

Statistical bulletin

# Vacancies and jobs in the UK: October 2020

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



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## Notice

### 13 October 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](#).

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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

- After a record low of 343,000 vacancies in April to June 2020 there has been an estimated record quarterly increase of 144,000 to 488,000 vacancies in July to September 2020; vacancies remain below the pre-coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic levels and are 332,000 (40.5%) less than a year ago.
- The quarterly growth in vacancies is being driven by businesses with fewer than 50 employees, with an estimated increase of 55,000 vacancies for businesses with one to nine employees and 43,000 for businesses with 10 to 49 employees.
- Larger businesses with more than 2,500 employees had an estimated quarterly increase of 4,000 vacancies, however this is 137,000 (47.1%) fewer vacancies than a year ago; smaller businesses with one to nine employees have seen a stronger recovery with only 20,000 (16.6%) fewer vacancies than a year ago.
- The "arts, entertainment and recreation" sector has struggled the most during the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic with estimated vacancies 78.2% lower in the latest quarter compared with January to March 2020; this was mainly driven by a large quarterly fall of 90.7% in vacancies from January to March 2020 to April to June 2020 and a small recovery in July to September 2020.
- Whilst "construction" was one of the sectors to see a large quarterly fall in vacancies at the start of the pandemic in April to June 2020 (71.7%), it has recovered well in the latest quarter, with estimated vacancies 18.2% lower than January to March 2020.
- In July to September 2020, the "public admin and defence; compulsory social security" sector is closest to its vacancy levels in January to March 2020, with an estimated 11.4% fewer vacancies; this is mainly as a result of the sector seeing one of the lowest falls (26.8%) in vacancies between January to March 2020 and April to June 2020.
- 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.

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 July to September 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, July to September 2020, are 3 July, 7 August and 4 September 2020. The count date for March was 6 March 2020, therefore the period January to March 2020 is 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: Whilst July to September 2020 saw a record quarterly increase in the level of vacancies the level is still 40.5% lower than a year ago**

Number of vacancies in the UK, seasonally adjusted, between July to September 2001 and July to September 2020

Figure 1: Whilst July to September 2020 saw a record quarterly increase in the level of vacancies the level is still 40.5% lower than a year ago

Number of vacancies in the UK, seasonally adjusted, between July to September 2001 and July to September 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 July to September 2020, there were an estimated 488,000 vacancies, which is a record quarterly increase of 144,000 vacancies from the record low in April to June 2020. The increase is driven by small businesses (49 or fewer employees). Despite the record quarterly increase, vacancies remain below the pre-coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic levels and are 332,000 (40.5%) less than a year ago.

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 indicate that estimated vacancies in September 2020 are approximately 30% lower than March 2020**

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

Figure 2: The experimental single month series indicate that estimated vacancies in September 2020 are approximately 30% lower than March 2020

Moving three-month averages of vacancies and single-month vacancies in the UK, both non-seasonally adjusted Experimental Statistics, between July to September 2001 and July to September 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.

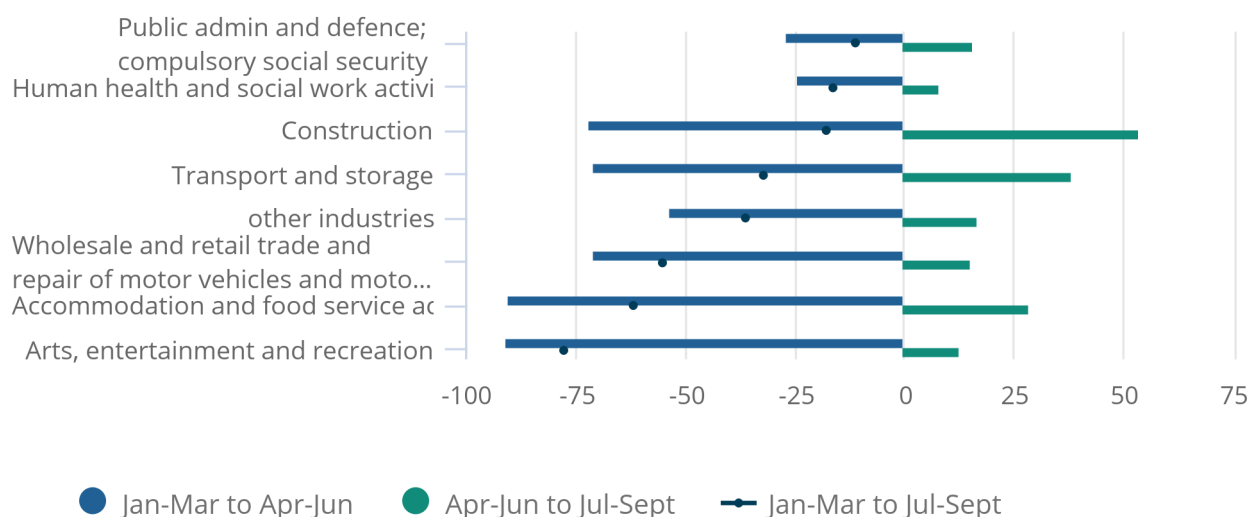
While the experimental single-month estimates should not be considered accurate estimates of vacancies in the reported months, they do indicate an increase of approximately 50% in the estimated vacancies for September 2020 compared with June 2020. However, estimated vacancies for September 2020 are still around 30% less than in March 2020.

### Figure 3: The impact of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic varied by sector

Three-month average vacancies in the UK, seasonally adjusted, between January to March 2020 and July to September 2020; index January to March 2020=100, difference in percentage points compared with January to March 2020

### Figure 3: The impact of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic varied by sector

Three-month average vacancies in the UK, seasonally adjusted, between January to March 2020 and July to September 2020; index January to March 2020=100, difference in percentage points compared with January to March 2020



Source: Office for National Statistics - Vacancy Survey

The “arts, entertainment and recreation” sector has struggled the most during the pandemic, with estimated vacancies 78.2% lower in the latest quarter compared to January to March 2020. This was mainly driven by a large quarterly fall of 90.7% in vacancies from January to March 2020 to April to June 2020 and a small recovery in July to September 2020. “Accommodation and food services” also saw a large fall of 90.4% between January to March 2020 to April to June 2020, however it has seen a stronger recovery in the latest quarter than “arts, entertainment and recreation” and estimated vacancies are 61.9% lower than January to March 2020.

Sectors showing the largest increases in vacancies between April to June 2020 and July to September 2020, when indexed to January to March 2020 levels, are “construction” and “transport and storage”. These sectors saw large quarterly falls in vacancies at the start of the pandemic in April to June 2020 (71.7% and 70.7% respectively). Construction in particular has recovered well with estimated vacancies in the latest quarter 18.2% lower than January to March 2020.

In July to September 2020, the “public admin and defence; compulsory social security” sector is closest to its vacancy levels in January to March 2020, with an estimated 11.4% fewer vacancies. This is mainly as a result of the sector seeing one of the lowest falls (26.8%) in vacancies between January to March 2020 and April to June 2020. “Human health and social work activities” is another sector that is close to its vacancy levels in January to March 2020, with an estimated 16.5% fewer vacancies. The sector experienced the lowest fall in vacancies from January to March 2020 to April to June 2020 (24.5%).

We 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 in vacancies through to September. There was a small decrease in the online job advert estimates at the start of September, which may be due to a seasonal component of the data.

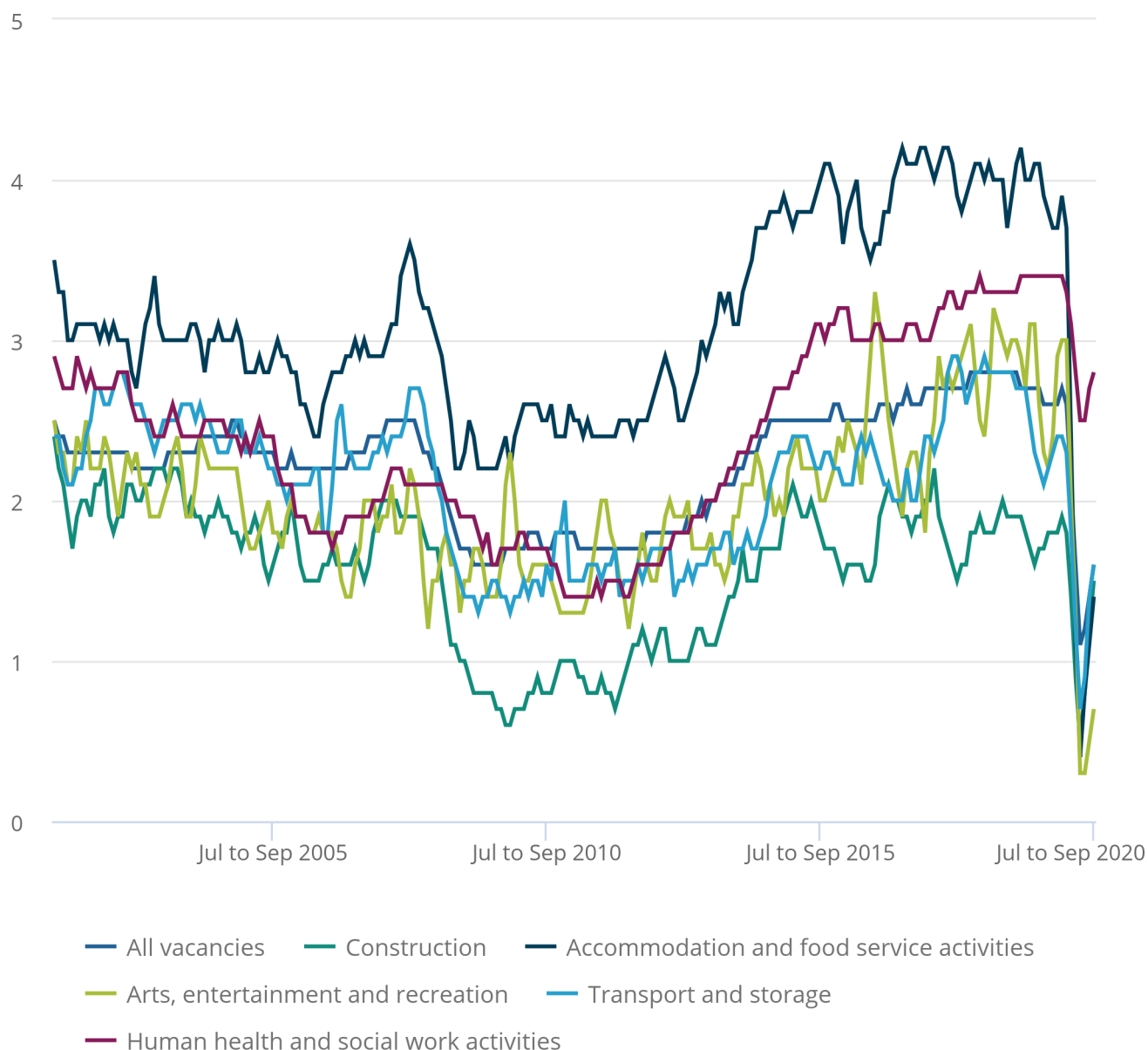
The online job advert estimates for the first week in September compared with the first week in March show a smaller recovery in vacancies compared with our Vacancy Survey. The increase in our Vacancy Survey estimates is driven by smaller businesses. Any vacancies that are not advertised online would 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” has the lowest vacancies per 100 employee jobs ratio of 0.7, whilst “human health and social work activities” has the largest at 2.8**

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

Figure 4: “Arts, entertainment and recreation” has the lowest vacancies per 100 employee jobs ratio of 0.7, whilst “human health and social work activities” has the largest at 2.8

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



Source: Office for National Statistics – Vacancy Survey

For July to September 2020, it is estimated that:



- the vacancies per 100 employee jobs ratio has increased from the record low of 1.1 in April to June 2020 to 1.6 in July to September 2020, although it is still 1.1 lower than a year ago
- the "arts, entertainment and recreation" sector has struggled the most during the coronavirus pandemic and has the lowest vacancies per 100 employee jobs ratio of 0.7
- all sectors except for "mining and quarrying" are showing signs of recovery, with quarterly increases; sectors with the largest quarterly increases are "accommodation and food service activities" (24,000), "wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles" (20,000), "construction" (14,000), "education" (14,000) and "transport and storage" (13,000)
- "human health and social work activities" remains the largest sector in terms of both vacancy level (114,000) and ratio (2.8) and accounts for 23.3% of all vacancies
- all sectors show negative annual movements; the two sectors contributing the most to the 332,000 decrease in all vacancies are "wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles" (down 73,000) and "accommodation and food service activities" (down 64,000)

## 4 . Jobs for June 2020 (first published on 15 September 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.

On 13 October 2020, data from our Labour Force Survey (LFS) were reweighted, per [our article](#). The workforce jobs estimates, which include some data from the LFS, published on 15 September 2020 are based on the previous weighting methodology; more information can be found in the article. Workforce jobs estimates will be revised by 15 December 2020.

**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

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



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:

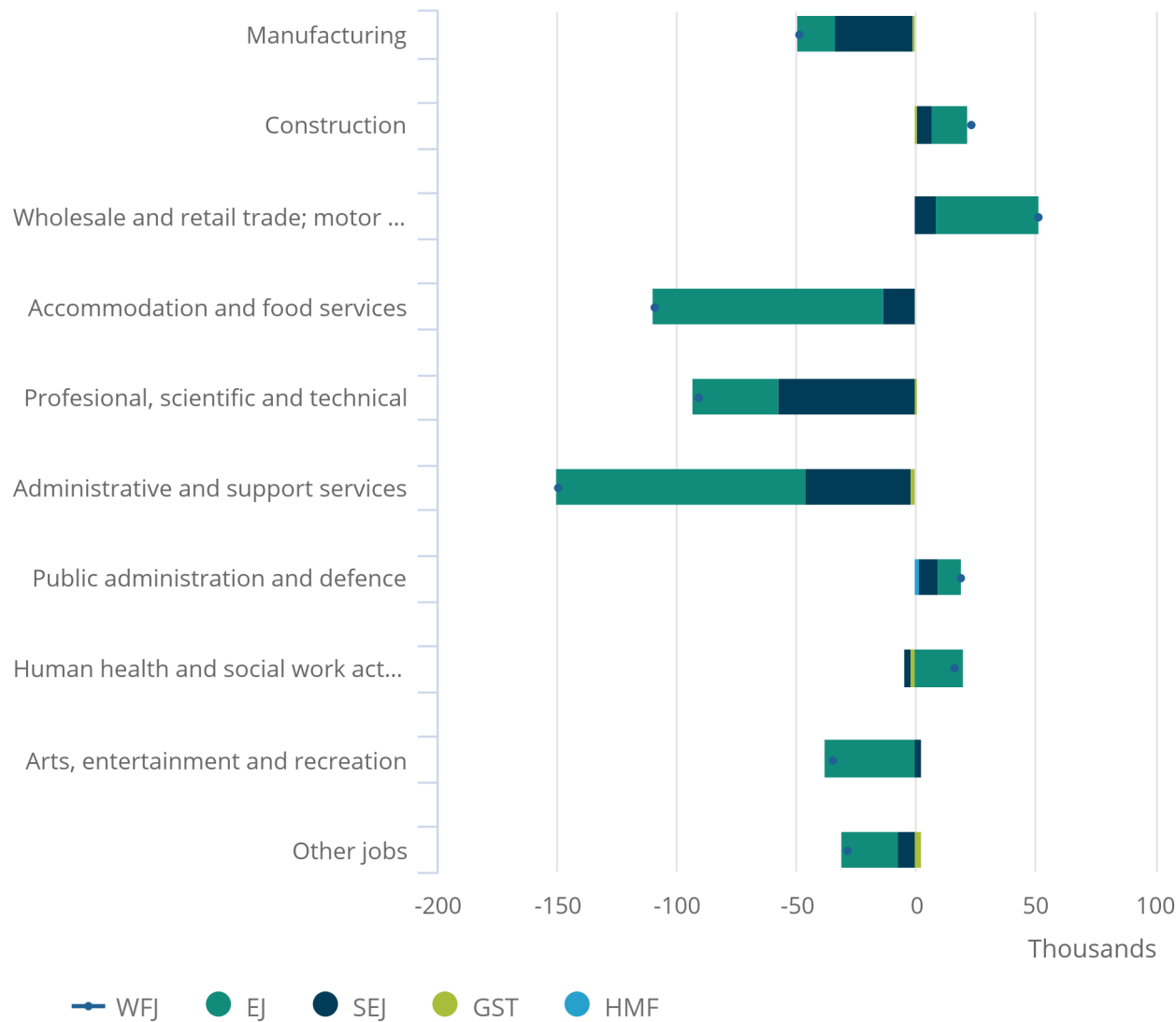
- the number of jobs had been generally increasing since 2013, but in the latest quarter fell by 354,000 to 35.41 million jobs in the UK in June 2020; this was the largest fall since September 1992
- the 354,000 decline in jobs comprises a fall of 227,000 in employee jobs, a fall of 128,000 in self-employment 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

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 13 October 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

	<b>Estimate for Jun 2020</b>	<b>Sampling variability of estimate<sup>1</sup></b>
<b>A Agriculture, forestry &amp; fishing</b>	362	±45
<b>B Mining &amp; quarrying</b>	59	±7
<b>C Manufacturing</b>	2,653	±40
<b>D Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply</b>	149	±9
<b>E Water supply, sewerage, waste and remediation activities</b>	234	±9
<b>F Construction</b>	2,296	±64
<b>G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles</b>	4,978	±57
<b>H Transport and storage</b>	1,784	±44
<b>I Accommodation and food service activities</b>	2,416	±55
<b>J Information and communication</b>	1,549	±53
<b>K Financial and insurance activities</b>	1,138	±31
<b>L Real estate activities</b>	657	±44
<b>M Professional scientific and technical activities</b>	3,205	±76
<b>N Administrative and support service activities</b>	2,851	±63
<b>O Public admin and defence; compulsory social security</b>	1,563	±16
<b>P Education</b>	2,981	±50
<b>Q Human health and social work activities</b>	4,492	±60
<b>R Arts, entertainment and recreation</b>	998	±49
<b>S/T Other service activities/private Households</b>	1,035	±45
<b>All jobs</b>	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 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
<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>
Workforce jobs summary		
5	<b>WARNING: Not updated with new LFS weighting methodology, see article</b>	<a href="#">Dataset JOBS01</a>
Workforce jobs by industry		
6 (**)	<b>WARNING: Not updated with new LFS weighting methodology, see article</b>	<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 nationality	<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 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) <sup>3</sup>	35,767	31,032	4,549	154	30
<b>Jun 20 (p)</b>	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<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 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) <sup>3</sup>	35,767	377	64	2,700	151	237	2,273	4,948	1,790	2,514	1,559
<b>Jun 20 (p)</b>	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 <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 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) <sup>3</sup>	1,131	661	3,297	3,018	1,544	2,975	4,475	1,029	968	55	29,964
<b>Jun 20 (p)</b>	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

Workforce jobs enquiries 01633 456776  
Sources: Employer surveys, Labour Force Survey and administrative sources

# 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 2018		846	127	124	121	175	300
Jul-Sept 2019	(r)	819	122	121	105	181	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		482	62	52	64	103	201
Apr-Jun 2020	(r)	343	47	33	43	71	150
May-Jul 2020	(r)	380	69	50	47	69	145
Jun-Aug 2020	(r)	436	88	65	59	75	149
<b>Jul-Sept 2020</b>	<b>(p)</b>	<b>488</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>154</b>
Change on quarter	*	144	55	43	28	15	4
Change %	*	42.1	117.1	130.0	66.4	20.8	2.3
Change on year		-332	-20	-46	-34	-95	-137
Change %		-40.5	-16.6	-37.5	-32.3	-52.7	-47.1

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> <sub>3</sub>	Number of unemployed people per vacancy
		AP2Y	MGSC	JPC5
<b>Levels</b>				
Jun-Aug 2018		843	1,363	1.6
Jun-Aug 2019		818	1,314	1.6
Sep-Nov 2019		797	1,306	1.6
Dec-Feb 2020		818	1,364	1.7
Mar-May 2020	(r)	482	1,384	2.9
<b>Jun-Aug 2020</b>	<b>(r)</b>	<b>436</b>	<b>1,522</b>	<b>3.5</b>
Change on quarter		-46	138	0.6
Change %		-9.6	10.0	
Change on year		-382	209	1.9
Change %		-46.7	15.9	

Source: ONS Vacancy Survey/ Labour Force Survey

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

1. Excludes Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing.

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

3. Due to the COVID19 pandemic, all face-to-face interviewing for the Labour Force Survey was suspended and replaced with telephone interviewing. This change in mode for first interviews has changed the non-response bias of the survey, affecting interviews from March 2020 onwards. More information can be found in an article on the ONS website (<https://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/employmentandemployeetypes/articles/coronavirusanditsimpactonthelabourforcesurvey/2020-10-13>). Unemployment estimates presented in this table for March to May 2020 have been reweighted to account for this bias.

# 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 2018	846	1	62	3	4	26	136	42	92	48
Jul-Sept 2019	819	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	482	1	33	2	3	13	66	19	27	22
Apr-Jun 2020	343	1	26	2	2	8	39	10	8	13
May-Jul 2020	380	0	28	2	2	12	44	13	18	16
Jun-Aug 2020	436	0	30	3	2	17	52	21	26	18
<b>Jul-Sept 2020</b>	<b>(p) 488</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>23</b>
Change on quarter	*	144	0	9	1	14	20	13	24	9
Change %	*	42.1	-20.0	34.1	33.3	34.8	50.9	130.1	297.6	71.8
Change on year		-332	-1	-18	0	-3	-73	-9	-64	-21
Change %		-40.5	-75.0	-33.8	-6.7	-6.1	-55.7	-27.3	-66.2	-48.3

	AP2Z	JPA2	JPA3	JPA4	JPA5	JPA6	JPA7	JPA8	JPA9	JPB2
<b>Vacancies per 100 employee jobs</b>										
Jul-Sept 2018	2.8	2.2	2.5	2.3	1.9	1.8	2.9	2.9	4.0	3.7
Jul-Sept 2019	(r) 2.7	3.1	2.1	2.2	1.4	1.7	2.8	2.2	4.1	3.2
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	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	1.0	1.0	1.5	1.0	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.4	1.0
May-Jul 2020	(r) 1.2	0.8	1.1	1.7	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.8	1.2
Jun-Aug 2020	(r) 1.4	0.8	1.2	1.8	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.1	1.3
<b>Jul-Sept 2020</b>	<b>(p) 1.6</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.7</b>
Change on quarter	*	0.5	-0.2	0.4	0.5	1.0	0.4	0.9	1.0	0.7
Change on year		-1.1	-2.3	-0.7	-0.1	-0.2	-1.6	-0.6	-2.7	-1.6

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 2018	38	12	78	57	22	51	131	18	25	750
Jul-Sept 2019	(r) 32	10	84	54	22	50	138	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	19	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	22	9	45	39	18	31	115	10	9	430
Apr-Jun 2020	(r) 18	4	33	30	16	22	103	2	5	304
May-Jul 2020	(r) 17	5	38	32	17	22	104	3	5	333
Jun-Aug 2020	(r) 16	7	42	30	19	30	111	4	8	382
<b>Jul-Sept 2020</b>	<b>(p) 19</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>425</b>
Change on quarter	*	1	3	11	5	3	14	11	4	121
Change %	*	3.9	81.0	32.9	16.2	21.1	62.7	10.6	133.3	39.8
Change on year		-13	-3	-39	-19	-3	-14	-25	-15	-309
Change %		-41.6	-26.2	-47.0	-34.9	-12.9	-28.7	-17.8	-75.0	-42.1
<b>Vacancies per 100 employee jobs</b>										
Jul-Sept 2018	3.6	2.3	3.0	2.1	1.7	1.9	3.3	2.4	4.1	2.9
Jul-Sept 2019	(r) 3.0	1.9	3.1	2.0	1.7	1.9	3.4	2.6	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	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	1.4	1.2	1.3	0.8	2.5	0.3	0.8	1.3
Jun-Aug 2020	(r) 1.5	1.2	1.6	1.1	1.4	1.1	2.7	0.5	1.2	1.5
<b>Jul-Sept 2020</b>	<b>(p) 1.8</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.6</b>
Change on quarter	*	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5
Change on year		-1.3	-0.5	-1.5	-0.7	-0.2	-0.5	-2.0	-1.7	-1.2

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.

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