

Statistical bulletin

Vacancies and jobs in the UK: July 2021

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



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Next release:
17 August 2021

Notice

15 July 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 April to June 2021 was 9.9% (77,500) above its pre-pandemic level in January to March 2020 the first time it has surpassed this level in 15 months.
- From April to June 2021 there were an estimated 862,000 job vacancies, with growth of 38.8% (241,200) compared with last quarter; all but one industry saw increases in their number of vacancies; the largest percentage increase was seen in arts, entertainment and recreation.
- The rate of recovery has varied across industries since the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic began with the majority of industries displaying higher vacancy numbers than in January to March 2020; with human health and social work increasing the most by 18,400.
- Since lockdown restrictions eased, all company size bands have displayed improved vacancy numbers on the quarter.

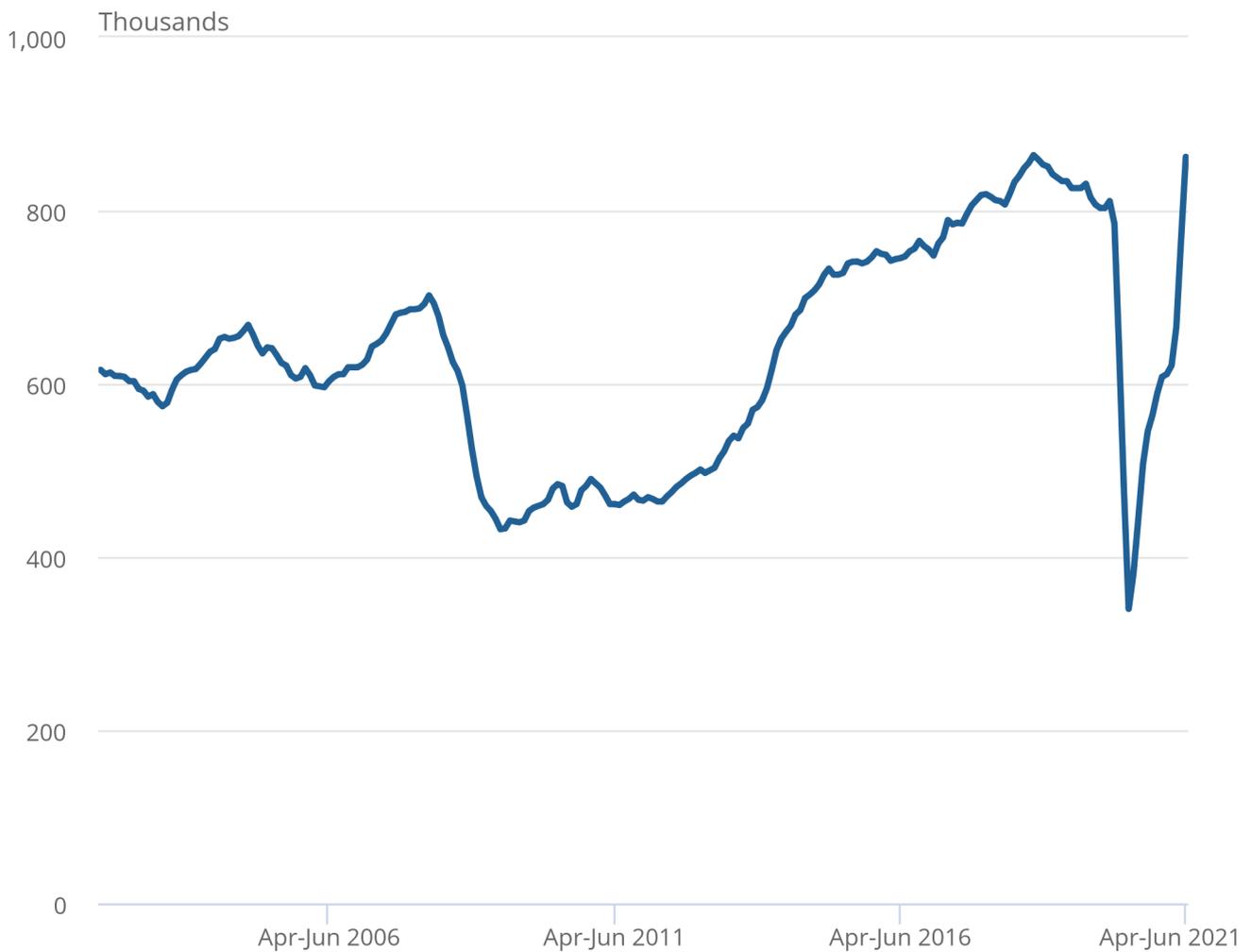
3 . Vacancies for April to June 2021

Figure 1: Vacancies increased to 862,000 in April to June 2021 and are now surpassing pre-pandemic levels

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

Figure 1: Vacancies increased to 862,000 in April to June 2021 and are now surpassing pre-pandemic levels

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



Source: Office for National Statistics – Vacancy Survey

In April to June 2021, the estimated number of vacancies reached its highest level since August to October 2018, with growth continuing in the most recent quarterly estimates in all industries except public administration and defence; compulsory social security.

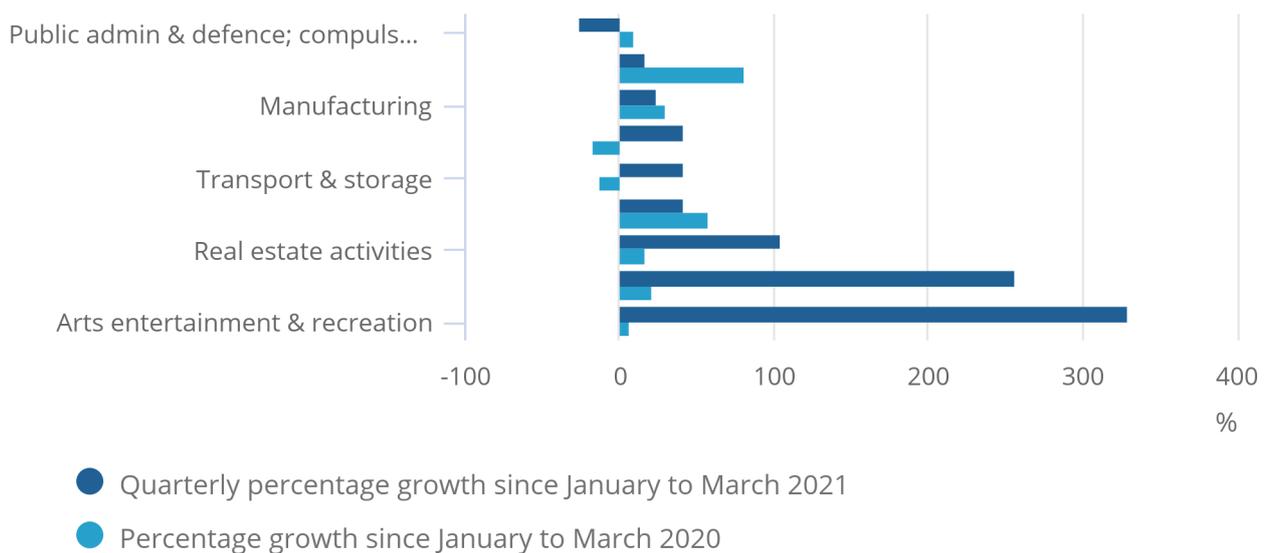
The headline vacancy estimates are based on three-month averages that naturally involve some time lag. Insights into trends in June 2021 are provided by two experimental sources, single-month vacancy estimates (see [Strengths and limitations](#)), in [Dataset x06](#), and Adzuna [Online job advert estimates](#). Both of these experimental datasets show growth in the latest quarter, and June 2021 estimates continue to surpass their pre-pandemic levels.

Figure 2: All but one industry displayed positive quarterly growth in April to June 2021

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

Figure 2: All but one industry displayed positive quarterly growth in April to June 2021

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



Source: Office for National Statistics – Vacancy Survey

Quarterly growth was reflected in 17 out of the 18 industries. Among the industries that saw a growth in vacancies on the quarter, the most notable was arts, entertainment and recreation, up 330.4%. It is also notable that five industries displayed a record number of vacancies from April to June 2021 with accommodation and food service activities increasing the most by 73,400 on the last quarter to 102,000. In this sector there is evidence of a shortage of skilled staff and of employees finding alternative areas of employment prior to the sector reopening.

Job vacancies from April to June 2021 were 9.9% above their pre-pandemic level (January to March 2020), the first time this has been surpassed in 15 months. The rate of recovery since the start of the pandemic has varied across industries but most are now displaying vacancy numbers exceeding levels seen from January to March 2020. The largest increases are in human health and social work up 13.6% (18,400) and accommodation and food service activities up 21.1% (17,800) with the latter category also having the highest ratio of vacancies per 100 employee jobs, at 4.5.

Only three industries show vacancies below their pre-pandemic level, these are: mining and quarrying, transport and storage, and wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles, but all three have improved since last quarter, providing further evidence of recovery in businesses' demand for staff.

Figure 3: All size bands increased their vacancies on the quarter

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

Figure 3: All size bands increased their vacancies on the quarter

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



Source: Office for National Statistics – Vacancy Survey

Through April to June 2021 all company size bands continued to add vacancies on the quarter and only the largest-sized companies are below their January to March 2020 pre-pandemic levels.

4 . Jobs, vacancies and wider labour market measures

Our estimated number of [workforce jobs is for March 2021](#), (next update expected in September 2021), shows a fall of 1.1 million compared with pre-pandemic December 2019 levels. Over the same period, vacancies dropped by 182,000, giving a combined fall in labour demand of a little under 1.3 million. Since March 2021, vacancies have increased by 241,000.

Given the fall in labour demand, the number of people in work has naturally dropped, as reported on our Labour Force Survey employment estimates, and by HM Revenue and Customs on the number of payrolled employees.

However, the most recent estimates show signs of recovery with a quarterly increase in the employment rate, alongside an increase in the numbers of payrolled employees.

5 . Vacancies and jobs data

[Vacancies by industry](#)

Dataset VACS02 | Released 15 July 2021

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

[Workforce jobs summary](#)

Dataset JOBS01 | Released 15 June 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 15 June 2021

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

6 . Glossary

Vacancies

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

Jobs

A [job](#) is an activity performed for an employer or customer by a worker in exchange for payment, usually in cash, or in kind, or both. The number of jobs is not the same as the number of [people in employment](#). This is because a person can have more than one job. The number of jobs is the sum of employee jobs from employer surveys, self-employment jobs from the Labour Force Survey (LFS), those in HM Forces and government-supported trainees. The number of people in employment is measured by the LFS; these estimates are available in our [Employment in the UK](#) release.

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

7 . Measuring the data

Coronavirus

For more information on how labour market data sources are affected by the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, see the article published on 6 May 2020, which details [some of the challenges that we have faced in producing estimates](#) at this time.

An article, published on 11 December 2020, [compares our labour market data sources](#) and discusses some of the [main differences](#).

Be aware there have been ongoing developments to the weighting of Labour Force Survey (LFS) estimates during the pandemic. Because of these:

- for our July 2021 publication, estimates of vacancies per unemployed person have been revised back to the beginning of 2020
- for our September 2021 publication, we intend to revise the LFS-based components of workforce jobs back to the beginning of 2020

For more information on the changes to LFS weighting methodology through the pandemic 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 (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 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 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 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: 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: July 2021](#)

Bulletin | Released 15 July 2021

Experimental monthly estimates of paid employees and their pay from HM Revenue and Customs' (HMRC) Pay As You Earn (PAYE) Real Time Information (RTI) data.

Index of Tables

The table below provides an index of the tables appearing in this Statistical Bulletin and it shows how these table numbers [match up with the Excel spreadsheet datasets which are available on the website.](#)

Statistical Bulletin table number	Table description	Dataset
SUMMARY		
1	Labour Force Survey Summary	Dataset A02 SA
2 (*)	Labour market status by age group	Dataset A05 SA
EMPLOYMENT AND JOBS		
3	Full-time, part-time & temporary workers	Dataset EMP01 SA
4	Public and private sector employment	Dataset EMP02
4(1)	Public sector employment by industry	Dataset EMP03
4(2)	Public sector employment by sector classification: Headcount	Dataset PSE
5	Workforce jobs summary	Dataset JOBS01
6 (**)	Workforce jobs by industry	Dataset JOBS02
7	Actual weekly hours worked	Dataset HOUR01 SA
7(1)	Usual weekly hours worked	Dataset HOUR02 SA
NON-UK WORKERS		
8	Employment by country of birth and nationality	Dataset EMP06
8(1)	Unemployment and economic inactivity by country of birth and na	Dataset A12
UNEMPLOYMENT		
9	Unemployment by age and duration	Dataset UNEM01 SA
ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY		
10(*)	Economic activity by age	Dataset A05 SA
11	Economic inactivity by reason	Dataset INAC01 SA
12	Labour market and educational status of young people	Dataset A06 SA
EARNINGS		
13	Average Weekly Earnings (nominal) - Total pay	Dataset EARN01
14	Average Weekly Earnings (nominal) - Bonus pay	Dataset EARN01
15	Average Weekly Earnings (nominal) - Regular pay	Dataset EARN01
16	Average Weekly Earnings real and nominal (summary table)	Dataset EARN01
INTERNATIONAL SUMMARY		
17	International comparisons of employment and unemployment	Dataset A10
LABOUR DISPUTES		
18	Labour disputes	Dataset LABD01
VACANCIES		
19	Vacancies by size of business	Dataset VACS03
20	Vacancies and unemployment	Dataset VACS01
21	Vacancies by industry	Dataset VACS02
REDUNDANCIES		
22	Redundancies levels and rates	Dataset RED01 SA
REGIONAL SUMMARY		
23	Regional labour market summary	Dataset A07

(*) Tables 2 and 10 in the Statistical Bulletin pdf file have been amalgamated into one spreadsheet (Dataset A05 SA).

(**) Table JOBS02 provides more detail than Table 6 in the Statistical Bulletin pdf file.

The following symbols are used in the tables: p provisional, r revised, .. Not available, * suppressed due to small sample size. The four-character identification codes appearing in the tables are the ONS references for the data series appearing in the Labour Market Statistics dataset which is available on the website at:

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/employmentandemployeetypes/datasets/labourmarketstatistics>

EMPLOYMENT AND JOBS

5 Workforce jobs¹

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

	United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted				
	Workforce jobs	Employee jobs	Self-employment jobs ²	HM Forces	Government-supported trainees ²
	1	2	3	4	5
	DYDC	BCAJ	DYZN	LOJX	LOJU
Mar 19	35,452	30,619	4,653	153	27
Jun 19	35,557	30,694	4,670	152	41
Sep 19	35,627	30,829	4,615	153	29
Dec 19	35,658	30,781	4,690	153	35
Mar 20 ³	35,620	30,908	4,527	154	31
Jun 20	35,160	30,609	4,365	156	30
Sep 20	34,612	30,159	4,267	157	30
Dec 20 (r)	34,413	30,054	4,167	158	35
Mar 21 (p)	34,564	30,163	4,217	157	27
Change on quarter	151	109	51	-1	-8
Change %	0.4	0.4	1.2	-0.4	-23.6
Change on year	-1,056	-744	-310	3	-4
Change %	-3.0	-2.4	-6.8	1.7	-13.5

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

See footnotes under table 6

6 Workforce jobs by industry

Standard Industrial Classification (2007)

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

SIC 2007 sections	All jobs	Agriculture, forestry & fishing	Mining & quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas, steam & air conditioning supply	Water supply, sewerage, waste & remediation activities	Construction	Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles	Transport & storage	Accommodation & food service activities	Information & communication
	A-T	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
	DYDC	JWR5	JWR6	JWR7	JWR8	JWR9	JWS2	JWS3	JWS4	JWS5	JWS6
Mar 19	35,452	389	62	2,705	142	228	2,365	5,037	1,783	2,453	1,491
Jun 19	35,557	397	61	2,689	144	223	2,338	5,016	1,822	2,513	1,494
Sep 19	35,627	404	61	2,692	142	220	2,312	5,004	1,805	2,517	1,500
Dec 19	35,658	411	62	2,676	148	216	2,341	4,993	1,795	2,528	1,507
Mar 20 ³	35,620	385	67	2,680	149	213	2,319	4,970	1,790	2,531	1,531
Jun 20	35,160	372	62	2,626	146	209	2,327	5,000	1,796	2,404	1,491
Sep 20	34,612	432	55	2,564	144	211	2,217	4,876	1,766	2,361	1,470
Dec 20 (r)	34,413	387	55	2,555	146	210	2,220	4,849	1,722	2,213	1,453
Mar 21 (p)	34,564	379	57	2,543	147	206	2,225	4,860	1,783	2,181	1,452
Change on quarter	151	-7	2	-12	1	-4	5	11	62	-32	-1
Change %	0.4	-1.8	4.4	-0.5	0.4	-2.0	0.2	0.2	3.6	-1.5	-0.1
Change on year	-1,056	-5	-10	-137	-2	-8	-95	-110	-6	-351	-79
Change %	-3.0	-1.3	-15.1	-5.1	-1.5	-3.7	-4.1	-2.2	-0.3	-13.9	-5.2

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
Mar 19	1,132	579	3,183	3,023	1,512	2,955	4,380	1,032	949	54	29,562
Jun 19	1,134	590	3,216	3,023	1,511	2,938	4,414	1,028	946	59	29,705
Sep 19	1,143	614	3,203	3,046	1,524	2,950	4,426	1,044	965	54	29,796
Dec 19	1,137	638	3,186	3,022	1,533	2,954	4,414	1,054	990	53	29,804
Mar 20 ³	1,147	649	3,251	2,992	1,544	2,951	4,409	1,045	942	55	29,806
Jun 20	1,150	642	3,154	2,852	1,562	2,948	4,422	996	961	40	29,417
Sep 20	1,134	632	3,163	2,806	1,565	2,932	4,374	939	923	48	28,989
Dec 20 (r)	1,143	659	3,191	2,832	1,590	2,922	4,414	910	901	42	28,841
Mar 21 (p)	1,140	651	3,238	2,862	1,612	2,915	4,468	884	913	49	29,008
Change on quarter	-3	-7	46	30	22	-7	54	-26	11	6	167
Change %	-0.3	-1.1	1.4	1.0	1.4	-0.2	1.2	-2.8	1.3	14.9	0.6
Change on year	-6	3	-13	-130	67	-36	59	-161	-29	-6	-799
Change %	-0.6	0.4	-0.4	-4.4	4.4	-1.2	1.3	-15.4	-3.1	-10.9	-2.7

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). LFS responses are weighted to official population projections. From the 15th July 2021 an improved LFS weighting methodology, better accounting for population changes through the COVID-19 pandemic, has been implemented affecting periods from January to March 2020 onwards. We intend to take on these revised LFS estimates in our September 2021 publication of Workforce Jobs statistics. Until then, Workforce Jobs estimates will include LFS data which uses the previous weighting methodology and, though rates remain robust, levels and changes in levels should be used with caution.

2. Workforce Jobs figures are a measure of jobs rather than people. For this reason estimates of self-employment jobs and government supported trainee jobs differ from estimates of people in self-employment and in government supported training and employment programmes shown at Table 3. The estimates for government supported trainees shown in this table exclude trainees with contracts of employment as such people are included in the estimates of employee jobs.

3. The employee jobs data relate to the March 2020 period before reported cases of the coronavirus (COVID-19) in the UK. Self-employment jobs relate to the period February-April 2020 which includes self-employment jobs before and after COVID-19 measures were implemented.

4. This series is not exclusively a public sector series as it includes some private sector jobs. See table 4 for estimates of public and private sector employment.

VACANCIES

19 Vacancies¹ by size of business

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

	All Vacancies	Number of employees				
		1-9	10-49	50-249	250-2499	2500+
		AP2Y	ALY5	ALY6	ALY7	ALY8
Levels						
Apr-Jun 2019	826	118	120	113	185	291
Apr-Jun 2020 (r)	340	46	32	43	73	147
May-Jul 2020	381	70	51	47	70	143
Jun-Aug 2020	443	90	67	59	77	150
Jul-Sept 2020	507	106	81	73	89	157
Aug-Oct 2020	545	108	85	80	105	168
Sept-Nov 2020	564	107	83	82	113	179
Oct-Dec 2020	589	113	79	81	119	197
Nov-Jan 2021	608	108	81	83	121	216
Dec-Feb 2021	611	103	84	85	124	217
Jan-Mar 2021 (r)	621	94	93	86	129	220
Feb-Apr 2021 (r)	665	105	105	90	142	223
Mar-May 2021 (r)	766	125	126	105	168	243
Apr-Jun 2021 (p)	862	140	137	121	199	266
Change on quarter *	241	46	44	35	71	46
Change % *	38.8	49.0	47.1	40.8	54.8	20.9
Change on year	522	94	105	78	126	119
Change %	153.4	203.5	330.1	182.9	172.8	81.0

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			
Mar-May 2019	834	1,292	1.5
Mar-May 2020 (r)	477	1,415	3.0
Jun-Aug 2020 (r)	443	1,543	3.5
Sep-Nov 2020 (r)	564	1,739	3.1
Dec-Feb 2021 (r)	611	1,705	2.8
Mar-May 2021 (r)	766	1,637	2.1
Change on quarter	155	-68	-0.7
Change %	25.3	-4.0	
Change on year	289	222	-0.8
Change %	60.7	15.7	

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	Manu- facturing	Electricity, gas, steam & air conditioning supply ²	Water supply, sewerage, waste & remediation activities	Construction	Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles	Transport & storage	Accommoda- tion & food service activities	Information & communica- tion
	B-S AP2Y	B JP9H	C JP9I	D JP9J	E JP9K	F JP9L	G JP9M	H JP9N	I JP9O	J JP9P
Levels (thousands)										
Apr-Jun 2019	826	2	55	4	5	26	133	44	91	43
Apr-Jun 2020 (r)	340	0	25	2	2	8	37	10	8	13
May-Jul 2020	381	0	27	2	2	12	44	14	16	16
Jun-Aug 2020	443	0	32	3	3	18	53	21	26	18
Jul-Sept 2020	507	0	38	3	3	23	62	24	35	23
Aug-Oct 2020	545	1	44	3	3	26	64	29	34	26
Sept-Nov 2020	564	1	44	4	3	26	68	28	34	30
Oct-Dec 2020	589	1	44	3	3	27	72	28	29	32
Nov-Jan 2021	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 (r)	621	1	53	5	4	29	76	22	29	39
Feb-Apr 2021 (r)	665	1	57	6	4	28	81	24	47	43
Mar-May 2021 (r)	766	1	59	6	6	35	95	26	75	45
Apr-Jun 2021 (p)	862	1	66	6	6	33	107	31	102	48
Change on quarter *	241	0	13	1	2	5	32	9	73	9
Change % *	38.8	33.3	24.6	17.6	42.5	16.1	41.7	42.4	256.6	22.3
Change on year	522	1	41	4	4	26	71	21	94	35
Change %	153.4	200.0	162.2	185.7	159.1	342.7	194.2	197.1	1175.0	270.5
	AP2Z	JPA2	JPA3	JPA4	JPA5	JPA6	JPA7	JPA8	JPA9	JPB2
Vacancies per 100 employee jobs										
Apr-Jun 2019	2.7	2.8	2.2	2.7	2.1	1.7	2.8	2.9	3.9	3.3
Apr-Jun 2020 (r)	1.1	0.8	1.0	1.5	1.1	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.4	1.0
May-Jul 2020	1.3	0.8	1.1	1.7	1.1	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.7	1.2
Jun-Aug 2020	1.5	0.6	1.3	2.0	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.1	1.4
Jul-Sept 2020	1.7	0.8	1.6	2.4	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.8
Aug-Oct 2020	1.8	0.9	1.8	2.5	1.7	1.8	1.4	1.9	1.5	2.0
Sept-Nov 2020	1.9	1.1	1.8	2.5	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.9	1.5	2.3
Oct-Dec 2020	2.0	1.3	1.8	2.3	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.9	1.3	2.5
Nov-Jan 2021	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 (r)	2.1	1.7	2.2	3.7	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.4	1.3	3.0
Feb-Apr 2021 (r)	2.2	2.1	2.4	4.1	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.6	2.1	3.3
Mar-May 2021 (r)	2.5	2.1	2.4	4.2	2.9	2.3	2.1	1.7	3.3	3.5
Apr-Jun 2021 (p)	2.9	2.3	2.7	4.4	2.8	2.2	2.3	2.0	4.5	3.7
Change on quarter *	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.3	0.7	0.6	3.3	0.7
Change on year	1.7	1.5	1.7	2.8	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.3	4.2	2.7
	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	G-S
Levels (thousands)	JP9Q	JP9R	JP9S	JP9T	JP9U	JP9V	JP9W	JP9X	JP9Y	JP9Z
Apr-Jun 2019	34	12	80	49	22	52	138	20	19	737
Apr-Jun 2020 (r)	17	4	35	30	16	23	103	2	6	304
May-Jul 2020	17	5	41	32	17	24	104	3	5	337
Jun-Aug 2020	17	7	45	30	19	30	112	4	8	387
Jul-Sept 2020	19	7	47	36	20	35	116	5	9	438
Aug-Oct 2020	19	10	49	36	19	40	122	8	12	466
Sept-Nov 2020	20	11	51	37	22	40	124	10	12	486
Oct-Dec 2020	21	11	65	34	25	41	131	11	12	511
Nov-Jan 2021	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 (r)	25	8	64	47	32	40	131	6	12	529
Feb-Apr 2021 (r)	28	12	68	48	24	43	132	8	12	570
Mar-May 2021 (r)	31	14	78	56	23	45	142	18	13	661
Apr-Jun 2021 (p)	32	16	83	63	24	50	153	24	18	752
Change on quarter *	7	8	19	16	-8	10	23	19	6	223
Change % *	28.0	105.0	30.3	34.6	-25.2	24.5	17.5	330.4	50.4	42.1
Change on year	15	12	48	33	8	27	50	22	12	448
Change %	85.0	290.5	135.5	111.4	50.6	116.8	48.8	1105.0	208.8	147.2
	JPB3	JPB4	JPB5	JPB6	JPB7	JPB8	JPB9	JPC2	JPC3	JPC4
Vacancies per 100 employee jobs										
Apr-Jun 2019	3.2	2.3	3.0	1.9	1.7	2.0	3.4	2.7	3.1	2.8
Apr-Jun 2020 (r)	1.6	0.8	1.3	1.2	1.2	0.9	2.5	0.3	0.9	1.2
May-Jul 2020	1.6	0.8	1.5	1.3	1.2	0.9	2.6	0.4	0.9	1.3
Jun-Aug 2020	1.6	1.2	1.7	1.2	1.4	1.1	2.7	0.6	1.2	1.5
Jul-Sept 2020	1.8	1.3	1.8	1.4	1.4	1.3	2.9	0.8	1.5	1.7
Aug-Oct 2020	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.4	1.4	1.5	3.0	1.2	1.9	1.8
Sept-Nov 2020	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.4	1.6	1.5	3.0	1.4	1.9	1.9
Oct-Dec 2020	1.9	2.0	2.4	1.3	1.8	1.6	3.2	1.5	2.0	2.0
Nov-Jan 2021	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 (r)	2.3	1.4	2.4	1.8	2.3	1.5	3.2	0.8	1.9	2.0
Feb-Apr 2021 (r)	2.6	2.1	2.6	1.9	1.8	1.6	3.3	1.2	1.9	2.2
Mar-May 2021 (r)	2.9	2.5	2.9	2.2	1.7	1.7	3.5	2.6	2.1	2.6
Apr-Jun 2021 (p)	3.0	2.9	3.1	2.5	1.8	1.9	3.8	3.5	2.9	2.9
Change on quarter *	0.7	1.5	0.7	0.6	-0.6	0.4	0.6	2.7	1.0	0.9
Change on year	1.4	2.2	1.8	1.3	0.6	1.0	1.2	3.2	1.9	1.7

1. Excludes Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing.

Source: ONS Vacancy Survey

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

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

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