

Weekly vacancy analysis:

Vacancy trends in week-ending 24 May 2020

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29 May 2020

This is the seventh 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 24 May 2020. It follows the same format as previous briefings, with analysis of new vacancies, vacancy levels, changes by area and changes by job type, and analysis of changes in vacancies by the productivity level of the local area. This week's briefing includes an investigation of Claimant Count Unemployment in relation to the number of vacancies by local authority.

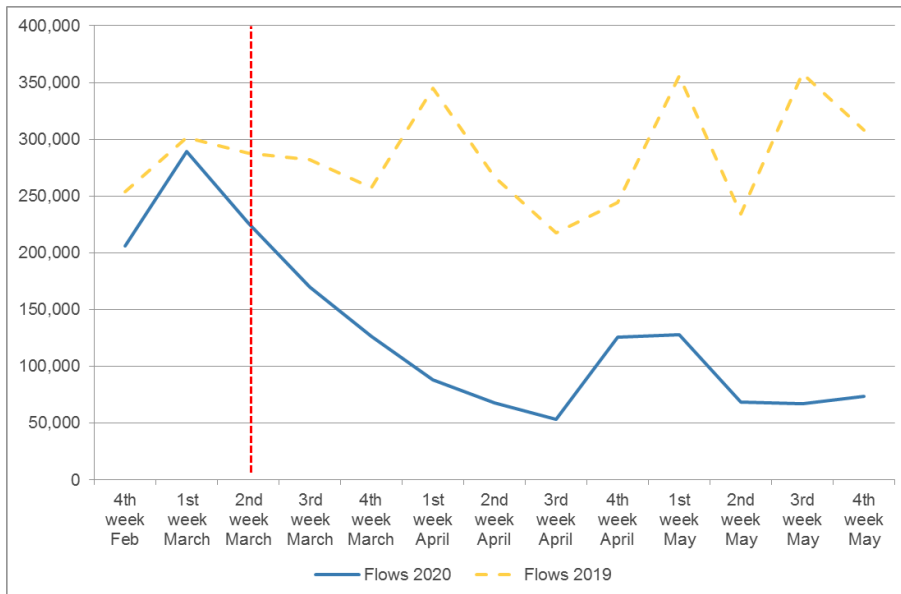
As set out in the [second briefing note](#), we use week ending 15 March (2nd week in March in text) when making comparisons with pre-crisis data.

Changes in new vacancies and vacancy levels

Our analysis finds that in the last week, there were **74 thousand new vacancies notified** (shown in Figure 1). This is over 67% lower than in the week before the crisis began (indicated by the red broken line), but slightly higher than the level in the previous week (67 thousand). However, over the last three weeks, new vacancies have been steady at around 70 thousand.

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

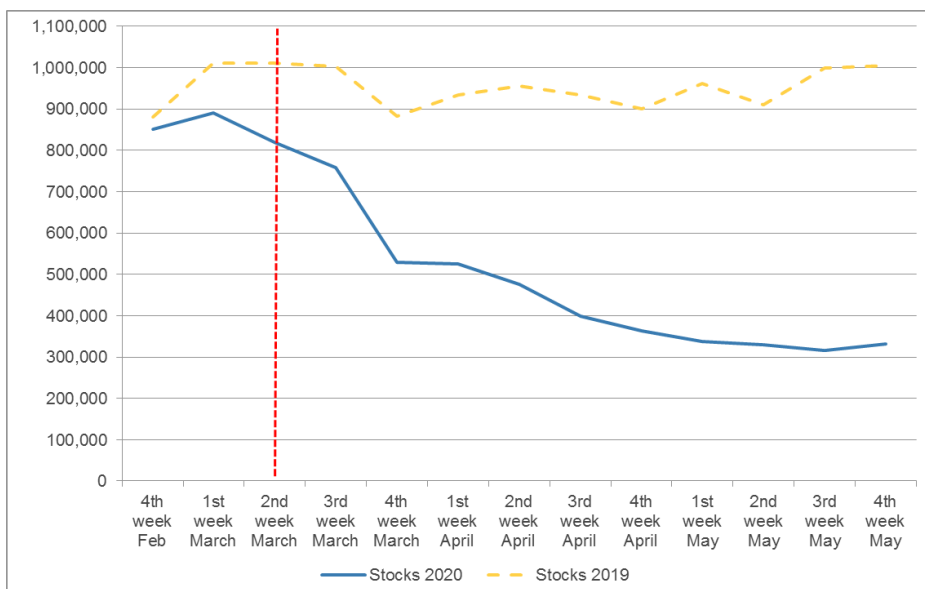


Source: Institute for Employment Studies analysis of Adzuna vacancy data

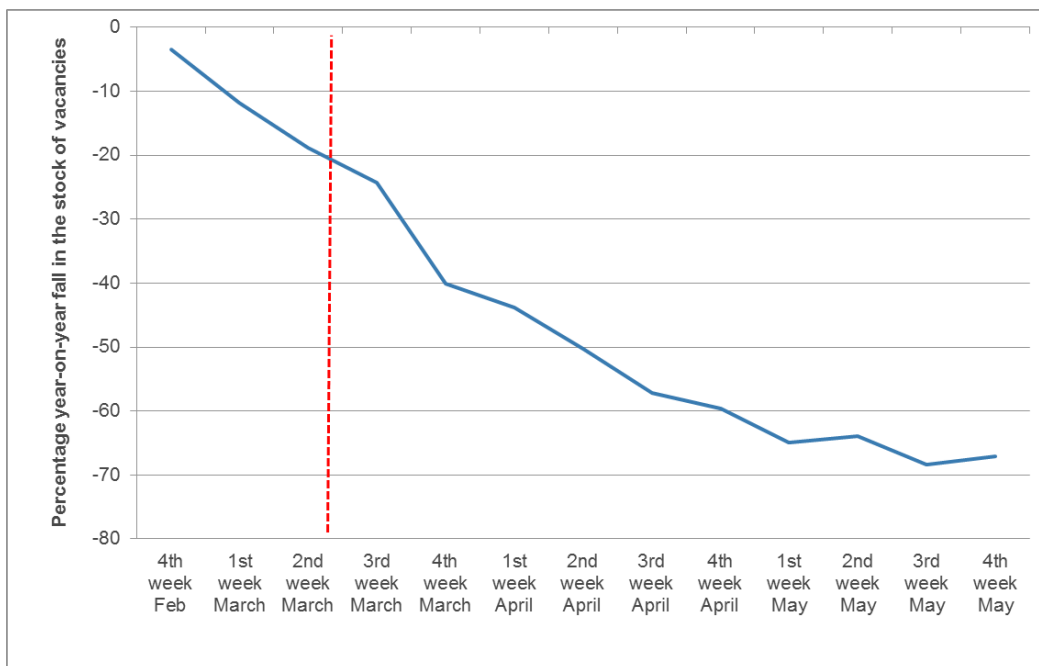
The **overall level of vacancies at 24 May was 331 thousand** (shown in Figure 2), and for a fourth consecutive week, this is almost half a million vacancies below the level just before the crisis, when there were 820 thousand vacancies. The latest figure is also a small increase on the previous week (16 thousand higher, an increase of 5%).

The current stock of vacancies is now 60 per cent lower than before the start of the crisis, and 67 per cent lower than the same week in 2019. This is the similar to last week's year-on-year fall since the crisis began (68 per cent) (Figure 3).

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

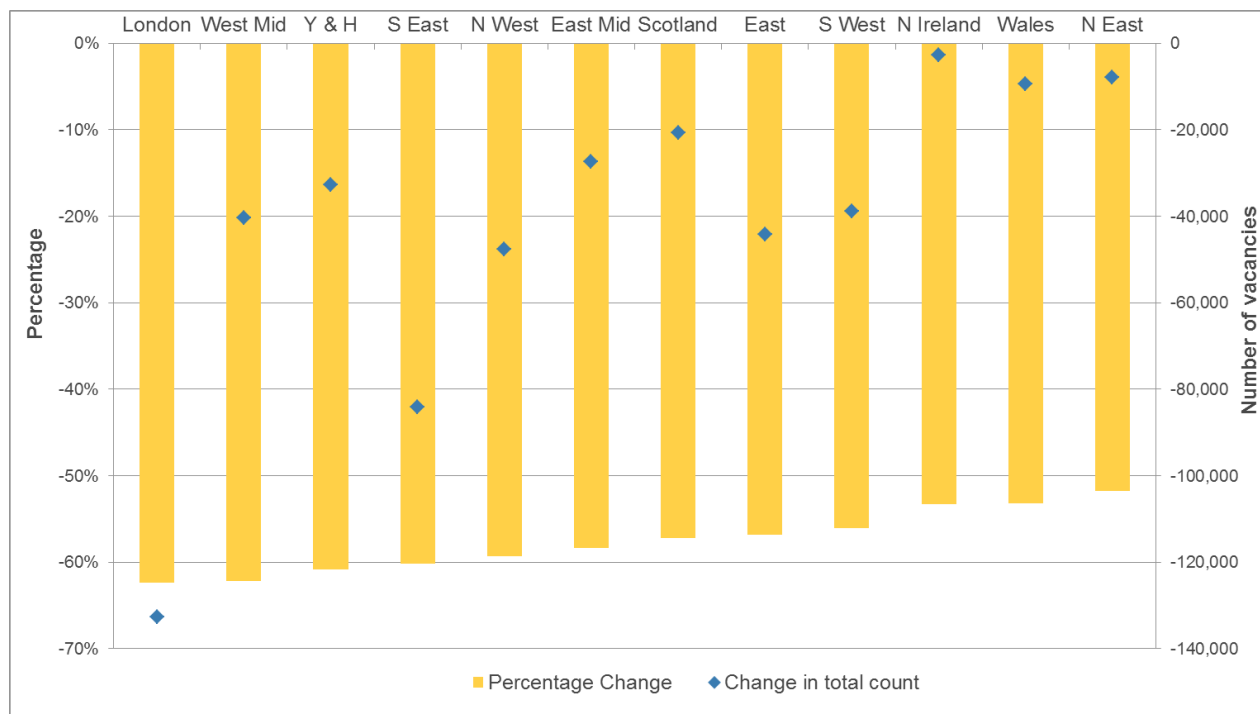
Local and regional changes in vacancy levels

Figure 4 shows how vacancy levels have changed by English region and devolved nation since the onset of the crisis. The yellow bars indicate the percentage change, while the blue diamonds show the fall in the number of vacancies.

Overall, the reduction in vacancies is between 52 and 62 per cent for all regions and devolved nations; however it should be noted that the variation in the total number of vacancies by area means that the percentage changes refer to much larger reductions in vacancy levels in some areas than others. For instance, Northern Ireland, the North East, and Wales ranged between 5 thousand and 18 thousand vacancies in early March, and the South East and London ranged between 140 thousand and 213 thousand.

The largest fall by percentage and total count has been in London, and the lowest fall by percentage and total count has been in Northern Ireland, Wales, and the North East of England.

Figure 4: Percentage difference in vacancies (left-hand axis) and in the level of vacancies (right-hand axis) by region and devolved nation between w/e 15 March and w/e 24 May



Source: Institute for Employment Studies analysis of Adzuna vacancy data

As with the previous week's briefing, the changes within regions are far greater than those between them. The attached Annex sets out by local area: current vacancy levels, the change in vacancies since the crisis began, and the changes on the figures for the previous week and the same point the previous year. Caution should be used in assessing vacancy levels and changes at the local authority level as those have been identified at a best fit case.

Changes by job types

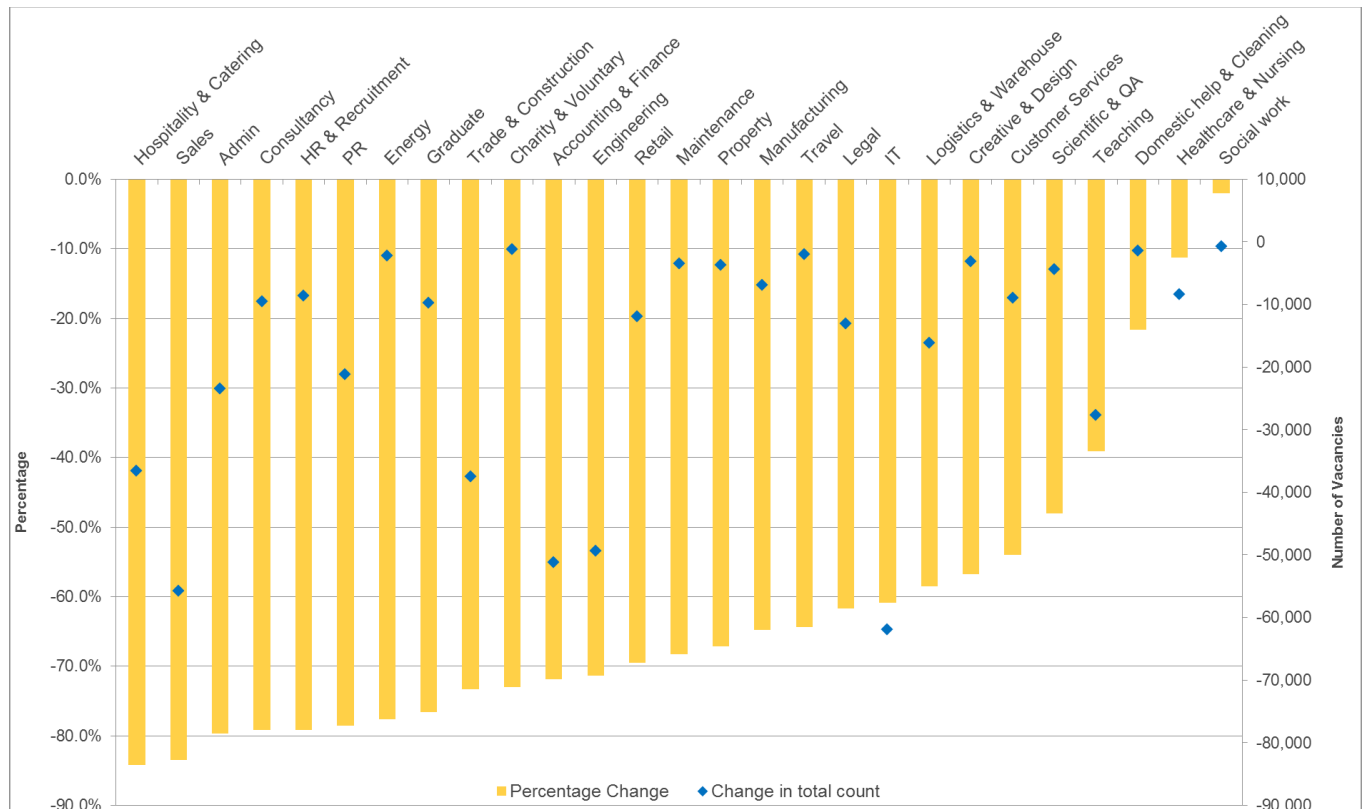
Figure 5 shows the changes in vacancies since the onset of the crisis by the high level 'job types' that are recorded by Adzuna. Those job types categorise all jobs into one of 27 groups, reflecting the broad occupational category for that work. Both the percentage change (yellow bars) and the total number change (blue diamonds) are depicted.

Social work vacancies are at a similar level to early March, at around 33 thousand with a small 2 per cent drop. Other occupational areas that have been resilient to falls in vacancies are healthcare/nursing (11 per cent drop) and domestic help/cleaning (22 per cent drop). Even though healthcare/nursing has a lower percent drop compared to domestic help/cleaning, the former has seen a decrease of 8 thousand vacancies, whereas the latter represents a decrease of just over 1 thousand vacancies.

Hospitality/catering, administration, consultancy, and HR/recruitment, just like last week, are the occupational categories with the largest percentage drop, reflecting areas of the

economy highly affected by the 'shut down'. IT and accounting/finance have the highest decline in total vacancies, reflecting the large coverage of jobs in the labour market by these occupational groups. Sales which accounted for 8 per cent of all job types in early March has one of the highest drops in both percentage change (84 per cent) and total number of jobs decline (56 thousand).

Figure 5: Percentage fall in vacancies (left-hand axis) and change in the level of vacancies (right-hand axis) by high level job type between w/e 15 March and w/e 24 May



Source: Institute for Employment Studies analysis of Adzuna vacancy data

Changes in vacancies by salary levels

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

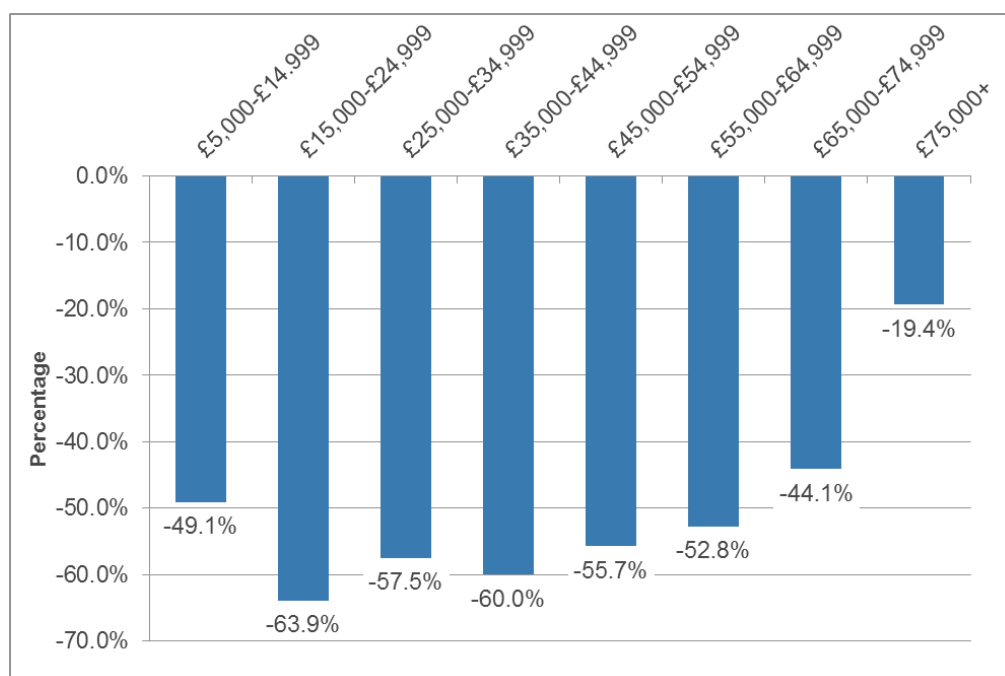
² To predict these salaries Adzuna uses 'Jobsworth' (<https://www.adzuna.co.uk/jobs/salary-predictor.html>), a machine learning algorithm that predicts a job's salary based on relevant information including the job title, job description and other factors, and which is trained using the job adverts on 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.

The drop in vacancies between the 2nd week of March and the 24 May is the highest for the second salary band, with prospective earnings between £15,000-£24,999, with a fall of 64 per cent (Figure 6). This is very similar to the drop of this salary band last week (65 per cent).

Similar to previous weeks, the drop in job vacancies from lower pay bands is higher than that from higher pay bands. This difference in the decrease of job vacancies by pay band likely reflects lower pay in many of the sectors directly affected by the shutdown and higher pay in many sectors where people can work from home. However, this week the drop in high pay vacancies is considerably lower than the drop in low pay salary groups.

For the first time since early March, job vacancies with prospective earnings over £75,000 are lower by less than 20 per cent. The drop of this salary band last week was 56 per cent. The drop in vacancies for the second highest salary band (44 per cent), with prospective earnings between £65,000-£74,999, is also lower than its decrease last week (56 per cent).

Figure 6: Percentage change of number of vacancies by salary group, between w/e 15 March and w/e 24 May



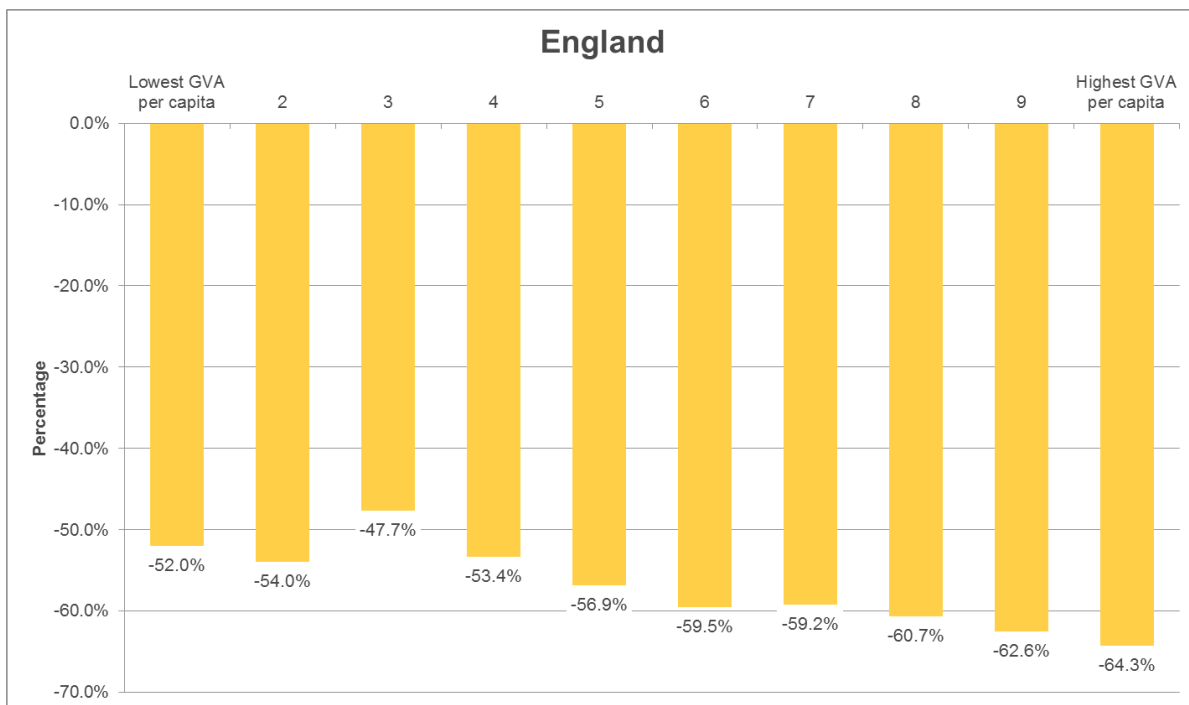
Source: Institute for Employment Studies analysis of Adzuna vacancy data

Changes in vacancies by productivity per person

Figure 7 shows the drop in the percentage of vacancies advertised between the 2nd week of March and last week, by the productivity level of the local area (Gross Value Added (GVA) per capita within each English Upper Tier Local Authority). This analysis is England only, with London excluded due to the fact that GVA per capita is far higher in the capital.

The pattern is similar to that presented in the previous briefings, with smaller falls in vacancies in the areas with lower productivity (Deciles 1-5 in comparison with 6-10). Irrespective of the level of productivity per person, all areas have experienced substantial reductions in vacancy levels compared to early March, by more than 48 per cent.

Figure 7: Percentage difference in vacancies between w/e 15 March and w/e 24 May, by Gross Value Added per capita decile



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

Figure 8 explores the link between the drop in total vacancies compared with the period before the start of the crisis and productivity per person in the local area in London, and across Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland, using five quintiles rather than the 10 deciles used above.

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

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

Figure 8: Percentage difference in vacancies between w/e 15 March and w/e 24 May, by Gross Value Added per capita quintile



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

Relationship between unemployment and vacancies

We use the latest claimant count unemployment figures to investigate the relationship between unemployment and vacancies. The claimant count represents the first indication of the impact of the lockdown measures on the number of people out of work, and it reflects the number of claimants as at 9th April. While the claimant count is not a true measure of the level of unemployment in the labour market, unlike other survey-based measures, it is the most timely measure.

Last week we looked at the change in the claimant count per vacancy between March and April, by region and devolved nation. This week we look at this ratio at a more granular

level, firstly by local authority and secondly by groupings of these local authorities according to a typology developed by the Office for National Statistics³.

Figure 9 displays the geographical variation in the claimant-vacancy ratio by local authority district in March and April 2020. The left-hand map corresponds to the second week in March, just before the lockdown commenced, while the right-hand map contains data for the second week of April. Darker colours represent higher claimant-vacancy ratios, and the colour scheme is the same in both maps allowing for direct comparison between the two time points⁴.

It is clear from the maps that the geographical pattern of high ratios is very similar at both time points. Claimant-vacancy ratios are particularly high in coastal areas, northern metropolitan boroughs, and parts of the devolved nations such as the south of Scotland, Northern Ireland, and the Welsh valleys.

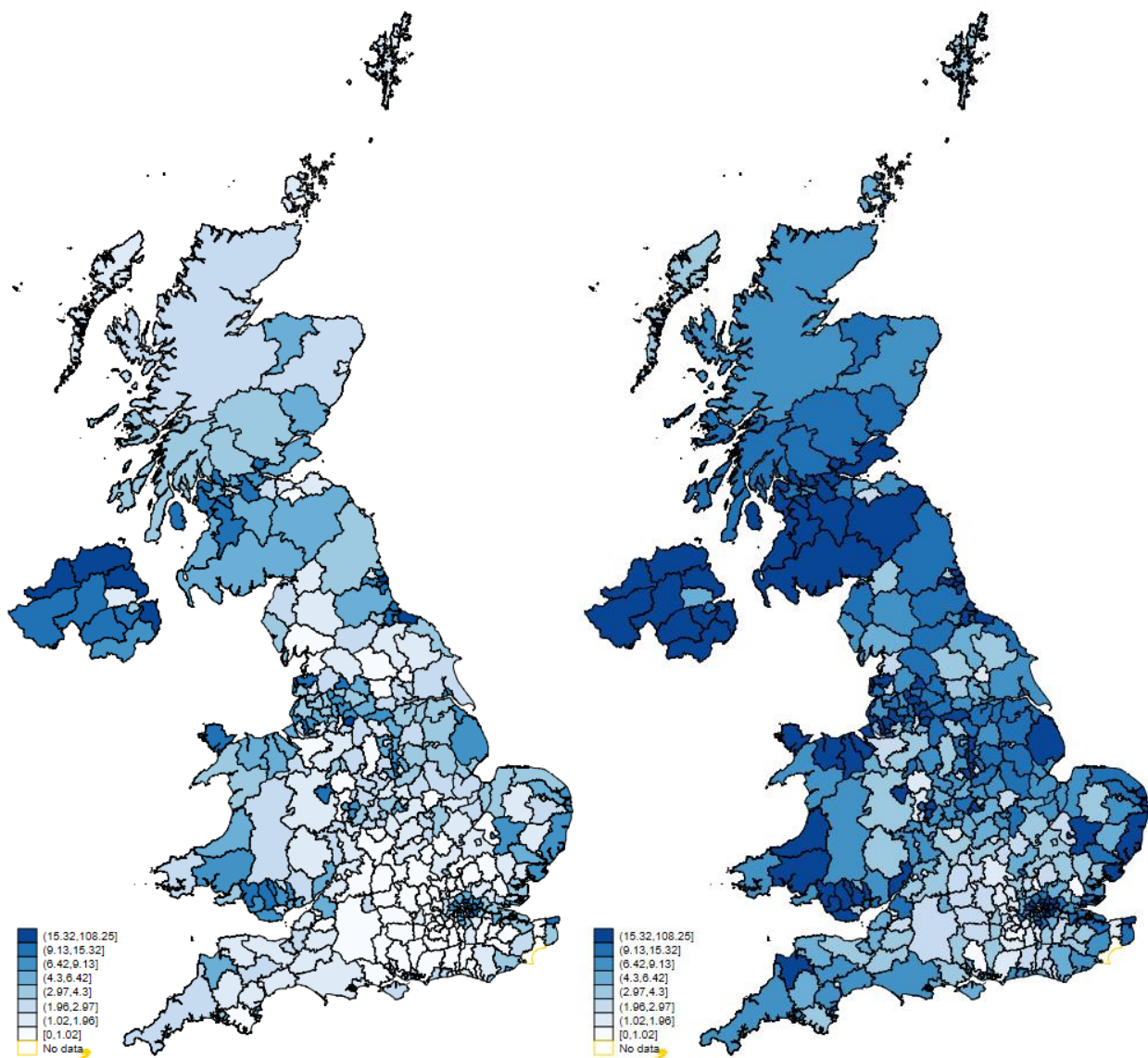
Across all local authorities, the largest ratio in March was 37.5 claims per vacancy for Derry City and Strabane. This district also had the highest ratio in April of 108.2 claims per vacancy. This mirrored the general pattern that districts with high claim-vacancy ratios in March also were among the highest claim-vacancy ratios districts in April. In particular, districts in the North East such as Redcar and Cleveland, Hartlepool and South Tyneside together with Haringey, Telford and Wrekin, and Tameside were highly ranked in terms of ratios in both periods.

The pattern of absolute change in claimant-vacancy ratio indicates that those areas where people were already struggling to find work were those that were more affected by the crisis. For example, areas with more than 15 claims per vacancy in March had an average increase of their ratios by 21 claims per vacancy, while areas with less than 0.5 claims per vacancy in March had an average increase of 1.15 extra claims per vacancy. However, in percentage terms, the increase is slightly larger for those areas that had low ratios in March.

³<https://www.ons.gov.uk/methodology/geography/geographicalproducts/areaclassifications/2011areaclassifications/penportraitsandradialplots>

⁴ Break points between colours are placed at empirical quantiles of the combined distribution of ratios over the two time points.

Figure 9: Claimant unemployed per vacancy by local authority, March 2020 (map on the left), April 2020 (map on the right)

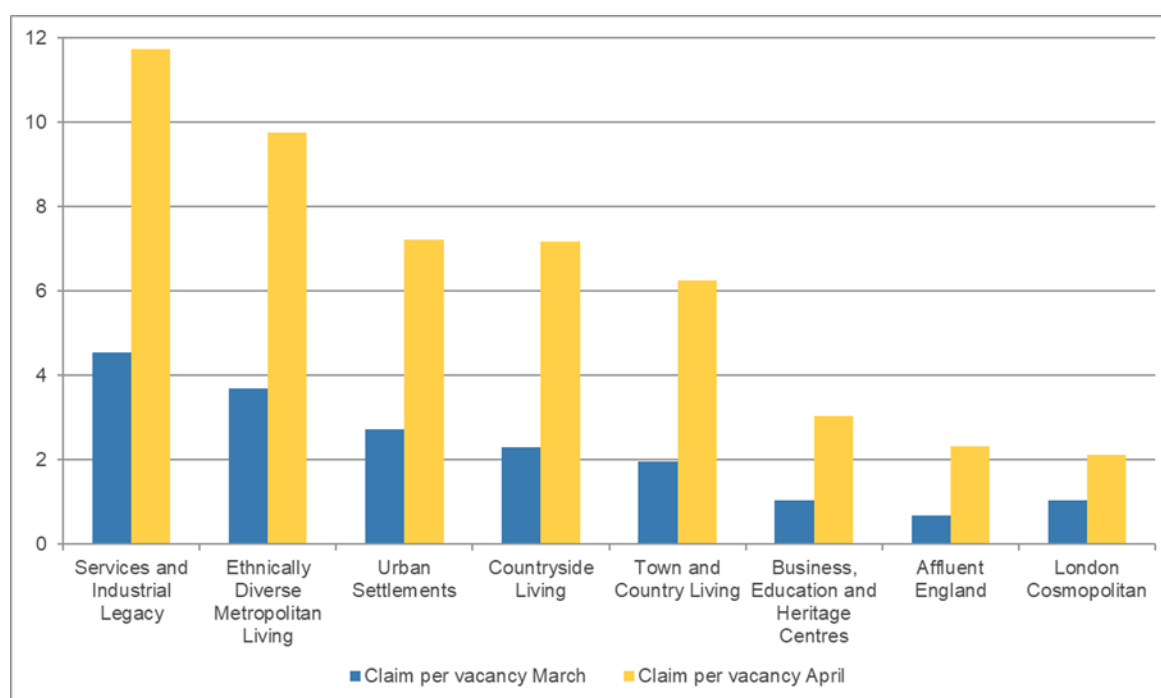


Source: Institute for Employment Studies analysis of Adzuna vacancy data and ONS claimant count data

Figure 10 shows the ratio of unemployment benefit claims per vacancy in March and April 2020, by ONS typology. This emphasises that the worst affected areas are those with a significant industrial legacy, covering the central belt of Scotland, parts of Wales, and parts of the North of England, and ethnically diverse metropolitan areas which include outer London Boroughs and districts such as Birmingham, Leicester, Luton, and Slough.

Areas classified as Affluent England and the cosmopolitan parts of London (mainly Inner London boroughs) had some of the lowest claimant-vacancy ratios before the crisis began. However, Affluent England experienced the largest proportional increase in the number of unemployed claimants per vacancy, while London Cosmopolitan experienced the lowest proportional increase of this ratio. Even after these increases, the claimant-vacancy ratios in both areas still remained lower than those seen before the lockdown in the industrial heartlands and other disadvantaged areas.

Figure 10: Ratio of unemployment benefit claims per vacancy in March and April 2020, by ONS typology



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

Conclusions and next steps

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

Comparing the vacancy data with the latest information on claimant count unemployment shows that the number of unemployed claimants per vacancy is higher in ex-industrial districts and coastal areas. The increase of this ratio in more affluent areas in England and in London was substantial, however its final levels in those relatively more affluent areas was significantly lower compared to the ratios in more disadvantaged areas.

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

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

- A deep dive exploring trends within specific areas

- A detailed analysis of the reduction in vacancies for different occupations

We would welcome input and feedback on this briefing note, and on the content and analysis for future briefings.

Annex: Vacancy levels by local area

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

Local Authority	Region/ Nation	w/e 24 May 2020	Change since 15 March	Change in last week	Year on year change
City of London	London	4,753	-81.4%	1.2%	-77.6%
Bolsover	East Midlands	45	-77.7%	-13.5%	-78.7%
Watford	East of England	758	-74.4%	0.8%	-77.9%
Aberdeen City	Scotland	746	-74.3%	1.4%	-82.8%
Crawley	South East	645	-72.6%	-3.3%	-79.9%
Tonbridge and Malling	South East	401	-72.5%	2.6%	-80.8%
Spelthorne	South East	94	-71.8%	-18.3%	-80.4%
Broxtowe	East Midlands	36	-70.5%	-12.2%	-77.5%
Ribble Valley	North West	66	-70.1%	-15.4%	-93.4%
Teignbridge	South West	288	-70.0%	-3.7%	-67.5%
Tunbridge Wells	South East	414	-69.9%	3.5%	-79.7%
Milton Keynes	South East	1,613	-69.9%	2.9%	-78.0%
Runnymede	South East	727	-68.7%	0.1%	-75.0%
Harrogate	Yorkshire and The Humber	613	-68.6%	1.0%	-70.2%
Tamworth	West Midlands	684	-68.5%	4.0%	-76.2%
Slough	South East	794	-68.5%	7.4%	-78.1%
Solihull	West Midlands	487	-68.2%	3.2%	-78.7%
South Oxfordshire	South East	576	-68.1%	1.4%	-71.4%
Bracknell Forest	South East	527	-68.1%	-9.0%	-75.7%
Dacorum	East of England	625	-68.0%	3.1%	-75.7%
High Peak	East Midlands	127	-68.0%	-9.3%	-69.5%
Worcester	West Midlands	871	-67.9%	1.9%	-72.5%
Leeds	Yorkshire and The Humber	5,840	-67.9%	6.6%	-68.6%
East Staffordshire	West Midlands	253	-67.9%	9.1%	-76.7%
City of Edinburgh	Scotland	2,212	-67.5%	5.3%	-71.9%
St Albans	East of England	640	-67.4%	2.7%	-73.4%
Rushcliffe	East Midlands	79	-67.4%	-14.1%	-66.5%
Wellingborough	East Midlands	220	-67.0%	-10.9%	-74.8%
Harborough	East Midlands	210	-66.8%	5.0%	-71.2%
Wycombe	South East	892	-66.5%	-0.3%	-75.5%
Bristol, City of	South West	4,639	-66.5%	8.0%	-73.1%

Real time vacancy analysis: 29 May 2020

Allerdale	North West	192	-66.4%	19.3%	-62.1%
Aylesbury Vale	South East	1,824	-66.2%	5.4%	-67.1%
Reading	South East	3,991	-66.2%	4.5%	-69.5%
Redditch	West Midlands	235	-66.0%	-4.5%	-75.7%
Hart	South East	225	-66.0%	16.6%	-81.1%
Manchester	North West	8,617	-65.8%	4.1%	-69.6%
York	Yorkshire and The Humber	1,452	-65.7%	16.3%	-54.1%
Rushmoor	South East	493	-65.6%	-1.0%	-76.2%
Leicester	East Midlands	2,257	-65.4%	11.1%	-69.8%
Coventry	West Midlands	1,213	-65.4%	-0.1%	-75.1%
Bromsgrove	West Midlands	219	-65.2%	-4.8%	-67.8%
North West Leicestershire	East Midlands	280	-65.1%	-0.7%	-70.4%
South Lakeland	North West	278	-65.1%	-0.7%	-67.7%
Richmondshire	Yorkshire and The Humber	74	-65.1%	12.1%	-70.6%
Wychavon	West Midlands	287	-65.0%	-13.0%	-76.6%
Glasgow City	Scotland	2,602	-65.0%	2.9%	-70.8%
Guildford	South East	2,936	-64.9%	6.0%	-68.6%
Oxford	South East	2,404	-64.8%	3.1%	-73.9%
Warwick	West Midlands	1,392	-64.8%	22.3%	-65.8%
Welwyn Hatfield	East of England	1,880	-64.7%	7.4%	-71.7%
Birmingham	West Midlands	5,075	-64.6%	2.2%	-74.9%
Basingstoke and Deane	South East	1,046	-64.6%	-0.9%	-73.1%
Lisburn and Castlereagh	Northern Ireland	52	-64.6%	2.0%	-80.3%
Cherwell	South East	745	-64.6%	3.0%	-72.6%
Salford	North West	716	-64.6%	-3.9%	-69.3%
Stratford-on-Avon	West Midlands	443	-64.5%	-7.3%	-70.7%
Epsom and Ewell	South East	413	-64.4%	0.0%	-68.8%
Tewkesbury	South West	314	-64.4%	-1.9%	-59.0%
Chiltern	South East	341	-64.1%	18.8%	-61.3%
Forest Heath	East of England	163	-64.1%	0.6%	-70.5%
Cardiff	Wales	2,186	-64.1%	-0.1%	-66.0%
Richmond upon Thames	London	543	-63.8%	4.6%	-72.2%
Winchester	South East	2,479	-63.8%	5.8%	-62.5%
Babergh	East of England	79	-63.8%	-13.2%	-82.6%
Trafford	North West	550	-63.7%	4.4%	-67.5%
Chorley	North West	191	-63.4%	6.1%	-76.6%
South Staffordshire	West Midlands	997	-63.4%	10.2%	730.8%

Chelmsford	East of England	2,307	-63.4%	8.2%	-66.4%
Bassetlaw	East Midlands	297	-63.4%	0.3%	-66.5%
Windsor and Maidenhead	South East	1,021	-63.3%	0.8%	-71.4%
Thurrock	East of England	405	-63.3%	8.0%	-75.0%
Calderdale	Yorkshire and The Humber	412	-62.9%	3.0%	-70.6%
Eden	North West	122	-62.9%	9.9%	-58.6%
Cheltenham	South West	932	-62.9%	-0.2%	-67.3%
Maidstone	South East	871	-62.8%	-3.0%	-73.1%
Croydon	London	1,182	-62.7%	1.8%	-68.0%
Dartford	South East	586	-62.7%	12.3%	-75.8%
Dudley	West Midlands	2,708	-62.7%	3.0%	-56.9%
North Lincolnshire	Yorkshire and The Humber	438	-62.6%	-0.7%	-50.0%
Erewash	East Midlands	122	-62.6%	16.2%	-64.7%
Pendle	North West	84	-62.5%	25.4%	-79.7%
Rugby	West Midlands	410	-62.4%	9.9%	-67.0%
Northampton	East Midlands	1,954	-62.2%	10.0%	-72.5%
Hackney	London	650	-62.1%	21.3%	-72.5%
Derby	East Midlands	2,019	-62.1%	8.3%	-67.0%
Epping Forest	East of England	382	-62.0%	-3.8%	-70.4%
Worthing	South East	330	-61.8%	2.5%	-71.7%
Torfaen	Wales	95	-61.7%	18.8%	-72.6%
Cheshire West and Chester	North West	2,896	-61.7%	2.7%	-60.6%
Chichester	South East	1,064	-61.6%	4.3%	-68.4%
Warrington	North West	1,087	-61.6%	4.4%	-71.4%
Nottingham	East Midlands	3,353	-61.6%	8.4%	-65.6%
Three Rivers	East of England	273	-61.5%	1.5%	-63.6%
Sandwell	West Midlands	465	-61.5%	-9.9%	-71.7%
Stafford	West Midlands	1,262	-61.5%	9.8%	-64.8%
South Bucks	South East	301	-61.5%	9.5%	-68.0%
Fareham	South East	564	-61.3%	5.0%	-68.5%
Hinckley and Bosworth	East Midlands	169	-61.2%	3.7%	-69.3%
Blaby	East Midlands	76	-61.2%	-3.8%	-70.2%
Bolton	North West	782	-61.0%	-5.9%	-59.5%
Bedford	East of England	1,660	-61.0%	-6.6%	-60.8%
Antrim and Newtownabbey	Northern Ireland	493	-60.9%	5.6%	-77.7%
Hertsmere	East of England	560	-60.9%	5.5%	-67.2%
Harlow	East of England	431	-60.8%	-0.7%	-74.4%
Sheffield	Yorkshire and	3,183	-60.8%	8.3%	-62.8%

Real time vacancy analysis: 29 May 2020

	The Humber				
Stockport	North West	999	-60.7%	7.9%	-71.0%
Gloucester	South West	1,790	-60.7%	6.2%	-69.3%
Eastleigh	South East	306	-60.6%	4.1%	-73.3%
Uttlesford	East of England	275	-60.5%	-4.2%	-74.8%
Cheshire East	North West	1,626	-60.5%	4.2%	-65.9%
Walsall	West Midlands	375	-60.5%	-0.3%	-76.9%
Bridgend	Wales	162	-60.3%	5.2%	-68.9%
Charnwood	East Midlands	409	-60.2%	14.2%	-68.7%
Ashford	South East	391	-60.0%	1.3%	-77.7%
Hounslow	London	977	-59.9%	5.3%	-74.5%
Wakefield	Yorkshire and The Humber	1,052	-59.9%	8.2%	-68.8%
Broxbourne	East of England	287	-59.9%	7.1%	-60.5%
Kingston upon Thames	London	502	-59.8%	1.8%	-73.3%
Southampton	South East	1,653	-59.8%	3.2%	-71.8%
Barking and Dagenham	London	283	-59.7%	7.2%	-75.4%
Dorset	South West	858	-59.5%	3.7%	-56.7%
Bath and North East Somerset	South West	1,168	-59.5%	6.2%	-68.8%
Corby	East Midlands	272	-59.5%	7.1%	-68.1%
Wyre Forest	West Midlands	245	-59.4%	-3.9%	-66.8%
Swindon	South West	680	-59.4%	3.0%	-86.7%
Perth and Kinross	Scotland	250	-59.3%	7.3%	-74.7%
St. Helens	North West	260	-59.1%	1.6%	-69.9%
Wokingham	South East	441	-58.9%	-1.6%	-70.3%
Basildon	East of England	701	-58.9%	6.5%	-66.1%
Newcastle upon Tyne	North East	2,301	-58.9%	9.7%	-61.2%
Waverley	South East	642	-58.8%	9.2%	-71.7%
Ashfield	East Midlands	152	-58.8%	1.3%	-62.7%
Christchurch	South West	160	-58.8%	5.3%	-72.9%
Telford and Wrekin	West Midlands	95	-58.7%	-20.2%	-76.2%
Mid Sussex	South East	781	-58.7%	1.2%	-68.6%
Brighton and Hove	South East	1,629	-58.6%	0.7%	-71.9%
Melton	East Midlands	113	-58.6%	9.7%	-68.9%
Brent	London	400	-58.5%	10.5%	-63.0%
Woking	South East	662	-58.5%	-1.8%	-70.6%
South Kesteven	East Midlands	323	-58.5%	4.9%	-71.3%
Brentwood	East of England	337	-58.5%	-4.3%	-73.5%
Halton	North West	391	-58.5%	-4.2%	-67.4%
Newcastle-under-Lyme	West Midlands	234	-58.4%	4.5%	-47.9%
Amber Valley	East Midlands	285	-58.4%	3.6%	-67.4%

Cambridge	East of England	4,604	-58.4%	2.4%	-60.6%
Cannock Chase	West Midlands	261	-58.2%	3.2%	-68.8%
West Oxfordshire	South East	472	-58.2%	-6.3%	-66.0%
Barnsley	Yorkshire and The Humber	331	-58.2%	0.9%	-73.3%
Blackburn with Darwen	North West	621	-58.0%	5.3%	-65.1%
Hillingdon	London	904	-58.0%	4.0%	-66.0%
Mole Valley	South East	651	-57.9%	0.8%	-67.7%
Midlothian	Scotland	999	-57.9%	6.1%	-64.5%
Lichfield	West Midlands	265	-57.9%	1.5%	-63.7%
Reigate and Banstead	South East	979	-57.9%	8.2%	-74.1%
Cotswold	South West	428	-57.7%	7.8%	-69.2%
Maldon	East of England	90	-57.7%	1.1%	-75.2%
Canterbury	South East	2,023	-57.7%	10.1%	-63.8%
Stroud	South West	414	-57.7%	-4.8%	-68.6%
West Berkshire	South East	1,095	-57.6%	-0.3%	-57.9%
Doncaster	Yorkshire and The Humber	777	-57.6%	8.1%	-70.3%
Colchester	East of England	870	-57.6%	0.8%	-69.0%
Wigan	North West	539	-57.5%	1.5%	-68.2%
Bournemouth	South West	822	-57.5%	-2.5%	-74.3%
Flintshire	Wales	205	-57.5%	-1.9%	-63.1%
Pembrokeshire	Wales	437	-57.4%	-6.6%	18.8%
Rutland	East Midlands	149	-57.4%	-2.0%	-66.8%
Bromley	London	1,096	-57.4%	8.2%	-78.7%
Vale of White Horse	South East	716	-57.3%	2.9%	-63.0%
North Lanarkshire	Scotland	316	-57.2%	16.6%	-78.9%
Waltham Forest	London	474	-57.2%	13.7%	7.0%
Mendip	South West	565	-57.2%	0.4%	-49.7%
Falkirk	Scotland	177	-57.1%	9.9%	-60.5%
Sevenoaks	South East	649	-57.1%	-7.0%	-64.3%
Kettering	East Midlands	346	-57.1%	12.3%	-64.8%
Monmouthshire	Wales	159	-57.0%	6.0%	-62.0%
Blackpool	North West	298	-57.0%	7.6%	-76.7%
Selby	Yorkshire and The Humber	193	-56.9%	-2.0%	-58.8%
Conwy	Wales	174	-56.7%	-12.6%	-55.2%
Craven	Yorkshire and The Humber	132	-56.6%	11.9%	-70.5%
Caerphilly	Wales	184	-56.3%	4.5%	-69.6%
Chesterfield	East Midlands	501	-56.2%	6.6%	-68.6%
Mid Ulster	Northern Ireland	75	-56.1%	-13.8%	-75.1%

Real time vacancy analysis: 29 May 2020

Gateshead	North East	310	-56.0%	11.5%	-69.7%
Bexley	London	439	-56.0%	18.6%	-65.2%
Daventry	East Midlands	300	-55.8%	-6.0%	-62.1%
Wolverhampton	West Midlands	731	-55.8%	6.3%	-68.7%
Kingston upon Hull, City of	Yorkshire and The Humber	654	-55.6%	-1.7%	-61.4%
East Cambridgeshire	East of England	419	-55.5%	-4.3%	-26.0%
Exeter	South West	2,109	-55.3%	15.1%	-62.3%
Gravesham	South East	230	-55.3%	-1.3%	-69.2%
Burnley	North West	305	-55.1%	1.7%	-68.1%
Somerset West and Taunton	South West	761	-55.0%	13.6%	-50.1%
Ards and North Down	Northern Ireland	50	-55.0%	-3.8%	-82.1%
Adur	South East	227	-54.9%	10.2%	-58.2%
Lancaster	North West	1,410	-54.9%	14.4%	-54.7%
Elmbridge	South East	767	-54.7%	5.8%	-68.0%
Stoke-on-Trent	West Midlands	921	-54.7%	5.3%	-64.8%
New Forest	South East	681	-54.6%	0.6%	-58.0%
Aberdeenshire	Scotland	541	-54.5%	10.0%	-63.8%
Lambeth	London	5,095	-54.5%	-3.8%	461.7%
Causeway Coast and Glens	Northern Ireland	42	-54.3%	-12.5%	-68.2%
Horsham	South East	787	-54.2%	-4.4%	-65.5%
Poole	South West	679	-54.2%	-4.1%	-68.9%
Ipswich	East of England	1,490	-54.1%	1.5%	-65.7%
Luton	East of England	636	-54.1%	6.7%	-77.6%
Rochford	East of England	147	-54.1%	1.4%	-56.3%
Preston	North West	1,316	-54.1%	12.2%	-59.5%
Kirklees	Yorkshire and The Humber	871	-54.0%	6.9%	-68.0%
Wiltshire	South West	2,992	-53.9%	5.3%	-58.6%
Newark and Sherwood	East Midlands	235	-53.8%	0.0%	-69.4%
North Hertfordshire	East of England	687	-53.8%	7.8%	-59.7%
Sefton	North West	429	-53.8%	-4.0%	-57.4%
Surrey Heath	South East	551	-53.6%	1.8%	-60.9%
Bradford	Yorkshire and The Humber	1,391	-53.6%	3.3%	-64.8%
Liverpool	North West	3,639	-53.6%	6.1%	-57.3%
East Hertfordshire	East of England	828	-53.5%	7.3%	-60.5%
Central Bedfordshire	East of England	858	-53.4%	-1.2%	-66.0%
Cornwall	South West	1,785	-53.4%	7.9%	-60.8%
Derbyshire Dales	East Midlands	303	-53.3%	3.4%	-31.3%

Huntingdonshire	East of England	736	-53.2%	5.0%	-72.5%
Enfield	London	710	-53.0%	13.1%	-58.0%
Rotherham	Yorkshire and The Humber	537	-53.0%	4.9%	-66.2%
Stevenage	East of England	829	-53.0%	-1.8%	-62.9%
Fenland	East of England	274	-52.9%	0.0%	-53.4%
South Derbyshire	East Midlands	217	-52.6%	2.4%	-46.7%
Fermanagh and Omagh	Northern Ireland	75	-52.5%	-1.3%	-81.6%
Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole	South West	20	-52.4%	0.0%	-20.0%
Newry, Mourne and Down	Northern Ireland	146	-52.3%	4.3%	-65.6%
East Hampshire	South East	507	-52.3%	-5.2%	-60.4%
Peterborough	East of England	1,216	-52.2%	14.2%	-66.8%
Medway	South East	699	-52.2%	20.7%	-75.4%
North Tyneside	North East	257	-52.1%	6.6%	-38.1%
Mid Devon	South West	171	-52.1%	7.5%	-61.6%
Fylde	North West	163	-52.1%	14.8%	-41.6%
Lincoln	East Midlands	1,412	-52.0%	6.5%	-58.5%
North Somerset	South West	695	-52.0%	8.9%	-48.2%
Plymouth	South West	919	-51.9%	10.7%	-59.9%
North Warwickshire	West Midlands	206	-51.9%	6.7%	-61.5%
East Lothian	Scotland	425	-51.8%	10.1%	-20.0%
Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon	Northern Ireland	111	-51.7%	6.7%	-80.2%
St Edmundsbury	East of England	638	-51.3%	-3.8%	-62.5%
Rhondda Cynon Taf	Wales	179	-51.1%	11.2%	-77.2%
Blaenau Gwent	Wales	367	-51.1%	6.1%	-55.6%
West Lothian	Scotland	605	-51.0%	25.5%	-61.1%
South Somerset	South West	826	-51.0%	2.9%	-55.3%
South Northamptonshire	East Midlands	265	-50.9%	8.2%	-54.8%
West Lancashire	North West	267	-50.8%	-4.6%	-49.6%
County Durham	North East	1,402	-50.8%	0.7%	-55.2%
Carlisle	North West	795	-50.7%	13.2%	-53.1%
Scarborough	Yorkshire and The Humber	260	-50.7%	5.7%	-65.0%
Darlington	North East	375	-50.7%	2.5%	-60.7%
Norwich	East of England	1,906	-50.5%	6.1%	-63.2%
Wrexham	Wales	570	-50.4%	22.1%	-55.6%
Test Valley	South East	635	-50.4%	3.4%	-69.4%

Real time vacancy analysis: 29 May 2020

Wirral	North West	581	-50.4%	-2.5%	-64.1%
Havering	London	500	-50.3%	12.6%	-74.7%
Malvern Hills	West Midlands	196	-50.0%	4.8%	-54.0%
Dundee City	Scotland	392	-49.9%	1.3%	-62.2%
Southend-on-Sea	East of England	444	-49.8%	7.0%	-78.3%
Lewes	South East	1,155	-49.8%	9.1%	-45.4%
North Devon	South West	446	-49.7%	4.2%	-36.2%
South Lanarkshire	Scotland	585	-49.6%	4.7%	-17.4%
Dover	South East	322	-49.6%	0.6%	-54.1%
South Cambridgeshire	East of England	373	-49.5%	-3.9%	-44.2%
Stockton-on-Tees	North East	279	-48.9%	1.5%	-68.6%
South Ayrshire	Scotland	236	-48.7%	9.8%	-48.0%
Bury	North West	518	-48.7%	-8.8%	-60.8%
Merthyr Tydfil	Wales	72	-48.6%	18.0%	-71.5%
Taunton Deane	South West	741	-48.5%	-3.1%	-62.0%
Mansfield	East Midlands	435	-48.5%	4.6%	-61.9%
Sunderland	North East	490	-48.4%	4.7%	-64.8%
Belfast	Northern Ireland	1,075	-48.3%	1.8%	-75.1%
Merton	London	427	-48.3%	14.5%	-55.1%
East Northamptonshire	East Midlands	162	-48.2%	8.7%	-56.9%
East Dorset	South West	371	-48.1%	-5.8%	-51.2%
Knowsley	North West	210	-48.0%	-1.9%	-50.4%
Fife	Scotland	760	-47.9%	13.3%	-66.1%
Swale	South East	463	-47.8%	-2.5%	-59.8%
Tower Hamlets	London	389	-47.7%	35.1%	-55.3%
Wyre	North West	90	-47.7%	-18.9%	-48.6%
Rochdale	North West	443	-47.5%	2.1%	-67.4%
Sutton	London	264	-47.4%	10.5%	-71.9%
Staffordshire Moorlands	West Midlands	172	-47.4%	18.6%	-32.5%
Rossendale	North West	101	-47.4%	-17.9%	-59.3%
South Ribble	North West	230	-47.4%	-3.4%	-51.5%
Oadby and Wigston	East Midlands	59	-47.3%	-19.2%	-60.1%
Northumberland	North East	867	-47.1%	11.7%	-52.5%
Nuneaton and Bedworth	West Midlands	423	-47.1%	1.9%	-56.1%
Highland	Scotland	801	-47.0%	14.6%	-59.8%
Carmarthenshire	Wales	250	-46.7%	7.3%	-49.0%
Westminster	London	9,546	-46.7%	3.8%	427.1%
Ryedale	Yorkshire and The Humber	217	-46.4%	0.5%	-46.8%
West Dorset	South West	445	-46.4%	2.5%	-58.1%

Stirling	Scotland	243	-46.2%	19.1%	-57.8%
Newport	Wales	476	-46.2%	8.9%	-75.4%
Gedling	East Midlands	169	-46.2%	-12.4%	18.2%
South Tyneside	North East	194	-46.1%	-1.5%	-60.2%
Na h-Eileanan Siar	Scotland	152	-46.1%	27.7%	-10.6%
Gwynedd	Wales	309	-45.9%	-0.3%	-59.6%
Harrow	London	815	-45.9%	7.8%	-54.2%
Oldham	North West	525	-45.8%	4.0%	-63.9%
Neath Port Talbot	Wales	137	-45.4%	7.0%	-58.1%
Shropshire	West Midlands	1,593	-45.3%	10.5%	-56.4%
Havant	South East	427	-45.3%	3.1%	-55.7%
Sedgemoor	South West	497	-45.1%	5.5%	-55.6%
Tandridge	South East	328	-44.6%	6.1%	-64.0%
Renfrewshire	Scotland	470	-44.5%	7.1%	-57.0%
Moray	Scotland	191	-44.5%	6.1%	-40.3%
Hammersmith and Fulham	London	547	-44.2%	-3.5%	-34.0%
Mid Suffolk	East of England	333	-44.0%	-0.3%	-30.5%
Torbay	South West	336	-43.9%	2.1%	-58.3%
Portsmouth	South East	1,383	-43.6%	33.4%	-58.0%
Ealing	London	666	-43.4%	9.2%	-46.8%
Redbridge	London	387	-43.3%	17.3%	-51.4%
Braintree	East of England	1,106	-43.3%	71.2%	-16.0%
North Dorset	South West	359	-43.1%	-7.2%	-33.8%
Scottish Borders	Scotland	197	-43.1%	30.5%	-38.4%
Hambleton	Yorkshire and The Humber	331	-42.9%	30.3%	-65.2%
Arun	South East	426	-42.9%	-14.1%	-60.4%
South Holland	East Midlands	287	-42.5%	7.9%	-45.6%
Thanet	South East	264	-42.0%	10.5%	-62.4%
East Riding of Yorkshire	Yorkshire and The Humber	1,062	-42.0%	25.2%	-47.2%
Ceredigion	Wales	93	-41.5%	24.0%	-73.7%
Copeland	North West	196	-41.3%	22.5%	-13.7%
Herefordshire, County of	West Midlands	1,080	-40.5%	2.3%	-44.0%
North East Lincolnshire	Yorkshire and The Humber	404	-40.2%	9.8%	-60.8%
Middlesbrough	North East	483	-40.1%	11.0%	-34.6%
King's Lynn and West Norfolk	East of England	385	-40.0%	5.5%	-56.4%
South Hams	South West	438	-40.0%	10.6%	-32.8%
East Ayrshire	Scotland	158	-39.9%	16.2%	-69.1%

Real time vacancy analysis: 29 May 2020

West Lindsey	East Midlands	253	-39.9%	-7.3%	-50.3%
Islington	London	538	-39.8%	37.9%	-67.2%
Gosport	South East	190	-39.7%	-6.4%	-49.2%
Barnet	London	800	-39.7%	21.2%	-52.0%
Swansea	Wales	925	-39.4%	14.1%	-35.3%
Lewisham	London	472	-39.1%	12.9%	-41.4%
West Somerset	South West	118	-38.9%	126.9%	22.9%
South Gloucestershire	South West	329	-38.8%	15.4%	-9.4%
Dumfries and Galloway	Scotland	319	-38.8%	12.3%	-34.1%
East Devon	South West	817	-38.8%	101.7%	-21.4%
Wealden	South East	667	-38.6%	-1.9%	-49.7%
Vale of Glamorgan	Wales	144	-38.5%	30.9%	-41.5%
East Dunbartonshire	Scotland	153	-38.1%	35.4%	40.4%
North East Derbyshire	East Midlands	138	-37.8%	3.0%	-34.3%
Mid and East Antrim	Northern Ireland	58	-37.6%	-3.3%	-62.3%
Torridge	South West	113	-37.6%	8.7%	-68.5%
South Norfolk	East of England	372	-37.1%	-1.1%	-35.2%
Weymouth and Portland	South West	240	-37.0%	15.9%	-48.5%
Boston	East Midlands	244	-36.8%	0.8%	-51.3%
Castle Point	East of England	113	-36.5%	2.7%	-40.2%
North Norfolk	East of England	204	-35.6%	5.2%	-49.6%
Newham	London	557	-35.1%	5.7%	-39.8%
Denbighshire	Wales	212	-35.0%	7.1%	-46.6%
Southwark	London	1,134	-34.8%	23.7%	-22.3%
Angus	Scotland	288	-34.7%	21.0%	-40.6%
Tameside	North West	237	-34.0%	11.8%	-63.6%
Greenwich	London	453	-34.0%	27.6%	-44.8%
Purbeck	South West	100	-33.8%	8.7%	-58.3%
Barrow-in-Furness	North West	209	-33.7%	3.0%	-50.8%
Camden	London	1,037	-33.6%	4.4%	-59.6%
West Dunbartonshire	Scotland	171	-32.1%	15.5%	-64.2%
Wandsworth	London	706	-32.1%	7.8%	-32.2%
Hartlepool	North East	156	-31.6%	13.0%	-44.1%
Great Yarmouth	East of England	253	-31.3%	4.5%	-44.0%
Breckland	East of England	640	-30.7%	-2.6%	-29.2%
Argyll and Bute	Scotland	279	-30.6%	9.0%	-58.6%
Hyndburn	North West	195	-30.1%	19.6%	-52.1%
Tendring	East of England	378	-29.5%	-5.3%	-34.3%
East Lindsey	East Midlands	339	-28.8%	1.8%	-42.8%
Inverclyde	Scotland	118	-27.6%	-0.8%	-25.8%

Isle of Anglesey	Wales	93	-26.2%	-1.1%	-20.5%
Suffolk Coastal	East of England	389	-26.0%	-5.1%	-42.3%
Eastbourne	South East	542	-25.8%	-0.7%	-51.7%
Waveney	East of England	370	-25.4%	5.1%	-31.7%
Shepway	South East	433	-24.6%	-4.8%	-40.5%
Redcar and Cleveland	North East	145	-24.5%	10.7%	-34.1%
Haringey	London	245	-24.4%	28.9%	-23.7%
Derry City and Strabane	Northern Ireland	86	-21.8%	2.4%	-75.2%
Powys	Wales	499	-21.8%	11.9%	-56.6%
North Kesteven	East Midlands	240	-21.6%	-0.4%	-33.0%
Isles of Scilly	South West	11	-21.4%	57.1%	-56.0%
Hastings	South East	280	-19.5%	-0.7%	-63.9%
North Ayrshire	Scotland	374	-19.4%	18.7%	-4.6%
Forest of Dean	South West	146	-18.9%	0.0%	-34.5%
Rother	South East	411	-10.3%	-5.1%	-57.9%
Clackmannanshire	Scotland	127	-7.3%	29.6%	-16.4%
Isle of Wight	South East	852	-6.7%	4.5%	49.0%
East Renfrewshire	Scotland	79	-3.7%	49.1%	-1.3%
Orkney Islands	Scotland	120	-2.4%	22.4%	-44.7%
West Devon	South West	286	-0.7%	-3.1%	31.2%
Broadland	East of England	196	8.9%	-3.0%	25.6%
Shetland Islands	Scotland	218	49.3%	55.7%	34.6%
Kensington and Chelsea	London	1,378	152.4%	5.4%	102.9%

*West Suffolk has been excluded due to lack of observations

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