Weekly vacancy analysis:

Vacancy trends in week-ending 14 June 2020

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This is the tenth in a series of weekly briefings exploring changes in vacancies since the Covid-19 crisis began. The work is funded by the Joseph Rowntree Foundation and uses vacancy data collected by Adzuna (www.adzuna.co.uk) – one of the largest online job search engines in the UK.[1] This briefing covers vacancies up to Sunday 14 June 2020. The briefing sets out analysis of new vacancies, overall vacancy levels, and vacancies by area, job type and salary band.

This week's briefing also includes analysis of the ratio between unemployment and vacancies using the latest claimant count unemployment data which were released on 16 June.
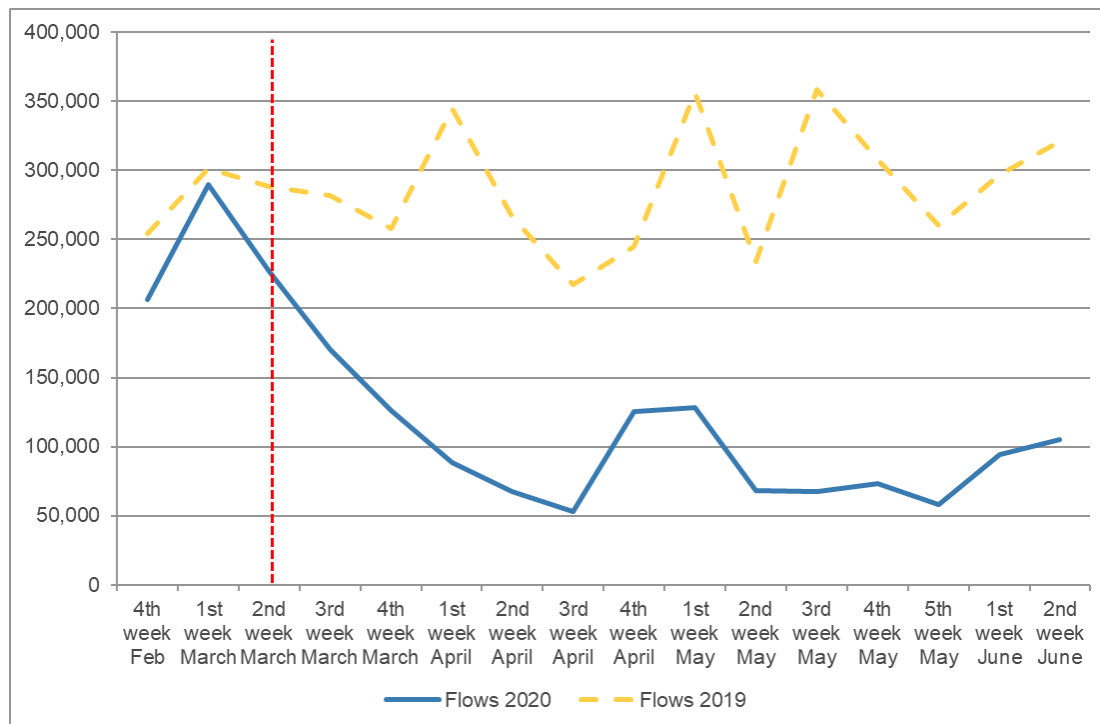
As set out in the second briefing note, we use week ending 15 March (2nd week in March in text) when making comparisons with pre-crisis data.

Changes in new vacancies and vacancy levels

The latest analysis shows that during the last week, there were **105 thousand new vacancies notified** (shown in Figure 1). This is 12 per cent higher than the figure reported last week, of 94 thousand new vacancies, and the second increase in a row; over the last two weeks new vacancy notifications have risen by 82 per cent. However, vacancy notifications are still less than half of the level they were before the crisis began (indicated by the red broken line). Also, last year's trend showed a pickup between late May and mid-June, and so the current increase may partly be a reflection of seasonal patterns. But two weeks of increasing flows of vacancies onto the labour market may indicate the first signs of recovery in labour demand.

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[1] Adzuna runs the government's 'Find a Job' service. It aggregates job ads from thousands of sources and cleans, de-duplicates and standardises the information to provide a robust picture of employer demand, covering at least 90 per cent of all vacancy activity.

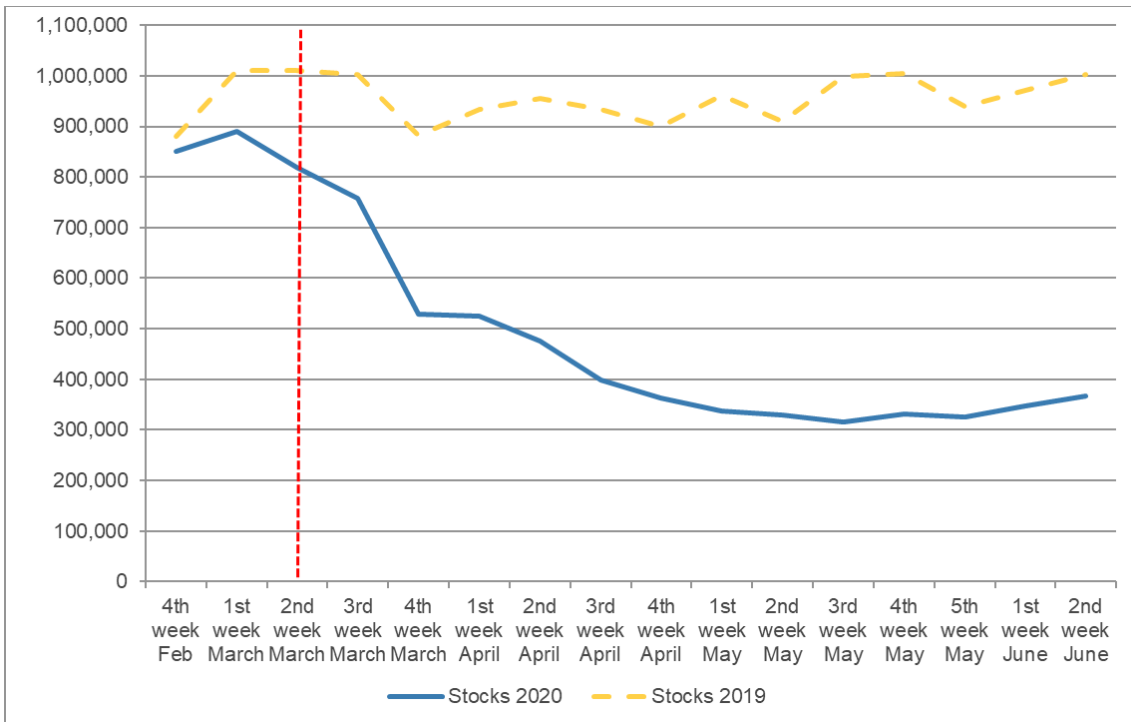**Figure 1: Number of new vacancies by week**

Source: Institute for Employment Studies analysis of Adzuna vacancy data

The **overall level of vacancies at 14 June was 367 thousand** (shown in Figure 2). This has crept up again, recording a 6 per cent increase over the previous week (up by almost 21 thousand), and is the highest level since the 3rd week of April. However, vacancies remain nearly half a million below pre-crisis levels and more than 600 thousand below this time last year.
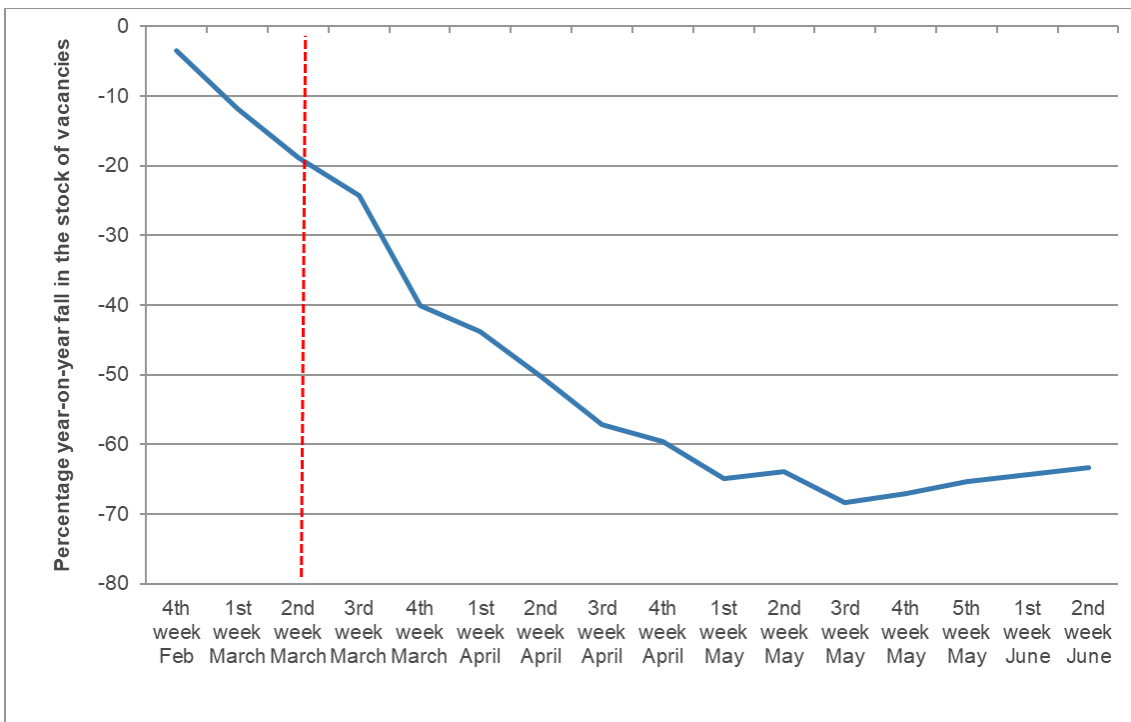
As with the inflow of new vacancies, the small rise in overall vacancies may well reflect seasonal changes. Nevertheless, the gap between this year and last year has narrowed for the fourth consecutive week, albeit modestly, as Figure 3 sets out. Four weeks ago, this figure stood at 68 per cent, while in this week's data it has narrowed to 63 per cent.

Figure 2: Total number of vacancies by week

Source: Institute for Employment Studies analysis of Adzuna vacancy data

Figure 3: Decrease in vacancy stocks compared with the same week last year

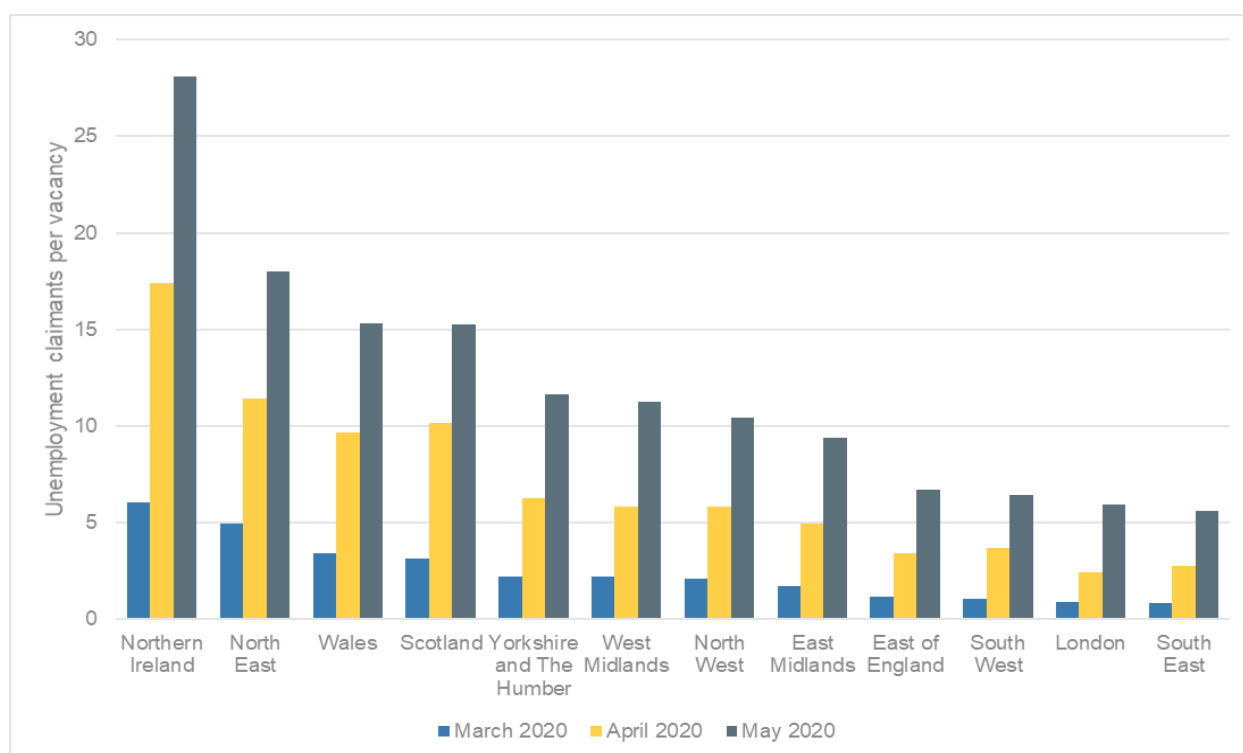*Source: Institute for Employment Studies analysis of Adzuna vacancy data*

Changes in unemployment/vacancy ratios

This week has seen the latest release of Claimant Count unemployment data by ONS, showing that unemployment in May was 2.8 million, having increased by 23 per cent since April, and more than doubled since March (increase of 126%). The increase since March is larger than during the whole of the previous two recessions.

The briefing for the week ending 17 May showed that the number of unemployed claimants per vacancy (an indication of the 'slackness' in the labour market) had increased from 1.5 in March to 4.5 in April. The ratio has continued to increase and in May reach 8.5 claimants per vacancy. Although vacancies have risen somewhat since May (11% increase from mid-May to mid-June), it is likely that the unemployment/vacancy ratio will rise further; if the increase in unemployment from May to June matches the increase from April to May, the unemployment/vacancy ratio in June would be 9.4 claimants per vacancy.

Figure 4 below sets the unemployment/vacancy ratios for each region. As was the case a month ago, the highest ratios are in Northern Ireland, the North East, Wales and Scotland. The ratio has increased fastest in London over the last month, by 144 per cent (2.4 to 5.9) followed by the South East (105% increase from 2.8 to 5.6), although the ratios in these regions are still below the ration in Northern Ireland in March (6.0).

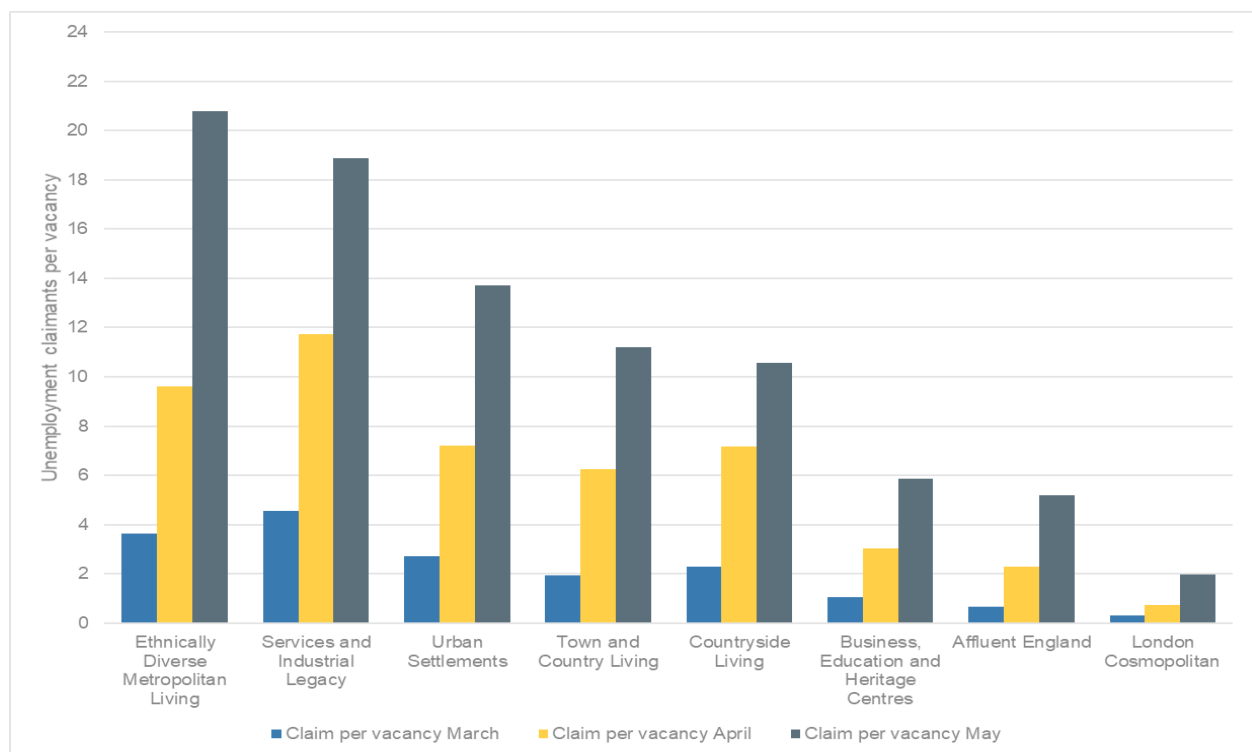**Figure 4: Number of unemployed claimants per vacancy in each region**

Source: Institute for Employment Studies analysis of Adzuna vacancy data and ONS Claimant Count data

There were even starker differences when looking at unemployment/vacancy ratios for local authority districts. Some districts had ratios of over 50 claimants per vacancy, including Broxtowe (East Midlands), Rhondda Dynon Taff (Wales), Telford and Wrekin (West Midlands) and Pendle (North West). Conversely, many districts had ratios of three or less – mostly towns and cities in the East, South East and South West, but also Warwick and Stafford in the West Midlands, and Westminster/City of London and Kensington and Chelsea.

An alternative way of understanding local differences is using the ONS area classification for local authorities which groups LAs with similar characteristics. Figure 5 shows how the unemployment/vacancy ratio has changed in areas grouped by the 8 super-groups of the classification.

The jobs market was slackest in ethnically diverse urban areas (outer London, Birmingham, Leicester, Luton and Slough) and ex-industrial areas, with around 20 people competing for each job in May. The ratio of unemployed claimants to vacancies was lowest in cosmopolitan inner London boroughs, business and university towns and cities, and affluent areas in the East and South East, although London Cosmopolitan areas experienced the largest rise in the unemployment/vacancy ratio in the last month, almost trebling from 0.7 in April to 2 in May.

Figure 5: Number of unemployed claimants per vacancy by ONS supergroup areas

Source: Institute for Employment Studies analysis of Adzuna vacancy data and ONS Claimant Count data
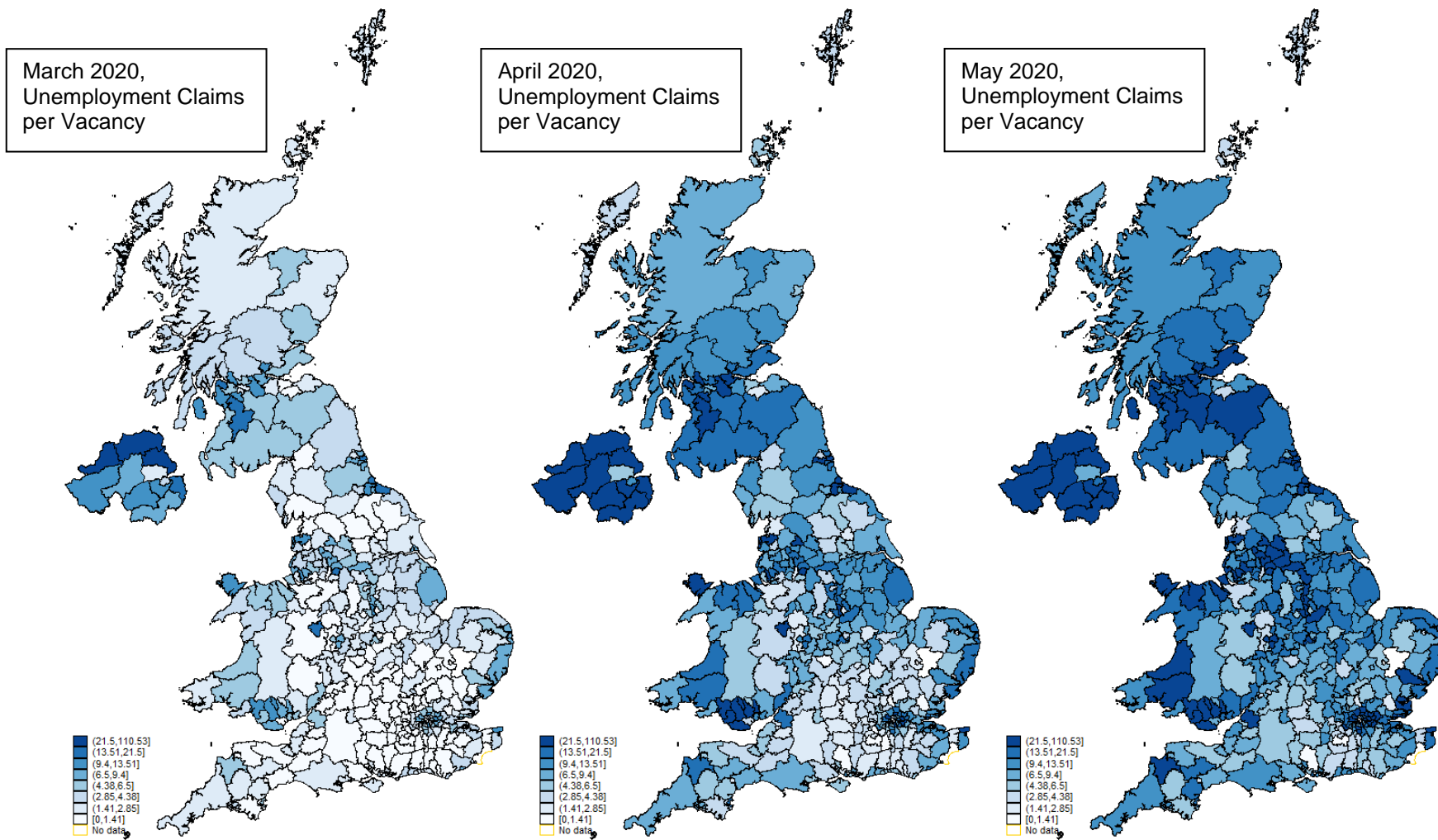
Figure 6 displays the geographical variation in the claimant-vacancy ratio by local authority district in March, April and May 2020. The left-hand map corresponds to the second week in March, just before the lockdown commenced, the middle map contains data for the second week of April, and the right-hand map contains data for May. Darker colours

represent higher claimant-vacancy ratios, and the colour scheme is the same in all three maps allowing for direct comparison between the three time points[2].

It is clear from the maps that the geographical pattern of high ratios is very similar at all time points. Claimant-vacancy ratios are particularly high in the lowlands in Scotland, coastal areas, and parts of the devolved nations such as the south of Scotland, Northern Ireland, and the Welsh valleys. Central districts of cities such as Liverpool, Manchester, and Derby have relatively low ratios compared to the surrounding areas.

[2] Break points between colours are placed at empirical quantiles of the combined distribution of ratios over the three time points.

Figure 6: Claimant unemployed per vacancy by local authority

March 2020,
Unemployment Claims
per Vacancy

April 2020,
Unemployment Claims
per Vacancy

May 2020,
Unemployment Claims
per Vacancy

(21.5,110.53]
(13.51,21.5]
(9.4,13.51]
(6.5,9.4]
(4.38,6.5]
(2.85,4.38]
(1.41,2.85]
[0,1.41]
No data

Source: Institute for Employment Studies analysis of Adzuna vacancy data

As with previous weeks, the attached Annex also sets out by local authority area: current vacancy levels, the change in vacancies since the crisis began, the change compared with last week and the change on last year. Caution should be used in assessing vacancy levels and changes at the local authority level, as these have been identified on a best fit basis.
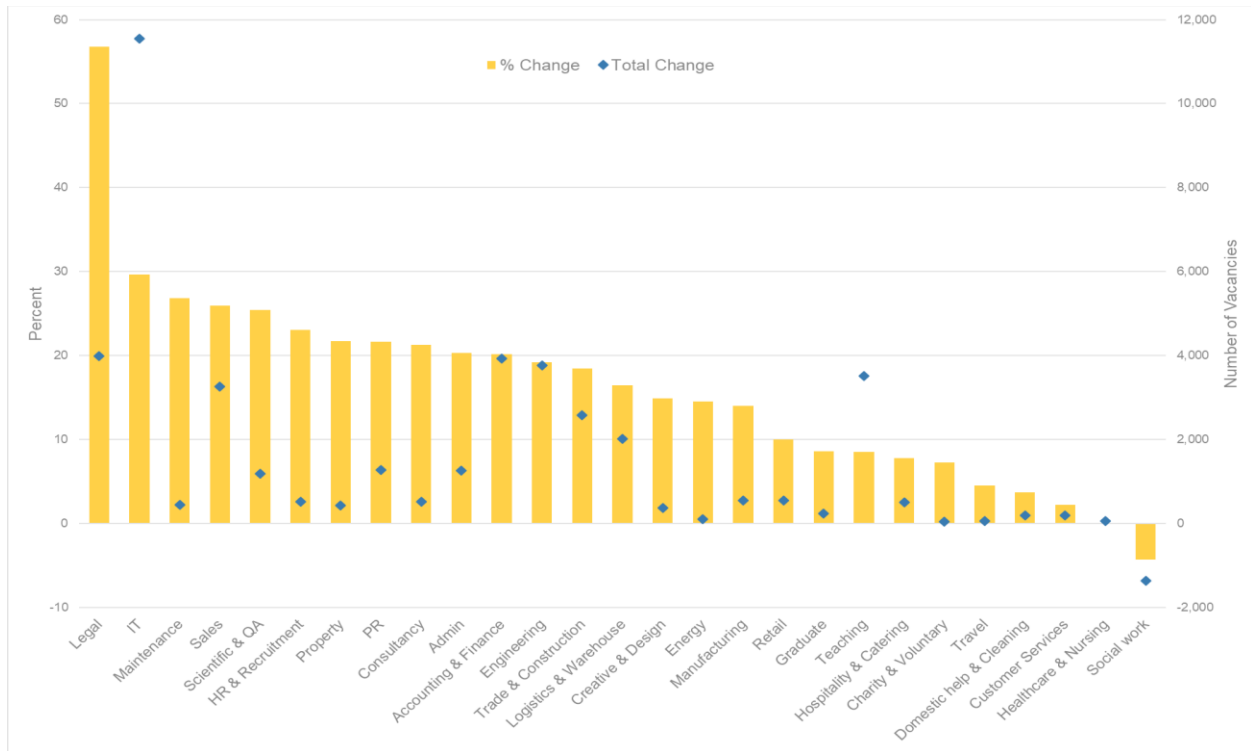
Vacancies by job type

Previous briefings have comprehensively covered the key trends since the start of the crisis in vacancies by the high level 'job types' that are recorded by Adzuna:

■ Vacancies have fallen in all job types, but health and social care work has held up to a much greater extent than other job areas;

■ There have been particularly steep falls in hospitality, sales and retail; and

■ Health, IT, education and social care vacancies account for just over half of the total – compared with around one third of the total in early March.

Now that vacancies have shown consistent increases for two weeks, the analysis this week has looked at the change in vacancies by job type over the last two weeks. Figure 7 shows that there have been increases across all job types except for health and social work, with the fastest increase among legal vacancies, and the largest numerical increase in vacancies in IT. Other job types in which there have been above average percentage increases and large numerical increases include sales, accounting/finance, and engineering.

Figure 7: Change in vacancies since end of May by high level job type

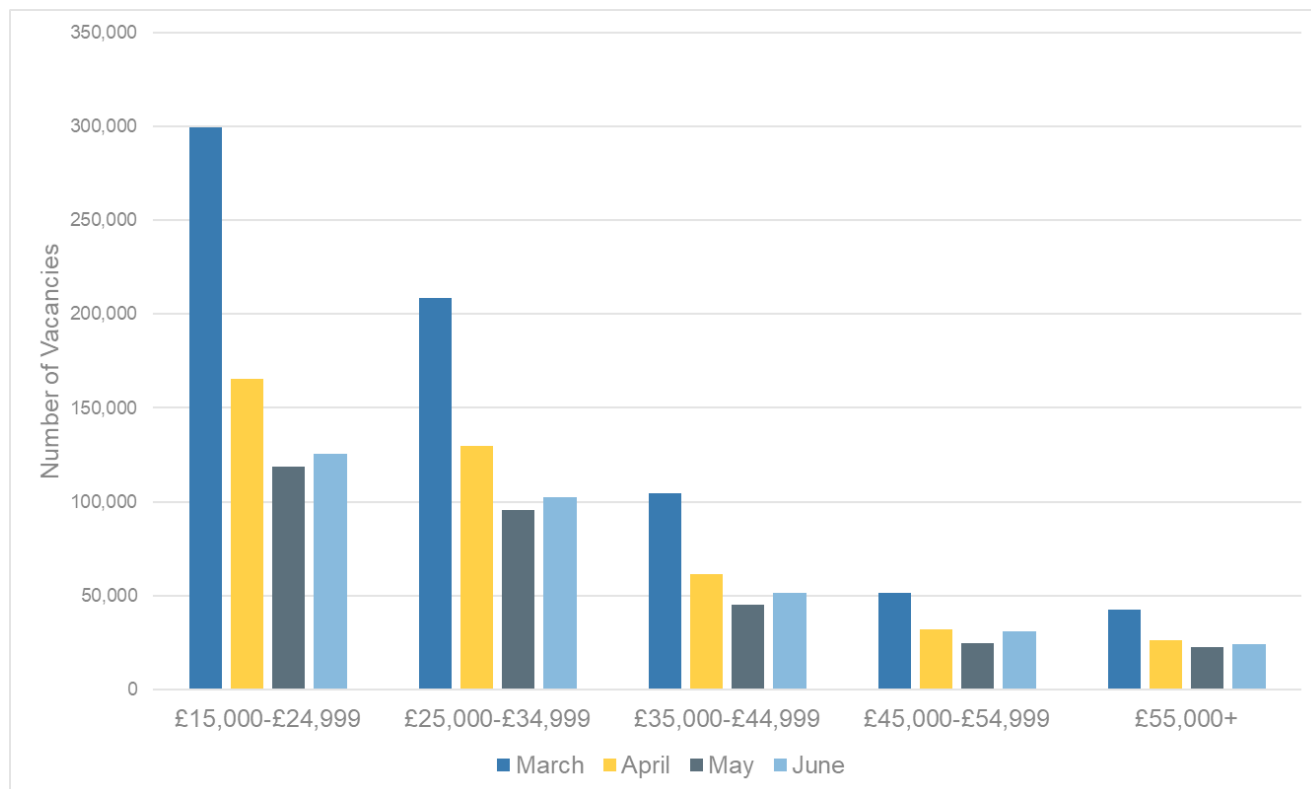*Source: Institute for Employment Studies analysis of Adzuna vacancy data*

Vacancies by salary level

As with previous weeks, analysis of vacancy levels by salary bands uses Adzuna's predicted salary[3] which is provided for each role. Figure 8 below shows a narrowing of the gap in the number of vacancies between the two lowest pay bands, reflecting the large falls in vacancies for hospitality and catering which are typically low paid.

Vacancies have increased marginally across all salary bands between May and June, except for jobs paying £55,000 or more.

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[3] To predict these salaries Adzuna uses 'Jobsworth' (https://www.adzuna.co.uk/jobs/salary-predictor.html), a machine learning algorithm that predicts a job's salary based on relevant information including the job title, job description and other factors, and which is trained using the job adverts on the site where the salary is stated. Note the minimum and maximum values assigned to a vacancy are £5,000 and £100,000 per annum.

Figure 8: Average number of vacancies by salary group

Source: Institute for Employment Studies analysis of Adzuna vacancy data

Conclusions and next steps

One swallow does not make a summer, but two weeks of increasing stocks and flows of vacancies indicate tentative signs of recovery in the labour market, particularly in areas such as legal, IT, sales, accounting/finance, and engineering. Health and social care vacancies have been flat over the last couple of weeks but were much less affected immediately after the crisis.

However, the comparison of unemployment and vacancy data, which reflect the situation in mid-May before any increase in vacancies emerged, show that there were over eight unemployed claimants per vacancy, up from around four and a half in April. As claimant unemployment understates the true level of unemployment, there are likely to be at least ten unemployed people chasing each vacancy. This is the average across the country, and in some ex-industrial and urban areas outside of the south and east of England there are 50 claimants per vacancy.

We will continue to publish further vacancy analyses at the end of each week, with next week's briefing focusing on changes in occupations over the last three months.

Finally, the Office for National Statistics (ONS) also produces a weekly update at the aggregate level using Adzuna data. Their analysis, including details on the differing methodologies used between our analyses, is detailed here.

About IES

The Institute for Employment studies is an independent, apolitical centre of research and consultancy in employment policy and human resource management. It works with employers, government departments, agencies and professional and employee bodies to support sustained improvements in employment policy and practice.

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Annex: Vacancy levels by local area

Table A: Local area vacancies and changes since crisis began, in last week, and year-on-year change

Local Authority	Region/ Nation	w/e 14 June 2020	Change since 15 March	Change in last week	Year on year change
Watford	East of England	709	-76.1%	-3.4%	-79.8%
Aberdeen City	Scotland	706	-75.7%	-11.1%	-83.2%
City of London	London	6,957	-72.8%	57.7%	-66.9%
East Devon	South West	410	-69.3%	0.2%	-58.5%
York	Yorkshire and The Humber	1,337	-68.4%	-3.7%	-58.9%
Tunbridge Wells	South East	437	-68.2%	7.6%	-77.3%
Aylesbury Vale	South East	1,724	-68.1%	-4.1%	-66.3%
Oxford	South East	2,194	-67.8%	-2.6%	-75.8%
Crawley	South East	763	-67.6%	6.0%	-75.3%
Spelthorne	South East	110	-67.0%	4.8%	-73.7%
Tamworth	West Midlands	719	-66.9%	1.6%	-73.3%
Leeds	Yorkshire and The Humber	6,102	-66.5%	3.6%	-67.2%
Winchester	South East	2,309	-66.3%	-4.5%	-63.8%
Worcester	West Midlands	919	-66.2%	0.7%	-69.5%
Reading	South East	4,022	-65.9%	-0.5%	-67.8%
Tonbridge and Malling	South East	497	-65.9%	13.7%	-73.8%
Hart	South East	226	-65.8%	7.1%	-79.3%
Welwyn Hatfield	East of England	1,821	-65.8%	-1.8%	-70.7%
Warwick	West Midlands	1,363	-65.5%	-11.8%	-66.2%
Guildford	South East	2,914	-65.2%	-3.0%	-67.8%
Dudley	West Midlands	2,537	-65.1%	-11.5%	-56.7%
Chelmsford	East of England	2,214	-64.9%	-5.3%	-67.1%
Wycombe	South East	937	-64.8%	3.5%	-73.4%
Bolton	North West	707	-64.8%	1.6%	-61.1%
Dacorum	East of England	694	-64.5%	5.6%	-72.8%
Runnymede	South East	831	-64.2%	3.2%	-71.6%
Teignbridge	South West	344	-64.2%	20.3%	-53.1%
Dartford	South East	570	-63.7%	-1.9%	-74.0%
Solihull	West Midlands	556	-63.7%	13.2%	-75.6%
Rushmoor	South East	522	-63.6%	3.8%	-75.2%
South Bucks	South East	286	-63.4%	10.0%	-70.1%

Bolsover	East Midlands	74	-63.4%	17.5%	-60.6%
East Lothian	Scotland	323	-63.3%	-13.6%	-52.6%
Derby	East Midlands	1,952	-63.3%	-0.8%	-67.1%
Canterbury	South East	1,754	-63.3%	-10.6%	-66.7%
Bracknell Forest	South East	607	-63.3%	11.2%	-73.8%
Coventry	West Midlands	1,294	-63.1%	9.5%	-72.5%
Gloucester	South West	1,693	-62.8%	-3.5%	-69.6%
Braintree	East of England	726	-62.8%	4.8%	-46.7%
Slough	South East	945	-62.5%	11.7%	-73.7%
St Albans	East of England	737	-62.4%	13.0%	-67.2%
Epsom and Ewell	South East	438	-62.2%	7.4%	-68.5%
Dorset	South West	804	-62.1%	-5.0%	-57.1%
Northampton	East Midlands	1,964	-62.0%	-1.6%	-71.2%
Chichester	South East	1,053	-62.0%	-1.3%	-67.7%
Kingston upon Thames	London	476	-61.9%	1.3%	-74.1%
Nottingham	East Midlands	3,333	-61.8%	1.4%	-65.3%
Cardiff	Wales	2,335	-61.6%	3.8%	-62.7%
South Oxfordshire	South East	697	-61.4%	10.8%	-65.7%
South Staffordshire	West Midlands	1,051	-61.4%	-2.8%	678.5%
Milton Keynes	South East	2,070	-61.3%	9.4%	-70.9%
Leicester	East Midlands	2,535	-61.1%	0.5%	-66.0%
Fareham	South East	567	-61.1%	-6.3%	-66.5%
Manchester	North West	9,843	-61.0%	4.7%	-65.1%
City of Edinburgh	Scotland	2,659	-60.9%	13.4%	-67.9%
Bristol, City of	South West	5,414	-60.9%	5.9%	-68.7%
Somerset West and Taunton	South West	663	-60.8%	-6.1%	-52.0%
Bromsgrove	West Midlands	247	-60.8%	6.5%	-61.0%
Cheshire West and Chester	North West	2,974	-60.6%	-4.6%	-59.1%
Bury	North West	400	-60.4%	-2.2%	-67.6%
Redditch	West Midlands	274	-60.3%	5.4%	-70.4%
Forest Heath	East of England	181	-60.1%	-5.7%	-68.8%
Worthing	South East	345	-60.1%	4.9%	-71.7%
Bedford	East of England	1,698	-60.1%	1.0%	-58.4%
Blackburn with Darwen	North West	593	-59.9%	3.3%	-67.0%
Craven	Yorkshire and The Humber	122	-59.9%	-9.0%	-71.7%
Cherwell	South East	847	-59.8%	3.9%	-69.1%
Reigate and Banstead	South East	935	-59.8%	0.1%	-74.6%
Harborough	East Midlands	255	-59.7%	23.2%	-67.2%
Croydon	London	1,282	-59.6%	8.2%	-64.8%
Poole	South West	600	-59.5%	-0.8%	-70.3%

Stafford	West Midlands	1,334	-59.3%	-0.5%	-60.9%
Bath and North East Somerset	South West	1,175	-59.2%	-2.3%	-69.1%
Basingstoke and Deane	South East	1,206	-59.2%	6.6%	-69.5%
Tewkesbury	South West	360	-59.1%	13.6%	-53.8%
East Staffordshire	West Midlands	322	-59.1%	21.5%	-67.8%
Birmingham	West Midlands	5,885	-59.0%	6.6%	-70.4%
Windsor and Maidenhead	South East	1,146	-58.8%	7.1%	-69.4%
Maidstone	South East	970	-58.5%	6.2%	-68.7%
Lisburn and Castlereagh	Northern Ireland	61	-58.5%	-3.2%	-73.8%
Glasgow City	Scotland	3,087	-58.5%	6.8%	-66.4%
Stratford-on-Avon	West Midlands	521	-58.2%	4.2%	-62.9%
Antrim and Newtownabbey	Northern Ireland	528	-58.2%	2.9%	-74.3%
West Oxfordshire	South East	473	-58.1%	6.1%	-69.1%
Stockport	North West	1,066	-58.1%	5.1%	-67.6%
Lancaster	North West	1,311	-58.0%	-6.6%	-54.9%
Harrogate	Yorkshire and The Humber	823	-57.9%	11.4%	-65.5%
Trafford	North West	640	-57.8%	15.9%	-62.7%
Exeter	South West	2,006	-57.4%	-0.6%	-63.0%
Allerdale	North West	243	-57.4%	13.6%	-47.2%
Rushcliffe	East Midlands	103	-57.4%	30.4%	-51.4%
Hertsmere	East of England	610	-57.4%	8.7%	-65.5%
Lewes	South East	985	-57.2%	-2.3%	-53.5%
Cheltenham	South West	1,078	-57.1%	5.0%	-64.7%
North West Leicestershire	East Midlands	345	-57.0%	5.5%	-62.5%
Hillingdon	London	927	-57.0%	7.7%	-66.3%
Sheffield	Yorkshire and The Humber	3,498	-56.9%	3.3%	-56.9%
Ipswich	East of England	1,403	-56.8%	-4.0%	-66.3%
South Lakeland	North West	345	-56.7%	13.1%	-57.8%
Derbyshire Dales	East Midlands	281	-56.7%	1.1%	-37.0%
Colchester	East of England	890	-56.6%	5.6%	-68.2%
Woking	South East	693	-56.6%	0.9%	-68.0%
Newcastle upon Tyne	North East	2,439	-56.4%	1.7%	-57.9%
Calderdale	Yorkshire and The Humber	486	-56.3%	10.2%	-64.7%
Harlow	East of England	481	-56.3%	6.9%	-72.0%
Thurrock	East of England	483	-56.2%	12.3%	-70.8%
Ribble Valley	North West	97	-56.1%	36.6%	-89.5%
Luton	East of England	608	-56.1%	-1.8%	-80.6%

Wakefield	Yorkshire and The Humber	1,155	-56.0%	8.0%	-66.3%
Eastleigh	South East	344	-55.7%	4.9%	-69.6%
Mid Sussex	South East	837	-55.7%	2.8%	-66.2%
Richmondshire	Yorkshire and The Humber	94	-55.7%	16.0%	-66.5%
Mid Ulster	Northern Ireland	76	-55.6%	-1.3%	-73.5%
Waverley	South East	696	-55.4%	8.2%	-67.7%
Brent	London	432	-55.2%	12.8%	-60.3%
Southampton	South East	1,841	-55.2%	5.6%	-66.8%
Wellingborough	East Midlands	299	-55.2%	15.4%	-64.4%
North Dorset	South West	283	-55.2%	-4.4%	-41.4%
Sandwell	West Midlands	544	-55.0%	14.3%	-66.6%
Wokingham	South East	484	-54.9%	8.5%	-68.9%
Blaenau Gwent	Wales	338	-54.9%	-2.0%	-48.9%
Pendle	North West	101	-54.9%	13.5%	-75.5%
Mole Valley	South East	701	-54.7%	8.2%	-67.3%
Lincoln	East Midlands	1,336	-54.6%	-5.2%	-58.1%
Cambridge	East of England	5,029	-54.5%	-0.1%	-58.0%
Preston	North West	1,310	-54.3%	-19.2%	-58.9%
Brighton and Hove	South East	1,807	-54.1%	13.1%	-67.3%
East Cambridgeshire	East of England	432	-54.1%	6.9%	-15.6%
Barking and Dagenham	London	323	-54.1%	11.4%	-70.1%
Rugby	West Midlands	502	-54.0%	11.3%	-57.0%
Bassetlaw	East Midlands	377	-53.5%	6.8%	-56.9%
Broxbourne	East of England	334	-53.3%	7.4%	-49.9%
Portsmouth	South East	1,155	-52.9%	6.5%	-64.9%
Corby	East Midlands	318	-52.6%	1.6%	-64.7%
Christchurch	South West	184	-52.6%	17.2%	-73.3%
Sevenoaks	South East	718	-52.5%	13.4%	-60.3%
Kingston upon Hull, City of	Yorkshire and The Humber	701	-52.4%	6.4%	-56.3%
Bexley	London	475	-52.4%	12.0%	-59.3%
Swindon	South West	799	-52.3%	11.3%	-84.5%
Bromley	London	1,230	-52.2%	13.3%	-76.7%
Gravesham	South East	246	-52.1%	21.2%	-66.0%
Wiltshire	South West	3,110	-52.1%	1.1%	-56.8%
Walsall	West Midlands	456	-51.9%	11.2%	-70.3%
Cheshire East	North West	1,988	-51.7%	8.9%	-56.7%
North Hertfordshire	East of England	719	-51.7%	5.4%	-59.4%
South Lanarkshire	Scotland	561	-51.7%	6.7%	-26.8%
Elmbridge	South East	824	-51.3%	-0.5%	-63.9%
East Hampshire	South East	518	-51.2%	0.2%	-59.2%

Hackney	London	838	-51.2%	23.2%	-62.9%
Kirklees	Yorkshire and The Humber	925	-51.2%	5.1%	-64.3%
Cotswold	South West	499	-50.7%	6.4%	-64.0%
Bournemouth	South West	953	-50.7%	14.0%	-74.6%
Rutland	East Midlands	173	-50.6%	5.5%	-58.9%
Malvern Hills	West Midlands	194	-50.5%	4.9%	-50.1%
Ashford	South East	484	-50.5%	17.2%	-70.6%
Chorley	North West	259	-50.4%	18.8%	-66.1%
Richmond upon Thames	London	746	-50.3%	32.7%	-63.2%
Liverpool	North West	3,901	-50.3%	2.9%	-52.8%
Waltham Forest	London	551	-50.2%	7.2%	28.7%
East Northamptonshire	East Midlands	156	-50.2%	-10.9%	-59.3%
Kettering	East Midlands	402	-50.1%	3.6%	-65.2%
Blackpool	North West	347	-49.9%	6.4%	-74.8%
Hinckley and Bosworth	East Midlands	219	-49.8%	19.7%	-60.0%
North Warwickshire	West Midlands	215	-49.8%	2.4%	-60.4%
Peterborough	East of England	1,283	-49.6%	4.0%	-63.6%
Amber Valley	East Midlands	346	-49.5%	10.2%	-62.8%
Mid and East Antrim	Northern Ireland	47	-49.5%	2.2%	-70.3%
Basildon	East of England	862	-49.4%	8.7%	-58.7%
Burnley	North West	344	-49.4%	17.4%	-60.3%
Carlisle	North West	818	-49.3%	7.1%	-51.9%
Havering	London	510	-49.3%	3.2%	-71.7%
Merthyr Tydfil	Wales	71	-49.3%	10.9%	-55.6%
Halton	North West	479	-49.2%	5.7%	-65.4%
Babergh	East of England	111	-49.1%	2.8%	-74.2%
Stevenage	East of England	899	-49.0%	6.1%	-61.5%
Mendip	South West	673	-49.0%	12.2%	-43.6%
Three Rivers	East of England	364	-48.7%	14.1%	-46.1%
St. Helens	North West	327	-48.6%	9.4%	-63.7%
Erewash	East Midlands	168	-48.5%	37.7%	-52.7%
Norwich	East of England	1,983	-48.5%	1.5%	-61.8%
Chesterfield	East Midlands	590	-48.4%	5.0%	-63.3%
Midlothian	Scotland	1,225	-48.4%	-7.1%	-60.1%
Wychavon	West Midlands	424	-48.4%	18.1%	-61.0%
Purbeck	South West	78	-48.3%	-4.9%	-65.6%
Central Bedfordshire	East of England	956	-48.1%	-12.5%	-61.0%
Havant	South East	405	-48.1%	-1.5%	-52.6%

Brentwood	East of England	422	-48.0%	14.1%	-62.7%
Newcastle-under-Lyme	West Midlands	294	-47.8%	18.5%	-33.2%
Selby	Yorkshire and The Humber	234	-47.8%	13.0%	-37.6%
North Lanarkshire	Scotland	387	-47.6%	20.2%	-73.8%
Doncaster	Yorkshire and The Humber	966	-47.3%	4.5%	-63.5%
Bradford	Yorkshire and The Humber	1,584	-47.2%	12.7%	-57.9%
Warrington	North West	1,494	-47.2%	12.3%	-60.3%
Surrey Heath	South East	629	-47.1%	-1.1%	-53.7%
Chiltern	South East	503	-47.1%	6.6%	-53.8%
Horsham	South East	911	-47.0%	13.9%	-58.7%
North Lincolnshire	Yorkshire and The Humber	623	-46.8%	13.5%	-26.5%
Rotherham	Yorkshire and The Humber	608	-46.8%	9.2%	-63.2%
Enfield	London	805	-46.8%	16.5%	-55.2%
Causeway Coast and Glens	Northern Ireland	49	-46.7%	2.1%	-62.6%
Huntingdonshire	East of England	838	-46.7%	5.8%	-67.4%
Barnsley	Yorkshire and The Humber	423	-46.6%	12.8%	-67.9%
Aberdeenshire	Scotland	636	-46.6%	4.4%	-55.8%
Southend-on-Sea	East of England	473	-46.6%	16.2%	-75.1%
Scarborough	Yorkshire and The Humber	282	-46.5%	12.4%	-60.3%
High Peak	East Midlands	213	-46.3%	11.5%	-46.2%
County Durham	North East	1,531	-46.3%	-0.8%	-51.6%
Taunton Deane	South West	775	-46.1%	2.0%	-58.6%
Uttlesford	East of England	377	-45.8%	3.6%	-64.1%
Stroud	South West	531	-45.7%	4.3%	-61.0%
Medway	South East	795	-45.6%	8.5%	-72.2%
Cannock Chase	West Midlands	340	-45.6%	1.2%	-61.3%
Westminster	London	9,748	-45.5%	-7.4%	440.1%
Perth and Kinross	Scotland	335	-45.5%	16.3%	-46.7%
South Cambridgeshire	East of England	403	-45.5%	4.4%	-33.4%
Pembrokeshire	Wales	562	-45.3%	8.9%	77.8%
Plymouth	South West	1,047	-45.2%	10.4%	-56.1%
Fenland	East of England	320	-45.0%	15.5%	-28.3%
Salford	North West	1,114	-44.9%	26.3%	-52.6%
Newark and Sherwood	East Midlands	283	-44.4%	26.3%	-60.4%
Eden	North West	183	-44.4%	8.3%	-26.2%
Melton	East Midlands	152	-44.3%	11.8%	-48.8%
South Kesteven	East Midlands	434	-44.3%	26.2%	-59.9%
Conwy	Wales	224	-44.3%	6.7%	-40.7%

Epping Forest	East of England	560	-44.3%	18.6%	-56.0%
South Northamptonshire	East Midlands	301	-44.3%	15.3%	-47.2%
Darlington	North East	424	-44.2%	10.1%	-59.3%
Bridgend	Wales	228	-44.1%	28.8%	-58.7%
West Dorset	South West	464	-44.1%	0.9%	-50.9%
Stoke-on-Trent	West Midlands	1,137	-44.0%	11.1%	-56.8%
West Lothian	Scotland	692	-44.0%	5.8%	-57.3%
Caerphilly	Wales	237	-43.7%	20.9%	-46.4%
Sefton	North West	527	-43.3%	19.5%	-48.4%
Castle Point	East of England	101	-43.3%	-9.0%	-50.0%
Tower Hamlets	London	423	-43.1%	16.5%	-48.0%
Sunderland	North East	542	-42.9%	7.3%	-59.3%
Lichfield	West Midlands	359	-42.9%	22.1%	-53.8%
Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole	South West	24	-42.9%	9.1%	-36.8%
Renfrewshire	Scotland	484	-42.9%	5.9%	-49.6%
Newry, Mourne and Down	Northern Ireland	175	-42.8%	8.0%	-61.0%
Harrow	London	863	-42.7%	10.9%	-49.7%
Fermanagh and Omagh	Northern Ireland	91	-42.4%	1.1%	-76.4%
Ards and North Down	Northern Ireland	64	-42.3%	8.5%	-79.2%
Wigan	North West	732	-42.3%	22.6%	-59.7%
West Lancashire	North West	314	-42.2%	9.0%	-41.3%
Dundee City	Scotland	454	-42.0%	15.5%	-57.4%
Wirral	North West	679	-42.0%	10.8%	-52.6%
South Ayrshire	Scotland	267	-42.0%	13.6%	-48.7%
Mansfield	East Midlands	490	-41.9%	4.0%	-59.9%
Oldham	North West	562	-41.9%	8.7%	-60.4%
Wolverhampton	West Midlands	960	-41.9%	33.5%	-58.0%
Dover	South East	373	-41.6%	7.5%	-49.7%
Wyre Forest	West Midlands	353	-41.6%	6.6%	-54.4%
Newport	Wales	518	-41.5%	0.2%	-71.7%
Tandridge	South East	350	-40.9%	12.2%	-61.7%
Vale of White Horse	South East	996	-40.6%	19.7%	-52.1%
Shropshire	West Midlands	1,734	-40.4%	5.2%	-48.2%
West Berkshire	South East	1,541	-40.4%	15.7%	-45.0%
Merton	London	498	-39.7%	18.0%	-49.1%
Charnwood	East Midlands	620	-39.7%	27.0%	-53.2%
Rochford	East of England	193	-39.7%	12.2%	-45.9%
Highland	Scotland	916	-39.3%	16.1%	-48.2%

South Holland	East Midlands	303	-39.3%	3.1%	-39.2%
East Ayrshire	Scotland	160	-39.2%	15.1%	-70.7%
North Devon	South West	540	-39.1%	24.4%	-23.3%
Thanet	South East	278	-38.9%	8.6%	-61.7%
West Dunbartonshire	Scotland	154	-38.9%	0.7%	-62.7%
Fylde	North West	208	-38.8%	19.5%	-25.7%
Blaby	East Midlands	120	-38.8%	36.4%	-55.9%
Barrow-in-Furness	North West	193	-38.7%	-8.5%	-58.8%
South Tyneside	North East	221	-38.6%	1.4%	-55.5%
Wrexham	Wales	707	-38.5%	13.3%	-44.1%
Herefordshire, County of	West Midlands	1,120	-38.3%	6.5%	-38.0%
Arun	South East	462	-38.1%	1.5%	-57.1%
Redbridge	London	423	-38.1%	11.3%	-49.4%
Weymouth and Portland	South West	236	-38.1%	5.8%	-52.0%
Falkirk	Scotland	256	-38.0%	35.4%	-53.9%
Hammersmith and Fulham	London	609	-37.9%	6.3%	-22.7%
Staffordshire Moorlands	West Midlands	203	-37.9%	8.0%	-19.1%
Northumberland	North East	1,018	-37.9%	5.3%	-43.4%
Mid Suffolk	East of England	370	-37.8%	4.8%	-29.1%
Ashfield	East Midlands	230	-37.7%	20.4%	-50.1%
Copeland	North West	210	-37.1%	16.0%	-18.0%
St Edmundsbury	East of England	826	-37.0%	12.2%	-53.4%
Mid Devon	South West	225	-37.0%	29.3%	-52.0%
Belfast	Northern Ireland	1,317	-36.7%	12.9%	-70.2%
East Hertfordshire	East of England	1,127	-36.6%	14.1%	-46.2%
South Somerset	South West	1,069	-36.6%	12.6%	-38.7%
Gosport	South East	200	-36.5%	1.5%	-44.4%
Test Valley	South East	817	-36.2%	16.4%	-52.3%
Ealing	London	752	-36.1%	10.3%	-44.0%
East Dorset	South West	457	-36.1%	6.3%	-35.2%
Islington	London	572	-36.0%	18.9%	-62.2%
Hambleton	Yorkshire and The Humber	373	-35.7%	18.4%	-66.8%
East Dunbartonshire	Scotland	159	-35.6%	24.2%	16.1%
Moray	Scotland	222	-35.5%	-20.7%	-29.1%
Broxtowe	East Midlands	79	-35.2%	102.6%	-58.0%
North Somerset	South West	937	-35.2%	35.2%	-25.4%
Angus	Scotland	287	-34.9%	12.5%	-42.3%
Maldon	East of England	139	-34.7%	31.1%	-63.0%
North East Derbyshire	East Midlands	145	-34.7%	8.2%	-18.1%

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South Hams	South West	478	-34.5%	6.5%	-16.1%
Greenwich	London	452	-34.1%	11.3%	-40.0%
Oadby and Wigston	East Midlands	74	-33.9%	27.6%	-47.9%
Barnet	London	877	-33.9%	9.4%	-43.8%
Wyre	North West	114	-33.7%	14.0%	-40.3%
Cornwall	South West	2,553	-33.3%	41.0%	-42.2%
South Norfolk	East of England	394	-33.3%	2.3%	-25.1%
North East Lincolnshire	Yorkshire and The Humber	455	-32.7%	7.3%	-53.3%
New Forest	South East	1,016	-32.2%	12.0%	-38.6%
Torbay	South West	408	-31.9%	21.4%	-50.2%
Middlesbrough	North East	554	-31.4%	18.4%	-24.1%
Boston	East Midlands	267	-30.8%	13.6%	-41.8%
Rochdale	North West	586	-30.6%	11.8%	-56.8%
Monmouthshire	Wales	257	-30.5%	16.3%	-35.1%
Wandsworth	London	723	-30.5%	9.7%	-32.0%
Stockton-on-Tees	North East	381	-30.2%	14.1%	-55.2%
Gateshead	North East	493	-30.1%	3.4%	-51.1%
Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon	Northern Ireland	161	-30.0%	23.8%	-71.5%
Sutton	London	352	-29.9%	18.9%	-61.3%
Camden	London	1,101	-29.5%	11.4%	-54.5%
Eastbourne	South East	523	-28.4%	1.0%	-50.8%
North Norfolk	East of England	228	-28.1%	-1.3%	-48.4%
East Riding of Yorkshire	Yorkshire and The Humber	1,318	-28.0%	13.7%	-34.8%
Fife	Scotland	1,054	-27.8%	15.3%	-47.6%
Shepway	South East	416	-27.5%	-4.6%	-46.2%
Breckland	East of England	670	-27.5%	-3.9%	-16.4%
Daventry	East Midlands	493	-27.4%	11.0%	-40.5%
Torfaen	Wales	182	-26.6%	73.3%	-45.0%
Waveney	East of England	364	-26.6%	1.7%	-30.0%
Denbighshire	Wales	240	-26.4%	9.6%	-44.4%
Flintshire	Wales	355	-26.3%	20.7%	-37.7%
North Tyneside	North East	396	-26.3%	36.6%	-12.8%
Sedgemoor	South West	670	-26.0%	16.1%	-37.9%
Adur	South East	372	-26.0%	20.4%	-40.7%
Great Yarmouth	East of England	273	-25.8%	8.3%	-34.2%
Orkney Islands	Scotland	92	-25.2%	9.5%	-46.5%
Gwynedd	Wales	429	-24.9%	27.7%	-17.3%
Swansea	Wales	1,153	-24.5%	10.3%	-14.8%
King's Lynn and West Norfolk	East of England	485	-24.5%	14.1%	-45.7%

Powys	Wales	484	-24.1%	-1.2%	-16.6%
Na h-Eileanan Siar	Scotland	214	-24.1%	22.3%	40.8%
Newham	London	653	-23.9%	-15.9%	-28.8%
Dumfries and Galloway	Scotland	401	-23.0%	15.2%	-9.5%
Torridge	South West	140	-22.7%	13.8%	-50.5%
Tendring	East of England	415	-22.6%	2.7%	-33.8%
Stirling	Scotland	351	-22.3%	30.5%	-46.4%
East Lindsey	East Midlands	374	-21.4%	8.1%	-39.6%
Vale of Glamorgan	Wales	185	-20.9%	14.9%	-14.0%
Swale	South East	703	-20.7%	16.2%	-41.7%
Wealden	South East	878	-19.2%	13.6%	-35.5%
Rossendale	North West	158	-17.7%	30.6%	-30.4%
Hartlepool	North East	188	-17.5%	19.0%	-33.3%
Neath Port Talbot	Wales	207	-17.5%	12.5%	-16.9%
Carmarthenshire	Wales	389	-17.1%	22.7%	-14.5%
Nuneaton and Bedworth	West Midlands	665	-16.8%	14.5%	-37.2%
Lambeth	London	9,329	-16.7%	8.5%	3.1%
Hyndburn	North West	233	-16.5%	17.1%	-39.8%
Suffolk Coastal	East of England	440	-16.3%	10.8%	-39.1%
Southwark	London	1,478	-15.0%	13.0%	-13.6%
Hastings	South East	298	-14.4%	10.4%	-63.3%
Tameside	North West	308	-14.2%	51.7%	-48.2%
Knowsley	North West	349	-13.6%	33.7%	-21.7%
West Lindsey	East Midlands	365	-13.3%	13.4%	-19.8%
Argyll and Bute	Scotland	352	-12.4%	31.8%	-50.1%
Isle of Anglesey	Wales	112	-11.1%	0.9%	-17.6%
South Gloucestershire	South West	479	-11.0%	33.4%	34.9%
Clackmannanshire	Scotland	122	-10.9%	-1.6%	-29.5%
Haringey	London	289	-10.8%	16.1%	-7.4%
Telford and Wrekin	West Midlands	206	-10.4%	60.9%	-41.0%
Rhondda Cynon Taf	Wales	329	-10.1%	81.8%	-31.5%
Ceredigion	Wales	143	-10.1%	53.8%	14.4%
North Ayrshire	Scotland	418	-9.9%	20.8%	3.0%
Scottish Borders	Scotland	319	-7.8%	38.7%	-14.7%
South Ribble	North West	421	-3.7%	28.4%	-2.3%
Isle of Wight	South East	893	-2.2%	2.6%	26.8%
Lewisham	London	773	-0.3%	62.1%	-4.4%
Redcar and Cleveland	North East	198	3.1%	17.9%	-12.4%
East Renfrewshire	Scotland	85	3.7%	26.9%	-3.4%

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Ryedale	Yorkshire and The Humber	420	3.7%	4.2%	-10.1%
Rother	South East	480	4.8%	13.2%	-45.0%
South Derbyshire	East Midlands	491	7.2%	29.6%	8.6%
Forest of Dean	South West	195	8.3%	-8.5%	-23.8%
North Kesteven	East Midlands	336	9.8%	28.7%	-5.9%
Inverclyde	Scotland	179	9.8%	38.8%	-15.6%
Derry City and Strabane	Northern Ireland	126	14.5%	44.8%	-51.9%
Shetland Islands	Scotland	193	32.2%	3.2%	-5.9%
Hounslow	London	3,322	36.2%	242.5%	-9.6%
Isles of Scilly	South West	20	42.9%	17.6%	-13.0%
West Somerset	South West	307	59.1%	23.8%	184.3%
Gedling	East Midlands	518	65.0%	34.9%	144.3%
West Devon	South West	478	66.0%	8.1%	85.3%
Broadland	East of England	357	98.3%	17.8%	99.4%
Kensington and Chelsea	London	1,239	126.9%	-9.0%	88.0%

*West Suffolk and Folkstone and Hythe have been excluded due to lack of observations