

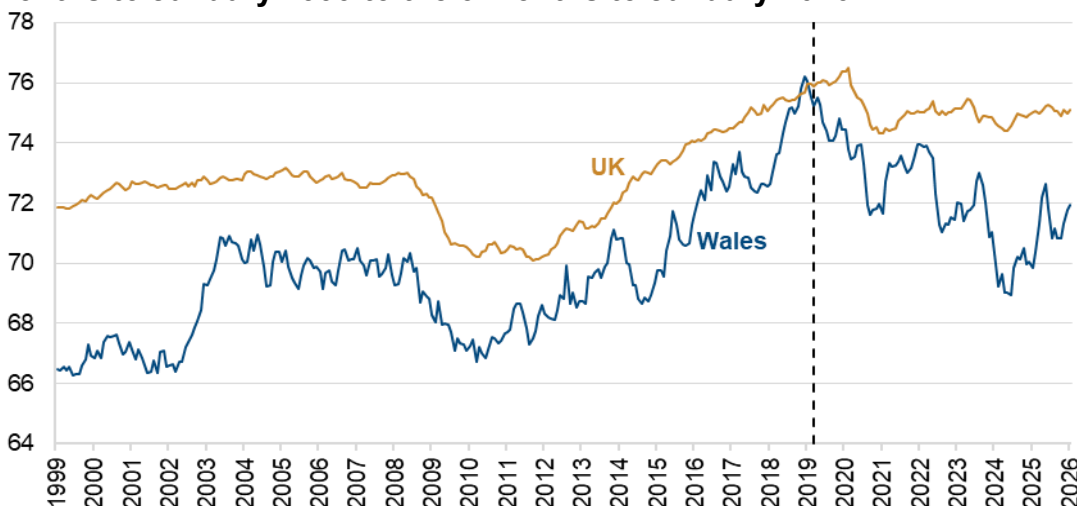
24 March 2026  
SB 9/2026

## Labour Market Overview, March 2026

### Main points

- Early estimates from HMRC show that in February 2026 the number of paid employees in Wales increased by 1,000 (0.1%) over the month to 1.31 million.
- The claimant count now (February 2026) stands at 64,500, a decrease of 1.4% compared to the same month in the previous year. This is a rate of 4.1%, a decrease of 0.1 percentage points over the same period.
- Latest Labour Force Survey (LFS) estimates for Wales for the 3 months to January 2026 show an increase in employment and a decrease in unemployment and economic inactivity over the year.
- However, the only statistically significant change was the quarterly decrease in the unemployment rate, as shown in Table 1. This suggests that the other quarterly and annual changes for the headline indicators are unlikely to reflect a real change in the data.

**Figure 1: employment rate (percentage of population age 16 to 64), 3 months to January 1999 to the 3 months to January 2026**



Description of Figure 1: a line chart showing the employment rate in Wales and the UK from 1999 onwards. During this time period, the employment rate in Wales has generally remained lower than the UK. Both the rates in Wales and the UK have increased overall since 1999. Data for the period January to March 2019 onwards are not comparable with previous periods due to a discontinuity in the time series following a reweighting of the data.

Source: LFS, ONS

### About this bulletin

This monthly bulletin is a compendium publication that brings together data sources and indicators to provide an overview of the Welsh labour market.

Supporting material:  
[Welsh Economy in Numbers](#)

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## Quality of the LFS

The ONS have highlighted that challenges with maintaining response rates for the LFS continue to affect data quality despite reweighting the estimates in December 2024 (further information on the reweighting is available in the quality information section of this report). LFS-based labour market statistics will be labelled as 'official statistics in development' until further review and we continue to recommend caution when interpreting this data. The latest updates from the ONS on the [quality of the Labour Force Survey](#) and the [planned improvements for economic statistics](#), published in January 2026 and December 2025 respectively, include information on the actions ONS have been and continue to take to improve the quality of the LFS and labour market statistics. Further information on the updates and current badging of the LFS are available in the quality information section of this report and in the latest [Chief Statistician's update on the labour market estimates for Wales](#).

The LFS represents the primary labour market data source, however we continue to recommend that consideration should be given to the trends exhibited by other sources. Due to this, headline labour market indicators from the Annual Population Survey (APS) have been added to this report in order to provide a more rounded picture of the labour market in Wales.

The Annual Population Survey (APS) has seen a fall in sample sizes over recent years. Given this and the fact that the survey has not been reweighted to latest population estimates, [the Office for Statistics Regulation \(OSR\) has agreed that the accredited official statistics status should be temporarily suspended](#) and that the estimates should be re-designated as official statistics (OSR).

It is still appropriate to use these statistics, however users should note the increased uncertainty around estimates derived from the APS. At a national level, estimates continue to provide a reasonable indication of trends for Wales, particularly if used as part of a basket of indicators with alternative sources such as HMRC real time information on paid employees, data on workforce jobs, and the claimant count. Estimates for smaller geographies or population sub-groups, however, are less reliable.

The LFS is a sample survey and, as such, estimates obtained from it are subject to sampling variability. If we drew many samples, each would give a different result. Please note statistical significance and confidence intervals are only available for headline labour market indicators.

Table 1 shows the variability of the estimates, quarterly change and annual change using 95% confidence intervals. It is expected that in 95% of samples the range would contain the true value. If none of the reported changes over the year or the quarter were statistically significant, then the recorded changes did not exceed the variability expected from a sample survey of this size.

More information about statistical significance and the accuracy of estimates is available in section 4.2 of [Quality Information](#).

**Table 1: estimates, confidence intervals and statistical significance for Labour Market Indicators in Wales, November 2025 to January 2026**

|                                       | Latest Data |                     | Quarterly Change |                     |                               | Annual Change |                     |                               |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|---------------------|------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|---------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|
|                                       | Estimate    | Confidence Interval | Change           | Confidence interval | Significance                  | Change        | Confidence interval | Significance                  |
| Employment Rate <sup>1</sup>          | 71.9%       | +/-2.4ppts          | 1.1ppts          | +/-3.2ppts          | Not Statistically Significant | 2.1ppts       | +/-3.6ppts          | Not Statistically Significant |
| Unemployment Rate <sup>2</sup>        | 3.5%        | +/-1.0ppts          | -2.6ppts         | +/-1.6ppts          | Statistically Significant     | -1.8ppts      | +/-1.8ppts          | Not Statistically Significant |
| Economic Inactivity Rate <sup>1</sup> | 25.4%       | +/-2.4ppts          | 0.9ppts          | +/-3.1ppts          | Not Statistically Significant | -0.6ppts      | +/-3.5ppts          | Not Statistically Significant |

Source: WG analysis of Labour Force Survey, ONS

<sup>1</sup> Rates are the proportion of the total population aged 16-64.

<sup>2</sup> Rate is the proportion of the economically active population aged 16 and over.

Table 1 shows the only statistically significant change for headline labour market indicators in Wales for the three months to January 2026 was the quarterly decrease in the unemployment rate. This suggests that the other quarterly and annual changes for the headline labour market indicators are unlikely to reflect a real change in the data.

Due to the lack of statistically significant estimates and volatile figures in the LFS, employment, unemployment and economic inactivity figures by sex have been temporarily removed from this bulletin. We are continuing to monitor the performance and reliability of the LFS, and plan to reintroduce these estimates at a time when they provide a more accurate picture of the labour market in Wales.

Given the challenges outlined above, ONS are introducing a new Transformed Labour Force Survey (TLFS) which they plan to become the main data source for information on the labour market in the UK and Wales in the future. ONS [published an update in November 2025](#) on their program of work to improve the quality of labour market statistics, including an update on their developments to the Transformed Labour Force Survey (TLFS) and the actions they are continuing to improve the quality of existing Labour Force Survey (LFS) based statistics. ONS will keep users informed and report on progress in the next labour market transformation update. In the meantime, ONS will continue to use the LFS as its lead measure of the labour market, **however for Wales we continue to recommend that consideration should be given to the trends exhibited by other sources.**

# 1. Employment and jobs

## Main points

- The employment rate in Wales was 71.9% (approximately 1.49 million) in November 2025 to January 2026. This is up 1.1 percentage points on the quarter and up 2.1 percentage points on the year. (LFS, ONS).
- Early estimates for February 2026 indicate that the number of paid employees in Wales has increased by 1,000 (0.1%) over the month to 1.31 million. (Pay As You Earn Real Time Information, HMRC).
- In February 2026, 8 of the 22 Welsh local authority areas saw an increase in the number of paid employees when compared with the same month in the previous year. The largest increases were in Denbighshire (1.0%), Wrexham (0.7%) and Ceredigion (0.6%) and the largest decreases were in Torfaen (-1.1%) and Swansea (-1.0%).
- In the three months to January 2026, the average number of hours worked in the UK was 31.8 hours, a decrease of 0.3% (0.1 hours) from the previous quarter and a decrease of 0.3% (0.1 hours) from the same quarter in the previous year. (LFS, ONS).
- There were 333,000 people employed in the public sector in Wales in December 2025, an increase of 2,000 (0.6%) from a year earlier. (Regional Public Sector Employment, ONS).
- The number of workforce jobs in Wales in December 2025 was 1.46 million, a decrease of 700 (0.0% to 1 decimal place) over the year. (Workforce Jobs, ONS).
- The number of self-employment jobs in Wales in December 2025 was 151,600, a decrease of 19,800 (11.5%) over the year, however this data series is volatile and caution should be taken when looking at short term changes. (Workforce Jobs, ONS).

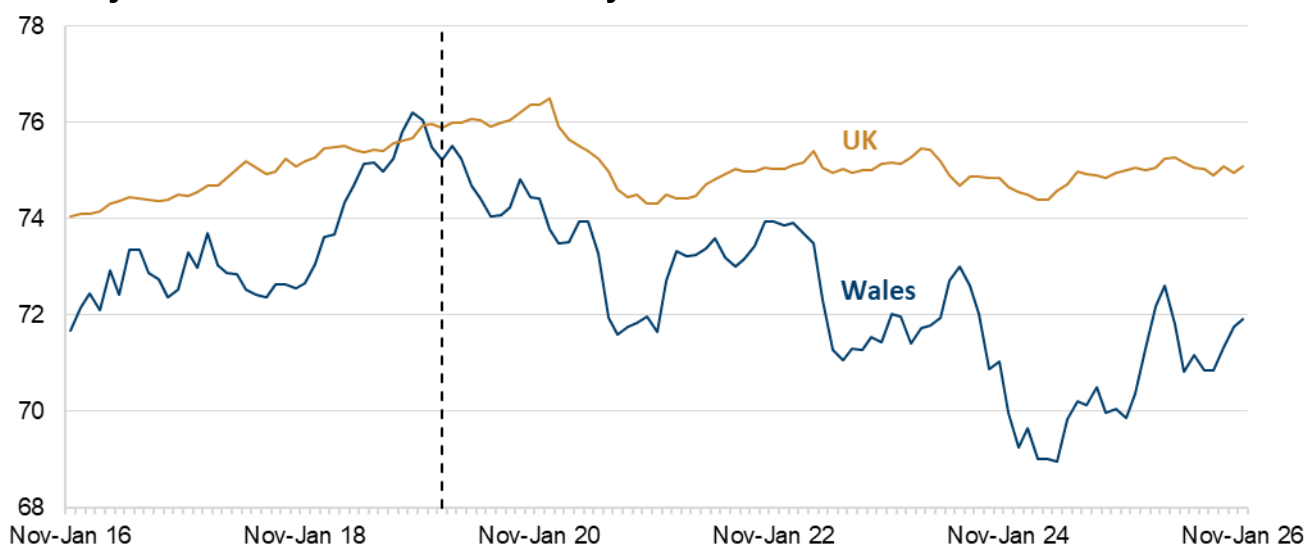
## Labour Force Survey Employment (ONS)

**LFS employment:** people aged 16 to 64 who did at least one hour of paid work in the reference week (whether as an employee or self-employed); those who had a paid job that they were temporarily away from; those on government-supported training and employee programmes and those doing unpaid family work.

**Note:** During the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic figures for employment include employees who have been furloughed.

The employment rate began to fall in early 2020 as a result of the coronavirus pandemic but returned to pre-pandemic levels in early 2021. Following a period in 2021 when the employment rate was broadly stable it has been volatile since.

**Figure 1.1: employment rate, persons (percentage of those aged 16 to 64), 3 months to January 2016 to the 3 months to January 2026**



Description of figure 1.1: a line chart showing the fluctuating employment rates in both Wales and the UK over the last ten years, with the UK generally having a higher employment rate than Wales. The Welsh rate has seen an overall increase since the end of 2024 however the series has been volatile since 2020. Data for the period January to March 2019 onwards are not comparable with previous periods due to a discontinuity in the time series following a reweighting of the data.

Source: Welsh Government analysis of LFS

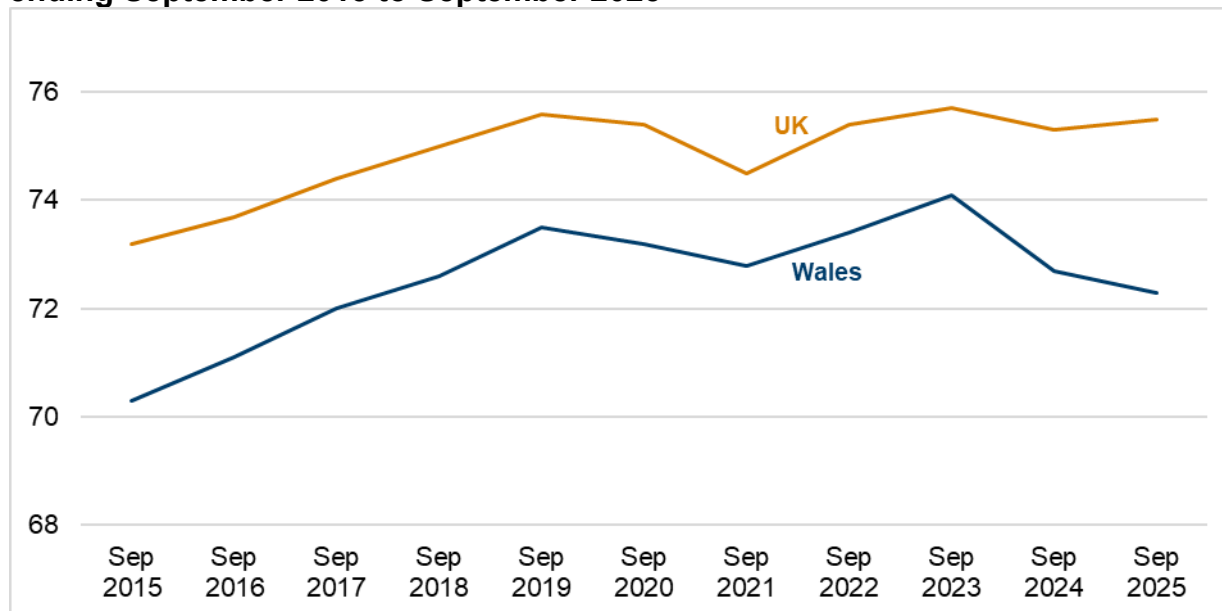
There were 1.49 million people in employment in Wales in November 2025 to January 2026, up 53,000 (3.7%) from the same period a year earlier. This is a rate of 71.9% of those aged 16 to 64, which is up 1.1 percentage points on the previous quarter and up 2.1 percentage points on the previous year.

Over the year, the employment level in the UK increased by 388,100 (1.1%) to 34.3 million. This is a rate of 75.1% of those aged 16 to 64, which is 3.2 percentage points higher than the employment rate for Wales (based on unrounded figures). The trend in employment rates have differed between Wales and the UK in recent periods, however the changes for Wales are not statistically significant and should be considered alongside the longer-term trend.

## Annual Population Survey

**Annual Population Survey:** The APS, which began in 2004, is compiled from interviews for the Labour Force Survey (LFS), along with additional regional samples. The APS comprises the main variables from the LFS, with a much larger sample size. Consequently, the APS supports more detailed breakdowns than can be reliably produced from the LFS. Estimates are produced every quarter for a rolling annual period; for example, January to December data will be followed by data for April to March when they are next updated.

**Figure 1.2: APS employment rate, persons (percentage of those aged 16 to 64), year ending September 2015 to September 2025**



Description of figure 1.2: a line chart showing the APS employment rates in both Wales and the UK over the last ten years, with the UK having a higher employment rate than Wales. The Welsh rate has seen an overall increase since the year ending June 2015 despite some fluctuations in the data.

Source: Welsh Government analysis of the APS.

According to the APS, there were 1.46 million people in employment in Wales in the year ending September 2025, up 3,200 (0.2%) from the same period a year earlier. This is a rate of 72.3% of those aged 16 to 64, which is down 0.4 percentage points on the previous year.

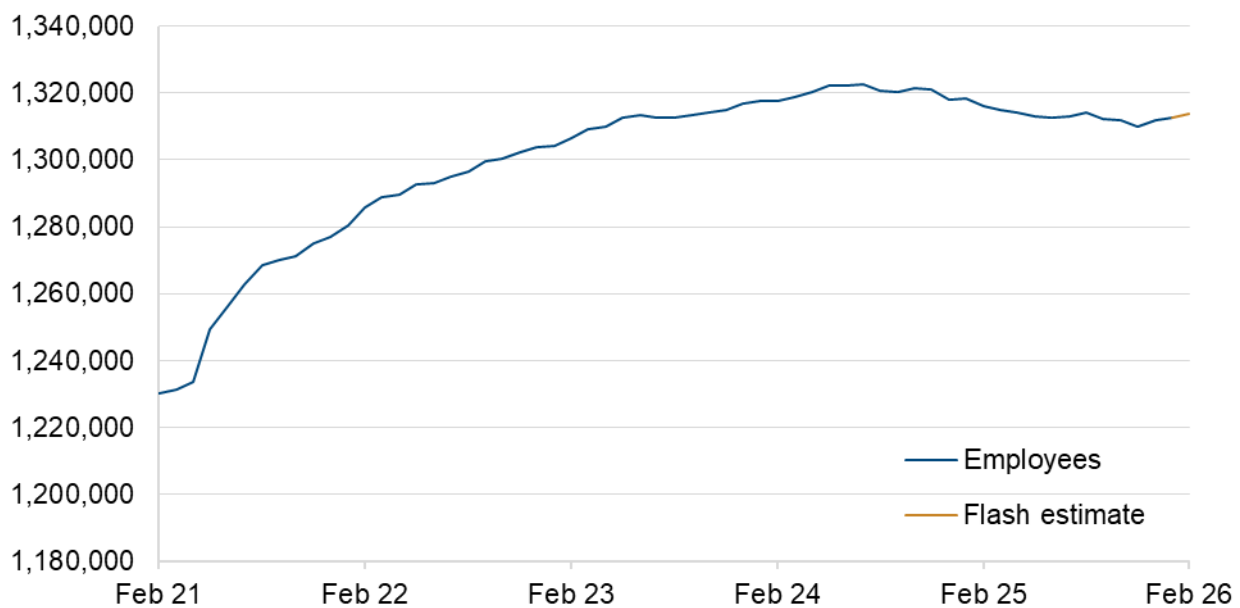
Over the year, the employment level in the UK increased by 351,400 (1.1%) to 33.2 million. This is a rate of 75.5% of those aged 16 to 64, which is 3.2 percentage points higher than the employment rate for Wales (based on unrounded figures).

## Real Time Pay Information (HMRC)

**HMRC's Pay As You Earn (PAYE) Real Time Information (RTI):** These data come from HM Revenue and Customs' (HMRC's) Pay As You Earn (PAYE) Real Time Information (RTI) system. They cover the whole population rather than a sample of people or companies, and they will allow for more detailed estimates of the population. PAYE RTI covers employees payrolled by employers only. It does not cover self-employment income or income from other sources such as pensions, property rental and investments. Where individuals have multiple sources of income, only income from employers is included.

The ONS and HMRC publish [data for Wales on payrolled employees, mean pay, aggregate pay and single month estimates for median pay \(ONS\)](#).

**Figure 1.3: paid employees, Wales, February 2021 to February 2026**



Description of figure 1.3: a line chart showing the number of paid employees in Wales has decreased over the last year following a steady increase since 2021.

Source: Pay As You Earn Real Time Information, HMRC.

The number of paid employees in Wales has seen an overall increase since early 2021. Early estimates for February 2026 indicate that the number of paid employees in Wales has increased by 1,000 (0.1%) over the month to 1.31 million.

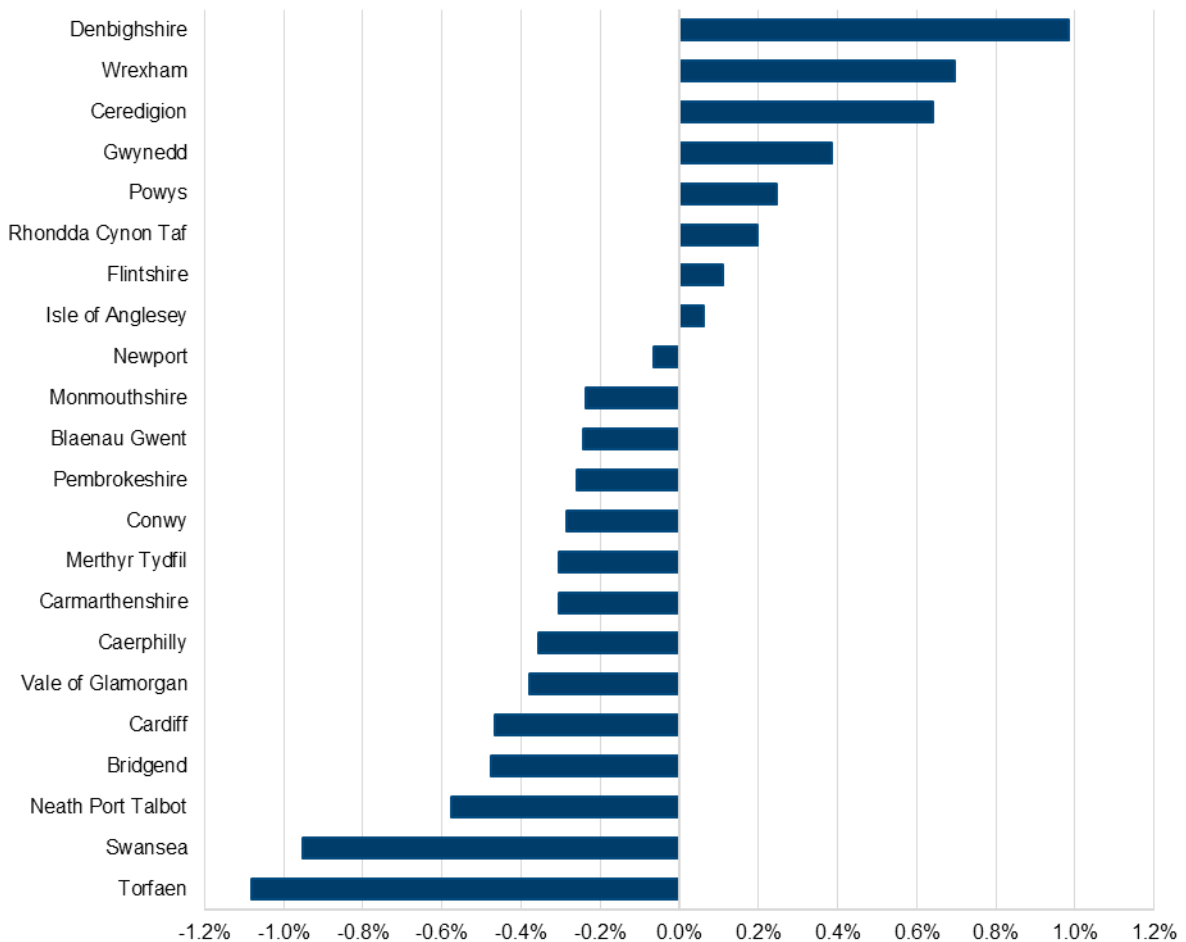
At a UK level, early estimates for February 2026 showed a monthly increase of 20,200 (0.1%).

## Quarterly RTI Updates

### Employees by local authority

In March 2026, estimates of the number of paid employees by local authority area were published by HMRC. The latest data refers to February 2026 and the next update to this data will be in June 2026.

**Figure 1.4: percentage change of paid employees by local authority, Wales, February 2025 to February 2026**



Description of figure 1.4: a horizontal bar chart showing the year on year percentage change of paid employees for each local authority. Eight local authorities had an increase over the year and fourteen local authorities had a decrease over the same time period, with Torfaen seeing the largest decrease.

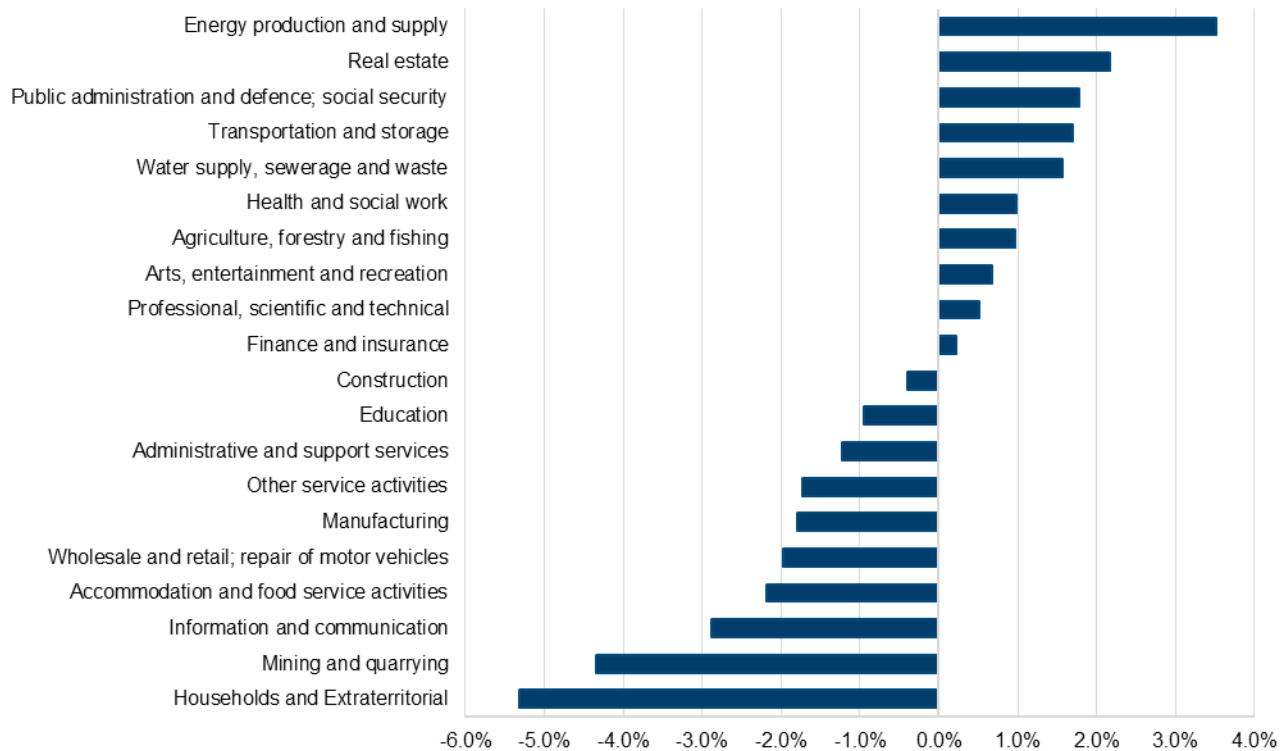
Source: Pay As You Earn Real Time Information, HM Revenue and Customs

In February 2026, 8 of the 22 Welsh local authority areas saw an increase in the number of paid employees when compared with the same month in the previous year. The largest increases were in Denbighshire (1.0%), Wrexham (0.7%) and Ceredigion (0.6%) and the largest decreases were in Torfaen (-1.1%) and Swansea (-1.0%).

## Employees by industry sector

In February 2026, HMRC published data for the number of paid employees by industry sector for the UK countries and English regions. The latest data refers to January 2026 and the next update to this data will be in May 2026.

**Figure 1.5: percentage change of paid employees by industry sector, Wales, January 2025 to January 2026**



Description of figure 1.5: a horizontal bar chart showing the year on year percentage change of paid employees for each industry sector in Wales. The Energy production and supply sector had the largest increase, and the Households and Extraterritorial sector had the largest decrease.

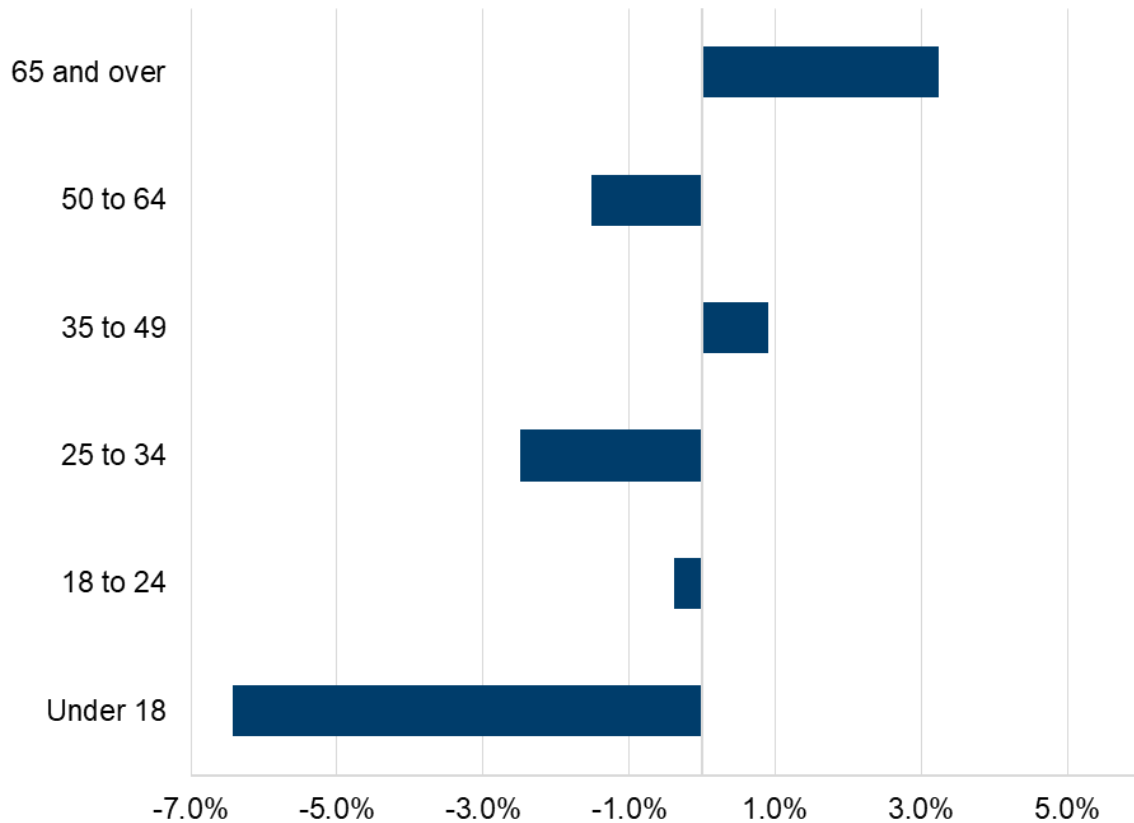
Source: Pay As You Earn Real Time Information, HM Revenue and Customs

In January 2026, the Energy production and supply sector had the largest increase (up 3.5%) in the number of paid employees when compared to the previous year. The largest decrease over the same period was in the Households and Extraterritorial sector (down 5.3%).

## Employees by age

In January 2026, HMRC published data by age group for the UK countries and English regions. The latest data refers to December 2025 and the next update for these statistics will be in April 2026.

**Figure 1.6: percentage change of paid employees by age group, Wales, December 2024 to December 2025**



Description of figure 1.6: a horizontal bar chart showing the year on year percentage change of paid employees for each age group in Wales. The 65 and over age group had the largest increase, and the under 18 age group had the largest decrease.

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

In December 2025, the age groups: under 18, 18 to 24, 25 to 34 and 50 to 64 all experienced decreases in the number of paid employees (6.4%, 0.4%, 2.5% and 1.5% respectively) when compared to the previous year. The age groups: 35 to 49, and over 65 both experienced increases (0.9% and 3.2% respectively) over the same period, with the 65 and over age group having the largest percentage increase.

## Hours worked (ONS)

**Hours worked:** LFS statistics for usual hours worked measure how many hours people usually work per week. They are not affected by absences and so can provide a good measure of normal working patterns.

Latest data for the UK are sourced from the LFS. Due to the sample size, data for Wales are derived from the APS and are therefore not as timely.

**Figure 1.7: average hours worked, UK, 3 months to January 2016 to the 3 months to January 2026**



Description of figure 1.7: a line chart showing the average hours worked in the UK. Generally the hours worked remained relatively stable until a large drop in April to June 2020 (to a record low). The average hours worked have since recovered to levels prior to the drop and have remained relatively stable since November to January 2024.

Source: Labour Force Survey, ONS

In the three months to January 2026, the average number of hours worked in the UK was 31.8 hours, a decrease of 0.3% (0.1 hours) from the previous quarter and a decrease of 0.3% (0.1 hours) from the same quarter in the previous year.

Total actual weekly hours worked was at 1.09 billion over the same period, a decrease of 277,500 hours (0.0% to 1 decimal place) compared to the previous quarter and an increase of 8.97 million hours (0.8%) compared to the previous year.

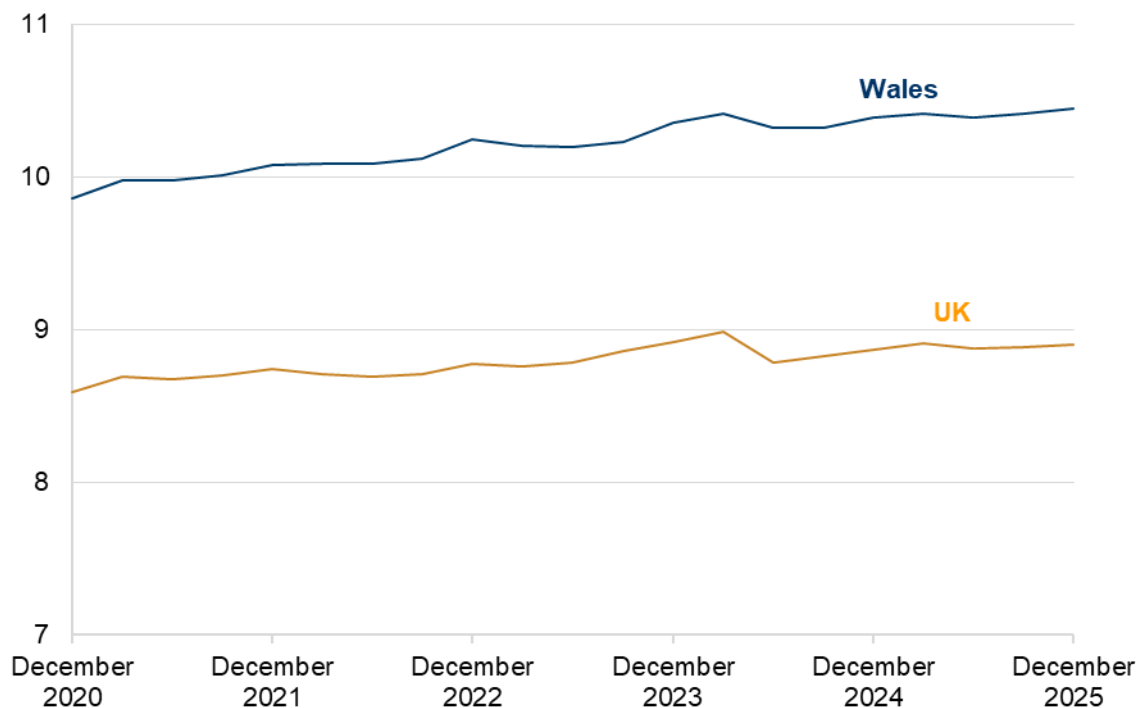
The APS estimates that during the year to September 2025, the average number of hours worked in Wales was 30.9 hours per week, unchanged from the previous year. Males in Wales worked an average of 34.5 hours per week and females worked an average of 27.1 hours per week.

The number of hours worked may be affected by labour disputes. [ONS publish labour disputes statistics](#), which shows no lost working days were recorded in the survey for Wales in the latest period.

## Public Sector Employment (ONS)

**Public Sector:** The public sector comprises central government, local government and public corporations as defined for the UK National Accounts. The national accounts are compiled based on an internationally comparable accounting framework and describe the activities in a national economy. Data sourced from an ONS data collection on Public Sector Employment.

**Figure 1.8: public sector employment (percentage of population, not seasonally adjusted), December 2020 to December 2026**



Description of figure 1.8: a line chart that shows both Wales and the UK have had an increasing rate of public sector employment over the last five years. Wales has a higher percentage of the population employed in the public sector than the UK.

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

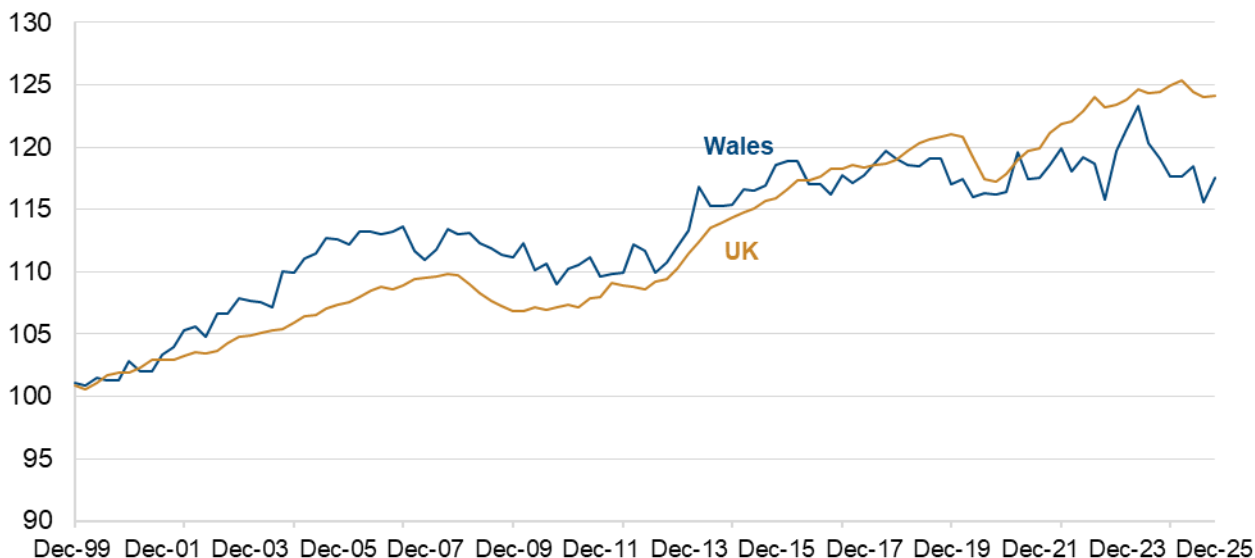
According to Public Sector Employment data, there were 333,000 people employed in the public sector in Wales in December 2025, an increase of 2,000 (0.6%) from a year earlier. This is 10.5% of the population, an increase of 0.1 percentage points over the year.

Public sector employment in the UK increased over the same period by 0.7% to 6.19 million. This is 8.9% of the population which is unchanged compared to a year earlier.

## Workforce Jobs (ONS)

**Workforce Jobs:** The number of people with jobs is not the same as the number of jobs. This is because a person can have more than one job. The number of people with jobs is measured by the LFS. The number of jobs is measured by Workforce Jobs (WFJ) and is the sum of employee jobs from employer surveys, self-employment jobs from the LFS, those in HM Forces and government- supported trainees. The LFS and WFJ measures are reconciled each quarter and jobs vacancies are measured separately by the Vacancy Survey.

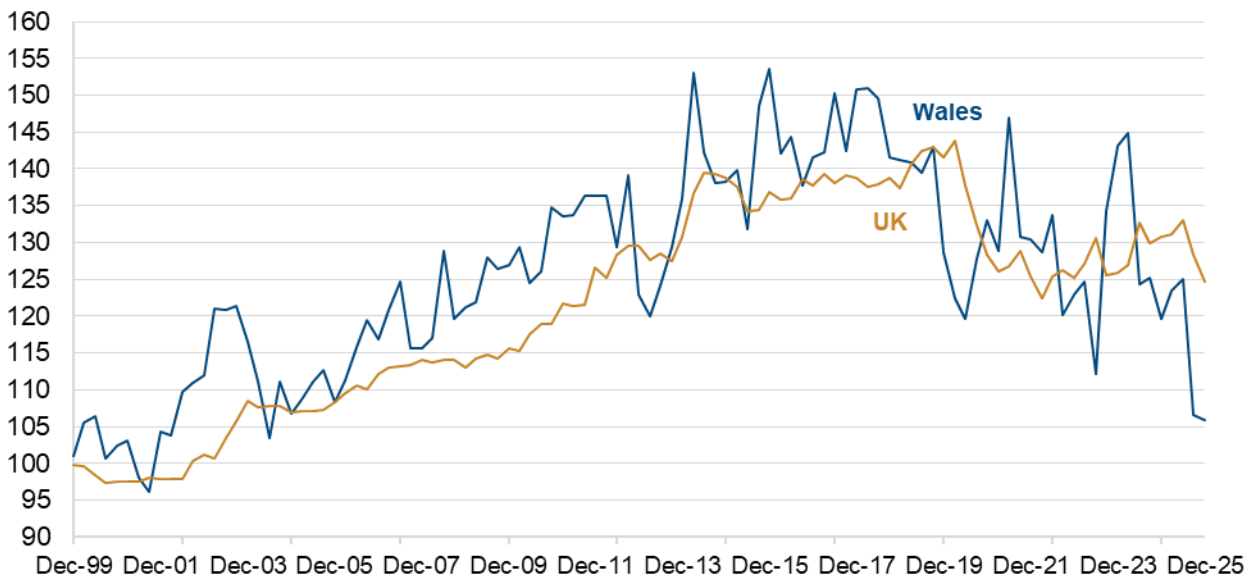
**Figure 1.9: workforce jobs (Index 1999=100), December 1999 to December 2025**



Description of figure 1.9: a line chart showing that the number of workforce jobs in both Wales and the UK have generally increased since 1999. The trend in workforce jobs for both Wales and the UK have remained generally comparable since 1999, despite the Wales series being more volatile.

The number of workforce jobs in Wales in December 2025 was 1.46 million, a decrease of 700 (0.0% to 1 decimal place) over the year. The number of workforce jobs in the UK decreased over the year by 266,200 (0.7%) to 36.6 million and has increased by 6.85 million (23.1%) since December 1999.

**Figure 1.10: self-employment jobs (Index 1999=100), December 1999 to December 2025**

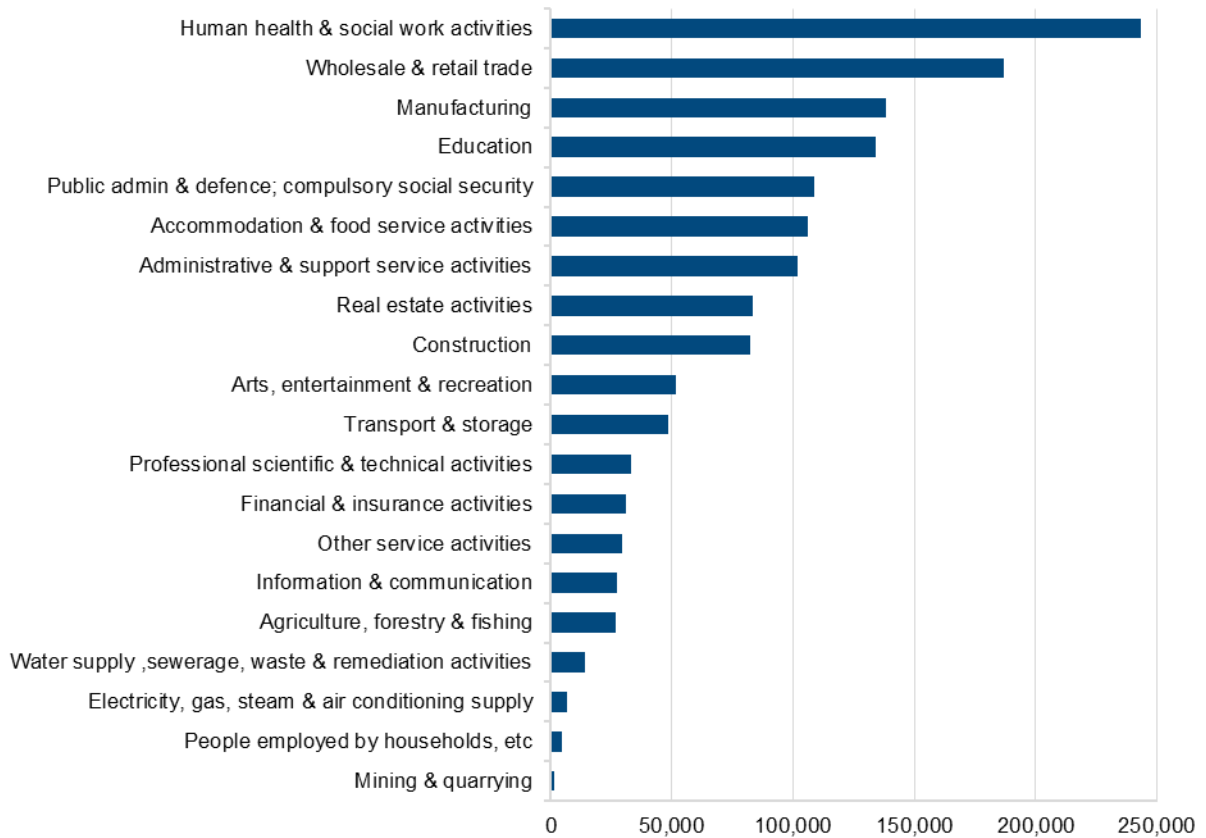


Description of figure 1.10: a line chart showing that the number of self-employment jobs in both the UK and Wales have generally increased since 1999 and have followed similar trends.

Source: Welsh Government analysis of Workforce Jobs, ONS

The number of self-employment jobs in Wales in December 2025 was 151,600, a decrease of 19,800 (11.5%) over the year. However, it is important to note the volatility of this series. The estimate of the number of self-employment jobs in the UK in December 2025 was 4.04 million (11.0% of workforce jobs), down 241,600 (5.6%) over the year.

**Figure 1.11: workforce jobs by Industry sector, Wales, December 2025**



Description of figure 1.11: a horizontal bar chart showing the number of workforce jobs in each industry sector in Wales. Human health and social work activities was the industry with the largest number of jobs in December 2025.

Source: Welsh Government analysis of Workforce Jobs, ONS

In December 2025, human health & social work activities accounted for 16.7% of workforce jobs in Wales, the highest of any industry. This was followed by wholesale & retail trade with 12.8% of workforce jobs.

## 2. Unemployment

### Main points

- In November 2025 to January 2026, the unemployment rate in Wales was 3.5% (approximately 54,300 people). This is down 2.6 percentage points on the quarter and down 1.8 percentage points on the year. (LFS, ONS).
- The claimant count in Wales was 64,500 in February 2026, a decrease of 1.4% compared to the same month in the previous year. This is a rate of 4.1%, a decrease of 0.1 percentage points over the same period (based on unrounded figures). (Jobcentre Plus Administration System, Department for Work and Pensions)
- Since the start of 2022, the number of people on Universal Credit in Wales has increased, reaching a new high of 431,900 in February 2026. (Department for Work and Pensions)
- In January 2026 there were 23,800 new online job adverts in Wales, an increase of 11,400 (92.6%) compared with the previous month and 2,800 (13.3%) compared to the previous year. The monthly change should be considered alongside the annual change as seasonality can result in volatile short-term changes. (Textkernel new online job estimates, ONS)

## Labour Force Survey Unemployment (ONS)

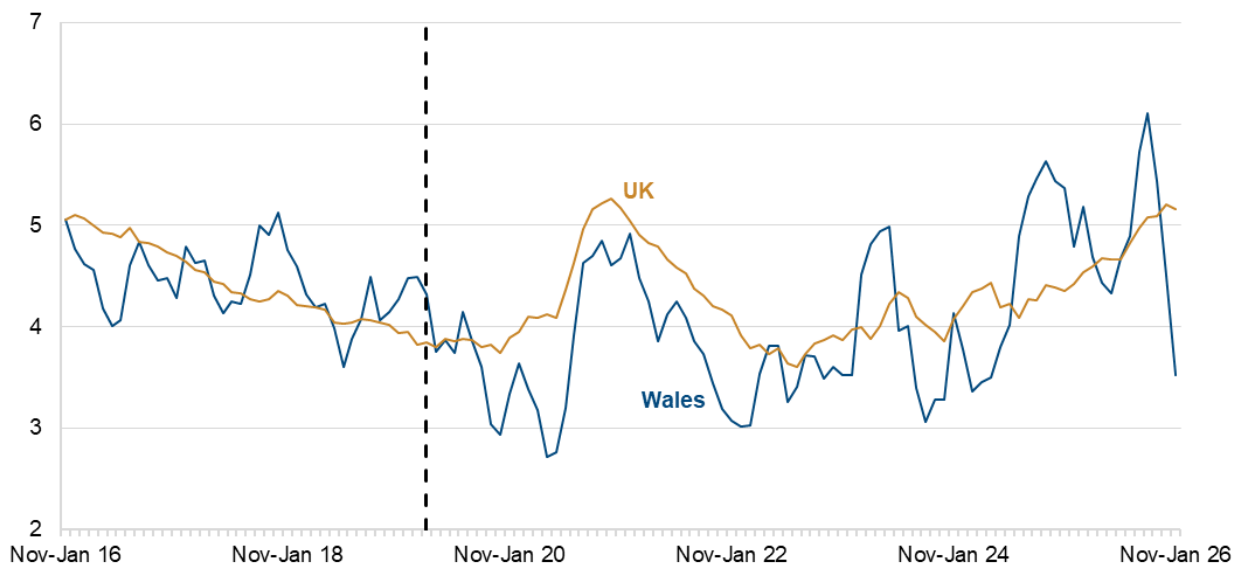
**LFS Unemployment:** The number of unemployed people in the UK is measured through the LFS following the internationally agreed definition recommended by the International Labour Organisation (ILO) – an agency of the United Nations. Unemployed people are without a job, have actively sought work in the last four weeks and are available to start work in the next two weeks; or are out of work, have found a job and are waiting to start it in the next two weeks.

The headline unemployment rate is calculated by dividing the unemployment level for those aged 16 and over by the total number of economically active people aged 16 and over.

Historically, the Welsh unemployment rate has generally tracked the UK rate and had been gradually falling since the early 2010s, before rising sharply as a result of the coronavirus pandemic. In August to October 2019, the Welsh unemployment rate fell below the UK rate and remained below until March to May 2022. Since then, the Wales rate has fluctuated around the UK rate, despite volatility in the data.

Please note in recent years the data presented for the number of those unemployed and the unemployment rate have shown particularly high volatility as the number of unemployed people, as well as the sample sizes, have dropped. Due to this volatility, short-term changes should be considered alongside longer-term trends where possible.

**Figure 2.1: ILO unemployment rate (percentage of economically active population), 3 months to January 2016 to the 3 months to January 2026**



Description of Figure 2.1: a line chart showing that the unemployment rate in both Wales and the UK have shown similar movements, however the unemployment rate in Wales has fluctuated more than the UK rate. Data for the period January to March 2019 onwards are not comparable with previous periods due to a discontinuity in the time series following a reweighting of the data.

Source: Welsh Government analysis of Labour Force Survey

During November 2025 to January 2026 there were 54,300 unemployed people in Wales, this is a rate of 3.5% of the economically active population, down 2.6 percentage points compared to the

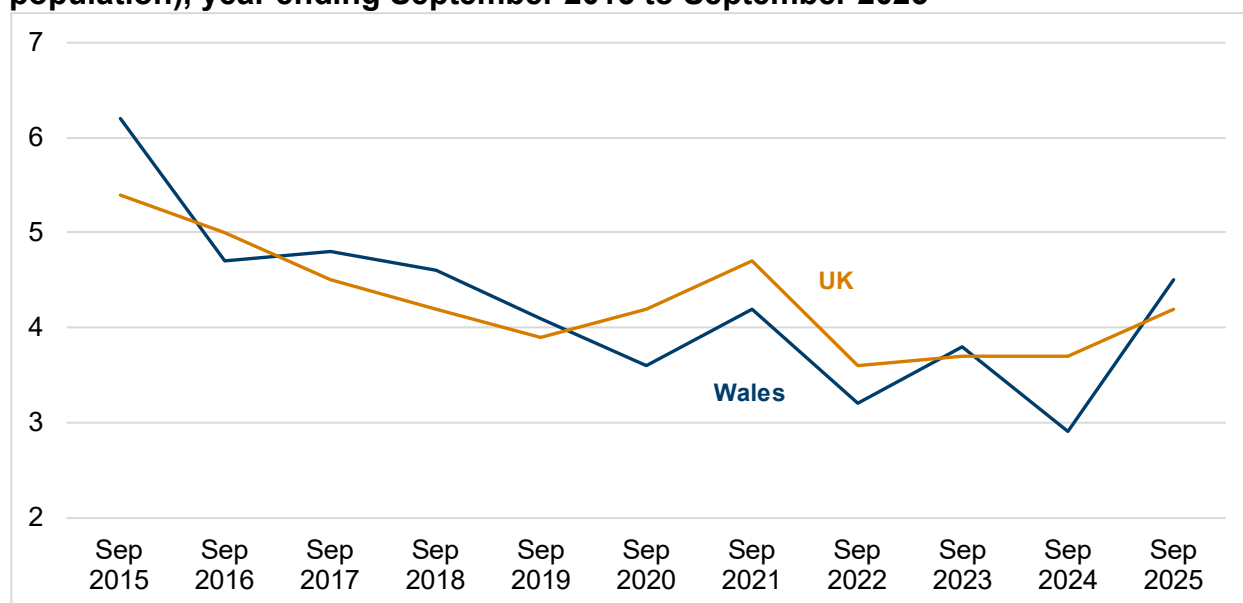
previous quarter and down 1.8 percentage points compared to a year earlier. Changes in the unemployment rate should be considered alongside longer-term trends where possible due to the volatility of the series.

There were 1.87 million unemployed people in the UK in November 2025 to January 2026, this is a rate of 5.2%, an increase of 0.8 percentage points compared to the previous year.

## Annual Population Survey

**Annual Population Survey:** The APS, which began in 2004, is compiled from interviews for the LFS, along with additional regional samples. The APS comprises the main variables from the LFS, with a much larger sample size. Consequently, the APS supports more detailed breakdowns than can be reliably produced from the LFS. Estimates are produced every quarter for a rolling annual period; for example, January to December data will be followed by data for April to March when they are next updated.

**Figure 2.2: APS unemployment rate, persons (percentage of economically active population), year ending September 2015 to September 2025**



Description of figure 2.2: a line chart showing the APS unemployment rate in both Wales and the UK over the last ten years. The Welsh unemployment rate has seen an overall decrease since the year ending September 2015 despite some fluctuations in the data.

Source: Welsh Government analysis of the APS.

There were 69,200 unemployed people in Wales in the year ending September 2025, up 25,200 from the same period a year earlier. This is a rate of 4.5% of the economically active population, which is up 1.6 percentage points compared to the previous year.

Over the year, the unemployment level in the UK increased by 188,900 to 1.46 million. This is a rate of 4.2% of the economically active population, which is 0.3 percentage points lower than the rate for Wales.

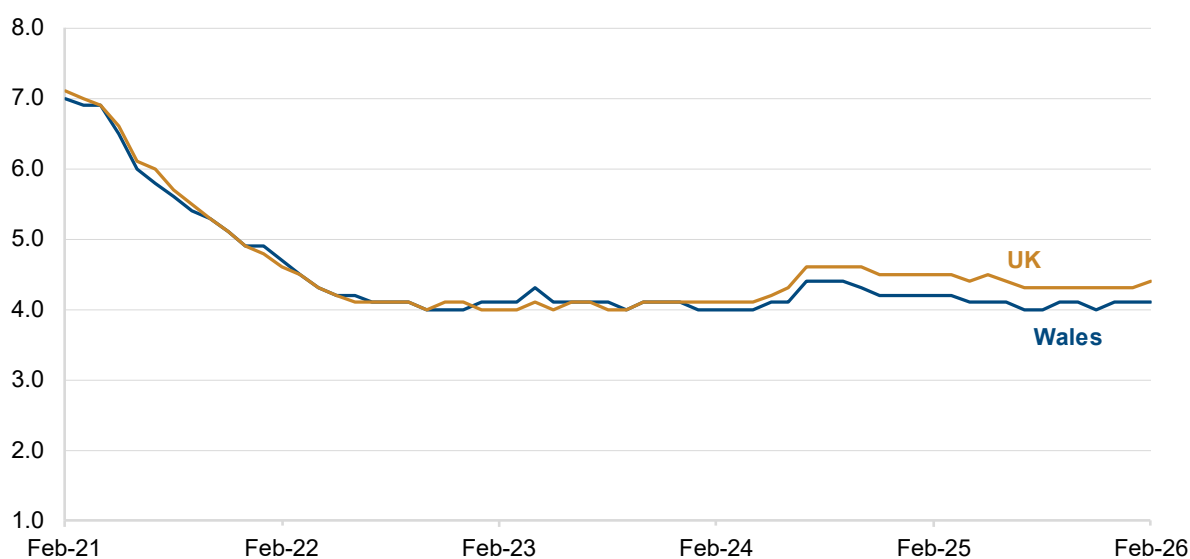
## Claimant count (DWP)

**Claimant Count:** The number of people claiming unemployment-related benefits. Between 1996 and 2013, the Claimant Count was measured using claimants of Jobseeker's Allowance. In 2013 a new benefit, Universal Credit, which will replace a number of means-tested benefits, including the means-tested element of Jobseeker's Allowance, began to be rolled out. From the introduction of Universal Credit, those claimants who were receiving the benefit for unemployment reasons have been included in the Claimant Count.

The experimental claimant count rate is the number of claimants resident in an area as a percentage of the sum of claimants and workforce jobs in the country or region.

Official statistics in development are official statistics that are in the testing phase and not yet fully developed, these will potentially have a wider degree of uncertainty.

**Figure 2.3: experimental claimant count rates (percentage of civilian workforce), February 2021 to February 2026**



Description of Figure 2.3: a line chart showing the claimant count rate for Wales and the UK over the past 5 years. The claimant count rate decreased in 2021 and 2022 for both Wales and the UK, followed by a slight increase in 2024 after a period of stability. Since then, the rates in both Wales and the UK have been relatively stable, with Wales showing an overall decrease over this time period.

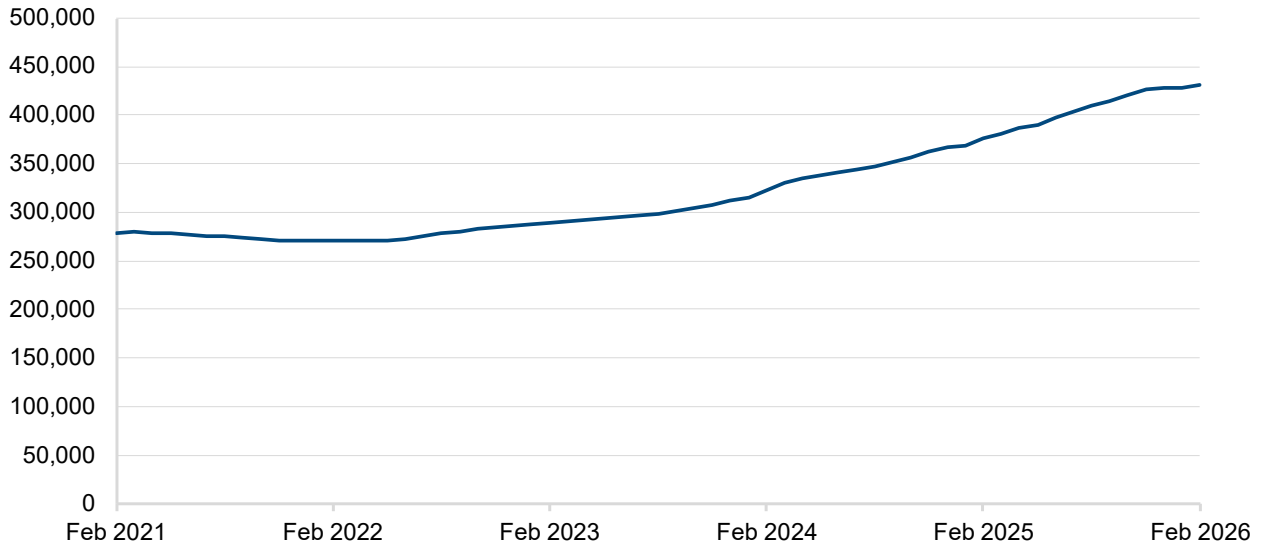
Source: Jobcentre Plus Administration System, Department for Work and Pensions

In February 2026 the claimant count was 64,500 in Wales, up 1,200 (1.8%) compared to the previous month and down 900 (1.4%) over the year. This is a claimant count rate of 4.1%, up 0.1 percentage points compared to the previous month and down 0.1 percentage points compared to the previous year (based on unrounded figures). The claimant count rate in the UK was 4.4% in February 2026.

## Universal Credit (DWP)

**Universal Credit:** Universal Credit is a benefit that was rolled out in 2013, which replaces a number of means-tested benefits, including the means-tested element of Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA). Those Universal Credit claimants who are required to be seeking work are included in the Claimant Count estimates along with all claimants of JSA.

**Figure 2.4: people on Universal Credit, Wales, February 2021 to February 2026**



Description of Figure 2.4: a line chart showing the number of people on universal credit in Wales has increased over the last five years, with larger increases seen over the last year.

Source: Universal Credit, DWP

Since the start of 2022, the number of people on Universal Credit in Wales has seen an overall increase - with larger increases being seen in the last year. In February 2026, the number of people on Universal Credit in Wales reached a new high of 431,900, an increase of 1.0% compared to the previous month.

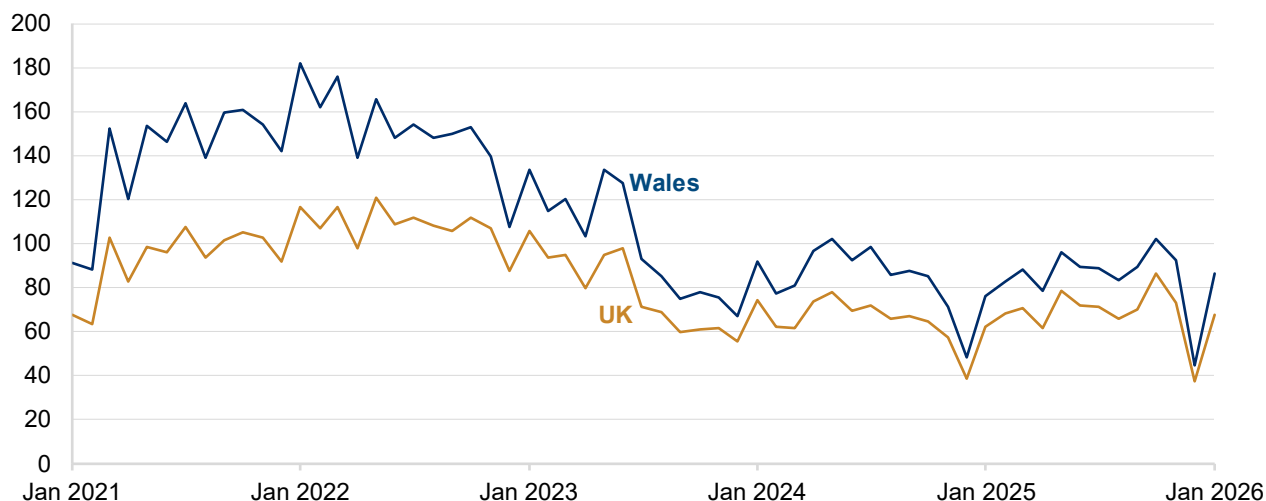
Of the 431,900 people claiming Universal Credit in Wales, 249,600 (57.8%) were categorised as having no work requirements, 62,400 (14.5%) were categorised as searching for work, and 53,800 (12.5%) were categorised as working – no requirements.

## Online Job Adverts (ONS)

**Online Job Adverts:** These indices are created based upon job advert estimates provided by Textkernel. This data includes information on job advert entries from approximately 90,000 job boards and recruitment pages each month since January 2018, broken down by job category and UK country and English region.

Please note that this series is categorised as official statistics in development. Official statistics in development are official statistics that are in the testing phase and not yet fully developed, these will potentially have a wider degree of uncertainty.

**Figure 2.5: online job adverts (Index February 2020 = 100), January 2021 to January 2026**



Description of Figure 2.5: a line chart showing that online job adverts in Wales and the UK increased in mid 2020 and 2021 following a drop at the start of the pandemic, however the number of online job adverts has generally decreased over the most recent two years. The number of new online job adverts generally falls in December due to seasonal impacts.

Source: Weekly Online Job Advert Estimates, ONS

In January 2026 there were 23,800 new online job adverts in Wales, an increase of 11,400 (92.6%) compared with the previous month and 2,800 (13.3%) compared to the previous year. The monthly change should be considered alongside the annual change as seasonality can result in volatile short-term changes.

[ONS also publish UK level job vacancy estimates from the Vacancy Survey.](#) Job vacancies in the UK have followed a similar trend to online job adverts over the previous four years.

### 3. Economic inactivity

#### Main points

- In November 2025 to January 2026, the economic inactivity rate in Wales was 25.4% (approximately 495,600 people). This is up 0.9 percentage points on the quarter and down 0.6 percentage points on the year.

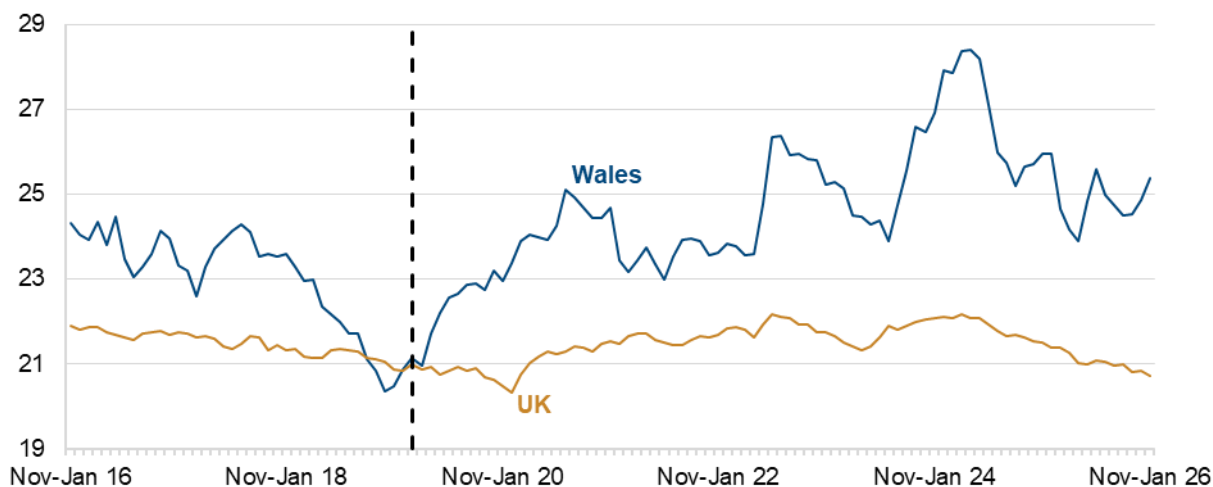
#### Labour Force Survey Economic Inactivity (ONS)

**Economic Inactivity:** Economically inactive people are those without a job who have not actively sought work in the last four weeks, and/or are not available to start work in the next two weeks.

The headline inactivity rate is calculated by dividing the inactivity level for those aged from 16 to 64 divided by the population for that age group.

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. The rate in Wales generally rose until mid-2020 and then decreased as it corresponded with opposite movements in the employment rate (figures 1.1 and 1.2). Since 2022, the economic inactivity rate in Wales has become increasingly volatile, with large changes in the series being seen over recent years.

**Figure 3.1: economic inactivity rate, persons (percentage of those aged 16 to 64), 3 months to January 2016 to the 3 months to January 2026**



Description of Figure 3.1: a line chart showing over the past ten years inactivity rates in Wales have been more volatile than in the UK, with the rate in Wales remaining higher than the UK since December to February 2019. Data for the period January to March 2019 onwards are not comparable with previous periods due to a discontinuity in the time series following a reweighting of the data.

Source: Welsh Government analysis of LFS

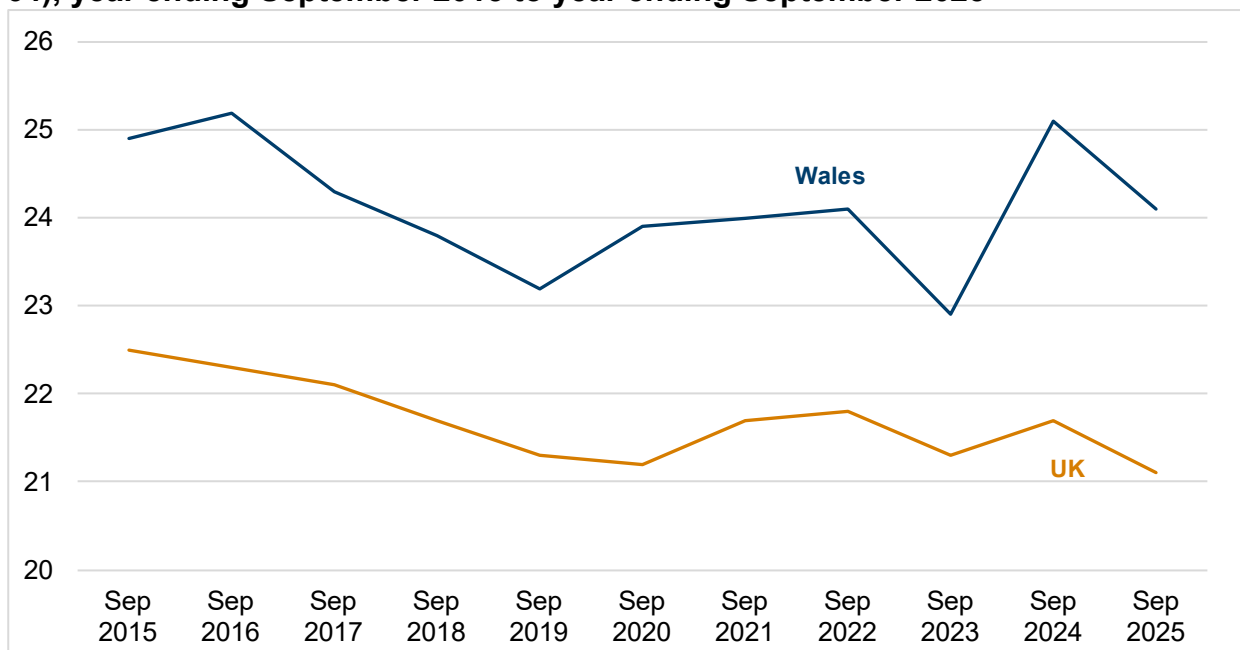
There were 495,600 people in Wales who were economically inactive in November 2025 to January 2026, down 7,900 (1.6%) from the same period a year earlier. This is a rate of 25.4% of those aged 16 to 64, up 0.9 percentage points over the quarter and down 0.6 percentage points compared to the same period a year earlier. The number of economically inactive people in the UK

decreased by 268,300 (2.9%) over the year to 9.0 million. This is a rate of 20.7% of those aged 16 to 64, down 0.8 percentage points on the previous year.

## Annual Population Survey

**Annual Population Survey:** The APS, which began in 2004, is compiled from interviews for the LFS, along with additional regional samples. The APS comprises the main variables from the LFS, with a much larger sample size. Consequently, the APS supports more detailed breakdowns than can be reliably produced from the LFS. Estimates are produced every quarter for a rolling annual period; for example, January to December data will be followed by data for April to March when they are next updated.

**Figure 3.2: APS economic inactivity rate, persons (percentage of those aged 16 to 64), year ending September 2015 to year ending September 2025**



Description of figure 3.2: a line chart showing the APS economic inactivity rate in both Wales and the UK over the last ten years, with Wales having a higher economic inactivity rate than the UK. The Welsh rate has seen an overall decrease since the year ending September 2015 despite some fluctuations in the data.

Source: Welsh Government analysis of APS.

There were 466,200 people in Wales aged 16 to 64 who were economically inactive (including students) in the year ending September 2025, down 17,000 (3.5%) from the same period a year earlier. This is a rate of 24.1% of those aged 16 to 64, which is down 1.0 percentage points on the previous year (based on unrounded figures).

Over the year, the economic inactivity level in the UK decreased by 229,600 (2.5%) to 8.86 million. This is a rate of 21.1% of those aged 16 to 64, which is 3.0 percentage points lower than the economic inactivity rate for Wales.

## 4. Quality information

### 4.1 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 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 [Welsh Economy in Numbers dashboard](#), which provides a broad picture of the Welsh economy.

The LFS remains the main source for headline labour market indicators at a Wales level. The larger sample of the APS allows for estimates at a local authority level and for sub-groups of the population.

Information from the APS that was included in previous versions of this bulletin, can be accessed via the quarterly [Labour market statistics \(APS\)](#) publication. This includes data for Welsh economic regions, long-term unemployment rates, youth unemployment and the reasons for economic inactivity for males and females.

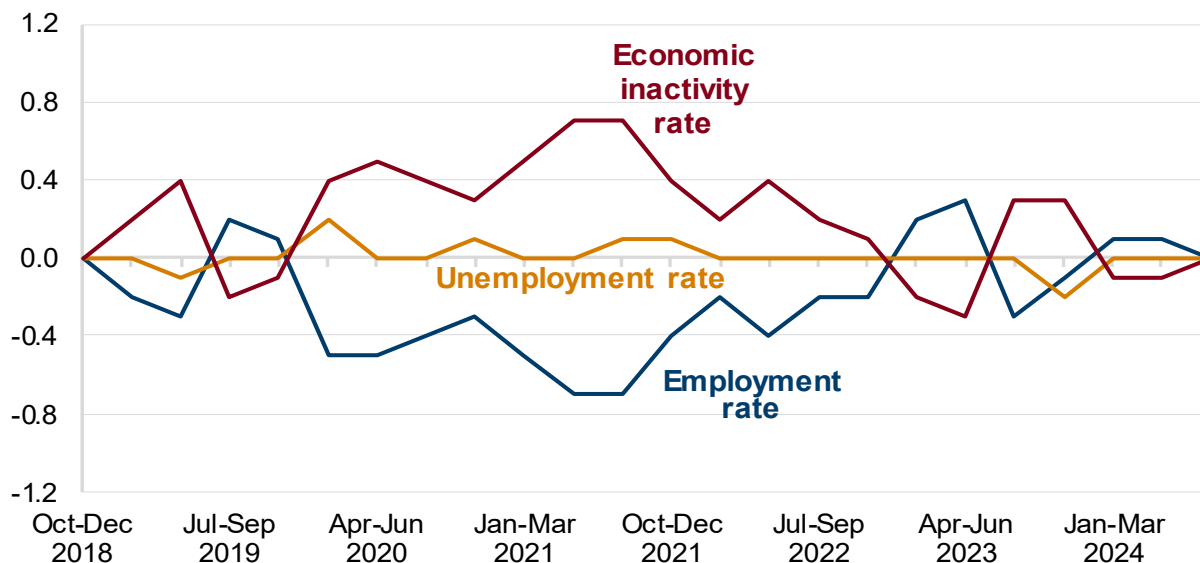
This bulletin is used by other public sector organisations, businesses, academia and private individuals as a means of identifying the key trends in the headline economic and labour market statistics for Wales.

Welsh Government published a more detailed analysis of [protected characteristics in the labour market in Wales](#) on 16 December 2021. We welcome your feedback on this publication and priorities for future analyses; please see contact details at the end of this release. Data is also currently available on [StatsWales](#) and [Nomis](#).

[LFS estimates published on 17 December 2024](#) were reweighted for periods from January to March 2019 for UK countries and regions, resulting in a step change in the data. Comparisons with periods prior to January to March 2019 are not strictly valid due to this discontinuity in the time series. The reweighted estimates incorporated latest ONS estimates of the size and composition of the UK population. UK estimates were reweighted back to June to August 2011.

On 3 December 2024, the [ONS published an article exploring the Impact of reweighting on LFS key indicators: December 2024](#). On 19 December 2024, we published [an article exploring the full impact of this reweighting on key indicators in Wales](#).

**Figure 4.1: revisions to the employment rate, unemployment rate and economic inactivity rate, Wales, 3 months to December 2018 to the 3 months to September 2024**



Description of figure 4.1: a line chart that shows how the reweighting January to March 2019 affected the Welsh employment rate, unemployment rate and economic inactivity rate.

Source: Labour Force Survey, ONS

The ONS published revised LFS estimates for Wales in March 2025 from the period January to March 2019 due to a seasonal adjustment review. The impact of the revisions on the estimates is small, accounting for changes of 0.1 percentage points or less across most periods.

## 4.2 Accuracy

Some of the data in this bulletin is based on sample surveys meaning it is subject to sampling variability. The LFS is a sample survey and, as such, estimates obtained from it are subject to sampling variability. If we drew many samples, each would give a different result.

Table 4.1 shows the sampling variability of the estimates, and quarterly and annual changes using 95% confidence intervals. We would expect that in 95% of samples the range would contain the true value. Due to the LFS five wave structure, this means it can be used to assess changes over six quarters or more. The confidence intervals have been calculated using data that are not seasonally adjusted, with the relevant sampling errors produced then applied to the seasonally adjusted data.

If the 'quarterly or annual change' of an estimate is larger than the 'confidence interval around the change', the change is statistically significant. If none of the reported changes over the year or the quarter were statistically significant, then the recorded changes did not exceed the variability expected from a sample survey of this size.

**Table 4.1: 95% confidence intervals for LFS figures: Wales, 3 months to January 2026**

*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            | 1,438       | 1,485    | 1,532       | -30               | 32               | 95          | -15            | 53            | 121         |
| Employment rate             | 69.5%       | 71.9%    | 74.3%       | -2.1%             | 1.1%             | 4.2%        | -1.5%          | 2.1%          | 5.7%        |
| Unemployment level          | 39          | 54       | 70          | -65               | -40              | -15         | -53            | -27           | -1          |
| Unemployment rate           | 2.5%        | 3.5%     | 4.5%        | -4.2%             | -2.6%            | -1.0%       | -3.6%          | -1.8%         | -0.1%       |
| Economically active level   | 1,492       | 1,539    | 1,587       | -70               | -8               | 55          | -42            | 26            | 94          |
| Economic activity rate      | 72.2%       | 74.6%    | 77.0%       | -4.0%             | -0.9%            | 2.2%        | -2.9%          | 0.6%          | 4.0%        |
| Economically inactive level | 435         | 496      | 556         | -60               | 18               | 97          | -95            | -8            | 79          |

Description of table 4.1: a table showing the 95% confidence interval for the Labour Force Survey figures with the lower limit, estimate, and upper limit for the current estimate, quarterly changes, and annual changes.

Source: LFS, ONS

The ONS indicate that there is an increasing challenge to maintain response rates for the LFS and that headline numbers and trends for employment are starting to vary from other labour market data sources. In addition to the [ONS blog](#) on this topic, please see the [Chief Statistician's update on understanding and managing the impact of these challenges for labour market data in Wales](#).

Due to the lack of statistically significant estimates and volatile figures in the LFS, employment, unemployment and economic inactivity figures by sex have been temporarily removed from this bulletin. We are continuing to monitor the performance and reliability of the LFS, and plan to reintroduce these estimates at a time when they provide a more accurate picture of the labour market in Wales.

ONS [published an update](#) in January 2026 on their program of work to improve the quality of estimates from the Labour Force Survey. This reported on the main interventions made to address quality concerns. Whilst these interventions have resulted in improvements in response levels and rates since 2023, levels for certain waves of the survey still remain low by historical standards

[ONS published an update on their plans for improving Economic Statistics](#) in December 2025 as part of their response to the [Devereux Review of the Office for National Statistics](#). The update details the improvements and updates ONS have made across a range of economic and labour market data sources in order to restore trust and improve the quality of these statistics, including increased face-to-face interviewer capacity improving achieved sample sizes in the LFS; launching the TLFS core survey in July 2025; and expanding electronic data collection of the Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE). Further information on the improvements are available in ONS' two update articles, [The plan for ONS economic statistics](#) and [ONS Survey Improvement and Enhancement Plan for Economic Statistics](#)

Headline estimates from the LFS for Wales remain volatile and provide an uncertain view of the labour market when viewed in isolation. Given this, we continue to recommend that consideration should be given to the trends exhibited by other sources, headline labour market indicators from the APS have been added to this report in order to provide a more rounded picture of the labour market in Wales.

The Annual Population Survey (APS) has seen a fall in sample sizes over recent years, given this and the fact that the survey has not been reweighted to latest population estimates, [the Office for Statistics Regulation \(OSR\) has agreed that the accredited official statistics status should be temporarily suspended](#) and that the estimates should be re-designated as official statistics (OSR).

It is still appropriate to use these statistics, however users should note the increased uncertainty around estimates derived from the APS. At a national level, estimates continue to provide a reasonable indication of trends for Wales, particularly if used as part of a basket of indicators with alternative sources such as HMRC real time information on paid employees, data on workforce jobs, and the claimant count. Estimates for smaller geographies or population sub-groups, however, are less reliable.

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 \(ONS\)](#) applies.

The LFS and WFJ measures are reconciled each quarter in an [article published](#) on ONS' website. Jobs vacancies are measured separately by the Vacancy Survey.

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 full [ONS statement](#) is available via their website.

## 4.3 Timeliness and punctuality

This bulletin follows the ONS publication schedule of labour market data, available on the [National Statistics Release Calendar](#). Table 4.2 lists the date of last update and next update for each data source.

**Table 4.2: summary of data sources**

| Data  | Source  | Last updated | Next updated |
|---|---|--------------|--------------|
| Claimant count                                      | Jobcentre Plus Administrative System, DWP       | 19-Mar-2026  | 21-Apr-2026  |
| Economic inactivity rate                            | Annual Population Survey, ONS                   | 20-Jan-2026  | 22-Apr-2026  |
| Economic inactivity rate                            | Labour Force Survey, ONS                        | 19-Mar-2026  | 21-Apr-2026  |
| Employment rate                                     | Annual Population Survey, ONS                   | 20-Jan-2026  | 22-Apr-2026  |
| Employment rate                                     | Labour Force Survey, ONS                        | 19-Mar-2026  | 21-Apr-2026  |
| Hours Worked  | Labour Force Survey, ONS                        | 19-Mar-2026  | 21-Apr-2026  |
| Real Time Pay Information (RTI)                     | Real Time Pay As You Earn Information, HMRC     | 19-Mar-2026  | 21-Apr-2026  |
| RTI – Employees by local authority                  | Real Time Pay As You Earn Information, HMRC     | 19-Mar-2026  | 18-Jun-2026  |
| RTI – Employees by country/region & industry sector | Real Time Pay As You Earn Information, HMRC     | 17-Feb-2026  | 19-May-2026  |
| RTI – Employees by country/region & age             | Real Time Pay As You Earn Information, HMRC     | 20-Jan-2026  | 21-Apr-2026  |
| ILO unemployment rate                               | Annual Population Survey, ONS                   | 20-Jan-2026  | 22-Apr-2026  |
| ILO unemployment rate                               | Labour Force Survey, ONS                        | 19-Mar-2026  | 21-Apr-2026  |
| Online job adverts                                  | Textkernel New Online Job Advert Estimates, ONS | 19-Mar-2026  | TBA          |
| Potential redundancies                              | HR1 Potential Redundancies, ONS                 | 19-Mar-2026  | 21-Apr-2026  |
| Public sector employment                            | Regional Public Sector Employment, ONS          | 19-Mar-2026  | 18-Jun-2026  |
| Redundancies  | Labour Force Survey, ONS                        | 19-Mar-2026  | 21-Apr-2026  |
| Self-employment jobs                                | Workforce jobs, ONS                             | 19-Mar-2026  | 18-Jun-2026  |
| Universal Credit                                    | Universal Credit, DWP                           | 19-Mar-2026  | 21-Apr-2026  |
| Vacancies   | Vacancy Survey, ONS                             | 19-Mar-2026  | 21-Apr-2026  |
| Workforce jobs                                      | Workforce jobs, ONS                             | 19-Mar-2026  | 18-Jun-2026  |

Description of table 4.2: a table showing the different data sources used in the Labour Market Overview release, when these data sources were last updated and when they will be next updated.

## 4.4 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, disability and ethnicity are also available on StatsWales and the ONS website. Links to StatsWales, Welsh Government statistical headlines (where applicable) and ONS analysis for information presented in this bulletin as well as other economic and labour market data are provided below.

- [Annual Population Survey: summary of economic activity on StatsWales](#)
- [Annual Population Survey: summary of economic activity by disabled status on StatsWales](#)
- [Annual Population Survey: summary of economic activity by ethnicity on StatsWales](#)
- [Claimant count data by UK country, English region and month \(seasonally adjusted\)](#)
- [Claimant count data by Welsh local area and month \(not seasonally adjusted\)](#)
- [Disability and ethnicity pay differences published by Welsh Government](#)
- [Employment earning at least the real living wage on StatsWales](#)
- [Gender pay gap on StatsWales](#)
- [Gross weekly and hourly pay on StatsWales](#)
- [Hours worked data published by ONS](#)
- [Labour Force Survey: labour market indicators by age, UK country and English region on StatsWales](#)
- [Online job adverts published by ONS](#)
- [Pay As You Earn \(PAYE\) Real Time Information \(RTI\) published by ONS](#)
- [Potential Redundancies published by ONS](#)
- [Public Sector Employment published by ONS](#)
- [Redundancies published by ONS](#)
- [Self-employment jobs published on NOMIS](#)
- [Vacancies published by ONS](#)
- [Workforce jobs published by ONS](#)

## 4.5 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 4.3.

## **Labour Force Survey (LFS) and Annual Population Survey (APS)**

Estimates of employment, unemployment and economic inactivity are available from both the LFS and the 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.

[Labour market statistics for Wales using APS estimates are published quarterly on the Welsh Government website.](#)

## **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.

## **Redundancies**

[ONS publish estimates on the number of redundancies](#) and [potential redundancies \(ONS\)](#) for UK countries and English regions. The redundancy figures for Wales are based on a small sample size and are therefore volatile, in recent periods estimates have been suppressed on disclosure grounds. Due to the volatility and availability of the data at the Wales level, we have removed these figures from this publication. Data and further information on these topics can be accessed via the ONS published tables.

## Online job adverts

The [Textkernel monthly online job adverts](#) series has replaced the discontinued [Adzuna weekly online job advert](#) series from January 2025.

## 4.6 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 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.

## 4.7 Statement of compliance with the Code of Practice for Statistics

Our statistical practice is regulated by the Office for Statistics Regulation (OSR). OSR sets the standards of trustworthiness, quality and value in the Code of Practice for Statistics that all producers of official statistics should adhere to.

All of our statistics are produced and published in accordance with a number of statements and protocols to enhance trustworthiness, quality and value. These are set out in the Welsh Government's [Statement of Compliance](#).

These [official statistics](#) and [official statistics in development](#) demonstrate the standards expected around trustworthiness, quality and public value in the following ways.

### Trustworthiness

The data for this release have been calculated from a variety of data sources, including the LFS, APS, RTI PAYE, Public Sector Employment (PSE), Workforce Jobs, Claimant Count, Universal Credit Statistics and Online Job Adverts. These datasets are produced and conducted by the ONS, HMRC and DWP, and are tabulated by Welsh Government statisticians with a focus on ensuring that the statistics, data and explanatory material is presented impartially and objectively.

All personal data underlying these statistics are processed in accordance with the requirements of the Data Protection Act 2018.

This release is published in an orderly, pre-announced manner on the Welsh Government website at 9:30am on the day of publication. All statistical releases referenced in this report are available to download for free.

All outputs adhere to the Code of Practice by pre-announcing the date of publication through the [upcoming calendar](#) web pages. Access to the data during processing is restricted to those involved in the production of the statistics, quality assurance and for operational purposes. Pre-release access is restricted to eligible recipients in line with the [Code of Practice \(UK Statistics Authority\)](#).

The published figures are compiled by professional analysts using the latest available data and applying methods using their professional judgement and analytical skillset.

## Quality

The data in this release all originate from the sources listed below:

- Labour Force Survey (LFS) (ONS)
- Annual Population Survey (APS) (ONS)
- Real Time Information (RTI) Pay As Your Earn (PAYE) data (HMRC, ONS)
- Public Sector Employment (PSE) (ONS)
- Workforce Jobs (ONS)
- Claimant Count (ONS)
- Universal Credit Statistics (DWP)
- Online Job Adverts (ONS)

ONS have stated that there is an increasing challenge to maintain response rates for the LFS which has resulted in a reduction in the robustness and reliability of the data for Wales. Due to this, LFS-based labour market statistics will be labelled as 'official statistics in development' until further review. The LFS represents the primary labour market data source, however we continue to recommend that consideration should be given to the trends exhibited by other sources.

APS labour market estimates were previously classed as accredited official statistics. The APS has seen a fall in sample sizes over recent years, given this and the fact that the survey has not been reweighted to latest population estimates, the OSR has agreed that this accreditation should be temporarily suspended and that the estimates should be re-designated as official statistics (OSR).

It is still appropriate to use these APS statistics, however users should note the increased uncertainty around estimates derived from the APS. At a national level, estimates continue to provide a reasonable indication of trends for Wales, particularly if used as part of a basket of indicators with alternative sources such as HMRC real time information on paid employees, data

on workforce jobs, and the claimant count. Estimates for smaller geographies or population sub-groups, however, are less reliable.

All stages in the collection, validation and production of these statistics are led by professional statisticians and are produced free from any political interference. All statistics are quality-assured prior to publication.

Statistics published by Welsh Government adhere to the Statistical Quality Management Strategy which supplements the Quality pillar of the Code of Practice for Statistics and the European Statistical System principles of quality for statistical outputs. In particular, we aim to provide advice on the quality of the various statistics presented to enable users to understand how they can best be used.

## **Value**

The official statistics in this release show the trends in the Welsh labour market across a variety of metrics alongside comparisons with the UK. These statistics have been published at the earliest opportunity to assist users in understanding the latest trends in the labour market. This bulletin will be updated on a monthly basis throughout the year including the latest available statistics at the time of publication.

These statistics are used in a variety of ways. Some examples of these are:

- advice to ministers
- to inform education and employability policy decision making process in Wales

This release is accompanied by StatsWales tables, a free to use service that allows visitors to view, manipulate, create and download data.

The commentary and notes in the release have been developed to try to make the information as accessible as possible to the widest range of users.

You are welcome to contact us directly with any comments about how we meet these standards. Alternatively, you can contact OSR by emailing [regulation@statistics.gov.uk](mailto:regulation@statistics.gov.uk) or via the OSR website.

## **4.8 Well-being of Future Generations Act (WFG)**

The Well-being of Future Generations Act 2015 is about improving the social, economic, environmental and cultural wellbeing of Wales. The Act puts in place seven wellbeing 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 wellbeing goals, and (b) lay a copy of the national indicators before Senedd Cymru. Under section 10(8) of the Well-being of Future Generations Act, where the Welsh Ministers revise the national indicators, they

must as soon as reasonably practicable (a) publish the indicators as revised and (b) lay a copy of them before the Senedd. These national indicators were laid before the Senedd in 2021. The indicators laid on 14 December 2021 replace the set laid on 16 March 2016. This release includes data related to the following national indicator:

- (21) percentage of people in employment

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

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

As a national indicator 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.

The Act states national milestones must be set that "...the Welsh Ministers consider would assist in measuring whether progress is being made towards the achievement of the well-being goals." In doing so Welsh Ministers must specify how we know that a national milestone has been achieved and the time by which it is to be achieved.

National milestones are not performance targets for any individual organisation, but are collective measures of success for Wales.

In this release indicator (21) percentage of people in employment corresponds to the milestone "Eradicate the gap between the employment rate in Wales and the UK by 2050, with a focus on fair work and raising labour market participation of under-represented groups". 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.

## **4.9 Further details**

### **Links**

This document is available on our website: <https://gov.wales/labour-market-overview>

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**

21 April 2026 (Headline)

23 April 2026 (Labour Market Overview bulletin)

**We want your feedback**

We welcome any feedback on any aspect of these statistics which can be provided by email to [labourmarket.stats@gov.wales](mailto:labourmarket.stats@gov.wales).

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