

13 August 2020
SB 26/2020

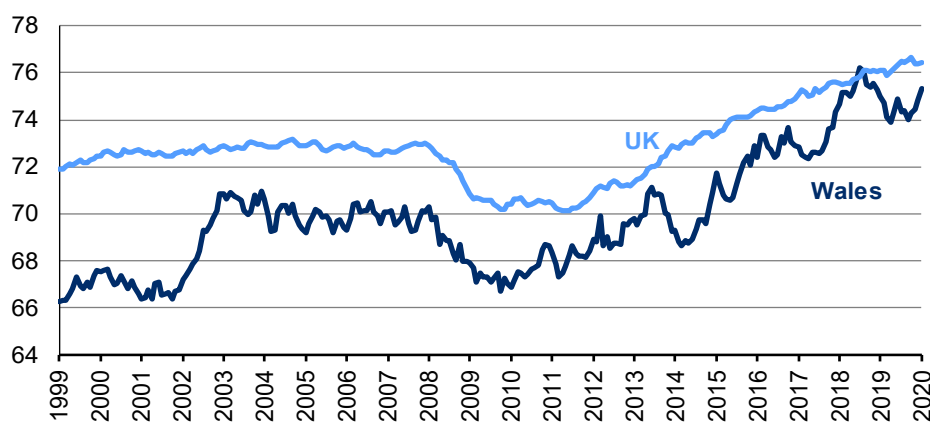


Key Economic Statistics, August 2020

Key points for April 2020 to June 2020

- These statistics include data up to June 2020 which covers the beginning of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic.
- The employment rate in Wales was 75.3%, up 1.0 percentage points on the previous quarter and up 0.3 percentage points from a year earlier. This figure includes employees that have been furloughed due to the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic.
- The UK employment level experienced the largest decrease over the quarter since 2009, while the Welsh employment level increased over the quarter, suggesting the full impact of the coronavirus pandemic in Wales is not yet reflected through these latest figures.
- The unemployment rate in Wales was 2.7%, down 1.3 percentage points over the year and below the UK rate of 3.9%.

Employment rate (percentage of population age 16-64)



Timelier data sources

The latest official labour market estimates cover the period April to June 2020.

While the time period for these latest estimates does cover the coronavirus pandemic, other data sources can offer a timelier and more complete picture in understanding the impact of COVID-19 on the economy.

- [Experimental claimant count](#) data showed 121,000 claimants in Wales in July 2020, a rate of 8.0% of the workforce. This is the highest rate since the middle of 1996.
- As of the 9 July, there was a 71.2% increase of people claiming [Universal Credit](#) in Wales compared to March 2020.

About this bulletin

This monthly bulletin used to be a compendium publication that brought together the latest key statistics relating to the Welsh economy and labour market.

Since June, this has been changed to focus mainly on the Labour Market and more specifically focus on the impacts of COVID19 on the labour market

Key supporting material:

[Welsh Economy in Numbers](#)

In this bulletin

This bulletin contains new data on:

Employment	3
Unemployment	9
Economic inactivity	13

Contents

Section	Page
1. Employment	3
2. Unemployment	8
3. Economic Inactivity	12
4. Workforce Jobs	15
5. Key Quality Information	16

Charts

Chart	Page
1.1 Employment rate, persons (percentage of those aged 16-64)	3
1.2 Employment rate, men (percentage of those aged 16-64)	3
1.3 Employment rate, women (percentage of those aged 16-64)	4
1.4 Public sector employment (percentage of population, not seasonally adjusted)	5
1.5 Average hours worked, UK	6
1.6 Paid employees, UK	6
1.7 Median pay, Wales	7
1.8 Employment rate, economic regions (four quarter rolling average, percentage of those aged 16-64, not seasonally adjusted)	8
2.1 Unemployment rate (percentage of economically active population)	9
2.2 ILO unemployment rates (percentage of economically active)	10
2.3 ILO unemployment rate, economic regions (four quarter rolling average, percentage of economically active, not seasonally adjusted)	10
2.4 Long-term ILO unemployment rates (percentage of all unemployed: four quarter rolling average)	11
2.5 Youth ILO unemployment rates (percentage of economically active: four quarter rolling average, not seasonally adjusted)	11
2.6 Experimental claimant count rates (percentage of civilian workforce)	12
2.7 People on Universal Credit, Wales	12
3.1 Economic inactivity rate, persons (percentage of those aged 16-64)	13
3.2 Economic inactivity rate, men (percentage of those aged 16-64)	14
3.3 Economic inactivity rate, women (percentage of those aged 16-64)	14
3.4 Economic inactivity rate, economic regions (four quarter rolling average, percentage of those aged 16-64, not seasonally adjusted)	15
4.1 Workforce jobs (Index 1999=100)	16
4.2 Self-employment jobs (Index 1999=100)	16

We have suspended a large part of the bulletin in order to focus on the labour market impacts of the COVID-19 crisis. All data that is no longer in the bulletin is available elsewhere on our website. Links can be found within table 5.3 in the [Key Quality Information section](#).

1. Employment

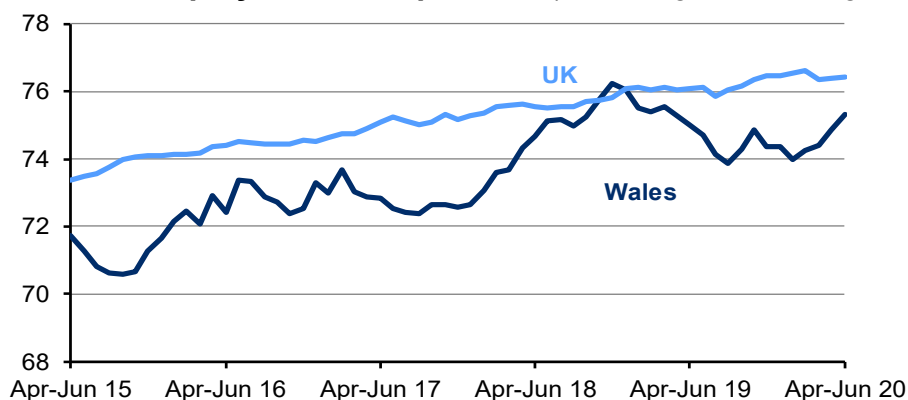
Figures for employment include employees that have been furloughed.

After a steady decrease since late 2018, the employment rate has fluctuated since mid-2019. This broadly reflects the same pattern as the male employment rate (Chart 1.2). In the latest quarter, this trend broadly continues, despite the impact of the coronavirus pandemic.

There are a number of changes underneath the surface of the employment rate. Up to the end of June, 378,400 employments in Wales have been furloughed through the Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme and 108,000 people claimed a Self-Employment Income Support Scheme grant. (People using these schemes are counted as being employed in the labour market statistics). The impact of coronavirus on the labour market across the UK can be seen in the number of hours worked – in the three months to June 2020, the average number of hours worked in the UK was at its lowest level since the time series began in 1992.

Looking at the latest labour market statistics in more detail, there were 1.5 million people in employment in Wales in April to June 2020, up 19,000 (1.3%) on the previous quarter, but broadly similar to the same period a year earlier. This is a rate of 75.3% of those aged 16-64 which is 1.0 percentage points up on the previous quarter and up 0.3 percentage points from the same period a year earlier. The employment level in the UK was 32.9 million, down 220,000 (0.7%) on the previous quarter, but up 113,000 (0.3%) over the year. This is a rate of 76.4% of those aged 16-64 which is 1.1 percentage points higher than the rate for Wales (Chart 1.1).

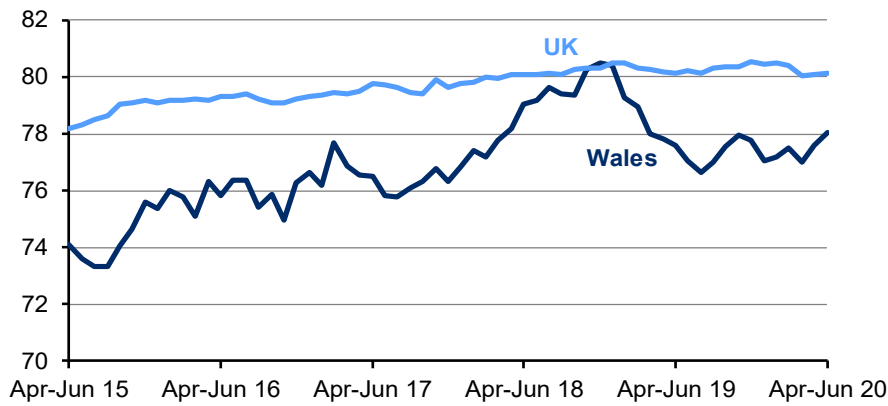
Chart 1.1: Employment rate, persons (percentage of those aged 16-64)



Source: Welsh Government analysis of Labour Force Survey

There were 780,000 men in employment in Wales in April to June 2020, up 6,000 (0.7%) on the previous quarter and up 3,000 (0.4%) a year earlier. This is a rate of 78.0% of those aged 16-64, up 0.5 percentage points on the previous quarter, and up 0.4 percentage points from the same period a year earlier. The number of men in employment in the UK was 17.2 million, down by 135,000 (0.8%) over the quarter and down by 44,000 (0.3%) over the year. This is a rate of 80.2% of those aged 16-64, broadly similar to the previous year. (Chart 1.2)

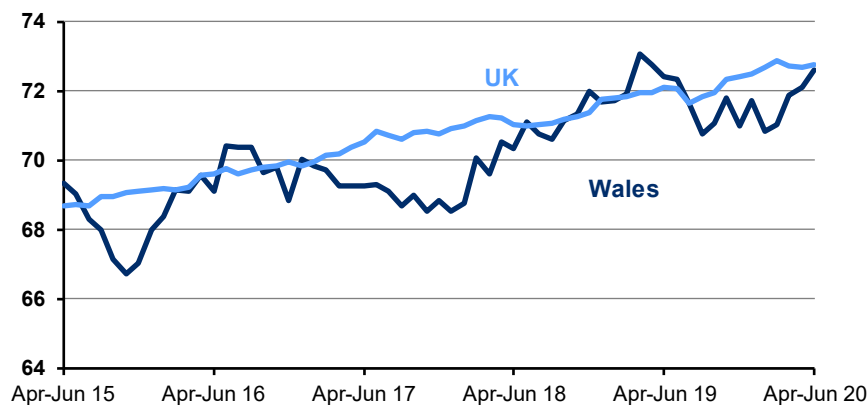
Chart 1.2: Employment rate, men (percentage of those aged 16-64)



Source: Welsh Government analysis of Labour Force Survey

There were 720,000 women in employment in Wales in April to June 2020, up 14,000 (1.9%) on the previous quarter, but down 2,700 (0.4%) from the same period a year earlier. This is a rate of 72.6% of those aged 16-64, up 1.6 percentage points on the previous quarter and up 0.2 percentage points from a year earlier. The number of women in employment in the UK was 15.7 million, down 85,000 (0.5%) over the quarter, but up 157,000 (1.0%) over the year. This is a rate of 72.8% of those aged 16-64, up from 72.1% a year earlier. (Chart 1.3)

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

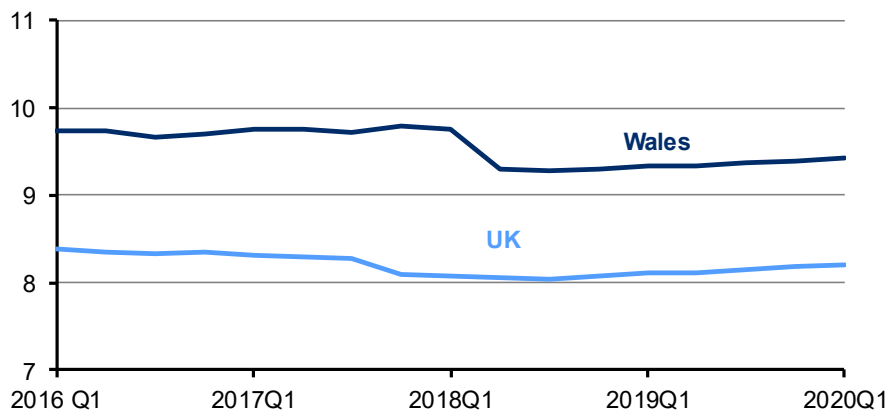


Source: Welsh Government analysis of Labour Force Survey

There were 297,000 people employed in the public sector in Wales in 2020 Q1, up 1.3% from a year earlier. This is 9.4% of the population, similar to the same quarter a year earlier.

Public sector employment in the UK over the same period increased by 1.2% to 5.5 million. This is 8.2% of the population, also similar to a year earlier (percentage change calculated using unrounded figures). (Chart 1.5)

Chart 1.4: Public sector employment (percentage of population, not seasonally adjusted)



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

While the impact of the coronavirus pandemic is not immediately apparent through the latest employment figures, the following section explores some of the more timely data sources.

Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme (furlough)

Up to 30th June 2020, 378,400 employments in Wales have been supported through the Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme. This is a take up rate of 29% of all **employments** in Wales - the joint lowest of all the UK countries and English regions. This is also a smaller proportion than across the UK as a whole (31%). Wales' higher share of public sector employment is likely to be a factor to the lower share of furloughed employees, although this needs to be explored further.

The National Survey for Wales collects data on the economic status of respondents which helps build the picture of who is being impacted. This additional data source allows us to explore some of [the characteristics of people that have been furloughed in Wales](#). The National Survey for Wales estimates that in June 2020, 10% of all **people** aged 16 and over in Wales (including those not in employment) were furloughed from work due to the coronavirus situation. This was similar to the proportion in May. Additional analysis carried out based on the May results show that there were more males furloughed than females (12% of males compared to 10% of females). The age group with the largest proportion furloughed was 25-44 (16%) followed 16-24 (15%) and 45-64 (12%). In the private sector, 31% of people employed were furloughed from work compared with 9% of the public sector.

Self-Employment Income Support Scheme

There have been 108,000 people who have claimed a Self-Employment Income Support Scheme grant in Wales, which is a take-up rate of 77% out of those eligible. The take up rate for males (79%) was higher than females (73%).

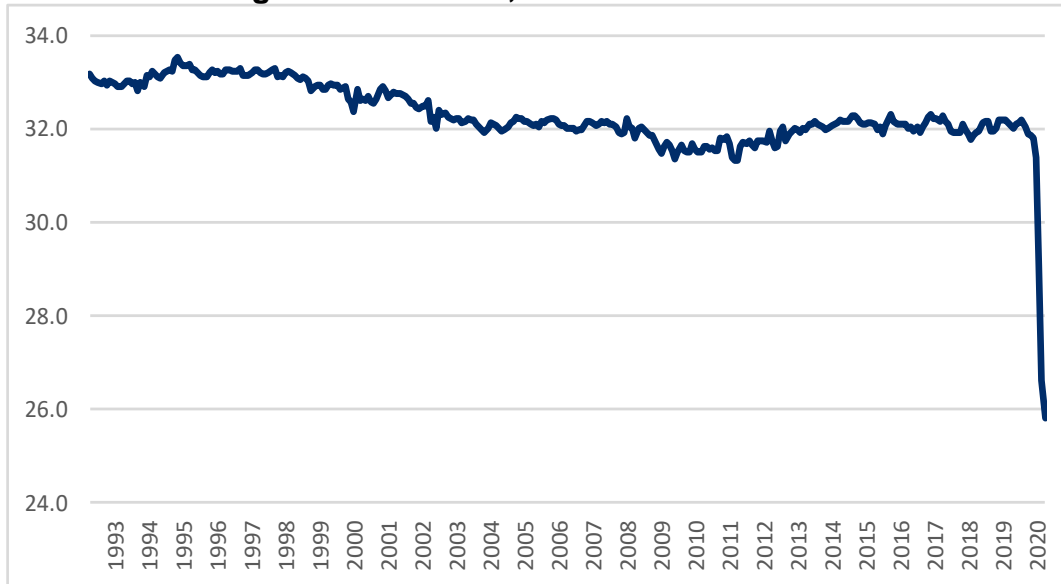
Wales has the second highest take up rate (behind Northern Ireland) of the scheme across all UK countries and regions. It also has a higher take-up rate than the UK as a whole (75%).

Hours worked

The pandemic has had a large impact on actual hours worked. In the three months to June 2020, the average number of hours worked in the UK was 25.8 hours per week; the lowest average since

the time series began in 1992. This was 5.6 hours down on the previous quarter and 6.3 hours down on the previous year, the largest quarterly and annual falls on record. Over the year, the average hours worked for men fell by 7.1 hours (19.7%), compared to a fall of 5.3 hours (19.2%) for women.

Chart 1.5: Average hours worked, UK



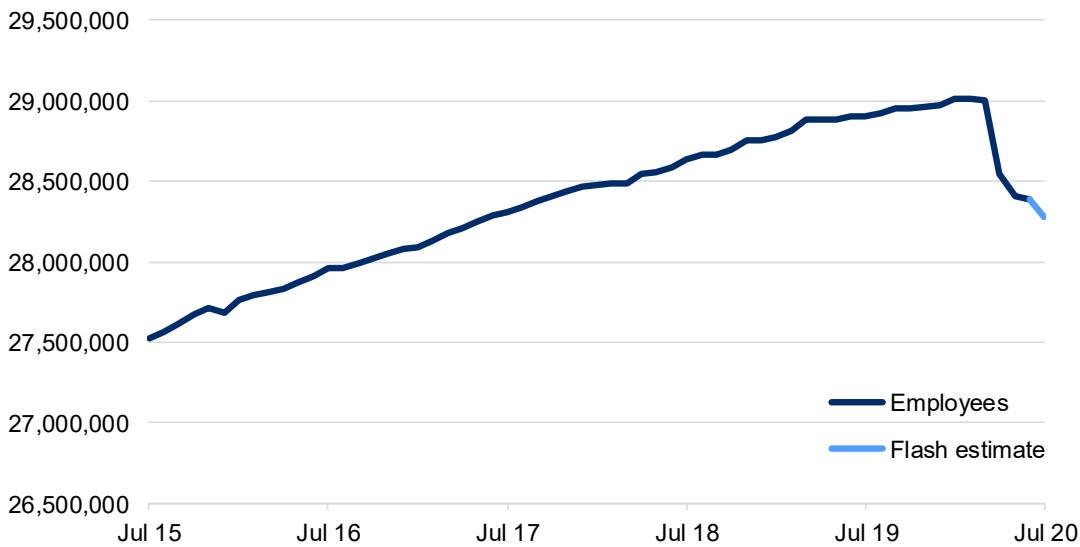
Source: Labour Force Survey, ONS

The latest hours worked data for Wales covers a very small part of the coronavirus pandemic. During the year to March 2020, the average number of hours worked in Wales was 31.3 hours per week. This was a decrease of 0.3 hours on last year. Men in Wales worked an average of 35.7 hours per week and women worked an average of 26.5 hours per week. This was a difference of 9.2 hours which was the fifth largest difference of the 12 UK countries and regions.

Experimental Real Time Pay Information

ONS and HMRC produce experimental estimates of the number of paid employees and monthly pay based on real time Pay As You Earn (PAYE) data from HMRC. ONS estimate that the number of paid employees in the UK in June 2020 was 28.4 million people (down 1.8% compared with the same period the previous year). Early estimates for July 2020 indicate that the number of paid employees fell by 730,000 between March and July 2020. Employees who are furloughed are counted as paid employees. The Office for National Statistics recently published a [blog exploring why the estimate of paid employees appears to contradict estimates from the Labour Force Survey](#). Estimates of employee numbers from this source are not available below UK level.

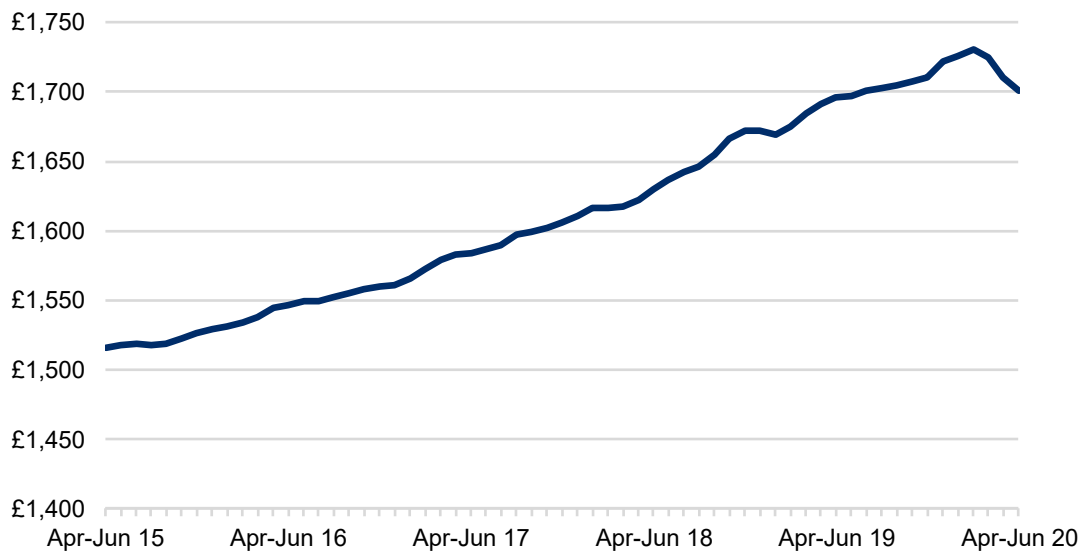
Chart 1.6: Paid employees, UK



Source: Pay As You Earn Real Time Information, HM Revenue and Customs

Median pay has grown in recent years but has fallen over the past few months. ONS estimate that the median monthly pay from PAYE real time information for Wales was £1,701 per month in the three months to June 2020. This is less than the UK average of £1,804 per month. Compared with the previous quarter (January 2020 - March 2020), the median pay in Wales decreased by £30 per month. This is a percentage decrease of 1.7% which was the largest decrease since comparable records began.

Chart 1.7: Median pay, Wales



Source: Pay As You Earn Real Time Information, HM Revenue and Customs

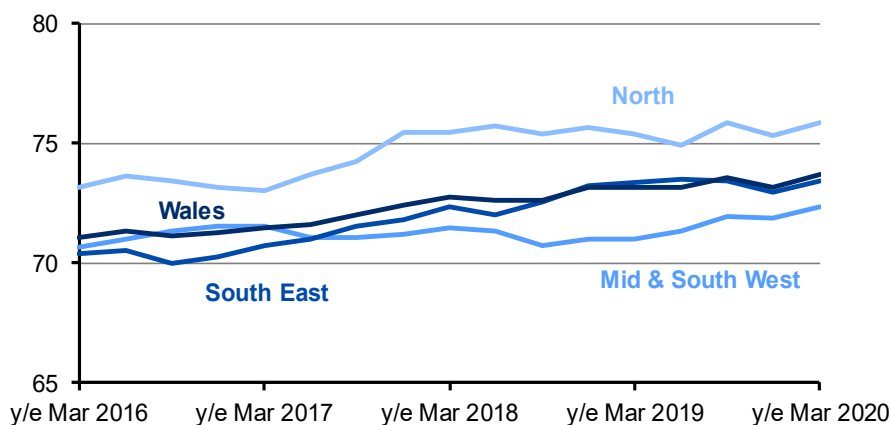
Economic regions

The data for the Welsh economic regions is for the year ending March 2020 so covers a very small period of the coronavirus pandemic. It will be difficult to determine the impacts of coronavirus at a regional level until more recent data is available.

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 March 2020, the employment level increased in Mid and South West Wales by 3,100 (or 0.8%) compared with the previous year. The employment level remained broadly similar in North Wales, but decreased in South East Wales by 2,100 (or 0.3%) compared with the previous year. Over the same period, the employment rate increased by 1.3 percentage points in Mid and South West Wales, 0.5 percentage points in North Wales and remained broadly the same in South East Wales. (Differences calculated using unrounded figures)

Chart 1.8: 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

2. Unemployment¹

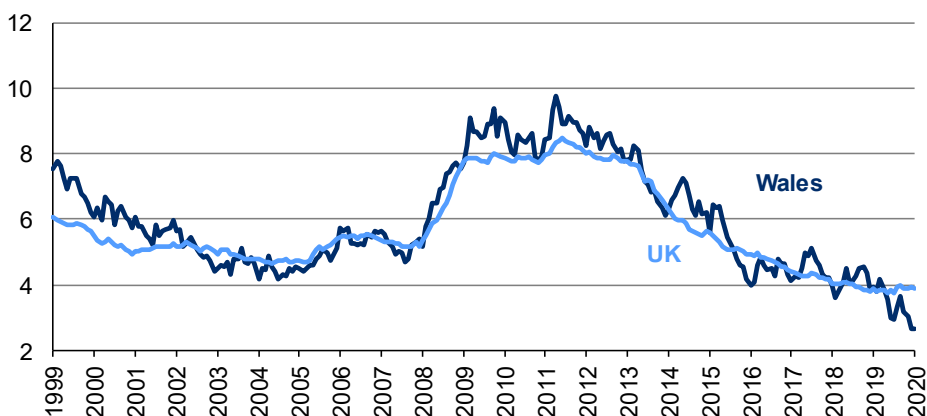
The Welsh unemployment rate has generally tracked the UK rate and has been gradually falling since the early 2010s. However, in August to October 2019, the Welsh unemployment rate fell below the UK rate and has remained below ever since.

Similarly to the employment rate, there was no major change to the usual trend in the unemployment rate in Wales over the three months to June 2020 despite the coronavirus pandemic.

There have been other more pronounced changes that do indicate the scale of the impact. Experimental estimates indicate a large increase in the claimant count rate in Wales since March 2020. While not everyone claiming these benefits will be unemployed², there was a 71.2% increase of people claiming Universal Credit in early July compared to March 2020.

Looking at the latest labour market statistics in more detail, during April to June 2020 there were 41,000 unemployed people in Wales, down 8,000 (16.3%) from the previous quarter and down 20,000 (33.0%) from the same period a year earlier. This is a rate of 2.7% of the economically active population, down 0.5 percentage points from the previous quarter and down 1.3 percentage points compared to a year earlier.

Chart 2.1: Unemployment rate (percentage of economically active population)



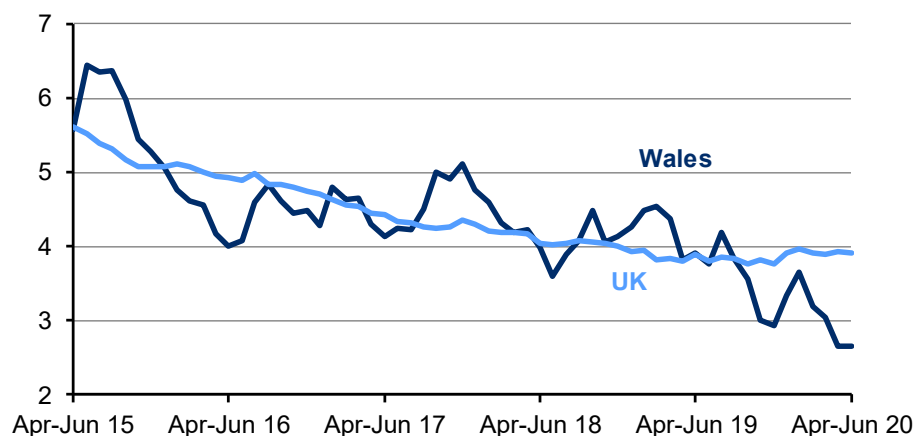
Source: Welsh Government analysis of Labour Force Survey

The number of unemployed people in the UK remained largely unchanged over the year at 1.3 million. This is a rate of 3.9% of the economically active population, broadly unchanged on a year earlier. (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.

² Many more people in work can be eligible for Universal Credit and included in the claimant count. This is explained in ONS' blog on [Understanding the impact on jobs and pay](#)

Chart 2.2: ILO unemployment rates (percentage of economically active)

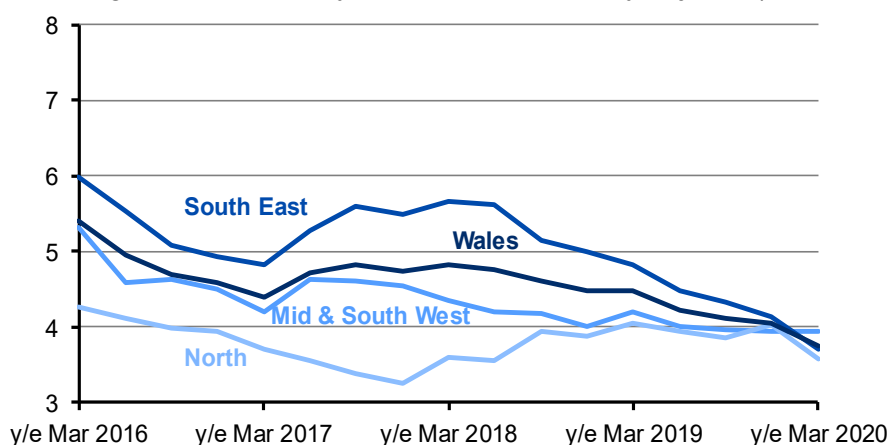


Source: Welsh Government analysis of Labour Force Survey

In the year ending March 2020, the unemployment level decreased in all three economic regions in Wales. The largest decrease was in South East Wales (down 8,900 or 24.2%) followed by North Wales (down 1,700 or 12.0%) and Mid and South West Wales (down 1,000 or 5.8%). Over the same period, the unemployment rate decreased by 1.1 percentage points in South East Wales, 0.5 percentage points in North Wales and 0.3 percentage points in Mid and South West Wales. (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. Before the end of 2019, the unemployment rate remained consistently higher in South East Wales than the other regions, and North Wales has consistently had the lowest unemployment rate. However, since the end of 2019, the unemployment rate has been very similar in all three regions and Wales. (Chart 2.2)

Chart 2.3: ILO unemployment rate, economic regions (four quarter rolling average, percentage of economically active, not seasonally adjusted)

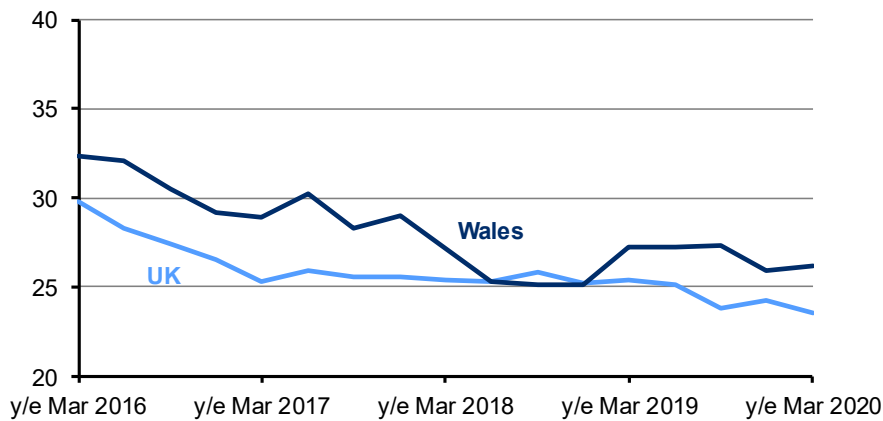


Source: Welsh Government analysis of Annual Population Survey

The Welsh long-term unemployment rate has generally been higher than the UK rate in recent years, apart from during a period in 2018 when the two rates were very similar.

In the year ending March 2020, the Annual Population Survey (APS) estimates that 14,800 people in Wales were long-term unemployed (12 months or more), down 20.7% over the year. This represented 26.2% of all those unemployed in the year, down 1.1 percentage points over the year. The equivalent UK rate was 23.6%, down 1.8 percentage points over the year. (Chart 2.3)

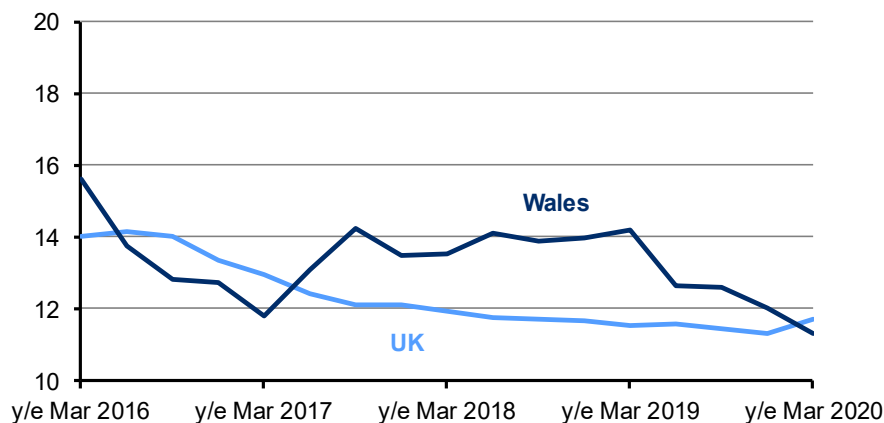
Chart 2.4: Long-term ILO unemployment rates (percentage of all unemployed: four quarter rolling average)



Source: Welsh Government analysis of Annual Population Survey

The youth unemployment rate in Wales was generally higher in Wales than the UK from the middle of 2017 till the beginning of 2020 where it has dropped to slightly below the UK rate. In the year ending March 2020, the APS estimates that 23,300 people aged 16-24 in Wales were unemployed, down 22.7% over the year. This represented 11.3% of the economically active in this age group, down 2.9 percentage points over the year. The equivalent UK rate was 11.7%, up 0.2 percentage points over the year. (Chart 2.4)

Chart 2.5: Youth ILO unemployment rates (percentage of economically active: four quarter rolling average, not seasonally adjusted)



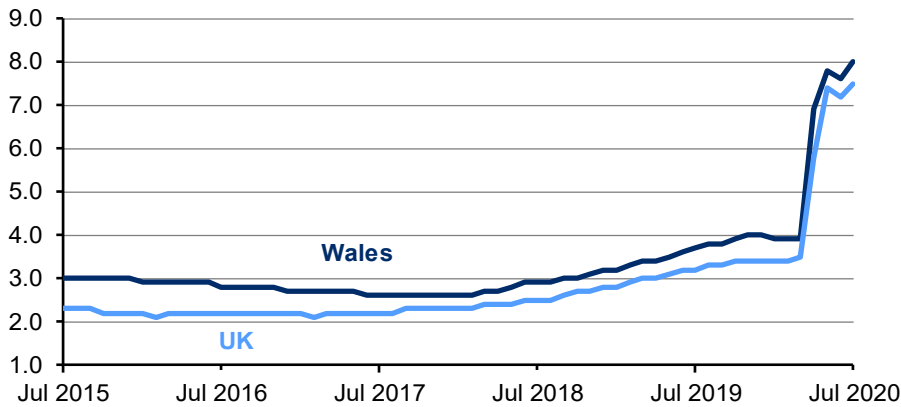
Source: Welsh Government analysis of Annual Population Survey

Claimant counts

The experimental claimant count rates were initially removed from the bulletin due to their unreliability but have been added back in due to the timeliness of the data to give an early indication of the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic in Wales. More information can be found in Key Quality Information.

The experimental claimant count in Wales was 121,000 in July 2020, a rate of 8.0% of the workforce. This is the highest rate since the middle of 1996. Comparing July 2020 with July 2019, it grew by 65,000 (116.0%). The UK experimental claimant count was 2.7 million in July 2020. Compared to July 2019, it increased by 1.5 million (132.7%). (Chart 2.5)

Chart 2.6: Experimental claimant count rates (percentage of civilian workforce)



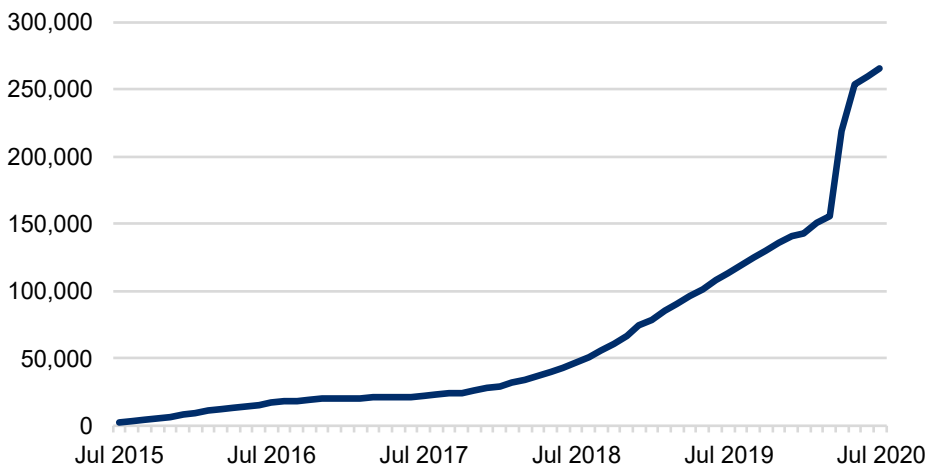
Source: Jobcentre Plus Administration System, Department for Work and Pensions

Universal Credit

According to data from the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP), between the 16 March and 23 June 2020, there were 1,285,800 Universal Credit advances in Great Britain. Of these, 1,032,800 were new claims or benefit transfers.

As of the 9th July 2020 there were 266,100 people on Universal Credit in Wales, this was an increase of 6,000 people (2.3%) from the previous month. Compared with March 2020, this was an increase of 110,700 (71.2%). The “Searching for work” conditionality remains the largest conditionality for receiving Universal Credit (106,000). Since the previous month it has increased by 4.2%, but since March 2020, it has increased by 101.8%. “Working – with requirements” had the largest increase on the previous month, up 5.4% and “Working – no requirements” had the largest increase compared with March 2020, up 115.9%.

Chart 2.7: People on Universal Credit, Wales



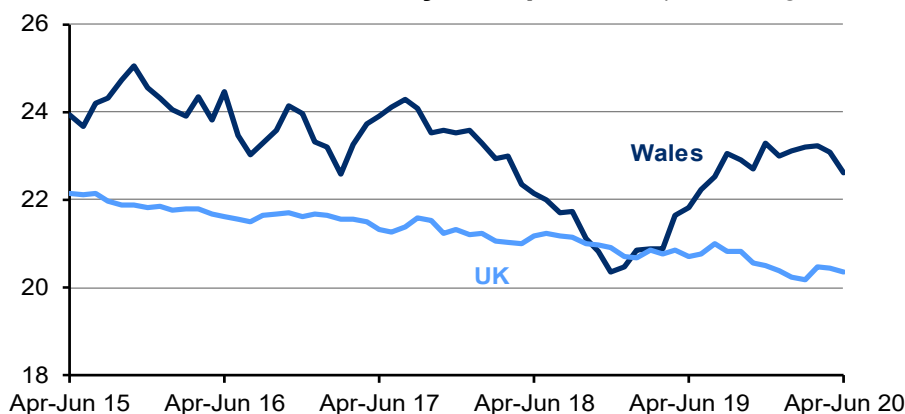
Source: Universal Credit, Department for Work and Pensions

3. Economic inactivity

Inactivity rates in Wales have been persistently higher than the UK for decades, but fell steeply to below the UK rate at the end of 2018. From 2018, the rate in Wales generally increased, corresponding with the fall in the employment rate (Charts 1.1 and 1.2). This has been followed by falls over recent periods.

The latest labour market statistics are yet to show any significant difference in economic inactivity despite the coronavirus pandemic. There were 432,000 people in Wales who were economically inactive in April to June 2020, this is a fall of 11,000 (2.5%) on the previous quarter, but up 15,000 (3.6%) from the same period a year earlier. This is a rate of 22.6% of those aged 16-64, down 0.6 percentage points on the previous quarter, but up 0.8 percentage points from the same period a year earlier. The number of economically inactive people in the UK fell by 127,000 (1.5%) over the year to 8.4 million. This is a rate of 20.4% of those aged 16-64, up 0.2% on the previous quarter and down from 20.7% a year earlier. (Chart 3.1)

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



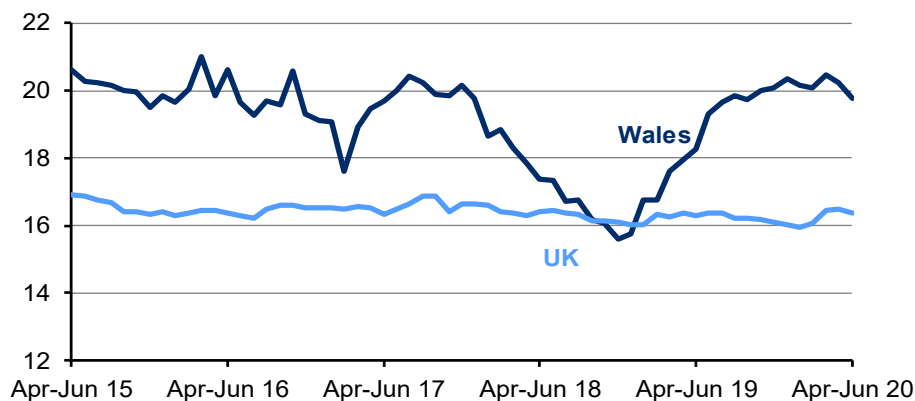
Source: Welsh Government analysis of Labour Force Survey

The most common reason given for economic inactivity in the UK was being a student (24.7%), which fell by 0.8 percentage points over the quarter and by 1.9 percentage points over the year. Long-term sick had the largest fall over the quarter, down by 1.7 percentage points. Compared with the previous year, looking after family/home had the largest fall (down 3.2 percentage points). The percentage of economically inactive people who want a job (24.7%) was slightly below the previous month which is the highest it has been since September-November 2016.

Figures for the UK regions and countries aren't published as part of the monthly release, however, APS analysis for the year ending March 2020 for Wales shows that long term sick or disabled is the most common reason for being economically inactive (28.5%) followed by being a student (25.1%).

There were 188,000 economically inactive men in Wales in April to June 2020, down 3,000 (1.5%) from the previous quarter, but up 14,000 (8.3%) from the same period a year earlier. This is a rate of 19.8% of those aged 16-64, down 0.3 percentage points on the previous quarter, but up 1.5 percentage points from a year earlier. The number of economically inactive men in the UK increased over the year by 19,000 (0.6%) to 3.4 million. This is a rate of 16.4% of those aged 16-64, up from 16.1% from the previous quarter and up from 16.3% a year earlier. (Chart 3.2)

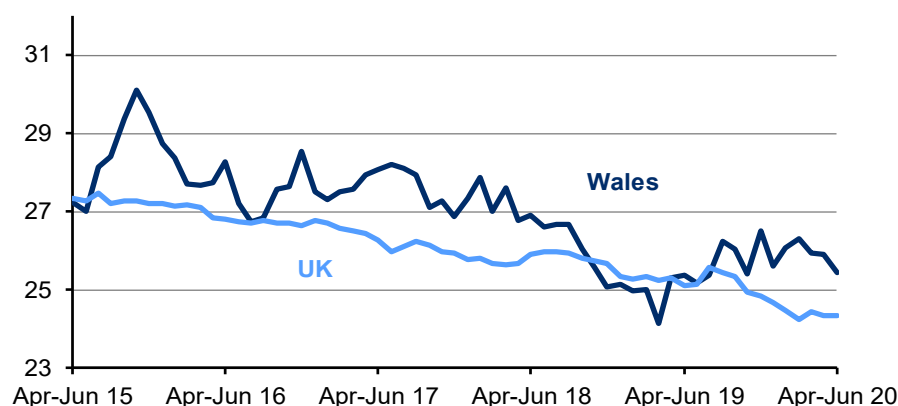
Chart 3.2: Economic inactivity rate, men (percentage of those aged 16-64)



Source: Welsh Government analysis of Labour Force Survey

Women have higher inactivity rates than men, primarily because they are more likely to have full-time caring responsibilities. There were 244,000 economically inactive women in Wales in April to June 2020, down 8,000 (3.3%) from the previous quarter, but up 600 (0.2%) from a year earlier. This is a rate of 25.4% of those aged 16-64, down 0.9 percentage points over the quarter, but up 0.1 percentage points from a year earlier. The number of economically inactive women in the UK decreased over the year by 146,000 (2.8%) to 5.1 million. This is a rate of 24.3% of those aged 16-64, down from 25.1% a year earlier (Chart 3.3). Over the longer term, the inactivity rate for women in Wales has experienced a large fall, from a high of 37.2% in 2002.

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

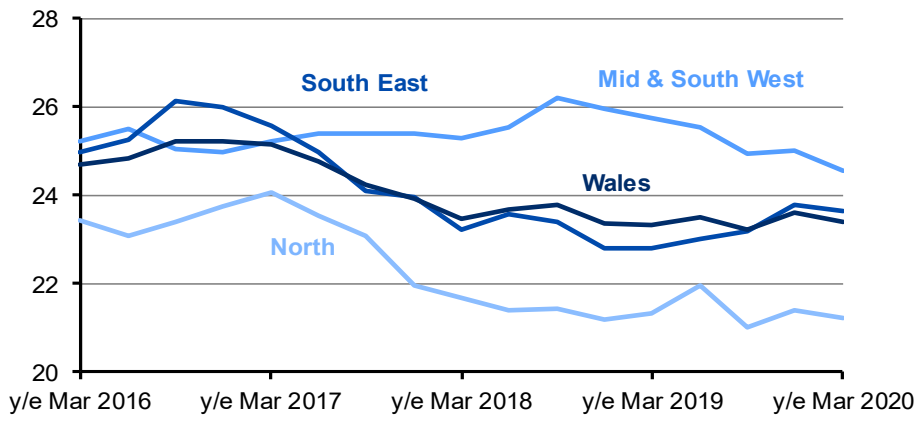


Source: Welsh Government analysis of Labour Force Survey

In the year ending March 2020, the economic inactivity level decreased in two of the three economic regions compared with the previous year. Mid and South West Wales had the largest decrease (down 7,600 or 5.4%) followed by North Wales (down 700 or 0.8%). The only economic region with an increase was South East Wales, up 7,300 or 3.3%. Over the same period, the economic inactivity rate decreased by 1.2 percentage points in Mid and South West Wales and by 0.1 percentage points in North Wales. It increased by 0.9 percentage points in South East Wales. (Differences calculated using unrounded figures)

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

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

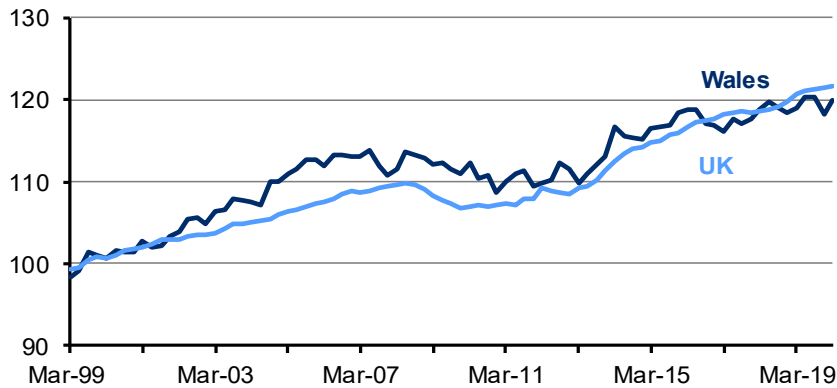


Source: Welsh Government analysis of Annual Population Survey

4. Workforce jobs

The number of workforce jobs in Wales increased by 10,000 (0.7%) between March 2019 and March 2020 to 1.5 million. Between March 1999 and March 2020, the number of workforce jobs in Wales rose by 268,000 (21.9%). The number of workforce jobs in the UK increased over the year by 289,000 (0.8%) to 35.8 million and have increased by 6.6 million (22.5%) since March 1999. (Chart 4.1)

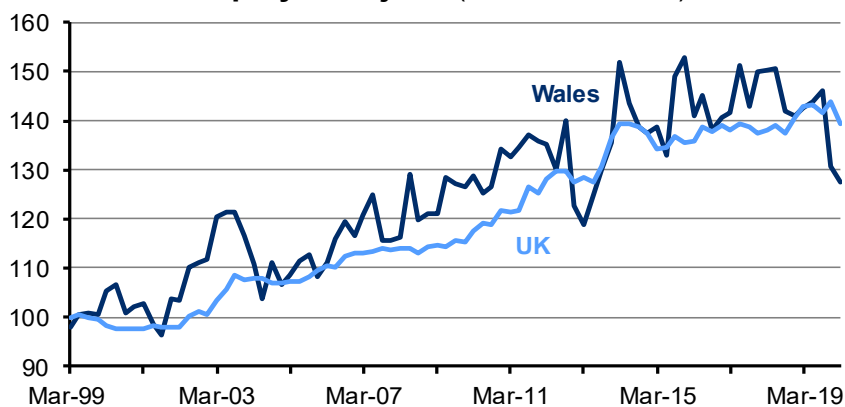
Chart 4.1: Workforce jobs (Index 1999=100)



Source: Welsh Government analysis of Workforce Jobs, ONS

The number of self-employment jobs in Wales decreased by 22,000 (10.6%) between March 2019 and March 2020 to 183,000 (12.3% of workforce jobs compared to 11.5% in March 1999). This is the lowest level of self-employment jobs since June 2013, however this series can be volatile so this is not necessarily a reflection of the coronavirus pandemic. The estimate of the number of self-employment jobs in the UK was 4.5 million, down 109,000 (2.3%) over the year (12.7% of workforce jobs compared to 11.1% in March 1999). (Chart 4.2)

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



Source: Welsh Government analysis of Workforce Jobs, ONS

5 Key quality information

5.1 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](#).

5.2 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% confidence intervals for the headline labour market measures from the Labour Force Survey. This means that there is a 95% chance that the true value is contained in the range shown.

Table 5.1: 95% confidence intervals for LFS figures: Wales, April to June 2020

Numbers in thousands

	Estimates			Quarterly changes			Annual changes		
	Lower limit	Estimate	Upper limit	Lower limit	Quarterly change	Upper limit	Lower limit	Annual change	Upper limit
Employment level	1,458	1,500	1,543	-34	19	73	-54		55
Employment rate	73.2%	75.3%	77.4%	-1.6%	1.0%	3.7%	-2.5%	0.3%	3.1%
Unemployment level	28	41	54	-26	-8	10	-39	-20	-1
Unemployment rate	1.8%	2.7%	3.5%	-1.7%	-0.5%	0.6%	-2.5%	-1.3%	0.0%
Economically active level	1,500	1,541	1,583	-41	11	64	-72	-20	33
Economic activity rate	75.4%	77.4%	79.4%	-2.0%	0.6%	3.1%	-3.3%	-0.8%	1.8%
Economically inactive level	382	432	482	-75	-11	52	-48	15	78

Source: Office for National Statistics

The [Welsh Government 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 was removed from the ONS labour market release because it may 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 was fully rolled out, the Claimant Count was 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.

5.3 Timeliness and punctuality

This bulletin follows the ONS publication schedule of labour market data, available on the [National Statistics Release Calendar](#). Table 5.2 lists the date of last update and next update for each data source.

Table 5.2: Summary of data sources

Data	Source	Last Updated	Next Updated
Coronavirus job retention scheme	Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme Statistics, HMRC	15-Jul-2020	21-Aug-2020
Economic inactivity rate	Labour Force Survey, ONS	11-Aug-2020	15-Sep-2020
Economic inactivity rate (economic regions)	Annual Population Survey, ONS	25-Jun-2020	Sep-2020
Employment rate	Labour Force Survey, ONS	11-Aug-2020	15-Sep-2020
Employment rate (economic regions)	Annual Population Survey, ONS	25-Jun-2020	Sep-2020
Hours Worked	Labour Force Survey, ONS	11-Aug-2020	15-Sep-2020
Experimental Real Time Pay Information	Real Time Pay As You Earn Information, HMRC	11-Aug-2020	15-Sep-2020
ILO unemployment rate	Labour Force Survey, ONS	11-Aug-2020	15-Sep-2020
ILO unemployment rate (economic regions)	Annual Population Survey, ONS	25-Jun-2020	Sep-2020
People on furlough	National Survey for Wales, WG	27-Jul-2020	Aug-2020
Public sector employment	Regional Public Sector Employment, ONS	16-Jun-2020	15-Sep-2020
Self-employment income support scheme	Self-Employment Income Support Scheme Statistics, HMRC	15-Jul-2020	21-Aug-2020
Self-employment jobs	Workforce jobs, ONS	16-Jun-2020	15-Sep-2020
Universal Credit	Universal Credit, DWP	11-Aug-2020	15-Sep-2020
Workforce jobs	Workforce jobs, ONS	16-Jun-2020	15-Sep-2020

5.4 Accessibility and clarity

Much of the data behind the charts shown in this bulletin can be found on StatsWales. This bulletin covers key statistics for Wales as a whole, but additional breakdowns for age, gender and disability are also available on StatsWales. Analyses of employment and earnings by disability and ethnicity have also recently been published by the ONS, including some estimates for Wales. We are exploring the extent to which available data sources will enable more analysis by these and other protected characteristics for Wales, and we intend to report on this work in 2020. Links to StatsWales, Welsh Government statistical headlines (where applicable) and ONS analysis are provided below in Table 5.3.

Table 5.3: Links to StatsWales, WG headlines and ONS analysis

Measure	Data Link	WG Headline Link
Claimant count		
Economic inactivity rate		
Employment rate		
Exports		
Gross Disposable Household Income		
Gross Value Added		
Gross weekly pay		
Out of work benefit claimants		
Public sector employment		
Self-employment jobs		
Short Term Output Indicators		
Unemployment rate		
VAT/PAYE registered enterprise births		
VAT/PAYE registered enterprises		
Workforce jobs		
Businesses Innovation Active (FG indicator)		
Employment above 2/3 UK median wage (FG indicator)		
Gender Pay Gap (FG indicator)		
Employment (FG indicator)		
Disability employment, unemployment and inactivity		
Disability and employment		
Disability pay gap		
Ethnicity pay gap		
PAYE real time information		
Hours worked		
Universal credit		

5.5 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 5.3.

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
- Used additional sources of data to illustrate the impact of the coronavirus pandemic in a timely way.

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

15 September 2020 (Headline)

17 September 2020 (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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