



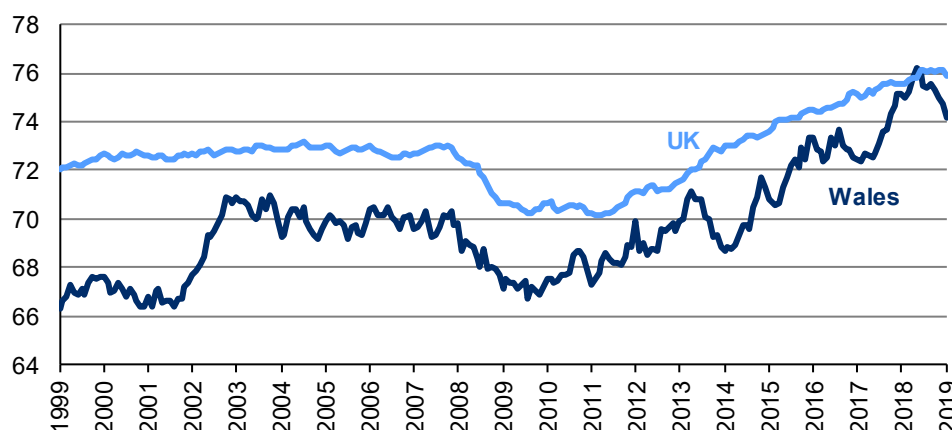
Key Economic Statistics: October 2019

17 October 2019
SB 40/2019

Key points for June to August 2019

- The employment rate in Wales, as estimated by the Labour Force Survey, was 74.1 per cent of those aged 16-64, down 1.0 percentage points from a year earlier.
- The UK rate increased by 0.3 percentage points over the year to 75.9 per cent.
- The unemployment rate in Wales was 4.2 per cent of the economically active population, up 0.3 percentage points from a year earlier.

Employment rate (percentage of population age 16-64)



Unemployment rate (percentage of economically inactive population)



Source: WG analysis of Labour Force Survey

About this bulletin

This monthly bulletin is a compendium publication that brings together the latest key statistics relating to the Welsh economy and labour market, mainly in the context of the UK economy and labour market.

This bulletin also contains four national indicators as defined in the Well-being of Future Generations Act 2015.

Key supporting material:

[Welsh Economy in Numbers](#)

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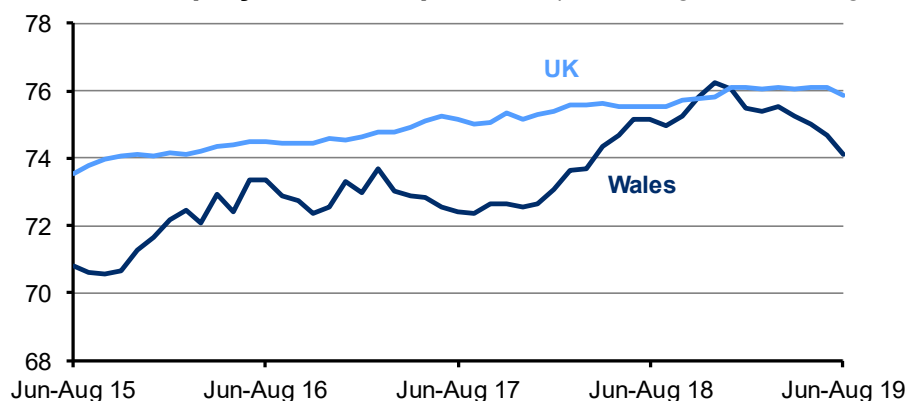
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1. Employment

After a steady increase over the last 4 years, the employment rate appears to have fallen since the end of 2018. This looks to be driven mainly by a fall in the male employment rate as seen in Chart 1.2.

There were 1.5 million people in employment in Wales in June to August 2019, down 30,000 (2.0 per cent) from the same period a year earlier. This is a rate of 74.1 per cent of those aged 16-64 which is down 1.1 percentage points on the previous quarter and down 1.0 percentage points from the same period a year earlier. The employment level in the UK rose by 282,000 (0.9 per cent) over the last year to 32.7 million. This is a rate of 75.9 per cent of those aged 16-64; 1.7 percentage points higher than the rate for Wales (Chart 1.1).

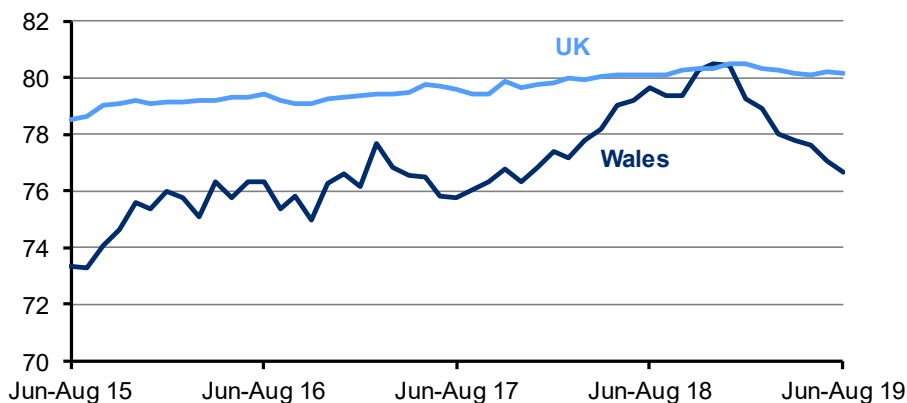
Chart 1.1: Employment rate, persons (percentage of those aged 16-64)



Source: Welsh Government analysis of Labour Force Survey

There were 765,000 men in employment in Wales in June to August 2019, down 33,000 (4.2 per cent) from the same period a year earlier. This is a rate of 76.6 per cent of those aged 16-64, down 3.0 percentage points from the same period a year earlier. The number of men in employment in the UK over the same period rose by 80,000 (0.5 per cent) to 17.3 million. This is a rate of 80.2 per cent of those aged 16-64, unchanged from a year earlier. (Chart 1.2)

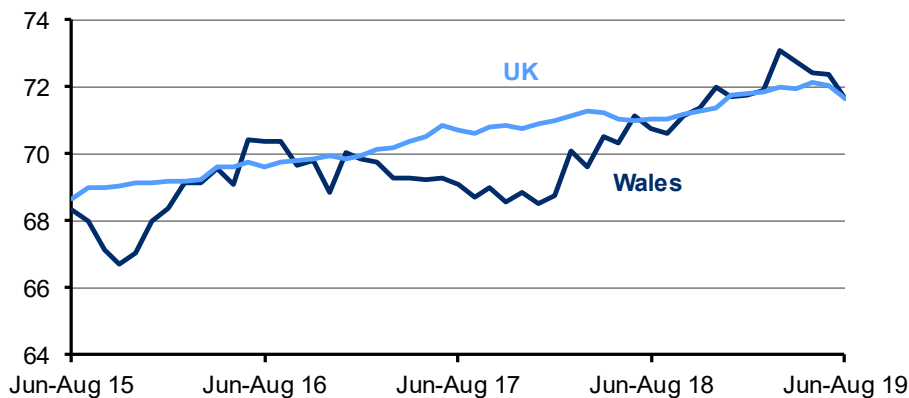
Chart 1.2: Employment rate, men (percentage of those aged 16-64)



Source: Welsh Government analysis of Labour Force Survey

There were 707,000 women in employment in Wales in June to August 2019, up 3,000 (0.5 per cent) from the same period a year earlier. This is a rate of 71.6 per cent of those aged 16-64, up 0.9 percentage points from the same period a year earlier. The number of women in employment in the UK was 15.4 million, up 202,000 (1.3 per cent) over the year. This is a rate of 71.6 per cent of those aged 16-64, up from 71.0 per cent a year earlier. (Chart 1.3)

Chart 1.3: Employment rate, women (percentage of those aged 16-64)

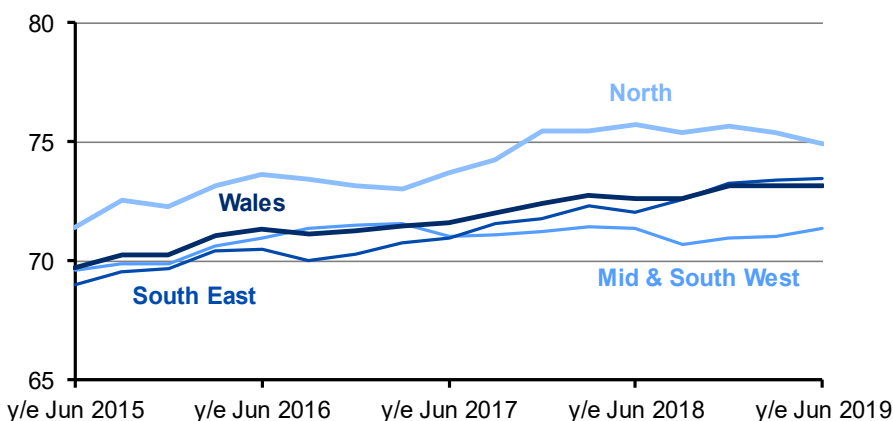


Source: Welsh Government analysis of Labour Force Survey

The overall trend for Wales and the three Welsh economic regions over the last four years is a steady increase in employment, with North Wales remaining consistently higher than Wales and the other economic regions. (Chart 1.4)

In the year ending June 2019, the employment level increased in both South East Wales (up 12,500 or 1.8 per cent) and Mid and South West Wales (up 2,400 or 0.6 per cent) compared with the previous year. The employment level decreased in North Wales, down 1,600 (0.5 per cent). Over the same period, the employment rate increased by 1.5 percentage points in South East Wales, remained the same in Mid and South West Wales and decreased by 0.8 percentage points in North Wales. (Differences calculated using unrounded figures)

Chart 1.4: Employment rate, economic regions (four quarter rolling average, percentage of those aged 16-64, not seasonally adjusted)

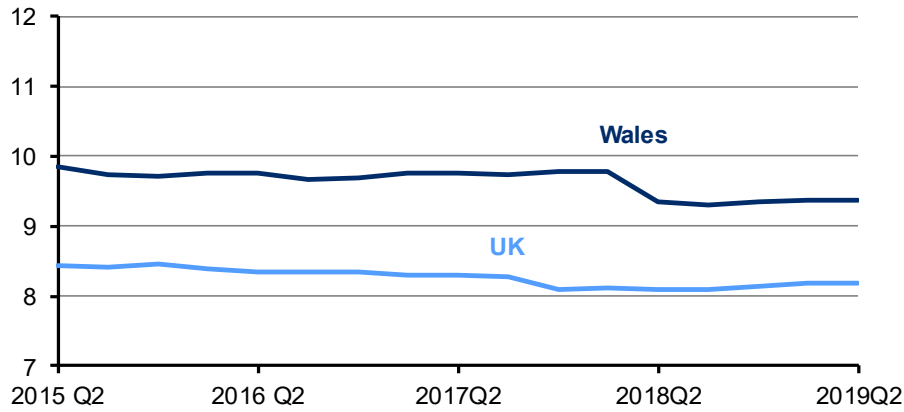


Source: Welsh Government analysis of Annual Population Survey

There were 293,000 people employed in the public sector in Wales in 2019 Q2, up 0.3 per cent from a year earlier. This is 9.4 per cent of the population, unchanged from the same quarter a year earlier.

Public sector employment in the UK over the same period increased by 61,000 (1.1 per cent) to 5.4 million. This is 8.2 per cent of the population, up 0.1 percentage points from a year earlier (percentage change calculated using unrounded figures). (Chart 1.5)

Chart 1.5: Public sector employment (percentage of population, not seasonally adjusted)



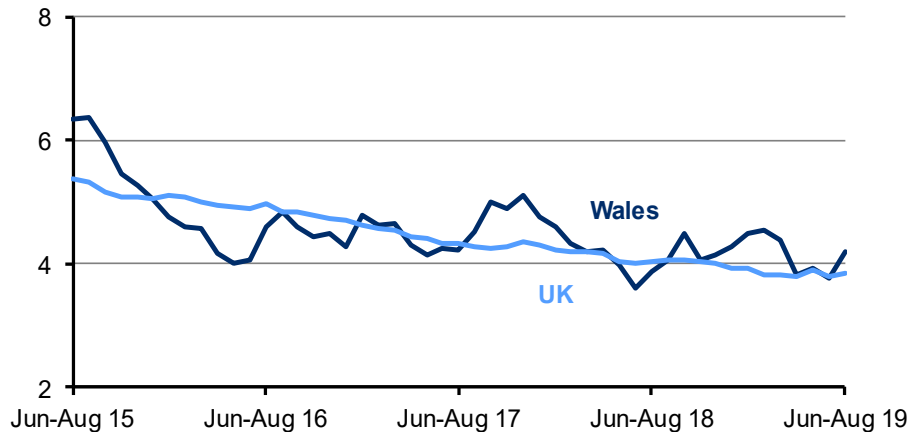
Source: Welsh Government analysis of Regional Public Sector Employment, ONS

Note: Data for Q1 refer to February-April, Q2 to May-July, Q3 to August-October and Q4 to November-January

2. Unemployment¹

There were 64,000 people who were unemployed in Wales in June to August 2019, up 3,600 from the same period a year earlier. This is a rate of 4.2 per cent of the economically active population, up 0.3 percentage points from a year earlier. The number of unemployed people in the UK over the same period fell by 49,000 (3.6 per cent) to 1.3 million. This is a rate of 3.9 per cent of the economically active population, down from 4.0 per cent a year earlier. (Chart 2.1)

Chart 2.1: ILO unemployment rates (percentage of economically active)



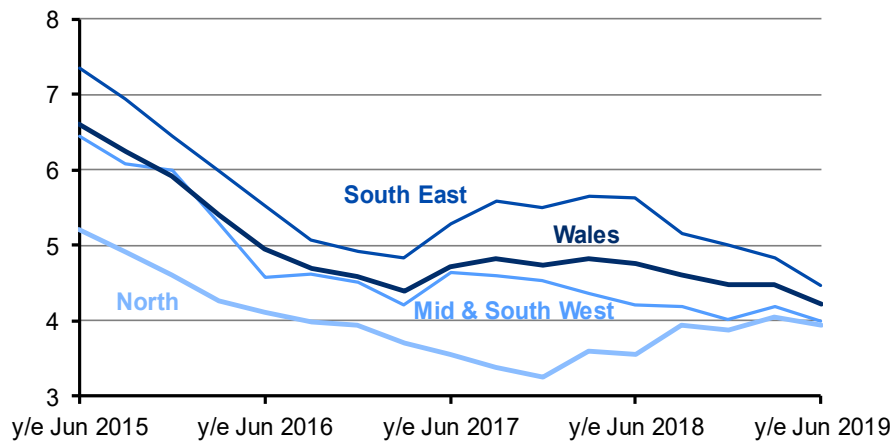
Source: Welsh Government analysis of Labour Force Survey

In the year ending June 2019, the unemployment level decreased in both South East Wales (down 8,500 or 20.1 per cent) and Mid and South West Wales (down 800 or 4.5 per cent) compared with the previous year. The unemployment level increased in North Wales, up 1,300 (10.8 per cent). Over the same period, the unemployment rate decreased by 1.2 percentage points in South East Wales and 0.2 percentage points in Mid and South West Wales. In North Wales, the unemployment rate increased by 0.4 percentage points. (Differences calculated using unrounded figures)

The overall trend for Wales and the three economic regions is a decrease in unemployment over the past four years. The unemployment rate has remained consistently higher in South East Wales than the other regions, and North Wales has consistently had the lowest unemployment rate. (Chart 2.2)

¹ The International Labour Organisation (ILO) defines unemployment as people without a job who have actively sought work in the last four weeks and are available to start work in the next two weeks, plus those who are out of work, have found a job and are waiting to start in the next two weeks.

Chart 2.2: ILO unemployment rate, economic regions (four quarter rolling average, percentage of economically active, not seasonally adjusted)

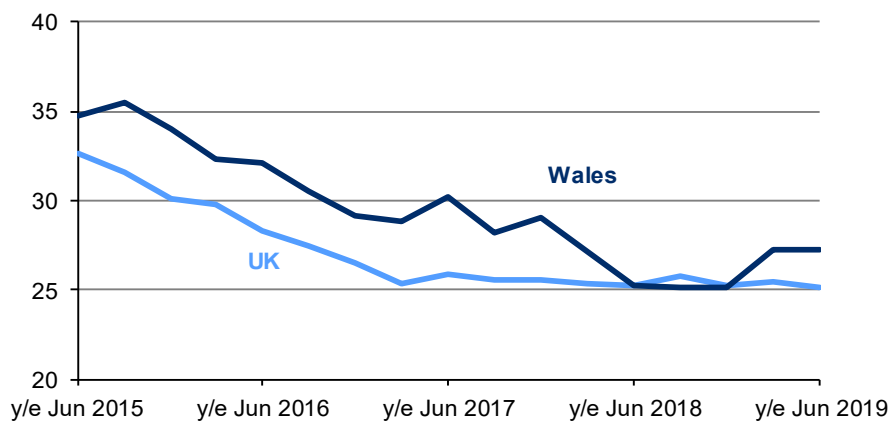


Source: Welsh Government analysis of Annual Population Survey

The Welsh long-term unemployment rate has generally been higher than the UK rate in recent years. However, while the UK rate stabilised from 2016 the rate in Wales fell below that of the UK at the end of 2018. It has slightly increased again in the last 2 periods.

In the year ending June 2019, the Annual Population Survey (APS) estimates that 17,500 people in Wales were long-term unemployed (12 months or more), down 4.4 per cent over the year. This represented 27.2 per cent of all those unemployed in the year, up 2.0 percentage points over the year. The equivalent UK rate was 25.2 per cent, down 0.1 percentage points over the year. (Chart 2.3)

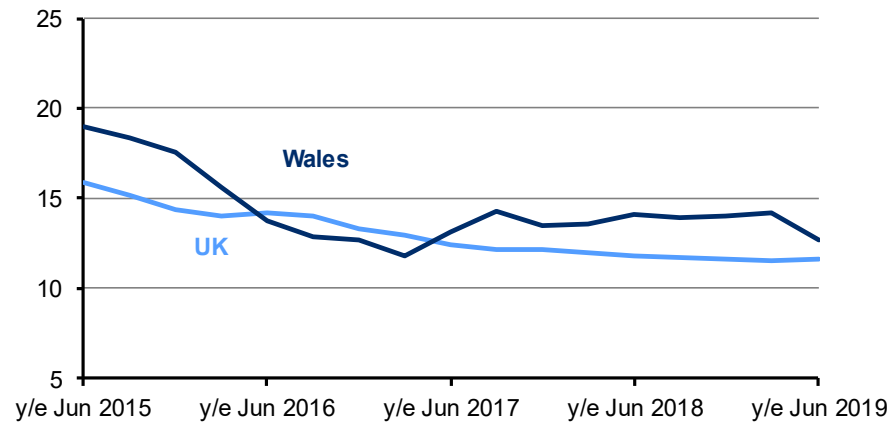
Chart 2.3: Long-term ILO unemployment rates (percentage of all unemployed: four quarter rolling average)



Source: Welsh Government analysis of Annual Population Survey

After dipping below the UK rate in 2016 the youth unemployment rate in Wales has been higher than the UK rate since mid-2017. In the year ending June 2019, the APS estimates that 26,800 people aged 16-24 in Wales were unemployed, down 12.3 per cent over the year. This represented 12.6 per cent of the economically active in this age group, down 1.5 percentage points over the year. The equivalent UK rate was 11.6 per cent, down 0.2 percentage points over the year. (Chart 2.4)

Chart 2.4: Youth ILO unemployment rates (percentage of economically active: four quarter rolling average, not seasonally adjusted)



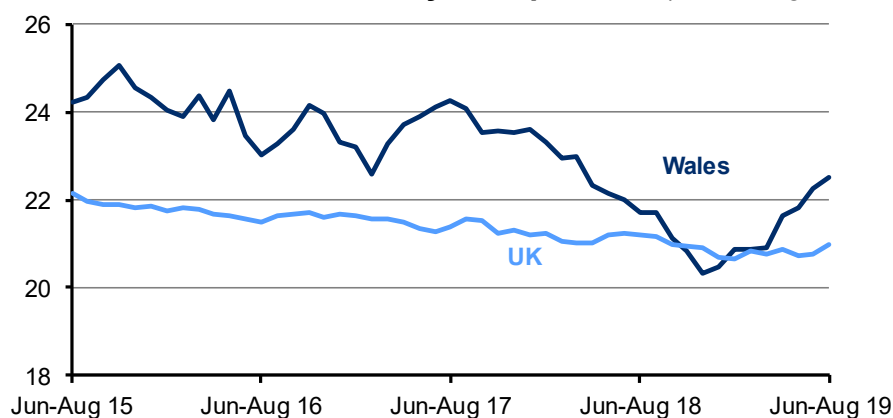
Source: Welsh Government analysis of Annual Population Survey

3. Economic Inactivity

Inactivity rates in Wales have been persistently higher than the UK for decades, but fell steeply recently to below the UK rate. The inactivity rate in Wales has increased since the end of 2018, driven by male economic inactivity. This corresponds with the fall in the employment rate (Charts 1.1 and 1.2).

There were 430,000 people in Wales who were economically inactive in June to August 2019, up 15,000 (3.7 per cent) from the same period a year earlier. This is a rate of 22.5 per cent of those aged 16-64, up 0.8 percentage points from the same period a year earlier. The number of economically inactive people in the UK over the same period fell by 63,000 (0.7 per cent) to 8.7 million. This is a rate of 21.0 per cent of those aged 16-64, down from 21.2 per cent a year earlier. (Chart 3.1)

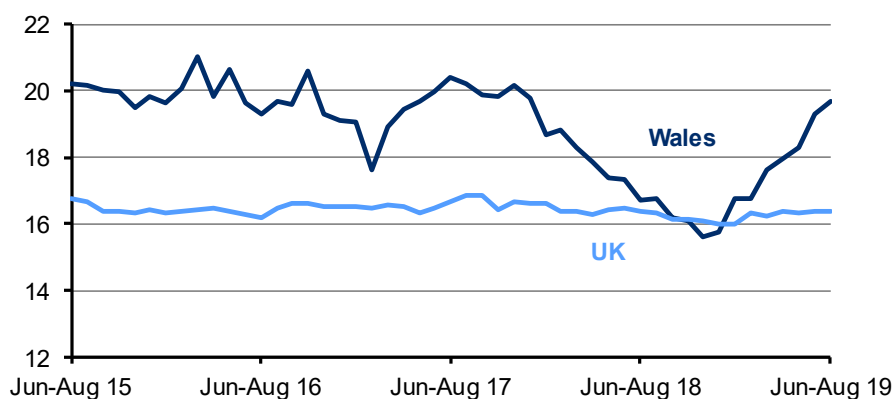
Chart 3.1: Economic inactivity rate, persons (percentage of those aged 16-64)



Source: Welsh Government analysis of Labour Force Survey

There were 187,000 economically inactive men in Wales in June to August 2019, up 28,000 (17.6 per cent) from the same period a year earlier. This is a rate of 19.7 per cent of those aged 16-64, up from 16.7 per cent a year earlier. The number of economically inactive men in the UK over the same period increased by 10,000 (0.3 per cent) to 3.4 million. This is a rate of 16.4 per cent of those aged 16-64, unchanged from a year earlier. (Chart 3.2)

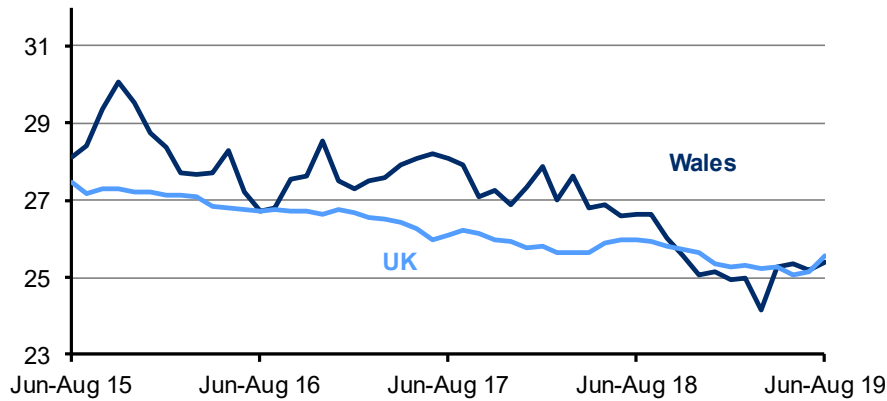
Chart 3.2: Economic inactivity rate, men (percentage of those aged 16-64)



Source: Welsh Government analysis of Labour Force Survey

There were 243,000 economically inactive women in Wales in June to August 2019, down 13,000 (4.9 per cent) from the same period a year earlier. This is a rate of 25.4 per cent of those aged 16-64, down from 26.7 per cent a year earlier. The number of economically inactive women in the UK over the same period fell by 74,000 (1.4 per cent) to 5.3 million. This is a rate of 25.6 per cent of those aged 16-64, down from 26.0 per cent a year earlier. (Chart 3.3)

Chart 3.3: Economic inactivity rate, women (percentage of those aged 16-64)

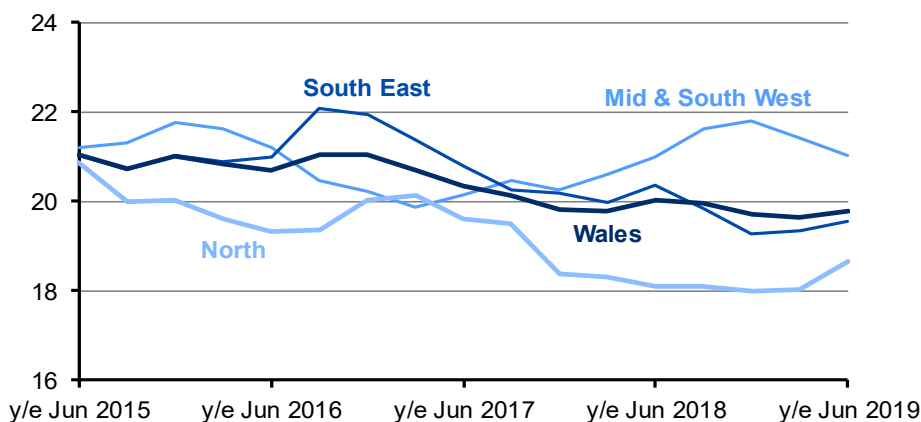


Source: Welsh Government analysis of Labour Force Survey

In the year ending June 2019, the economic inactivity level decreased in South East Wales (down 800 or 0.2 per cent) compared with the previous year. The economic inactivity level increased in both North Wales (up 3,100 or 1.4 per cent) and Mid and South West Wales, (up 1,700 or 0.5 per cent). Over the same period, the economic inactivity rate decreased by 0.6 percentage points in South East Wales. The rate remained unchanged in Mid and South West Wales and increased by 0.6 percentage points in North Wales. (Differences calculated using unrounded figures)

Over the past four years the inactivity rate has fluctuated for the three economic regions. North Wales has generally had the lowest inactivity rate of all three regions. (Chart 3.4)

Chart 3.4: Economic inactivity rate, economic regions (four quarter rolling average, percentage of those aged 16-64, not seasonally adjusted)

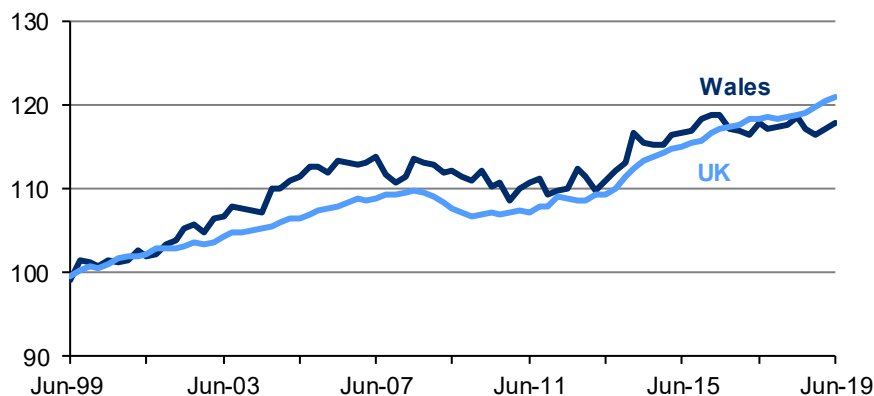


Source: Welsh Government analysis of Annual Population Survey

4. Workforce Jobs

The number of workforce jobs in Wales decreased by 9,000 (0.6 per cent) between June 2018 and June 2019 to 1.47 million. Between June 1999 and June 2019 the number of workforce jobs in Wales rose by 234,000 (19.0 per cent). The number of workforce jobs in the UK increased by 640,000 (1.8 per cent) to 35.7 million over the year and increased by 6.3 million (21.6 per cent) since June 1999. (Chart 4.1)

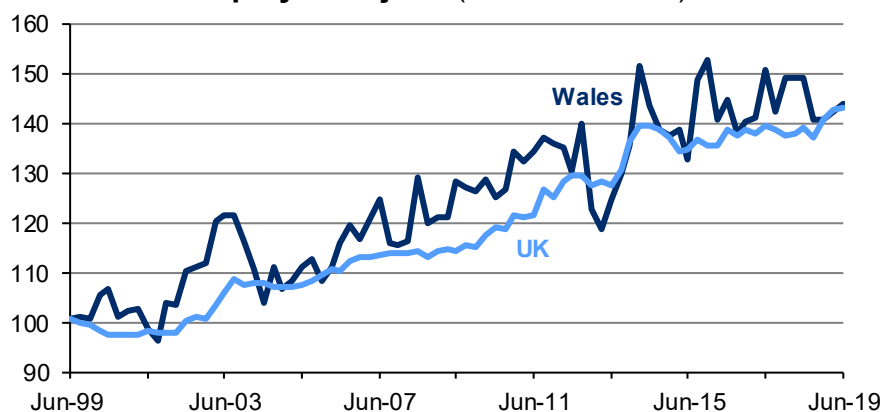
Chart 4.1: Workforce jobs (Index 1999=100)



Source: Welsh Government analysis of Workforce Jobs, ONS

The number of self-employment jobs in Wales decreased by 7,000 (3.4 per cent) between June 2018 and June 2019 to 206,000 (14.1 per cent of workforce jobs compared to 11.7 per cent in June 1999). The estimate of the number of self-employment jobs in the UK was 4.7 million, up 137,000 (3.0 per cent) over the year (13.1 per cent of workforce jobs compared to 11.2 per cent in June 1999). (Chart 4.2)

Chart 4.2: Self-employment jobs (Index 1999=100)



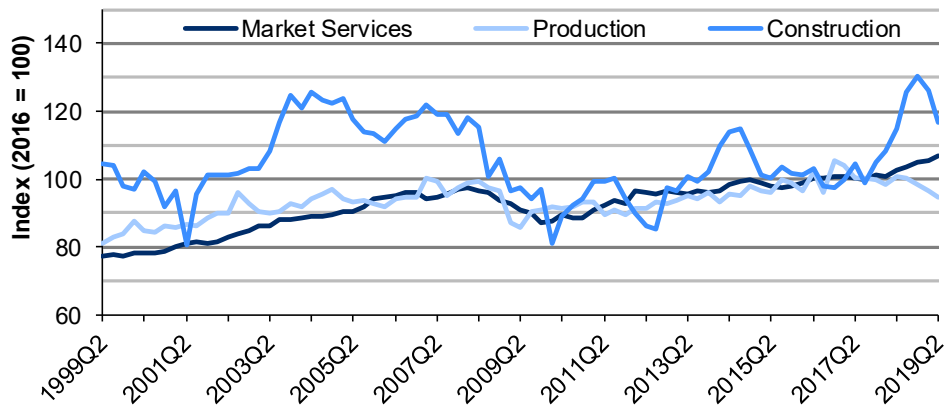
Source: Welsh Government analysis of Workforce Jobs, ONS

5. Welsh Short-Term Output Indicators

Experimental [GDP estimates for Wales](#) were published for the first time in September. They indicate that the Welsh economy grew by 0.3 per cent in quarter 4 of 2018, the second largest increase of the twelve countries and regions of the UK. These new statistics are discussed in more detail as part of the [Short-Term Output Indicators](#) release.

The market services and production sectors have generally increased in Wales since 1999, while the Welsh construction sector has fluctuated over the same time period. (Chart 5.1)

Chart 5.1: Short-term output indicators (Index 2016=100)



Source: Short-term output indicators, WG and ONS

Production output in Wales in the year ending 2019 Q2 decreased by 2.4 per cent compared with the year ending 2018 Q2. The UK index decreased by 0.5 per cent over the same period. Comparing 2019 Q2 with 2019 Q1, production output decreased by 1.9 per cent in Wales and 1.8 per cent in the UK.

Construction output in Wales increased by 16.8 per cent in the year ending 2019 Q2 compared with the same period a year earlier. In comparison, the UK output increased by 1.4 per cent over the same period. Construction output in 2019 Q2 decreased by 7.4 per cent in Wales, and by 1.2 per cent in the UK, compared with the previous quarter.

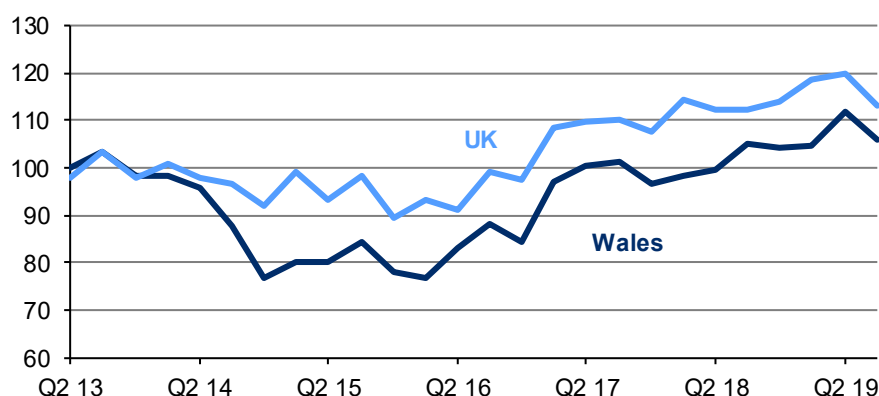
In the year ending 2019 Q2, the index of market services for Wales increased by 3.9 per cent and the UK index increased by 4.2 per cent compared with the year ending 2018 Q2. Market services in 2019 Q2 increased by 1.0 per cent compared with the previous quarter in both Wales and the UK. (Table 5.1)

6. Regional Trade in Goods Statistics

Please note that due to methodology changes, data before and after 2013 quarter 1 are not comparable.

In the year ending June 2019, the value of exports of goods from Wales increased by 6.8 per cent compared with the year ending June 2018. Exports to EU countries accounted for 60.7 per cent of total exports in the year ending June 2019, down from 61.4 per cent in the previous year. The value of exports for the UK in the year ending June 2019 increased by 4.2 per cent compared with the previous year. Exports to EU countries accounted for 49.5 per cent of the UK total in the year ending June 2019, down from 50.2 per cent the previous year. (Chart 6.1)

Chart 6.1: Value of exports (Index 2013 = 100) ^a



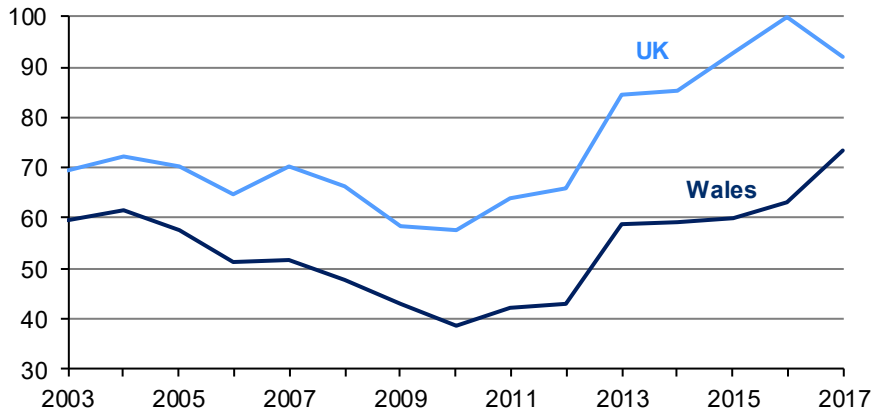
Source: Welsh Government analysis of Regional Trade in Goods Statistics, HMRC

^a From 2013 HMRC changed the method of allocating exports to countries and regions, so exports are allocated based on the population of employees in each region rather than the location of the head office.

7. Business Demography²

In Wales there were 73 VAT/PAYE registered enterprise births per 10,000 people aged 16-64 in 2017, an increase of 16.5 per cent on the year. The UK had 92 VAT/PAYE births per 10,000 people aged 16-64 in 2017, down 8.0 per cent over the year. (Chart 7.1)

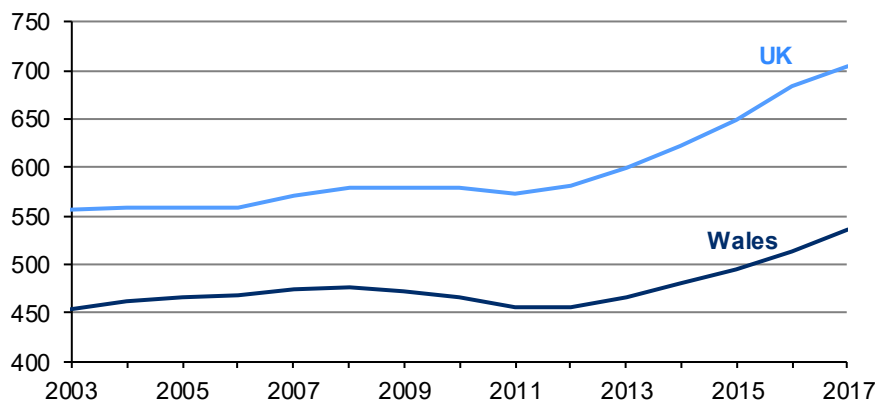
Chart 7.1: VAT/PAYE registered enterprise births
(births per 10,000 population aged 16-64)



Source: Welsh Government analysis of Business Demography

In Wales there were 535 VAT/PAYE registered enterprises per 10,000 people aged 16-64 in 2017, an increase of 4.4 percent over the year. The UK had 704 VAT/PAYE registered enterprises per 10,000 people aged 16-64 in 2017, up 3.0 per cent over the year. (Chart 7.2)

Chart 7.2: VAT/PAYE registered enterprises
(enterprise stock per 10,000 population aged 16-64)



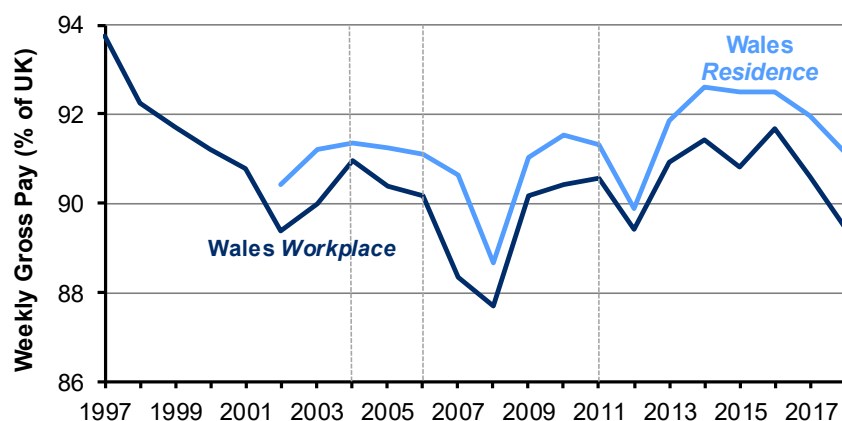
Source: Welsh Government analysis of Business Demography

² Not all businesses are registered for VAT/PAYE. Many small businesses trading below the VAT/PAYE threshold will not be included. The estimates for Wales only include those enterprises headquartered in Wales.

8. Earnings and Economy

Workplace-based median average gross weekly earnings of full-time employees in Wales increased from £498.30 to £509.00 between April 2017 and April 2018, and the UK increased from £550.00 to £569.00. Wales as a percentage of the UK average therefore decreased from 90.6 per cent to 89.5 per cent. Residence-based median average gross weekly earnings in Wales increased from £505.70 to £518.60, which was 91.1 per cent of the UK average a fall from 91.9 per cent in the previous year. (Chart 8.1)

Chart 8.1: Gross weekly pay, median (Wales a percentage of the UK) ^{a,b,c}



Source: Welsh Government analysis Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings, ONS

^a Full-time employees earning full adult rate and whose pay was not affected by absence.

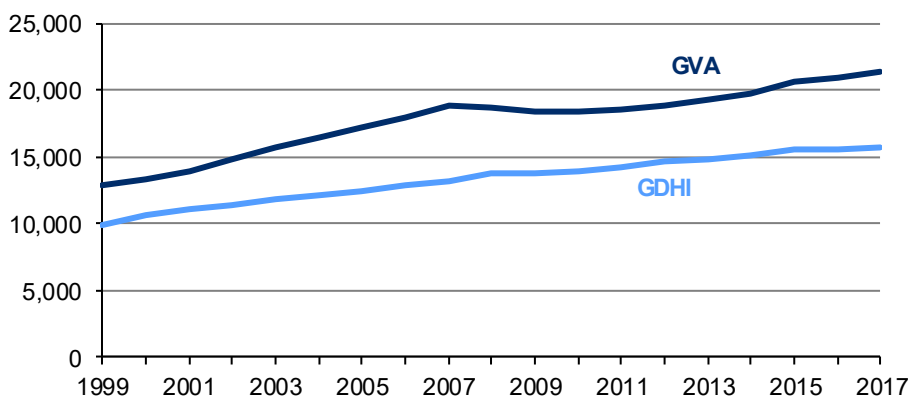
^b Workplace and residence based UK figures are the same.

^c There are discontinuities in the time-series in 2004, 2006 and 2011. See [ONS](#).

In 2017, total Gross Value Added (GVA) for Wales was £62.2 billion and GVA per head of the population was £19,899. GVA per head was 72.9 per cent of the UK figure (excluding extra-regio), down 0.1 percentage points on the year. Wales had the lowest level of GVA per head out of the UK countries and English regions, just behind the North East and Northern Ireland, where GVA per head was £20,129 per head and £21,172 per head, respectively. (Chart 8.2)

Gross disposable household income (GDHI) in 2017 for Wales was £49.2 billion or £15,754 per head of population. This represented 80.7 per cent of the UK figure, unchanged from 2016. GDHI per head in Wales is closer to the UK average than GVA per head. (Chart 8.2)

Chart 8.2: Gross value added / Gross disposable household income per head



Source: Welsh Government analysis of Regional Accounts, ONS

9. Future Generations Indicators³

9.1 National indicator 11 - Percentage of businesses which are innovation active (not National Statistics)

The Department for Business, Innovation and Skills publish information on innovation active businesses every two years using data from the UK Innovation Survey. The definition of innovation active used is:

Introduction of a new or significantly improved product (goods or service) or process;
Engagement in innovation projects not yet complete or abandoned; New and significantly improved forms of organisation, business structures or practices and marketing concepts or strategies. It excludes expenditure and activities linked to innovation.

Table 9.1 shows the percentage of businesses which were innovation active in both Wales and the UK. Between 2014 and 2016 the percentage of businesses which were innovation active in Wales was 46.5 per cent. This compares with 45.0 per cent in Scotland, 38.8 per cent in Northern Ireland and 49.0 per cent for the UK overall. Wales was ninth highest of the 12 UK countries and English regions, ahead of Northern Ireland, the North East and Scotland (38.8, 42.0 and 45.0 per cent respectively). More information is available in the [UK Innovation Survey 2017 report](#).

Table 9.1: Percentage of businesses which are innovation active

| | Wales | UK |
|---------|-------|------|
| 2008-10 | 40.6 | 36.8 |
| 2010-12 | 46.6 | 44.4 |
| 2012-14 | 50.8 | 53.0 |
| 2014-16 | 46.5 | 49.0 |

Source: Department for Business, Innovation and Skills

9.2 National indicator 16 - Percentage of people in employment who are on permanent contracts (or on temporary contracts and not seeking permanent employment) and who earn more than two thirds of the UK median wage (not National Statistics)

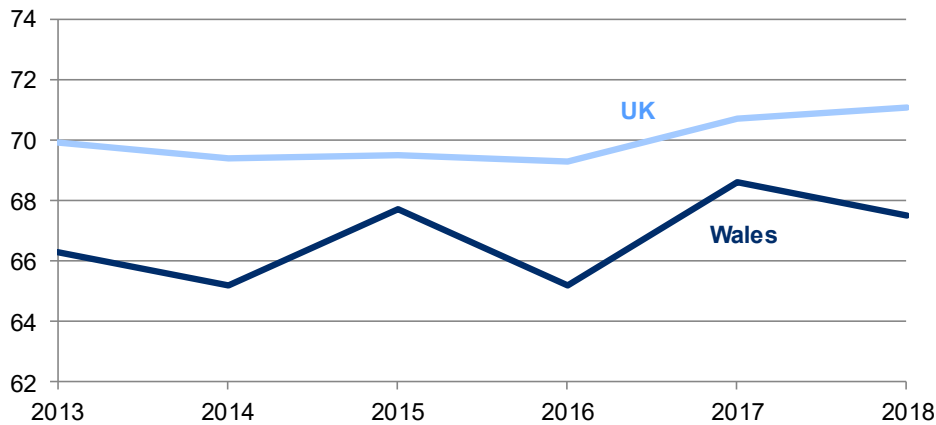
In Wales, 67.5 per cent of people in employment were either on permanent contracts (or have a temporary contract and are not seeking permanent employment) and were earning more than two thirds of the UK median wage in 2018. This is a decrease from 68.6 per cent in 2017.

The figures for all employees are subject to variation due to changes in the number of part-time employees in the sample, and the number of hours those part-time employees work. We will be including the figures for full-time employees shortly.

Wales is ranked tenth of the 12 UK countries and regions; London has the highest percentage (81.0 per cent) followed by the South East (72.1 per cent) and East (71.9 per cent).

³ Section 11.7 provides background to these indicators and the Well-being of Future Generations Act 2015.

Chart 9.1: Percentage of people in employment on permanent contracts (or temporary contracts and not seeking permanent employment) and who earn more than two thirds of the UK median wage ^a



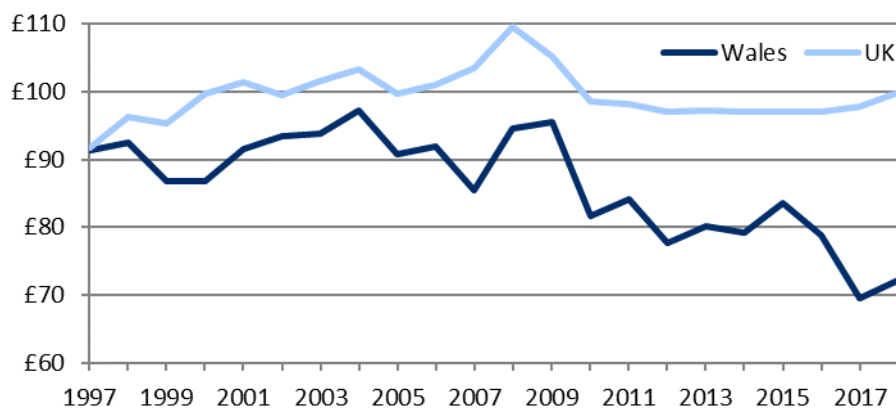
Source: WG analysis of Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings and Labour Force Survey, ONS

^a UK median wage data is from ASHE for employees earning a full adult rate and whose pay was not affected by absence. 2017 ASHE data is provisional.

9.3 National indicator 17 - Gender pay difference

The median gross weekly earnings of full-time employees in 2018 in Wales were £541.6 for males and £469.5 for females. This is a difference of £72.1 (Chart 9.2). Males earned 15.4 per cent more than females in 2018 in Wales, up from 15.3 per cent in 2017. This compares with males earning 19.6 per cent more than females in the UK in 2018, down from 19.8 per cent in 2017.

Chart 9.2: Gender pay gap in median average gross weekly earnings, full-time workers ^{a,b,c}



Source: Welsh Government analysis of Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings, Office for National Statistics

^a Full-time employees earning full adult rate and whose pay was not affected by absence.

^b Wales figures are workplace based. Workplace and residence based UK figures are the same.

^c There are discontinuities in the time-series in 2004, 2006 and 2011. See [ONS](#).

Wales had the second smallest gender pay difference of the 12 UK countries and regions in 2018, behind Northern Ireland (£35.3). However, median average gross weekly earnings in Wales in 2018 for all full-time employees were £509, which is the second lowest of all UK countries and English regions and below the UK average of £569.

9.4 National indicator 21 - Percentage of people in employment

The latest estimate of the employment rate for Wales from the Annual Population Survey (APS) of those aged 16-64 is 73.2 per cent in the year ending June 2019, up from 72.6 per cent in year ending June 2018. The UK rate was 75.5 per cent in the year ending June 2019, up from 74.9 per cent in the year ending June 2018. A time-series of employment rates from the APS is available on [StatsWales](#).

The APS estimate for Wales compares with the estimate from the Labour Force Survey of 74.1 per cent during June to August 2019, given in Section 1. Section 11.5 outlines the reasons for the difference between the estimates from the two surveys.

9.5 National indicator 20 - Percentage of people moderately satisfied with their jobs

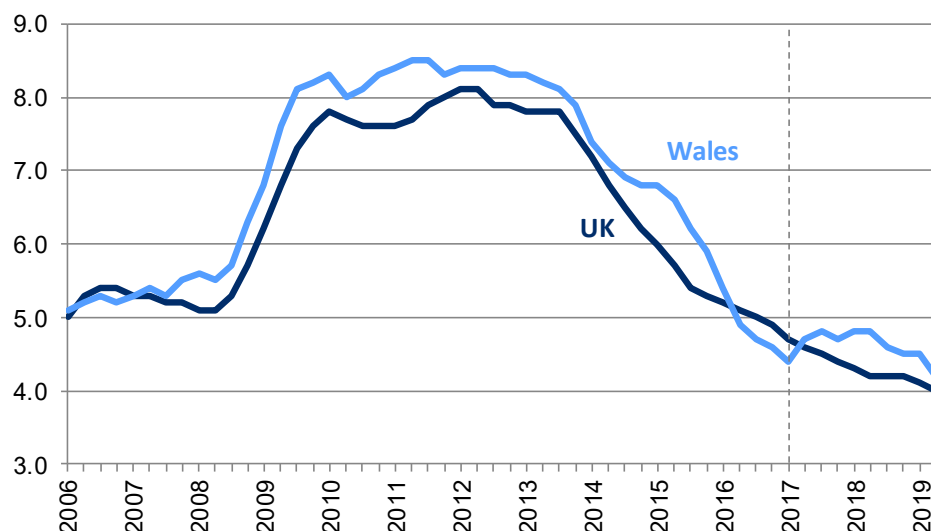
The National Survey for Wales estimates that 82 per cent of people aged 16 or over in employment were moderately satisfied with their jobs, for 2017-18. Across Wales the percentage of people moderately or very satisfied with their jobs ranged from 74 in Neath Port Talbot to 86 per cent in Ceredigion and Merthyr Tydfil. The underlying data can be found on [StatsWales](#).

10. Welsh Government targets

As part of its [Employability Plan](#) the Welsh Government established targets to eliminate the gaps in unemployment and economic inactivity rates between Wales and the UK within 10 years. These targets are assessed using the Annual Population Survey.

In the year ending June 2019, the unemployment rate in Wales was 4.2 per cent of the economically active population. For the same period, the UK rate was 4.0 per cent. This is a gap of 0.2 percentage points between Wales and the UK.

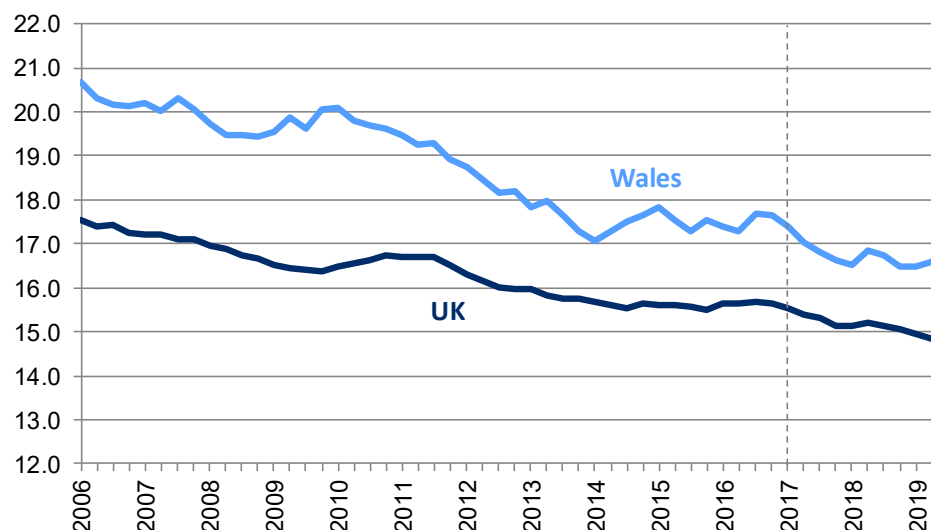
Chart 10.1: ILO Unemployment rate, persons (percentage of the economically active)



Source: Welsh Government analysis of Annual Population Survey

In the year ending June 2019, the economic inactivity rate excluding students and retirees in Wales was 16.6 per cent. For the same period, the UK rate was 14.8 per cent. This is a gap of 1.8 percentage points between Wales and the UK.

Chart 10.2: Economic inactivity rate excluding students and retirees, persons (percentage of those aged 16-64 excluding students and retirees)



Source: Welsh Government analysis of Annual Population Survey

11. Key quality information

11.1 Relevance

This monthly bulletin is a compendium publication that brings together the latest key statistics relating to the Welsh economy and labour market, mainly in the context of the UK economy and labour market. The headline Labour Force Survey (LFS) estimates in the bulletin are published by ONS in their Labour Market Statistical Bulletin which includes headline figures for Wales as a whole.

This bulletin provides a more detailed breakdown of the Wales data than the ONS bulletin and presents those estimates alongside other headline estimates for the economy and labour market for Wales. These statistics are used by the Welsh Government to monitor the headline statistics for the Welsh economy as well as providing comparisons to the UK economy. The bulletin complements the recently published [Welsh Economy in Numbers dashboard](#), which provides a broad picture of the Welsh economy.

This bulletin is used by other public sector organisations, businesses, academia and private individuals as a means of identifying the key trends in the headline economic and labour market statistics for Wales. Our [2012 user consultation](#) provides more information on how our outputs are used.

The Welsh Government is considering how best to meet user need for analysis of the labour market by protected characteristics. Data is currently available on [StatsWales](#) and [Nomis](#).

11.2 Accuracy

Some of the data in this bulletin is based on sample surveys meaning it is subject to sampling variability. Table 11.1 shows 95 per cent confidence intervals for the headline labour market measures from the Labour Force Survey. This means that there is a 95 per cent chance that the true value is contained in the range shown.

Table 11.1: 95% confidence intervals for LFS figures: Wales, June to August 2019

| | <i>Numbers in thousands</i> | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|----------|-------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------|----------------|---------------|-------------|
| | Estimates | | | Quarterly changes | | | Annual changes | | |
| | Lower limit | Estimate | Upper limit | Lower limit | Quarterly change | Upper limit | Lower limit | Annual change | Upper limit |
| Employment level | 1,435 | 1,473 | 1,510 | -80 | -32 | 16 | -80 | -30 | 19 |
| Employment rate | 72.3% | 74.1% | 76.0% | -3.5% | -1.1% | 1.3% | -3.6% | -1.0% | 1.5% |
| Unemployment level | 49 | 64 | 80 | -16 | 5 | 25 | -17 | 4 | 24 |
| Unemployment rate | 3.2% | 4.2% | 5.2% | -1.0% | 0.4% | 1.7% | -1.1% | 0.3% | 1.7% |
| Economically active level | 1,502 | 1,537 | 1,573 | -73 | -27 | 18 | -73 | -27 | 20 |
| Economic activity rate | 75.7% | 77.5% | 79.2% | -3.1% | -0.9% | 1.3% | -3.1% | -0.8% | 1.5% |
| Economically inactive level | 386 | 430 | 475 | -40 | 17 | 74 | -43 | 15 | 74 |

Source: Office for National Statistics

Our [revisions policy](#) is available from the Statistics and Research website. Where the data is not from the Welsh Government, the revisions policy of the individual Government department is followed. The majority of the data in this release is from the ONS and their [revisions policy](#) applies.

Claimant Count has been removed from the ONS labour market release because it may now be providing a misleading representation of the UK labour market. From June 2015 the Claimant Count statistics were designated as experimental due to the impact of Universal Credit, which is designed so a broader span of claimants is required to look for work than under Jobseeker's Allowance.

This means that once Universal Credit is fully rolled out, the Claimant Count is likely to be higher than it would otherwise be under Jobseeker's Allowance. The impact has increased as roll-out of Universal Credit has progressed and the seasonally-adjusted claimant count series has become more volatile. The Welsh Government will continue to publish Claimant Count data on StatsWales. The full [ONS statement](#) is available via their website.

This bulletin previously included statistics on working age benefits claimants by client group, based on Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) data. DWP no longer produces this series and the full statement is available via the [Nomis website](#).

DWP now publishes a Benefit Combinations dataset on their StatsXplore website which provides both Working Age and Pension Age statistics on the number of individuals claiming a DWP benefit in total and to show the key combinations of benefits claimed. We are in the process of assessing whether this new data source is appropriate for our uses and/or publication.

11.3 Timeliness and punctuality

This bulletin follows the ONS publication schedule of labour market data, available on the [National Statistics Release Calendar](#). Table 11.2 lists the date of last update and next update for each data source.




Table 11.2: Summary of data sources

| Data | Source | Last Updated | Next Updated |
|------------------------------------|--|--------------|-------------------|
| Average earnings | Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings, ONS | 25-Oct-2018 | 29-Oct-2019 |
| Economic inactivity rate | Labour Force Survey, ONS | 15-Oct-2019 | 12-Nov-2019 |
| Economic inactivity rate (NUTS2) | Annual Population Survey, ONS | 18-Sep-2019 | Jan-2020 |
| Employment rate | Labour Force Survey, ONS | 15-Oct-2019 | 12-Nov-2019 |
| Employment rate (NUTS2) | Annual Population Survey, ONS | 18-Sep-2019 | Jan-2020 |
| Gross Disposable Household Income | Regional Accounts, ONS | 22-May-2019 | May-2020 |
| Gross Value Added | Regional Accounts, ONS | 12-Dec-2018 | 19-Dec-2019 |
| ILO unemployment rate | Labour Force Survey, ONS | 15-Oct-2019 | 12-Nov-2019 |
| ILO unemployment rate (NUTS2) | Annual Population Survey, ONS | 18-Sep-2019 | Jan-2020 |
| Index of Construction | Welsh Government | 16-Oct-2019 | Jan-2020 |
| Index of Manufacturing | Welsh Government | 16-Oct-2019 | Jan-2020 |
| Index of Market Services | Welsh Government | 16-Oct-2019 | Jan-2020 |
| Index of Production | Welsh Government | 16-Oct-2019 | Jan-2020 |
| Out of work benefit claimants | Work and Pensions Longitudinal Study, DWP | 17-May-2017 | No longer updated |
| Public sector employment | Regional Public Sector Employment, ONS | 10-Sep-2019 | 17-Dec-2019 |
| Self-employment jobs | Workforce jobs, ONS | 10-Sep-2019 | 17-Dec-2019 |
| Value of Exports | Regional Trade in Goods Statistics, HMRC | 05-Sep-2019 | 05-Dec-2019 |
| VAT/PAYE Registered Enterprises | Business Demography | 21-Nov-2018 | 20-Nov-2019 |
| Workforce jobs | Workforce jobs, ONS | 10-Sep-2019 | 17-Dec-2019 |
| National indicator 11 | UK Innovation Survey | 24-Oct-2018 | 2020 |
| National indicator 16 | Labour Force Survey & Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings, ONS | 26-Sep-2019 | TBC |
| Gender pay difference | Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings, ONS | 25-Oct-2018 | 29-Oct-2019 |
| Percentage of people in employment | Annual Population Survey, ONS | 18-Sep-2019 | Jan-2020 |
| National indicator 20 | National Survey for Wales | 20-Jun-2018 | Jun-2020 |

11.4 Accessibility and clarity

Much of the data behind the charts shown in this bulletin, as well as further breakdowns such as gender and disability, can be found on StatsWales. Links to StatsWales and Welsh Government statistical headlines (where applicable) are provided below in Table 11.3.

Table 11.3: StatsWales and WG headline links

| Measure | Data Link | WG Headline Link |
|--|--|---|
| Claimant count | StatsWales | STATISTICS & RESEARCH |
| Economic inactivity rate | StatsWales | STATISTICS & RESEARCH |
| Employment rate | StatsWales | STATISTICS & RESEARCH |
| Exports | StatsWales | STATISTICS & RESEARCH |
| Gross Disposable Household Income | StatsWales | STATISTICS & RESEARCH |
| Gross Value Added | StatsWales | STATISTICS & RESEARCH |
| Gross weekly pay | StatsWales | |
| Out of work benefit claimants | StatsWales | |
| Public sector employment |  Office for National Statistics | |
| Self-employment jobs |  Office for National Statistics | |
| Short Term Output Indicators | StatsWales | STATISTICS & RESEARCH |
| Unemployment rate | StatsWales | STATISTICS & RESEARCH |
| VAT/PAYE registered enterprise births | StatsWales | STATISTICS & RESEARCH |
| VAT/PAYE registered enterprises | StatsWales | STATISTICS & RESEARCH |
| Workforce jobs |  Office for National Statistics | |
| Businesses Innovation Active (FG indicator) | StatsWales | |
| Employment above ⅔ UK median wage (FG indicator) | StatsWales | |
| Gender Pay Gap (FG indicator) | StatsWales | |
| Employment (FG indicator) | StatsWales | |

11.5 Comparability and coherence

Comparable measures for other UK countries for the data published in this bulletin are published on StatsWales and on the ONS website, which can be accessed using the data links in Table 10.3.

Labour Force Survey and Annual Population Survey

Estimates of employment, unemployment and economic inactivity are available from both the LFS and the Annual Population Survey (APS). Estimates from the LFS are based on a rolling quarter and are updated monthly. The sample sizes are too low in the LFS to produce reliable estimates for geographies below Wales level. Estimates from the APS are based on a rolling twelve months, updated each quarter. The APS uses a bigger sample than the LFS so is used to produce estimates for geographies in Wales. At Wales level, the APS is a slightly more robust measure than the LFS but it is less timely and slower to adapt to changes in the labour market.

Employment and Workforce Jobs

Employment figures differ between the LFS estimates and Workforce Jobs. Primarily this is because people with more than one job are counted once in the LFS but more than once in

Workforce Jobs. The LFS does not cover people living in most types of communal establishments and Workforce Jobs excludes unpaid family workers.

ILO Unemployment and Claimant Count

There are two different measures of unemployment used in official UK statistics, the headline International Labour Organisation (ILO) measure recorded by the LFS and the claimant count measure. Each is subject to advantages and disadvantages.

The headline ILO measure is a count of those who are out of work and want a job, or have actively sought work in the last four weeks and are available to start work in the next two weeks; plus those who are out of work, have found a job and are waiting to start in the next two weeks. It is the broader measure of unemployment. However, it is sourced from a survey so the results are subject to sampling error. Wales data is subject to higher variability than UK level data because of the smaller sample size.

The claimant count is a count of all those claiming unemployment related benefits (currently Jobseekers Allowance plus some claimants of Universal Credit). As such it excludes those who are unemployed who are not eligible to claim, and those who do not wish to claim. However, it is a count of all claimants and is not subject to any sampling variability. It can therefore be disaggregated to very high levels of detail, and in particular, changes measured over the short term are more robust than for the headline unemployment measure.

11.6 Technical notes

Some of the data in this bulletin are presented as index numbers. Index numbers take the data for each time period and divide them by the figure for the reference period, and multiply the result by 100. A figure of above 100 for a given time period then indicates that the figure is higher than that for the reference period, whilst a figure of below 100 indicates that it is lower than that for the reference period. Data on workforce jobs and self-employment jobs are presented as indices referenced to 1999 = 100. Data on exports is referenced to 2013=100 due to methodological differences before 2013. The indices of production, manufacturing and construction and the index of market services are each referenced to 2016 = 100.

Data series shown are seasonally adjusted unless stated otherwise. Seasonal adjustment is the process of removing variations associated with the time of year from a time-series and enables comparisons of labour market statistics to be made since the previous quarter or previous month. Labour market data for Wales is seasonally adjusted but for geographies within Wales only non seasonally adjusted data is available.

11.7 National Statistics status

The [United Kingdom Statistics Authority](#) has designated these statistics as National Statistics, in accordance with the Statistics and Registration Service Act 2007 and signifying compliance with the [Code of Practice for Statistics](#).

National Statistics status means that official statistics meet the highest standards of trustworthiness, quality and public value, and it is our responsibility to maintain compliance with these standards.

All official statistics should comply with all aspects of the Code of Practice for Statistics. They are awarded National Statistics status following an assessment by the UK Statistics Authority's regulatory arm. The Authority considers whether the statistics meet the highest standards of Code compliance, including the value they add to public decisions and debate. The designation of these statistics as National Statistics was confirmed in March 2010 following a [full assessment against the Code of Practice](#).

Since the latest review by the Office for Statistics Regulation, we have continued to comply with the Code of Practice for Statistics, and have made the following improvements:

- Added to and refined information about dimensions of quality and described links to policy and Welsh Government targets
- Expanded the coverage of topics to include workforce jobs and Welsh future generations indicators
- Improved visuals by de-cluttering and standardising charts and tables

It is Welsh Government's responsibility to maintain compliance with the standards expected of National Statistics. If we become concerned about whether these statistics are still meeting the appropriate standards, we will discuss any concerns with the Office for Statistics Regulation promptly. National Statistics status can be removed at any point when the highest standards are not maintained, and reinstated when standards are restored.

11.8 Well-being of Future Generations Act (WFG)

The Well-being of Future Generations Act 2015 is about improving the social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of Wales. The Act puts in place seven well-being goals for Wales. These are for a more equal, prosperous, resilient, healthier and globally responsible Wales, with cohesive communities and a vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language. Under section (10)(1) of the Act, the Welsh Ministers must (a) publish indicators ("national indicators") that must be applied for the purpose of measuring progress towards the achievement of the Well-being goals, and (b) lay a copy of the national indicators before the National Assembly. The 46 national indicators were laid in March 2016 and this release includes five of the national indicators:

- (11) percentage of businesses which are innovation active
- (16) percentage of people in employment who are on permanent contracts (or on temporary contracts and not seeking permanent employment) and who earn more than two thirds of the UK median wage
- (17) gender pay difference
- (21) percentage of people in employment
- (20) Percentage of people moderately satisfied with their jobs

Data on [indicator 9](#) (Gross Value Added (GVA) per hour worked) and [indicator 10](#) (Gross Disposable Household Income per head) is available from ONS.

Information on the indicators, along with narratives for each of the well-being goals and associated technical information is available in the [Well-being of Wales report](#).

This release includes contextual indicators, namely the basket of indicators presented in the Well-being report in the previous link.

As national indicators under the Act they must be referred to in the analyses of local well-being produced by public services boards when they are analysing the state of economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being in their areas.

Further information on the [Well-being of Future Generations \(Wales\) Act 2015](#).

The statistics included in this release could also provide supporting narrative to the national indicators and be used by public services boards in relation to their local well-being assessments and local well-being plans.

11.9 Further details

Links

This document is available on our website: <https://gov.wales/key-economic-statistics>

The National Survey for Wales [methodology and quality reports](#) can be found on the Welsh Government website.

More information on the data sources can also be found in the Quality and Methodology Information reports published by ONS on [Labour Market](#), [Claimant Count](#), [Public Sector Employment](#) and [Workforce Jobs](#) data.

Next update

12 November 2019 (Headline)

14 November 2019 (Key Economic Statistics bulletin)

We want your feedback

We welcome any feedback on any aspect of these statistics which can be provided by email to economic.stats@gov.wales.

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