Monthly vacancy analysis:

Vacancy trends to week-ending 11 October 2020

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2 November 2020

This monthly briefing describes changes in online vacancies over the month to 11 October. This is the last 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), 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).

This month's analysis focuses on changes by 'area type' and by occupation. It finds that the most significant improvements in vacancies have been in more rural, semi-rural and ex-industrial areas, which had on average lower levels of pre-crisis vacancies. More urban, industrial and thriving rural areas had regained over half of their losses since the crisis began; but in Central London vacancies are actually lower than they were during lockdown and by October were recovering only very slowly.

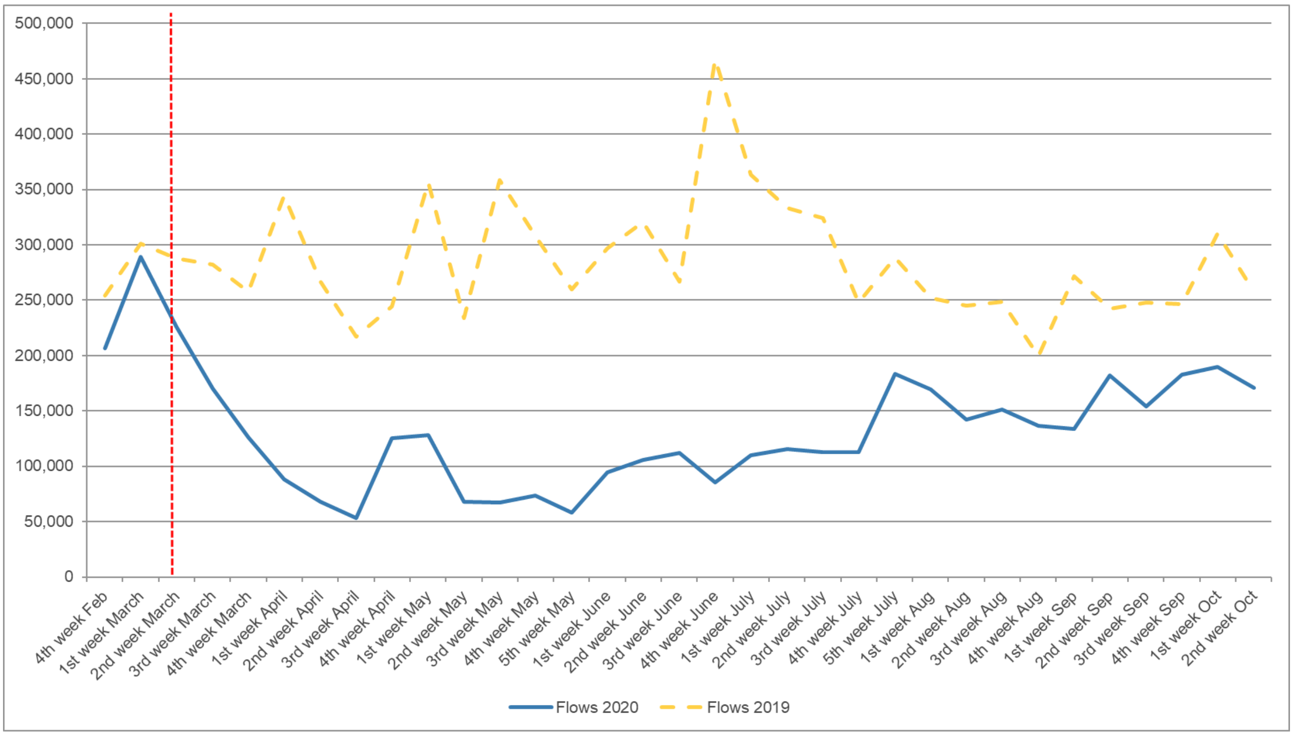
The occupational analysis focuses on June to September to understand how job growth may have been changing in the recovery. Vacancies grew overall during this period, but this was driven by strong growth in manual and elementary jobs as well as in skilled trades. More senior professional occupations fell significantly, from two in five to just over a quarter of advertised jobs.

Changes in new vacancies and vacancy levels

In the second week of October there were **170 thousand new vacancies notified** (shown in Figure 1). During the first two weeks of October, new vacancy notifications were 10 per cent higher than in September. This shows that the gains that were observed in September were consolidated. However, new vacancy levels are still 36 per cent lower compared to the same period last year.

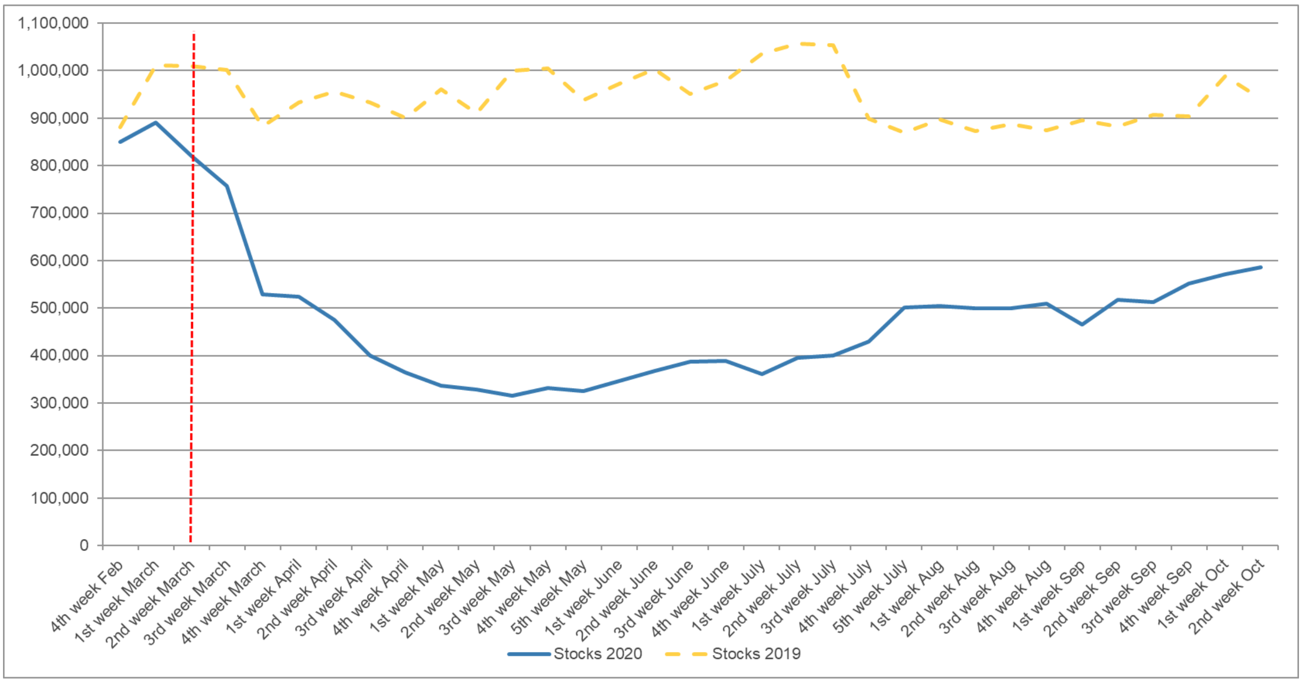
The **overall level of vacancies at 11 October was 585 thousand** (shown in Figure 2). The overall trend here is in line with the weekly vacancy series produced by the Office for National Statistics, which draws on the same source data but presents this as an index against 2019 levels. Vacancy levels have almost reached 600 thousand, which is lower by 200 thousand posts compared to before the crisis began, and by 350 thousand fewer vacancies than at the same time last year.

Figure 1: Number of new vacancies by week



Source: Institute for Employment Studies analysis of Adzuna vacancy data

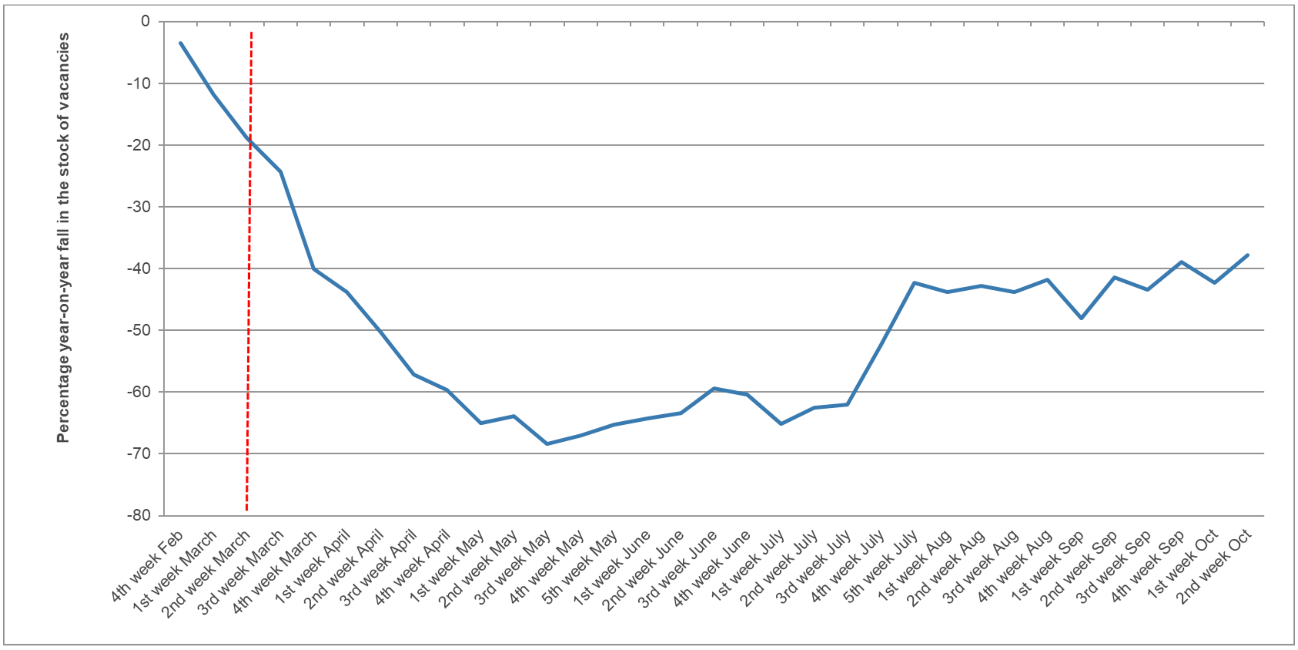
Figure 2: Total number of vacancies by week



Source: Institute for Employment Studies analysis of Adzuna vacancy data

Figure 3 shows the year-on-year difference in vacancy levels. The year-on-year difference in the stock of vacancies was around 40 per cent during the first two weeks of October. This indicates that aside from seasonal fluctuations, the labour market saw a partial recovery in July, after which the recovery in vacancies plateaued.

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



Source: Institute for Employment Studies analysis of Adzuna vacancy data

Vacancies by type of area (ONS typology)

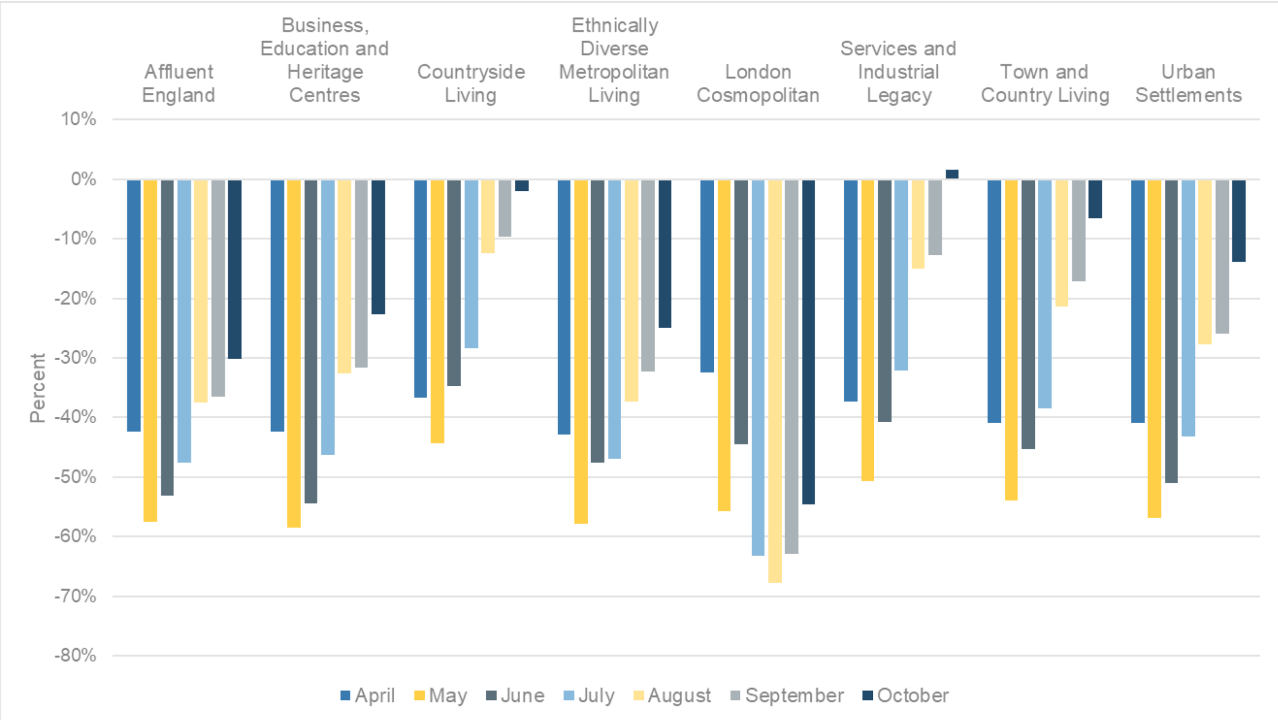
Figure 4 below shows the monthly percentage change in vacancies in each type of area in the UK, using ONS residential classifications based on demographic, household composition, housing, socio-economic and employment information. We present the `supergroup' area break-down which categorises each local authority into one of eight groups.

The figure sets out the percentage change by month, relative to the beginning of the lockdown. It shows that in most area types, vacancies have improved since the beginning of the crisis. The most significant improvements have been in in Countryside living areas; Services and industrial legacy areas; and Town and country living; where vacancies have more or less recovered to pre-crisis levels. These are predominantly more rural, semi-rural and ex-industrial areas, but had on average the lowest levels of vacancies before the crisis began. In Urban Settlements; Ethnically diverse metropolitan living areas; Affluent England; and Business, education and heritage centres, there remain between 14 and 30 per cent fewer vacancies in October than in March, but vacancies are significantly improved on lockdown. These are more urban, industrial and thriving rural areas.

In London cosmopolitan however, which covers twelve Central London Boroughs, we see a very different picture. Vacancies in this group have fell fallen further after lockdown than they did during, and by October were recovering only very slowly – with vacancies still 55% below pre-crisis levels. This is particularly concerning, as these areas have the highest number of vacancies.

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: Percentage change of number of vacancies relative to March, by ONS typology



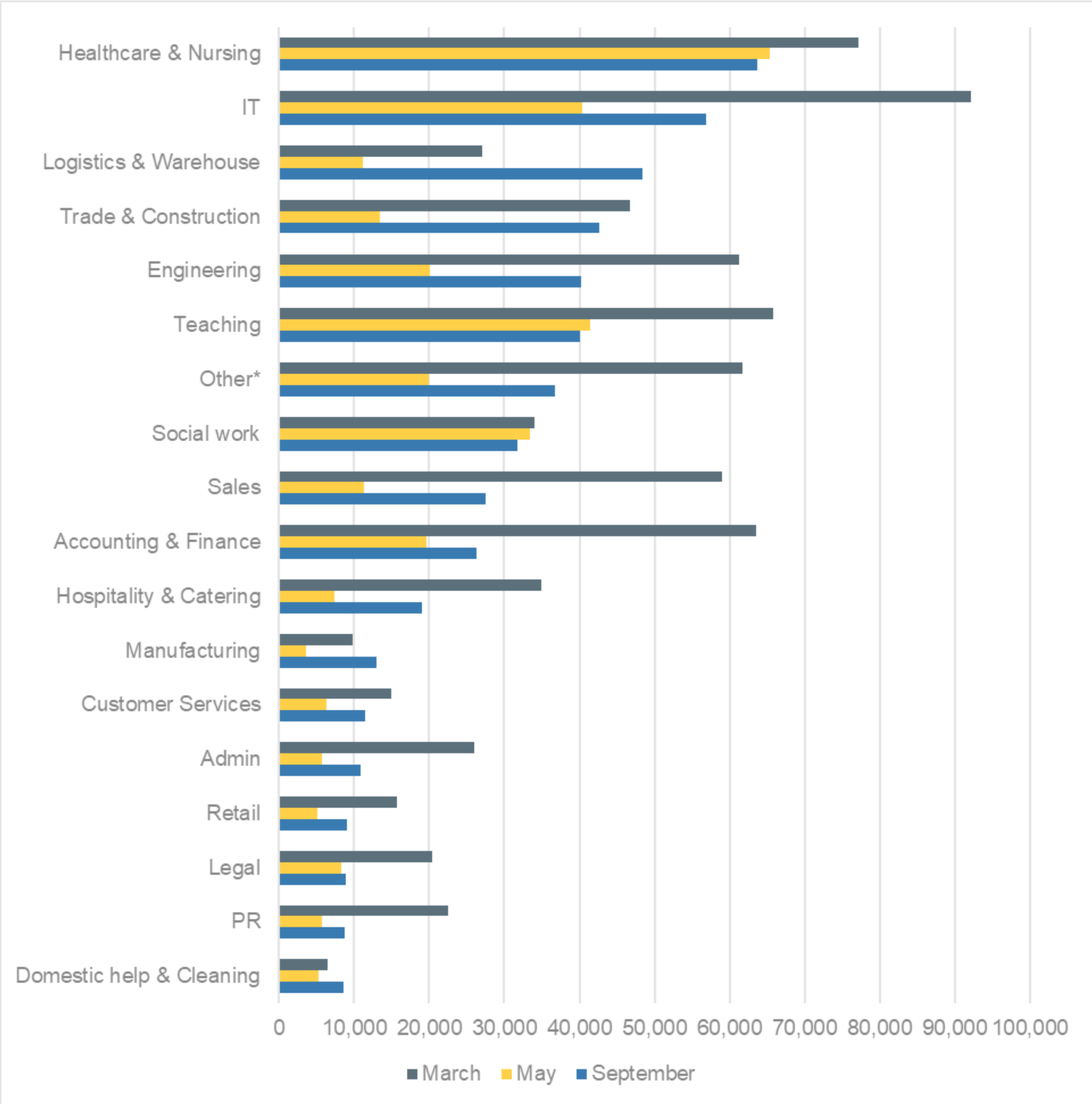
Source: Institute for Employment Studies analysis of Adzuna vacancy data

Vacancies by job type

Adzuna data categorises vacancies into one of 27 high level 'job types', reflecting the broad occupational category for that work. Figure 5 below shows how the levels of vacancies by high level job type has changed over the crisis – comparing the average for March 2020 (the start of lockdown), May 2020 (when vacancies reached their lowest) and September 2020 (the recovery period).

Healthcare and nursing was the most common vacancy job type in September, accounting for one in eight of all vacancies compared with one in ten at the start of lockdown. IT jobs have declined by more nearly two fifths (38%) since the start of lockdown, but by September were still the second most common vacancy type – with just over one in nine vacancies in IT jobs. Logistics and warehousing has seen significant growth in vacancies since March –accounting for nearly one in ten of all openings compared with just one in thirty at the start of the crisis. Two other (smaller) job types have also seen growth during the crisis – with domestic help/ cleaning and manufacturing both accounting for more job adverts in September than they did in March. Construction had also recovered strongly by September (to within ten per cent of March levels) while social work held up through the crisis. The largest falls since March, as would be expected, were in sectors most affected by social distancing (particularly hospitality), but also in business services (such as finance and PR) and in administrative roles. Graduate recruitment, PR and consulting all also saw significant falls (not shown on the graph).

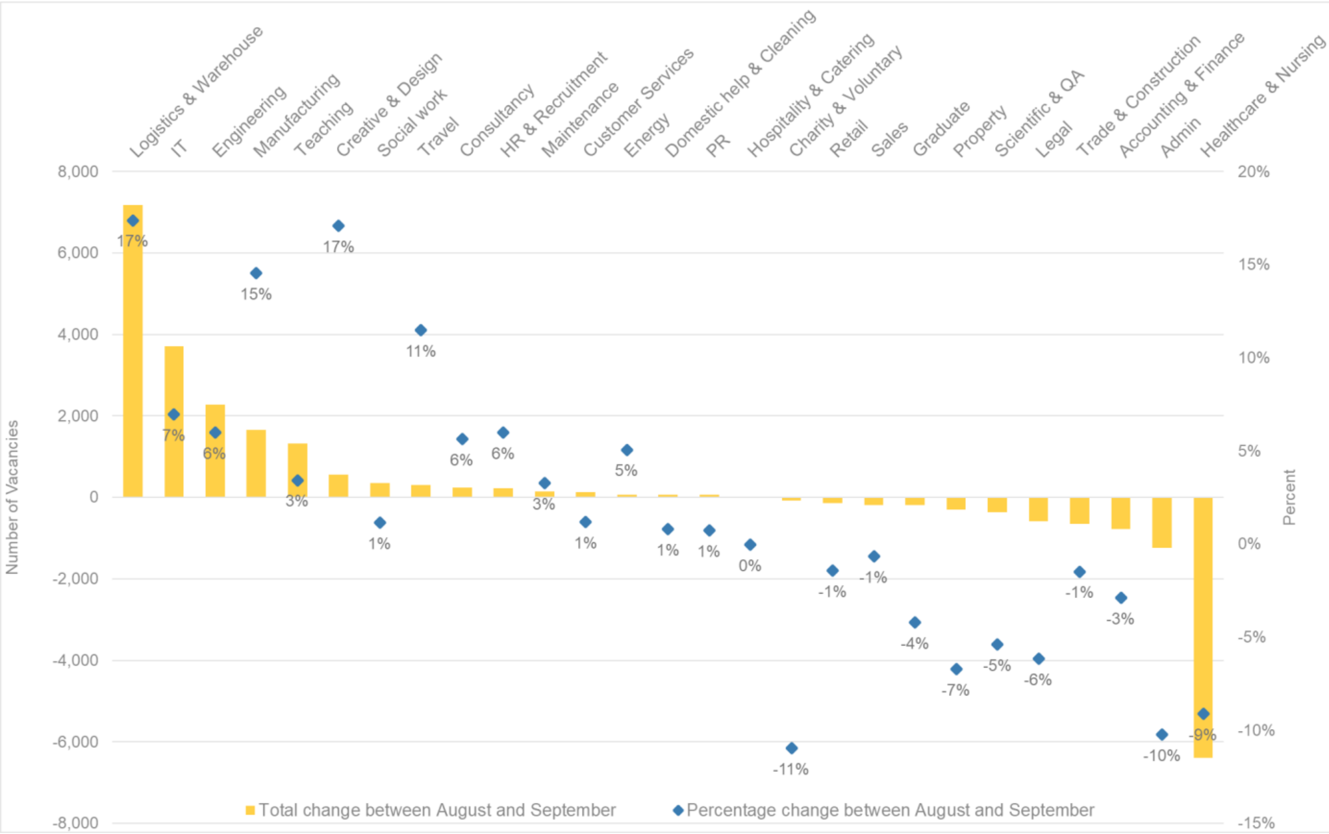
Figure 5: Vacancy levels by high level job type – March, May and September 2020



Source: Institute for Employment Studies analysis of Adzuna vacancy data
** 'Other' comprises Scientific & QA, Consultancy, Maintenance, Graduate, Property, HR & Recruitment, Creative & Design, Travel, Energy, and Charity & Voluntary*

Figure 6 shows the average difference in vacancies between August and September and the percentage change between those two months. Jobs in logistics and warehouse; manufacturing; and creative and design have increased more than 15 per cent in the last month. Sectors such as IT and teaching, which had the highest number of vacancies amongst all profession types from March until July, have seen a modest increase in September. There has also been a decline in advertised jobs in healthcare and nursing and administrative jobs in September compared to previous months.

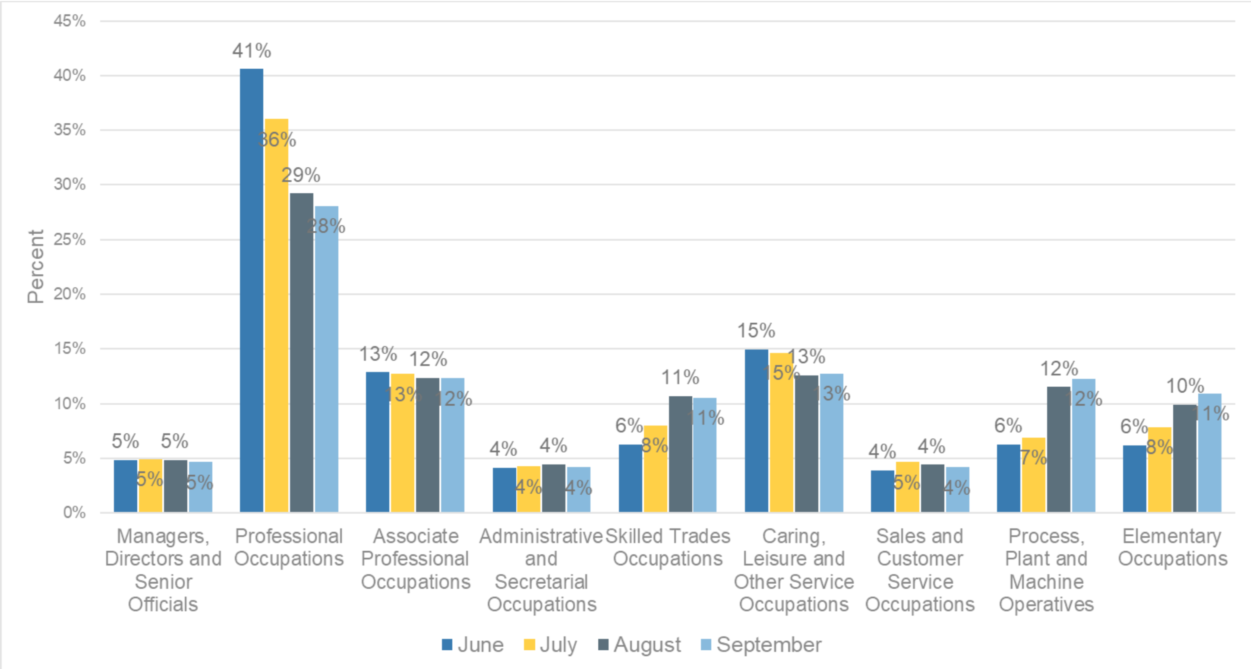
Figure 6: Total and percent change of number of vacancies by high level job type between August and September



Source: Institute for Employment Studies analysis of Adzuna vacancy data

This month we have updated our analysis of jobs advertised by occupational category, using the ONS Standard Occupational Classification (SOC2010). This is set out in Figure 7 below. This focuses on June to September to understand how job growth may have been changing in the recovery period (a time when vacancies were growing overall). The figure shows that vacancy growth was driven by strong growth in manual and elementary jobs and by skilled trades, with a shift away from higher skilled professional occupations. At the beginning of summer more than 40 per cent of advertised positions were for professional occupations, which by September had dropped to 28 per cent of the total job notifications. Vacancies in skilled trades occupations; process, plant and machine operatives; and elementary occupations, which each counted for 6 per cent of the advertised positions in June, increased to around 11 per cent in September.

Figure 7: Percentage of jobs by occupation by month



Source: Institute for Employment Studies analysis of Adzuna vacancy data

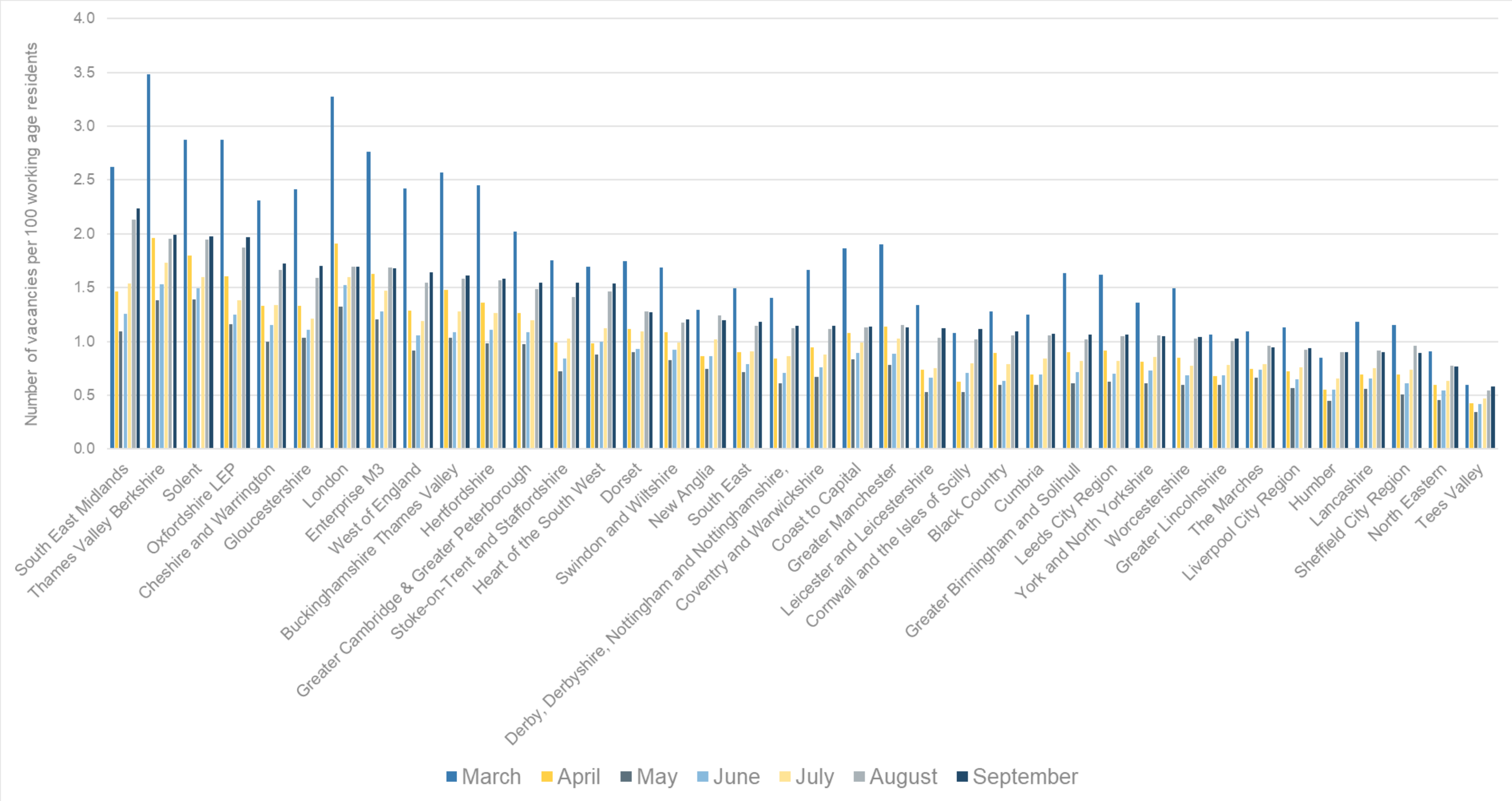
Vacancies by Local Enterprise Partnership

Figure 8 shows the average number of vacancies advertised in each month for each of the 38 English LEPs. The graph is ordered from highest to lowest average vacancies for September. The areas that had the highest number of vacancies per 100 working age people before the crisis began were Thames Valley Berkshire, Oxfordshire, and London[1].

In the last month there has been almost no change in the number of vacancies across all LEPs. The LEPs with the highest rate of vacancies per 100 people are the South East Midlands; Thames Valley Berkshire; and Solent. The LEPs with the lowest rate of vacancies per 100 people are Sheffield City Region; North Eastern; and Tees Valley. Compared to the period before the crisis, the LEPs that have had the biggest declines (of more than one vacancy per 100 people) are London; Thames Valley; and Enterprise M3.

[1] 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.

Figure 8: 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

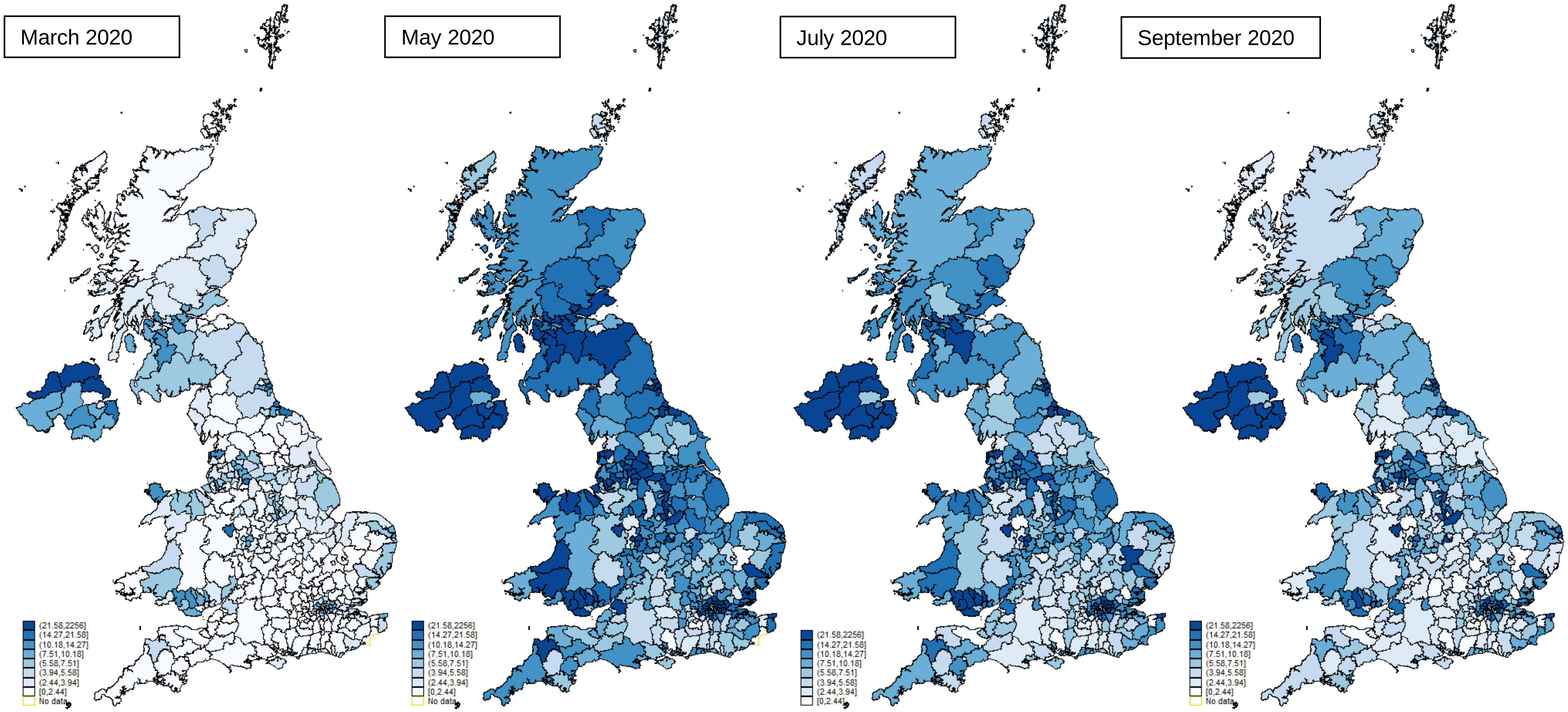
Finally, Figure 9 below shows the geographical variation in the claimant count compared with the number of vacancies in each local area. The claimant count measures the number of people claiming benefits who are required to be available for and actively seeking work (i.e. treated as unemployed). Data published this month set out that there were 2.7 million people claiming benefits by this definition as at 10 September 2020. We can estimate that there were 5.2 claimants unemployed for every available vacancy, almost equal to the August ratio of 5.5. This has fallen significantly from a peak of 7.9 claimants per vacancy in May as vacancies have improved over recent months, but it remains well above pre-crisis levels (of around 1.5).

The figure below shows the claimant:vacancy ratio by local authority district at two-monthly intervals from March 2020 onwards. The first map corresponds to the second week in March, just before the lockdown commenced, the subsequent maps display data for equivalent weeks in May, July, and September. Darker colours represent higher claimant-vacancy ratios, and the colour scheme is the same in all four maps, allowing for direct comparison between the four time points[2].

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 September 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 23 claims per vacancy.

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

Figure 9: Claims per vacancy



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 in September was similar to August, but that underneath this there has been a clear compositional change in the types of jobs and occupations that are being advertised – away from higher skilled and towards generally lower skilled jobs. The recovery has also been uneven, with more urban areas faring less well than more rural ones, and Central London in particular seeing no signs of recovery. Postings were still considerably lower in mid October than before the crisis and at the same point last year.

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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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 11 October 2020	Change since 15 March	Change in last month	Year on year change
Lambeth	London	2,487	-77.8%	-68.2%	-72.5%
City of London	London	8,128	-68.2%	-5.5%	-56.3%
Salford	North West	660	-67.4%	9.5%	-67.0%
Bolton	North West	725	-63.9%	50.1%	-59.4%
Aberdeen City	Scotland	1,054	-63.7%	-8.7%	-68.8%
Bury	North West	372	-63.1%	44.7%	-64.8%
Midlothian	Scotland	885	-62.7%	12.9%	-70.1%
Hackney	London	743	-56.7%	15.0%	-60.5%
Runnymede	South East	1,065	-54.1%	6.8%	-55.7%
Dorset	South West	987	-53.5%	12.2%	-53.1%
Windsor and Maidenhead	South East	1,332	-52.1%	1.0%	-57.6%
Bolsover	East Midlands	97	-52.0%	-4.9%	-62.0%
Watford	East of England	1,489	-49.7%	11.7%	-54.6%
Mid Sussex	South East	950	-49.7%	1.4%	-53.8%
Guildford	South East	4,236	-49.3%	5.6%	-52.5%
Hart	South East	336	-49.2%	16.3%	-70.0%
Wycombe	South East	1,376	-48.3%	8.6%	-55.3%
York	Yorkshire and The Humber	2,197	-48.0%	25.3%	-35.6%
Swindon	South West	878	-47.6%	38.9%	-80.8%
Three Rivers	East of England	376	-47.0%	-8.7%	-48.3%
Crawley	South East	1,268	-46.2%	13.5%	-53.1%
Gedling	East Midlands	173	-44.9%	-34.2%	-40.8%
Uttlesford	East of England	384	-44.8%	23.1%	-52.9%
Newport	Wales	494	-44.2%	10.0%	-70.2%
West Berkshire	South East	1,458	-43.6%	-8.3%	-45.2%
Winchester	South East	3,873	-43.5%	-0.9%	-46.5%
New Forest	South East	850	-43.3%	-4.7%	-43.4%
South Cambridgeshire	East of England	422	-42.9%	6.3%	-32.0%
Fareham	South East	837	-42.6%	15.3%	-48.9%
Chiltern	South East	546	-42.5%	-6.7%	-42.0%

Brent	London	559	-42.1%	7.3%	-46.1%
Aberdeenshire	Scotland	690	-42.0%	-15.2%	-48.2%
Cheltenham	South West	1,465	-41.7%	-3.5%	-48.0%
Croydon	London	1,872	-41.0%	22.3%	-49.0%
Rushmoor	South East	850	-40.8%	12.3%	-55.9%
Bracknell Forest	South East	979	-40.7%	8.1%	-49.6%
Tower Hamlets	London	441	-40.7%	18.9%	-30.1%
Reading	South East	6,998	-40.7%	11.7%	-47.4%
Mole Valley	South East	918	-40.7%	7.5%	-49.7%
South Oxfordshire	South East	1,076	-40.5%	31.1%	-45.3%
Southwark	London	1,036	-40.4%	-7.9%	-40.3%
Slough	South East	1,502	-40.3%	8.4%	-48.0%
City of Edinburgh	Scotland	4,070	-40.1%	1.4%	-47.3%
Solihull	West Midlands	920	-39.9%	6.4%	-50.5%
Horsham	South East	1,034	-39.9%	-7.2%	-46.8%
Hillingdon	London	1,296	-39.8%	12.3%	-51.1%
Waverley	South East	942	-39.6%	-11.2%	-55.4%
Antrim and Newtownabbey	Northern Ireland	765	-39.4%	23.8%	-52.7%
Bromley	London	1,565	-39.2%	18.7%	-66.1%
Derry City and Strabane	Northern Ireland	67	-39.1%	15.5%	-42.7%
Spelthorne	South East	203	-39.0%	9.7%	-55.4%
Kingston upon Thames	London	762	-39.0%	13.9%	-55.8%
Reigate and Banstead	South East	1,429	-38.5%	16.9%	-53.5%
Adur	South East	310	-38.4%	-7.2%	-31.9%
Hammersmith and Fulham	London	605	-38.3%	13.5%	-32.5%
Ribble Valley	North West	137	-38.0%	0.7%	-86.8%
Woking	South East	991	-37.9%	2.7%	-47.4%
East Hampshire	South East	660	-37.9%	10.4%	-46.0%
Vale of White Horse	South East	1,048	-37.5%	-2.8%	-46.7%
Chichester	South East	1,735	-37.3%	10.3%	-46.7%
Welwyn Hatfield	East of England	3,335	-37.3%	7.6%	-38.9%
Westminster	London	11,222	-37.3%	214.5%	576.8%
Bromsgrove	West Midlands	395	-37.3%	19.0%	-39.6%
Cardiff	Wales	3,813	-37.3%	8.1%	-56.3%
East Dunbartonshire	Scotland	156	-36.8%	-10.3%	14.7%
Malvern Hills	West Midlands	248	-36.7%	2.5%	-28.9%
South Bucks	South East	495	-36.7%	13.0%	-34.1%
Trafford	North West	962	-36.5%	3.0%	-35.1%
Basingstoke and Deane	South East	1,880	-36.4%	12.4%	-47.3%
St Albans	East of England	1,251	-36.2%	17.8%	-45.7%
South Hams	South West	466	-36.2%	23.0%	4.0%
Tunbridge Wells	South East	879	-36.1%	18.8%	-39.8%
Warwick	West Midlands	2,526	-36.0%	18.8%	-42.7%

Epsom and Ewell	South East	742	-36.0%	36.9%	-41.3%
Manchester	North West	16,230	-35.7%	15.4%	-41.6%
East Hertfordshire	East of England	1,146	-35.6%	2.1%	-45.9%
East Lothian	Scotland	570	-35.3%	-2.9%	3.6%
Glasgow City	Scotland	4,816	-35.3%	16.5%	-44.5%
Richmond upon Thames	London	977	-35.0%	22.3%	-49.9%
Aylesbury Vale	South East	3,519	-34.8%	17.8%	-37.2%
Stockport	North West	1,659	-34.8%	17.6%	-39.1%
Epping Forest	East of England	656	-34.7%	7.2%	-42.0%
Oxford	South East	4,456	-34.7%	13.1%	-44.2%
Leeds	Yorkshire and The Humber	11,902	-34.6%	18.9%	-38.9%
Camden	London	1,021	-34.6%	19.3%	-55.3%
Somerset West and Taunton	South West	1,107	-34.6%	-0.3%	-36.2%
Barking and Dagenham	London	460	-34.6%	35.7%	-56.7%
Surrey Heath	South East	781	-34.3%	0.8%	-39.2%
North Dorset	South West	417	-33.9%	-1.2%	-27.6%
Chelmsford	East of England	4,175	-33.8%	13.9%	-30.8%
Wokingham	South East	717	-33.2%	15.6%	-42.7%
Hertsmere	East of England	958	-33.1%	18.9%	-38.4%
Islington	London	599	-33.0%	18.1%	-56.2%
Renfrewshire	Scotland	568	-32.9%	-7.8%	-40.5%
Birmingham	West Midlands	9,639	-32.9%	14.7%	-41.1%
Lewes	South East	1,552	-32.6%	2.6%	-38.4%
Eastleigh	South East	524	-32.6%	3.6%	-56.8%
Dacorum	East of England	1,329	-32.0%	11.8%	-42.8%
Worcester	West Midlands	1,854	-31.7%	16.4%	-38.6%
Rutland	East Midlands	239	-31.7%	-12.8%	-47.6%
Cambridge	East of England	7,559	-31.7%	5.1%	-42.2%
Rushcliffe	East Midlands	166	-31.4%	64.4%	-31.1%
Gosport	South East	217	-31.1%	-8.4%	-43.9%
Brighton and Hove	South East	2,715	-31.1%	10.4%	-41.4%
Bath and North East Somerset	South West	1,992	-30.9%	5.8%	-25.8%
Cheshire West and Chester	North West	5,222	-30.9%	0.1%	-40.8%
Harrogate	Yorkshire and The Humber	1,351	-30.8%	13.8%	-39.8%
Cotswold	South West	709	-30.0%	1.0%	-44.6%
Greenwich	London	483	-29.6%	27.4%	-25.9%
Mendip	South West	929	-29.6%	9.6%	-26.9%
Orkney Islands	Scotland	87	-29.3%	-46.0%	-16.3%
Hounslow	London	1,726	-29.2%	18.9%	-52.1%

Tandridge	South East	420	-29.1%	13.8%	-39.7%
Ryedale	Yorkshire and The Humber	288	-28.9%	-19.1%	-35.6%
East Cambridgeshire	East of England	670	-28.8%	18.0%	28.8%
Telford and Wrekin	West Midlands	164	-28.7%	30.2%	-34.9%
Derbyshire Dales	East Midlands	463	-28.7%	18.1%	10.0%
North Ayrshire	Scotland	332	-28.4%	-18.8%	6.1%
Stratford-on-Avon	West Midlands	893	-28.4%	13.3%	-33.6%
Lancaster	North West	2,238	-28.3%	5.4%	-30.0%
Selby	Yorkshire and The Humber	322	-28.1%	4.2%	-26.5%
Blaby	East Midlands	141	-28.1%	12.8%	-34.4%
South Ayrshire	Scotland	334	-27.4%	-24.1%	-19.1%
Gloucester	South West	3,315	-27.2%	9.5%	-39.2%
Southampton	South East	2,995	-27.1%	14.8%	-43.0%
Tewkesbury	South West	644	-26.9%	0.2%	-19.9%
Cheshire East	North West	3,013	-26.8%	11.3%	-29.9%
Havering	London	737	-26.7%	10.0%	-59.4%
Harrow	London	1,106	-26.6%	23.6%	-36.5%
Milton Keynes	South East	3,936	-26.5%	21.4%	-41.7%
Broxbourne	East of England	527	-26.3%	23.4%	-33.7%
Elmbridge	South East	1,254	-25.9%	12.3%	-40.6%
Bristol, City of	South West	10,250	-25.9%	16.8%	-35.9%
Portsmouth	South East	1,817	-25.8%	10.1%	-37.2%
Coventry	West Midlands	2,606	-25.7%	23.3%	-38.1%
Sevenoaks	South East	1,130	-25.3%	9.4%	-32.8%
Harlow	East of England	824	-25.1%	6.2%	-41.4%
Havant	South East	585	-25.0%	13.8%	-35.4%
Wandsworth	London	785	-24.5%	16.0%	-29.9%
Blackburn with Darwen	North West	1,118	-24.5%	19.4%	-15.0%
Canterbury	South East	3,617	-24.3%	13.1%	-40.4%
Sheffield	Yorkshire and The Humber	6,158	-24.2%	17.5%	-27.1%
Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole	South West	2,933	-23.7%	11.2%	-45.4%
Lewisham	London	592	-23.6%	14.7%	-13.3%
Worthing	South East	661	-23.6%	20.8%	-42.7%
Newcastle upon Tyne	North East	4,281	-23.5%	24.1%	-29.4%
West Dunbartonshire	Scotland	193	-23.4%	-15.0%	-42.6%
North Devon	South West	679	-23.4%	3.8%	17.5%
Tonbridge and Malling	South East	1,119	-23.1%	16.0%	-39.5%
Newham	London	662	-22.8%	-10.2%	-20.8%
Preston	North West	2,214	-22.7%	11.4%	-26.7%
Calderdale	Yorkshire and The Humber	860	-22.7%	8.3%	-28.5%
Sefton	North West	720	-22.5%	31.4%	-27.0%

East Devon	South West	1,034	-22.5%	26.4%	49.2%
Carlisle	North West	1,252	-22.4%	13.6%	-31.3%
South Somerset	South West	1,308	-22.4%	6.2%	-25.3%
Dudley	West Midlands	5,651	-22.2%	14.2%	-30.9%
Lincoln	East Midlands	2,301	-21.8%	4.5%	-30.0%
Ealing	London	921	-21.8%	-1.2%	-34.5%
Tendring	East of England	423	-21.1%	-10.8%	-12.8%
Craven	Yorkshire and The Humber	240	-21.1%	15.4%	-36.3%
Cherwell	South East	1,662	-21.0%	15.3%	-34.2%
Nottingham	East Midlands	6,938	-20.5%	13.9%	-29.9%
Leicester	East Midlands	5,202	-20.3%	16.2%	-30.7%
Wealden	South East	868	-20.1%	11.1%	-31.1%
Luton	East of England	1,108	-20.0%	18.5%	-62.8%
South Northamptonshire	East Midlands	432	-20.0%	0.5%	-22.7%
Wiltshire	South West	5,205	-19.8%	13.2%	-35.1%
Ipswich	East of England	2,608	-19.7%	13.8%	-32.1%
Rochford	East of England	257	-19.7%	24.8%	-29.0%
Colchester	East of England	1,649	-19.6%	12.7%	-31.3%
Redditch	West Midlands	556	-19.5%	24.1%	-37.8%
Kingston upon Hull, City of	Yorkshire and The Humber	1,185	-19.5%	25.4%	-25.3%
Babergh	East of England	176	-19.3%	-2.8%	-51.6%
Bedford	East of England	3,439	-19.1%	7.8%	-28.5%
Merton	London	671	-18.8%	17.5%	-26.8%
Liverpool	North West	6,392	-18.5%	10.9%	-28.6%
Bradford	Yorkshire and The Humber	2,461	-17.9%	21.5%	-23.7%
Vale of Glamorgan	Wales	193	-17.5%	-18.6%	-49.3%
Derby	East Midlands	4,405	-17.3%	14.0%	-23.4%
East Renfrewshire	Scotland	68	-17.1%	-24.4%	-26.9%
Bexley	London	827	-17.1%	40.2%	-29.6%
Blaenau Gwent	Wales	623	-16.9%	6.1%	-27.6%
Exeter	South West	3,927	-16.7%	7.1%	-25.6%
Maidstone	South East	1,955	-16.5%	19.7%	-27.0%
South Norfolk	East of England	494	-16.4%	17.6%	6.0%
Enfield	London	1,264	-16.4%	37.1%	-31.5%
Herefordshire, County of	West Midlands	1,520	-16.2%	2.9%	-11.4%
South Lanarkshire	Scotland	973	-16.2%	11.6%	46.3%
North East Derbyshire	East Midlands	187	-15.8%	48.4%	17.6%
Stroud	South West	825	-15.6%	20.3%	-40.2%
Ards and North Down	Northern Ireland	94	-15.3%	-10.5%	-59.3%

Ashford	South East	828	-15.3%	7.8%	-48.1%
Barnet	London	1,124	-15.2%	30.2%	-24.4%
Pendle	North West	190	-15.2%	32.9%	-48.5%
Southend-on-Sea	East of England	752	-15.0%	9.5%	-58.2%
Redbridge	London	581	-14.9%	29.4%	-22.6%
Stevenage	East of England	1,500	-14.9%	12.5%	-34.5%
Forest Heath	East of England	387	-14.8%	43.9%	-39.2%
Perth and Kinross	Scotland	527	-14.3%	18.7%	-28.5%
Charnwood	East Midlands	881	-14.3%	20.2%	-34.9%
Na h-Eileanan Siar	Scotland	242	-14.2%	1.3%	56.1%
Wychavon	West Midlands	706	-14.0%	9.3%	-29.3%
Kirklees	Yorkshire and The Humber	1,635	-13.7%	12.1%	-29.6%
Blackpool	North West	600	-13.4%	33.6%	-51.7%
Wirral	North West	1,015	-13.3%	9.3%	-27.5%
South Ribble	North West	381	-12.8%	12.7%	-33.2%
Brentwood	East of England	708	-12.8%	24.2%	-24.5%
Angus	Scotland	385	-12.7%	11.6%	-13.9%
Argyll and Bute	Scotland	353	-12.2%	-20.1%	-17.7%
Norwich	East of England	3,388	-11.9%	4.2%	-29.4%
Moray	Scotland	303	-11.9%	-2.3%	-13.2%
North Hertfordshire	East of England	1,312	-11.8%	20.5%	-47.9%
Broxtowe	East Midlands	108	-11.5%	92.9%	-40.0%
Conwy	Wales	356	-11.4%	8.9%	-2.2%
Allerdale	North West	506	-11.4%	27.1%	17.7%
Wyre Forest	West Midlands	536	-11.3%	14.0%	-20.8%
Fylde	North West	302	-11.2%	31.3%	-12.5%
Basildon	East of England	1,522	-10.7%	30.0%	-23.2%
Staffordshire Moorlands	West Midlands	292	-10.7%	19.2%	17.3%
Hambleton	Yorkshire and The Humber	518	-10.7%	15.4%	-20.6%
Sutton	London	449	-10.6%	5.6%	-51.3%
Kensington and Chelsea	London	490	-10.3%	31.0%	-8.4%
Haringey	London	291	-10.2%	17.8%	0.3%
Dartford	South East	1,412	-10.2%	13.7%	-25.3%
Teignbridge	South West	863	-10.1%	3.1%	19.4%
High Peak	East Midlands	357	-10.1%	12.3%	-12.3%
Weymouth and Portland	South West	344	-9.7%	0.6%	-25.9%
Burnley	North West	614	-9.7%	25.3%	-23.3%
St Edmundsbury	East of England	1,187	-9.5%	9.4%	-30.2%
Wolverhampton	West Midlands	1,500	-9.3%	20.2%	-24.4%
East Dorset	South West	649	-9.2%	3.7%	-5.1%
Test Valley	South East	1,165	-9.0%	16.4%	-27.9%
Dundee City	Scotland	713	-8.9%	13.0%	-17.3%

South Lakeland	North West	726	-8.9%	8.4%	-8.3%
Tamworth	West Midlands	1,982	-8.7%	21.5%	-20.4%
Stirling	Scotland	413	-8.6%	-11.0%	-37.6%
Chesterfield	East Midlands	1,045	-8.6%	10.2%	-29.8%
South Staffordshire	West Midlands	2,494	-8.4%	11.3%	1747.4%
Nuneaton and Bedworth	West Midlands	734	-8.1%	10.0%	-21.9%
Central Bedfordshire	East of England	1,695	-8.0%	13.0%	-13.3%
Shropshire	West Midlands	2,688	-7.7%	13.9%	-19.7%
Swansea	Wales	1,411	-7.6%	7.9%	-17.6%
North Somerset	South West	1,338	-7.5%	8.0%	-30.9%
West Dorset	South West	769	-7.3%	22.1%	-19.1%
Chorley	North West	485	-7.1%	35.9%	-28.7%
Scarborough	Yorkshire and The Humber	490	-7.0%	19.8%	-32.4%
Cornwall	South West	3,566	-6.9%	3.2%	-21.7%
North Tyneside	North East	501	-6.7%	37.6%	12.8%
Warrington	North West	2,643	-6.5%	20.5%	-24.4%
North Lincolnshire	Yorkshire and The Humber	1,096	-6.5%	7.9%	39.4%
Castle Point	East of England	169	-5.1%	30.0%	-11.5%
Sandwell	West Midlands	1,153	-4.6%	21.1%	-28.7%
Erewash	East Midlands	311	-4.6%	14.3%	6.1%
Oldham	North West	927	-4.2%	34.7%	-21.2%
Northumberland	North East	1,576	-3.8%	16.3%	-6.8%
Knowsley	North West	389	-3.7%	9.0%	-10.6%
South Gloucestershire	South West	519	-3.5%	20.7%	28.5%
Gravesham	South East	496	-3.5%	18.4%	2.5%
Barrow-in-Furness	North West	304	-3.5%	9.4%	-30.4%
East Ayrshire	Scotland	254	-3.4%	-8.6%	-33.7%
West Lindsey	East Midlands	408	-3.1%	15.6%	7.1%
Highland	Scotland	1,468	-2.8%	-7.0%	-4.6%
Waltham Forest	London	1,077	-2.7%	3.8%	129.1%
North West Leicestershire	East Midlands	782	-2.6%	8.9%	-25.6%
South Tyneside	North East	351	-2.5%	11.4%	-25.0%
Newry, Mourne and Down	Northern Ireland	299	-2.3%	15.0%	-28.1%
Great Yarmouth	East of England	360	-2.2%	28.1%	-17.6%
Arun	South East	732	-1.9%	13.7%	-21.7%
Dover	South East	628	-1.7%	23.4%	0.6%
Darlington	North East	747	-1.7%	24.7%	-13.1%
Stafford	West Midlands	3,234	-1.4%	14.5%	-18.8%
Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon	Northern Ireland	230	0.0%	25.0%	-8.4%

North Warwickshire	West Midlands	428	0.0%	23.0%	-30.9%
Torbay	South West	600	0.2%	9.9%	-11.6%
Shepway	South East	577	0.5%	19.7%	-20.2%
Swale	South East	892	0.6%	12.5%	-11.6%
Maldon	East of England	215	0.9%	25.7%	-20.7%
Boston	East Midlands	391	1.3%	4.3%	-6.9%
Eden	North West	334	1.5%	3.1%	5.4%
Wrexham	Wales	1,170	1.7%	19.9%	-31.0%
Wakefield	Yorkshire and The Humber	2,671	1.8%	26.2%	-12.6%
Wigan	North West	1,298	2.3%	28.4%	-26.0%
Northampton	East Midlands	5,299	2.5%	26.2%	-22.7%
Waveney	East of England	510	2.8%	7.1%	4.5%
Fermanagh and Omagh	Northern Ireland	163	3.2%	21.6%	-21.3%
Newcastle-under-Lyme	West Midlands	581	3.2%	17.8%	18.8%
County Durham	North East	2,943	3.3%	19.5%	-13.5%
Cannock Chase	West Midlands	646	3.4%	12.3%	-16.2%
Eastbourne	South East	756	3.6%	20.0%	-16.3%
Gateshead	North East	731	3.7%	41.7%	-10.7%
Peterborough	East of England	2,659	4.5%	12.2%	-16.6%
Rochdale	North West	886	5.0%	23.6%	-27.0%
Stoke-on-Trent	West Midlands	2,136	5.2%	17.6%	-16.2%
Purbeck	South West	159	5.3%	17.8%	1.9%
Breckland	East of England	975	5.5%	9.1%	15.8%
Walsall	West Midlands	1,004	5.8%	24.9%	-20.8%
Wyre	North West	182	5.8%	43.3%	-19.5%
Huntingdonshire	East of England	1,666	5.9%	23.5%	-4.7%
Caerphilly	Wales	447	6.2%	31.1%	-60.9%
Barnsley	Yorkshire and The Humber	843	6.4%	41.7%	-31.7%
Rugby	West Midlands	1,163	6.6%	42.0%	-8.3%
Taunton Deane	South West	1,534	6.7%	21.1%	-6.6%
Ashfield	East Midlands	394	6.8%	55.7%	2.9%
Doncaster	Yorkshire and The Humber	1,958	6.8%	32.5%	-18.5%
Thurrock	East of England	1,179	6.9%	18.0%	-11.9%
Richmondshire	Yorkshire and The Humber	227	7.1%	18.2%	15.2%
King's Lynn and West Norfolk	East of England	688	7.2%	10.3%	-15.9%
Fenland	East of England	627	7.7%	5.2%	13.8%
Mid Suffolk	East of England	643	8.1%	9.2%	36.2%
East Lindsey	East Midlands	517	8.6%	13.1%	4.2%
Rotherham	Yorkshire and The Humber	1,244	8.9%	27.5%	-8.4%
Thanet	South East	496	9.0%	49.4%	-24.4%
Fife	Scotland	1,592	9.1%	14.9%	-21.1%

South Derbyshire	East Midlands	500	9.2%	-3.3%	-1.6%
Gwynedd	Wales	624	9.3%	13.9%	-15.9%
Braintree	East of England	2,150	10.2%	11.8%	56.4%
Medway	South East	1,613	10.3%	20.6%	-19.9%
Rother	South East	506	10.5%	27.1%	-28.3%
Lichfield	West Midlands	697	10.8%	58.0%	-12.1%
Mansfield	East Midlands	938	11.1%	13.0%	-8.8%
Mid Devon	South West	397	11.2%	26.4%	-5.9%
West Lancashire	North West	605	11.4%	6.9%	-21.4%
Plymouth	South West	2,129	11.5%	0.9%	-0.7%
Isle of Wight	South East	1,031	12.9%	-8.8%	63.7%
Lisburn and Castlereagh	Northern Ireland	166	12.9%	50.9%	1.2%
Hastings	South East	397	14.1%	17.5%	-42.4%
Isles of Scilly	South West	16	14.3%	33.3%	220.0%
Melton	East Midlands	314	15.0%	14.6%	-6.0%
Pembrokeshire	Wales	1,194	16.3%	-0.7%	250.1%
Tameside	North West	419	16.7%	10.3%	-30.9%
Powys	Wales	746	16.9%	12.7%	2.1%
Rossendale	North West	225	17.2%	57.3%	-20.8%
Dumfries and Galloway	Scotland	611	17.3%	-2.9%	26.8%
Bassetlaw	East Midlands	953	17.5%	38.3%	27.2%
North East Lincolnshire	Yorkshire and The Humber	796	17.8%	15.5%	-8.6%
East Staffordshire	West Midlands	928	17.9%	35.1%	-1.8%
South Kesteven	East Midlands	920	18.1%	22.8%	-9.4%
North Kesteven	East Midlands	364	19.0%	25.1%	-3.2%
Oadby and Wigston	East Midlands	134	19.6%	20.7%	11.7%
Hartlepool	North East	274	20.2%	8.3%	7.0%
Sunderland	North East	1,147	20.7%	38.2%	-13.1%
Halton	North West	1,143	21.3%	27.1%	-7.1%
Middlesbrough	North East	982	21.7%	32.0%	3.2%
Scottish Borders	Scotland	422	22.0%	-6.4%	13.7%
Torridge	South West	221	22.1%	-5.6%	12.2%
South Holland	East Midlands	610	22.2%	-1.0%	39.3%
Copeland	North West	409	22.5%	9.7%	39.6%
Hyndburn	North West	344	23.3%	18.6%	2.7%
Mid Ulster	Northern Ireland	212	24.0%	33.3%	-23.5%
Harborough	East Midlands	785	24.0%	31.3%	-13.2%
Forest of Dean	South West	224	24.4%	2.3%	2.3%
Daventry	East Midlands	846	24.6%	21.0%	1.4%
Clackmannanshire	Scotland	171	24.8%	6.9%	9.6%

Ceredigion	Wales	199	25.2%	0.0%	13.1%
St. Helens	North West	799	25.6%	38.2%	-20.9%
Stockton-on-Tees	North East	688	26.0%	36.2%	-10.3%
West Lothian	Scotland	1,558	26.2%	22.9%	6.6%
Bridgend	Wales	515	26.2%	26.8%	-11.4%
Inverclyde	Scotland	208	27.6%	-18.4%	11.2%
Sedgemoor	South West	1,160	28.0%	10.8%	0.3%
West Oxfordshire	South East	1,447	28.1%	4.6%	7.2%
North Norfolk	East of England	412	30.0%	-2.8%	12.6%
Falkirk	Scotland	539	30.5%	27.4%	10.2%
Carmarthenshire	Wales	615	31.1%	27.1%	-21.3%
North Lanarkshire	Scotland	979	32.5%	29.7%	-29.7%
Corby	East Midlands	891	32.8%	19.1%	-7.6%
Newark and Sherwood	East Midlands	681	33.8%	30.5%	-15.2%
Amber Valley	East Midlands	917	33.9%	28.3%	5.0%
Isle of Anglesey	Wales	170	34.9%	2.4%	4.9%
Suffolk Coastal	East of England	710	35.0%	11.5%	11.5%
Torfaen	Wales	335	35.1%	16.3%	21.4%
Denbighshire	Wales	441	35.3%	15.7%	23.2%
Hinckley and Bosworth	East Midlands	590	35.3%	10.1%	-10.5%
Redcar and Cleveland	North East	260	35.4%	42.9%	60.5%
Kettering	East Midlands	1,105	37.1%	15.8%	-11.2%
Shetland Islands	Scotland	203	39.0%	-11.4%	84.5%
Merthyr Tydfil	Wales	195	39.3%	8.9%	5.4%
Belfast	Northern Ireland	2,934	41.1%	24.4%	36.5%
Rhondda Cynon Taf	Wales	521	42.3%	22.0%	-4.1%
Wellingborough	East Midlands	950	42.4%	22.0%	4.7%
West Devon	South West	414	43.8%	21.1%	22.8%
Broadland	East of England	260	44.4%	0.0%	35.4%
Causeway Coast and Glens	Northern Ireland	133	44.6%	90.0%	58.3%
Monmouthshire	Wales	536	44.9%	29.8%	16.3%
East Northamptonshire	East Midlands	461	47.3%	43.2%	6.2%
Flintshire	Wales	722	49.8%	34.0%	-10.8%
East Riding of Yorkshire	Yorkshire and The Humber	2,965	62.0%	16.8%	40.5%
Neath Port Talbot	Wales	436	73.7%	52.4%	13.8%
Mid and East Antrim	Northern Ireland	175	88.2%	30.6%	52.2%
West Somerset	South West	618	220.2%	1.0%	746.6%

*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 September (13/09/2020).