee jobs in the private sector are drawn from surveys relating to a reference date of 10 September 2021. Estimates of self-employment jobs are drawn from the Labour Force Survey (LFS), which covers a three-month period from August 2021 to October 2021.

As outlined in [Section 7: Measuring the data](), this release incorporates revisions to the workforce jobs dataset (after benchmarking to the latest estimates in the provisional annual Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) 2020 figures, and revised BRES 2019 figures). Additionally, revisions to Public Sector Employment (PSE) and the Short-Term Employment Survey (STES) also take effect this month.

Figure 4: The total number of jobs in September 2021 increased to 35.1 million

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

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Number of jobs in the UK, seasonally adjusted, September 2003 to September 2021
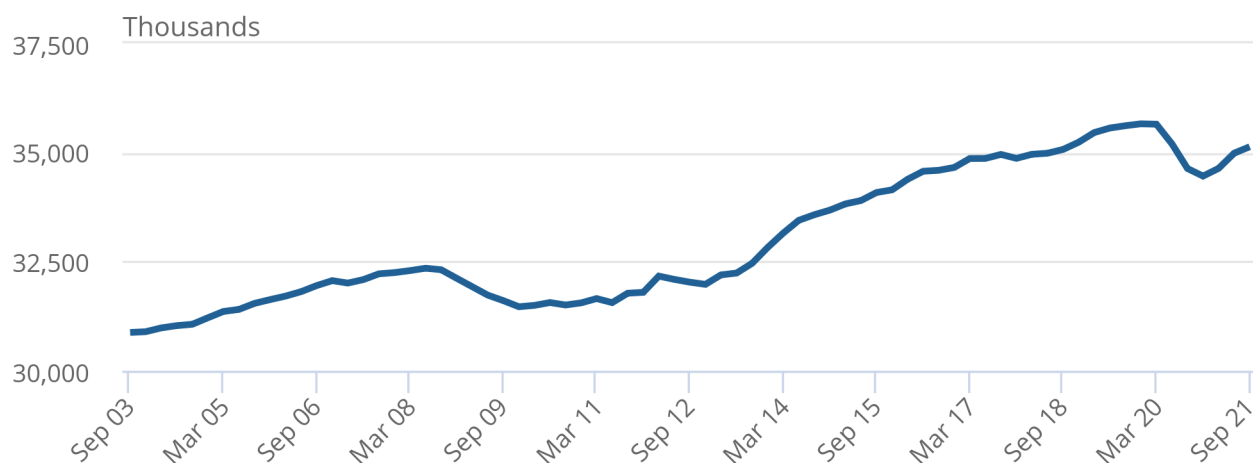
Source: Source: Office for National Statistics – workforce jobs

In September 2021, there were an estimated 35.1 million jobs in the UK, which was the highest level since June 2020. This represents an increase of 147,000 from June 2021; this was driven by an increase in employee jobs of 269,000, and offset by a fall in self-employment jobs of 125,000, with government supported trainees making up the difference.

The September 2021 estimate shows a fall of 525,000 from before the coronavirus pandemic (December 2019), but also a strong recovery, with quarterly increases in each quarter since December 2020 (when the figure was nearly 1.2 million below that of a year earlier).

The total number of jobs includes both employee jobs and self-employment jobs; however, growth over the two components varies. Employee jobs in September 2021 exceeded its December 2019 level for the first time by 57,000, while self-employment fell by 588,000, with other smaller contributions made by government-supported trainee and HM Forces jobs. The employee jobs reflect a similar pattern to 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: In September 2021 the majority of industries increased their numbers of jobs on the quarter

September 2021 Workforce jobs, seasonally adjusted quarterly growth and growth from December 2019

Figure 5: In September 2021 the majority of industries increased their numbers of jobs on the quarter

September 2021 Workforce jobs, seasonally adjusted quarterly growth and growth from December 2019

The coronavirus pandemic had an adverse effect on job numbers, which can still be seen across the majority of industries; the hardest-hit sectors are still below their December 2019 pre-coronavirus pandemic levels. Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicle and motorcycles saw the largest number of job losses at 169,000, with other notable falls in manufacturing (149,000) and other service activities (116,000). There are signs of recovery, with the deficit of jobs becoming smaller over the same period and eight industries now being above their December 2019 level. The largest increase was seen in human health and social work, which was up by nearly 148,000.

On the quarter, 11 industry sectors displayed growth from June 2021. This contributed to an increase of 147,000 in the total workforce jobs estimate; accommodation and food service activities were up by nearly 72,000, showing the greatest single sector increase.

5 . Vacancies and jobs data

[Vacancies by industry](#)
Dataset VACS02 | Released 14 December 2021
Estimates of vacancies by industry (Standard Industrial Classification 2007).

[Workforce jobs summary](#)
Dataset JOBS01 | Released 14 December 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 December 2021
Estimates of jobs by industry (Standard Industrial Classification 2007).

[X06: Single month vacancies estimates (not designated as National Statistics)](#)
Dataset X06 | Released 14 December 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, 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](#).

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, which better accounted for population changes through the coronavirus pandemic, was implemented (affecting periods from January to March 2020 onwards). For more information on the changes to LFS weighting methodology through the coronavirus pandemic, please see our article on the LFS Survey weighting methodology.

Revisions

Revisions to the workforce jobs dataset have been implemented this month (after benchmarking to the latest estimates in annual Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) 2020 figures, revisions to Public Sector Employment (PSE) and the Short-Term Employment Survey (STES)). There were additional revisions to the government-supported trainees (GST) from the devolved administrations, and changes following the seasonal adjustment review. Find out more information on these revisions.

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 STES.

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 impact on the UK economy survey, as well as survey contributor-level comments provided to us over the telephone or electronically. We have used these as a guide on whether businesses are operational and likely, or not, to be actively recruiting and confirming 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 rather than 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 latestindicators for the UK economy release.

Jobs

Estimates of jobs are compiled from a number of sources, including STES, the Quarterly Public Sector Employment Survey (QPSES) and the 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 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 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](); this gives 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 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 14 December 2021
This article explains the revisions that have been made to the workforce jobs series.

[Earnings and employment from Pay As You Earn Real Time Information, UK: December 2021]()
Bulletin | Released 14 December 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
	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
Sep 19 (r)	35,612	30,814	4,615	153	30
Dec 19 (r)	35,656	30,777	4,691	153	36
Mar 20 [2] (r)	35,647	30,938	4,523	154	32
Jun 20 (r)	35,196	30,653	4,358	156	29
Sep 20 (r)	34,631	30,227	4,216	157	32
Dec 20 (r)	34,458	30,152	4,114	158	34
Mar 21 (r)	34,635	30,295	4,157	159	25
Jun 21 (r)	34,983	30,564	4,227	159	33
Sep 21 (p)	35,131	30,833	4,103	159	35
Change on quarter	147	269	-125	0	3
Change %	0.4	0.9	-2.9	0.1	8.1
Change on year	499	606	-113	3	3
Change %	1.4	2.0	-2.7	1.8	10.7

Relationship between columns: 1=2+3+4+5   See footnotes under table 6

6 Workforce jobs by industry

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
Sep 19 (r)	35,612	403	61	2,692	139	220	2,311	4,996	1,807	2,512	1,506
Dec 19 (r)	35,656	408	62	2,675	146	219	2,330	4,969	1,801	2,513	1,528
Mar 20 [2] (r)	35,647	382	67	2,682	147	219	2,293	4,949	1,801	2,514	1,556
Jun 20 (r)	35,196	376	61	2,622	145	218	2,278	4,986	1,817	2,349	1,523
Sep 20 (r)	34,631	412	55	2,568	143	223	2,149	4,845	1,803	2,293	1,512
Dec 20 (r)	34,458	371	55	2,555	146	222	2,145	4,820	1,749	2,172	1,494
Mar 21 (r)	34,635	370	57	2,534	144	217	2,161	4,794	1,827	2,178	1,501
Jun 21 (r)	34,983	359	59	2,544	144	230	2,229	4,779	1,808	2,332	1,475
Sep 21 (p)	35,131	364	58	2,526	143	236	2,225	4,800	1,803	2,403	1,521
Change on quarter	147	4	-1	-17	-1	6	-5	21	-5	72	46
Change %	0.4	1.2	-2.0	-0.7	-0.8	2.7	-0.2	0.4	-0.3	3.1	3.2
Change on year	499	-49	3	-42	-1	13	76	-46	0	110	9
Change %	1.4	-11.8	6.3	-1.6	-0.4	6.1	3.5	-0.9	0.0	4.8	0.6

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[3] 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
Sep 19 (r)	1,144	614	3,206	3,046	1,524	2,948	4,426	1,042	965	54	29,787
Dec 19 (r)	1,132	634	3,179	3,044	1,532	2,963	4,436	1,051	980	53	29,815
Mar 20 [2] (r)	1,138	640	3,219	3,050	1,544	2,966	4,454	1,042	929	55	29,857
Jun 20 (r)	1,132	626	3,122	2,938	1,560	2,977	4,492	997	934	41	29,496
Sep 20 (r)	1,116	617	3,110	2,920	1,564	2,969	4,457	936	890	48	29,081
Dec 20 (r)	1,130	645	3,138	2,956	1,587	2,952	4,497	909	870	45	28,964
Mar 21 (r)	1,128	631	3,164	2,998	1,612	2,942	4,564	883	878	52	29,152
Jun 21 (r)	1,112	634	3,197	3,057	1,613	2,943	4,584	945	879	60	29,418
Sep 21 (p)	1,089	634	3,221	3,065	1,621	2,955	4,584	955	864	62	29,579
Change on quarter	-23	0	24	9	8	12	0	10	-15	2	161
Change %	-2.0	0.0	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.0	1.1	-1.7	4.1	0.5
Change on year	-27	18	111	145	57	-14	127	20	-26	14	498
Change %	-2.4	2.8	3.6	5.0	3.6	-0.5	2.8	2.1	-2.9	28.2	1.7

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. 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 .

3. 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

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

| | | All Vacancies | Number of employees | | | | |
			1-9	10-49	50-249	250-2499	2500+
		AP2Y	ALY5	ALY6	ALY7	ALY8	ALY9
Levels							
Sept-Nov 2019		807	112	119	103	180	294
Sept-Nov 2020	(r)	565	107	84	81	110	183
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		950	158	150	130	215	297
Jun-Aug 2021	(r)	1035	163	164	142	236	329
Jul-Sept 2021	(r)	1113	167	177	156	253	360
Aug-Oct 2021	(r)	1182	175	189	172	262	384
Sept-Nov 2021	**(p)**	**1219**	**181**	**188**	**180**	**267**	**403**
Change on quarter	*	*185*	*18*	*24*	*38*	*32*	*73*
Change %	*	*17.9*	*10.8*	*14.8*	*26.8*	*13.4*	*22.2*
Change on year		*654*	*74*	*104*	*99*	*158*	*220*
Change %		*115.8*	*69.4*	*124.0*	*121.1*	*144.0*	*119.9*

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

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

		All Vacancies[1]	Unemployment[2]	Number of unemployed people per vacancy
		AP2Y	MGSC	JPC5
Levels				
Aug-Oct 2019		815	1,281	1.6
Aug-Oct 2020		538	1,719	3.2
Nov-Jan 2021		608	1,738	2.9
Feb-Apr 2021		663	1,637	2.5
May-Jul 2021		950	1,550	1.6
Aug-Oct 2021	**(r)**	**1182**	1,423	1.2
Change on quarter		232	-127	-0.4
Change %		24.4	-8.2	
Change on year		644	-295	-2.0
Change %		119.6	-17.2	

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] B-S	Mining & quarrying B	Manu-facturing C	Electricity, gas, steam & air conditioning supply[2] D	Water supply, sewerage, waste & remediation activities E	Construction F	Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles G	Transport & storage H	Accommodation & food service activities I	Information & communication J
		AP2Y	JP9H	JP9I	JP9J	JP9K	JP9L	JP9M	JP9N	JP9O	JP9P
Levels (thousands)											
Sept-Nov 2019		807	1	52	3	4	26	133	31	91	42
Sept-Nov 2020	(r)	565	1	43	4	3	27	68	30	33	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		950	1	66	6	6	34	120	38	126	54
Jun-Aug 2021	(r)	1035	1	74	6	6	35	134	46	140	57
Jul-Sept 2021	(r)	1113	1	83	6	7	43	144	50	144	64
Aug-Oct 2021	(r)	1182	2	90	6	9	48	150	53	157	66
Sept-Nov 2021	**(p)**	**1219**	**2**	**93**	**6**	**9**	**43**	**155**	**57**	**165**	**71**
Change on quarter	*	185	0	19	0	3	8	21	11	24	14
Change %	*	17.9	15.4	26.0	-1.7	41.7	23.7	15.8	24.0	17.3	23.9
Change on year		654	1	50	2	5	17	87	27	131	42
Change %		115.8	150.0	116.3	62.9	157.6	62.2	127.9	89.7	394.6	140.7
		AP2Z	JPA2	JPA3	JPA4	JPA5	JPA6	JPA7	JPA8	JPA9	JPB2
Vacancies per 100 employee jobs											
Sept-Nov 2019		2.6	2.6	2.1	2.3	1.8	1.7	2.8	2.1	3.9	3.2
Sept-Nov 2020	(r)	1.9	1.1	1.8	2.5	1.6	1.8	1.5	2.0	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		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	3.1	4.2	3.0	2.3	2.9	3.0	6.2	4.4
Jul-Sept 2021	(r)	3.7	2.6	3.4	4.1	3.6	2.9	3.1	3.3	6.4	4.9
Aug-Oct 2021	(r)	3.9	2.8	3.7	4.3	4.2	3.2	3.3	3.5	7.0	5.1
Sept-Nov 2021	**(p)**	**4.0**	**2.8**	**3.8**	**4.1**	**4.2**	**2.9**	**3.4**	**3.8**	**7.3**	**5.5**
Change on quarter	*	0.6	0.4	0.8	-0.1	1.2	0.6	0.5	0.7	1.1	1.1
Change on year		2.2	1.7	2.1	1.6	2.6	1.1	1.9	1.8	5.8	3.2

SIC 2007 sections		Financial & insurance activities K	Real estate activities[2] L	Professional scientific & technical activities M	Administrative & support service activities N	Public admin & defence; compulsory social security O	Education P	Human health & social work activities Q	Arts, entertainment & recreation R	Other service activities S	Total services G-S
		JP9Q	JP9R	JP9S	JP9T	JP9U	JP9V	JP9W	JP9X	JP9Y	JP9Z
Levels (thousands)											
Sept-Nov 2019		32	11	79	52	24	52	140	16	19	719
Sept-Nov 2020	(r)	20	11	52	37	22	40	123	10	11	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		35	15	88	69	25	52	165	32	25	842
Jun-Aug 2021	(r)	38	15	96	78	28	56	172	30	25	916
Jul-Sept 2021	(r)	43	17	104	84	29	59	179	30	26	974
Aug-Oct 2021	(r)	44	17	110	87	31	61	193	32	27	1027
Sept-Nov 2021	**(p)**	**45**	**17**	**114**	**90**	**31**	**62**	**198**	**31**	**27**	**1064**
Change on quarter	*	8	2	17	12	3	6	26	1	2	148
Change %	*	20.7	13.3	18.0	15.3	11.5	11.1	15.2	3.3	8.4	16.2
Change on year		25	6	62	54	9	22	75	21	16	578
Change %		127.0	57.4	118.3	147.0	41.6	55.3	61.2	207.9	150.9	118.9
		JPB3	JPB4	JPB5	JPB6	JPB7	JPB8	JPB9	JPC2	JPC3	JPC4
Vacancies per 100 employee jobs											
Sept-Nov 2019		3.0	2.1	3.0	2.0	1.8	2.0	3.5	2.1	3.1	2.8
Sept-Nov 2020	(r)	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.4	1.6	1.5	3.0	1.5	1.8	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		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	4.3	4.1	3.5
Jul-Sept 2021	(r)	4.0	3.0	3.9	3.3	2.1	2.2	4.4	4.4	4.2	3.8
Aug-Oct 2021	(r)	4.1	3.1	4.2	3.4	2.3	2.3	4.8	4.6	4.3	4.0
Sept-Nov 2021	**(p)**	**4.3**	**3.0**	**4.3**	**3.6**	**2.3**	**2.4**	**4.9**	**4.5**	**4.4**	**4.1**
Change on quarter	*	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.6
Change on year		2.4	1.1	2.3	2.1	0.7	0.8	1.8	3.0	2.7	2.2

1. Excludes Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing.
2. Not seasonally adjusted. These series do not display seasonality. Therefore the unadjusted series is the best estimate of a 'seasonally adjusted' series.
* Change on previous non-overlapping three month rolling average time period.

Source: ONS Vacancy Survey

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