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# The LABOUR Market

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## Employment

Data on employment are generally founded upon employer-based sample surveys, which are benchmarked to a biennial Census of Employment. Recently, the results of the September 1993 Census of Employment have become available (the first full Census since 1981, though sample censuses were taken in 1984, 1987, 1989 and 1991), and this, together with some revisions to the 1991 Census, has led to revisions of the estimates of employees in employment back to December 1989 (on a seasonally unadjusted basis). Furthermore, the 1993 Census results have been classified according to Standard Industrial Classification 1992 (SIC 92), which replaces SIC 80, and gives greater disaggregation of the (now substantially larger) services sectors.

The most recent employment data reflect the effects of revisions due to the second Annual Employment Survey (AES). The AES replaces the biennial Censuses of Employment and was conducted for the first time in 1995.

The most recent employment data are for September 1997 and these are reported in Tables 1 and 2. Overall, it appears as if total employees in employment rose by around 19,000 (1.0%) in the year to September 1997. Full-time male employees in employment are estimated to have fallen by 39,000 (4.4%), and estimates of full-time female employment fell by 5,000 (0.9%). Part-time male employment estimates rose by 8,000 (4.0%) and part-time female employment rose by 21,000 or 4.5%.

Table 2 presents only the revised estimates of employees in employment by sector because of the difficulties of comparison across different SICs. Over the year to September 1997 employment in service industries rose by 38,000 (2.6%). The biggest employment losses occurred in Real Estate etc. (17,000 or 8.4%) and employment also fell by 17,000 in Construction (13.9%) and by 7,000 in Agriculture etc. (17.1%). Growth in estimated employment was greatest in Wholesale and Retail trade etc. (41,000 or 13.1%).

## Vacancies: stocks and flows

Over the year to January 1998 unfilled vacancies at job centres in Scotland fluctuated between 28.0 (24.9) and 36.4 (39.3) thousands on a seasonally adjusted (unadjusted) basis (Table 3). Vacancies rose by 2.9 thousand in the year to January 1998, on a seasonally adjusted basis. There were still large gross flows, however (Table 4). These were of a similar order of magnitude to the outstanding stock of vacancies in each month. For example, in January 1998 inflows were 23 thousand and outflows were 25 thousand. The short average duration of vacancies is a sign that employers on average do not find it difficult to fill posts because of a continuing slackness in the labour market (although employers may still find it difficult to recruit specific skills in particular locations).

## Unemployment: stocks and flows

Recent data on the seasonally adjusted unemployment stock are presented in Table 5. The most recent data, of course, reflect the new rules governing eligibility to claim benefit which have been in place since 7 October 1996 when both unemployment benefit and unemployment-related income support were replaced by the Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA). Since this significantly reduces the period over which claimants are eligible for benefits, the effect is to reduce the number of registered unemployed, even in the absence of any change in underlying labour market conditions.

Over the year to January 1998 total unemployment fell by about 32.2 thousand, from 173.3 thousand and from 7.1% to 5.8% of the working population. This represents a reduction in the level of unemployment of 18.6. Female unemployment fell by 7.1 thousand over the year, while male unemployment fell by 25.1 thousand.

Table 6 presents recent flows into and out of the unemployment stock. In January 1998 inflows were, at 33.1 thousand, a little less than January 1997. Outflows were, at 18.8 thousand, 7.1 thousand less than in January 1998. This is by far the lowest outflow rate experienced in the recent past. If gross outflows were maintained at their January 1998 level unemployment stocks could turnover in just under 4 months.

The August 1995 Employment Gazette reported labour force projections for UK regions from 1994 to 2006. Alone among the standard UK regions Scotland is projected to experience a small decline in its labour force (of 0.2%) over the period. This reflects the combined effects of a 3.7% projected fall in the male and a 4.2% rise in the female labour force. In GB as a whole the aggregate

labour force, in contrast, is projected to grow by 5.8% again concentrated among females. These projected trends reflect differences in region's demographic structure, activity rates and in net migration patterns. Small increases in Scottish activity/participation rates of the scale observed in the recent past, could quite easily cause the outcome labour force to differ substantially from these projected levels, however. The outturn will also be very sensitive to induced migration flows.

### BUSINESS SURVEY EVIDENCE

Results from the latest Deloitte & Touche Scottish Chambers' Business survey (covering the fourth quarter of 1997) shows pay increases ranged from 3.6% to 5.1%. Rising employment trends were reported in manufacturing, construction, distribution and tourism, although some easing in employment levels is forecast for the service sector in the first quarter. Recruitment activity was strongest in tourism, manufacturing and construction; recruitment difficulties were most evident in the appointment of suitable skilled staffs.

#### Pay

Pay increases in the fourth quarter were 3.6% in wholesale, 3.9% in tourism, 4.3% in manufacturing, retail and finance, and 5.1% in construction. Generally the percentage of firms increasing pay was low, under 20% in distribution, to between 20 - 30% in manufacturing and construction, and 40% in tourism.

#### Employment

The employment trends in manufacturing, a net of +3% was less than anticipated, however a stronger rise is anticipated in quarter one. In the service sector the rise in employment was generally less than anticipated, and reductions in employment are expected.

In tourism a net of +13% reported increasing employment, but this rise is not expected to continue. Seasonality underlies these trends with the changing patterns in the fourth and first quarters reflecting the increased shedding of part time and temporary staffs. A net decline in employment was reported in finance, and the long running trends of increases in part time and temporary and declines in full time staff were again evident.

#### Recruitment

Recruitment activity remained strong in the production sector, with 50% of manufacturing and construction respondents seeking to recruit staff. Difficulties in the recruitment of skilled and

technical staff were evident in manufacturing, and difficulties recruiting suitable skilled manual staff were widespread in construction.

In the service sector 84% of tourism, 49% of retail, 44% of wholesale and 32% of finance respondents reported recruiting staff. Recruitment problems in the service sector were largely in the recruitment of skilled labour but managerial in tourism.

TABLE 1 EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT IN SCOTLAND: INDUSTRY AGGREGATES ('000s)\*  
(Figures in square brackets reflect the 1989 and 1990 LFS. The latest estimates reflect the impact of the 1991 LFS.)

SIC 1980)	SIC 1992	MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL	Prod/Const	Production	Manuf.	Services
		(All) Full-time	P/T	(All) Full-time	P/T		(1-5) C-F	(1-4) C-E	(2-4) D	(6-9) G-Q
1990	Mar	[1,027]		[930]	[395]	[1,957]	[591]	[457]	[397]	[1,337]
	Jun	[1,031]		[942]	[406]	[1,974]	[591]	[458]	[398]	[1,353]
	Sep	[1,040] (1,043)		[943] (943)	[406] (404)	[1,983] (1,986)	[597] (594)	[465] (464)	[405] (405)	[1,356] (1,362)
	Dec	[1,034] (1,043)		[946] (949)	[417] (416)	[1,980] (1,992)	[591] (589)	[462] (462)	[401] (403)	[1,362] (1,376)
1991	Mar	[1,021] (1,035)		[936] (941)	[412] (413)	[1,956] (1,978)	[573] (571)	[449] (450)	[388] (391)	[1,356] (1,377)
	Jun	[1,015] (1,031)	106	[944] (953)	[414] (417)	[1,959] (1,984)	[562] (561)	[443] (444)	[383] (385)	[1,368] (1,394)
	Sep	[1,011] (1,026)	103	[947] (954)	[418] (414)	[1,958] (1,984)	[560] (567)	[443] (444)	[383] (385)	[1,370] (1,394)
	Dec	(1,026) {1,037}	(105) {85}	(952) {976}	(416) {427}	(1,978) {2,013}	(543) {560}	(434) {435}	(376) {377}	(1,416) {1,425}
1992	Mar	(1,020) {1,026}	(112) {87}	(955) {980}	(418) {429}	(1,975) {2,005}	(535) {551}	(430) {431}	(373) {372}	(1,411) {1,426}
	Jun	(1,024) {1,023}	(123) {92}	(956) {981}	(419) {431}	(1,979) {2,005}	(528) {544}	(425) {425}	(368) {368}	(1,424) {1,434}
	Sep	(1,008) {1,012}	(119) {81}	(948) {980}	(416) {432}	(1,956) {1,992}	(519) {543}	(418) {427}	(361) {360}	(1,410) {1,423}
	Dec	(993) {993}	(95) {90}	(971) {984}	(436) {442}	(1,963) {1,976}	(520) {529}	(405) {416}	(348) {359}	(1,418) {1,421}
1993	Mar	{988}	{85}	{979}	{437}	{1967}	{534}	{414}	{358}	{1,408}
	Jun	{1000}	{91}	{992}	{445}	{1991}	{531}	{417}	{364}	{1,433}
	Sep	{1009}	{92}	{994}	{445}	{2003}	{536}	{414}	{362}	{1,440}
	Dec	{1001}	{95}	{996}	{450}	{1996}	{532}	{410}	{360}	{1,440}
1994	Mar	893 {985}	88 {93}	525 {981}	431 {445}	1937 {1966}	472 {520}	347 {399}	305 {349}	1,430 {1,421}
	Jun	899 {996}	92 {96}	535 {990}	436 {449}	1962 {1987}	482 {528}	353 {403}	313 {354}	1,443 {1,433}
	Sep	899 {1006}	95 {99}	538 {989}	435 {447}	1967 {1994}	483 {531}	355 {400}	316 {352}	1,447 {1,437}
	Dec	888 {987}	95 {99}	528 {980}	434 {449}	1945 {1967}	479 {521}	357 {401}	316 {354}	1,431 {1,421}
1995	Mar	886 {978}	96 {96}	520 {948}	427 {427}	1928 {1947}	466 {508}	352 {395}	312 {348}	1,427 {1,414}
	Jun	887	95	525 {963}	437	1944	470	357	318	1,439
	Sep	894	97	526	430	1947	479	359	319	1,434
	Dec	892	98	518	435	1943	477	360	321	1,432
1996	Mar	879	94	514	428	1915	468	355	316	1,413
	Jun	884	87	545	459	1974	468	320	316	1,468
	Sep	893	88	545	462	1988	474	353	318	1473
	Dec	870	90	536	461	1958	461	350	315	1458
1997	Mar	849	117	532	475	1972	453	352	310	1487
	Jun	855	125	534	482	1976	465	358	313	1499
	Sep	854	131	540	483	2007	462	357	311	1511

Source: Department of Employment Gazette \* Figures within [.] reflect estimates prior to the 1989 Census of Employment  
Figures within (.) reflect estimates prior to the 1991 Census of Employment

TABLE 2 EMPLOYMENT: SCOTLAND EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT (000S)\*

SIC 1992	Agric. hunting forestry fishing	Mining & Quarrying	Manufacturing	Elect, gas & water supply	Construction	Wholesale trade & repairs	Hotels & rest.	Transport & comm.	Financial intermediation	Real Estate renting & bus. activities	Public admin. & defence: comp. Soc. Sec.	Education	Health & Social Work	Other comm, social & pers. activities
	A,B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O-Q
1994														
Mar	35	23	305	19	125	299	117	117	79	198	134	144	247	95
Jun	37	22	313	19	128	299	130	116	80	197	135	143	246	97
Sep	37	22	316	18	127	300	130	118	78	200	134	143	248	96
Dec	35	23	316	19	122	305	120	112	78	199	132	145	245	95
1995														
Mar	35	23	312	17	115	297	118	112	78	202	135	146	243	96
Jun	35	23	318	17	112	300	129	114	76	203	135	144	245	93
Sep	35	23	319	17	120	296	127	112	75	207	135	142	247	93
Dec	34	23	321	16	117	302	117	112	75	206	134	144	248	94
1996														
Mar	34	22	316	16	114	292	115	110	74	198	134	144	249	96
Jun	38	18	316	16	116	315	129	107	78	202	133	151	259	96
Sep	41	20	318	15	122	312	130	107	80	202	133	149	261	100
Dec	38	19	315	16	111	320	123	106	80	200	133	140	258	98
1997														
Mar	31	24	310	19	101	338	123	112	68	187	141	155	269	194
Jun	31	27	313	19	107	352	123	110	71	184	141	155	271	93
Sep	34	28	311	19	105	353	129	110	71	185	141	155	273	96

\* See notes to Table 1

Source: Department of Employment Gazette

TABLE 3 UNFILLED VACANCIES AT JOBCENTRES - SCOTLAND ('000s)					
	Seasonally adjusted			Vacancies at Careers Offices	
	Number	Change since previous month	Aver.change over 3 months ending	Unadjusted Total	Unadjusted
1994 Jan	19.2	0.3	0.4	15.8	0.5
Feb	18.4	-0.8	-0.1	16.3	0.4
Mar	18.3	-0.1	-0.2	17.5	0.5
Apr	18.5	0.0	-0.1	19.1	0.6
May	19.4	0.9	0.3	20.5	0.6
Jun	20.0	0.6	0.5	21.5	0.6
Jul	20.2	0.2	0.6	20.2	0.6
Aug	21.0	0.8	0.5	20.9	0.6
Sep	21.3	0.3	0.4	22.7	0.6
Oct	21.0	-0.3	0.3	22.9	0.7
Nov	20.7	-0.3	-0.1	21.7	0.7
Dec	21.4	0.7	0.0	20.2	0.6
1995 Jan	21.8	0.4	0.3	18.8	0.6
Feb	21.6	-0.2	0.3	19.4	0.6
Mar	22.4	0.8	0.3	23.3	0.6
Apr	22.8	0.4	0.3	23.3	0.6
May	22.5	-0.3	0.3	23.5	0.5
Jun	23.1	0.6	0.2	24.5	0.7
Jul	23.7	0.6	0.3	23.7	0.8
Aug	24.1	0.4	0.5	24.2	0.7
Sep	24.5	0.4	0.5	26.0	0.7
Oct	24.2	-0.3	0.2	26.0	0.6
Nov	23.9	-0.3	-0.1	24.8	0.6
Dec	23.7	-0.2	-0.2	22.6	0.5
1996 Jan	23.5	-0.2	-0.2	20.6	0.4
Feb	23.5	0.0	-0.1	21.7	0.4
Mar	23.1	-0.4	-0.2	22.0	0.4
Apr	22.9	-0.2	-0.2	23.0	0.5
May	23.4	0.5	0.0	24.0	0.7
Jun	24.4	1.0	0.4	25.7	0.8
Jul	25.8	1.4	1.0	26.1	0.8
Aug	26.0	0.2	0.9	26.3	0.8
Sep	27.6	1.6	1.1	29.8	0.6
Oct	28.6	1.0	0.9	30.8	0.8
Nov	28.7	0.1	0.9	29.8	0.6
Dec	28.2	-0.5	0.2	27.2	0.5
1997 Jan	28.0	-0.2	-0.2	24.9	0.5
Feb	28.5	0.5	-0.1	25.9	0.6
Mar	28.6	0.1	0.1	27.2	0.7
Apr	28.8	0.1	0.3	28.7	0.7
May	28.7	-0.1	0.1	28.7	0.7
Jun	30.2	1.5	0.5	31.4	1.1
Jul	31.6	1.4	0.9	32.1	1.0
Aug	33.8	2.2	1.7	34.5	1.2
Sep	34.8	1.0	1.5	37.8	1.1
Oct	36.4	1.6	1.6	39.3	0.9
Nov	34.7	-1.7	0.3	35.9	0.9
Dec	32.6	-2.1	-0.7	31.4	0.9
1998 Jan	30.9	-1.7	-1.8	27.5	0.7

Source:

Department of Employment Press Notice

Note:

Figures from October reflect the revised basis of seasonal adjustment from November 1992

TABLE 4: VACANCY FLOWS AT JOBCENTRES, STANDARDISED, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED - SCOTLAND

Date	In-flow		Out-flow		000s of which: Placings	
	Level	Average change 3 months ended	Level	Average change 3 months ended	Level	Average change 3 months ended
1994 Jan	23.1	0.1	23.2	0.2	20.0	0.3
Feb	22.6	-0.7	23.5	-0.1	20.5	0.0
Mar	21.9	-0.5	22.1	-0.2	19.4	0.0
Apr	23.1	0.0	22.7	-0.1	20.2	0.1
May	23.1	0.1	22.8	-0.2	20.2	0.0
Jun	21.3	0.7	23.4	0.4	20.9	0.4
Jul	22.7	-0.1	22.1	-0.2	19.7	-0.3
Aug	25.4	0.8	24.6	0.6	21.7	0.5
Sep	23.1	-0.4	22.7	-0.2	20.0	-0.3
Oct	23.5	0.3	23.7	0.4	20.7	0.3
Nov	24.4	-0.3	24.7	0.0	21.6	0.0
Dec	24.6	0.5	23.8	0.4	20.7	0.2
1995 Jan	24.3	0.3	23.9	0.1	20.7	0.0
Feb	24.1	-0.1	24.3	-0.1	21.4	-0.1
Mar	24.3	-0.1	23.5	-0.1	20.7	0.0
Apr	24.4	0.0	24.5	0.2	21.5	0.3
May	24.6	0.2	24.6	0.1	21.7	0.1
Jun	25.5	0.4	24.9	0.5	22.1	0.5
Jul	25.7	0.4	25.0	0.2	22.1	0.2
Aug	27.2	0.9	26.8	0.7	23.6	0.6
Sep	25.1	-0.1	25.0	0.0	22.0	0.0
Oct	27.3	0.5	27.4	0.8	24.0	0.6
Nov	26.1	-0.4	26.4	-0.1	23.1	-0.2
Dec	24.2	-0.3	24.0	-0.3	20.8	-0.4
1996 Jan	25.5	-0.5	25.9	-0.4	22.8	-0.4
Feb	26.1	0.0	26.1	-0.1	22.4	-0.2
Mar	25.0	0.3	25.6	0.5	22.0	0.4
Apr	25.6	0.0	25.5	-0.1	21.6	-0.4
May	25.5	-0.2	25.3	-0.3	21.4	-0.3
Jun	23.5	-0.5	22.7	-1.0	19.1	-1.0
Jul	25.2	-0.1	24.0	-0.5	20.4	-0.4
Aug	24.6	-0.3	24.6	-0.2	20.7	-0.2
Sep	25.0	0.5	23.6	0.3	20.0	0.3
Oct	23.0	-0.7	22.2	-0.6	18.9	-0.5
Nov	25.2	0.2	24.7	0.0	20.4	-0.1
Dec	26.0	0.3	26.9	1.1	22.5	0.8
Jan	24.6	0.6	25.0	1.0	21.1	0.7
Feb	26.3	0.4	26.0	0.4	21.7	0.4
Mar	29.0	1.0	28.6	0.6	24.8	0.8
Apr	27.8	1.1	27.6	0.8	23.0	0.6
May	27.4	0.4	27.5	0.5	23.2	0.5
Jun	26.0	-1.0	23.9	-1.6	19.4	-1.8
Jul	26.7	-0.4	25.6	-0.7	18.8	-1.4
Aug	25.8	-0.5	23.3	-1.4	16.1	-2.4
Sep	27.7	0.6	26.6	0.9	17.6	-0.6
Oct	26.4	0.0	25.2	-0.1	15.4	-1.1
Nov	25.1	-0.2	26.3	1.0	14.6	-0.5
Dec	24.0	-1.2	26.2	-0.1	15.2	-0.8
1998 Jan	23.0	-1.1	25.0	-0.1	15.9	0.2

Source: Department of Employment

Note: Figures from October reflect the revised basis of seasonal adjustment from November 1992

TABLE 5: SCOTLAND - UNEMPLOYMENT - SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (excluding school leavers ('000s) (Figures in parentheses reflect estimates on September 1988 basis - see text for details))							
Date	Male	Female	Total	Change since previous month	Ave. change over 6 months ending	Unemp. rate % of working pop.	
1994 Jan	183.3	53.8	238.4	3.7	-1.3	9.5	
Feb	182.0	53.5	236.8	-1.6	-1.5	9.5	
Mar	181.3	52.7	234.7	-2.1	-1.3	9.4	
Apr	181.3	52.2	233.5	-1.4	-0.9	9.3	
May	180.4	52.2	232.6	-0.9	-0.8	9.4	
Jun	179.2	51.4	230.6	-2.0	-0.9	9.3	
Jul	179.0	52.7	231.7	1.1	-1.0	9.2	
Aug	176.9	52.1	229.0	-2.7	-1.3	9.2	
Sep	174.2	50.6	224.8	-4.2	-1.7	9.0	
Oct	170.7	49.7	220.4	-4.4	-2.2	8.8	
Nov	167.4	49.4	216.8	-3.6	-2.6	8.7	
Dec	164.1	48.2	212.3	-4.5	-3.1	8.5	
1995 Jan	162.4	47.7	208.0	-2.1	-3.6	8.4	
Feb	160.9	47.1	210.1	-2.1	-3.5	8.3	
Mar	159.1	46.4	205.5	-2.5	-3.2	8.2	
Apr	156.8	45.9	202.7	-2.9	-3.0	8.3	
May	155.1	45.5	200.6	-2.1	-2.7	8.2	
Jun	15.30	45.2	198.2	-2.4	-2.4	8.1	
Jul	152.7	46.0	198.7	0.5	-2.0	8.2	
Aug	151.5	46.0	197.5	-1.2	-1.7	8.1	
Sep	150.4	45.3	195.7	-1.8	-1.7	8.0	
Oct	150.3	45.2	195.5	-0.2	-1.2	8.0	
Nov	150.0	45.0	195.0	-0.5	-0.9	8.0	
Dec	150.9	44.7	195.6	0.6	-0.4	8.0	
1996 Jan	149.5	44.1	193.6	-2.0	-0.9	8.0	
Feb	151.0	44.3	195.3	1.7	-0.4	8.0	
Mar	150.2	44.8	195.0	-0.3	-0.1	8.0	
Apr	151.6	45.8	197.4	2.4	0.3	8.1	
May	150.9	45.7	196.6	-0.8	0.3	8.1	
Jun	150.3	46.1	196.4	-0.2	0.1	8.1	
Jul	148.7	46.0	194.7	-1.7	0.2	8.0	
Aug	148.2	45.8	194.0	-0.7	-0.2	8.0	
Sep	146.4	44.9	191.3	-2.7	-0.6	7.9	
Oct	145.1	43.9	189.0	-2.3	-1.4	7.8	
Nov	140.1	41.3	181.4	-7.5	-2.5	7.5	
Dec	138.3	40.4	178.7	-2.7	-3.0	7.3	
1997 Jan	134.5	38.8	173.3	-5.4	-3.6	7.1	
Feb	132.0	37.7	169.7	-3.6	-4.1	6.9	
Mar	130.4	37.1	167.5	-2.2	-4.1	6.9	
Apr	126.6	35.9	162.5	-5.0	-4.4	6.6	
May	125.0	36.6	161.6	-0.9	-3.3	6.6	
Jun	123.3	36.8	160.1	-1.5	-3.1	6.6	
Jul	120.1	31.6	151.7	-8.4	-3.6	6.2	
Aug	117.3	30.9	148.2	-3.5	-3.6	6.1	
Sep	115.6	32.3	147.9	-0.3	-3.3	6.1	
Oct	113.6	32.6	146.2	-1.2	-2.6	6.0	
Nov	111.8	32.3	144.1	-2.1	-2.9	5.9	
Dec	108.2	31.7	139.9	-4.2	-3.4	5.7	
1998 Jan	109.4	31.7	141.1	1.2	-1.8	5.8	

Source: Department of Employment

TABLE 6: UNEMPLOYMENT FLOWS - STANDARDISED, UNADJUSTED: SCOTLAND ('000s)		
Month ending	In-flow	Out-flow
1993 Jul	49.2	34.6
Aug	34.4	34.6
Sep	35.1	48.9
Oct	35.5	41.7
Nov	35.6	35.4
Dec	32.8	30.3
1994 Jan	35.1	22.6
Feb	32.6	37.5
Mar	29.1	36.0
Apr	32.1	34.3
May	29.2	36.2
Jun	29.1	34.3
Jul	45.7	32.8
Aug	31.2	33.8
Sep	31.9	48.3
Oct	32.6	39.9
Nov	33.2	35.4
Dec	29.7	30.5
1995 Jan	32.0	22.4
Feb	29.6	35.6
Mar	26.9	35.3
Apr	30.0	33.3
May	25.0	33.3
Jun	26.4	32.5
Jul	43.9	29.9
Aug	30.8	31.3
Sep	31.5	43.3
Oct	31.9	37.4
Nov	32.4	31.4
Dec	29.0	25.1
1996 Jan	33.3	21.1
Feb	30.8	32.2
Mar	27.2	32.7
Apr	32.7	30.5
May	26.9	34.0
Jun	27.9	30.5
Jul	45.1	29.5
Aug	29.6	29.3
Sep	29.2	42.4
Oct	29.7	38.1
Nov	29.6	35.7
Dec	28.5	26.7
1997 Jan	34.1	25.9
Feb	31.1	36.4
Mar	28.2	36.4
Apr	30.0	36.3
May	28.6	35.0
Jun	30.7	34.2
Jul	41.6	33.2
Aug	29.3	31.1
Sep	29.6	43.8
Oct	29.8	37.1
Nov	30.1	33.1
Dec	29.2	28.8
1998 Jan	33.1	18.8

Source: Department of Employment