



Pic: Nigel Dennis

*One of millions of unemployed waiting for a casual job.*

financial and business services. The latter in particular saw the highest percentage point rise in its share of employment. The data correlates with the long-run analysis, indicating that significant job reallocation is taking place from the primary sectors and some secondary sectors, toward parts of the services industry.

The most interesting trend in the data is the decline in the utilities sector employment and the poor employment performance within community, social and personal services. Both these are dominated by the public sector. The community services data requires a slightly more detailed explanation here. It needs to be remembered that the sector includes those individuals employed

within the domestic services sub-sector. The data, not shown above, reveals that employment in this sector grew by about 180 000 employees in the period. If we exclude this figure, we arrive at a more accurate estimation of employment shifts within the public sector per se.

Dealing with the public sector in this manner, reveals that employment actually fell by some 143 000 workers between 1995 and 1999. This figure more closely reflects the changes that the public sector has been undergoing since 1995. The data reflects a public sector that is in the process of significant restructuring. In addition, the data makes it clear that the job destruction in the public service has been both rapid and particularly large. The