Office for National Statistics

Vacancies and jobs in the UK: September 2020

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

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13 October 2020

Notice

15 September 2020

The effect of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic on our capacity means we have reviewed the existing labour market releases and will be suspending some publications.

This will protect the delivery and quality of our remaining labour market outputs as well as ensuring we can respond to new demands as a direct result of the coronavirus. More details about the impact on labour market outputs can be found in our statement.

Table of contents

1 . Other pages in this release

- [Labour market overview](#)

- [Employment in the UK](#)

- [Average weekly earnings in Great Britain](#)

2 . Main points

- After a record low estimated number of vacancies in April to June 2020, vacancies have continued to increase and are almost 30% higher in June to August 2020 at 434,000.

- "Construction" and "transport and storage" sectors are showing signs of recovery, with estimated quarterly increases in vacancies of 4,000 and 3,000 respectively.

- "Arts, entertainment and recreation" is the sector that has struggled the most during the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic and has the lowest vacancies per 100 employee jobs ratio of 0.5.

- The estimated number of jobs had been generally increasing since 2013, but fell by 354,000 to 35.41 million jobs in the UK from March to June 2020; this was the largest fall since September 1992.

- The estimated number of jobs in "wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles", the largest sector, increased by 51,000 from March to June 2020; the increase is being driven by supermarkets and retailers adapting to the coronavirus pandemic by launching more online and home delivery services.

- "Administrative and support service activities" saw the largest fall in the estimated number of jobs between March and June 2020; the sector decreased by 150,000, this was driven by employment agencies because of a lack of customer demand.

Because of social distancing measures leading to the temporary closure of businesses across the UK, there have been some difficulties in collecting data and producing estimates. More information can be found in [Measuring the data](#).

3 . Vacancies for June to August 2020

The monthly Vacancy Survey asks businesses for the number of external vacancies on a specified count date, used for three-month rolling averages. Count dates for the latest data, June to August 2020, are 5 June, 3 July and 7 August 2020, all of which follow the start of coronavirus (COVID-19) social distancing measures. Count dates for the previous quarter, March to May 2020, were 6 March, 3 April and 7 May 2020; the responses for the first date are prior to the start of coronavirus social distancing measures.

For the three-month rolling average of vacancies, the standard errors are around 10,000 (1.5% expressed as a [coefficient of variation](#), giving a 95% [confidence interval](#) of plus or minus 20,000.

Figure 1: June to August 2020 saw a continued recovery in the level of vacancies with vacancies almost 30 % higher than the record low in April to June 2020

Number of vacancies in the UK, seasonally adjusted, between June to August 2001 and June to August 2020

Figure 1: June to August 2020 saw a continued recovery in the level of vacancies with vacancies almost 30 % higher than the record low in April to June 2020

Number of vacancies in the UK, seasonally adjusted, between June to August 2001 and June to August 2020

Source: Office for National Statistics – Vacancy Survey

The estimated number of vacancies in the UK fell sharply during the recession of 2008 to 2009. Since 2013, it has generally increased, reaching a record high of 855,000 in November 2018 to January 2019. Vacancies remained at a high level until the start of coronavirus social distancing measures, where they fell more sharply than during the recession.

For June to August 2020, there were an estimated 434,000 vacancies in the UK, which is almost 30% higher than the record low in April to June 2020. The increase is driven by small businesses (49 or fewer employees). Estimated vacancies for June to August 2020 are 48,000 fewer than in the previous quarter March to May 2020 (where the responses for the first month are prior to the start of coronavirus social distancing measures) and 383,000 fewer than a year earlier.

The vacancy headline estimate is based on a seasonally adjusted, three-month moving average and has National Statistics status. Single-month vacancy estimates are available in dataset X06. They should be used with caution as they are experimental, non-seasonally adjusted statistics and should not be considered accurate estimates of vacancies in the reported months, because of the high volatility caused by the survey sample design (see Strengths and limitations).

Figure 2: The experimental single month series indicates an increase of approximately 55% in the estimated vacancies for August 2020 compared with record low in May 2020

Moving three-month averages of vacancies and single-month vacancies in the UK, both non-seasonally adjusted Experimental Statistics, between June to August 2001 and June to August 2020

Figure 2: The experimental single month series indicates an increase of approximately 55% in the estimated vacancies for August 2020 compared with record low in May 2020

Moving three-month averages of vacancies and single-month vacancies in the UK, both non-seasonally adjusted Experimental Statistics, between June to August 2001 and June to August 2020

Source: Office for National Statistics – X06 dataset

The three-month average non-seasonally adjusted series in Figure 2 is more volatile than the seasonally adjusted series shown in Figure 1.

While the experimental single-month estimates should not be considered accurate estimates of vacancies in the reported months, they do indicate an increase of approximately 55% in the estimated vacancies for August 2020 compared with the record low in May 2020. However, estimated vacancies for August 2020 are still around 40% less than in February 2020.

Figure 3: The experimental single month series indicate that the impact by the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic varied by sector

Single-month vacancies in the UK, both non-seasonally adjusted Experimental Statistics, between February and August 2020; index February=100, difference in percentage points compared with February

Figure 3: The experimental single month series indicate that the impact by the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic varied by sector

Single-month vacancies in the UK, both non-seasonally adjusted Experimental Statistics, between February and August 2020; index February=100, difference in percentage points compared with February
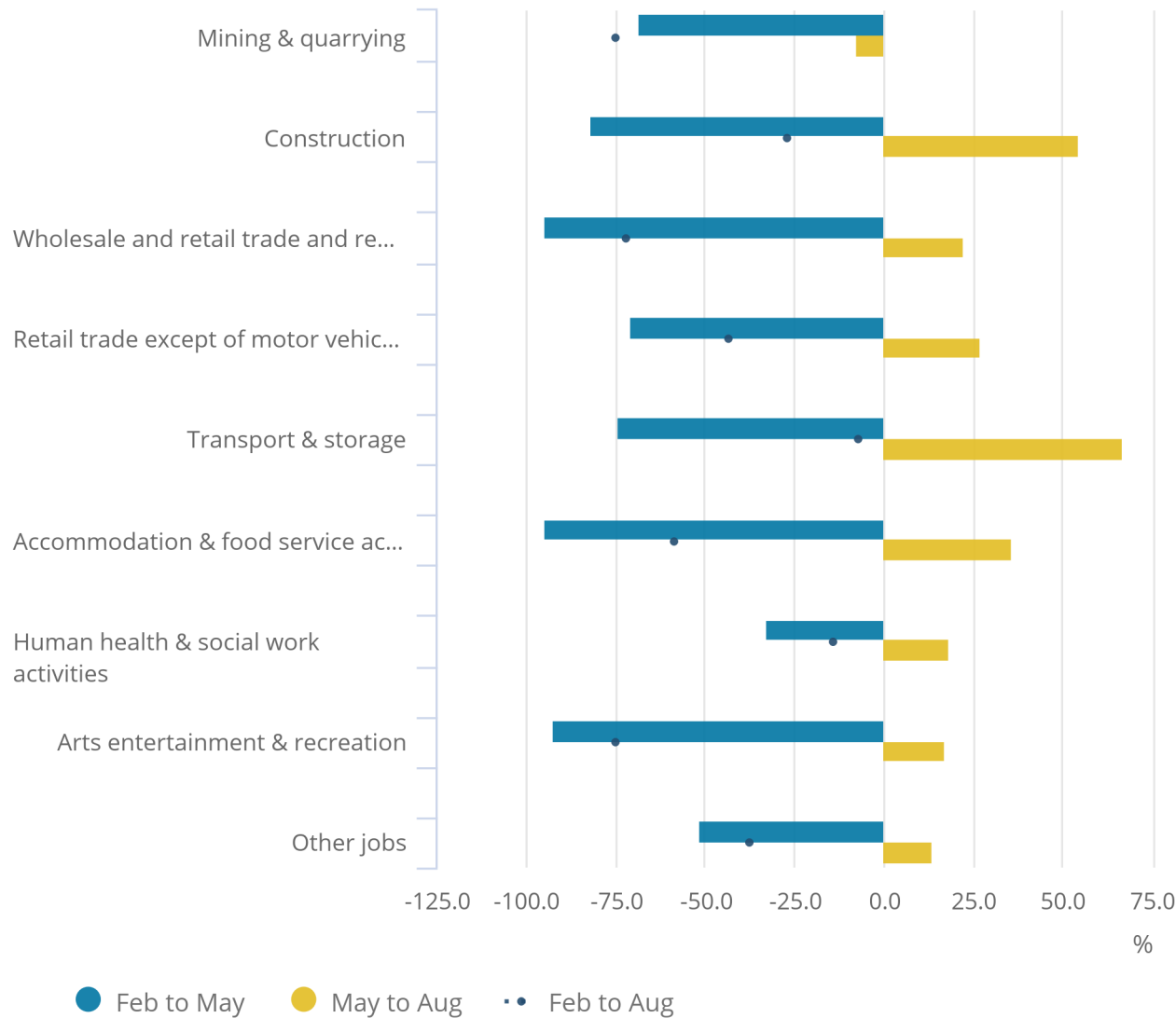
Source: Office for National Statistics – X06 dataset

Sectors showing the largest increases in vacancies since May 2020 are "accommodation and food service activities", "human health and social work activities", "transport and storage" and "retail". "Transport and storage" and "retail" have seen most of the increase in the latest month, driven by businesses recruiting drivers, and supermarkets launching more online and home delivery services.

The sector that is closest to its vacancy levels in February 2020, prior to the coronavirus pandemic, is "transport and storage", where vacancies are around 10% less than in February 2020.

"Arts, entertainment and recreation" is the sector that has struggled the most during the pandemic, with vacancies in August 2020 around 75% less than in February 2020. "Mining and quarrying" has also struggled during the pandemic with further decreases from May to August. The decline has been driven by low gas and oil prices impacting businesses.

We now publish a weekly Adzuna Online job advert estimates dataset as part of the Coronavirus and the latest indicators for the UK economy release. The online job advert estimates show a decline of around 60% in total vacancies from Early March to early May generally followed by an increase and stabilisation of vacancies in July, with vacancies remaining at around 55% of their 2019 average in August.

Transport, logistics and warehouse online job adverts saw the largest increase in vacancies between the start of July and start of August, which is consistent with our Vacancy Survey. The online job advert estimates for the first week in August compared with the first week in May show a smaller increase in vacancies compared with our Vacancy Survey. The increase in our Vacancy Survey estimates is driven by smaller businesses. Any vacancies that are not advertised online would not be included in the online job advert estimates; if small businesses are advertising vacancies through alternative methods this could explain the difference between our Vacancy Survey and the online job advert estimates. The latest weekly online job adverts publish vacancies with a lag of six days and include regional estimates of vacancies.

Figure 4: "Arts, entertainment and recreation" is the sector that has struggled the most during the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic and has the lowest vacancies per 100 employee jobs ratio of 0.5

Job vacancies per 100 employee jobs for selected industries in the UK, seasonally adjusted, between June to August 2001 and June to August 2020

Figure 4: "Arts, entertainment and recreation" is the sector that has struggled the most during the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic and has the lowest vacancies per 100 employee jobs ratio of 0.5

Job vacancies per 100 employee jobs for selected industries in the UK, seasonally adjusted, between June to August 2001 and June to August 2020
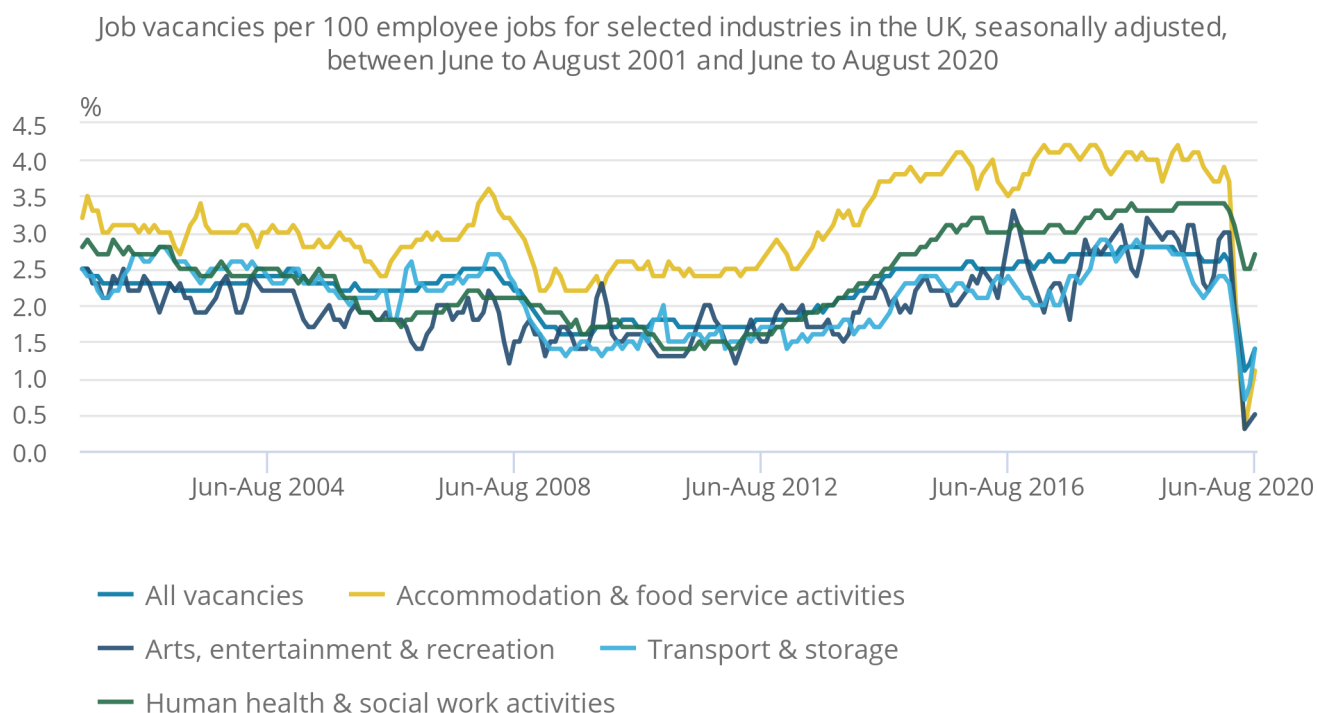
Source: Office for National Statistics – Vacancy Survey

For June to August 2020, it is estimated that:

- the vacancies per 100 employee jobs ratio has increased to 1.4, after a record low of 1.1 in April to June 2020

- "arts, entertainment and recreation" is the sector that has struggled the most during the coronavirus pandemic and has the lowest vacancies per 100 employee jobs ratio of 0.5

- "construction" and "transport and storage" are showing signs of recovery, with quarterly increases in vacancies of 4,000 and 3,000 respectively

- "human health and social work activities" remains the largest sector in terms of both vacancy level (112,000) and ratio (2.7) and accounts for 25.8% of all vacancies

- all sectors show negative annual movements; the two sectors contributing the most to the 383,000 decrease in all vacancies are "wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles" (down 78,000) and "accommodation and food service activities" (down 68,000)

4 . Jobs for June 2020

Workforce jobs estimates are a combination of estimates of employee jobs mainly sourced from employer surveys, self-employment jobs from the Labour Force Survey, HM Forces personnel and government-supported trainees.

The majority of the latest employee jobs data were sought on a specified count date, 12 June 2020; the previous March 2020 data were from 13 March 2020 before the start of coronavirus (COVID-19) social distancing measures. Latest self-employment estimates from the Labour Force Survey are based on interviews from the start of May to the end of July 2020. The March 2020 data were based on interviews from the start of February to the end of April 2020, so only around half of these relate to the period prior to the start of social distancing, while interviews in the final week of March and the whole of April relate to the lockdown period.

Figure 5: Between March 2020 and June 2020, the total number of jobs in the UK fell by 354,000, the largest fall since September 1992

Number of jobs in the UK, seasonally adjusted, June 2002 to June 2020

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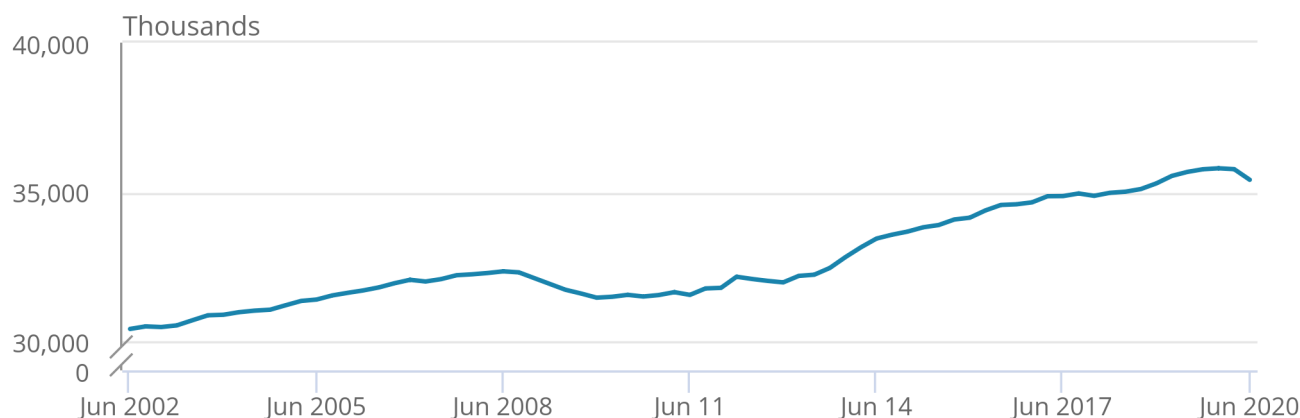
Source: Office for National Statistics - Workforce jobs

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. Estimates for the number of people in employment are available in [Employment in the UK](#).

It is estimated that:

- the number of jobs had been generally increasing since 2013, but in the latest quarter fell by 354,000 to 35.41 million jobs in the UK in June 2020; this was the largest fall since September 1992

- the 354,000 decline in jobs comprises a fall of 227,000 in employee jobs, a fall of 128,000 in self-employment jobs, a rise of 2,000 in HM Forces personnel and a fall of 1,000 in government-supported trainees

- sectors have not been equally impacted during the coronavirus pandemic; most sectors have seen falls in the number of jobs from March to June 2020, however, some sectors have seen a rise in estimated jobs

- the estimated number of jobs in "wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles", the largest sector, increased by 51,000 from March to June 2020; the increase is being driven by supermarkets and retailers adapting to the coronavirus pandemic by launching more online and home delivery services

- "administrative and support service activities" saw the largest fall in the estimated number of jobs between March and June 2020; the sector decreased by 150,000, this was driven by employment agencies because of a lack of customer demand

Figure 6: Sectors have not been equally impacted during the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, most sectors have seen falls in the number of jobs from March to June 2020, however, some sectors have seen a rise in estimated jobs

Changes in the number of jobs in the UK, seasonally adjusted, March 2020 to June 2020
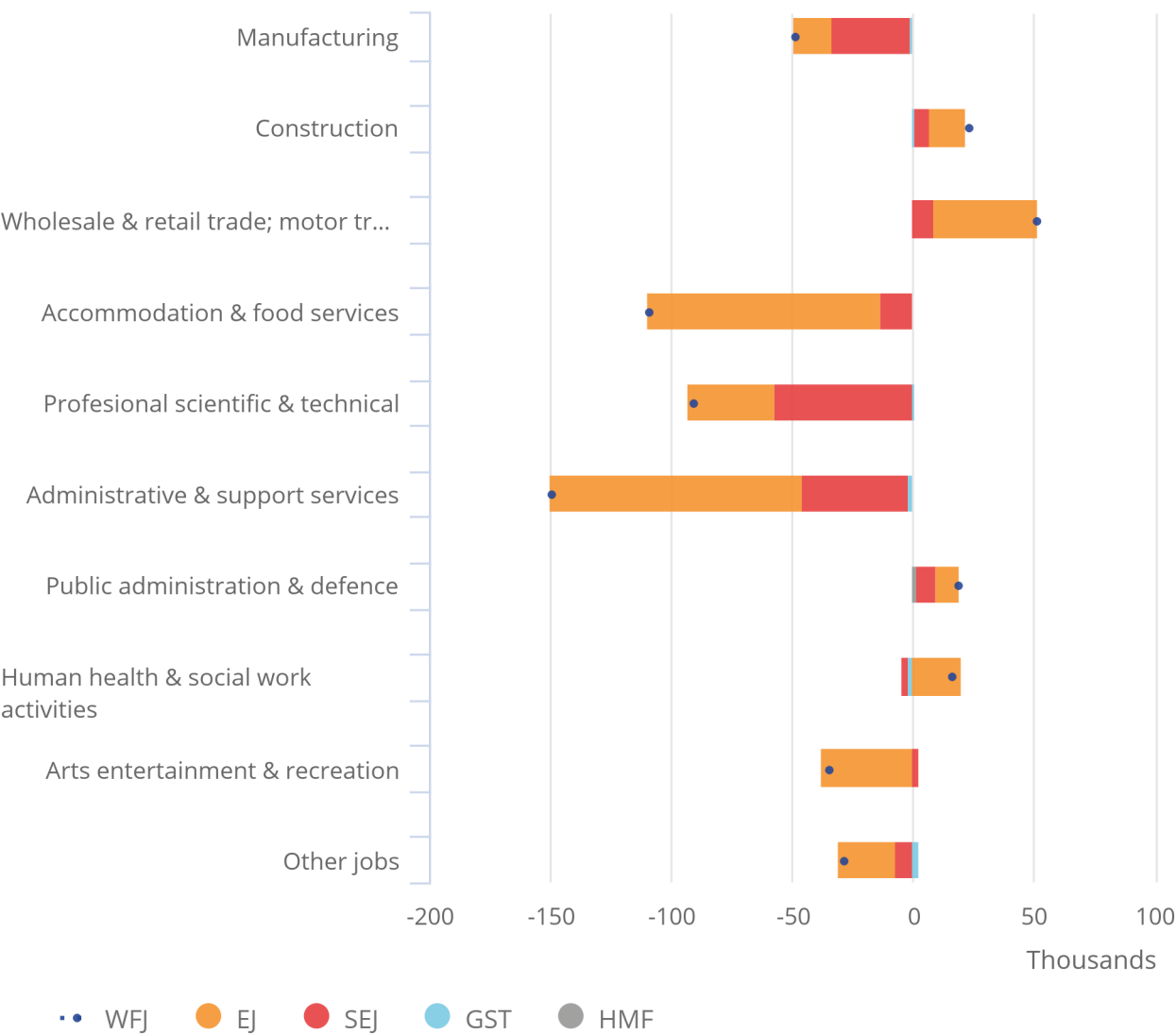
Source: Office for National Statistics – Workforce jobs

The sectors showing the largest estimated quarterly increases in jobs are "wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles" (51,000), "construction" (23,000), "public admin and defence" (18,000) and "human health and social work activities" (16,000).

The rise in estimated jobs in "wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles" is driven by supermarkets and retailers adapting to the coronavirus pandemic by moving more services online. In these sectors employee jobs are driving the majority of the positive movement in jobs, with positive contribution from self-employment jobs (except "human health and social work activities", which saw a fall of 2,000 in self-employment jobs).

The sectors showing the largest estimated quarterly falls in jobs are "administrative and support service activities" (150,000), "accommodation and food service activities" (110,000) and "professional, scientific and technical activities" (91,000). In "administrative and support service activities" the fall was driven by employment agencies because of a lack of customer demand. The "accommodation and food service activities" sector has been heavily impacted by the coronavirus pandemic, with some businesses reporting that they have let staff go.

The quarterly movement in "education" is a fall of 5,000, which is not significant, but it should be noted that the overall movement includes a 21,000 fall in employee jobs and an increase of 15,000 in self-employment jobs. Similarly, "real estate activities" has fallen by 5,000 jobs, which is caused by a 12,000 increase in employee jobs and a 16,000 fall in self-employment jobs.

5 . Vacancies and jobs data

Vacancies by industry
Dataset VACS02 | Released 15 September 2020
Estimates of vacancies by industry (Standard Industrial Classification 2007).

Workforce jobs summary
Dataset JOBS01 | Released 15 September 2020
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 September 2020
Estimates of jobs by industry (Standard Industrial Classification 2007).

6 . Glossary

Vacancies

Vacancies are defined as positions for which employers are actively seeking recruits from outside their business or organisation. The estimates are based on the Vacancy Survey; this is a survey of businesses 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

In response to the developing coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, we are working to ensure that we continue to publish economic statistics. For more information, please see [COVID-19 and the production of statistics](#).

We have reviewed all publications and data published as part of the labour market release in response to the coronavirus pandemic. This has led to the [postponement of some publications and datasets](#) to ensure that we can continue to publish our main labour market data. This will protect the delivery and quality of our remaining outputs as well as ensuring we can respond to new demands as a direct result of the coronavirus.

For more information on how [labour market data sources, among others, will be affected by the coronavirus pandemic](#), see the statement published on 27 March 2020. A further article published on 6 May 2020, detailed some of the [challenges that we have faced in producing estimates](#) at this time.

Our latest data and analysis on the impact of the coronavirus on the UK economy and population are now available on our dedicated [COVID-19 webpage](#). This will be the hub for all special coronavirus-related publications, drawing on all available data.

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 Impact of COVID-19 Survey (BICS), as well as survey contributor-level comments provided to us over the telephone or electronically, as a guide on whether businesses are operational and likely, or not, to be actively recruiting and to confirm employment figures.

Sources

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

Vacancies

Estimates of vacancies are obtained from the [Vacancy Survey](#), a survey of employers.

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)](#).

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

Sampling variability information for jobs is available in Table 1 in this bulletin and in dataset JOBS07: Workforce jobs sampling variability.

The sampling variability of the three-month average vacancies level is around plus or minus 1.5% of that level.

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 Jun 2020	Sampling variability of estimate [1]
A Agriculture, forestry & fishing	362	±45
B Mining & quarrying	59	±7
C Manufacturing	2,653	±40
D Electricity, gas, steam & air conditioning supply	149	±9
E Water supply, sewerage, waste & remediation activities	234	±9
F Construction	2,296	±64
G Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	4,978	±57
H Transport & storage	1,784	±44
I Accommodation & food service activities	2,416	±55
J Information & communication	1,549	±53
K Financial & insurance activities	1,138	±31
L Real estate activities	657	±44
M Professional scientific & technical activities	3,205	±76
N Administrative & support service activities	2,851	±63
O Public admin & defence; compulsory social security	1,563	±16
P Education	2,981	±50
Q Human health & social work activities	4,492	±60
R Arts, entertainment & recreation	998	±49
S /T Other service activities/Private Households	1,035	±45
All jobs	35,400	±205

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 2020 that are not seasonally adjusted.

8 . Strengths and limitations

Accuracy of the statistics: estimating and reporting uncertainty

The figures in this bulletin mainly come from surveys of businesses, which gather information from a sample rather than from the whole population. The samples are designed to be as accurate as possible given practical limitations such as time and cost constraints. Results from sample surveys are always estimates, not precise figures. This can have an impact on how changes in the estimates should be interpreted, especially for short-term comparisons.

As the number of people available in the sample gets smaller, the variability of the estimates that we can make from that sample size gets larger. Estimates for small groups (for example, vacancies in the construction industry), which are based on small subsets of the Vacancy Survey sample, are less reliable and tend to be more volatile than for larger aggregated groups (for example, total vacancies in the UK).

In general, short-term changes in the growth rates reported in this bulletin are not usually greater than the level that can be explained by sampling variability. Short-term movements in reported rates should be considered alongside longer-term patterns in the series and corresponding movements in other sources to give a fuller picture.

Vacancies

The vacancy headline estimate is based on a seasonally adjusted, three-month moving average and has National Statistics status. Further information about how single estimates have impacted the three-month estimates is available in the x06 dataset. These experimental estimates are non-seasonally adjusted and should not be considered accurate estimates of vacancies in the reported months because of the high volatility caused by the survey sample design. They can be used to indicate an approximate change in the level of total vacancies. Approximately 80% of the rotational survey overlaps every three months, therefore a comparison of vacancy estimates for a given month to three months prior can provide a reasonable indication of the change in monthly vacancies.

Jobs

An annual reconciliation report of job estimates is published every March comparing the latest workforce jobs (WFJ) estimates with the equivalent estimates of jobs from the Labour Force Survey (LFS).

The concept of employment (measured by the LFS as the number of people in work) differs from the concept of jobs, since a person can have more than one job and some jobs may be shared by more than one person. The LFS, which collects information mainly from residents of private households, is the preferred source of statistics on employment. The WFJ series, which is compiled mainly from surveys of businesses, is the preferred source of statistics on jobs by industry, since it provides a more reliable industry breakdown than the LFS.

During the coronavirus pandemic the LFS and WFJ series may have additional difference because a person's perception of their attachment to a job may differ from the business's perception of that job. It is also important to note that LFS is based on interviews throughout the coverage period, whereas WFJ series to relate to a specific date. This difference can be significant in a labour market that is experiencing rapid changes.

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: 2018
Bulletin | Released 26 September 2019
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 17 December 2019
This article explains the revisions that have been made to the workforce jobs series since December 2018

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 nationality	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 jobs

	Workforce jobs	Employee jobs	Self-employment jobs[1]	HM Forces	Government-supported trainees[1]
	1	2	3	4	5
	DYDC	BCAJ	DYZN	LOJX	LOJU
Jun 18	35,012	30,295	4,537	153	28
Sep 18	35,101	30,444	4,481	153	23
Dec 18	35,291	30,530	4,589	152	21
Mar 19	35,542	30,705	4,658	153	27
Jun 19	35,676	30,810	4,673	152	41
Sep 19	35,764	30,965	4,618	153	29
Dec 19 (r)	35,796	30,916	4,692	153	35
Mar 20 (r) [2]	35,767	31,032	4,549	154	30
Jun 20 (p)	35,412	30,805	4,422	156	30
Change on quarter	-354	-227	-128	2	-1
Change %	-1.0	-0.7	-2.8	1.0	-2.5
Change on year	-264	-5	-251	4	-12
Change %	-0.7	0.0	-5.4	2.6	-28.2

Relationship between columns: 1=2+3+4+5   See footnotes under table 6

6 Workforce jobs by industry

Standard Industrial Classification (2007)

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	Accommod-ation & food service activities I	Information & communic-ation J
	DYDC	JWR5	JWR6	JWR7	JWR8	JWR9	JWS2	JWS3	JWS4	JWS5	JWS6
Jun 18	35,012	407	63	2,713	150	227	2,310	4,997	1,733	2,432	1,478
Sep 18	35,101	410	61	2,695	154	227	2,322	4,998	1,741	2,419	1,462
Dec 18	35,291	375	59	2,686	149	231	2,343	5,000	1,799	2,452	1,480
Mar 19	35,542	386	60	2,717	143	241	2,344	5,017	1,784	2,456	1,508
Jun 19	35,676	391	58	2,709	145	243	2,305	5,010	1,825	2,495	1,513
Sep 19	35,764	408	57	2,717	144	246	2,265	4,979	1,805	2,492	1,524
Dec 19 (r)	35,796	413	59	2,698	150	241	2,294	4,969	1,795	2,510	1,532
Mar 20 (r) [2]	35,767	377	64	2,700	151	237	2,273	4,948	1,790	2,514	1,559
Jun 20 (p)	35,412	362	59	2,652	149	234	2,296	4,999	1,792	2,404	1,546
Change on quarter	-354	-15	-5	-49	-2	-3	23	51	2	-110	-13
Change %	-1.0	-4.1	-8.5	-1.8	-1.3	-1.1	1.0	1.0	0.1	-4.4	-0.8
Change on year	-264	-30	1	-57	4	-9	-9	-11	-32	-91	32
Change %	-0.7	-7.6	1.5	-2.1	2.7	-3.5	-0.4	-0.2	-1.8	-3.6	2.1

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[3] 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 18	1,111	564	3,037	3,030	1,493	2,935	4,335	1,005	925	68	29,143
Sep 18	1,123	587	3,093	3,046	1,495	2,937	4,350	1,000	919	60	29,231
Dec 18	1,118	597	3,143	3,031	1,506	2,954	4,359	1,014	947	49	29,448
Mar 19	1,126	582	3,210	3,036	1,513	2,963	4,413	1,026	960	59	29,652
Jun 19	1,123	593	3,251	3,042	1,511	2,952	4,463	1,016	967	63	29,826
Sep 19	1,128	627	3,247	3,062	1,523	2,971	4,491	1,026	994	56	29,927
Dec 19 (r)	1,121	652	3,229	3,043	1,532	2,975	4,476	1,036	1,017	54	29,942
Mar 20 (r) [2]	1,131	661	3,297	3,018	1,544	2,975	4,475	1,029	968	55	29,964
Jun 20 (p)	1,138	657	3,205	2,868	1,563	2,970	4,491	994	994	40	29,661
Change on quarter	7	-5	-91	-150	18	-5	16	-35	26	-16	-303
Change %	0.6	-0.7	-2.8	-5.0	1.2	-0.2	0.4	-3.4	2.6	-28.6	-1.0
Change on year	15	63	-46	-174	51	18	28	-22	27	-24	-165
Change %	1.3	10.7	-1.4	-5.7	3.4	0.6	0.6	-2.2	2.8	-37.4	-0.6

VACANCIES

19   Vacancies[1] by size of business

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

		All Vacancies	Number of employees				
			1-9	10-49	50-249	250-2499	2500+
		AP2Y	ALY5	ALY6	ALY7	ALY8	ALY9
Levels							
Jun-Aug 2018		843	129	122	120	175	297
Jun-Aug 2019	(r)	818	112	121	111	183	291
Jul-Sept 2019		820	121	122	105	182	290
Aug-Oct 2019		803	113	119	102	178	290
Sept-Nov 2019		797	110	118	101	178	291
Oct-Dec 2019		801	110	119	103	180	290
Nov-Jan 2020		807	112	121	108	176	290
Dec-Feb 2020		818	118	121	113	171	295
Jan-Mar 2020		796	112	110	109	167	298
Feb-Apr 2020		644	83	79	90	135	257
Mar-May 2020	(r)	482	62	52	64	103	201
Apr-Jun 2020	(r)	341	46	33	43	70	149
May-Jul 2020	(r)	377	67	50	48	69	143
Jun-Aug 2020	**(p)**	**434**	**88**	**64**	**59**	**74**	**149**
Change on quarter	*	-48	26	12	-5	-28	-52
Change %	*	-9.9	42.1	22.9	-8.3	-27.7	-25.9
Change on year		-383	-24	-56	-53	-109	-142
Change %		-46.9	-21.0	-46.7	-47.2	-59.5	-48.8

1. Excludes Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing.

Source: ONS Vacancy Survey

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

20   Vacancies[1] and Unemployment

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

		All Vacancies[1]	Unemployment[2]	Number of unemployed people per vacancy
		AP2Y	MGSC	JPC5
Levels				
May-Jul 2018		838	1,358	1.6
May-Jul 2019		824	1,294	1.6
Aug-Oct 2019		803	1,281	1.6
Nov-Jan 2020		807	1,343	1.7
Feb-Apr 2020		644	1,336	2.1
May-Jul 2020	**(r)**	**377**	**1,398**	**3.7**
Change on quarter		-267	62	1.6
Change %		-41.5	4.6	
Change on year		-447	104	2.1
Change %		-54.3	8.0	

Source: ONS Vacancy Survey/ Labour Force Survey

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).

21 Vacancies by industry

Standard Industrial Classification (2007) United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

SIC 2007 sections	All vacancies[1] B-S	Mining & quarrying B	Manu-facturing C	Electricity, gas, steam & air conditioning supply[2] D	Water supply, sewerage, waste & remediation activities E	Construction F	Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles G	Transport & storage H	Accommoda-tion & food service activities I	Information & communica-tion J
	AP2Y	JP9H	JP9I	JP9J	JP9K	JP9L	JP9M	JP9N	JP9O	JP9P
Levels (thousands)										
Jun-Aug 2018	843	1	61	4	4	27	134	41	92	47
Jun-Aug 2019 (r)	818	2	54	3	4	24	128	35	95	42
Jul-Sept 2019	820	2	52	3	3	25	131	33	97	44
Aug-Oct 2019	803	2	51	3	3	24	128	32	92	43
Sept-Nov 2019	797	1	50	3	4	26	131	33	88	41
Oct-Dec 2019	801	2	52	3	4	26	130	35	86	40
Nov-Jan 2020	807	2	55	3	4	26	129	36	87	42
Dec-Feb 2020	818	2	56	3	3	28	133	35	90	43
Jan-Mar 2020	796	1	52	3	4	27	131	35	86	43
Feb-Apr 2020	644	1	42	3	4	21	100	28	55	32
Mar-May 2020 (r)	482	1	33	2	3	13	66	19	27	22
Apr-Jun 2020 (r)	341	0	26	2	2	7	39	11	8	13
May-Jul 2020 (r)	377	0	28	2	2	12	43	13	17	16
Jun-Aug 2020 (p)	**434**	**0**	**30**	**3**	**2**	**17**	**51**	**22**	**27**	**18**
Change on quarter *	-48	-1	-4	0	-1	4	-15	3	0	-4
Change % *	-9.9	-55.6	-10.6	8.7	-23.3	32.0	-22.9	15.0	1.1	-18.1
Change on year	-383	-1	-25	-1	-2	-7	-78	-13	-68	-24
Change %	-46.9	-76.5	-45.3	-24.2	-42.5	-29.8	-60.6	-38.4	-71.8	-57.1
	AP2Z	JPA2	JPA3	JPA4	JPA5	JPA6	JPA7	JPA8	JPA9	JPB2
Vacancies per 100 employee jobs										
Jun-Aug 2018	2.8	2.2	2.5	2.5	2.0	1.9	2.9	2.8	4.1	3.6
Jun-Aug 2019 (r)	2.7	3.3	2.2	2.4	1.7	1.6	2.8	2.3	4.1	3.2
Jul-Sept 2019	2.7	3.1	2.1	2.2	1.4	1.7	2.8	2.2	4.1	3.3
Aug-Oct 2019	2.6	2.9	2.0	2.3	1.5	1.7	2.8	2.1	3.9	3.2
Sept-Nov 2019	2.6	2.7	2.0	2.3	1.6	1.8	2.8	2.2	3.8	3.1
Oct-Dec 2019	2.6	2.9	2.1	2.3	1.6	1.8	2.8	2.3	3.7	3.0
Nov-Jan 2020	2.6	3.1	2.2	2.2	1.6	1.8	2.8	2.4	3.7	3.2
Dec-Feb 2020	2.7	2.9	2.2	2.3	1.4	1.9	2.9	2.4	3.9	3.2
Jan-Mar 2020	2.6	2.7	2.1	2.4	1.6	1.8	2.8	2.3	3.7	3.2
Feb-Apr 2020	2.1	2.3	1.7	2.2	1.5	1.4	2.2	1.8	2.4	2.4
Mar-May 2020 (r)	1.6	1.7	1.3	1.7	1.3	0.9	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.7
Apr-Jun 2020 (r)	1.1	0.8	1.0	1.5	0.9	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.3	1.0
May-Jul 2020 (r)	1.2	0.8	1.1	1.7	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.7	1.2
Jun-Aug 2020 (p)	**1.4**	**0.8**	**1.2**	**1.8**	**1.0**	**1.1**	**1.1**	**1.4**	**1.1**	**1.4**
Change on quarter *	-0.2	-1.0	-0.1	0.1	-0.3	0.3	-0.3	0.2	0.0	-0.3
Change on year	-1.3	-2.5	-1.0	-0.6	-0.7	-0.5	-1.7	-0.9	-2.9	-1.8

SIC 2007 sections	Financial & insurance activities K	Real estate activities[2] L	Professional scientific & technical activities M	Administrative & support service activities N	Public admin & defence; compulsory social security O	Education P	Human health & social work activities Q	Arts, entertainment & recreation R	Other service activities S	Total services G-S
	JP9Q	JP9R	JP9S	JP9T	JP9U	JP9V	JP9W	JP9X	JP9Y	JP9Z
Levels (thousands)										
Jun-Aug 2018	39	11	75	57	21	50	134	18	27	745
Jun-Aug 2019 (r)	33	11	80	52	23	51	139	23	19	731
Jul-Sept 2019	32	10	84	54	22	49	139	20	20	734
Aug-Oct 2019	31	12	83	54	23	48	138	17	19	720
Sept-Nov 2019	31	11	79	52	23	51	138	16	19	714
Oct-Dec 2019	32	12	77	55	24	51	138	18	19	716
Nov-Jan 2020	31	11	75	53	22	53	137	22	18	717
Dec-Feb 2020	31	13	77	54	22	51	137	22	18	726
Jan-Mar 2020	29	14	72	51	22	50	136	23	17	709
Feb-Apr 2020	26	12	57	43	21	42	128	15	14	573
Mar-May 2020 (r)	22	9	45	39	18	31	115	10	9	430
Apr-Jun 2020 (r)	18	4	31	30	16	21	103	2	5	302
May-Jul 2020 (r)	17	5	36	32	18	22	104	3	6	330
Jun-Aug 2020 (p)	**16**	**7**	**41**	**30**	**19**	**30**	**112**	**4**	**8**	**383**
Change on quarter *	-6	-2	-4	-9	1	-1	-3	-6	-1	-47
Change % *	-27.9	-25.8	-9.6	-22.6	5.0	-3.2	-2.3	-58.3	-12.0	-10.9
Change on year	-17	-5	-39	-22	-4	-21	-27	-19	-11	-348
Change %	-52.0	-41.6	-49.3	-42.5	-16.8	-40.9	-19.4	-82.4	-57.8	-47.6
	JPB3	JPB4	JPB5	JPB6	JPB7	JPB8	JPB9	JPC2	JPC3	JPC4
Vacancies per 100 employee jobs										
Jun-Aug 2018	3.7	2.0	2.9	2.1	1.6	1.9	3.4	2.5	4.4	2.9
Jun-Aug 2019 (r)	3.2	2.1	3.0	1.9	1.7	1.9	3.4	3.1	3.0	2.8
Jul-Sept 2019	3.0	1.9	3.1	2.0	1.7	1.9	3.4	2.7	3.1	2.8
Aug-Oct 2019	3.0	2.2	3.1	2.0	1.8	1.8	3.4	2.3	2.9	2.7
Sept-Nov 2019	2.9	2.1	2.9	2.0	1.8	1.9	3.4	2.2	2.9	2.7
Oct-Dec 2019	3.0	2.3	2.9	2.1	1.8	1.9	3.4	2.4	2.9	2.7
Nov-Jan 2020	3.0	2.1	2.8	2.0	1.6	2.0	3.4	2.9	2.9	2.7
Dec-Feb 2020	2.9	2.5	2.9	2.0	1.6	1.9	3.4	3.0	2.7	2.8
Jan-Mar 2020	2.8	2.6	2.7	1.9	1.7	1.9	3.3	3.0	2.6	2.7
Feb-Apr 2020	2.5	2.3	2.1	1.6	1.6	1.6	3.1	2.0	2.1	2.2
Mar-May 2020 (r)	2.1	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.4	1.2	2.8	1.3	1.4	1.6
Apr-Jun 2020 (r)	1.7	0.8	1.2	1.1	1.2	0.8	2.5	0.3	0.8	1.2
May-Jul 2020 (r)	1.6	0.9	1.3	1.2	1.3	0.8	2.5	0.4	0.9	1.3
Jun-Aug 2020 (p)	**1.5**	**1.2**	**1.5**	**1.1**	**1.4**	**1.1**	**2.7**	**0.5**	**1.2**	**1.5**
Change on quarter *	-0.6	-0.4	-0.2	-0.3	0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.8	-0.2	-0.2
Change on year	-1.6	-0.9	-1.5	-0.8	-0.3	-0.8	-0.7	-2.5	-1.7	-1.3

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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