

Statistical bulletin

# Vacancies and jobs in the UK: April 2022

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



Contact:  
Tom Evans  
[labour.market@ons.gov.uk](mailto:labour.market@ons.gov.uk)  
+44 1633 651833

Release date:  
12 April 2022

Next release:  
17 May 2022

## Table of contents

1. [Other pages in this release](#)
2. [Main points](#)
3. [Vacancies for January to March 2022](#)
4. [Jobs, vacancies and wider labour market measures.](#)
5. [Vacancies and jobs data](#)
6. [Glossary](#)
7. [Measuring the data](#)
8. [Strengths and limitations](#)
9. [Related links](#)

## 1 . Other pages in this release

- [Average weekly earnings in Great Britain](#)
- [Earnings and employment from Pay As You Earn Real Time Information, UK](#)
- [Employment in the UK](#)
- [Labour market in the regions of the UK](#)
- [Labour market overview](#)

## 2 . Main points

- The number of job vacancies in January to March 2022 rose to a new record of 1,288,000; an increase of 492,400 from the pre-coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic level in January to March 2020.
- In January to March 2022, the total number of vacancies increased by 50,200 from the previous quarter, with the largest increase in human health and social work, which increased by 13,100 to a new record of 215,500 vacancies.
- The quarterly rate of growth continues to fall; in January to March 2022, it was down to 4.1% and is at its lowest since June to August 2020.
- The ratio of vacancies to every 100 employee jobs increased slightly on the quarter to 4.2 in January to March 2022, with 8 of the 18 industry sectors displaying record high ratios

### 3 . Vacancies for January to March 2022

**Figure 1: Vacancies rose to a record 1,288,000 in January to March 2022**

Number of vacancies in the UK, seasonally adjusted, January to March 2003 to January to March 2022

Source: Office for National Statistics – Vacancy Survey

In January to March 2022, quarterly vacancy growth slowed across most industry sectors, and while it remains positive, growth fell to 4.1% from 9.8% in the previous quarter. The growth in vacancies over recent periods, alongside a reduction in the unemployment rate, has seen the ratio of unemployed people to every vacancy reach a record low of 1.0 in December 2021 to February 2022.

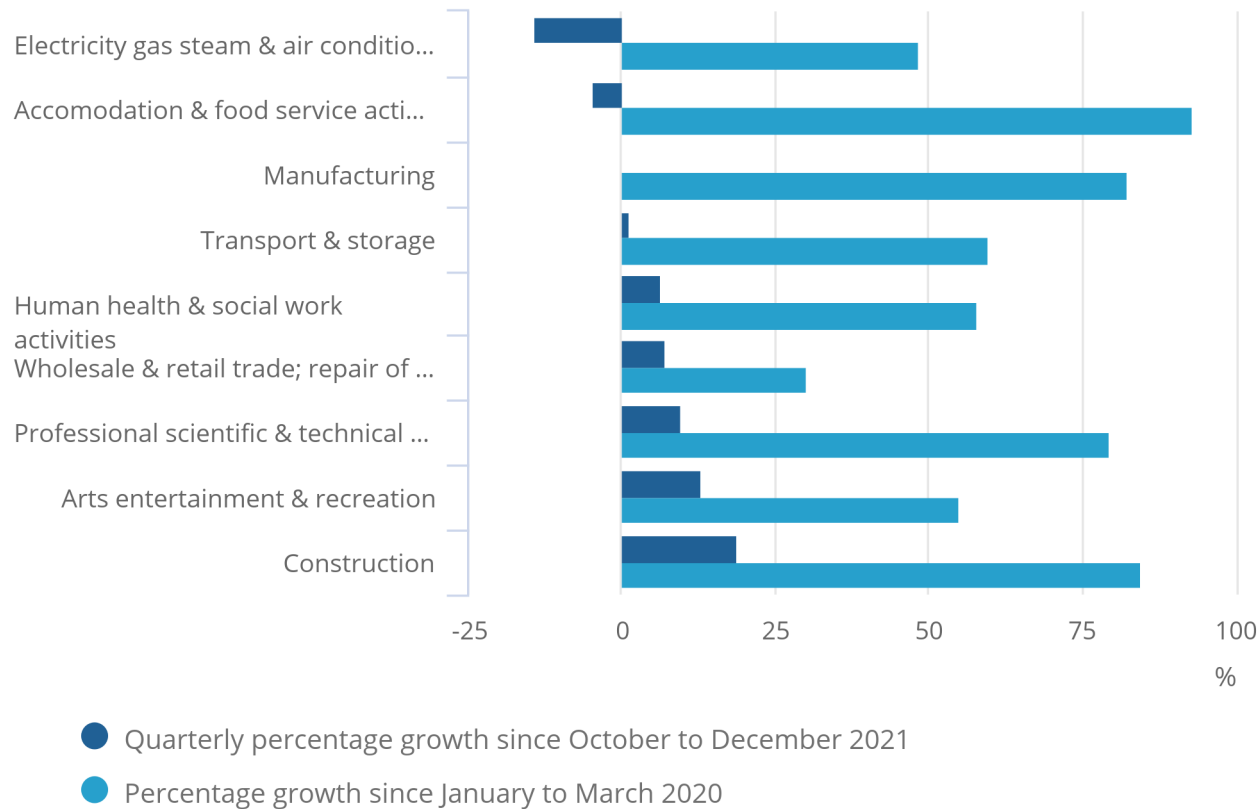
The headline vacancy estimates are based on three-month averages, which naturally involve some time lag. Insights into trends in March 2022 are provided by two experimental sources: single-month vacancy estimates (see [the Strengths and limitations](#) section), in [Dataset X06: Single month vacancies estimates](#), and Adzuna [Online job advert estimates](#). Both sources showed reduced rates of growth from the previous month.

**Figure 2: The quarterly growth rate slowed in January to March 2022 but remained positive for most industries**

January to March 2022 three-month average vacancies in the UK, three-month percentage growth from October to December 2021 and percentage growth from a pre-pandemic January to March 2020

Figure 2: The quarterly growth rate slowed in January to March 2022 but remained positive for most industries

January to March 2022 three-month average vacancies in the UK, three-month percentage growth from October to December 2021 and percentage growth from a pre-pandemic January to March 2020



Source: Office for National Statistics – Vacancy Survey

The rate of quarterly growth varies across industries, with the fastest rates of growth seen in construction at 18.7% and arts, entertainment and recreation at 13.1%, while electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply showed the largest negative growth of 14.0%.

While the overall rate of vacancy growth has slowed for eight consecutive periods, the number of vacancies continues to increase across most industries. On the quarter, vacancies increased by 50,200, with the largest increases in human health and social work (13,100), professional, scientific and technical activities (11,500) and wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (11,300). While these industries are the biggest drivers on the quarter, it should be noted that this is the smallest quarterly volume increase since February to April 2021.

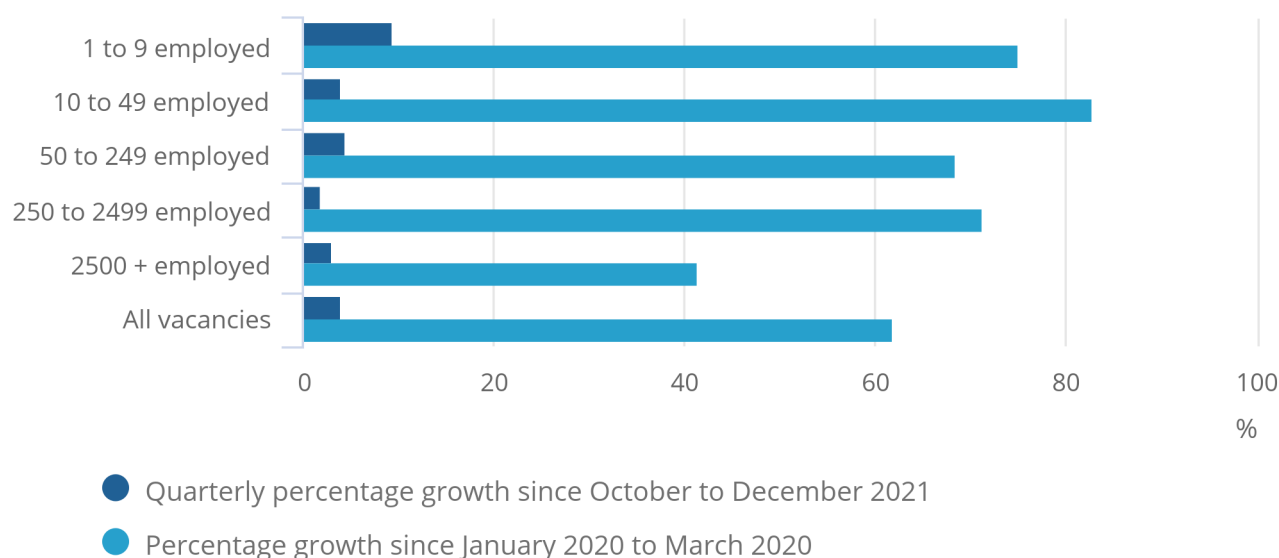
All industries were above their January to March 2020 pre-coronavirus (COVID-19) levels in January to March 2022, with the largest increase in human health and social work, up by 79,200 (58.1%).

**Figure 3: There was positive growth both on the quarter and from a pre-coronavirus pandemic January to March 2020 in every size band**

January to March 2022 three-month average vacancies in the UK, three-month percentage growth from October to December 2021 and growth from a pre-pandemic January to March 2020

**Figure 3: There was positive growth both on the quarter and from a pre-coronavirus pandemic January to March 2020 in every size band**

January to March 2022 three-month average vacancies in the UK, three-month percentage growth from October to December 2021 and growth from a pre-pandemic January to March 2020



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

Although there is positive quarterly growth across all industry size bands in January to March 2022, the level of growth does vary, with the 1 to 9 size band having the highest growth at 9.5%.

## 4 . Jobs, vacancies and wider labour market measures.

Our estimated number of [workforce jobs for December 2021 \(next updated June 2022\)](#) was 35.2 million, down by 482,000 from a pre-coronavirus (COVID-19) December 2019. Despite the size of this deficit, it still represents a recovery, with an increase in every three-month period since December 2020 when the number was close to 1.2 million below that of a year earlier. Over the same period, vacancies increased by nearly 427,000, giving a much smaller combined fall in labour demand of 55,000.

While the number of jobs includes both employee jobs and self-employment jobs, growth over the two components varies considerably. In December 2021, employee jobs were up 204,000 from their December 2019 level, while self-employment jobs fell 687,000 over the same period. The employee jobs reflects a similar trend to the number of employees on payroll as seen in [our Earnings and employment from Pay As You Earn Real Time Information, seasonally adjusted dataset](#).

## 5 . Vacancies and jobs data

### [Vacancies by industry](#)

Dataset VACS02 | Released 12 April 2022

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

### [Workforce jobs summary](#)

Dataset JOBS01 | Released 15 March 2022

Estimates of jobs by type of job (including employee jobs, self-employment jobs, HM Forces and government-supported trainees).

### [Workforce jobs by industry](#)

Dataset JOBS02 | Released 15 March 2022

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

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

Dataset X06 | Released 12 April 2022

Single-month Vacancy Survey estimates, not seasonally adjusted.

## 6 . Glossary

### Vacancies

[Vacancies](#) are defined as positions for which employers are actively seeking recruits from outside their business or organisation. The estimates are based on the Vacancy Survey; this is a survey of employers designed to provide estimates of the stock of vacancies across the economy, excluding agriculture, forestry and fishing (a small sector for which the collection of estimates would not be practical).

### Jobs

A [job](#) is an activity performed for an employer or customer by a worker in exchange for payment, usually in cash, or in kind, or both. The number of jobs is not the same as the number of [people in employment](#). This is because a person can have more than one job. The number of jobs is the sum of employee jobs from employer surveys, self-employment jobs from the Labour Force Survey (LFS), those in 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 bulletin](#).

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

## 7 . Measuring the data

### Upcoming changes

We plan to reweight Labour Force Survey (LFS) and Annual Population Survey (APS) datasets that include data from March 2020 using [Real Time Information \(RTI\) data](#). We intend to release the initial reweighted LFS estimates in the June 2022 Labour Market publication. In May 2022, we plan to publish an article with indicative estimates of the impact and a more detailed reweighting timeline.

## Consultation on release practices

The Office for Statistics Regulation (OSR) has finalised its [consultation on release practices](#). The Office for National Statistics (ONS) has welcomed the findings in a [statement on the ONS's response to the OSR's proposals](#), specifically noting that the release-time exemptions, which were granted during the coronavirus pandemic, are now incorporated into the revised Code of Practice. As such, the monthly Labour Market bulletin will continue to be published at 7am.

## Making our published spreadsheets accessible

Following the Government Statistical Service (GSS) guidance on [releasing statistics in spreadsheets](#) we will be amending our published tables over the coming months to improve usability, accessibility and machine readability of our published statistics. To help users change to the new formats we will be publishing sample versions of a selection of our tables, and where practical, initially publish the tables in both the new and current formats. If you have any questions or comments, please email [labour.market@ons.gov.uk](mailto:labour.market@ons.gov.uk).

## 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 coronavirus pandemic was implemented, affecting periods from January to March 2020 onwards. For more information on the changes to LFS weighting methodology through the pandemic please see our article on the [Labour Force Survey weighting methodology](#).

## 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 [our Coronavirus and the latest indicators for the UK economy bulletin](#).

## Jobs

Estimates of jobs are compiled from a number of sources, including Short-Term Employment Surveys (STES), the Quarterly Public Sector Employment Survey (QPSES) and the [Labour Force Survey \(LFS\)](#). STES is a group of surveys that collect employment and turnover information from private sector businesses. In December of each year, the jobs estimates are "benchmarked" to the latest estimates from [our 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 [our Vacancy Survey Quality and Methodology Information](#) and [Workforce jobs Quality and Methodology Information](#).

## Sampling variability

The sampling variability of the three-month average vacancies level is around plus or minus 1.5% of that level expressed as a [coefficient of variation](#), giving a 95% [confidence interval](#) for estimates of approximately plus or minus 20,000.

The sampling variability of the three-month average vacancies level, for a typical industrial sector, is around plus or minus 6% of that level.

Table 1: Sampling variability for estimates of jobs in the UK, thousands

SIC 2007 Section		United Kingdom	
		Estimate for Dec 2021	Sampling variability of estimate <sup>1</sup>
A	Agriculture, forestry & fishing	343	±23
B	Mining & quarrying	57	±5
C	Manufacturing	2,544	±35
D	Electricity, gas, steam & air conditioning supply	137	±10
E	Water supply, sewerage, waste & remediation activities	230	±12
F	Construction	2,227	±57
G	Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	4,810	±80
H	Transport & storage	1,810	±43
I	Accommodation & food service activities	2,423	±46
J	Information & communication	1,540	±48
K	Financial & insurance activities	1,084	±32
L	Real estate activities	613	±37
M	Professional scientific & technical activities	3,236	±75
N	Administrative & support service activities	3,144	±59
O	Public admin & defence; compulsory social security	1,619	±13
P	Education	2,984	±39
Q	Human health & social work activities	4,572	±57
R	Arts, entertainment & recreation	970	±41
S/T	Other service activities /Private Households	923	±43
	All jobs	35,266	±195

Source: Office for National Statistics - Workforce Jobs



## 8 . Strengths and limitations

Information on 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 14 December 2021

This article explains the revisions that have been made to the workforce jobs series

# 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
<b>SUMMARY</b>		
1	Labour Force Survey Summary	<a href="#">Dataset A02 SA</a>
2 (*)	Labour market status by age group	<a href="#">Dataset A05 SA</a>
<b>EMPLOYMENT AND JOBS</b>		
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>
<b>NON-UK WORKERS</b>		
8	Employment by country of birth and nationality	<a href="#">Dataset EMP06</a>
8(1)	Unemployment and economic inactivity by country of birth and nat	<a href="#">Dataset A12</a>
<b>UNEMPLOYMENT</b>		
9	Unemployment by age and duration	<a href="#">Dataset UNEM01 SA</a>
<b>ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY</b>		
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>
<b>EARNINGS</b>		
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>
<b>INTERNATIONAL SUMMARY</b>		
17	International comparisons of employment and unemployment	<a href="#">Dataset A10</a>
<b>LABOUR DISPUTES</b>		
18	Labour disputes	<a href="#">Dataset LABD01</a>
<b>VACANCIES</b>		
19	Vacancies by size of business	<a href="#">Dataset VACS03</a>
20	Vacancies and unemployment	<a href="#">Dataset VACS01</a>
21	Vacancies by industry	<a href="#">Dataset VACS02</a>
<b>REDUNDANCIES</b>		
22	Redundancies levels and rates	<a href="#">Dataset RED01 SA</a>
<b>REGIONAL SUMMARY</b>		
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

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

	Workforce jobs	Employee jobs	Self-employment jobs <sup>1</sup>	HM Forces	Government-supported trainees <sup>1</sup>
	1	2	3	4	5
	DYDC	BCAJ	DYZN	LOJX	LOJU
Dec 19	35,656	30,777	4,691	153	36
Mar 20 <sup>2</sup>	35,647	30,938	4,523	154	32
Jun 20	35,196	30,653	4,358	156	29
Sep 20	34,631	30,227	4,216	157	32
Dec 20	34,458	30,152	4,114	158	34
Mar 21	34,635	30,295	4,157	159	25
Jun 21	34,983	30,564	4,227	159	33
Sep 21 (r)	35,136	30,838	4,103	159	35
<b>Dec 21 (p)</b>	<b>35,173</b>	<b>30,981</b>	<b>4,003</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>31</b>
Change on quarter	38	142	-99	-1	-4
Change %	0.1	0.5	-2.4	-0.6	-12.1
Change on year	715	829	-111	1	-3
Change %	2.1	2.7	-2.7	0.5	-10.0

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

See footnotes under table 6

## 6 Workforce jobs by industry

Standard Industrial Classification (2007)

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

SIC 2007 sections	All jobs 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	Accommodation & food service activities I	Information & communication J
	DYDC	JWR5	JWR6	JWR7	JWR8	JWR9	JWS2	JWS3	JWS4	JWS5	JWS6
Dec 19	35,656	408	62	2,675	146	219	2,330	4,969	1,801	2,513	1,528
Mar 20 <sup>2</sup>	35,647	382	67	2,682	147	219	2,293	4,949	1,801	2,514	1,556
Jun 20	35,196	376	61	2,622	145	218	2,278	4,986	1,817	2,349	1,523
Sep 20	34,631	412	55	2,568	143	223	2,149	4,845	1,803	2,293	1,512
Dec 20	34,458	371	55	2,555	146	222	2,145	4,820	1,749	2,172	1,494
Mar 21	34,635	370	57	2,534	144	217	2,161	4,794	1,827	2,178	1,501
Jun 21	34,983	359	59	2,544	144	230	2,229	4,779	1,808	2,332	1,475
Sep 21 (r)	35,136	364	60	2,530	143	235	2,219	4,801	1,802	2,398	1,517
<b>Dec 21 (p)</b>	<b>35,173</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>2,545</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>2,227</b>	<b>4,735</b>	<b>1,796</b>	<b>2,424</b>	<b>1,543</b>
Change on quarter	38	-20	-3	15	-6	-5	8	-66	-6	26	26
Change %	0.1	-5.6	-4.9	0.6	-4.2	-2.2	0.4	-1.4	-0.4	1.1	1.7
Change on year	715	-28	2	-10	-9	8	83	-85	47	251	49
Change %	2.1	-7.5	4.0	-0.4	-6.2	3.7	3.9	-1.8	2.7	11.6	3.3

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>3</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
Dec 19	1,132	634	3,179	3,044	1,532	2,963	4,436	1,051	980	53	29,815
Mar 20 <sup>2</sup>	1,138	640	3,219	3,050	1,544	2,966	4,454	1,042	929	55	29,857
Jun 20	1,132	626	3,122	2,938	1,560	2,977	4,492	997	934	41	29,496
Sep 20	1,116	617	3,110	2,920	1,564	2,969	4,457	936	890	48	29,081
Dec 20	1,130	645	3,138	2,956	1,587	2,952	4,497	909	870	45	28,964
Mar 21	1,128	631	3,164	2,998	1,612	2,942	4,564	883	878	52	29,152
Jun 21	1,112	634	3,197	3,057	1,613	2,943	4,584	945	879	60	29,418
Sep 21 (r)	1,086	633	3,218	3,086	1,611	2,951	4,585	967	867	62	29,585
<b>Dec 21 (p)</b>	<b>1,083</b>	<b>613</b>	<b>3,236</b>	<b>3,122</b>	<b>1,620</b>	<b>2,985</b>	<b>4,575</b>	<b>976</b>	<b>869</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>29,634</b>
Change on quarter	-2	-19	18	36	9	34	-10	10	2	-6	49
Change %	-0.2	-3.1	0.5	1.2	0.6	1.2	-0.2	1.0	0.2	-9.5	0.2
Change on year	-47	-32	98	166	33	33	78	67	-1	11	669
Change %	-4.1	-4.9	3.1	5.6	2.1	1.1	1.7	7.4	-0.2	24.9	2.3

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<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>							
Jan-Mar 2020	(r)	796	112	110	109	168	297
Jan-Mar 2021	(r)	626	92	94	86	131	224
Feb-Apr 2021	(r)	663	102	104	88	142	227
Mar-May 2021	(r)	767	126	126	103	165	247
Apr-Jun 2021	(r)	869	147	138	121	189	276
May-Jul 2021	(r)	967	167	154	132	210	304
Jun-Aug 2021	(r)	1050	172	166	145	234	333
Jul-Sept 2021	(r)	1128	179	177	158	258	356
Aug-Oct 2021	(r)	1192	178	191	175	271	378
Sept-Nov 2021	(r)	1214	179	191	177	274	393
Oct-Dec 2021	(r)	1238	180	193	176	282	407
Nov-Jan 2022	(r)	1261	189	198	177	288	409
Dec-Feb 2022	(r)	1282	196	206	178	292	411
<b>Jan-Mar 2022</b>	<b>(p)</b>	<b>1288</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>419</b>
Change on quarter	*	50	17	8	8	5	12
Change %	*	4.1	9.5	4.0	4.5	1.8	3.0
Change on year		662	105	107	99	156	196
Change %		105.8	114.3	114.1	114.9	119.5	87.4

1. Excludes Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing.

Source: ONS Vacancy Survey

Vacancy Survey enquiries: [vacancy.survey@ons.gov.uk](mailto: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>				
Dec-Feb 2020	(r)	823	1,364	1.7
Dec-Feb 2021	(r)	624	1,705	2.7
Mar-May 2021	(r)	767	1,637	2.1
Jun-Aug 2021	(r)	1050	1,510	1.4
Sep-Nov 2021	(r)	1214	1,382	1.1
Dec-Feb 2022	(r)	1282	1,296	1.0
Change on quarter		68	-86	-0.1
Change %		5.6	-6.2	
Change on year		658	-408	-1.7
Change %		105.4	-24.0	

Source: ONS Vacancy Survey/ Labour Force Survey

Vacancy Survey enquiries: [vacancy.survey@ons.gov.uk](mailto: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 <sup>1</sup>	Mining & quarrying	Manufacturing	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	Accommodation & food service activities	Information & communication
		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>											
Jan-Mar 2020	(r)	796	1	52	3	4	26	130	37	85	43
Jan-Mar 2021	(r)	626	1	53	5	4	29	76	23	28	40
Feb-Apr 2021	(r)	663	1	56	6	4	27	80	25	43	43
Mar-May 2021	(r)	767	1	59	6	6	32	96	27	75	46
Apr-Jun 2021	(r)	869	1	64	6	6	30	108	35	109	48
May-Jul 2021	(r)	967	1	68	6	6	35	122	37	130	55
Jun-Aug 2021	(r)	1050	1	75	6	6	36	136	46	147	58
Jul-Sept 2021	(r)	1128	1	84	6	7	44	147	50	149	65
Aug-Oct 2021	(r)	1192	2	91	6	9	48	152	54	165	65
Sept-Nov 2021	(r)	1214	2	93	6	9	43	156	57	169	69
Oct-Dec 2021	(r)	1238	2	94	6	9	41	159	58	172	69
Nov-Jan 2022	(r)	1261	2	94	5	8	38	169	62	170	75
Dec-Feb 2022	(r)	1282	2	98	5	8	48	170	58	166	76
<b>Jan-Mar 2022</b>	<b>(p)</b>	<b>1288</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>73</b>
Change on quarter	*	50	0	0	-1	-1	8	11	1	-8	4
Change %	*	4.1	0.0	0.3	-14.0	-8.2	18.7	7.2	1.4	-4.6	5.7
Change on year		662	1	41	0	4	20	94	36	136	33
Change %		105.8	77.8	78.9	-3.9	90.2	68.5	124.1	161.1	492.1	84.1
		AP2Z	JPA2	JPA3	JPA4	JPA5	JPA6	JPA7	JPA8	JPA9	JPB2
<b>Vacancies per 100 employee jobs</b>											
Jan-Mar 2020	(r)	2.6	2.6	2.1	2.4	1.8	1.8	2.9	2.4	3.9	3.2
Jan-Mar 2021	(r)	2.1	1.7	2.2	3.9	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.5	1.3	3.0
Feb-Apr 2021	(r)	2.2	2.1	2.4	4.2	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.6	2.0	3.2
Mar-May 2021	(r)	2.5	2.1	2.5	4.3	2.7	2.1	2.1	1.7	3.4	3.4
Apr-Jun 2021	(r)	2.9	2.2	2.7	4.3	2.6	2.0	2.4	2.2	5.0	3.6
May-Jul 2021	(r)	3.2	2.2	2.9	4.3	2.9	2.3	2.7	2.4	5.9	4.1
Jun-Aug 2021	(r)	3.5	2.6	3.1	4.4	2.8	2.4	3.1	3.0	6.7	4.4
Jul-Sept 2021	(r)	3.7	2.6	3.5	4.5	3.4	3.0	3.3	3.2	6.8	4.9
Aug-Oct 2021	(r)	3.9	2.8	3.8	4.6	3.9	3.2	3.4	3.5	7.5	4.8
Sept-Nov 2021	(r)	4.0	3.0	3.9	4.4	3.9	2.9	3.5	3.7	7.7	5.1
Oct-Dec 2021	(r)	4.1	3.0	3.9	4.3	3.9	2.7	3.6	3.8	7.8	5.2
Nov-Jan 2022	(r)	4.1	3.0	3.9	3.9	3.5	2.6	3.8	4.0	7.7	5.6
Dec-Feb 2022	(r)	4.2	3.0	4.1	3.8	3.7	3.2	3.8	3.8	7.6	5.6
<b>Jan-Mar 2022</b>	<b>(p)</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>5.4</b>
Change on quarter	*	0.2	0.0	0.0	-0.6	-0.3	0.5	0.3	0.1	-0.4	0.3
Change on year		2.2	1.3	1.7	-0.2	1.7	1.3	2.1	2.3	6.2	2.5

SIC 2007 sections		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
		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>											
Jan-Mar 2020	(r)	29	14	73	53	22	49	136	23	17	710
Jan-Mar 2021	(r)	25	8	67	48	32	40	131	6	11	533
Feb-Apr 2021	(r)	28	11	70	52	24	42	132	9	11	570
Mar-May 2021	(r)	31	14	77	58	22	45	142	20	13	665
Apr-Jun 2021	(r)	33	16	82	64	23	49	153	26	19	766
May-Jul 2021	(r)	36	15	89	70	26	53	163	32	25	852
Jun-Aug 2021	(r)	38	15	96	77	28	57	172	30	25	926
Jul-Sept 2021	(r)	43	17	104	82	30	60	180	32	26	983
Aug-Oct 2021	(r)	44	17	109	85	31	62	191	33	26	1034
Sept-Nov 2021	(r)	46	17	113	87	31	63	193	32	27	1059
Oct-Dec 2021	(r)	47	15	119	89	32	67	202	31	25	1086
Nov-Jan 2022	(r)	50	16	122	90	32	72	207	28	25	1115
Dec-Feb 2022	(r)	50	16	124	89	33	73	214	31	25	1124
<b>Jan-Mar 2022</b>	<b>(p)</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>1135</b>
Change on quarter	*	3	1	12	-2	2	7	13	4	1	49
Change %	*	5.5	6.1	9.7	-2.0	7.5	9.9	6.5	13.1	5.5	4.5
Change on year		24	8	64	40	3	33	85	30	16	601
Change %		96.0	95.0	95.7	82.1	8.5	83.0	65.1	501.7	138.4	112.7
		JPB3	JPB4	JPB5	JPB6	JPB7	JPB8	JPB9	JPC2	JPC3	JPC4
<b>Vacancies per 100 employee jobs</b>											
Jan-Mar 2020	(r)	2.8	2.6	2.8	2.0	1.6	1.8	3.3	3.3	2.8	2.7
Jan-Mar 2021	(r)	2.5	1.5	2.5	1.7	2.3	1.5	3.1	0.9	2.0	2.0
Feb-Apr 2021	(r)	2.7	2.1	2.6	1.9	1.7	1.6	3.1	1.3	2.0	2.2
Mar-May 2021	(r)	3.0	2.5	2.8	2.1	1.6	1.7	3.3	2.9	2.4	2.5
Apr-Jun 2021	(r)	3.2	3.0	3.0	2.3	1.7	1.8	3.6	3.7	3.5	2.9
May-Jul 2021	(r)	3.5	2.8	3.3	2.5	1.8	2.0	3.8	4.6	4.6	3.3
Jun-Aug 2021	(r)	3.7	2.7	3.5	2.8	2.0	2.1	4.0	4.3	4.6	3.5
Jul-Sept 2021	(r)	4.2	3.0	3.8	3.0	2.1	2.3	4.2	4.6	4.7	3.8
Aug-Oct 2021	(r)	4.3	3.1	4.0	3.1	2.2	2.3	4.5	4.8	4.8	4.0
Sept-Nov 2021	(r)	4.5	3.1	4.2	3.2	2.2	2.3	4.5	4.7	4.9	4.0
Oct-Dec 2021	(r)	4.6	2.7	4.4	3.2	2.3	2.5	4.8	4.6	4.6	4.2
Nov-Jan 2022	(r)	4.8	2.9	4.5	3.3	2.3	2.7	4.9	4.1	4.5	4.3
Dec-Feb 2022	(r)	4.9	2.9	4.6	3.2	2.4	2.7	5.0	4.5	4.5	4.3
<b>Jan-Mar 2022</b>	<b>(p)</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>4.3</b>
Change on quarter	*	0.3	0.2	0.4	-0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.2
Change on year		2.4	1.4	2.4	1.4	0.2	1.2	2.0	4.3	2.8	2.3

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