

Statistical bulletin

Vacancies and jobs in the UK: August 2021

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



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Next release:
14 September 2021

Notice

17 August 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 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

- In May to July 2021, there were an estimated 953,000 job vacancies, a record high, having grown by 43.8% (290,000) compared with the previous quarter.
- Strong quarterly growth was reflected across a number of industries, with 10 of the 18 industry sections reaching or equalling record levels of vacancies in May to July 2021.
- The number of job vacancies in May to July 2021 was 21.4% (168,000) above its pre-coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic level (January to March 2020), with only one industry, wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles, remaining below its pre-pandemic level.
- All business size bands showed higher vacancy numbers on the quarter, and all size bands have now surpassed their pre-pandemic level.

3 . Vacancies for May to July 2021

Figure 1: Vacancies increased to 953,000 in May to July 2021 reaching their highest level on record

Number of vacancies in the UK, seasonally adjusted, May to July 2002 to May to July 2021

Figure 1: Vacancies increased to 953,000 in May to July 2021 reaching their highest level on record

Number of vacancies in the UK, seasonally adjusted, May to July 2002 to May to July 2021



Source: Office for National Statistics – Vacancy Survey

In May to July 2021, the estimated number of vacancies reached its highest level since records began in 2001, with all industries growing on the quarter. In the same period there were 3.2 vacancies for every 100 employee jobs, also a record high.

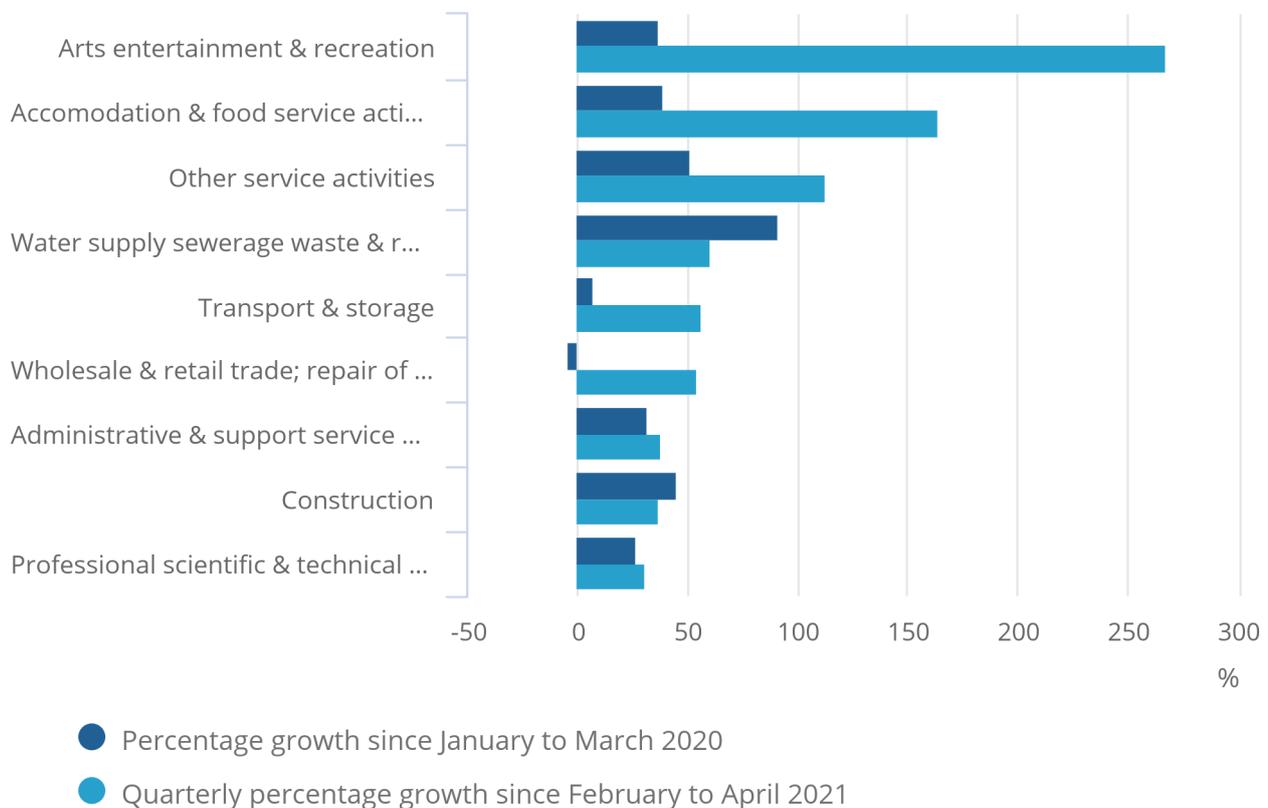
The headline vacancy estimates are based on three-month averages that naturally involve some time lag. Insights into trends in July 2021 are provided by two experimental sources, single-month vacancy estimates (see [Strengths and limitations](#)), in [Dataset X06](#), and Adzuna [online job advert estimates](#). Growth in the latest quarter has been seen in these experimental datasets and both continue to surpass their pre-coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic levels in July 2021, with the single-month vacancy estimates exceeding 1,000,000 for the first time.

Figure 2: Arts, entertainment and recreation saw the strongest quarterly growth in vacancies; other industries affected by easing of restrictions also saw strong growth

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

Figure 2: Arts, entertainment and recreation saw the strongest quarterly growth in vacancies; other industries affected by easing of restrictions also saw strong growth

May to July 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 seen across all industries. The fastest rate of growth was seen in arts, entertainment and recreation, which grew by 267.1% (23,000). The largest increase in levels was seen in accommodation and food service activities, which grew by 73,000 (163.7%). Both industries are likely to have seen demand for labour increase, as coronavirus restrictions eased through the spring into the summer. In 10 of the 18 industries, the number of vacancies equalled or reached record-high levels in May to July 2021.

Job vacancies in May to July 2021 continued to surpass their pre-pandemic January to March 2020 level, with vacancies 21.4% (168,000) above their pre-pandemic level.

The rate of recovery has continued to vary, though now only one industry (wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles) remains below its January to March 2020 level. The 4.1% fall for this industry over the period as a whole is driven primarily by the retail subsector, which remains 10,000 vacancies below its pre-pandemic level of 85,000. However, this subsector has seen strong growth recently, with 26,000 vacancies being added over the last quarter, reaching a level of 75,000 in May to July 2021.

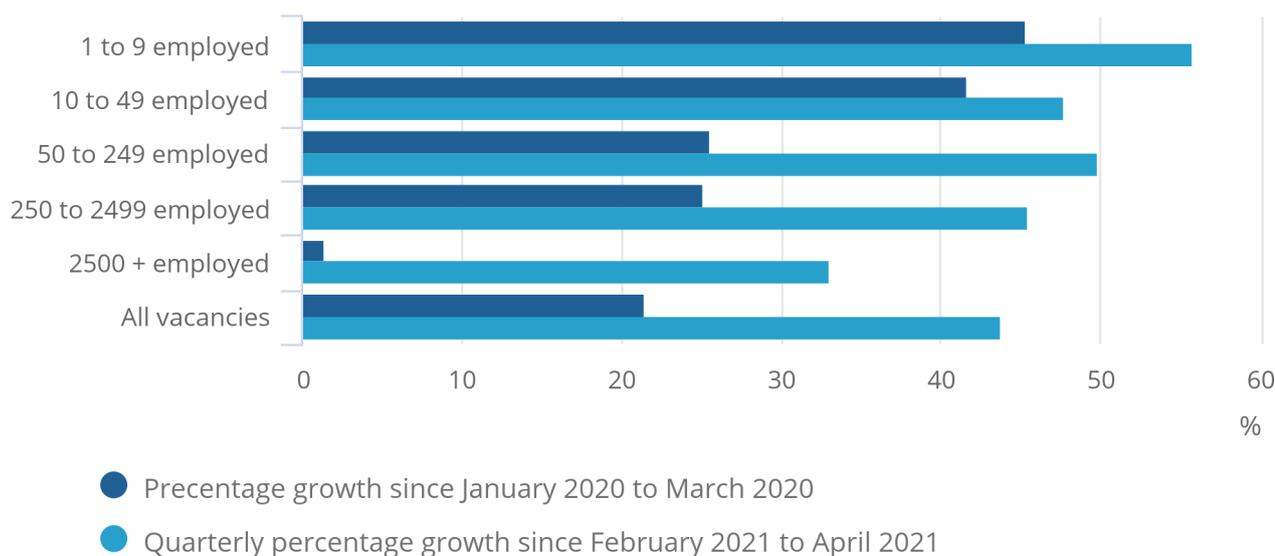
Accommodation and food service activities is the industry that has surpassed its pre-pandemic peak by the largest margin, now 33,000 (39.1%) above its January to March 2020 level. Human health and social work has also seen strong growth since the onset of the pandemic, with the May to July 2021 level surpassing the pre-pandemic peak by 26,000 (19.1%).

Figure 3: Businesses in the largest size band are now seeing vacancy levels above their pre-pandemic peak for the first time.

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

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May to July 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

In May to July 2021, all size bands saw strong growth on the quarter. Businesses with 2,500 or more employees saw their vacancies surpass their pre-pandemic level for the first time, with all size bands now reaching this milestone.

4 . Jobs, vacancies and wider labour market measures

Our estimated number of [workforce jobs is for](#) March 2021 (next updated September 2021), and shows a fall of 1.1 million compared with pre-coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic December 2019. 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 332,000.

Given the fall in labour demand, the number of people in work has naturally dropped since the onset of the pandemic, as reported in 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 a small increase in the numbers of payrolled employees.

5 . Vacancies and jobs data

[Vacancies by industry](#)

Dataset VACS02 | Released 17 August 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).

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

Dataset X06 | Released 17 August 2021

Single Month Vacancy Survey estimates, not seasonally adjusted

6 . Glossary

Vacancies

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

Jobs

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

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

7 . Measuring the data

Coronavirus

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

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

Please be aware that, as a result of ongoing developments to the weighting of Labour Force Survey (LFS) estimates during the pandemic, 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 please see our article on the [LFS Survey weighting methodology](#).

Impact on production of vacancy and workforce job estimates

Because of social distancing measures leading to the temporary closure of businesses across the UK, there have been some difficulties in collecting data using the Vacancy Survey and the Short-Term Employment Surveys.

Survey response rates were lower than is typical. To protect the quality of our output, we have used alternative sources where possible to inform data. We have used Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) section-level indications from the Business Insights and Conditions Survey (BICS), as well as survey contributor-level comments provided to us over the telephone or electronically, as a guide on whether businesses are operational and likely, or not, to be actively recruiting and to confirm employment figures.

Sources

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

Vacancies

Estimates of vacancies are obtained from the [Vacancy Survey](#), a survey of employers. Adzuna [Online job advert estimates](#) are also published as part of the [Economic activity and social change in the UK, real-time indicators](#) release.

Jobs

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

The STES estimates are drawn for a specified date early in the last month of each calendar quarter. The March 2020 data were from 13 March 2020 before the start of coronavirus (COVID-19) social distancing measures.

For more information on how jobs data are measured, please see the Measuring the data section in our [previous release](#)

More quality and methodology information on strengths, limitations, appropriate uses, and how the data were created is available in the [Vacancy Survey QMI](#) and [Workforce jobs QMI](#).

Sampling variability

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

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

8 . Strengths and limitations

Information on the strengths and limitations of the data in 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: 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: August 2021](#)

Bulletin | Released 17 August 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 adjust

	All Vacancies	Number of employees				
		1-9	10-49	50-249	250-2499	2500+
		AP2Y	ALY5	ALY6	ALY7	ALY8
Levels						
May-Jul 2019	826	115	121	113	186	291
May-Jul 2020	(r) 375	67	49	46	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	621	94	93	86	129	220
Feb-Apr 2021	(r) 663	104	103	89	142	224
Mar-May 2021	(r) 765	127	123	104	169	243
Apr-Jun 2021	(r) 866	145	135	120	199	267
May-Jul 2021	(p) 953	161	152	134	207	298
Change on quarter	* 290	58	49	45	65	74
Change %	* 43.8	55.8	47.7	49.8	45.4	33.1
Change on year	578	94	104	88	137	156
Change %	154.1	140.7	212.1	188.6	196.1	109.0

1. Excludes Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing.

Source: ONS Vacancy Survey

Vacancy Survey enquiries: vacancy.survey@ons.gov.uk, 01633 4567

* 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			
Apr-Jun 2019	826	1,329	1.6
Apr-Jun 2020	340	1,407	4.1
Jul-Sep 2020	507	1,648	3.3
Oct-Dec 2020	589	1,771	3.0
Jan-Mar 2021	621	1,653	2.7
Apr-Jun 2021	(r) 866	1,600	1.8
Change on quarter	245	-53	-0.8
Change %	39.4	-3.2	
Change on year	525	193	-2.3
Change %	154.3	13.7	

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).

3. Labour Force Survey (LFS) responses are weighted to official population projections. As the current projections are 2018-based they are based on demographic trends that pre-date the COVID-19 pandemic. We are analysing the population totals used in the weighting process and intend to make adjustments where appropriate. Rates published from the LFS remain robust; however, levels and changes in levels should be used with caution.

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	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
	AP2Y	JP9H	JP9I	JP9J	JP9K	JP9L	JP9M	JP9N	JP9O	JP9P
Levels (thousands)										
May-Jul 2019	826	2	53	3	4	25	135	40	92	42
May-Jul 2020 (r)	375	0	27	2	2	12	43	13	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	621	1	53	5	4	29	76	22	29	39
Feb-Apr 2021 (r)	663	1	57	6	4	28	81	24	44	42
Mar-May 2021 (r)	765	1	58	6	6	34	95	26	74	45
Apr-Jun 2021 (r)	866	1	64	6	6	32	109	33	102	48
May-Jul 2021 (p)	953	1	68	6	7	38	124	38	117	54
Change on quarter *	290	0	11	1	3	10	43	14	73	11
Change % *	43.8	9.1	19.4	9.1	60.5	36.6	53.9	56.1	163.7	26.7
Change on year	578	1	40	4	5	26	81	25	102	38
Change %	154.1	200.0	147.1	150.0	228.6	214.2	185.5	195.3	655.5	237.7
	AP2Z	JPA2	JPA3	JPA4	JPA5	JPA6	JPA7	JPA8	JPA9	JPB2
Vacancies per 100 employee jobs										
May-Jul 2019	2.7	2.8	2.1	2.5	2.1	1.7	2.9	2.7	3.9	3.2
May-Jul 2020 (r)	1.2	0.8	1.1	1.7	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.8	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	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	2.3	4.0	2.1	1.8	1.8	1.6	2.0	3.3
Mar-May 2021 (r)	2.5	2.1	2.4	4.2	2.9	2.3	2.1	1.7	3.3	3.5
Apr-Jun 2021 (r)	2.9	2.3	2.7	4.4	2.8	2.2	2.4	2.2	4.5	3.7
May-Jul 2021 (p)	3.2	2.3	2.8	4.4	3.4	2.5	2.7	2.5	5.2	4.1
Change on quarter *	1.0	0.2	0.5	0.4	1.3	0.7	0.9	0.9	3.2	0.9
Change on year	1.9	1.5	1.7	2.6	2.4	1.7	1.8	1.7	4.5	2.9
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
	JP9Q	JP9R	JP9S	JP9T	JP9U	JP9V	JP9W	JP9X	JP9Y	JP9Z
Levels (thousands)										
May-Jul 2019	34	11	82	48	22	52	139	23	19	739
May-Jul 2020 (r)	16	5	39	31	17	24	104	3	6	332
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	25	8	64	47	32	40	131	6	12	529
Feb-Apr 2021 (r)	28	11	69	49	24	43	133	9	12	568
Mar-May 2021 (r)	31	14	77	57	22	45	144	20	13	662
Apr-Jun 2021 (r)	32	16	82	64	24	50	155	26	18	758
May-Jul 2021 (p)	35	15	90	67	25	54	161	31	25	835
Change on quarter *	8	4	21	19	1	11	28	23	13	267
Change % *	27.3	32.5	30.9	37.9	2.1	26.1	20.6	267.1	112.8	47.0
Change on year	19	11	51	36	8	29	57	28	19	504
Change %	118.5	228.3	129.4	115.0	46.4	120.6	55.4	1014.3	352.7	151.7
	JPB3	JPB4	JPB5	JPB6	JPB7	JPB8	JPB9	JPC2	JPC3	JPC4
Vacancies per 100 employee jobs										
May-Jul 2019	3.2	2.1	3.1	1.8	1.7	1.9	3.5	3.1	3.0	2.8
May-Jul 2020 (r)	1.5	0.8	1.5	1.2	1.2	0.9	2.5	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	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	2.0	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	2.8	2.1	2.6
Apr-Jun 2021 (r)	3.0	2.8	3.1	2.5	1.7	1.9	3.8	3.7	3.0	2.9
May-Jul 2021 (p)	3.3	2.7	3.4	2.6	1.8	2.0	4.0	4.5	4.1	3.2
Change on quarter *	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.0	0.4	0.7	3.3	2.1	1.0
Change on year	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.4	0.6	1.1	1.4	4.1	3.2	1.9

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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