

# Monthly vacancy analysis:

## Vacancy trends to week-ending 9 August 2020

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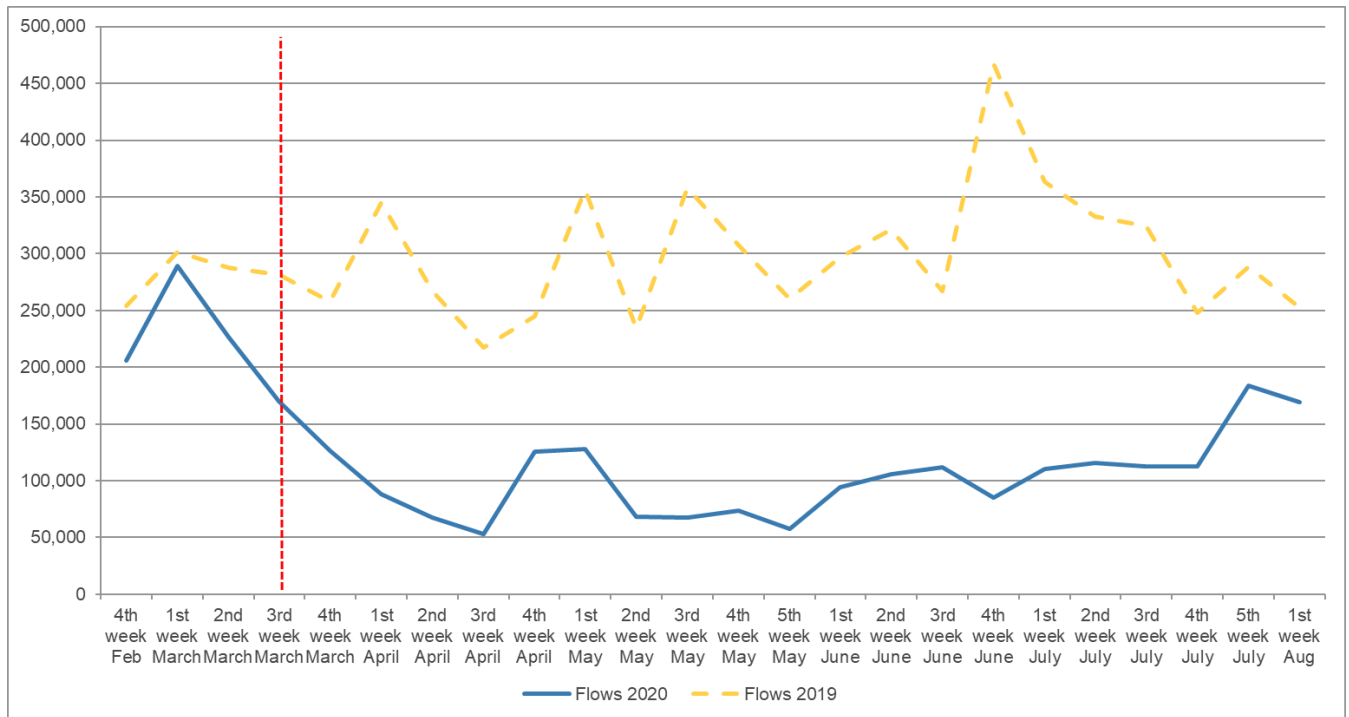
**19 August 2020**

This monthly briefing describes changes in online vacancies over the month to 9 August. It builds on a [previous weekly analysis of vacancy trends](#) produced during the first three months of the Covid-19 crisis began. This work is funded by the Joseph Rowntree Foundation and uses vacancy data collected by Adzuna ([www.adzuna.co.uk](http://www.adzuna.co.uk)), one of the largest online job search engines in the UK. The briefing sets out analysis of new vacancies, overall vacancy levels, and vacancies by region and devolved nation, job type and Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP).

### Changes in new vacancies and vacancy levels

Since the last weekly briefing covering the period up to the first week of July, we have seen a significant increase in new vacancies – **up by more than 50 per cent during the month of July**. Last week there were 169 thousand new vacancies notified (shown in Figure 1). This increase suggests that the easing of lockdown has been met with a rebound in hiring. The gap compared with trends for the previous year has also narrowed considerably, although new vacancies remain more than 30 per cent lower than in the equivalent week last year.

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

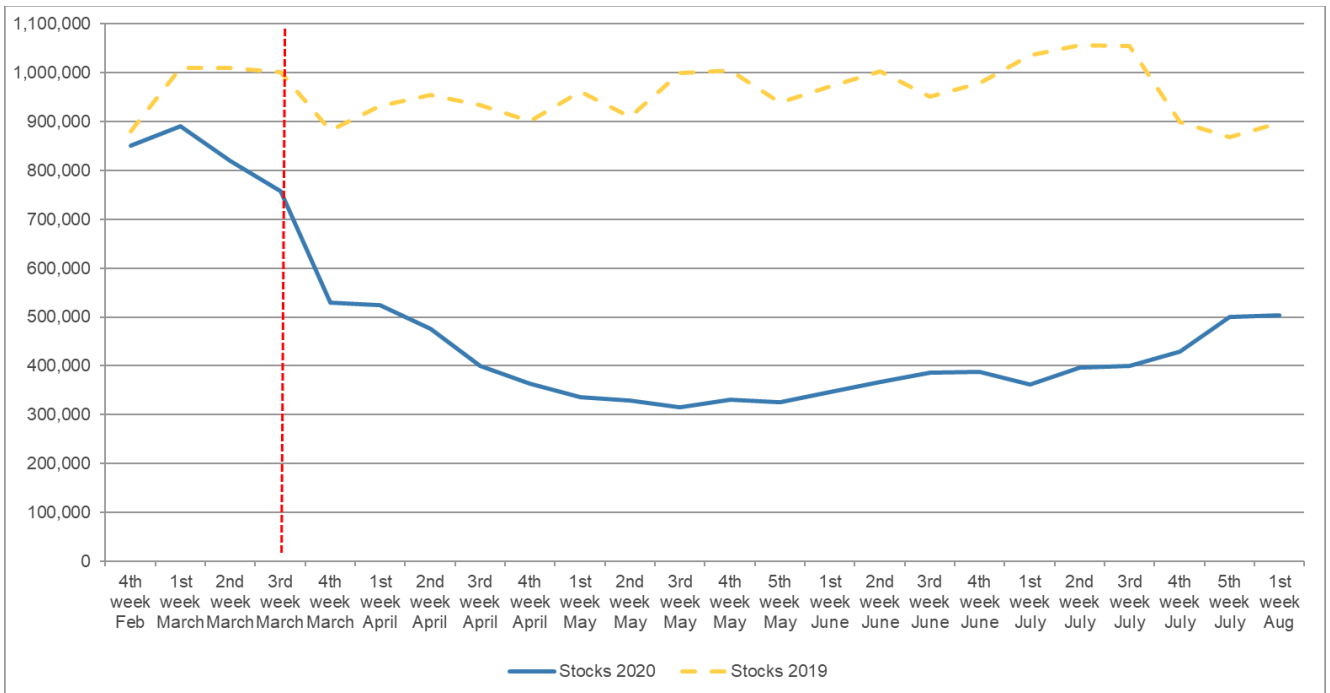


Source: Institute for Employment Studies analysis of Adzuna vacancy data

The **overall level of vacancies at 9 August was 504 thousand** (shown in Figure 2). The overall level of vacancies has increased by almost 40 per cent compared to last month, or by more than 140 thousand vacancies. Vacancy levels remain lower by 316 thousand posts compared to before the crisis began, and there are 393 thousand fewer vacancies than at the same time last year.

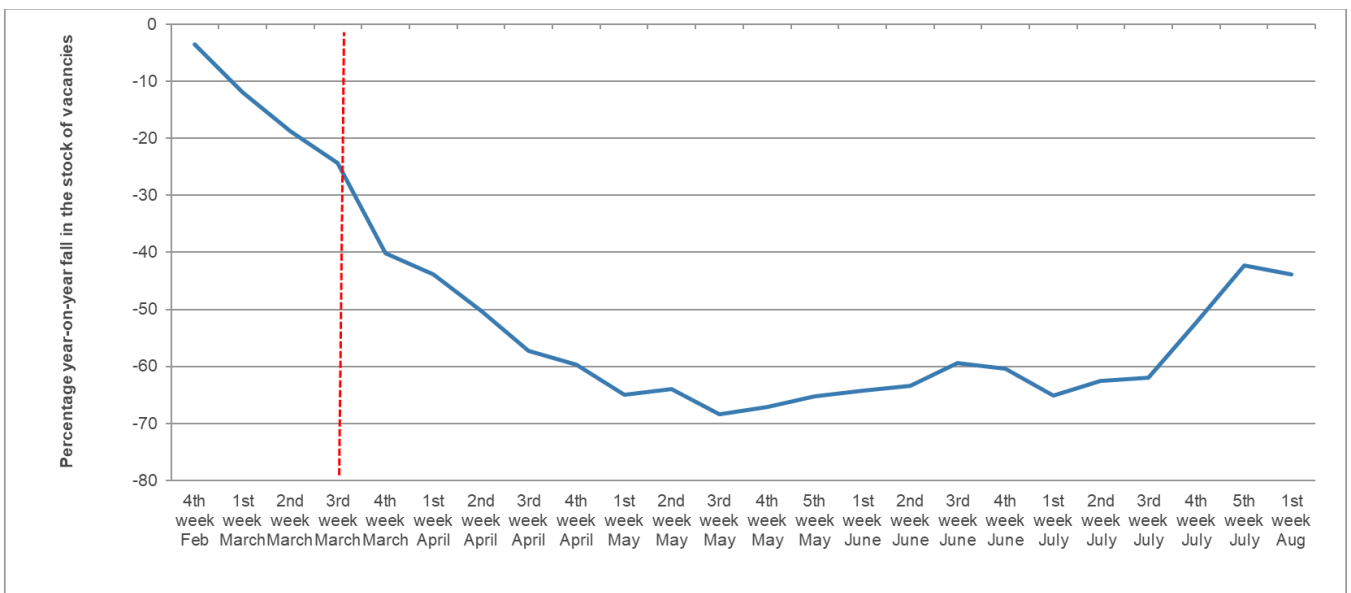
Figure 3 shows the year-on-year difference in vacancy levels. This again shows a significant narrowing, with the gap closing by nearly one third over the last month. In the first week of July vacancy levels were 65 per cent lower than for the equivalent week last year, whereas on the first week of August vacancy levels were 44 per cent lower.

**Figure 2: Total number of vacancies by week**



Source: Institute for Employment Studies analysis of Adzuna vacancy data

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



Source: Institute for Employment Studies analysis of Adzuna vacancy data

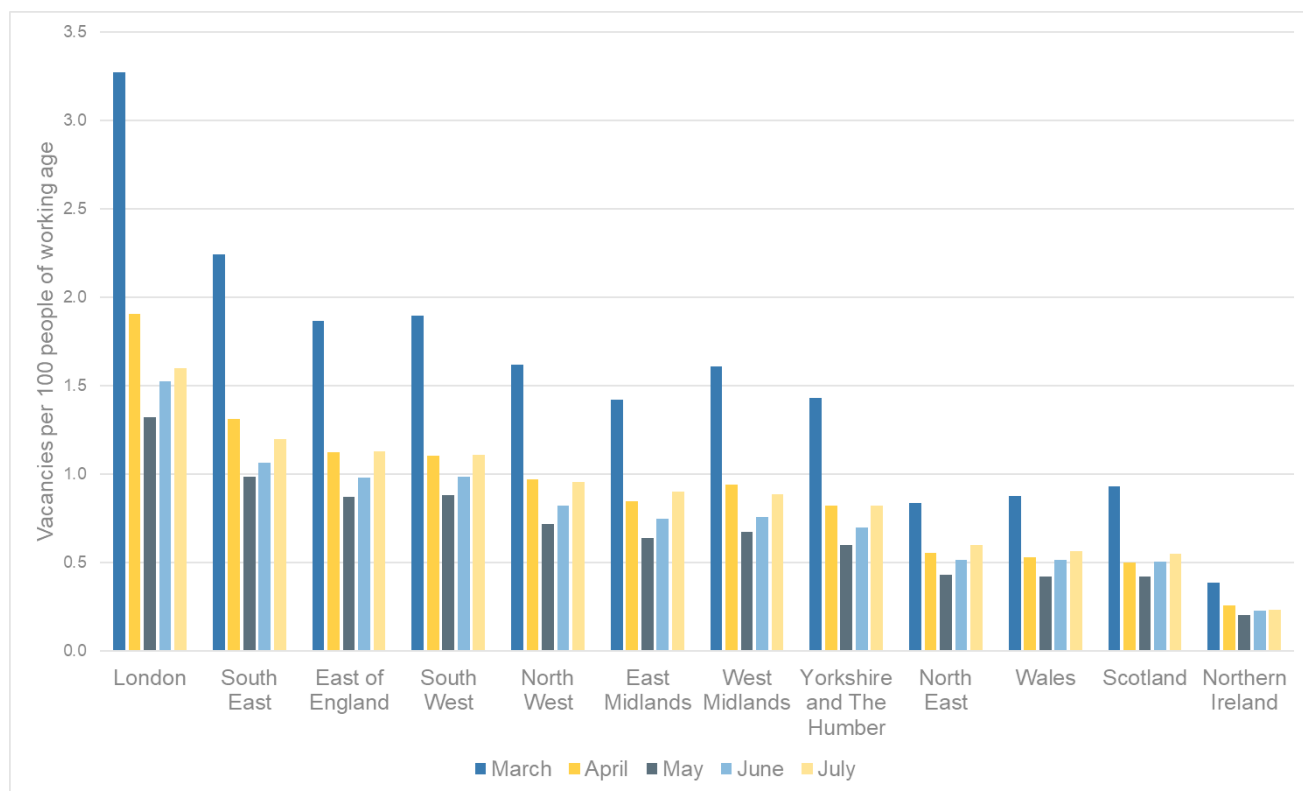
## Local and regional changes in vacancy levels

Figure 4 below updates the analysis presented in previous months, showing the number of vacancies in each region and nation per 100 people of working age. This month we have added the vacancy levels in each area for July. In every region and nation, average weekly vacancies in July are slightly above the average figures reported for June.

The devolved nations have the lowest ratio of vacancies per capita compared to all regions in England, while London and the South East of England have the highest ratios.

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 month 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.

**Figure 4: Average number of vacancies in each region per 100 people of working age**

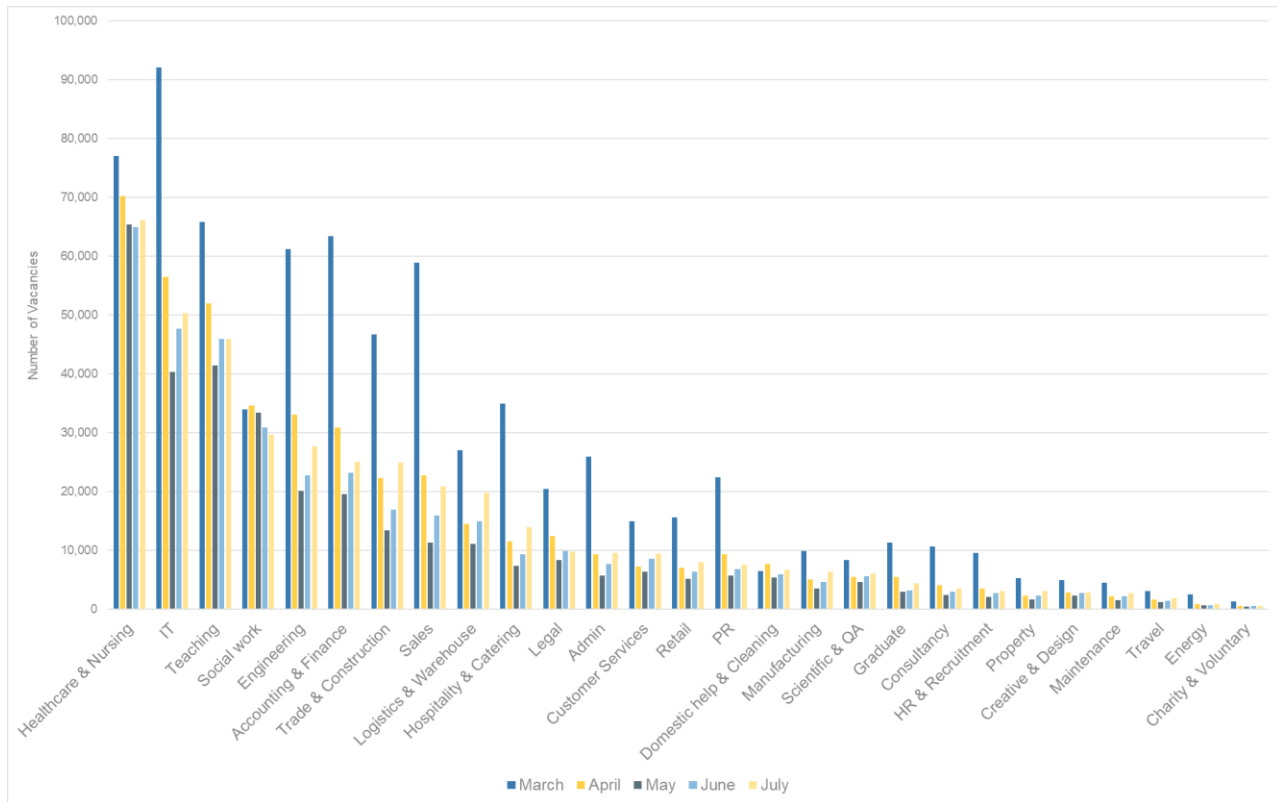


Source: Institute for Employment Studies analysis of Adzuna vacancy data

## Vacancies by job type

Figure 5 shows the number of vacancies by the high level ‘job types’ that are recorded by Adzuna. This categorises all jobs into one of 27 groups, reflecting the broad occupational category for that work. Again, the figure shows average vacancies for each month from March to July. These have been sorted by the number of vacancies reported in July, from highest to lowest. Jobs in Healthcare, Social work and Teaching have held up over the last four months. However, there has been a slight decrease in advertised jobs in Social work jobs compared to June. Jobs have increased in all other categories, apart from legal related professions.

**Figure 5: Monthly average of vacancies by high level job type**



Source: Institute for Employment Studies analysis of Adzuna vacancy data

## Vacancies by Local Enterprise Partnership

In response to feedback from users within the Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP) Network we will be looking at the level of vacancies being advertised at LEP level.

Figure 6 shows the average number of vacancies advertised each week in March, April, May, June and July for each of the 38 English LEPs. The graph is ordered from highest-lowest average vacancies for July. The areas that had the highest number of vacancies per capita before the crisis began were Thames Valley Berkshire, London, Oxfordshire, and Buckinghamshire Thames Valley. In July, Thames Valley Berkshire and London still had the highest number of vacancies per capita, along with Solent.

In the last month there has been a slight increase in the number of vacancies per capita almost across all LEPs. For every LEP the change has been smaller than 0.2 advertised jobs per capita, or smaller than a 24 per cent increase compared to June. The areas with the largest percentage increase in vacancy levels between June and July are:

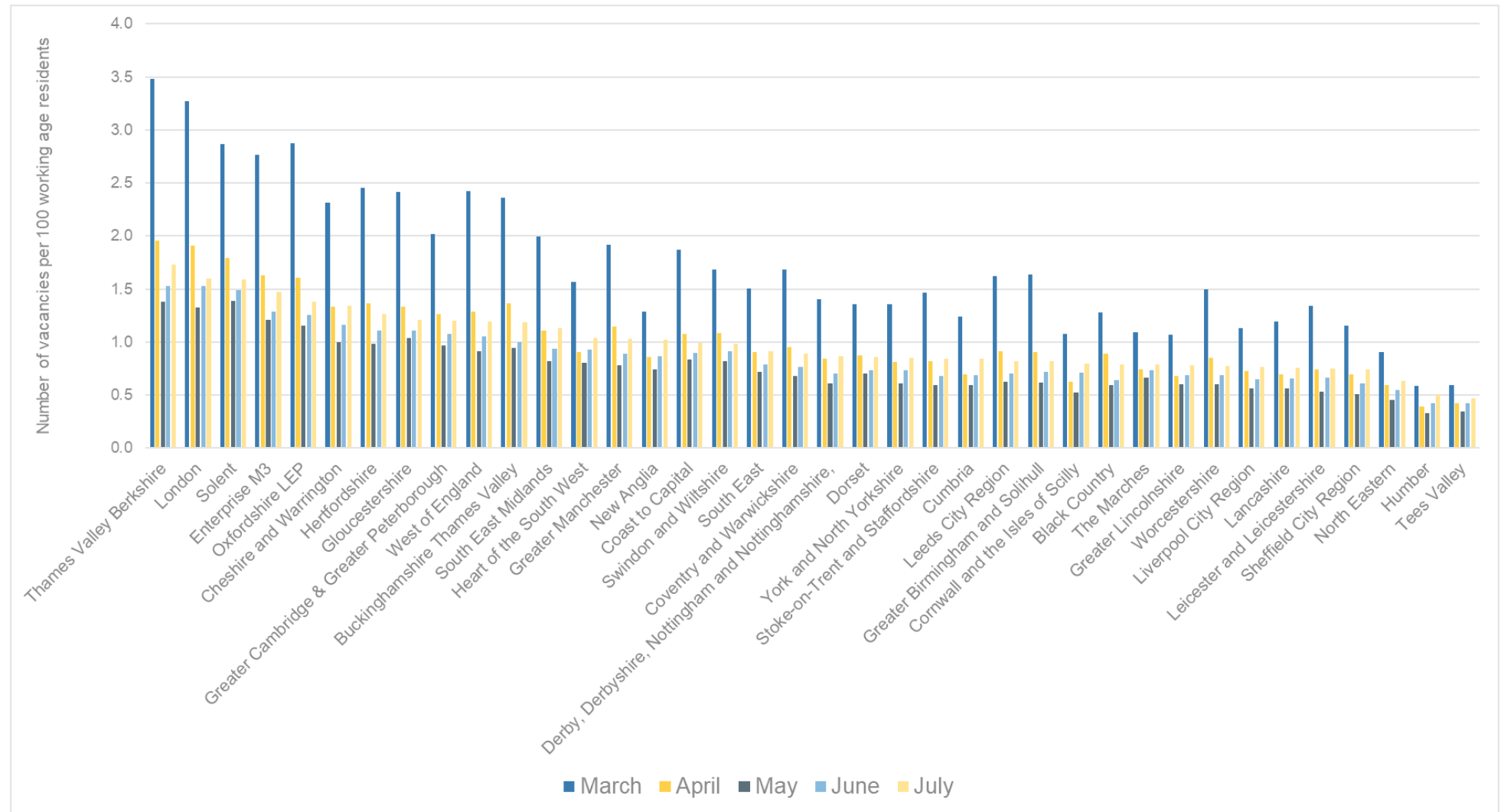
- Three partly ex-industrial areas, Stoke-on-Trent and Staffordshire (24 per cent); Black Country (24 per cent); Derby, Derbyshire, Nottingham and Nottinghamshire (23 per cent)
- Three Northern city regions, Sheffield (22 per cent), Liverpool (18 per cent) and Leeds (17 per cent)

However, vacancies per capita are still considerably lower than they were before the beginning of the crisis. There is a large degree of geographical variation in these declines:

- The smallest declines are seen in Northern areas such as Tees Valley (minus 20 per cent) and Humber (minus 14 per cent) where vacancies per capita were already very low
- Primarily rural areas such as Greater Lincolnshire (minus 27 per cent); New Anglia (minus 21 per cent); Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly (minus 26 per cent) also experienced relatively smaller falls
- Economically dynamic areas in the South of England such as London (minus 52 per cent); Oxfordshire (minus 52 per cent); Thames Valley Berkshire (minus 50 per cent), which have experienced the largest falls

These differences in falls among areas reflect the differences of their labour markets; areas that rely more on healthcare and social care jobs rather than on sectors where employment is concentrated more heavily in the private sector.

**Figure 6: Monthly average vacancy by Local Enterprise Partnership per 100 working age residents**



Source: Institute for Employment Studies analysis of Adzuna vacancy data





## Number of claimant unemployed per vacancy

The claimant count measures the number of people claiming benefits who are required to be available for and actively seeking work (i.e. treated as unemployed). Data published last week, set out that there were 2.69 million people on the claimant count as at 9 July 2020. Comparing this with Adzuna data for the equivalent week in July (when there were 396 thousand vacancies) we can estimate that there were 6.8 claimant unemployed for every available vacancy. As Figure 7 sets out, this has increased from below 1.5 before the crisis began, but has fallen back slightly from the high of 7.9 reported for May.

Figure 8 displays the geographical variation in this claimant-vacancy ratio by local authority district in March, April, May, June and July 2020. The first map corresponds to the second week in March, just before the lockdown commenced, the subsequent maps display data for equivalent weeks in the following months. Darker colours represent higher claimant-vacancy ratios, and the colour scheme is the same in all three maps allowing for direct comparison between the five time points<sup>1</sup>.

The geographical pattern of high ratios is very similar at all time points. As noted in previous reports, claimant-vacancy ratios are particularly high in ex-industrial areas (particularly in the north of England, central belt of Scotland and Welsh valleys) coastal areas and London. Central districts of cities such as Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester, and Derby have relatively low ratios compared to the surrounding areas.

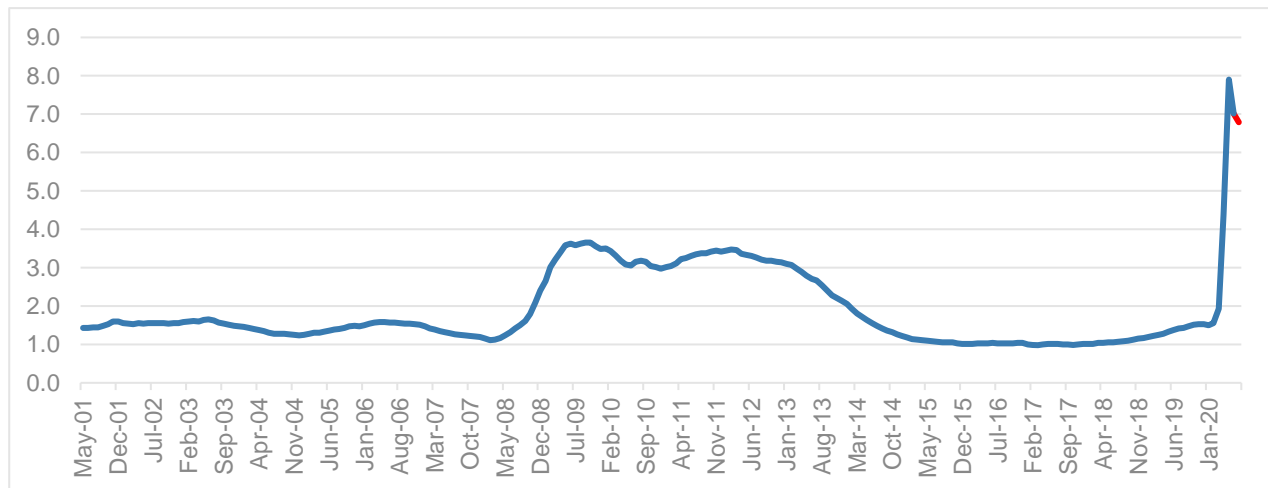
The increases in vacancies in June and July have driven declines in the claims per vacancy ratios for these months. This is particularly notable in parts of Scotland and the North of England. However, there have been fewer changes in the geographical distribution of the claimant-vacancy ratio between June and July.

Table 1 below sets out those parts of Great Britain (i.e. excluding Northern Ireland) where there are at least thirty claimant unemployed per vacancy. In all this comprises 24 areas, which largely reflect the areas set out above – with around one third being London boroughs, one third areas on the outskirts of larger cities (in particular Glasgow, Birmingham, Manchester and Nottingham), and a third being ex-industrial areas (especially in the North East and Wales), coastal and more rural areas.

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<sup>1</sup> Break points between colours are placed at empirical quantiles of the combined distribution of ratios over the three time points.

**Figure 7: Number of claimant unemployed per job vacancy**



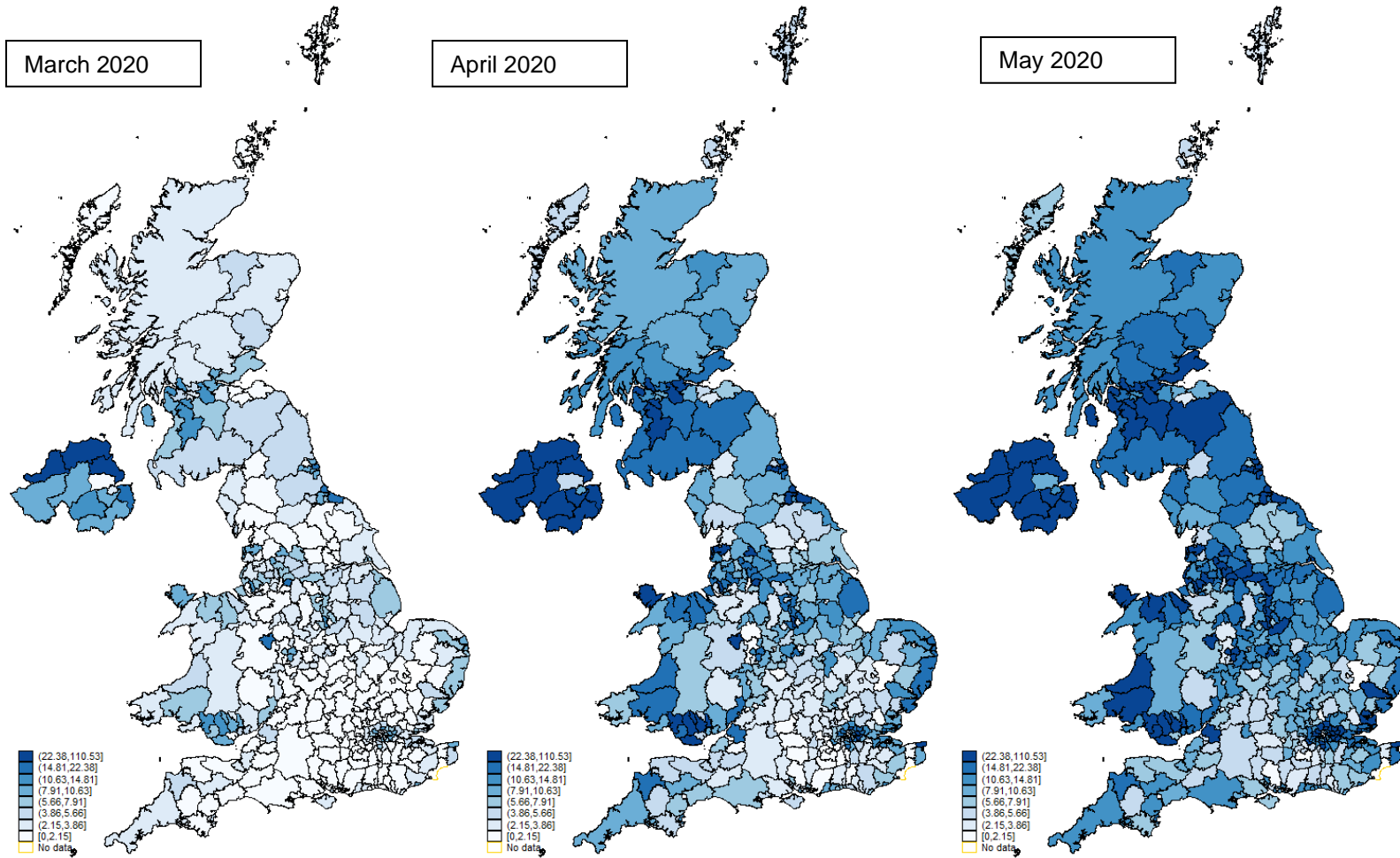
Source: IES analysis of NOMIS claimant count and ONS Vacancy Survey. Red line indicates IES estimates based on analysis of Adzuna vacancy data.

**Table 1: Local authority areas with greater than 30 claimant unemployed per vacancy**

Local authority	Region/ nation	Claimant count (9 July 2020)	Vacancies (12 July 2020)	Claimants per vacancy
Brent	London	21,730	352	62
Haringey	London	19,450	423	46
Barking and Dagenham	London	13,800	309	45
Lambeth	London	20,565	484	42
Greenwich	London	15,575	370	42
Tameside	North West	11,340	274	41
Broxtowe	East Midlands	3,320	81	41
Newham	London	23,915	591	40
Telford and Wrekin	West Midlands	7,110	183	39
North Lanarkshire	Scotland	15,865	409	39
Rhondda Cynon Taf	Wales	9,810	264	37
Tower Hamlets	London	19,810	547	36
South Tyneside	North East	8,875	246	36
East Renfrewshire	Scotland	2,440	69	35
Spelthorne	South East	3,270	93	35
Merthyr Tydfil	Wales	2,730	79	35
Wyre	North West	3,820	111	34
Sandwell	West Midlands	18,995	559	34
Redbridge	London	15,605	462	34
West Dunbartonshire	Scotland	4,905	152	32
Waltham Forest	London	17,610	547	32
Redcar and Cleveland	North East	6,090	195	31
Pendle	North West	3,980	130	31
Walsall	West Midlands	15,150	503	30

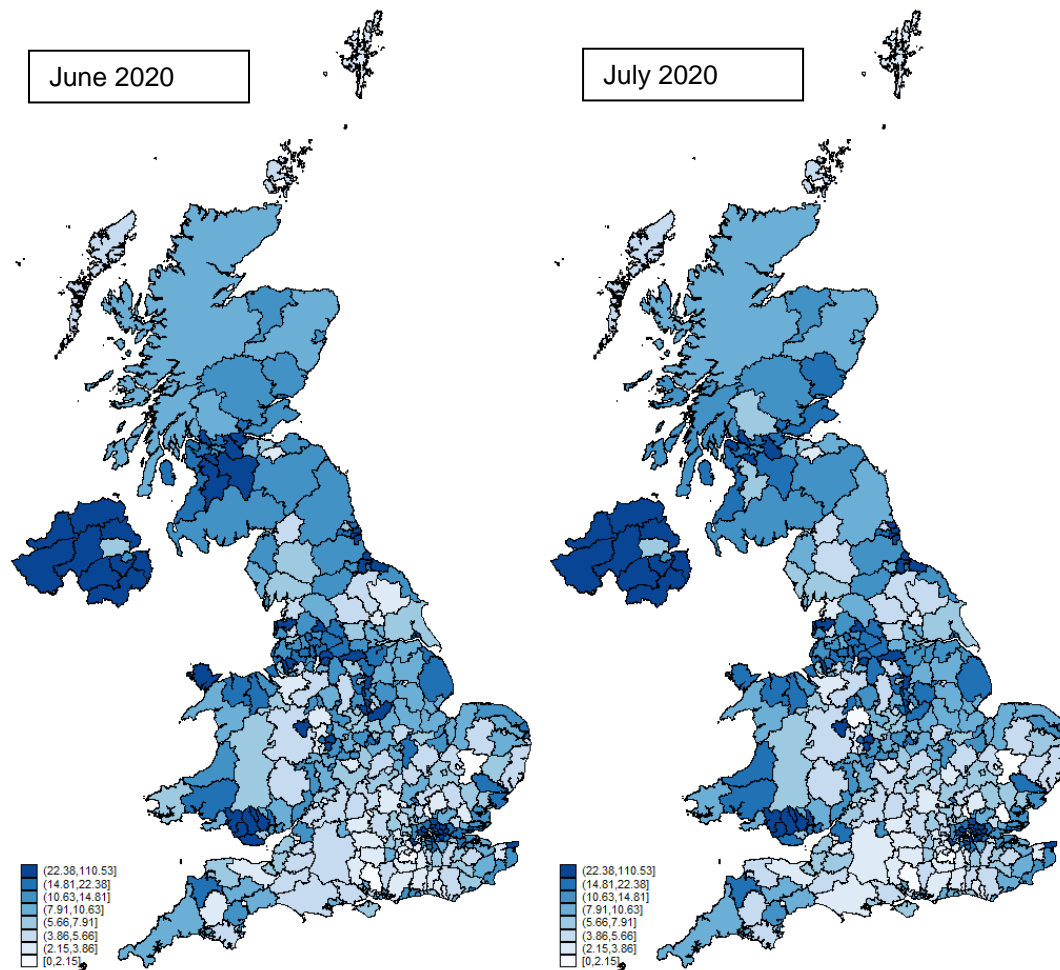
Source: IES analysis of NOMIS Claimant Count and Adzuna vacancy data

Figure 8: Claimant unemployed per vacancy by local authority area, March 2020 to July 2020



Real time vacancy analysis: 17 August 2020

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

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## Conclusions

This month's vacancy data show that there are tentative signs of recovery in the labour market as lockdown measures have been eased. However, vacancies are still considerably lower than their positions in March and versus the previous year. We expect further effects on the claims to vacancy ratios when the Job retention scheme comes to an end.

This was the first monthly analysis that we produced for this project, and we will continue to produce these updates in the future. The Office for National Statistics (ONS) continues to produce weekly updates at the aggregate level using Adzuna data. We would encourage people to use these data for real-time analysis of weekly changes in vacancies overall and by job types. Their analysis, including details on the differing methodologies used between our analyses, is detailed [here](#).

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## 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 9 August 2020	Change since 15 March	Change in last month	Year on year change
Gedling	East Midlands	240	-87.6%	-21.1%	21.2%
Swindon	South West	831	-81.5%	7.5%	-80.0%
South Cambridgeshire	East of England	553	-80.5%	40.4%	-3.7%
Adur	South East	330	-79.1%	11.1%	-40.8%
Bromley	London	1,301	-77.2%	16.4%	-73.0%
Epping Forest	East of England	573	-76.8%	25.4%	-53.2%
High Peak	East Midlands	298	-76.1%	63.7%	-21.6%
Ryedale	Yorkshire and The Humber	242	-75.7%	-4.3%	-42.5%
Three Rivers	East of England	419	-75.7%	6.9%	-34.9%
Ards and North Down	Northern Ireland	71	-75.7%	-6.6%	-66.5%
Nuneaton and Bedworth	West Midlands	594	-75.0%	1.2%	-32.1%
West Berkshire	South East	1,218	-74.8%	-3.6%	-52.4%
City of London	London	8,049	-74.7%	62.0%	-53.7%
Bolton	North West	670	-73.7%	7.9%	-57.6%
Fermanagh and Omagh	Northern Ireland	119	-73.6%	19.0%	-63.2%
Aberdeen City	Scotland	938	-72.7%	29.6%	-74.8%
Derry City and Strabane	Northern Ireland	69	-72.3%	-36.1%	-75.7%
Mid Devon	South West	350	-71.9%	56.3%	-23.4%
South Ribble	North West	339	-70.9%	2.4%	-25.0%
Spelthorne	South East	164	-70.7%	70.8%	-60.7%
Castle Point	East of England	166	-70.3%	44.3%	-9.8%
Telford and Wrekin	West Midlands	198	-69.9%	20.7%	-27.7%
Bury	North West	400	-69.1%	-3.6%	-60.7%
Ashford	South East	776	-69.1%	83.0%	-47.5%
Solihull	West Midlands	831	-69.0%	64.2%	-55.3%
Crawley	South East	955	-68.5%	25.3%	-63.7%
Suffolk Coastal	East of England	485	-68.5%	15.8%	-24.0%
Bolsover	East Midlands	119	-68.3%	30.8%	-42.0%
Tower Hamlets	London	372	-68.3%	6.9%	-55.8%
Richmondshire	Yorkshire and The Humber	154	-68.1%	51.0%	-25.6%
Broxbourne	East of England	444	-67.8%	38.8%	-36.8%

Isles of Scilly	South West	12	-67.6%	0.0%	-29.4%
Uttlesford	East of England	407	-67.4%	33.4%	-59.7%
Stroud	South West	564	-67.2%	33.6%	-54.9%
Antrim and Newtownabbey	Northern Ireland	598	-67.1%	21.8%	-69.4%
Wycombe	South East	1,347	-66.8%	41.3%	-54.0%
Luton	East of England	1,021	-66.8%	69.0%	-59.9%
Daventry	East Midlands	672	-66.5%	42.4%	-9.8%
Waverley	South East	828	-65.7%	18.8%	-55.8%
Tendring	East of England	418	-65.7%	-2.8%	-18.5%
Windsor and Maidenhead	South East	1,306	-65.7%	32.1%	-57.6%
Blackpool	North West	485	-65.5%	47.9%	-57.1%
Elmbridge	South East	971	-65.2%	17.8%	-53.5%
Mid Ulster	Northern Ireland	128	-65.2%	23.1%	-51.3%
Havering	London	744	-65.2%	51.8%	-58.3%
Rushmoor	South East	687	-65.0%	54.0%	-60.2%
Worthing	South East	454	-64.9%	11.3%	-58.2%
Hart	South East	312	-64.8%	26.3%	-65.1%
Burnley	North West	498	-64.6%	66.0%	-36.1%
Newport	Wales	542	-64.6%	19.1%	-65.8%
South Derbyshire	East Midlands	400	-64.4%	12.7%	-2.0%
Runnymede	South East	1,014	-64.4%	39.1%	-59.5%
Hounslow	London	1,465	-63.9%	38.9%	-57.4%
Southend-on-Sea	East of England	724	-63.7%	66.4%	-57.6%
Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon	Northern Ireland	209	-63.6%	38.4%	-54.3%
Mid Sussex	South East	966	-63.4%	20.1%	-53.6%
South Oxfordshire	South East	802	-63.2%	31.0%	-58.6%
Hillingdon	London	1,148	-63.2%	27.6%	-54.7%
City of Edinburgh	Scotland	3,341	-63.0%	31.6%	-51.4%
Salford	North West	924	-62.8%	-8.0%	-55.7%
Tandridge	South East	392	-62.8%	17.7%	-45.7%
Islington	London	569	-62.8%	20.0%	-62.7%
Dover	South East	423	-62.5%	21.6%	-36.2%
Wychavon	West Midlands	623	-62.3%	68.8%	-32.9%
Sutton	London	478	-62.1%	32.4%	-40.7%
Cheltenham	South West	1,207	-61.5%	30.5%	-53.9%
Milton Keynes	South East	2,937	-61.5%	64.3%	-51.3%
Southampton	South East	2,336	-61.2%	41.6%	-52.8%
Tonbridge and Malling	South East	863	-60.0%	64.1%	-48.3%
Reigate and Banstead	South East	1,257	-59.9%	43.0%	-60.7%
Camden	London	1,048	-59.8%	6.1%	-55.9%
Hackney	London	660	-59.5%	-0.8%	-62.4%
Woking	South East	969	-59.5%	48.6%	-47.0%

Real time vacancy analysis: 17 August 2020

Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole Causeway Coast and Glens	South West	2,414	-59.4%	26.9%	-52.2%
Bristol, City of	South West	7,695	-59.2%	53.4%	-49.3%
Oxford	South East	3,742	-59.0%	55.1%	-53.3%
North Lincolnshire	Yorkshire and The Humber	926	-58.8%	67.1%	19.9%
Slough	South East	1,327	-58.8%	48.3%	-52.6%
Guildford	South East	4,099	-58.7%	30.9%	-51.7%
Horsham	South East	1,020	-58.4%	18.1%	-44.4%
Bracknell Forest	South East	882	-58.4%	46.8%	-54.6%
Tunbridge Wells	South East	799	-58.3%	88.4%	-55.0%
Wyre Forest	West Midlands	396	-58.2%	24.1%	-34.5%
Birmingham	West Midlands	8,259	-58.1%	46.6%	-50.4%
Brent	London	543	-57.7%	60.2%	-49.5%
Glasgow City	Scotland	3,757	-57.6%	41.8%	-52.8%
Basingstoke and Deane	South East	1,703	-57.6%	43.5%	-50.6%
Pendle	North West	177	-57.3%	68.6%	-55.0%
Cotswold	South West	586	-57.1%	37.9%	-47.5%
Welwyn Hatfield	East of England	2,913	-57.0%	43.2%	-50.4%
Croydon	London	1,580	-56.9%	38.0%	-51.1%
Charnwood	East Midlands	634	-56.8%	16.5%	-49.5%
Rotherham	Yorkshire and The Humber	1,718	-56.1%	166.8%	30.2%
Maidstone	South East	1,470	-56.0%	55.9%	-42.7%
Huntingdonshire	East of England	1,254	-56.0%	46.7%	-34.0%
Worcester	West Midlands	1,579	-55.7%	57.4%	-45.2%
Wokingham	South East	679	-55.6%	39.7%	-42.7%
Hammersmith and Fulham	London	473	-55.5%	-16.6%	-49.1%
Fareham	South East	744	-55.1%	47.3%	-50.7%
Kingston upon Thames	London	724	-54.7%	56.7%	-58.2%
St Albans	East of England	1,016	-54.5%	54.2%	-52.7%
Babergh	East of England	161	-54.5%	23.8%	-60.5%
Barking and Dagenham	London	503	-54.3%	84.2%	-45.6%
North Lanarkshire	Scotland	637	-54.2%	78.4%	-52.9%
Mole Valley	South East	935	-54.1%	49.4%	-47.2%
Chiltern	South East	516	-54.1%	18.9%	-44.3%
West Dunbartonshire	Scotland	192	-54.1%	24.7%	-45.0%
East Ayrshire	Scotland	240	-53.8%	-66.9%	-47.6%
Calderdale	Yorkshire and The Humber	760	-53.1%	66.7%	-38.5%
Rochdale	North West	782	-52.9%	36.5%	-24.8%
East Hertfordshire	East of England	1,143	-52.9%	18.6%	-41.9%



Gravesham	South East	368	-52.8%	12.2%	-43.0%
Coventry	West Midlands	2,001	-52.5%	63.2%	-46.7%
Watford	East of England	1,395	-52.5%	64.7%	-52.2%
Manchester	North West	14,350	-52.4%	46.0%	-43.8%
Mendip	South West	787	-52.1%	32.5%	-25.5%
Hartlepool	North East	212	-52.0%	31.7%	-25.1%
Brighton and Hove	South East	2,281	-51.9%	26.9%	-52.8%
Brentwood	East of England	498	-51.7%	13.4%	-52.9%
Ealing	London	801	-51.7%	16.1%	-35.9%
Dartford	South East	1,047	-51.5%	67.8%	-46.1%
Greenwich	London	380	-51.3%	4.7%	-44.1%
South Bucks	South East	439	-51.2%	63.8%	-50.9%
Dacorum	East of England	1,046	-51.0%	45.9%	-50.3%
Eastleigh	South East	487	-51.0%	52.7%	-54.6%
Test Valley	South East	1,023	-51.0%	43.3%	-30.5%
Lisburn and Castlereagh	Northern Ireland	136	-50.9%	138.6%	-24.0%
Sunderland	North East	807	-50.9%	47.0%	-34.9%
Ribble Valley	North West	154	-50.8%	48.1%	-83.1%
Blaby	East Midlands	150	-50.7%	13.6%	-40.0%
Torfaen	Wales	226	-50.7%	65.0%	-27.1%
Orkney Islands	Scotland	121	-50.4%	15.2%	-32.0%
Carmarthenshire	Wales	470	-50.2%	45.1%	-28.8%
Stratford-on-Avon	West Midlands	739	-50.1%	64.2%	-45.2%
Chichester	South East	1,596	-49.9%	36.9%	-45.5%
Harrow	London	998	-49.9%	30.3%	-37.0%
Chorley	North West	384	-49.8%	43.8%	-40.9%
Thanet	South East	406	-49.8%	47.1%	-37.1%
Trafford	North West	897	-49.7%	47.8%	-43.7%
Surrey Heath	South East	820	-49.7%	36.9%	-35.0%
Medway	South East	1,263	-49.6%	57.3%	-46.0%
Rochford	East of England	195	-49.4%	4.3%	-49.7%
Leicester	East Midlands	4,130	-49.3%	58.4%	-40.0%
Lewisham	London	461	-49.3%	-2.5%	-37.0%
Peterborough	East of England	1,987	-49.2%	78.4%	-32.3%
Gosport	South East	214	-49.2%	11.5%	-28.9%
East Lindsey	East Midlands	464	-49.1%	21.1%	1.5%
Stockport	North West	1,547	-49.0%	43.9%	-38.4%
Portsmouth	South East	1,643	-48.9%	52.3%	-41.1%
Wealden	South East	715	-48.6%	6.1%	-39.9%
North West Leicestershire	East Midlands	545	-48.5%	76.9%	-34.3%
Epsom and Ewell	South East	689	-48.5%	42.9%	-36.6%
Sevenoaks	South East	971	-48.4%	38.9%	-39.5%
Cardiff	Wales	3,536	-48.4%	52.2%	-53.4%

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Hastings	South East	353	-48.2%	23.9%	-44.8%
Oadby and Wigston	East Midlands	84	-48.1%	1.2%	-32.3%
Warwick	West Midlands	2,140	-48.1%	38.6%	-43.3%
Selby	Yorkshire and The Humber	281	-48.1%	-0.4%	-21.5%
Argyll and Bute	Scotland	370	-48.0%	44.0%	-34.9%
Lichfield	West Midlands	527	-47.9%	43.6%	-24.9%
Leeds	Yorkshire and The Humber	9,706	-47.9%	53.8%	-45.5%
Vale of White Horse	South East	960	-47.6%	20.9%	-45.9%
Warrington	North West	2,131	-47.6%	57.3%	-29.8%
Richmond upon Thames	London	891	-47.5%	40.1%	-52.9%
Thurrock	East of England	912	-47.5%	71.4%	-42.3%
St. Helens	North West	542	-47.4%	74.8%	-39.2%
Aberdeenshire	Scotland	670	-47.3%	-0.4%	-48.4%
Barnsley	Yorkshire and The Humber	614	-47.3%	73.4%	-42.2%
Bridgend	Wales	346	-47.2%	59.4%	-41.4%
Craven	Yorkshire and The Humber	213	-47.0%	50.0%	-43.9%
Kirklees	Yorkshire and The Humber	1,523	-46.8%	67.9%	-31.9%
Harlow	East of England	740	-46.8%	55.5%	-46.0%
Bexley	London	673	-46.8%	58.0%	-35.6%
Wigan	North West	947	-46.7%	37.4%	-43.6%
Hertsmere	East of England	840	-46.7%	44.6%	-42.9%
Walsall	West Midlands	771	-46.5%	68.7%	-39.7%
Wolverhampton	West Midlands	1,189	-46.5%	66.5%	-37.4%
Aylesbury Vale	South East	2,947	-46.4%	48.9%	-44.3%
Chesterfield	East Midlands	920	-46.4%	64.9%	-30.3%
South Somerset	South West	1,183	-46.4%	17.4%	-24.1%
Harrogate	Yorkshire and The Humber	1,110	-46.4%	32.9%	-44.5%
Rother	South East	394	-46.2%	0.0%	-45.9%
Sandwell	West Midlands	918	-46.0%	66.6%	-34.1%
Cheshire East	North West	2,696	-45.4%	39.5%	-34.8%
Ashfield	East Midlands	348	-45.1%	48.7%	-5.4%
Cherwell	South East	1,323	-45.1%	63.5%	-44.0%
Oldham	North West	754	-45.0%	23.4%	-32.4%
Havant	South East	483	-44.7%	40.8%	-44.5%
Basildon	East of England	1,220	-44.6%	33.6%	-36.7%
Wakefield	Yorkshire and The Humber	2,013	-44.6%	72.2%	-28.1%
Bath and North East Somerset	South West	1,713	-44.4%	29.6%	-31.9%
Bromsgrove	West Midlands	329	-44.3%	51.6%	-43.4%
Wiltshire	South West	4,362	-44.1%	37.7%	-37.0%
Angus	Scotland	354	-44.1%	26.9%	-4.3%

Bradford	Yorkshire and The Humber	2,264	-43.9%	61.7%	-25.7%
Gateshead	North East	607	-43.8%	51.4%	-30.9%
East Hampshire	South East	615	-43.8%	54.9%	-43.4%
Newry, Mourne and Down	Northern Ireland	201	-43.5%	20.4%	-45.5%
South Tyneside	North East	288	-43.1%	18.0%	-38.6%
Central Bedfordshire	East of England	1,330	-43.0%	31.8%	-36.1%
Hyndburn	North West	279	-42.8%	40.2%	-16.0%
Arun	South East	601	-42.6%	36.9%	-38.2%
Newcastle upon Tyne	North East	3,584	-42.4%	42.4%	-35.0%
Reading	South East	6,023	-42.4%	38.6%	-51.1%
Cheshire West and Chester	North West	4,509	-42.3%	44.3%	-41.3%
Swale	South East	693	-42.2%	18.3%	-34.7%
Renfrewshire	Scotland	522	-42.2%	6.3%	-43.1%
Haringey	London	221	-42.0%	-17.8%	-34.4%
Redditch	West Midlands	425	-41.9%	72.8%	-48.8%
Kingston upon Hull, City of	Yorkshire and The Humber	988	-41.8%	54.9%	-36.4%
Stockton-on-Tees	North East	488	-41.8%	37.1%	-37.4%
Gloucester	South West	2,802	-41.7%	59.0%	-45.9%
North Warwickshire	West Midlands	295	-41.7%	58.6%	-44.8%
West Oxfordshire	South East	980	-41.3%	111.2%	-19.1%
Tamworth	West Midlands	1,391	-41.1%	113.3%	-38.7%
Stirling	Scotland	441	-40.7%	24.2%	-26.0%
Winchester	South East	3,671	-40.4%	46.1%	-48.1%
Caerphilly	Wales	376	-40.4%	61.4%	-60.4%
Kensington and Chelsea	London	416	-40.3%	17.8%	-27.9%
Shepway	South East	473	-40.1%	28.9%	-34.6%
Stafford	West Midlands	2,372	-39.8%	48.3%	-29.7%
Rushcliffe	East Midlands	129	-39.7%	-1.5%	-38.0%
Hinckley and Bosworth	East Midlands	378	-39.7%	80.0%	-28.8%
Canterbury	South East	3,272	-39.7%	49.3%	-35.8%
New Forest	South East	784	-39.4%	-9.4%	-43.9%
South Kesteven	East Midlands	675	-39.4%	55.2%	-22.2%
Wandsworth	London	705	-39.3%	7.3%	-31.6%
St Edmundsbury	East of England	1,048	-39.2%	45.6%	-34.5%
South Lakeland	North West	613	-38.6%	64.8%	-22.9%
Malvern Hills	West Midlands	247	-38.6%	36.5%	-25.8%
Barnet	London	938	-38.4%	18.4%	-28.7%
Sefton	North West	634	-38.3%	27.6%	-35.6%
Rugby	West Midlands	826	-38.0%	76.9%	-25.2%
Tameside	North West	442	-37.9%	58.4%	-18.5%
Mid and East Antrim	Northern Ireland	111	-37.6%	88.1%	0.0%
Highland	Scotland	1,129	-37.6%	28.6%	-26.7%

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Belfast	Northern Ireland	2,727	-37.4%	121.7%	-28.1%
Fife	Scotland	1,170	-37.3%	16.1%	-35.3%
Melton	East Midlands	195	-37.1%	28.3%	-36.7%
Norwich	East of England	3,229	-37.0%	54.6%	-30.1%
Scarborough	Yorkshire and The Humber	465	-36.5%	59.8%	-33.9%
Great Yarmouth	East of England	327	-36.1%	-0.9%	-10.2%
Wirral	North West	1,068	-36.1%	62.1%	-17.7%
South Northamptonshire	East Midlands	391	-36.1%	46.4%	-31.0%
Teignbridge	South West	478	-36.1%	36.2%	-31.3%
Dorset	South West	1,142	-36.0%	26.5%	-45.7%
Cambridge	East of England	6,539	-36.0%	35.7%	-43.8%
Colchester	East of England	1,482	-35.9%	52.8%	-39.1%
Chelmsford	East of England	3,757	-35.7%	51.9%	-38.6%
Blackburn with Darwen	North West	899	-35.7%	47.1%	-35.3%
Derby	East Midlands	3,593	-35.7%	66.0%	-35.6%
Mansfield	East Midlands	755	-35.5%	49.2%	-20.9%
North Dorset	South West	388	-35.4%	28.1%	-16.2%
Cannock Chase	West Midlands	487	-35.4%	52.7%	-30.4%
Liverpool	North West	5,739	-35.3%	46.9%	-29.6%
North Hertfordshire	East of England	1,071	-35.1%	62.8%	-32.1%
Northampton	East Midlands	4,128	-35.1%	86.0%	-35.5%
Falkirk	Scotland	387	-35.1%	31.2%	-28.3%
Perth and Kinross	Scotland	485	-34.8%	26.0%	-26.8%
Bedford	East of England	2,854	-34.8%	58.8%	-39.2%
Eastbourne	South East	624	-34.6%	30.5%	-35.5%
Forest Heath	East of England	298	-34.1%	100.0%	-43.9%
County Durham	North East	2,495	-34.1%	59.6%	-24.3%
Tewkesbury	South West	457	-33.3%	48.9%	-24.6%
Redbridge	London	539	-32.9%	39.3%	-29.7%
Newham	London	535	-32.8%	-12.6%	-32.8%
Darlington	North East	570	-32.8%	37.7%	-29.8%
Rutland	East Midlands	273	-32.8%	53.4%	-15.0%
East Dorset	South West	457	-32.6%	13.1%	-22.3%
East Staffordshire	West Midlands	623	-32.6%	84.3%	-29.8%
North Tyneside	North East	403	-32.5%	20.3%	-2.7%
Middlesbrough	North East	736	-32.3%	41.0%	-27.2%
Merton	London	543	-31.6%	29.9%	-39.1%
Newark and Sherwood	East Midlands	465	-31.3%	101.3%	-34.5%
Wellingborough	East Midlands	646	-30.6%	122.8%	-17.0%
Lewes	South East	1,445	-30.6%	32.0%	-38.2%

Southwark	London	980	-30.5%	-23.0%	-44.7%
Purbeck	South West	124	-30.3%	42.5%	-29.5%
Halton	North West	803	-30.3%	59.0%	-30.3%
Eden	North West	251	-30.1%	14.6%	-14.0%
Cornwall	South West	3,281	-29.7%	40.0%	-21.3%
Stevenage	East of England	1,336	-29.6%	45.9%	-30.6%
West Lothian	Scotland	818	-29.5%	18.6%	-42.6%
Flintshire	Wales	550	-29.4%	36.1%	-24.8%
Ipswich	East of England	2,711	-29.4%	52.3%	-28.9%
Doncaster	Yorkshire and The Humber	1,497	-29.2%	58.2%	-46.1%
Preston	North West	1,905	-29.2%	45.1%	-31.9%
Enfield	London	1,034	-29.2%	40.9%	-39.4%
Nottingham	East Midlands	6,047	-28.9%	62.4%	-34.7%
Knowsley	North West	355	-28.9%	16.4%	-9.9%
Somerset West and Taunton	South West	1,105	-28.5%	48.5%	-40.1%
Lancaster	North West	2,071	-28.4%	38.7%	-32.5%
Midlothian	Scotland	863	-27.9%	-0.1%	-68.5%
Exeter	South West	3,380	-27.5%	63.8%	-35.2%
Kettering	East Midlands	833	-27.1%	106.7%	-13.6%
Shropshire	West Midlands	2,285	-26.9%	36.4%	-27.1%
Rossendale	North West	180	-26.5%	34.3%	-29.7%
Wrexham	Wales	987	-26.5%	34.7%	-33.4%
Maldon	East of England	220	-26.4%	80.3%	-27.4%
Rhondda Cynon Taf	Wales	459	-26.1%	71.9%	-13.4%
Harborough	East Midlands	504	-25.9%	118.2%	-28.0%
Monmouthshire	Wales	433	-25.5%	55.2%	29.3%
East Lothian	Scotland	445	-25.5%	25.4%	-23.7%
Lincoln	East Midlands	2,294	-25.3%	48.2%	-25.7%
Carlisle	North West	1,142	-24.8%	36.6%	-29.7%
Vale of Glamorgan	Wales	205	-24.6%	10.8%	-38.4%
Broxtowe	East Midlands	105	-24.5%	38.2%	-32.3%
Boston	East Midlands	391	-24.1%	53.3%	-6.2%
Stoke-on-Trent	West Midlands	1,532	-23.6%	51.1%	-28.9%
Hambleton	Yorkshire and The Humber	480	-23.4%	37.1%	-32.5%
Conwy	Wales	355	-23.3%	22.8%	0.9%
Westminster	London	1,462	-23.1%	-2.7%	-15.3%
Dundee City	Scotland	628	-22.9%	36.2%	-30.1%
North East Lincolnshire	Yorkshire and The Humber	689	-22.7%	56.2%	-13.9%
York	Yorkshire and The Humber	1,960	-22.3%	41.1%	-41.5%
Torridge	South West	183	-22.1%	57.8%	2.8%
East Northamptonshire	East Midlands	295	-22.0%	63.0%	-25.5%
North Somerset	South West	999	-22.0%	20.2%	-48.5%
South Ayrshire	Scotland	421	-21.6%	57.1%	-9.7%

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Taunton Deane	South West	1,260	-21.5%	55.4%	-20.8%
Torbay	South West	612	-20.4%	48.9%	-15.7%
Corby	East Midlands	743	-19.3%	102.5%	-5.0%
Herefordshire, County of	West Midlands	1,469	-18.7%	23.8%	-14.7%
West Dorset	South West	601	-18.6%	23.2%	-32.3%
Derbyshire Dales	East Midlands	384	-18.5%	29.3%	-14.9%
North Ayrshire	Scotland	346	-18.4%	0.3%	3.6%
Dudley	West Midlands	4,588	-17.9%	40.0%	-45.0%
Blaenau Gwent	Wales	573	-17.7%	50.8%	-35.1%
King's Lynn and West Norfolk	East of England	651	-17.0%	33.4%	-24.6%
Merthyr Tydfil	Wales	153	-16.4%	112.5%	-5.0%
Inverclyde	Scotland	140	-16.2%	10.2%	-14.6%
Barrow-in-Furness	North West	319	-16.1%	51.2%	-34.4%
South Hams	South West	440	-15.9%	-10.0%	-3.3%
Waveney	East of England	492	-15.6%	37.0%	-7.3%
Fenland	East of England	484	-15.5%	70.4%	8.0%
Allerdale	North West	395	-15.4%	59.3%	6.2%
East Devon	South West	934	-15.4%	125.6%	-3.9%
Northumberland	North East	1,467	-15.3%	28.6%	-6.6%
Sheffield	Yorkshire and The Humber	5,361	-14.6%	42.9%	-32.2%
Braintree	East of England	1,280	-14.6%	80.0%	2.1%
West Lindsey	East Midlands	346	-13.9%	0.9%	-6.2%
East Renfrewshire	Scotland	70	-13.6%	-5.4%	-24.7%
Denbighshire	Wales	382	-13.6%	32.2%	15.8%
Amber Valley	East Midlands	665	-13.3%	71.8%	-14.5%
Plymouth	South West	1,688	-13.1%	81.7%	-15.8%
Staffordshire Moorlands	West Midlands	242	-12.9%	18.6%	2.5%
South Lanarkshire	Scotland	729	-12.8%	38.9%	9.6%
Sedgemoor	South West	948	-12.5%	61.0%	-4.4%
Erewash	East Midlands	283	-12.4%	46.6%	-10.7%
Moray	Scotland	263	-11.4%	30.8%	-13.2%
Weymouth and Portland	South West	364	-11.0%	15.2%	-9.7%
Isle of Wight	South East	985	-9.5%	21.5%	44.0%
Redcar and Cleveland	North East	243	-9.3%	13.6%	6.6%
Scottish Borders	Scotland	328	-8.6%	-0.3%	10.4%
North Devon	South West	683	-4.5%	18.2%	22.0%
Dumfries and Galloway	Scotland	492	-4.5%	10.6%	25.8%
West Lancashire	North West	572	-2.7%	76.0%	-10.1%
Neath Port Talbot	Wales	324	-2.7%	58.8%	-8.7%
Wyre	North West	168	-1.2%	58.5%	-15.2%

Swansea	Wales	1,312	-0.2%	31.5%	-11.2%
South Norfolk	East of England	528	1.5%	29.7%	14.3%
South Holland	East Midlands	516	1.6%	77.3%	7.3%
North Norfolk	East of England	383	2.4%	57.6%	21.2%
Forest of Dean	South West	230	2.7%	44.7%	1.3%
East Cambridgeshire	East of England	613	3.7%	75.6%	33.6%
Powys	Wales	606	4.1%	13.3%	-18.7%
Newcastle-under-Lyme	West Midlands	428	5.2%	56.8%	-6.3%
Fylde	North West	307	9.6%	53.5%	10.0%
Isle of Anglesey	Wales	155	10.7%	9.9%	89.0%
Breckland	East of England	930	12.2%	27.7%	16.8%
North Kesteven	East Midlands	340	13.3%	3.3%	-8.6%
Bassetlaw	East Midlands	725	14.5%	73.9%	-0.4%
East Riding of Yorkshire	Yorkshire and The Humber	2,437	16.7%	59.7%	14.4%
Na h-Eileanan Siar	Scotland	217	24.0%	4.8%	51.7%
Clackmannanshire	Scotland	172	26.5%	17.8%	30.3%
North East Derbyshire	East Midlands	193	34.0%	27.8%	41.9%
Gwynedd	Wales	556	35.0%	23.0%	-9.7%
West Devon	South West	304	36.3%	-9.8%	40.7%
Copeland	North West	343	44.7%	32.9%	31.9%
South Gloucestershire	South West	511	52.5%	14.8%	22.2%
Mid Suffolk	East of England	636	55.9%	78.7%	32.0%
Shetland Islands	Scotland	244	57.4%	22.6%	86.3%
Ceredigion	Wales	213	59.0%	33.1%	49.0%
Broadland	East of England	266	87.3%	-10.1%	56.5%
East Dunbartonshire	Scotland	199	93.2%	22.1%	54.3%
Waltham Forest	London	813	109.0%	47.0%	154.9%
Lambeth	London	2,670	197.7%	-62.6%	-69.4%
Pembrokeshire	Wales	1,008	276.1%	80.3%	239.4%
West Somerset	South West	510	405.0%	43.7%	598.6%
South Staffordshire	West Midlands	1,906	812.0%	61.9%	1343.9%

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

