

Statistical bulletin

Vacancies and jobs in the UK: January 2022

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



Contact:
Tom Evans
labour.market@ons.gov.uk
+44 1633 651833

Release date:
18 January 2022

Next release:
15 February 2022

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1 . Other pages in this release

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

2 . Main points

- The number of job vacancies in October to December 2021 rose to a new record of 1,247,000, an increase of 462,000 from the pre-coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic level in January to March 2020.
- In October to December 2021, the total number of vacancies increased by 127,800 (11.4%) on the quarter, with the largest increase seen in human health and social work which was up 26,800 (14.9%) to a new record of 206,000.
- The quarterly rate of vacancy growth fell to 11.4% in October to December 2021, down from 29.7% last quarter, and follows consecutive falls from a peak of 43.4% in May to July 2021.
- The ratio of vacancies to every 100 employee jobs reached a record high of 4.1 in October to December 2021.

3 . Vacancies for October to December 2021

Figure 1: Vacancies rose to a record 1,247,000 in October to December 2021

Number of vacancies in the UK, seasonally adjusted, October to December 2002 to October to December 2021

Figure 1: Vacancies rose to a record 1,247,000 in October to December 2021

Number of vacancies in the UK, seasonally adjusted, October to December 2002 to October to December 2021



Source: Office for National Statistics – Vacancy Survey

October to December 2021 saw the rate of growth slowing down in 17 of the 18 industry sectors. The September to November 2021 unemployed people per vacancy figure has fallen to a record 1.1. The major contributing factor to this has been the recent growth in vacancies.

The headline vacancy estimates are based on three-month averages, which naturally involve some time lag. Insights into trends in December 2021 are provided by two experimental sources (see [Strengths and limitations](#)), in [Dataset x06](#), and Adzuna [Online job advert estimates](#). Both sources displayed falls in December 2021, although consideration should be given that neither series is seasonally adjusted when compared with the three-month vacancy estimates.

Figure 2: Quarterly growth slowed but remained positive across most industries in October to December 2021

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

Figure 2: Quarterly growth slowed but remained positive across most industries in October to December 2021

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



Source: Office for National Statistics - Vacancy Survey

Quarterly growth varied across industries, with the highest rates seen in mining and quarrying (21.4%) and accommodation and food service activities (17.2%), with the former being the only industry to increase its rate of growth on the quarter.

While the growth rate slows, the number of vacancies continues to rise across most industries. The largest quarterly increase in vacancy numbers was in human health and social work, which grew by 26,800 (14.9%). A further ten industry groups posted record numbers of vacancies, with other large increases in accommodation and food service activities (24,600) and professional, scientific and technical activities (17,000). These figures support the impression that labour demand remains elevated across a number of industries, while a more detailed [report](#) highlights how different occupations have been affected.

In October to December 2021 vacancies increased by 462,000 (58.9%) from January to March 2020 pre-coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic levels, with the largest increase in accommodation and food service activities up by 83,500 (99.2%). While vacancies continue to rise above their January to March 2020 pre-coronavirus pandemic levels, the pace of this growth has slowed significantly since Summer 2021.

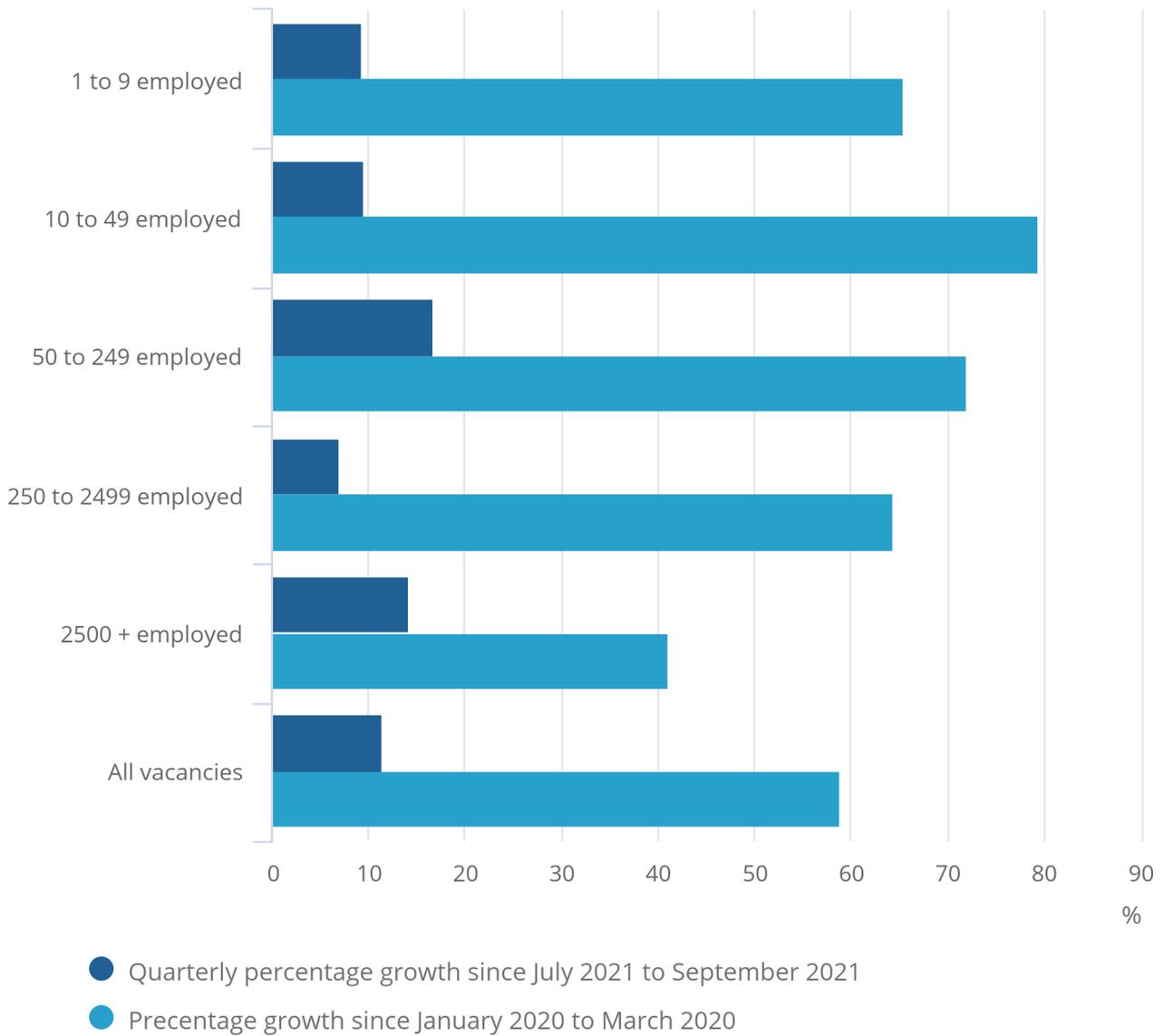
The current ratio of 4.1 vacancies to 100 employee jobs remains the highest on record, with 11 of the 18 industry groups displaying record high ratios. Accommodation and food service activities had the highest ratio of 7.4, which is double its January to March 2020 pre-coronavirus pandemic figure and reinforces the impression of difficulties in filling roles and retaining staff in this sector.

Figure 3: There was positive quarterly growth in every size band in October to December 2021

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

Figure 3: There was positive quarterly growth in every size band in October to December 2021

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



Source: Office for National Statistics – Vacancy Survey

All industry size bands increased their number of vacancies on the quarter and from a pre-coronavirus pandemic January to March 2020, reaching record levels across every size band in this period.

4 . Jobs, vacancies and wider labour market measures

Our estimated number of [workforce jobs grew for the third consecutive quarter in September 2021 \(next updated March 2022\)](#) to 35.1 million; although it remained 525,000 below its pre-pandemic December 2019 figure. Over the same period vacancies increased by nearly 316,000, giving a combined fall in labour demand of 209,000. Despite this fall in labour demand, in the period July to September 2021 there was a quarterly increase in the employment rate, also reflected by HM Revenue and Customs [earnings and employment from Pay As You Earn Real Time Information](#) on the number of payrolled employees.

The recovery in workforce jobs varies considerably across its two major components. While there was an overall increase of 147,000 in September 2021 from June 2021, with employee jobs increasing by 269,000, this was offset by a fall in self-employment jobs of 125,000.

5 . Vacancies and jobs data

[Vacancies by industry](#)

Dataset VACS02 | Released 18 January 2022

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

[Workforce jobs summary](#)

Dataset JOBS01 | Released 14 December 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 December 2021

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

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

Dataset X06 | Released 18 January 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

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 coronavirus 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 impact on the UK economy survey, 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 by industry](#)

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: January 2022](#)

Bulletin | Released 18 January 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
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 nat	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
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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>

VACANCIES

19 Vacancies¹ by size of business

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

	All Vacancies	Number of employees				
		1-9	10-49	50-249	250-2499	2500+
		AP2Y	ALY5	ALY6	ALY7	ALY8
Levels						
Oct-Dec 2019	803	108	120	104	180	291
Oct-Dec 2020	(r) 596	116	82	83	117	199
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	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	(r) 1119	168	176	157	254	364
Aug-Oct 2021	(r) 1184	177	188	172	261	386
Sept-Nov 2021	(r) 1214	183	189	179	264	399
Oct-Dec 2021	(p) 1247	184	193	183	272	415
Change on quarter	* 128	16	17	26	18	52
Change %	* 11.4	9.3	9.5	16.8	7.0	14.2
Change on year	650	68	112	100	154	216
Change %	109.0	58.4	136.8	121.3	131.6	108.9

1. Excludes Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing.

Source: ONS Vacancy Survey

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

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

20 Vacancies¹ and Unemployment

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

	All Vacancies ¹	Unemployment ²	Number of unemployed people per vacancy
	AP2Y	MGSC	JPC5
Levels			
Sep-Nov 2019	807	1,306	1.6
Sep-Nov 2020	565	1,739	3.1
Dec-Feb 2021	611	1,705	2.8
Mar-May 2021	764	1,637	2.1
Jun-Aug 2021	1035	1,510	1.5
Sep-Nov 2021	(r) 1214	1,382	1.1
Change on quarter	179	-128	-0.3
Change %	17.3	-8.5	
Change on year	649	-356	-1.9
Change %	114.9	-20.5	

Source: ONS Vacancy Survey/ Labour Force Survey

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

1. Excludes Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing.

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

VACANCIES

21 Vacancies by industry

Standard Industrial Classification (2007)

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

SIC 2007 sections	All vacancies ¹	Mining & quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas, steam & air conditioning supply ²	Water supply, sewerage, waste & remediation activities	Construction	Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles	Transport & storage	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
Levels (thousands)										
Oct-Dec 2019	803	2	53	3	4	26	130	32	88	41
Oct-Dec 2020 (r)	596	1	44	3	3	28	73	31	28	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	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 (r)	1119	1	84	6	7	43	145	50	143	64
Aug-Oct 2021 (r)	1184	2	90	6	9	48	152	53	156	66
Sept-Nov 2021 (r)	1214	2	93	6	9	43	156	57	163	70
Oct-Dec 2021 (p)	1247	2	96	6	9	42	158	56	168	71
Change on quarter *	128	0	12	0	1	-2	13	6	25	7
Change % *	11.4	21.4	14.6	-3.4	16.4	-3.9	8.6	11.8	17.2	10.2
Change on year	650	1	52	3	5	14	84	25	139	39
Change %	109.0	142.9	119.7	78.1	165.6	47.9	115.5	83.0	490.5	119.8
	AP2Z	JPA2	JPA3	JPA4	JPA5	JPA6	JPA7	JPA8	JPA9	JPB2
Vacancies per 100 employee jobs										
Oct-Dec 2019	2.6	2.8	2.1	2.3	1.8	1.7	2.8	2.2	3.8	3.1
Oct-Dec 2020 (r)	2.0	1.3	1.8	2.3	1.6	1.9	1.6	2.0	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	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 (r)	3.7	2.6	3.5	4.3	3.6	2.9	3.2	3.3	6.3	5.0
Aug-Oct 2021 (r)	3.9	2.8	3.7	4.4	4.2	3.2	3.3	3.5	6.9	5.1
Sept-Nov 2021 (r)	4.0	3.0	3.9	4.2	4.2	2.9	3.4	3.7	7.2	5.4
Oct-Dec 2021 (p)	4.1	3.2	4.0	4.1	4.2	2.8	3.4	3.7	7.4	5.5
Change on quarter *	0.4	0.6	0.5	-0.1	0.6	-0.1	0.3	0.4	1.1	0.5
Change on year	2.2	1.9	2.2	1.8	2.6	0.9	1.8	1.7	6.2	3.0

SIC 2007 sections	Financial & insurance activities	Real estate activities ²	Professional scientific & technical activities	Administrative & support service activities	Public admin & defence; compulsory social security	Education	Human health & social work activities	Arts, entertainment & recreation	Other service activities	Total services
	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	G-S
	JP9Q	JP9R	JP9S	JP9T	JP9U	JP9V	JP9W	JP9X	JP9Y	JP9Z
Levels (thousands)										
Oct-Dec 2019	32	12	76	56	24	52	139	17	19	717
Oct-Dec 2020 (r)	21	11	66	34	25	41	130	11	12	515
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	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 (r)	43	17	105	84	29	60	180	32	26	977
Aug-Oct 2021 (r)	44	17	110	87	31	61	192	34	26	1028
Sept-Nov 2021 (r)	45	17	112	89	31	62	196	34	27	1058
Oct-Dec 2021 (p)	46	15	122	91	33	67	206	33	26	1089
Change on quarter *	3	-2	17	7	4	7	27	1	0	112
Change % *	7.0	-10.9	16.2	8.2	11.9	11.7	14.9	1.5	-0.4	11.5
Change on year	25	3	56	57	8	25	76	22	14	574
Change %	122.9	28.9	84.3	168.6	31.6	61.3	58.7	198.2	117.9	111.4
	JPB3	JPB4	JPB5	JPB6	JPB7	JPB8	JPB9	JPC2	JPC3	JPC4
Vacancies per 100 employee jobs										
Oct-Dec 2019	3.0	2.3	2.9	2.1	1.8	1.9	3.4	2.3	3.0	2.7
Oct-Dec 2020 (r)	1.9	2.0	2.5	1.3	1.8	1.6	3.2	1.6	1.9	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	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 (r)	4.0	3.0	3.9	3.3	2.2	2.3	4.4	4.6	4.2	3.8
Aug-Oct 2021 (r)	4.1	3.0	4.1	3.4	2.3	2.3	4.7	4.8	4.2	4.0
Sept-Nov 2021 (r)	4.2	3.0	4.2	3.5	2.3	2.3	4.8	4.8	4.3	4.1
Oct-Dec 2021 (p)	4.3	2.6	4.6	3.6	2.4	2.5	5.1	4.7	4.2	4.2
Change on quarter *	0.3	-0.3	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.4
Change on year	2.4	0.6	2.1	2.2	0.6	1.0	1.9	3.1	2.2	2.2

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.

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

Source: ONS Vacancy Survey

EMPLOYMENT AND JOBS

5 Workforce jobs

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

	Workforce jobs	Employee jobs	Self-employment jobs ¹	HM Forces	Government-supported trainees ¹
	1	2	3	4	5
	DYDC	BCAJ	DYZN	LOJX	LOJU
Sep 19 (r)	35,612	30,814	4,615	153	30
Dec 19 (r)	35,656	30,777	4,691	153	36
Mar 20 ² (r)	35,647	30,938	4,523	154	32
Jun 20 (r)	35,196	30,653	4,358	156	29
Sep 20 (r)	34,631	30,227	4,216	157	32
Dec 20 (r)	34,458	30,152	4,114	158	34
Mar 21 (r)	34,635	30,295	4,157	159	25
Jun 21 (r)	34,983	30,564	4,227	159	33
Sep 21 (p)	35,131	30,833	4,103	159	35
Change on quarter	147	269	-125	0	3
Change %	0.4	0.9	-2.9	0.1	8.1
Change on year	499	606	-113	3	3
Change %	1.4	2.0	-2.7	1.8	10.7

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

See footnotes under table 6

6 Workforce jobs by industry

Standard Industrial Classification (2007)

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

SIC 2007 sections	All jobs	Agriculture, forestry & fishing	Mining & quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas, steam & air conditioning supply	Water supply, sewerage, waste & remediation activities	Construction	Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles	Transport & storage	Accommodation & food service activities	Information & communication
	A-T	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
	DYDC	JWR5	JWR6	JWR7	JWR8	JWR9	JWS2	JWS3	JWS4	JWS5	JWS6
Sep 19 (r)	35,612	403	61	2,692	139	220	2,311	4,996	1,807	2,512	1,506
Dec 19 (r)	35,656	408	62	2,675	146	219	2,330	4,969	1,801	2,513	1,528
Mar 20 ² (r)	35,647	382	67	2,682	147	219	2,293	4,949	1,801	2,514	1,556
Jun 20 (r)	35,196	376	61	2,622	145	218	2,278	4,986	1,817	2,349	1,523
Sep 20 (r)	34,631	412	55	2,568	143	223	2,149	4,845	1,803	2,293	1,512
Dec 20 (r)	34,458	371	55	2,555	146	222	2,145	4,820	1,749	2,172	1,494
Mar 21 (r)	34,635	370	57	2,534	144	217	2,161	4,794	1,827	2,178	1,501
Jun 21 (r)	34,983	359	59	2,544	144	230	2,229	4,779	1,808	2,332	1,475
Sep 21 (p)	35,131	364	58	2,526	143	236	2,225	4,800	1,803	2,403	1,521
Change on quarter	147	4	-1	-17	-1	6	-5	21	-5	72	46
Change %	0.4	1.2	-2.0	-0.7	-0.8	2.7	-0.2	0.4	-0.3	3.1	3.2
Change on year	499	-49	3	-42	-1	13	76	-46	0	110	9
Change %	1.4	-11.8	6.3	-1.6	-0.4	6.1	3.5	-0.9	0.0	4.8	0.6

SIC 2007 sections	Financial & insurance activities	Real estate activities	Professional scientific & technical activities	Administrative & support service activities	Public admin & defence; compulsory social security ³	Education	Human health & social work activities	Arts, entertainment & recreation	Other service activities	People employed by households, etc.	Total services
	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	G-T
	JWS7	JWS8	JWS9	JWT2	JWT3	JWT4	JWT5	JWT6	JWT7	KW78	JWT8
Sep 19 (r)	1,144	614	3,206	3,046	1,524	2,948	4,426	1,042	965	54	29,787
Dec 19 (r)	1,132	634	3,179	3,044	1,532	2,963	4,436	1,051	980	53	29,815
Mar 20 ² (r)	1,138	640	3,219	3,050	1,544	2,966	4,454	1,042	929	55	29,857
Jun 20 (r)	1,132	626	3,122	2,938	1,560	2,977	4,492	997	934	41	29,496
Sep 20 (r)	1,116	617	3,110	2,920	1,564	2,969	4,457	936	890	48	29,081
Dec 20 (r)	1,130	645	3,138	2,956	1,587	2,952	4,497	909	870	45	28,964
Mar 21 (r)	1,128	631	3,164	2,998	1,612	2,942	4,564	883	878	52	29,152
Jun 21 (r)	1,112	634	3,197	3,057	1,613	2,943	4,584	945	879	60	29,418
Sep 21 (p)	1,089	634	3,221	3,065	1,621	2,955	4,584	955	864	62	29,579
Change on quarter	-23	0	24	9	8	12	0	10	-15	2	161
Change %	-2.0	0.0	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.0	1.1	-1.7	4.1	0.5
Change on year	-27	18	111	145	57	-14	127	20	-26	14	498
Change %	-2.4	2.8	3.6	5.0	3.6	-0.5	2.8	2.1	-2.9	28.2	1.7

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.