

Weekly vacancy analysis:

Vacancy trends in week-ending 7 June 2020

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This is the ninth in a series of weekly briefings exploring changes in vacancies since the Covid-19 crisis began. The work is funded by the Joseph Rowntree Foundation and uses vacancy data collected by Adzuna (www.adzuna.co.uk) – one of the largest online job search engines in the UK.¹ This briefing covers vacancies up to Sunday 7 June 2020. The briefing sets out analysis of new vacancies, overall vacancy levels, and vacancies by area, job type and salary band.

This week's briefing also includes analysis of changes in vacancy levels by occupation, by matching the unique Adzuna 'job types' against the Standard Occupational Classification.

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

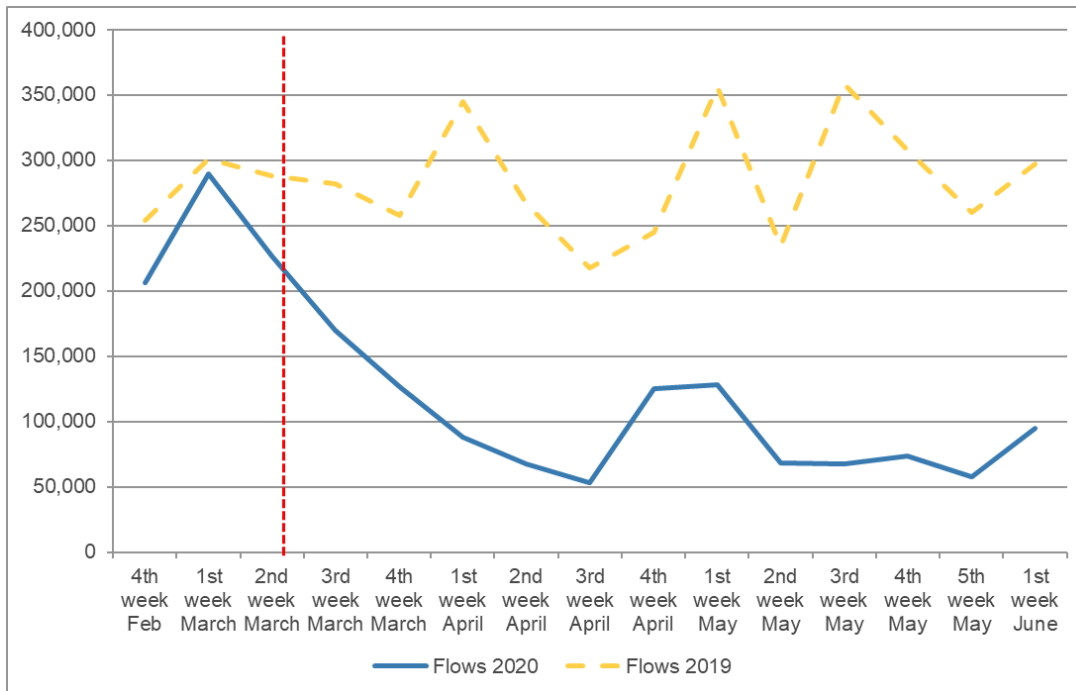
Changes in new vacancies and vacancy levels

Our analysis finds that in the last week, there were **94 thousand new vacancies notified** (shown in Figure 1). This is 58 per cent lower than in the week before the crisis began (indicated by the red broken line) and 69 per cent lower than for the equivalent week last week (the yellow line). However, it is nearly two thirds higher (64 per cent) than the very low figure reported last week, of 57 thousand new vacancies.

While this increase in new vacancy notifications is welcome, comparison with last year's equivalent data suggests that this could reflect seasonal factors. Overall, there is very little sign of recovery in hiring activity, even as we begin to ease the lockdown.

¹ Adzuna runs the government's 'Find a Job' service. It aggregates job ads from thousands of sources and cleans, de-duplicates and standardises the information to provide a robust picture of employer demand, covering at least 90 per cent of all vacancy activity.

Figure 1: Number of new vacancies by week

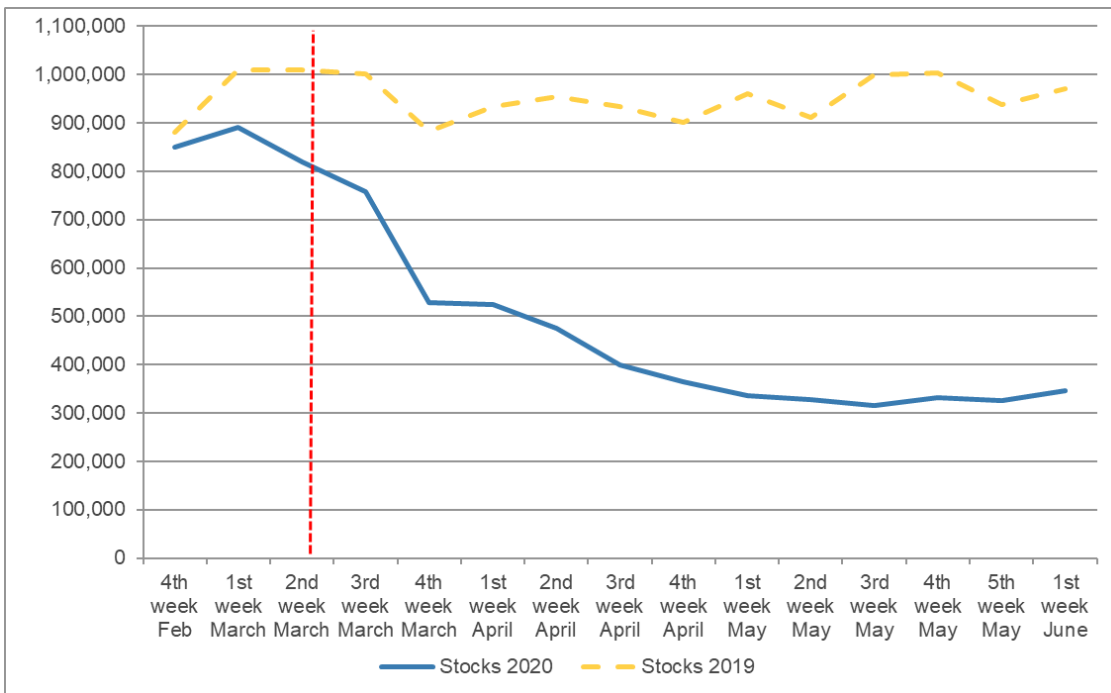


Source: Institute for Employment Studies analysis of Adzuna vacancy data

The **overall level of vacancies at 7 June was 346 thousand** (shown in Figure 2). This has ticked up slightly on last week (up by 21 thousand, or 6.5 per cent) but remains nearly half a million below pre-crisis levels and more than 600 thousand below this time last year. As with the inflow of new vacancies, the small rise in overall vacancies may well reflect seasonal changes.

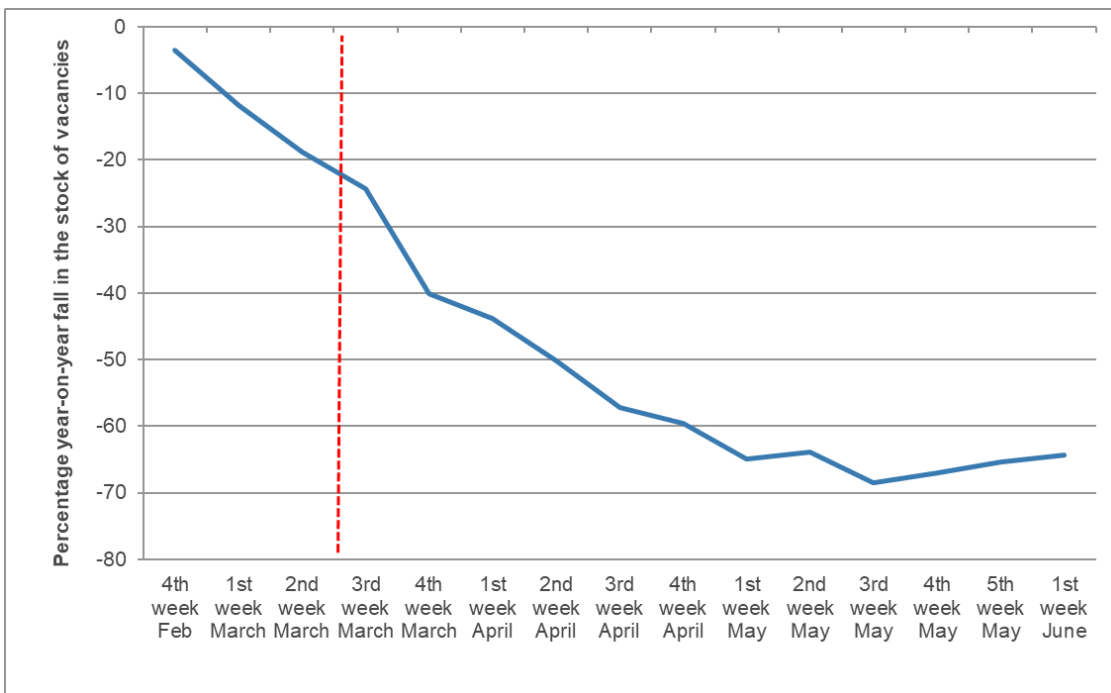
Nevertheless, looking at the year-on-year fall in vacancies since the crisis began, the gap between this year and last year has narrowed for the third consecutive week, as Figure 3 sets out. Three weeks ago this figure stood at 68 per cent, while in this week's data it has narrowed to 64 per cent. Clearly, though, these are only modest improvements.

Figure 2: Total number of vacancies by week



Source: Institute for Employment Studies analysis of Adzuna vacancy data

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



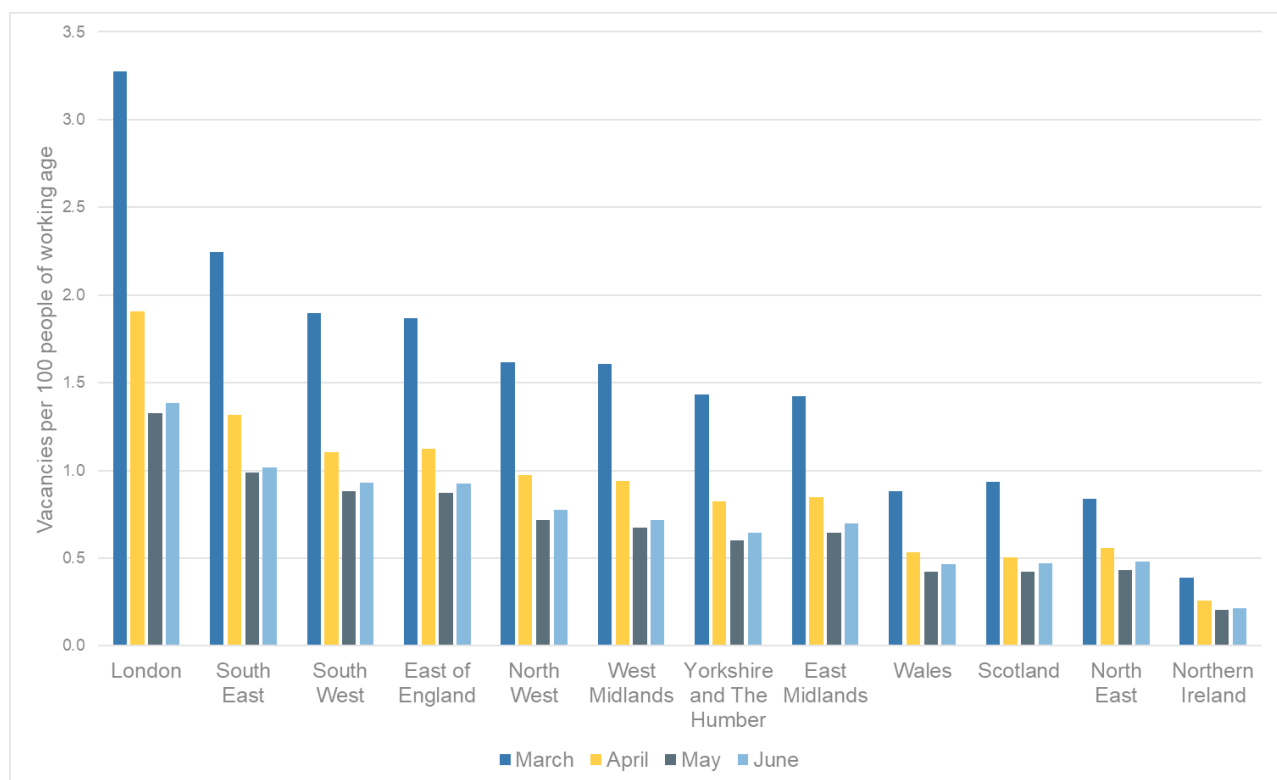
Source: Institute for Employment Studies analysis of Adzuna vacancy data

Local and regional changes in vacancy levels

[Last week](#) we changed our analysis to report on the *levels* rather than *changes* in vacancies by region, job type and salary band, so as to bring out more clearly the current state of the hiring market rather than (just) how much worse it has gotten since March. This week we have refined this to show the average level of vacancies for each month from March to June. We have constructed these averages from the weekly snapshot data from the first week in March to the first week in June – i.e. it is an average of the number of vacancies advertised across all Sundays within the reference month (with the June data reporting only on the data available for the first week in June).

Figure 4 below sets out average vacancy levels in each month by English region and devolved nation, from March to June. To account for differences in the population size between the areas, we look at the number of vacancies per 100 people of working age. The March data (dark blue) straddles the period immediately before and after the crisis began, while the June data (light blue) covers this week's figures.

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

This analysis shows that:

- Vacancies per capita have fallen everywhere, falls have been larger in those areas with more vacancies pre-crisis, but there has been very little re-ordering between regions –

those regions with the most and fewest vacancies pre-crisis still have the most and fewest vacancies now.

- Even now, there are more vacancies per capita in London and the South East than there were in the devolved nations and the North East of England before the crisis began – with the South West and South East now having similar levels of vacancies now to the pre-crisis levels in those places
- Every region and nation has a higher level of vacancies per capita now than Northern Ireland had before the crisis began

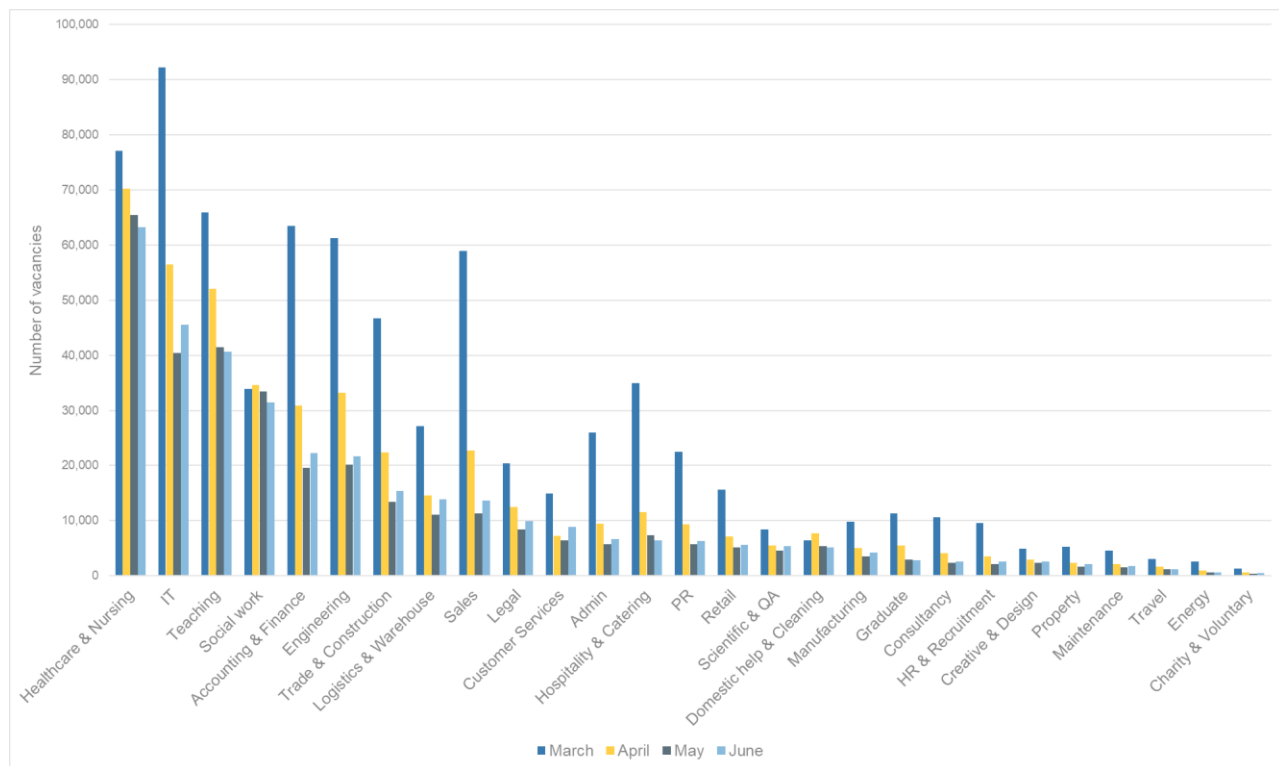
Clearly, this crisis is impacting different areas differently – with larger proportional falls in vacancies in generally more affluent areas, but vacancy levels now exceptionally low in many disadvantaged and deprived areas. [Our briefing for week-ending 17 May](#) explored this in more detail, looking at changes in vacancies by local Gross Value Added (a measure of productivity) and by the socio-economic classification of areas used by the Office for National Statistics. 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 week 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.

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 June. These have been sorted by the number of vacancies reported in June, from highest to lowest. This shows that:

- Vacancies have fallen in all job types, but health and social care work has held up overall
- Health, IT, education and social care jobs account for just over half of all vacancies – even though the number of jobs in IT has halved since March
- Falls have been particularly steep in hospitality, sales and retail, but there have been large falls across a range of professions and industries ([previous weekly briefings](#) set out in detail the percentage change in vacancies by job type)
- There are some signs of a pick-up in vacancies on last month in a small number of job types – in particular in IT, accounting and finance, warehousing/ logistics, customer services and sales

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



Source: Institute for Employment Studies analysis of Adzuna vacancy data

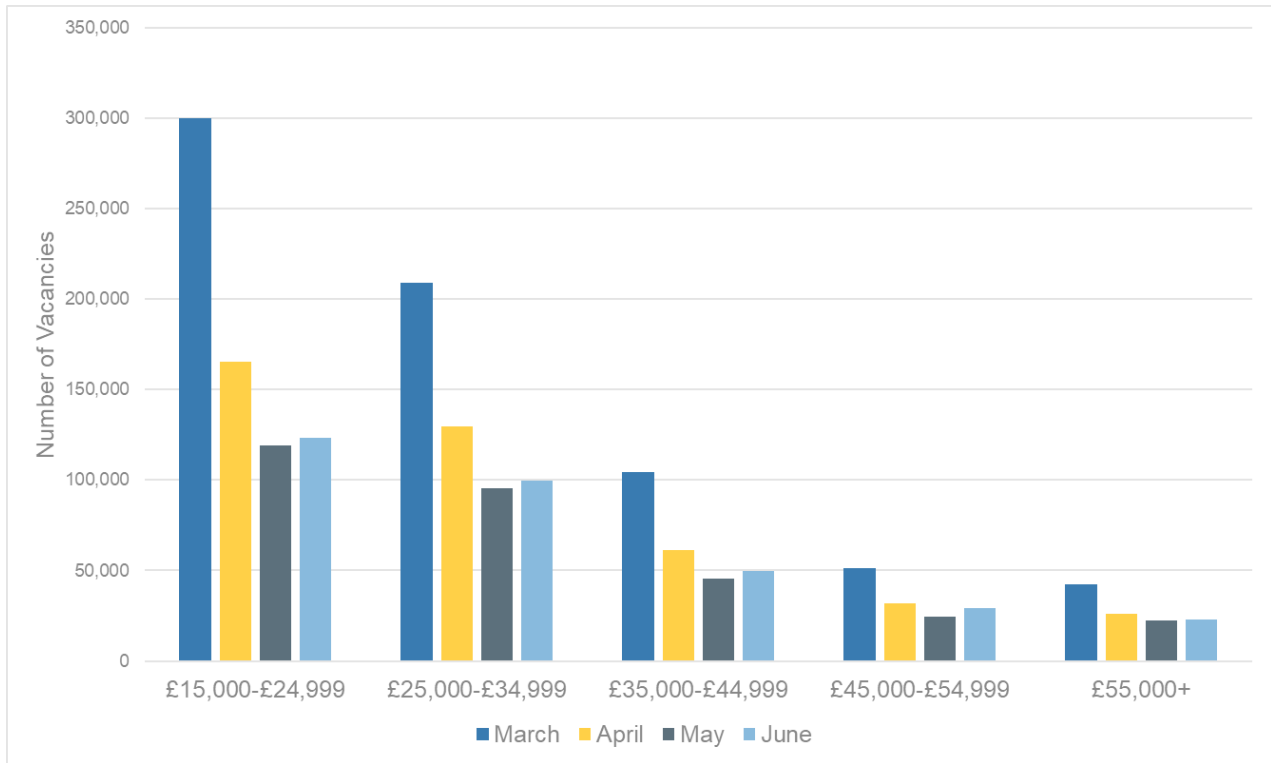
Vacancies by salary level

As with previous weeks, analysis of vacancy levels by salary bands uses Adzuna’s predicted salary² which is provided for each role. Figure 6 below shows that the plurality of vacancies are in the salary band £15,000-£24,999, but since the crisis began the gap has closed with vacancies that pay £25,000-£34,999.

Vacancies have increased marginally across all salary bands between May and June, except for jobs paying £55,000 or more.

² To predict these salaries Adzuna uses ‘Jobsworth’ (<https://www.adzuna.co.uk/jobs/salary-predictor.html>), a machine learning algorithm that predicts a job’s salary based on relevant information including the job title, job description and other factors, and which is trained using the job adverts on the site where the salary is stated. Note the minimum and maximum values assigned to a vacancy are £5,000 and £100,000 per annum.

Figure 6: Average number of vacancies by salary group



Source: Institute for Employment Studies analysis of Adzuna vacancy data

Vacancies by occupational group

For this week’s briefing, we have matched Adzuna ‘job types’ to the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) so that we can analyse changes in jobs in a way that is consistent with other labour market data. We have done this by assigning each detailed Adzuna job type to the closest fit within the SOC at the four-digit level. We have matched the 1,500 Adzuna job types with the highest frequency in the data, although this still only allows to match approximately half of all vacancies.

Because we have only matched half of all vacancies, we have reported on the change in vacancies since the crisis began rather than on the level of vacancies. Figure 7 below shows the change by high level (one digit) SOC. The bars indicate the percentage change, while the diamonds indicate the change in the number of vacancies.

This shows that the largest percentage falls have been in vacancies for associate professionals, administrative and secretarial jobs and skilled trades (so mid-skilled and relatively higher-skilled roles).

Falls in the numbers of vacancies should be treated with caution, as some occupational groups may be less well captured by the matching process than others (which means that the changes in the level of vacancies may in turn be affected by this). However, at face

value, the largest falls in levels of vacancies have been for professional and associate professional jobs – so relatively higher skilled, and usually higher paid, work.

Analysis by lower level SOC data so far identifies very significant falls in vacancies for social professional, scientific, business professional and administrative roles. However these findings are not presented separately, as they may be affected by biases in the matching process. We will continue to refine and explore this in the coming weeks.

Figure 7: Total and percentage change of vacancies by occupation, SOC2020 single-code, between w/e 15th March and w/e 7 June



Source: Institute for Employment Studies analysis of Adzuna vacancy data

Conclusions and next steps

There are still very few signs that vacancies are recovering as the lockdown is slowly eased. This likely reflects continued uncertainty and lack of confidence in businesses, suppressed consumer demand and high levels of ‘spare’ capacity within firms due to the support from the Job Retention Scheme. The regional and local picture remains particularly concerning, with previous analysis showing that ex-industrial, coastal and inner city areas were facing particularly tough jobs markets. There are some signs of hiring picking up in some industries, while vacancies continue to be holding up relatively well in health and social care in particular.

We will continue to publish further vacancy analyses at the end of each week, with next week's briefing focusing on local unemployment-to-vacancy ratios (taking account of new claimant count data being published on Tuesday).

Finally, the Office for National Statistics (ONS) also produces a weekly update at the aggregate level using Adzuna data. Their analysis, including details on the differing methodologies used between our analyses, is detailed [here](#).

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 7 June 2020	Change since 15 March	Change in last week	Year on year change
City of London	London	4,411	-82.7%	0.3%	-78.7%
Watford	East of England	734	-75.2%	-2.4%	-78.3%
Aberdeen City	Scotland	794	-72.7%	1.3%	-81.4%
Tunbridge Wells	South East	406	-70.5%	6.6%	-78.8%
Teignbridge	South West	286	-70.2%	1.4%	-62.7%
Tonbridge and Malling	South East	437	-70.0%	2.6%	-77.0%
Crawley	South East	720	-69.4%	8.4%	-76.0%
East Devon	South West	409	-69.3%	-50.5%	-56.7%
Bolsover	East Midlands	63	-68.8%	16.7%	-70.1%
Spelthorne	South East	105	-68.5%	9.4%	-73.3%
Hart	South East	211	-68.1%	-8.7%	-80.5%
Broxtowe	East Midlands	39	-68.0%	14.7%	-75.2%
Solihull	West Midlands	491	-68.0%	6.5%	-78.3%
Ribble Valley	North West	71	-67.9%	2.9%	-92.7%
Leeds	Yorkshire and The Humber	5,892	-67.6%	4.6%	-66.9%
Tamworth	West Midlands	708	-67.4%	5.4%	-73.1%
Rushcliffe	East Midlands	79	-67.4%	11.3%	-62.2%
Harborough	East Midlands	207	-67.3%	-1.4%	-72.7%
York	Yorkshire and The Humber	1,389	-67.2%	-1.4%	-54.4%
Oxford	South East	2,253	-67.0%	-3.8%	-74.5%
Bracknell Forest	South East	546	-66.9%	2.6%	-75.8%
St Albans	East of England	652	-66.8%	1.9%	-71.5%
South Bucks	South East	260	-66.8%	-10.7%	-73.1%
Aylesbury Vale	South East	1,798	-66.7%	-0.2%	-65.2%
Slough	South East	846	-66.4%	7.9%	-75.5%
Dacorum	East of England	657	-66.4%	6.1%	-73.7%
Worcester	West Midlands	913	-66.4%	5.2%	-69.5%
East Staffordshire	West Midlands	265	-66.3%	3.5%	-72.5%
Coventry	West Midlands	1,182	-66.3%	-1.3%	-74.1%
Wycombe	South East	905	-66.0%	6.1%	-73.9%
Reading	South East	4,043	-65.7%	1.0%	-67.0%

City of Edinburgh	Scotland	2,344	-65.5%	4.1%	-70.9%
Runnymede	South East	805	-65.3%	10.6%	-73.5%
Bolton	North West	696	-65.3%	-0.9%	-61.7%
South Oxfordshire	South East	629	-65.2%	7.0%	-68.9%
Welwyn Hatfield	East of England	1,855	-65.1%	1.6%	-71.1%
Rushmoor	South East	503	-64.9%	1.0%	-76.1%
Epsom and Ewell	South East	408	-64.8%	0.2%	-69.6%
Winchester	South East	2,417	-64.8%	1.0%	-60.4%
Milton Keynes	South East	1,892	-64.7%	14.9%	-73.0%
Braintree	East of England	693	-64.5%	-35.2%	-46.7%
Guildford	South East	3,003	-64.1%	2.0%	-66.2%
Tewkesbury	South West	317	-64.0%	6.0%	-57.8%
Trafford	North West	552	-63.6%	2.0%	-66.6%
Bromsgrove	West Midlands	232	-63.2%	4.5%	-64.5%
Bristol, City of	South West	5,110	-63.1%	11.0%	-69.2%
Derby	East Midlands	1,967	-63.1%	3.5%	-66.5%
Dartford	South East	581	-63.0%	5.1%	-73.5%
Cardiff	Wales	2,250	-63.0%	7.1%	-63.7%
Chelmsford	East of England	2,337	-62.9%	0.6%	-64.3%
Manchester	North West	9,398	-62.7%	12.5%	-65.6%
Croydon	London	1,185	-62.6%	5.0%	-66.2%
Richmond upon Thames	London	562	-62.6%	3.5%	-72.0%
Erewash	East Midlands	122	-62.6%	5.2%	-65.3%
Allerdale	North West	214	-62.5%	10.3%	-52.7%
Redditch	West Midlands	260	-62.4%	4.8%	-71.2%
Kingston upon Thames	London	470	-62.4%	-2.7%	-75.0%
Nottingham	East Midlands	3,287	-62.3%	0.7%	-64.6%
Harrogate	Yorkshire and The Humber	739	-62.2%	14.0%	-66.3%
Worthing	South East	329	-62.0%	-2.4%	-72.8%
Richmondshire	Yorkshire and The Humber	81	-61.8%	-2.4%	-74.1%
Basingstoke and Deane	South East	1,131	-61.8%	12.0%	-70.8%
South Lakeland	North West	305	-61.7%	6.3%	-64.7%
Birmingham	West Midlands	5,519	-61.6%	8.7%	-71.4%
Windsor and Maidenhead	South East	1,070	-61.5%	5.2%	-69.6%
Gloucester	South West	1,754	-61.5%	2.5%	-67.4%
Chichester	South East	1,067	-61.5%	-0.2%	-67.3%
Northampton	East Midlands	1,996	-61.4%	4.7%	-70.3%
Leicester	East Midlands	2,522	-61.3%	-1.9%	-65.5%
Cherwell	South East	815	-61.3%	10.3%	-69.1%
Blackburn with Darwen	North West	574	-61.2%	-0.2%	-67.1%
Wellingborough	East Midlands	259	-61.2%	17.7%	-70.2%

Real time vacancy analysis: 12 June 2020

Glasgow City	Scotland	2,891	-61.1%	15.5%	-67.2%
Thurrock	East of England	430	-61.0%	2.1%	-73.6%
Maidstone	South East	913	-61.0%	1.2%	-70.9%
Warwick	West Midlands	1,545	-60.9%	8.8%	-61.5%
Hertsmere	East of England	561	-60.8%	4.1%	-67.5%
Sandwell	West Midlands	476	-60.6%	3.0%	-68.1%
West Oxfordshire	South East	446	-60.5%	-4.7%	-69.6%
Dudley	West Midlands	2,867	-60.5%	4.6%	-52.0%
Gravesham	South East	203	-60.5%	-13.6%	-73.5%
Bedford	East of England	1,681	-60.5%	-1.1%	-58.6%
Hackney	London	680	-60.4%	5.8%	-69.6%
Calderdale	Yorkshire and The Humber	441	-60.3%	7.0%	-66.4%
South Staffordshire	West Midlands	1,081	-60.3%	14.6%	900.9%
Brent	London	383	-60.3%	-1.8%	-63.8%
Pendle	North West	89	-60.3%	-7.3%	-78.2%
Hounslow	London	970	-60.2%	1.7%	-73.4%
Stockport	North West	1,014	-60.2%	5.4%	-68.9%
Dorset	South West	846	-60.1%	5.6%	-52.3%
Hillingdon	London	861	-60.0%	-0.2%	-67.2%
Stratford-on-Avon	West Midlands	500	-59.9%	13.1%	-62.9%
Reigate and Banstead	South East	934	-59.8%	-2.0%	-73.9%
Christchurch	South West	157	-59.5%	0.0%	-76.1%
Bury	North West	409	-59.5%	-10.1%	-67.1%
Brighton and Hove	South East	1,597	-59.5%	2.0%	-70.6%
Antrim and Newtownabbey	Northern Ireland	513	-59.4%	-3.4%	-76.0%
North West Leicestershire	East Midlands	327	-59.3%	2.2%	-64.2%
Wakefield	Yorkshire and The Humber	1,069	-59.2%	4.2%	-67.0%
Poole	South West	605	-59.2%	-0.5%	-70.4%
Stafford	West Midlands	1,341	-59.1%	5.3%	-60.2%
Cheltenham	South West	1,027	-59.1%	11.9%	-65.0%
Harlow	East of England	450	-59.1%	4.2%	-72.4%
Canterbury	South East	1,961	-59.0%	-1.2%	-63.0%
Colchester	East of England	843	-58.9%	2.3%	-69.0%
Waverley	South East	643	-58.8%	1.4%	-70.4%
Barking and Dagenham	London	290	-58.7%	3.9%	-72.0%
Cheshire West and Chester	North West	3,117	-58.7%	6.4%	-56.4%
Rugby	West Midlands	451	-58.7%	8.2%	-62.5%
Fareham	South East	605	-58.5%	4.3%	-64.6%
Wokingham	South East	446	-58.5%	7.5%	-70.6%
Sheffield	Yorkshire and The Humber	3,385	-58.3%	6.2%	-58.1%
Somerset West and Taunton	South West	706	-58.3%	-6.5%	-51.9%

Bath and North East Somerset	South West	1,203	-58.3%	8.3%	-66.2%
Chorley	North West	218	-58.2%	16.6%	-70.6%
Sevenoaks	South East	633	-58.2%	2.8%	-65.3%
Mole Valley	South East	648	-58.1%	6.1%	-69.1%
Hinckley and Bosworth	East Midlands	183	-58.0%	15.8%	-63.2%
Bromley	London	1,086	-57.8%	1.4%	-78.6%
Eastleigh	South East	328	-57.8%	2.2%	-70.9%
Ashford	South East	413	-57.7%	9.3%	-76.0%
Forest Heath	East of England	192	-57.7%	6.7%	-65.2%
Torfaen	Wales	105	-57.7%	16.7%	-69.9%
Southampton	South East	1,743	-57.6%	7.6%	-68.5%
East Lothian	Scotland	374	-57.5%	-3.6%	-41.8%
Bexley	London	424	-57.5%	-0.2%	-63.9%
Exeter	South West	2,019	-57.2%	-2.6%	-63.2%
Derbyshire Dales	East Midlands	278	-57.2%	-5.1%	-32.0%
Swindon	South West	718	-57.2%	10.5%	-85.4%
Lisburn and Castlereagh	Northern Ireland	63	-57.1%	16.7%	-76.0%
Newcastle upon Tyne	North East	2,399	-57.1%	7.6%	-56.6%
East Cambridgeshire	East of England	404	-57.1%	-4.3%	-18.9%
Woking	South East	687	-57.0%	3.8%	-69.7%
Burnley	North West	293	-56.9%	-5.8%	-66.9%
Mid Sussex	South East	814	-56.9%	5.6%	-65.5%
Walsall	West Midlands	410	-56.8%	14.5%	-72.8%
Bournemouth	South West	836	-56.8%	5.0%	-77.3%
Bridgend	Wales	177	-56.6%	9.3%	-66.5%
Broxbourne	East of England	311	-56.5%	0.3%	-53.1%
Wolverhampton	West Midlands	719	-56.5%	0.7%	-67.4%
Bassetlaw	East Midlands	353	-56.5%	11.4%	-61.8%
North Lanarkshire	Scotland	322	-56.4%	-3.3%	-77.4%
Salford	North West	882	-56.4%	21.2%	-61.1%
Wychavon	West Midlands	359	-56.3%	28.2%	-65.0%
Lewes	South East	1,008	-56.2%	-5.3%	-51.3%
Newark and Sherwood	East Midlands	224	-56.0%	-5.1%	-66.8%
Newcastle-under-Lyme	West Midlands	248	-56.0%	4.2%	-40.2%
Craven	Yorkshire and The Humber	134	-55.9%	0.0%	-68.9%
South Kesteven	East Midlands	344	-55.8%	8.9%	-67.5%
Portsmouth	South East	1,085	-55.7%	11.4%	-66.4%
Cheshire East	North West	1,826	-55.6%	9.7%	-59.9%
Luton	East of England	619	-55.3%	3.7%	-80.1%
Kingston upon Hull, City of	Yorkshire and The Humber	659	-55.2%	11.3%	-59.5%
Blaby	East Midlands	88	-55.1%	1.1%	-67.4%

Real time vacancy analysis: 12 June 2020

Lancaster	North West	1,403	-55.1%	-2.9%	-52.5%
Three Rivers	East of England	319	-55.1%	21.8%	-52.2%
Ipswich	East of England	1,462	-55.0%	5.0%	-64.3%
Mid Ulster	Northern Ireland	77	-55.0%	1.3%	-73.5%
South Lanarkshire	Scotland	526	-54.7%	-0.8%	-30.3%
Mendip	South West	600	-54.5%	8.3%	-46.8%
Cambridge	East of England	5,033	-54.5%	10.3%	-56.6%
Brentwood	East of England	370	-54.4%	7.6%	-68.2%
Enfield	London	691	-54.3%	2.5%	-61.7%
Merthyr Tydfil	Wales	64	-54.3%	0.0%	-63.0%
Falkirk	Scotland	189	-54.2%	1.6%	-65.6%
North Hertfordshire	East of England	682	-54.2%	3.6%	-60.8%
Amber Valley	East Midlands	314	-54.2%	8.3%	-62.5%
Southend-on-Sea	East of England	407	-54.0%	-5.6%	-78.4%
Blaenau Gwent	Wales	345	-54.0%	-5.5%	-50.9%
Selby	Yorkshire and The Humber	207	-53.8%	11.9%	-51.4%
Cotswold	South West	469	-53.7%	3.1%	-64.9%
Waltham Forest	London	514	-53.6%	4.3%	18.2%
Kirklees	Yorkshire and The Humber	880	-53.5%	2.0%	-65.5%
Basildon	East of England	793	-53.5%	14.8%	-60.3%
Horsham	South East	800	-53.5%	5.4%	-63.5%
Caerphilly	Wales	196	-53.4%	8.3%	-56.8%
Corby	East Midlands	313	-53.4%	14.2%	-62.1%
Lichfield	West Midlands	294	-53.3%	6.5%	-60.2%
Perth and Kinross	Scotland	288	-53.2%	6.3%	-55.2%
North Lincolnshire	Yorkshire and The Humber	549	-53.2%	18.8%	-33.4%
Rutland	East Midlands	164	-53.1%	11.6%	-58.6%
Bradford	Yorkshire and The Humber	1,406	-53.1%	11.1%	-62.7%
North Dorset	South West	296	-53.1%	-1.0%	-39.1%
Epping Forest	East of England	472	-53.0%	31.5%	-63.0%
St. Helens	North West	299	-53.0%	6.8%	-63.8%
Warrington	North West	1,330	-53.0%	16.3%	-63.5%
Blackpool	North West	326	-53.0%	2.8%	-74.0%
Wigan	North West	597	-53.0%	11.8%	-63.9%
Malvern Hills	West Midlands	185	-52.8%	7.6%	-50.3%
Cornwall	South West	1,811	-52.7%	4.3%	-58.1%
Carlisle	North West	764	-52.7%	-4.0%	-54.8%
Barnsley	Yorkshire and The Humber	375	-52.7%	10.3%	-71.3%
Wiltshire	South West	3,075	-52.6%	7.8%	-57.0%
Sefton	North West	441	-52.5%	5.5%	-57.8%

Charnwood	East Midlands	488	-52.5%	8.7%	-61.4%
Fenland	East of England	277	-52.4%	9.5%	-37.3%
Scarborough	Yorkshire and The Humber	251	-52.4%	-10.7%	-63.9%
North Somerset	South West	693	-52.1%	0.9%	-44.7%
Lincoln	East Midlands	1,409	-52.1%	-1.3%	-55.9%
Stevenage	East of England	847	-51.9%	1.7%	-62.8%
Halton	North West	453	-51.9%	15.0%	-63.0%
High Peak	East Midlands	191	-51.9%	34.5%	-53.5%
Kettering	East Midlands	388	-51.9%	5.1%	-61.3%
South Northamptonshire	East Midlands	261	-51.7%	7.4%	-56.9%
Liverpool	North West	3,791	-51.7%	6.3%	-53.6%
Peterborough	East of England	1,234	-51.5%	3.3%	-64.0%
East Hampshire	South East	517	-51.3%	2.4%	-57.1%
Mid Devon	South West	174	-51.3%	12.3%	-59.0%
Rotherham	Yorkshire and The Humber	557	-51.2%	8.4%	-64.2%
Tower Hamlets	London	363	-51.2%	-7.6%	-57.7%
Elmbridge	South East	828	-51.1%	6.8%	-63.9%
North Devon	South West	434	-51.0%	1.6%	-38.0%
North Warwickshire	West Midlands	210	-50.9%	18.0%	-59.8%
Havering	London	494	-50.9%	-0.2%	-72.4%
Chesterfield	East Midlands	562	-50.8%	14.9%	-62.6%
Rhondda Cynon Taf	Wales	181	-50.5%	2.3%	-63.7%
Mid and East Antrim		46	-50.5%	-11.5%	-69.9%
Babergh	East of England	108	-50.5%	9.1%	-72.8%
Vale of White Horse	South East	832	-50.4%	20.6%	-58.1%
Plymouth	South West	948	-50.4%	7.5%	-59.4%
Chiltern	South East	472	-50.3%	33.0%	-52.1%
Maldon	East of England	106	-50.2%	14.0%	-70.1%
Melton	East Midlands	136	-50.2%	27.1%	-52.3%
Medway	South East	733	-49.9%	5.3%	-73.8%
Dundee City	Scotland	393	-49.8%	3.7%	-64.3%
Pembrokeshire	Wales	516	-49.8%	22.3%	65.9%
Huntingdonshire	East of England	792	-49.7%	10.9%	-67.6%
Stoke-on-Trent	West Midlands	1,023	-49.6%	9.1%	-60.7%
Doncaster	Yorkshire and The Humber	924	-49.6%	18.8%	-63.3%
Darlington	North East	385	-49.3%	3.8%	-61.7%
Norwich	East of England	1,953	-49.2%	6.6%	-61.1%
South Ayrshire	Scotland	235	-48.9%	5.4%	-58.2%
Merton	London	422	-48.9%	1.7%	-56.1%
Aberdeenshire	Scotland	609	-48.8%	5.7%	-56.2%

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Fylde	North West	174	-48.8%	1.2%	-42.4%
Eden	North West	169	-48.6%	21.6%	-35.7%
West Berkshire	South East	1,332	-48.5%	30.8%	-51.4%
Harrow	London	778	-48.3%	-1.4%	-53.8%
Ashfield	East Midlands	191	-48.2%	35.5%	-56.1%
Oadby and Wigston	East Midlands	58	-48.2%	-13.4%	-58.6%
East Dunbartonshire	Scotland	128	-48.2%	-12.9%	-1.5%
Stroud	South West	509	-48.0%	30.8%	-62.0%
Causeway Coast and Glens	Northern Ireland	48	-47.8%	2.1%	-63.9%
South Cambridgeshire	East of England	386	-47.8%	-17.9%	-38.1%
Conwy	Wales	210	-47.8%	12.9%	-46.0%
Highland	Scotland	789	-47.7%	2.5%	-59.7%
Uttlesford	East of England	364	-47.7%	23.0%	-65.1%
Wirral	North West	613	-47.7%	3.0%	-58.1%
Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole	South West	22	-47.6%	-8.3%	-37.1%
Havant	South East	411	-47.3%	7.6%	-54.4%
Tandridge	South East	312	-47.3%	-2.8%	-65.5%
Taunton Deane	South West	760	-47.1%	-0.9%	-59.4%
East Ayrshire	Scotland	139	-47.1%	-2.8%	-72.5%
Newry, Mourne and Down	Northern Ireland	162	-47.1%	5.9%	-62.8%
West Lothian	Scotland	654	-47.0%	5.5%	-55.7%
West Lancashire	North West	288	-47.0%	2.9%	-43.2%
Ards and North Down	Northern Ireland	59	-46.8%	9.3%	-80.6%
Sunderland	North East	505	-46.8%	1.6%	-62.5%
Oldham	North West	517	-46.6%	3.6%	-62.6%
Surrey Heath	South East	636	-46.5%	13.8%	-53.7%
Rochford	East of England	172	-46.3%	6.2%	-54.0%
Cannock Chase	West Midlands	336	-46.2%	22.2%	-60.4%
Islington	London	481	-46.2%	-0.6%	-69.1%
Renfrewshire	Scotland	457	-46.0%	3.2%	-51.1%
North Tyneside	North East	290	-46.0%	12.4%	-33.6%
County Durham	North East	1,543	-45.8%	8.0%	-50.7%
Copeland	North West	181	-45.8%	-2.7%	-23.6%
Wrexham	Wales	624	-45.7%	8.1%	-48.8%
Dover	South East	347	-45.7%	7.1%	-49.6%
Purbeck	South West	82	-45.7%	1.2%	-65.4%
Hambleton	Yorkshire and The Humber	315	-45.7%	3.3%	-71.6%
Wyre Forest	West Midlands	331	-45.2%	24.4%	-56.0%
Test Valley	South East	702	-45.2%	15.7%	-58.8%
West Dorset	South West	460	-44.6%	3.8%	-51.2%
East Hertfordshire	East of England	988	-44.5%	32.3%	-50.8%

Midlothian	Scotland	1,318	-44.5%	22.9%	-54.2%
Redbridge	London	380	-44.4%	-0.5%	-51.8%
Telford and Wrekin	West Midlands	128	-44.3%	26.7%	-60.9%
Mansfield	East Midlands	471	-44.2%	7.0%	-60.2%
East Northamptonshire	East Midlands	175	-44.1%	7.4%	-51.7%
Torbay	South West	336	-43.9%	2.4%	-59.1%
Belfast	Northern Ireland	1,167	-43.9%	6.1%	-73.2%
St Edmundsbury	East of England	736	-43.9%	12.7%	-55.4%
Thanet	South East	256	-43.7%	-1.2%	-64.2%
South Somerset	South West	949	-43.7%	15.7%	-47.8%
Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon	Northern Ireland	130	-43.5%	12.1%	-78.6%
Tameside	North West	203	-43.5%	-8.1%	-63.9%
Shropshire	West Midlands	1,648	-43.4%	2.7%	-50.9%
Preston	North West	1,622	-43.4%	33.1%	-48.1%
Fermanagh and Omagh	Northern Ireland	90	-43.0%	16.9%	-74.9%
Staffordshire Moorlands	West Midlands	188	-42.5%	10.6%	-15.7%
Angus	Scotland	255	-42.2%	-5.9%	-47.4%
Ealing	London	682	-42.1%	8.9%	-46.3%
Middlesbrough	North East	468	-42.0%	-2.1%	-36.0%
Herefordshire, County of	West Midlands	1,052	-42.0%	3.5%	-40.8%
Wyre	North West	100	-41.9%	6.4%	-47.4%
Hammersmith and Fulham	London	573	-41.6%	-2.7%	-25.7%
Newport	Wales	517	-41.6%	6.6%	-71.6%
Ceredigion	Wales	93	-41.5%	0.0%	-31.1%
Weymouth and Portland	South West	223	-41.5%	-6.3%	-54.0%
Westminster	London	10,528	-41.2%	9.6%	496.1%
Gwynedd	Wales	336	-41.2%	6.3%	-33.9%
South Holland	East Midlands	294	-41.1%	5.0%	-41.0%
Sutton	London	296	-41.0%	6.9%	-66.7%
Northumberland	North East	967	-41.0%	5.3%	-46.1%
Greenwich	London	406	-40.8%	-4.2%	-47.6%
Mid Suffolk	East of England	353	-40.7%	9.0%	-29.1%
Central Bedfordshire	East of England	1,093	-40.7%	26.5%	-54.5%
Stirling	Scotland	269	-40.5%	16.5%	-53.0%
Monmouthshire	Wales	221	-40.3%	24.9%	-44.3%
East Dorset	South West	430	-39.9%	27.2%	-40.8%
North East Derbyshire	East Midlands	134	-39.6%	-1.5%	-30.6%
Barnet	London	802	-39.5%	2.6%	-46.6%
New Forest	South East	907	-39.5%	37.6%	-45.5%
South Tyneside	North East	218	-39.4%	13.5%	-51.6%
West Dunbartonshire	Scotland	153	-39.3%	2.7%	-59.1%

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Boston	East Midlands	235	-39.1%	6.8%	-46.8%
Arun	South East	455	-39.0%	2.9%	-57.9%
Flintshire	Wales	294	-39.0%	19.5%	-46.3%
Stockton-on-Tees	North East	334	-38.8%	12.5%	-58.3%
Adur	South East	309	-38.6%	25.6%	-47.1%
South Hams	South West	449	-38.5%	3.0%	-21.5%
Lewisham	London	477	-38.5%	-2.1%	-37.9%
Na h-Eileanan Siar	Scotland	175	-37.9%	6.7%	-0.6%
Rochdale	North West	524	-37.9%	22.4%	-60.5%
Castle Point	East of England	111	-37.6%	-2.6%	-44.5%
Gosport	South East	197	-37.5%	3.1%	-44.4%
Fife	Scotland	914	-37.4%	8.3%	-53.5%
North East Lincolnshire	Yorkshire and The Humber	424	-37.3%	4.7%	-57.0%
Rossendale	North West	121	-37.0%	19.8%	-50.0%
Camden	London	988	-36.7%	2.2%	-58.2%
East Riding of Yorkshire	Yorkshire and The Humber	1,159	-36.7%	-14.2%	-42.1%
Wandsworth	London	659	-36.6%	-3.5%	-37.8%
Sedgemoor	South West	577	-36.3%	12.9%	-43.4%
Knowsley	North West	261	-35.4%	22.0%	-34.3%
South Norfolk	East of England	385	-34.9%	2.9%	-29.5%
Daventry	East Midlands	444	-34.6%	35.8%	-44.8%
King's Lynn and West Norfolk	East of England	425	-33.8%	7.6%	-51.5%
Argyll and Bute	Scotland	267	-33.6%	0.4%	-64.5%
Scottish Borders	Scotland	230	-33.5%	3.1%	-45.6%
South Gloucestershire	South West	359	-33.3%	2.3%	7.2%
Dumfries and Galloway	Scotland	348	-33.2%	5.1%	-31.2%
Barrow-in-Furness	North West	211	-33.0%	1.0%	-51.6%
Denbighshire	Wales	219	-32.8%	4.3%	-44.1%
Carmarthenshire	Wales	317	-32.4%	30.5%	-34.4%
Gateshead	North East	477	-32.3%	57.9%	-51.6%
Torridge	South West	123	-32.0%	2.5%	-54.8%
Swale	South East	605	-31.8%	34.1%	-47.2%
Orkney Islands	Scotland	84	-31.7%	-20.0%	-57.6%
Swansea	Wales	1,045	-31.6%	9.1%	-26.1%
Great Yarmouth	East of England	252	-31.5%	-5.6%	-36.5%
Vale of Glamorgan	Wales	161	-31.2%	7.3%	-28.1%
Hartlepool	North East	158	-30.7%	0.6%	-42.1%
Eastbourne	South East	518	-29.0%	-3.0%	-53.5%
Wealden	South East	773	-28.9%	22.5%	-42.3%
Hyndburn	North West	199	-28.7%	7.6%	-48.3%
Waveney	East of England	358	-27.8%	-4.5%	-34.3%

East Lindsey	East Midlands	346	-27.3%	0.6%	-42.6%
Nuneaton and Bedworth	West Midlands	581	-27.3%	34.2%	-40.3%
North Norfolk	East of England	231	-27.1%	12.1%	-45.8%
Neath Port Talbot	Wales	184	-26.7%	30.5%	-27.8%
North Ayrshire	Scotland	346	-25.4%	2.4%	-18.4%
South Ribble	North West	328	-24.9%	61.6%	-19.0%
Southwark	London	1,308	-24.7%	13.2%	-23.7%
Tendring	East of England	404	-24.6%	13.5%	-34.0%
Breckland	East of England	697	-24.6%	9.6%	-13.3%
Suffolk Coastal	East of England	397	-24.5%	8.2%	-42.3%
Shepway	South East	436	-24.0%	10.1%	-44.1%
West Lindsey	East Midlands	322	-23.5%	21.5%	-29.4%
Lambeth	London	8,600	-23.2%	73.4%	28.1%
Powys	Wales	490	-23.2%	-4.5%	-24.6%
Haringey	London	249	-23.1%	2.0%	-24.8%
Hastings	South East	270	-22.4%	-6.6%	-64.8%
Derry City and Strabane	Northern Ireland	87	-20.9%	2.4%	-72.6%
Inverclyde	Scotland	129	-20.9%	13.2%	-35.2%
Moray	Scotland	280	-18.6%	2.6%	-22.0%
East Renfrewshire	Scotland	67	-18.3%	-10.7%	-31.6%
South Derbyshire	East Midlands	379	-17.2%	88.6%	-15.0%
North Kesteven	East Midlands	261	-14.7%	8.8%	-29.5%
Redcar and Cleveland	North East	168	-12.5%	4.3%	-12.5%
Isle of Anglesey	Wales	111	-11.9%	6.7%	-22.9%
Newham	London	776	-9.6%	53.4%	-10.3%
Clackmannanshire	Scotland	124	-9.5%	-14.5%	-33.3%
Rother	South East	424	-7.4%	1.4%	-52.6%
Isle of Wight	South East	870	-4.7%	2.4%	48.7%
Ryedale	Yorkshire and The Humber	403	-0.5%	98.5%	-1.0%
Forest of Dean	South West	213	18.3%	57.8%	-9.4%
Isles of Scilly	South West	17	21.4%	-5.6%	-10.5%
Gedling	East Midlands	384	22.3%	93.0%	115.7%
Shetland Islands	Scotland	187	28.1%	-6.0%	2.7%
West Somerset	South West	248	28.5%	36.3%	119.5%
West Devon	South West	442	53.5%	57.9%	86.5%
Broadland	East of England	303	68.3%	71.2%	67.4%
Kensington and Chelsea	London	1,361	149.3%	-2.6%	106.5%

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