

Statistical bulletin

# Vacancies and jobs in the UK: October 2021

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



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# 1 . Other pages in this release

- [Labour market overview](#)
- [Employment in the UK](#)
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## 2 . Main points

- The number of job vacancies in July to September 2021 was a record high of 1,102,000 - an increase of 318,000 from its pre-pandemic January to March 2020 level; this was the second consecutive month the three-month average has risen over one million.
- July to September 2021 saw continued growth across the majority of sectors with 12 of the 18 categories displaying a record number of vacancies; the largest quarterly increase was seen in Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles, which was up 35,000 (32.4%)
- Across the majority of industry sectors the rate of growth in vacancies began to slow down; vacancies rose by 239,000 (27.7%) in July to September 2021, down from 242,000 (38.9%) last quarter.
- In July to September 2021, all industry sectors are above or equal to their January to March 2020 pre-pandemic levels with accommodation and food service activities increasing the most, by nearly 50,000 (59%).
- All industry size bands displayed a record number of vacancies in July to September 2021.

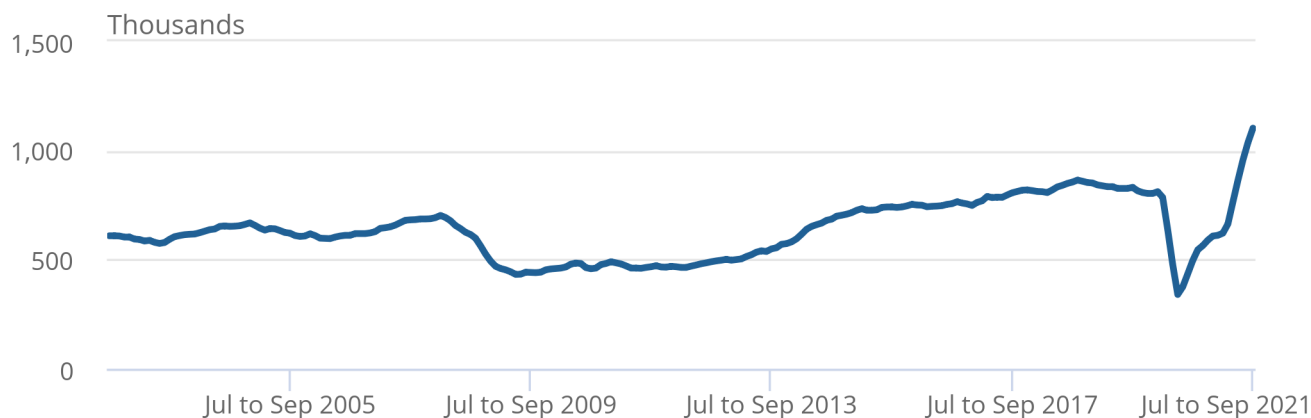
### 3 . Vacancies for July to September 2021

**Figure 1: Vacancies rose to a record high of 1,102,000 in July to September 2021**

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

Figure 1: Vacancies rose to a record high of 1,102,000 in July to September 2021

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



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

In July to September 2021, the estimated number of vacancies recorded was at its highest level since records began, with the majority of industries growing on the quarter. In the same period there were 3.7 vacancies for every 100 employee jobs, also a record high.

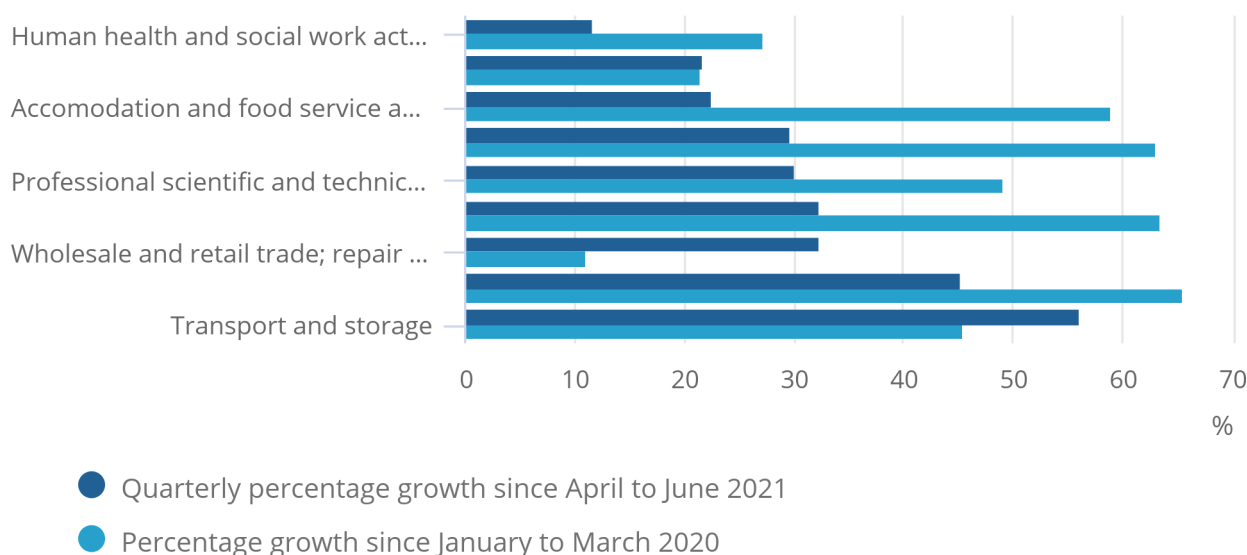
The headline vacancy estimates are based on three-month averages, which naturally involve some time lag. Two experimental sources, single-month vacancy estimates (see [Strengths and limitations](#)), in [Dataset x06](#), and Adzuna [Online job advert estimates](#) provide insight into trends in September 2021. The single-month vacancy estimates recorded almost 1.2 million in September 2021, which is a record high.

## Figure 2: The rate of quarterly growth was highest in transport and storage

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

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



Source: Office for National Statistics - Vacancy Survey

The majority of industries saw quarterly growth. The fastest rate of growth was seen in transport and storage, which grew by 56.1% (18,500).

While the rate of vacancy growth has slowed recently, the number of vacancies is still escalating across most industries. The largest increase in vacancy numbers was in wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles, which grew by 35,100 (32.4%). Other industries also saw large increases in vacancy numbers, namely accommodation and food service activities (24,600), professional, scientific and technical activities (24,400) and manufacturing (20,300). The latter two industries, alongside 10 others, posted a record number of vacancies in July to September 2021.

[Recent ONS analysis](#) shows that the high number of vacancies for some sectors coincided with vacancies being more difficult to fill than usual. This analysis also explores how the reasons for these difficulties varied by sector, considering factors such as the age and nationality of applicants.

July to September 2021 saw all industries above or equal to their January to March 2020 pre-pandemic levels, with the largest increase in accommodation and food service activities up by 49,700 vacancies. Only mining and quarrying remained at its January to March 2020 pre-pandemic level.

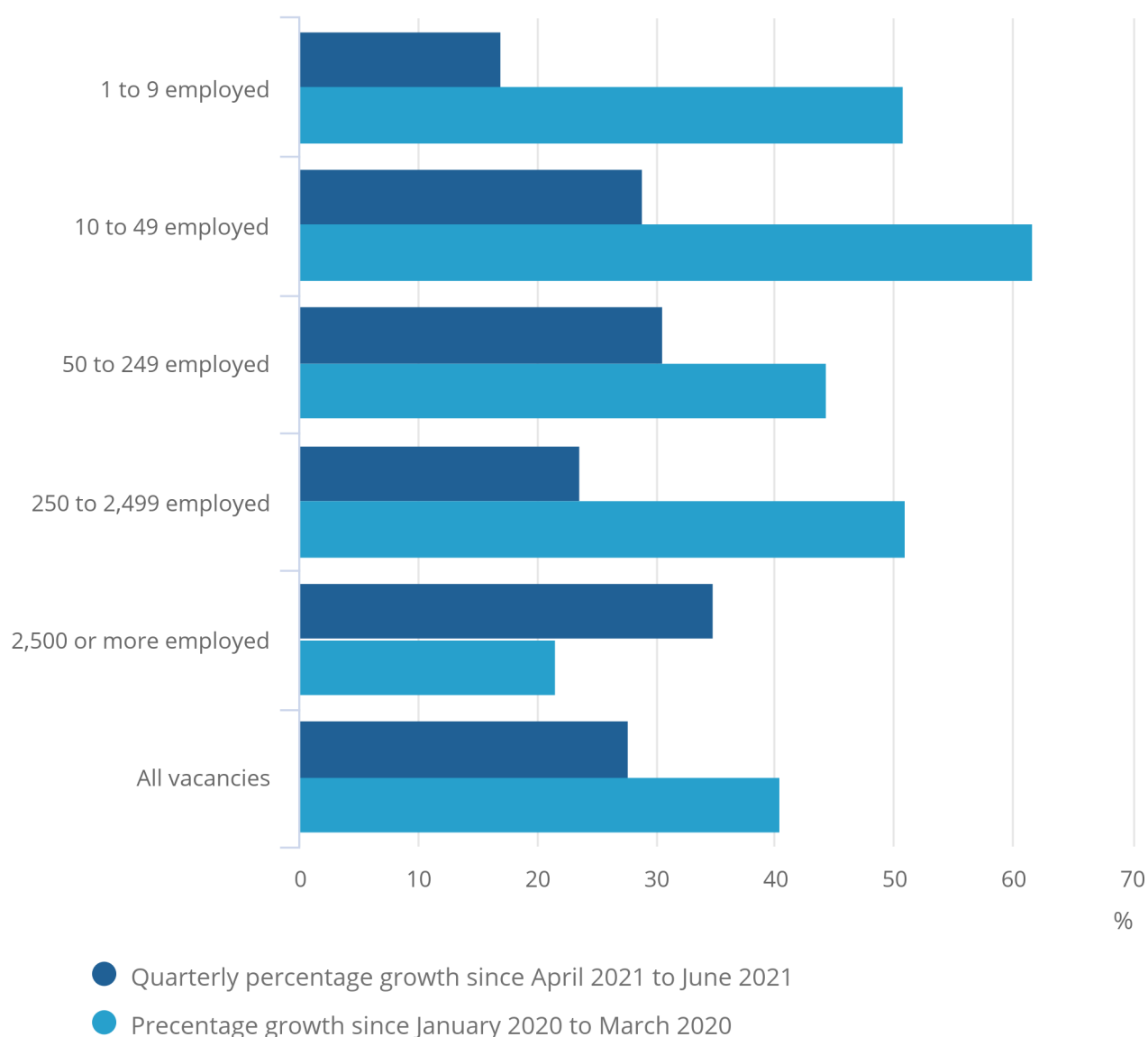
Reinforcing the growth in vacancies, alongside the difficulty in filling positions, the current ratio of 3.7 vacancies per 100 employee jobs is the highest on record, with accommodation and food service activities the industry with the highest ratio at 5.9.

**Figure 3: The largest companies displayed the strongest growth on the quarter in July to September 2021**

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

### Figure 3: The largest companies displayed the strongest growth on the quarter in July to September 2021

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



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

The signs of recovery are strong across all of the industry size bands with each one displaying record highs in July to September 2021.

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

Our estimated number of [workforce jobs for June 2021](#) (next updated in December 2021) shows a fall of 856,000 compared with pre-pandemic December 2019. Over the same period vacancies increased by 59,000, giving a combined fall in labour demand of a little under 800,000. Despite this fall in labour demand, there was a quarterly increase in the employment rate in the period April to June 2021, also reflected by HM Revenue and Customs in [earnings and employment from Pay As You Earn Real Time Information](#) on the number of payrolled employees.

The June 2021 workforce jobs figures help to signify a recovery, being up 293,000 from March 2021, the largest quarterly increase since March 2014. This is alongside vacancies, which increased 242,000 over the same period.

## 5 . Vacancies and jobs data

### [Vacancies by industry](#)

Dataset VACS02 | Released 12 October 2021

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

### [Workforce jobs summary](#)

Dataset JOBS01 | Released 14 September 2021

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

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

Dataset JOBS02 | Released 14 September 2021

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

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

Dataset X06 | Released 12 October 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

## Consultation on the Code of Practice for Statistics - proposed change to 9.30am release practice

On behalf of the UK Statistics Authority, the Office for Statistics Regulation (OSR) is conducting a [consultation on the Code of Practice for Statistics, proposing changes to the 9.30am release practice](#). Please send comments by 21 December 2021 to [regulation@statistics.gov.uk](mailto:regulation@statistics.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 the 15 July 2021 an improved LFS weighting methodology, better accounting for population changes through the COVID-19 pandemic was implemented, affecting periods from January to March 2020 onwards. This publication of Workforce Jobs statistics is the first to take on these revised LFS estimates. 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 [Coronavirus and the latest indicators for the UK economy](#) 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 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: September 2021](#)

Bulletin | Released 12 October 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
<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 <sup>1</sup>

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

	Workforce jobs	Employee jobs	Self-employment jobs <sup>2</sup>	HM Forces	Government-supported trainees <sup>2</sup>
	1	2	3	4	5
	DYDC	BCAJ	DYZN	LOJX	LOJU
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 <sup>3</sup> (r)	35,633	30,924	4,523	154	31
Jun 20 (r)	35,145	30,599	4,359	156	31
Sep 20 (r)	34,552	30,149	4,215	157	31
Dec 20 (r)	34,358	30,053	4,114	158	34
Mar 21 (r)	34,509	30,168	4,157	159	24
<b>Jun 21 (p)</b>	34,802	30,382	4,229	159	32
Change on quarter	293	214	72	0	8
Change %	0.9	0.7	1.7	-0.1	32.0
Change on year	-342	-217	-130	3	1
Change %	-1.0	-0.7	-3.0	2.1	3.4

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

See footnotes under table 6

## 6 Workforce jobs by industry <sup>1</sup>

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
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 <sup>3</sup> (r)	35,633	389	67	2,680	149	213	2,320	4,975	1,793	2,544	1,526
Jun 20 (r)	35,145	371	61	2,627	146	209	2,324	5,003	1,804	2,399	1,483
Sep 20 (r)	34,552	417	54	2,563	144	211	2,206	4,876	1,782	2,355	1,464
Dec 20 (r)	34,358	370	55	2,553	146	210	2,199	4,859	1,737	2,219	1,444
Mar 21 (r)	34,509	358	58	2,530	145	205	2,215	4,835	1,806	2,228	1,444
<b>Jun 21 (p)</b>	34,802	351	59	2,537	145	219	2,290	4,823	1,792	2,350	1,409
Change on quarter	293	-7	1	7	0	14	75	-12	-14	122	-35
Change %	0.9	-1.9	2.3	0.3	0.1	6.6	3.4	-0.2	-0.8	5.5	-2.5
Change on year	-342	-21	-2	-89	-1	9	-34	-180	-13	-49	-74
Change %	-1.0	-5.5	-2.9	-3.4	-0.7	4.4	-1.5	-3.6	-0.7	-2.0	-5.0

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>4</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
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 <sup>3</sup> (r)	1,148	648	3,243	2,994	1,543	2,952	4,408	1,043	942	55	29,815
Jun 20 (r)	1,152	642	3,147	2,847	1,559	2,953	4,421	995	959	41	29,407
Sep 20 (r)	1,132	630	3,147	2,802	1,565	2,931	4,370	935	918	48	28,957
Dec 20 (r)	1,144	656	3,170	2,828	1,587	2,918	4,415	905	899	45	28,825
Mar 21 (r)	1,140	646	3,185	2,876	1,612	2,912	4,482	875	906	52	28,998
<b>Jun 21 (p)</b>	1,124	647	3,217	2,922	1,614	2,915	4,489	936	904	60	29,201
Change on quarter	-16	2	32	46	1	4	7	61	-3	8	203
Change %	-1.4	0.2	1.0	1.6	0.1	0.1	0.2	7.0	-0.3	15.9	0.7
Change on year	-28	5	69	75	54	-37	68	-59	-55	19	-205
Change %	-2.4	0.7	2.2	2.6	3.5	-1.3	1.5	-5.9	-5.8	46.4	-0.7

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). From the 15th July 2021 an improved LFS weighting methodology, better accounting for population changes through the COVID-19 pandemic was implemented, affecting periods from January to March 2020 onwards. Our September 2021 publication of Workforce Jobs statistics is the first to take on these revised LFS estimates. For more information on the reweighting of LFS estimates, please see this [article](#) on the ONS website.

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 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>							
Jul-Sept 2019		831	124	124	107	184	293
Jul-Sept 2020	(r)	496	99	79	70	87	160
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		663	104	103	89	142	224
Mar-May 2021		764	124	124	102	171	243
Apr-Jun 2021	(r)	863	143	135	118	202	265
May-Jul 2021	(r)	956	159	151	131	216	298
Jun-Aug 2021	(r)	1036	166	164	142	234	331
<b>Jul-Sept 2021</b>	<b>(p)</b>	<b>1102</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>358</b>
Change on quarter	*	239	24	39	36	48	92
Change %	*	27.7	17.0	28.9	30.5	23.7	34.8
Change on year		607	68	95	84	162	198
Change %		122.4	69.1	119.6	119.5	185.6	123.6

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

		All Vacancies <sup>1</sup>	Unemployment <sup>2</sup>	Number of unemployed people per vacancy
		AP2Y	MGSC	JPC5
<b>Levels</b>				
Jun-Aug 2019		826	1,314	1.6
Jun-Aug 2020		435	1,543	3.6
Sep-Nov 2020		564	1,739	3.1
Dec-Feb 2021		611	1,705	2.8
Mar-May 2021		764	1,637	2.1
<b>Jun-Aug 2021</b>	<b>(r)</b>	<b>1036</b>	<b>1,510</b>	<b>1.5</b>
Change on quarter		272	-126	-0.7
Change %		35.6	-7.7	
Change on year		602	-33	-2.1
Change %		138.5	-2.2	

Source: ONS Vacancy Survey/ Labour Force Survey

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

1. Excludes Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing.

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

# VACANCIES

## 21 Vacancies by industry

Standard Industrial Classification (2007)

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

SIC 2007 sections	All vacancies <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>										
Jul-Sept 2019	831	2	54	3	3	26	134	32	97	44
Jul-Sept 2020 (r)	496	0	37	3	3	22	61	24	33	22
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	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 (r)	863	1	63	6	6	30	108	33	109	47
May-Jul 2021 (r)	956	1	66	6	7	34	122	38	126	55
Jun-Aug 2021 (r)	1036	1	73	6	6	36	136	47	137	59
<b>Jul-Sept 2021 (p)</b>	<b>1102</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>64</b>
Change on quarter *	239	0	20	0	2	13	35	19	25	17
Change % *	27.7	16.7	32.4	0.0	29.8	45.3	32.4	56.1	22.5	35.2
Change on year	607	1	46	2	4	21	83	28	101	42
Change %	122.4	250.0	122.8	72.7	146.7	94.6	136.1	117.3	305.8	188.7
	AP2Z	JPA2	JPA3	JPA4	JPA5	JPA6	JPA7	JPA8	JPA9	JPB2
<b>Vacancies per 100 employee jobs</b>										
Jul-Sept 2019	2.7	2.9	2.1	2.2	1.6	1.7	2.9	2.2	4.1	3.3
Jul-Sept 2020 (r)	1.6	0.8	1.5	2.4	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.7
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	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 (r)	2.9	2.3	2.6	4.1	2.8	2.0	2.4	2.2	4.8	3.6
May-Jul 2021 (r)	3.2	2.3	2.7	4.1	3.3	2.3	2.7	2.5	5.6	4.2
Jun-Aug 2021 (r)	3.4	2.4	3.0	4.2	3.2	2.4	3.0	3.1	6.1	4.5
<b>Jul-Sept 2021 (p)</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>4.9</b>
Change on quarter *	0.8	0.4	0.8	0.0	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.2	1.1	1.3
Change on year	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.7	2.2	1.4	1.8	1.8	4.5	3.2

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>										
Jul-Sept 2019	33	10	85	54	23	50	140	20	21	743
Jul-Sept 2020 (r)	19	7	47	34	20	35	114	6	8	429
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	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 (r)	32	16	81	64	23	49	154	25	19	762
May-Jul 2021 (r)	35	15	89	69	25	53	163	32	25	846
Jun-Aug 2021 (r)	38	15	97	77	28	58	168	31	27	915
<b>Jul-Sept 2021 (p)</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>961</b>
Change on quarter *	11	0	24	19	6	11	18	6	10	199
Change % *	33.8	0.0	30.0	29.7	25.5	21.7	11.6	24.9	50.8	26.2
Change on year	24	9	59	49	10	25	58	26	20	532
Change %	128.9	118.9	123.7	141.3	48.7	73.6	50.9	465.5	252.5	124.0
	JPB3	JPB4	JPB5	JPB6	JPB7	JPB8	JPB9	JPC2	JPC3	JPC4
<b>Vacancies per 100 employee jobs</b>										
Jul-Sept 2019	3.1	2.0	3.2	2.0	1.7	1.9	3.5	2.7	3.3	2.8
Jul-Sept 2020 (r)	1.8	1.3	1.8	1.4	1.4	1.3	2.8	0.8	1.3	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	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 (r)	3.0	2.9	3.1	2.5	1.7	1.9	3.8	3.6	3.0	2.9
May-Jul 2021 (r)	3.3	2.7	3.3	2.7	1.9	2.0	4.0	4.5	4.1	3.3
Jun-Aug 2021 (r)	3.5	2.7	3.7	3.0	2.0	2.2	4.1	4.4	4.3	3.5
<b>Jul-Sept 2021 (p)</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>3.7</b>
Change on quarter *	1.0	0.0	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.9	1.5	0.8
Change on year	2.3	1.6	2.2	1.9	0.7	1.0	1.4	3.7	3.3	2.1

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

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