

# Monthly vacancy analysis:

## Vacancy trends to week-ending 13 September 2020

Dafni Papoutsaki and Tony Wilson

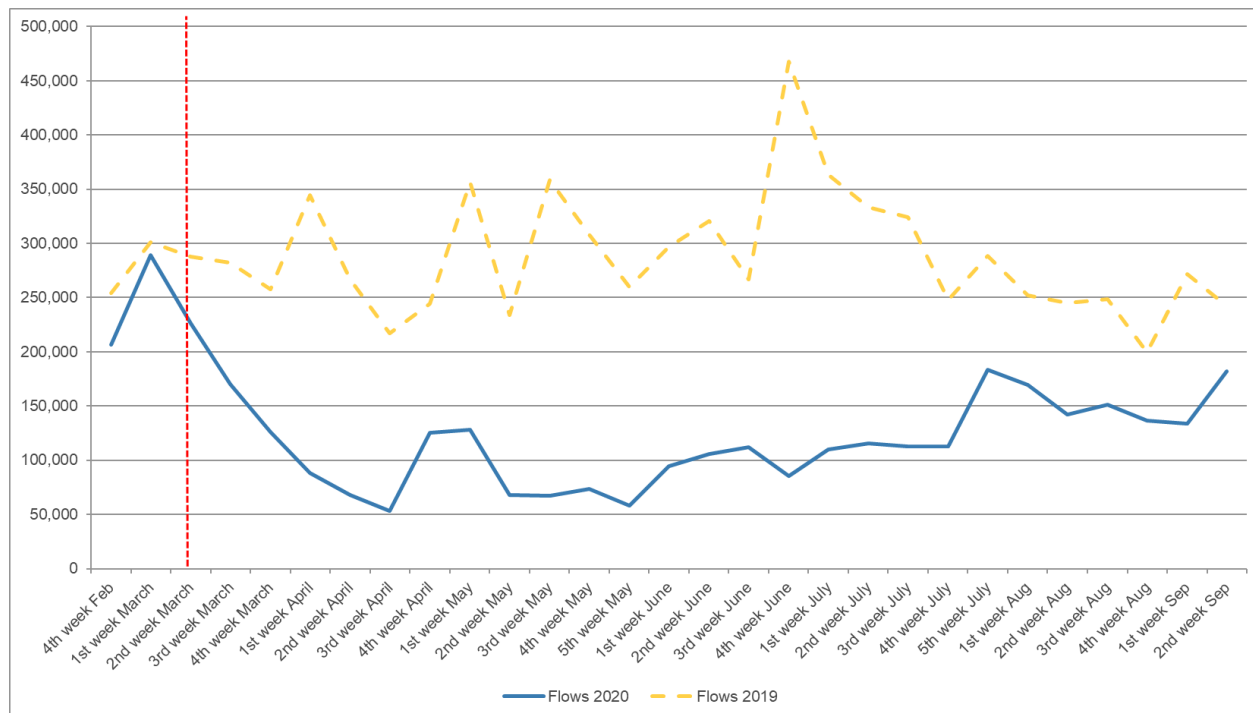
**24 September 2020**

This monthly briefing describes changes in online vacancies over the month to 13 September. This is the latest in a series of briefings since the Covid-19 crisis began, which are [available here](#). The 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

Last week there were **182 thousand new vacancies notified** (shown in Figure 1). New vacancy notifications averaged 150 thousand a week during August, but have ticked up again in the most recent week. However while there are signs that new vacancies are continuing to recover slowly, they remain well down on historic trends – running 25 per cent lower than in the equivalent week last year, and 20 per cent lower than in the week before the lockdown began.

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



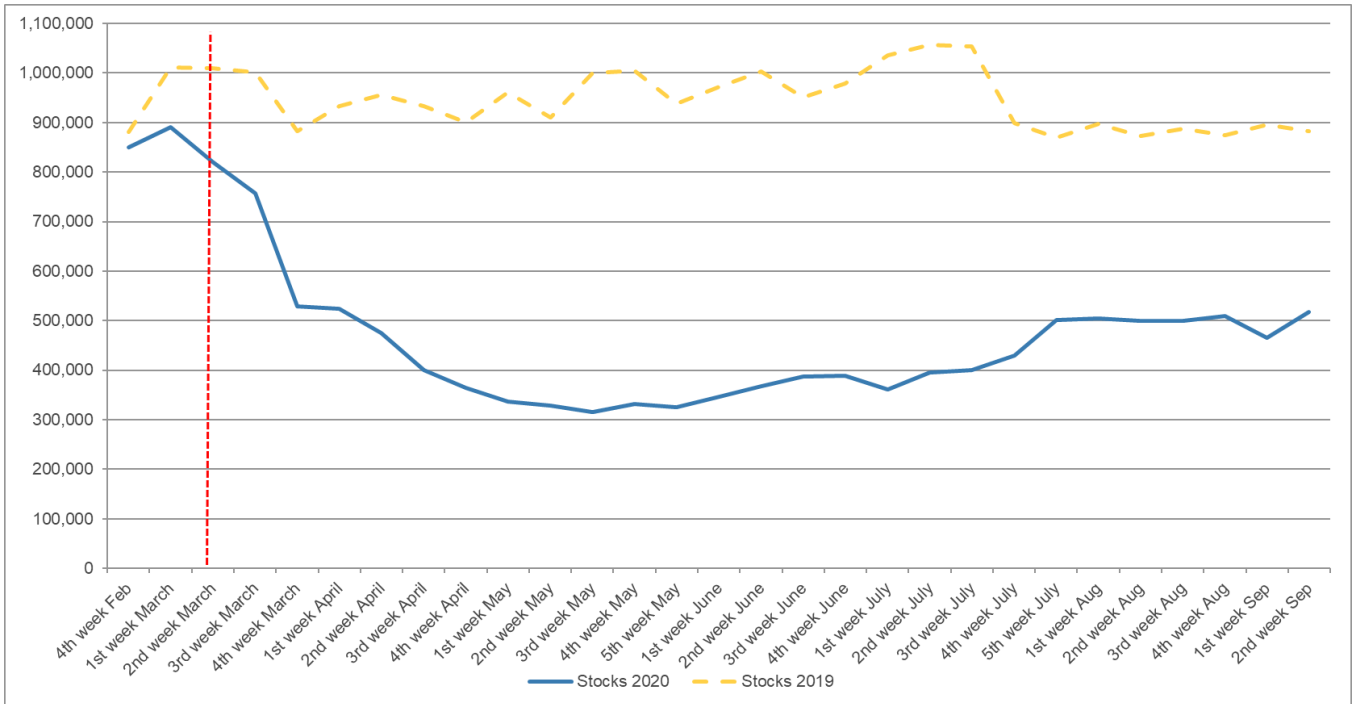
Source: Institute for Employment Studies analysis of Adzuna vacancy data

The **overall level of vacancies at 13 September was 517 thousand** (shown in Figure 2). The overall trend here is in line with the [weekly vacancy series produced by the Office for National Statistics](#), which draws on the same source data but presents this as an indexed against 2019 levels. It appears that vacancy levels have now plateaued at around 500 thousand, which is lower by 300 thousand posts compared to before the crisis began, and by 370 thousand fewer vacancies than at the same time last year.

Looking at the historic data and the flow of new vacancies, it is possible that this flattening of vacancy levels reflects seasonal factors – i.e. a slowdown in hiring over the summer holidays. With new vacancy notifications ticking up in early September, we may see this translate into modest increases in the level of vacancies in the coming month.

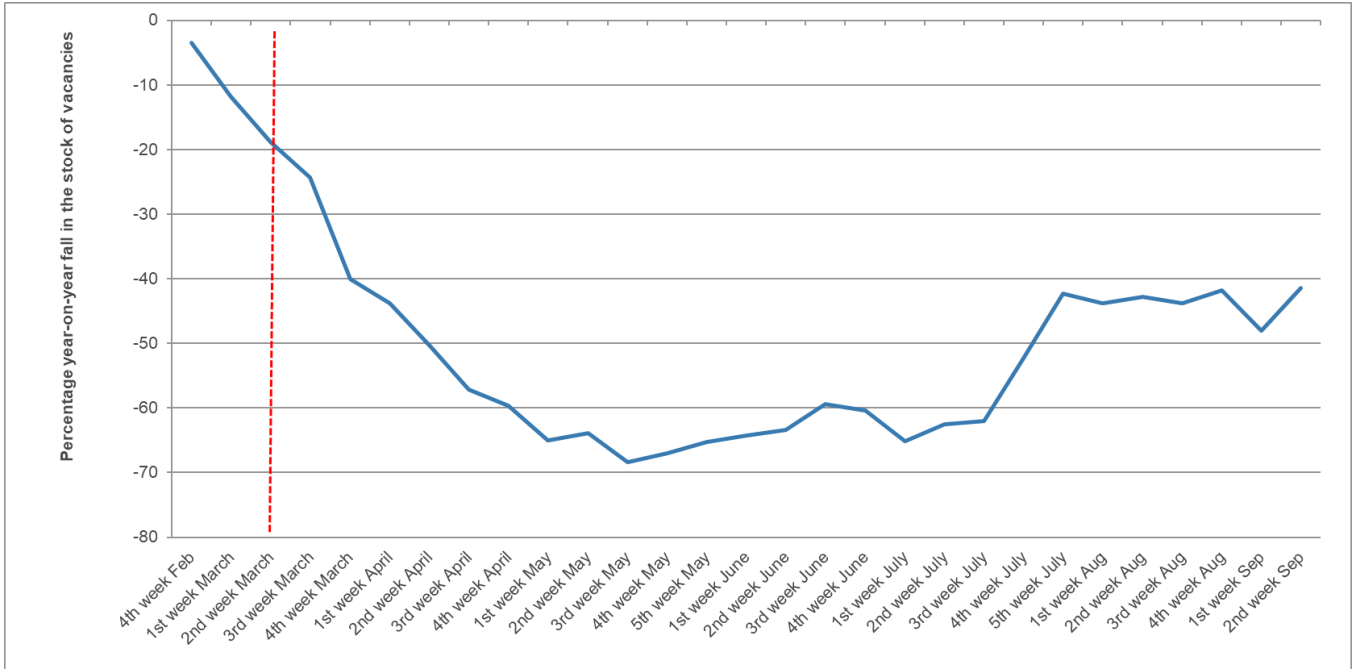
Figure 3 shows the year-on-year difference in vacancy levels. This draws out more clearly the sharp recovery as lockdown was eased, followed by the levelling off over the summer months. The year-on-year difference in the stock of vacancies has fluctuated at around 43 per cent since late July.

**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. In every region

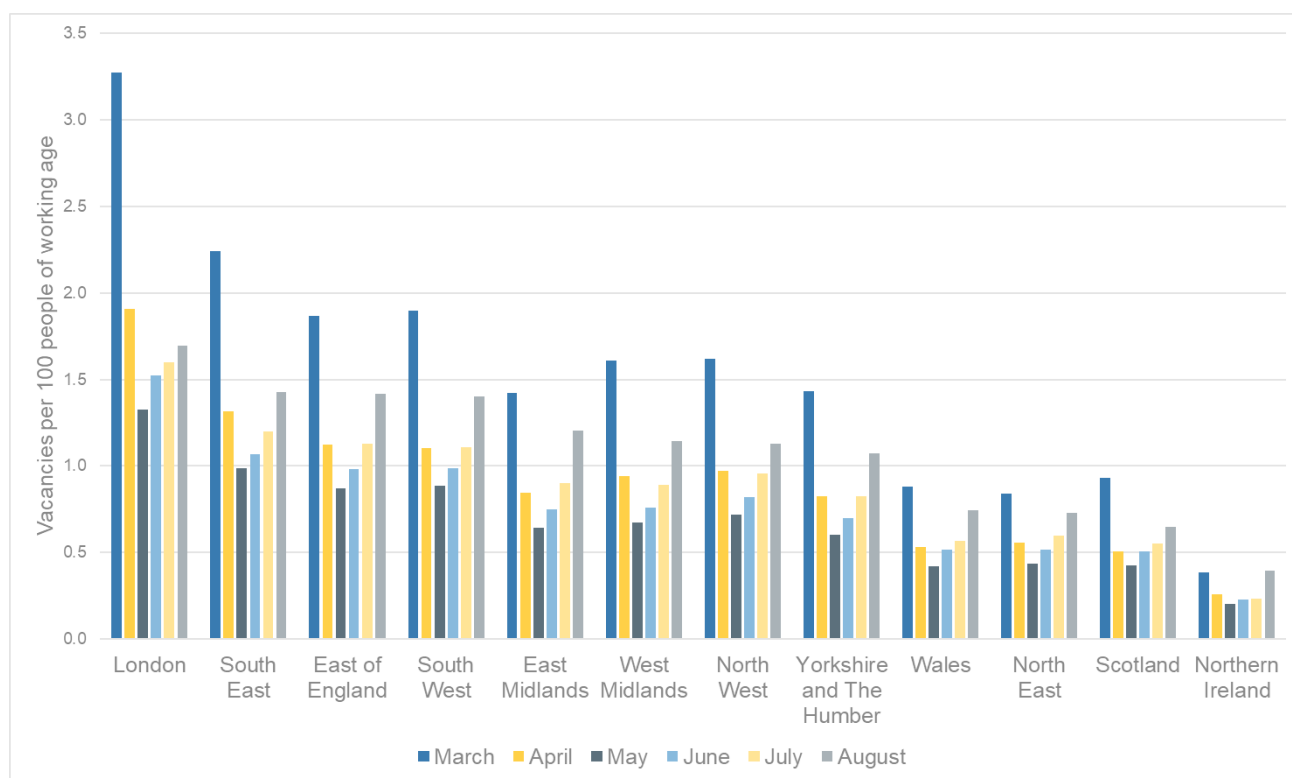
and nation, average weekly vacancies in August are slightly above the average figures reported for July.

The devolved nations and the North East of England have the lowest ratio of vacancies per capita compared to all other regions in England, while London and the South East of England have the highest ratios. However, London and the South East are also the regions that experienced the highest decline between March and September, by 1.6 and 0.8 vacancies per 100 people respectively.

The greatest increase in number of vacancies per 100 people between July and August was at the East of England, the South West, East Midlands, and West Midlands. For these regions, there was an increase of 0.3 vacancies, on average, per 100 people.

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

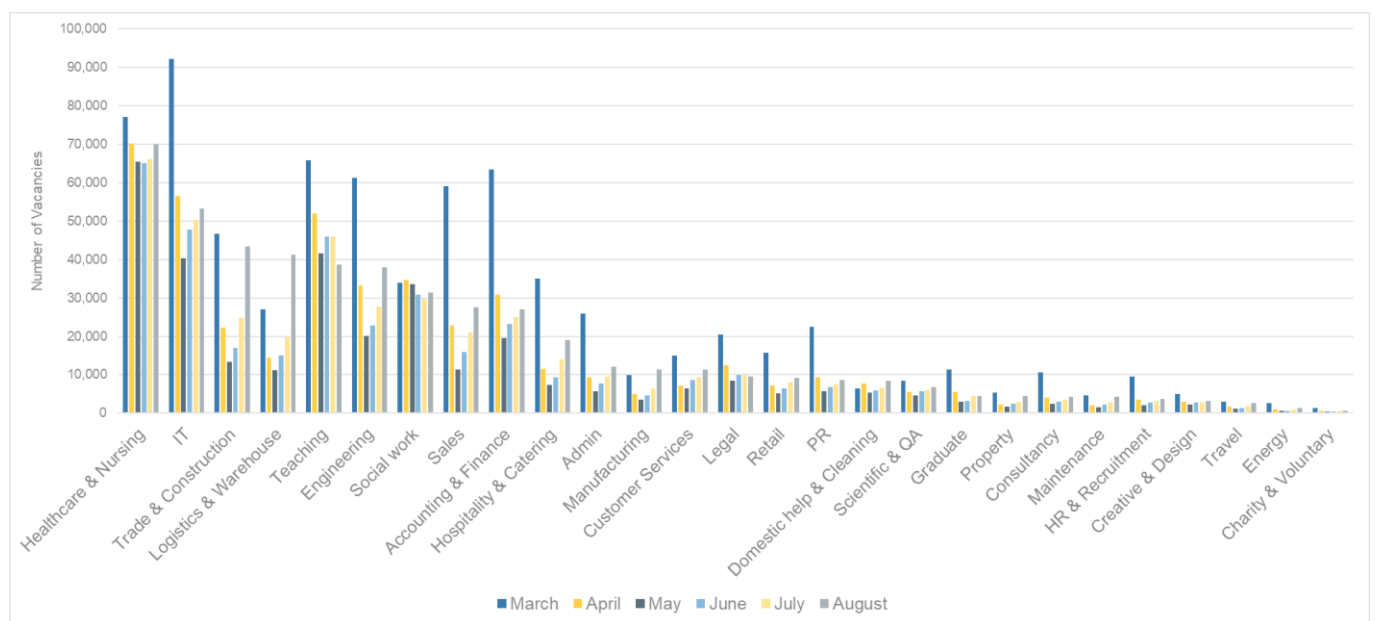
## Vacancies by job type

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 August. These have been sorted by the number of vacancies reported in August, from highest to lowest.

Jobs have increased in all categories since July, apart from teaching; customer services; and legal related professions. The IT, healthcare and teaching sectors had the highest number of vacancies amongst all profession types from March until July. However there has been a significant decline in advertised teaching jobs in August compared to previous months (41 per cent decrease compared to March and 16 per cent decreased compared to July). The modest recovery that has been observed in the last few months also means that for three job types the level of vacancies now exceeds the levels reported in March – namely logistics and warehouse; manufacturing; and domestic help and cleaning.

**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

Figure 6 shows the average number of vacancies advertised in each month for each of the 38 English LEPs. The graph is ordered from highest-lowest average vacancies for August. The areas that had the highest number of vacancies per one hundred working age people before the crisis began were Thames Valley Berkshire, Oxfordshire, and London<sup>1</sup>. In August, South East Midlands, Thames Valley Berkshire and Oxfordshire had the highest number of vacancies per one hundred working age people, along with Solent.

<sup>1</sup> Updates in terms of the population size and better local area matching have allowed for this graph to present a more accurate picture of vacancies per 100 people by LEP.

In the last month there has been a slight increase in the number of vacancies across all LEPs. A similar pattern was observed in July for most LEPs. In July, the change was smaller than 0.2 advertised jobs per 100 working age people, or smaller than a 24 per cent increase compared to June. In August, the average increase was 0.2 advertised jobs per 100 working age people, or 25 per cent compared to July.

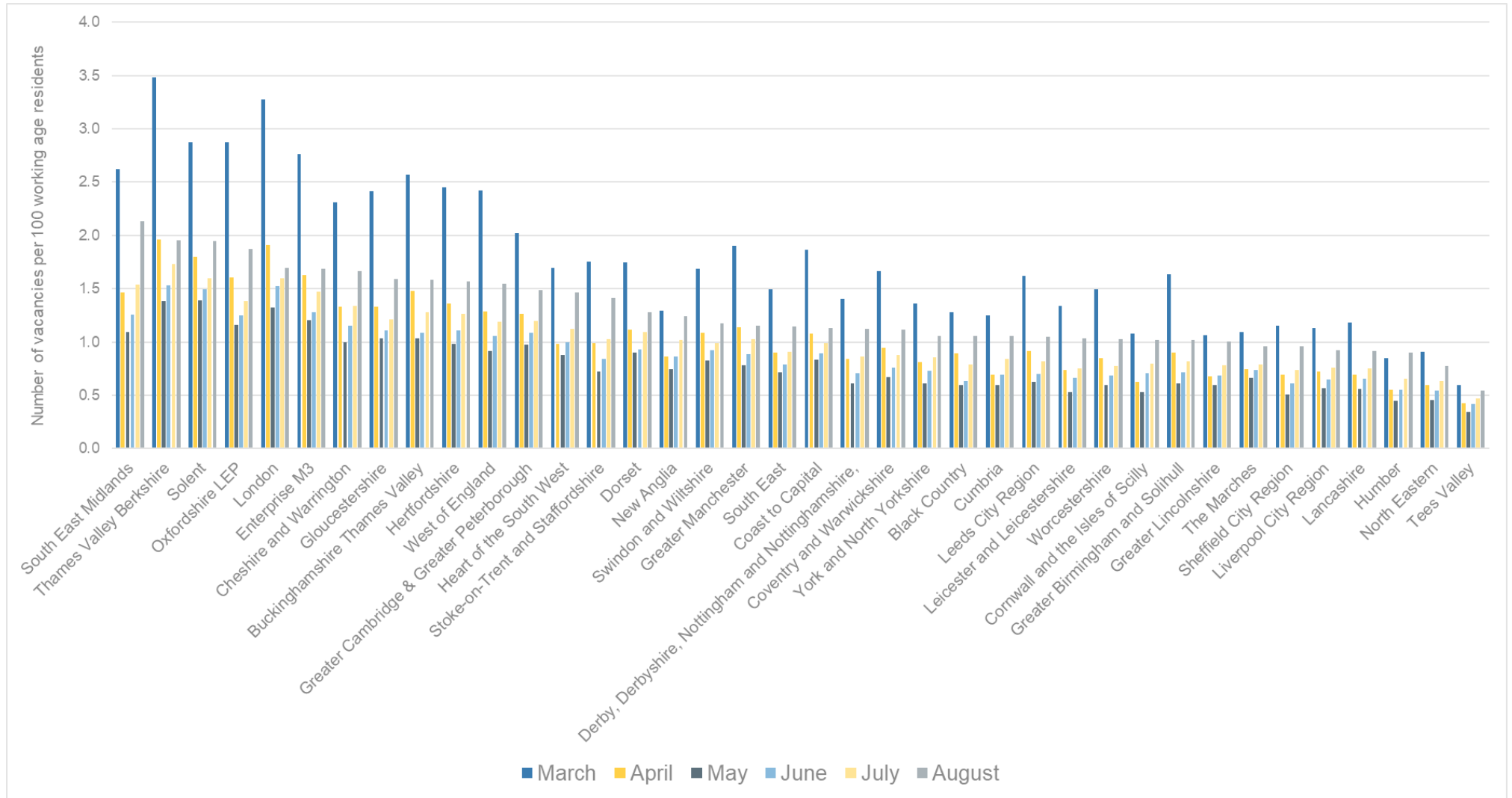
The areas with the largest percentage increase in vacancy levels between July and August are:

- Three LEPs in the Midlands, South East Midlands (38 per cent), Leicester and Leicestershire (38 per cent), and Stoke-on-Trent and Staffordshire (37 per cent)
- Followed by Humber in the North (37 per cent) and Oxfordshire in the South East (35 per cent)

However, vacancies per capita are still considerably lower than they were before the beginning of the crisis. The average decline between March and August is 25 per cent. There is a large degree of geographical variation in these declines:

- The smallest declines are seen in rural areas. Those are New Anglia (minus 4 per cent), Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly (minus 5 per cent) and Greater Lincolnshire (minus 6 per cent)
- In Humber, the number of vacancies per 100 working age people was higher by 6 per cent in August than its level in March. However, the total number of vacancies per capita in this region is one of the lowest in the country at both time points
- Economically dynamic areas in the South of England such as London (minus 48 per cent); Thames Valley Berkshire (minus 44 per cent); Coast to Capital (40 per cent) have experienced the largest falls.

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



Source: Institute for Employment Studies analysis of Adzuna vacancy data

## Claims per Vacancy

Finally, Figure 7: Claims per vacancy below shows the geographical variation in the number of people on the claimant count compared with the number of vacancies in each local area. 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 2.74 million people on the claimant count as at 13 August 2020. Comparing this with Adzuna data for the equivalent week (when there were 499 thousand vacancies) we can estimate that there were 5.5 claimant unemployed for every available vacancy. This has fallen significantly as vacancies have improved over recent months, from a peak of 7.9 claimants per vacancy in May; but it remains well above pre-crisis levels (of around 1.5).

The figure below shows the claimant:vacancy ratio by local authority district in March, April, May, June, July and August 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>2</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 Northern Ireland, coastal areas, central districts of cities, parts of Wales and the south of Scotland. However, between July and August there has been an improvement in the claimant-vacancy ratio in Wales, the South West and East Midlands. There also appear to be some improvements in the ratio in the north of Scotland. In most regions in Northern Ireland, the claimant-vacancy ratio remains higher than 22 claims per vacancy.

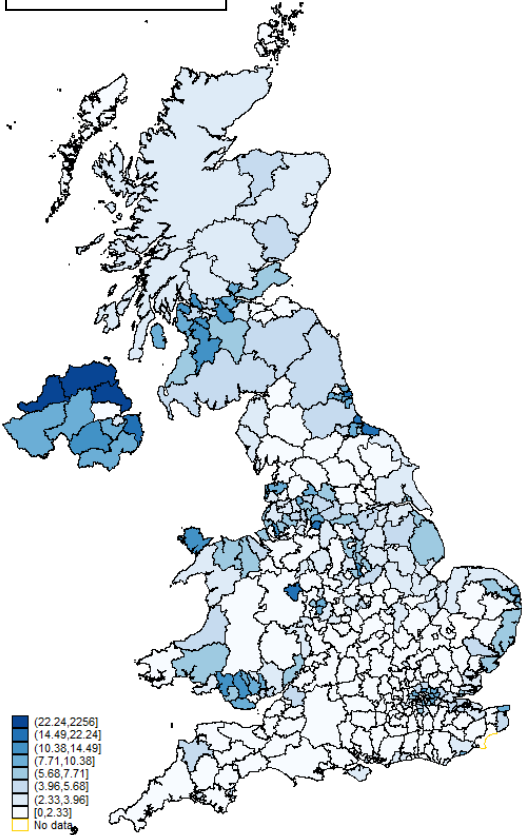
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<sup>2</sup> Break points between colours are placed at empirical quantiles of the combined distribution of ratios over the three time points.

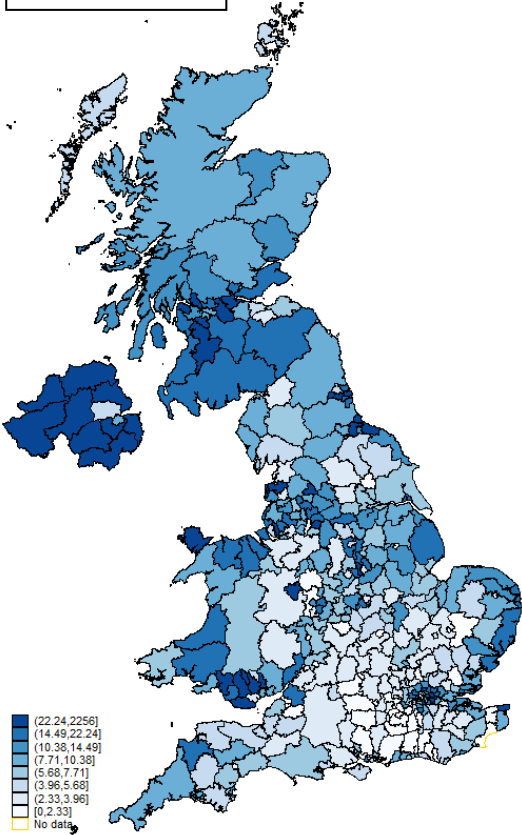


Figure 7: Claims per vacancy

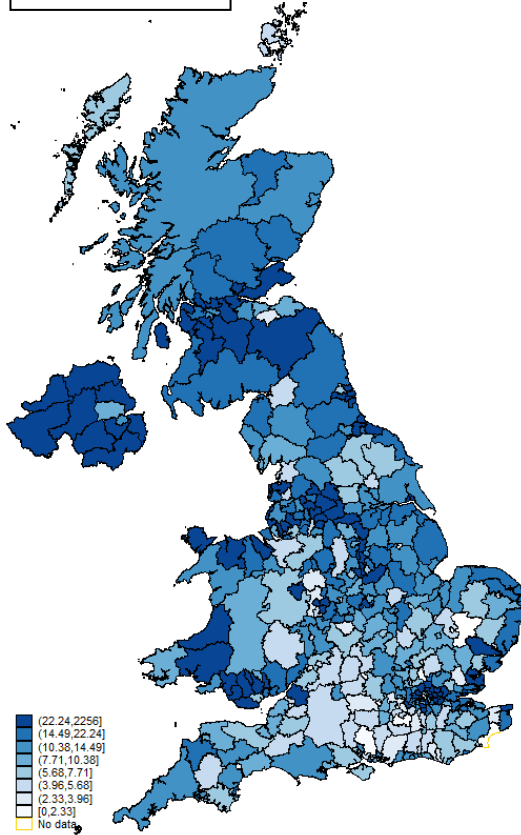
March 2020



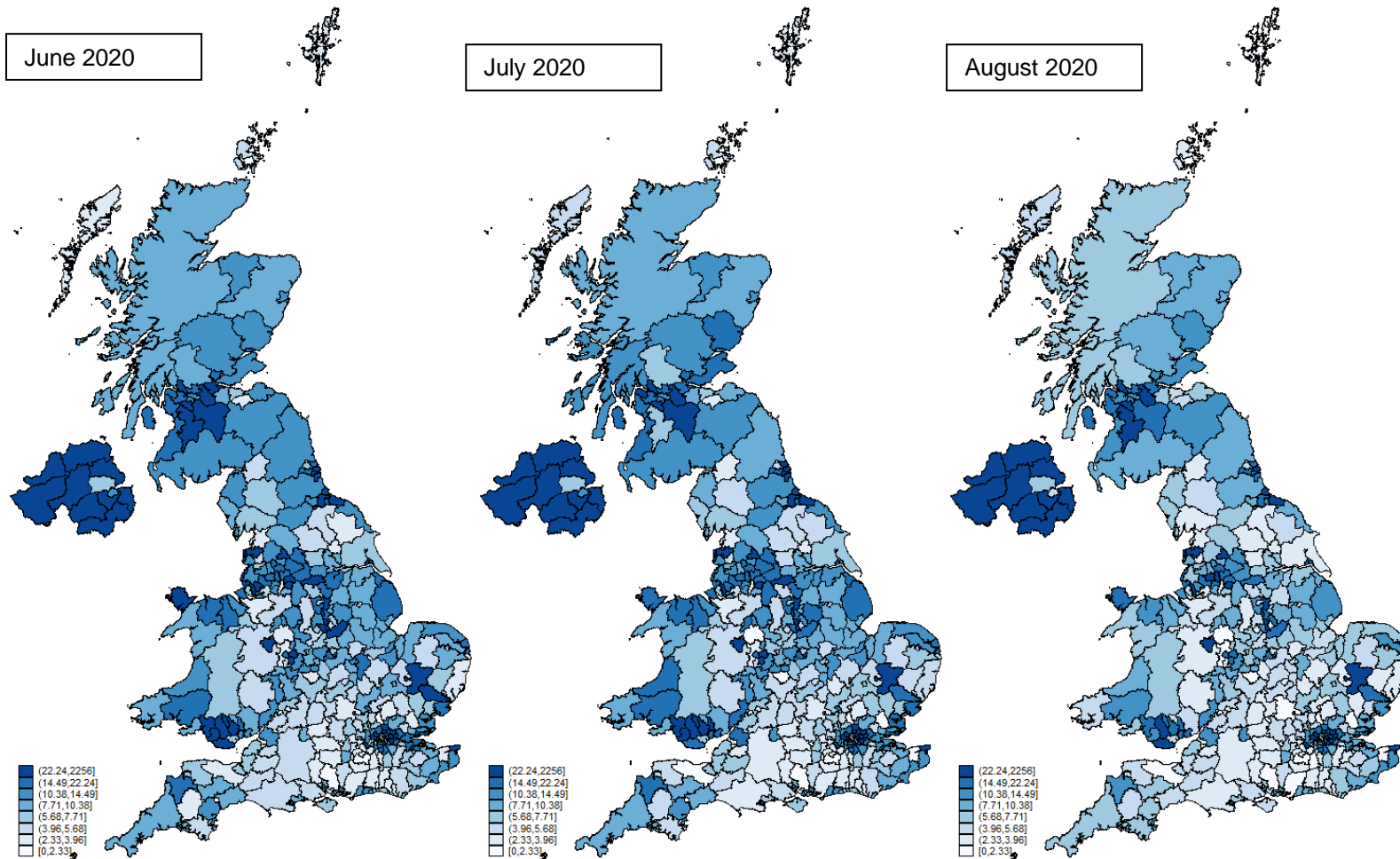
April 2020



May 2020



Real time vacancy analysis: 24 September 2020



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

## Conclusions

This month's vacancy data shows that the vacancy market was pretty subdued in August, likely reflecting seasonal patterns, with vacancies ticking up again in early September. Postings are still considerably lower than before the crisis and at the same point last year.

The further social distancing measures announced this week are likely to translate into increased employer uncertainty, which may feed through into weaker growth in new vacancies over the next few weeks. We will be exploring this in our next and final monthly briefing, next month.

Finally, the Office for National Statistics (ONS) continues to produce weekly updates at the aggregate level also 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.

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

[www.employment-studies.co.uk](http://www.employment-studies.co.uk)

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01273 763400

## 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 13 September 2020	Change since 15 March	Change in last month	Year on year change
Lambeth	London	7,831	-30.1%	197.6%	-6.4%
Westminster	London	3,568	-80.1%	134.6%	120.1%
Mid Ulster	Northern Ireland	159	-7.0%	60.6%	-46.8%
Teignbridge	South West	837	-12.8%	55.3%	24.6%
Vale of Glamorgan	Wales	237	1.3%	42.8%	-16.5%
Ards and North Down	Northern Ireland	105	-5.4%	41.9%	-53.1%
Ryedale	Yorkshire and The Humber	356	-12.1%	41.3%	-14.6%
East Dorset	South West	626	-12.4%	39.1%	7.0%
Newham	London	737	-14.1%	37.8%	1.1%
East Ayrshire	Scotland	278	5.7%	33.0%	-33.7%
West Berkshire	South East	1,590	-38.5%	31.5%	-39.5%
Newry, Mourne and Down	Northern Ireland	260	-15.0%	31.3%	-20.7%
Inverclyde	Scotland	255	56.4%	30.8%	34.2%
Mid and East Antrim	Northern Ireland	134	44.1%	28.8%	22.9%
Hinckley and Bosworth	East Midlands	536	22.9%	28.8%	0.2%
Melton	East Midlands	274	0.4%	28.0%	-1.4%
Waltham Forest	London	1,038	-6.2%	28.0%	182.8%
Orkney Islands	Scotland	161	30.9%	26.8%	3.9%
Wellingborough	East Midlands	779	16.8%	26.5%	-15.7%
Oadby and Wigston	East Midlands	111	-0.9%	26.1%	3.7%
Torridge	South West	234	29.3%	25.1%	22.5%
Cotswold	South West	702	-30.7%	24.9%	-41.0%
West Oxfordshire	South East	1,383	22.4%	24.8%	11.4%
Torfaen	Wales	288	16.1%	24.7%	1.8%
Aberdeenshire	Scotland	814	-31.6%	24.3%	-31.9%
Scottish Borders	Scotland	451	30.3%	24.2%	10.3%
Waverley	South East	1,061	-31.9%	24.2%	-45.1%
Southwark	London	1,125	-35.3%	24.2%	-35.1%
Spelthorne	South East	185	-44.4%	24.2%	-59.4%
Babergh	East of England	181	-17.0%	24.0%	-45.3%

West Lothian	Scotland	1,268	2.7%	23.8%	-23.7%
Dumfries and Galloway	Scotland	629	20.7%	22.6%	45.3%
Eden	North West	324	-1.5%	21.3%	5.2%
East Lothian	Scotland	587	-33.4%	21.0%	15.6%
Dover	South East	509	-20.3%	20.9%	-14.0%
South Lanarkshire	Scotland	872	-24.9%	20.6%	25.5%
Chiltern	South East	585	-38.4%	20.4%	-32.9%
Lewisham	London	516	-33.4%	20.3%	-25.3%
Cheltenham	South West	1,518	-39.5%	20.2%	-39.8%
North Lanarkshire	Scotland	755	2.2%	20.0%	-51.9%
Isles of Scilly	South West	12	-14.3%	20.0%	-25.0%
Vale of White Horse	South East	1,078	-35.7%	19.2%	-36.4%
Milton Keynes	South East	3,243	-39.4%	19.1%	-46.5%
Aberdeen City	Scotland	1,155	-60.3%	19.1%	-67.0%
Dartford	South East	1,242	-21.0%	18.6%	-31.0%
West Somerset	South West	612	217.1%	18.6%	684.6%
Elmbridge	South East	1,117	-34.0%	18.6%	-44.3%
Stafford	West Midlands	2,825	-13.9%	18.5%	-17.4%
Stoke-on-Trent	West Midlands	1,816	-10.6%	18.5%	-21.7%
East Devon	South West	818	-38.7%	18.2%	48.2%
Highland	Scotland	1,579	4.6%	18.0%	3.4%
Ealing	London	932	-20.8%	18.0%	-26.6%
Worthing	South East	547	-36.8%	17.9%	-49.5%
Peterborough	East of England	2,369	-6.9%	17.2%	-19.6%
Plymouth	South West	2,109	10.4%	17.1%	4.5%
North Somerset	South West	1,239	-14.4%	16.7%	-30.1%
North West Leicestershire	East Midlands	718	-10.6%	16.6%	-21.5%
Harborough	East Midlands	598	-5.5%	15.9%	-24.2%
Hart	South East	289	-56.3%	15.6%	-72.5%
Nuneaton and Bedworth	West Midlands	667	-16.5%	15.4%	-27.2%
Cheshire West and Chester	North West	5,218	-30.9%	15.4%	-32.4%
Maidstone	South East	1,633	-30.2%	15.2%	-33.6%
Kettering	East Midlands	954	18.4%	14.7%	-9.2%
Stroud	South West	686	-29.9%	14.3%	-45.9%
Horsham	South East	1,114	-35.2%	14.3%	-38.4%
Fife	Scotland	1,386	-5.0%	14.1%	-20.8%
South Northamptonshire	East Midlands	430	-20.4%	14.1%	-19.0%
Hartlepool	North East	253	11.0%	14.0%	-4.5%
Wyre Forest	West Midlands	470	-22.2%	13.5%	-33.3%
South Staffordshire	West Midlands	2,241	-17.7%	13.5%	1831.9%
Dacorum	East of England	1,189	-39.2%	13.5%	-45.6%

Real time vacancy analysis: 24 September 2020

City of Edinburgh	Scotland	4,014	-41.0%	13.2%	-47.2%
South Derbyshire	East Midlands	517	12.9%	13.1%	8.4%
Mansfield	East Midlands	830	-1.7%	12.8%	-15.9%
Isle of Wight	South East	1,131	23.9%	12.6%	89.1%
Daventry	East Midlands	699	2.9%	12.6%	-12.2%
Purbeck	South West	135	-10.6%	12.5%	-26.6%
Fenland	East of England	596	2.4%	12.5%	5.7%
Newark and Sherwood	East Midlands	522	2.6%	12.3%	-26.2%
Tewkesbury	South West	643	-27.0%	12.2%	-11.7%
Darlington	North East	599	-21.2%	12.2%	-23.4%
Glasgow City	Scotland	4,135	-44.4%	12.1%	-53.6%
Halton	North West	899	-4.6%	12.0%	-25.4%
Tamworth	West Midlands	1,631	-24.9%	11.9%	-29.1%
Crawley	South East	1,117	-52.6%	11.9%	-58.7%
Southampton	South East	2,608	-36.5%	11.6%	-47.6%
Brighton and Hove	South East	2,459	-37.6%	11.4%	-46.0%
Brentwood	East of England	570	-29.8%	11.3%	-41.7%
Rushmoor	South East	757	-47.2%	11.3%	-58.7%
Bath and North East Somerset	South West	1,882	-34.7%	11.2%	-23.0%
Merthyr Tydfil	Wales	179	27.9%	11.2%	14.7%
Wigan	North West	1,011	-20.3%	10.7%	-36.8%
Cambridge	East of England	7,192	-35.0%	10.7%	-39.2%
West Devon	South West	342	18.8%	10.7%	36.3%
New Forest	South East	892	-40.5%	10.5%	-39.4%
Suffolk Coastal	East of England	637	21.1%	10.4%	16.7%
Mendip	South West	848	-35.7%	10.3%	-22.8%
Pembrokeshire	Wales	1,203	17.1%	10.2%	355.7%
Powys	Wales	662	3.8%	10.1%	-0.6%
Richmondshire	Yorkshire and The Humber	192	-9.4%	9.7%	11.6%
Bristol, City of	South West	8,776	-36.6%	9.7%	-41.8%
Leicester	East Midlands	4,478	-31.4%	9.6%	-34.1%
Bridgend	Wales	406	-0.5%	9.4%	-21.6%
South Holland	East Midlands	616	23.4%	9.4%	44.9%
Gravesham	South East	419	-18.5%	9.4%	-18.2%
Copeland	North West	373	11.7%	9.4%	39.7%
Na h-Eileanan Siar	Scotland	239	-15.2%	9.1%	60.4%
North Warwickshire	West Midlands	348	-18.7%	9.1%	-37.5%
Charnwood	East Midlands	733	-28.7%	8.9%	-29.8%
Cannock Chase	West Midlands	575	-8.0%	8.9%	-16.5%

Sevenoaks	South East	1,033	-31.7%	8.9%	-31.3%
Reading	South East	6,267	-46.9%	8.8%	-48.7%
Gloucester	South West	3,028	-33.5%	8.8%	-40.0%
Wealden	South East	781	-28.2%	8.8%	-32.1%
Thurrock	East of England	999	-9.4%	8.7%	-28.9%
Fareham	South East	726	-50.2%	8.5%	-54.5%
Isle of Anglesey	Wales	166	31.7%	8.5%	61.2%
Havant	South East	514	-34.1%	8.4%	-45.0%
Wychavon	West Midlands	646	-21.3%	8.4%	-29.3%
Bracknell Forest	South East	906	-45.2%	8.4%	-53.7%
Bedford	East of England	3,189	-25.0%	8.4%	-29.3%
Craven	Yorkshire and The Humber	208	-31.6%	8.3%	-37.0%
Runnymede	South East	997	-57.0%	8.3%	-58.2%
North Ayrshire	Scotland	409	-11.9%	8.2%	19.6%
Welwyn Hatfield	East of England	3,099	-41.7%	8.1%	-36.6%
Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole	South West	2,638	-31.4%	7.9%	-48.1%
Wokingham	South East	620	-42.3%	7.8%	-47.1%
Birmingham	West Midlands	8,402	-41.5%	7.8%	-46.9%
South Kesteven	East Midlands	749	-3.9%	7.8%	-17.9%
Solihull	West Midlands	865	-43.5%	7.6%	-52.9%
North Lincolnshire	Yorkshire and The Humber	1,016	-13.3%	7.5%	5.6%
Sedgemoor	South West	1,047	15.6%	7.4%	-4.2%
Basingstoke and Deane	South East	1,672	-43.5%	7.2%	-49.2%
Harlow	East of England	776	-29.5%	7.2%	-35.7%
Swale	South East	793	-10.6%	7.2%	-20.4%
Arun	South East	644	-13.7%	7.0%	-27.9%
Eastleigh	South East	506	-34.9%	7.0%	-54.9%
Coventry	West Midlands	2,114	-39.7%	6.9%	-46.0%
Wakefield	Yorkshire and The Humber	2,116	-19.3%	6.8%	-26.8%
Tonbridge and Malling	South East	965	-33.7%	6.7%	-40.0%
Slough	South East	1,385	-45.0%	6.7%	-51.0%
Falkirk	Scotland	423	2.4%	6.5%	-8.8%
Preston	North West	1,988	-30.6%	6.5%	-31.0%
Epping Forest	East of England	612	-39.1%	6.4%	-46.5%
East Staffordshire	West Midlands	687	-12.7%	6.3%	-26.1%
South Bucks	South East	438	-44.0%	6.1%	-47.7%
Rutland	East Midlands	274	-21.7%	5.8%	-29.6%
Wiltshire	South West	4,600	-29.1%	5.6%	-37.4%
Croydon	London	1,531	-51.7%	5.5%	-56.5%
Fermanagh and	Northern Ireland	134	-15.2%	5.5%	-62.1%

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Omagh					
Braintree	East of England	1,923	-1.4%	5.5%	55.1%
Derby	East Midlands	3,863	-27.4%	5.4%	-32.3%
Oxford	South East	3,941	-42.2%	5.3%	-47.2%
Portsmouth	South East	1,650	-32.7%	5.3%	-43.0%
Blackburn with Darwen	North West	936	-36.8%	5.3%	-26.1%
Malvern Hills	West Midlands	242	-38.3%	5.2%	-33.7%
Wolverhampton	West Midlands	1,248	-24.5%	5.1%	-34.3%
Selby	Yorkshire and The Humber	309	-31.0%	5.1%	-17.6%
Hillingdon	London	1,154	-46.4%	5.1%	-49.3%
West Dunbartonshire	Scotland	227	-9.9%	5.1%	-35.1%
Exeter	South West	3,668	-22.2%	5.0%	-25.8%
Leeds	Yorkshire and The Humber	10,007	-45.0%	5.0%	-42.7%
Dundee City	Scotland	631	-19.4%	5.0%	-28.9%
Amber Valley	East Midlands	715	4.4%	4.8%	-15.7%
South Somerset	South West	1,232	-26.9%	4.8%	-21.0%
Antrim and Newtownabbey	Northern Ireland	618	-51.0%	4.7%	-67.4%
Central Bedfordshire	East of England	1,500	-18.6%	4.6%	-19.0%
Rochford	East of England	206	-35.6%	4.6%	-41.8%
North Norfolk	East of England	424	33.8%	4.4%	25.8%
Hertsmere	East of England	806	-43.7%	4.4%	-45.3%
Walsall	West Midlands	804	-15.3%	4.3%	-35.4%
Lewes	South East	1,512	-34.3%	4.3%	-32.2%
Nottingham	East Midlands	6,092	-30.2%	4.3%	-34.6%
Derbyshire Dales	East Midlands	392	-39.6%	4.3%	-7.1%
Renfrewshire	Scotland	616	-27.3%	4.2%	-27.4%
Allerdale	North West	398	-30.3%	4.2%	16.7%
City of London	London	8,600	-66.3%	4.1%	-49.6%
Guildford	South East	4,012	-52.0%	4.1%	-51.4%
South Lakeland	North West	670	-15.9%	4.0%	2.8%
Gedling	East Midlands	263	-16.2%	4.0%	13.4%
Bromley	London	1,318	-48.8%	3.9%	-72.8%
Hammersmith and Fulham	London	533	-45.7%	3.9%	-42.0%
Knowsley	North West	357	-11.6%	3.8%	-15.0%
Somerset West and Taunton	South West	1,110	-34.4%	3.7%	-26.6%
North Hertfordshire	East of England	1,089	-26.8%	3.7%	-55.5%
Winchester	South East	3,910	-43.0%	3.6%	-40.8%
Watford	East of England	1,333	-55.0%	3.6%	-55.0%



St Albans	East of England	1,062	-45.9%	3.5%	-51.2%
Stockton-on-Tees	North East	505	-7.5%	3.5%	-32.9%
Lancaster	North West	2,124	-32.0%	3.5%	-27.0%
Trafford	North West	934	-38.3%	3.4%	-34.7%
Northampton	East Midlands	4,200	-18.8%	3.3%	-35.8%
Hounslow	London	1,452	-40.5%	3.3%	-57.8%
Dudley	West Midlands	4,948	-31.9%	3.3%	-36.8%
East Lindsey	East Midlands	457	-4.0%	3.2%	-2.6%
Huntingdonshire	East of England	1,349	-14.2%	3.1%	-25.5%
Three Rivers	East of England	412	-42.0%	3.0%	-38.3%
Southend-on-Sea	East of England	687	-22.4%	3.0%	-57.6%
Redditch	West Midlands	448	-35.2%	3.0%	-44.3%
Causeway Coast and Glens	Northern Ireland	70	-23.9%	2.9%	-40.2%
East Northamptonshire	East Midlands	322	2.9%	2.9%	-25.3%
Sunderland	North East	830	-12.6%	2.9%	-30.5%
Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon	Northern Ireland	184	-20.0%	2.8%	-53.3%
Shepway	South East	482	-16.0%	2.8%	-18.3%
Herefordshire, County of	West Midlands	1,477	-18.6%	2.7%	-11.6%
Stevenage	East of England	1,333	-24.3%	2.7%	-37.4%
Harrogate	Yorkshire and The Humber	1,187	-39.2%	2.7%	-39.7%
Cardiff	Wales	3,528	-42.0%	2.4%	-52.2%
Chesterfield	East Midlands	948	-17.1%	2.3%	-32.7%
South Oxfordshire	South East	821	-54.6%	2.2%	-55.4%
Corby	East Midlands	748	11.5%	2.2%	-6.5%
Worcester	West Midlands	1,593	-41.3%	2.2%	-44.0%
Wycombe	South East	1,267	-52.4%	2.2%	-58.9%
Adur	South East	334	-33.6%	2.1%	-28.5%
Hyndburn	North West	290	3.9%	2.1%	-13.2%
Warrington	North West	2,193	-22.5%	2.1%	-35.4%
Haringey	London	247	-23.8%	2.1%	-25.4%
Rother	South East	398	-13.1%	2.1%	-42.7%
Cheshire East	North West	2,707	-34.2%	1.9%	-32.9%
Windsor and Maidenhead	South East	1,319	-52.6%	1.9%	-58.7%
Manchester	North West	14,063	-44.3%	1.7%	-44.5%
North Dorset	South West	422	-33.1%	1.7%	-24.1%
Newcastle-under-Lyme	West Midlands	493	-12.4%	1.6%	-8.5%
Doncaster	Yorkshire and The Humber	1,478	-19.4%	1.6%	-31.8%
Lincoln	East Midlands	2,202	-25.1%	1.5%	-29.6%
Cherwell	South East	1,442	-31.5%	1.5%	-37.2%

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Broxbourne	East of England	427	-40.3%	1.4%	-36.3%
Midlothian	Scotland	784	-67.0%	1.4%	-72.1%
Reigate and Banstead	South East	1,222	-47.4%	1.4%	-58.6%
Liverpool	North West	5,766	-26.5%	1.3%	-30.7%
East Cambridgeshire	East of England	568	-39.6%	1.2%	23.7%
Calderdale	Yorkshire and The Humber	794	-28.6%	1.1%	-33.4%
Warwick	West Midlands	2,127	-46.1%	1.1%	-47.3%
Carmarthenshire	Wales	484	3.2%	1.0%	-26.8%
Woking	South East	965	-39.6%	0.9%	-49.7%
Ashford	South East	768	-21.4%	0.9%	-48.7%
Argyll and Bute	Scotland	442	10.0%	0.9%	-2.9%
West Lindsey	East Midlands	353	-16.2%	0.9%	18.9%
Eastbourne	South East	630	-13.7%	0.8%	-32.5%
Medway	South East	1,337	-8.5%	0.6%	-33.0%
Blaenau Gwent	Wales	587	-21.7%	0.3%	-22.6%
Swansea	Wales	1,308	-14.3%	0.3%	-5.4%
Aylesbury Vale	South East	2,987	-44.7%	0.3%	-41.1%
Shropshire	West Midlands	2,360	-18.9%	0.3%	-20.5%
South Tyneside	North East	315	-12.5%	0.0%	-37.6%
County Durham	North East	2,462	-13.6%	0.0%	-22.3%
Taunton Deane	South West	1,267	-11.9%	-0.1%	-14.0%
Chelmsford	East of England	3,667	-41.8%	-0.1%	-33.4%
East Riding of Yorkshire	Yorkshire and The Humber	2,539	38.7%	-0.2%	18.3%
Cornwall	South West	3,455	-9.8%	-0.2%	-7.2%
Mole Valley	South East	854	-44.8%	-0.4%	-50.9%
Tendring	East of England	474	-11.6%	-0.4%	8.5%
Norwich	East of England	3,251	-15.5%	-0.5%	-29.2%
Test Valley	South East	1,001	-21.8%	-0.5%	-33.2%
Carlisle	North West	1,102	-31.7%	-0.6%	-27.6%
Merton	London	571	-30.9%	-0.7%	-32.0%
Kirklees	Yorkshire and The Humber	1,459	-23.0%	-0.7%	-35.2%
East Hertfordshire	East of England	1,122	-36.9%	-0.8%	-37.0%
Stratford-on-Avon	West Midlands	788	-36.8%	-0.9%	-39.6%
St. Helens	North West	578	-9.1%	-1.0%	-41.4%
Havering	London	670	-33.4%	-1.0%	-59.2%
Basildon	East of England	1,171	-31.3%	-1.1%	-39.8%
Canterbury	South East	3,199	-33.1%	-1.2%	-35.6%
Hackney	London	646	-62.4%	-1.2%	-64.4%
North East	Yorkshire and The	689	1.9%	-1.3%	-12.2%

Lincolnshire	Humber				
West Lancashire	North West	566	4.2%	-1.4%	-19.7%
Wrexham	Wales	976	-15.1%	-1.4%	-32.6%
Chichester	South East	1,573	-43.2%	-1.4%	-50.2%
Colchester	East of England	1,463	-28.7%	-1.5%	-30.6%
Kingston upon Hull, City of	Yorkshire and The Humber	945	-35.8%	-1.6%	-37.2%
Tower Hamlets	London	371	-50.1%	-1.6%	-49.0%
Stirling	Scotland	464	2.7%	-1.7%	-13.3%
Burnley	North West	490	-27.9%	-1.8%	-34.6%
Staffordshire Moorlands	West Midlands	245	-25.1%	-2.0%	17.8%
Sheffield	Yorkshire and The Humber	5,239	-35.5%	-2.1%	-33.0%
Breckland	East of England	894	-3.2%	-2.5%	10.0%
Surrey Heath	South East	775	-34.8%	-2.5%	-44.5%
Tunbridge Wells	South East	740	-46.2%	-2.6%	-50.9%
Bromsgrove	West Midlands	332	-47.3%	-2.6%	-51.0%
Mid Sussex	South East	937	-50.4%	-2.7%	-54.3%
Luton	East of England	935	-32.5%	-2.7%	-65.4%
Denbighshire	Wales	381	16.9%	-2.8%	16.2%
Greenwich	London	379	-44.8%	-2.8%	-38.7%
Boston	East Midlands	375	-2.8%	-2.8%	-3.6%
West Dorset	South West	630	-24.1%	-3.1%	-20.9%
South Ayrshire	Scotland	440	-4.3%	-3.1%	14.9%
Rhondda Cynon Taf	Wales	427	16.7%	-3.2%	-18.8%
Sandwell	West Midlands	952	-21.3%	-3.3%	-36.3%
Wirral	North West	929	-20.7%	-3.6%	-27.2%
Newport	Wales	449	-49.3%	-3.6%	-70.7%
Barnet	London	863	-34.9%	-3.8%	-38.2%
Middlesbrough	North East	744	-7.8%	-4.0%	-19.3%
Bexley	London	590	-40.8%	-4.4%	-45.4%
Waveney	East of England	476	-4.0%	-4.4%	-7.6%
Erewash	East Midlands	272	-16.6%	-4.6%	-7.2%
Kingston upon Thames	London	669	-46.4%	-4.7%	-58.7%
Broadland	East of England	260	44.4%	-4.8%	84.4%
Gosport	South East	237	-24.8%	-4.8%	-29.7%
St Edmundsbury	East of England	1,085	-17.2%	-5.0%	-31.0%
Hambleton	Yorkshire and The Humber	449	-22.6%	-5.3%	-24.8%
Forest Heath	East of England	269	-40.7%	-5.3%	-52.6%
Tandridge	South East	369	-37.7%	-5.6%	-47.4%
Torbay	South West	546	-8.8%	-5.7%	-23.0%
Flintshire	Wales	539	11.8%	-5.9%	-22.8%
Enfield	London	922	-39.0%	-6.2%	-44.4%

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Angus	Scotland	345	-21.8%	-6.3%	-8.0%
Newcastle upon Tyne	North East	3,449	-38.3%	-6.5%	-36.8%
Weymouth and Portland	South West	342	-10.2%	-6.6%	-16.8%
Rochdale	North West	717	-15.0%	-6.6%	-59.9%
Stockport	North West	1,411	-44.6%	-6.8%	-46.3%
East Hampshire	South East	598	-43.7%	-6.9%	-45.2%
Hastings	South East	338	-2.9%	-6.9%	-41.5%
Wandsworth	London	677	-34.9%	-7.0%	-34.7%
High Peak	East Midlands	318	-19.9%	-7.0%	-10.7%
Bassetlaw	East Midlands	689	-15.0%	-7.1%	-0.6%
Islington	London	507	-43.3%	-7.1%	-64.6%
Rugby	West Midlands	819	-24.9%	-7.4%	-28.7%
Sutton	London	425	-15.3%	-7.4%	-52.5%
Forest of Dean	South West	219	21.7%	-7.6%	-12.0%
York	Yorkshire and The Humber	1,754	-58.5%	-7.6%	-45.6%
Barnsley	Yorkshire and The Humber	595	-24.9%	-7.8%	-46.1%
South Hams	South West	379	-48.1%	-7.8%	-11.9%
King's Lynn and West Norfolk	East of England	624	-2.8%	-7.8%	-19.0%
Bradford	Yorkshire and The Humber	2,025	-32.5%	-8.0%	-34.9%
North Tyneside	North East	364	-32.2%	-8.1%	-19.3%
North Devon	South West	654	-26.2%	-8.1%	25.3%
Monmouthshire	Wales	413	11.6%	-8.2%	11.3%
Harrow	London	895	-40.6%	-8.3%	-43.2%
Kensington and Chelsea	London	374	-31.5%	-8.3%	-36.9%
Oldham	North West	688	-28.9%	-8.5%	-41.2%
Brent	London	521	-46.0%	-8.6%	-52.1%
Mid Suffolk	East of England	589	-1.0%	-8.7%	30.6%
Moray	Scotland	310	-9.9%	-8.8%	17.4%
Clackmannanshire	Scotland	160	16.8%	-9.1%	19.4%
Sefton	North West	548	-41.0%	-9.1%	-40.0%
Richmond upon Thames	London	799	-46.8%	-9.4%	-57.6%
Gwynedd	Wales	548	-4.0%	-9.6%	-10.7%
Northumberland	North East	1,355	-17.3%	-9.7%	-14.1%
Thanet	South East	332	-27.0%	-10.3%	-40.2%
Ipswich	East of England	2,292	-29.4%	-10.5%	-36.4%
North Kesteven	East Midlands	291	-4.9%	-10.7%	-22.8%

Caerphilly	Wales	341	-19.0%	-11.0%	-62.1%
Rosendale	North West	143	-25.5%	-11.2%	-35.3%
Bolsover	East Midlands	102	-49.5%	-11.3%	-50.5%
Perth and Kinross	Scotland	444	-27.8%	-11.6%	-32.8%
East Renfrewshire	Scotland	90	9.8%	-11.8%	-6.3%
Lichfield	West Midlands	441	-29.9%	-12.0%	-35.6%
Neath Port Talbot	Wales	286	13.9%	-12.3%	-4.7%
Mid Devon	South West	314	-12.0%	-12.3%	-20.9%
Blackpool	North West	449	-35.2%	-12.5%	-58.3%
Maldon	East of England	171	-19.7%	-13.2%	-36.4%
Swindon	South West	632	-62.3%	-13.3%	-85.4%
Epsom and Ewell	South East	542	-53.2%	-13.8%	-54.7%
Ceredigion	Wales	199	25.2%	-13.9%	54.3%
Conwy	Wales	327	-18.7%	-13.9%	13.5%
South Norfolk	East of England	420	-28.9%	-14.5%	-13.4%
East Dunbartonshire	Scotland	174	-29.6%	-14.7%	29.9%
Barrow-in-Furness	North West	278	-11.7%	-14.7%	-25.3%
Chorley	North West	357	-31.6%	-15.0%	-39.7%
Scarborough	Yorkshire and The Humber	409	-22.4%	-15.1%	-33.7%
Gateshead	North East	516	-26.8%	-15.4%	-43.2%
Camden	London	856	-45.2%	-15.5%	-63.2%
Shetland Islands	Scotland	229	56.8%	-15.8%	124.5%
Wyre	North West	127	-26.2%	-15.9%	-27.0%
Tameside	North West	380	5.8%	-16.3%	-33.6%
Blaby	East Midlands	125	-36.2%	-16.7%	-38.4%
Redbridge	London	449	-34.3%	-16.7%	-35.9%
Derry City and Strabane	Northern Ireland	58	-47.3%	-17.1%	-76.8%
Barking and Dagenham	London	339	-51.8%	-18.1%	-63.0%
Belfast	Northern Ireland	2,359	13.4%	-18.9%	-40.4%
Fylde	North West	230	-32.4%	-19.3%	-23.3%
South Ribble	North West	338	-22.7%	-19.3%	-27.6%
Dorset	South West	880	-58.5%	-19.4%	-59.1%
Salford	North West	603	-70.2%	-19.7%	-68.8%
Uttlesford	East of England	312	-55.2%	-20.0%	-60.6%
Pendle	North West	143	-36.2%	-20.1%	-62.0%
Ribble Valley	North West	136	-38.5%	-20.5%	-84.7%
Lisburn and Castlereagh	Northern Ireland	110	-25.2%	-20.9%	-43.3%
Great Yarmouth	East of England	281	-23.6%	-21.5%	-23.2%
South Gloucestershire	South West	430	-20.1%	-21.5%	5.1%
Bolton	North West	483	-75.9%	-21.8%	-70.6%
Redcar and Cleveland	North East	182	-5.2%	-22.2%	-19.8%

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Castle Point	East of England	130	-27.0%	-23.1%	-27.4%
Rushcliffe	East Midlands	101	-58.3%	-25.7%	-57.6%
Ashfield	East Midlands	253	-31.4%	-27.1%	-37.7%
South Cambridgeshire	East of England	397	-46.3%	-27.2%	-39.3%
Bury	North West	257	-74.5%	-31.5%	-75.4%
North East Derbyshire	East Midlands	126	-43.2%	-34.0%	-25.0%
Telford and Wrekin	West Midlands	126	-45.2%	-40.0%	-48.6%
Rotherham	Yorkshire and The Humber	976	-14.5%	-45.6%	-23.3%
Broxtowe	East Midlands	56	-54.1%	-45.6%	-72.1%

\*West Suffolk and Folkstone and Hythe have been excluded due to lack of observations. The reference week for the change in last month column is the second week of August (09/08/2020).

