

Statistical bulletin

# Vacancies and jobs in the UK: March 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:  
15 March 2022

Next release:  
12 April 2022

## Table of contents

1. [Other pages in this release](#)
2. [Main points](#)
3. [Vacancies for December 2021 to February 2022](#)
4. [Jobs for December 2021](#)
5. [Vacancies and jobs data](#)
6. [Glossary](#)
7. [Measuring the data](#)
8. [Strengths and limitations](#)
9. [Related links](#)

# 1 . Other pages in this release

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

## 2 . Main points

- Job vacancies rose to a new record of 1,318,000 in the period from December 2021 to February 2022; an increase of 105,000 from the previous quarter with half of the industry sectors showing record highs.
- The quarterly rate of growth fell to 8.7% in December 2021 to February 2022; the seventh consecutive fall since May to July 2021.
- The ratio of vacancies for every 100 employee jobs reached a new record high of 4.4 in the period from December 2021 to February 2022; the 12th consecutive period of growth.
- The ratio of unemployed people to every vacancy fell to a new record low of 1.0 in November 2021 to January 2022.
- The total number of workforce jobs in the UK in December 2021 was an estimated 35.2 million, and while that remains 482,000 below December 2019, the number of workforce jobs has risen every quarter in 2021, helping to reduce the jobs deficit from pre-coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic levels.

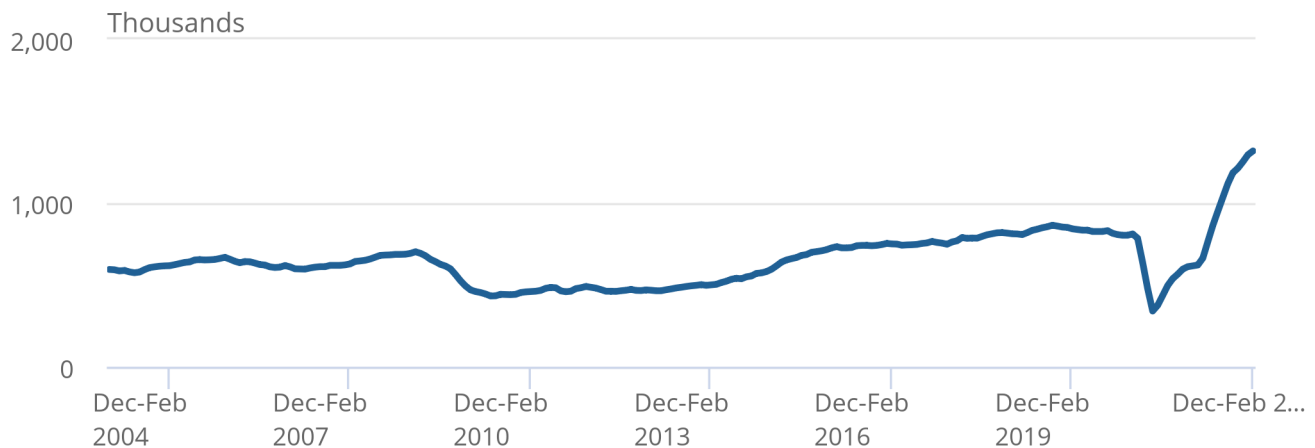
### 3 . Vacancies for December 2021 to February 2022

**Figure 1: Vacancies rose to a record 1,318,000 in December 2021 to February 2022**

Number of vacancies in the UK, seasonally adjusted, December 2002 to February 2003 to December 2021 to February 2022

#### Figure 1: Vacancies rose to a record 1,318,000 in December 2021 to February 2022

Number of vacancies in the UK, seasonally adjusted, December 2002 to February 2003 to December 2021 to February 2022



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

In December 2021 to February 2022, vacancies grew more slowly at 8.7%, down from 17.2% in the last quarter, despite this, 13 of the 18 industry groups showed increased vacancy numbers on the quarter. The growth in vacancies over recent periods has seen the ratio of vacancies to every 100 employee jobs increase to a new record high of 4.4.

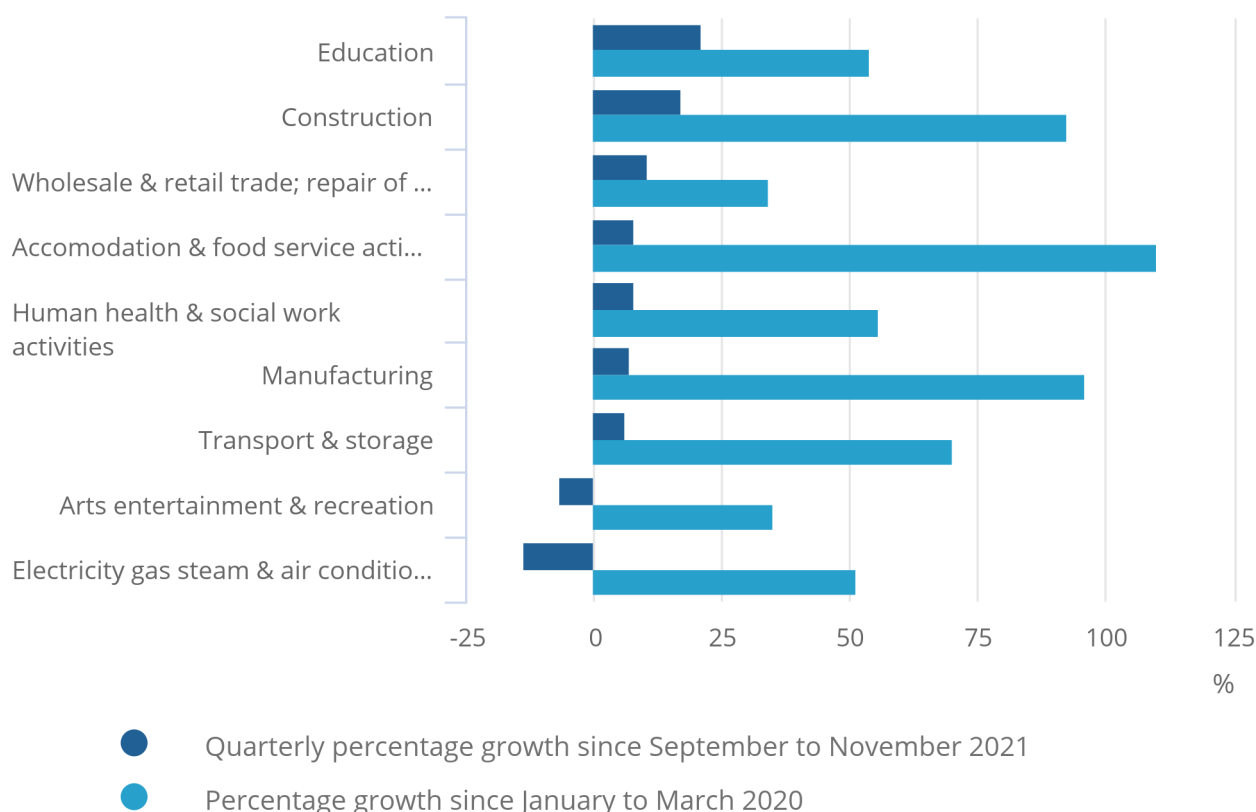
The headline vacancy estimates are based on three-month averages, which naturally involve some time lag. Insight into trends in February 2022 are provided by two experimental sources, single-month vacancy estimates (see [Strengths and limitations](#)), in [Dataset x06](#), and Adzuna [Online job advert estimates](#). Both sources showed increased vacancy numbers in February 2022.

## Figure 2: Despite the rate of growth slowing in December 2021 to February 2022, most industries increased their number of vacancies

December 2021 to February 2022 three-month average vacancies in the UK, quarterly percentage growth from September to November 2021 and percentage growth from pre-pandemic January to March 2020

### Figure 2: Despite the rate of growth slowing in December 2021 to February 2022, most industries increased their number of vacancies

December 2021 to February 2022 three-month average vacancies in the UK, quarterly percentage growth from September to November 2021 and percentage growth from 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 education at 21.2% and construction at 17.3%, while electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply showed the largest negative growth of 13.8%.

While the overall rate of vacancy growth continues to slow, the number of vacancies continues to increase across most industries. The largest increase in vacancy numbers on the quarter, was in wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (16,800). There were also large increases in human health and social work (15,400), and professional, scientific and technical activities (14,500). It is notable that while 9 of the 18 industry groups posted record numbers of vacancies, only education and public administration, defence and compulsory social security showed improved rates of growth on the quarter.

December 2021 to February 2022 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 92,700 (110.1%).

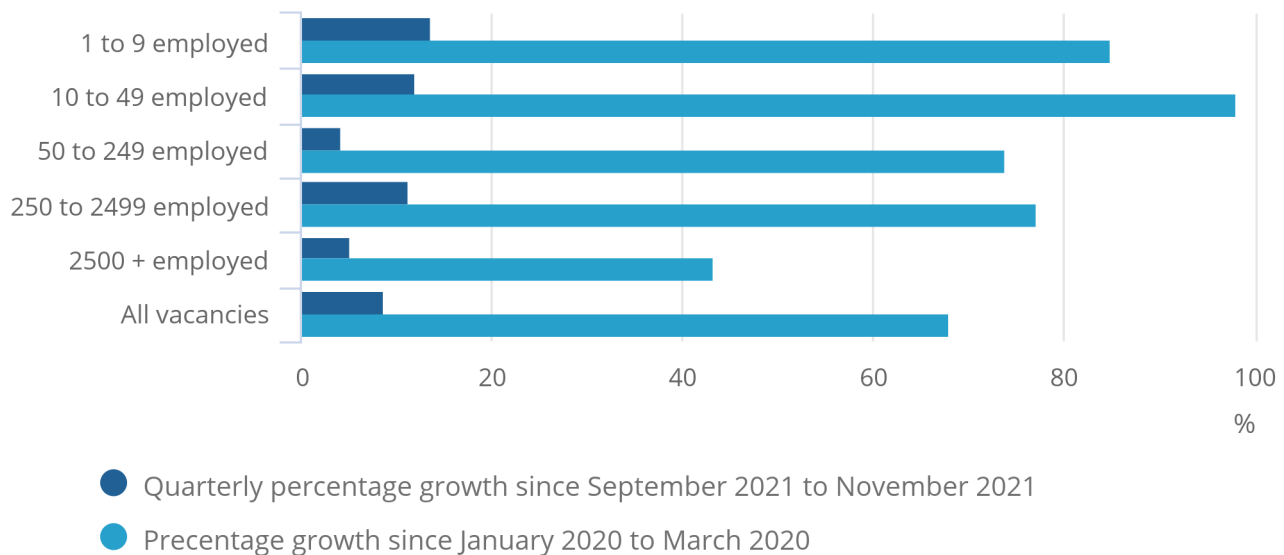
The ratio of unemployed people to every vacancy fell to a new record low of 1.0 in November 2021 to January 2022.

**Figure 3: There was positive quarterly growth and growth from a pre-coronavirus pandemic January to March 2020 in every size band in December 2021 to February 2022**

December 2021 to February 2022 three-month average vacancies in the UK, quarterly growth from September to November 2021 and growth from a pre-pandemic January to March 2020

Figure 3: There was positive quarterly growth and growth from a pre-coronavirus pandemic January to March 2020 in every size band in December 2021 to February 2022

December 2021 to February 2022 three-month average vacancies in the UK, quarterly growth from September to November 2021 and growth from a pre-pandemic January to March 2020



Source: Source: Office for National Statistics – Vacancy Survey

## 4 . Jobs for December 2021

Figure 4 shows estimates of workforce jobs for December 2021.

The estimates are provided from various sources. Those of employee jobs in the private sector are drawn from surveys relating to a reference date of 10 December 2021, whereas those of self-employment jobs are drawn from the Labour Force Survey (LFS), which covers a three-month period from the start of November 2021 to the end of January 2022. 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 coronavirus pandemic, please see our article on the [LFS Survey weighting methodology](#).

### Figure 4: The total number of jobs in December 2021 increased to 35.2 million

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

#### Figure 4: The total number of jobs in December 2021 increased to 35.2 million

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



Source: Office for National Statistics – Workforce jobs

In December 2021, there were an estimated 35.2 million jobs in the UK, the highest level since June 2020. This represents a small increase of nearly 38,000 from September 2021. This was driven by an increase in employee jobs of 142,000 and offset by a fall in self-employment jobs of 99,000 and small falls in government-supported trainees and HM Forces.

The December 2021 estimates show a fall of 482,000 from a pre-coronavirus pandemic December 2019, but still represents a recovery with increases in each quarter since December 2020, when the figure was nearly 1.2 million below that of a year earlier. However, the rate of this recovery has slowed.

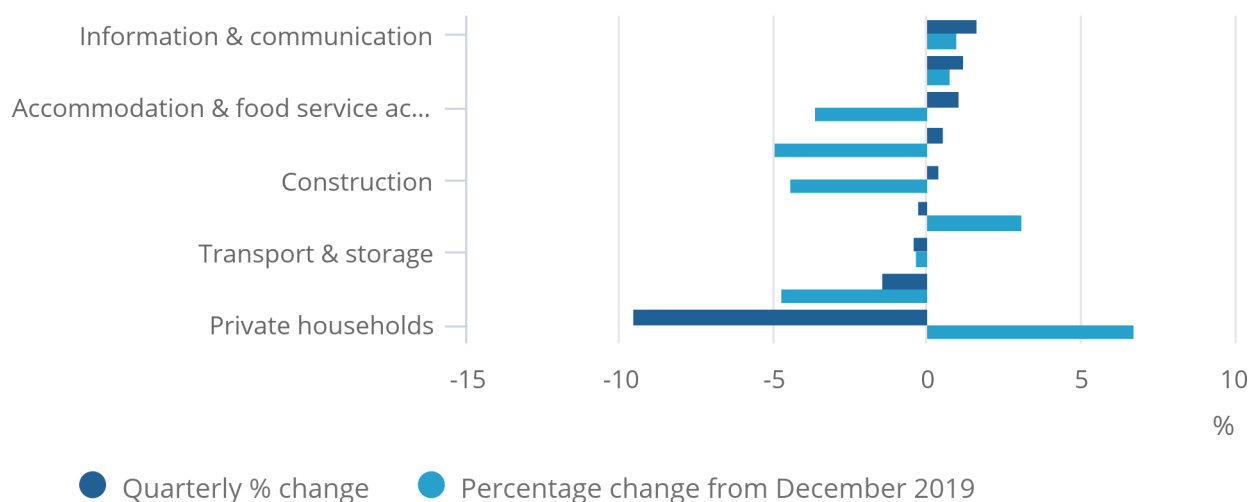
The total number of jobs includes both employee jobs and self-employment jobs, and growth over the two components varies. In December 2021, employee jobs continued to grow from their December 2019 level with an increase of 204,000 while self-employment jobs fell by 687,000 over the same period. The employee jobs show 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: Growth slowed across the majority of industry sectors in December 2021

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

### Figure 5: Growth slowed across the majority of industry sectors in December 2021

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



Source: Office for National Statistics – Workforce Jobs

The adverse effect of coronavirus on job numbers can still be seen across the majority of industries with the hardest hit sectors still below their December 2019 pre-coronavirus pandemic levels. Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicle and motorcycles has seen the largest number of job losses at nearly 234,000 with other notable falls in manufacturing (130,000) and other service activities (111,000). There are signs of recovery with the deficit of jobs becoming smaller over the same period with eight industries above their December 2019 level. The largest increase was seen in human health and social work, up by nearly 139,000.

On the quarter, 10 industry sectors showed positive growth from September 2021, contributing to an increase of nearly 38,000 to the total workforce jobs estimate. Administration and support activities rose by the most (35,500) and reached a record high in December 2021.

## 5 . Vacancies and jobs data

### [Vacancies by industry](#)

Dataset VACS02 | Released 15 March 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 15 March 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](#) release.

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

## 7 . Measuring the data

### Upcoming Changes

The next vacancies and jobs bulletin (12 April 2022) will include revisions to estimates of vacancies back to the start of the series in 2001. Revisions will result from a review of the seasonal adjustment parameters and from taking on updated sources of additional information. This is an annual process, as outlined in the [Vacancy Survey Quality and Methodology Information \(QMI\)](#).

We plan to reweight the Labour Force Survey (LFS) and Annual Population Survey (APS) datasets that include data from March 2020 using [RTI](#) data published today. Last month, we said that we would provide further details on our plans including a timeline in our March labour market publication. Since then, new data have become available that we need to analyse and consider before firming up our timeline, which we will do as soon as possible.



## 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, we will 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 [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 to inform data where possible. We have used Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) section-level indications from the Business insights and impact on the UK economy survey (BICS). We have also used 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.

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

#### Notes

1. The sampling variability estimates are for 95% confidence intervals and are calculated on data for June 2021 that are not seasonally adjusted.

## 8 . Strengths and limitations

Information on the strengths and limitations of this bulletin is 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

### [Earnings and employment from Pay As You Earn Real Time Information, UK: March 2022](#)

Bulletin | Released 15 March 2022

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
<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>							
Dec-Feb 2020		811	116	120	111	170	294
Dec-Feb 2021	(r)	616	104	84	86	124	218
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		1035	163	164	142	236	329
Jul-Sept 2021		1119	168	176	157	254	364
Aug-Oct 2021		1185	175	190	173	261	386
Sept-Nov 2021	(r)	1213	181	190	178	263	401
Oct-Dec 2021	(r)	1252	186	198	181	272	417
Nov-Jan 2022	(r)	1295	197	208	185	283	423
<b>Dec-Feb 2022</b>	<b>(p)</b>	<b>1318</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>422</b>
Change on quarter	*	105	25	23	7	29	21
Change %	*	8.7	13.7	11.9	4.2	11.2	5.2
Change on year		702	102	129	99	169	203
Change %		114.1	98.4	154.8	114.5	136.2	93.2

1. Excludes Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing.

Source: ONS Vacancy Survey

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

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

## 20 Vacancies<sup>1</sup> and Unemployment

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

	<div>All Vacancies<sup>1</sup></div>	<div>Unemployment<sup>2</sup></div>	<div>Number of unemployed people per vacancy</div>
	AP2Y	MGSC	JPC5
<b>Levels</b>			
Nov-Jan 2020	803	1,343	1.7
Nov-Jan 2021	611	1,738	2.8
Feb-Apr 2021	663	1,637	2.5
May-Jul 2021	950	1,550	1.6
Aug-Oct 2021	1185	1,423	1.2
Nov-Jan 2022 (r)	1295	1,336	1.0
Change on quarter	110	-88	-0.2
Change %	9.3	-6.2	
Change on year	684	-402	-1.8
Change %	111.9	-23.1	

Source: ONS Vacancy Survey/ Labour Force Survey

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

1. Excludes Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing.

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

# VACANCIES

## 21 Vacancies by industry

Standard Industrial Classification (2007)

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

SIC 2007 sections	All vacancies <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>										
Dec-Feb 2020	811	2	55	3	3	27	133	35	90	43
Dec-Feb 2021 (r)	616	1	50	4	3	29	75	22	20	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	1035	1	74	6	6	35	134	46	140	57
Jul-Sept 2021	1119	1	84	6	7	43	145	50	143	64
Aug-Oct 2021	1185	2	90	6	9	46	151	54	157	66
Sept-Nov 2021 (r)	1213	2	93	6	9	43	157	57	164	69
Oct-Dec 2021 (r)	1252	2	95	6	9	41	161	58	171	71
Nov-Jan 2022 (r)	1295	2	97	5	8	40	172	64	177	74
<b>Dec-Feb 2022 (p)</b>	<b>1318</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>74</b>
Change on quarter *	105	0	6	-1	0	7	17	3	13	4
Change % *	8.7	13.3	6.9	-13.8	-3.5	17.3	10.7	6.0	8.0	6.2
Change on year	702	1	50	1	5	21	98	38	157	35
Change %	114.1	88.9	99.8	16.3	148.5	74.6	130.8	173.6	771.4	92.7
	AP2Z	JPA2	JPA3	JPA4	JPA5	JPA6	JPA7	JPA8	JPA9	JPB2
<b>Vacancies per 100 employee jobs</b>										
Dec-Feb 2020	2.7	2.8	2.3	2.2	1.6	1.8	2.9	2.3	4.0	3.3
Dec-Feb 2021 (r)	2.0	1.7	2.1	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	3.4	2.4	3.1	4.2	3.0	2.3	2.9	3.0	6.2	4.4
Jul-Sept 2021	3.7	2.6	3.5	4.3	3.6	2.9	3.2	3.3	6.3	5.0
Aug-Oct 2021	3.9	2.8	3.7	4.4	4.2	3.1	3.3	3.5	7.0	5.1
Sept-Nov 2021 (r)	4.0	2.8	3.8	4.2	4.2	2.8	3.4	3.7	7.3	5.3
Oct-Dec 2021 (r)	4.2	3.2	3.9	4.1	4.3	2.7	3.5	3.8	7.6	5.4
Nov-Jan 2022 (r)	4.3	3.2	4.0	3.7	3.8	2.6	3.7	4.2	7.9	5.7
<b>Dec-Feb 2022 (p)</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>5.7</b>
Change on quarter *	0.3	0.4	0.3	-0.6	-0.1	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.3
Change on year	2.3	1.5	2.1	0.5	2.4	1.4	2.1	2.5	6.9	2.7
	JP9Q	JP9R	JP9S	JP9T	JP9U	JP9V	JP9W	JP9X	JP9Y	JP9Z
<b>Levels (thousands)</b>										
Dec-Feb 2020	30	13	75	54	22	51	136	22	17	721
Dec-Feb 2021 (r)	24	8	67	44	35	42	130	7	13	525
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	38	15	96	78	28	56	172	30	25	916
Jul-Sept 2021	43	17	105	84	29	60	180	32	26	977
Aug-Oct 2021	45	17	112	87	31	62	191	34	26	1031
Sept-Nov 2021 (r)	46	17	113	88	31	63	195	33	27	1059
Oct-Dec 2021 (r)	48	15	121	90	33	67	204	32	25	1096
Nov-Jan 2022 (r)	51	16	126	94	33	72	207	28	26	1139
<b>Dec-Feb 2022 (p)</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>1149</b>
Change on quarter *	6	-1	15	3	4	13	15	-2	0	90
Change % *	12.1	-6.0	12.8	3.6	12.5	21.2	7.9	-6.4	-1.5	8.5
Change on year	28	8	61	48	0	34	80	24	14	624
Change %	120.0	95.1	90.7	108.7	-0.6	80.7	61.8	344.9	110.4	119.0
	JPB3	JPB4	JPB5	JPB6	JPB7	JPB8	JPB9	JPC2	JPC3	JPC4
<b>Vacancies per 100 employee jobs</b>										
Dec-Feb 2020	2.9	2.3	2.8	2.1	1.6	1.9	3.4	3.2	2.8	2.8
Dec-Feb 2021 (r)	2.2	1.4	2.5	1.7	2.6	1.6	3.2	1.0	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	3.5	2.7	3.6	3.1	2.0	2.1	4.2	4.3	4.1	3.5
Jul-Sept 2021	4.0	3.0	3.9	3.3	2.2	2.3	4.4	4.6	4.2	3.8
Aug-Oct 2021	4.2	3.0	4.2	3.4	2.3	2.3	4.7	4.8	4.2	4.0
Sept-Nov 2021 (r)	4.3	3.0	4.2	3.5	2.3	2.4	4.8	4.7	4.3	4.1
Oct-Dec 2021 (r)	4.5	2.6	4.6	3.6	2.4	2.6	5.0	4.6	4.1	4.2
Nov-Jan 2022 (r)	4.8	2.8	4.8	3.7	2.5	2.7	5.1	3.9	4.2	4.4
<b>Dec-Feb 2022 (p)</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>4.4</b>
Change on quarter *	0.5	-0.2	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.4	-0.3	-0.1	0.3
Change on year	2.6	1.4	2.3	1.9	0.0	1.3	2.0	3.4	2.2	2.4

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