

Weekly vacancy analysis:

Vacancy trends in week-ending 10 May 2020

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This is the fifth in a series of weekly briefings exploring changes in vacancies since the start of the Covid-19 crisis¹. 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.² This briefing covers vacancies up to **Sunday 10 May 2020**. It follows the same format as previous briefings – with analysis of new vacancies; vacancy levels; and changes in vacancy levels by job type, area, salary band and local productivity.

Changes in new vacancies and vacancy levels

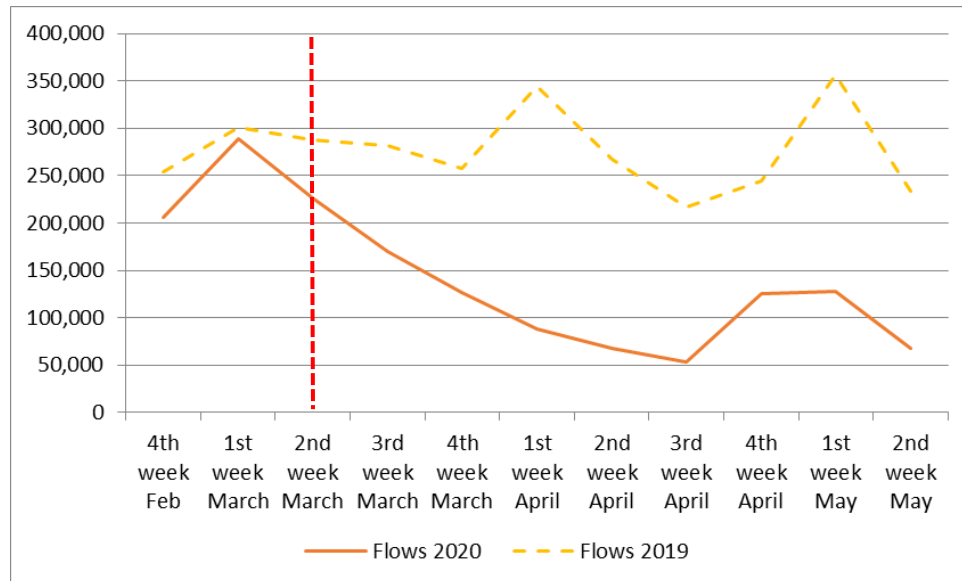
Last week there were **68 thousand new vacancies notified** (shown in Figure 1). This is one third lower (36%) than the level notified in the same week in 2009 – indicated by the orange broken line – and 70% lower than in the week before the crisis began (the red broken line).

New vacancies are down by nearly half compared with last week's data (47%), which is the first weekly fall in three weeks. The comparison with vacancy trends a year ago suggests that this fall may reflect seasonal factors rather than any significant change in underlying demand. Either way however, there are no signs yet of any recovery in the hiring market.

¹ As set out in the [second briefing note](#), we use week ending 15 March (described as the 2nd week in March in text) when making comparisons with pre-crisis data.

² 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

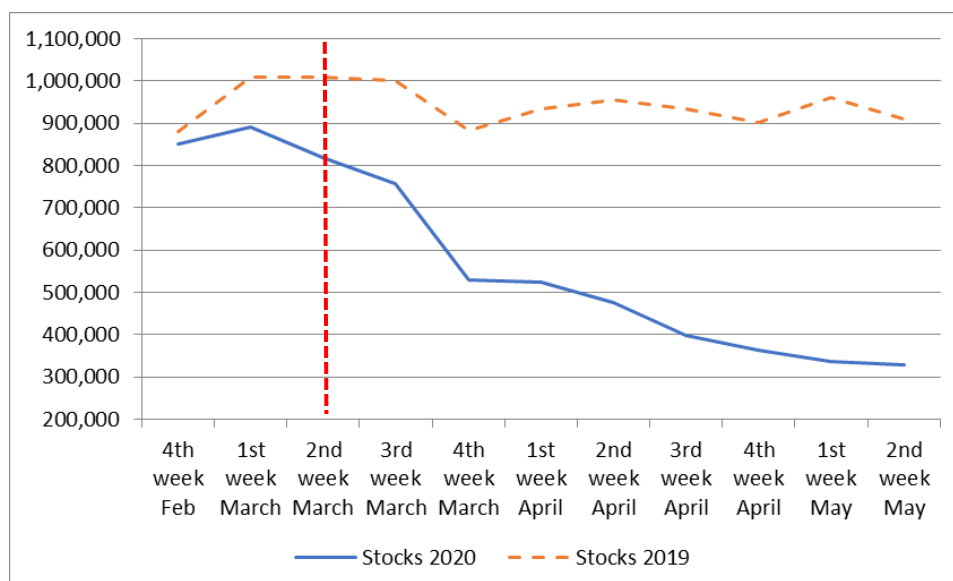


Source: Institute for Employment Studies analysis of Adzuna vacancy data

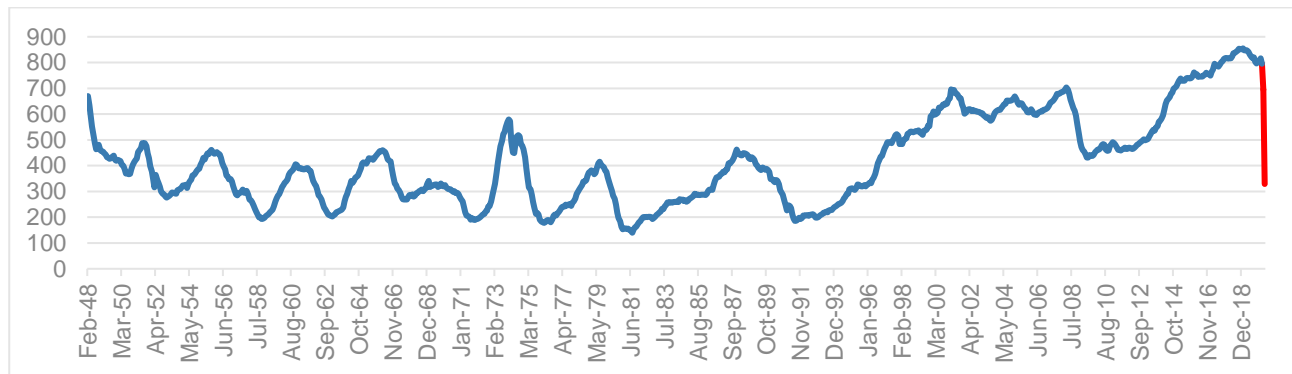
The **overall level of vacancies at 10 May was 329 thousand** (Figure 2). The level of vacancies fell again on the previous week, but by only eight thousand (2%). So as we said last week, it does appear that the fall in hiring may have reached its nadir.

However, vacancies have bottomed out at a level that is three fifths lower (60%) than before the crisis began and nearly two thirds (63%) below this time last year. If confirmed in official vacancy data released in the coming months, as is likely, this would be the largest year-on-year fall in vacancies since vacancy records were first collected in 1948 (as shown in Figure 3 below).

Figure 2: Total number of vacancies by week



Source: Institute for Employment Studies analysis of Adzuna vacancy data

Figure 3: Monthly vacancy levels, 1948-2020

Source: IES analysis of Bank of England (1948-2001), ONS Vacancy Survey (2001-2020) and Adzuna (red line, April-May 2020)

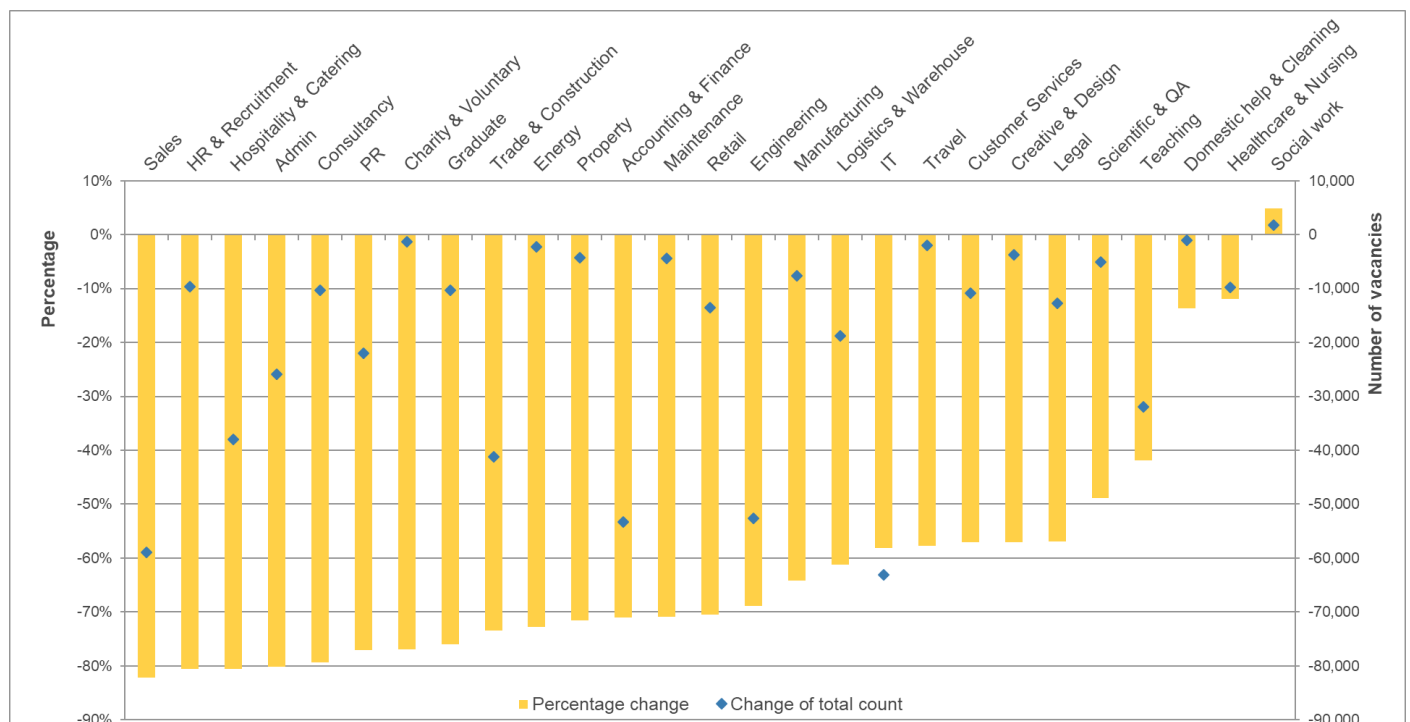
Changes by job types

We have analysed changes in vacancies by the high level 'job types' recorded by Adzuna. These categorise all jobs into one of 27 groups, reflecting the broad occupational category for that work. This analysis is presented in Figure 4 below, showing the change in the level of vacancies and the percentage change for each type.

This shows that the largest reductions in vacancies since the onset of the crisis have been in sales, HR and recruitment, hospitality and catering, and consultancy roles. The number of vacancies advertised for these jobs currently stands at less than 20 per cent of the levels seen in mid-March. As with previous weeks, this shows that 'shut down' sectors have been particularly affected by the crisis, but that job creation has slowed significantly across broad swathes of the economy and particularly in the private sector.

At the other end of the list, social work continues to be the only type of employment where the number of vacancies has increased compared with the 2nd week in March, while reductions in vacancies in domestic help and cleaning and in healthcare and nursing have been just above 10%. All other job types have seen falls of above 40%. Looking over the last week, healthcare and nursing jobs accounted for one in five of all new jobs advertised, with social care accounting for a further one in ten. Teaching and IT roles each accounted for 13% of new vacancies.

Figure 4: Percentage fall in vacancies (left-hand axis) and change in the level of vacancies (right-hand axis) by high level job type between w/e 15 March and w/e 10 May



Source: Institute for Employment Studies analysis of Adzuna vacancy data

Local and regional changes in vacancy levels

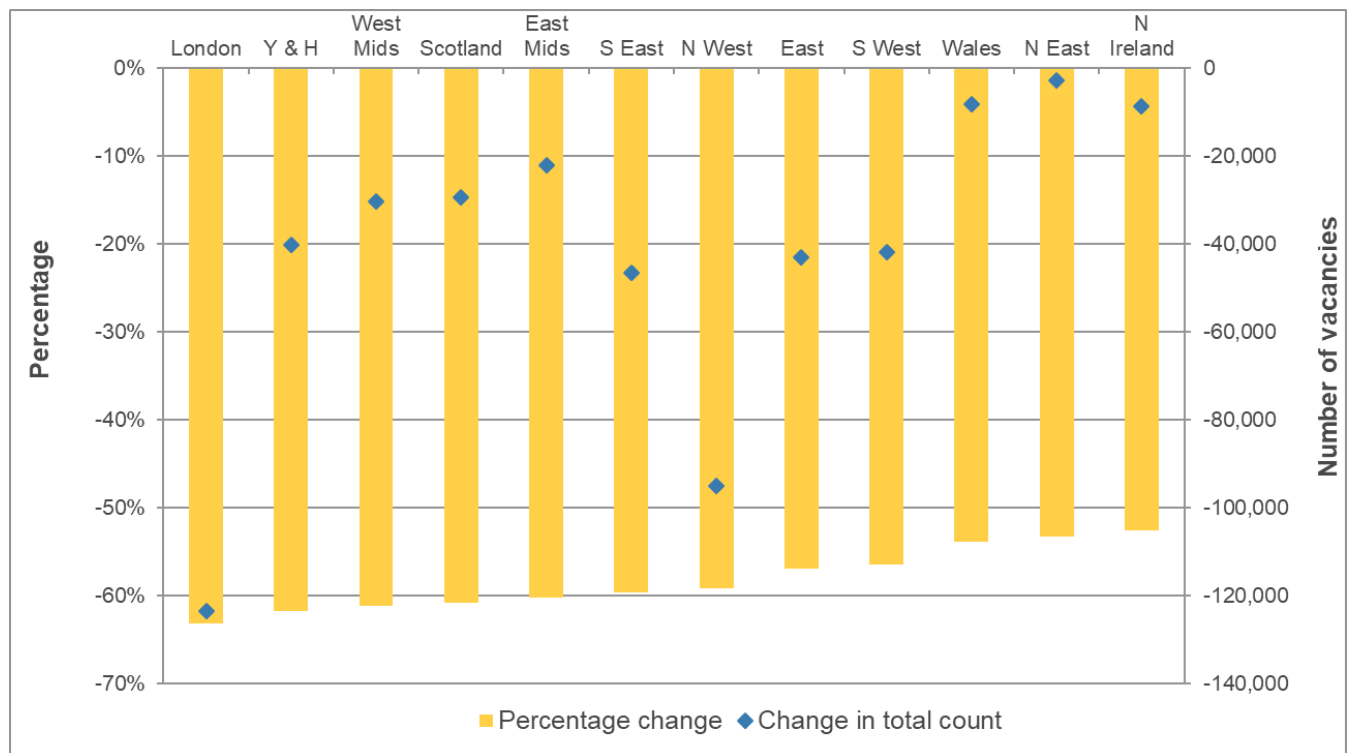
Figure 5 shows how vacancy levels have changed by English region and devolved nation since the onset of the crisis. The yellow bars indicate the percentage change, while the blue diamonds show the fall in the number of vacancies.

It is important to note that the three regions with the smallest percentage falls in vacancies also had the smallest number of vacancies available. The largest fall in vacancies, both by number and percentage, has been in London – with job openings down by nearly two thirds (63%) since the crisis began.

Looking below the regional level, differences within regions are often greater than those between them. This week, we have used longitude and latitude coordinates available within the Adzuna data to map vacancy levels to Lower Tier Local Authority level (LTLA), which gives a more granular analysis on the effects of the crisis and enables us to report on a consistent basis for all parts of the UK. Full results are available in the Appendix, but the main consequence of mapping to LTLA has been to reiterate the disproportionate impact on hiring in London, where results were previously aggregated into six larger areas. Our more detailed analysis now shows that seven out of the top ten Local Authorities with the largest falls in vacancies were in the capital – with new hiring down by 73% or more since the crisis began in Lewisham, City of London, Westminster, Brent, Wandsworth, and Hammersmith and Fulham.

Differences in vacancies between areas are driven by a range of factors, but in particular the extent to which local areas are either affected by 'shut down' sectors (particularly hospitality and high street retail) or protected by 'key worker' and wider public sector jobs (health, social care and education).

Figure 5: Percentage difference in vacancies (left-hand axis) and in the level of vacancies (right-hand axis) by region and devolved nation between w/e 15 March and w/e 10 May



Source: Institute for Employment Studies analysis of Adzuna vacancy data

Changes in vacancies by salary levels

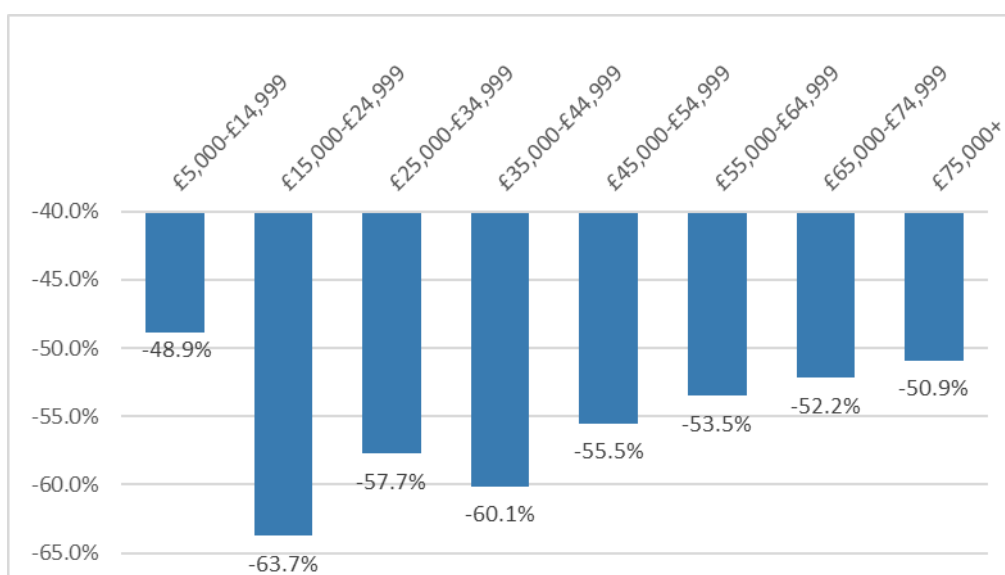
This section sets out analysis of changes in vacancy levels by salary bands. We do this using Adzuna's predicted salary³ which is provided for each role. Figure 6 shows that the fall in vacancies has been greatest for those jobs paying between £15,000 and £24,999 a year, down by nearly two thirds (64%). Full-time pay at the National Living Wage is around £17,000 while median full-time earnings are approximately £30,000, so this salary band accounts for the large majority of lower paid work.

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.

The relatively higher drop in vacancies in these jobs is being driven in particular by falls in job types affected by the shutdown, which are often lower paid (in particular, high street retail and hospitality) and by the large fall in administrative roles. Falls in vacancies for lower paid work in health, social care and cleaning have been far smaller (with vacancies actually rising for the very lowest paid, i.e. part time, roles).

Higher paid jobs, where people are more likely to be able to work from home, have seen smaller reductions than for lower paid jobs – although in all salary bands except for the very lowest, vacancies are at least 50% below pre-crisis levels.

Figure 6: Percentage change of number of vacancies by salary group, between w/e 15th March and w/e 10th May



Source: Institute for Employment Studies analysis of Adzuna vacancy data

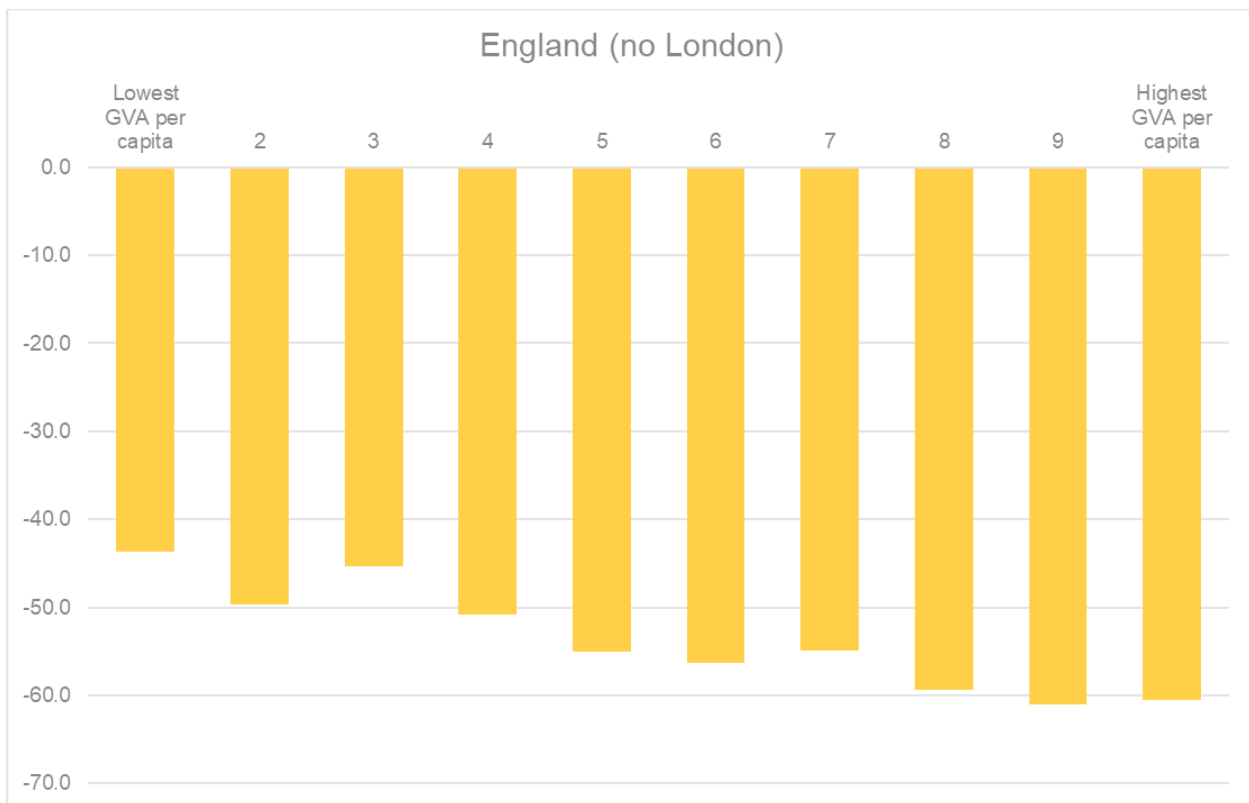
Changes in vacancies by productivity per person

Finally, we have updated the analysis produced in last week's briefing which explored changes in vacancy levels by productivity per person, measured as Gross Value Added (GVA) per capita.

Figure 7 shows the percentage change in vacancies advertised since the crisis began, grouped by the decile of Upper Tier Local Authority GVA per capita. This analysis is England only, with London excluded due to the fact that GVA per capita is far higher in the capital.

As with last week, this analysis shows clearly that the largest falls in vacancies have been in areas with stronger economies. The reasons for this are explored in [last week's briefing note](#), and reflect the fact that areas with lower GVA have a higher proportion of key worker and public sector employment. Jobs in healthcare, teaching and social work account for around three fifths of vacancies in lower GVA areas, compared with two fifths in areas with higher GVA per capita.

Figure 7: Percentage difference in vacancies between w/e 15 March and w/e 10 May, by Gross Value Added per capita decile



Source: Institute for Employment Studies analysis of Adzuna vacancy data and ONS Gross Value Added per capita data

Conclusions and next steps

This crisis has likely seen the largest fall in vacancies since records began, and has affected nearly all parts of the economy. However it does appear that we have now reached the nadir, and the gradual opening up of the economy should see economic activity start to rise again in the coming weeks.

There have been large falls across most parts of the economy and not just in 'shutdown' sectors, with the largest falls in lower paid work. This is consistent with the wider slowdown in the economy and in employer confidence. Vacancies are stable or rising in key worker jobs, with health and care now accounting for nearly a third of new vacancies being notified. This means that areas that are less reliant on key worker employment have seen the largest collapse in vacancies – with London standing out – while areas with a higher share of key worker jobs generally seeing smaller falls. These areas however also have lower productivity and fewer vacancies overall.

Looking ahead, we should start to see hiring begin to pick up in the coming weeks, although it is likely that this recovery will be slow. At the same time, it is likely that unemployment has increased to around three million (or 8% of the workforce), meaning

that there are likely to be around 8-9 unemployed people for every vacancy compared with 1.5 before the crisis began.

In our view the government now needs to prioritise the rapid scaling up of one-to-one support for those out of work to begin to prepare for a return to work as the economy recovers – mobilising recruitment services, local government, the voluntary and community sector and wider employment services to do this. Alongside this, we need to begin to develop more intensive active labour market programmes in preparation for the large rises in long-term unemployment that are likely later in the year, including through a guaranteed offer of a job or training place for all long-term unemployed young people. Our [Getting Back to Work report](#) sets out more detailed proposals in this space.

We will aim to publish further vacancy analyses at the end of each week, and anticipate that future briefings will include:

- A deep dive on areas that have experienced the greatest reductions in job vacancies to assess the drivers of change in these places
- Using the information on the Claimant Count to explore the unemployment-vacancy ratio within areas
- A detailed analysis of the reduction in vacancies for different occupations

We would welcome input and feedback on this briefing note, and on the content and analysis for future briefings.

Appendix: Vacancy levels by local area

Table A.1: Local area vacancies and changes since crisis began, in last week, and year-on-year

Local Authority	Region/ nation	w/e 10 May 2020	Change since w/e 15 March	Change in last week	Year on year change
Lewisham	London	2,392	-81.6%	-8.8%	-93.2%
Daventry	East Midlands	379	-80.3%	-1.8%	-43.0%
City of London	London	5,105	-80.0%	-10.5%	-74.1%
Westminster	London	2,188	-79.7%	-3.2%	-82.2%
Brent	London	1,044	-78.0%	-3.8%	-76.7%
Wandsworth	London	1,357	-75.1%	-2.3%	-88.1%
Aberdeen City	Scotland	747	-74.3%	-9.0%	-81.7%
Hammersmith and Fulham	London	1,420	-73.8%	-4.8%	50.7%
Bolsover	East Midlands	53	-73.8%	8.2%	-70.1%
Haringey	London	837	-73.6%	-2.3%	-79.0%
Crawley	South East	519	-71.5%	-6.3%	-82.2%
Tonbridge and Malling	South East	425	-70.8%	-4.1%	-77.0%
Pendle	North West	66	-70.5%	11.9%	-81.9%
Allerdale	North West	171	-70.1%	-7.1%	-60.6%
Harrogate	Yorks and Humber	590	-69.8%	-3.3%	-68.1%
Warwick	West Midlands	1,225	-69.0%	1.9%	-67.2%
City of Edinburgh	Scotland	2,110	-69.0%	-6.3%	-71.2%
Maidstone	South East	2,413	-68.9%	-3.1%	-17.6%
Leicester	East Midlands	2,039	-68.8%	-4.4%	-69.4%
Chiltern	South East	297	-68.7%	-5.7%	-62.8%
Tunbridge Wells	South East	436	-68.3%	0.9%	-76.4%
Slough	South East	798	-68.3%	-3.0%	-75.2%
East Devon	South West	423	-68.3%	-9.0%	-58.8%
Worcester	West Midlands	862	-68.3%	-7.1%	-71.1%
East Staffordshire	West Midlands	250	-68.2%	-1.6%	-75.8%
Tamworth	West Midlands	692	-68.1%	1.8%	-73.3%
Hart	South East	212	-67.9%	-4.9%	-79.3%
Dacorum	East of England	629	-67.8%	-2.6%	-72.7%
Solihull	West Midlands	498	-67.5%	-0.2%	-77.3%
Newham	London	1,589	-67.5%	-1.9%	-73.3%
St Albans	East of England	642	-67.3%	0.9%	-70.4%
Rushmoor	South East	471	-67.2%	-0.2%	-75.6%
Leeds	Yorks and Humber	4,322	-67.2%	-2.5%	-74.7%
Harborough	East Midlands	208	-67.1%	-2.3%	-65.9%
Thurrock	East of England	366	-66.8%	-3.7%	-75.8%
North West Leicestershire	East Midlands	267	-66.7%	-7.0%	-69.4%
Forest Heath	East of England	153	-66.3%	7.7%	-70.2%
Croydon	London	873	-66.2%	4.7%	-75.3%
Milton Keynes	South East	2,008	-66.1%	-2.3%	-68.7%
Chorley	North West	177	-66.1%	-3.3%	-76.6%
South Oxfordshire	South East	615	-66.0%	-0.2%	-66.2%

Real time vacancy analysis: 15 May 2020

Teignbridge	South West	327	-65.9%	-6.8%	-60.6%
Richmond upon Thames	London	513	-65.8%	-3.6%	-71.4%
Bristol, City of	South West	4,728	-65.8%	-2.6%	-70.2%
Manchester	North West	8,659	-65.7%	-7.1%	-66.7%
Braintree	East of England	672	-65.6%	-3.3%	-43.9%
Chelmsford	East of England	2,195	-65.2%	-4.4%	-64.6%
Trafford	North West	529	-65.1%	-5.2%	-67.1%
Northampton	East Midlands	1,819	-64.8%	-6.3%	-70.5%
Aylesbury Vale	South East	1,901	-64.8%	-4.7%	-58.9%
Glasgow City	Scotland	2,620	-64.8%	-3.1%	-69.6%
Fareham	South East	514	-64.8%	7.3%	-65.2%
Bracknell Forest	South East	582	-64.8%	10.6%	-70.3%
Runnymede	South East	818	-64.8%	-9.9%	-71.3%
Reading	South East	4,165	-64.7%	-2.8%	-64.2%
Charnwood	East Midlands	363	-64.7%	-5.5%	-70.8%
Rugby	West Midlands	386	-64.6%	-8.1%	-62.8%
Broxbourne	East of England	253	-64.6%	7.2%	-61.7%
Hackney	London	608	-64.6%	1.0%	-71.3%
Guildford	South East	2,971	-64.5%	-3.4%	-66.3%
Warrington	North West	804	-64.4%	-0.4%	-75.9%
Welwyn Hatfield	East of England	1,894	-64.4%	-6.2%	-68.1%
Epsom and Ewell	South East	413	-64.4%	-5.9%	-64.8%
Wycombe	South East	955	-64.1%	-8.8%	-72.0%
Lisburn and Castlereagh	Northern Ireland	53	-63.9%	-25.4%	-75.2%
Redditch	West Midlands	250	-63.8%	-2.3%	-71.8%
Dartford	South East	569	-63.8%	-4.0%	-72.8%
Salford	North West	480	-63.8%	-4.8%	-77.4%
Bedford	East of England	1,543	-63.7%	-2.7%	-58.8%
Coventry	West Midlands	1,273	-63.7%	-1.8%	-70.7%
Oxford	South East	2,477	-63.7%	-2.8%	-69.0%
Richmondshire	Yorks and Humber	77	-63.7%	-12.5%	-65.5%
Stafford	West Midlands	1,192	-63.7%	-4.4%	-67.2%
Uttlesford	East of England	253	-63.6%	0.8%	-73.5%
Cardiff	Wales	2,212	-63.6%	-2.4%	-62.9%
North Lanarkshire	Scotland	269	-63.6%	-6.9%	-79.7%
Sheffield	Yorks and Humber	2,959	-63.6%	-2.7%	-60.1%
Lancaster	North West	1,368	-63.5%	-4.0%	-52.5%
Craven	Yorks and Humber	111	-63.5%	-11.2%	-73.1%
West Lothian	Scotland	451	-63.5%	-0.4%	-65.8%
Winchester	South East	2,706	-63.4%	-3.8%	-55.1%
Birmingham	West Midlands	5,258	-63.4%	-2.0%	-71.9%
South Ayrshire	Scotland	123	-63.3%	3.4%	-72.2%
Chichester	South East	1,019	-63.2%	0.3%	-65.9%
Hertsmere	East of England	529	-63.1%	-7.7%	-63.0%
South Lakeland	North West	295	-63.0%	13.0%	-60.9%
Derby	East Midlands	1,973	-62.9%	-4.1%	-64.6%
West Somerset	South West	72	-62.7%	-1.4%	-27.3%
South Bucks	South East	292	-62.7%	2.5%	-66.7%
Corby	East Midlands	251	-62.6%	3.3%	-65.6%
Calderdale	Yorks and Humber	416	-62.6%	-6.5%	-68.5%
Nottingham	East Midlands	3,264	-62.6%	-6.0%	-64.9%
Windsor and Maidenhead	South East	1,041	-62.6%	2.3%	-70.4%
Bridgend	Wales	153	-62.5%	4.1%	-64.2%

Torfaen	Wales	93	-62.5%	-14.7%	-71.4%
Dudley	West Midlands	2,729	-62.4%	-8.7%	-48.1%
South Staffordshire	West Midlands	1,024	-62.4%	-9.2%	687.7%
Cheltenham	South West	944	-62.4%	-2.6%	-64.2%
Stockport	North West	960	-62.3%	-8.6%	-69.7%
High Peak	East Midlands	150	-62.2%	1.4%	-61.5%
Cherwell	South East	797	-62.1%	-2.9%	-67.5%
Tewkesbury	South West	334	-62.1%	5.7%	-51.1%
Wellingborough	East Midlands	253	-62.1%	-12.8%	-66.1%
Blackpool	North West	263	-62.0%	0.8%	-80.0%
Kettering	East Midlands	306	-62.0%	-10.5%	-67.0%
Gloucester	South West	1,733	-62.0%	0.9%	-66.6%
Stroud	South West	1,580	-61.7%	-6.2%	35.5%
Midlothian	Scotland	911	-61.6%	3.4%	-65.3%
Cheshire West and Chester	North West	2,912	-61.5%	-2.9%	-56.8%
Wakefield	Yorks and Humber	1,014	-61.3%	-3.8%	-64.2%
Mid Sussex	South East	731	-61.3%	-6.6%	-67.4%
Basingstoke and Deane	South East	1,145	-61.3%	-1.4%	-67.1%
Waltham Forest	London	429	-61.2%	4.6%	9.7%
York	Yorks and Humber	1,641	-61.2%	10.8%	-45.8%
Kingston upon Thames	London	487	-61.0%	-3.9%	-72.6%
Ashfield	East Midlands	144	-61.0%	-18.2%	-63.6%
Doncaster	Yorks and Humber	717	-60.9%	-1.8%	-68.9%
Harlow	East of England	431	-60.8%	-4.2%	-71.1%
Exeter	South West	1,850	-60.8%	1.2%	-64.0%
Erewash	East Midlands	128	-60.7%	-1.5%	-58.7%
Walsall	West Midlands	373	-60.7%	-5.8%	-74.4%
Antrim and Newtownabbey	Northern Ireland	498	-60.5%	-1.4%	-76.1%
Basildon	East of England	673	-60.5%	3.1%	-64.6%
Watford	East of England	681	-60.4%	5.1%	-79.1%
Newcastle upon Tyne	North East	2,220	-60.3%	-2.7%	-58.7%
Barnsley	Yorks and Humber	523	-60.3%	-2.2%	-50.7%
Bassetlaw	East Midlands	324	-60.0%	-0.3%	-53.7%
Falkirk	Scotland	165	-60.0%	5.1%	-62.1%
Bath and North East Somerset	South West	1,162	-59.7%	-3.2%	-64.4%
Maldon	East of England	86	-59.6%	0.0%	-72.6%
Canterbury	South East	1,931	-59.6%	-1.4%	-61.4%
Eastleigh	South East	314	-59.6%	3.0%	-69.8%
Wychavon	West Midlands	332	-59.6%	-0.9%	-69.4%
North Lincolnshire	Yorks and Humber	475	-59.5%	0.0%	-40.8%
Spelthorne	South East	135	-59.5%	-0.7%	-64.8%
Poole	South West	455	-59.4%	6.6%	-77.0%
Southampton	South East	1,672	-59.3%	0.7%	-67.7%
Preston	North West	925	-59.3%	-1.8%	-68.9%
Cheshire East	North West	1,825	-59.2%	1.1%	-57.6%
Swindon	South West	684	-59.2%	3.8%	-84.8%
Waverley	South East	637	-59.1%	1.9%	-69.6%
Gateshead	North East	289	-59.0%	7.4%	-69.9%
Newcastle-under-Lyme	West Midlands	231	-59.0%	-8.3%	-42.0%
Ribble Valley	North West	91	-58.8%	7.1%	-90.3%
South Kesteven	East Midlands	321	-58.8%	6.6%	-68.5%

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Luton	East of England	572	-58.7%	6.5%	-78.2%
Blaby	East Midlands	81	-58.7%	-10.0%	-65.2%
Cotswold	South West	421	-58.4%	5.5%	-64.4%
Dorset	South West	882	-58.4%	-1.2%	-50.4%
Bromsgrove	West Midlands	262	-58.4%	5.6%	-55.1%
Worthing	South East	360	-58.4%	1.1%	-67.2%
Eden	North West	492	-58.3%	-6.5%	101.6%
West Berkshire	South East	959	-58.2%	-3.2%	-58.7%
Hounslow	London	1,021	-58.1%	6.4%	-69.9%
Brentwood	East of England	341	-58.0%	-1.4%	-68.8%
Stratford-on-Avon	West Midlands	526	-57.8%	-1.9%	-63.1%
Amber Valley	East Midlands	289	-57.8%	-5.2%	-58.1%
Burnley	North West	287	-57.8%	-5.0%	-67.8%
Aberdeenshire	Scotland	750	-57.8%	-1.8%	-44.6%
East Hertfordshire	East of England	753	-57.7%	-3.1%	-61.2%
Blackburn with Darwen	North West	378	-57.7%	1.9%	-76.3%
Somerset West and Taunton	South West	717	-57.6%	-1.1%	-48.2%
Cambridge	East of England	3,358	-57.6%	-5.0%	-68.9%
Chesterfield	East Midlands	487	-57.4%	-6.0%	-65.7%
Brighton and Hove	South East	1,679	-57.4%	-0.3%	-67.7%
Bexley	London	425	-57.4%	-4.3%	-61.0%
Wigan	North West	541	-57.4%	-11.5%	-66.0%
Epping Forest	East of England	432	-57.0%	-0.9%	-64.1%
Caerphilly	Wales	181	-57.0%	9.0%	-69.3%
Cannock Chase	West Midlands	269	-57.0%	-9.1%	-63.0%
Lichfield	West Midlands	271	-56.9%	-4.6%	-57.3%
Reigate and Banstead	South East	1,001	-56.9%	-0.9%	-70.5%
Ashford	South East	421	-56.9%	4.2%	-73.3%
Hambleton	Yorks and Humber	250	-56.9%	-8.1%	-70.7%
Wyre Forest	West Midlands	261	-56.8%	-1.1%	-61.5%
Rotherham	Yorks and Humber	659	-56.7%	-5.5%	-56.4%
Hinckley and Bosworth	East Midlands	189	-56.7%	11.8%	-64.5%
Medway	South East	634	-56.6%	-4.7%	-75.5%
Bradford	Yorks and Humber	911	-56.6%	1.3%	-74.3%
Hillingdon	London	936	-56.5%	3.0%	-63.1%
Mole Valley	South East	676	-56.3%	0.9%	-62.9%
Colchester	East of England	897	-56.3%	7.6%	-64.9%
Fife	Scotland	639	-56.2%	-7.4%	-69.5%
Three Rivers	East of England	311	-56.2%	5.1%	-56.8%
Woking	South East	703	-56.0%	-1.5%	-65.6%
Sandwell	West Midlands	534	-55.8%	-5.0%	-62.6%
North Hertfordshire	East of England	659	-55.7%	-3.7%	-58.1%
Peterborough	East of England	1,131	-55.5%	1.1%	-64.7%
St. Helens	North West	283	-55.5%	-4.1%	-65.9%
North Tyneside	North East	239	-55.5%	-11.8%	-38.6%
Enfield	London	673	-55.5%	3.9%	-58.3%
Rhondda Cynon Taf	Wales	163	-55.5%	13.2%	-78.5%
Monmouthshire	Wales	165	-55.4%	-4.1%	-57.1%
Elmbridge	South East	755	-55.4%	-0.5%	-67.0%
Lincoln	East Midlands	1,312	-55.4%	0.4%	-59.0%
Portsmouth	South East	1,093	-55.4%	4.6%	-62.8%
Vale of White Horse	South East	750	-55.3%	0.4%	-53.8%
Wokingham	South East	481	-55.2%	2.1%	-68.3%

Perth and Kinross	Scotland	276	-55.1%	2.2%	-71.1%
Wolverhampton	West Midlands	742	-55.1%	5.4%	-63.3%
Halton	North West	423	-55.1%	2.4%	-60.0%
Liverpool	North West	3,522	-55.1%	-4.2%	-55.8%
Barking and Dagenham	London	316	-55.0%	-0.9%	-68.2%
Bournemouth	South West	873	-54.8%	2.5%	-69.5%
East Ayrshire	Scotland	119	-54.8%	19.0%	-73.2%
Selby	Yorks and Humber	203	-54.7%	0.5%	-47.0%
Havering	London	456	-54.7%	2.5%	-75.3%
Christchurch	South West	176	-54.6%	1.1%	-66.6%
Central Bedfordshire	East of England	1,153	-54.6%	2.6%	-49.7%
Babergh	East of England	99	-54.6%	-4.8%	-70.5%
Melton	East Midlands	124	-54.6%	-3.9%	-64.8%
Flintshire	Wales	219	-54.6%	5.8%	-59.9%
Rushcliffe	East Midlands	110	-54.5%	0.0%	-47.1%
Adur	South East	229	-54.5%	-2.6%	-57.4%
Ipswich	East of England	1,479	-54.5%	-1.2%	-61.0%
Scarborough	Yorks and Humber	240	-54.5%	-6.3%	-63.9%
Wiltshire	South West	2,957	-54.5%	-3.4%	-56.0%
West Oxfordshire	South East	520	-54.0%	-4.1%	-61.5%
Derbyshire Dales	East Midlands	299	-53.9%	4.2%	-18.8%
Blaenau Gwent	Wales	346	-53.9%	-11.5%	-54.0%
Bromley	London	945	-53.9%	0.1%	-80.1%
Kirklees	Yorks and Humber	874	-53.9%	-3.6%	-63.9%
Mansfield	East Midlands	391	-53.7%	-11.7%	-57.7%
Sevenoaks	South East	701	-53.7%	1.3%	-58.5%
Surrey Heath	South East	552	-53.5%	-5.2%	-61.3%
Stoke-on-Trent	West Midlands	945	-53.5%	3.1%	-60.2%
Dundee City	Scotland	365	-53.4%	15.1%	-61.7%
Stirling	Scotland	211	-53.3%	11.6%	-61.5%
Gravesham	South East	240	-53.3%	-0.8%	-61.4%
South Lanarkshire	Scotland	543	-53.2%	2.6%	-15.9%
Norwich	East of England	1,803	-53.1%	-2.7%	-61.7%
South Derbyshire	East Midlands	215	-53.1%	-5.7%	-41.6%
Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon	Northern Ireland	108	-53.0%	-28.0%	-77.8%
Lewes	South East	1,082	-53.0%	1.1%	-47.1%
County Durham	North East	1,340	-53.0%	-3.5%	-52.7%
Northumberland	North East	772	-52.9%	0.4%	-53.7%
East Riding of Yorkshire	Yorks and Humber	1,213	-52.8%	-4.0%	-37.6%
Wrexham	Wales	545	-52.6%	8.8%	-53.3%
Mendip	South West	764	-52.5%	-2.7%	-25.8%
Newry, Mourne and Down	Northern Ireland	146	-52.3%	-21.9%	-63.8%
Test Valley	South East	612	-52.2%	7.2%	-65.4%
East Hampshire	South East	508	-52.2%	-2.9%	-53.3%
Merthyr Tydfil	Wales	67	-52.1%	31.4%	-72.3%
Cornwall	South West	1,812	-52.1%	1.8%	-52.3%
Malvern Hills	West Midlands	188	-52.0%	6.2%	-57.2%
Fermanagh and Omagh	Northern Ireland	76	-51.9%	-14.6%	-80.8%
Rochford	East of England	154	-51.9%	10.0%	-54.0%
Merton	London	398	-51.8%	-1.2%	-52.8%
Kingston upon Hull, City of	Yorks and Humber	710	-51.8%	8.9%	-55.4%

Real time vacancy analysis: 15 May 2020

Scottish Borders	Scotland	167	-51.7%	-2.3%	-43.2%
Carlisle	North West	780	-51.7%	-2.6%	-49.7%
South Northamptonshire	East Midlands	261	-51.7%	-6.1%	-55.8%
Harrow	London	728	-51.7%	4.3%	-55.3%
Newark and Sherwood	East Midlands	247	-51.5%	5.1%	-65.4%
East Lothian	Scotland	428	-51.4%	-2.1%	-11.4%
Plymouth	South West	928	-51.4%	-22.7%	-55.6%
Sunderland	North East	462	-51.4%	-1.5%	-65.3%
Ards and North Down	Northern Ireland	54	-51.4%	-30.8%	-79.2%
North Somerset	South West	711	-50.9%	-2.1%	-40.5%
Wealden	South East	8,177	-50.8%	3.6%	553.1%
Redbridge	London	217	-50.7%	4.8%	-72.2%
Stevenage	East of England	869	-50.7%	-1.5%	-58.7%
Tower Hamlets	London	367	-50.7%	4.3%	-46.2%
East Dunbartonshire	Scotland	122	-50.6%	-10.3%	23.2%
East Cambridgeshire	East of England	465	-50.6%	2.4%	-6.1%
Horsham	South East	850	-50.6%	-2.4%	-57.6%
Sefton	North West	460	-50.5%	-3.0%	-55.6%
Lambeth	London	5,550	-50.5%	-6.4%	599.0%
Stockton-on-Tees	North East	271	-50.4%	-0.4%	-65.3%
Fylde	North West	169	-50.3%	12.7%	-36.2%
South Holland	East Midlands	249	-50.1%	-2.0%	-46.2%
Moray	Scotland	172	-50.0%	1.8%	-41.3%
Huntingdonshire	East of England	996	-49.9%	-2.5%	-59.8%
Rutland	East Midlands	176	-49.7%	-7.9%	-61.4%
South Ribble	North West	220	-49.7%	-4.3%	-52.3%
Southend-on-Sea	East of England	446	-49.6%	6.2%	-77.1%
Tandridge	South East	299	-49.5%	-3.5%	-61.3%
Swale	South East	448	-49.5%	-9.7%	-58.7%
Darlington	North East	384	-49.5%	-1.0%	-56.7%
Barnet	London	672	-49.3%	1.2%	-52.8%
Highland	Scotland	766	-49.3%	11.0%	-57.7%
New Forest	South East	761	-49.2%	2.4%	-51.4%
Sutton	London	255	-49.2%	-11.1%	-67.9%
Mid Ulster	Northern Ireland	87	-49.1%	-18.7%	-73.5%
Derry City and Strabane	Northern Ireland	56	-49.1%	14.3%	-81.9%
St Edmundsbury	East of England	668	-49.0%	6.2%	-56.8%
Bury	North West	304	-48.8%	-3.5%	-73.8%
North Devon	South West	455	-48.6%	4.6%	-25.9%
North Warwickshire	West Midlands	220	-48.6%	12.2%	-62.1%
South Somerset	South West	997	-48.3%	0.0%	-41.9%
Copeland	North West	173	-48.2%	-4.4%	-21.4%
Shropshire	West Midlands	1,508	-48.2%	-1.4%	-52.9%
Mid Devon	South West	185	-48.2%	10.8%	-49.5%
Newport	Wales	460	-48.0%	13.9%	-73.1%
West Lancashire	North West	283	-47.9%	-7.2%	-45.5%
Ryedale	Yorks and Humber	213	-47.4%	-7.0%	-42.1%
Mid Suffolk	East of England	314	-47.2%	6.8%	-21.5%
Belfast	Northern Ireland	1,099	-47.2%	-10.6%	-73.3%
Dumfries and Galloway	Scotland	276	-47.0%	6.2%	-29.0%
Fenland	East of England	309	-46.9%	-6.6%	-42.9%
Islington	London	475	-46.9%	10.0%	-67.8%
South Cambridgeshire	East of England	806	-46.4%	-2.4%	3.9%
Dover	South East	343	-46.3%	8.2%	-51.6%

Wirral	North West	631	-46.1%	-1.3%	-57.2%
Na h-Eileanan Siar	Scotland	153	-45.7%	-0.6%	-12.1%
East Dorset	South West	389	-45.6%	-4.0%	-42.5%
Weymouth and Portland	South West	530	-45.6%	-4.0%	15.2%
South Tyneside	North East	196	-45.6%	9.5%	-56.5%
Renfrewshire	Scotland	462	-45.5%	3.4%	-54.5%
Sedgemoor	South West	495	-45.4%	-3.3%	-50.1%
West Dorset	South West	454	-45.3%	-0.2%	-51.2%
Vale of Glamorgan	Wales	128	-45.3%	-3.0%	-41.3%
Taunton Deane	South West	788	-45.2%	0.1%	-53.8%
Ealing	London	647	-45.0%	5.5%	-46.4%
East Northamptonshire	East Midlands	173	-44.7%	10.2%	-50.0%
Torridge	South West	604	-44.1%	8.1%	87.0%
Neath Port Talbot	Wales	141	-43.8%	12.8%	-58.3%
Causeway Coast and Glens	Northern Ireland	52	-43.5%	-11.9%	-46.4%
Oldham	North West	548	-43.4%	3.4%	-58.0%
Thanet	South East	258	-43.3%	0.8%	-62.5%
Angus	Scotland	251	-43.1%	-1.2%	-47.4%
Conwy	Wales	230	-42.8%	7.5%	-40.9%
Rochdale	North West	483	-42.8%	-6.8%	-56.4%
Hyndburn	North West	160	-42.7%	-2.4%	-58.4%
Carmarthenshire	Wales	269	-42.6%	-2.2%	-44.0%
Knowsley	North West	232	-42.6%	8.9%	-44.0%
Telford and Wrekin	West Midlands	133	-42.2%	-5.0%	-59.6%
Ceredigion	Wales	92	-42.1%	17.9%	-73.3%
Staffordshire Moorlands	West Midlands	190	-41.9%	-5.5%	-20.8%
Nuneaton and Bedworth	West Midlands	465	-41.8%	-1.5%	-48.3%
Havant	South East	458	-41.3%	2.5%	-43.7%
Swansea	Wales	899	-41.1%	14.4%	-33.7%
Purbeck	South West	89	-41.1%	7.2%	-61.3%
King's Lynn and West Norfolk	East of England	381	-40.7%	0.5%	-53.4%
Orkney Islands	Scotland	73	-40.7%	21.7%	-49.0%
Bolton	North West	316	-40.5%	-0.6%	-82.5%
Southwark	London	1,040	-40.2%	-15.8%	-22.9%
Torbay	South West	360	-39.9%	-1.9%	-52.1%
Middlesbrough	North East	487	-39.7%	-3.0%	-30.2%
Rossendale	North West	116	-39.6%	5.5%	-54.0%
North East Lincolnshire	Yorks and Humber	409	-39.5%	-2.2%	-58.4%
Greenwich	London	416	-39.4%	6.7%	-40.3%
South Hams	South West	444	-39.2%	9.4%	-25.8%
Great Yarmouth	East of England	227	-38.3%	20.7%	-41.0%
North Dorset	South West	390	-38.2%	-2.3%	-22.5%
West Lindsey	East Midlands	263	-37.5%	-4.4%	-40.4%
Denbighshire	Wales	204	-37.4%	6.3%	-47.2%
Gedling	East Midlands	197	-37.3%	-14.0%	37.8%
Herefordshire, County of	West Midlands	1,148	-36.7%	1.3%	-34.4%
Wyre	North West	109	-36.6%	-6.0%	-36.3%
Boston	East Midlands	248	-35.8%	-0.8%	-50.0%
West Dunbartonshire	Scotland	162	-35.7%	-1.8%	-56.0%
Hartlepool	North East	147	-35.5%	4.3%	-47.1%
South Norfolk	East of England	382	-35.4%	33.1%	-19.2%
North Norfolk	East of England	205	-35.3%	14.5%	-44.3%

Real time vacancy analysis: 15 May 2020

North East Derbyshire	East Midlands	144	-35.1%	6.7%	0.0%
Arun	South East	486	-34.9%	3.4%	-50.3%
Argyll and Bute	Scotland	262	-34.8%	15.9%	-60.7%
Tameside	North West	234	-34.8%	-7.9%	-59.4%
North Ayrshire	Scotland	303	-34.7%	3.4%	-15.1%
Gwynedd	Wales	381	-33.3%	2.7%	-45.9%
South Gloucestershire	South West	362	-32.7%	9.7%	-11.5%
Pembrokeshire	Wales	194	-32.4%	15.5%	-44.7%
Oadby and Wigston	East Midlands	76	-32.1%	10.1%	-42.4%
Camden	London	1,079	-30.9%	5.2%	-53.0%
Gosport	South East	218	-30.8%	11.8%	-41.6%
Tendring	East of England	373	-30.4%	3.9%	-27.4%
Redcar and Cleveland	North East	136	-29.2%	-7.5%	-25.7%
Powys	Wales	455	-28.7%	-0.9%	-56.6%
East Lindsey	East Midlands	342	-28.2%	4.3%	-40.8%
Breckland	East of England	664	-28.1%	5.7%	-20.9%
Castle Point	East of England	129	-27.5%	-2.3%	-29.5%
Barrow-in-Furness	North West	229	-27.3%	-2.1%	-30.6%
Waveney	East of England	367	-26.0%	21.1%	-26.2%
East Renfrewshire	Scotland	61	-25.6%	15.1%	-32.2%
Eastbourne	South East	569	-22.1%	8.6%	-44.5%
Suffolk Coastal	East of England	410	-22.1%	13.3%	-29.8%
North Kesteven	East Midlands	243	-20.6%	2.5%	-25.9%
Shepway	South East	464	-19.2%	9.2%	-35.8%
Hastings	South East	290	-16.7%	8.6%	-61.5%
Clackmannanshire	Scotland	117	-14.6%	14.7%	-6.4%
Isle of Anglesey	Wales	112	-11.1%	9.8%	12.0%
Forest of Dean	South West	165	-8.3%	15.4%	-22.5%
Isle of Wight	South East	848	-7.1%	1.0%	39.0%
Inverclyde	Scotland	159	-2.5%	-1.2%	-9.1%
West Devon	South West	291	1.0%	3.2%	38.6%
Rother	South East	465	1.5%	7.6%	-52.0%
Broadland	East of England	203	12.8%	4.6%	36.2%
Shetland Islands	Scotland	177	21.2%	52.6%	-5.3%
Kensington and Chelsea	London	1,501	174.9%	1.8%	140.2%
Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole	South West	*	-	-	-
Broxtowe	East Midlands	*	-	-	-
Isles of Scilly	South West	*	-	-	-
Mid and East Antrim	Northern Ireland	*	-	-	-
West Suffolk	East of England	*	-	-	-

* Areas with fewer than 50 vacancies currently notified are marked with an asterisk(*)

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