

New Deal for Disabled People: Local Labour Market Studies

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by

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GLOSSARY

AES	Annual Employment Survey – contains workplace-based information on employees
BAD	Benefit Agency District
crude birth rate	number of births in every 1000 of the population
crude death rate	number of deaths in every 1000 of the population
disabled	those with a current long-term disability or health problem
DSS	Department of Social Security
economic activity rate	the percentage of the population in a specified sub-group who are economically active
economically active	the employed plus the unemployed
economically inactive	those who are neither employed nor unemployed
employed	employees, the self-employed and those on government education and training schemes
employment rate	the percentage of the population in a specified sub-group who are in employment
ES	Employment Service
general fertility rate	number of live births per 1000 women of childbearing age (i.e. age 15-44 years)
ILO unemployed	those actively searching and available for work
inactivity rate	the percentage of the population in a specified sub-group who are economically inactive
infant mortality rate	number of babies dying at under 12 months per 1000 live births
JUVOS claimant count	count of the claimant unemployed; (it is the by-product of an administrative system and does not include those 'unemployed' ineligible to claim benefits)
LFS	Labour Force Survey
NDDP	New Deal for Disabled People
NES	New Earnings Survey
SEG	socio-economic group
SIC	Standard Industrial Classification
SOC	Standard Occupational Classification
social rented sector	those renting from a local authority or new town, from Scottish Homes or from a housing association
standardised mortality ratio	ratio between the actual number of deaths in a given year and the hypothetical number of deaths that would occur in a given year if mortality in each age group matched the national average
Tranche 1 pilot areas	these are the six areas in which the New Deal for Disabled People was administered by the Employment Service in September 1998; (these areas are sometimes referred to in other reports as 'Employment Service areas')

Tranche 2 pilot areas	these are the six areas in which administration of the New Deal for Disabled People was contracted to private, public and voluntary sector partnerships in April 1999; (these areas are sometimes referred to in other reports as 'Contract areas')
TTWA	Travel-To-Work Area
unemployment rate	unemployed as a percentage of the economically active
unemployment/vacancy ratio	calculated as the claimant unemployed divided by the number of unfilled vacancies multiplied by three
vital statistics	births and deaths
working age	males aged 16-64 years and females aged 16-59 years
workplace	the place at which an individual works (some data sets are 'workplace-based', as opposed to 'residence-based' [i.e. where an individual lives])

SUMMARY

Rationale

- This study is concerned with synthesising information from a wide range of statistical sources to provide a comparative overview of the socio-demographic and labour market characteristics of the twelve pilot areas. The aim is to provide a description and limited assessment of the context in which the New Deal for Disabled People (NDDP) operated.

Introduction

- The New Deal for Disabled People, a programme to assist those people with an impairment or health condition who want to work to do so, was piloted in twelve Benefit Agency Districts (BADs), distributed across Great Britain. These pilot areas were matched with another twelve control areas, again defined in terms of BADs (details are provided in Chapter 1 and Appendix 1).
- The pilot areas, which form the focus for this report, were divided into two tranches (the tranche 1 areas are otherwise referred to as 'Employment Service areas' and the tranche 2 areas are otherwise referred to as 'Contract areas') and were classified into three groups according to incapacity and unemployment as follows;
 - ◇ 5 *high unemployment/incapacity areas*: Sandwell (tranche 1)
Lanarkshire (tranche 1)
Eastern Valleys (tranche 1)
Newham (tranche 2)
South Tyneside (tranche 2)
 - ◇ 4 *medium unemployment/incapacity areas*: Bolton (tranche 1)
Central Sussex (tranche 1)
Mercia East (tranche 2)
South Devon (tranche 2)
 - ◇ 3 *low unemployment/incapacity areas*: Bristol East and Bath (tranche 1)
Bedfordshire (tranche 2)
North Yorkshire (tranche 2)
- They were further classified according to urban and rural character, as follows;
 - ◇ 2 "inner city" areas Sandwell (tranche 1)
Newham (tranche 2)
 - ◇ 4 "urban" areas: Bolton (tranche 1)
Bristol East and Bath (tranche 1)
South Tyneside (tranche 2)
South Devon (tranche 2)
 - ◇ 3 "mixed" areas: Lanarkshire (tranche 1)
Central Sussex (tranche 1)
Bedfordshire (tranche 2)
 - ◇ 3 "rural" areas: Eastern Valleys (tranche 1)
Mercia East (tranche 2)
North Yorkshire (tranche 2)

- This report concentrates on the characteristics of the pilot areas. Pen portraits of the twelve local areas are contained in Chapter 2.
- In this report statistics have been compiled for postcode aggregations, and also for ‘best-fit’ County/Unitary Authority/Local Authority District definitions of Benefit Agency Districts. Information is presented in Chapter 1 on which geographical area frameworks were used in generating data on particular topics.

The pilot areas

- Pen portraits of the twelve local areas are contained in Chapter 2.
- *Sandwell*, in the West Midlands, has an industrial base that rests to a greater extent on manufacturing than the national average, and an associated marked concentration of employment in manual occupations. Unemployment rates have been consistently greater than the national average.
- *Lanarkshire* covers a number of towns and cities to the south and south-west of Glasgow. In the past the employment structure rested heavily on manufacturing and manual occupations. Inactivity rates, unemployment rates and the prevalence of limiting long-term illness are higher than average.
- *Eastern Valleys* covers the eastern part of the South Wales Valleys. The most distinctive features of this local area are the much higher than average inactivity rates and a high incidence of limiting long-term illness. Manufacturing and public services account for a greater proportion of employment than across Great Britain as a whole.
- *Bolton*, a major urban centre in the Greater Manchester conurbation, has an industrial structure weighted more towards manufacturing industry and manual occupations than the national average. Female economic activity rates are higher than average, while male economic activity rates are lower than average.
- *Central Sussex*, centred on Brighton, records one of the highest unemployment rates in southern England outside London. The area has an older than average age profile, and an industrial structure dominated by services.
- *Bristol East and Bath* is characterised by lower than average unemployment and inactivity rates, and on virtually all socio-economic indicators examined performs more favourably than the national average. The service sector dominates the local economy, with a particular specialisation in financial and other producer services.
- *Newham*, in the eastern part of Inner London, is characterised by high unemployment. It has a large ethnic minority population with a youthful age profile. Economic activity rates are lower than average. Service industries dominate, and there are higher shares of employment in lower level occupations than nationally.
- *South Tyneside* is a long-standing high unemployment area, also characterised by higher than average inactivity and limiting long-term illness rates. The occupational profile is biased towards semi-skilled, unskilled and skilled manual occupations.
- *Mercia East* is a predominantly rural area in eastern England, bordering the Wash. Relative to other local areas, Mercia East is characterised by a greater degree of seasonal employment opportunities – in tourism and agriculture, and this is also reflected in unemployment trends. Producer services are under-represented relative to the national average.

- *South Devon* is a typical resort and seaside area, with an older than average age profile, and slightly higher than average unemployment and inactivity rates. Tourism is an important element in the local economy.
- *Bedfordshire* has a younger than average age profile, and is characterised by lower than average unemployment and inactivity rates. The incidence of limiting long-term illness is lower than nationally. The proportion of employment in managerial and professional occupations is greater than average.
- *North Yorkshire* emerges as a relatively prosperous area across a range of socio-economic indicators. Economic activity and employment rates are above average, and unemployment rates have been consistently lower than the national average. Services and primary industries dominate the employment structure.

Socio-demographic characteristics

- Key demographic and socio-economic characteristics from the 1991 Census of Population are presented in Part 2 of the report.
- There was little variation in age structure between the pilot areas. Newham had the youngest age structure while Central Sussex and Mercia East areas contained the highest percentages of older people.
- Four pilot areas had higher shares of their residents from non-white ethnic groups than in Great Britain as a whole: Newham, Sandwell (both inner city and high unemployment/incapacity areas), Bedfordshire (a mixed low unemployment/incapacity area), and Bolton (an urban medium unemployment/incapacity area). The percentage of the population from ethnic minorities was much lower in rural and mixed areas than in urban and inner city areas, this percentage being highest by far in inner city areas.
- In aggregate car ownership levels differed substantially between more urban and less urbanised areas. About a half of all households in Newham and South Tyneside and two-fifths of those in Lanarkshire and Sandwell (all high unemployment/incapacity areas) had no car in 1991. Rates of car ownership were highest in the coastal and more rural areas (though this might also reflect the much poorer quality of public transport in such areas).
- The percentage of households in owner-occupied accommodation was greatest (over 70 per cent) in Bristol East and Bath, Central Sussex, Bedfordshire, North Yorkshire South Devon and Mercia East, all areas of medium/low unemployment/incapacity. Only half of households in Newham and two-fifths of those in Lanarkshire owned their own homes. Social renting was most common in Lanarkshire, South Tyneside, Newham and Sandwell, and least common in the least urban and coastal areas, with lower rates of unemployment/incapacity.
- Variations in social class composition were identified through comparing the percentages of households headed by persons with managerial & professional jobs and the percentage headed by people with semi- or unskilled jobs. Considerable differences in socio-economic profiles between pilot areas were revealed. Less than a quarter of household heads were managers and professionals in Sandwell, compared with 45 per cent in Central Sussex. Rural and low unemployment areas generally tended to have high percentages of household heads from these high status occupations. In contrast, more than a fifth of household heads had semi- or unskilled jobs in the Eastern Valleys, Newham, Sandwell, Lanarkshire, Mercia East and South Tyneside.

Illness and health

- The report draws upon information from the 1991 Census of Population and Labour Force Survey to provide indicative information on the health of the population of pilot areas and the wider areas in which they are located.
- The percentage of the working age population suffering from a long-term limiting illness varied considerably between pilot areas. According to the 1991 Census of Population it was highest (at 16.5 per cent) in the Eastern Valleys, followed by other areas of long-standing unemployment and urban areas, such as Lanarkshire, South Tyneside, Bolton, Newham and Sandwell. By contrast, this percentage was lowest (below the Great Britain average) in Bedfordshire.
- The winter 1998/9 Labour Force Survey revealed that nearly 18 per cent of the population of working age in Britain was disabled. There were marked regional variations; nearly a quarter of the working age population of Wales, the North East, Merseyside and South Yorkshire were disabled, compared with only 15 per cent in Eastern and South East England. Similar patterns of regional variation were evident in the proportion of the working age population reporting work limiting health problems.
- The prevalence of health problems persistent enough to limit the kind of work an individual can do tends to increase with age. Around an eighth of people aged under 25 years suffered such problems, compared with more than a quarter of those aged over 45 years.
- The incidence of long-standing illness was highest in the Eastern Valleys area, affecting more than a quarter of all people of working age. In this area, the poor health of young people was particularly high. Rates of illness for those aged over 45 were particularly high in the larger metropolitan regions in which Lanarkshire and South Tyneside are located (i.e. in Strathclyde and Tyne & Wear). Illness rates for people of working age were lowest in coastal areas, in the Bristol region (i.e. Avon) and Inner London.
- About a third of all health problems were associated with limbs or backs and a further two-fifths were classified as cardiac, respiratory and stomach problems. There were no marked variations in the nature of health problems between local areas.
- Data on vital statistics (birth and death rates) are presented for the pilot areas in Section 5.2. Birth rates were highest in the Newham and Sandwell inner city pilot areas which were also areas of high unemployment/incapacity. Pilot areas characterised as rural, together with resort and coastal areas, had very low birth rates. The same pattern held for infant mortality rates.
- The standardised mortality ratio is often used as an indicator of the general health of an area. Standardised mortality rates in 1991 were highest for South Tyneside, Newham, Bolton and the Eastern Valleys, and lowest in Mercia East, Central Sussex and Bristol East and Bath pilot areas. Standardised Mortality Ratios tended to be higher for men than for women, especially in South Tyneside.

Economic position

- Information on indicators of economic activity and inactivity from the 1991 Census of Population and the Labour Force Survey (up to the winter 1999/2000 period) is presented in Chapter 6 of the report.

- In 1991, 87 per cent of men and 68 per cent of women of working age in Great Britain as a whole were economically active. Activity rates have been declining over time for men and increasing over time for women. Activity rates for women were lower than those for men in all economically active age groups.
- Above average male and female economic activity rates occurred in Bristol East and Bath, Central Sussex, Bedfordshire and North Yorkshire, all medium or low unemployment/incapacity areas in less urbanised settings. The lowest economic activity rates occurred in Eastern Valleys, Lanarkshire, Newham and South Tyneside.
- Labour Force Survey data for spring 1997 to winter 1999/2000 revealed that approximately 79 per cent of the working age population were economically active. Economic activity rates remained fairly constant over this period in most pilot areas, with the exception that economic activity rates increased in Central Sussex and Bristol East and Bath for both men and women, increased for men in Bolton and declined for men and women in Newham.
- There were substantial variations in the percentage economically inactive between pilot areas in 1991. Nearly two-fifths of men aged 45-64 in the Eastern Valleys were inactive, compared with around 30 per cent in Lanarkshire and South Tyneside and only 12 per cent in Bedfordshire.
- Economic inactivity rates also tended to be higher than average over the period from spring 1997 to winter 1999/2000 in the Eastern Valleys, Lanarkshire and Sandwell pilot areas. Inactivity rates were above average and increasing over time in Newham. The inactivity rate was below the national average in Bristol East and Bath and was declining over time in Central Sussex. North Yorkshire and Bedfordshire displayed the lowest inactivity rates.
- Employment rates in 1991 were generally higher for males (76 per cent) than females (63 per cent) for Great Britain as a whole and tended to be highest for 25 to 44 year olds. Employment rates were lowest in the high unemployment/incapacity pilot areas of Eastern Valleys, Lanarkshire, Newham and South Tyneside. Bedfordshire and Bristol East and Bath (both low unemployment/incapacity pilot areas) displayed the highest employment rates.
- Over the period from spring 1997 to winter 1999/2000, Bristol East and Bath, North Yorkshire, Bedfordshire and Mercia East recorded employment rates above the Great Britain average. Eastern Valleys, Lanarkshire, Sandwell, Newham (which had the lowest employment rate of all) and South Tyneside all displayed below average employment rates.
- Non-employment rates were higher than average in Newham, Eastern Valleys, Lanarkshire and South Tyneside and lowest in Bedfordshire, Bristol East and Bath and North Yorkshire.

Employment

- The 1991 Census of Population, the 1993 Census of Employment and the 1997 and 1998 Annual Employment Surveys (AES) are the main sources drawn upon to provide information on employment in section 7. Information from the former is presented for aggregations of postcode sectors, while data from the Census of Employment and AES is

presented for 'best-fit' Local Authority District definitions of Benefit Agency Districts. Some information from the Labour Force Survey is also presented.

- In 1991, Central Sussex, Bristol East and Bath, North Yorkshire and Bedfordshire had above average percentages of their employed residents in higher level non-manual occupations. The first two also displayed very low percentages of workers from manual occupations, but these workers were more common in Bedfordshire. In Sandwell, Lanarkshire, Eastern Valleys and Bolton the percentage of manual workers was above average and the percentage of higher level non-manual workers below average. The percentage of employed residents in clerical and secretarial occupations was particularly high in Newham, while the percentage of craft & skilled workers was particularly high in South Tyneside and Mercia East and the percentage of people working in personal and protective service occupations was particularly high in South Devon.
- Similar features were displayed in winter 1999/2000 (using Labour Force Survey data). Low unemployment/incapacity areas (e.g. Bristol East and Bath, Bedfordshire and North Yorkshire) displayed high proportions of employment in non-manual occupations, while in high unemployment/incapacity areas, the share of employment in skilled manual, plant & machine operative and other occupations was above average.
- In 1998, the four sectors accounting for the largest shares of employment were manufacturing, wholesale & retail trade, repair, etc, real estate, renting & business activities and health and social work. 55 per cent of all male employment was accounted for by the first three of these, with 70 per cent of primary, manufacturing, construction and distribution employees being male. Manufacturing was thus much less important for women, with health & social work the largest single sector of employment and education accounting for a further 11 per cent of female employees. Women made up 70 per cent of all employees in these two sectors.
- A high percentage of employees in the high unemployment/incapacity pilot areas (notably in Sandwell) worked in manufacturing industry, though the share of manufacturing in total employment was very low in Newham, and also lower than nationally in Central Sussex and Bristol East and Bath.
- The percentage employed in wholesaling & retailing varied little across pilot areas, but was greatest in Bolton, Mercia East and Bedfordshire and least in Eastern Valleys and Central Sussex.
- The percentage employed in real estate, renting & business activities was greatest in Bristol East and Bath, Bedfordshire and Central Sussex and least in the Eastern Valleys and Lanarkshire.
- The percentage of all employees working in health and social work was greatest in the Eastern Valleys, Central Sussex and South Devon and least in Bedfordshire and Sandwell.
- Bristol East and Bath emerged as distinctive from other pilot areas in the high percentage of employees working in producer services. Newham was distinctive in the very low representation of manufacturing and the high percentages working in transport & communications, financial intermediation and public services. Mercia East was distinctive in having a high percentage of employees working in agriculture. South Devon had a distinctively tourist-oriented employment structure. In Sandwell manufacturing remained a much more important source of employment than nationally.

- The growth in part-time employment (over 11 per cent) exceeded that in full-time employment (5 per cent) over the period from 1993 to 1997. Female employment increased slightly faster than male employment during this period. However, despite a continuing increase in employment between 1997 and 1998 the pattern of employment change was reversed with the greatest gains being recorded by full-time and by male employees.
- Between 1993 and 1997 total employment increased most rapidly in Mercia East, South Devon, Central Sussex and Bristol East and Bath. Full-time employment also increased fastest in these areas. Part-time employment increased most rapidly in Bristol East and Bath, followed by Mercia East and Sandwell. Male employment grew fastest in South Devon, Mercia East and Central Sussex and female employment grew fastest in Bristol East and Bath and Mercia East.
- Employment increased most slowly in Lanarkshire, South Tyneside, Bedfordshire and Newham between 1993 and 1997. Yet these areas, along with Central Sussex, recorded amongst the greatest relative gains in employees in the year from 1997 to 1998.
- There was relatively little variation in the size distribution of workplaces between pilot areas, although an urban-rural continuum is apparent, with proportionately fewer smaller workplaces in larger urban than in rural areas.

Unemployment

- The unemployment data presented in Chapter 8 draws mainly upon the JUVOS claimant count series, the Labour Force Survey and the 1991 Census of Population. The coverage of the unemployment count varies between the sources. The JUVOS claimant count is a by-product of an administrative system and hence coverage is subject to change in benefit regulations. A count of unemployed according to the ILO definition is available from the LFS, while the Census of Population adopts a self-enumeration approach.
- Pilot areas characterised as high unemployment/incapacity areas - Sandwell, Lanarkshire, Eastern Valleys, Newham and South Tyneside - displayed unemployment rates above the average for Great Britain in 1991 (and in more recent years). The unemployment rate in Newham was four times the Great Britain average. Bristol East and Bath, North Yorkshire, and Bedfordshire recorded unemployment rates well below the average.
- The number unemployed in Great Britain declined from 1.84 million to 1.10 million between January 1997 and April 2000, with the corresponding percentage unemployed falling from 6.6 per cent to 3.9 per cent.
- Unemployment rates were consistently above the Great Britain average in Lanarkshire, Eastern Valleys, Sandwell, Newham, South Tyneside, South Devon and Central Sussex and more than three times the average in Newham for much of this period. Unemployment rates were below the average for Great Britain in the more rural areas such as Mercia East, together with Bolton and Bristol East and Bath.
- Long(er)-term unemployment rates were presented for the period from January 1997 to April 2000. Over this period, the number unemployed for more than a year halved. The incidence of long(er)-term unemployment declined faster than the national average in Bristol East and Bath, North Yorkshire, Bedfordshire and Mercia East. However, the relative incidence of long(er)-term unemployment increased in Sandwell, Lanarkshire, the

Eastern Valleys, and South Tyneside. In Newham, the incidence of long(er)-term unemployment was three times the Great Britain average.

- The proportion of claimants leaving the JUVOS claimant count to employment and to incapacity benefit was examined over the period from January 1998 to April 2000 in each of the pilot areas.
- The percentages entering employment were consistently higher than the national average in Mercia East and North Yorkshire, while the percentage leaving the count for employment was consistently below average in Newham, Sandwell and Central Sussex. In most areas, the percentage leaving the register for employment increased slightly over this period.
- The proportions of leavers claiming incapacity benefit were greatest in Eastern Valleys, Lanarkshire, South Tyneside and Sandwell. The smallest proportions were recorded in North Yorkshire, Bedfordshire, Mercia East and Central Sussex.

Vacancies

- Chapter 9 presents information derived from administrative records on vacancies held by the Employment Service. The coverage of this source is partial, and is skewed towards less skilled and clerical & secretarial jobs. Growing concerns have been raised about the Employment Service vacancy series over the last year, and hence it is necessary to exercise caution in interpreting such statistics.
- Monthly trends in notified, unfilled and filled vacancies are presented for Great Britain for the period from January 1997 to December 1999, over which no clear trend was apparent. Most local areas follow the national trend.
- However, in Sandwell and Bolton there was a relatively lower level of unfilled vacancies than the national trend from Spring 1991 onwards. Central Sussex and Newham displayed more marked fluctuations than the national trend. Seasonal fluctuations in the level of unfilled vacancies were particularly great in Mercia East.
- In April 1999, 63 per cent of all notified vacancies were in the four SOC sub-major groups: other elementary occupations, personal service occupations, clerical occupations and other sales occupations.
- Similarly, four industries - distribution, hotels & restaurants, banking, finance, insurance, etc, public administration, education and health and manufacturing accounted for 80 per cent of notified vacancies at the same date.
- These industrial and occupational patterns of concentration were broadly repeated in each of the pilot areas.
- Above average shares of vacancies for industrial plant and machine operators, skilled engineering trades and skilled manual jobs generated by the manufacturing sector was characteristic of Sandwell, Lanarkshire, South Tyneside and Bolton.
- The percentage of manual jobs was also above average in Eastern Valleys, but here there was also a relatively high percentage of vacancies for personal service and some professional occupations. Public sector services comprised a higher than average share of all vacancies.

- Newham was distinctive in having a relatively large share of vacancies in semi-skilled manual occupations, protective service and secretarial occupations but a higher than average share of vacancies from banking, finance and insurance.
- Vacancies in personal service occupations and the distribution sector were more common than average in rural and resort areas, while vacancies for agricultural occupations were most common in Mercia East.
- The average period for which a vacancy remained unfilled fell slightly between April 1997 and April 1999. This reduction was most marked in Eastern Valleys and Central Sussex.
- Vacancies remained unfilled for longest in Lanarkshire, Eastern Valleys and Newham. Vacancy durations were shorter than average in Sandwell and South Tyneside.
- The ratio of the number unemployed to the number of unfilled vacancies over the period from January 1997 to April 1999 is presented for Great Britain and all 12 pilot areas in Appendix 12. The value of this ratio declined slightly over this period.
- The unemployment/vacancy ratio was generally above the national average in Lanarkshire, Eastern Valleys, Sandwell, Newham and South Tyneside.
- In contrast, the unemployment/vacancy ratio was consistently below the national average in Bristol East and Bath, North Yorkshire, Bedfordshire and Mercia East.

PART 1: THE LOCAL AREAS – GEOGRAPHICAL ISSUES

1. PURPOSE OF LOCAL LABOUR MARKET STUDIES AND THE GEOGRAPHICAL BASE

This chapter provides a brief introduction to the New Deal for Disabled People and the background to the local labour market studies provided in this report. In particular, it focuses on some of the technical issues involved in conducting local area studies.

1.1 Introduction to the New Deal for Disabled People

The New Deal for Disabled People (NDDP) Personal Adviser Service pilot began in six areas administered by the Employment Service in September 1998 and in another six areas under contract to private, public and voluntary sector partnerships in April 1999. It aims to assist people with an impairment or health condition who want to work to do so, to help those already in work to remain in employment, and to extend the range of services available to them.

Further details of the implementation and early operation of the pilot in areas administered by the Employment Service can be found in a DSS Report entitled *New Deal for Disabled People: Early Implementation*.¹ The development of the Personal Adviser Service is reported in *Evaluation of the New Deal for Disabled People Personal Adviser Service Pilot: Final Report*.² The design for the NDDP evaluation blends qualitative and quantitative research methods, and this is reported separately.³ There is also a separate survey report on the client group,⁴ providing a description of the population most likely to be affected by the extension of the NDDP pilot.

1.2 Background to the local labour market studies

The purpose of the local area studies was to provide comparative baseline and contextual information about the socio-demographic and labour market characteristics of the twelve pilot areas in which the NDDP operated. Hence the local area studies are intended to provide a descriptive backdrop to aid the interpretation of differential outcomes at the local level.⁵

The methodology involved construction and compilation of a range of labour market and other economic and socio-demographic indicators at local level from a range of statistical sources. The sources included the:

- 1991 Census of Population – providing the most up-to-date information at small area level at the time of writing,
- the Labour Force Survey – providing information on various aspects of socio-economic structure at local authority district, county, regional and national levels,
- the Annual Employment Survey – providing information on the industrial distribution of employees in employment,
- the New Earnings Survey – a key source of information on earnings,

¹ Arthur, S. *et al.* (1999). *New Deal for Disabled People: Early Implementation*. DSS Report 106. London: DSS.

² Loumidis J.M. *et al.* (2001). *Evaluation of the New Deal for Disabled People Personal Adviser Service Pilot: Final Report*. Report to DSS.

³ Lessof, C. *et al.* (2001).

⁴ Loumidis J.M. *et al.* (2001). *National Survey of Incapacity Benefits Claimants*. Report to DSS.

⁵ Similar information has been produced for the twelve control areas, but it is not reported in detail here in the main body of the text. Some statistical information on pilot and control areas is presented in tables in the Appendices.

- the JUVOS claimant count – providing information on unemployment, and
- Employment Service vacancy statistics – a key source of information on vacancies.

The remainder of this chapter outlines the geographical definitions and key features of the local areas which formed the basis of this study.

1.3 Pilot and control areas

The geographical basis for the local labour market area studies were twenty-four (groups of) Benefit Agency Districts (BADs). Twelve of the twenty-four were pilot areas and twelve were ‘matched’ control areas. In practice, it proved difficult to generate well matched pilot and control areas, across several dimensions of urban-rural character, regional location and socio-economic characteristics.

The twelve pilot and twelve control areas were divided into two tranches (see Table 1.1 for details of the first tranche and Table 1.2 for details of the second tranche [referred to as ‘Employment Service areas’ in other NDDP reports]). The tranche 1 areas are the six areas in which the NDDP was administered by the Employment Service in September 1998; (these areas are sometimes referred to in other reports as ‘Employment Service areas’). The tranche 2 areas are the six areas in which administration of the NDDP was contracted to private, public and voluntary sector partnerships in April 1999; (these areas are sometimes referred to in other reports as ‘Contract areas’). Although account was taken to select tranche 1 and tranche 2 areas from across a range of geographical area and incapacity/unemployment rate types, local level differences mean that comparisons of combined tranche 1 and tranche 2 areas should be treated with caution.

Originally, the twelve control areas were intended to play a greater role in the overall research design, but subsequently they were dropped. Hence, the other NDDP evaluation reports mentioned in section 1.1 do not include references to control areas, and the focus of attention here in the main body of the text is on the twelve pilot areas.

Table 1.1 First tranche of pilot and control areas

Pilot areas	Control areas
Sandwell	Bankside
Lanarkshire	South West Lancashire
Eastern Valleys	South West Wales
Bolton	Forth Valley
Central Sussex	Shropshire & Wolverhampton
Bristol East & Bath	North Worcestershire

Table 1.2 Second tranche of pilot and control areas

Pilot areas	Control areas
Newham	Hackney & Islington
South Tyneside	Doncaster
Mercia East	North Cumbria
South Devon	East Edinburgh & Borders
Bedfordshire	North Kent
North Yorkshire	Northamptonshire

The twelve pilot areas were selected to reflect a variety of inner city, urban, rural and mixed districts, with differing levels of unemployment and incapacity for work (see Table 1.3 for details of the categorisation of the first tranche pilot areas on these characteristics and Table 1.4 for details of the categorisation of the second tranche pilot areas). The local areas ranged in character from those with high incapacity and unemployment levels to those with low levels. Inner city, urban, mixed and rural areas were represented amongst the twelve pilot areas.

Table 1.3 First tranche of pilot areas by levels of incapacity/unemployment and urban-rural character

Local area	Incapacity/unemployment	District Type
Sandwell	High	Inner city
Lanarkshire	High	Mixed
Eastern Valleys	High	Rural
Bolton	Medium	Urban
Central Sussex	Medium	Mixed
Bristol East and Bath	Low	Urban

Table 1.4 Second tranche of pilot areas by levels of incapacity/unemployment and urban-rural character

Local area	Incapacity/unemployment	District Type
Newham	High	Inner city
South Tyneside	High	Urban
Mercia East	Medium	Rural
South Devon	Medium	Urban
Bedfordshire	Low	Mixed
North Yorkshire	Low	Rural

1.4 'Best-fitting' of Benefit Agency Districts to other geographical areas

As outlined above, the local areas studies draw upon a wide range of data sources. Very little local labour market information is available for 'non-standard' areas, such as Benefit Agency Districts (BADs). Hence, an initial exercise was undertaken to investigate how the twenty-four BAD-based areas 'nested' into other geographical areas for which local labour market data is more readily available (i.e. Travel-To-Work Areas [TTWAs], unitary authorities, local authority districts and counties).

The 'best-fitting' exercise revealed that the 'fit' of some BADs to other geographical areas (notably Travel-To-Work Areas [TTWAs], defined as relatively self-contained local labour market areas, for which local labour market information is more readily available was relatively poor). Partly this was due to the presence amongst the pilot and control areas of several inner city areas (which do not form functional local labour market areas), and also relatively small parts of larger metropolitan areas, which tend to form single large TTWAs.⁶ Moreover, the relatively close geographical proximity of some more pilot and control areas to one another, coupled with the relatively poor fit in some cases to TTWAs, would result (in some cases) in the use of the same TTWAs as 'best fit' geographies for pilot and control

⁶ The BADs with the poorest fit to TTWAs were Newham, South Tyneside, Mercia East, Eastern Valleys, North Worcestershire, London Riverside, Hackney & Islington and South West Lancashire.

areas. In turn this would have implications for the validity of some inter-area comparisons. For details of the best-fitting of BADs to a range of other geographical units see Appendix 1.

Based on these analyses a decision was taken to make use of the geographical units shown in Table 1.5 for the analysis of various key topics. Counties and unitary authority areas with local authority districts were used for unemployment⁷ and employment analyses. For analyses of economic position, unemployment and employment using data from the Labour Force Survey counties and local authority districts based on 1981 geographies were used. For analyses of data on vacancies it was necessary to use jobcentre-based geographies (as detailed in Table 1.5).⁸ The analyses of socio-demographic characteristics based on the 1991 Census of Population data make use of micro-level data for enumeration districts,⁹ thus enabling a close match to the boundaries of BADs. Hence, a range of geographical bases was used in accordance with data availability constraints. Although this is not ideal, it was felt that the choices made represented the best possible compromises available in order to enable and assessment of the key features of individual local areas and to enable inter-area comparisons.

Table 1.5 Geographical units used in analyses of major topics

Topic	Geographical units
unemployment	counties, unitary authority areas with local authority districts
employment	counties, unitary authority areas with local authority districts
vacancies	jobcentre-based local education authorities, TTWAs, counties ¹⁰
socio-demographic characteristics	enumeration districts

⁷ Denominators for use in calculating unemployment rates are available for these areas from 1996. In theoretical terms it would have been preferable to use TTWAs (since TTWAs are defined on a consistent and comparable basis), but due to the poor fit of some BADs to TTWAs the decision to make use of administrative geographies instead was taken.

⁸ This will not match exactly with the 'geographies' outlined above.

⁹ The postcode definitions of BADs were matched to enumeration districts, and then data at the level of enumeration districts were extracted from the 1991 Census of Population Small Area Statistics.

¹⁰ These may not match exactly the areas outlined above. For calculation of unemployment/vacancy ratios, unemployment data were extracted for jobcentre-based areas.

2. OVERVIEW OF THE LOCAL AREAS

This chapter provides short summaries of the key characteristics of each of the pilot areas, relative to the labour market and socio-demographic profile of Great Britain. Tranche 1 areas are described first, followed by tranche 2 areas. Within each tranche, the local areas are considered in the orders listed in Tables 1.3 and 1.4; i.e. commencing with the high incapacity/unemployment areas, then the medium and low incapacity/unemployment areas. Within each incapacity/unemployment category, the local areas are ordered in accordance with position on the urban-rural continuum, commencing with those that are most 'urban' in character.

2.1 Tranche 1 areas

Sandwell is a heavily urbanised area in the West Midlands conurbation. People from minority ethnic groups comprised a greater share of the population in 1991 than across Great Britain as a whole. The industrial base rested heavily on manufacturing, and this sector remains much more important in employment terms than nationally. Associated with this is a marked concentration of employment in manual occupations, while professional and managerial occupations were under-represented relative to the national average. Partly reflecting the under-representation of services, female economic activity rates were below average. Unemployment rates and unemployment/vacancy ratios have been consistently above the national average.

Lanarkshire covers a number of cities and towns (such as Motherwell and Hamilton) to the south and south-west of Glasgow. A higher than average proportion of the population lived in the social rented sector and the proportion of households without access to a car was above the Great Britain average in 1991. Unemployment and inactivity rates have remained consistently above those recorded for Great Britain, and the incidence of limiting long-term illness amongst the population of working age has remained substantially higher than nationally. The relative local:national disparity in unemployment rates widened in recent years. The employment structure of Lanarkshire was biased towards manufacturing industry and manual occupations.

Eastern Valleys comprises the eastern part of the South Wales Valleys, including towns such as Ebbw Vale and Merthyr Tydfil, and the Rhymney and Cynon Valleys. It is one of the most distinctive of the twelve pilot areas by virtue of substantially higher than average inactivity rates and long-term limiting illness. While the unemployment rate has remained consistently higher than that for Great Britain, it was the contribution of high levels of inactivity to non-employment that was the most distinctive feature of this area. Although the proportion of unemployed leavers moving off the claimant count was similar to that for Great Britain, the share moving onto Incapacity Benefit was much larger than average. Relative to the Great Britain employment profile, manufacturing and public service industries and manual occupations were strongly represented in Eastern Valleys.

Bolton is an urban centre within the Greater Manchester conurbation. It was categorised as a medium unemployment/inactivity area, and between 1997 and 2000 the unemployment rate rose to exceed that for Great Britain. The industrial and occupational structures in Bolton were weighted more towards manufacturing industry and manual occupations than across Great Britain as a whole. Greater than average female economic activity rates (reflecting the legacy of the textile industry in the area) contrasted with lower than average economic activity rates for males.

Central Sussex covers Brighton, Hove and Lewes and surrounding areas in Sussex. Despite being characterised as a medium unemployment/inactivity area, unemployment rates on the South Coast were amongst the highest recorded in southern England outside London, and the unemployment rate for Central Sussex was somewhat higher than the national average. Long-term unemployment has also been entrenched, although there was a more marked reduction in long-term unemployment locally than nationally in recent years. Once the older than average age profile has been accounted for, performance on health-related indicators is more favourable than the national average. In socio-demographic terms Central Sussex was characterised by a greater than average share of population from managerial and professional socio-economic groups. The industrial structure was dominated by services, with a particular relative concentration of producer service sectors (including finance and business services).

Bristol East and Bath displayed consistently lower than average unemployment and inactivity rates during the 1990s. Between 1997 and 2000 the relative decline in long-term unemployment was more pronounced than the reduction recorded nationally. On virtually all labour market indicators Bristol East and Bath registered a more favourable performance than the national average. A greater than average share of employed residents were in higher level non-manual occupations, and within the service sector producer services were strongly represented. In socio-demographic terms the population profile was similar to the national average in 1991, and car ownership levels and the incidence of owner-occupation was higher than average. The prevalence of limiting long-term illness and disability was below average.

2.2 Tranche 2 areas

Newham, located on the eastern edge of Inner London, emerged as the most distinctive of the twelve pilot areas. An inner city area with a youthful age structure and substantial ethnic minority population, it exhibited a residential unemployment rate approximately three times the national average between January 1997 and April 2000. Economic activity rates were lower than average. The industrial profile of employment was characterised by greater than national average concentrations in transport & communications, financial services, public services and other services, and an under-representation of employment in manufacturing. In occupational terms there were higher shares of employment in clerical & secretarial occupations and for plant & machine operatives than across Great Britain as a whole.

South Tyneside is a high unemployment/inactivity urban area located between Newcastle upon Tyne and Sunderland. A long-standing high unemployment area, it displayed a greater than average incidence of long-term unemployment, coupled with higher than average inactivity rates and a greater than average incidence of limiting long-term illness amongst the working age population. In relative terms, there was some widening of the local:national gap in unemployment rates between 1997 and 2000. The occupational profile was biased towards semi-skilled, unskilled and skilled manual occupations, while in industrial terms there was a greater concentration of employment in construction, manufacturing, health & social work than nationally.

Mercia East in eastern England is a predominantly rural area, exhibiting an unemployment rate slightly lower than the national average. A key feature of the local economy in this area, where agriculture and tourism were relatively important, was the seasonal nature of employment opportunities. In aggregate terms, long-term unemployment was a less severe problem than nationally. A higher than average economic activity rate for males contrasted with a rate below the national average for males. Manufacturing accounted for a slightly

larger share of employment than the national average, as did semi-skilled and unskilled occupations, while there was a marked under-representation of producer services.

South Devon may be characterised as a typical resort and retirement area with an older than average population profile. In 1991 owner-occupation and private renting were more prevalent than average. Despite the categorisation of South Devon as a medium unemployment/inactivity area both unemployment and inactivity rates were slightly higher than the national average for most of the period. A greater than average share of employment in personal & protective service occupations underlined the importance of tourism in the local economy.

Bedfordshire had a younger than average age profile in 1991, with a particular concentration of residents in the younger working age groups (i.e. under 45 years). Levels of car ownership and owner-occupation were above the national average. As befits a low unemployment/inactivity area, unemployment rates were consistently below average, and employment rates were higher than average. There was a greater than average share of employment in manufacturing than the national average, yet in contrast with some of the other pilot areas characterised by relative concentrations of manufacturing, the proportion of the workforce employed in managerial and professional occupations was greater than the Great Britain share. There was also an over-representation of employment in education and in the wholesale/retail sector. The incidence of limiting long-term illness was lower than that recorded for Great Britain.

North Yorkshire displayed a consistently lower than average unemployment rate and unemployment/vacancy ratio, and experienced a larger than national average decline in long-term unemployment in the late 1990s. A greater than average share of people leaving the claimant count entered employment than was the case across Great Britain as a whole, and this was reflected in economic activity and employment rates above the national average. Despite an older than average age profile, the incidence of limiting long-term illness was lower than average. Service and primary industries dominated the industrial structure, and a greater share of employment was in managerial and professional occupations than across Great Britain as a whole.

PART 2: DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

3. POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

This chapter uses information from the 1991 Census of Population to outline the age structure of the population.¹¹ The 1991 Census of Population provides the most up-to-date and comprehensive information at the micro area scale at the time of writing. Summary information on ethnic minority groups is presented also. The emphasis is on comparisons between areas – hence the emphasis on the use of percentages rather than absolute numbers in tables. Information on the absolute numbers of working age residents in 1997 for ‘best-fit’ local authority areas is provided in Appendix 2.

3.1 Age structure

Table 3.1 shows the age structure of the resident population of the pilot areas by broad age group.

Table 3.1 Age structure of population, 1991

Local area	0-15 %	16-24 %	25-44 %	45-59 %	60 & over %	Total population (000s)
Sandwell	20.3	13.4	27.1	17.2	22.1	423
Lanarkshire	21.5	13.6	29.1	17.3	18.6	489
Eastern Valleys	20.7	12.4	27.2	17.3	22.4	382
Bolton	21.4	13.1	28.5	16.6	20.4	312
Central Sussex	17.1	11.8	28.9	16.1	26.1	374
Bristol East and Bath	19.4	12.5	29.4	17.2	21.5	618
Newham	24.4	14.1	31.8	13.5	16.2	221
South Tyneside	19.5	12.2	28.6	17.3	22.5	427
Mercia East	18.4	11.6	26.4	17.7	26.0	540
South Devon	19.3	12.2	27.5	16.8	24.2	507
Bedfordshire	21.7	13.0	31.1	16.7	17.4	737
North Yorkshire	19.0	12.1	28.4	17.6	22.9	928
Great Britain	20.1	12.7	29.2	16.8	21.2	54889

Source: 1991 Census of Population, Small Area Statistics

There are no particularly marked variations in age structure between the local areas.

Of the pilot areas in the first tranche:

- Lanarkshire and Bolton were characterised by a slightly younger than average age structure.
- Sandwell and Eastern Valleys had a greater than national proportion of the population aged less than 25 years and also aged 60 years and over.
- Central Sussex had an age profile biased more towards the older age groups than the national average.
- The age profile in Bristol East and Bath in 1991 was similar to that for Great Britain.

¹¹ Information has been compiled for aggregations of postcodes in BADs.

Of the pilot areas in the second tranche:

- Newham had the youngest age profile, with nearly one-quarter of the 1991 population aged 15 years or younger.
- Bedfordshire also had a greater than national average proportion of population in the under 45 years age group, but the share of the population in the youngest age group was far less pronounced than in Newham.
- The Mercia East, South Devon and North Yorkshire - and to a less pronounced extent, South Tyneside, had older than average age profiles.

3.2 Ethnic minority groups

Table 3.2 shows the proportion of the resident population from ethnic minority groups.

Table 3.2 Percentage of the population from ethnic minority groups, 1991

Local area	% from ethnic minorities	ethnic minority residents (000s)	white residents (000s)
Sandwell	13.0	55.1	368
Lanarkshire	0.7	3.5	486
Eastern Valleys	0.7	2.6	379
Bolton	7.0	22.0	290
Central Sussex	2.4	8.9	365
Bristol East and Bath	2.5	15.6	603
Newham	41.8	92.5	129
South Tyneside	1.0	4.5	423
Mercia East	1.0	5.0	502
South Devon	0.7	3.8	537
Bedfordshire	7.7	56.6	680
North Yorkshire	1.0	9.1	919
Great Britain	5.5	3015.1	51874

Source: 1991 Census of Population, Small Area Statistics

Approximately 6 per cent of the resident population were recorded by the 1991 Census of Population as being from ethnic minority groups (i.e. they were non-white). There were marked local differences in the concentrations of residents from ethnic minorities:

- Newham was one of the parts of London with the highest proportion of people from ethnic minority groups amongst its residents, with the share exceeding two out of five residents. (Moreover, it should be noted that ethnic minorities tend to have a younger age profile than the white population.)
- Sandwell, Bedfordshire and Bolton also displayed shares of ethnic minority residents in excess of the Great Britain average.
- In Lanarkshire, Eastern Valleys, South Tyneside, Mercia East, South Devon and North Yorkshire 1 per cent or less of the population were from ethnic minority groups.

4. SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

This chapter uses information from the 1991 Census of Population to outline selected dimensions of the socio-economic structure of the population in the pilot areas. Topics covered include car ownership, housing tenure and socio-economic group. As in chapter 3, the emphasis is on comparisons between areas – hence the use of percentages rather than absolute numbers in tables and figures presented.

4.1 Car ownership

Statistics on car ownership are presented in Table 4.1. The figures for the proportion of households with no cars in tranche 1 and tranche 2 pilot areas are graphed in Figures 4.1 and 4.2, respectively.¹²

In 1991 one-third of households did not have access to a car, while 23 per cent had two or more cars. Lack of access to a car is a commonly used indicator of poverty (although it is recognised that lack of access to a car is indicative of greater deprivation in rural than in urban areas), while ‘two car households’ is sometimes used as an indicator of wealth.

Table 4.1 Car ownership by household, 1991

Local area	% households with no car	% households with one car	% households with two or more cars
Sandwell	41.6	41.7	16.6
Lanarkshire	44.7	40.3	15.0
Eastern Valleys	37.5	44.0	18.5
Bolton	37.8	41.6	20.6
Central Sussex	35.1	43.3	21.5
Bristol East and Bath	24.3	45.7	30.0
Newham	53.3	37.7	9.0
South Tyneside	49.5	38.2	12.3
Mercia East	22.0	50.6	27.5
South Devon	29.7	48.1	22.2
Bedfordshire	23.7	44.4	31.9
North Yorkshire	27.2	46.8	26.0
Great Britain	33.4	43.5	23.1

Source: 1991 Census of Population, Small Area Statistics

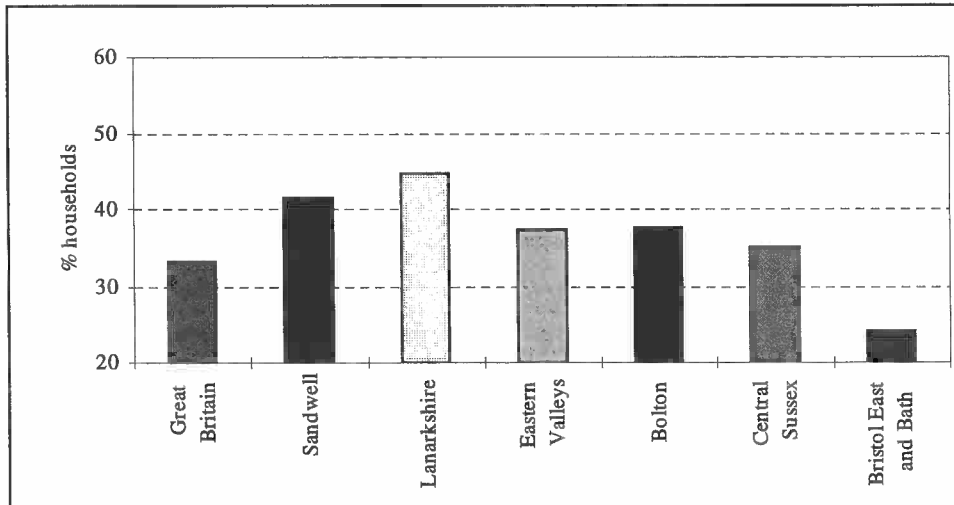
At the local level key inter-area variations included:

- Approximately one-half of all households in Newham and South Tyneside (inner city and urban areas) had no access to a car in 1991.
- In Lanarkshire and Sandwell (also urban areas) over two-fifths of households did not have access to a car in 1991.

¹² It should be noted that in many of the figures presented in this chapter the y-axis does not display the full range of variation from zero to 100 per cent, and therefore the differences between areas tend to be exaggerated.

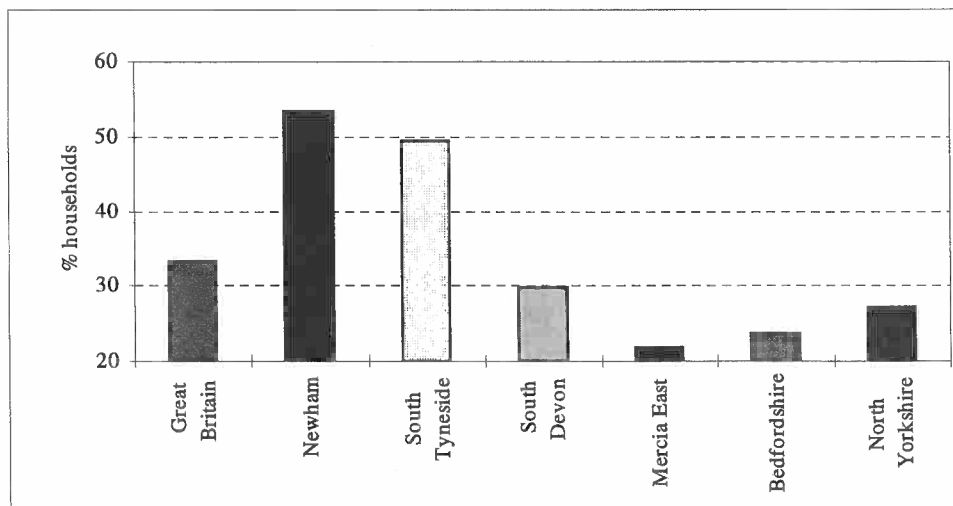
- The proportions of households with no car were lowest, and the shares of households with two or more cars were highest in Mercia East, Bedfordshire, Bristol East and Bath and North Yorkshire. It seems likely that these higher car ownership levels were a function of a settlement patterns, the wealth of the population (taking account of the caveat mentioned previously) and the household and age profile of the population. For example, in Bedfordshire a larger than average proportion of the population were in the younger and middle age adult group.

Figure 4.1 Percentage of households with no car, 1991 – tranche 1 pilot areas



Source: 1991 Census of Population, Small Area Statistics

Figure 4.2 Percentage of households with no car, 1991 – tranche 2 pilot areas



Source: 1991 Census of Population, Small Area Statistics

4.2 Housing tenure

In 1991 two-thirds of households in Great Britain were in owner-occupation, a quarter were in the social rented sector (i.e. those renting from a local authority or new town, from Scottish Homes or from a housing association) and 7 per cent were in private rented accommodation. Table 4.2 shows the distribution of households by these three broad tenure types in each of the pilot areas, while Figures 4.3-4.8 show these proportions graphically.

The social rented sector is often associated with labour market disadvantage; (as is the private rented sector to some extent).

Table 4.2 Housing tenure by household, 1991

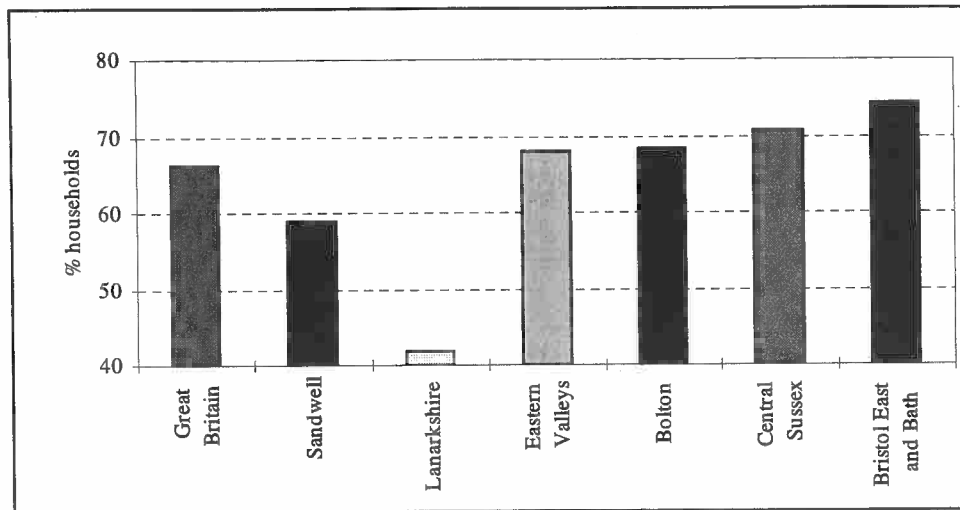
Local area	% households owner-occupiers	% households private renters	% households social renters
Sandwell	58.9	3.2	36.7
Lanarkshire	41.8	1.3	55.8
Eastern Valleys	68.2	3.8	26.8
Bolton	68.3	3.3	27.4
Central Sussex	70.8	12.6	14.7
Bristol East and Bath	74.4	6.2	17.7
Newham	50.1	11.7	36.9
South Tyneside	55.1	4.9	38.9
Mercia East	70.7	7.8	16.6
South Devon	71.0	10.3	16.4
Bedfordshire	73.8	6.5	17.7
North Yorkshire	73.0	7.7	15.6
Great Britain	66.3	7.1	24.7

Source: 1991 Census of Population, Small Area Statistics

At the local area level there were some marked differences in housing tenure profiles:

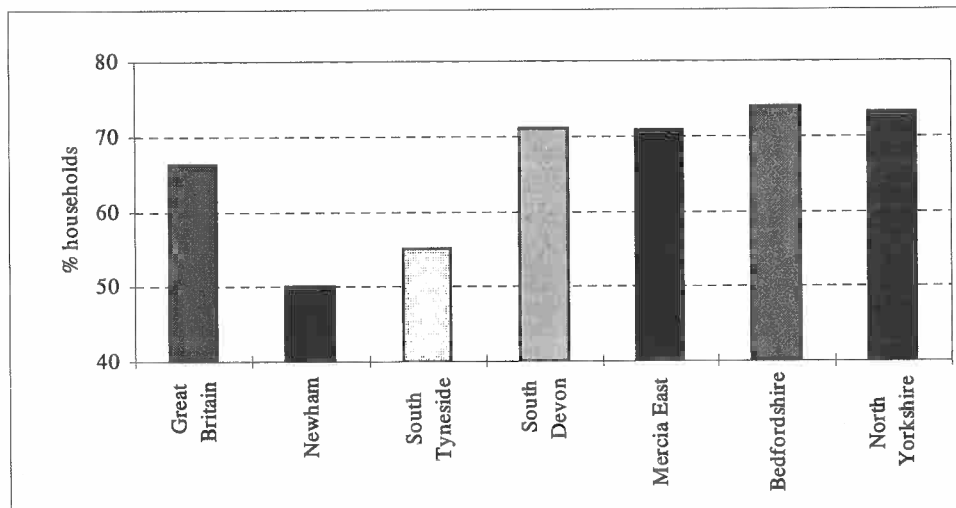
- In Bristol East and Bath, Central Sussex, Bedfordshire, North Yorkshire, South Devon and the Mercia East more than 70 per cent of households were in owner-occupation in 1991. This contrasted with one-half in Newham and just over two-fifths in Lanarkshire. It should be noted that owner-occupation tends to be less prevalent, and social renting more prevalent, in Scotland than in England and Wales.
- The private renting sector was most important in Central Sussex, Newham and South Devon, where it accounted for over 10 per cent of households in 1991, compared with 7 per cent nationally. By contrast, the private rented sector was considerably smaller than average in Lanarkshire, Sandwell, Bolton and Eastern Valleys.
- Social renting was most prevalent in Lanarkshire (accounting for 56 per cent of households compared with 25 per cent across Great Britain as a whole). Greater than average shares of households in social renting were also evident in South Tyneside, Newham and Sandwell, where social renting accounted for over one-third of households. By contrast, fewer than 18 per cent of households were in the social renting sector in 1991 in Central Sussex, North Yorkshire, South Devon, Mercia East, Bedfordshire and Bristol East and Bath.

Figure 4.3 Percentage of households in owner-occupation, 1991 – tranche 1 pilot areas



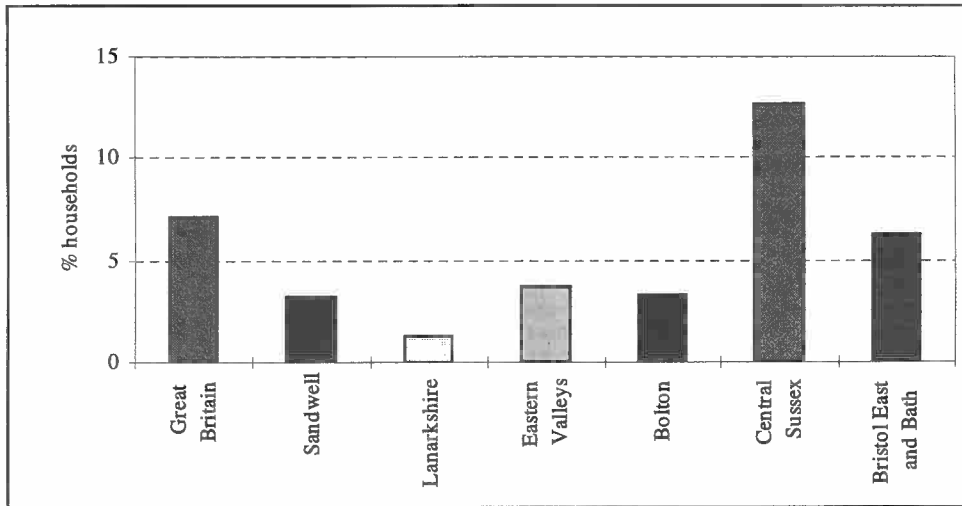
Source: 1991 Census of Population, Small Area Statistics

Figure 4.4 Percentage of households in owner-occupation, 1991 – tranche 2 pilot areas



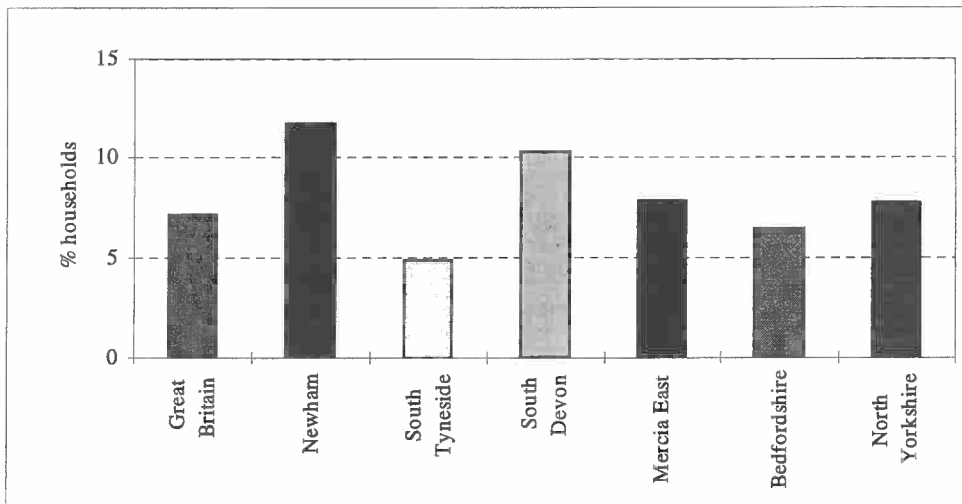
Source: 1991 Census of Population, Small Area Statistics

Figure 4.5 Percentage of households in private renting, 1991 – tranche 1 pilot areas



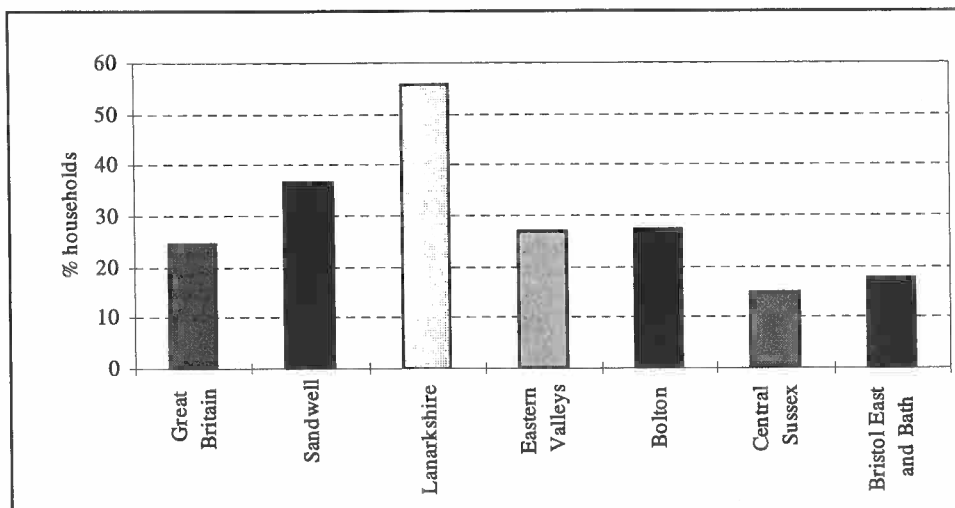
Source: 1991 Census of Population, Small Area Statistics

Figure 4.6 Percentage of households in private renting, 1991 – tranche 2 pilot areas



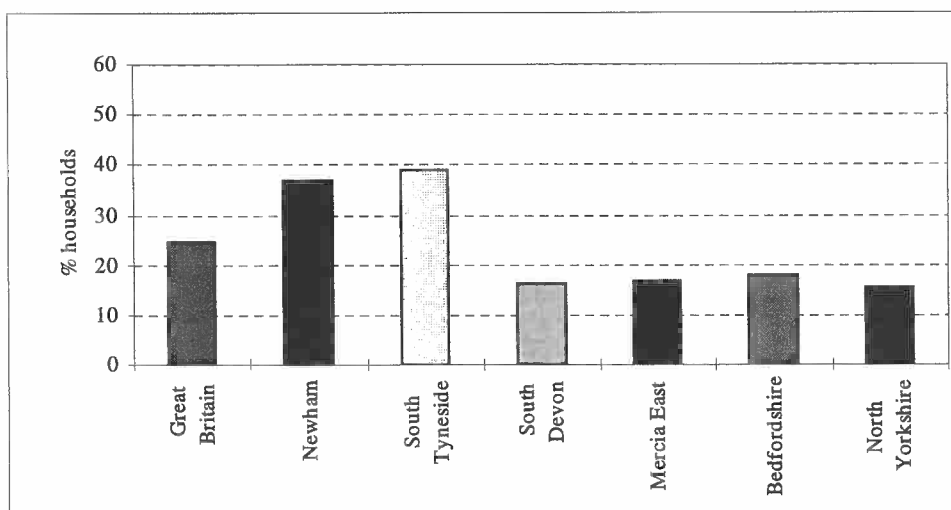
Source: 1991 Census of Population, Small Area Statistics

Figure 4.7 Percentage of households in social renting, 1991 – tranche 1 pilot areas



Source: 1991 Census of Population, Small Area Statistics

Figure 4.8 Percentage of households in social renting, 1991 – tranche 2 pilot areas



Source: 1991 Census of Population, Small Area Statistics

4.3 Socio-economic group

Two broad socio-economic groupings (compiled by aggregating socio-economic groups [SEGs]) were identified to capture the socio-economic composition of the population (see Table 4.3). The first was the percentage of the population in households headed by a person in managerial/professional SEGs (see Figure 4.9) and the second was the percentage of the population in households headed by a person in semi-skilled/unskilled SEGs (Figure 4.10).

Table 4.3 Socio-economic group of head of household, 1991

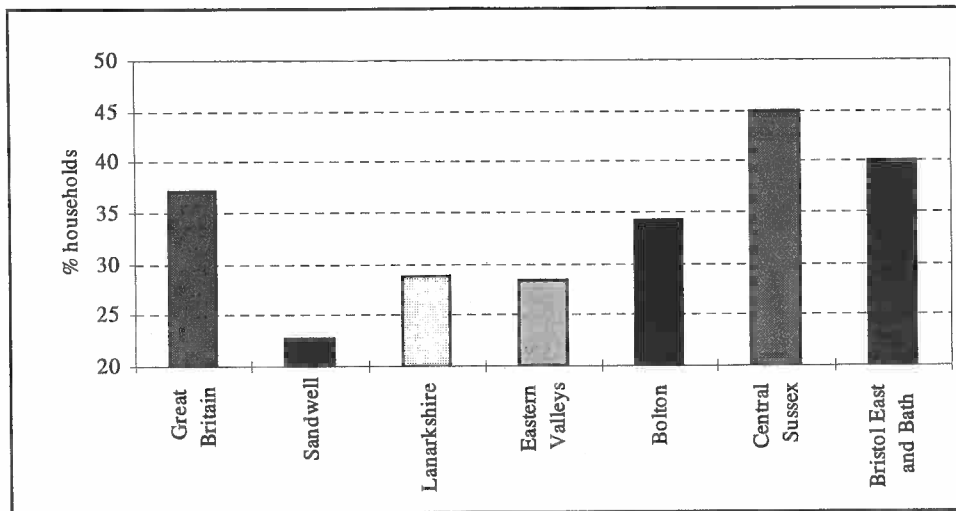
Local area	% households with managerial & professional heads	% households with semi-skilled/unskilled heads	Total households (000s)
Sandwell	22.6	22.7	165
Lanarkshire	28.7	22.0	185
Eastern Valleys	28.4	23.9	149
Bolton	34.2	19.9	123
Central Sussex	45.0	14.9	163
Bristol East and Bath	40.0	16.2	246
Newham	25.1	23.8	84
South Tyneside	27.4	21.2	176
Mercia East	31.8	21.4	204
South Devon	32.6	19.0	218
Bedfordshire	41.3	16.5	282
North Yorkshire	41.7	17.4	370
Great Britain	37.2	18.3	21897

Source: 1991 Census of Population, Small Area Statistics

Marked variations in the socio-economic profile of local areas were evident:

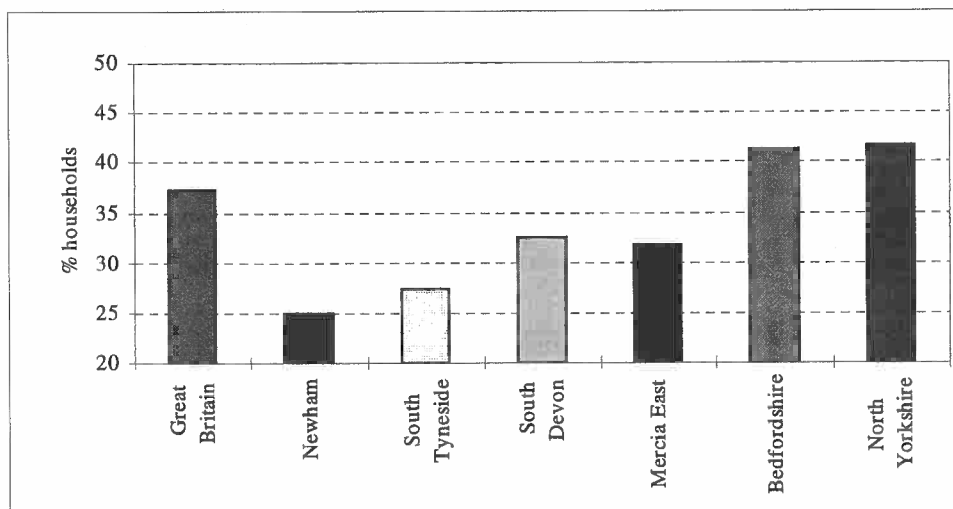
- The proportion of household heads from managerial and professional groups ranged from 23 per cent in Sandwell to 45 per cent in Central Sussex, compared with 37 per cent for Great Britain as a whole.
- Apart from Central Sussex, the other local areas displaying a greater than national average share of household heads in managerial and professional groups were North Yorkshire, Bedfordshire and Bristol East and Bath. In all of these areas the share equalled or exceeded 40 per cent.
- Conversely, these local areas exhibited smaller than average proportions of household heads from semi-skilled/unskilled groups.
- The local areas with the largest proportions of household heads from semi-skilled/unskilled groups were Eastern Valleys, Newham, Sandwell, Lanarkshire, Mercia East and South Tyneside, with percentages in excess of 21 per cent, compared with a national average of 18 per cent.

Figure 4.9 Percentage of households with a managerial/professional head, 1991 – tranche 1 pilot areas



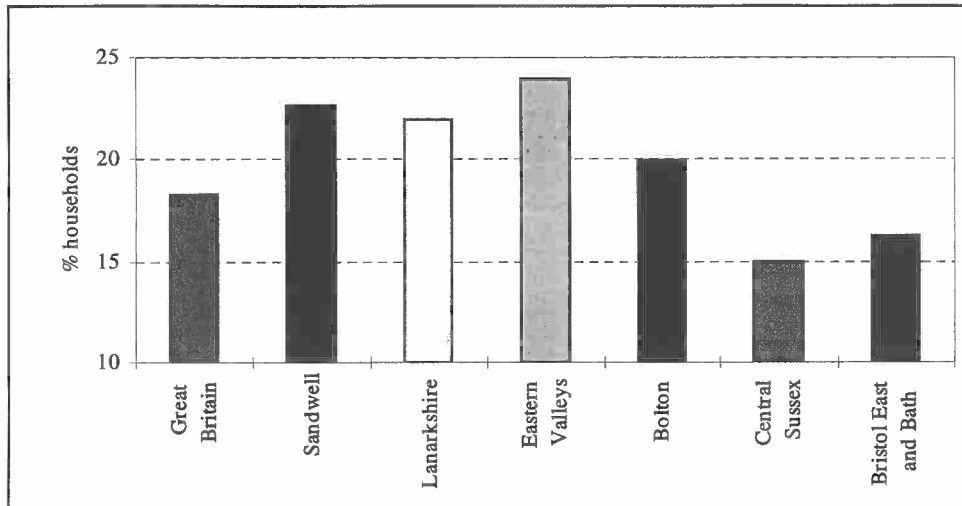
Source: 1991 Census of Population, Small Area Statistics

Figure 4.10 Percentage of households with a managerial/professional head, 1991 – tranche 2 pilot areas



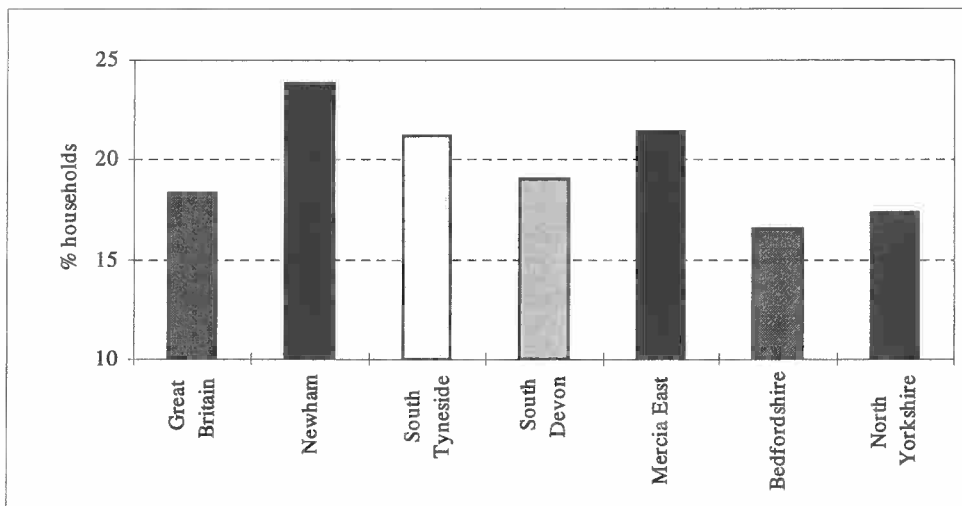
Source: 1991 Census of Population, Small Area Statistics

Figure 4.11 Percentage of households with a semi-skilled/unskilled head, 1991 – tranche 1 pilot areas



Source: 1991 Census of Population, Small Area Statistics

Figure 4.12 Percentage of households with a semi-skilled/unskilled head, 1991 – tranche 2 pilot areas



Source: 1991 Census of Population, Small Area Statistics

5. ILLNESS AND HEALTH

This chapter uses information from a variety of data sources, notably the 1991 Census of Population and the Labour Force Survey, to provide an indicative picture of the health of the population in local areas, with a particular emphasis on health-related limitations on participation in the labour market.

5.1 Long-term limiting illness

The 1991 Census of Population contains a question relating to limiting long-term illness. Table 5.1 and Figures 5.1 and 5.2 show how the incidence of self-reported limiting long-term illness for the population of working age varies between local areas. In general, levels of limiting long-term illness increase with age; hence the restriction here to the population of working age, since it is the main focus of attention in this context. It should also be noted that self-reported measures are based on a subjective assessment of individual circumstances: of two individuals with objectively the same condition, one might assess himself/herself as 'long-term ill', while the other might not. Hence, this uncertainty regarding the reliability of self-reported measures needs to be borne in mind when making comparative assessments.

Table 5.1 Percentage of the working age suffering limiting long-term illness, 1991

Local area	% suffering limiting long-term illness	suffering limiting long-term illness (000s)
Sandwell	9.9	25.1
Lanarkshire	13.7	41.8
Eastern Valleys	16.5	37.5
Bolton	10.7	20.1
Central Sussex	8.6	16.9
Bristol East and Bath	6.5	24.9
Newham	10.4	13.9
South Tyneside	12.0	31.2
Mercia East	8.3	24.5
South Devon	8.6	27.3
Bedfordshire	6.1	28.3
North Yorkshire	7.1	40.1
Great Britain	8.7	2913

Source: 1991 Census of Population, Small Area Statistics

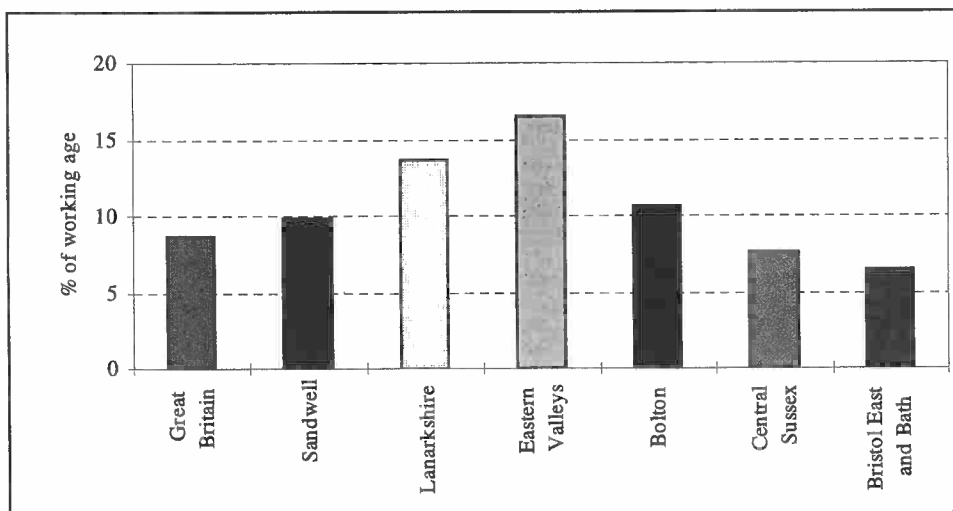
In 1991 8.7 per cent of the working age population of Great Britain reported that they suffered limiting long-term illness. However, there were marked variations around this average:

- The proportion of the working age population suffering limiting long-term illness ranged from 6 per cent in Bedfordshire to 16.5 per cent in Eastern Valleys. (Variations between local areas in the age structure of the population are insufficient to account for differences of this magnitude.)
- Apart from Eastern Valleys, other pilot areas with greater proportions of the working age population suffering limiting long-term illness than the Great Britain average were Lanarkshire, South Tyneside, Bolton, Newham and Sandwell. It is notable that the majority of these areas are drawn from northern Britain (i.e. north of a line from the

Severn to the Wash) - (Newham is the exception), and all exhibit higher than average unemployment and non-employment rates. (Indeed, there is a growing literature on geographical patterns of unemployment, sickness/disability and non-employment, in which former coalfield areas in South Wales and northern England, as well as declining industrial areas, feature particularly prominently.)

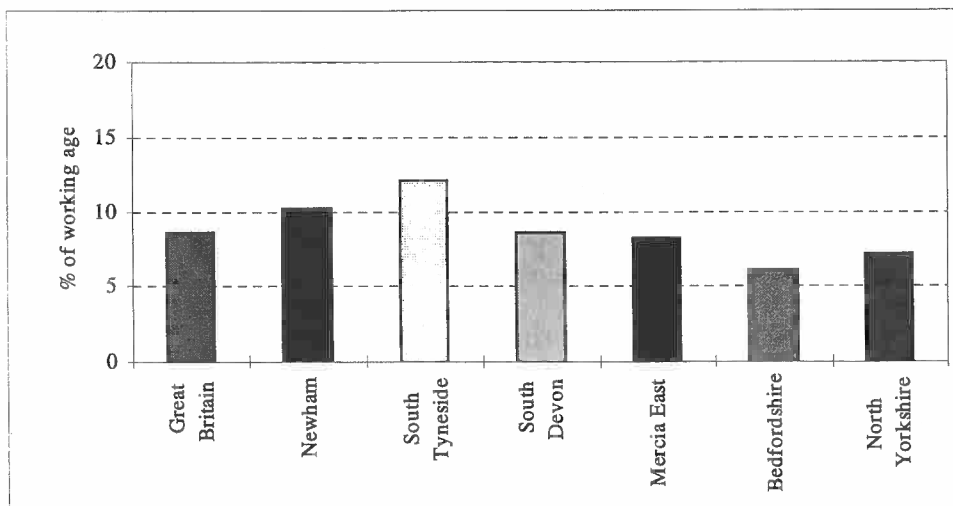
- Along with Bedfordshire, Bristol East and Bath and North Yorkshire displayed lower than average proportions of the population suffering limiting long-term illness in 1991.

Figure 5.1 Percentage of population of working age suffering limiting long-term illness, 1991 – tranche 1 pilot areas



Source: 1991 Census of Population, Small Area Statistics

Figure 5.2 Percentage of population of working age suffering limiting long-term illness, 1991 – tranche 2 pilot areas



Source: 1991 Census of Population, Small Area Statistics

The Labour Force Survey (LFS) contains a greater range of information on illness/disability than the 1991 Census of Population. However, it is difficult to make direct comparisons between sources, due to differences in the wording of questions. It is also worthy of note that information from the General Household Survey suggests that the proportions of people

reporting a long-standing illness or disability have been rising steadily over the last thirty years, but this may reflect people's changing perception of illness and disability, as well as real increases in ill-health. In spring 1997 the module of questions on illness/disability included in the LFS was expanded. Answers to these questions may then be crosstabulated against information on other individual characteristics collected in the LFS.

Table 5.2 Disabled people as a percentage of the working age population by region, winter 1998/9

Nation / Region	Local area	% working age population disabled
Great Britain		17.8
North East		23.7
Tyne & Wear	South Tyneside	22.6
Rest of North East		24.6
North West		19.9
Greater Manchester	Bolton	19.9
Merseyside		23.6
Rest of North West		18.2
Yorkshire and the Humber		18.8
South Yorkshire		24.0
West Yorkshire		17.2
Rest of Yorkshire and the Humber	North Yorkshire	16.6
East Midlands	Mercia East	17.7
West Midlands		19.2
West Midlands Metropolitan County	Sandwell	20.4
Rest of West Midlands		18.1
East	Bedfordshire	14.8
Greater London		15.8
Inner London	Newham	17.1
Outer London		15.0
South East	Central Sussex	15.4
South West	Bristol East and Bath	16.4
	South Devon	
Wales	Eastern Valleys	23.3
Scotland		18.1
Strathclyde	Lanarkshire	20.6
Rest of Scotland		16.1

Source: Labour Force Survey, winter 1998/9

Table 5.2 shows the proportion of the working age population¹³ recorded as disabled (i.e. had a current long-term disability or health problem) at the regional level in the winter 1998/9 LFS. According to the LFS nearly 18 per cent (6.23 million people) of the population of working age in Great Britain suffered were disabled. Even at the regional level, marked variations were evident, with 15 per cent of the working age population recorded as disabled in the Eastern and South East regions, compared with at least 23 per cent in Wales, the North

¹³ Information for the whole population is not presented because some of the LFS questions are directed only to people of working age.

East, Merseyside and South Yorkshire – all of these may be thought of as the traditionally ‘depressed’ regions. Analyses have shown¹⁴ that regional variations in disability rates are particularly pronounced amongst the older working age groups (i.e. those aged 50-59/64). In this age group over 40 per cent of the population were recorded as having a disability in 1998/9, compared with approximately one-third nationally and one-quarter in the South East and Eastern regions.

Table 5.3 shows the percentage of the population of working age who responded to the relevant LFS question in summer 1999 that they had a health problem affecting the kind of work that they could do and the percentage with a health problem lasting more than one year.

Table 5.3 Percentage of the population of working age, summer 1999
(a) indicating a health problem affecting the kind of work they could do
(b) with a health problem lasting more than one year

Nation / Region	Local area	% with work limiting health problem	% with health problem lasting > 1 year
Great Britain		15.0	25.1
Tyne & Wear	South Tyneside	19.1	29.9
Rest of Northern region		19.5	30.2
South Yorkshire		19.5	31.3
West Yorkshire		15.4	26.3
Rest of Yorks & Humberside	North Yorkshire	14.0	26.8
East Midlands	Mercia East	14.5	24.7
East Anglia		12.5	23.3
Inner London	Newham	14.8	22.5
Outer London		12.2	22.2
Rest of South East	Bedfordshire	12.0	23.0
	Central Sussex		
South West	Bristol East and Bath	14.0	25.0
	South Devon		
West Midlands (met county)	Sandwell	16.5	27.5
Rest of West Midlands		15.1	26.3
Greater Manchester	Bolton	15.9	24.5
Merseyside		18.2	27.4
Rest of North West		15.5	25.9
Wales	Eastern Valleys	20.2	29.0
Strathclyde	Lanarkshire	18.5	26.9
Rest of Scotland		13.9	23.8

Source: Labour Force Survey, summer 1999

¹⁴ See Sly F., Thair T. and Risdon A. (1999) ‘Disability and the labour market: results from the winter 1998/9 LFS’, *Labour Market Trends* 107(9), 455-466. See also other articles focusing on disability in the September 1999 issue of *Labour Market Trends*.

Across Great Britain a quarter of the working age population reported a health problem lasting for more than one year, while 15 per cent reported a work limiting health problem. The patterns of regional variation are similar across both indicators, with Wales (Eastern Valleys), Strathclyde (Lanarkshire) and Tyne & Wear (South Tyneside) recording a greater prevalence of health problems. Conversely, the Rest of the South East recorded the lowest prevalence of health problems.

Further information at sub-regional level¹⁵ from the LFS is presented in Table 5.4. The prevalence of health problems persistent enough to limit an individual's ability to work generally increases with age. In general, about a tenth of people aged under 25 years suffered such problems, compared with more than one-quarter of those aged over 45 years.

Table 5.4 Percentage of broad age groups experiencing health problems lasting for more than one year and with a health problem which limits the kind of work they can do, summer 1999

Pilot area and county	16-24 (%)	25-44 (%)	45 to pension age (%)	All working age (%)
Great Britain	9	11	24	15
Sandwell (West Midlands)	10	11	28	17
Lanarkshire (Strathclyde)	10	13	31	19
Eastern Valleys (Mid Glamorgan)	-	18	40	25
Bolton (Greater Manchester)	8	12	26	16
Central Sussex (East Sussex)	13	11	24	16
Bristol East and Bath (Avon)	11	7	17	11
Newham (Inner London)	5	12	28	15
South Tyneside (Tyne & Wear)	12	14	31	19
Mercia East (Lincolnshire & Norfolk)	9	11	23	16
South Devon (Devon)	10	12	21	15
Bedfordshire (Bedfordshire)	-	10	16	12
North Yorkshire (N Yorkshire)	-	9	19	12

Source: Labour Force Survey, summer 1999.

Note: A dash indicates the sample number on which the percentage is based was smaller than 10 thousand; (such data cannot be released for confidentiality reasons).

There were clear local contrasts in the prevalence of illness. The incidence of long-standing illness was highest in the area in which the Eastern Valleys area is located, with a quarter of those of working age affected, compared with 15 per cent across Great Britain. Illness rates were higher here than in any other area in each age group. Rates of illness for those aged 45 years and over were also higher than average in Strathclyde (Lanarkshire) and Tyne & Wear (South Tyneside), with nearly a third of this age groups affected. Rates of illness among persons of working age were lowest in Avon (Bristol East & Bath), Bedfordshire and North Yorkshire.

¹⁵ This information is based on data at the level of counties in which the pilot areas are located.

The types of health problem (expressed in terms of percentages of the all health problems) suffered in the counties in which the pilot areas are located are summarised in Table 5.5. About a third of all health problems were associated with limbs or backs and two-fifths were broadly classified as heart, respiratory or stomach problems or diabetes. A further one-eighth were progressive and other illnesses.¹⁶

Table 5.5 Percentage of the working age population reporting different types of health problem at local area level, summer 1999

Pilot area and county	Musculo skeletal - limbs, back, etc. (%)	Sensory - sight, hearing, etc. (%)	Cardiac, respiratory, stomach, diabetes (%)	Mental health and learning difficulties (%)	Progressive illness and other (%)
Great Britain	33	5	39	10	13
Sandwell (West Midlands)	34	5	41	9	11
Lanarkshire (Strathclyde)	31	4	39	14	13
Eastern Valleys (Mid Glamorgan)	35	-	38	10	13
Bolton (Greater Manchester)	36	3	37	12	11
Central Sussex (East Sussex)	32	-	29	12	19
Bristol East and Bath (Avon)	36	-	35	8	15
Newham (Inner London)	32	4	38	12	14
South Tyneside (Tyne & Wear)	35	-	38	12	12
Mercia East (Lincolnshire & Norfolk)	35	5	38	11	11
South Devon (Devon)	34	-	37	9	14
Bedfordshire (Bedfordshire)	32	-	39	-	-
North Yorkshire (N Yorkshire)	36	-	41	10	10

Source: Labour Force Survey, summer 1999.

Note: A dash indicates the sample number on which the percentage is based was smaller than 10 thousand; (such data cannot be released for confidentiality reasons).

There was relatively little difference between the counties in which the pilot areas are located in the nature of the health problems faced.

5.2 Other health-related indicators

The general health of the population of an area can be measured by use of 'vital statistics' (i.e. births and deaths) data. They include the age breakdown of deaths and the number of births and infant deaths. These data are published annually by the Office for National Statistics for electoral wards, local authority districts and health authority areas. Raw numbers of births and deaths are of little use, being mainly influenced by the size of an area's population. In order to obtain meaningful indicators, it is necessary to convert these numbers into rates, using data on the age structure of the population. The most recent data on the population at the ward scale is the 1991 Census of Population. Ward boundaries have changed since then, but there is no clear documentation of the relationship between 1991

¹⁶ This table has been constructed by grouping together more information on more detailed health problems recorded in the LFS.

wards and more recent wards. Thus the calculations presented here are based on vital statistics information for 1991.

'Crude' birth and death rates are calculated as the ratio of the number of births and deaths in an area to the total population of an area, generally expressed as the number of births and deaths in every 1000 of the population. Higher crude death rates might be an indicator of poorer health, but could also result from an elderly population in which the likelihood of death was higher. Similarly, a high crude birth rate could be recorded in an area with a very youthful population. A slightly more sophisticated measure is the General Fertility Rate. This is the number of live births per 1000 women of childbearing age (aged 15 to 44) and hence is a more accurate measure of fertility differences among the section of the population 'at risk' of giving birth. The Infant Mortality Rate is another indicator commonly used to identify areas of poverty, representing the number of babies dying at under 12 months of age per 1000 live births or an approximation to the probability of a baby dying before reaching its first birthday. Table 5.6 presents these crude rates, along with other health-related indicators, for the pilot areas.

The information presented in the second data panel of Table 5.6 shows that birth rates were highest by far in Newham (an area noted in Chapter 3 as having a larger than average share of young people in its population), followed by Sandwell and Bedfordshire. The General Fertility Rate emphasises differences between areas, with Newham and Sandwell revealed as having very high numbers of births per thousand women of childbearing age and rural, coastal and resort areas (often characterised by older than average age profiles) having very low numbers. The Infant Mortality Rate was highest in Sandwell, followed by Newham, and lowest in North Yorkshire, Central Sussex and South Devon.

Table 5.6 Mortality and fertility in pilot areas, 1991

Area	Standardised Mortality Ratios			Crude Rates (per 1000)			
	All	Male	Female	Death	Birth	General Fertility Rate	Infant Mortality Rate
Sandwell	107.7	112.7	102.9	11.9	15.1	72.8	12.0
Lanarkshire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eastern Valleys	110.6	110.2	110.9	12.7	13.5	65.6	7.3
Bolton	112.4	112.9	111.9	11.8	14.7	68.3	8.4
Central Sussex	93.6	94.9	92.5	14.0	12.4	59.4	6.6
Bristol East and Bath	93.3	96.9	89.9	10.8	13.9	63.2	7.8
Newham	113.9	119.9	108.0	10.0	20.9	86.9	9.8
South Tyneside	117.0	119.4	114.8	13.3	13.1	63.0	8.6
Mercia East	92.5	92.1	93.0	13.0	11.9	62.4	8.8
South Devon	94.0	93.1	94.7	12.5	12.9	62.4	6.6
Bedfordshire	102.8	101.3	104.4	9.5	15.5	67.4	7.3
North Yorkshire	98.2	96.9	99.4	12.4	12.0	57.6	6.0

Source: OPCS Vital Statistics for England and Wales, 1991

Note: Standardised Mortality Ratios are calculated using the England & Wales average. Data were not available for Scotland – hence the missing values for Lanarkshire.

A more sensitive approach to differences in health between areas is made possible by standardising mortality data to take into account differences in age structure between areas. This is achieved by firstly calculating the proportion of the population of a given age who died during the year in the country as a whole (in this case, England and Wales taken as a whole). These proportions are then multiplied against the population for each age group separately, and the result of this calculation summed across all age groups. This gives the hypothetical number of deaths that would occur in an area if mortality rates in each age group matched the national average. Thus, calculating the ratio (Standardised Mortality Ratio) between the actual number of deaths in a given year and this hypothetical number of deaths provides an indication of the extent to which death rates tend to be higher or lower than the national average).

The Crude Death Rate identifies Central Sussex, South Tyneside, Mercia East, Eastern Valleys and South Devon as having the highest rates of mortality, and Bedfordshire and Newham, with relatively youthful age profiles) as having the lowest rates. However, once the influence of age structure is removed (i.e. the effect of a high percentage of elderly retired people in the population of Central Sussex and South Devon), a rather different pattern is revealed. The highest standardised mortality rates occurred in South Tyneside, Newham, Bolton and the Eastern Valleys, with Mercia East, Central Sussex and Bristol East and Bath experiencing the lowest standardised mortality rates. Standardised Mortality Ratios were generally higher for men than for women, especially in South Tyneside.

In general, the picture emerging is one of poorer than average performance on health-related indicators in the high unemployment/inactivity areas than in the low unemployment/inactivity areas. In part, it might be the case that the legacy of extractive and certain manufacturing industries has had a disproportionately large effect in high unemployment/inactivity areas. There is also the possibility that unemployed people are more vulnerable than average to ill-health – i.e. causal links between ill-health and unemployment may operate in two directions.

PART 3: ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND THE LABOUR MARKET

6. ECONOMIC POSITION

This chapter discusses the conventional categorisations used in measuring economic position. It draws on information from the 1991 Census of Population¹⁷ and more up-to-date information (for the period from spring 1997 to winter 1999/2000) from the Labour Force Survey¹⁸ to outline the main variations in economic activity, economic inactivity and employment and non-employment rates between the pilot areas.

6.1 Introduction

The adult (or working age) population is conventionally divided into three groups:

- the *employed*: employees, the self-employed and those on government education and training schemes;
- the *unemployed*: those who are searching for and available for work (according to the ILO definition of unemployment); and
- the economically *inactive*: all remaining members of the population.

Those in employment or unemployment are conventionally termed *economically active*. (The unemployed are conventionally categorised as economically active because although they are not in employment they are available and looking for work [i.e. they are part of the labour force].) Those categorised as economically inactive may be outside of employment for many different reasons. For example, they may be participating in full-time education, they may be looking after the home/family, they may want work but are not looking for work because they believe no job opportunities exist for them, etc. Individuals in this latter category are often termed 'discouraged workers'; they are not classified as unemployed because they are not actively searching for work.

The focus in this chapter is on economic activity (and inactivity); (while patterns and trends in employment and unemployment are explored in further detail in chapters 7 and 8, respectively).

6.2 Economic activity

Differences between areas and sub-groups in the incidence of economic activity are conventionally measured by the *economic activity rate* (i.e. the percentage of the population in a certain age group who are economically active). Table 6.1 presents information on economic activity rates in 1991 for males, females and the total population of working age, while Table 6.2 shows similar information for three broad age groups, disaggregated by gender.

In Great Britain in 1991 nearly 87 per cent of males of working age and 68 per cent of women of working age were economically active. The general trend has been for a decrease in male economic activity rates and an increase in female economic activity rates in recent years. Economic activity rates were lower for females than for males in all three broad age groups identified in Table 6.2, and are highest in the 25-44 years age group.

¹⁷ This information relates specifically to the BADs (defined using aggregates of postcode sectors).

¹⁸ The LFS data were compiled for 'best fit' unitary authorities/local authority districts. It should be noted that the geographical bases used in the analyses presented in this chapter differ according to data source.

Table 6.1 Economic activity rates for the population of working age, 1991

Local area	Males (%)	Females (%)	Total (%)
Sandwell	87.4	66.2	77.4
Lanarkshire	82.5	62.5	72.7
Eastern Valleys	77.9	59.7	69.2
Bolton	85.0	67.7	76.7
Central Sussex	87.2	70.0	78.9
Bristol East and Bath	88.9	71.3	80.4
Newham	83.7	59.2	71.8
South Tyneside	83.1	65.6	74.7
Mercia East	87.8	65.8	77.4
South Devon	85.8	65.3	76.0
Bedfordshire	90.3	69.6	80.4
North Yorkshire	87.5	69.1	78.6
Great Britain	86.6	67.6	77.4

Source: 1991 Census of Population, Small Area Statistics

Table 6.2 Economic activity rates by broad age group and gender, 1991

Local area	Males (%)			Females (%)		
	16-24	25-44	45-64	16-24	25-44	45-59
Sandwell	81.3	95.6	81.3	66.6	67.8	63.4
Lanarkshire	81.2	92.2	70.5	68.9	65.1	53.3
Eastern Valleys	77.6	91.4	62.0	59.5	63.9	53.1
Bolton	76.8	94.6	77.2	63.6	71.5	64.3
Central Sussex	74.4	95.1	83.3	66.2	72.2	69.1
Bristol East and Bath	77.5	96.6	85.3	68.8	73.2	69.7
Newham	74.0	91.2	78.0	59.0	59.8	58.0
South Tyneside	79.2	93.8	71.9	66.4	68.7	59.8
Mercia East	79.5	96.6	82.3	65.8	68.4	61.7
South Devon	75.1	95.4	80.0	63.2	67.6	63.2
Bedfordshire	77.8	97.1	88.0	67.5	70.4	69.8
North Yorkshire	74.7	96.8	82.8	64.5	72.9	66.0
Great Britain	76.7	95.3	80.7	65.6	70.0	65.1

Source: 1991 Census of Population, Small Area Statistics

Amongst key features of variation apparent at the local level were:

- Economic activity rates were higher than the Great Britain average for both males and females of working age in Bristol East and Bath, Central Sussex, Bedfordshire and North Yorkshire.
- In Bolton the economic activity rate for females of working age was higher than the national average while the economic activity rate for males was lower than the national

average. The reverse pattern (i.e. a lower than average female economic activity rate and a higher than average male economic activity rate) applied in Mercia East and Sandwell.

- Eastern Valleys recorded the lowest economic activity rates (69 per cent for the total population of working age, compared with 77 per cent for Great Britain). Economic activity rates were also substantially lower than the national average in Lanarkshire, Newham and South Tyneside. In Eastern Valleys and Lanarkshire only 53 per cent of men aged between 45 and 64 years were economically active.

More up-to-date information showing economic activity rates for persons of working age on a quarterly basis between the spring quarter 1997 and the winter quarter 1999/2000 is shown in Tables 6.3 and 6.4 for tranche 1 and tranche 2 pilot areas, respectively;¹⁹ (analogous data for control areas is presented in Table A3.6.3 and Table A3.6.4 in Appendix 3). Due to sampling variability from one quarter of the LFS to the next, some caution should be exercised in interpreting the values / trends shown. When sample sizes are relatively small (as they are for local areas) it is difficult to distinguish 'real' change from changes due to sampling variability. Hence, inter-area variations may be exaggerated or disguised by sampling variation. Moreover, small sample sizes preclude the possibility of introducing detailed disaggregations by age at the local area level. However, it is clear from national level sources that the increase in inactivity has been particularly marked amongst older working age males, and therefore it would be expected that local areas with older age profiles would tend to display higher than average inactivity rates.

Table 6.3 Economic activity rates for population of working age, spring 1997-winter 1999/2000 – tranche 1 pilot areas

Quarter ending	GB (%)	Sandwell (%)	Lanarkshire (%)	E. Valleys (%)	Bolton (%)	C. Sussex (%)	Bristol E./Bath (%)
May 1997	78.4	76.0	73.5	71.4	73.4	76.2	79.7
Aug 1997	79.3	73.8	74.9	70.5	74.9	77.6	81.4
Nov 1997	78.8	75.3	75.0	70.9	75.4	78.9	81.3
Feb 1998	78.2	70.8	75.3	69.4	76.2	77.9	81.2
May 1998	78.2	74.2	75.5	70.3	75.2	78.8	81.4
Aug 1998	79.5	75.8	77.4	69.9	76.6	81.1	83.1
Nov 1998	79.2	81.1	77.2	70.9	78.1	82.5	81.1
Feb 1999	78.9	77.3	77.0	72.9	78.9	81.9	81.2
May 1999	78.6	76.5	76.4	72.0	78.2	82.3	81.9
Aug 1999	79.6	77.3	77.3	70.0	78.9	82.3	81.9
Nov 1999	79.4	75.8	77.1	70.4	80.2	83.5	83.7
Feb 2000	78.8	73.7	75.8	71.2	81.2	82.0	83.3

Source: Labour Force Survey

The trend over the three-year period was for economic activity rates to remain relatively stable at around 79 per cent of the population of working age. In most local areas the composite picture was one of overall stability. Partial exceptions to this picture of comparative stability were:

¹⁹ It should be noted that the LFS data were rebased in 2000. The rebased data are presented in Tables 6.3 and 6.4.

- Central Sussex – with a trend towards increased economic activity rates for both men and women; (information for men and women separately is not shown here).
- Bristol East and Bath – also displayed some evidence for an increase in economic activity rates for both men and women, particularly over the latter part of the three-year period.
- Bolton – displayed an increase in economic activity rates, particularly for men.
- Lanarkshire – displayed some increase in economic activity rates for women.
- Newham – exhibited an overall decline in economic activity rates, as a function of a decrease in economic activity rates amongst of working age.

Table 6.4 Economic activity rates for population of working age, spring 1997-winter 1999/2000 – tranche 2 pilot areas

Quarter ending	GB (%)	Newham (%)	S. Tyneside (%)	Mercia East (%)	S. Devon (%)	Beds (%)	N. Yorks (%)
May 1997	78.4	69.7	75.0	79.0	76.2	81.9	80.9
Aug 1997	79.3	69.5	74.8	78.6	76.3	82.0	80.7
Nov 1997	78.8	70.3	76.5	82.0	78.2	84.9	81.8
Feb 1998	78.2	67.2	77.7	80.8	79.6	83.8	81.9
May 1998	78.1	64.9	76.1	83.3	77.6	84.1	82.5
Aug 1998	79.4	65.7	75.9	82.6	79.1	82.5	82.8
Nov 1998	79.2	64.2	75.7	80.4	77.6	82.1	82.2
Feb 1999	78.9	64.3	73.3	79.6	77.6	81.2	81.8
May 1999	78.6	66.9	74.5	79.8	76.8	81.3	82.2
Aug 1999	79.6	68.6	74.3	80.7	78.7	83.6	83.6
Nov 1999	79.4	69.1	74.9	80.5	79.5	83.0	82.0
Feb 2000	78.8	64.5	74.4	79.8	78.4	83.0	79.7

Source: Labour Force Survey

6.3 Economic inactivity

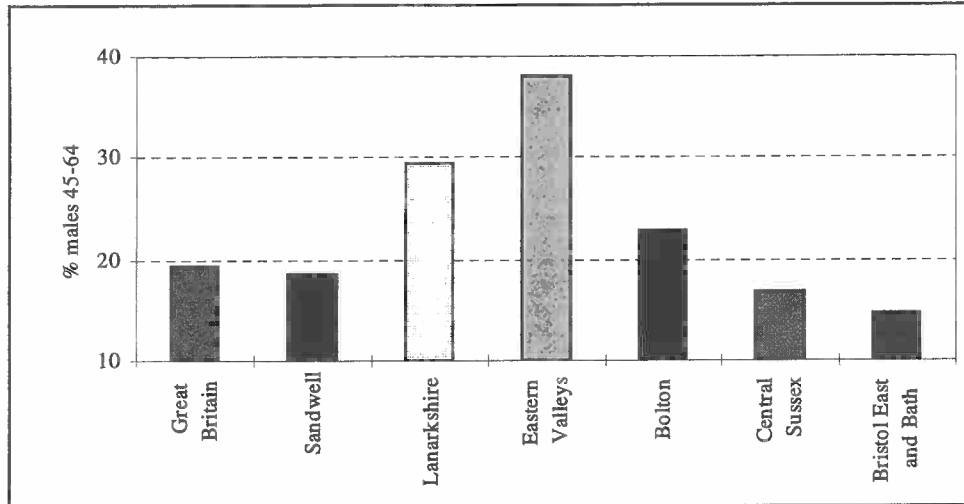
Economic inactivity is the inverse of economic activity; (hence tables showing inactivity rates are not shown here).

In recent years much discussion has focused on economic inactivity rates of older males. Figures 6.1 and 6.2 show inactivity rates for men aged between 45 and 64 years in 1991 for tranche 1 and tranche 2 pilot areas, respectively. Considerable local variation in inactivity rates amongst the older working age groups is evident, with nearly two in five men aged 45-64 years in Eastern Valleys reporting that they were economically inactive, while in Lanarkshire and South Tyneside the proportions approached 30 per cent. The general finding that inactivity rates tend to be particularly high in the former mining areas and in Wales is supported by recent analysis which demonstrates that the percentage of people claiming Incapacity Benefit and Income Support at the local authority level. By contrast in Bedfordshire (the pilot area with the lowest economic activity rate for older men) only 12 per cent of men aged 45-64 years were economically inactive in 1991.

Tables 6.3 and 6.4 showed economic activity rates on a quarterly basis over the period from spring 1997 to winter 1999/2000, and since inactivity rates are the inverse of these they are not reproduced here. Instead, in order to capture graphically the inter-area differences in inactivity rates relative to the Great Britain average, in Figures 6.3 and 6.4 inactivity rates for

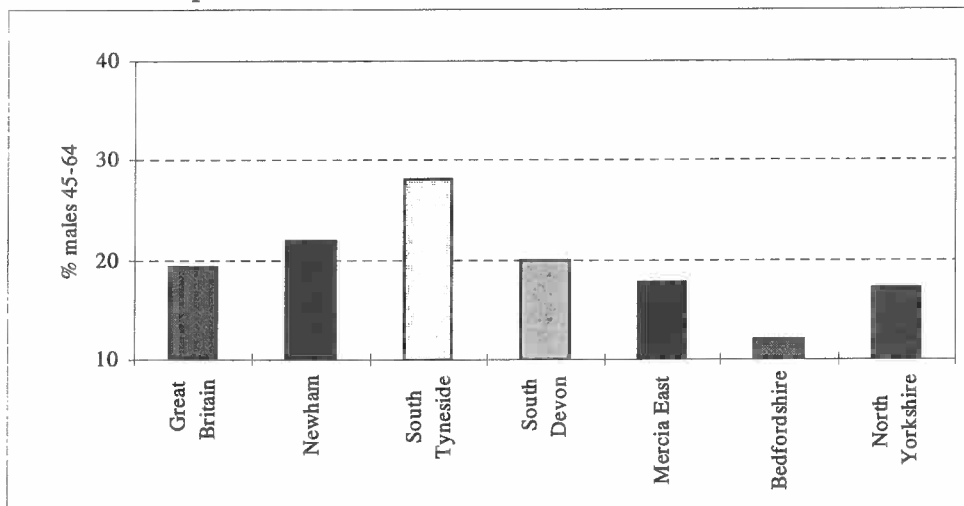
persons of working age are expressed as an index of the Great Britain rates - where the value for Great Britain in each quarter is set to 100.

Figure 6.1 Percentage of males aged 45-64 years economically inactive, 1991 – tranche 1 pilot areas



Source: 1991 Census of Population, Small Area Statistics

Figure 6.2 Percentage of males aged 45-64 years economically inactive, 1991 – tranche 2 pilot areas

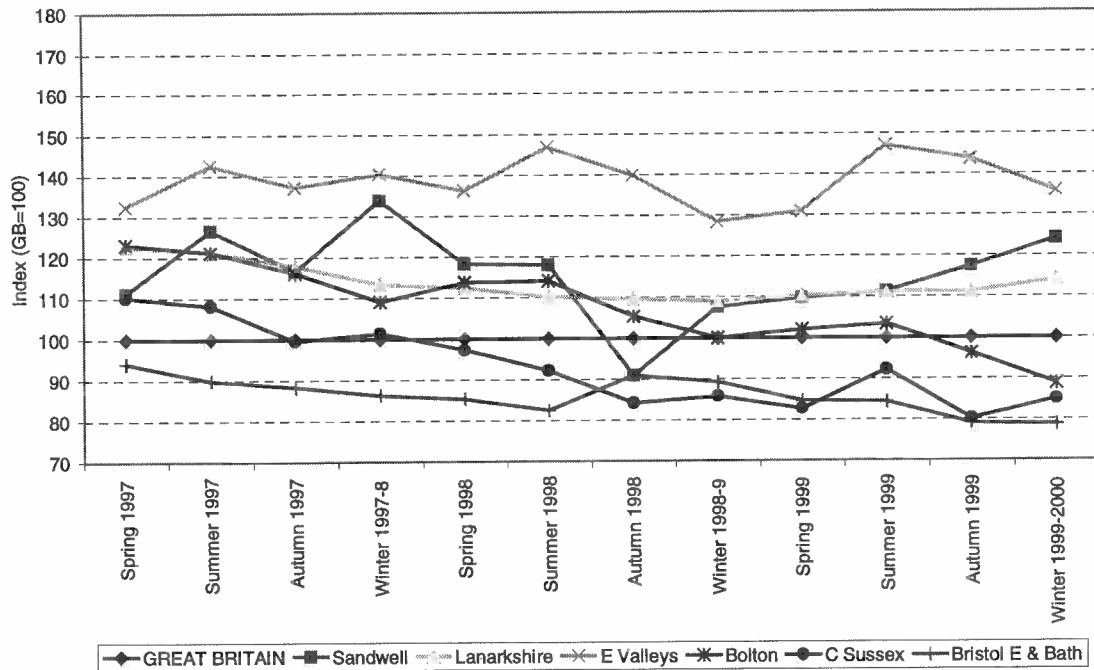


Source: 1991 Census of Population, Small Area Statistics

Key features evident from an examination of the trend in inactivity rates in tranche 1 pilot areas (see Figure 6.3) included higher than national average inactivity rates in Eastern Valleys in particular, and also in Lanarkshire and Sandwell throughout (virtually all of) the period. All three areas were categorised as high unemployment/inactivity areas. In Bolton, categorised as a medium unemployment/inactivity area, the inactivity rate was higher than the Great Britain average until winter 1998/9 and then dipped below average from autumn 1999. In Central Sussex there was a decrease in the aggregate inactivity rates over the period, with lower than national average inactivity rates from 1998 onwards, contrasting with higher than average inactivity rates for the first part of 1997. In Bristol East and Bath (a low

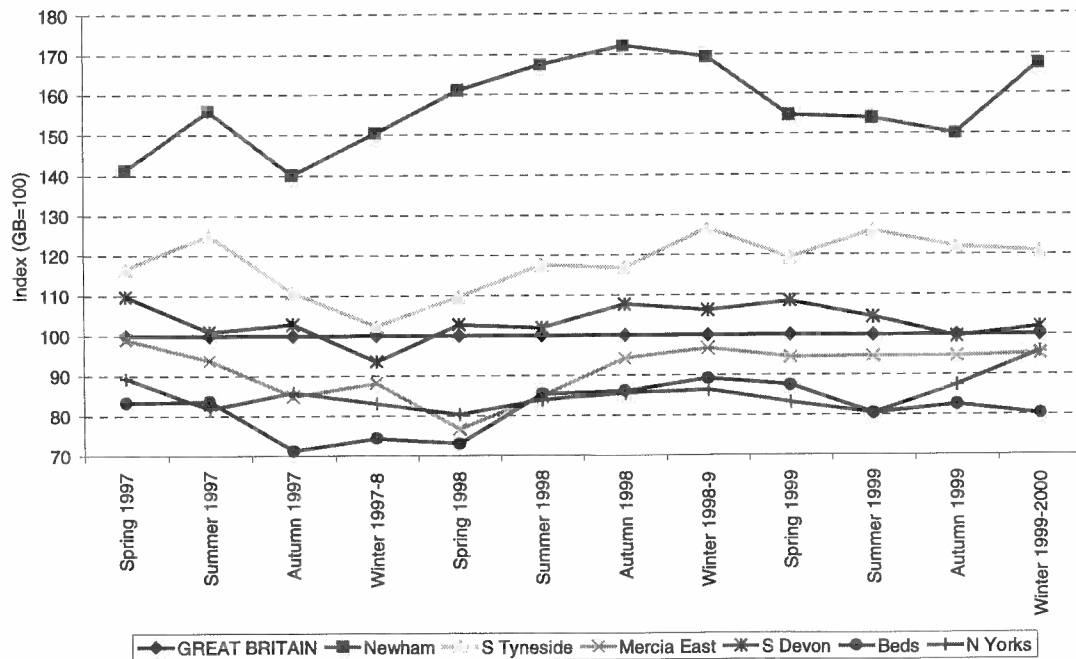
unemployment/inactivity area) the inactivity rate was lower than the national average throughout the period.

Figure 6.3 Indices of inactivity rate for persons of working age, spring 1997 to winter 1999/2000 – tranche 1 pilot areas



Source: Labour Force Survey

Figure 6.4 Indices of inactivity rate for persons of working age, spring 1997 to winter 1999/2000 – tranche 2 pilot areas



Source: Labour Force Survey

The most notable feature from an examination of trends and differentials in inactivity rates in the second tranche of pilot areas (see Figure 6.4) was the markedly higher than national average inactivity rates in Newham. South Tyneside (also categorised as a high unemployment/inactivity rate area) also displayed an inactivity rate consistently greater than the national trend. North Yorkshire and Bedfordshire displayed the lowest inactivity rates of the tranche 2 areas, at levels consistently lower than the Great Britain average. In the Mercia East area inactivity rates were marginally lower than across Great Britain as a whole, whereas in South Devon, a local area with an older than average age profile, inactivity rates were slightly above the national average for most of the period.

6.4 Employment and non-employment rates

Given the growth in inactivity rates amongst men over the medium-term, particularly since the early 1980s, while unemployment rates have tended to remain stable or reduce – particularly since the mid 1990s, increasing emphasis in labour market studies has been placed on employment and non-employment rates.

Table 6.5 Employment rates for the population of working age, 1991

Local area	Males (%)	Females (%)	Total (%)
Sandwell	73.0	59.7	66.7
Lanarkshire	67.0	55.8	61.5
Eastern Valleys	64.0	54.4	59.4
Bolton	73.1	62.4	67.9
Central Sussex	76.7	65.5	71.3
Bristol East and Bath	80.6	67.3	74.2
Newham	63.9	49.5	56.8
South Tyneside	67.2	59.1	63.3
Mercia East	78.7	61.3	70.5
South Devon	73.8	59.8	67.1
Bedfordshire	82.0	65.7	74.2
North Yorkshire	80.6	65.6	73.4
Great Britain	75.5	62.5	69.2

Source: 1991 Census of Population, Small Area Statistics

From Table 6.5 it is evident that employment rates were consistently higher for males (76 per cent across Great Britain as a whole) than for females (the respective rate was 63 per cent) in 1991, while the composite employment rate for the population of working age was 69 per cent. Eastern Valleys, Lanarkshire, Newham and South Tyneside (all categorised as high unemployment/inactivity areas) displayed the lowest employment rates, while in Sandwell, Bolton, and South Devon also employment rates were lower than the Great Britain average. Bedfordshire and Bristol East and Bath recorded the highest employment rates – with values of 74 per cent, compared with 69 per cent nationally. This general pattern of inter-area variations was maintained across age groups. For both men and women, the highest employment rates were recorded in the 25-44 years age group.

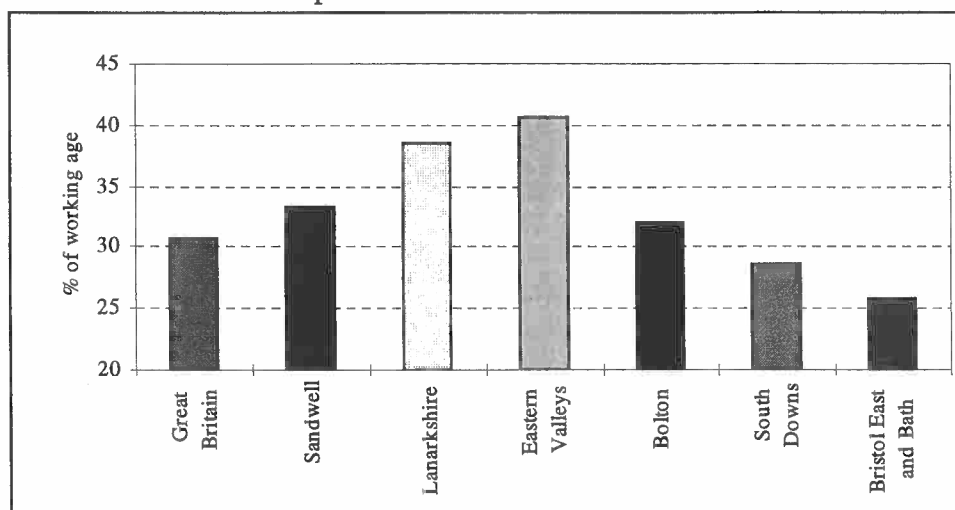
Table 6.6 Employment rates by broad age group and gender, 1991

Local area	Males			Females		
	16-24	25-44	45-64	16-24	25-44	45-59
Sandwell	60.7	82.3	69.1	53.8	62.5	58.5
Lanarkshire	56.1	78.1	59.3	55.3	59.5	48.9
Eastern Valleys	53.2	77.4	54.0	47.9	59.6	50.1
Bolton	57.6	83.4	69.1	53.0	66.9	60.8
Central Sussex	59.2	84.7	75.6	57.9	67.7	65.5
Bristol East and Bath	64.1	89.0	79.0	60.8	69.5	66.7
Newham	48.4	71.2	62.9	43.0	50.9	51.3
South Tyneside	53.1	79.0	59.8	52.4	63.4	55.6
Mercia East	64.6	88.5	74.9	56.1	64.6	58.4
South Devon	57.2	83.7	70.8	52.1	62.9	59.4
Bedfordshire	65.1	89.8	81.0	59.5	67.0	66.8
North Yorkshire	63.1	90.8	77.5	56.8	69.8	63.6
Great Britain	59.2	85.0	72.4	55.2	65.4	61.5

Source: 1991 Census of Population, Small Area Statistics

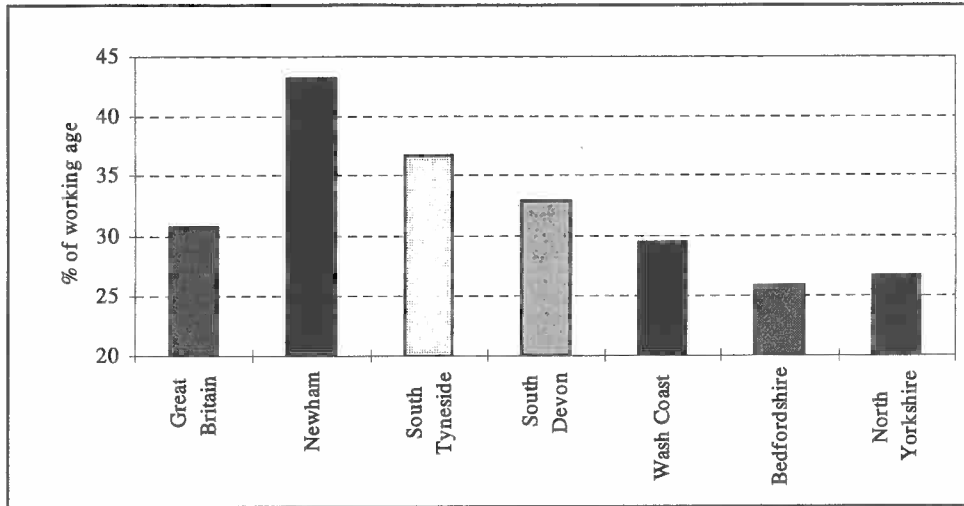
Figures 6.5-6.6 illustrate the inverse picture to that documented in Table 6.5, by showing non-employment rates for the total population of working age in 1991. The most notable features are the higher than average non-employment rates in Newham, Eastern Valleys, Lanarkshire and South Tyneside, and lower than average non-employment rates in Bedfordshire, Bristol East and Bath and North Yorkshire.

Figure 6.5 Percentage of total population of working age not in employment, 1991 – tranche 1 pilot areas



Source: 1991 Census of Population, Small Area Statistics

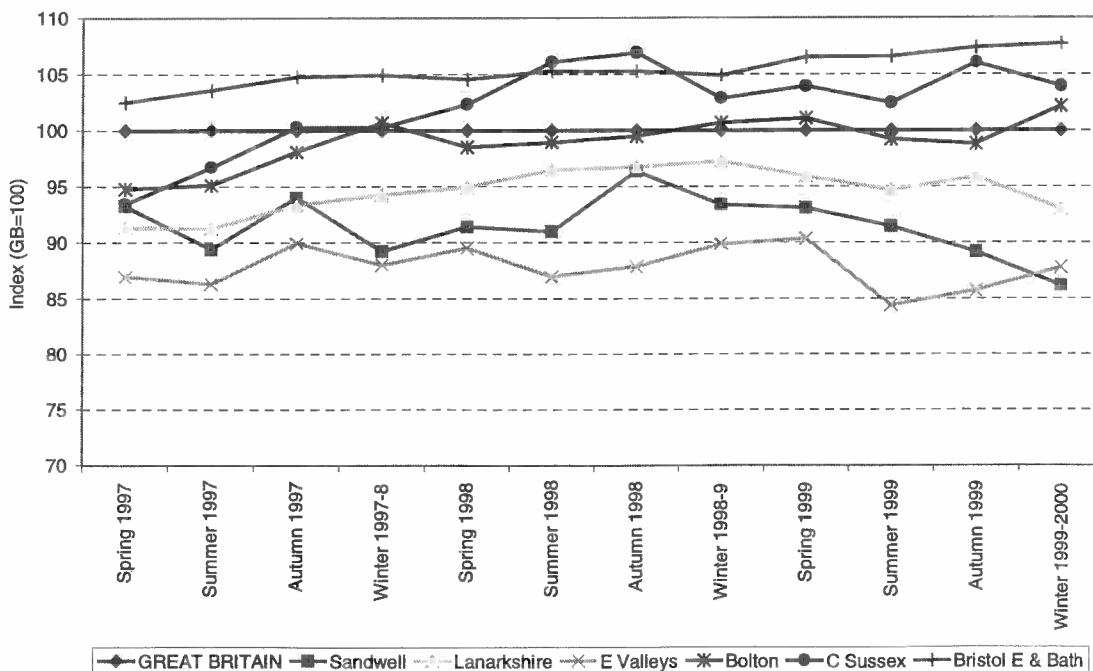
Figure 6.6 Percentage of total population of working age not in employment, 1991 – tranche 2 pilot areas



Source: 1991 Census of Population, Small Area Statistics

Turning to trends over a more recent period, Figures 6.7 and 6.8 show employment rates for persons of working age expressed as an index of the Great Britain value (i.e. the Great Britain rate is assigned a value of 100) for tranche 1 and tranche 2 pilot areas, respectively, for the period from spring 1997 to winter 1999/2000. (Graphs of employment rates for persons of working age over the same period for each pilot and control area compared with the Great Britain rate are presented in Appendix 4.)

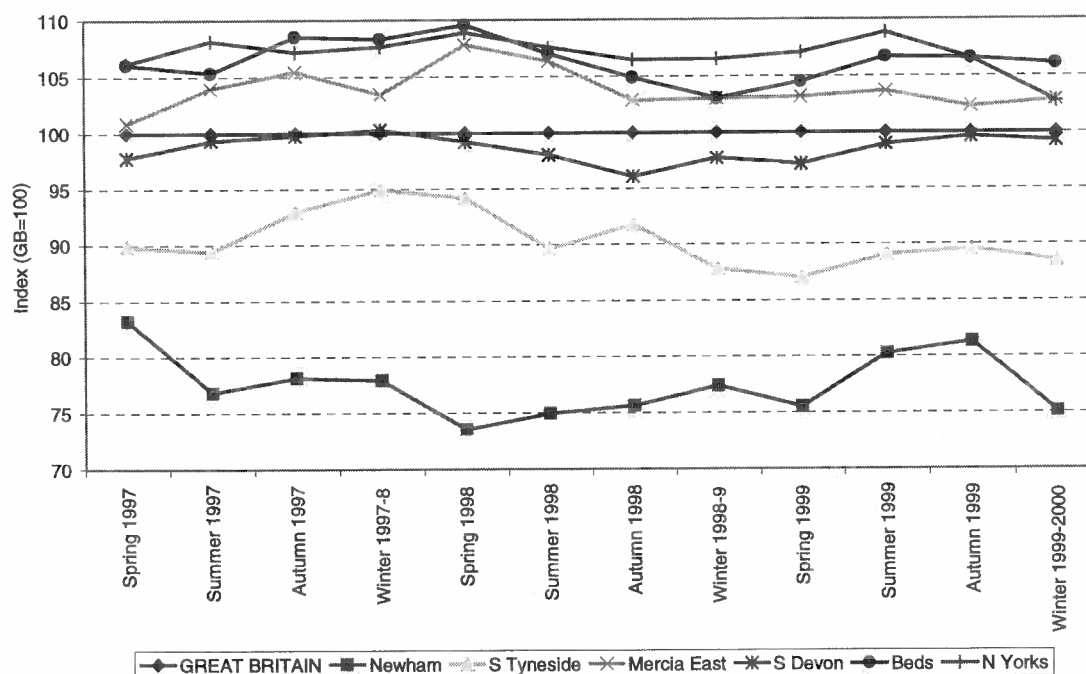
Figure 6.7 Indices of employment rate for persons of working age, spring 1997 to winter 1999/2000 – tranche 1 pilot areas



Source: Labour Force Survey

Of the tranche 1 pilot areas (see Figure 6.7) only Bristol East and Bath (a low unemployment/inactivity area) recorded an employment rate consistently greater than that across Great Britain as a whole. Central Sussex (a medium unemployment/inactivity area), and the only other representative amongst the tranche 1 areas from southern England), displayed an employment rate above the national average from 1998 onwards. In Bolton (also a medium unemployment/inactivity area) the aggregate employment rate remained close to the national average from winter 1997/8 to autumn 1999. Eastern Valleys, Lanarkshire and Sandwell (all categorised as high unemployment/inactivity areas) displayed employment rates below that recorded for Great Britain, with the former area registering the lowest employment rate of the six tranche 1 areas.

Figure 6.8 Indices of employment rate for persons of working age, spring 1997 to winter 1999/2000 – tranche 2 pilot areas



Source: Labour Force Survey

Of the tranche 2 pilot areas (Figure 6.8) North Yorkshire, Bedfordshire and the Mercia East (categorised as low and medium unemployment/inactivity areas) all recorded aggregate employment rates in excess of the national average over the entire period. The employment rate for South Devon (a medium unemployment/inactivity area) remained close to the Great Britain average. Newham registered the lowest employment rate (at less than 80 per cent of the national level for most of the period). This low employment rate may be partly attributable to a high proportion of South Asian women – amongst whom those of Pakistani and Bangladeshi origin tend to display lower than average employment rates. The employment rate for South Tyneside was also consistently lower than the aggregate rate at the national level.

7. EMPLOYMENT STRUCTURE

This chapter provides information on selected aspects of the employment structure at the local level. Topics covered include the occupational and industrial structure of employment, changes in employment in recent years, and the distribution of employees by workplace size category.

7.1 Introduction

There are three main sources of information on employment at the local level:

- the Census of Population,
- the Annual Employment Survey (which replaced the Census of Employment from 1995), and
- the Labour Force Survey.

The Census of Population provides information about residents in employment. Since it has virtually complete coverage, the Census provides accurate and reliable information about the employment status, occupational and industrial distribution of employed residents coded to the 1980 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC).²⁰ The main disadvantage of the Census of Population is that it is decennial, and hence the information becomes dated with the passage of time from Census date.

The Annual Employment Survey (AES) provides more up-to-date information. It is a statutory postal survey of employers in which the coverage of smaller establishments is less complete than of larger establishments. It provides information about the gender, full-time/part-time and industrial breakdown of employment coded to the 1992 SIC; (it does not provide information on the occupational breakdown of employment). The unit for data collection is the Inland Revenue paypoint used for the administration of PAYE income tax;²¹ (these data units may be used to provide an indication of the distribution of employment by size category). It is relevant to note that:

- the AES relates to employees in employment (the self-employed are excluded), and
- the information is workplace-based – i.e. it relates to jobs in a particular area, rather than employed residents in a particular area; (this contrasts with the residence-basis of the Census of Population).

While it is possible to disaggregate AES data to the micro area level, there is concern amongst local users about the reliability of the data at this level. These concerns are a consequence of greater sampling variability resulting from AES procedures. Hence, there may be particular concerns regarding measurement of employment change. Thus, the analyses of AES data presented in this section relate to the ‘best-fit’ unitary authority / local authority district / county definitions of BADs.

The main disadvantage of the Labour Force Survey for analyses at the local level is that sample size limitations preclude detailed disaggregations to the local level. Hence, little reference is made to the Labour Force Survey in this chapter.

²⁰ However, the information on occupation and industry is coded only for 10 per cent of residents.

²¹ Some employers may operate several ‘paypoints’ at one location, while other employers may handle PAYE returns from several locations at a central location. In this latter instance jobs may be recorded at a different address from where they are actually located; in turn, this can lead to errors in the measurement of employment at the local level.

7.2 Occupational structure of employment

Table 7.1 shows the occupational profile of all employed residents area in 1991, using data from the Census of Population. Disaggregation is to the level of the nine Standard Occupational Classification²² (SOC) Major Groups:

- 1: managers and administrators;
- 2: professional occupations;
- 3: associate professional & technical occupations;
- 4: clerical & secretarial occupations;
- 5: craft & skilled manual occupations;
- 6: personal & protective service occupations;
- 7: sales occupations;
- 8: plant & machine operatives;
- 9: other (unskilled) occupations.

Table 7.1 Occupational profile of employed residents, 1991

	% employed residents by SOC Major Group								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Great Britain	15.9	8.7	8.7	16.1	14.5	9.1	7.2	10.3	8.6
Sandwell	10.9	4.9	5.8	16.5	19.5	7.8	6.9	18.1	8.7
Lanarkshire	11.9	7.1	8.1	15.5	16.9	8.7	7.5	13.5	10.0
Eastern Valleys	12.3	6.8	7.2	12.8	16.2	8.9	6.8	17.4	10.7
Bolton	15.1	8.1	7.7	15.2	17.1	8.5	8.6	11.0	7.9
Central Sussex	18.5	10.5	10.8	16.9	11.9	9.5	7.3	5.9	7.9
Bristol East and Bath	16.0	9.1	9.1	17.6	14.7	8.3	7.3	9.1	7.9
Newham	11.3	6.5	8.0	20.3	14.2	9.7	6.1	11.1	11.2
South Tyneside	11.1	7.1	7.7	16.2	17.0	9.7	9.1	11.9	9.5
Mercia East	16.7	5.7	5.9	12.1	15.6	11.5	6.9	13.2	11.3
South Devon	15.5	7.1	8.1	13.8	14.5	14.2	7.9	8.9	9.1
Bedfordshire	18.0	9.2	8.3	16.8	14.8	7.7	6.8	11.0	6.6
North Yorkshire	18.9	8.9	8.2	13.5	12.7	10.7	7.4	9.0	9.7

Source: 1991 Census of Population, Small Area Statistics

The pilot areas in the first tranche may be sub-divided into two main groups in terms of their occupational structure. First, Central Sussex and Bristol East and Bath were characterised by higher than average shares of employed residents in higher level non-manual occupations²³ and clerical & secretarial occupations, and lower than average shares of employed residents in most manual occupational groups. Secondly, Sandwell, Lanarkshire, Eastern Valleys and Bolton (all categorised as high or medium unemployment/inactivity areas) larger proportions of employed residents in manual occupations - most notably craft & skilled manual occupations (SOC Major Group 5) and plant & machine operatives (SOC Major Group 8), combined with lower than national average shares of employment in higher level non-manual occupational groups.

²² The SOC 90 classification is used here. (It is to be replaced by SOC 2000 in the 2001 Census of Population.)
²³ Managerial & administrative, professional and associate professional & technical occupations (SOC Major Groups 1-3).

Of the second tranche pilot areas, North Yorkshire and Bedfordshire displayed larger than average shares of employed residents in managerial and professional occupations. Newham was distinctive in displaying a much larger share of employed residents in clerical and secretarial occupations (20 per cent) than the national average (16 per cent). It also exhibited larger than average shares of employment in plant & machine operative and other (unskilled) occupations. South Tyneside and Mercia East displayed the largest shares of employment in craft & skilled manual occupations of the second tranche of pilot areas, and along with Newham and Bedfordshire were also characterised by greater than national average shares of residents employed as plant and machine operatives. South Devon was distinctive in terms of the relatively large proportion of employment in personal and protective service occupations (14 per cent of total employees, compared with 9 per cent nationally). This is partly attributable to the importance of tourism in this area

Table 7.2 Occupational profile of employment by selected broad occupational groups, winter 1999/2000

	SOC Major Groups 1-3		SOC Major Groups 8, 9	
	%	index (GB=100)	%	index (GB=100)
Great Britain	37.3	100	16.7	100
Sandwell	18.1	48	21.7	130
Lanarkshire	31.9	86	18.9	113
Eastern Valleys	25.0	67	22.2	133
Bolton	24.8	66	11.9	71
Central Sussex	50.3	135	7.4	44
Bristol East and Bath	39.6	106	15.0	90
Newham	-	-	-	-
South Tyneside	22.7	61	27.3	163
Mercia East	30.4	82	23.6	141
South Devon	32.4	87	18.0	107
Bedfordshire	37.1	99	18.4	110
North Yorkshire	40.1	108	15.8	94

Source: Labour Force Survey, winter 1999/2000

Note: ‘ - ‘ denotes sample size too small for value to be recorded

A more up-to-date occupational profile of employment is provided by the Labour Force Survey.²⁴ Table 7.2 shows the proportion of employed residents in each of two broad occupational groups:

- managerial & administrative, professional and associate professional & technical occupations (SOC Major Groups 1-3) – associated with higher level skills, and
- plant & machine operatives and other (unskilled) occupations (SOC Major Groups 8-9) – associated with lower skill levels.

(Analogous information for control areas is presented in Table A5.7.2 in Appendix 5.)

²⁴ It should be noted that the local areas to which these data refer are local authority districts/counties, as opposed to the BAD areas used in Table 7.1.

The same key features are evident as emerged from an examination of 1991 Census of Population data. The low unemployment/inactivity areas – Bristol East and Bath, Bedfordshire, North Yorkshire – along with Central Sussex (a medium unemployment/inactivity area) were characterised by above, or close to average, proportions of employment in high level non-manual occupations. Conversely, Sandwell, Eastern Valleys, Mercia East and South Tyneside displayed shares of employment in plant & machine operative and other (unskilled) occupations at least 30 per cent above the Great Britain average. In all four of these local areas plant & machine operatives and other (unskilled) occupations accounted for at least a fifth of total employment in winter 1999/2000, compared with less than 17 per cent across Great Britain as a whole. In Lanarkshire, Bedfordshire and South Devon the share of employment in these occupations was slightly greater than the national average.

7.3 Industrial structure of employment

This section presents key indicators from the 1998 Annual Employment Survey (AES). This source provides the most up-to-date information available on the industrial disaggregation of employment at the local level. The AES covers employees in employment only, and in 1998 much of the information relating to agriculture and forestry was suppressed at the local level; (hence, any data on agriculture should be treated with extreme caution).

Table 7.3 shows the industrial structure of employment in Great Britain in 1998, by gender and full-part time status; (Table A5.7.3 in Appendix 5 presents the counts underlying the percentages).

Using a disaggregation to the 1-digit level of the 1992 Standard Industrial Classification, the four sectors accounting for the single largest shares of employment in 1998 were manufacturing (just under 18 per cent of total employees), wholesale and retail trade, repair, etc (17 per cent of total employees), real estate, renting and business activities (over 14 per cent of total employees) and health and social work (over 10 per cent of total employees). The percentages in Table 7.3 underline the importance of employment in the service sector.²⁵

In 1998 nearly 55 per cent of all male employment was concentrated in three industries: manufacturing (over 24 per cent of male employees), wholesale and retail trade, repair, etc (16 per cent of male employees) and real estate, renting and business activities (14 per cent of male employees). For females the largest employers were wholesale and retail trade, repair, etc (18 per cent of female employees), health and social work etc (17 per cent of female employees), real estate, renting and business activities (15 per cent of male employees), and education (11 per cent of female employees). In construction, manufacturing, most primary industries and transport, storage & communication over 70 per cent of employees were males. Females accounted for over 70 per cent of employees in health & social work and education, and approximately three-fifths of total employees in hotels & restaurants.

²⁵

These percentages are very similar to those recorded in the 1997 AES.

Table 7.3 Industrial structure of employment in Great Britain, 1998

Industry	% total employment by industry			full-time/part-time breakdown of employment		gender breakdown of employment	
	Total	Men	Women	Full-time (%)	Part-time (%)	Men (%)	Women (%)
Agriculture hunting and forestry	1.3	1.8	0.8	80.7	19.3	70.0	30.0
Fishing	0.0	0.0	0.0	74.2	25.8	63.9	36.1
Mining and quarrying	0.3	0.5	0.1	96.2	3.8	84.5	15.5
Manufacturing	17.5	24.4	10.2	93.4	6.6	71.6	28.4
Electricity gas and water supply	0.6	0.8	0.3	93.4	6.6	74.0	26.0
Construction	4.6	7.4	1.6	92.8	7.2	83.2	16.8
Wholesale/retail trade; repair etc	17.1	16.3	17.8	63.5	36.5	49.0	51.0
Hotels and restaurants	5.8	4.6	7.1	50.0	50.0	40.5	59.5
Transport storage and communication	5.8	8.1	3.4	90.6	9.4	71.2	28.8
Financial intermediation	4.2	4.1	4.4	90.0	10.0	49.7	50.3
Real estate renting business activities	14.4	13.8	15.0	67.3	32.7	49.2	50.8
Public admin/defence; social security	5.9	5.9	5.9	81.8	18.2	51.3	48.7
Education	7.6	4.0	11.4	54.7	45.3	27.0	73.0
Health and social work	10.4	4.2	16.9	57.3	42.7	20.7	79.3
Other community social/personal service	4.5	4.0	5.0	63.1	36.9	45.8	54.2
TOTAL	51.3	4.0	5.0	51.3	48.7	72.8	27.1

Source: Annual Employment Survey, 1998

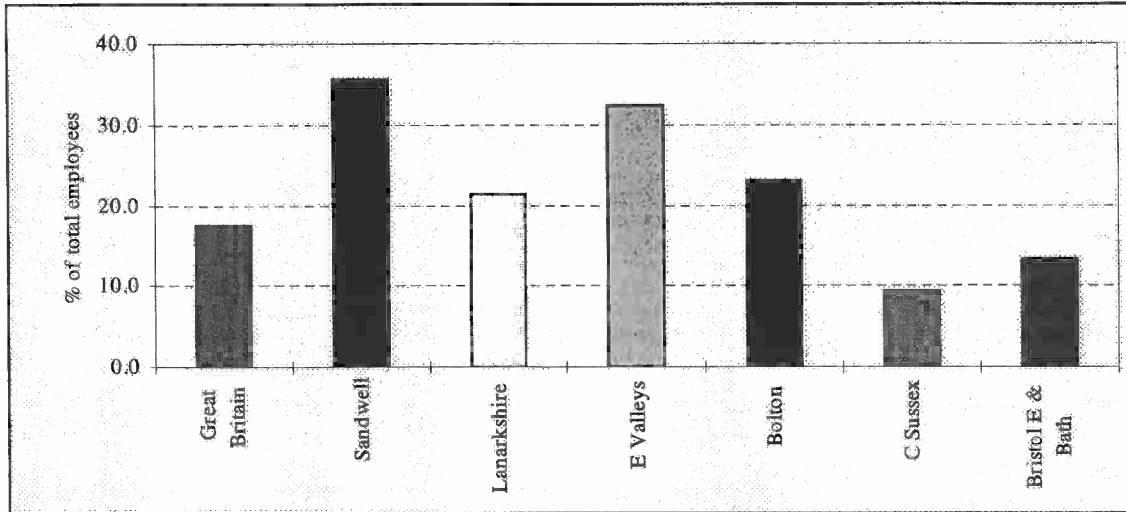
Over 90 per cent of employees in manufacturing, construction, mining and in the electricity, gas & water supply industries worked on a full-time basis in 1998. By contrast, in hotels & restaurants more than one-half of employees worked on a part-time basis. In education and health & social work (both with high proportions of female employees) the proportion of employees working on a part-time basis exceeded two-fifths.

Figures 7.1-7.8 show the percentages of total employees in the four sectors accounting for the largest single shares of employment in 1998:

- manufacturing (Figures 7.1 and 7.2)
- wholesale and retail trade (Figures 7.3 and 7.4)
- real estate, renting and business activities (Figures 7.5 and 7.6)
- health and social work (Figures 7.7 and 7.8).

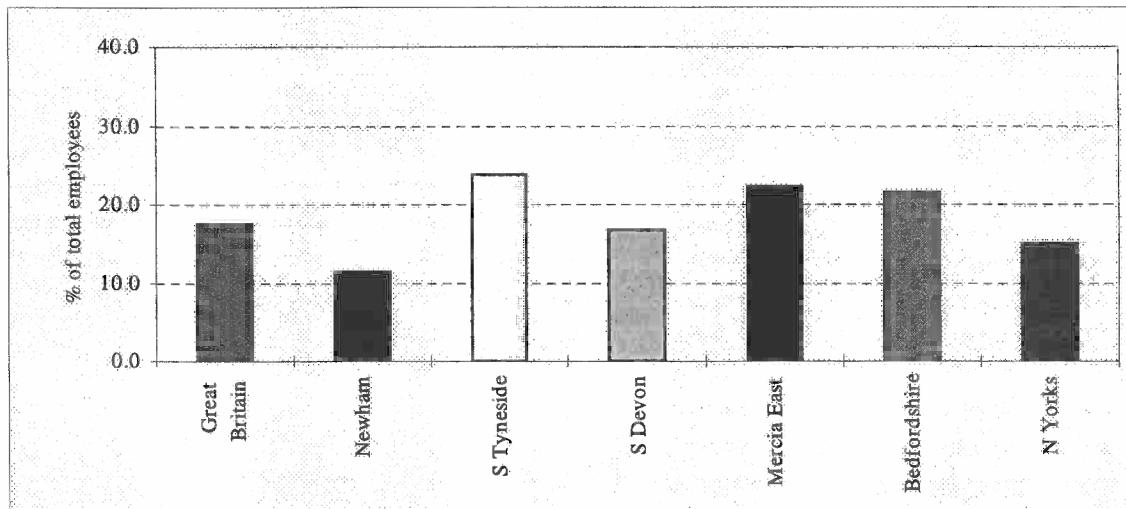
Over a third of total employees in Sandwell were engaged in manufacturing, compared with less than one-fifth across Great Britain as a whole. The other high unemployment/inactivity areas (Eastern Valleys and Lanarkshire) also displayed larger than average shares of employment in manufacturing, along with Bolton (a medium unemployment/inactivity area). Central Sussex displayed the smallest share of employees in manufacturing of the six local areas (less than 10 per cent of the total), and in Bristol East & Bath the share was lower than the national average (at just over 13 per cent of total employees).

Figure 7.1 Percentage of total employees in manufacturing, 1998 – tranche 1 pilot areas



Source: Annual Employment Survey, 1998

Figure 7.2 Percentage of total employees in manufacturing, 1998 – tranche 2 pilot areas

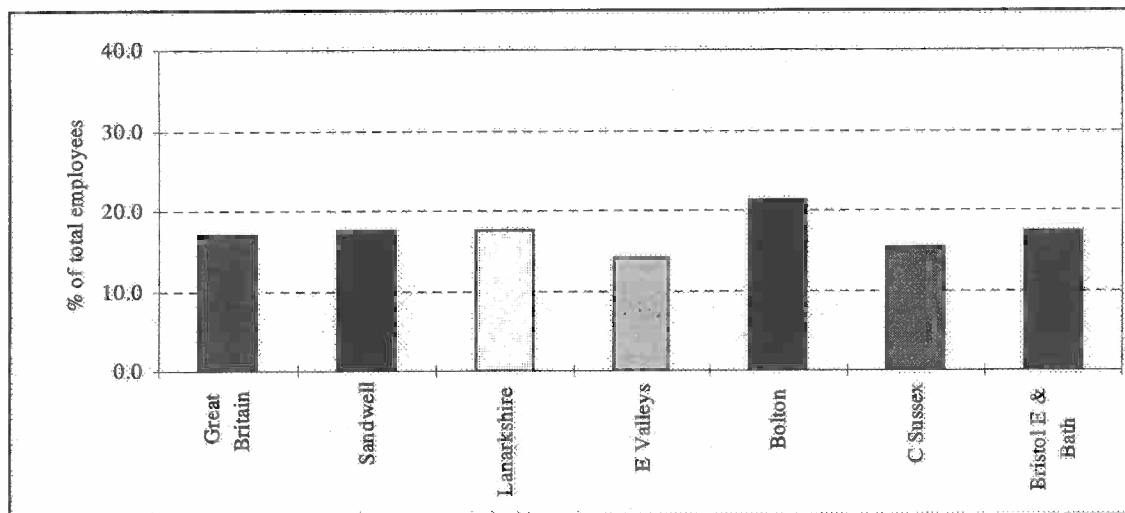


Source: Annual Employment Survey, 1998

None of the second tranche of pilot areas displayed such marked concentrations of manufacturing employment as Sandwell and Eastern Valleys. In South Tyneside, Mercia East and Bedfordshire the proportion of total employees in manufacturing exceeded 20 per cent. Newham recorded the smallest share of employment in manufacturing of any of the second tranche of pilot areas (at just over 11 per cent of total employment), reflecting the small proportion of total employment accounted for by manufacturing in London.

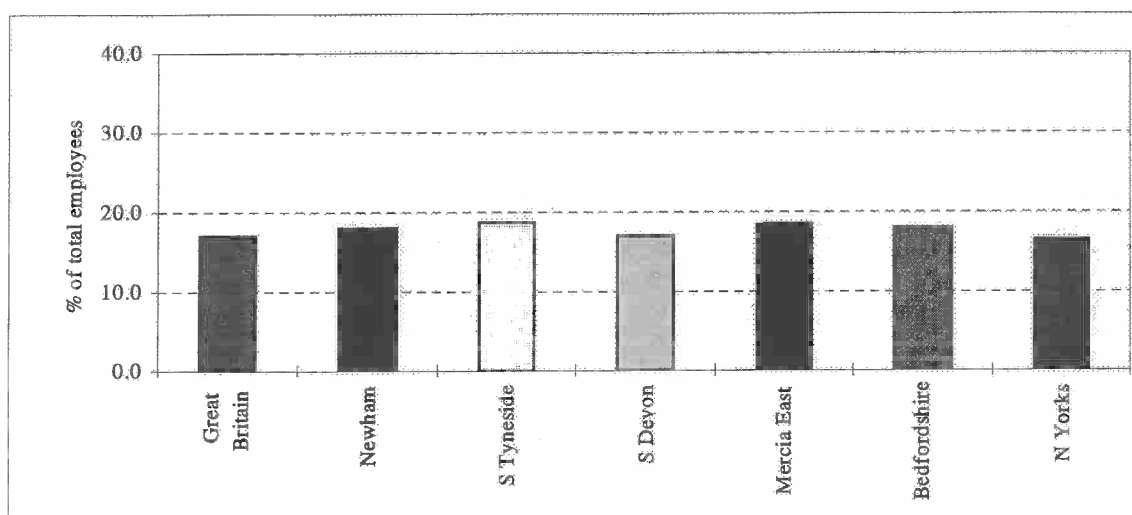
The wholesale/retail trade was more evenly distributed across the six local areas.

Figure 7.3 Percentage of total employees in wholesale and retail trade, 1998 – tranche 1 pilot areas



Source: Annual Employment Survey, 1998

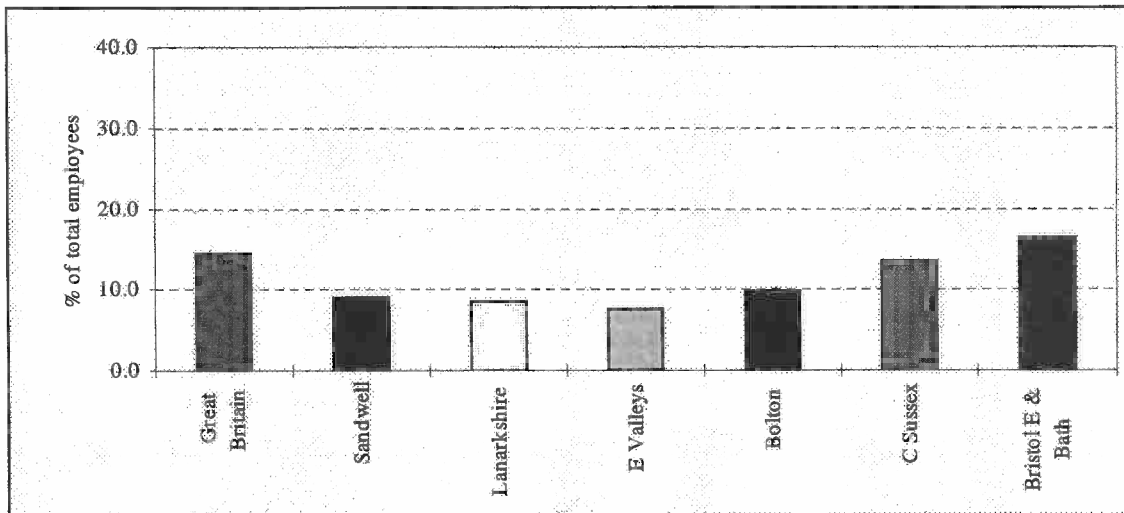
Figure 7.4 Percentage of total employees in wholesale and retail trade, 1998 – tranche 2 pilot areas



Source: Annual Employment Survey, 1998

Of the tranche 1 pilot areas Bolton recorded the largest share of employees in the wholesale and retail trade, with this industry accounting for over 21 per cent of total employees compared with just over 17 per cent nationally. Of the tranche 2 pilot areas South Tyneside, Mercia East and Bedfordshire each had in excess of 18 per cent of total employees in the wholesale and retail trade, with Newham not far behind. Out of the twelve pilot areas only Eastern Valleys and Central Sussex displayed appreciably smaller proportions of employees in the wholesale and retail trade than across Great Britain as a whole.

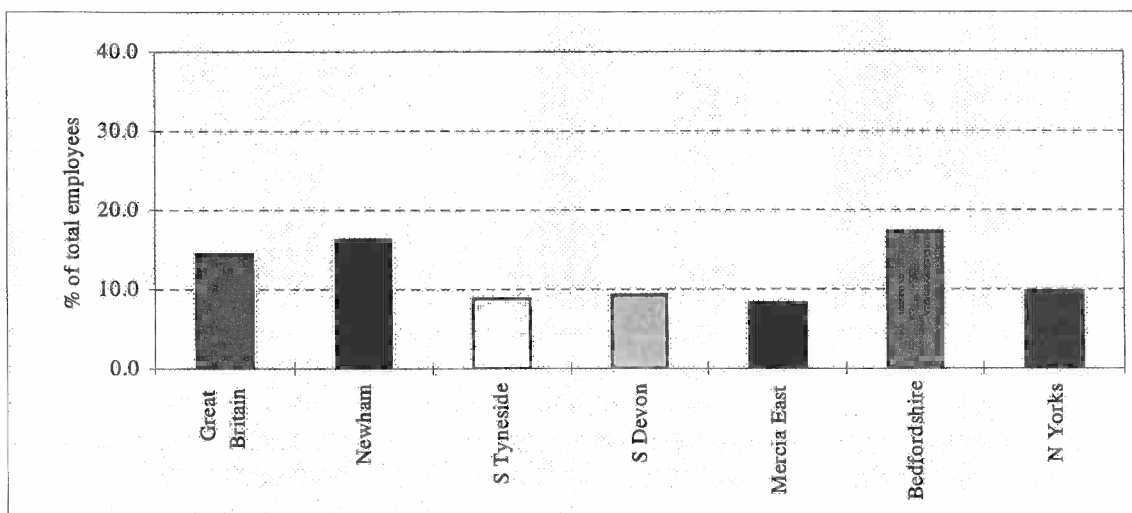
Figure 7.5 Percentage of total employees in real estate, renting and business activities, 1998 – tranche 1 pilot areas



Source: Annual Employment Survey, 1998

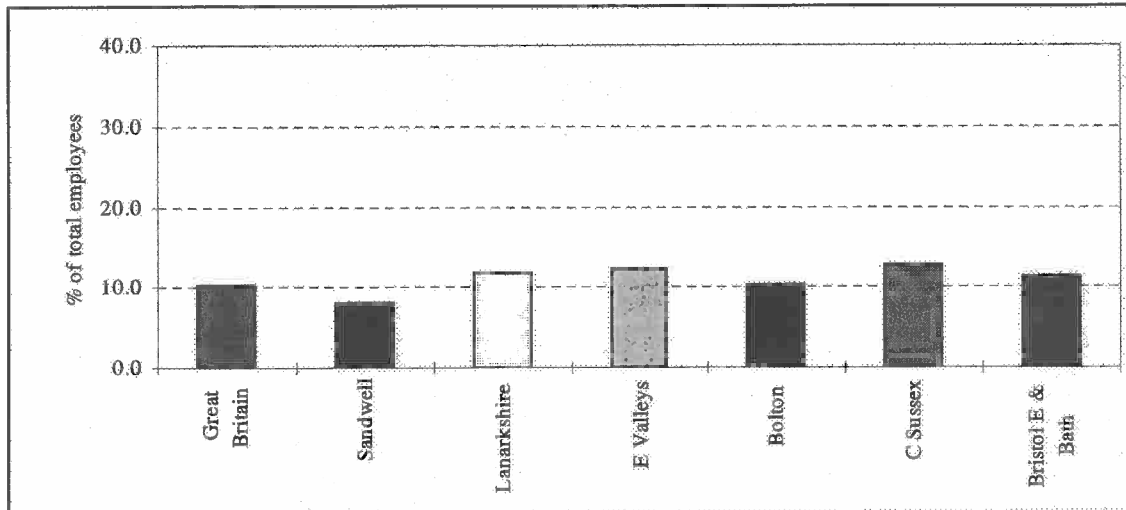
Real estate, renting and business activities accounted for a higher proportion of total employees in Bristol East & Bath and Central Sussex than in the other four tranche 1 pilot areas. Only in Bristol East & Bath did the share of total employees in this sector (16.5 per cent) exceed the Great Britain share (14.4 per cent). This sector was particularly poorly represented in Eastern Valleys (accounting for less than 8 per cent of total employees), followed by Lanarkshire (less than 9 per cent of total employees). Of the tranche 2 pilot areas Bedfordshire and Newham displayed larger shares of employees in this sector than the national average, while Mercia East displayed the smallest share – as is typical of more remote, largely rural, areas, followed by South Tyneside, South Devon and North Yorkshire.

Figure 7.6 Percentage of total employees in real estate, renting and business activities, 1998 – tranche 2 pilot areas



Source: Annual Employment Survey, 1998

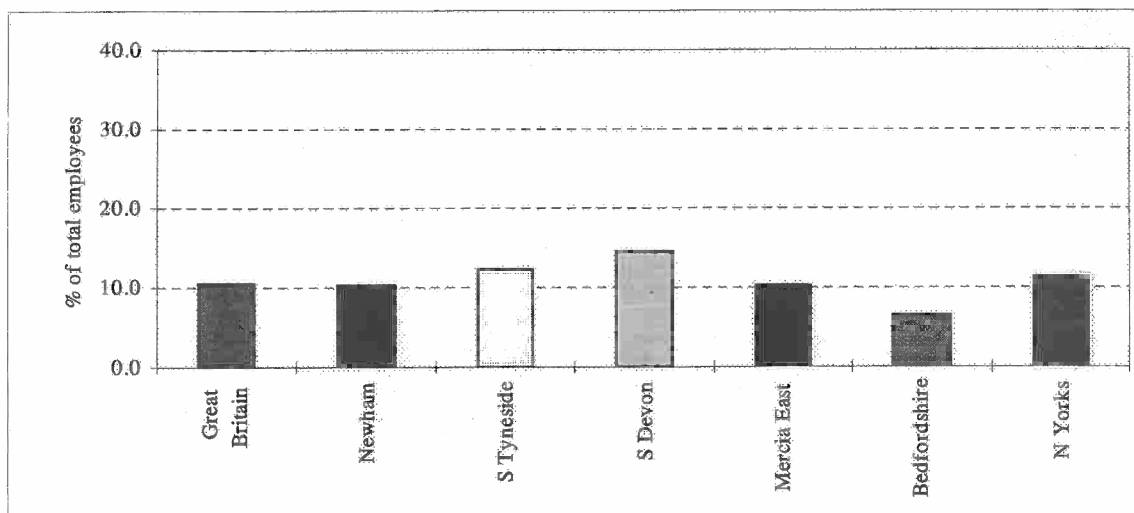
Figure 7.7 Percentage of total employees in health and social work, 1998 – tranche 1 pilot areas



Source: Annual Employment Survey, 1998

Central Sussex, Eastern Valleys, Lanarkshire and Bristol East & Bath displayed the largest shares of employees in health and social work of the tranche 1 pilot areas, with the sector contributing in excess of the 10.4 per cent proportion of total employees across Great Britain as a whole. In Bolton the share of employment was similar to the national average, while only in Sandwell was the proportion of employment in this sector appreciably lower than nationally (at 8 per cent).

Figure 7.8 Percentage of total employees in health and social work, 1998 – tranche 2 pilot areas



Source: Annual Employment Survey, 1998

Of the tranche 2 pilot areas only Bedfordshire (with a mere 6.5 per cent of total employees in the sector) displayed a significantly smaller proportion of total employees in health and social work. In all other tranche 2 pilot areas the share of employees in this industrial sector was similar to, or slightly greater than, the national average. In South Devon over 14.4 per cent of total employees were engaged in health and social work.

Tables 7.4 and 7.5 shows location quotients for each industry in each of the local areas, for tranche 1 and tranche 2 pilot areas respectively. (Tables A5.7.4a and A5.7.4b in Appendix 5 present the counts and percentages on which the location quotients presented in Table 7.4 are based, while Tables A5.7.5a and A5.7.5b provide similar statistics relating to the information presented in Table 7.5. Similar information is also presented in Appendix 5 for control areas).

Table 7.4 Location quotients by industrial sector, 1998 – tranche 1 pilot areas

Industry	GB	Sandwell	Lanark	E Valleys	Bolton	C Sussex	Bristol
Agriculture, etc	1.00	0.04	0.66	0.26	0.16	0.43	0.34
Fishing	1.00	0.00	0.23	0.03	0.20	0.21	0.79
Mining & quarrying	1.00	0.24	<i>1.38</i>	<i>1.61</i>	0.22	0.10	0.36
Manufacturing	1.00	<i>2.04</i>	<i>1.22</i>	<i>1.86</i>	<i>1.32</i>	0.54	0.76
Electricity, gas, water	1.00	<i>1.95</i>	<i>1.38</i>	0.14	<i>2.68</i>	<i>1.31</i>	<i>1.17</i>
Construction	1.00	0.94	<i>1.70</i>	<i>1.04</i>	<i>1.01</i>	0.86	<i>1.02</i>
Wholesale/retail trade	1.00	<i>1.03</i>	<i>1.03</i>	0.83	<i>1.25</i>	0.90	<i>1.01</i>
Hotels & restaurants	1.00	0.54	0.88	0.63	0.98	<i>1.14</i>	0.80
Transport/comms.	1.00	0.99	<i>1.15</i>	0.51	0.85	0.96	<i>1.01</i>
Financial intermediation	1.00	0.34	0.49	0.28	0.54	<i>2.05</i>	<i>1.54</i>
Real estate, business	1.00	0.63	0.60	0.53	0.67	0.93	<i>1.15</i>
Public admin., etc	1.00	0.63	<i>1.13</i>	<i>1.03</i>	0.87	<i>1.11</i>	<i>1.08</i>
Education	1.00	0.84	0.75	<i>1.24</i>	0.99	<i>1.40</i>	<i>1.07</i>
Health & social work	1.00	0.79	<i>1.14</i>	<i>1.18</i>	0.98	<i>1.24</i>	<i>1.09</i>
Other services	1.00	0.80	0.99	<i>1.02</i>	0.83	<i>1.29</i>	0.93

Source: Annual Employment Survey, 1998

Table 7.5 Location quotients by industrial sector, 1997 – tranche 2 pilot areas

Industry	GB	Newham	S Tyne	Mercia E	S Devon	Beds	N Yorks
Agriculture, etc	1.00	0.02	0.12	<i>7.22</i>	<i>1.39</i>	0.00	<i>2.82</i>
Fishing	1.00	0.00	0.03	<i>1.10</i>	<i>2.44</i>	0.09	<i>2.85</i>
Mining & quarrying	1.00	0.00	0.29	0.86	0.81	0.29	<i>3.68</i>
Manufacturing	1.00	0.65	<i>1.36</i>	<i>1.27</i>	0.95	<i>1.22</i>	0.86
Electricity, gas, water	1.00	0.38	0.05	0.37	0.56	0.66	<i>1.35</i>
Construction	1.00	0.91	<i>1.55</i>	<i>1.13</i>	0.95	<i>1.12</i>	<i>1.13</i>
Wholesale/retail trade	1.00	<i>1.05</i>	<i>1.10</i>	<i>1.09</i>	<i>1.00</i>	<i>1.06</i>	0.97
Hotels & restaurants	1.00	0.79	0.97	0.97	<i>1.50</i>	0.85	<i>1.46</i>
Transport/comms.	1.00	<i>1.50</i>	<i>1.09</i>	0.84	0.71	<i>1.19</i>	0.97
Financial intermediation	1.00	<i>1.15</i>	0.35	0.32	0.48	0.46	0.79
Real estate, business	1.00	<i>1.13</i>	0.61	0.58	0.65	<i>1.20</i>	0.67
Public admin., etc	1.00	<i>1.20</i>	0.79	0.63	<i>1.23</i>	0.70	<i>1.01</i>
Education	1.00	<i>1.15</i>	0.82	0.81	<i>1.23</i>	<i>1.14</i>	<i>1.09</i>
Health & social work	1.00	0.99	<i>1.18</i>	0.98	<i>1.38</i>	0.63	<i>1.09</i>
Other services	1.00	<i>1.29</i>	<i>1.06</i>	0.85	0.94	0.79	<i>1.04</i>

Source: Annual Employment Survey, 1998

Location quotients are calculated by dividing the share of employment in a particular industry in a particular local area by the corresponding share of that industry in national employment. Where the value of the location quotient for the local area exceeds 1.00 the industry is 'over-represented' in the local area (these are the italicised figures in Tables 7.4 and 7.5), and where the value is less than 1.00 the industry is correspondingly under-represented. For example, a location quotient value of 2.04 for manufacturing in Sandwell indicates that this

sector accounted for just over double the share of total employees in Sandwell than nationally. Conversely, a location quotient value of 0.34 for financial intermediation in Sandwell shows this sector accounted for a share of employment in Sandwell only one-third the size of that recorded for Great Britain. It should be borne in mind that extreme location quotient values are generally more prevalent in industries employing relatively few workers and in industries which are concentrated in a few locations (rather than being more widespread).

Key features of the industrial structure of the pilot areas evident from Tables 7.4 and 7.5 include:

- *Sandwell*: the most notable feature was the much greater importance of manufacturing industry relative to the national average. All service industries – with the exception of the wholesale/retail trade were under-represented relative to the national average.
- *Lanarkshire*: manufacturing, construction, mining and public utilities, along with transport & communications and health & social work were over-represented relative to the Great Britain average. Conversely, there was a smaller than average proportion of employees in many service industries, particularly in producer services - notably financial intermediation and real estate & business services.
- *Eastern Valleys*: manufacturing, mining and public services were over-represented relative to the Great Britain average in 1998, in an industrial profile typical of some of the more traditionally depressed industrial regions. Producer services accounted for a much smaller proportion of employment than across Great Britain as a whole.
- *Bolton*: was characterised by greater than national average shares of employment in manufacturing, the utilities and the wholesale & retail trade. The share of employees in construction was similar to the Great Britain average. With the exception of hotels & restaurants, all other service industries were under-represented.
- *Central Sussex*: had an industrial profile skewed heavily towards service industries relative to the national average. The share of total employees engaged in financial intermediation was over twice the national average, and the shares of employment in education and health & social work also exceeded those across Great Britain as a whole.
- *Bristol East and Bath*: perhaps the most salient characteristic of this local area was the greater than national average importance of producer services in employment terms. At the western end of the M4 corridor and a regional capital for the South West region, Bristol is an important centre for relocations in financial services, as well as providing a range of services for the wider region. The proportions of employment in most service industries identified in Table 7.4, with the exception of hotels & restaurants and other services equalled, or exceeded, the national average.
- *Newham*: had an industrial structure heavily skewed towards service industries. Manufacturing was under-represented and within the service sector employment was particularly concentrated in transport & communications, other services, public administration and producer services.
- *South Tyneside*: industries over-represented in this area relative to the national average in 1998 were construction, manufacturing, health & social work, other services, the wholesale/retail trade and transport & communications. Producer services accounted for much smaller proportions of employment than nationally.
- *Mercia East*: agriculture was a more important employer in this local area than in any of the other pilot areas. Manufacturing and construction were also over-represented relative to the national average in 1998, as was the wholesale/retail trade. The share of employment in producer services was much lower than average and hotels & restaurants.

- *South Devon*: is a traditional tourist centre, with greater than national average proportions of employment in hotels & restaurants. Public services were also over-represented relative to the Great Britain average in 1998.
- *Bedfordshire*: had a greater proportion of employment in manufacturing than the national average in 1998. Real estate & business services, transport & communications, education, construction and the wholesale/retail trade were also over-represented in employment terms relative to Great Britain. The general pattern is one of greater than average shares of total employees in some parts of the service sector, and smaller than average shares of employment in others.
- *North Yorkshire*: an over-representation relative to the Great Britain average of employment in primary and most service industries in this local area, contrasted with a smaller than average share of total employees in manufacturing. Producer services were under-represented.

Overall, therefore, some marked differences in the industrial profiles of local areas were evident. In general, the low unemployment/inactivity areas tend to have industrial profiles more biased towards service industries than the national average, while many of the high unemployment/inactivity areas tend to have more of a tradition of manufacturing and mining employment. However, Newham is a notable exception to this general rule. Indeed, Greater London has a distinctive industrial (and occupational) profile, with an employment structure biased towards service industries (and with a particularly strong concentration of service industries).

7.4 Employment change

Over the period from 1993 to 1997²⁶ employment expanded by 6.8 per cent. At the national level there was growth in both full-time and part-time employees, but in relative terms the growth in part-time employees (at over 11 per cent) exceeded that in full-time employees (5 per cent). Both male and female employees registered employment gains, but females recorded slightly larger gains (a 7 per cent increase) than males (an increase of 6 per cent). Between 1997 and 1998 employment expanded by a further 2.2 per cent - a net increase of just over 500 thousand employees, reflecting continuing economic recovery in the British labour market. However, over this latter period a 3.8 per cent expansion in full-time employees contrasted with a 2 per cent decline of part-time employees, while the increase in male employees (nearly 3 per cent) exceeded the increase in female employees (1.3 per cent).

Table 7.6 shows employment change over the period from 1993 to 1997, and between 1997 and 1998.

²⁶ Some caution should be exercised when interpreting changes because the use of two different data sources – i.e. the Census of Employment and the Annual Employment Survey. For this reason, reference is not made to sector-specific employment changes here.

Table 7.6 Percentage change in total employees, 1993-7 and 1997-8

	1997-8 (%)	1993-7 (%)
Great Britain	2.2	6.8
Sandwell	2.3	5.2
Lanarkshire	6.9	0.7
Eastern Valleys	1.4	4.0
Bolton	0.0	6.3
Central Sussex	5.4	8.1
Bristol East and Bath	-1.3	7.4
Newham	2.7	2.2
South Tyneside	2.9	1.7
Mercia East	0.7	13.1
South Devon	0.5	9.7
Bedfordshire	3.4	2.7
North Yorkshire	-1.3	4.8

Source: Annual Employment Survey, 1998, 1997; Census of Employment, 1993

A key feature to emerge is the variation in experience in many local areas between the two periods; suggesting that the figures should be treated with caution. Of the tranche 1 pilot areas, Lanarkshire recorded the smallest gains in employment between 1993 and 1997, but the largest increase between 1997 and 1998, with virtually all of the employment growth between 1993 and 1997 being accounted for by part-time jobs. Central Sussex and Bristol East and Bath were the only two pilot areas from the first tranche to register relative employment gains in excess of those recorded for Great Britain between 1993 and 1997. Yet Bristol East and Bath fared worse than average between 1997 and 1998, while a greater than national average rate of increase continued in Central Sussex. Eastern Valleys and Bolton displayed smaller than average increases in total employees between 1997 and 1998, while in Sandwell the percentage increase was similar to that recorded for Great Britain.

Out of the tranche 2 pilot areas Mercia East and South Devon were the only areas to record increases in employment in excess of the national average between 1993 and 1997. The regions in which these two areas are located – the East Midlands and South West – are amongst the fastest growing regions (in employment and population terms) in Great Britain. Yet between 1997 and 1998 these two local areas, together with North Yorkshire displayed lower rates of employment increase than the national average. Bedfordshire recorded the largest increase in employees (over 3 per cent) of any of the tranche 2 pilot areas between 1997 and 1998.

7.5 Employment by establishment size

As indicated in section 7.1, the AES contains information on the size of the 'data unit' in which employees are employed. 'Data units' do not readily correspond to commonly used terms such as 'firms', 'companies' or 'businesses'; rather they are roughly equivalent to workplaces.

Table 7.7 shows the distribution of workplaces by size category; (the counts underlying these percentages are presented in Table A5.7.7 in Appendix 5). The size distribution of workplaces can have an effect on the approach Personal Advisers take in terms of marketing to employers. Four size categories of workplace were identified using the 1998 AES: less than 25 employees, 25-49 employees, 50-100 employees and 200 and over employees. In Great Britain 93 per cent of workplaces in 1998 contained less than 25 employees. Across the twelve pilot areas, the proportion of workplaces with less than 25 employees ranged from 88 per cent in Sandwell and 89 per cent in South Tyneside to 94 per cent in Central Sussex, Mercia East and North Yorkshire. An urban-rural continuum is evident here with proportionately fewer small workplaces in urban areas than in rural areas. 4 per cent of workplaces in Great Britain had 25-49 employees, 3 per cent had between 50 and 199 employees and 1 per cent had 200 or more employees. The first data panel of Table 7.7 confirms relatively little variation at the level of pilot areas in the size distribution of workplaces.

Table 7.7 Percentage of workplaces by size category, 1998

	Data units (% by no. of employees)				Employees (% by workplace size)			
	< 25	25-49	50-199	200+	< 25	25-49	50-199	200+
Great Britain	93	4	3	1	32	14	24	31
Sandwell	88	6	4	1	28	16	29	27
Lanarkshire	91	4	3	1	32	13	28	27
Eastern Valleys	91	4	4	1	28	12	28	32
Bolton	92	5	3	1	31	14	25	30
Central Sussex	94	3	2	0	36	13	22	28
Bristol East and Bath	92	4	3	1	30	13	23	34
Newham	92	4	3	1	31	14	29	26
South Tyneside	89	6	4	1	30	15	25	30
Mercia East	94	4	2	0	41	16	24	19
South Devon	93	4	2	1	35	14	21	31
Bedfordshire	93	4	3	1	32	14	24	30
North Yorkshire	94	4	2	0	37	14	22	27

Source: Annual Employment Survey, 1998

The second data panel of Table 7.7 shows that nearly a third of employees worked at workplaces with less than 25 employees, and a similar proportion (31 per cent) worked at workplaces with 200 or more employees. Nearly a quarter of all employees in Great Britain worked at workplaces with 50-199 employees, and 14 per cent at workplaces with 25-49 employees. Of the pilot areas, Mercia East, North Yorkshire, Central Sussex and South Devon had greater than average proportions of employees working at workplaces with less

than 25 employees; (in Mercia East the 41 per cent of employees were in this category, compared with 32 per cent nationally). At the opposite end of the workplace size spectrum, Bristol East & Bath and Bolton were the only pilot areas with a greater share of employees in workplaces employing 200 or more workers than the national average; (in Mercia East only 19 per cent of employees were in this category). Sandwell, Newham, Lanarkshire, Eastern Valleys, Bolton and South Tyneside recorded at least a quarter of employees working at workplaces with 50-199 employees, compared with 24 per cent across Great Britain.

8. UNEMPLOYMENT

This chapter presents selected information on the incidence and trends in unemployment, mainly over the period from January 1997 to April 2000. Particular emphasis is placed on unemployment rates, but reference is also made to the duration of unemployment, as well as to unemployment flows and the destinations from out-flows.

8.1 Introduction

The unemployment rate, conventionally calculated as the unemployed as a percentage of the economically active, is the most widely used socio-economic indicator - particularly at the local level. It is used both as an indicator of social distress, and as an indicator of labour market imbalance.

There are three main data sources for deriving unemployment data in the UK:

- the JUVOS claimant count series,
- the Labour Force Survey, and
- the 1991 Census of Population.

It is important to note that the three sources differ in terms of:

- *coverage*: the JUVOS claimant count series covers all claimant unemployed, the LFS is a sample survey, while the Census of Population is a national census;
- *scope and basis of definition of unemployment*: the JUVOS claimant count series is a by-product of an administrative system and hence the definition of unemployment is subject to change in benefit regulations, while the LFS enables utilisation of the ILO definition of unemployment, and the Census of Population adopts a self-enumeration approach;
- *spatial disaggregations*: unemployment 'count' data are available at the micro area level (i.e. the ward and postcode sector level) from the JUVOS claimant series and the Census of Population - but only the latter source provides a denominator at the micro area level²⁷ for use in unemployment rate calculations, while from the JUVOS claimant series unemployment rates are available for unitary and local authority districts, TTWAs and counties, and from the LFS unemployment rates are available for larger local authority districts and for TEC/LEC areas;
- *frequency*: the JUVOS claimant data are available monthly, LFS data are available quarterly, and Census of Population data are available on a decennial basis.

None of these sources is ideal in terms of conceptual integrity, coverage, timeliness, spatial disaggregations and other disaggregations. Comparisons of unemployment measured using different data sources have illustrated that those counted as unemployed in each of the sources are distinct but overlapping sub-groups of the unemployed. Hence, at a single point in time estimates of unemployment can vary quite markedly according to the scope of the definition of unemployment applied.

8.2 Unemployment rates

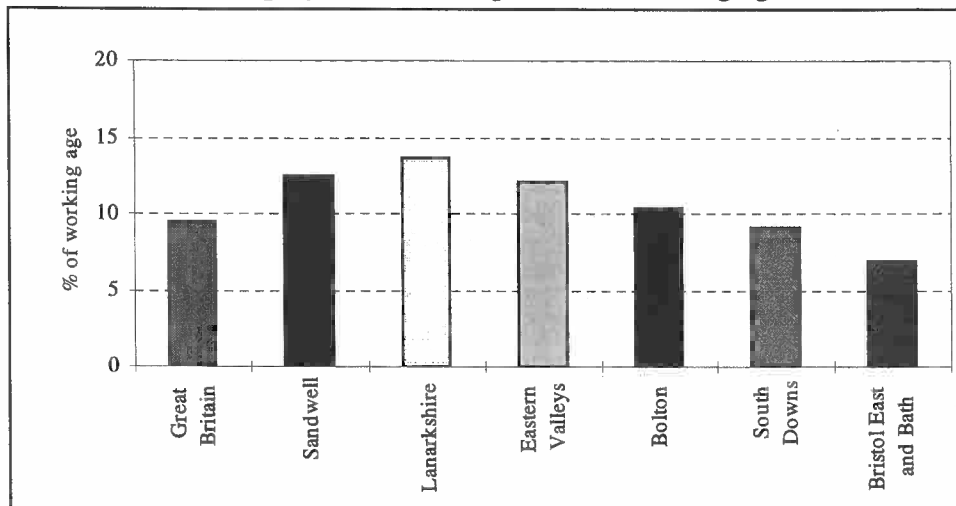
Figures 8.1 and 8.2 show unemployment rates for persons of working age in 1991 in tranche 1 and tranche 2 pilot areas, respectively. As would be expected, those areas categorised as high unemployment/inactivity areas – Sandwell, Lanarkshire, Eastern Valleys, Newham and South Tyneside - displayed unemployment rates in excess of that for Great Britain. In Newham (Figure 8.2) virtually two out of every five people of working age assessed themselves as unemployed compared with slightly under one in ten across Great Britain as a

²⁷

Since this relates to 1991 it is relatively dated at the time of writing.

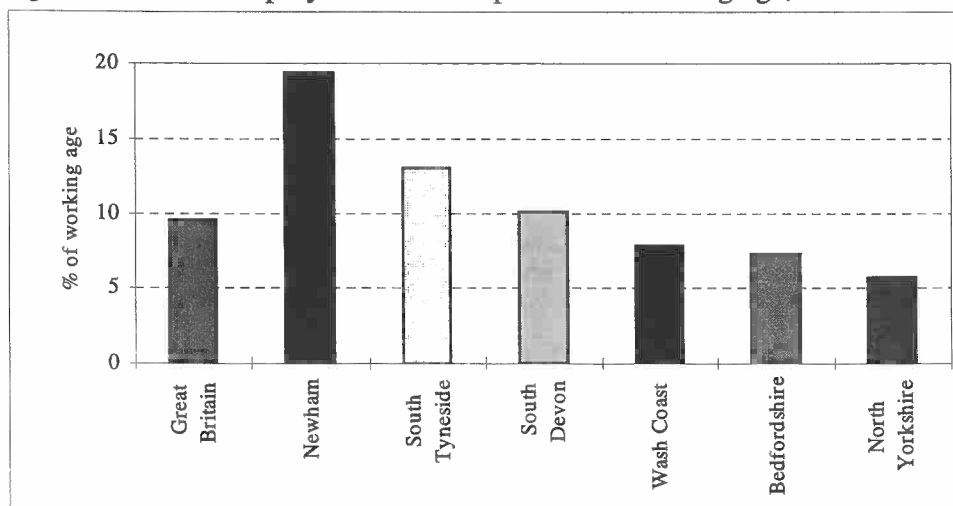
whole. Bristol East and Bath, North Yorkshire and Bedfordshire (all categorised as low unemployment/inactivity rate areas) recorded unemployment rates significantly lower than the national average.

Figure 8.1 Unemployment rate for persons of working age, 1991 – tranche 1 pilot areas



Source: 1991 Census of Population, Small Area Statistics

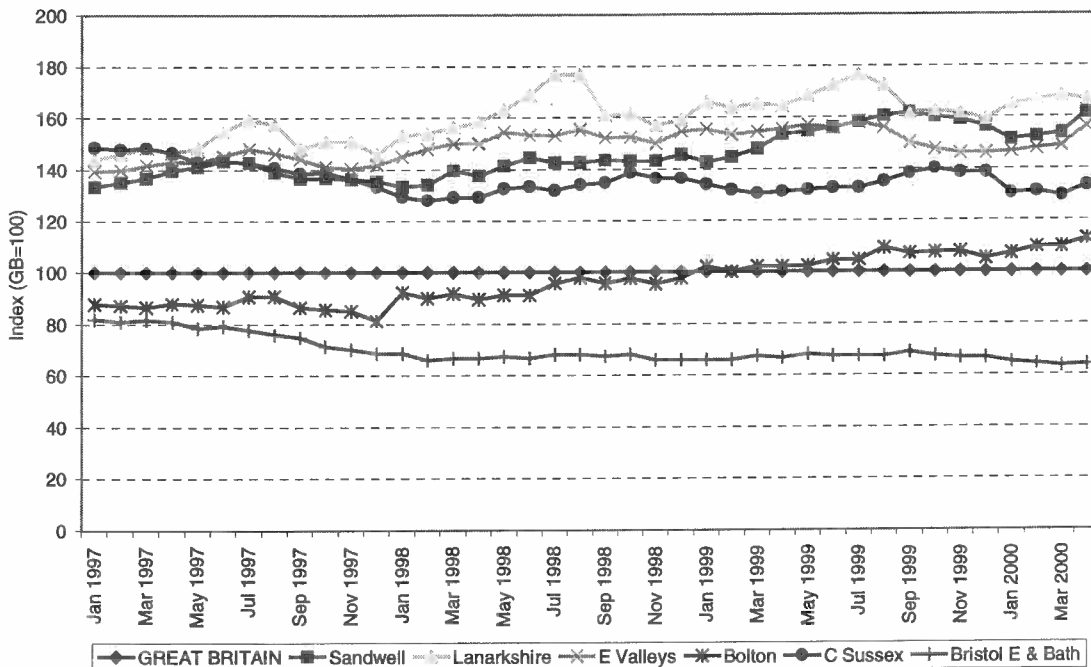
Figure 8.2 Unemployment rate for persons of working age, 1991 – tranche 2 pilot areas



Source: 1991 Census of Population, Small Area Statistics

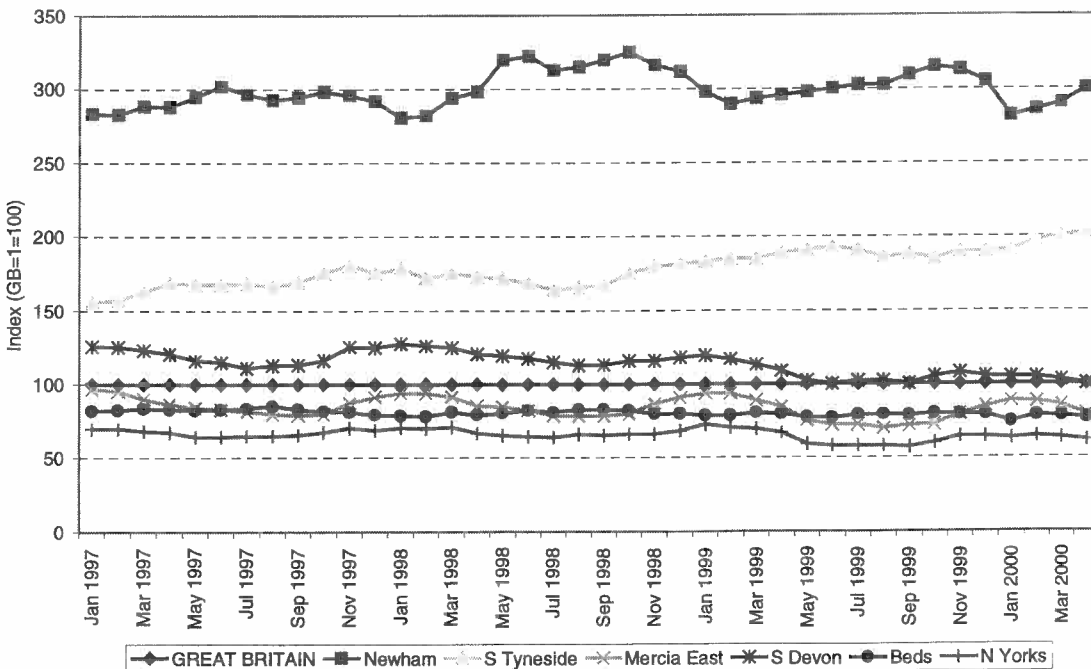
Turning to more recent trends, across Great Britain the numbers of unemployed included in the JUVOS claimant count declined from 1.84 million (an unemployment rate of 6.6 per cent) in January 1997 to 1.10 million (an unemployment rate of 3.9 per cent) in April 2000. (Underlying statistics for pilot and control areas are tabulated in Appendix 6.) Figures showing the trends in unemployment in each of the twelve pilot areas relative to the Great Britain are shown in Appendix 7. The same information for each of the tranche 1 and tranche 2 pilot areas is expressed as an index of the Great Britain unemployment rate (i.e. the unemployment rate for Great Britain in each month is set to a value of 100) in Figures 8.3 and 8.4, respectively.

Figure 8.3 Indices of unemployment rate, January 1997 to April 2000 – tranche 1 pilot areas



Source: JUVOS claimant count

Figure 8.4 Indices of unemployment rate, January 1997 to April 2000 – tranche 2 pilot areas



Source: JUVOS claimant count

Of the tranche 1 pilot areas (see Figure 8.3) Lanarkshire, Eastern Valleys, Sandwell (high unemployment/inactivity areas) and Central Sussex (a medium unemployment/inactivity

area) displayed unemployment rates consistently higher than the Great Britain average over the period. In Bolton (a medium unemployment/inactivity area) the unemployment rate rose from below the national average to above the national average over the course of the period, with above average unemployment rates from early 1999 onwards. Bristol East & Bath (a low unemployment/inactivity area) was characterised by unemployment rates below the national average. Unemployment rates in Lanarkshire and in Bristol East & Bath tended to diverge from the Great Britain average from 1998. In all six of the tranche 1 pilot areas a lower unemployment rate was recorded in April 2000 than in January 1997.

Of the tranche 2 pilot areas (see Figure 8.4) Newham and South Tyneside (high unemployment/inactivity areas) displayed unemployment rates consistently above the Great Britain average over the period. In Newham the unemployment rate recorded was approximately three times the national average over much of the period, despite declining from nearly 19 per cent to less than 12 per cent between January 1997 and April 2000. In South Devon (a medium unemployment/inactivity area) a higher than average unemployment rate was recorded until summer 1999; thereafter, the rate was close to the Great Britain average. North Yorkshire and Bedfordshire (low unemployment/inactivity areas) and Mercia East (a medium unemployment/inactivity area) recorded unemployment rates consistently below the national average over the period. In this latter group of three areas local:national differentials in the unemployment rate were largely maintained over the period, although the more marked than average seasonal trend, characterised by higher unemployment rates in the winter months - when there are fewer opportunities for employment in agriculture and tourism - than in the summer months, in the unemployment rate for Mercia East is evident. Some indication of divergence from the national trend is evident in the high unemployment/inactivity areas over the period – notably in South Tyneside. All tranche 2 pilot areas shared in the downward trend in unemployment rates between January 1997 and April 2000, although in some instances this was not particularly marked.

8.3 Unemployment duration

The stock of unemployment is in a constant state of flux with newly unemployed people joining the stock while some other unemployed people leave the stock (for employment, education, etc). An unemployed individual enters the stock of unemployed, remains unemployed for some time, and then exits the stock. The duration of the unemployment spell varies from individual to individual, while the duration profile of unemployment spells varies over the economic cycle. Using the JUVOS claimant unemployment series available via NOMIS particular spells of individual's unemployment are observed, but repeated spells are not linked.²⁸ Rather unemployment is observed by looking at periodic cross-sections of the unemployed.

In Tables 8.1 and 8.2 long(er)-term unemployment rates are presented on a quarterly basis over the period January 1997 to April 2000 for those unemployed; (the underlying counts are presented in Appendix 8):

- over 6 months, and
- over 12 months,

in tranche 1 and tranche 2 pilot areas, respectively. At the national level there was a decline in the number unemployed for over 6 months from 975 thousand in January 1997 to 438 thousand in April 2000. Over the same period there was a reduction from 651 thousand to

²⁸ Except in the 5 per cent JUVOS Cohort Survey.

242 thousand in the numbers unemployed for more than 12 months. However, it should be noted that during this period various New Deal initiatives focusing on the long(er)-term unemployed were introduced.

Table 8.1 Long(er)-term unemployment rates, January 1997 to April 2000 – tranche 1 pilot areas

Date	GB		Sandwell		Lanarkshir		E. Valleys		Bolton		C. Sussex		Bristol E.	
	%	Index	%	Index	%	Index	%	Index	%	Index	%	Index	%	Index
<i>unemployed over 6 months</i>														
01-97	3.5	100	5.5	157	4.7	134	4.9	140	2.5	71	6.0	171	3.0	86
04-97	3.1	100	4.8	155	4.3	139	4.2	135	2.1	68	5.3	171	2.6	84
07-97	2.6	100	4.2	162	3.8	146	3.8	146	1.7	65	4.3	165	2.1	81
10-97	2.3	100	3.5	152	3.3	143	3.2	139	1.4	61	3.4	148	1.5	65
01-98	2.2	100	3.3	150	3.1	141	3.1	141	1.4	64	3.0	136	1.3	59
04-98	2.1	100	3.1	148	2.8	133	3.1	148	1.3	62	2.8	133	1.2	57
07-98	2.1	100	3.2	152	3.0	143	3.2	152	1.5	71	2.9	138	1.2	57
10-98	2.0	100	3.2	160	2.9	145	3.0	150	1.4	70	2.9	145	1.2	60
01-99	1.9	100	3.2	168	3.1	163	3.0	158	1.5	79	3.0	158	1.2	63
04-99	1.9	100	3.1	163	2.9	153	2.9	153	1.5	79	3.0	158	1.2	63
07-99	1.8	100	3.2	178	2.8	156	2.7	150	1.5	83	2.9	161	1.1	61
10-99	1.6	100	3.2	200	2.5	156	2.3	144	1.4	88	2.7	169	1.0	63
01-00	1.6	100	3.2	200	2.5	156	2.2	138	1.5	94	2.7	169	0.9	56
04-00	1.6	100	3.0	188	2.4	150	2.1	131	1.5	94	2.6	163	0.9	56
<i>unemployed over 12 months</i>														
01-97	2.3	100	3.9	170	3.0	130	3.2	139	1.4	61	4.4	191	2.0	87
04-97	2.1	100	3.6	171	2.8	133	2.8	133	1.3	62	4.0	190	1.7	81
07-97	1.8	100	3.1	172	2.4	133	2.4	133	1.0	56	3.3	183	1.4	78
10-97	1.5	100	2.4	160	2.0	133	1.9	127	0.7	47	2.5	167	0.9	60
01-98	1.3	100	2.1	162	1.7	131	1.8	138	0.6	46	2.0	154	0.7	54
04-98	1.2	100	1.9	158	1.4	117	1.7	142	0.6	50	1.6	133	0.6	50
07-98	1.2	100	1.9	158	1.5	125	1.8	150	0.6	50	1.6	133	0.6	50
10-98	1.2	100	1.7	142	1.4	117	1.7	142	0.7	58	1.6	133	0.6	50
01-99	1.1	100	1.8	164	1.5	136	1.7	155	0.7	64	1.7	155	0.6	55
04-99	1.1	100	1.9	173	1.5	136	1.6	145	0.7	64	1.8	164	0.7	64
07-99	1.0	100	2.0	200	1.5	150	1.5	150	0.7	70	1.8	180	0.6	60
10-99	1.0	100	2.0	200	1.3	130	1.3	130	0.7	70	1.8	180	0.5	50
01-00	0.9	100	2.0	222	1.3	144	1.3	144	0.7	78	1.7	189	0.5	56
04-00	0.9	100	1.9	211	1.3	144	1.2	133	0.7	78	1.6	178	0.4	44

Source: JUVOS claimant count quarterly duration statistics

From Table 8.1 it is apparent that all tranche 1 pilot areas shared in a reduction in long(er)-term unemployment rates between January 1997 and April 2000. While the local:national differential in long(er)-term unemployment rates in Sandwell and Lanarkshire (i.e. two of the three high unemployment/inactivity areas where the incidence of long(er)-term unemployment was more severe than nationally) widened – indicating a greater relative concentration of long-term unemployment in these areas compared with the national average,

in Bristol East and Bath the decline in the incidence of long(er)-term unemployment (from a relatively low initial base) was more marked than average. Central Sussex, centred on the Brighton area (a medium unemployment/inactivity area), displayed particularly severe problems of long-term unemployment at the start of the period, but witnessed a relative improvement by April 2000, despite the fact that rates of long(er)-term unemployment were at levels more akin to those experienced in high unemployment/inactivity areas. In Bolton problems of long(er) term employment rose relative to the national average, while in Eastern Valleys local:national differentials remained relatively unchanged over the period.

Table 8.2 Long(er)-term unemployment rates, January 1997 to April 2000 – tranche 2 pilot areas

Date	GB		Newham		S. Tyneside		Mercia E.		S. Devon		Beds		N. Yorks	
	%	Index	%	Index	%	Index	%	Index	%	Index	%	Index	%	Index
<i>unemployed over 6 months</i>														
01-97	3.5	100	11.7	334	5.9	169	2.4	69	4.2	120	2.8	80	2.0	57
04-97	3.1	100	10.0	323	5.4	174	2.1	68	3.7	119	2.4	77	1.7	55
07-97	2.6	100	8.5	327	4.8	185	1.8	69	3.0	115	2.0	77	1.4	54
10-97	2.3	100	6.9	300	4.1	178	1.4	61	2.5	109	1.8	78	1.2	52
01-98	2.2	100	6.4	291	3.9	177	1.3	59	2.4	109	1.7	77	1.1	50
04-98	2.1	100	6.3	300	3.7	176	1.3	62	2.5	119	1.6	76	1.1	52
07-98	2.1	100	6.9	329	3.6	171	1.3	62	2.4	114	1.5	71	1.1	52
10-98	2.0	100	7.2	360	3.2	160	1.1	55	2.1	105	1.5	75	1.0	50
01-99	1.9	100	7.0	368	3.3	174	1.1	58	2.1	111	1.4	74	1.0	53
04-99	1.9	100	6.5	342	3.5	184	1.1	58	2.0	105	1.3	68	1.0	53
07-99	1.8	100	6.1	339	3.5	194	1.1	61	1.8	100	1.2	67	0.9	50
10-99	1.6	100	5.7	356	3.2	200	0.9	56	1.5	94	1.2	75	0.8	50
01-00	1.6	100	5.7	356	3.2	200	0.9	56	1.5	94	1.2	75	0.8	50
04-00	1.6	100	5.4	338	3.1	194	0.9	56	1.5	94	1.1	69	0.8	50
<i>unemployed over 12 months</i>														
01-97	2.3	100	8.2	357	4.1	178	1.6	70	2.7	117	1.8	78	1.3	57
04-97	2.1	100	7.0	333	3.8	181	1.3	62	2.4	114	1.6	76	1.1	52
07-97	1.8	100	5.9	328	3.3	183	1.1	61	2.0	111	1.4	78	0.9	50
10-97	1.5	100	4.2	280	2.7	180	0.9	60	1.7	113	1.1	73	0.8	53
01-98	1.3	100	3.4	262	2.3	177	0.8	62	1.5	115	1.0	77	0.7	54
04-98	1.2	100	3.1	258	2.1	175	0.7	58	1.4	117	1.0	83	0.6	50
07-98	1.2	100	3.5	292	2.0	167	0.7	58	1.4	117	0.9	75	0.6	50
10-98	1.2	100	3.6	300	1.8	150	0.6	50	1.3	108	0.9	75	0.5	42
01-99	1.1	100	3.7	336	1.8	164	0.6	55	1.3	118	0.8	73	0.5	45
04-99	1.1	100	3.7	336	1.8	164	0.6	55	1.1	100	0.8	73	0.5	45
07-99	1.0	100	3.7	370	1.9	190	0.5	50	1.0	100	0.7	70	0.5	50
10-99	1.0	100	3.4	340	1.8	180	0.5	50	0.9	90	0.6	60	0.4	40
01-00	0.9	100	3.2	356	1.8	200	0.5	56	0.8	89	0.6	67	0.4	44
04-00	0.9	100	3.1	344	1.8	200	0.5	56	0.8	89	0.6	67	0.4	44

Source: JUVOS claimant count quarterly duration statistics

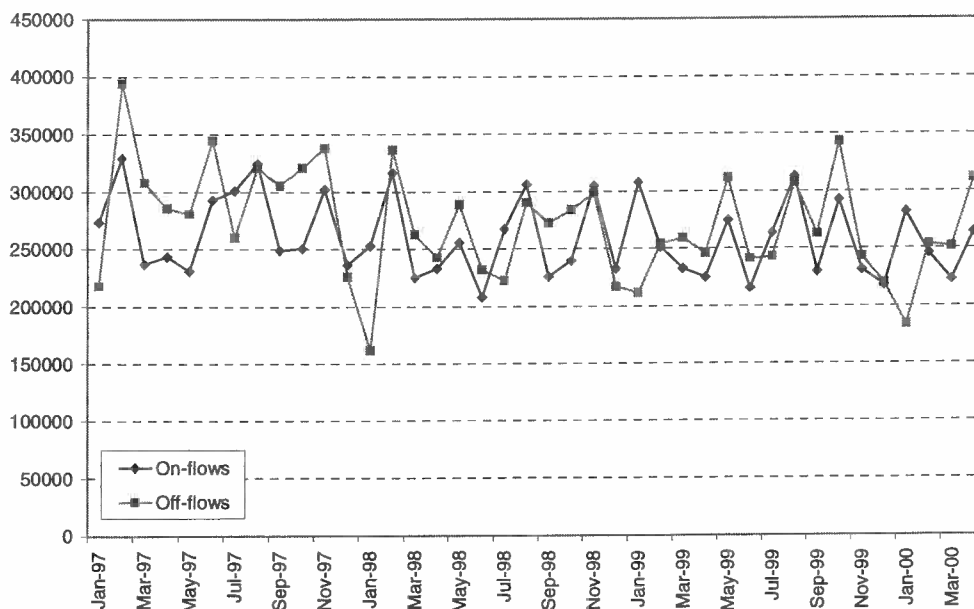
The most notable feature emerging from an examination of long(er)-term unemployment rates in the tranche 2 pilot areas (see Table 8.2) is the very high incidence of long(er)-term unemployment – in excess of three times the national average - in Newham. In South Tyneside (the other high unemployment/inactivity area in the second tranche) long(er)-term unemployment rates remained stubbornly higher than the national average, and there was some worsening of the position relative to the national average over the period. In North Yorkshire and Bedfordshire (the low unemployment/inactivity areas), as well as in Mercia East and South Devon, the incidence of long(er)-term unemployment declined at a faster rate than nationally between January 1997 and April 2000.

8.4 Unemployment flows and destinations of the unemployed

As noted at the start of section 8.3, there is constant turnover in the stock of unemployment: newly unemployed people join the stock (*on-flows*), while unemployed people leave the stock (*off-flows*). These on-flows and off-flows and the average duration of unemployment determine the stock of unemployment.

Monthly on-flows and off-flows are often extremely volatile. When on-flows exceed off-flows the level of unemployment rises, and vice versa. Figure 8.5 shows on-flows and off-flows from unemployment on a monthly basis over the period from January 1997 to April 2000 in Great Britain. It is clear that there was considerable fluctuation in both on-flows and off-flows, and pronounced seasonal patterns were evident. (At the local area level similar patterns were evident.²⁹)

Figure 8.5 Unemployment on-flows and off-flows in Great Britain, January 1997 to April 2000



Source: JUVOS claimant statistics

²⁹ Figures are not reproduced here.

Since 1998 information has been made available on the destinations of those individuals leaving the claimant count. Tables 8.3 and 8.4 show, for tranche 1 and tranche 2 pilot areas, respectively, the proportions of claimants leaving the JUVOS unemployment count in each quarter from January 1998 to April 2000 in two of the single most important destination categories³⁰; (comparable tables for control areas are presented in Appendix 9):

- to employment (69.6 per cent of total destinations in Great Britain in April 2000), and
- to incapacity benefit (6.2 per cent of total destinations in Great Britain in April 2000).

Table 8.3 Percentage of all persons leaving the unemployment count (a) to enter employment, and (b) to claim incapacity benefit, January 1998 to April 2000 – tranche 1 pilot areas

	Great Britain		Sandwell		Lanarkshire		E Valleys		Bolton		C. Sussex		Bristol E.	
	%	Index	%	Index	%	Index	%	Index	%	Index	%	Index	%	Index
<i>Destination: to Employment</i>														
Jan 1998	66.8	100	60.4	90	64.5	97	71.3	107	65.9	99	58.2	87	60.1	90
Apr 1998	73.1	100	70.3	96	73.1	100	75.0	103	76.5	105	67.3	92	69.9	96
Jul 1998	66.1	100	59.1	89	65.4	99	66.9	101	66.8	101	63.9	97	67.1	102
Oct 1998	62.5	100	57.1	91	66.1	106	62.2	100	68.4	109	59.9	96	62.7	100
Jan 1999	66.3	100	59.4	90	67.4	102	67.3	102	69.6	105	59.5	90	63.8	96
Apr 1999	69.9	100	64.4	92	69.8	100	69.1	99	70.6	101	64.5	92	72.5	104
Jul 1999	63.6	100	60.5	95	48.7	77	64.9	102	65.6	103	62.4	98	64.0	101
Oct 1999	64.3	100	61.3	95	65.3	102	66.3	103	66.1	103	60.8	95	64.9	101
Jan 2000	64.9	100	61.1	94	61.8	95	67.9	105	65.1	100	60.9	94	63.0	97
Apr 2000	69.6	100	63.3	91	71.2	102	67.9	98	68.0	98	63.5	91	69.0	99
<i>Destination: to Incapacity Benefit</i>														
Jan 1998	6.8	100	7.8	115	10.8	159	11.8	174	7.5	110	5.1	75	6.7	99
Apr 1998	5.7	100	7.1	125	9.1	160	10.6	186	4.2	74	3.2	56	5.7	100
Jul 1998	6.7	100	9.7	145	9.1	136	10.9	163	9.0	134	5.1	76	5.8	87
Oct 1998	5.4	100	6.3	117	7.6	141	8.1	150	5.4	100	3.5	65	5.3	98
Jan 1999	6.8	100	6.9	101	11.0	162	10.9	160	10.5	154	5.2	76	6.7	99
Apr 1999	6.1	100	7.6	125	9.3	152	10.9	179	8.8	144	4.7	77	6.1	100
Jul 1999	6.4	100	7.0	109	8.4	131	9.8	153	9.6	150	5.7	89	7.2	113
Oct 1999	5.3	100	6.6	125	7.3	138	7.9	149	7.2	136	4.9	92	5.9	111
Jan 2000	6.6	100	7.4	112	10.3	156	9.5	144	9.4	142	5.3	80	6.8	103
Apr 2000	6.2	100	8.2	132	8.9	144	9.6	155	9.9	160	5.8	94	6.2	100

Source: JUVOS destination statistics

Note: The percentages are expressed as an index (GB=100) in the second column for each area

Considering both tranche 1 and tranche 2 pilot areas, an examination of these destinations statistics shows that the proportions entering employment were consistently higher than the national average in all quarters in Mercia East and North Yorkshire. In Eastern Valleys, Bolton and Bedfordshire the proportion of leavers entering employment were higher than average in most quarters. In Newham, Sandwell and Central Sussex the proportion of leavers from the claimant count entering employment were consistently below average. In some of the high unemployment/inactivity areas – notably Lanarkshire, Eastern Valleys and South Tyneside – the percentage of all leavers entering employment was close to the national average and was akin to the percentage recorded in Bristol East and Bath (a low unemployment/inactivity area). In most (but not all) pilot areas the general tendency was for a small increase in the percentage of leavers entering employment over the period from

³⁰ Other destination categories include 'training' and claiming 'other benefits'.

January 1998 to April 2000; (perhaps the most notable exception to this general trends was Eastern Valleys).

Table 8.4 Percentage of all persons leaving the unemployment count (a) to enter employment, and (b) to claim incapacity benefit, January 1998 to April 2000 – tranche 2 pilot areas

	Great Britain		Newham		S. Tyneside		Mercia East		S. Devon		Beds		N. Yorks	
	%	Index	%	Index	%	Index	%	Index	%	Index	%	Index	%	Index
<i>Destination: to Employment</i>														
Jan 1998	66.8	100	48.4	72	68.7	103	78.3	117	64.4	96	72.5	109	72.4	108
Apr 1998	73.1	100	57.7	79	71.7	98	82.2	112	74.8	102	70.2	96	76.6	105
Jul 1998	66.1	100	49.8	75	65.8	100	73.9	112	66.8	101	71.2	108	72.3	109
Oct 1998	62.5	100	50.6	81	59.1	95	71.7	115	60.4	97	67.7	108	64.1	103
Jan 1999	66.3	100	51.5	78	71.5	108	71.1	107	65.1	98	65.3	98	72.4	109
Apr 1999	69.9	100	49.4	71	69.9	100	81.2	116	73.5	105	71.0	102	78.1	112
Jul 1999	63.6	100	43.0	68	66.8	105	72.3	114	65.2	103	65.5	103	69.0	108
Oct 1999	64.3	100	51.3	80	67.0	104	71.2	111	64.3	100	69.7	108	68.2	106
Jan 2000	64.9	100	45.6	70	70.5	109	67.9	105	64.8	100	60.1	93	70.5	109
Apr 2000	69.6	100	51.2	74	67.6	97	79.4	114	72.0	103	68.4	98	74.9	108
<i>Destination: to Incapacity Benefit</i>														
Jan 1998	6.8	100	7.9	116	6.6	97	4.7	69	6.2	91	3.6	53	5.2	76
Apr 1998	5.7	100	4.9	86	6.7	118	3.4	60	4.6	81	5.3	93	4.9	86
Jul 1998	6.7	100	5.6	84	6.9	103	5.3	79	6.3	94	5.6	84	4.8	72
Oct 1998	5.4	100	4.9	91	7.1	131	4.3	80	5.2	96	2.5	46	4.0	74
Jan 1999	6.8	100	5.1	75	8.3	122	5.5	81	6.4	94	6.7	99	4.5	66
Apr 1999	6.1	100	6.3	103	6.4	105	3.3	54	5.4	89	4.1	67	4.1	67
Jul 1999	6.4	100	6.4	100	6.4	100	4.8	75	6.0	94	4.9	77	4.4	69
Oct 1999	5.3	100	3.5	66	5.4	102	4.9	92	5.4	102	4.0	75	3.7	70
Jan 2000	6.6	100	4.7	71	6.1	92	5.1	77	6.0	91	6.6	100	4.4	67
Apr 2000	6.2	100	5.2	84	7.3	118	3.6	58	5.9	95	5.1	82	4.0	65

Source: JUVOS destination statistics

Note: The percentages are expressed as an index (GB=100) in the second column for each area

The proportions of leavers claiming incapacity benefit were greatest in Eastern Valleys (where nearly 12 per cent of leavers moved to incapacity benefit in January 1998 compared with less than 7 per cent nationally), Lanarkshire, Sandwell and South Tyneside – all high unemployment/inactivity areas in northern Britain, and Bolton (also in northern England). North Yorkshire, Bedfordshire, Mercia East and Central Sussex recorded the smallest percentages of leavers to incapacity benefit.

9. VACANCIES

Selected information on the incidence, trends and profile of vacancies is presented in this chapter. Reference is also made to the level of unfilled vacancies relative to the level of unemployment as a crude indicator of labour market tightness.

9.1 Introduction

At the outset it should be noted that there is no comprehensive information source on vacancies. The main source used by labour market analysts is derived from the administrative records held by the Employment Service (ES), and this is the source used in this chapter. These figures relate to vacancies notified by employers to ES Jobcentres. A count of unfilled vacancies at Jobcentres takes place once a month. In addition, figures are collated relating to inflows to, and outflows from, this vacancy stock. Information is thus available on vacancies notified, unfilled vacancies, vacancies filled and vacancies cancelled during the month prior to the count.

Employment growth, skills shortages and labour turnover may generate vacancies in a local economy; (the relative importance of these factors is likely to differ between local areas). Hence, the number of vacancies and the share of them that are notified to Jobcentres is sensitive to the level of economic activity. This factor, together with differences in employment and establishment size structures, historical precedent, and the penetration of private employment agencies, means that the incidence of notification of vacancies may vary between local areas. The extent of this local variation is not known, although the conventional wisdom is that around one-third of vacancies in the economy are notified. Over recent years the use of private employment agencies and the internet for posting of vacancies has increased. Some employers make no use at all of Jobcentres, while others notify virtually all vacancies. Hence, while ES vacancy data can provide a guide to local labour market conditions, the information must be treated with caution. What is clear is that vacancies notified to Jobcentres tend to be predominantly in semi-skilled and unskilled occupations, while for some higher skilled occupations notification is rare. Vacancies in these latter occupations are more likely to be dealt with by private employment agencies or through advertising in the press and trade journals. Hence, the picture of vacancies provided by the Employment Service vacancy series is likely to be more complete for some occupations and industries than for others.

Over recent months growing concerns have been raised about the ES vacancy series – particularly about the increase in the numbers of ES notified vacancies from April 1999. It seems appropriate to conclude that the ES vacancy series is compromised by administrative factors, so placing limitations on its use for economic analysis. In April 2000 the House of Commons Education and Employment Committee recommended that: “the Government should show caution in drawing inferences from vacancy data until it has established a robust method of estimating local vacancies.”³¹

Some TECs/LECs and local authorities attempt to gather additional information on vacancies by monitoring job adverts in the press and by asking questions on recruitment in employer surveys. However, information on vacancies (other than ES data) is not collected or compiled on a consistent basis between local areas, hence making comparisons between areas difficult. Indeed, there is widespread recognition that all sources of information on vacancies are partial.

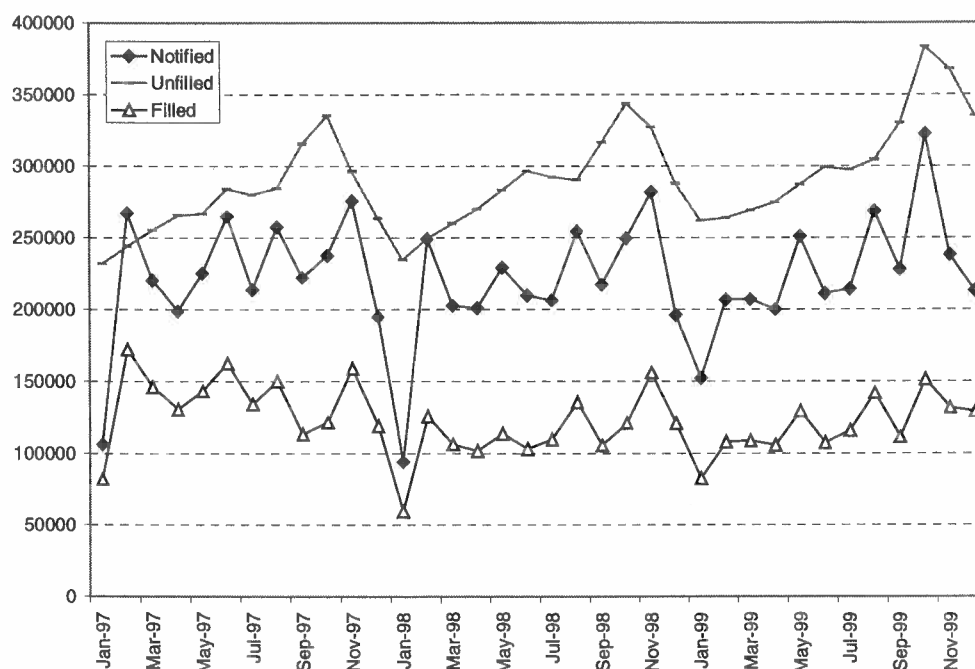
³¹ House of Commons Education and Employment Committee (2000) *Employability and Jobs: Is there a Jobs Gap?*. London: Stationery Office. Paragraphs 18-21.

Despite the shortcomings of the ES vacancy statistics, there is no other readily available data source with such consistent and widespread coverage. Moreover, the ES vacancy statistics are readily available, and are presented in a common format for different local areas. Hence, they represent the best information available for comparative local labour market analysis. However, they should be interpreted with caution.

9.2 Trends in vacancies

Figure 9.1 shows trends in notified, unfilled and filled vacancies in Great Britain on a monthly basis from January 1997 to December 1999. It is immediately apparent that there were considerable seasonal fluctuations in vacancies over the period. An upward trend in unfilled vacancies is evident over this two-year period, (reflecting the general upward trend in economic conditions). No very clear upward or downward trends in notified or filled vacancies are apparent.

Figure 9.1 Trends in vacancies in Great Britain, January 1997 to December 1999



Source: Employment Service vacancy statistics

Similar figures are not presented here for each of the pilot areas, (although counts of notified, unfilled and filled vacancies for pilot and control areas are tabulated in Appendix 10).

However, Appendix 11 contains a series of figures in which the trend in unfilled vacancies in each of the twelve pilot areas is compared with the national trend.³² Most pilot areas follow the Great Britain trend over the period from January 1997 to December 1999. However, there are some deviations from the national trend:

- In Sandwell and Bolton there was a relatively lower level of unfilled vacancies than the national trend from Spring 1999 onwards.

³²

In order to aid inter-area comparisons when absolute numbers are involved the level of unfilled vacancies in each area is indexed to 100 in October 1998. Values of greater than 100 indicate a higher level of unfilled vacancies than recorded in October 1998, while values of less than 100 indicate a lower level of unfilled vacancies than recorded in October 1998.

- In Central Sussex there were more marked fluctuations than nationally in numbers of unfilled vacancies, with a massive increase recorded in the second half of 1998. Newham also displayed more marked fluctuations than the national trend.
- In South Tyneside there was a massive increase in the number of unfilled vacancies relative to the national average from Spring 1999. (Given the caveats outlined in section 9.1, this trend should be interpreted with extreme caution.)
- Mercia East displayed more pronounced seasonal fluctuations in the level of unfilled vacancies than across Great Britain as a whole, with marked reductions in unfilled vacancies in the winter months, reflecting the orientation of the local economy towards tourism and agriculture. This reflects the seasonal nature of employment opportunities noted previously.

9.3 Occupational and industrial disaggregation of vacancies

In April 1999 four out of 22 SOC Sub-Major Groups accounted for 63 per cent of all vacancies notified to Jobcentres in Great Britain:

- other elementary occupations - 21 per cent of total notified vacancies,
- personal service occupations - 18 per cent of total notified vacancies,
- clerical occupations - 13 per cent of total notified vacancies, and
- other sales occupations - 11 per cent of total notified vacancies.

Sub-Major Groups exhibiting the next highest shares of notified vacancies (and the share of total notified vacancies they accounted for) were industrial plant/machine operators (6 per cent), other skilled trades (6 per cent) and drivers/mobile machine operators (5 per cent).

Managerial, professional and associate professional & technical occupations accounted for less than 8 per cent of all vacancies notified to Jobcentres.

Adopting a broad nine-fold industrial classification of vacancies, notified vacancies in Great Britain in April 1999 were concentrated in four industries:

- distribution, hotels & restaurants - 32 per cent of total notified vacancies,
- banking, finance, insurance, etc - 20 per cent of total notified vacancies,
- public administration, education & health - 16 per cent of total notified vacancies, and
- manufacturing - 12 per cent of total notified vacancies.

These main features of concentration of vacancies in particular occupations and industries were also evident in most pilot areas. For instance, the distribution, hotels & restaurants sector accounted for at least three-tenths of vacancies notified to Jobcentres in virtually all pilot areas. Nevertheless, at the local level the occupational and industrial profiles of vacancies displayed the following key features relative to the Great Britain average - often reflecting the key features of the occupational and industrial structure of the areas in question:

- *Sandwell* displayed a greater than national average share of vacancies for industrial plant/machine operators, in skilled engineering trades and for drivers/mobile machine operators, and in manufacturing;
- in *Lanarkshire* there were relatively more vacancies than across Great Britain as a whole for industrial plant/machine operators, in other skilled trades and in skilled construction trades, and in construction and manufacturing;
- *Eastern Valleys* displayed an over-representation of vacancies for industrial plant/machine operators and in personal service and selected professional occupations relative to Great Britain, while in industrial terms there was a particular concentration relative to the Great Britain average in public administration, education & health, manufacturing and transport & communications sectors;

- *Bolton* had a greater share of vacancies in manufacturing than across Great Britain as a whole, while in occupational terms there were relatively more vacancies in skilled engineering trades, for industrial plant/machine operators, and in secretarial and clerical occupations than nationally;
- in *Central Sussex* there was an over-representation of vacancies in professional and associate professional occupations relative to the national average (although in absolute terms the number of such vacancies was small) and in other elementary occupations, while in industrial terms vacancies in other services and public administration, education & health were over-represented relative to the Great Britain share;
- in *Bristol East and Bath* there was a greater share of vacancies in clerical and in secretarial occupations than across Great Britain as a whole, and slightly more vacancies than nationally were in the banking, finance & insurance and distribution, hotels & restaurants sectors;
- in *Newham* vacancies for drivers/mobile machine operators, protective service occupations and secretarial occupations were over-represented relative to the national average, while in industrial terms the single largest share of vacancies (27 per cent of the total) were in the banking, finance & insurance sector – no doubt a function of location close to the City of London;
- *South Tyneside* displayed a greater than national average share of vacancies in manufacturing, and in all skilled trades;
- in *Mercia East* area relatively more vacancies were accounted for by industrial plant/machine operators and personal service occupations than nationally, and in agriculture & fishing, manufacturing and other services;
- *South Devon* exhibited a greater than national average share of vacancies in personal service occupations and in distribution, hotels & restaurants and other services;
- in *Bedfordshire* vacancies in skilled engineering trades, in clerical occupations and for plant & machine operators were over-represented relative to the national average, while in industrial terms transport & communications, manufacturing and other services accounted for more vacancies than the national average;
- in *North Yorkshire* there was an over-representation of vacancies in secretarial, other elementary and personal service occupations relative to the national average, while in industrial terms nearly 39 per cent of all notified vacancies (compared with 32 per cent in Great Britain) were in the distribution, hotels & restaurants sector.

9.4 Duration of vacancies

Table 9.1 shows the average amount of time that vacancies remained unfilled in April 1997 and April 1999 in Great Britain and in each of the pilot areas. Both mean and median duration measures are presented. The former may be distorted by the presence of vacancies of particularly long durations. However, together the mean and median measures provide some insight into the duration of vacancies.

On average there was a very slight reduction in the average duration of vacancies over the two-year period. The reduction in average vacancy durations was most marked in Eastern Valleys – the area recording the longest average vacancy durations in April 1997 out of the twelve pilot areas, and in Central Sussex. Lanarkshire, Eastern Valleys and Newham (all high unemployment/inactivity areas) displayed values in excess of those recorded for Great Britain on all average durations measures, whereas in Sandwell and South Tyneside (also high unemployment/inactivity areas) average durations were slightly below the national average.

Overall, the picture emerging from an examination of the changing duration of vacancies is unclear.

Table 9.1 Duration of unfilled vacancies, April 1997 and April 1999

Area	Mean duration (weeks)		Median duration (weeks)	
	April 1997	April 1999	April 1997	April 1999
Sandwell	8.4	7.7	4.9	4.4
Lanarkshire	13.0	12.2	6.8	5.5
Eastern Valleys	14.5	7.0	10.8	4.8
Bolton	10.1	8.9	5.2	3.8
Central Sussex	5.7	3.2	5.8	2.9
Bristol East and Bath	10.3	9.8	5.3	4.4
Newham	10.0	10.7	8.2	4.9
South Tyneside	6.2	7.3	3.8	3.4
Mercia East	6.5	3.8	6.8	3.4
South Devon	9.1	9.0	4.3	3.8
Bedfordshire	9.3	9.5	5.4	4.7
North Yorkshire	8.3	8.7	4.7	4.3
Great Britain	10.5	10.0	5.2	4.7

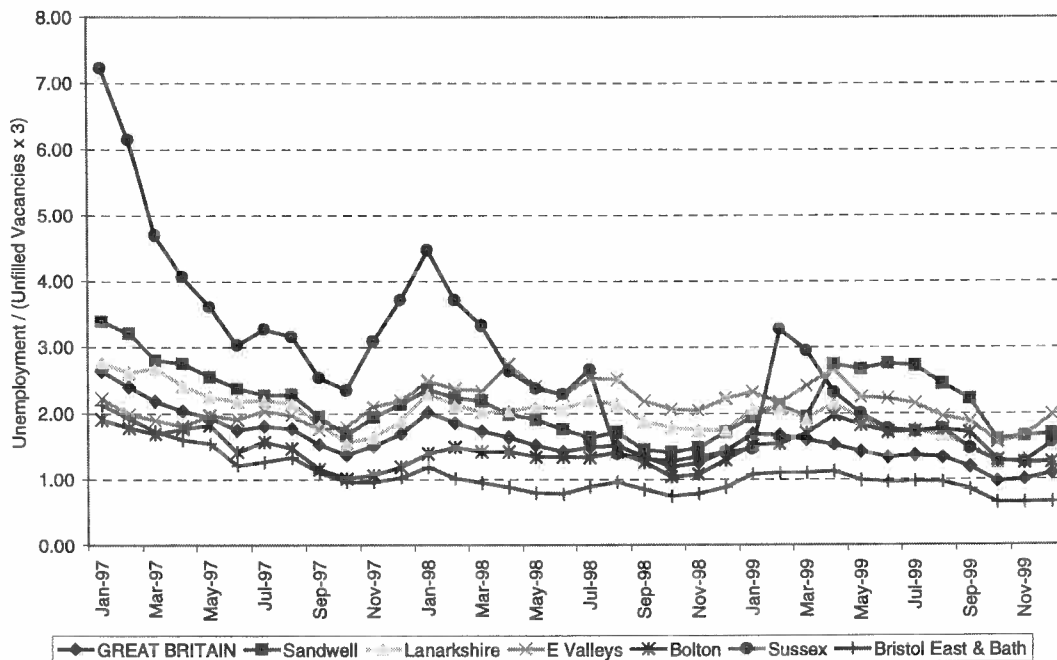
Source: Employment Service vacancy statistics

9.5 Unemployment/vacancy ratios

Information on vacancy may be set alongside data on the numbers of unemployed to provide an indication of the numbers of unemployed relative to the numbers of vacancies. The unemployed/vacancy (U/V) ratios presented in this section for the period from January 1997 to December 1999 have been calculated by dividing the claimant unemployed by the number of unfilled vacancies in an area³³ multiplied by three. (This multiplication factor is based on the conventional assumption [noted in section 9.1] that only a third of vacancies in the labour market will be notified to Jobcentres, [although it is acknowledged that this proportion may vary by local area].) The higher the U/V ratio the greater the number of unemployed persons per vacancy. It should be noted that the U/V ratio is a relatively crude measure and takes no account of possible skills mismatches between the unemployed and jobs available.

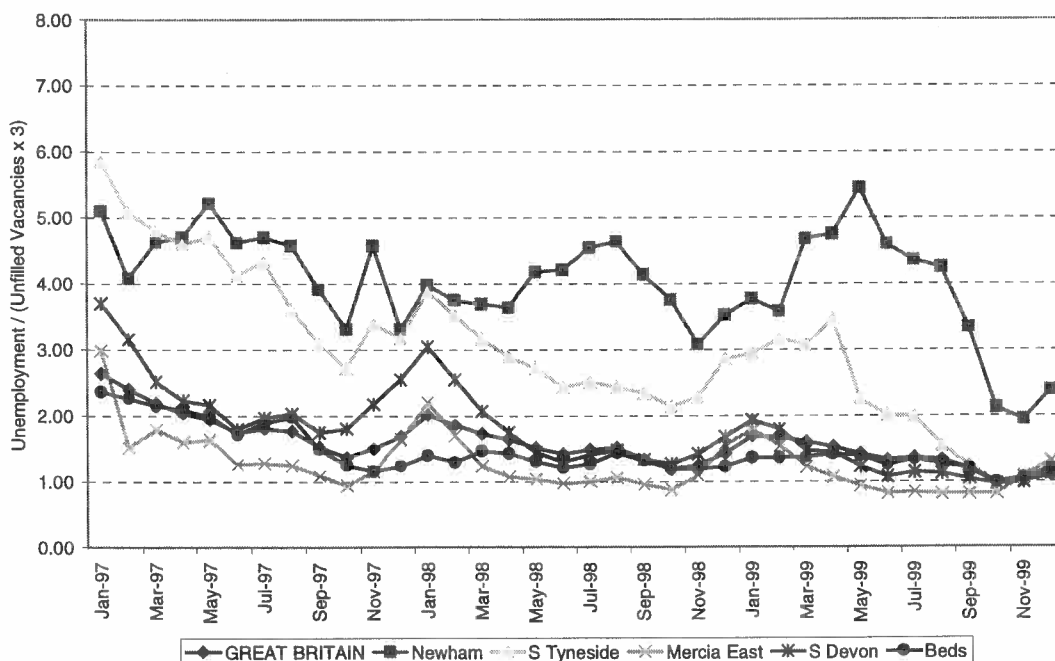
³³ It should be noted that the geographies used here are in many cases *not* the same as those used for the unemployment rates detailed in Chapter 8; (for further information on geographical bases see section 1.2).

Figure 9.2 Trends in unemployment/vacancy ratios, January 1997 to December 1999 – tranche 1 pilot areas



Source: JUVOS claimant count and Employment Service vacancy statistics

Figure 9.3 Trends in unemployment/vacancy ratios, January 1997 to December 1999 – tranche 2 pilot areas



Source: JUVOS claimant count and Employment Service vacancy statistics

The trends in U/V ratios for each of the twelve pilot areas, twelve control areas and Great Britain are presented in Appendix 12. Figures 9.2 and 9.3 show the trends in U/V ratios expressed as indices relative to the national average (i.e. Great Britain = 100) for tranche 1 and tranche 2 pilot areas, respectively.

The trend in U/V ratios in most local areas follows the Great Britain trend, which is for a slight reduction in U/V ratios over the period. It should be noted that vacancy stock figures for Great Britain were adjusted by the Employment Service in April 1999 to make up for a gradual build up in inaccuracies; (reference has been made above to other concerns also). This resulted in discontinuities (both upwards and downwards) for some Jobcentres.

Of the tranche 1 pilot areas (Figure 9.2) Central Sussex³⁴ displayed the most marked variations in U/V ratios over the period. Lanarkshire, Eastern Valleys and Sandwell (high unemployment/inactivity areas) tended to display U/V ratios close to, but slightly above, the Great Britain average. Bristol East and Bath (a low unemployment/inactivity area) exhibited a consistently lower than average U/V ratio, while in Bolton the trend in U/V ratios tracked the Great Britain trend, but at a slightly lower level until early 1999, and thereafter U/V ratios exceeded the national average.

The key features emerging from an examination of U/V ratios for the tranche 2 pilot areas (see Figure 9.3) are the higher than national average ratios for Newham and South Tyneside (both high unemployment/inactivity areas). In the former area there was no evidence for a downward trend until the latter part of 1999. South Devon (a medium unemployment/inactivity area) displayed U/V ratios slightly above the Great Britain average until 1999. North Yorkshire (a low unemployment/inactivity area), Bedfordshire and Mercia East displayed U/V ratios generally slightly below the Great Britain average.

³⁴ This is the area covering Brighton, Hove and Lewes. The South Coast has some of highest unemployment rates in southern England.

**APPENDIX 1: DETAILS OF 'BEST-FITTING' OF BADs TO OTHER
GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS**

Table A1.1a. Pilot areas to TTWAs³⁵ (or County³⁶)

BAD	1984TTWA ³⁷
Sandwell	Dudley & Sandwell
Newham *	London
Bristol East and Bath	Bath, Bristol, Wells
South Devon	Torbay Plymouth Okehampton Totnes
Bolton	Bolton & Bury
South Tyneside *	South Tyneside, Newcastle upon Tyne
Bedfordshire	COUNTY
Central Sussex	Brighton
Lanarkshire	Lanarkshire
North Yorkshire	COUNTY
Mercia East *	Fakenham, Kings Lynn & Hunstanton, Wisbech, Louth & Mablethorpe, Skegness
Eastern Valleys *	Aberdare, Ebbw Vale & Abergavenny, Merthyr & Rhymney

Note: * denotes a particularly poor fit between BADs and TTWAs.

Table A1.1b. Control areas to TTWAs (or County)

BAD	1984TTWA
North Worcs *	Dudley & Sandwell
North Kent	Medway & Maidstone
Northamptonshire	COUNTY
East Edinburgh and Borders	Edinburgh, Berwickshire, Galashiels, Haddington, Hawick, Kelso & Jedburgh, Peebles
Shropshire & Wolverhampton	Oswestry, Shrewsbury, Telford & Bridgnorth, Wolverhampton
North Cumbria	Carlisle, Keswick, Penrith, Whitehaven, Workington
Forth Valley	Alloa, Falkirk, Stirling
London Riverside *	London
Hackney and Islington *	London
South East Yorkshire	Doncaster
South West Lancashire *	Liverpool, Wigan & St Helens
South West Wales	Cardigan, Carmarthen, Fishguard, Haverfordwest, Llandeilo, Llanelli, Neath & Port Talbot, South Pembrokeshire, Swansea

Note: * denotes a particularly poor fit between BADs and TTWAs.

³⁵ Due to the poor fit between BADs and TTWAs in some instances, TTWAs were not used as the geographical base in the analyses reported here.

³⁶ The county was selected as the more appropriate 'best-fit' in those instances where the fit between the BAD and county was better than the 'best-fit' to TTWAs.

³⁷ The analyses reported here are based on 'best-fitting' to 1984TTWAs (i.e. those defined on the basis of 1981 commuting flows). Since TTWAs defined on the basis of 1991 commuting flows tend to be more geographically extensive than those defined on the basis of 1981 commuting flows (particularly in larger urban areas), the 'best-fitting' to the updated TTWAs is even worse.

Table A1.2a. Pilot areas to Unitary Authorities with Local Authority Districts [UALAD91] (or County)

BAD	UALAD91 (lower case) / COUNTY91 (upper case)
Sandwell	Sandwell
Newham	Newham
Bristol East and Bath	Bath & North East Somerset, South Gloucestershire, Bristol
South Devon	Plymouth, Torbay, South Hams, West Devon, Caradon
Bolton	Bolton
South Tyneside	Gateshead, South Tyneside
Bedfordshire	BEDFORDSHIRE
Central Sussex	Brighton & Hove, Lewes
Lanarkshire	South Lanarkshire, North Lanarkshire
North Yorkshire	NORTH YORKSHIRE
Mercia East	Fenland, East Cambridgeshire, East Lindsey, Boston, South Holland, Kings Lynn & West Norfolk, Breckland, North Norfolk
Eastern Valleys	Blaenau Gwent, Torfaen, Caerphilly, Merthyr Tydfil, Rhondda Cynon Taff

Table A1.2b. Control areas to Unitary Authorities with Local Authority Districts [UALAD91] (or County)

BAD	UALAD91 (lower case) / COUNTY91 (upper case)
North Worcs	Dudley, Wyre Forest
North Kent	Gravesham, Maidstone, Medway Towns, Swale
Northamptonshire	NORTHAMPTONSHIRE
East Edinburgh and Borders	Edinburgh, East Lothian, Scottish Borders
Shropshire & Wolverhampton	Wolverhampton, SHROPSHIRE
North Cumbria	Allerdale, Carlisle, Copeland, Eden
Forth Valley	Clackmannanshire, Falkirk, Stirling
London Riverside	Southwark, Lambeth, Lewisham, Hammersmith & Fulham
Hackney and Islington	Hackney, Islington
South East Yorkshire	Doncaster
South West Lancashire	St Helens, West Lancashire
South West Wales	Carmarthenshire, Pembrokeshire, Swansea, Neath Port Talbot

Table A1.3a. Pilot areas to 1981-based Local Authority Districts [LAD81] (or County)

BAD	LAD81 (lower case) / COUNTY81 (upper case)
Sandwell	Sandwell
Newham	Newham
Bristol East and Bath	Bath, Bristol, Kingswood, Northavon, Wansdyke, Mendip
South Devon	Plymouth, Torbay, South Hams, West Devon, Caradon
Bolton	Bolton
South Tyneside	Gateshead, South Tyneside
Bedfordshire	BEDFORDSHIRE
Central Sussex	Brighton, Hove, Lewes
Lanarkshire	Hamilton, Clydesdale, Monklands, Motherwell
North Yorkshire	NORTH YORKSHIRE
Mercia East	Fenland, East Cambridgeshire, East Lindsey, Boston, South Holland, Kings Lynn & West Norfolk, Breckland, North Norfolk
Eastern Valleys	Blaenau Gwent, Islwyn, Torfaen, Merthyr Tydfil, Rhymney Valley, Cynon Valley

Table A1.3b. Control areas to 1981-based Local Authority Districts [LAD81] (or County)

BAD	LAD81 (lower case) / COUNTY81 (upper case)
North Worcs	Dudley, Wyre Forest
North Kent	Gravesham, Gillingham, Maidstone, Rochester upon Medway, Swale
Northamptonshire	NORTHAMPTONSHIRE
East Edinburgh and Borders	Edinburgh, East Lothian, BORDERS
Shropshire & Wolverhampton	Wolverhampton, SHROPSHIRE
North Cumbria	Allerdale, Carlisle, Copeland, Eden
Forth Valley	CENTRAL
London Riverside	Southwark, Lambeth, Lewisham, Hammersmith & Fulham
Hackney and Islington	Hackney, Islington
South East Yorkshire	Doncaster
South West Lancashire	St Helens, West Lancashire
South West Wales	DYFED, WEST GLAMORGAN

Table A1.4a. Pilot areas to jobcentre-based geographies³⁸ used in vacancy analyses³⁹

BAD	Geography	Area
Sandwell	LEAJC	Sandwell
Newham	LEAJC	Newham
Bristol East and Bath	TTWA84JC	Bath, Bristol, Wells
South Devon	TTWA84JC	Torbay, Plymouth, Okehampton, Totnes
Bolton	LEAJC	Bolton
South Tyneside	LEAJC	Gateshead, South Tyneside
Bedfordshire	COUNTYJC	Bedfordshire
Central Sussex	TTWA84JC	Brighton
Lanarkshire	TTWA84JC	Lanarkshire
North Yorkshire	COUNTYJC	North Yorkshire
Mercia East	TTWA84JC	Fakenham, Kings Lynn & Hunstanton, Wisbech, Louth & Mablethorpe, Skegness
Eastern Valleys	TTWA84JC	Aberdare, Blaenau Gwent & Abergavenny, Merthyr & Rhymney

Table A1.4b. Control areas to jobcentre-based geographies used in vacancy analyses

BAD	Geography	Area
North Worcs	TTWA84JC	Dudley & Sandwell, Kidderminster
North Kent	TTWA84JC	Medway & Maidstone
Northamptonshire	COUNTYJC	Northamptonshire
East Edinburgh and Borders	TTWA84JC	Edinburgh, Berwickshire, Galashiels, Haddington, Hawick, Kelso & Jedburgh, Peebles
Shropshire & Wolverhampton	TTWA84JC	Oswestry, Shrewsbury, Telford & Bridgnorth, Wolverhampton
North Cumbria	TTWA84JC	Carlisle, Keswick, Penrith, Whitehaven, Workington
Forth Valley	TTWA84JC	Alloa, Falkirk, Stirling
London Riverside	LEAJC	Southwark, Lambeth, Lewisham, Hammersmith & Fulham
Hackney and Islington	LEAJC	Hackney, Islington
South East Yorkshire	LEAJC	Doncaster
South West Lancashire	LEAJC	St Helens
South West Wales	TTWA84JC	Cardigan, Carmarthen, Fishguard, Haverfordwest, Llandeilo, Llanelli, Neath & Port Talbot, South Pembrokeshire, Swansea

³⁸ The jobcentre-based geographies are:
LEAJC – local education authority areas ‘best-fitted’ to jobcentres.
COUNTYJC – counties areas ‘best-fitted’ to jobcentres.
TTWA84JC – TTWAs ‘best-fitted’ to jobcentres.

³⁹ Including unemployment/vacancy rate analyses.

APPENDIX 2: POPULATION OF WORKING AGE IN PILOT AREAS

Table A2.1 Estimated population of working age⁴⁰ in pilot areas, 1997

Pilot area ⁴¹	Population of working age, 1997
Sandwell	177360
Lanarkshire	407500
Eastern Valleys	387617
Bolton	166311
South Downs	210417
Bristol East & Bath	512236
Newham	141049
South Tyneside	217980
Wash Coast	443042
South Devon	354819
Bedfordshire	354361
North Yorkshire	453701

Source: Mid-year population estimates, 1997

⁴⁰ Here defined as women aged 15-59 and men aged 15-64; (15 years is used as the lower age range because Mid-Year population estimates are available for 5-year age groups only).

⁴¹ The information relates to 'best-fit' local authority areas.

APPENDIX 3: ECONOMIC ACTIVITY RATES FOR CONTROL AREAS

Table A3.6.3 Economic activity rates for population of working age, May 1997-February 1999 – tranche 1 control areas

Quarter ending	GB (%)	Bankside (%)	SW Lancs (%)	SW Wales (%)	Forth Valley (%)	Shrop. & Wolv. (%)	N Worcs (%)
May 1997	78.4	76.8	76.5	75.2	72.0	76.8	82.4
Aug 1997	79.3	77.0	78.7	75.3	76.1	78.3	83.1
Nov 1997	78.8	76.8	76.8	72.3	76.0	79.1	83.5
Feb 1998	78.2	77.8	77.9	73.8	78.6	78.0	82.9
May 1998	78.2	76.8	75.9	72.1	81.2	77.2	80.9
Aug 1998	79.5	78.2	79.8	74.5	80.1	77.1	82.5
Nov 1998	79.2	76.2	79.4	72.9	79.3	77.5	83.5
Feb 1999	78.9	76.1	78.2	72.8	77.5	78.3	83.4
May 1999	78.6	75.5	77.6	69.3	76.0	79.6	82.2
Aug 1999	79.6	77.6	75.5	71.2	75.5	80.6	84.1
Nov 1999	79.4	76.5	78.1	71.4	75.7	80.8	84.9
Feb 2000	78.8	76.0	73.5	69.6	74.4	79.6	83.7

Source: Labour Force Survey

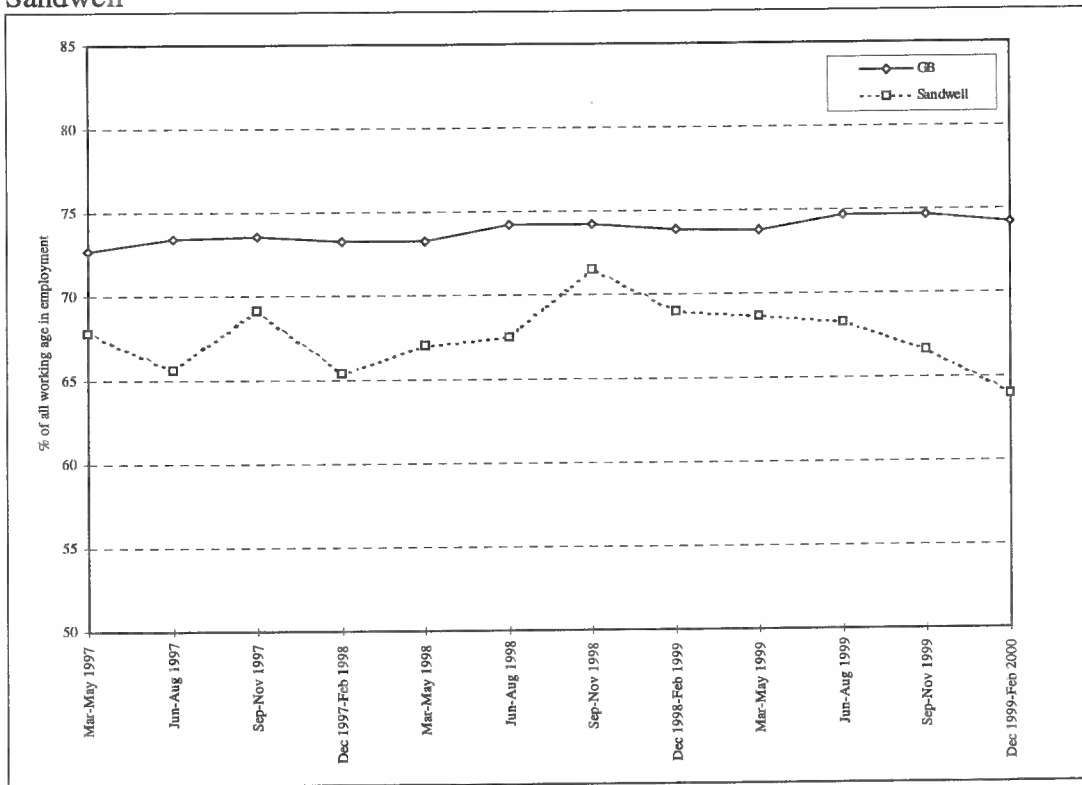
Table A3.6.4 Economic activity rates for population of working age, May 1997-February 1999 – tranche 2 control areas

Quarter ending	GB (%)	Hackney & Isl. (%)	N Cumbria (%)	Doncaster (%)	E Edin. & Borders (%)	N Kent (%)	Northants (%)
May 1997	78.4	75.1	79.5	70.0	77.0	79.8	82.6
Aug 1997	79.3	77.9	79.3	68.4	80.3	80.0	83.8
Nov 1997	78.8	73.1	80.7	69.0	78.7	81.5	83.5
Feb 1998	78.2	69.9	80.5	66.1	79.4	81.0	83.5
May 1998	78.1	68.6	77.4	72.3	79.2	80.5	83.6
Aug 1998	79.4	71.2	79.0	73.8	81.1	82.0	85.2
Nov 1998	79.2	71.4	79.7	75.8	80.8	83.1	84.6
Feb 1999	78.9	70.4	77.4	78.7	79.4	81.9	84.0
May 1999	78.6	73.2	78.6	78.0	79.8	79.5	82.7
Aug 1999	79.6	74.1	78.9	77.9	80.8	80.1	84.1
Nov 1999	79.4	74.3	78.3	77.1	77.6	81.9	84.6
Feb 2000	78.8	69.3	77.7	73.2	78.9	80.5	84.1

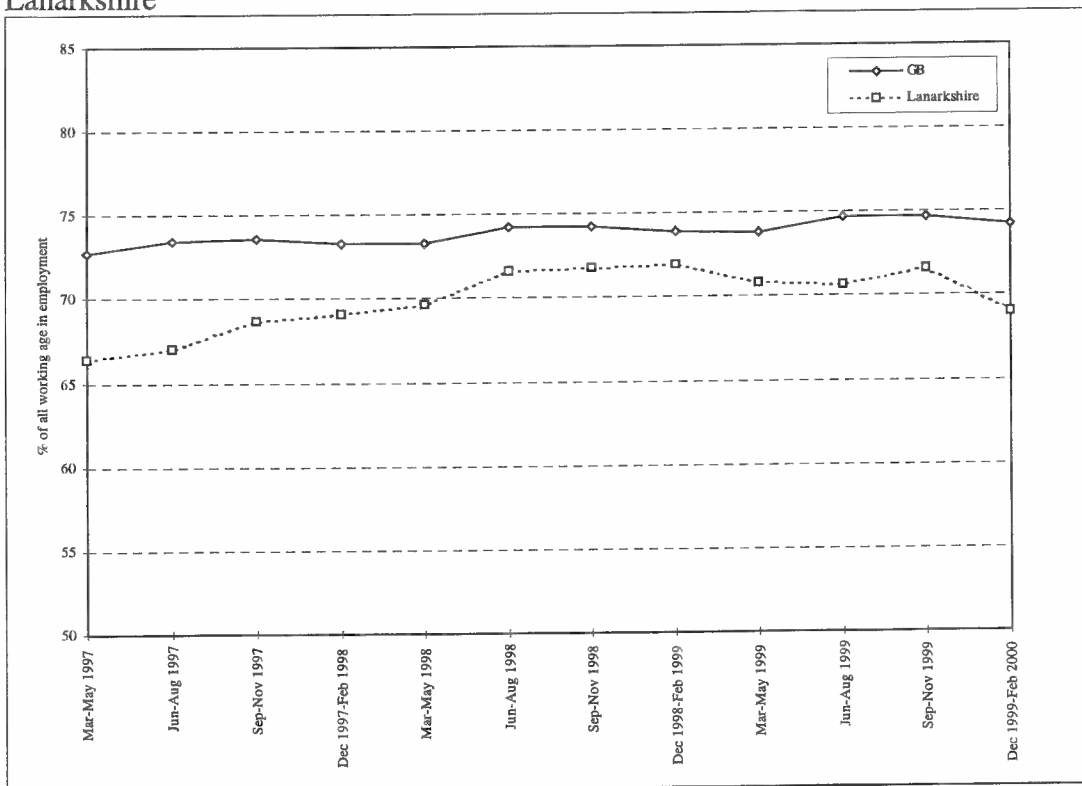
Source: Labour Force Survey

APPENDIX 4: EMPLOYMENT RATES FOR PERSONS OF WORKING AGE – PILOT AND CONTROL AREAS⁴²

Sandwell



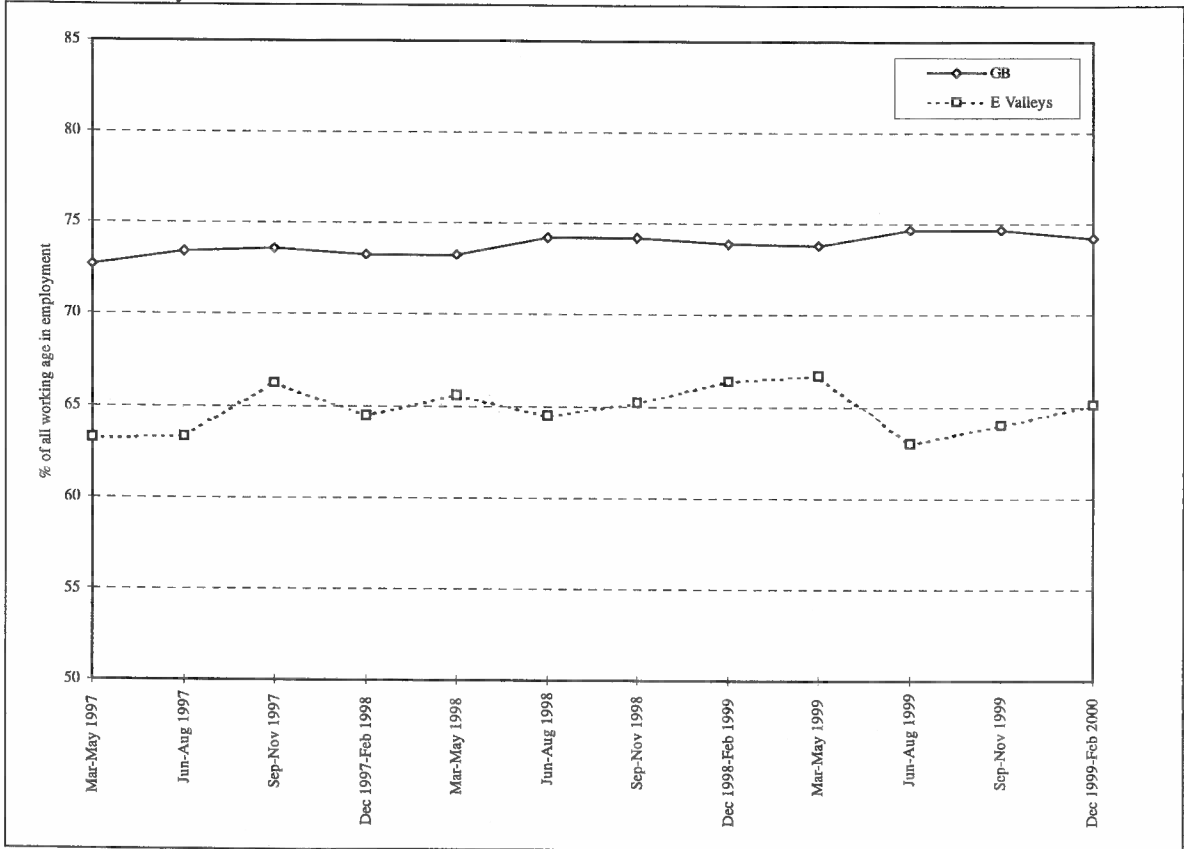
Lanarkshire



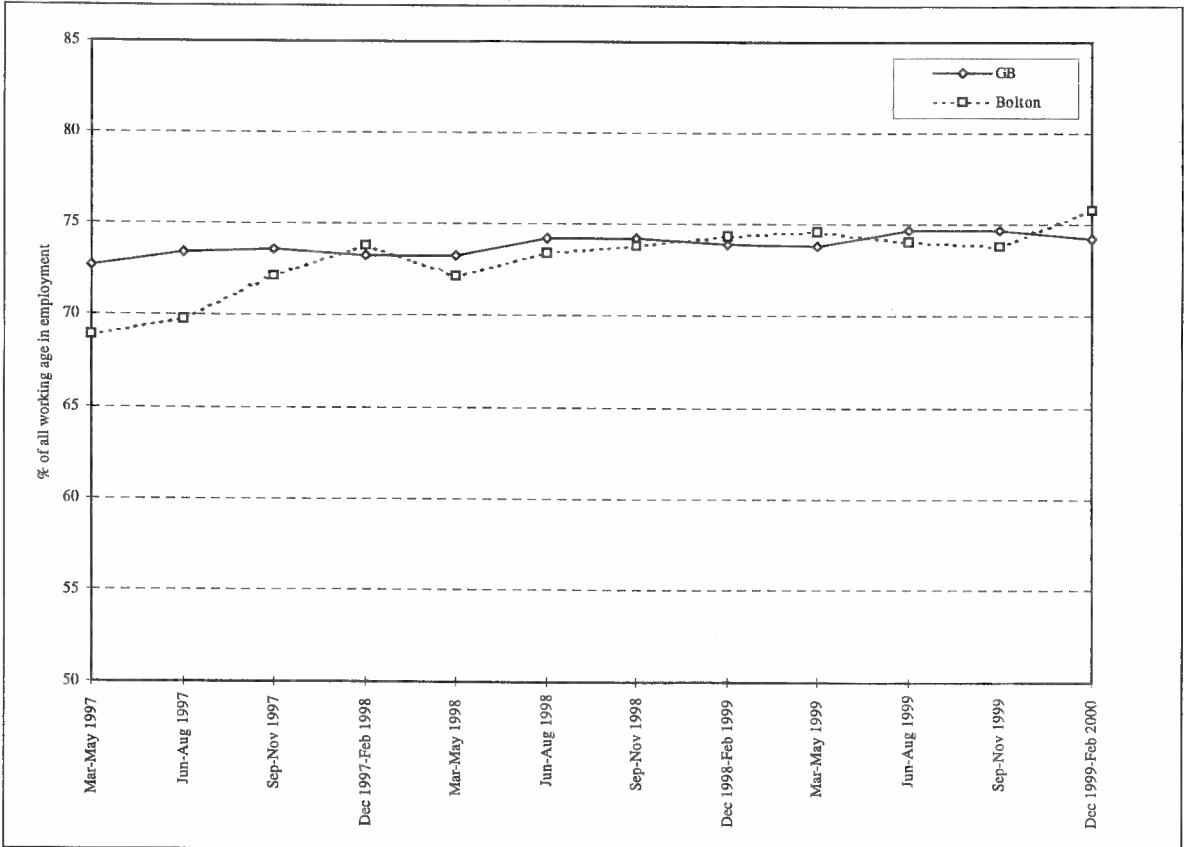
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The source for all graphs presented here is the Labour Force Survey.

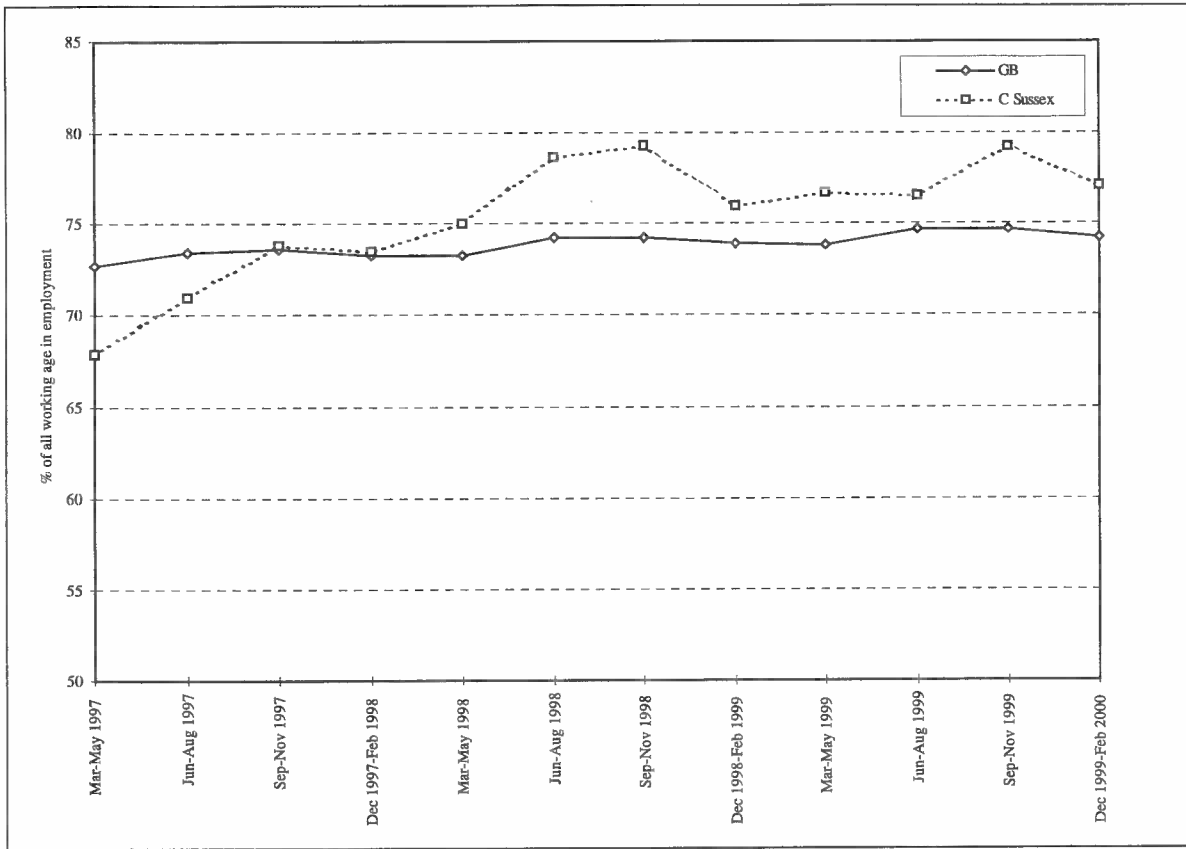
Eastern Valleys



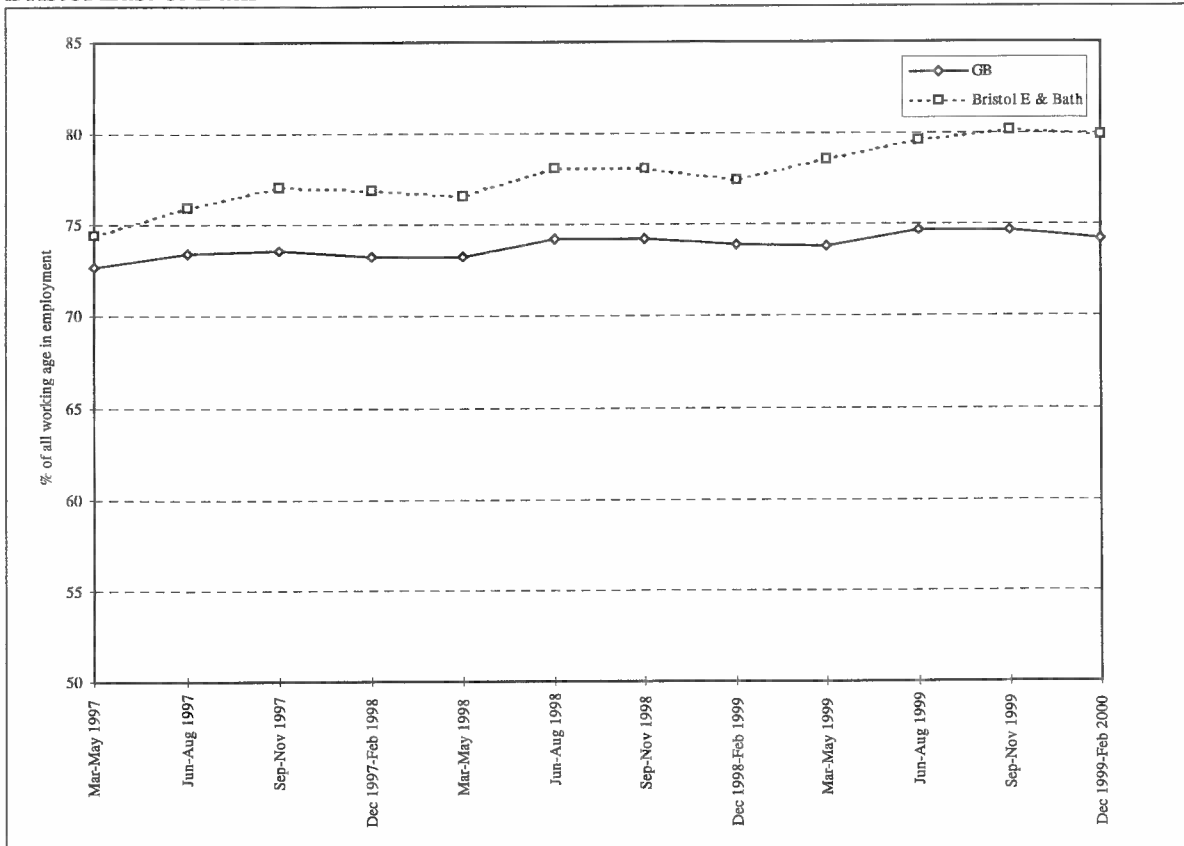
Bolton



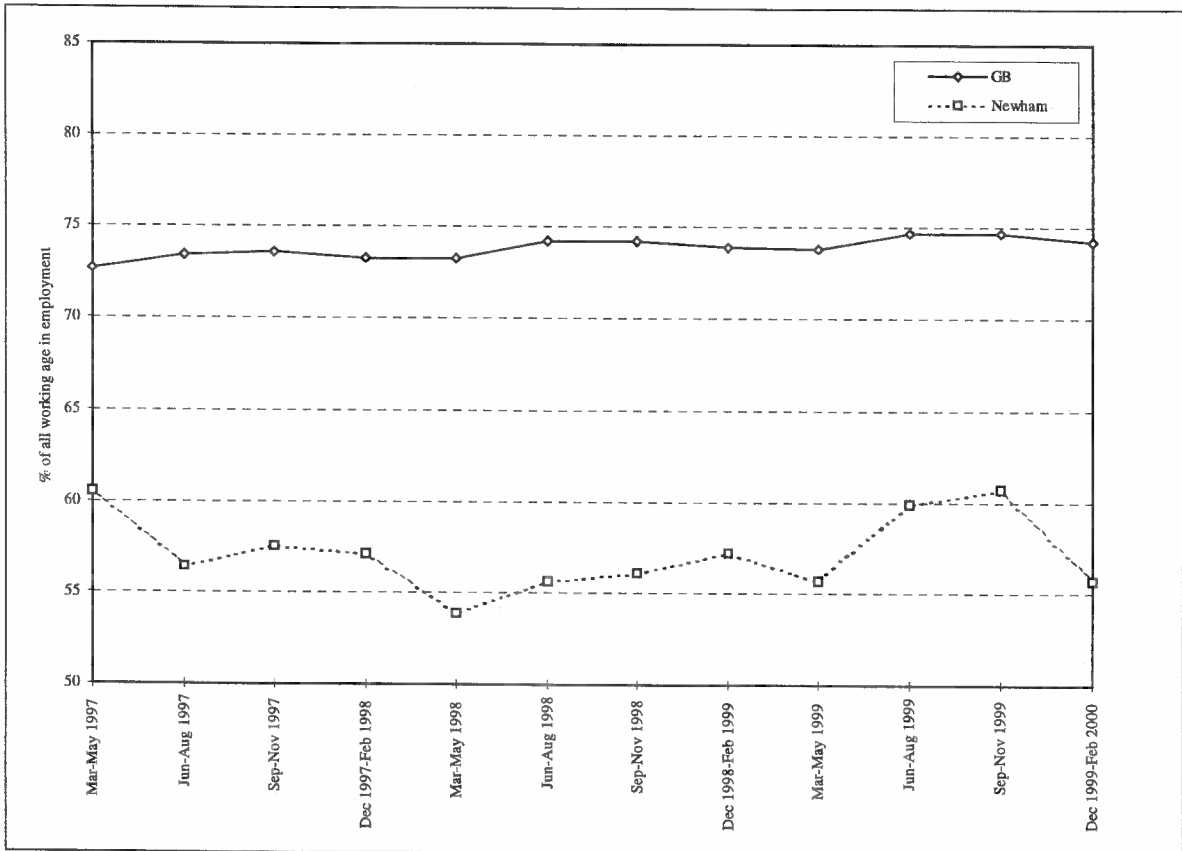
Central Sussex



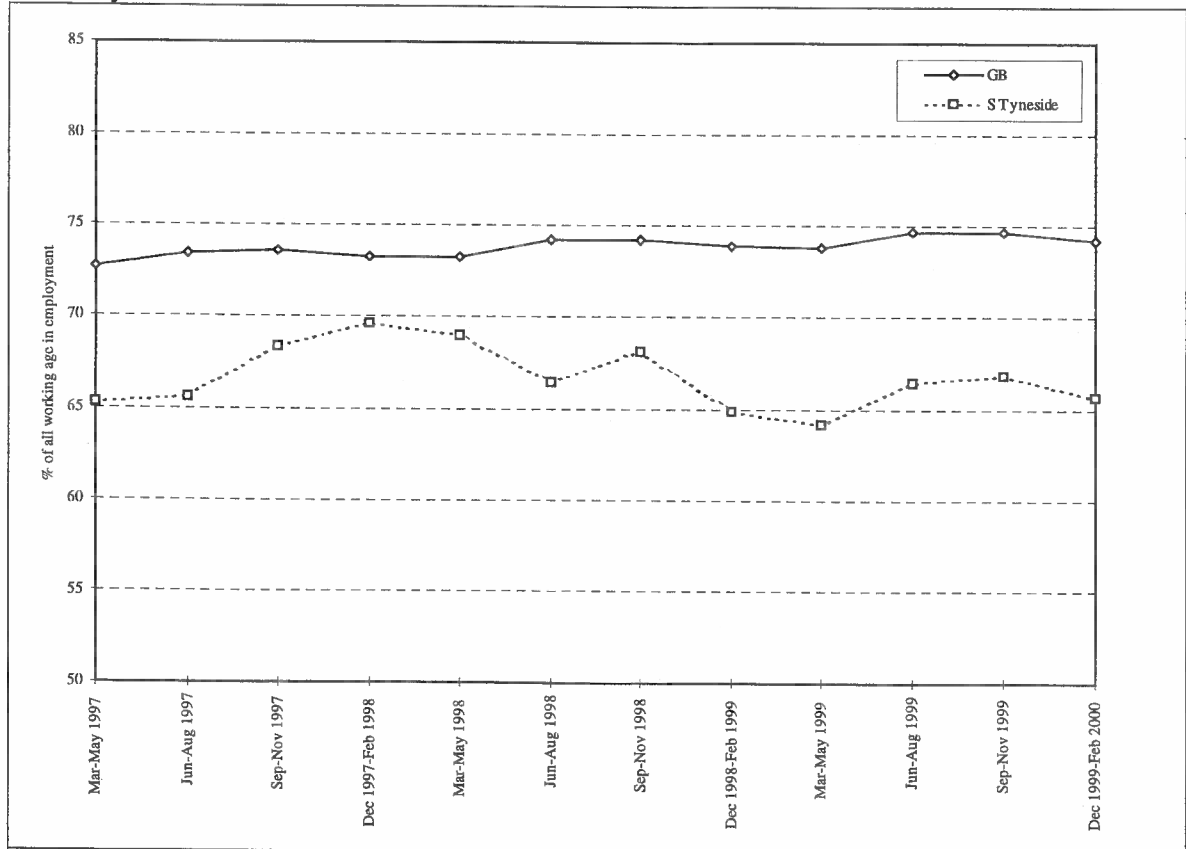
Bristol East & Bath



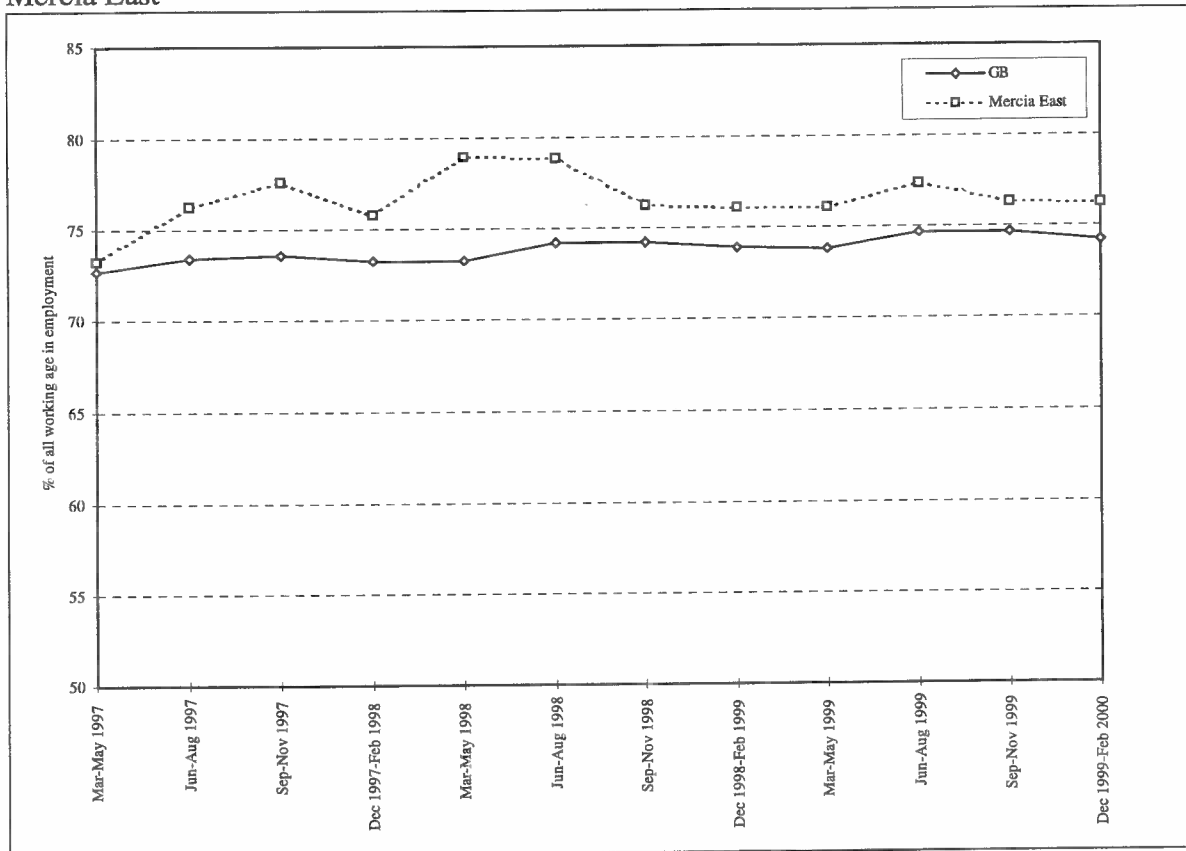
Newham



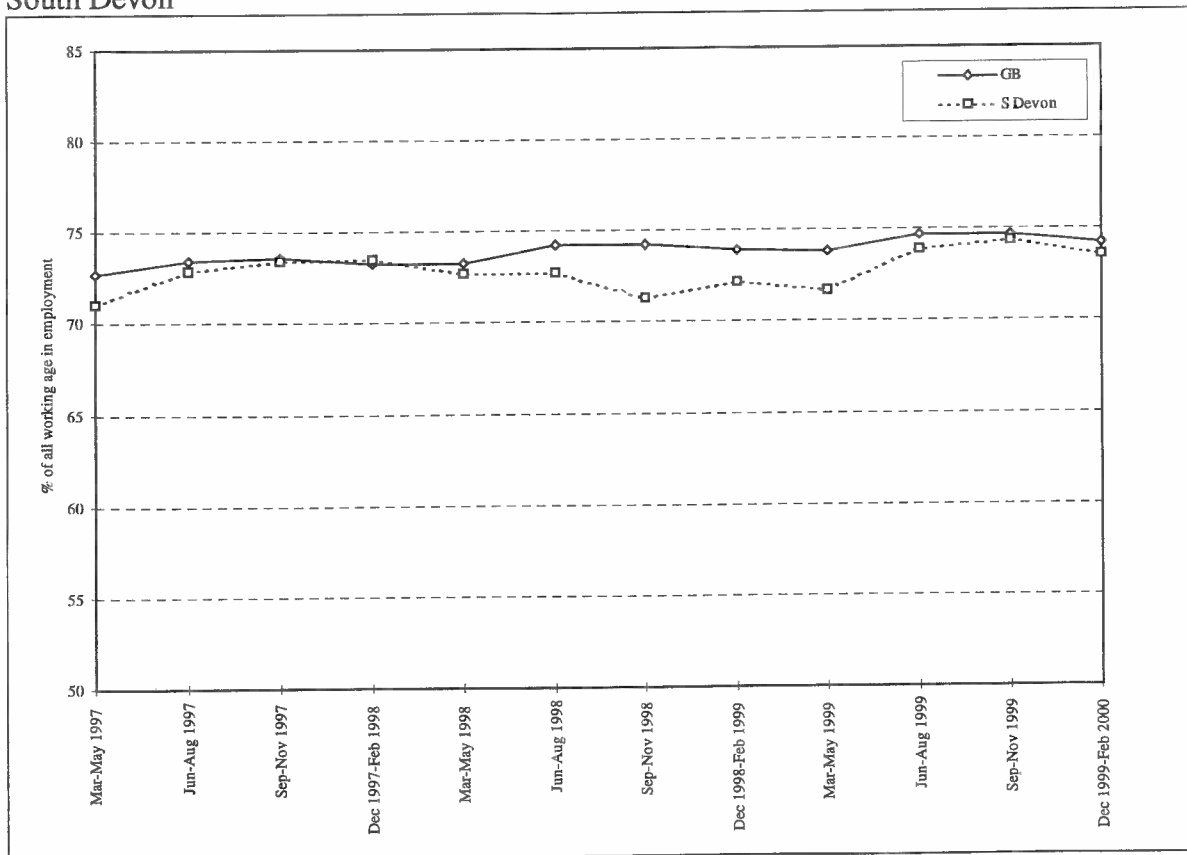
South Tyneside



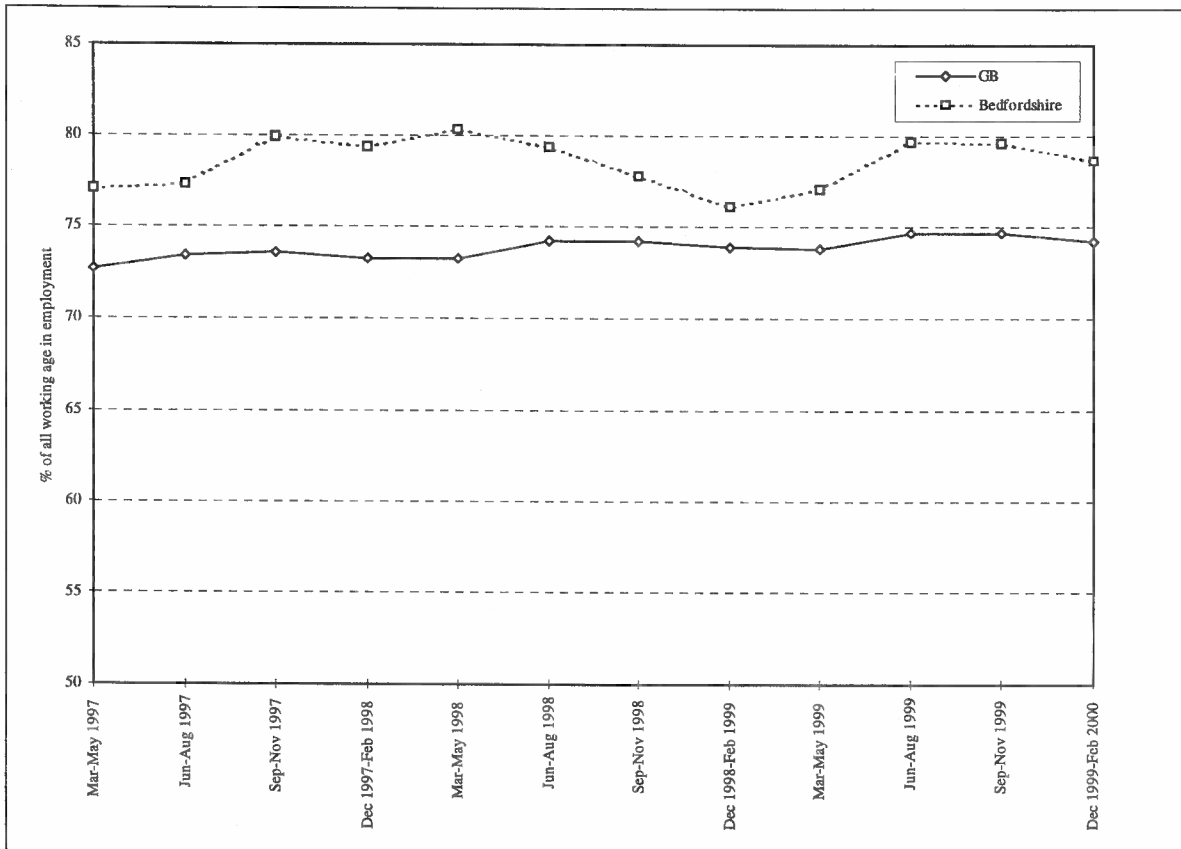
Mercia East



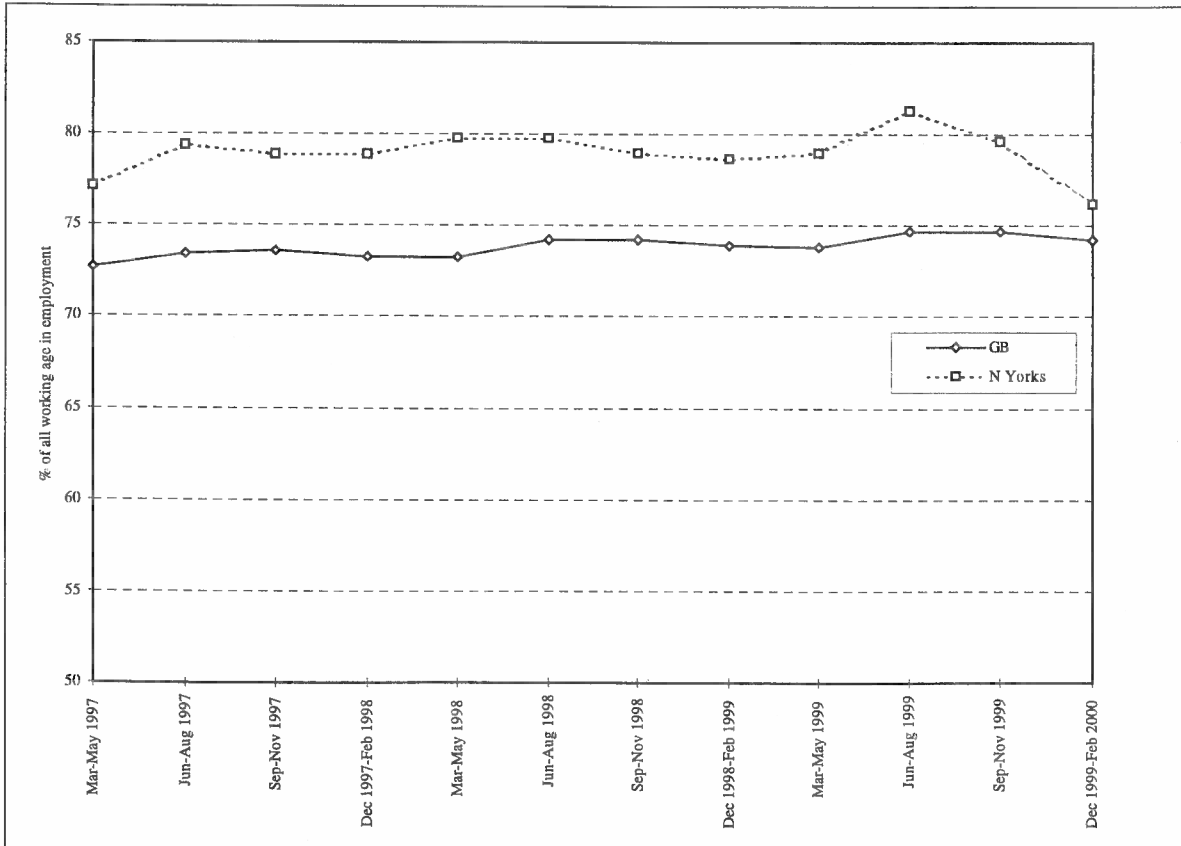
South Devon



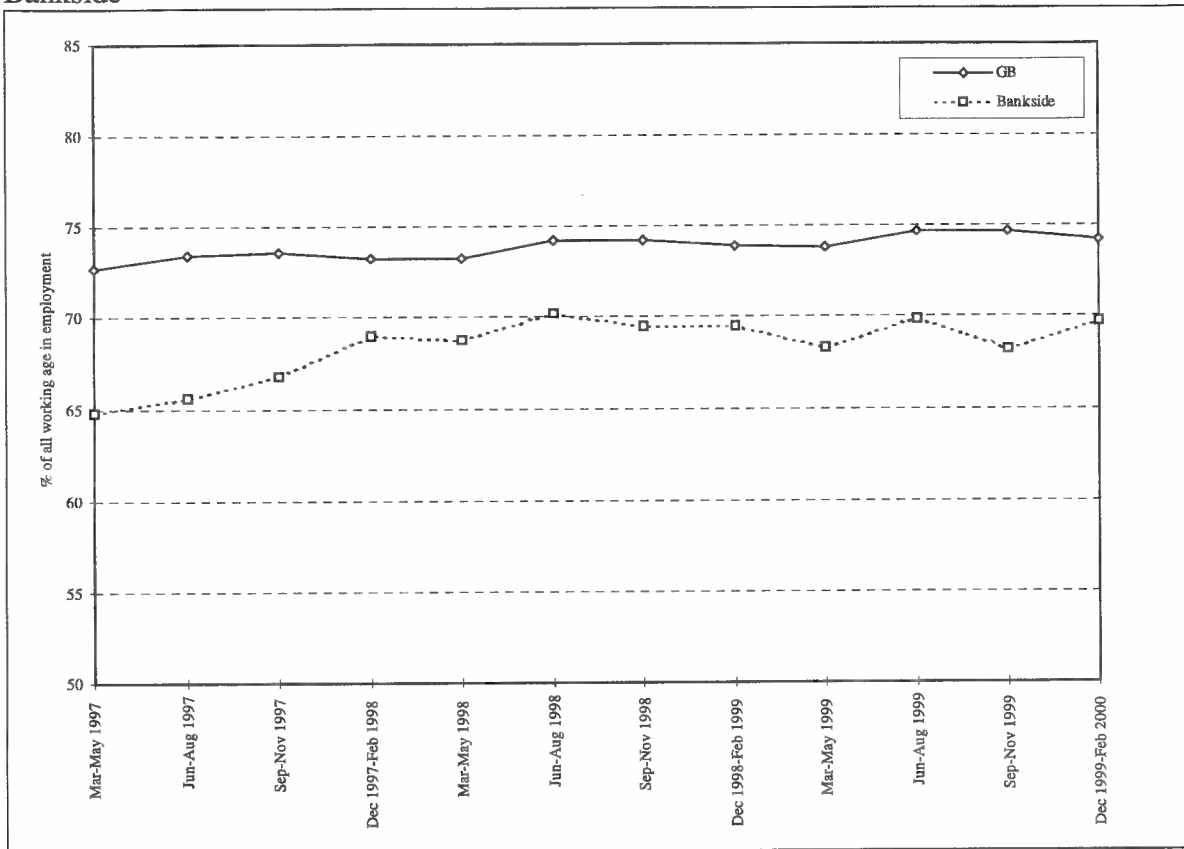
Bedfordshire



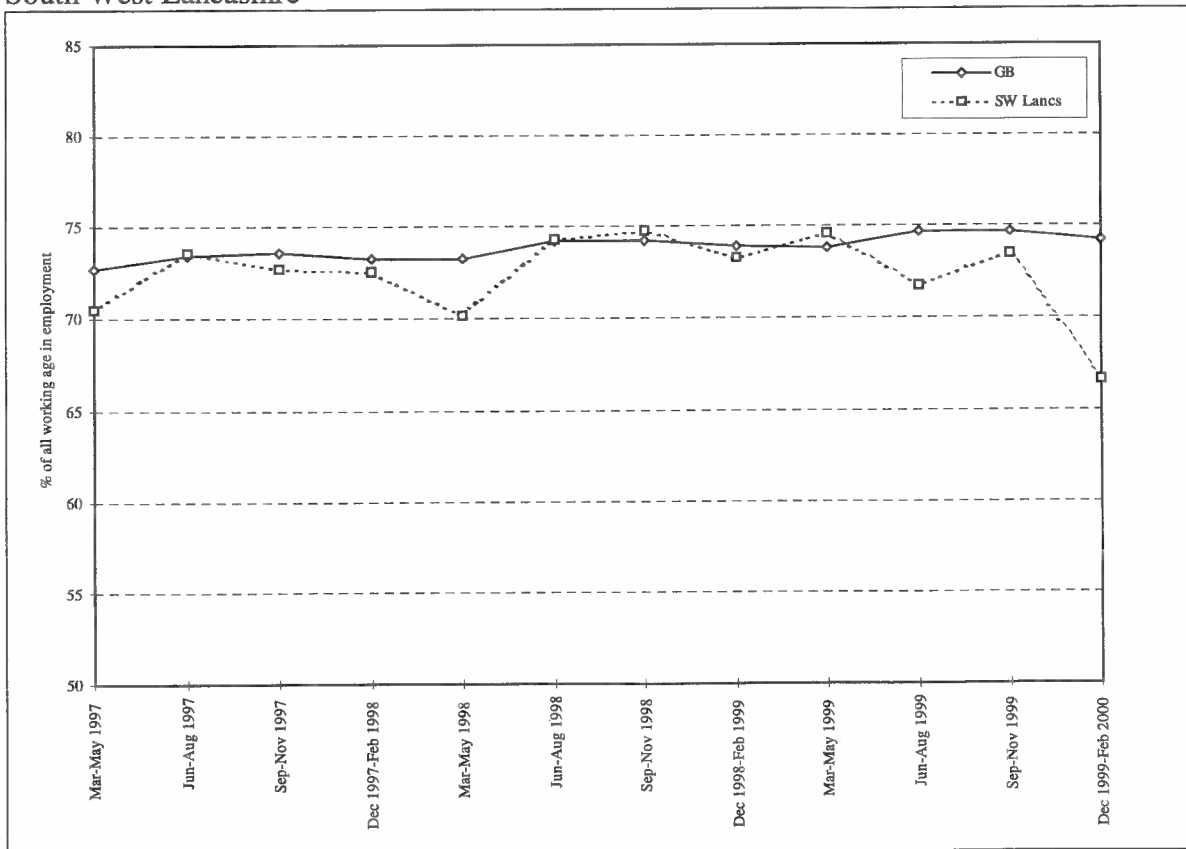
North Yorkshire



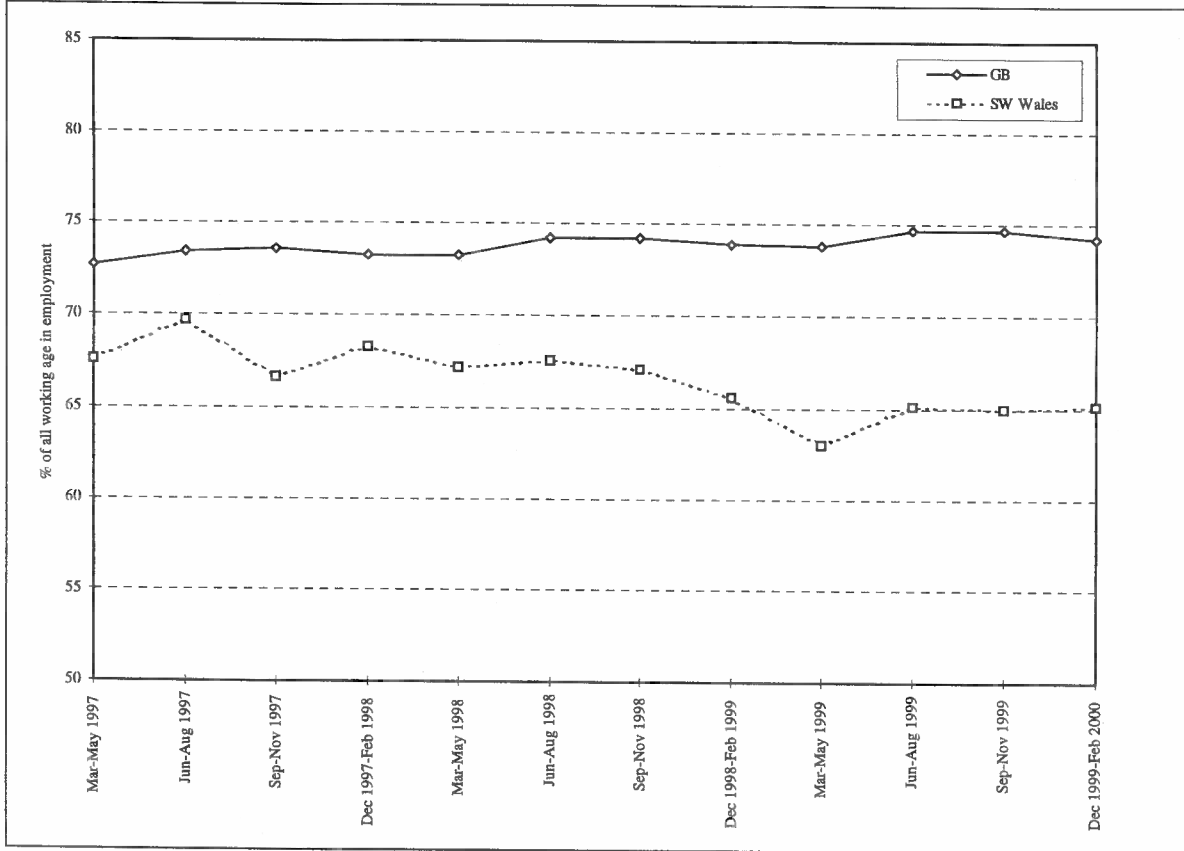
Bankside



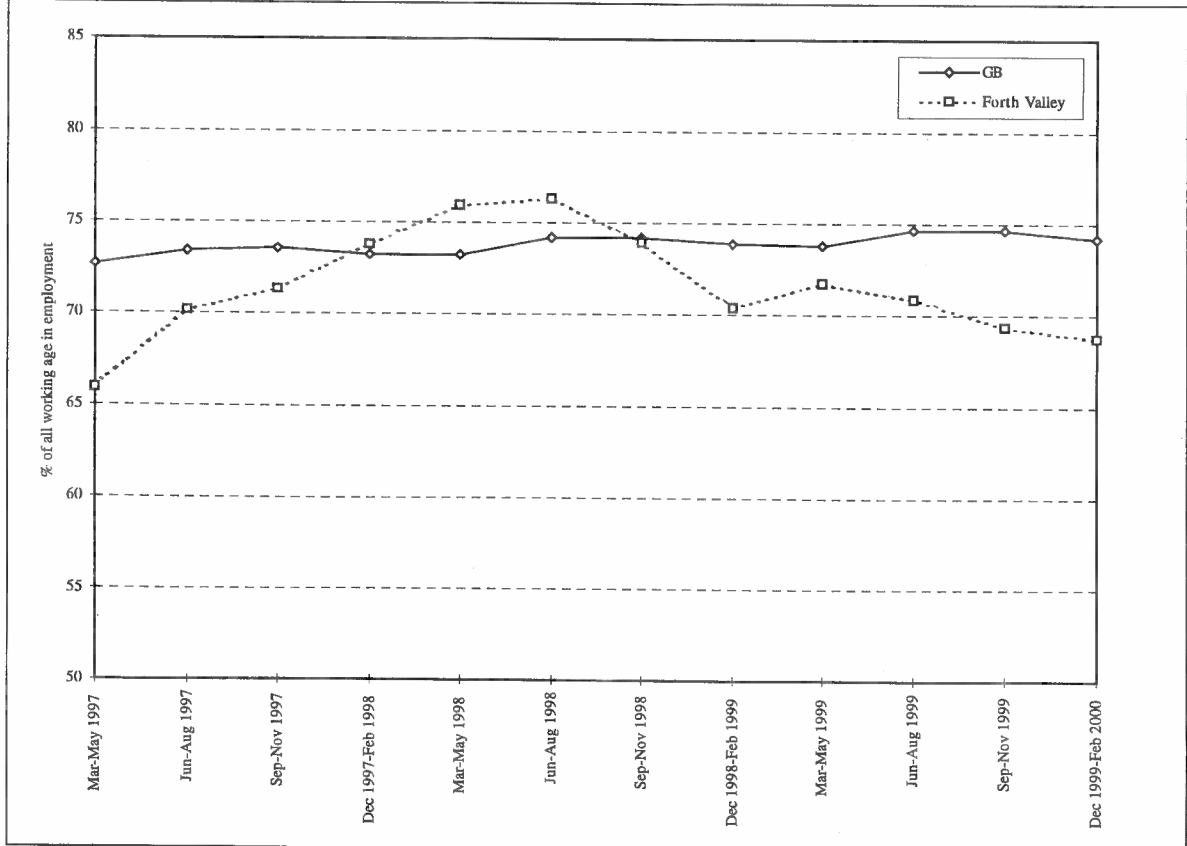
South West Lancashire



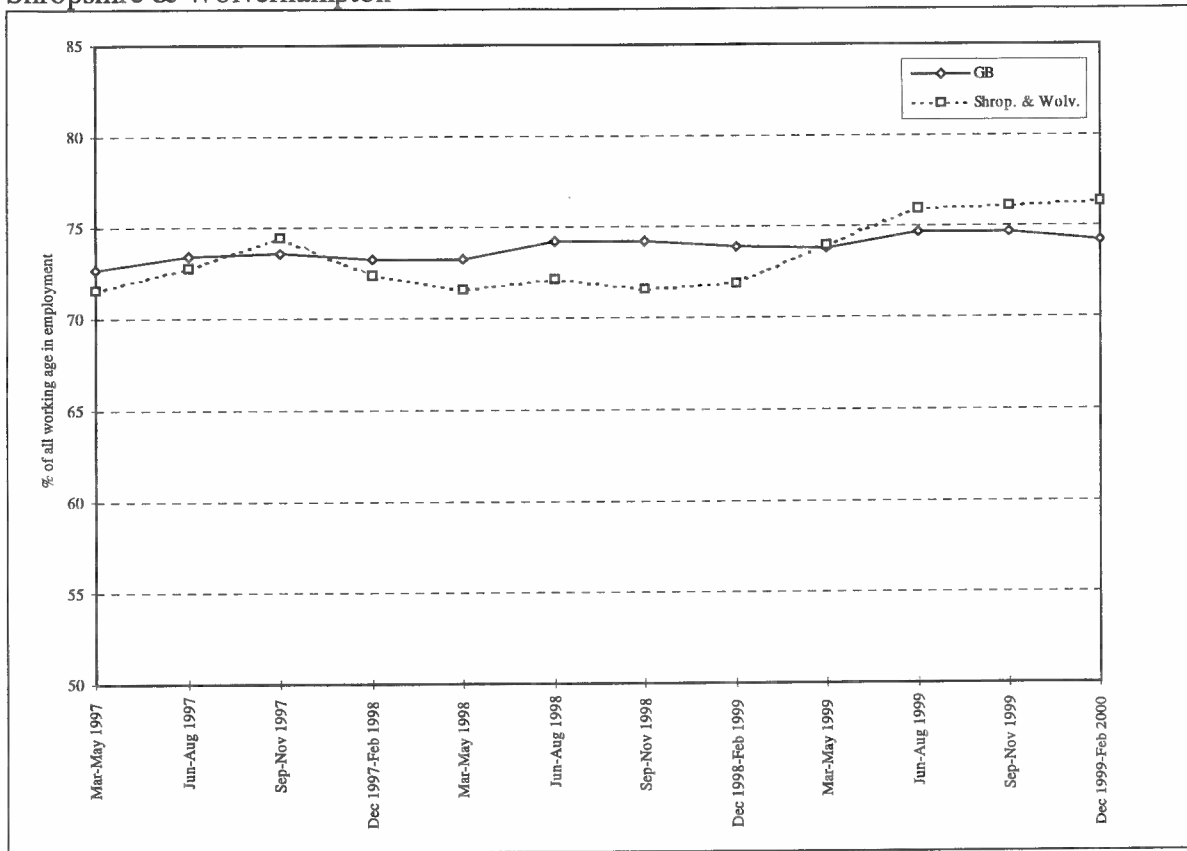
South West Wales



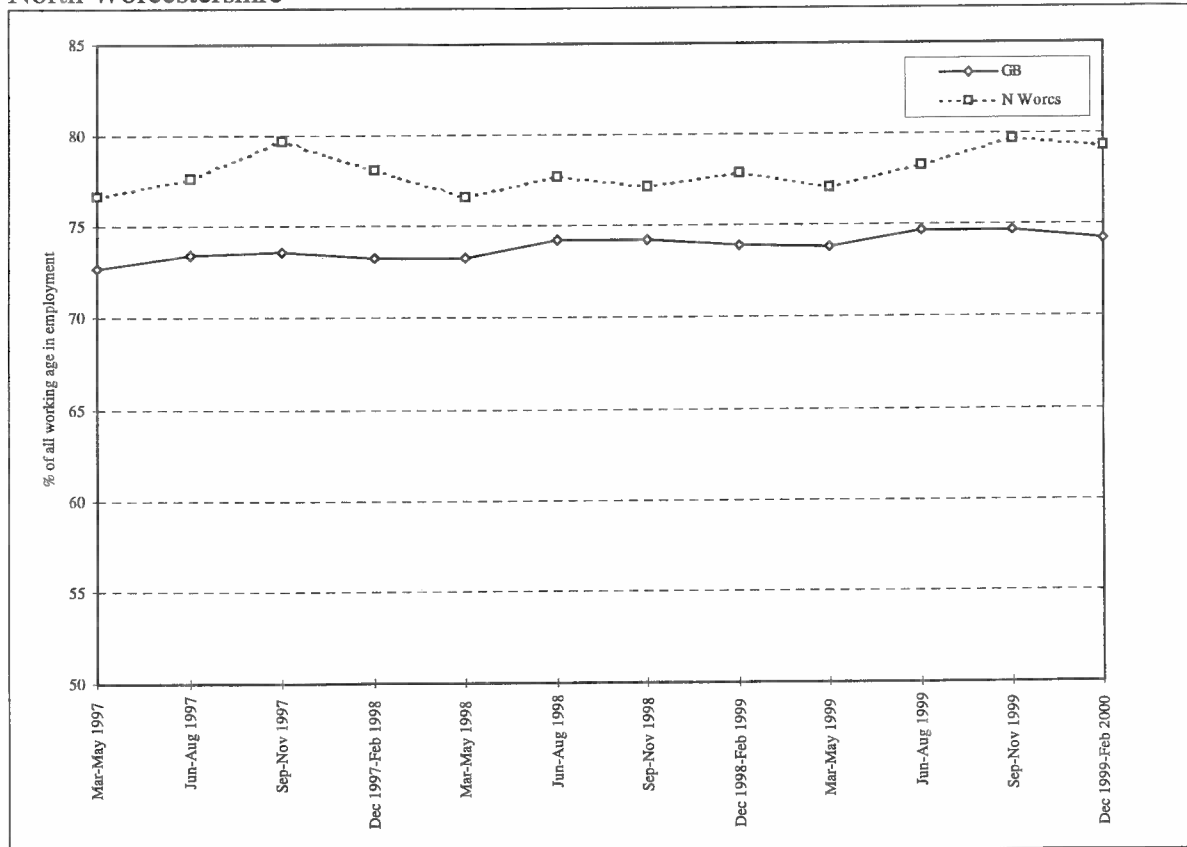
Forth Valley



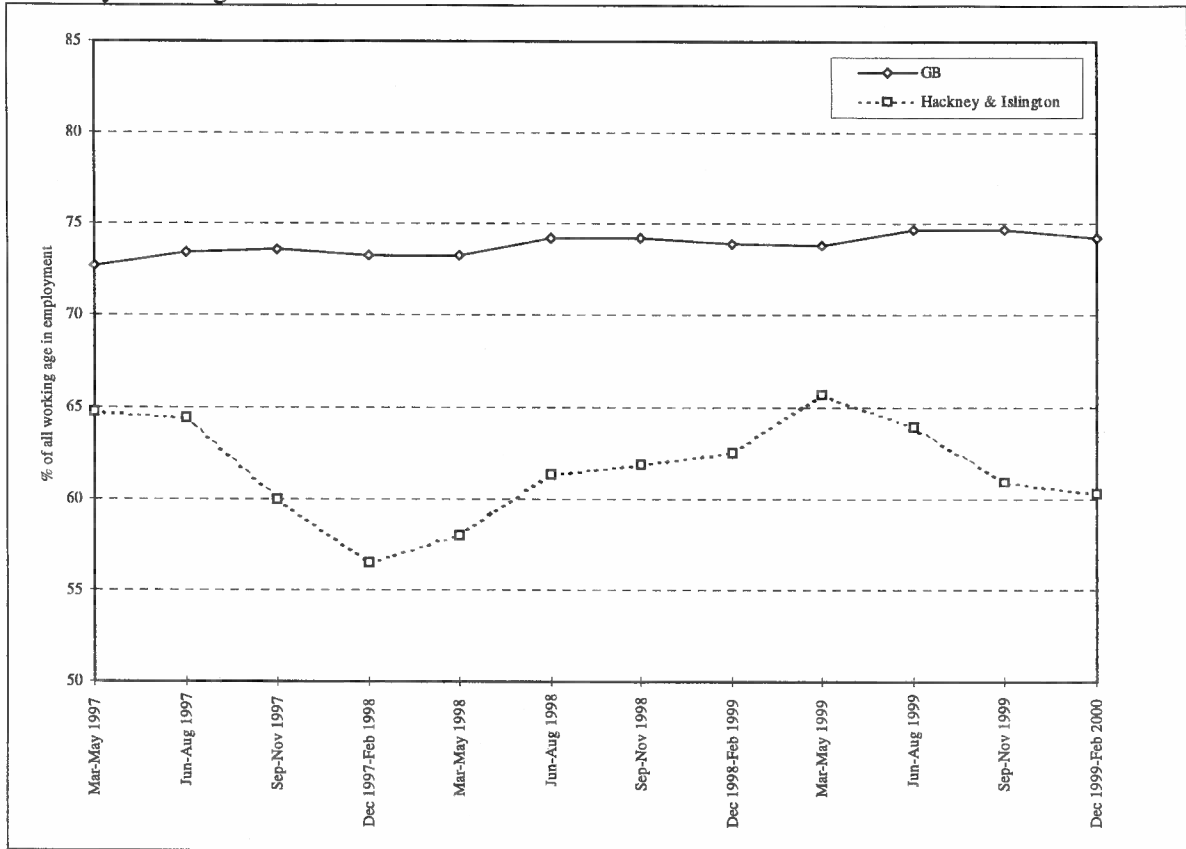
Shropshire & Wolverhampton



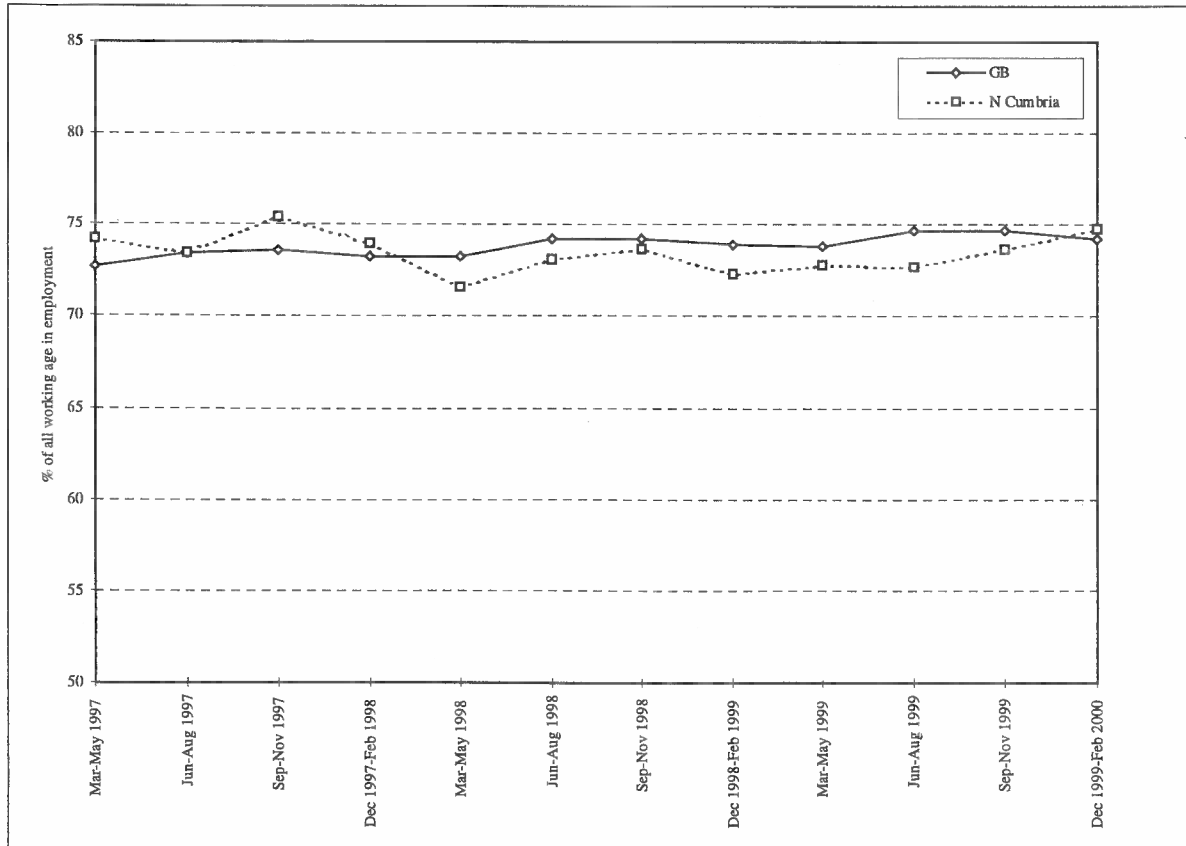
North Worcestershire



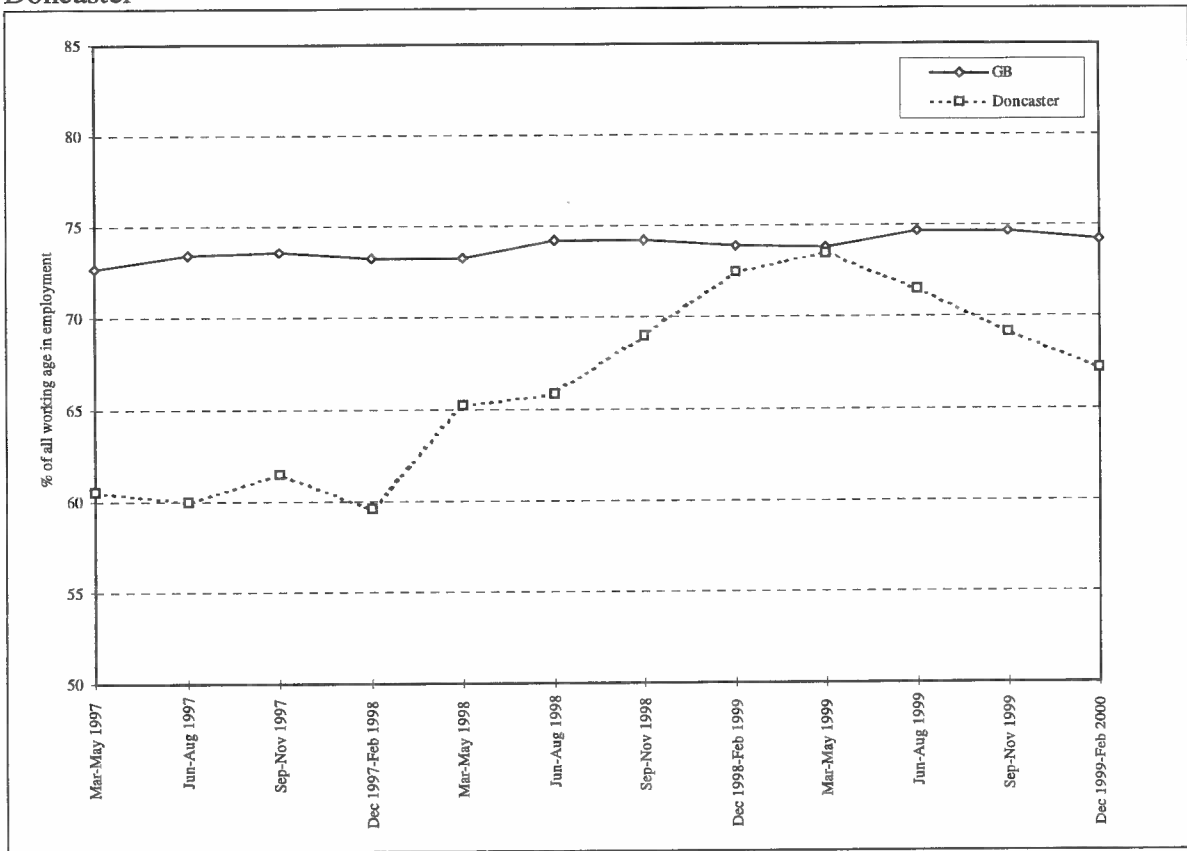
Hackney & Islington



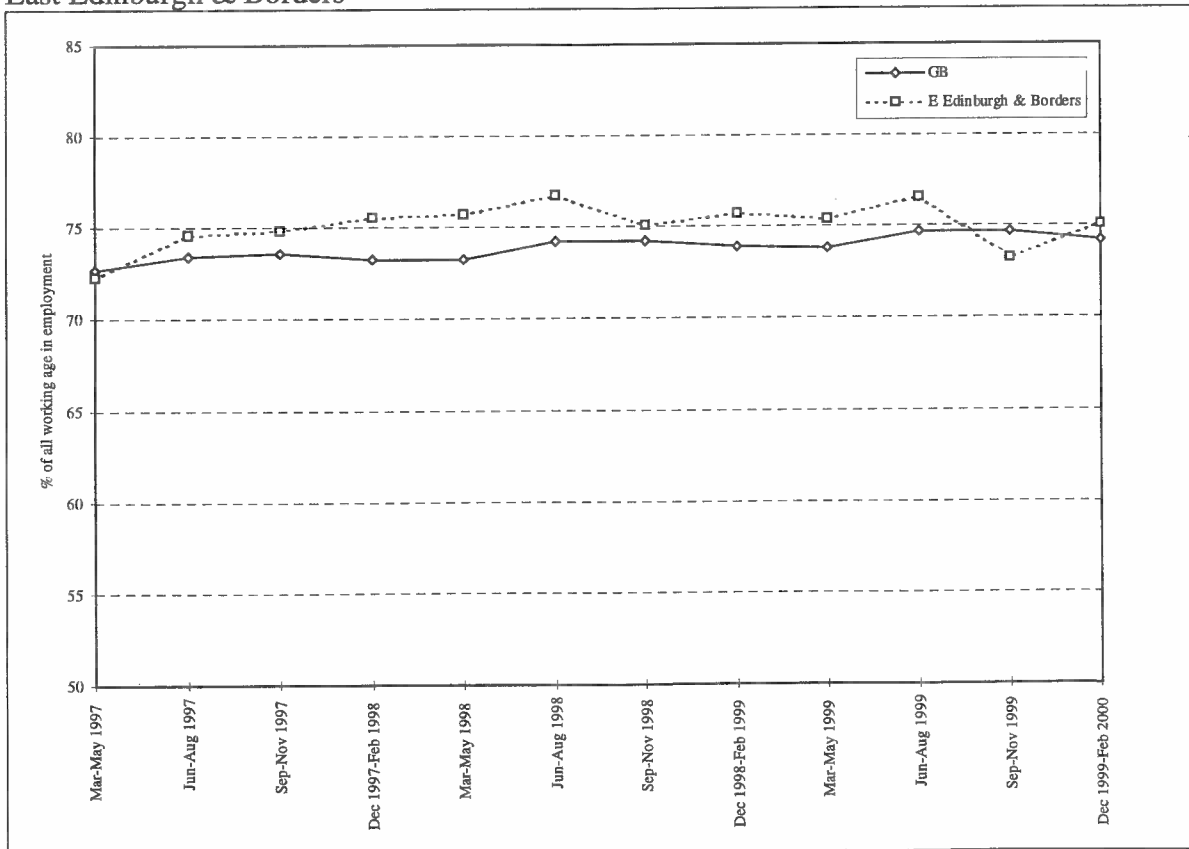
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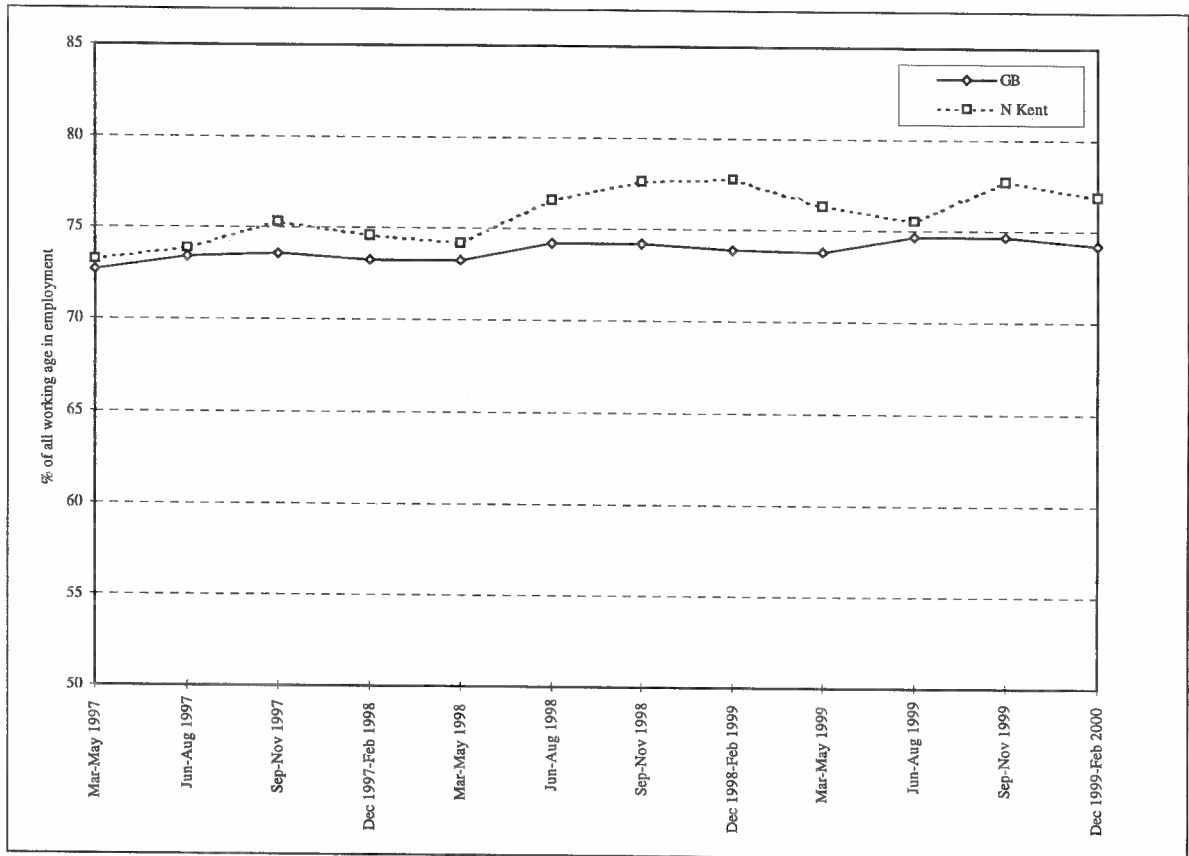
Doncaster



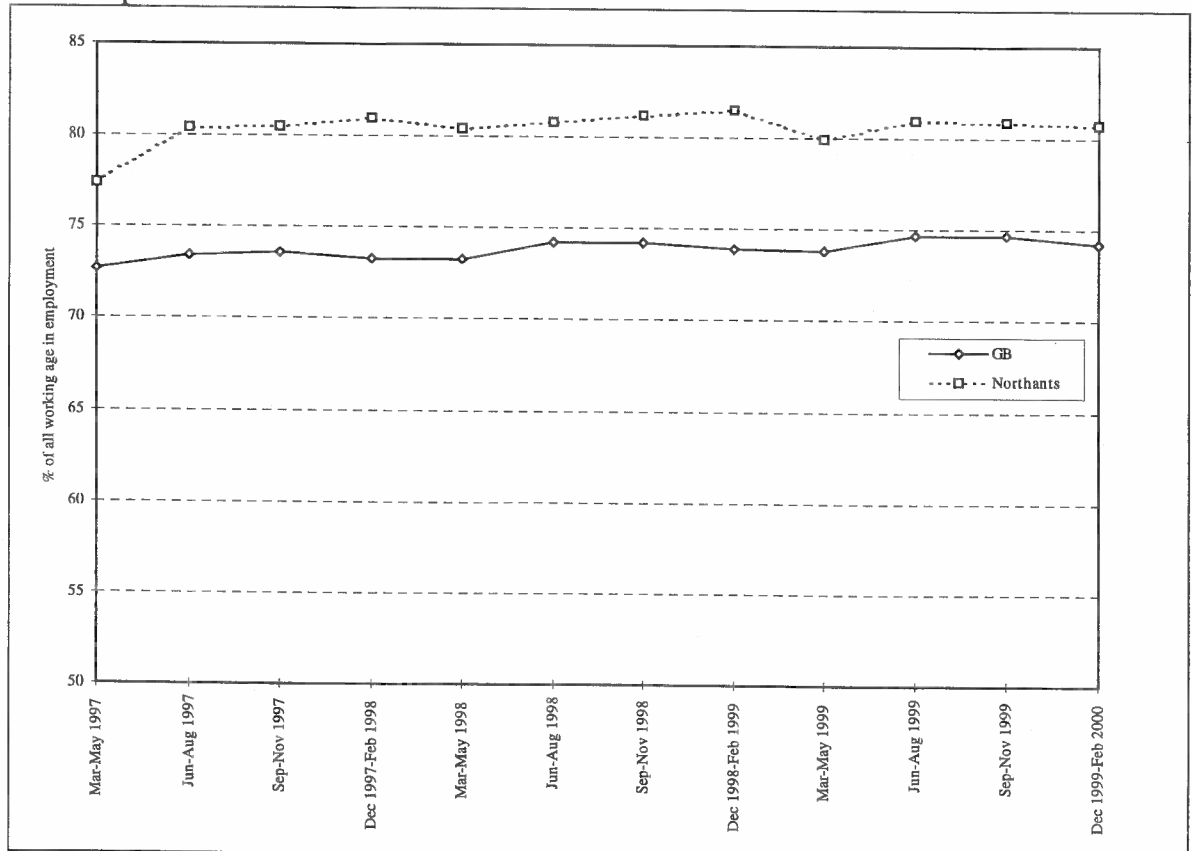
East Edinburgh & Borders



North Kent



Northamptonshire



APPENDIX 5: SUPPORTING EMPLOYMENT DATA FOR PILOT AND CONTROL AREAS

Table A5.7.2 Occupational profile of employment by selected broad occupational groups in control areas, winter 1998/9

	SOC Major Groups 1-3		SOC Major Groups 8, 9	
	%	index (GB=100)	%	index (GB=100)
Great Britain	37.3	100	16.7	100
Bankside	51.6	138	11.2	67
SW Lancs	34.2	92	9.4	56
SW Wales	29.2	78	21.3	128
Forth Valley	26.9	72	26.0	155
Shropshire & Wolverhampton	30.3	81	22.6	135
N. Worcs	29.1	78	18.0	107
Hackney & Islington	66.1	177	-	-
N. Cumbria	31.8	85	23.4	140
Doncaster	12.7	34	23.6	141
East Edinburgh & Borders	42.0	113	14.7	88
N. Kent	32.5	87	18.7	112
Northants	31.1	83	20.9	125

Source: Labour Force Survey, winter 1999/2000

Note: ' - ' denotes sample size too small for value to be recorded

Table A5.7.3 Industrial structure of employment in Great Britain, 1998

Industry	Total	Men	Women	Full-time	Part-time
Agriculture hunting and forestry	306316	214529	91715	247186	59058
Fishing	7422	4740	2681	5506	1915
Mining and quarrying	75227	63560	11658	72332	2887
Manufacturing	4082524	2923639	1157032	3814141	266530
Electricity gas and water supply	136464	100979	35484	127498	8965
Construction	1070813	890943	178598	993291	76250
Wholesale/retail trade; repair etc	3981516	1951512	2025307	2529554	1447266
Hotels and restaurants	1350728	547500	802166	675834	673832
Transport storage and communication	1356597	966245	389627	1228420	127452
Financial intermediation	990054	492426	497239	891543	98122
Real estate renting business activities	3360292	1651698	1704414	2261530	1094581
Public admin/defence; social security	1368219	701974	666186	1119677	248483
Education	1781250	480960	1300111	975041	806031
Health and social work	2426610	501110	1924771	1390281	1035600
Other community social/personal service	1056714	483867	571475	666295	389047
Private households with employees	257	20	237	71	186
Extra-territorial organisations/bodies	194	105	89	151	43
TOTAL	23351197	11975807	11358789	16998350	6336247

Source: Annual Employment Survey, 1998

Table A5.7.4a Total employees by industrial sector, 1998 – tranche 1 pilot areas

Industry	GB	Sandwell	Lanark	E Valleys	Bolton	C Sussex	Bristol
Agriculture, etc	306316	68	1750	609	204	753	1664
Fishing	7422	0	15	2	6	9	94
Mining & quarrying	75227	96	903	940	68	42	440
Manufacturing	4082524	44949	43148	58808	22263	12465	49650
Electricity, gas, water	136464	1441	1632	152	1513	1021	2580
Construction	1070813	5458	15765	8669	4490	5227	17620
Wholesale/retail trade	3981516	22191	35555	25578	20576	20336	65062
Hotels & restaurants	1350728	3921	10343	6646	5503	8787	17390
Transport/comms.	1356597	7280	13531	5342	4775	7426	22069
Financial intermediation	990054	1841	4244	2190	2211	11579	24612
Real estate, business	3360292	11395	17583	13858	9341	17834	62053
Public admin., etc	1368219	4671	13385	10899	4927	8643	23896
Education	1781250	8068	11601	17117	7316	14243	30678
Health & social work	2426610	10302	23921	22151	9873	17121	42458
Other services	1056714	4584	9055	8339	3644	7773	15865
TOTAL	23351197	126265	202431	181300	96710	133259	376131

Source: Annual Employment Survey, 1998

Note: The Great Britain total includes 257 employees in private households and 194 employees in extra-territorial organisations/bodies.

Table A5.7.4b Percentages of total employees by industrial sector, 1998 – tranche 1 pilot areas

Industry	GB	Sandwell	Lanark	E Valleys	Bolton	C Sussex	Bristol	per cent
Agriculture, etc	1.3	0.1	0.3	0.9	0.2	0.6	0.4	
Fishing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Mining & quarrying	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	
Manufacturing	17.5	35.6	32.4	21.3	23.0	9.4	13.2	
Electricity, gas, water	0.6	1.1	0.1	0.8	1.6	0.8	0.7	
Construction	4.6	4.3	4.8	7.8	4.6	3.9	4.7	
Wholesale/retail trade	17.1	17.6	14.1	17.6	21.3	15.3	17.3	
Hotels & restaurants	5.8	3.1	3.7	5.1	5.7	6.6	4.6	
Transport/comms.	5.8	5.8	2.9	6.7	4.9	5.6	5.9	
Financial intermediation	4.2	1.5	1.2	2.1	2.3	8.7	6.5	
Real estate, business	14.4	9.0	7.6	8.7	9.7	13.4	16.5	
Public admin., etc	5.9	3.7	6.0	6.6	5.1	6.5	6.4	
Education	7.6	6.4	9.4	5.7	7.6	10.7	8.2	
Health & social work	10.4	8.2	12.2	11.8	10.2	12.8	11.3	
Other services	4.5	3.6	4.6	4.5	3.8	5.8	4.2	

Source: Annual Employment Survey, 1998

Table A5.7.5a Total employees by industrial sector, 1998 – tranche 2 pilot areas

Industry	GB	Newham	S Tyne	Mercia E	S Devon	Beds	N Yorks
Agriculture, etc	306316	13	184	23176	3675	0	10808
Fishing	7422	0	1	86	156	6	264
Mining & quarrying	75227	0	112	678	526	202	3458
Manufacturing	4082524	6609	28878	54393	33534	45527	43898
Electricity, gas, water	136464	127	38	536	654	818	2306
Construction	1070813	2416	8651	12662	8795	10967	15124
Wholesale/retail trade	3981516	10343	22917	45361	34442	38491	48420
Hotels & restaurants	1350728	2637	6803	13809	17533	10438	24718
Transport/comms.	1356597	5047	7733	11896	8289	14756	16381
Financial intermediation	990054	2829	1829	3297	4079	4187	9778
Real estate, business	3360292	9389	10627	20378	18742	36664	28203
Public admin., etc	1368219	4055	5674	8997	14481	8770	17322
Education	1781250	5052	7596	15138	18955	18544	24348
Health & social work	2426610	5930	14988	25055	28971	13862	32929
Other services	1056714	3379	5834	9414	8606	7661	13779
TOTAL	23351197	57826	121865	244876	201438	210893	291736

Source: Annual Employment Survey, 1998

Note: The Great Britain total includes 257 employees in private households and 194 employees in extra-territorial organisations/bodies.

Table A5.7.5b Percentages of total employees by industrial sector, 1998 – tranche 2 pilot areas

Industry	GB	Newham	S Tyne	Mercia E	S Devon	Beds	N Yorks
Agriculture, etc	1.3	0.0	0.2	9.5	1.8	-	3.7
Fishing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Mining & quarrying	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	1.2
Manufacturing	17.5	11.4	23.7	22.2	16.6	21.4	15.0
Electricity, gas, water	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.8
Construction	4.6	4.2	7.1	5.2	4.4	5.1	5.2
Wholesale/retail trade	17.1	17.9	18.8	18.5	17.1	18.1	16.6
Hotels & restaurants	5.8	4.6	5.6	5.6	8.7	4.9	8.5
Transport/comms.	5.8	8.7	6.3	4.9	4.1	6.9	5.6
Financial intermediation	4.2	4.9	1.5	1.3	2.0	2.0	3.4
Real estate, business	14.4	16.2	8.7	8.3	9.3	17.2	9.7
Public admin., etc	5.9	7.0	4.7	3.7	7.2	4.1	5.9
Education	7.6	8.7	6.2	6.2	9.4	8.7	8.3
Health & social work	10.4	10.3	12.3	10.2	14.4	6.5	11.3
Other services	4.5	5.8	4.8	3.8	4.3	3.6	4.7

Source: Annual Employment Survey, 1998

Table A5.7.4pa Location quotients by industrial sector, 1998 – tranche 1 control areas

Industry	GB	Bankside	SW Lancs	SW Wales	Forth Valley	Shrop. & Wolv.	N Worcs
Agriculture, etc	1.00	0.03	2.41	2.09	1.00	1.65	0.34
Fishing	1.00	0.01	0.10	1.71	1.06	0.14	0.02
Mining & quarrying	1.00	0.04	0.10	1.55	3.36	1.51	0.12
Manufacturing	1.00	0.41	1.40	1.01	1.01	1.59	1.55
Electricity, gas, water	1.00	0.54	0.04	0.18	1.08	0.87	2.81
Construction	1.00	0.68	1.08	1.23	1.35	0.92	0.92
Wholesale/retail trade	1.00	0.76	0.99	1.01	1.17	1.04	1.17
Hotels & restaurants	1.00	0.83	0.97	0.99	1.07	0.80	0.85
Transport/comms.	1.00	1.36	1.00	0.85	0.82	0.76	0.60
Financial intermediation	1.00	0.96	0.46	0.57	0.81	0.46	0.52
Real estate, business	1.00	1.69	0.56	0.52	0.44	0.66	0.77
Public admin., etc	1.00	1.30	0.50	1.43	1.40	1.12	0.65
Education	1.00	0.93	1.06	1.06	1.08	1.04	0.92
Health & social work	1.00	1.09	1.36	1.43	1.18	0.83	0.97
Other services	1.00	2.00	0.83	0.90	0.83	0.74	0.87

Source: Annual Employment Survey, 1998

Table A5.7.5pa Location quotients by industrial sector, 1997 – tranche 2 pilot areas

Industry	GB	Hackney & Isl.	Donc- aster	N Cumbria	E. Edin / Borders	N Kent	Northants
Agriculture, etc	1.00	0.00	2.42	0.65	1.23	2.19	0.78
Fishing	1.00	0.18	1.55	0.00	1.18	0.17	0.08
Mining & quarrying	1.00	0.04	0.94	2.84	0.49	0.17	0.33
Manufacturing	1.00	0.69	1.31	1.10	0.58	0.95	1.40
Electricity, gas, water	1.00	0.66	0.86	0.32	1.87	1.02	0.44
Construction	1.00	0.62	1.20	1.44	0.90	1.24	1.00
Wholesale/retail trade	1.00	0.56	0.97	1.08	0.81	1.03	1.11
Hotels & restaurants	1.00	0.62	1.33	0.84	1.17	0.79	0.83
Transport/comms.	1.00	1.89	0.95	1.12	0.81	1.13	1.18
Financial intermediation	1.00	2.54	0.44	0.42	1.95	0.98	0.76
Real estate, business	1.00	1.73	0.54	0.63	1.07	0.84	0.98
Public admin., etc	1.00	0.90	0.99	1.06	1.23	1.18	0.54
Education	1.00	0.71	0.68	1.06	1.10	1.06	0.89
Health & social work	1.00	0.80	1.23	1.26	1.28	0.98	0.74
Other services	1.00	1.28	1.01	0.92	1.06	0.89	0.86

Source: Annual Employment Survey, 1998

Table A5.7.4pb

Total employees by industrial sector, 1998 – tranche 1 control areas

Industry	GB	Bankside	SW Lancs	SW Wales	Forth Valley	Shrop. & Wolv.	N Worcs
Agriculture, etc	306316	170	2947	5444	1284	5718	682
Fishing	7422	1	3	108	33	12	1
Mining & quarrying	75227	44	30	994	1064	1287	59
Manufacturing	4082524	27276	22786	35101	17396	73626	40841
Electricity, gas, water	136464	1186	23	205	622	1340	2476
Construction	1070813	11772	4614	11241	6104	11117	6389
Wholesale/retail trade	3981516	49240	15828	34311	19546	47126	30035
Hotels & restaurants	1350728	18260	5251	11392	6064	12219	7442
Transport/comms.	1356597	29823	5413	9823	4683	11630	5219
Financial intermediation	990054	15401	1837	4837	3388	5153	3310
Real estate, business	3360292	92276	7548	14880	6276	25298	16803
Public admin., etc	1368219	28900	2759	16626	8069	17330	5768
Education	1781250	27016	7575	16025	8096	21037	10620
Health & social work	2426610	43013	13174	29572	12004	22805	15137
Other services	1056714	34305	3510	8078	3676	8798	5948
TOTAL	23351197	378843	93298	198637	98305	264496	150730

Source: Annual Employment Survey, 1998

Note: The Great Britain total includes 257 employees in private households and 194 employees in extra-territorial organisations/bodies.

Table A5.7.4pc

Percentages of total employees by industrial sector, 1998 – tranche 1 control areas

Industry	GB	Bankside	SW Lancs	SW Wales	Forth Valley	Shrop. & Wolv.	N Worcs	per cent
Agriculture, etc	1.3	0.0	3.2	2.7	1.3	2.2	0.5	
Fishing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Mining & quarrying	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.1	0.5	0.0	
Manufacturing	17.5	7.2	24.4	17.7	17.7	27.8	27.1	
Electricity, gas, water	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.5	1.6	
Construction	4.6	3.1	4.9	5.7	6.2	4.2	4.2	
Wholesale/retail trade	17.1	13.0	17.0	17.3	19.9	17.8	19.9	
Hotels & restaurants	5.8	4.8	5.6	5.7	6.2	4.6	4.9	
Transport/comms.	5.8	7.9	5.8	4.9	4.8	4.4	3.5	
Financial intermediation	4.2	4.1	2.0	2.4	3.4	1.9	2.2	
Real estate, business	14.4	24.4	8.1	7.5	6.4	9.6	11.1	
Public admin., etc	5.9	7.6	3.0	8.4	8.2	6.6	3.8	
Education	7.6	7.1	8.1	8.1	8.2	8.0	7.0	
Health & social work	10.4	11.4	14.1	14.9	12.2	8.6	10.0	
Other services	4.5	9.1	3.8	4.1	3.7	3.3	3.9	

Source: Annual Employment Survey, 1998

Table A5.7.5pb

Total employees by industrial sector, 1998 – tranche 2 control areas

Industry	GB	Hackney & Isl.	Donc- aster	N Cumbria	E. Edin / Borders	N Kent	Northants
Agriculture, etc	306316	0	3851	784	5133	5866	2756
Fishing	7422	12	60	0	120	11	7
Mining & quarrying	75227	30	369	840	501	114	287
Manufacturing	4082524	25972	27760	17673	32558	33840	66260
Electricity, gas, water	136464	827	612	170	3485	1220	702
Construction	1070813	6118	6686	6083	13186	11631	12383
Wholesale/retail trade	3981516	20790	20016	16947	44290	35802	51326
Hotels & restaurants	1350728	7745	9334	4452	21539	9322	13008
Transport/comms.	1356597	23650	6725	5972	14994	13320	18494
Financial intermediation	990054	23257	2276	1645	26424	8500	8708
Real estate, business	3360292	53762	9393	8318	49042	24709	38125
Public admin., etc	1368219	11378	7027	5713	23038	14043	8485
Education	1781250	11661	6299	7439	26887	16401	18450
Health & social work	2426610	18052	15476	12058	42575	20827	20862
Other services	1056714	12545	5560	3831	15254	8166	10575
TOTAL	23351197	215799	121444	91925	319026	203772	270428

Source: Annual Employment Survey, 1998

Note: The Great Britain total includes 257 employees in private households and 194 employees in extra-territorial organisations/bodies.

Table A5.7.5pc

Percentages of total employees by industrial sector, 1998 – tranche 2 control areas

Industry	GB	Hackney & Isl.	Donc- aster	N Cumbria	E. Edin / Borders	N Kent	Northants
Agriculture, etc	1.3	-	3.2	0.9	1.6	2.9	1.0
Fishing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mining & quarrying	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.1
Manufacturing	17.5	12.0	22.9	19.2	10.2	16.6	24.5
Electricity, gas, water	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.2	1.1	0.6	0.3
Construction	4.6	2.8	5.5	6.6	4.1	5.7	4.6
Wholesale/retail trade	17.1	9.6	16.5	18.4	13.9	17.6	19.0
Hotels & restaurants	5.8	3.6	7.7	4.8	6.8	4.6	4.8
Transport/comms.	5.8	11.0	5.5	6.5	4.7	6.5	6.8
Financial intermediation	4.2	10.8	1.9	1.8	8.3	4.2	3.2
Real estate, business	14.4	24.9	7.7	9.0	15.4	12.1	14.1
Public admin., etc	5.9	5.3	5.8	6.2	7.2	6.9	3.1
Education	7.6	5.4	5.2	8.1	8.4	8.0	6.8
Health & social work	10.4	8.4	12.7	13.1	13.3	10.2	7.7
Other services	4.5	5.8	4.6	4.2	4.8	4.0	3.9

Source: Annual Employment Survey, 1998

Table A5.7.7 Number of workplaces by size category, 1998

	Data units (by no. of employees)				Employees (by workplace size)			
	< 25	25-49	50-199	200+	< 25	25-49	50-199	200+
Great Britain	2106683	92485	60530	14002	7356635	3125411	5522691	7105037
Sandwell	8225	605	412	87	34839	20669	36544	34212
Lanarkshire	15843	773	598	115	64568	25803	55677	54929
Eastern Valleys	13531	662	561	104	151369	22424	49842	57148
Bolton	8148	403	258	65	29619	13779	24319	28875
Central Sussex	14536	520	322	75	47562	17830	29613	37658
Bristol East and Bath	31750	1488	916	232	113976	49895	85305	125656
Newham	5386	239	186	32	17921	8130	17001	14775
South Tyneside	8155	549	336	80	36470	18228	30742	36299
Mercia East	27671	1110	620	102	92820	36798	54521	42643
South Devon	19513	816	445	117	69537	27293	40777	60591
Bedfordshire	20733	878	562	144	66918	29776	50667	64263
North Yorkshire	29713	1210	676	157	105533	40777	61104	75560

Source: Annual Employment Survey, 1998

APPENDIX 6: UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS FOR PILOT AND CONTROL AREAS

Table A6.8.3a Unemployed claimant count – tranche 1 pilot areas, January 1997–April 2000

	GB	Sandwell	Lanarkshire	E Valleys	Bolton	C. Sussex	Bristol E. & Bath
Jan 1997	1836916	12707	22872	21065	7108	15934	24790
Feb 1997	1760238	12282	22168	20070	6742	15197	23705
Mar 1997	1679538	11865	21585	19423	6411	14496	22648
Apr 1997	1624103	11653	20594	18945	6274	13889	21894
May 1997	1559187	11443	20037	18371	6014	13095	20362
Jun 1997	1489342	11047	19729	17648	5637	12374	19138
Jul 1997	1520137	11066	20763	18265	5966	12554	19330
Aug 1997	1513484	10785	20460	18192	5944	12416	18834
Sep 1997	1449258	10301	18674	17269	5483	11791	17753
Oct 1997	1372426	9646	17811	15737	5109	11079	16213
Nov 1997	1329344	9292	17069	15215	4914	10506	15283
Dec 1997	1333848	9364	17017	15527	4807	10380	14988
Jan 1998	1419501	9876	18857	16963	5453	10709	15991
Feb 1998	1392081	9726	18549	16931	5280	10432	15250
Mar 1998	1348313	9620	18081	16549	5099	10176	14761
Apr 1998	1332856	9606	18303	16590	5000	10123	14619
May 1998	1294054	9392	18025	16203	4903	10019	14261
Jun 1998	1266046	9388	18278	15880	4800	9796	13929
Jul 1998	1307632	9616	19995	16513	5189	10121	14598
Aug 1998	1322020	9740	19938	16704	5401	10287	14882
Sep 1998	1276029	9495	17802	15939	5151	10182	14336
Oct 1998	1230800	9135	17112	15330	4970	9876	13684
Nov 1998	1229544	9091	16686	15202	4944	9853	13393
Dec 1998	1239607	9230	16802	15478	5036	9797	13185
Jan 1999	1330434	9690	18726	16720	5692	10197	14348
Feb 1999	1323327	9870	18680	16605	5639	10099	14517
Mar 1999	1291976	9886	18370	16297	5571	9835	14283
Apr 1999	1265706	9923	17966	16007	5474	9637	13952
May 1999	1224472	9801	17156	15359	5405	9373	13399
Jun 1999	1194406	9696	17129	14854	5290	9243	13067
Jul 1999	1210646	9877	17718	14964	5378	9334	13137
Aug 1999	1210550	10021	17275	14730	5600	9460	13220
Sep 1999	1174218	9903	15850	13873	5386	9460	12868
Oct 1999	1119058	9234	15050	12983	5058	9080	12215
Nov 1999	1103448	8950	14748	12636	4957	8821	11741
Dec 1999	1098119	8895	14505	12616	4850	8727	11501
Jan 2000	1191982	9406	16493	14026	5447	9131	12415
Feb 2000	1182984	9320	16408	13813	5489	8920	12194
Mar 2000	1151142	9126	16099	13585	5400	8702	11806
Apr 2000	1100233	9086	15205	13436	5234	8480	11293

Source: JUVOS claimant count

Table A6.8.3b Unemployment rate – tranche 1 pilot areas, January 1997–April 2000

	GB	Sandwell	Lanarkshire	E Valleys	Bolton	C. Sussex	Bristol E. & Bath	per cent
Jan 1997	6.6	8.8	9.5	9.2	5.8	9.8		5.4
Feb 1997	6.3	8.5	9.2	8.8	5.5	9.3		5.1
Mar 1997	6.0	8.2	8.9	8.5	5.2	8.9		4.9
Apr 1997	5.8	8.1	8.5	8.3	5.1	8.5		4.7
May 1997	5.6	7.9	8.3	8.0	4.9	8.0		4.4
Jun 1997	5.3	7.6	8.2	7.7	4.6	7.6		4.2
Jul 1997	5.4	7.7	8.6	8.0	4.9	7.7		4.2
Aug 1997	5.4	7.5	8.5	7.9	4.9	7.6		4.1
Sep 1997	5.2	7.1	7.7	7.5	4.5	7.2		3.9
Oct 1997	4.9	6.7	7.4	6.9	4.2	6.8		3.5
Nov 1997	4.7	6.4	7.1	6.6	4.0	6.4		3.3
Dec 1997	4.8	6.5	7.0	6.8	3.9	6.4		3.3
Jan 1998	5.1	6.8	7.8	7.4	4.7	6.6		3.5
Feb 1998	5.0	6.7	7.7	7.4	4.5	6.4		3.3
Mar 1998	4.8	6.7	7.5	7.2	4.4	6.2		3.2
Apr 1998	4.8	6.6	7.6	7.2	4.3	6.2		3.2
May 1998	4.6	6.5	7.5	7.1	4.2	6.1		3.1
Jun 1998	4.5	6.5	7.6	6.9	4.1	6.0		3.0
Jul 1998	4.7	6.7	8.3	7.2	4.5	6.2		3.2
Aug 1998	4.7	6.7	8.3	7.3	4.6	6.3		3.2
Sep 1998	4.6	6.6	7.4	7.0	4.4	6.2		3.1
Oct 1998	4.4	6.3	7.1	6.7	4.3	6.1		3.0
Nov 1998	4.4	6.3	6.9	6.6	4.2	6.0		2.9
Dec 1998	4.4	6.4	7.0	6.8	4.3	6.0		2.9
Jan 1999	4.7	6.7	7.8	7.3	4.8	6.3		3.1
Feb 1999	4.7	6.8	7.7	7.2	4.7	6.2		3.1
Mar 1999	4.6	6.8	7.6	7.1	4.7	6.0		3.1
Apr 1999	4.5	6.9	7.4	7.0	4.6	5.9		3.0
May 1999	4.4	6.8	7.4	6.9	4.5	5.8		3.0
Jun 1999	4.3	6.7	7.4	6.7	4.5	5.7		2.9
Jul 1999	4.3	6.8	7.6	6.8	4.5	5.7		2.9
Aug 1999	4.3	6.9	7.4	6.7	4.7	5.8		2.9
Sep 1999	4.2	6.8	6.8	6.3	4.5	5.8		2.9
Oct 1999	4.0	6.4	6.5	5.9	4.3	5.6		2.7
Nov 1999	3.9	6.2	6.3	5.7	4.2	5.4		2.6
Dec 1999	3.9	6.1	6.2	5.7	4.1	5.4		2.6
Jan 2000	4.3	6.5	7.1	6.3	4.6	5.6		2.8
Feb 2000	4.2	6.4	7.0	6.2	4.6	5.5		2.7
Mar 2000	4.1	6.3	6.9	6.1	4.5	5.3		2.6
Apr 2000	3.9	6.3	6.5	6.1	4.4	5.2		2.5

Source: JUVOS claimant count

Table A6.8.4a Unemployed claimant count – tranche 2 pilot areas, January 1997–April 2000

	GB	Newham	S Tyneside	Mercia East	S Devon	Beds	N Yorks
Jan 1997	1836916	14451	15208	19193	21903	13578	16832
Feb 1997	1760238	13729	14639	17774	20742	13055	16016
Mar 1997	1679538	13340	14515	16247	19510	12459	15067
Apr 1997	1624103	12876	14416	14992	18535	12040	14241
May 1997	1559187	12739	13860	14010	17276	11530	13236
Jun 1997	1489342	12348	13131	13026	16181	10961	12321
Jul 1997	1520137	12341	13446	13121	15854	11210	12879
Aug 1997	1513484	12157	13309	12784	16078	11411	12871
Sep 1997	1449258	11826	13052	12249	15605	10802	12449
Oct 1997	1372426	11245	12771	11782	15171	10072	11904
Nov 1997	1329344	10737	12620	12256	15513	9531	11991
Dec 1997	1333848	10794	12399	13028	15917	9511	12134
Jan 1998	1419501	10995	13413	14296	17029	10024	13223
Feb 1998	1392081	10857	12781	14093	16506	9861	12755
Mar 1998	1348313	10897	12459	13008	15939	9637	12256
Apr 1998	1332856	11061	12319	12247	15417	9557	11745
May 1998	1294054	11335	11665	11529	14548	9330	10939
Jun 1998	1266046	11192	11309	10905	13999	9245	10434
Jul 1998	1307632	11324	11400	10925	14211	9421	10939
Aug 1998	1322020	11440	11483	10950	14109	9641	11126
Sep 1998	1276029	11340	11442	10731	13639	9448	10798
Oct 1998	1230800	11050	11362	10482	13330	8940	10517
Nov 1998	1229544	10724	11622	11282	13458	8775	10688
Dec 1998	1239607	10583	11805	11940	13773	8771	10948
Jan 1999	1330434	10777	12783	13241	14719	9316	12221
Feb 1999	1323327	10471	12865	13097	14490	9219	11972
Mar 1999	1291976	10383	12599	12259	13642	9144	11578
Apr 1999	1265706	10273	12617	11232	12978	8925	10823
May 1999	1224472	10268	12191	10627	12222	8702	10190
Jun 1999	1194406	10125	11931	10074	11790	8465	9734
Jul 1999	1210646	10156	11899	9890	11851	8667	9835
Aug 1999	1210550	10191	11537	9758	11802	8769	9859
Sep 1999	1174218	10190	11359	9536	11506	8591	9631
Oct 1999	1119058	9847	10727	9187	11305	8150	9353
Nov 1999	1103448	9570	10648	9839	11296	7897	9651
Dec 1999	1098119	9332	10734	10475	11210	7887	9718
Jan 2000	1191982	9506	11768	12206	12179	8327	10745
Feb 2000	1182984	9381	11938	11941	11948	8425	10659
Mar 2000	1151142	9361	11787	11134	11435	8182	10244
Apr 2000	1100233	9138	11334	10052	10621	7808	9266

Source: JUVOS claimant count

Table A6.8.4b Unemployment rate – tranche 2 pilot areas, January 1997–April 2000

	GB	Newham	S Tyneside	Mercia East	S Devon	Beds	N Yorks	per cent
Jan 1997	6.6	18.7	10.3	6.4	8.3	5.4	4.6	
Feb 1997	6.3	17.8	9.9	6.0	7.9	5.2	4.4	
Mar 1997	6.0	17.3	9.8	5.4	7.4	5.0	4.1	
Apr 1997	5.8	16.7	9.8	5.0	7.0	4.8	3.9	
May 1997	5.6	16.5	9.4	4.7	6.5	4.6	3.6	
Jun 1997	5.3	16.0	8.9	4.4	6.1	4.4	3.4	
Jul 1997	5.4	16.0	9.1	4.4	6.0	4.5	3.5	
Aug 1997	5.4	15.8	9.0	4.3	6.1	4.6	3.5	
Sep 1997	5.2	15.3	8.8	4.1	5.9	4.3	3.4	
Oct 1997	4.9	14.6	8.6	3.9	5.7	4.0	3.3	
Nov 1997	4.7	13.9	8.5	4.1	5.9	3.8	3.3	
Dec 1997	4.8	14.0	8.4	4.4	6.0	3.8	3.3	
Jan 1998	5.1	14.3	9.1	4.8	6.5	4.0	3.6	
Feb 1998	5.0	14.1	8.6	4.7	6.3	3.9	3.5	
Mar 1998	4.8	14.1	8.4	4.4	6.0	3.9	3.4	
Apr 1998	4.8	14.3	8.3	4.1	5.8	3.8	3.2	
May 1998	4.6	14.7	7.9	3.9	5.5	3.7	3.0	
Jun 1998	4.5	14.5	7.6	3.7	5.3	3.7	2.9	
Jul 1998	4.7	14.7	7.7	3.7	5.4	3.8	3.0	
Aug 1998	4.7	14.8	7.8	3.7	5.3	3.9	3.1	
Sep 1998	4.6	14.7	7.7	3.6	5.2	3.8	3.0	
Oct 1998	4.4	14.3	7.7	3.5	5.1	3.6	2.9	
Nov 1998	4.4	13.9	7.9	3.8	5.1	3.5	2.9	
Dec 1998	4.4	13.7	8.0	4.0	5.2	3.5	3.0	
Jan 1999	4.7	14.0	8.6	4.4	5.6	3.7	3.4	
Feb 1999	4.7	13.6	8.7	4.4	5.5	3.7	3.3	
Mar 1999	4.6	13.5	8.5	4.1	5.2	3.7	3.2	
Apr 1999	4.5	13.3	8.5	3.8	4.9	3.6	3.0	
May 1999	4.4	13.1	8.4	3.3	4.5	3.4	2.6	
Jun 1999	4.3	12.9	8.3	3.1	4.3	3.3	2.5	
Jul 1999	4.3	13.0	8.2	3.1	4.4	3.4	2.5	
Aug 1999	4.3	13.0	8.0	3.0	4.4	3.4	2.5	
Sep 1999	4.2	13.0	7.9	3.0	4.2	3.3	2.4	
Oct 1999	4.0	12.6	7.4	2.9	4.2	3.2	2.4	
Nov 1999	3.9	12.2	7.4	3.1	4.2	3.1	2.5	
Dec 1999	3.9	11.9	7.4	3.3	4.1	3.1	2.5	
Jan 2000	4.3	12.1	8.2	3.8	4.5	3.2	2.7	
Feb 2000	4.2	12.0	8.3	3.7	4.4	3.3	2.7	
Mar 2000	4.1	11.9	8.2	3.5	4.2	3.2	2.6	
Apr 2000	3.9	11.7	7.9	3.1	3.9	3.0	2.4	

Source: JUVOS claimant count

Table A6.8.3c Unemployed claimant count – tranche 1 control areas, January 1997–April 2000

	GB	Bankside	SW Lancs	SW Wales	Forth Valley	Shrop. & Wolv.	N Worcs
Jan 1997	1836916	59020	9749	22685	9544	18425	11572
Feb 1997	1760238	57283	9569	21626	9051	17530	11005
Mar 1997	1679538	55497	9024	20320	8611	16775	10553
Apr 1997	1624103	54194	8866	19953	8259	16303	10299
May 1997	1559187	53095	8440	19151	8125	15992	9917
Jun 1997	1489342	51492	8009	18007	7769	15141	9671
Jul 1997	1520137	50893	8307	18879	8287	15818	9744
Aug 1997	1513484	50459	8410	18481	8335	16262	9780
Sep 1997	1449258	49175	8118	17884	7792	15607	9224
Oct 1997	1372426	47310	7538	16864	7682	14495	8604
Nov 1997	1329344	45373	7335	16675	7515	13790	8208
Dec 1997	1333848	45072	7360	16574	7555	13697	8209
Jan 1998	1419501	45183	8012	17610	8224	14614	8760
Feb 1998	1392081	45036	7692	17086	8095	14241	8515
Mar 1998	1348313	44543	7425	16656	8023	13628	8285
Apr 1998	1332856	44497	7390	16054	8039	13737	8191
May 1998	1294054	43631	7333	15444	7648	13574	8082
Jun 1998	1266046	42874	7312	15134	7412	13256	8015
Jul 1998	1307632	42995	7695	15851	7837	13914	8425
Aug 1998	1322020	43506	7992	16230	7885	14374	8737
Sep 1998	1276029	43073	7691	15405	7368	14195	8532
Oct 1998	1230800	41806	7161	15162	7167	13322	8232
Nov 1998	1229544	40999	7136	15914	7349	12991	8275
Dec 1998	1239607	40697	7233	15963	7319	13159	8543
Jan 1999	1330434	40999	7823	17272	8141	14177	9314
Feb 1999	1323327	41029	7832	17239	8032	14129	9361
Mar 1999	1291976	40793	7865	16803	7931	14108	9185
Apr 1999	1265706	39948	7704	16499	7720	14158	9291
May 1999	1224472	39535	7275	15601	7347	13903	9050
Jun 1999	1194406	38976	7171	15110	7167	13612	8928
Jul 1999	1210646	39062	7441	15296	7316	14034	9171
Aug 1999	1210550	39233	7381	15001	7160	14232	9271
Sep 1999	1174218	38979	7136	14325	6766	13747	8967
Oct 1999	1119058	37971	6669	14046	6401	12561	8307
Nov 1999	1103448	36997	6486	14277	6343	12110	8173
Dec 1999	1098119	36331	6514	14381	6469	12113	7988
Jan 2000	1191982	37080	7190	15684	7068	13244	8530
Feb 2000	1182984	36999	7218	15309	7014	13168	8468
Mar 2000	1151142	36604	7020	14890	6914	13084	8254
Apr 2000	1100233	35671	6751	14328	6477	12827	8117

Source: JUVOS claimant count

Table A6.8.3d Unemployment rate – tranche 1 control areas, January 1997–April 2000

	GB	Bankside	SW Lancs	SW Wales	Forth Valley	Shrop. & Wolv.	N Worcs	per cent
Jan 1997	6.6	12.8	8.4	8.5	8.1	5.8	6.4	
Feb 1997	6.3	12.4	8.3	8.1	7.6	5.5	6.1	
Mar 1997	6.0	12.0	7.8	7.6	7.3	5.3	5.9	
Apr 1997	5.8	11.7	7.7	7.4	7.0	5.2	5.7	
May 1997	5.6	11.5	7.3	7.1	6.9	5.1	5.5	
Jun 1997	5.3	11.1	6.9	6.7	6.6	4.8	5.4	
Jul 1997	5.4	11.0	7.2	7.0	7.0	5.0	5.4	
Aug 1997	5.4	10.9	7.3	6.9	7.0	5.1	5.4	
Sep 1997	5.2	10.6	7.0	6.7	6.6	4.9	5.1	
Oct 1997	4.9	10.2	6.5	6.3	6.5	4.6	4.8	
Nov 1997	4.7	9.8	6.3	6.2	6.3	4.4	4.6	
Dec 1997	4.8	9.8	6.4	6.2	6.4	4.3	4.6	
Jan 1998	5.1	9.8	6.9	6.6	6.9	4.6	4.9	
Feb 1998	5.0	9.7	6.6	6.4	6.8	4.5	4.7	
Mar 1998	4.8	9.6	6.4	6.2	6.8	4.3	4.6	
Apr 1998	4.8	9.6	6.4	6.0	6.8	4.3	4.6	
May 1998	4.6	9.4	6.3	5.8	6.5	4.3	4.5	
Jun 1998	4.5	9.3	6.3	5.6	6.3	4.2	4.5	
Jul 1998	4.7	9.3	6.6	5.9	6.6	4.4	4.7	
Aug 1998	4.7	9.4	6.9	6.0	6.7	4.5	4.9	
Sep 1998	4.6	9.3	6.6	5.7	6.2	4.5	4.7	
Oct 1998	4.4	9.0	6.2	5.6	6.1	4.2	4.6	
Nov 1998	4.4	8.9	6.2	5.9	6.2	4.1	4.6	
Dec 1998	4.4	8.8	6.2	5.9	6.2	4.2	4.8	
Jan 1999	4.7	8.9	6.8	6.4	6.9	4.5	5.2	
Feb 1999	4.7	8.9	6.8	6.4	6.8	4.5	5.2	
Mar 1999	4.6	8.8	6.8	6.3	6.7	4.5	5.1	
Apr 1999	4.5	8.6	6.7	6.1	6.5	4.5	5.2	
May 1999	4.4	8.5	6.6	6.2	6.3	4.4	4.8	
Jun 1999	4.3	8.4	6.5	6.0	6.1	4.3	4.7	
Jul 1999	4.3	8.4	6.8	6.0	6.2	4.5	4.8	
Aug 1999	4.3	8.4	6.7	5.9	6.1	4.5	4.9	
Sep 1999	4.2	8.4	6.5	5.7	5.8	4.4	4.7	
Oct 1999	4.0	8.2	6.1	5.6	5.5	4.0	4.4	
Nov 1999	3.9	8.0	5.9	5.6	5.4	3.8	4.3	
Dec 1999	3.9	7.8	5.9	5.7	5.5	3.8	4.2	
Jan 2000	4.3	8.0	6.6	6.2	6.0	4.2	4.5	
Feb 2000	4.2	8.0	6.6	6.1	6.0	4.2	4.5	
Mar 2000	4.1	7.9	6.4	5.9	5.9	4.2	4.4	
Apr 2000	3.9	7.7	6.2	5.7	5.5	4.1	4.3	

Source: JUVOS claimant count

Table A6.8.4c Unemployed claimant count – tranche 2 control areas, January 1997–April 2000

	GB	Hackney & Isl.	N Cumbria	Doncaster	E Edin. & Borders	N Kent	Northants
Jan 1997	1836916	30123	10936	13156	19434	18543	13018
Feb 1997	1760238	29110	10580	12673	18912	17524	12506
Mar 1997	1679538	28481	10196	12182	17997	16620	11969
Apr 1997	1624103	27999	9860	11958	17532	16006	11649
May 1997	1559187	27678	9469	11279	16873	15458	11105
Jun 1997	1489342	26732	8713	10826	16158	14572	10674
Jul 1997	1520137	26538	8761	10888	16801	14649	10834
Aug 1997	1513484	26294	8735	10814	16574	14630	10698
Sep 1997	1449258	25937	8314	10559	15423	14000	10222
Oct 1997	1372426	24808	7938	9946	14423	13559	9403
Nov 1997	1329344	23793	7880	9804	13874	12856	8746
Dec 1997	1333848	23742	8103	9958	13609	12801	8936
Jan 1998	1419501	24074	9057	10598	14848	13624	9927
Feb 1998	1392081	23789	9112	10459	14574	13118	9702
Mar 1998	1348313	23368	8780	10043	13811	12515	9197
Apr 1998	1332856	23428	8508	10025	13643	12225	9011
May 1998	1294054	23431	8163	9744	13263	11772	8658
Jun 1998	1266046	23385	7777	9523	13119	11525	8239
Jul 1998	1307632	23499	7828	9578	13973	11658	8792
Aug 1998	1322020	23462	7603	9709	14254	11844	8877
Sep 1998	1276029	23288	7212	9213	13436	11467	8679
Oct 1998	1230800	22688	6814	8965	13409	11041	8114
Nov 1998	1229544	22105	6920	8980	13362	11153	7780
Dec 1998	1239607	22046	7244	9177	13189	11260	8111
Jan 1999	1330434	22122	8055	9875	14282	11928	8979
Feb 1999	1323327	21950	8075	9660	14040	11753	9245
Mar 1999	1291976	21635	7760	9274	13761	11263	8984
Apr 1999	1265706	21381	7569	9059	13183	11042	8856
May 1999	1224472	21294	7237	8608	12654	10665	8626
Jun 1999	1194406	20875	6803	8381	12370	10218	8245
Jul 1999	1210646	20516	6860	8522	12720	10118	8435
Aug 1999	1210550	20274	6680	8548	12621	10150	8404
Sep 1999	1174218	19966	6355	8397	11890	9935	7914
Oct 1999	1119058	19146	5976	7920	11320	9542	7144
Nov 1999	1103448	18681	5963	7719	11055	9511	6830
Dec 1999	1098119	18325	5967	7739	10847	9494	6901
Jan 2000	1191982	18749	6874	8381	12158	10270	7858
Feb 2000	1182984	18571	6936	8079	12101	10171	7948
Mar 2000	1151142	18366	6734	7680	11725	9822	7855
Apr 2000	1100233	17916	6531	7239	11045	9444	7662

Source: JUVOS claimant count

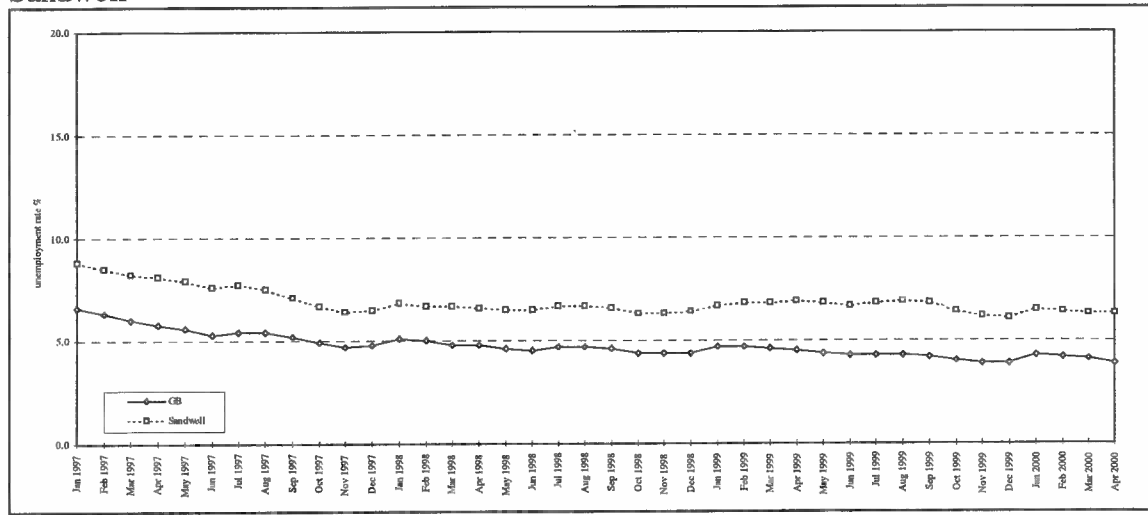
Table A6.8.4d Unemployment rate – tranche 2 control areas, January 1997–April 2000

	per cent						
	GB	Hackney & Isl.	N Cumbria	Doncaster	E Edin. & Borders	N Kent	Northants
Jan 1997	6.6	12.2	7.2	11.3	5.1	7.4	4.5
Feb 1997	6.3	11.8	6.9	10.9	5.0	7.0	4.3
Mar 1997	6.0	11.5	6.7	10.5	4.7	6.6	4.1
Apr 1997	5.8	11.3	6.5	10.3	4.6	6.4	4.0
May 1997	5.6	11.2	6.2	9.7	4.4	6.1	3.8
Jun 1997	5.3	10.8	5.7	9.3	4.2	5.8	3.7
Jul 1997	5.4	10.7	5.7	9.4	4.4	5.8	3.7
Aug 1997	5.4	10.6	5.7	9.3	4.4	5.8	3.7
Sep 1997	5.2	10.5	5.5	9.1	4.1	5.6	3.5
Oct 1997	4.9	10.0	5.2	8.6	3.8	5.4	3.2
Nov 1997	4.7	9.6	5.2	8.4	3.6	5.1	3.0
Dec 1997	4.8	9.6	5.3	8.6	3.6	5.1	3.1
Jan 1998	5.1	9.7	5.9	9.1	3.9	5.4	3.4
Feb 1998	5.0	9.6	6.0	9.0	3.8	5.2	3.3
Mar 1998	4.8	9.4	5.8	8.6	3.6	5.0	3.2
Apr 1998	4.8	9.5	5.6	8.6	3.6	4.9	3.1
May 1998	4.6	9.5	5.4	8.4	3.5	4.7	3.0
Jun 1998	4.5	9.5	5.1	8.2	3.4	4.6	2.8
Jul 1998	4.7	9.5	5.1	8.2	3.7	4.6	3.0
Aug 1998	4.7	9.5	5.0	8.4	3.7	4.7	3.0
Sep 1998	4.6	9.4	4.7	7.9	3.5	4.6	3.0
Oct 1998	4.4	9.2	4.5	7.7	3.5	4.4	2.8
Nov 1998	4.4	8.9	4.5	7.7	3.5	4.4	2.7
Dec 1998	4.4	8.9	4.8	7.9	3.5	4.5	2.8
Jan 1999	4.7	8.9	5.3	8.5	3.8	4.7	3.1
Feb 1999	4.7	8.9	5.3	8.3	3.7	4.7	3.2
Mar 1999	4.6	8.7	5.1	8.0	3.6	4.5	3.1
Apr 1999	4.5	8.6	5.0	7.8	3.5	4.4	3.0
May 1999	4.4	8.2	4.8	7.5	3.4	4.3	2.8
Jun 1999	4.3	8.0	4.5	7.3	3.3	4.1	2.6
Jul 1999	4.3	7.9	4.6	7.4	3.4	4.1	2.7
Aug 1999	4.3	7.8	4.5	7.4	3.4	4.1	2.7
Sep 1999	4.2	7.7	4.2	7.3	3.2	4.0	2.5
Oct 1999	4.0	7.3	4.0	6.9	3.0	3.8	2.3
Nov 1999	3.9	7.2	4.0	6.7	2.9	3.8	2.2
Dec 1999	3.9	7.0	4.0	6.7	2.9	3.8	2.2
Jan 2000	4.3	7.2	4.6	7.3	3.2	4.1	2.5
Feb 2000	4.2	7.1	4.6	7.0	3.2	4.1	2.5
Mar 2000	4.1	7.0	4.5	6.7	3.1	4.0	2.5
Apr 2000	3.9	6.9	4.4	6.3	2.9	3.8	2.5

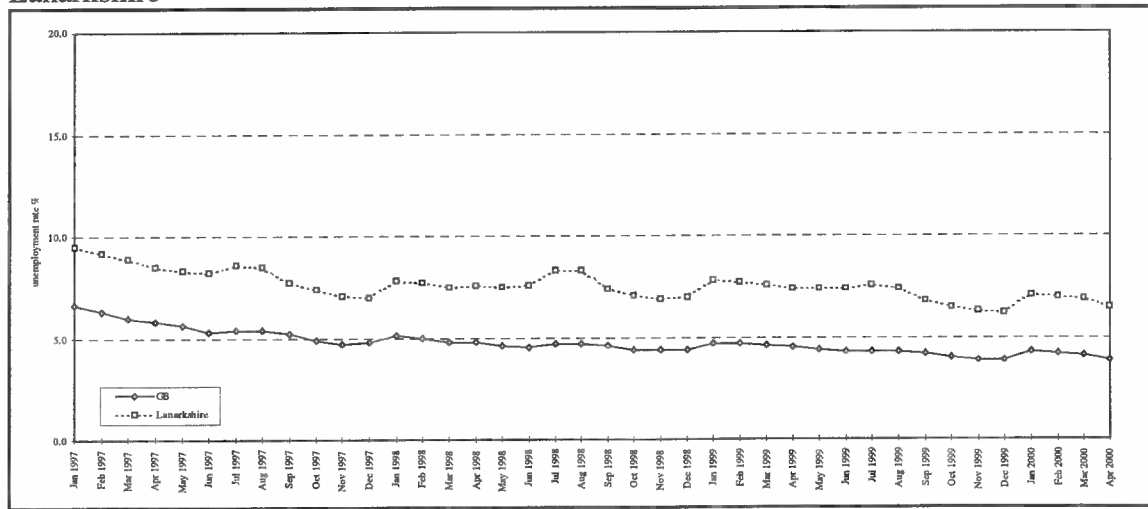
Source: JUVOS claimant count

APPENDIX 7: UNEMPLOYMENT RATES - PILOT AND CONTROL AREAS⁴³

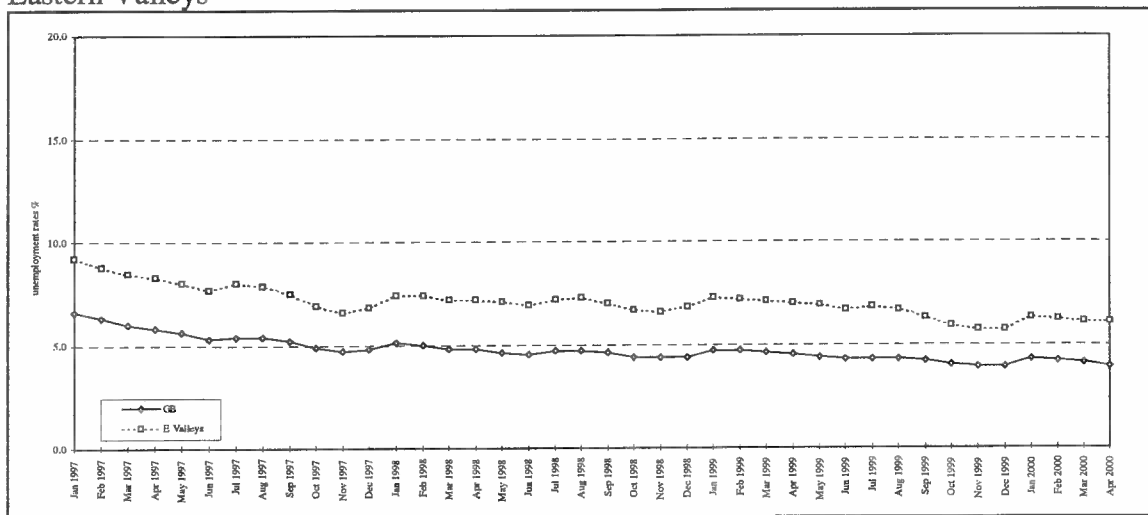
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Lanarkshire

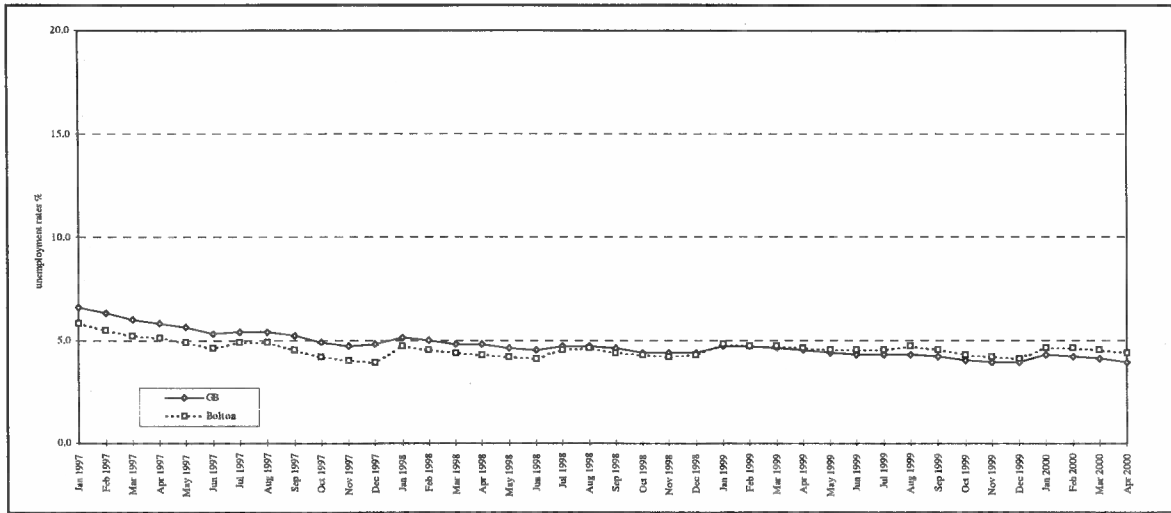


Eastern Valleys

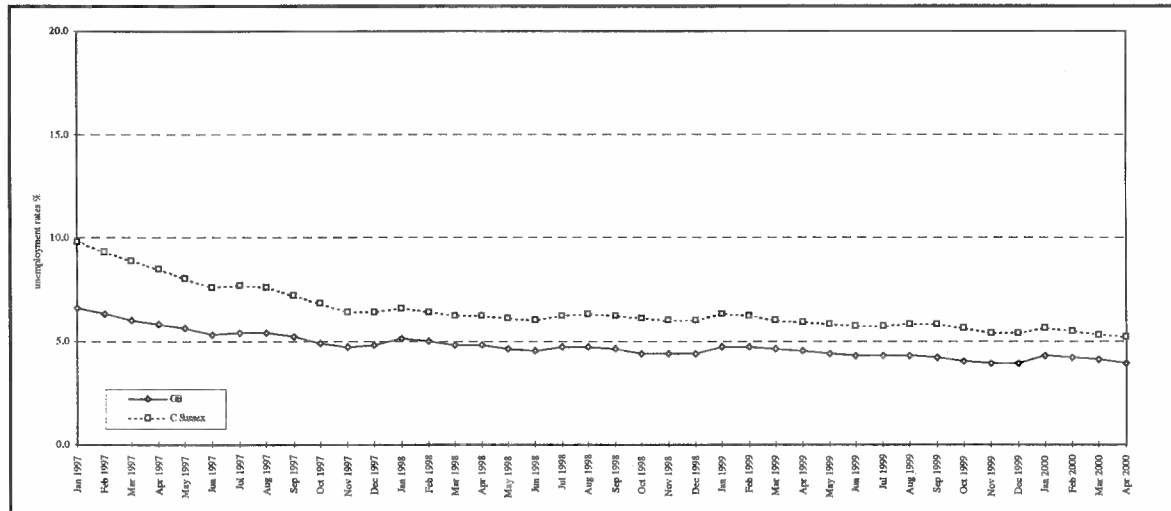


43 The source for all figures is the JUVOS claimant count.

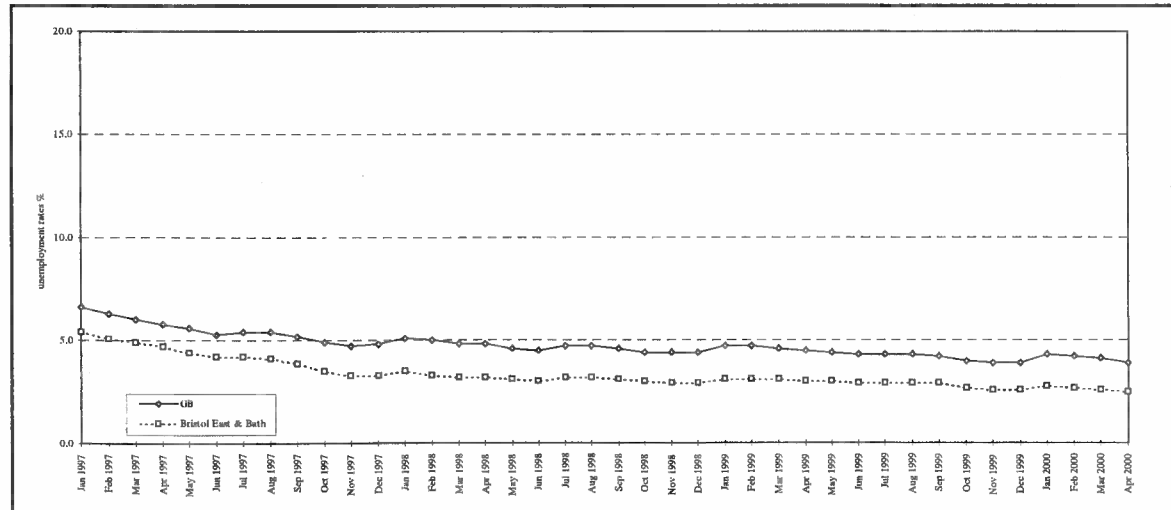
Bolton



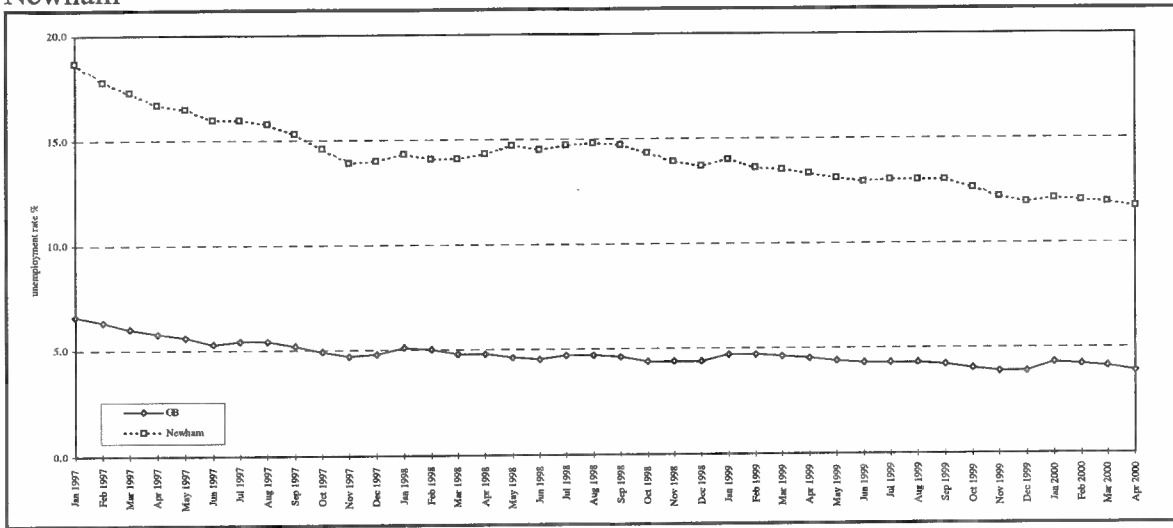
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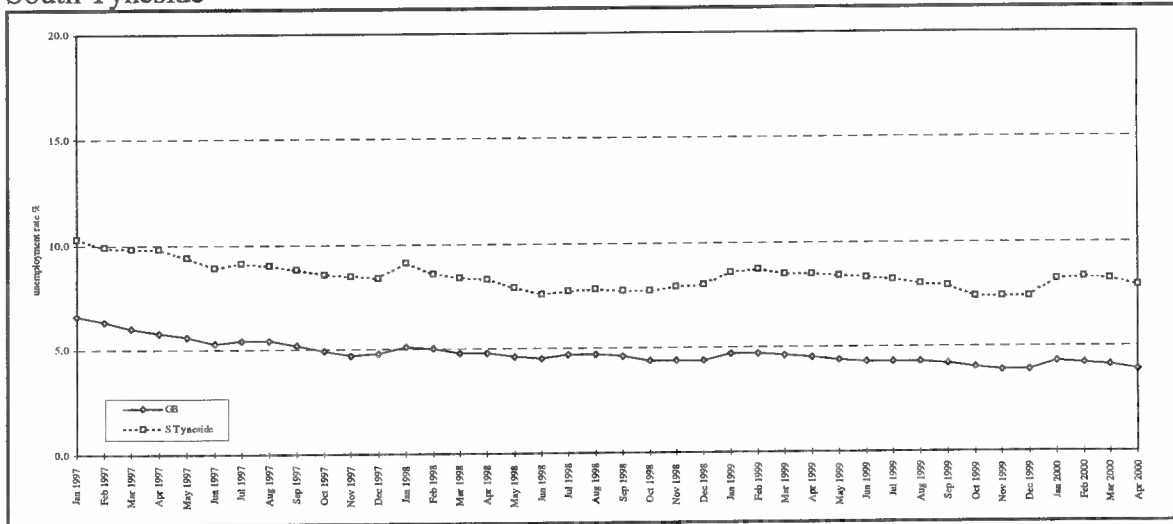
Bristol East & Bath



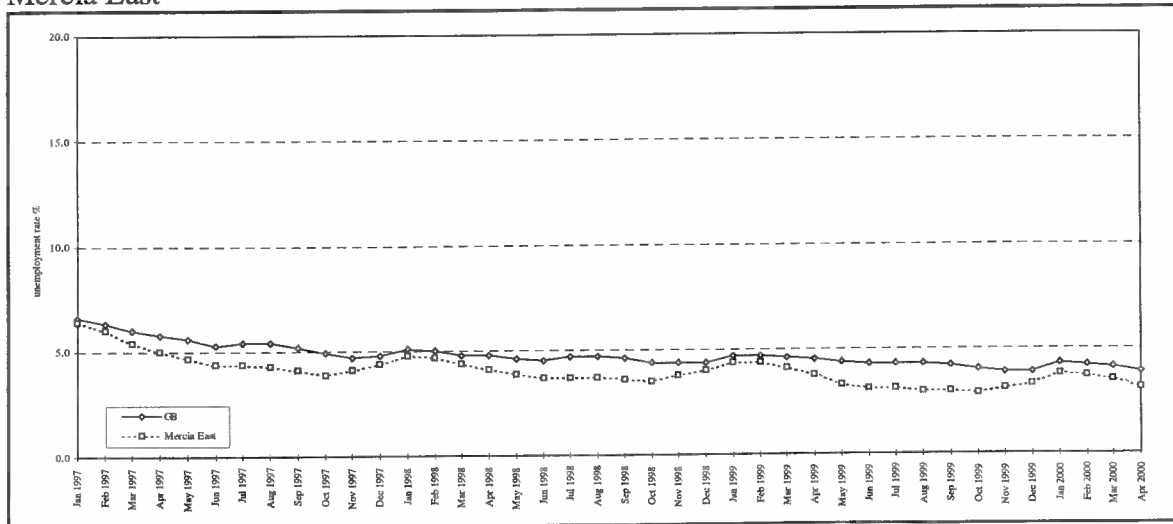
Newham



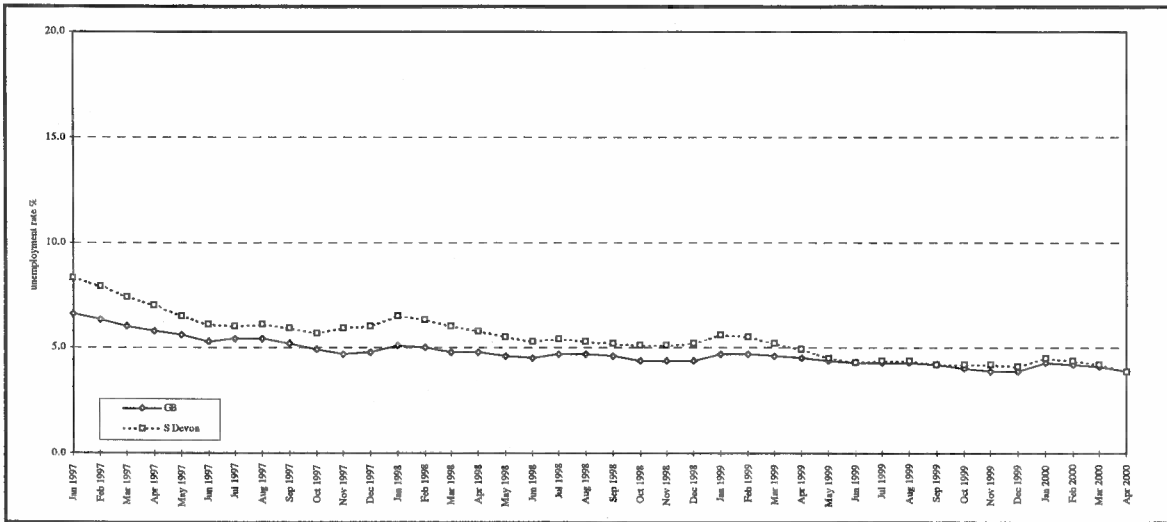
South Tyneside



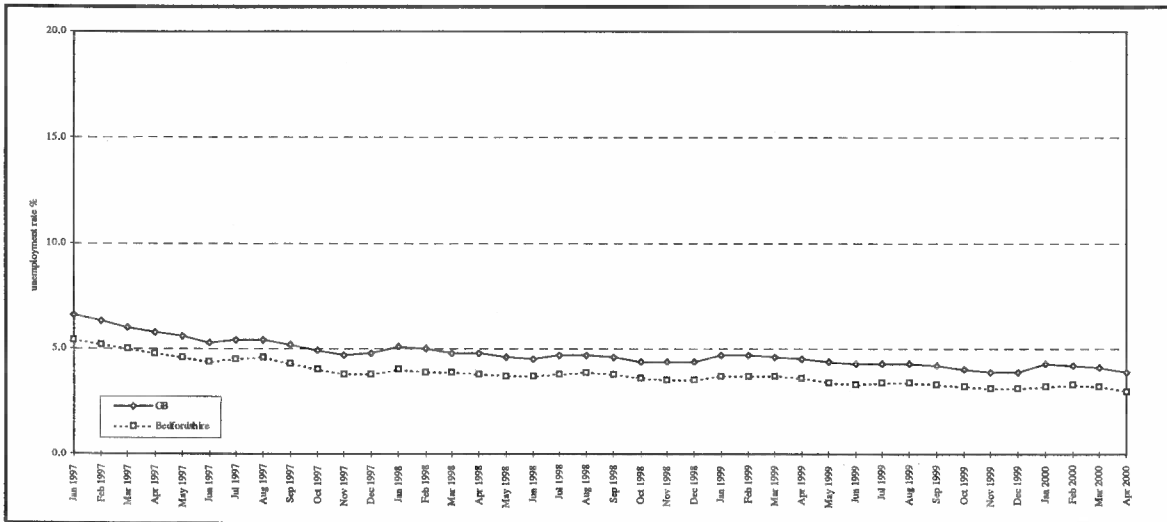
Mercia East



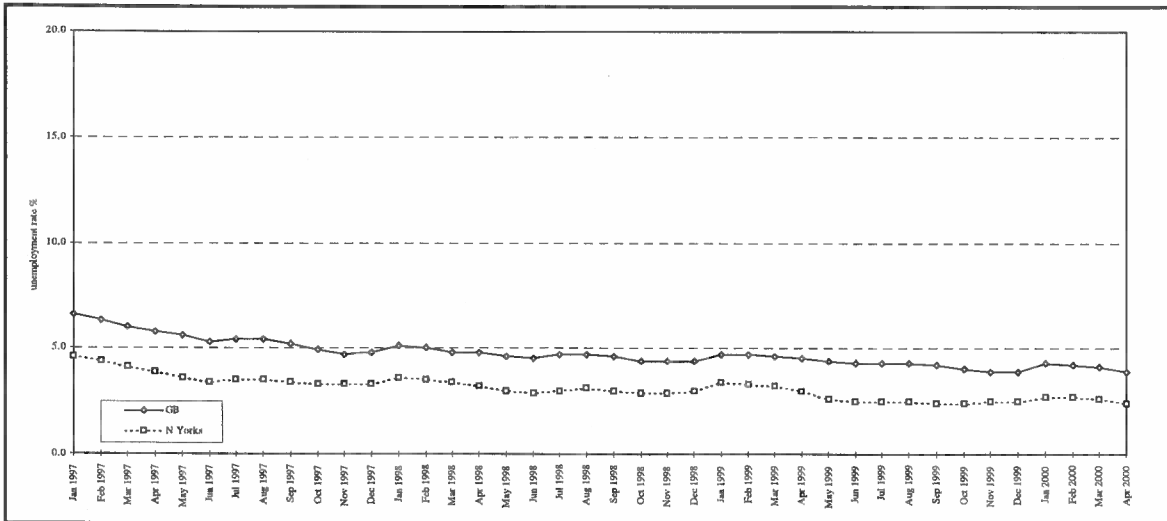
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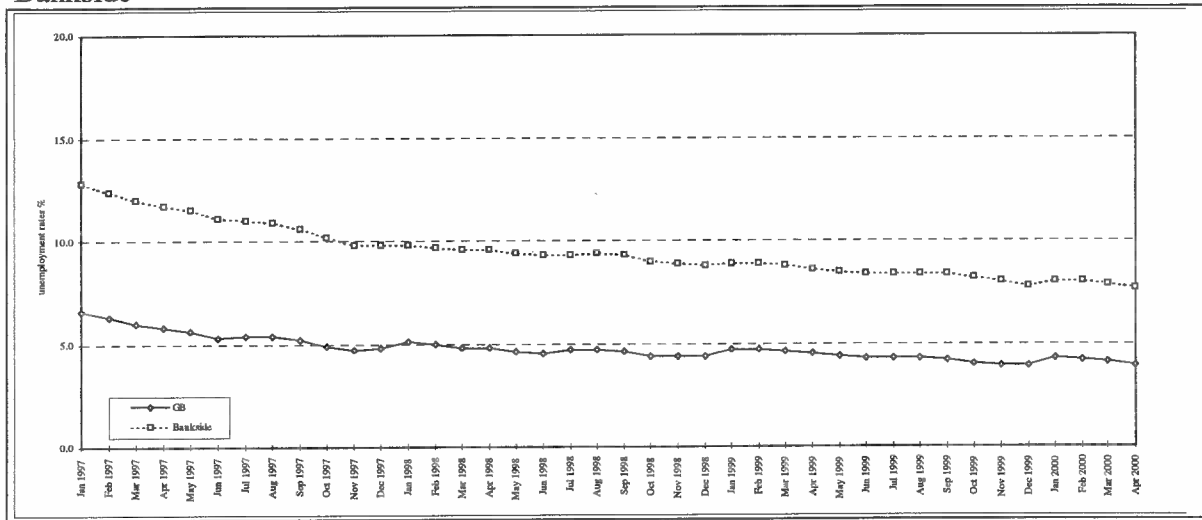
Bedfordshire



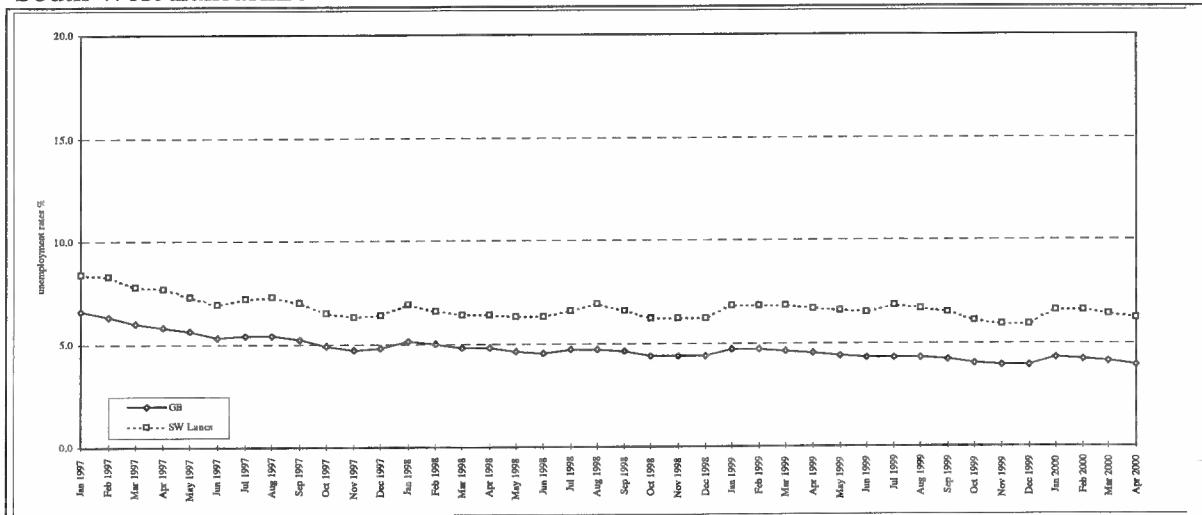
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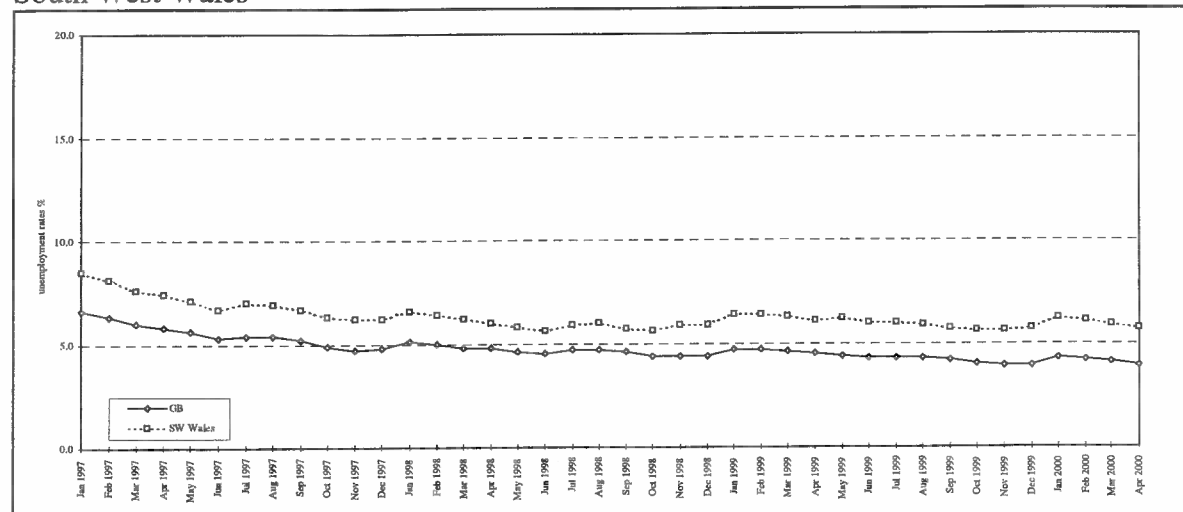
Bankside



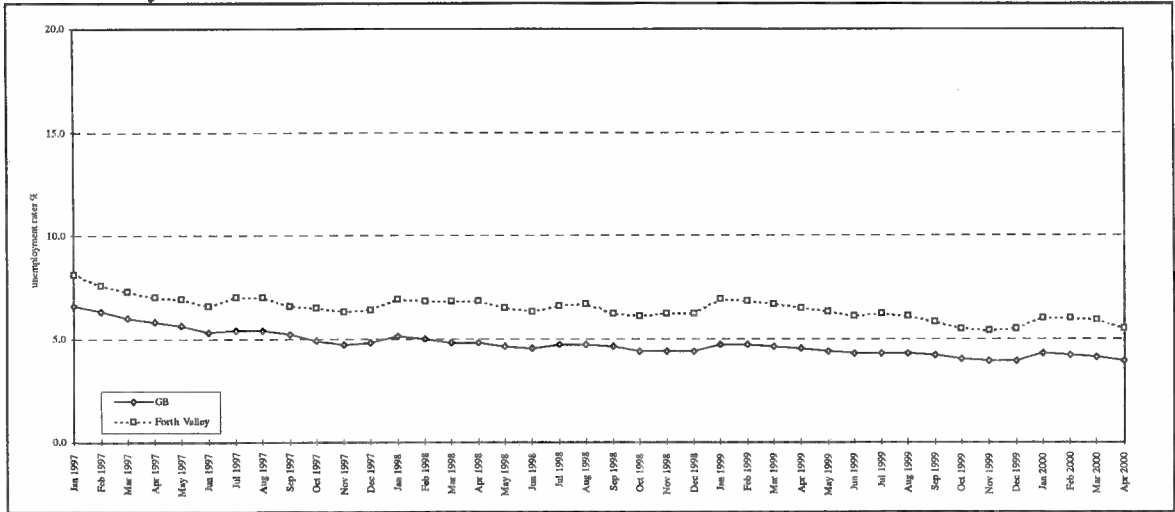
South West Lancashire



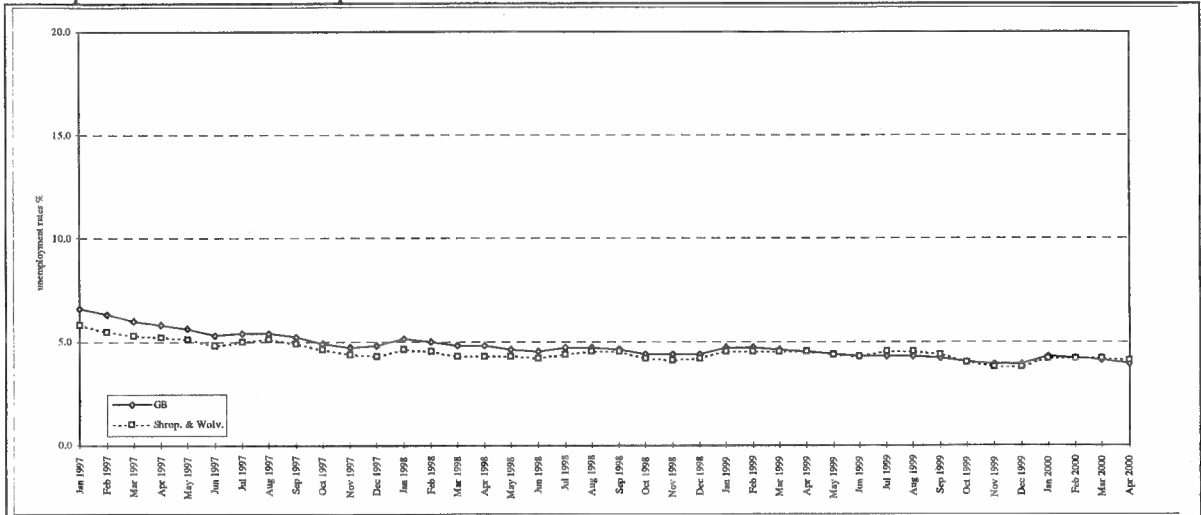
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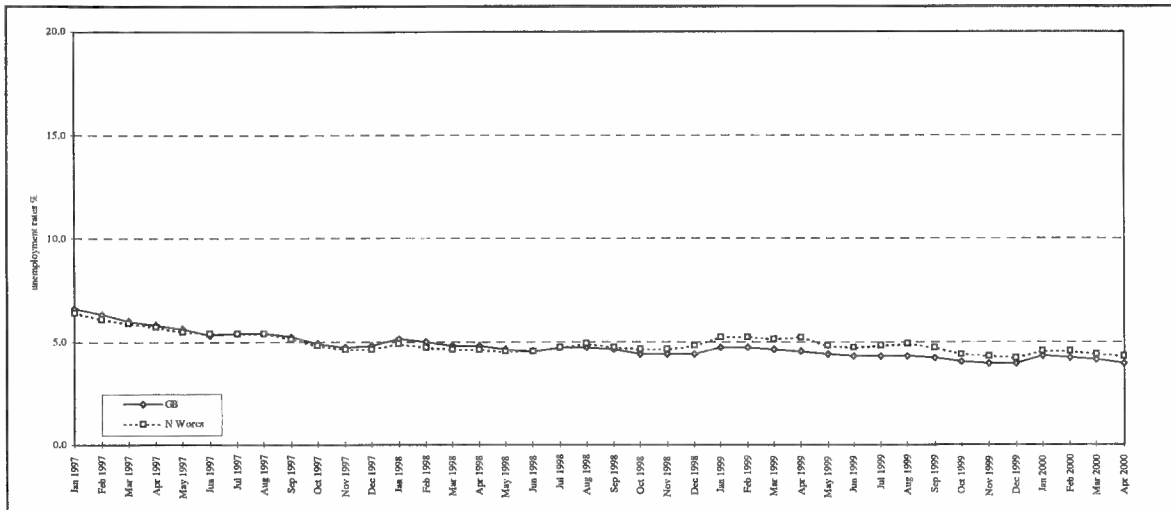
Forth Valley



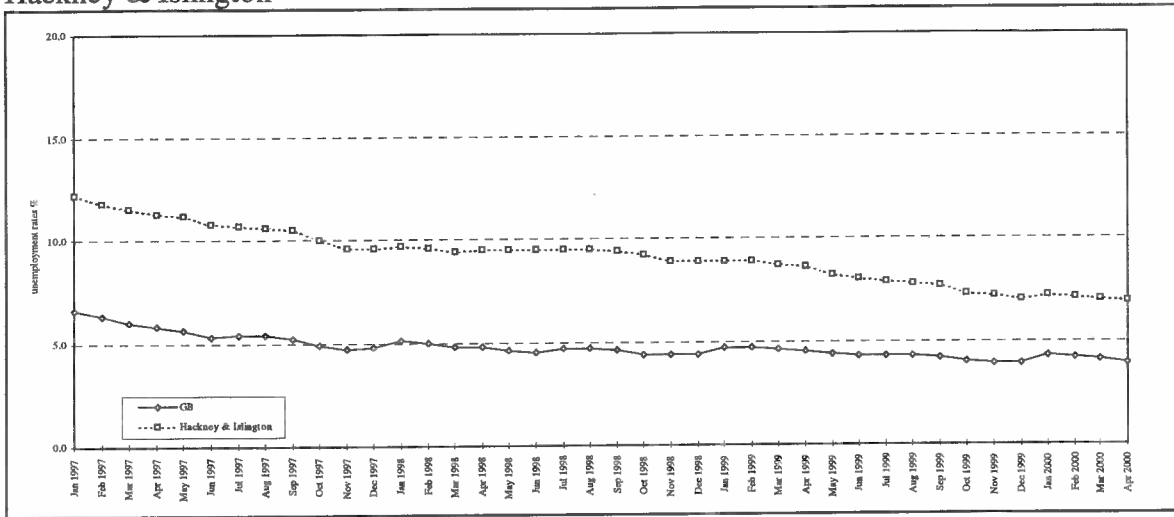
Shropshire & Wolverhampton



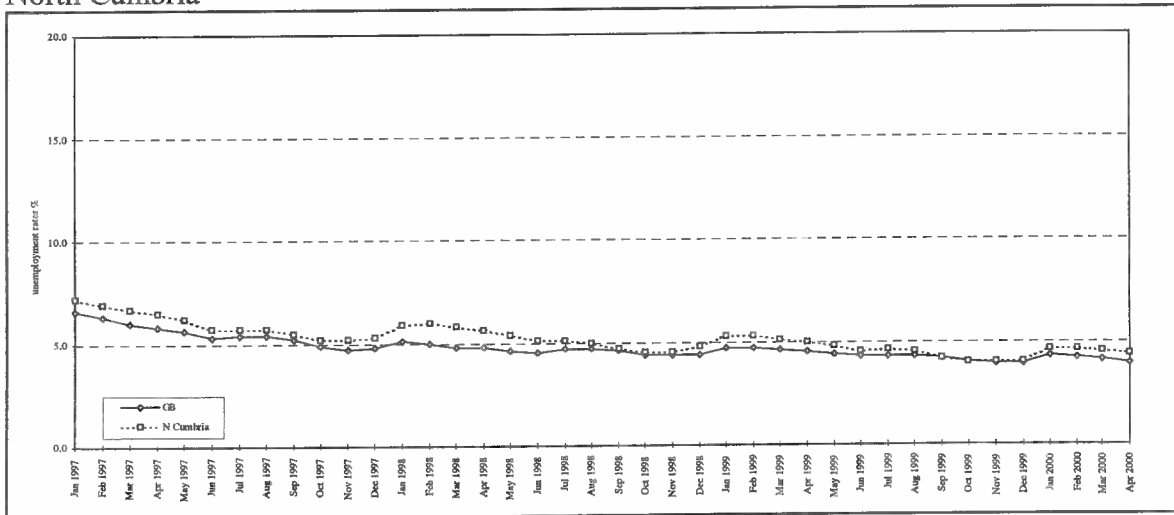
North Worcestershire



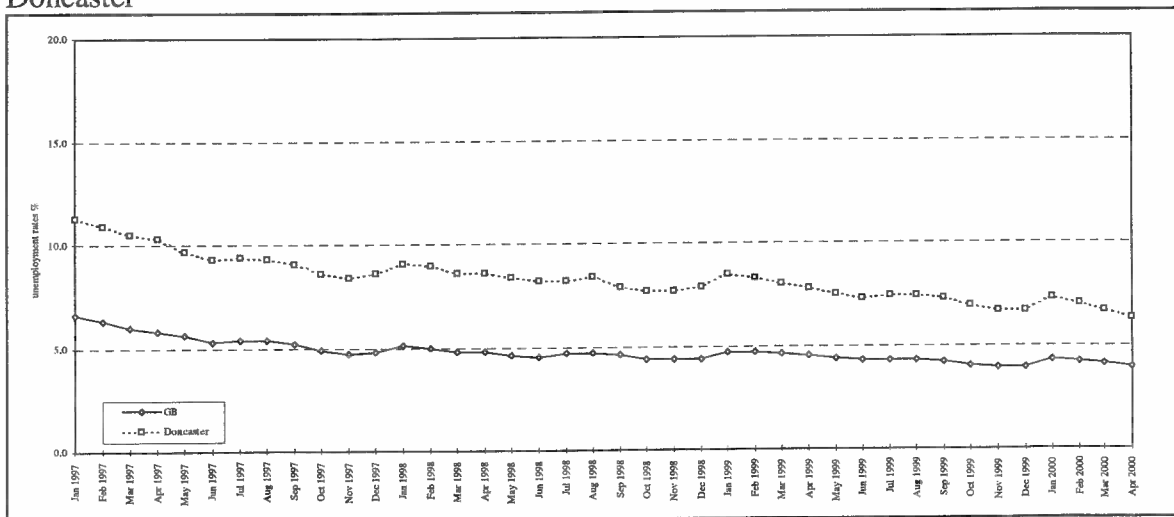
Hackney & Islington



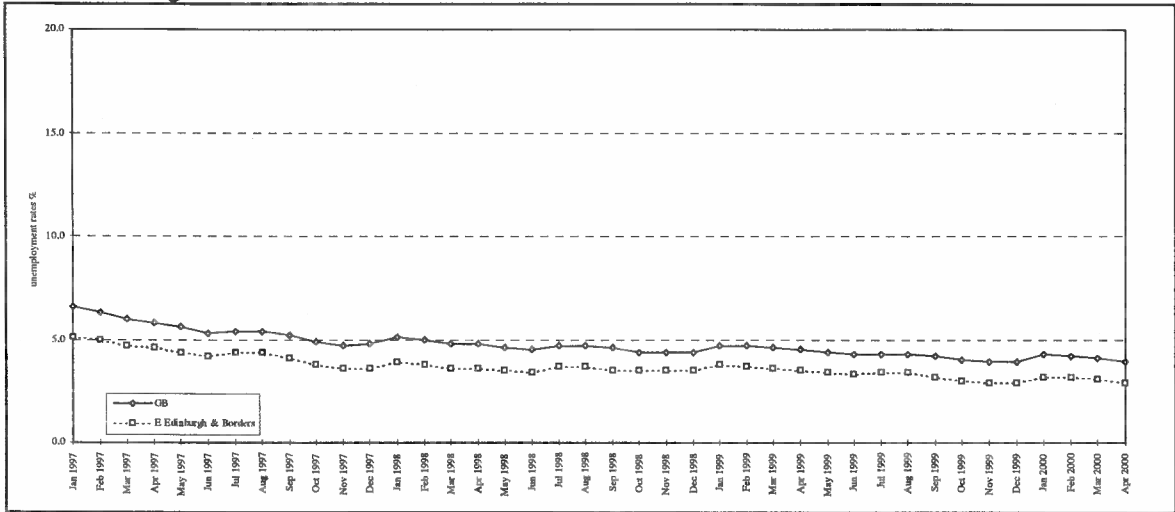
North Cumbria



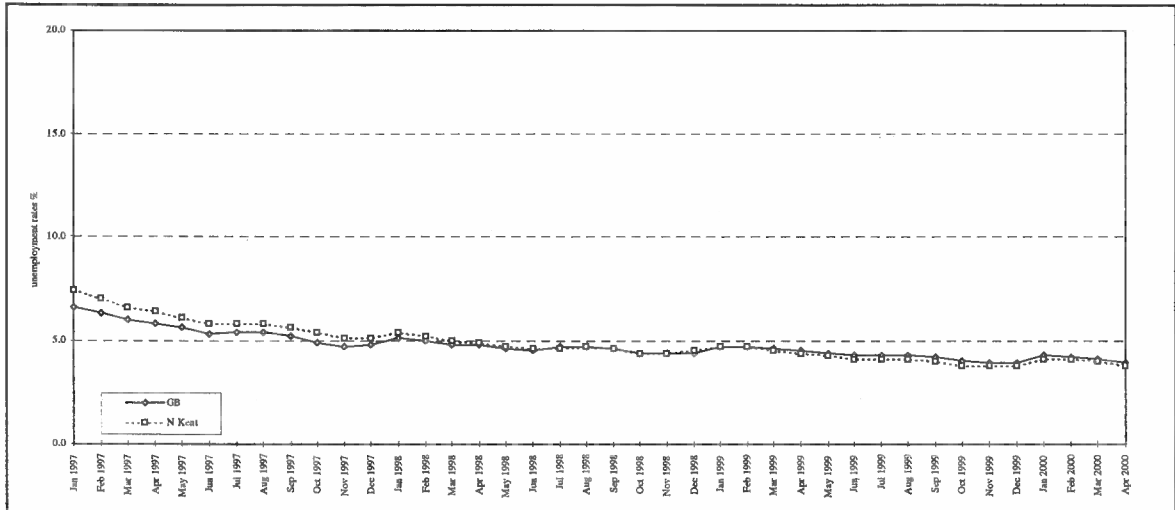
Doncaster



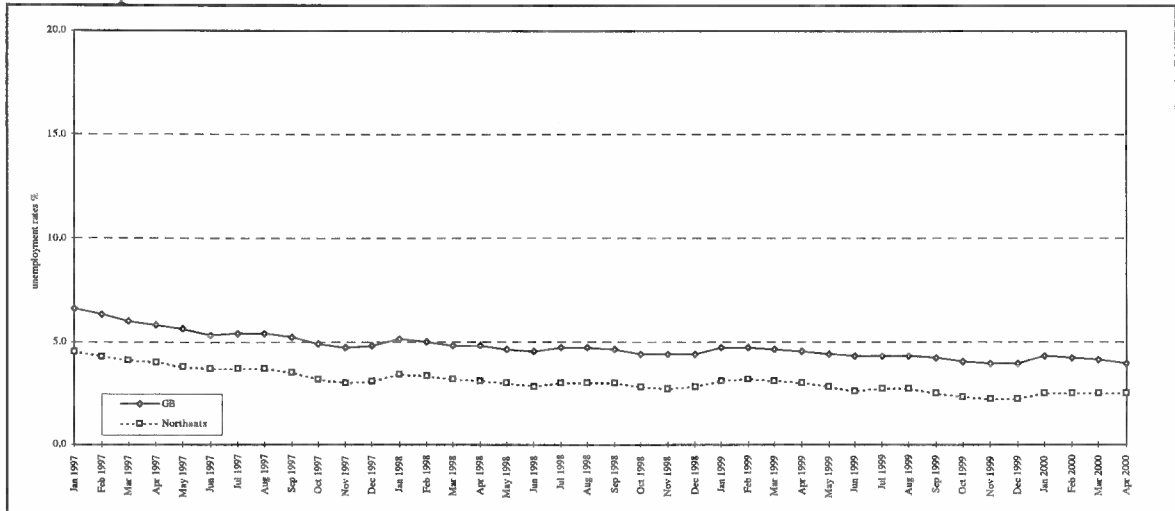
East Edinburgh & Borders



North Kent



Northamptonshire



APPENDIX 8: UNEMPLOYMENT DURATION – UNDERLYING COUNTS

Table A8.8.1 Long(er)-term unemployment counts, January 1997 to April 2000 – tranche 1 pilot areas

Date	GB	Sandwell	Lanarkshire	E. Valleys	Bolton	C. Sussex	Bristol E.
<i>unemployed over 6 months</i>							
01-97	971514	8012	11057	10836	3052	10169	13196
04-97	857091	7051	10085	9295	2600	8987	11494
07-97	736819	6127	8943	8362	2128	7348	9254
10-97	631829	5092	7721	7064	1662	5773	6788
01-98	606665	4847	7165	6865	1647	4953	5791
04-98	588237	4451	6530	6838	1560	4561	5225
07-98	585705	4606	6897	7157	1742	4712	5528
10-98	547617	4590	6838	6687	1728	4726	5488
01-99	540434	4625	7129	6668	1805	4835	5567
04-99	526875	4531	6789	6425	1762	4847	5484
07-99	499240	4633	6468	5896	1737	4651	5016
10-99	454375	4661	5858	5065	1664	4348	4354
01-00	454211	4700	5894	4973	1806	4317	4138
04-00	437762	4339	5601	4732	1743	4211	3898
<i>unemployed over 12 months</i>							
01-97	651183	5719	6925	7119	1744	7560	8729
04-97	580401	5174	6420	6208	1539	6751	7694
07-97	498848	4472	5699	5387	1218	5676	6248
10-97	413695	3423	4699	4268	816	4285	4177
01-98	370397	3003	3926	3935	726	3286	3224
04-98	343926	2716	3335	3835	672	2682	2683
07-98	343339	2739	3446	3898	763	2671	2712
10-98	326527	2502	3307	3762	782	2619	2649
01-99	318687	2651	3397	3760	829	2779	2829
04-99	305778	2760	3422	3550	829	2946	2968
07-99	290027	2907	3436	3295	817	2947	2796
10-99	267427	2828	3076	2887	779	2847	2456
01-00	259980	2843	3083	2795	816	2730	2253
04-00	242125	2719	2960	2561	819	2584	1915

Source: JUVOS claimant count quarterly duration statistics

Table A8.8.2 Long(er)-term unemployment counts, January 1997 to April 2000 – tranche 1 pilot areas

Date	GB	Newham	S. Tyneside	Mercia E.	S. Devon	Beds	N. Yorks
<i>unemployed over 6 months</i>							
01-97	971514	9109	8572	7707	10873	7132	7561
04-97	857091	7746	7799	6628	9692	6049	6506
07-97	736819	6628	6904	5527	7820	5126	5381
10-97	631829	5358	5966	4479	6618	4471	4540
01-98	606665	5016	5677	4252	6636	4269	4395
04-98	588237	4935	5395	4211	6797	4205	4344
07-98	585705	5422	5134	4040	6581	3995	4190
10-98	547617	5638	4662	3621	5735	3782	3779
01-99	540434	5450	4777	3582	5608	3646	3802
04-99	526875	5107	5009	3607	5351	3397	3805
07-99	499240	4813	5048	3371	4763	3197	3510
10-99	454375	4454	4645	2890	4104	3005	3038
01-00	454211	4447	4589	2954	4047	3082	3045
04-00	437762	4261	4467	3033	3965	2728	3112
<i>unemployed over 12 months</i>							
01-97	651183	6404	5983	4896	7142	4592	4863
04-97	580401	5455	5483	4198	6368	4072	4244
07-97	498848	4586	4814	3456	5285	3427	3516
10-97	413695	3301	3902	2795	4433	2890	2888
01-98	370397	2662	3385	2477	4164	2617	2573
04-98	343926	2445	3030	2242	3896	2484	2368
07-98	343339	2709	2882	2113	3840	2408	2267
10-98	326527	2824	2585	2003	3537	2308	2132
01-99	318687	2921	2616	1895	3404	2175	2084
04-99	305778	2928	2654	1821	3091	1975	1972
07-99	290027	2861	2760	1709	2741	1778	1873
10-99	267427	2681	2646	1595	2423	1667	1721
01-00	259980	2534	2671	1610	2267	1631	1695
04-00	242125	2407	2624	1500	2059	1462	1608

Source: JUVOS claimant count quarterly duration statistics

APPENDIX 9: UNEMPLOYMENT DESTINATIONS – CONTROL AREAS

Table A9.8.3 Percentage of all persons leaving the unemployment count (a) to enter employment, and (b) to claim incapacity benefit, January 1998 to April 2000 – tranche 1 control areas

	Great Britain		Bankside		SW Lancs		SW Wales		Forth Valley		Shrop.&Wv.		N Worcs	
	%	Index	%	Index	%	Index	%	Index	%	Index	%	Index	%	Index
<i>Destination: to Employment</i>														
Jan 1998	66.8	100	53.7	80	63.4	95	63.7	95	70.2	105	69.2	104	63.9	96
Apr 1998	73.1	100	60.9	83	72.0	98	73.1	100	78.8	108	72.8	100	72.3	99
Jul 1998	66.1	100	57.7	87	65.4	99	63.0	95	66.5	101	66.1	100	64.1	97
Oct 1998	62.5	100	54.8	88	59.3	95	57.7	92	65.3	104	62.8	100	64.2	103
Jan 1999	66.3	100	57.9	87	69.7	105	65.7	99	72.5	109	64.8	98	70.5	106
Apr 1999	69.9	100	56.4	81	67.5	97	70.5	101	72.2	103	68.6	98	71.2	102
Jul 1999	63.6	100	53.2	84	62.2	98	65.7	103	61.2	96	65.1	102	63.9	100
Oct 1999	64.3	100	54.3	84	63.4	99	62.6	97	66.6	104	65.7	102	64.3	100
Jan 2000	64.9	100	55.5	86	67.1	103	64.9	100	63.1	97	65.0	100	67.3	104
Apr 2000	69.6	100	58.1	83	66.1	95	70.0	101	72.4	104	68.3	98	70.0	101
<i>Destination: to Incapacity Benefit</i>														
Jan 1998	6.8	100	6.1	90	10.2	150	10.7	157	6.6	97	5.3	78	6.3	93
Apr 1998	5.7	100	6.2	109	10.1	177	6.8	119	3.7	65	5.9	104	5.4	95
Jul 1998	6.7	100	5.8	87	9.3	139	9.9	148	5.8	87	5.7	85	7.3	109
Oct 1998	5.4	100	4.5	83	7.9	146	8.1	150	5.9	109	5.0	93	5.6	104
Jan 1999	6.8	100	5.2	76	10.7	157	9.8	144	4.0	59	5.3	78	5.5	81
Apr 1999	6.1	100	5.6	92	9.8	161	8.5	139	6.4	105	6.4	105	6.6	108
Jul 1999	6.4	100	4.5	70	9.1	142	9.4	147	4.9	77	6.2	97	6.2	97
Oct 1999	5.3	100	4.2	79	7.9	149	7.2	136	4.7	89	4.6	87	5.3	100
Jan 2000	6.6	100	4.7	71	9.1	138	9.7	147	7.2	109	5.9	89	8.6	130
Apr 2000	6.2	100	4.9	79	8.2	132	8.9	144	6.0	97	6.5	105	6.8	110

Source: JUVOS destination statistics

Note: The percentages are expressed as an index (GB=100) in the second column for each area

Table A9.8.4 Percentage of all persons leaving the unemployment count (a) to enter employment, and (b) to claim incapacity benefit, January 1998 to April 2000 – tranche 2 control areas

	Great Britain		Hackney/Isl.		N Cumbria		Doncaster		E Edin. & B.		N Kent		Northants	
	%	Index	%	Index	%	Index	%	Index	%	Index	%	Index	%	Index
<i>Destination: to Employment</i>														
Jan 1998	66.8	100	48.2	72	74.6	112	67.6	101	66.9	100	64.0	96	72.7	109
Apr 1998	73.1	100	59.3	81	78.6	108	76.3	104	73.3	100	76.3	104	78.0	107
Jul 1998	66.1	100	56.2	85	69.9	106	64.4	97	69.6	105	70.2	106	72.7	110
Oct 1998	62.5	100	54.3	87	67.8	108	56.1	90	65.9	105	64.1	103	70.7	113
Jan 1999	66.3	100	51.5	78	67.5	102	63.8	96	71.8	108	62.5	94	72.1	109
Apr 1999	69.9	100	57.1	82	72.7	104	69.1	99	71.4	102	73.1	105	78.3	112
Jul 1999	63.6	100	50.3	79	64.4	101	61.9	97	67.4	106	68.0	107	70.4	111
Oct 1999	64.3	100	50.4	78	62.3	97	58.2	91	67.5	105	67.4	105	72.4	113
Jan 2000	64.9	100	55.4	85	62.6	96	65.5	101	70.6	109	63.5	98	70.6	109
Apr 2000	69.6	100	57.3	82	69.7	100	68.0	98	73.5	106	71.7	103	76.2	109
<i>Destination: to Incapacity Benefit</i>														
Jan 1998	6.8	100	4.4	65	7.0	103	9.8	144	4.9	72	5.3	78	5.2	76
Apr 1998	5.7	100	4.1	72	6.4	112	6.7	118	5.3	93	4.1	72	3.5	61
Jul 1998	6.7	100	4.2	63	6.0	90	8.8	131	5.2	78	4.9	73	5.4	81
Oct 1998	5.4	100	2.8	52	5.4	100	7.9	146	3.9	72	3.9	72	3.9	72
Jan 1999	6.8	100	3.3	49	9.7	143	11.5	169	5.9	87	4.5	66	4.1	60
Apr 1999	6.1	100	3.2	52	7.9	130	9.1	149	5.2	85	3.4	56	5.1	84
Jul 1999	6.4	100	5.1	80	9.9	155	8.9	139	4.8	75	3.7	58	4.1	64
Oct 1999	5.3	100	3.8	72	9.0	170	8.5	160	3.7	70	4.0	75	3.3	62
Jan 2000	6.6	100	3.9	59	9.5	144	10.7	162	5.5	83	3.9	59	5.1	77
Apr 2000	6.2	100	4.9	79	5.8	94	9.7	156	5.0	81	3.7	60	4.3	69

Source: JUVOS destination statistics

Note: The percentages are expressed as an index (GB=100) in the second column for each area

APPENDIX 10 VACANCY COUNTS

Table A10.1 Tranche 1 Pilot Areas

Date	Notified Vacancies						Unfilled Vacancies						Filled Vacancies								
	GB	Sandwll	Lanark	E Valley	Bolton	Sussex	Bristol	GB	Sandwll	Lanark	E Valley	Bolton	Sussex	Bristol	GB	Sandwll	Lanark	E Valley	Bolton	Sussex	Bristol
01/97	106218	686	826	962	484	548	1630	232058	1248	1874	1641	1241	791	4322	81891	534	777	799	398	307	1251
02/97	267315	2024	1647	2286	1287	1483	4023	244058	1274	1948	1750	1264	884	4527	172108	1597	1347	1689	963	860	2537
03/97	220144	1613	1443	1682	1043	1373	3780	255252	1415	1850	1779	1265	1102	4801	146028	1186	1351	1328	763	727	2508
04/97	198900	1416	1302	1567	897	1234	3303	265882	1410	1938	1815	1181	1218	5044	130303	1102	1032	1259	687	659	2153
05/97	225139	1810	1604	1614	1045	1266	3953	267227	1496	2050	1631	1103	1290	4844	143024	1268	1180	1298	688	586	2576
06/97	264988	1904	2184	1673	1327	1723	4679	284480	1544	2105	1619	1333	1452	5777	162201	1458	1779	1330	779	800	2374
07/97	213694	1668	1786	1640	1048	1254	3532	280131	1622	2175	1578	1264	1369	5631	133878	1250	1424	1286	677	637	2089
08/97	257711	1824	1554	2441	1201	1650	4148	284641	1569	2192	1625	1351	1400	5187	149881	1343	1159	1943	732	852	2383
09/97	222447	1597	1751	1787	1248	1308	3738	315597	1759	2361	1730	1587	1656	5947	113171	1018	1217	1376	712	494	1577
10/97	237873	1729	1729	1490	1234	1285	4306	335137	1930	2655	1546	1679	1679	6164	121437	1136	1070	1068	718	609	1999
11/97	275755	1999	1923	1899	1955	1524	4298	296329	1593	2411	1283	1342	1211	5818	158720	1448	1435	1447	1141	735	2153
12/97	194885	1341	1515	1254	990	1059	3417	263599	1456	2094	1259	1345	990	5373	119015	996	1192	905	723	571	1749
01/98	93926	471	670	724	520	474	1579	234711	1396	1897	1205	1305	852	4966	59404	316	509	563	362	256	832
02/98	249395	1871	1544	1659	1311	1351	4866	249478	1448	2001	1261	1180	1003	5531	125561	1272	951	1166	885	592	2053
03/98	202833	1598	1336	1336	927	1068	3708	260048	1467	2051	1260	1196	1089	5697	106125	1029	1096	973	577	516	1612
04/98	201016	1751	1311	1269	1126	1222	3476	270103	1607	2054	1095	1170	1360	6107	101829	1098	860	918	825	486	1259
05/98	229345	1542	1643	1649	1097	1260	4195	283248	1636	1975	1216	1220	1488	6605	113549	917	1218	1150	653	532	1477
06/98	209686	1388	1404	1710	987	1292	3533	296544	1781	2060	1260	1198	1509	6541	102795	681	937	1073	655	530	1647
07/98	206514	1520	1346	1413	1005	1115	3175	292526	1967	2088	1174	1302	1346	6025	109505	696	881	884	593	461	1482
08/98	254669	1541	1518	1537	1274	3526	4246	290627	1887	2170	1204	1281	2624	5712	135145	868	977	1000	804	875	2148
09/98	217449	1450	1328	1995	1132	1219	3823	316451	2185	2219	1325	1354	2735	6191	105474	725	829	1009	693	615	1677
10/98	249803	1417	1578	1469	1410	1234	4568	343594	2160	2245	1376	1590	2725	6828	120838	841	1150	935	758	667	1945
11/98	282101	1788	1987	1777	1488	1428	5258	327357	2049	2227	1374	1526	2596	6338	155878	971	1458	1248	1012	738	2639
12/98	195821	1256	1593	1142	1048	992	3594	288060	1785	2249	1275	1305	2446	5558	120674	757	1163	813	773	561	2114
01/99	152348	982	1014	859	763	953	2656	262168	1655	2092	1298	1246	2463	4949	82442	479	750	527	505	415	1438
02/99	206574	1257	1333	1108	1012	1163	3501	263873	1552	2096	1386	1223	1097	4913	107679	731	802	706	625	534	1775
03/99	206819	1304	1446	1272	962	1395	3881	269242	1687	2225	1224	1092	1188	4806	108758	690	823	809	630	551	2015
04/99	199807	1069	1441	1113	931	1272	3437	274945	1205	1961	1105	925	1478	4607	105731	683	1009	747	637	470	1750
05/99	251231	1357	1845	1614	1184	1744	4453	287270	1225	2107	1245	992	1666	5013	129327	744	1139	958	719	689	1996
06/99	211045	1142	1608	1236	920	1575	3664	299407	1175	2336	1208	1027	1852	4989	107214	638	975	808	597	563	1790
07/99	214245	1210	1503	1518	1072	1565	3990	297638	1212	2360	1259	1039	1918	5013	115940	650	986	1063	687	644	1904
08/99	268716	1541	1572	1722	1279	2222	5081	304445	1362	2446	1370	1059	1901	5103	141717	797	999	999	1195	815	2580
09/99	227817	1361	1636	1441	948	1760	4079	329859	1490	2515	1359	1049	2288	5619	111204	706	1111	972	657	671	1852
10/99	322271	2188	2020	2161	1578	2275	5285	383002	1910	2849	1548	1309	2537	6936	151282	1020	1207	1447	914	818	2349
11/99	238022	1515	1627	1355	1321	1791	4336	367566	1802	2773	1460	1320	2499	6684	131705	822	1196	1043	888	535	2156
12/99	212987	1377	1894	1261	1223	1457	3884	334806	1752	2794	1209	1283	1985	6433	128685	762	1266	984	855	680	2011

Source: Employment Service vacancy statistics

Table A10.2 Tranche 2 Pilot Areas

Date	Notified Vacancies					Unfilled Vacancies					Filled Vacancies										
	GB Newham	S Tyne	Mecia E	Devon	Beds	N Yrk	GB	Newham	S Tyne	Mecia E	Devon	Beds	N Yrk	GB	Newham	S Tyne	Mecia E	Devon	Beds	N Yrk	
01/97	106218	225	545	652	965	770	1301	232058	944	867	1036	1820	1916	2878	81891	137	549	428	693	486	994
02/97	267315	974	1778	2454	2292	1996	3594	2440558	1123	960	1842	2022	1928	3288	172108	372	1434	1122	1365	1170	2034
03/97	220144	616	1201	1516	1922	1635	3040	255252	961	1009	1443	2391	1933	3785	146028	350	1021	877	1068	979	1649
04/97	198900	566	1174	1370	1819	1457	2773	265882	913	1044	1479	2589	1928	3973	130303	307	1025	870	1115	906	1650
05/97	225139	577	1308	1442	2476	1795	3293	267227	814	984	1358	2501	1925	3840	143024	296	1083	975	1737	950	1924
06/97	264988	718	1601	2041	2865	2116	3865	284480	890	1063	1601	2814	2120	4055	162201	356	1229	1266	1608	1140	2214
07/97	213694	583	1240	1375	2077	1575	3158	280131	875	1034	1571	2515	1975	3834	133878	267	987	860	1332	875	1916
08/97	257711	665	1522	1823	2617	1861	3790	284641	885	1229	1555	2481	1922	3708	149881	362	992	1074	1445	1001	2211
09/97	222447	617	1244	1526	2407	1862	2964	315597	1007	1412	1730	2794	2422	4015	113171	274	789	760	1280	718	1422
10/97	237873	718	1422	1673	2147	1734	3212	335137	1132	1559	1981	2611	2679	4172	121437	324	903	782	1289	674	1544
11/97	275755	651	1831	1638	2507	2050	3583	296329	781	1242	1720	2206	2746	3562	158720	320	1181	915	1565	950	2158
12/97	194885	873	1342	1247	1853	1527	2454	263599	1087	1298	1286	1924	2558	3060	119015	259	815	680	1272	737	1527
01/98	93926	360	716	879	939	568	1187	234711	921	1152	1059	1721	2384	2683	59404	162	539	646	668	262	732
02/98	249395	688	1477	1858	2415	1894	3187	249478	966	1210	1352	1992	2542	3012	125561	333	758	745	1278	719	1461
03/98	202833	503	1196	1696	2091	1423	2828	260048	984	1311	1722	2385	2179	3394	106125	212	594	804	1024	550	1354
04/98	201016	506	1328	1571	2234	1328	2935	270103	1014	1423	1809	2736	2221	3710	101829	217	647	713	1124	576	1337
05/98	229345	477	1460	1732	2642	1539	3372	283248	903	1429	1781	3135	2391	4184	113549	230	855	1037	1320	565	1526
06/98	209686	460	1285	1561	2371	1531	2913	296544	886	1549	1807	3402	2553	4289	102795	166	720	827	1137	630	1367
07/98	206514	384	1236	1300	2194	1427	2920	292526	829	1514	1735	3154	2483	4276	109505	226	717	697	1328	735	1487
08/98	254669	542	1674	1722	2900	1701	3728	290627	822	1575	1618	2981	2231	4132	135145	309	833	1026	1821	968	2161
09/98	217449	502	1174	1447	2585	1365	3004	316451	914	1627	1741	3186	2379	4321	105474	199	602	760	1550	636	1502
10/98	249803	674	1468	1677	2692	1547	3283	343594	981	1770	1919	3247	2499	4506	120838	283	756	811	1610	712	1696
11/98	282101	896	1773	1551	2824	1890	3471	327357	1161	1707	1705	2930	2466	3947	155878	358	1111	962	1786	955	2052
12/98	195821	412	1309	1149	2144	1503	2563	288060	1003	1375	1261	2518	2396	3563	120674	210	1008	863	1556	773	1535
01/99	152348	342	1016	884	1604	1080	1978	262168	954	1449	1197	2340	2285	3379	82442	161	525	514	1031	499	968
02/99	206574	601	1105	1188	2101	1427	2683	263873	976	1355	1346	2490	2260	3643	107679	266	692	609	1196	643	1277
03/99	206819	405	1148	1381	2419	1378	2909	269242	739	1369	1596	2864	2221	4122	108758	157	653	719	1345	684	1283
04/99	199807	463	1171	1477	2138	1382	2726	274945	721	1215	1617	2776	2094	3958	105731	182	675	805	1058	636	1288
05/99	251231	617	1722	1839	3041	1614	3639	287270	628	1807	1789	3108	2086	4121	129327	331	611	1040	1730	757	1839
06/99	211045	530	1347	1604	2772	1402	2797	299407	733	1978	1908	3408	2260	4251	107214	186	577	854	1495	572	1281
07/99	214245	548	1289	1500	2461	1250	2825	297638	776	1991	1825	3225	2151	4076	115940	298	634	843	1448	593	1537
08/99	268716	639	1984	1988	3418	1793	3596	304445	799	2476	1825	3272	2297	4057	141717	293	805	1054	2005	793	1976
09/99	227817	784	1857	1464	2550	1329	2957	329859	1017	3042	1794	3418	2380	4350	111204	201	682	770	1361	581	1349
10/99	322271	1024	2260	2093	3395	2056	4074	383002	1548	3654	1757	3614	2751	4614	151282	288	925	1173	1871	969	1877
11/99	238022	888	1531	1373	2574	1543	2916	367566	1643	3371	1475	3506	2490	4239	131705	353	874	862	1567	754	1555
12/99	212987	646	1467	1200	2364	1375	2559	334806	1302	2876	1283	3054	2221	3842	128685	409	956	801	1611	784	1440

Source: Employment Service vacancy statistics

Table A10.3 Tranche 1 Control Areas

Date	Notified Vacancies					Unfilled Vacancies					Filled Vacancies					
	GB Banksde	SW Wal	ForthV	Sh&Wv	N Wrc	GB Banksde	SW Wal	ForthV	Sh&Wv	N Wrc	GB Banksde	Lancs	SW Wal	ForthV	Sh&Wv	N Wrc
01/97	106218	1247	2389	660	1433	1604	232058	2339	879	3573	1553	2402	2684	81991	884	294
02/97	267315	2967	4237	1281	3432	4066	244058	2437	904	3986	1627	2568	2792	172108	1811	800
03/97	220144	2766	3195	1323	2521	3257	255252	2340	905	4373	1905	2558	3176	146028	1928	666
04/97	198900	2213	2654	1153	2296	2701	265882	2332	1044	4523	1864	2736	3263	130303	1491	472
05/97	225139	1950	3239	1260	2628	3519	267227	2052	899	4416	1704	2816	3327	143024	1242	584
06/97	264988	2680	4200	1615	2889	3680	284480	2211	942	4693	1786	3026	3319	162201	1704	800
07/97	213694	2668	2905	1449	3009	3316	280131	2707	987	4539	1970	3031	3395	133878	1644	537
08/97	257711	2949	4595	2160	3216	3774	284641	2852	1112	4646	1998	2628	3323	149881	2034	631
09/97	222447	2075	3360	1352	3000	3093	315597	3027	1154	4917	1892	2830	3658	113171	1367	567
10/97	237873	2468	4171	1226	3172	3413	335137	3534	1176	5381	1954	2896	4073	121437	1195	618
11/97	275755	3723	3863	1328	4369	4423	296329	3259	1091	4879	1784	2876	3524	158720	2064	718
12/97	194885	2794	2782	1021	2772	2874	265599	2785	926	4494	1613	2566	3222	119015	1695	511
01/98	93926	1139	1376	368	1654	1159	234711	2474	894	4292	1273	2624	3071	59404	792	139
02/98	249395	2852	3753	1407	3404	3756	249478	2386	903	4514	1403	2655	3392	125561	1635	475
03/98	202833	2146	3088	1215	2577	3090	260048	2552	901	4766	1577	2788	3549	106125	1209	386
04/98	201016	2272	3169	1094	2539	3216	270103	2707	966	4812	1691	2922	3741	101829	1406	327
05/98	229345	2361	3388	1262	2748	3090	283248	2743	974	5008	1642	3190	3731	113549	1415	424
06/98	209686	2288	3009	1163	2818	2798	296544	2872	1043	5197	1622	3688	4044	102795	1315	419
07/98	206514	2212	2694	1038	2739	3038	292526	2492	1049	4995	1702	3558	4188	109505	1358	448
08/98	254669	2882	3364	1523	3135	3442	290627	2596	1128	4786	1940	3655	4069	135145	1765	479
09/98	217449	2369	2785	1196	2905	3132	316451	2887	1156	4965	2028	4096	4712	105474	1210	429
10/98	249803	2750	3607	1065	3561	3372	343594	3140	1107	5231	1940	4569	4994	120838	1380	530
11/98	282101	3464	3464	1472	3866	3723	327357	3460	935	4661	1566	4599	4518	155878	1988	488
12/98	195821	2741	2355	968	3117	2674	288060	3354	1048	4287	1382	4320	3920	120674	1642	503
01/99	152348	1872	1916	832	2285	1946	262168	3312	856	4141	1604	4121	3560	82442	1075	240
02/99	206574	2282	2634	1094	2942	2717	263873	3141	843	4419	1712	4121	3502	107679	1431	307
03/99	206819	2139	2852	1090	2674	2844	269242	3113	818	4886	1837	4125	3664	108758	1271	369
04/99	199807	2361	2626	1031	2499	2365	274945	3238	816	3985	1739	3567	3198	105731	1157	323
05/99	251231	2642	3374	1290	3148	3111	287270	3418	842	4312	1720	3642	3429	129327	1425	400
06/99	211045	2143	2801	1122	2704	2860	299407	3293	844	4426	1763	3829	3407	107214	1261	318
07/99	214245	2595	3081	1111	2691	2835	299638	3300	896	4382	1841	3464	3447	115940	1368	341
08/99	268716	2856	3448	1420	3271	3258	304445	3009	1079	4178	1870	3232	3382	141717	1880	537
09/99	227817	2236	2955	1356	3069	3005	329859	3125	1075	4376	2077	3671	3815	111204	1288	467
10/99	322271	3580	4476	1677	4907	4708	383002	4055	1053	5431	2294	5227	4814	151282	1672	601
11/99	238022	2956	3227	1421	3346	3368	367566	4055	981	5617	2381	4715	4545	131705	1744	485
12/99	212987	2593	2547	1210	2788	3139	334806	3831	806	5134	2189	4303	4124	128685	1617	482

Source: Employment Service vacancy statistics

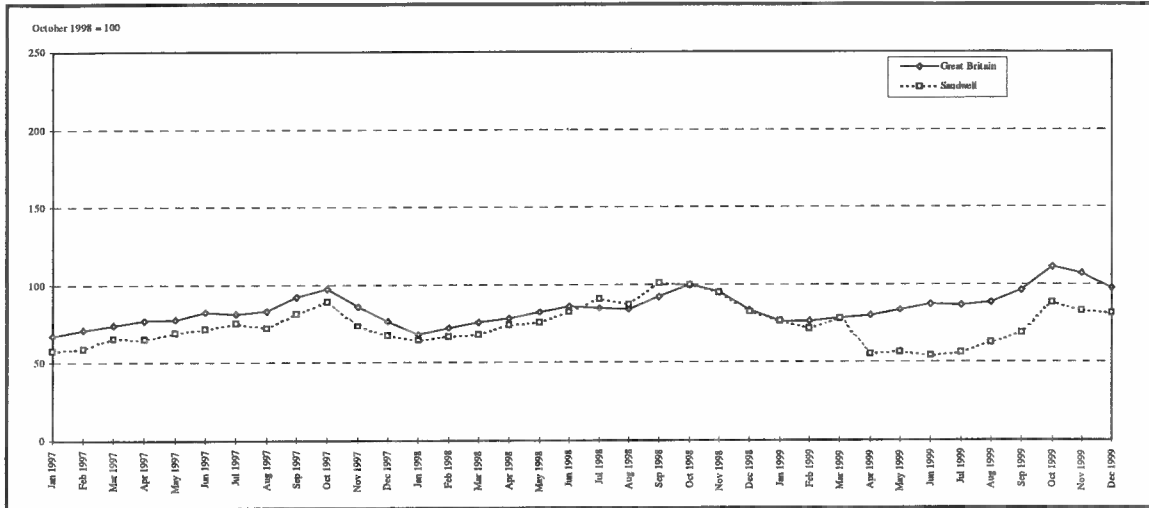
Table A10.4 Tranche 2 Control Areas

Date	Notified Vacancies				Unfilled Vacancies				Filled Vacancies												
	GB		N Kent		GB		N Kent		GB		N Kent										
	Hackney	Edin	Hackney	Edin	Hackney	Edin	Hackney	Edin	Hackney	Edin	Hackney	Edin									
01/97	106218	743	510	399	1824	749	970	232058	2901	1011	736	2858	1606	2431	81891	472	404	305	1832	555	631
02/97	267315	1750	1414	919	3959	1947	2635	244058	2509	1215	679	2907	1787	2342	172108	996	854	635	3040	1151	1402
03/97	220144	1498	1173	860	3503	1567	1927	255252	2264	1265	698	3007	1778	2369	146028	982	866	609	2792	1020	1057
04/97	198900	1353	1136	686	3240	1341	1949	265882	2322	1387	888	3223	1877	2421	130303	826	740	316	2359	706	1187
05/97	225139	1873	1518	1093	3405	1560	2191	267227	2668	1409	864	3353	1696	2445	143024	1105	1064	816	2494	836	1141
06/97	264988	1936	1601	1279	4088	1967	2516	284480	2833	1527	944	3678	1834	2629	162201	1077	1034	829	2583	1068	1228
07/97	213694	1718	1400	969	3468	1701	2142	280131	2895	1434	862	3712	1926	2678	133878	876	1064	675	2017	898	1091
08/97	257711	1863	1811	1005	3702	2046	2597	284641	3050	1606	865	3697	1860	2632	149881	1045	1135	556	2227	1171	1385
09/97	222447	1545	1255	945	3574	1568	2467	315597	3387	1635	962	4296	2054	3075	113171	672	719	487	1776	661	1176
10/97	237873	1453	1186	1553	3469	1634	2821	335137	3453	1675	979	4364	2252	3674	121437	804	674	1012	1758	766	1194
11/97	275755	2010	1324	1178	3968	2461	3042	296329	2526	1447	1029	3788	2119	3388	158720	1185	828	693	2622	1315	1427
12/97	194885	1889	1028	848	3218	1701	2009	263599	2516	1354	967	3620	1908	2978	119015	962	684	505	1996	1031	1039
01/98	93926	957	554	360	1397	751	865	234711	1957	1181	873	3225	1695	2484	59404	662	458	227	904	441	502
02/98	249395	2018	1289	1168	3905	2006	2654	249478	1999	1310	993	3386	1546	2526	125561	1222	692	510	2011	874	1332
03/98	202833	1728	1173	816	3187	1567	2019	260048	2208	1531	987	3696	1724	2470	106125	983	556	489	1666	716	1061
04/98	201016	1651	1039	727	3320	1806	2085	270103	2020	1572	961	3946	2132	2651	101829	902	540	388	1742	670	964
05/98	229345	1360	1328	965	3876	1928	2318	283248	2027	1694	1004	4246	2267	2913	113549	789	693	528	2004	748	979
06/98	209686	1404	1040	823	3633	1765	2361	296544	2171	1716	1089	4451	2410	3313	102795	668	565	392	1995	672	892
07/98	206514	1407	1128	873	3338	1741	2145	292526	2123	1780	1082	4484	2577	3361	109505	786	592	537	1869	770	1091
08/98	254669	1750	1420	1323	4075	2259	2569	290627	2069	1734	1229	4408	2815	2895	135145	898	840	757	2405	1016	1500
09/98	217449	1316	1175	956	3839	1770	1919	316451	2189	1878	1353	4688	2963	3098	105474	712	612	524	2081	806	925
10/98	249803	1691	1404	1085	3498	1945	2479	343594	2415	1929	1550	4914	3318	3404	120838	840	842	562	2055	799	1073
11/98	282101	1962	1267	1448	4570	2390	2603	327357	2410	1591	1450	4510	3097	3157	155878	1032	907	691	2042	904	870
12/98	195821	1365	1030	958	3329	1626	1580	288060	2199	1541	1321	4157	2524	2750	120674	787	631	392	1525	560	589
01/99	152348	1139	650	691	2639	1219	1258	262168	2232	1424	1310	3721	2319	2529	82442	540	384	369	1525	560	589
02/99	206574	1320	1065	1089	3668	1710	1910	263873	2262	1489	1380	3874	2255	2496	107679	718	585	659	2018	779	1063
03/99	206819	1442	1044	1010	3373	1825	1955	269242	2146	1465	1305	4209	2435	2622	108758	773	656	725	1744	758	1002
04/99	199807	1165	948	997	3247	1654	1673	274945	2198	1312	1145	3728	2380	2512	105731	698	573	627	1598	771	896
05/99	251231	1372	1276	1425	4466	1988	2200	287270	2022	1363	1275	3874	2432	2663	129327	772	725	873	2595	940	1056
06/99	211045	1281	1228	951	3750	1806	1793	299407	2150	1476	1191	4045	2663	2768	107214	657	757	600	2005	783	869
07/99	214245	1294	1143	866	3570	1939	1745	299638	2113	1483	1077	3942	2777	2677	115940	680	675	516	2092	809	900
08/99	268716	1509	1500	1252	4219	2478	2695	304445	2314	1444	1161	3899	2765	2798	141717	818	967	704	2397	1090	1217
09/99	227817	1208	1339	919	3848	2183	2061	329859	2100	1623	1188	4335	3215	3057	111204	640	772	534	1981	899	978
10/99	322271	2005	1781	1324	4851	2777	2851	383002	2375	1800	1281	4853	3699	3474	151282	973	1051	765	2555	1059	1277
11/99	238022	1626	1212	1234	3797	1976	2150	367566	2173	1677	1205	4650	3490	3407	131705	826	825	836	2145	987	1085
12/99	212987	1705	1061	1009	3759	2118	1851	334806	2281	1387	1041	4172	3375	3179	128685	885	844	665	2474	928	959

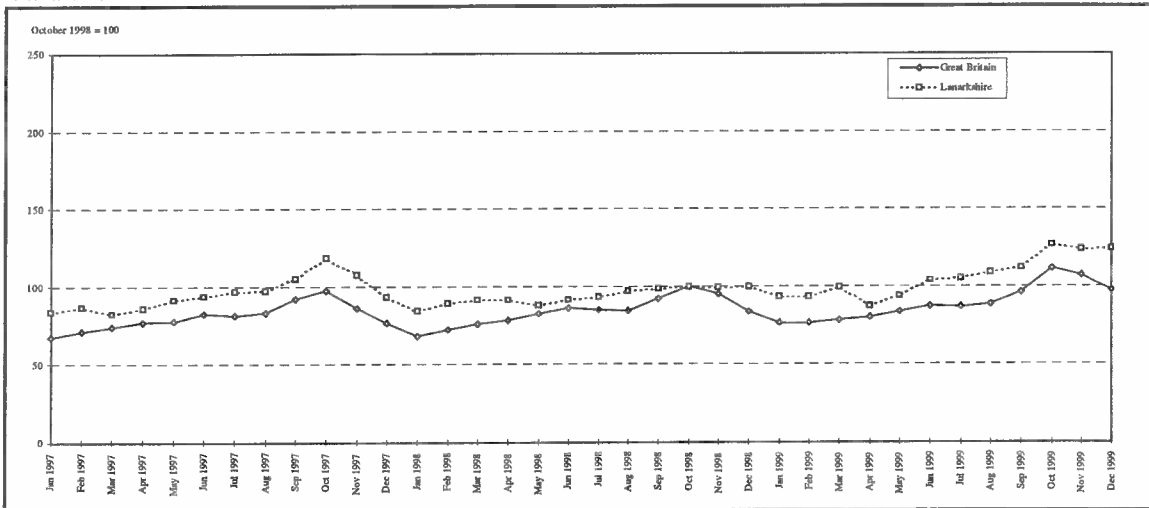
Source: Employment Service vacancy statistics

APPENDIX 11: VACANCY INDICES⁴⁴

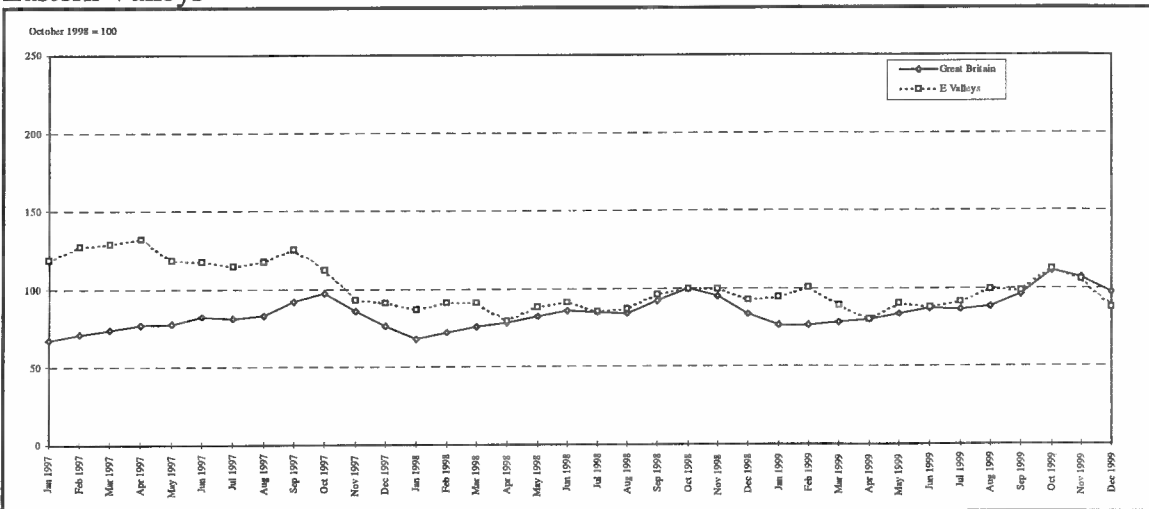
Sandwell



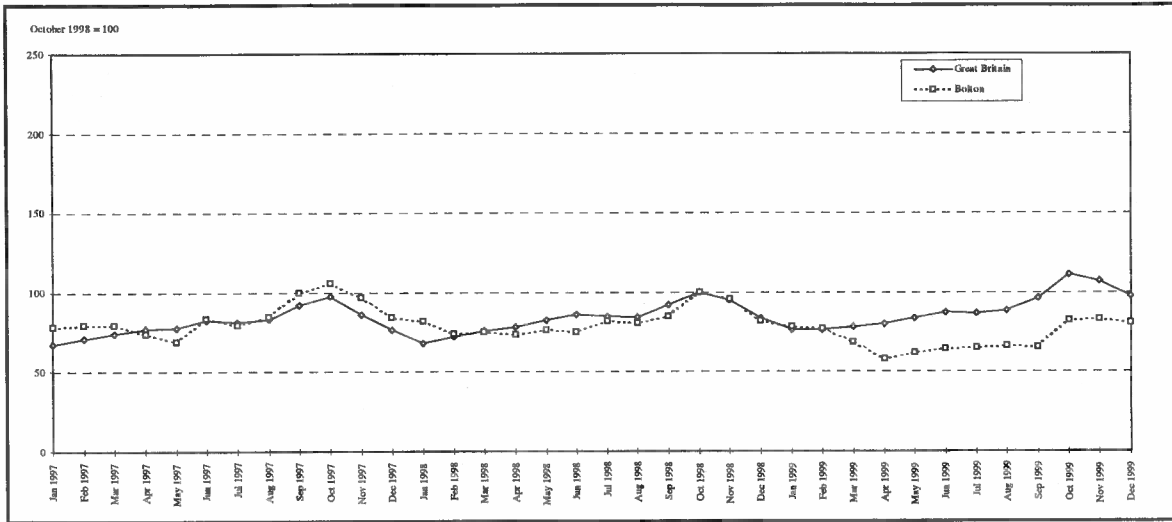
Lanarkshire



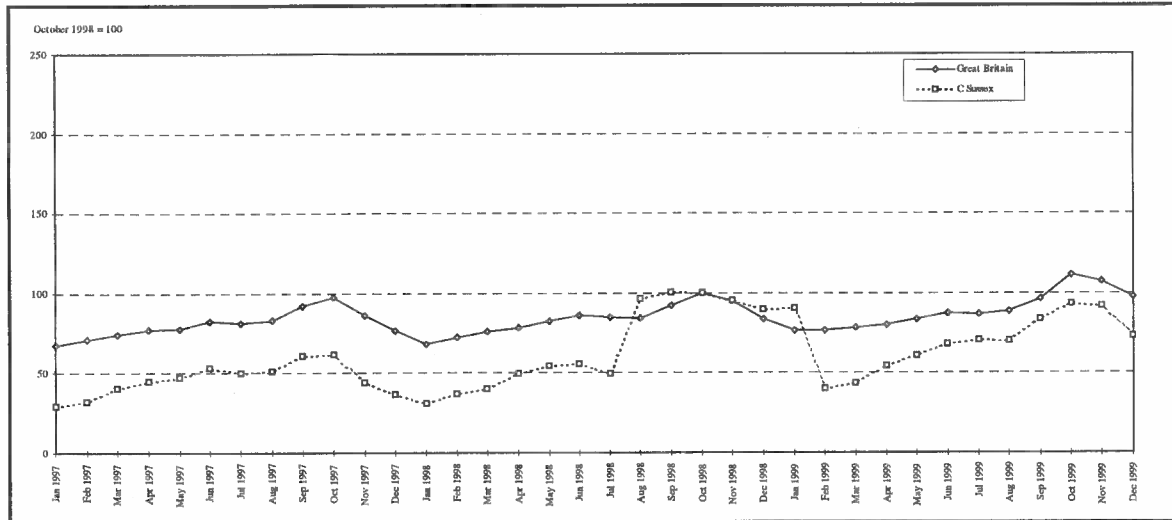
Eastern Valleys



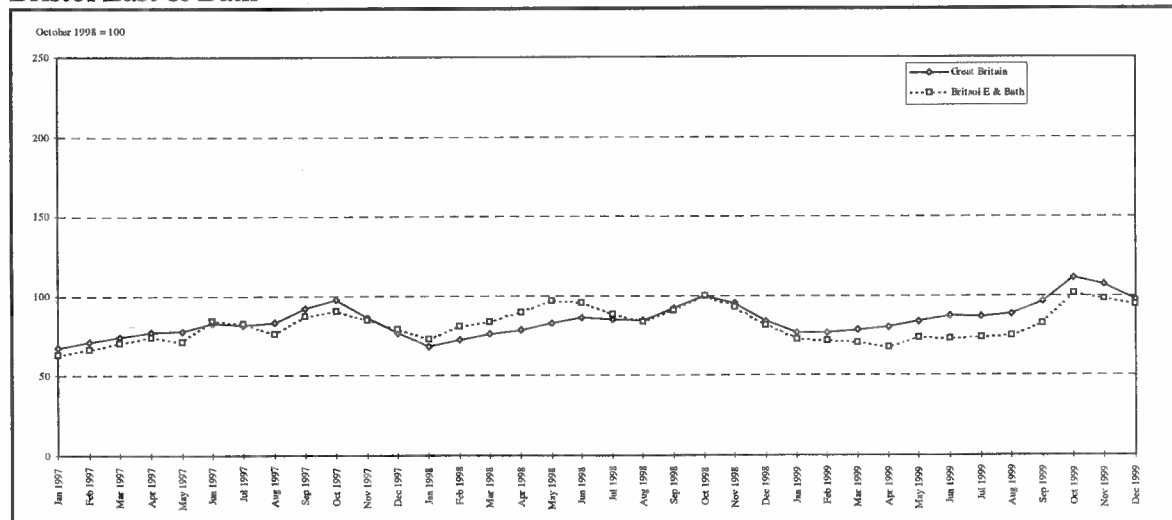
Bolton



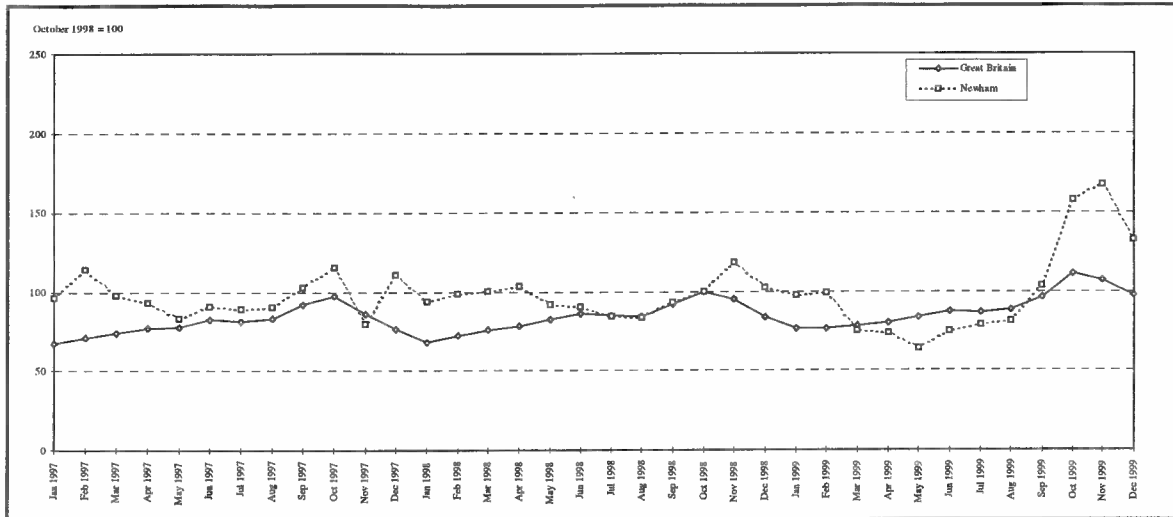
Central Sussex



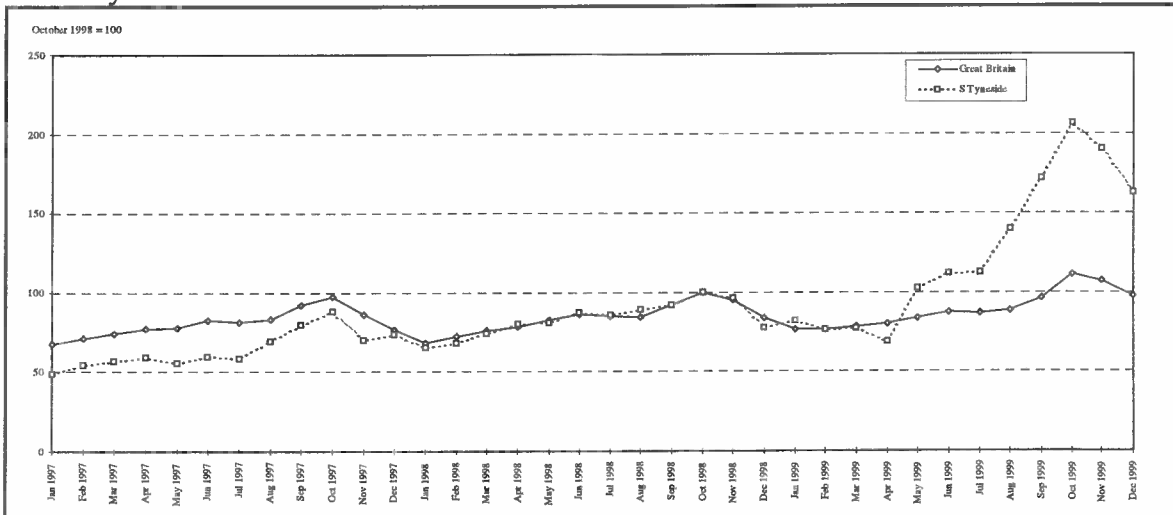
Bristol East & Bath



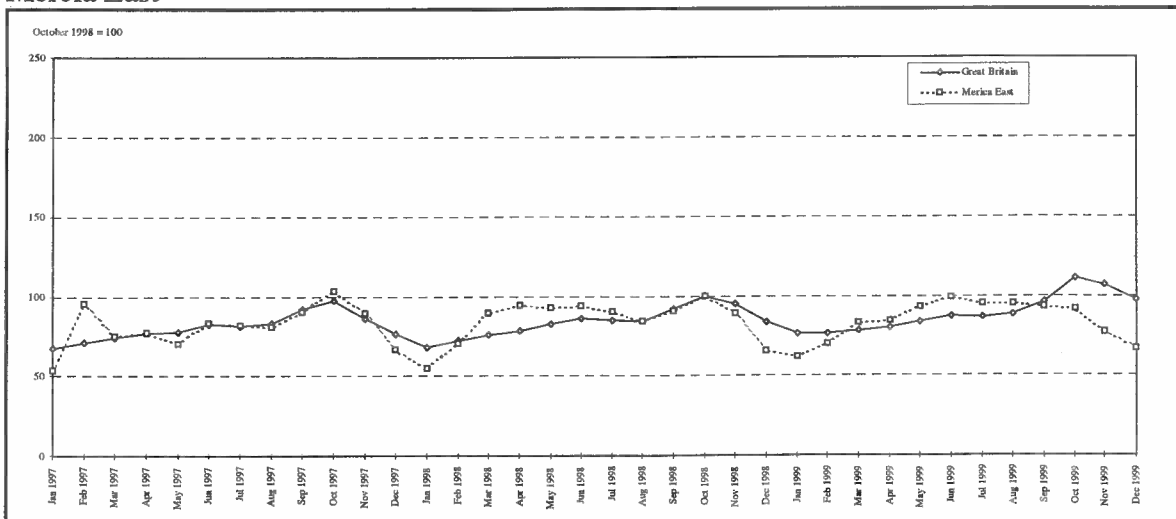
Newham



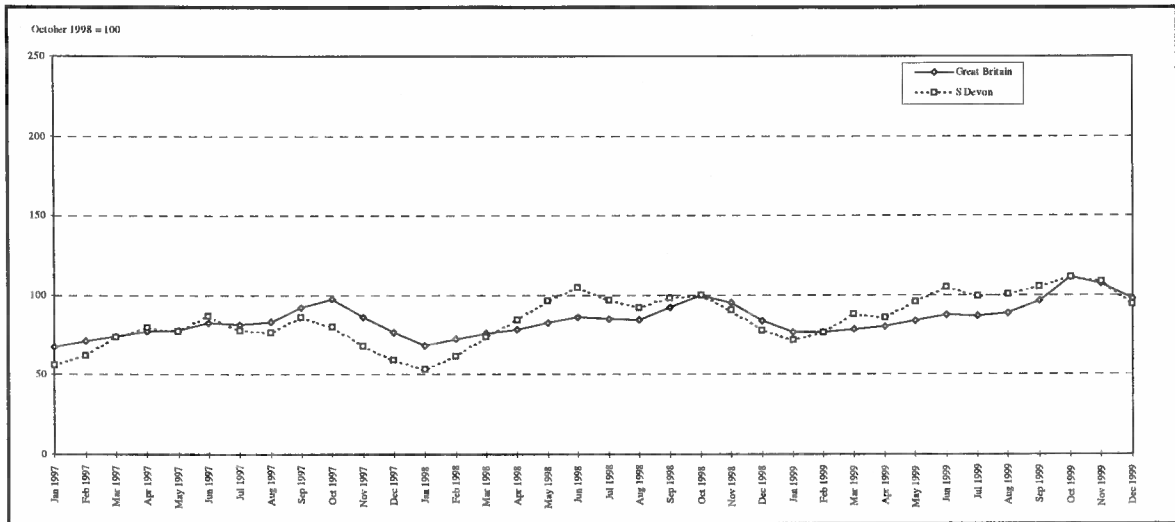
South Tyneside



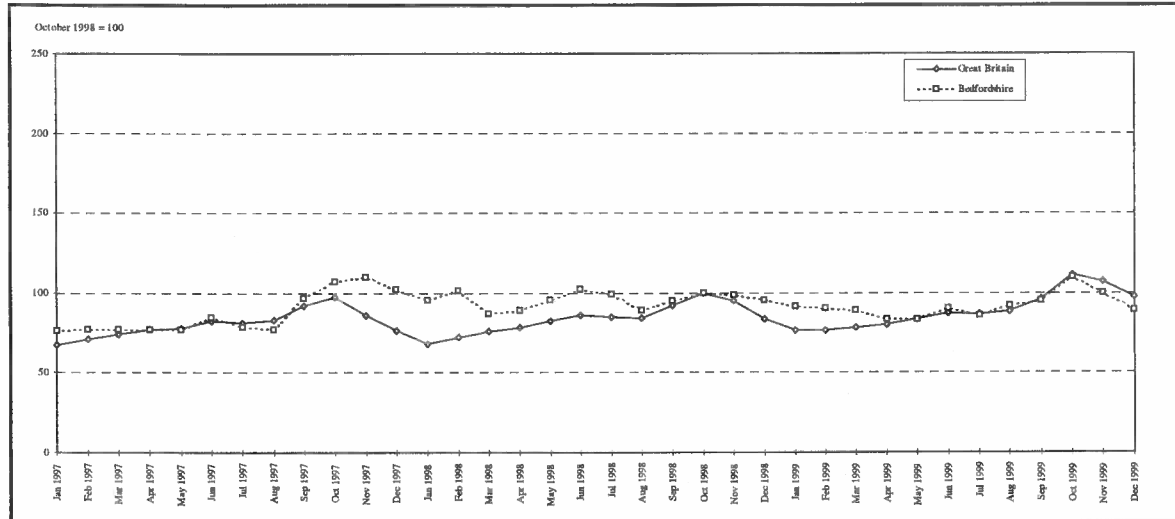
Mercia East



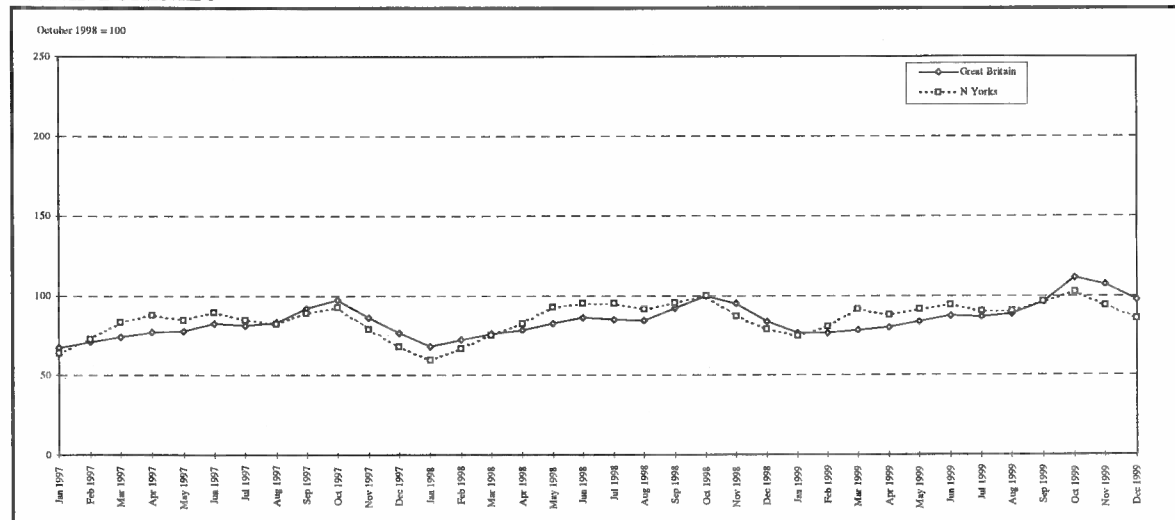
South Devon



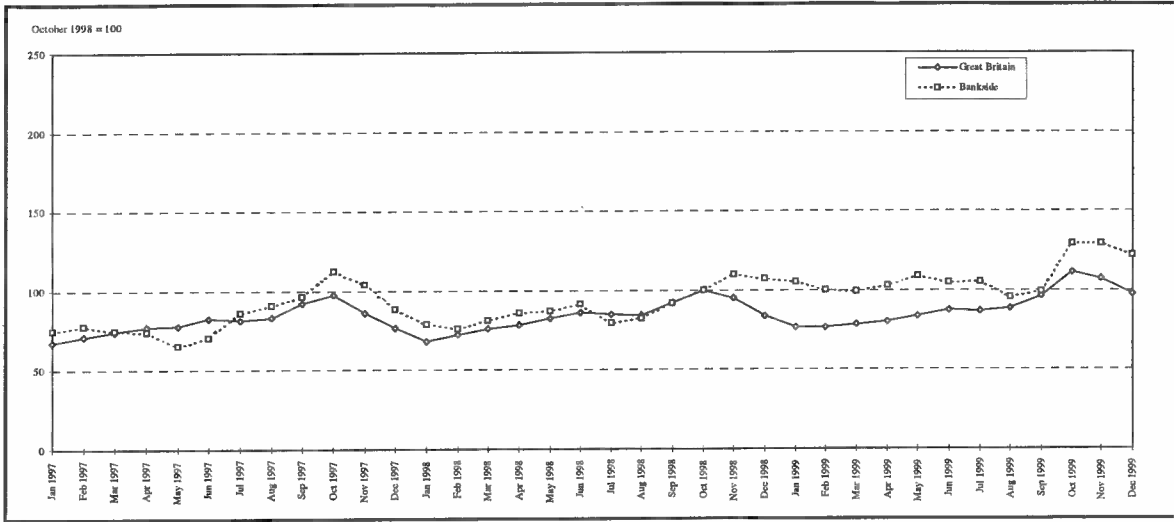
Bedfordshire



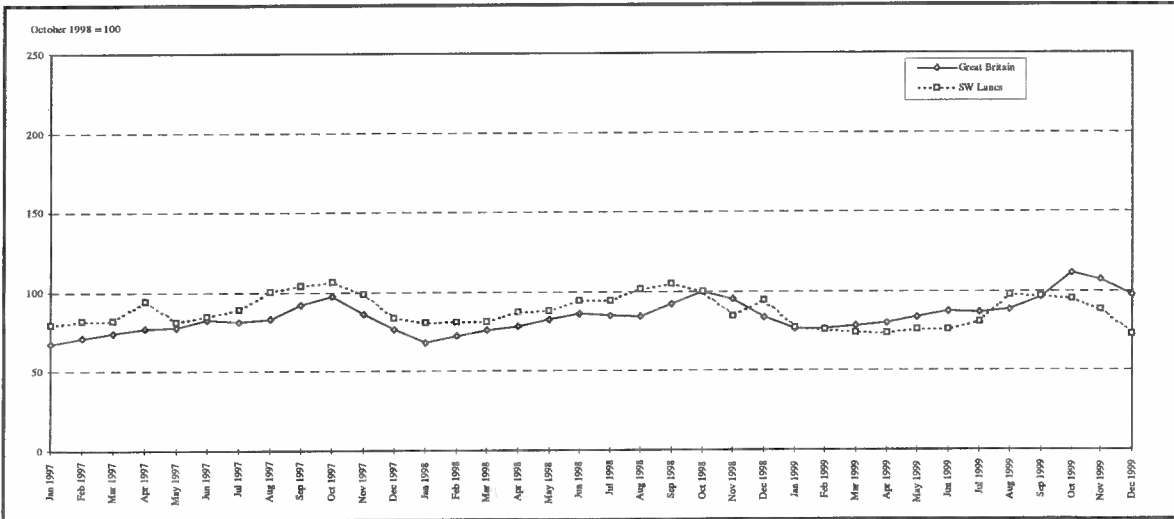
North Yorkshire



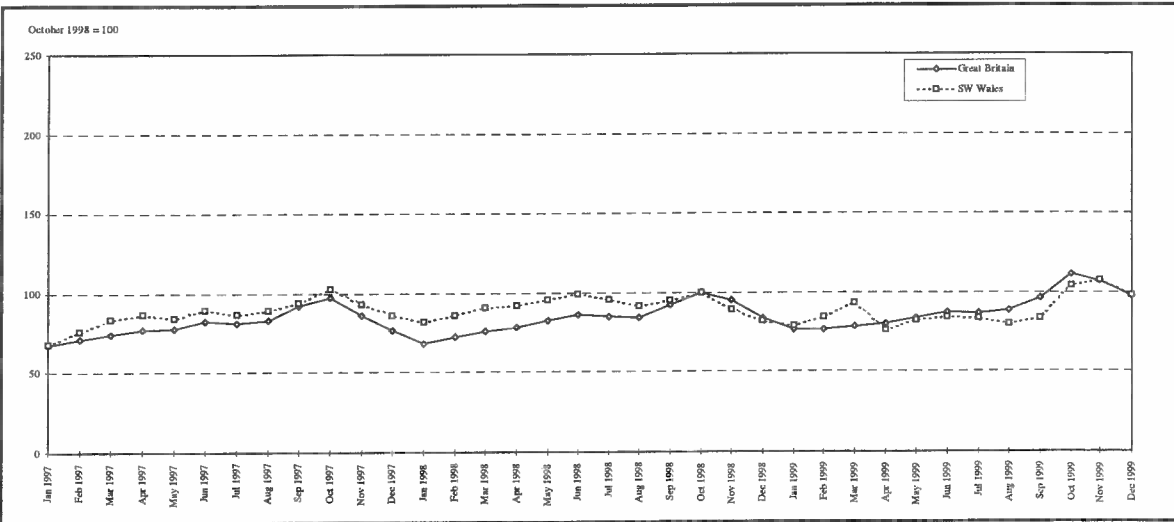
Bankside



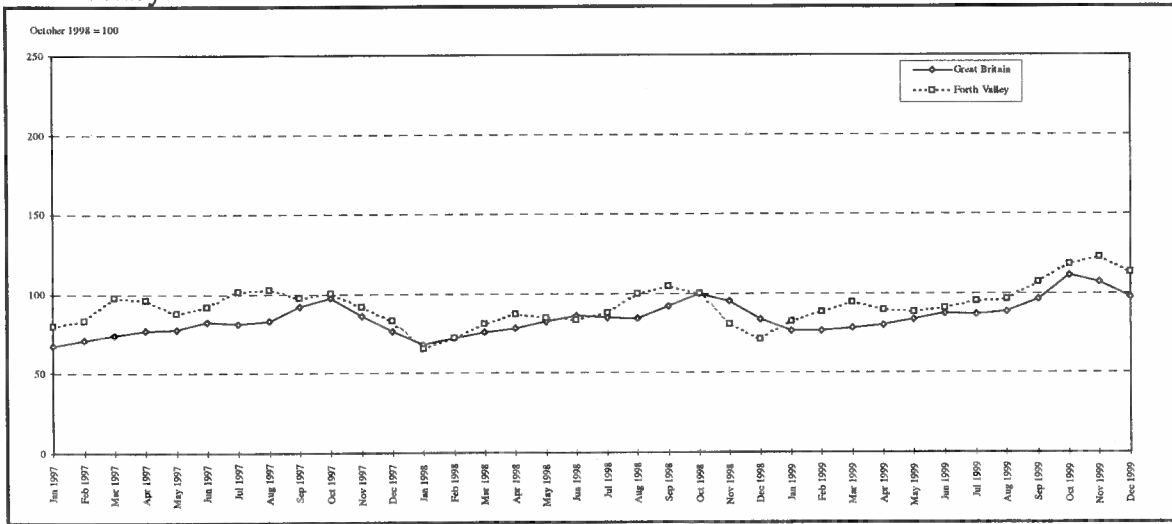
South West Lancashire



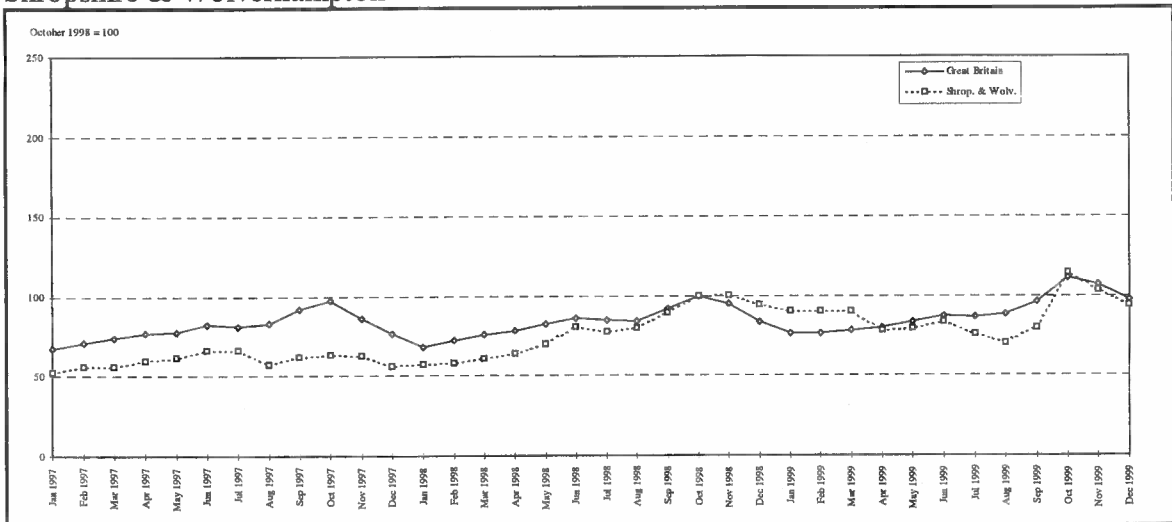
South West Wales



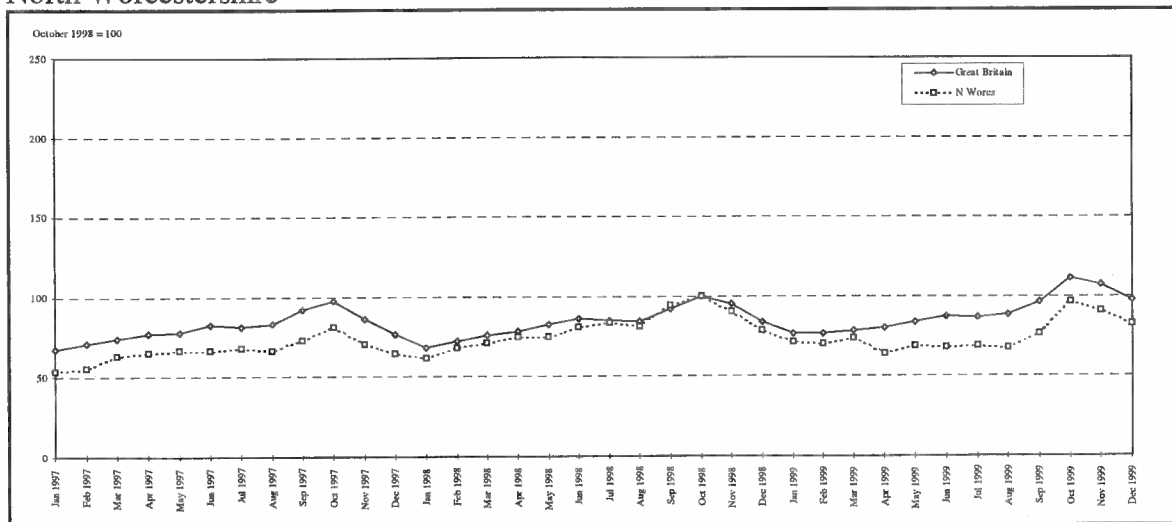
Forth Valley



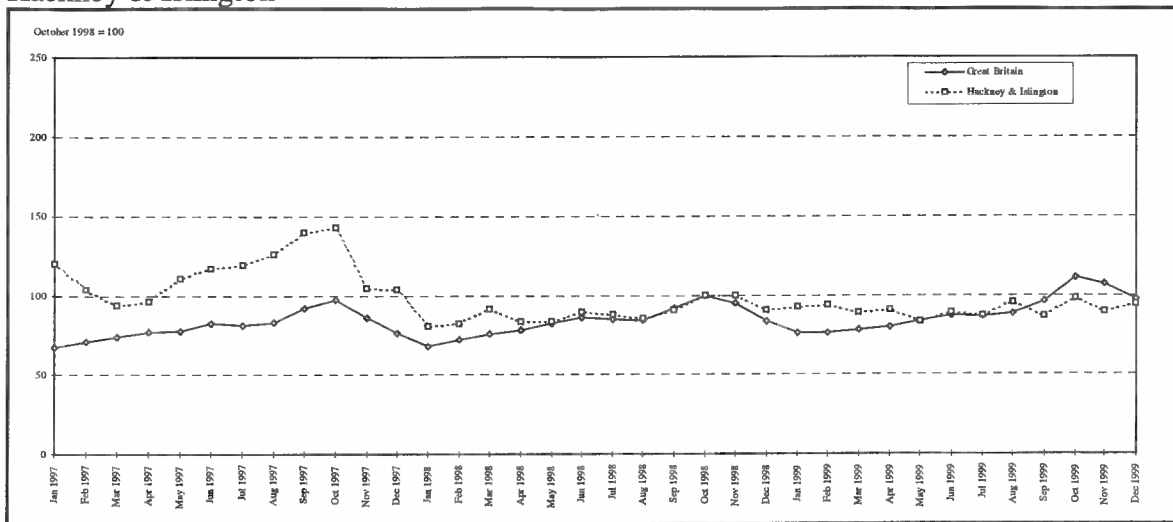
Shropshire & Wolverhampton



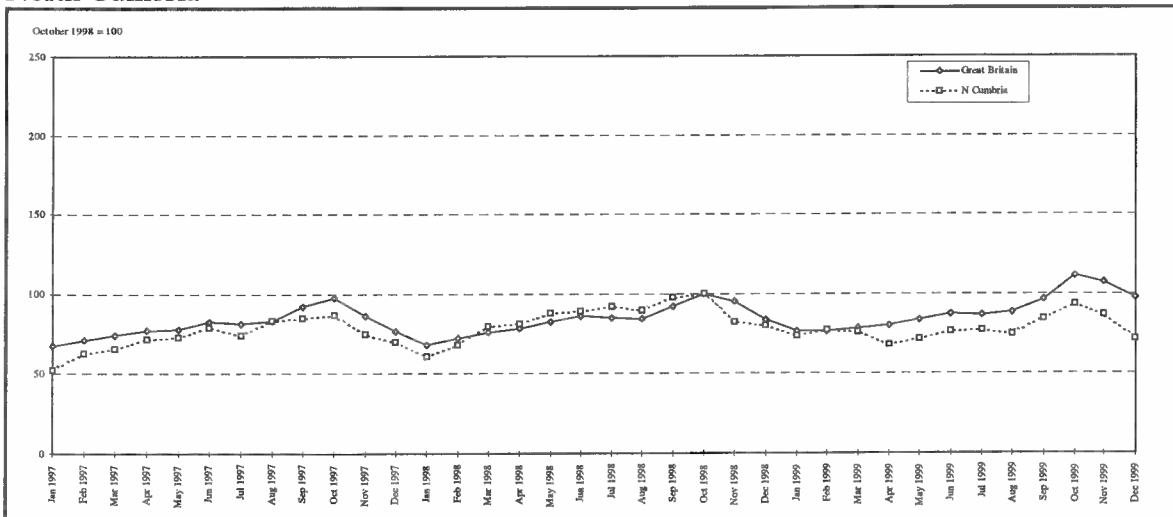
North Worcestershire



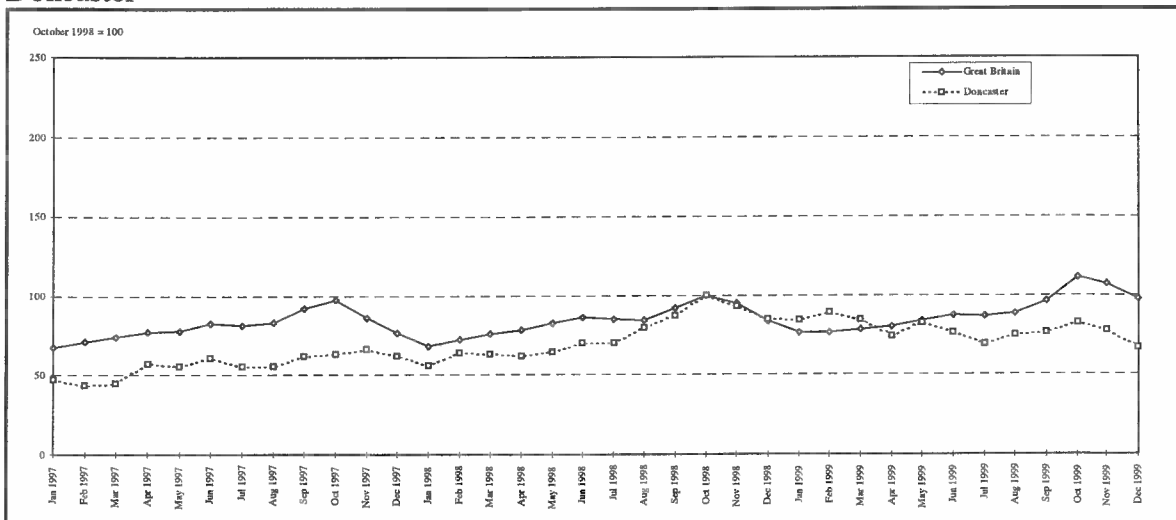
Hackney & Islington



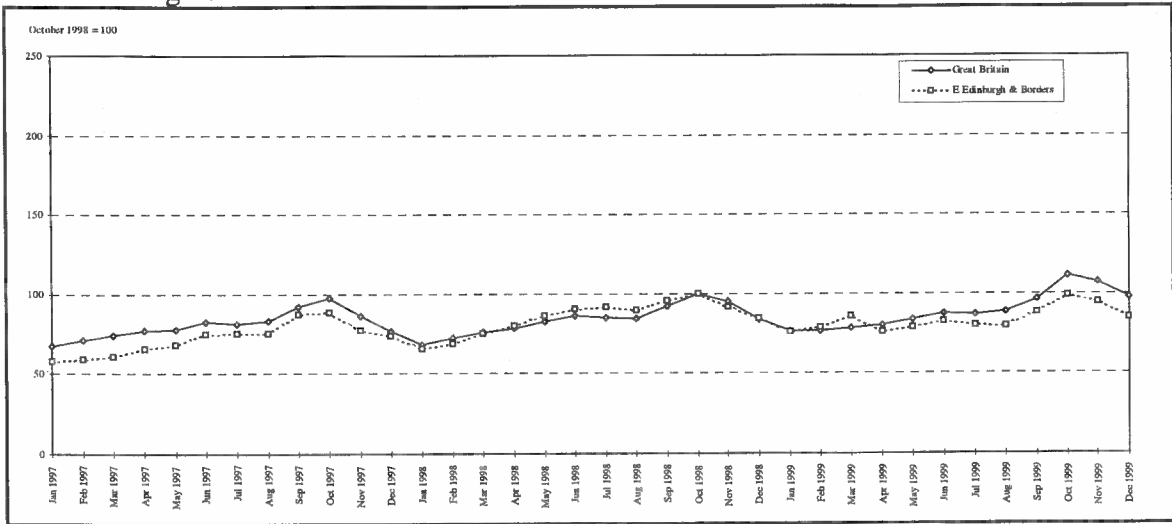
North Cumbria



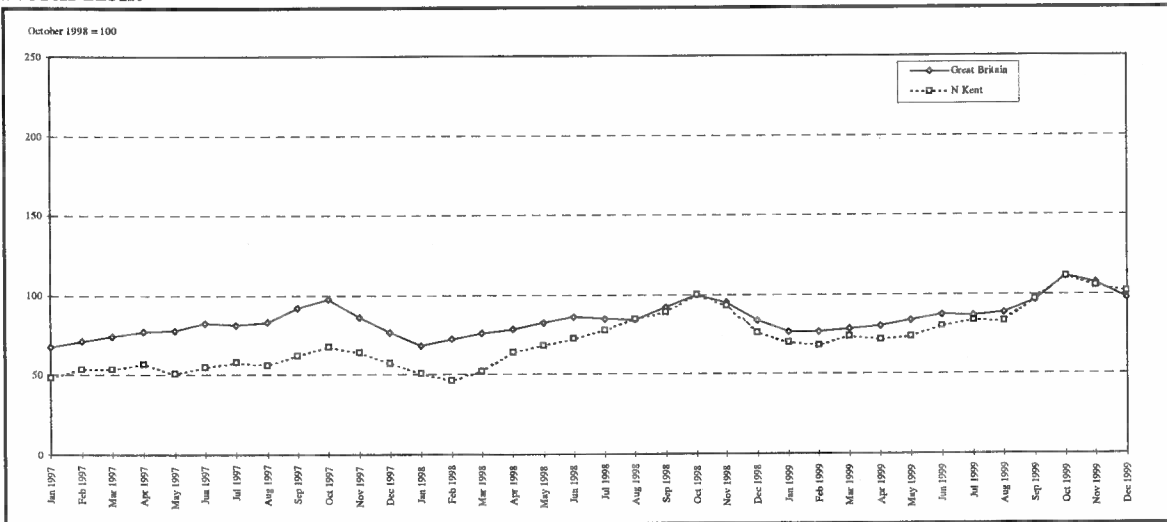
Doncaster



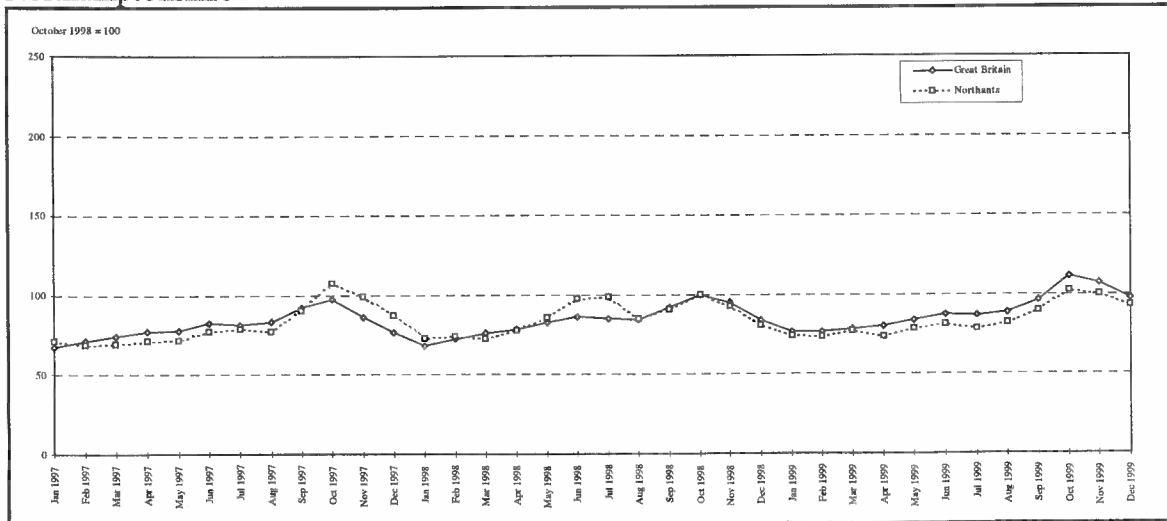
East Edinburgh & Borders



North Kent

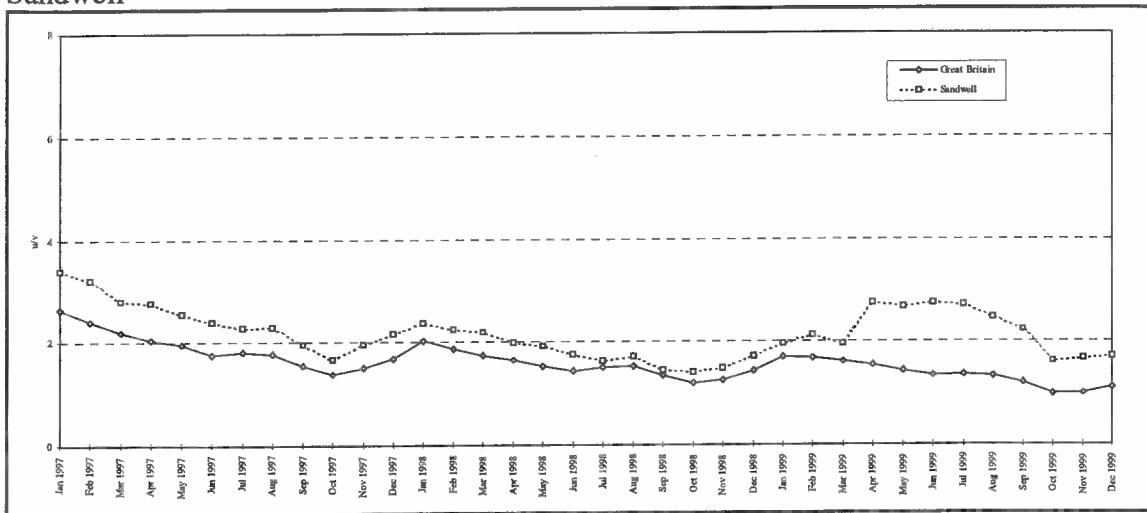


Northamptonshire

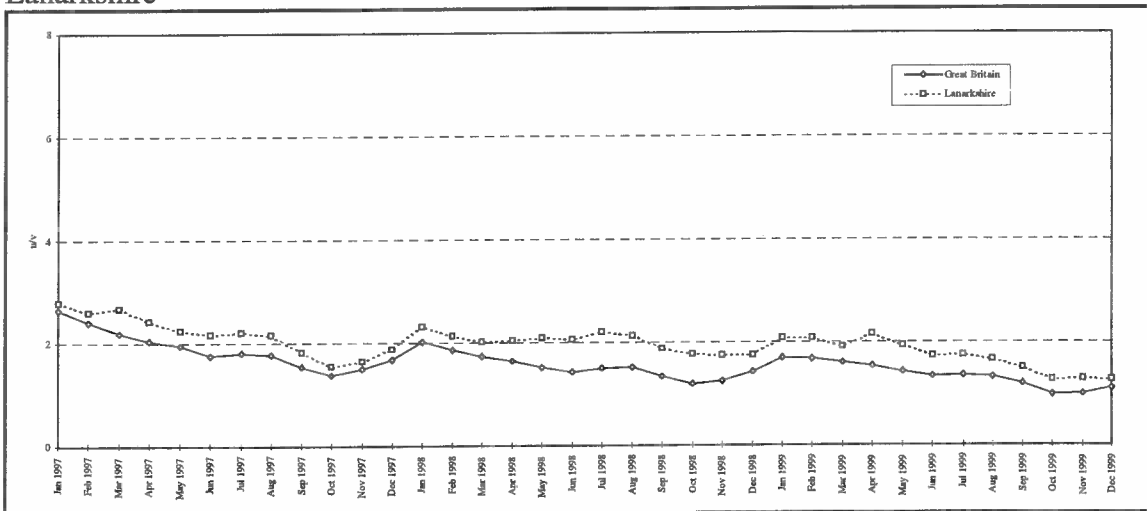


APPENDIX 12: UNEMPLOYMENT/VACANCY RATIOS⁴⁵

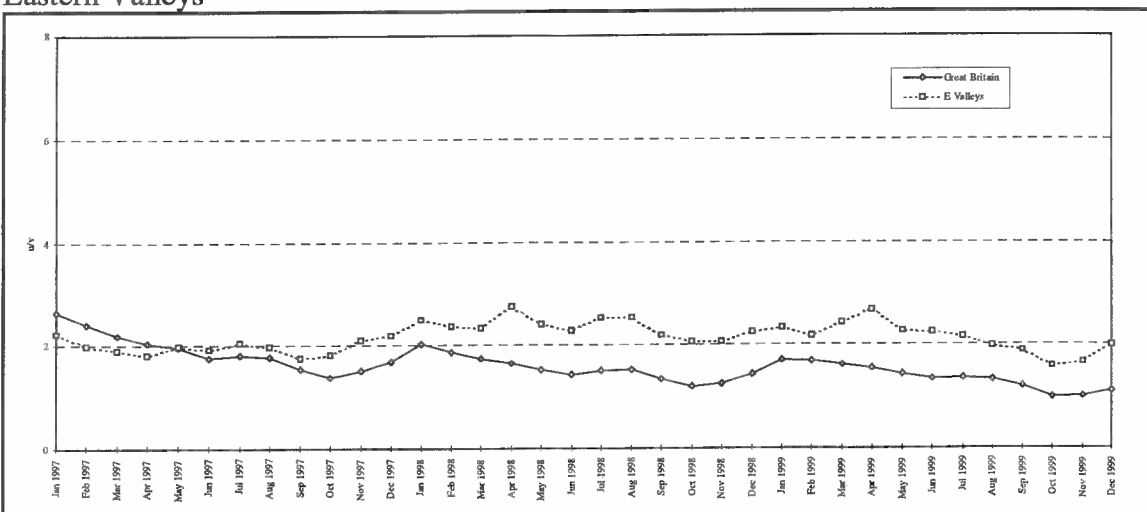
Sandwell



Lanarkshire

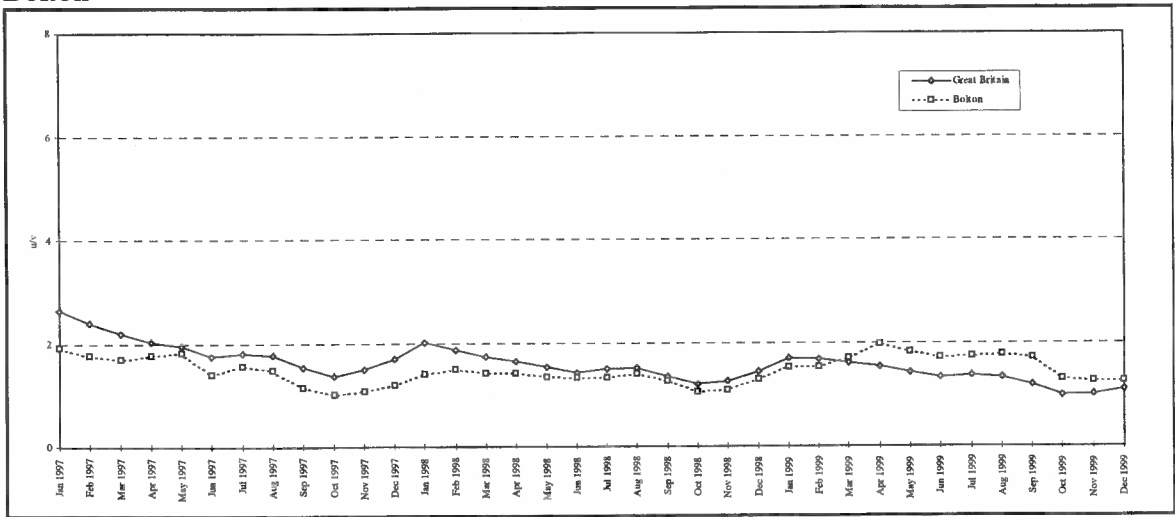


Eastern Valleys

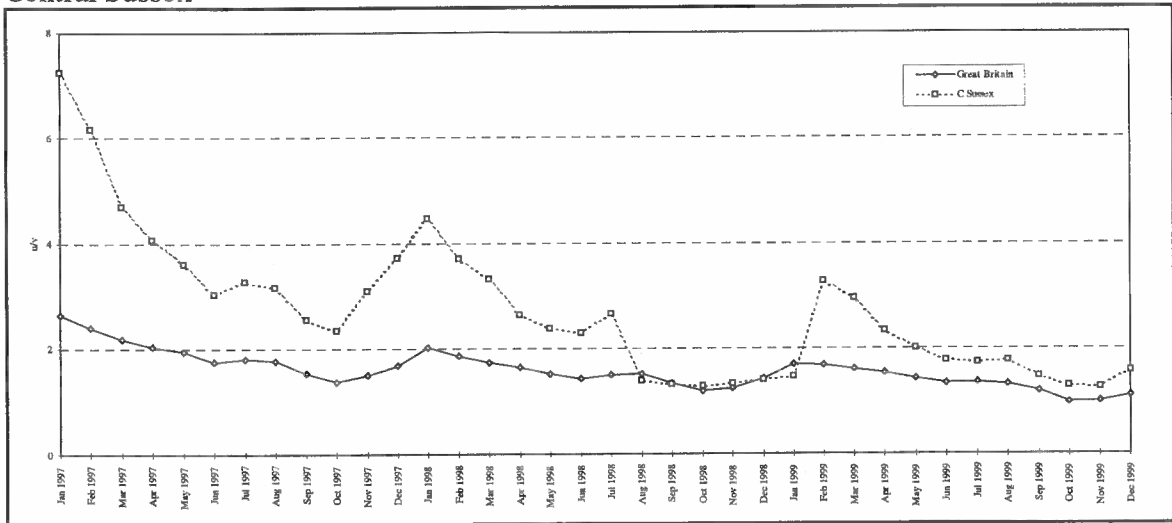


⁴⁵ Sources used in all graphs are the JUVOS claimant count and Employment Service vacancy statistics.

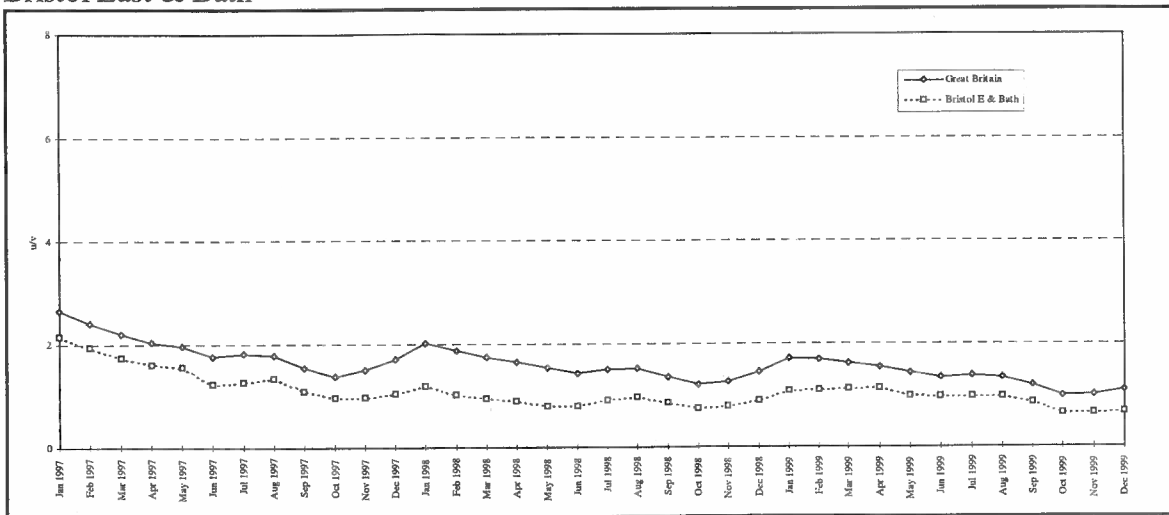
Bolton



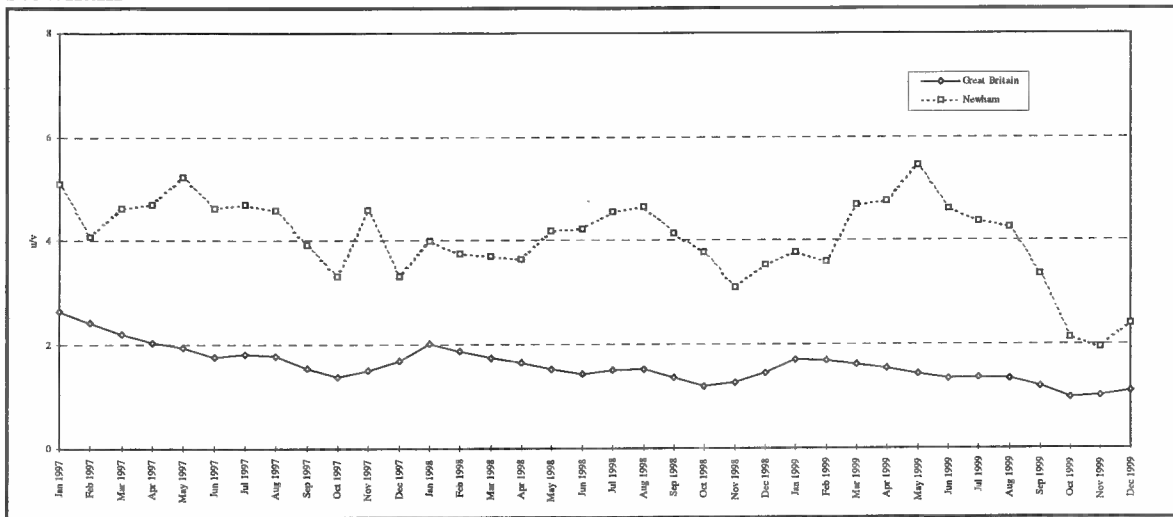
Central Sussex



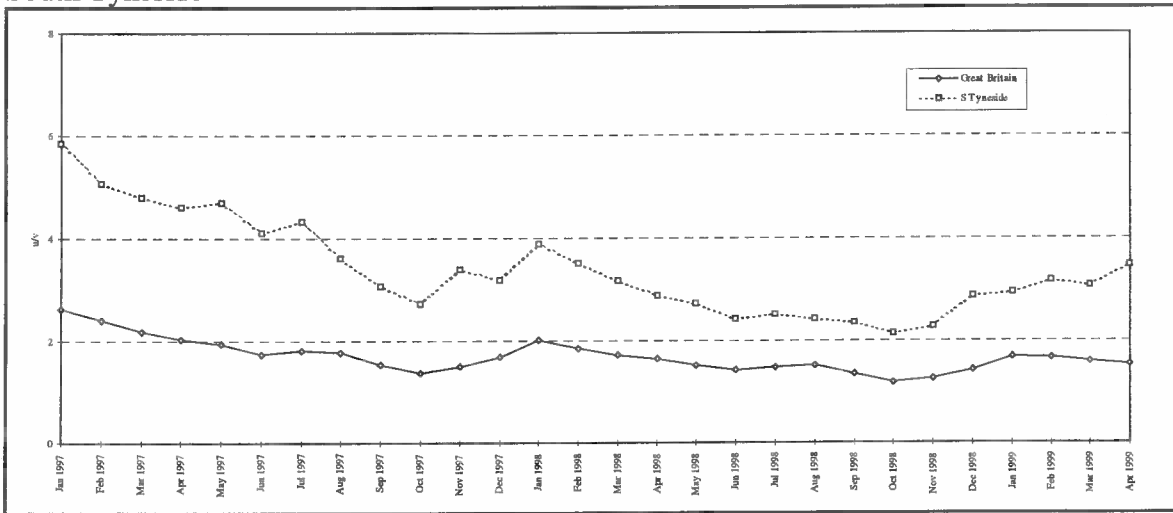
Bristol East & Bath



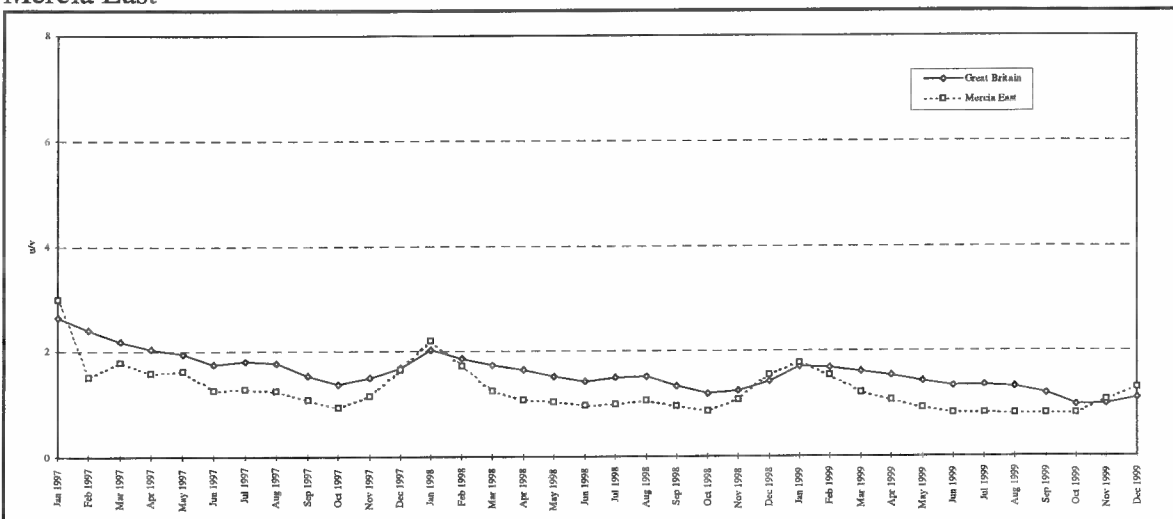
Newham



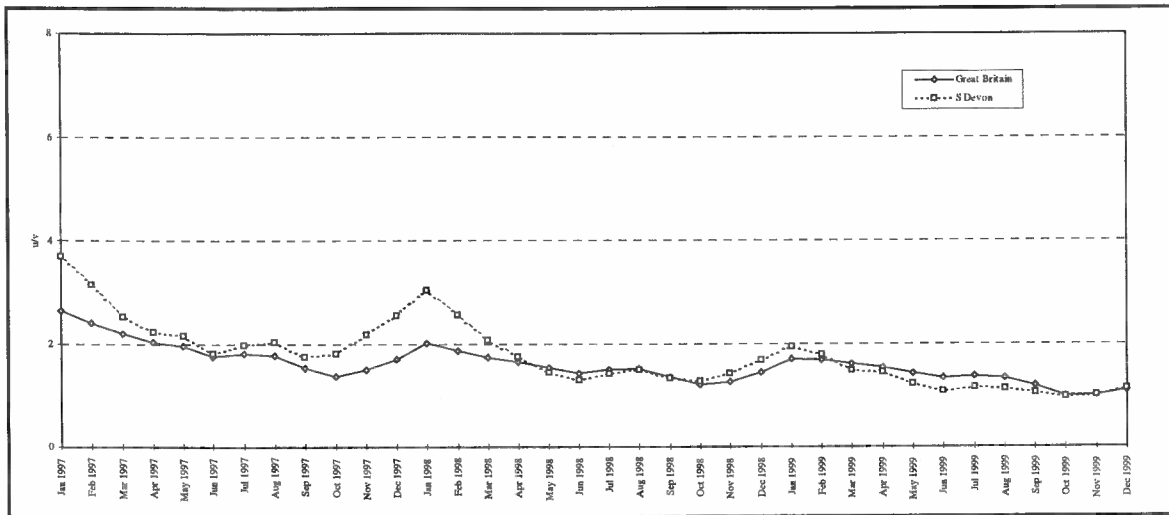
South Tyneside



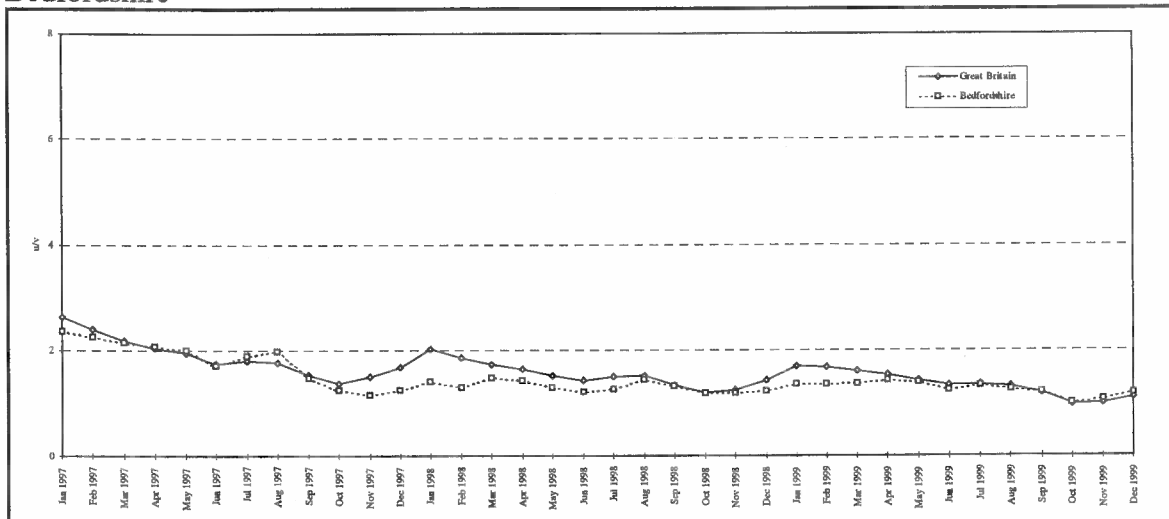
Mercia East



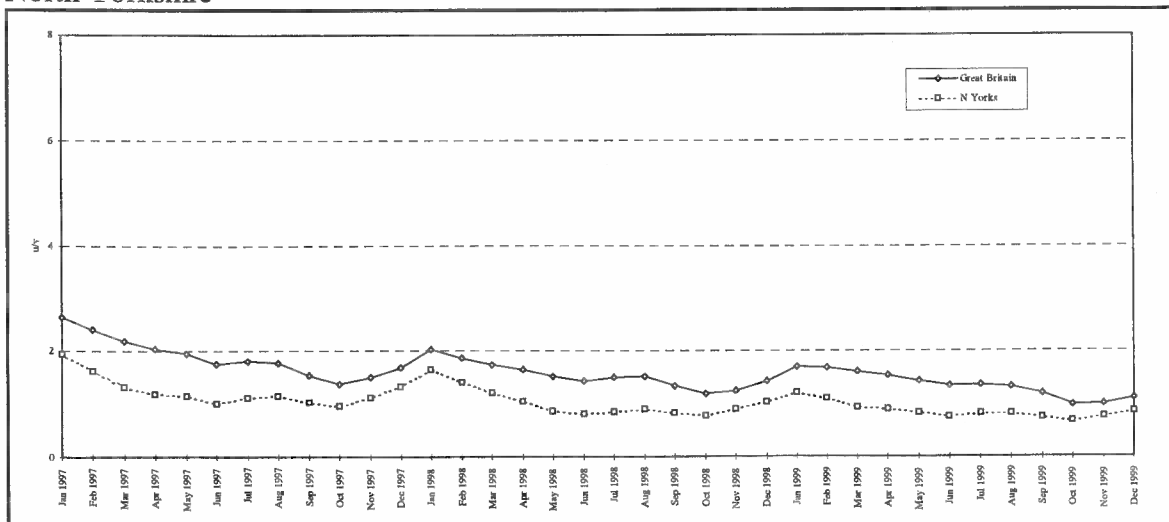
South Devon



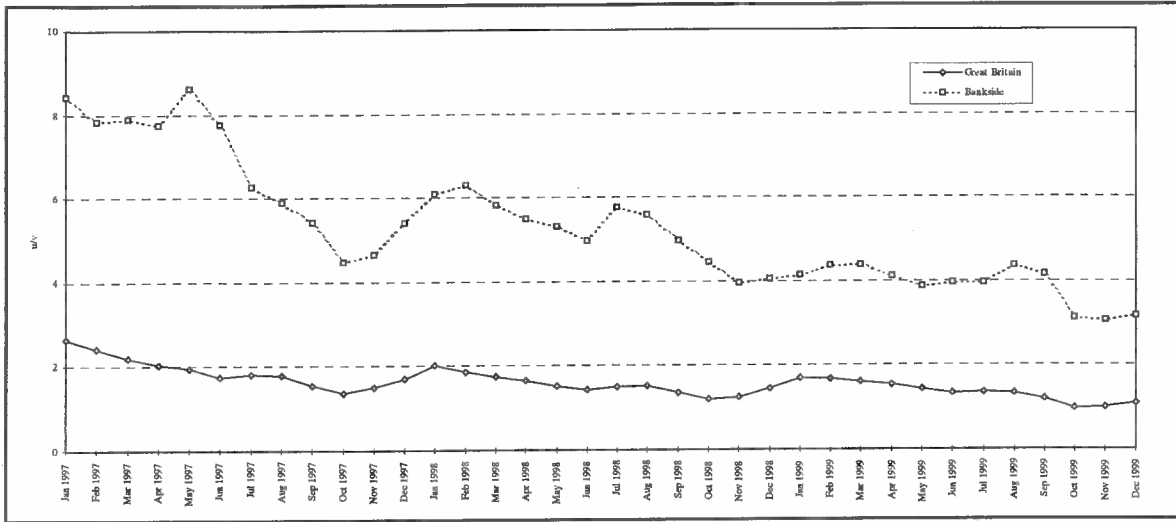
Bedfordshire



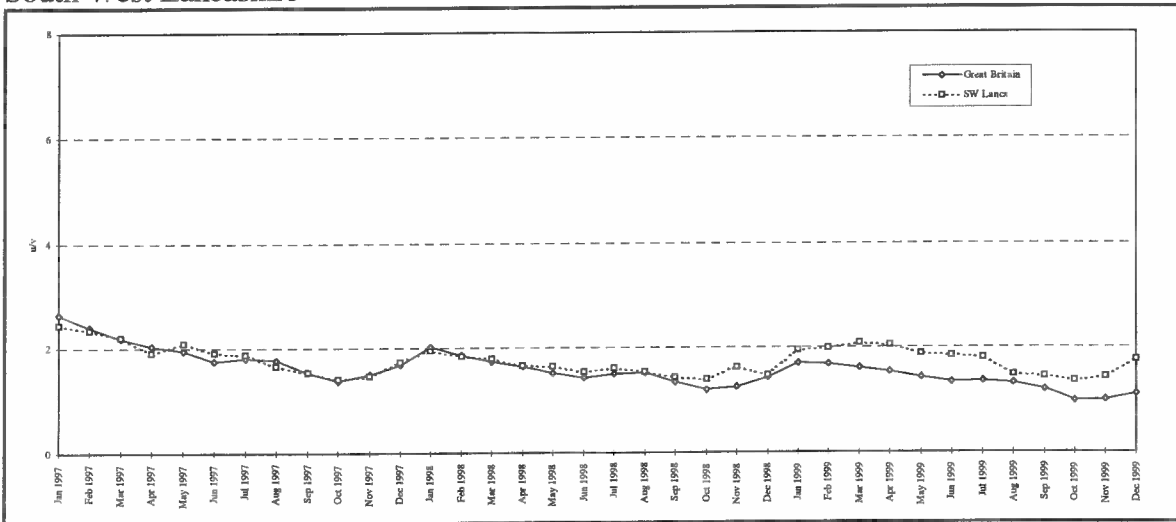
North Yorkshire



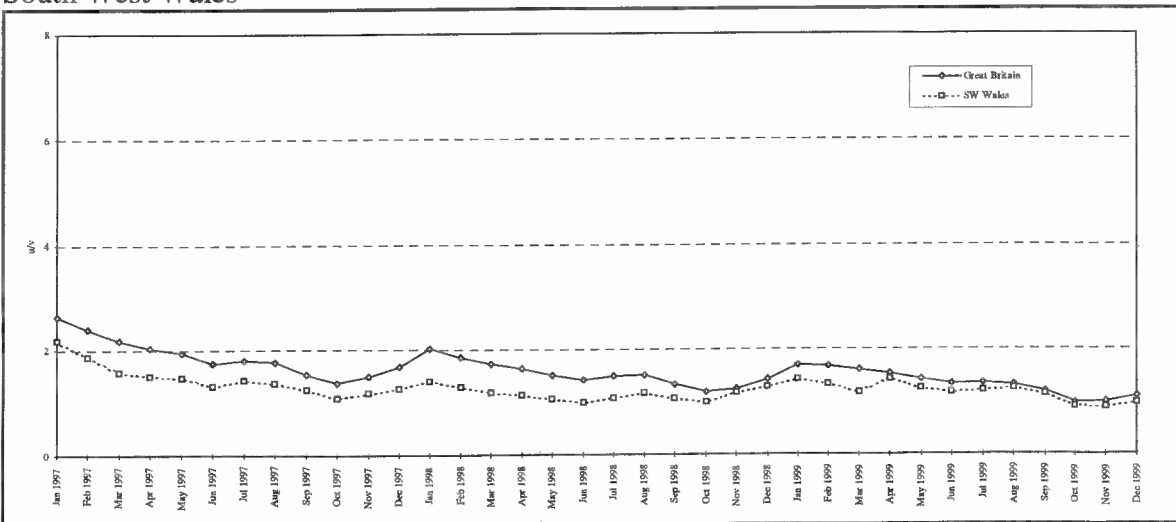
Bankside



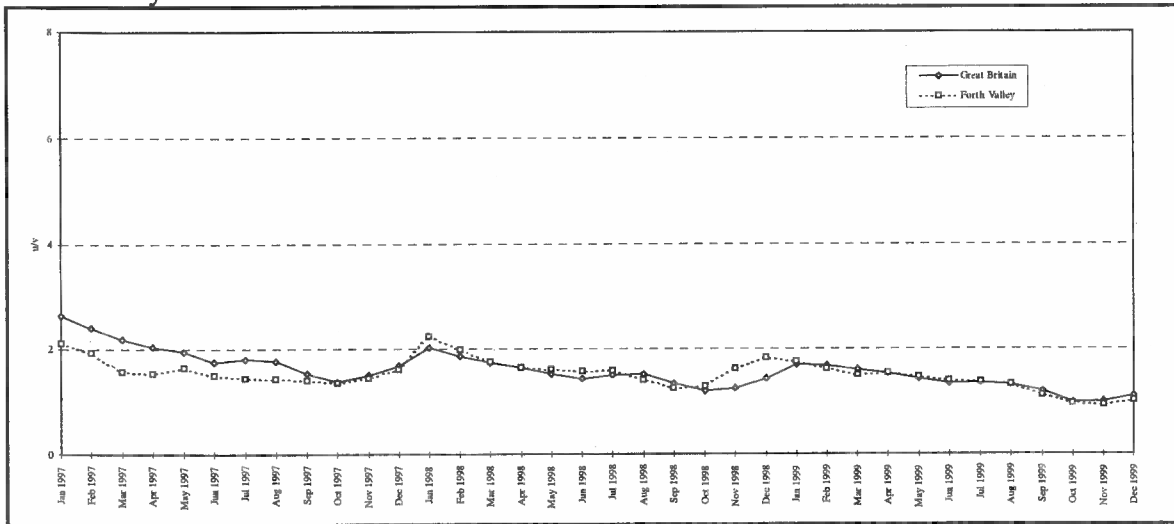
South West Lancashire



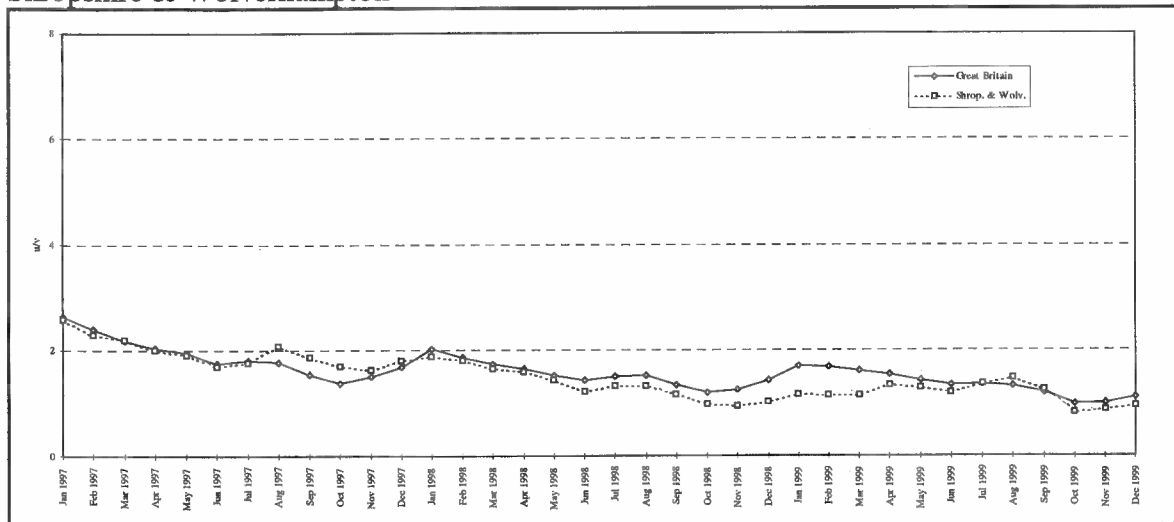
South West Wales



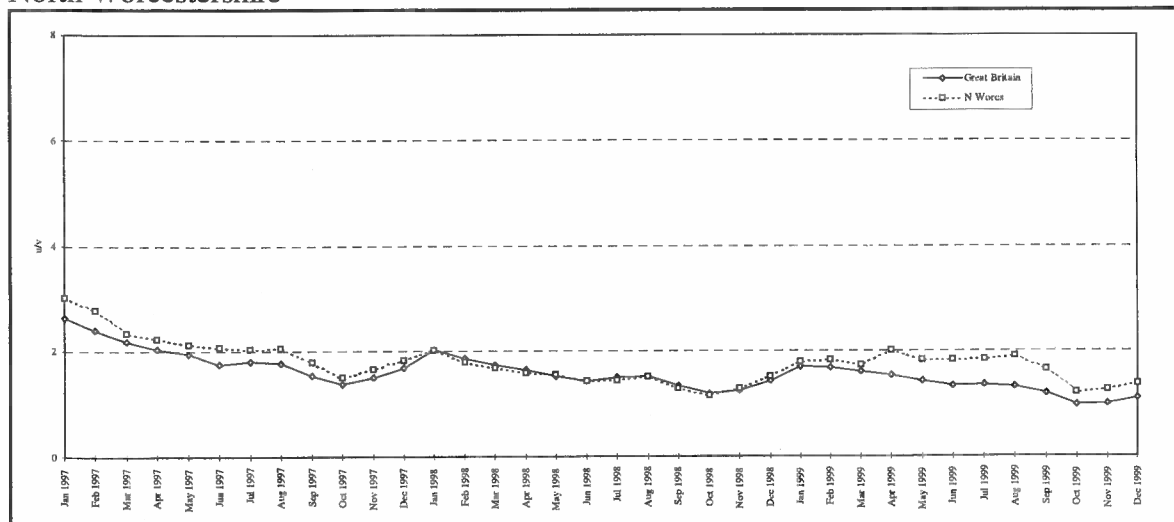
Forth Valley



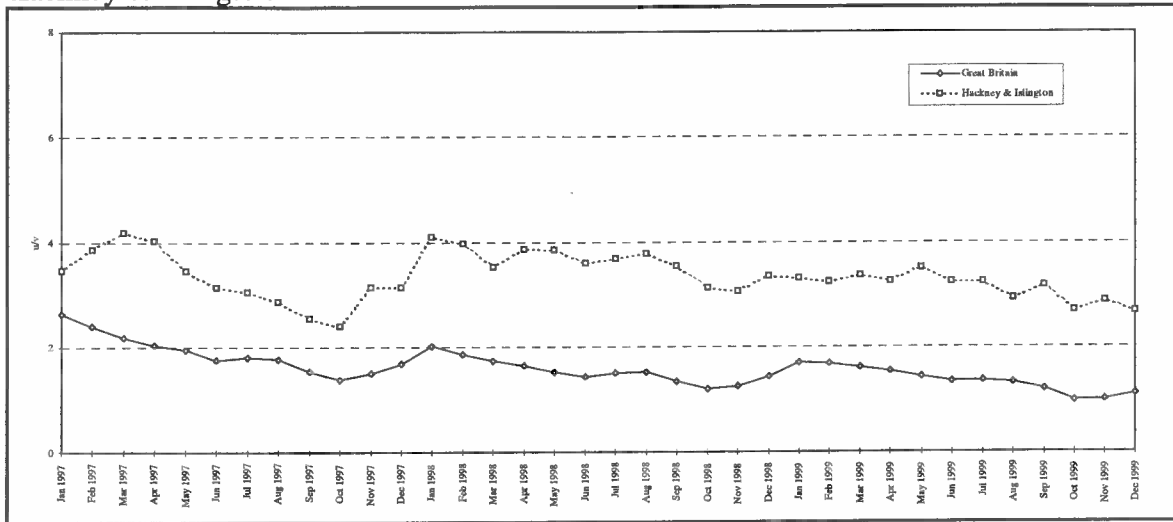
Shropshire & Wolverhampton



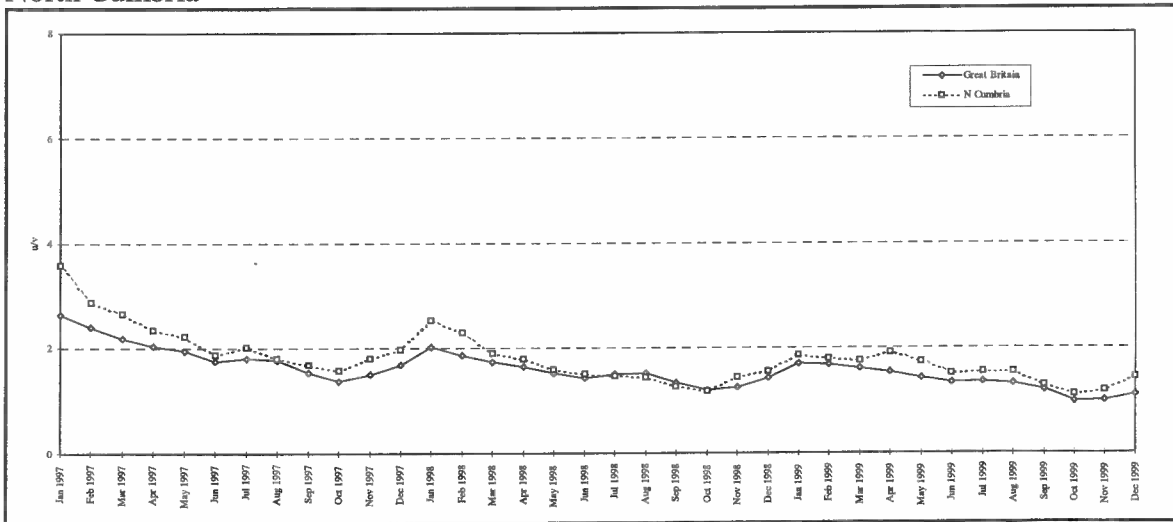
North Worcestershire



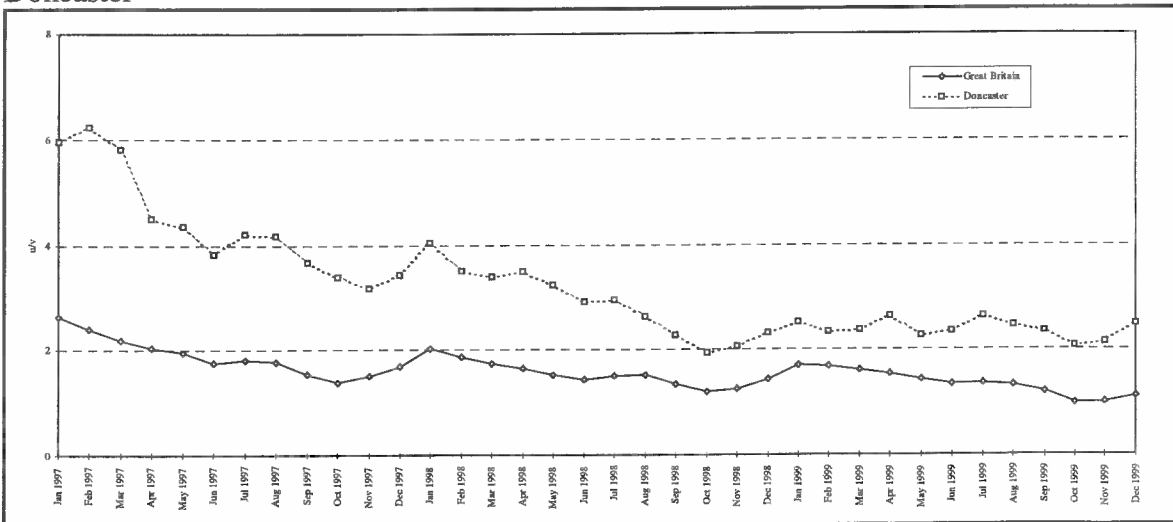
Hackney & Islington



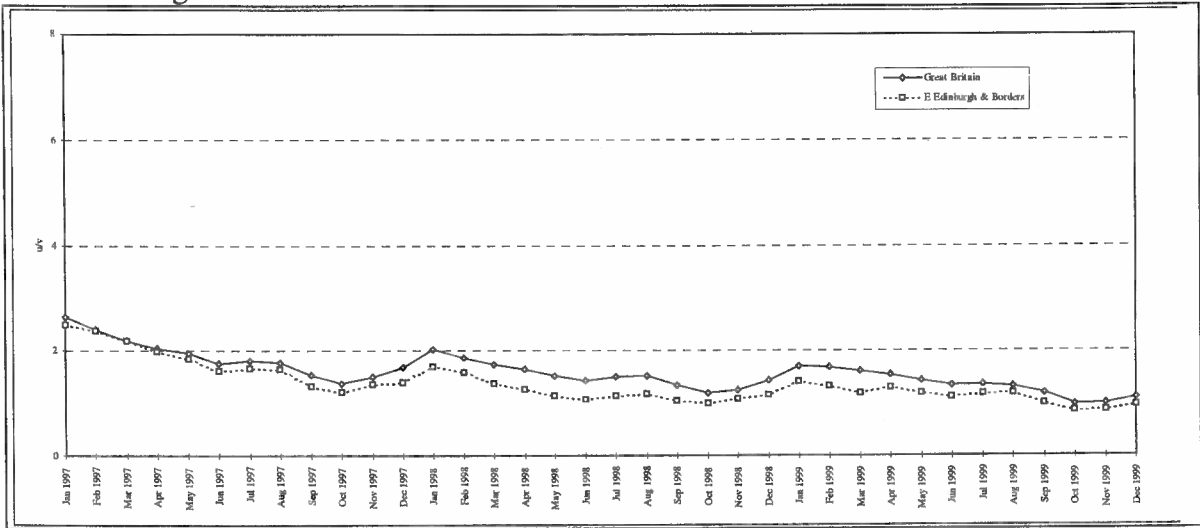
North Cumbria



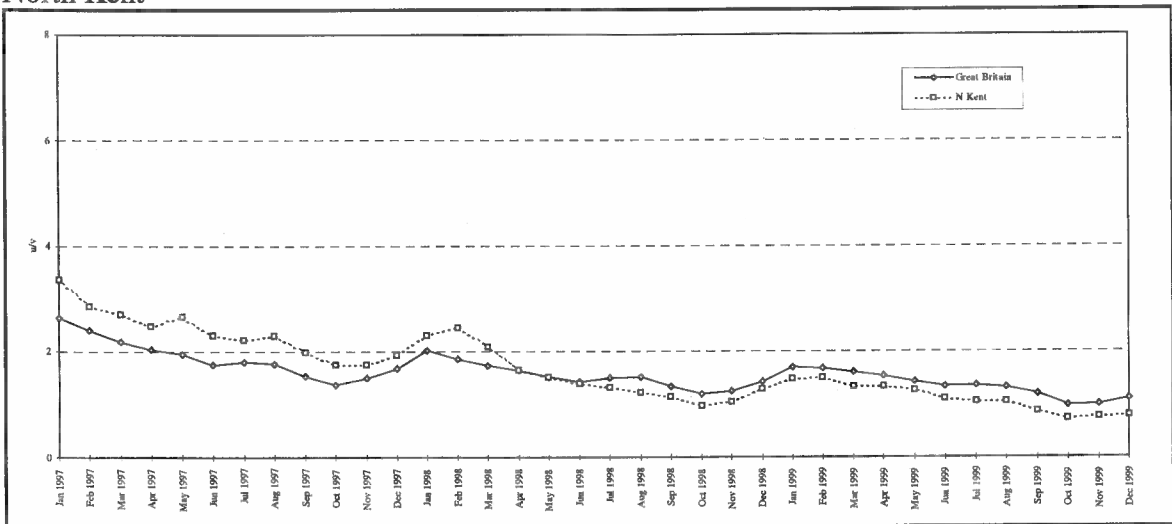
Doncaster



East Edinburgh & Borders



North Kent



Northamptonshire

