



## Regional economic & labour market profile – Mid Wales – January 2017

26 Jan 2017  
SB 3/2017

The latest headline labour market statistics for Mid Wales are generally more positive than for Wales overall.

Compared to Wales; Mid Wales has a higher employment rate and lower unemployment and economic inactivity rates. GVA per head and earnings are both much lower but GDHI per head is higher.



### About this bulletin

This quarterly statistical bulletin summarises information on the economy and labour market for the Mid Wales(8) economic region along with comparisons to Wales and the UK.

It is one in a series of four which cover the four economic regions of Wales: North Wales, Mid Wales, South West Wales and South East Wales.

Mid Wales consists of the following two local authorities: Powys and Ceredigion.

### Summary table: Latest data for mid Wales

	Mid Wales				Wales	
	Level (000s)	Change on year	Rate (%)	Change on year	Rate (%)	Change on year
Employed <sup>(1)</sup>	98.4	1.8	73.6	1.5	71.1	0.9
ILO unemployed <sup>(2)</sup>	2.9	-1.2	2.9	-1.2	4.7	-1.5
Economically Inactive <sup>(3)</sup>	18.4	-0.9	17.2	-0.5	21.0	0.3
Claimant count rate <sup>(4)</sup>	1.3	0.0	1.1	0.0	2.1	-0.1
GVA per head <sup>(5)</sup>	.	.	66.9	1.1	71.0	0.5
GDHI per head <sup>(6)</sup>	.	.	92.6	-0.5	85.2	-0.5
Average earnings <sup>(7)</sup>	.	.	85.4	3.6	91.4	0.6

(1) Levels are for those aged 16 and over, rates are for those aged 16-64. Data relate to the year to June 2016.

(2) Levels and rates are for those aged 16 and over, rates are a proportion of the economically active. Data relate to the year to June 2016.

(3) Levels and rates exclude students and are for those aged 16-64. Data relate to the year to June 2016.

(4) Data relate to December 2016 and are experimental (see footnote under Table 1).

(5) Data relate to 2015 and are provisional. Data for Mid Wales are based on Powys only. Index UK=100.

(6) Data relate to 2014 and are provisional. Data for Mid Wales are based on Powys only. Index UK=100.

(7) Data relate to 2016 and are provisional. Index UK=100.

(8) For more information about how North and Mid Wales are split, please refer to the [key quality information section](#) of this bulletin.

. Not applicable

### In this bulletin

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## Overall summary

The headline economic statistics of Gross Value Added and Gross Disposable Household Income are only available for Powys, not for the whole of Mid Wales. Powys had total Gross Value Added of £2.3 billion in 2015. This translates as £16,972 per head or 66.9 per cent of the UK average, compared to 71.0 per cent for Wales. This difference is mostly down to job structure, with Powys having a lower GVA per job than Wales, but also net commuting out from the region and a higher proportion of elderly residents; these are partly offset by higher activity rates.

Gross Disposable Household Income per head in Powys was £16,634 in 2014, 92.6 per cent of the UK average and higher than the Wales average of 85.2 per cent. Average full-time weekly earnings are lower than the Wales average in 2016. Relative to the UK, earnings in Mid Wales were 85.4 per cent of the UK average in 2016; this was below the Wales average (91.4 per cent).

Over the latest year the employment rate increased in Mid Wales, whilst unemployment and economic inactivity (excluding students) fell. The average for Mid Wales generally hides differences between Ceredigion and Powys, partly because Ceredigion is affected by the large number of economically inactive students. Looking over the longer term, Mid Wales has seen a bigger improvement in unemployment compared to Wales since 2001, but has not improved by as much in employment or economic inactivity.

The most recent experimental claimant count<sup>(1)</sup> data shows no change in the rate over the year in Mid Wales, with the UK rate also unchanged and the Wales rate slightly down. The latest claimant count rate for Mid Wales is much lower than both the Wales and the UK rates.

(1) This experimental series counts the number of people claiming Jobseeker's Allowance plus those who claim Universal Credit who are out of work and replaces the number of people claiming Jobseeker's Allowance as the headline indicator of the number of people claiming benefits principally for the reason of being unemployed.

The [notes section](#) includes a link to a data sources guide which gives information on the methodology, quality and metadata for the sources used in this output.

**Please note the 'next update' dates given throughout this bulletin relate to when new data for the dataset are next being released. The StatsWales datasets will be updated at that time and data can be accessed via the links given under the tables in this bulletin.**

## Comparisons to Wales, UK & other Welsh economic regions

	North Wales	Mid Wales	South West Wales	South East Wales	Wales	UK
Employment rate <sup>(1)</sup>	73.4	73.6	70.7	70.0	<b>71.1</b>	73.7
ILO unemployment rate <sup>(2)</sup>	4.0	2.9	5.2	5.1	<b>4.7</b>	5.0
Economic Inactivity rate <sup>(3)</sup>	19.3	17.2	21.3	22.1	<b>21.0</b>	18.4
Claimant count rate <sup>(4)</sup>	2.0	1.1	2.1	2.2	<b>2.1</b>	1.8
GVA per head, Index UK=100 <sup>(5)</sup>	72.8	66.9	67.1	73.1	<b>71.0</b>	100.0
GDHI per head, Index UK=100 <sup>(6)</sup>	87.0	92.6	84.7	83.9	<b>85.2</b>	100.0
Earnings, Index UK=100 <sup>(7)</sup>	91.4	85.4	87.5	93.4	<b>91.4</b>	100.0
<b>Change on year (%):</b>						
Employment rate <sup>(1)</sup>	0.9	1.5	1.4	0.5	<b>0.9</b>	0.5
ILO unemployment rate <sup>(2)</sup>	-0.9	-1.2	-1.5	-1.9	<b>-1.5</b>	-0.5
Economic Inactivity rate <sup>(3)</sup>	-0.6	-0.5	-1.0	1.4	<b>0.3</b>	0.0
Claimant count rate <sup>(4)</sup>	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.2	<b>-0.1</b>	0.0
GVA per head, Index UK=100 <sup>(5)</sup>	0.8	1.1	0.1	0.5	<b>0.5</b>	.
GDHI per head, Index UK=100 <sup>(6)</sup>	-1.4	-0.5	0.3	-0.5	<b>-0.5</b>	.
Earnings, Index UK=100 <sup>(7)</sup>	0.6	3.6	-1.6	1.9	<b>0.6</b>	.
<b>Change on 1999/2001 (%):</b>						
Employment rate <sup>(1)</sup>	3.8	3.0	6.1	3.4	<b>4.0</b>	1.5
ILO unemployment rate <sup>(2)</sup>	-0.4	-1.5	-1.1	-0.6	<b>-0.7</b>	0.0
Economic Inactivity rate <sup>(3)</sup>	-5.3	-3.6	-7.2	-4.9	<b>-5.3</b>	-3.0
Claimant count rate <sup>(4)</sup>	-1.4	-1.4	-1.5	-0.9	<b>-1.2</b>	-1.2
GVA per head, Index UK=100 <sup>(5)</sup>	0.5	-2.0	1.2	-3.5	<b>-1.2</b>	.
GDHI per head, Index UK=100 <sup>(6)</sup>	0.0	9.3	0.0	0.0	<b>0.4</b>	.
Earnings, Index UK=100 <sup>(7)</sup>	.	.	.	.	.	.

(1) Levels are for those aged 16 and over, rates are for those aged 16-64. Data relate to the year to September 2016 with comparisons over the latest year and 2001.

(2) Levels and rates are for those aged 16 and over. The rate is a proportion of the economically active. Data relate to the year to September 2016 with comparisons over the latest year and 2001.

(3) Levels and rates exclude students and are for those aged 16-64. Data relate to the year to September 2016 with comparisons over the latest year and 2001.

(4) Data relate to Dec 2016 and are experimental (see footnote under Table 1). Comparisons are over the latest year and 1999.

(5) Data relate to 2015 and are provisional. Comparisons are over the latest year and 1999.

(6) Data relate to 2014 and are provisional. Comparisons are over the latest year and 1999.

(7) Data relate to 2016 and are provisional. Comparisons are over the latest year. Comparisons to 1999 are not available.

Mid Wales had the highest employment rate amongst the Welsh Economic Regions and the lowest ILO unemployment, economic inactivity and claimant count rates. It had the highest GDHI per head but the lowest GVA per head and earnings amongst the economic regions.

Over the latest year Mid Wales had the largest increase in the employment rate and the second smallest fall in the ILO unemployment rate. It had the smallest fall in the economic inactivity rate (South East Wales increased). The claimant count rate in Mid Wales was unchanged. Relative to the UK, Mid Wales had the largest increase in GVA per head, it had the largest increase in earnings (1 region had a fall), and it had the joint second largest fall in GDHI per head (South West Wales had an increase).

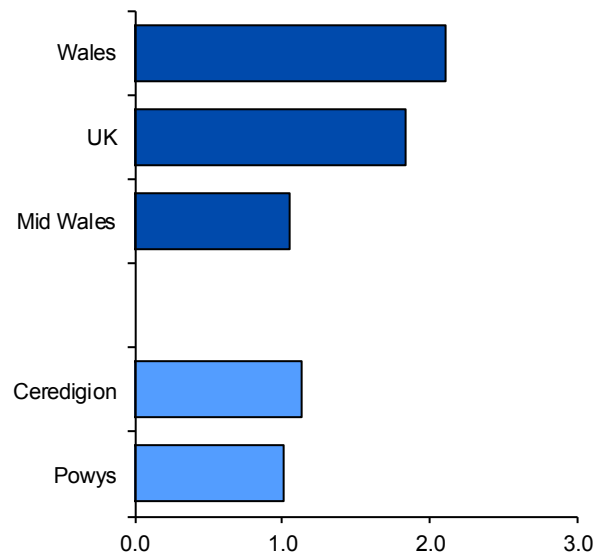
Looking over the longer term, Mid Wales had the smallest increase in the employment rate and had the largest fall in the ILO unemployment rate. It had the smallest fall in the economic inactivity rate and the joint second largest fall in the claimant count rate. It had the second largest fall in GVA per head (2 regions had increases) and the largest increase in GDHI per head.

## Latest monthly data

### Claimant count – *experimental data* **New data** *(next update Feb 2017)*

- There were 1,300 people on the claimant count in Mid Wales in December 2016, this has remained unchanged over the year. Wales decreased during this time period (by 2.3 percentage points) and the UK increased (by 20.1).
- Within Mid Wales, Powys fell by 1.8 per cent over the year and Ceredigion increased by 4.5 per cent.
- The claimant count was down 1,700 or 56.3 per cent over December 1999 with this fall being much larger than the falls for both Wales and the UK (down 32.3 per cent and 34.0 per cent respectively).
- Within Mid Wales, Powys fell by 55.5 per cent since December 1999 whilst Ceredigion fell by 57.4 per cent.
- The claimant count rate was unchanged over the year, at 1.1 per cent in December 2016. This was much lower than both the Wales and the UK rates (2.1 per cent and 1.8 per cent respectively).
- Within Mid Wales, the claimant count rate was 1.0 per cent in Powys and 1.1 per cent Ceredigion.
- Compared to December 1999 the claimant count rate fell by 1.4 percentage points in Mid Wales, this fall was larger than the falls for both Wales and the UK (both down 1.2 percentage points).
- Within Mid Wales, Powys fell by 1.3 percentage points over December 1999 whilst Ceredigion fell by 1.5 percentage points.

**Chart 1: Claimant count rate, December 2016 (a)**



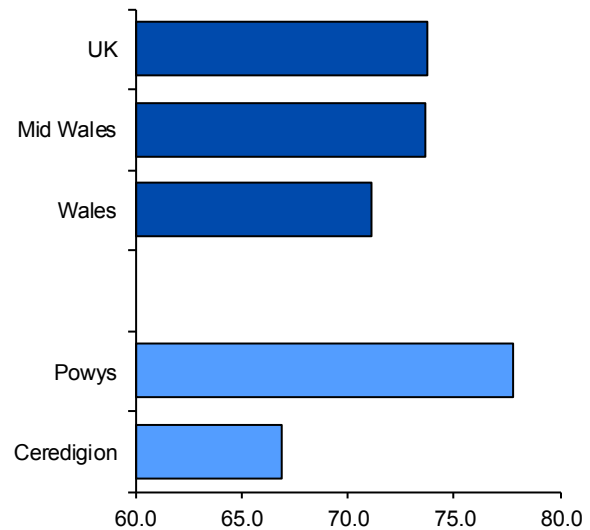
(a) Claimants of unemployment-related benefits, i.e. jobseekers allowance as a percentage of the population aged 16-64.

## Latest quarterly data

### Employment **New data** (next update March 2017)

- There were 98,400 people in employment in Mid Wales in the year to September 2016, up 1,800 (or 1.8 per cent) over the year. This increase was larger than the increases for both Wales and the UK.
- Within Mid Wales, Powys decreased by 0.3 per cent and Ceredigion increased by 5.0 per cent over the year.
- Compared to 2001, there were increases in both of the authorities with a total increase of 7,200 (or 7.9 per cent). This compares to a 14.4 per cent increase for Wales and a 14.4 per cent increase for the UK.
- The employment rate in Mid Wales in the year to September 2016 was 73.6 per cent, up 1.5 percentage points over the year. This was higher than the Wales rate, but lower than the UK rate (71.1 per cent and 73.7 per cent).
- Within Mid Wales the employment rate was higher in Powys than Ceredigion, 77.8 per cent and 66.9 per cent respectively.
- Compared to 2001, the employment rate in Mid Wales increased by 3.0 percentage points, this increase was larger than the increase for the UK and smaller than the increase for Wales. Within Mid Wales the employment rate increased by 2.8 percentage points in Powys compared to 3.0 percentage points in Ceredigion.

**Chart 2: Employment rate, year to September 2016 (a)**



(a) People in employment as a percentage of the population aged 16-64.

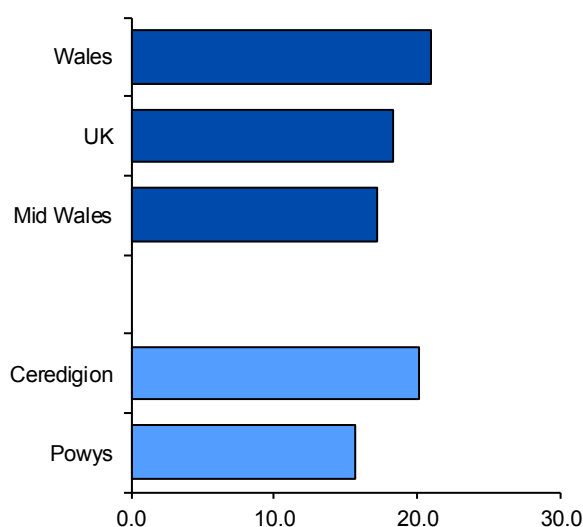
## Unemployment **New data** (next update March 2017)

- There were 2,900 unemployed people in Mid Wales in the year to September 2016, down 1,200 (or 29.3 per cent) over the year. This compares to a 25.0 per cent fall for Wales and a 8.0 per cent fall for the UK. Within Mid Wales, Powys decreased by 17.0 per cent and Ceredigion fell by 45.6 per cent.
- Compared to 2001, there was an overall fall of 31.0 per cent in Mid Wales compared to a 1.2 per cent increase for Wales and a 13.4 per cent increase for the UK. Within Mid Wales there was a 12.7 per cent fall in Powys and a 51.4 per cent fall in Ceredigion.
- The unemployment rate in Mid Wales was 2.9 per cent in the year to September 2016, down 1.2 percentage points over the year and below both the Wales and UK rates (4.7 per cent and 5.0 per cent respectively).
- Within Mid Wales, the rate was 2.9 per cent in Powys and 2.8 per cent in Ceredigion.
- Compared to 2001 the unemployment rate in Mid Wales fell by 1.5 percentage points, whilst the rate in Wales fell by 0.7 percentage points and the UK rate remained unchanged. Within Mid Wales, the rate fell in both Powys and Ceredigion (0.7 and 3.1 percentage points respectively).

## Economic inactivity **New data** (next update March 2017)

- Excluding students, the economic inactivity rate in Mid Wales fell by 0.5 percentage points over the year to stand at 17.2 per cent of the population aged 16-64 in the year to September 2016. This was lower than both the Wales and the UK rates (21.0 per cent and 18.4 per cent respectively).
- Within Mid Wales, the economic inactivity rate, excluding students, in Ceredigion increased over the year and in Powys it fell. Since 2001, Powys fell by 4.5 percentage points and Ceredigion fell by 1.7 percentage points.
- Including students, the economic inactivity rate in Mid Wales was 24.0 per cent, down 0.7 percentage points over the year. This was lower than the Wales rate (25.2 per cent) and higher than the UK rate (22.3 per cent).

**Chart 3: Inactivity rate (excl. students), year to September 2016 (a)**

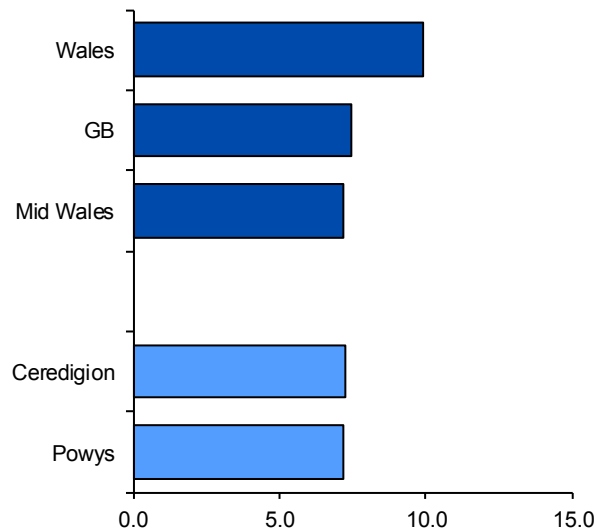


(a) Economically inactive (excluding students) as a percentage of the population aged 16-64.

**Benefit claimants (excl. Jobseeker's Allowance claimants) New data**  
*(next update Feb 2017)*

- The number of benefit claimants fell over the year to stand at 8,900 in May 2016. Both Wales and GB also fell. Within Mid Wales, Powys fell by 2.5 per cent and Ceredigion fell by 1.5 per cent.
- The claimant rate in Mid Wales was 7.2 per cent in May 2016. This was lower than the rates for both Wales and GB (9.9 per cent and 7.5 per cent respectively). Within Mid Wales, the rate was 7.2 per cent in Ceredigion and Powys.
- Compared to August 1999 the claimant rate in Mid Wales fell by 2.7 percentage points. This fall was smaller than the falls for both Wales and GB (down 5.5 percentage points and 3.0 percentage points respectively).
- Within Mid Wales the claimant rate fell in both Powys and Ceredigion over 1999 with Ceredigion having the largest fall (down 3.1 percentage points) and Powys the smallest (down 2.5 percentage points).

**Chart 4: Benefit claimant rate, May 2016 (a)**



(a) Benefit claimants as a percentage of the population aged 16-64. Data cover incapacity benefits, lone parents and other income related benefit claimants. Excludes Jobseeker's Allowance claimants.



## Latest annual data

### Gross value added (GVA) (next update Dec 2017)

- GVA in Powys in 2015 was £2.3 billion, up 3.9 per cent over the year and up 69.6 per cent since 1999, this compares to increases of 3.0 per cent and 73.8 per cent for Wales.
- GVA per head was 66.9 per cent of the UK average in 2015, up 1.1 percentage points over the year and down 2.0 percentage points since 1999 (Wales was 71.0 per cent of UK average).

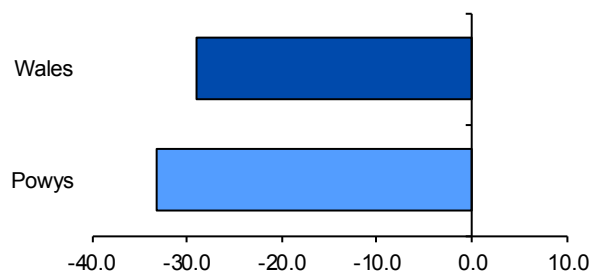
### Gross disposable household income (GDHI) (next update Jul 2017)

- GDHI per head in Powys was 92.6 per cent of the UK average in 2014, down 0.5 percentage points over the year and up 9.3 percentage points since 1999. Wales was 85.2 per cent of UK average in 2014.

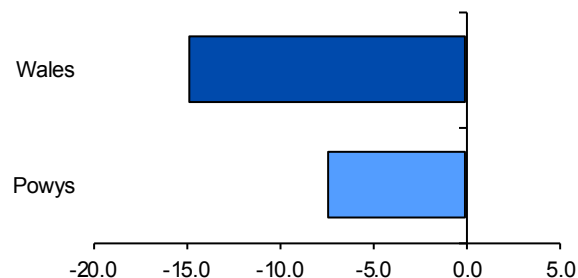
### Average full-time weekly earnings (to be updated Nov 2017)

- Average earnings in Mid Wales in 2016 were £460.0 per week. This was 85.4 per cent of the UK average (Wales was 91.4 per cent of the UK average).
- Average weekly earnings in Mid Wales were up 6.7 per cent over the year compared with Wales increasing by 2.9 per cent and the UK 2.2 per cent.
- Within Mid Wales in 2016, average weekly earnings were higher in Powys than Ceredigion, 85.4 per cent of the UK average in Powys compared to 84.6 per cent in Ceredigion.

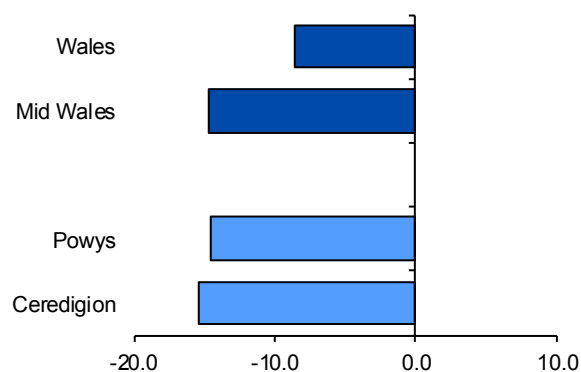
**Chart 5: GVA per head, index, difference from UK average, 2015 (UK = 100)**



**Chart 6: GDHI per head, index, difference from UK average, 2014 (UK = 100)**



**Chart 7: Average full-time weekly earnings index, difference from UK, 2016 (UK = 100) (a)**



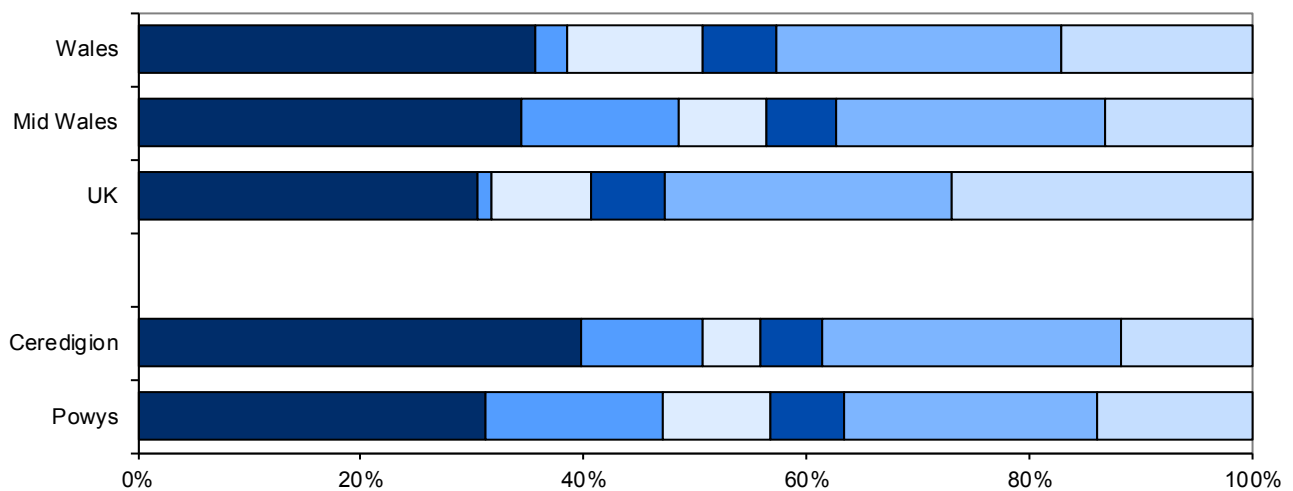
(a) Average gross weekly earnings (including overtime) for full time adults whose pay was unaffected by absence.

## Workplace employment

(next update Oct 2017)

- Total workplace employment in Mid Wales in 2015 was up 1,100 or 1.1 per cent over the year. This was larger than the increase for Wales and smaller than the increase for the UK (up 0.8 per cent and 2.2 per cent). Since 2001 employment increased by 10.5 per cent in Mid Wales, this was smaller than the increases for both Wales and the UK (up 12.2 per cent and 12.5 per cent respectively).
- Within Mid Wales, Powys fell by 0.4 per cent over the year and Ceredigion increased by 3.9 per cent. Compared to 2001 Powys had a much larger increase in workplace employment than Ceredigion (up 14.6 per cent and 4.2 per cent respectively).
- In 2015 compared to Wales, Mid Wales had a lower percentage of jobs in the production, construction, wholesale, retail, transport, hotels & food, finance & business activities and the public administration, defence, education, health & other services sectors. Mid Wales had a higher percentage in the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector compared to Wales.
- Within Mid Wales the share of workplace employment in the production sector was 5 per cent in Ceredigion compared to 10 per cent in Powys.

**Chart 8: Workplace employment by industry, 2015**



**KEY (left to right):**

Public Administration, Defence, Education, Health & Other Services	Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	Production	Construction	Wholesale, Retail, Transport, Hotels & Food	Finance & Business Activities
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## **VAT/PAYE registered enterprises**

*(next update Nov 2017)*

These data exclude those businesses below the VAT threshold and not registered for PAYE.

- In 2015 there were 695 VAT/PAYE registered enterprise births in Mid Wales and 655 VAT/PAYE registered enterprise deaths. The stock<sup>1</sup> of VAT/PAYE registered enterprises fell by 65 during 2014 to stand at 8,670 in 2015.
- The stock of VAT/PAYE registered enterprises in Mid Wales increased by 0.8 per cent over the year and increased by 8.6 per cent since 2002. This compares to increases of 2.8 per cent and 17.0 per cent for Wales and increases of 4.7 per cent and 26.3 per cent for the UK.
- Within Mid Wales, Powys had an increase in the stock of VAT/PAYE registered enterprises over the year whilst Ceredigion was unchanged. Since 2002, both Powys and Ceredigion had increases in the stock of VAT/PAYE registered enterprises ( up 8.8 and 8.1 per cent respectively).
- In 2015, the stock of VAT/PAYE registered enterprises per 10,000 resident population aged 16-64 in Mid Wales stood at 704. This was much higher than that for both Wales (495) and the UK (648).
- Within Mid Wales, the stock of VAT/PAYE registered enterprises per 10,000 resident population aged 16-64 in 2014 was higher in Powys (755) than that for Ceredigion (618).

## **Business structure**

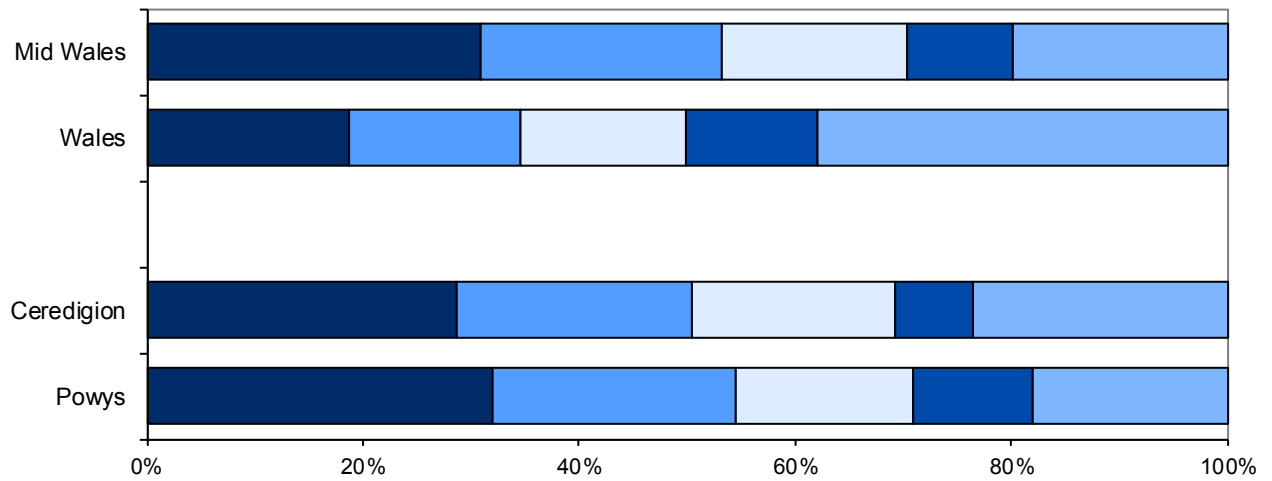
*(next update Nov 2017)*

- There were 29,700 enterprises active in Mid Wales in 2016, of which 95.7 per cent were in the zero or micro size band (0-9 employees), this was slightly larger than that for Wales (94.9 per cent).
- In 2016, 53.2 per cent of private sector employment in Mid Wales was in the zero or micro size-bands and a further 19.8 per cent was in the large size-band (250 plus employees). In Wales these size-bands accounted for 34.6 and 38.0 per cent of private sector employment respectively.
- Within Mid Wales, Ceredigion had a larger percentage of private sector employment in the large size-band than Powys, 23.4 per cent compared to 18.0 per cent.
- In 2016, 0.3 per cent of enterprises active in Mid Wales were foreign-owned, this was below the percentage for Wales (0.4 per cent).
- In 2016, 4.5 per cent of private sector employment in Mid Wales was in foreign owned enterprises, compared to 13.2 per cent for Wales.

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<sup>1</sup> The difference in births and deaths may not equal the difference in stock, because businesses may be born and die in the same period and the stock is taken at a single point in time.

**Chart 9: Proportion of employment by enterprise size-band, 2016 (a)**



**KEY (left to right):** ■ Zero ■ Micro □ Small ■ Medium □ Large

(a) The size band is based upon the size of the UK enterprises and includes all enterprises that are active in Wales.

## Monthly data tables

### New data

Table 1 Claimant count levels - EXPERIMENTAL DATA (a)

	Dec 1999	Dec 2015	Dec 2016	Change in latest levels over:		Percentage change in latest over:	
				Dec 1999	Dec 2015	Dec 1999	Dec 2015
				1999	2015	1999	2015
<b>Mid Wales</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>-1.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-56.3</b>	<b>-2.9</b>
Powys	1.8	0.8	0.8	-1.0	0.0	-55.5	-1.8
Ceredigion	1.2	0.6	0.5	-0.7	0.0	-57.4	-4.5
<b>Wales</b>	<b>58.7</b>	<b>42.0</b>	<b>39.7</b>	<b>-19.0</b>	<b>-2.3</b>	<b>-32.3</b>	<b>-5.4</b>
United Kingdom	1,140.6	733.1	753.2	-387.4	20.1	-34.0	2.7

*Numbers in thousands*

**Next update: Feb 2017** Source: Jobcentre Plus Administrative Systems

(a) Data are not seasonally adjusted. This experimental series counts the number of people claiming Jobseeker's Allowance plus those who claim Universal Credit who are out of work and replaces the number of people claiming Jobseeker's Allowance as the headline indicator of the number of people claiming benefits principally for the reason of being unemployed. Further information on the roll out of universal credit can be found at: <http://dwp-stats.maps.arcgis.com/apps/Viewer/index.html?appid=1713828f61dc4c01a98eb9df1dcc5ab9>

### New data

Table 2 Claimant count rates - EXPERIMENTAL DATA (a)

	Dec 1999	Dec 2015	Dec 2016	Change in latest over:	
				Dec 1999	Dec 2015
				1999	2015
<b>Mid Wales</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>-1.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Powys	2.3	1.1	1.0	-1.3	0.0
Ceredigion	2.6	1.2	1.1	-1.5	-0.1
<b>Wales</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>-1.2</b>	<b>-0.1</b>
United Kingdom	3.1	1.8	1.8	-1.2	0.0

*Percentage of resident population aged 16-64*

**Next update: Feb 2017** Source: Jobcentre Plus Administrative Systems

(a) Claimants as a percentage of the population aged 16-64. This experimental series counts the number of people claiming Jobseeker's Allowance plus those who claim Universal Credit who are out of work and replaces the number of people claiming Jobseeker's Allowance as the headline indicator of the number of people claiming for the reason of being unemployed.

[Link to data](#)

## Quarterly data tables

### New data

Table 3 Employment levels

	<i>People aged 16 and over (numbers in thousands)</i>						
				<i>Change in latest levels over:</i>		<i>Percentage change in latest over:</i>	
	2001	Year to Sep 2015	Year to Sep 2016	2001	Year to Sep 2015	2001	Year to Sep 2015
<b>Mid Wales</b>	<b>91.2</b>	<b>96.7</b>	<b>98.4</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>1.8</b>
Powys	59.2	64.3	64.5	5.3	0.2	9.0	0.3
Ceredigion	32.1	32.3	33.9	1.9	1.6	5.9	5.0
<b>Wales</b>	<b>1,238.6</b>	<b>1,399.8</b>	<b>1,416.4</b>	<b>177.8</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>1.2</b>
United Kingdom	27,433.1	31,017.7	31,394.7	3,961.6	377.0	14.4	1.2

Next update: March 2017

Source: Labour Force Survey (LFS)/Annual Population Survey (APS), ONS

### New data

Table 4 Employment rates

	<i>Percentage of population aged 16-64</i>					
				<i>Change in latest over:</i>		
	2001	Year to Sep 2015	Year to Sep 2016	2001	Year to Sep 2015	Year to Sep 2015
<b>Mid Wales</b>	<b>70.7</b>	<b>72.1</b>	<b>73.6</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.5</b>
Powys	75.0	77.1	77.8	2.8	0.6	0.6
Ceredigion	63.8	63.9	66.9	3.0	2.9	2.9
<b>Wales</b>	<b>67.1</b>	<b>70.3</b>	<b>71.1</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.9</b>
United Kingdom	72.3	73.2	73.7	1.5	0.5	0.5

Next update: March 2017

Source: Labour Force Survey (LFS)/Annual Population Survey (APS), ONS

### [Link to data](#)

### New data

Table 5 ILO unemployment levels

	<i>People aged 16 and over (numbers in thousands)</i>						
				<i>Change in latest levels over:</i>		<i>Percentage change in latest over:</i>	
	2001	Year to Sep 2015	Year to Sep 2016	2001	Year to Sep 2015	2001	Year to Sep 2015
<b>Mid Wales</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>-1.3</b>	<b>-1.2</b>	<b>-31.0</b>	<b>-29.3</b>
Powys	2.2	2.3	1.9	-0.3	-0.4	-12.7	-17.0
Ceredigion	2.0	1.8	1.0	-1.0	-0.8	-51.4	-45.6
<b>Wales</b>	<b>71.0</b>	<b>93.4</b>	<b>70.1</b>	<b>-0.9</b>	<b>-23.3</b>	<b>-1.2</b>	<b>-25.0</b>
United Kingdom	1,450.3	1,788.2	1,645.2	194.9	-143.0	13.4	-8.0

Next update: March 2017

Source: Labour Force Survey (LFS)/Annual Population Survey (APS), ONS

## New data

Table 6 ILO unemployment rates

*Percentage of economically active people aged 16 and over*

	2001	Year to Sep 2015	Year to Sep 2016	Change in latest over:	
				2001	Year to Sep 2015
				<b>Mid Wales</b>	<b>4.4</b>
Powys	3.6	3.5	2.9	-0.7	-0.6
Ceredigion	5.8	5.2	2.8	-3.1	-2.4
<b>Wales</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>-1.5</b>
United Kingdom	5.0	5.5	5.0	0.0	-0.5

**Next update: March 2017** Source: Labour Force Survey (LFS)/Annual Population Survey (APS), ONS

[Link to data](#)

## New data

Table 7 Economic inactivity levels (excluding students)

*People aged 16-64 (numbers in thousands)*

	2001	Year to Sep 2015	Year to Sep 2016	Change in latest levels over:		Percentage change in latest over:	
				2001	Year to Sep 2015	2001	Year to Sep 2015
				<b>Mid Wales</b>	<b>23.1</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>18.4</b>
Powys	14.4	12.1	11.1	-3.3	-1.0	-22.7	-8.1
Ceredigion	8.7	7.2	7.3	-1.5	0.1	-16.9	1.1
<b>Wales</b>	<b>439.7</b>	<b>355.8</b>	<b>362.8</b>	<b>-76.9</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>-17.5</b>	<b>2.0</b>
United Kingdom	7,401.3	6,839.9	6,870.4	-530.9	30.4	-7.2	0.4

**Next update: March 2017** Source: Labour Force Survey (LFS)/Annual Population Survey (APS), ONS

## New data

Table 8 Economic inactivity rates (excluding students)

*Percentage of population aged 16-64*

	2001	Year to Sep 2015	Year to Sep 2016	Change in latest over:	
				2001	Year to Sep 2015
				<b>Mid Wales</b>	<b>20.7</b>
Powys	20.1	16.8	15.7	-4.5	-1.1
Ceredigion	21.8	19.6	20.2	-1.7	0.5
<b>Wales</b>	<b>26.4</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>-5.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>
United Kingdom	21.4	18.4	18.4	-3.0	0.0

**Next update: March 2017** Source: Labour Force Survey (LFS)/Annual Population Survey (APS), ONS

[Link to data](#)

## New data

Table 9 Economic inactivity levels (*including students*)

	<i>People aged 16-64 (numbers in thousands)</i>						
				<i>Change in latest levels over:</i>		<i>Percentage change in latest over:</i>	
	2001	Year to Sep 2015	Year to Sep 2016	2001	Year to Sep 2015	2001	Year to Sep 2015
<b>Mid Wales</b>	<b>32.3</b>	<b>30.3</b>	<b>29.3</b>	<b>-3.0</b>	<b>-1.0</b>	<b>-9.3</b>	<b>-3.2</b>
Powys	16.8	15.2	15.0	-1.8	-0.2	-10.9	-1.3
Ceredigion	15.5	15.1	14.3	-1.2	-0.8	-7.5	-5.1
<b>Wales</b>	<b>524.6</b>	<b>475.0</b>	<b>481.1</b>	<b>-43.5</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>-8.3</b>	<b>1.3</b>
United Kingdom	8,921.4	9,173.0	9,143.2	221.8	-29.9	2.5	-0.3

**Next update: March 2017**

Source: Labour Force Survey (LFS)/Annual Population Survey (APS), ONS

## New data

Table 10 Economic inactivity rates (*including students*)

	<i>Percentage of population aged 16-64</i>				
				<i>Change in latest over:</i>	
	2001	Year to Sep 2015	Year to Sep 2016	2001	Year to Sep 2015
<b>Mid Wales</b>	<b>26.0</b>	<b>24.6</b>	<b>24.0</b>	<b>-2.0</b>	<b>-0.7</b>
Powys	22.1	19.9	19.7	-2.4	-0.2
Ceredigion	32.1	32.4	31.0	-1.1	-1.4
<b>Wales</b>	<b>29.0</b>	<b>24.9</b>	<b>25.2</b>	<b>-3.8</b>	<b>0.3</b>
United Kingdom	23.9	22.5	22.3	-1.6	-0.2

**Next update: March 2017**

Source: Labour Force Survey (LFS)/Annual Population Survey (APS), ONS

[Link to data](#)



## New data

Table 11 Benefit claimants (excluding JSA claimants) (a)

	<i>Numbers in thousands</i>						
				<i>Change in latest levels over:</i>		<i>Percentage change in latest over:</i>	
	Aug 1999	May 2015	May 2016	Aug 1999	May 2015	Aug 1999	May 2015
<b>Mid Wales</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>-3.4</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>-27.8</b>	<b>-2.0</b>
Powys	7.4	5.7	5.5	-1.9	-0.1	-25.5	-2.5
Ceredigion	4.9	3.4	3.4	-1.5	-0.1	-31.4	-1.5
<b>Wales</b>	<b>277.3</b>	<b>194.9</b>	<b>189.7</b>	<b>-87.5</b>	<b>-5.1</b>	<b>-31.6</b>	<b>-2.6</b>
Great Britain	3,811.9	3,066.4	2,966.6	-845.3	-99.8	-22.2	-3.3

**Next update: Feb 2017** Source: Department of Work and Pensions (DWP)

(a) Data cover ESA & incapacity benefits, lone parents and other income related benefit claimants. JSA claimants are shown in table 1.

## New data

Table 12 Benefit claimants rates (excluding JSA claimants) (a)

	<i>Percentage of population aged 16-64</i>					
				<i>Change in latest over:</i>		
	Aug 1999	May 2015	May 2016	Aug 1999	May 2015	
<b>Mid Wales</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>-2.7</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	
Powys	9.7	7.4	7.2	-2.5	-0.2	
Ceredigion	10.3	7.4	7.2	-3.1	-0.1	
<b>Wales</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>-5.5</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	
Great Britain	10.5	7.7	7.5	-3.0	-0.3	

**Next update: Feb 2017** Source: Department of Work and Pensions (DWP)

(a) Data cover ESA & incapacity benefits, lone parents and other income related benefit claimants. JSA claimant rates are shown in table 2.

[Link to data](#)

## Annual data tables

Table 13 Headline Gross Value Added (GVA)

	1999	2014	2015 (p)	<i>Change in latest over (a):</i>	
				1999	2014
<b>£ million:</b>					
Powys	1,327	2,167	2,251	69.6	3.9
<b>Wales</b>	<b>32,107</b>	<b>54,164</b>	<b>55,788</b>	<b>73.8</b>	<b>3.0</b>
UK excluding Extra-Regio	900,099	1,604,162	1,650,622	83.4	2.9
<b>£ per head:</b>					
Powys	10,561	16,333	16,972	60.7	3.9
<b>Wales</b>	<b>11,069</b>	<b>17,517</b>	<b>18,002</b>	<b>62.6</b>	<b>2.8</b>
UK excluding Extra-Regio	15,338	24,833	25,351	65.3	2.1
<b>Index (£ per head UK excluding extra-regio=100:</b>					
Powys	68.9	65.8	66.9	-2.0	1.1
<b>Wales</b>	<b>72.2</b>	<b>70.5</b>	<b>71.0</b>	<b>-1.2</b>	<b>0.5</b>
UK excluding Extra-Regio	100.0	100.0	100.0		

**Next update: Dec 2017**

Source: Welsh Government analysis of Regional Accounts, ONS

[Link to data](#)

**Table 14 Headline Gross Disposable Household Income (GDHI)**

	1999	2013	2014 (p)	Change in latest over (a):	
				1999	2013
<b>£ million:</b>					
Powys	1,148	2,208	2,207	92.2	0.0
<b>Wales</b>	<b>26,987</b>	<b>47,190</b>	<b>47,316</b>	<b>75.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>
UK	643,642	1,145,653	1,160,485	80.3	1.3
<b>£ per head:</b>					
Powys	9,141	16,635	16,634	82.0	0.0
<b>Wales</b>	<b>9,304</b>	<b>15,310</b>	<b>15,302</b>	<b>64.5</b>	<b>-0.1</b>
UK	10,968	17,872	17,965	63.8	0.5
<b>Index (£ per head UK=100)</b>					
Powys	83.3	93.1	92.6	9.3	-0.5
<b>Wales</b>	<b>84.8</b>	<b>85.7</b>	<b>85.2</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>-0.5</b>
UK	100.0	100.0	100.0		
<b>Next update: Jul 2017</b>			Source: Regional Accounts, ONS		

[Link to data](#)

**Table 15 Average gross weekly earnings (a)**

	2015	2016 (p)	Change over:
			2015
<b>Average earnings (£s) :</b>			
<b>Mid Wales</b>	<b>431.2</b>	<b>460.0</b>	<b>6.7</b>
Powys	435.9	460.2	5.6
Ceredigion	414.0	455.9	10.1
<b>Wales</b>	<b>478.6</b>	<b>492.4</b>	<b>2.9</b>
United Kingdom	527.1	538.7	2.2
<b>Index (UK=100):</b>			
<b>Mid Wales</b>	<b>81.8</b>	<b>85.4</b>	<b>3.6</b>
Powys	82.7	85.4	2.7
Ceredigion	78.5	84.6	6.1
<b>Wales</b>	<b>90.8</b>	<b>91.4</b>	<b>0.6</b>
United Kingdom	100.0	100.0	
<b>Next update: Nov 2017 (b)</b>		Source: Welsh Government analysis of Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE), ONS	

(a) Average gross weekly earnings (including overtime) for full time adults whose pay was unaffected by absence.

(b) Changes over 1999 are based on adjusted figures to take account of discontinuities in the survey in 2004, 2006 and 2011. Changes in the average earnings are percentage change, with those on the indices being percentage point change.

[Link to data](#)

**Table 16 Total workplace employment**

*Numbers in thousands*

	2001	2014	2015	Change in latest levels over:		Percentage change in latest over:	
				2001	2014	2001	2014
				<b>Mid Wales</b>	<b>92.4</b>	<b>100.9</b>	<b>102.1</b>
Powys	56.0	64.4	64.1	8.2	-0.3	14.6	-0.4
Ceredigion	36.4	36.5	37.9	1.5	1.4	4.2	3.9
<b>Wales</b>	<b>1,252.7</b>	<b>1,394.4</b>	<b>1,405.6</b>	<b>152.9</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>0.8</b>
United Kingdom	28,580.0	31,463.8	32,158.2	3,578.1	694.4	12.5	2.2

**Next update: Oct 2017** Source: APS, Business Register & Employment Survey and Survey of Agriculture & Horticulture

(a) These data show workplace employment (or total jobs) in each area, including self-employment jobs.

The United Kingdom (UK) data presented here should not be used for any purpose other than as a comparator for the Wales data.

[Link to data](#)

**Table 17 Workplace employment by industry, 2015**

	Percentage of total employment:						
	Agriculture, forestry & fishing	Production	Construction	Wholesale, retail, transport, hotels & food	Finance & business activities	Public admin., defence, education, health & other services	All industries (thousands)
<b>Mid Wales</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>102.1</b>
Powys	16	10	7	23	14	31	64.1
Ceredigion	11	5	6	27	12	40	37.9
<b>Wales</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>1,405.6</b>
<b>United Kingdom</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>32,158.2</b>

**Next update: Oct 2017** Source: APS, Business Register & Employment Survey and Survey of Agriculture & Horticulture

(a) These data show workplace employment (or total jobs) in each area, including self-employment jobs. The United Kingdom (UK) data presented here should not be used for any purpose other than as a comparator for the Wales data.

[Link to data](#)

**Table 18 VAT/PAYE registered enterprise births (a)**

	2002	2014	2015	Change in latest levels over:		Percentage change in latest over:	
				2002	2014	2002	2014
<b>Number:</b>							
<b>Mid Wales</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>695</b>	<b>695</b>	<b>-105</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-13.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Powys	505	470	465	-40	-5	-7.9	-1.1
Ceredigion	295	225	230	-65	5	-22.0	2.2
<b>Wales</b>	<b>8,970</b>	<b>11,345</b>	<b>11,525</b>	<b>2,555</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>28.5</b>	<b>1.6</b>
United Kingdom	242,540	350,585	383,075	140,535	32,490	57.9	9.3
<b>VAT/PAYE births per 10,000 population aged 16-64:</b>							
<b>Mid Wales</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>-8</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-12.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Powys	66	61	60	-6	-1	-9.1	-1.6
Ceredigion	60	48	50	-10	2	-16.7	4.2
<b>Wales</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>22.4</b>	<b>1.7</b>
United Kingdom	64	85	93	29	8	45.3	9.4

**Next update: Nov 2017**

Source: Business Demography, ONS

(a) VAT/PAYE registered enterprise births that occurred in each year.

[Link to data](#)

**Table 19 VAT/PAYE registered enterprise deaths (a)**

	2002	2014	2015	Change in latest levels over:		Percentage change in latest over:	
				2002	2014	2002	2014
<b>Mid Wales</b>	<b>615</b>	<b>605</b>	<b>655</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>8.3</b>
Powys	415	385	430	15	45	3.6	11.7
Ceredigion	200	220	225	25	5	12.5	2.3
<b>Wales</b>	<b>7,890</b>	<b>8,550</b>	<b>8,620</b>	<b>730</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>0.8</b>
United Kingdom	213,345	246,945	252,040	38,695	5,095	18.1	2.1

**Next update: Nov 2017**

Source: Business Demography, ONS

(a) VAT/PAYE registered enterprise deaths that occurred in each year.

[Link to data](#)

**Table 20 Stock of VAT/PAYE registered enterprises (a)**

	2002	2014	2015	Change in latest levels over:		Percentage change in latest over:	
				2002	2014	2002	2014
<b>Number:</b>							
<b>Mid Wales</b>	<b>7,985</b>	<b>8,605</b>	<b>8,670</b>	<b>685</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>0.8</b>
Powys	5,335	5,740	5,805	470	65	8.8	1.1
Ceredigion	2,650	2,865	2,865	215	0	8.1	0.0
<b>Wales</b>	<b>81,175</b>	<b>92,445</b>	<b>95,010</b>	<b>13,835</b>	<b>2,565</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>2.8</b>
United Kingdom	2,115,915	2,550,890	2,672,025	556,110	121,135	26.3	4.7
<b>Stock per 10,000 population aged 16-64:</b>							
<b>Mid Wales</b>	<b>635</b>	<b>691</b>	<b>704</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>1.9</b>
Powys	692	744	755	63	11	9.1	1.5
Ceredigion	543	606	618	75	12	13.8	2.0
<b>Wales</b>	<b>443</b>	<b>481</b>	<b>495</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>2.9</b>
United Kingdom	555	622	648	93	26	16.8	4.2

**Next update: Nov 2017**

Source: Business Demography, ONS

(a) Stock of VAT/PAYE registered enterprises in each year.

[Link to data](#)

**Table 21 Enterprise numbers by size-band, 2016 (a)**

	<i>Numbers in thousands</i>					
	Zero (0)	Micro (1-9)	Small (10-49)	Medium (50- 249)	Large (250 plus)	All
<b>Mid Wales</b>	<b>23.3</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>29.7</b>
Powys	16.1	3.4	0.5	0.1	0.2	20.4
Ceredigion	7.2	1.6	0.3	0.1	0.2	9.4
<b>Wales</b>	<b>190.0</b>	<b>47.2</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>250.1</b>

**Next update: Nov 2017**

Source: Size Analysis of Welsh Businesses

(a) Enterprises which are active in more than one local authority will be counted in each one, so the enterprises totals for the regions/Wales will not add up to the sum of the local authorities. The size band is based upon the size of the UK enterprises and includes all enterprises that are active in Wales.

[Link to data](#)

**Table 22 Employment numbers by size-band, 2016 (a)***Numbers in thousands*

	Zero (0)	Micro (1-9)	Small (10-49)	Medium (50- 249)	Large (250 plus)	All
<b>Mid Wales</b>	<b>26.9</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>87.2</b>
Powys	18.7	13.1	9.6	6.5	10.5	58.4
Ceredigion	8.3	6.3	5.4	2.1	6.8	28.9
<b>Wales</b>	<b>210.2</b>	<b>179.4</b>	<b>172.7</b>	<b>136.9</b>	<b>427.7</b>	<b>1,126.8</b>

**Next update: Nov 2017**

Source: Size Analysis of Welsh Businesses

(a) Enterprises which are active in more than one local authority will be counted in each one, so the enterprises totals for the regions/Wales will not add up to the sum of the local authorities. The size band is based upon the size of the UK enterprises and includes all enterprises that are active in Wales.

[Link to data](#)**Table 23 Foreign Owned Companies, 2016 (a)***Numbers (employees, thousands)*

	<i>Foreign Owned</i>		<i>UK owned</i>		<i>All</i>	
	<i>Enterprises</i>	<i>Employees</i>	<i>Enterprises</i>	<i>Employees</i>	<i>Enterprises</i>	<i>Employees</i>
<b>Mid Wales</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>29,595</b>	<b>83.3</b>	<b>29,680</b>	<b>87.2</b>
Powys	60	3.0	20,385	55.4	20,445	58.4
Ceredigion	45	1.0	9,315	27.9	9,360	28.9
<b>Wales</b>	<b>1,105</b>	<b>148.7</b>	<b>248,975</b>	<b>978.1</b>	<b>250,080</b>	<b>1,126.8</b>

**Next update: Nov 2017**

Source: Size Analysis of Welsh Businesses

(a) Enterprises which are active in more than one local authority will be counted in each one, so the enterprises totals for the regions/Wales will not add up to the sum of the local authorities. The size band is based upon the size of the UK enterprises and includes all enterprises that are active in Wales.

## Key quality information

### Relevance

This bulletin is a compendium publication used to bring together the latest key statistics relating to the economy and labour market for each of the four economic regions in Wales, in the context of the Welsh/UK economy and labour market.

This bulletin, produced by the Welsh Government, provides a summary of the sub-Wales data contained within a range of statistical bulletins and presents those estimates alongside other headline estimates for the economy and labour market for Wales and the UK. These statistics are used by the Welsh Government to monitor the headline statistics for the sub-Wales regions as well as providing comparisons to the UK and Welsh economy. The bulletin includes some of the measures contained in the *Programme for Government*, namely the employment rate, Gross Value Added and Gross Disposable Household Income. This bulletin was produced in response to growing user demand for more local area data which was identified in our user consultation. Our [user consultation](#) provides more information on how our outputs are used.

The bulletin is the main vehicle for the publication of results at economic region level for the Welsh labour market from the Annual Population Survey (APS), as produced by the Office for National Statistics (ONS). It also provides Welsh data from Jobcentre plus on the numbers of Jobseeker Allowance claimants and numbers of benefit claimants from the Department of Work and Pensions (DWP).

In addition to these datasets, the bulletin brings together the further datasets, for which the Welsh Government produces separate publications, including average weekly earnings, business demography, workplace employment, business structure and regional accounts data. Further information about these additional datasets can be found in the separate publications themselves, all available from the following page on the [Welsh Government website](#).

### Accuracy

#### Guidance on the use of the bulletins

For further guidance on the use of this bulletin, including quality information and descriptions and comparisons of measures and sources, please refer to the [Regional Profile User Guide](#).

#### Data Sources and Quality

We have also published a [comprehensive data sources guide list](#) which provides a summary of all the main official data sources used by the Economic and Labour Market Statistics branch as well as useful links.



## **Definitions of regions**

The four regions used in this set of bulletins are defined as:

North Wales: Isle of Anglesey, Gwynedd, Conwy, Denbighshire, Flintshire and Wrexham.

Mid Wales: Powys and Ceredigion.

South West Wales: Pembrokeshire, Carmarthenshire, Swansea and Neath Port Talbot.

South East Wales: Bridgend, Rhondda Cynon Taf, Merthyr Tydfil, Caerphilly, Blaenau Gwent, Torfaen, Vale of Glamorgan, Monmouthshire, Newport and Cardiff.

These definitions are based on the Department for Economy, Skills and Natural Resources economic regions, however, these regions split Gwynedd between Mid Wales and North Wales, with Meirionnydd being in Mid Wales and the rest in North. Due to data availability we have used whole Local Authorities rather than splitting Gwynedd.

## **Revisions**

Where the data is not from the Welsh Government, we follow the revisions policy of the individual Government department. For data from our own outputs, we follow [Welsh Government policy](#).

## **Timeliness and punctuality**

This is a quarterly bulletin, usually published in January, April, July and October. It is based on the latest version of each of the datasets it includes (see dates given in each of the headings for the next update dates).

## **Accessibility and clarity**

Much of the data in this bulletin can be found on [StatsWales](#) which is a free-to-use service that allows visitors to view, manipulate, create and download tables from the most detailed official data on Wales. Links to specific data can be found under the relevant tables, above.

## **Comparability and coherence**

Comparable measures for other UK countries for the data published in this bulletin are published on [StatsWales](#) where available. Links to specific data can be found under the relevant tables, above.

## **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 Official Statistics](#).

National Statistics status means that official statistics meet the highest standards of trustworthiness, quality and public value.

All official statistics should comply with all aspects of the Code of Practice for Official 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.

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 Authority promptly. National Statistics status can be removed at any point when the highest standards are not maintained, and reinstated when standards are restored.

## **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.

Information on indicators and associated technical information - [How do you measure a nation's progress? - National Indicators](#).

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.

## Further details

The document is available at:

<http://gov.wales/statistics-and-research/regional-economic-labour-market-profiles/?lang=en>

## Next update

We are considering alternative ways of disseminating the data in this publication but will ensure user needs are met.

## We want your feedback

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

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