

Weekly vacancy analysis:

Vacancy trends in week-ending 17 May 2020

Matthew Williams, James Cockett, Helen Gray and Dafni Papoutsaki

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This is the sixth 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 17 May 2020. It follows the same format as previous briefings, with analysis of new vacancies, vacancy levels, changes by area and changes by job type, analysis of changes in vacancies by the productivity level of the local area. This week's briefing includes an investigation of Claimant Count unemployment in relation to the number of vacancies.

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.

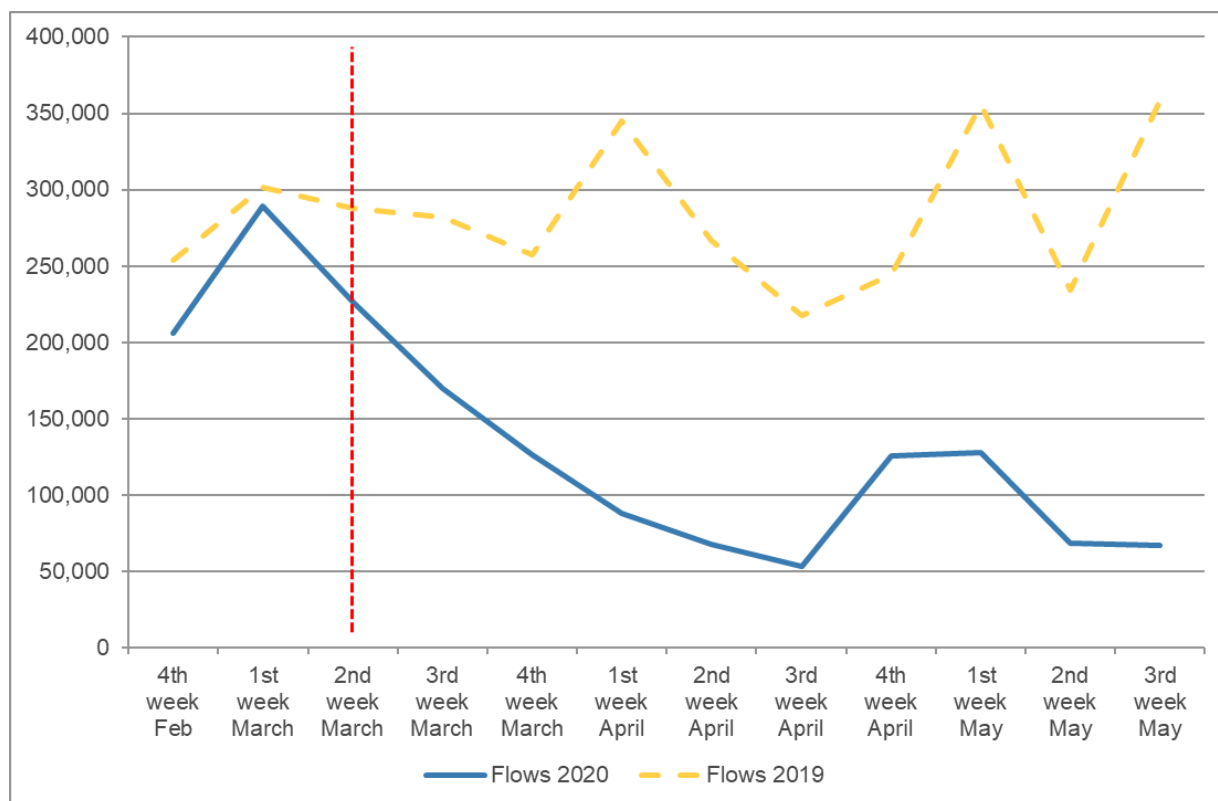
Changes in new vacancies and vacancy levels

Our analysis finds that in the last week, there were **67 thousand new vacancies notified** (shown in Figure 1). This is over 75% lower than in the week before the crisis began (indicated by the red broken line), but similar to the level last week (68 thousand). This continues the return to lowest levels of notifications after a 'blip' at the end of April/beginning of May.

New vacancy notifications are now less than one fifth (19%) of the level notified in the same week in 2019, compared the situation a week ago when they 29% of the level of the corresponding 2019 week.

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

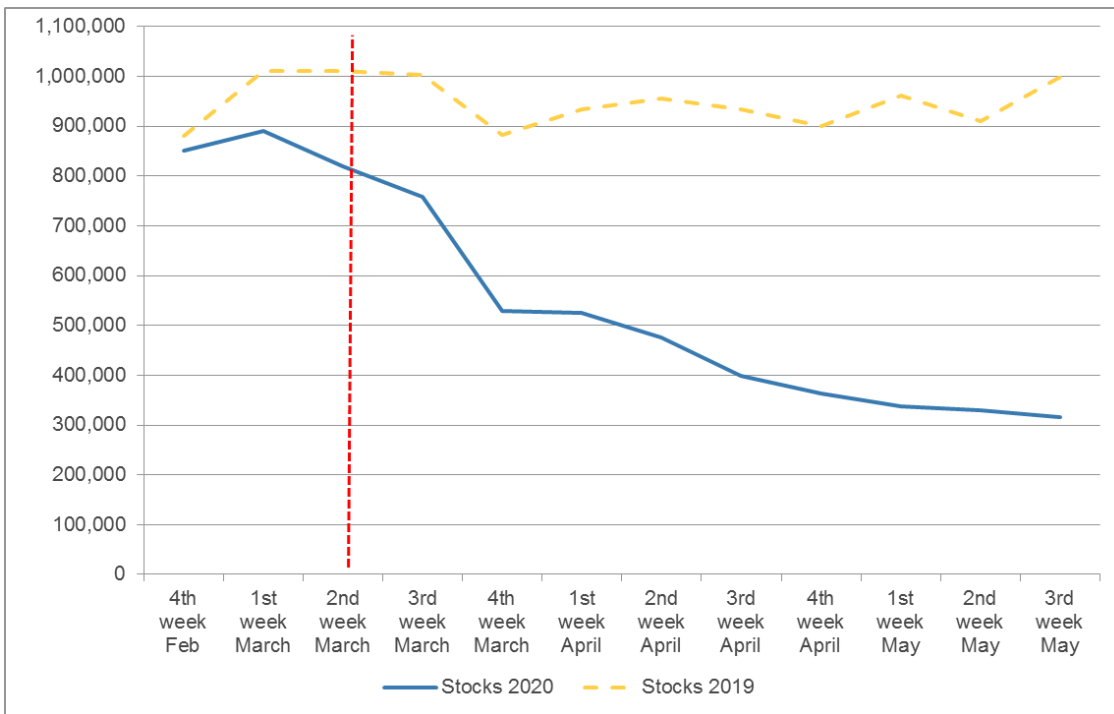


Source: Institute for Employment Studies analysis of Adzuna vacancy data

The **overall level of vacancies at 17 May was 316 thousand** (shown in Figure 2), and this is now half a million vacancies below the level just before the crisis, when there were 820 thousand vacancies. The latest figure is also a small decline on the previous week (13 thousand lower, a fall of 4%).

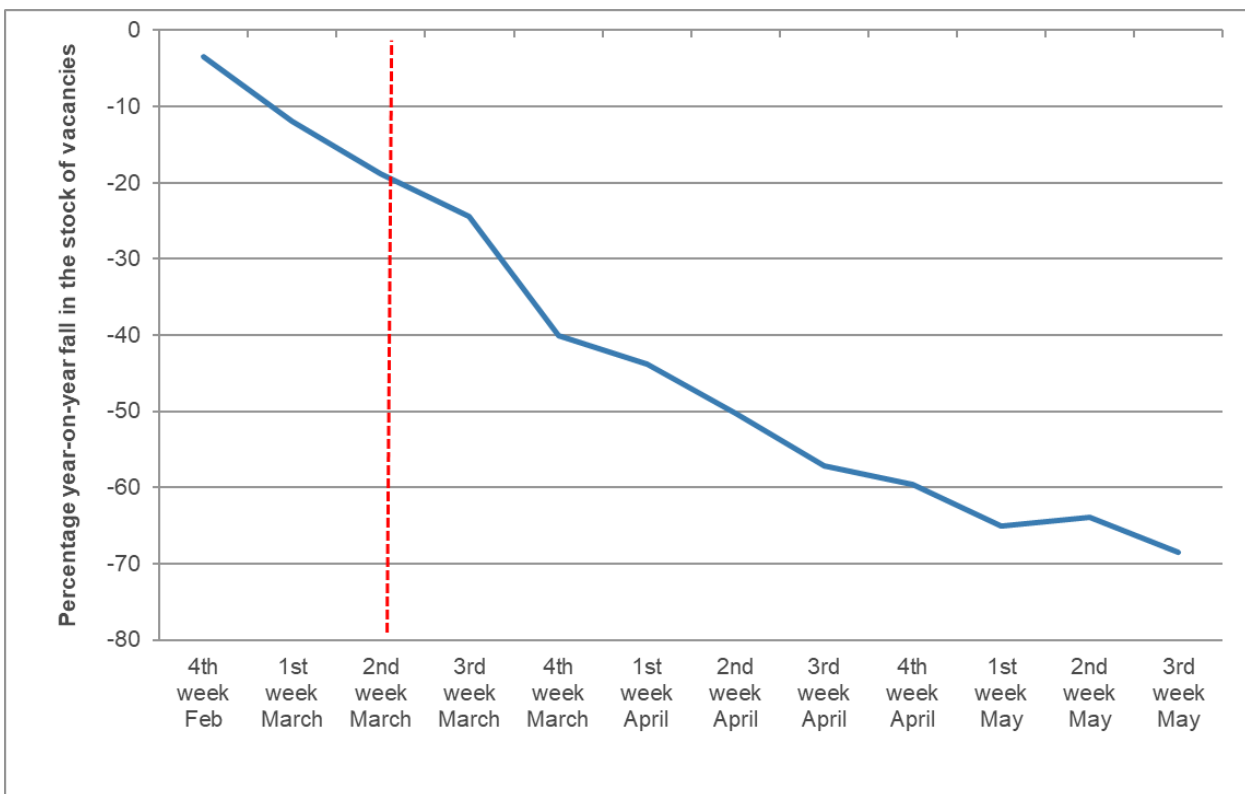
The current stock of vacancies is now 62 per cent lower than before the start of the crisis, and 68 per cent lower than the same week in 2019. This is the largest year-on-year fall since the crisis began (Figure 3), and as we reported last week, since vacancy records began in 1948 – beating the falls experienced in the recessions of the mid-1970s and early 1980s, and happening in the space of a couple of months rather than a year or more (Figure 4).

Figure 2: Total number of vacancies by week



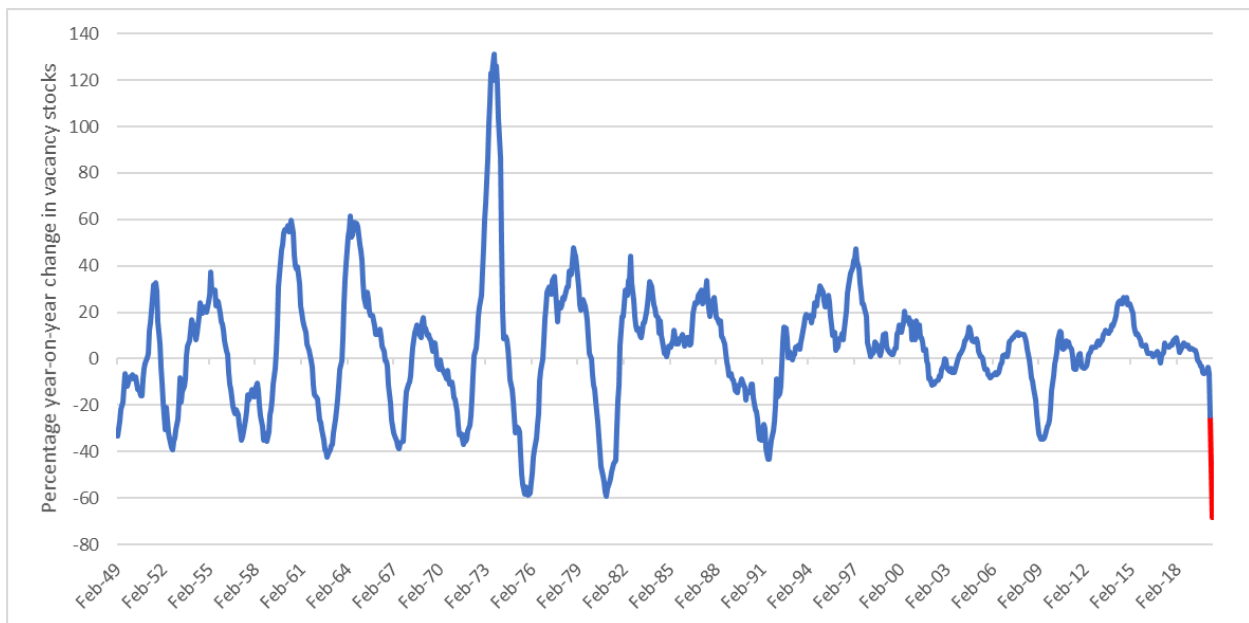
Source: Institute for Employment Studies analysis of Adzuna vacancy data

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



Source: Institute for Employment Studies analysis of Adzuna vacancy data

Figure 4: Year on year change in vacancy stocks, 1949-2020



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

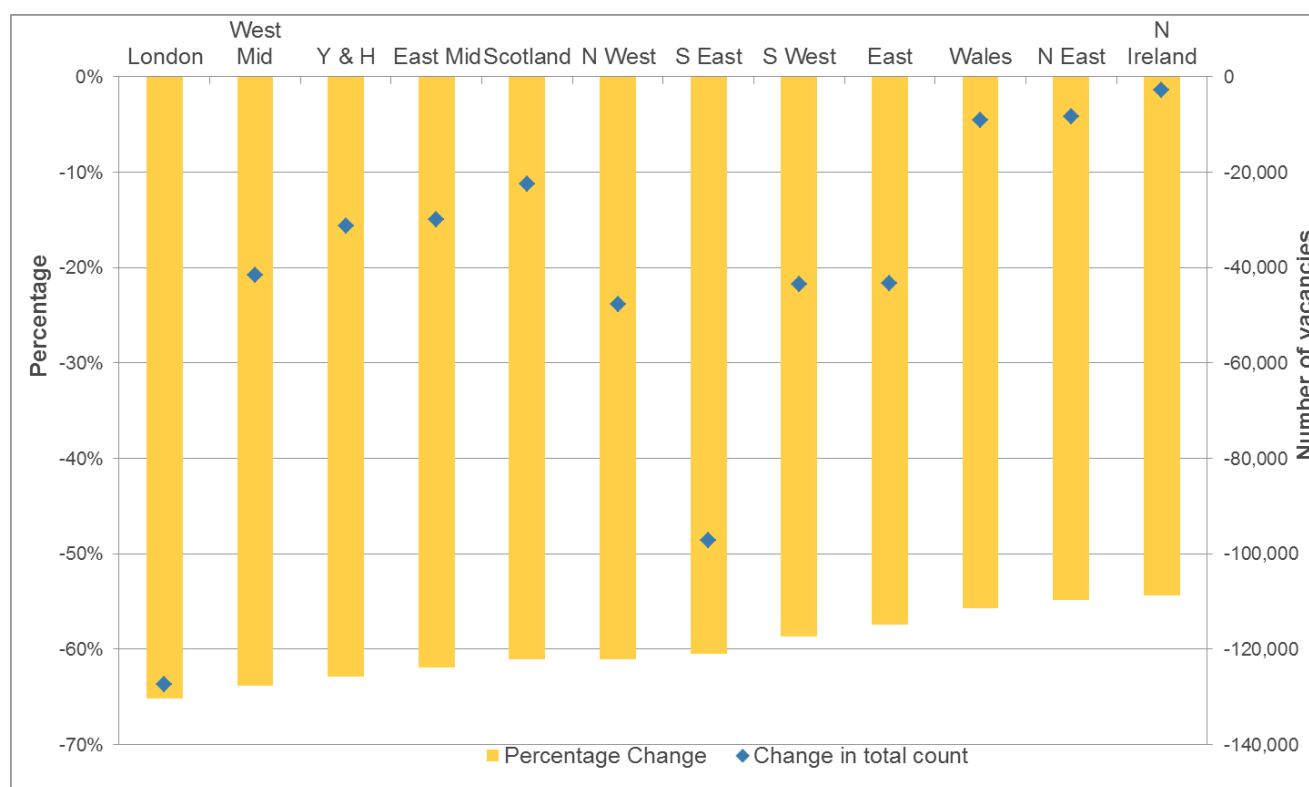
Local and regional changes in vacancy levels

Although changes in the number of new vacancies from week-to-week should be treated with some caution, all UK regions and nations experienced falls in the stock of vacancies in the week to 17th May compared with the previous week, ranging from 1.2% in the East of England, to 6.6% in Wales. This more than reverses the increase in vacancies in Wales in the week to 10th May of 3%.

Looking at the changes since the start of the crisis (Figure 5), there has been some re-ordering of the regions since last week, with Northern Ireland now having the smallest decline in vacancies compared with Wales last week. Vacancies in London have now fallen by 65% and are 127 thousand lower than in early March.

The patterns by local authority presented in the Appendix are similar to last month, with most of the areas that have experienced the largest falls in vacancies being in London.

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 17 May



Source: Institute for Employment Studies analysis of Adzuna vacancy data

Changes by job types

Figure 6 shows the changes in vacancies by the high level ‘job types’ that are recorded by Adzuna, which categorise all jobs into one of 27 groups, reflecting the broad occupational category for that work.

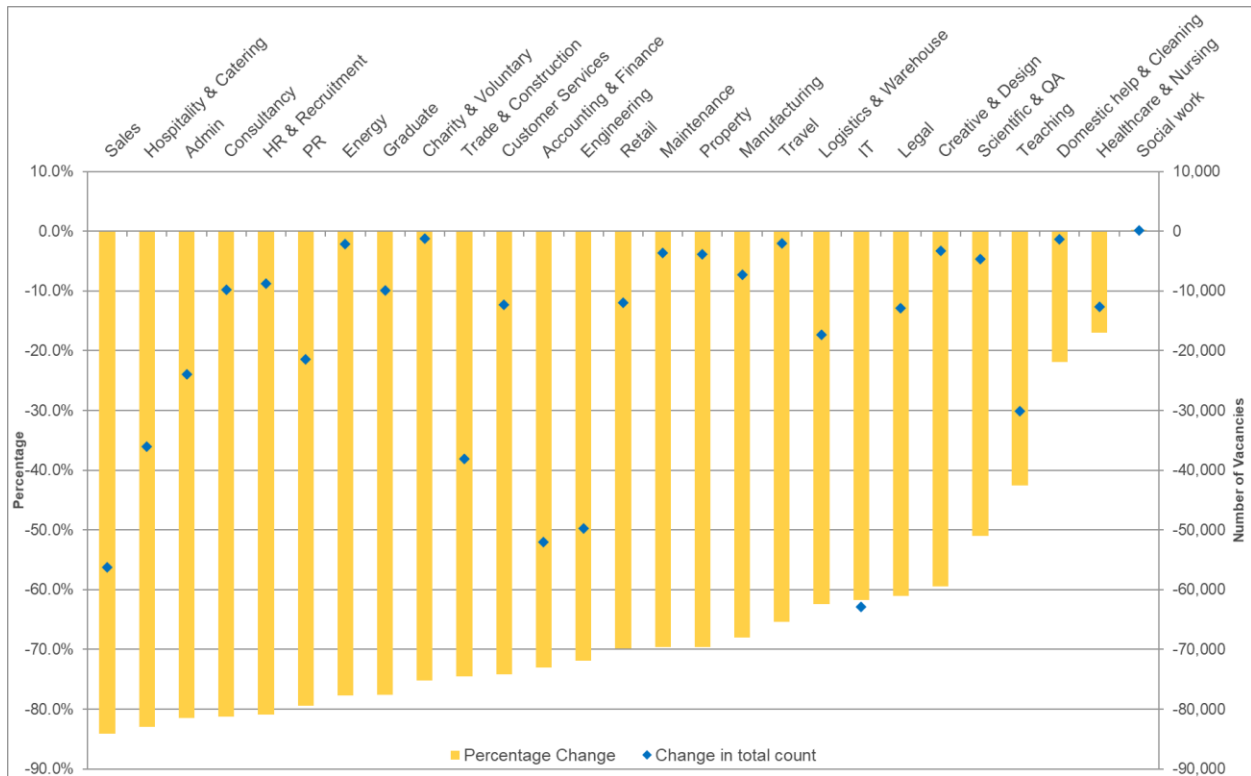
Social work and healthcare and nursing jobs remain the occupational areas that have been most resilient to falls in vacancies, although the number of social work vacancies has fallen since last week, and is now back to the level where it was at the start of the crisis. Healthcare and nursing vacancies have fallen by 17%, representing 12,700 fewer vacancies.

The five areas of sales, hospitality/ catering, administration, consultancy, and HR/recruitment remain the areas with the largest falls, of at least 80%, reflecting the areas of the economy most affected by the ‘shut down’. The largest fall in numeric terms is in IT vacancies, which are down by more than 60,000, a fall of 60%.

Healthcare and nursing jobs continue to be most prevalent amongst newly notified vacancies, accounting for 18% of jobs advertised last week (12 thousand), followed by IT vacancies (10 thousand, 15% of the total) and teaching roles (9 thousand, 14%). Social

work roles continued to play a key part in the new vacancies, accounting for just over 1 in 10 newly advertised roles.

Figure 6: 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 17 May



Source: Institute for Employment Studies analysis of Adzuna vacancy data

Changes in vacancies by salary levels

This section contains analysis of changes in vacancy levels by salary bands. We do this using Adzuna’s predicted salary², which is provided for each role.

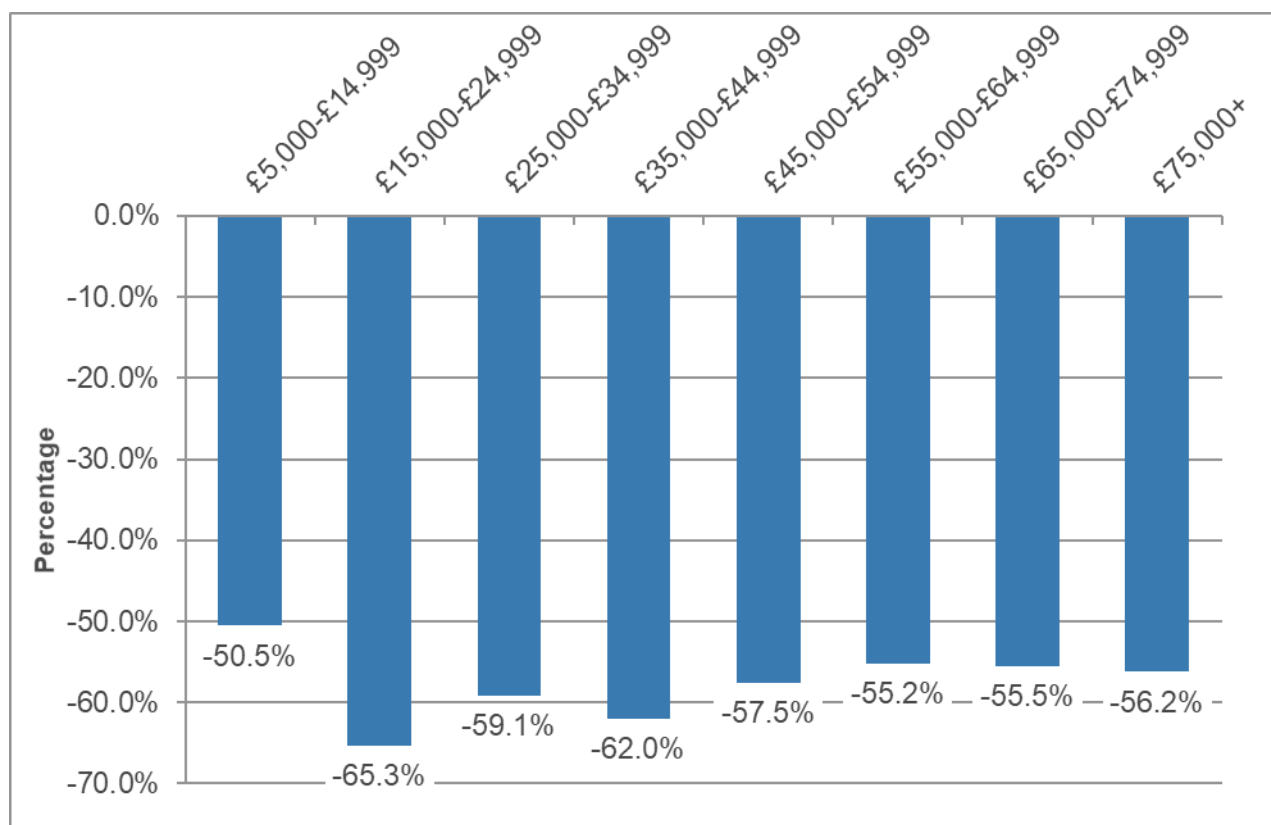
Looking at changes since the crisis began, the drop in vacancies between the 2nd week of March and the 17 May remains the highest for the second salary band, with prospective earnings between £15,000-£24,999, with a fall of 65% (Figure 7).

The relatively higher drop in job vacancies from lower pay bands likely reflects lower pay in many of the sectors directly shutdown by the restrictions put in place last month. Higher

² 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.

paid jobs, where people are more likely to be able to work from home, have taken a smaller hit compared to those offering lower pay.

Figure 7: Percentage change of number of vacancies by salary group, between w/e 15th March and w/e 17th May



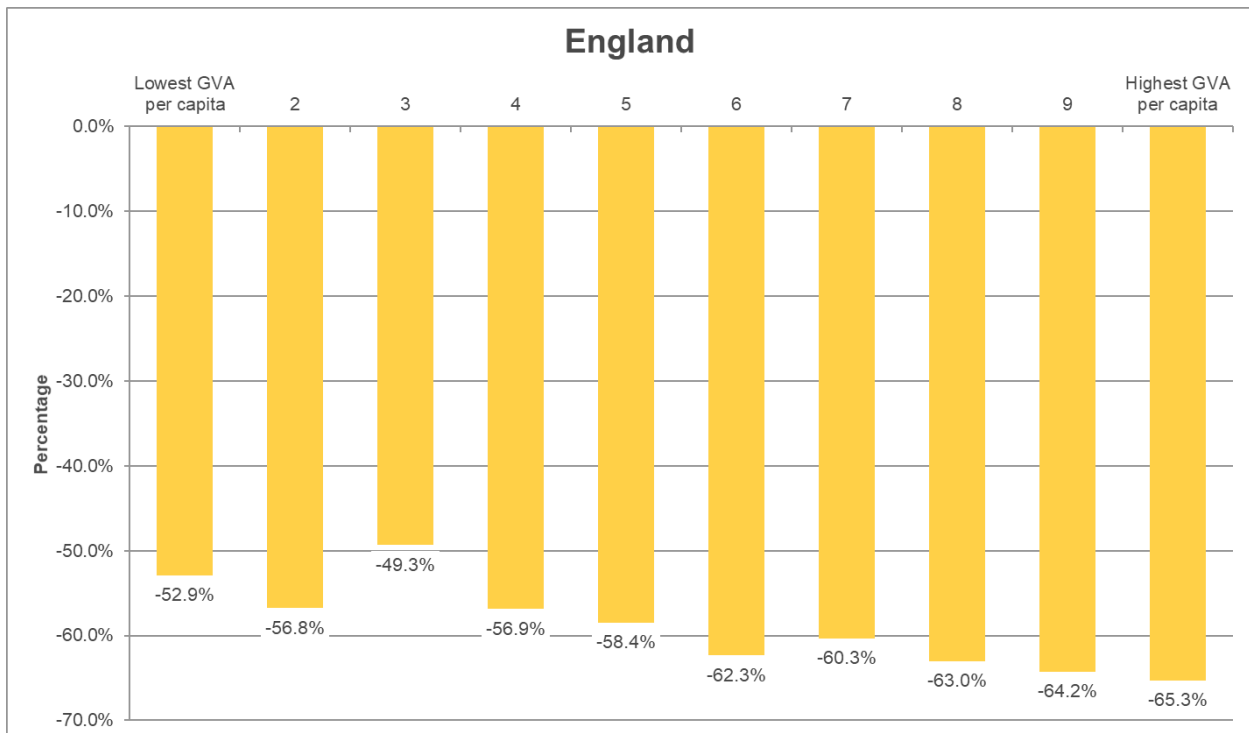
Source: Institute for Employment Studies analysis of Adzuna vacancy data

Changes in vacancies by productivity per person

Figure 8 shows the drop in the percentage of vacancies advertised between the 2nd week of March and last week, by the productivity level of the local area (Gross Value Added (GVA) per capita within each English Upper Tier Local Authority). This analysis is England only, with London excluded due to the fact that GVA per capita is far higher in the capital.

The pattern is similar to that presented in the previous briefings, with smaller falls in vacancies in the areas with lower productivity (Deciles 1-4 in comparison with 5-10), and the reasons are likely to be the same and reflect higher proportions of employment in key sectors such as health, teaching and social work in the areas with lower productivity.

Figure 8: Percentage difference in vacancies between w/e 15 March and w/e 17 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

Figure 9 explores the link between the drop in total vacancies compared with the period before the start of the crisis and productivity per person in the local area in London, and across Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland, using five quintiles rather than the 10 deciles used above.

Within London, the scale of reductions in vacancies following the crisis has been fairly similar, with no consistent variation by the productivity level within the local area. This is likely to be partly due to the interconnectedness of the London economy and the fact that productivity per person is relatively high compared with other parts of the country.

Northern Ireland and Wales similarly show no consistent variation in falls in vacancies by the productivity levels of the local areas, while in Scotland, the areas with the highest productivity levels (Quintile 5) have experienced much higher falls in vacancies than areas with lower productivity.

Figure 9: Percentage difference in vacancies between w/e 15 March and w/e 17 May, by Gross Value Added per capita quintile



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

Relationship between unemployment and vacancies

This week has seen the release of the latest claimant count unemployment figures, which represent the first indications of the impact of the lockdown measures on the number of people out of work, reflecting the number of claimant as at 9th April. While the claimant count is not a true measure of the level of unemployment in the labour market, unlike other survey-based measures, it is the most timely measure.

Between March and April the number of claimant rose by nearly 70%; in the recession following the credit crunch in the last 2000s it took nearly eight months for claimant unemployment to rise that much.

The number of unemployed per vacancy gives an indication of the balance between labour supply and demand, and the degree of ‘slackness’ in the labour market. A year ago, in March and April 2019, there was just over one claimant unemployed person per vacancy, and in March this year this had increase somewhat to 1.5 claimant unemployed per vacancy.

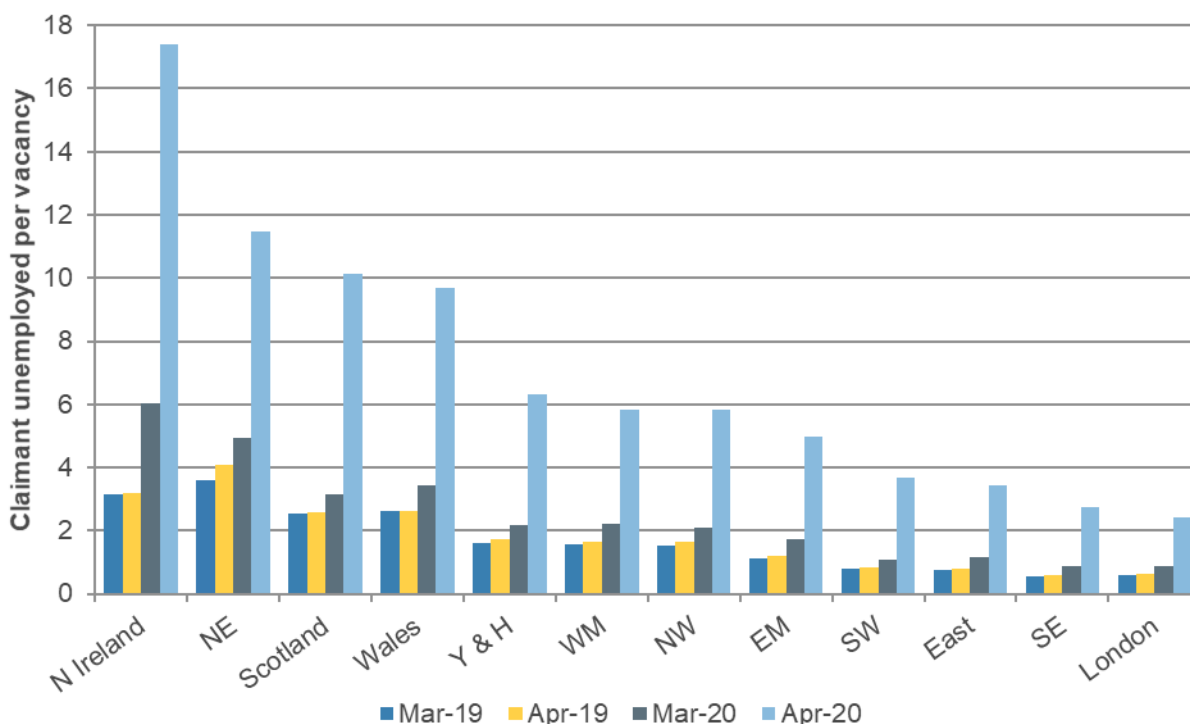
The latest data, comparing the claimant count as at 9th April with the Adzuna vacancy data for the second week in April, show that there were 4.5 claimant unemployed per vacancy, a near three-fold increase on the March 2020 figure (the increase was 188%). The contribution of the increase in unemployment was greater than the decrease in vacancies – unemployment rose by almost 70% whereas vacancies fell by just over 40%.

Since the second week of April, vacancies have fallen by a further 30%, and so the unemployment/vacancy ratio will increase to well over 6.5 when the May claimant count data are released (the ratio of April unemployed to May vacancies is 6.44).

There are substantial regional differences in the unemployment-vacancy ratios, as Figure 10 shows. Looking back to 2019, in the East of England, London, the South East and South West, there was less than one claimant unemployed person per vacancy, indicating very tight labour market conditions, while in the North East and Northern Ireland there were over three unemployed per vacancy.

Between March and April this year the ratio has shot up in all regions, with the highest ratios in Northern Ireland (17) and the North East (11), but closely followed by Scotland (10) and Wales (10). The lowest ratio is in London (2.4) followed by the South East (2.8).

Figure 10: Claimant unemployed per vacancy, March 2019-April 2020

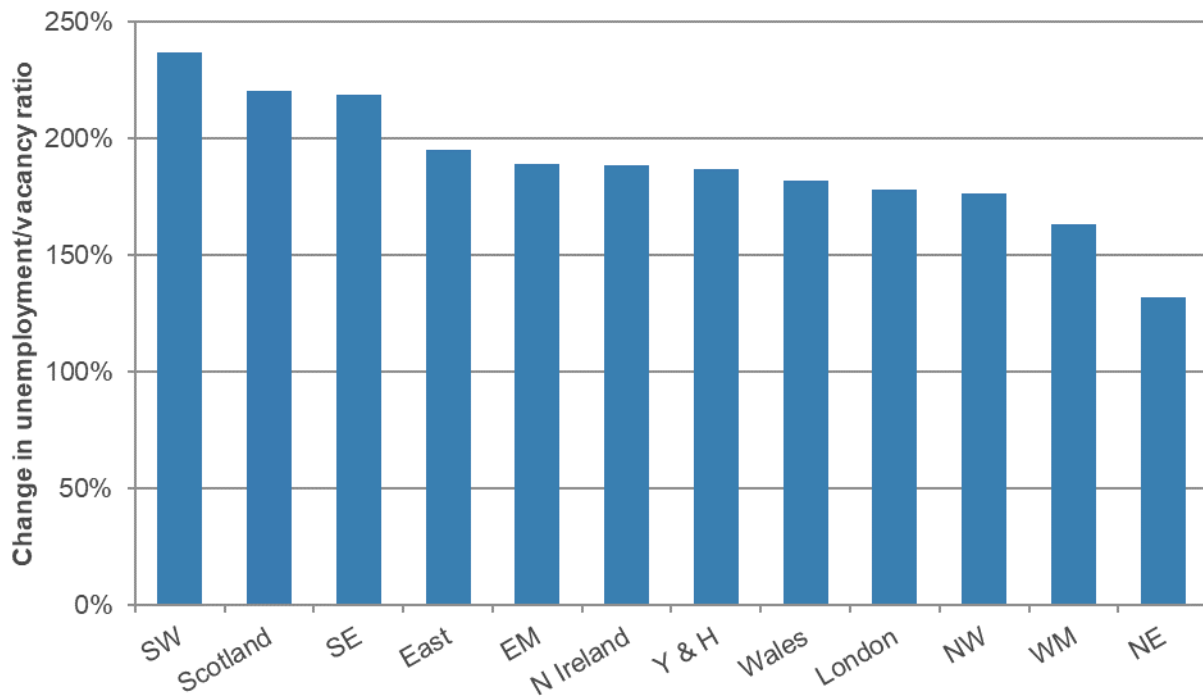


Source: Institute for Employment Studies analysis of Adzuna vacancy data and ONS claimant count data

Figure 11 shows the percentage change in the unemployed/vacancy ratio across the regions and nations. The smallest increase has been in the North East, at 132%, and the largest has been in the South West, at 237%, closely followed by Scotland and the South East (220%). The North East has experienced both the smallest rise in unemployment

and the smallest fall in vacancies (51% and 35% respectively), while the South West has experienced the largest increase in unemployment (93%), and Scotland experienced the largest fall in vacancies (49%).

Figure 11: Change in claimant unemployed per vacancy ratios, March 2020-April 2020



Source: Institute for Employment Studies analysis of Adzuna vacancy data and ONS claimant count data

Conclusions and next steps

Vacancies are down again compared with last week, and new flows also down slightly. Patterns by region and job type are similar to those in previous weeks' briefings.

Comparing the vacancy data with the latest information on claimant count unemployment shows that the number of unemployed claimants per vacancy has shot up from 1.5 last month to 4.5 in April, with substantial variation by region. The North East has experienced the smallest increase, but still has one of the highest ratios, while the ratio has increased the most in the South West.

The data released this week, combined with these vacancy figures, make clear that this is the toughest jobs market in a generation. This week we have published two papers, co-authored with a range of other organisations, that set out practical proposals for responding to this crisis ([Help Wanted](#) and [Securing a place for young people](#)). In our view central and local government, employers, civil society and those who can work to

support the unemployed now need to work together to support people to prepare to work and move back into work as the lockdown eases.

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

- Extending the Claimant Count analysis to explore the unemployment-vacancy ratio within local areas
- A deep dive exploring trends within specific 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.

Annex: Vacancy levels by local area

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

Local Authority	Region/ Nation	w/e 17 May 2020	Change since 15 March	Change in last week	Year on year change
Lewisham	London	2,383	-81.6%	-0.4%	-93.7%
City of London	London	4,696	-81.6%	-8.0%	-78.0%
Daventry	East Midlands	355	-81.5%	-6.3%	-54.0%
Westminster	London	2,073	-80.8%	-5.3%	-83.9%
Brent	London	978	-79.4%	-6.3%	-79.7%
Wandsworth	London	1,323	-75.7%	-2.5%	-89.2%
Haringey	London	801	-74.7%	-4.3%	-81.4%
Hammersmith and Fulham	London	1,373	-74.7%	-3.3%	37.0%
Aberdeen City	Scotland	736	-74.7%	-1.5%	-83.3%
Bolsover	East Midlands	52	-74.3%	-1.9%	-76.4%
Crawley	South East	486	-73.4%	-6.4%	-84.8%
Tonbridge and Malling	South East	391	-73.1%	-8.0%	-81.0%
West Somerset	South West	52	-73.1%	-27.8%	-46.4%
Allerdale	North West	161	-71.8%	-5.8%	-68.9%
Warwick	West Midlands	1,138	-71.2%	-7.1%	-72.3%
Tunbridge Wells	South East	400	-70.9%	-8.3%	-80.2%
Hart	South East	193	-70.8%	-9.0%	-83.0%
Slough	South East	739	-70.7%	-7.4%	-78.7%
East Staffordshire	West Midlands	232	-70.5%	-7.2%	-78.9%
York	Yorkshire and The Humber	1,248	-70.5%	-23.9%	-60.2%
Pendle	North West	67	-70.1%	1.5%	-83.2%
Chiltern	South East	287	-69.8%	-3.4%	-66.9%
Tamworth	West Midlands	658	-69.7%	-4.9%	-77.2%
East Devon	South West	405	-69.6%	-4.3%	-59.5%
Maidstone	South East	2,358	-69.6%	-2.3%	-28.1%
Solihull	West Midlands	472	-69.2%	-5.2%	-79.9%
City of Edinburgh	Scotland	2,101	-69.1%	-0.4%	-75.1%
Dacorum	East of England	606	-69.0%	-3.7%	-75.8%
Bristol, City of	South West	4,297	-68.9%	-9.1%	-75.3%

Real time vacancy analysis: 17 May 2020

Harrogate	Yorkshire and The Humber	607	-68.9%	2.9%	-69.8%
Richmondshire	Yorkshire and The Humber	66	-68.9%	-14.3%	-72.5%
Leicester	East Midlands	2,032	-68.9%	-0.3%	-72.9%
Teignbridge	South West	299	-68.9%	-8.6%	-66.0%
Hackney	London	536	-68.8%	-11.8%	-76.5%
Runnymede	South East	726	-68.7%	-11.2%	-74.8%
South Oxfordshire	South East	568	-68.6%	-7.6%	-71.3%
Worcester	West Midlands	855	-68.5%	-0.8%	-73.1%
Milton Keynes	South East	1,870	-68.4%	-6.9%	-74.0%
Harborough	East Midlands	200	-68.4%	-3.8%	-70.3%
Leeds	Yorkshire and The Humber	4,173	-68.3%	-3.4%	-77.7%
St Albans	East of England	623	-68.2%	-3.0%	-74.5%
Aylesbury Vale	South East	1,731	-67.9%	-8.9%	-68.0%
Erewash	East Midlands	105	-67.8%	-18.0%	-70.4%
Torfaen	Wales	80	-67.7%	-14.0%	-76.6%
Reading	South East	3,820	-67.6%	-8.3%	-70.1%
Warrington	North West	738	-67.3%	-8.2%	-80.1%
Croydon	London	844	-67.3%	-3.3%	-76.7%
Newham	London	1,599	-67.3%	0.6%	-74.9%
Manchester	North West	8,281	-67.2%	-4.4%	-70.9%
Welwyn Hatfield	East of England	1,751	-67.1%	-7.6%	-72.8%
Braintree	East of England	646	-66.9%	-3.9%	-52.2%
Guildford	South East	2,769	-66.9%	-6.8%	-70.2%
Dartford	South East	522	-66.8%	-8.3%	-77.8%
South Staffordshire	West Midlands	905	-66.8%	-11.6%	680.2%
Broxtowe	East Midlands	41	-66.4%	10.8%	-75.6%
Wycombe	South East	895	-66.4%	-6.3%	-75.1%
Chelmsford	East of England	2,132	-66.2%	-2.9%	-68.5%
Thurrock	East of England	375	-66.0%	2.5%	-77.7%
Glasgow City	Scotland	2,529	-66.0%	-3.5%	-72.8%
Winchester	South East	2,524	-65.8%	-6.7%	-61.0%
Oxford	South East	2,331	-65.8%	-5.9%	-74.1%
Rugby	West Midlands	373	-65.8%	-3.4%	-68.7%
Northampton	East Midlands	1,776	-65.7%	-2.4%	-75.2%
Cherwell	South East	723	-65.7%	-9.3%	-73.8%
Chorley	North West	180	-65.5%	1.7%	-77.9%
Spelthorne	South East	115	-65.5%	-14.8%	-74.4%
Richmond upon Thames	London	519	-65.4%	1.2%	-72.7%

Birmingham	West Midlands	4,968	-65.4%	-5.5%	-75.5%
Coventry	West Midlands	1,214	-65.4%	-4.6%	-75.2%
Lisburn and Castlereagh	Northern Ireland	51	-65.3%	-3.8%	-78.5%
Rushmoor	South East	498	-65.3%	5.7%	-74.7%
Trafford	North West	527	-65.2%	-0.4%	-69.2%
Charnwood	East Midlands	358	-65.2%	-1.4%	-74.4%
Derby	East Midlands	1,865	-65.0%	-5.5%	-69.1%
Stafford	West Midlands	1,149	-65.0%	-3.6%	-71.8%
Bracknell Forest	South East	579	-65.0%	-0.5%	-73.8%
North West Leicestershire	East Midlands	282	-64.9%	5.6%	-71.5%
South Lakeland	North West	280	-64.9%	-5.1%	-68.0%
South Bucks	South East	275	-64.8%	-5.8%	-70.6%
High Peak	East Midlands	140	-64.7%	-6.7%	-65.9%
Ribble Valley	North West	78	-64.7%	-14.3%	-92.1%
Nottingham	East Midlands	3,092	-64.6%	-5.3%	-69.3%
Redditch	West Midlands	246	-64.4%	-1.6%	-75.0%
Epsom and Ewell	South East	413	-64.4%	0.0%	-67.1%
Basingstoke and Deane	South East	1,055	-64.3%	-7.9%	-72.6%
Forest Heath	East of England	162	-64.3%	5.9%	-71.9%
Salford	North West	473	-64.3%	-1.5%	-78.9%
Calderdale	Yorkshire and The Humber	400	-64.0%	-3.8%	-72.5%
Cardiff	Wales	2,188	-64.0%	-1.1%	-66.6%
Sheffield	Yorkshire and The Humber	2,938	-63.8%	-0.7%	-65.1%
Dudley	West Midlands	2,630	-63.8%	-3.6%	-54.8%
Tewkesbury	South West	320	-63.7%	-4.2%	-59.8%
Stockport	North West	926	-63.6%	-3.5%	-73.3%
Windsor and Maidenhead	South East	1,013	-63.6%	-2.7%	-72.6%
Bassetlaw	East Midlands	296	-63.5%	-8.6%	-63.3%
Bromsgrove	West Midlands	230	-63.5%	-12.2%	-66.0%
North Lanarkshire	Scotland	271	-63.3%	0.7%	-82.1%
Barnsley	Yorkshire and The Humber	483	-63.3%	-7.6%	-62.5%
Fareham	South East	537	-63.2%	4.5%	-68.4%
Chichester	South East	1,020	-63.2%	0.1%	-69.5%
Gloucester	South West	1,685	-63.0%	-2.8%	-70.5%
Antrim and Newtownabbey	Northern Ireland	467	-63.0%	-6.2%	-77.8%
Wellingborough	East Midlands	247	-63.0%	-2.4%	-70.4%

Real time vacancy analysis: 17 May 2020

Wakefield	Yorkshire and The Humber	972	-62.9%	-4.1%	-69.8%
Hertsmere	East of England	531	-62.9%	0.4%	-67.9%
Bexley	London	370	-62.9%	-12.9%	-69.7%
Cheltenham	South West	934	-62.8%	-1.1%	-66.9%
Worthing	South East	322	-62.8%	-10.6%	-72.1%
Cheshire West and Chester	North West	2,821	-62.7%	-3.1%	-62.1%
Hinckley and Bosworth	East Midlands	163	-62.6%	-13.8%	-70.4%
Broxbourne	East of England	268	-62.5%	5.9%	-62.8%
Newcastle upon Tyne	North East	2,098	-62.5%	-5.5%	-64.1%
Barking and Dagenham	London	264	-62.4%	-16.5%	-75.6%
North Lincolnshire	Yorkshire and The Humber	441	-62.4%	-7.2%	-49.9%
Waltham Forest	London	417	-62.3%	-2.8%	-2.3%
Waverley	South East	588	-62.3%	-7.7%	-74.3%
Melton	East Midlands	103	-62.3%	-16.9%	-71.6%
Preston	North West	857	-62.3%	-7.4%	-73.7%
Eden	North West	445	-62.3%	-9.6%	36.5%
Bridgend	Wales	154	-62.3%	0.7%	-68.9%
Eastleigh	South East	294	-62.2%	-6.4%	-74.7%
Corby	East Midlands	254	-62.1%	1.2%	-70.6%
Perth and Kinross	Scotland	233	-62.1%	-15.6%	-76.7%
Lancaster	North West	1,420	-62.1%	3.8%	-55.2%
Three Rivers	East of England	269	-62.1%	-13.5%	-62.3%
Rushcliffe	East Midlands	92	-62.0%	-16.4%	-60.2%
Hounslow	London	928	-62.0%	-9.1%	-75.2%
Bath and North East Somerset	South West	1,100	-61.8%	-5.3%	-70.2%
Kettering	East Midlands	308	-61.8%	0.7%	-70.0%
Stratford-on-Avon	West Midlands	478	-61.7%	-9.1%	-69.3%
Canterbury	South East	1,838	-61.5%	-4.8%	-67.6%
Basildon	East of England	658	-61.4%	-2.2%	-68.0%
Tower Hamlets	London	288	-61.3%	-21.5%	-63.9%
Craven	Yorkshire and The Humber	118	-61.2%	6.3%	-72.7%
Stroud	South West	1,603	-61.2%	1.5%	20.6%
Exeter	South West	1,833	-61.1%	-0.9%	-67.5%
Reigate and Banstead	South East	905	-61.0%	-9.6%	-75.6%
Falkirk	Scotland	161	-61.0%	-2.4%	-67.1%
Dorset	South West	827	-61.0%	-6.2%	-58.5%

Southampton	South East	1,602	-61.0%	-4.2%	-71.9%
West Lothian	Scotland	482	-61.0%	6.9%	-68.2%
Christchurch	South West	152	-60.8%	-13.6%	-74.5%
Cotswold	South West	397	-60.8%	-5.7%	-69.2%
Doncaster	Yorkshire and The Humber	719	-60.8%	0.3%	-72.6%
Swindon	South West	660	-60.6%	-3.5%	-86.9%
Gateshead	North East	278	-60.6%	-3.8%	-72.7%
Harlow	East of England	434	-60.5%	0.7%	-74.4%
Kingston upon Thames	London	493	-60.5%	1.2%	-74.8%
Epping Forest	East of England	397	-60.5%	-8.1%	-69.3%
Ashford	South East	386	-60.5%	-8.3%	-77.7%
South Kesteven	East Midlands	308	-60.5%	-4.0%	-71.8%
Somerset West and Taunton	South West	670	-60.4%	-6.6%	-57.8%
Medway	South East	579	-60.4%	-8.7%	-79.5%
Walsall	West Midlands	376	-60.4%	0.8%	-77.0%
Midlothian	Scotland	942	-60.3%	3.4%	-67.2%
South Ayrshire	Scotland	133	-60.3%	8.1%	-70.7%
Newcastle-under-Lyme	West Midlands	224	-60.2%	-3.0%	-48.3%
Blackpool	North West	277	-60.0%	5.3%	-78.8%
Amber Valley	East Midlands	275	-59.9%	-4.8%	-65.9%
Wychavon	West Midlands	330	-59.8%	-0.6%	-72.6%
St. Helens	North West	256	-59.7%	-9.5%	-71.7%
Cheshire East	North West	1,802	-59.7%	-1.3%	-61.1%
Blaby	East Midlands	79	-59.7%	-2.5%	-68.5%
Blackburn with Darwen	North West	360	-59.7%	-4.8%	-79.7%
Hillingdon	London	869	-59.7%	-7.2%	-66.5%
Cannock Chase	West Midlands	253	-59.5%	-5.9%	-69.7%
Monmouthshire	Wales	150	-59.5%	-9.1%	-64.8%
West Berkshire	South East	930	-59.5%	-3.0%	-62.8%
Wrexham	Wales	467	-59.4%	-14.3%	-64.0%
Aberdeenshire	Scotland	722	-59.4%	-3.7%	-51.3%
Ashfield	East Midlands	150	-59.3%	4.2%	-64.8%
Mid Suffolk	East of England	772	-59.1%	5.6%	-68.1%
Adur	South East	206	-59.0%	-10.0%	-62.3%
Bradford	Yorkshire and The Humber	861	-59.0%	-5.5%	-77.9%
Brighton and Hove	South East	1,617	-58.9%	-3.7%	-71.5%
Chesterfield	East Midlands	470	-58.9%	-3.5%	-69.7%
Uttlesford	East of England	287	-58.8%	13.4%	-72.8%

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Lichfield	West Midlands	261	-58.5%	-3.7%	-64.7%
Vale of White Horse	South East	696	-58.5%	-7.2%	-63.0%
Enfield	London	628	-58.5%	-6.7%	-61.5%
Poole	South West	466	-58.4%	2.4%	-78.2%
Wolverhampton	West Midlands	688	-58.4%	-7.3%	-69.1%
Watford	East of England	716	-58.4%	5.1%	-78.9%
Wokingham	South East	448	-58.3%	-6.9%	-71.3%
Babergh	East of England	91	-58.3%	-8.1%	-78.8%
Mole Valley	South East	646	-58.2%	-4.4%	-67.0%
Fylde	North West	142	-58.2%	-16.0%	-51.9%
Maldon	East of England	89	-58.2%	3.5%	-75.4%
Caerphilly	Wales	176	-58.2%	-2.8%	-71.6%
Bedford	East of England	1,778	-58.2%	15.2%	-57.7%
Wigan	North West	531	-58.2%	-1.8%	-69.5%
Peterborough	East of England	1,065	-58.1%	-5.8%	-71.1%
Bromley	London	858	-58.1%	-9.2%	-83.7%
Cambridge	East of England	3,327	-58.0%	-0.9%	-71.3%
Colchester	East of England	863	-57.9%	-3.8%	-69.9%
Na h-Eileanan Siar	Scotland	119	-57.8%	-22.2%	-37.0%
Woking	South East	674	-57.8%	-4.1%	-70.5%
Wyre Forest	West Midlands	255	-57.8%	-2.3%	-65.5%
Portsmouth	South East	1,037	-57.7%	-5.1%	-68.0%
Sandwell	West Midlands	516	-57.3%	-3.4%	-68.5%
North Hertfordshire	East of England	637	-57.2%	-3.3%	-61.7%
Elmbridge	South East	725	-57.2%	-4.0%	-70.6%
Kirklees	Yorkshire and The Humber	815	-57.0%	-6.8%	-69.4%
Luton	East of England	596	-57.0%	4.2%	-79.2%
Stoke-on-Trent	West Midlands	875	-56.9%	-7.4%	-66.9%
Redbridge	London	190	-56.8%	-12.4%	-76.5%
Halton	North West	408	-56.7%	-3.5%	-66.5%
Brentwood	East of England	352	-56.7%	3.2%	-71.0%
Flintshire	Wales	209	-56.6%	-4.6%	-64.4%
East Hertfordshire	East of England	772	-56.6%	2.5%	-64.1%
Rutland	East Midlands	152	-56.6%	-13.6%	-64.6%
Plymouth	South West	830	-56.5%	-10.6%	-63.5%
Carlisle	North West	702	-56.5%	-10.0%	-60.6%
Merthyr Tydfil	Wales	61	-56.4%	-9.0%	-75.7%
Bournemouth	South West	843	-56.4%	-3.4%	-73.8%
Islington	London	390	-56.4%	-17.9%	-75.8%

Scottish Borders	Scotland	151	-56.4%	-9.6%	-53.3%
Liverpool	North West	3,431	-56.3%	-2.6%	-60.3%
Wiltshire	South West	2,841	-56.2%	-3.9%	-60.8%
Hambleton	Yorkshire and The Humber	254	-56.2%	1.6%	-73.7%
East Lothian	Scotland	386	-56.2%	-9.8%	-28.7%
Selby	Yorkshire and The Humber	197	-56.0%	-3.0%	-56.0%
Rhondda Cynon Taf	Wales	161	-56.0%	-1.2%	-79.5%
North Somerset	South West	638	-55.9%	-10.3%	-52.9%
Burnley	North West	300	-55.9%	4.5%	-69.2%
Havering	London	444	-55.9%	-2.6%	-77.9%
Rotherham	Yorkshire and The Humber	674	-55.7%	2.3%	-58.9%
Staffordshire Moorlands	West Midlands	145	-55.7%	-23.7%	-46.3%
Mid and East Antrim	Northern Ireland	159	-55.5%	-14.1%	-62.3%
Cornwall	South West	1,684	-55.4%	-7.1%	-60.5%
West Oxfordshire	South East	504	-55.4%	-3.1%	-64.8%
East Riding of Yorkshire	Yorkshire and The Humber	1,149	-55.3%	-5.3%	-43.5%
North Tyneside	North East	241	-55.1%	0.8%	-42.6%
Central Bedfordshire	East of England	1,140	-55.1%	-1.1%	-54.8%
Lincoln	East Midlands	1,326	-54.9%	1.1%	-61.7%
North Warwickshire	West Midlands	193	-54.9%	-12.3%	-66.3%
Stirling	Scotland	204	-54.9%	-3.3%	-67.4%
Derbyshire Dales	East Midlands	293	-54.9%	-2.0%	-25.4%
Merton	London	373	-54.8%	-6.3%	-60.0%
New Forest	South East	677	-54.8%	-11.0%	-59.9%
Kingston upon Hull, City of	Yorkshire and The Humber	665	-54.8%	-6.3%	-61.8%
Ipswich	East of England	1,468	-54.8%	-0.7%	-65.9%
Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon	Northern Ireland	104	-54.8%	-3.7%	-80.5%
Rochford	East of England	145	-54.7%	-5.8%	-60.5%
Gravesham	South East	233	-54.7%	-2.9%	-64.9%
South Northamptonshire	East Midlands	245	-54.6%	-6.1%	-57.4%
Mendip	South West	731	-54.6%	-4.3%	-34.0%
Surrey Heath	South East	541	-54.5%	-2.0%	-62.4%
East Dunbartonshire	Scotland	113	-54.3%	-7.4%	2.7%
Newry, Mourne and Down	Northern Ireland	140	-54.2%	-4.1%	-68.7%
Fife	Scotland	671	-54.0%	5.0%	-70.2%

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Lewes	South East	1,059	-54.0%	-2.1%	-50.7%
Blaenau Gwent	Wales	346	-53.9%	0.0%	-56.3%
Sevenoaks	South East	698	-53.9%	-0.4%	-60.6%
Newark and Sherwood	East Midlands	235	-53.8%	-4.9%	-69.8%
South Derbyshire	East Midlands	212	-53.7%	-1.4%	-48.0%
Highland	Scotland	699	-53.7%	-8.7%	-63.9%
East Cambridgeshire	East of England	438	-53.5%	-5.8%	-17.8%
Scarborough	Yorkshire and The Humber	246	-53.3%	2.5%	-66.3%
Norwich	East of England	1,797	-53.3%	-0.3%	-64.6%
Ards and North Down	Northern Ireland	52	-53.2%	-3.7%	-81.5%
Southend-on-Sea	East of England	415	-53.1%	-7.0%	-79.7%
Vale of Glamorgan	Wales	110	-53.0%	-14.1%	-57.7%
Fenland	East of England	274	-52.9%	-11.3%	-52.3%
Ceredigion	Wales	75	-52.8%	-18.5%	-77.9%
Lambeth	London	5,295	-52.7%	-4.6%	517.1%
Northumberland	North East	776	-52.7%	0.5%	-57.3%
East Northamptonshire	East Midlands	149	-52.4%	-13.9%	-61.8%
Sutton	London	239	-52.4%	-6.3%	-74.2%
Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole	South West	20	-52.4%	-4.8%	-25.9%
Malvern Hills	West Midlands	187	-52.3%	-0.5%	-59.4%
Horsham	South East	823	-52.2%	-3.2%	-63.1%
Stevenage	East of England	844	-52.1%	-2.9%	-61.8%
Copeland	North West	160	-52.1%	-7.5%	-30.1%
Test Valley	South East	614	-52.0%	0.3%	-68.9%
Fermanagh and Omagh	Northern Ireland	76	-51.9%	0.0%	-81.4%
Sefton	North West	447	-51.9%	-2.8%	-60.0%
South Lanarkshire	Scotland	559	-51.9%	2.9%	-23.7%
Darlington	North East	366	-51.8%	-4.7%	-61.4%
North Devon	South West	428	-51.7%	-5.9%	-38.9%
Huntingdonshire	East of England	961	-51.7%	-3.5%	-63.9%
County Durham	North East	1,392	-51.1%	3.9%	-56.8%
South Somerset	South West	943	-51.1%	-5.4%	-47.9%
Sunderland	North East	468	-50.7%	1.3%	-67.9%
Mansfield	East Midlands	416	-50.7%	6.4%	-61.3%
Newport	Wales	437	-50.6%	-5.0%	-78.2%
Dundee City	Scotland	387	-50.6%	6.0%	-63.1%
Shropshire	West Midlands	1,441	-50.5%	-4.4%	-58.9%
Conwy	Wales	199	-50.5%	-13.5%	-50.0%
Carmarthenshire	Wales	233	-50.3%	-13.4%	-53.4%

Barnet	London	660	-50.2%	-1.8%	-58.5%
Isles of Scilly	South West	7	-50.0%	-41.7%	-78.1%
West Suffolk	East of England	2	-50.0%	100.0%	0.0%
Dover	South East	320	-49.9%	-6.7%	-53.9%
Harrow	London	756	-49.8%	3.8%	-56.7%
Stockton-on-Tees	North East	275	-49.6%	1.5%	-71.7%
East Hampshire	South East	535	-49.6%	5.3%	-56.3%
South Cambridgeshire	East of England	758	-49.6%	-6.0%	-7.9%
St Edmundsbury	East of England	663	-49.4%	-0.7%	-60.7%
Belfast	Northern Ireland	1,056	-49.2%	-3.9%	-74.8%
Mid Sussex	South East	87	-49.1%	0.0%	-72.2%
Wirral	North West	596	-49.1%	-5.5%	-61.2%
Neath Port Talbot	Wales	128	-49.0%	-9.2%	-60.7%
Rochdale	North West	434	-48.6%	-10.1%	-66.2%
West Lancashire	North West	280	-48.4%	-1.1%	-51.1%
East Ayrshire	Scotland	136	-48.3%	14.3%	-70.9%
Telford and Wrekin	West Midlands	119	-48.3%	-10.5%	-68.3%
Greenwich	London	355	-48.3%	-14.7%	-57.0%
Ealing	London	610	-48.2%	-5.7%	-51.1%
Renfrewshire	Scotland	439	-48.2%	-5.0%	-59.7%
Bury	North West	308	-48.1%	1.3%	-76.2%
Nuneaton and Bedworth	West Midlands	415	-48.1%	-10.8%	-58.6%
Sedgemoor	South West	471	-48.0%	-4.8%	-57.2%
Oldham	North West	505	-47.8%	-7.8%	-64.3%
Causeway Coast and Glens	Northern Ireland	48	-47.8%	-7.7%	-58.6%
Tandridge	South East	309	-47.8%	3.3%	-63.3%
West Dorset	South West	434	-47.7%	-4.4%	-58.8%
Moray	Scotland	180	-47.7%	4.7%	-40.2%
Thanet	South East	239	-47.5%	-7.4%	-63.1%
Southwark	London	917	-47.2%	-11.8%	-37.8%
Knowsley	North West	214	-47.0%	-7.8%	-51.8%
South Gloucestershire	South West	285	-47.0%	-21.3%	-30.8%
Havant	South East	414	-46.9%	-9.6%	-55.5%
Swansea	Wales	811	-46.9%	-9.8%	-44.9%
Taunton Deane	South West	765	-46.8%	-2.9%	-60.0%
South Holland	East Midlands	266	-46.7%	6.8%	-47.1%
Ryedale	Yorkshire and The Humber	216	-46.7%	1.4%	-43.5%
Wealden	South East	8,900	-46.5%	8.8%	570.2%

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Swale	South East	475	-46.4%	6.0%	-58.1%
Weymouth and Portland	South West	523	-46.3%	-1.3%	5.2%
Middlesbrough	North East	435	-46.1%	-10.7%	-45.2%
Angus	Scotland	238	-46.0%	-5.2%	-53.9%
South Hams	South West	396	-45.8%	-10.8%	-41.9%
Gwynedd	Wales	310	-45.7%	-18.6%	-59.4%
North East Lincolnshire	Yorkshire and The Humber	368	-45.6%	-10.0%	-64.2%
South Ribble	North West	238	-45.5%	8.2%	-51.9%
Dumfries and Galloway	Scotland	284	-45.5%	2.9%	-43.9%
Torridge	South West	589	-45.5%	-2.5%	66.4%
South Tyneside	North East	197	-45.3%	0.5%	-57.4%
Torbay	South West	329	-45.1%	-8.6%	-59.7%
East Dorset	South West	394	-44.9%	1.3%	-50.0%
Mid Devon	South West	334	-43.9%	6.4%	-30.6%
King's Lynn and West Norfolk	East of England	365	-43.1%	-4.2%	-59.5%
Pembrokeshire	Wales	167	-41.8%	-13.9%	-55.6%
Herefordshire, County of	West Midlands	1,056	-41.8%	-8.0%	-44.6%
Bolton	North West	310	-41.6%	-1.9%	-84.3%
Hyndburn	North West	163	-41.6%	1.9%	-62.3%
West Dunbartonshire	Scotland	148	-41.3%	-8.6%	-61.6%
Tameside	North West	212	-40.9%	-9.4%	-66.6%
North East Derbyshire	East Midlands	134	-39.6%	-6.9%	-20.2%
Hartlepool	North East	138	-39.5%	-6.1%	-54.6%
Denbighshire	Wales	198	-39.3%	-2.9%	-49.6%
Purbeck	South West	92	-39.1%	3.4%	-61.8%
North Norfolk	East of England	194	-38.8%	-5.4%	-53.1%
North Dorset	South West	387	-38.7%	-0.8%	-29.8%
Gedling	East Midlands	193	-38.5%	-2.0%	24.5%
Castle Point	East of England	110	-38.2%	-14.7%	-44.2%
Boston	East Midlands	242	-37.3%	-2.4%	-51.0%
Camden	London	993	-36.4%	-8.0%	-60.5%
South Norfolk	East of England	376	-36.4%	-1.6%	-34.3%
Argyll and Bute	Scotland	256	-36.3%	-2.3%	-64.3%
Rosendale	North West	123	-35.9%	6.0%	-52.1%
Barrow-in-Furness	North West	203	-35.6%	-11.4%	-50.2%
Gosport	South East	203	-35.6%	-6.9%	-45.6%
Mid Ulster	Northern Ireland	60	-35.5%	22.4%	-58.0%
Wyre	North West	111	-35.5%	1.8%	-40.3%
East Renfrewshire	Scotland	53	-35.4%	-13.1%	-42.4%

West Lindsey	East Midlands	273	-35.2%	3.8%	-44.4%
Oadby and Wigston	East Midlands	73	-34.8%	-3.9%	-51.7%
Great Yarmouth	East of England	242	-34.2%	6.6%	-41.4%
Arun	South East	496	-33.5%	2.1%	-53.1%
North Ayrshire	Scotland	315	-32.1%	4.0%	-13.5%
Redcar and Cleveland	North East	131	-31.8%	-3.7%	-42.8%
Powys	Wales	446	-30.1%	-2.0%	-60.4%
East Lindsey	East Midlands	333	-30.0%	-2.6%	-41.5%
Waveney	East of England	352	-29.0%	-4.1%	-39.5%
Breckland	East of England	657	-28.9%	-1.1%	-28.7%
Clackmannanshire	Scotland	98	-28.5%	-16.2%	-32.4%
Inverclyde	Scotland	119	-27.0%	-25.2%	-27.0%
Tendring	East of England	399	-25.6%	7.0%	-33.3%
Isle of Anglesey	Wales	94	-25.4%	-16.1%	-17.5%
Eastbourne	South East	546	-25.2%	-4.0%	-49.8%
Derry City and Strabane	Northern Ireland	84	-23.6%	50.0%	-76.0%
Suffolk Coastal	East of England	410	-22.1%	0.0%	-40.4%
North Kesteven	East Midlands	241	-21.2%	-0.8%	-32.1%
Shepway	South East	455	-20.7%	-1.9%	-36.2%
Orkney Islands	Scotland	98	-20.3%	34.2%	-43.4%
Hastings	South East	282	-19.0%	-2.8%	-62.5%
Forest of Dean	South West	146	-18.9%	-11.5%	-27.7%
Isle of Wight	South East	815	-10.7%	-3.9%	35.2%
Rother	South East	433	-5.5%	-6.9%	-53.3%
Shetland Islands	Scotland	140	-4.1%	-20.9%	-18.1%
West Devon	South West	295	2.4%	1.4%	27.2%
Broadland	East of England	202	12.2%	-0.5%	33.8%
Kensington and Chelsea	London	1,307	139.4%	-12.9%	105.8%

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Institute for Employment Studies, City Gate, 185 Dyke Road, Brighton, BN3 1TL United Kingdom

www.employment-studies.co.uk

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