



## Regional economic & labour market profile – South East Wales – January 2017

26 Jan 2017  
SB 6/2017

The latest headline labour market statistics for South East Wales are generally weaker than those for Wales.

Compared to Wales; South East Wales has a lower employment rate and higher unemployment, economic inactivity and claimant count rates. GVA per head and earnings are both higher whilst GDHI per head is lower.



### About this bulletin

This quarterly statistical bulletin summarises information on the economy and labour market for the South East Wales 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.

South East Wales is made up of the following 10 local authorities: Bridgend, Rhondda Cynon Taf, Merthyr Tydfil, Caerphilly, Blaenau Gwent, Torfaen, Vale of Glamorgan, Monmouthshire, Newport and Cardiff.

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### Summary table: Latest data for south east Wales

	South East Wales			Wales		
	Level (000s)	Change on year	Rate (%)	Change on year	Rate (%)	Change on year
Employed <sup>(1)</sup>	686.0	5.1	70.0	0.5	71.1	0.9
ILO unemployed <sup>(2)</sup>	36.9	-14.1	5.1	-1.9	4.7	-1.5
Economically Inactive <sup>(3)</sup>	189.8	14.5	22.1	1.4	21.0	0.3
Claimant count rate <sup>(4)</sup>	21.5	-1.6	2.2	-0.2	2.1	-0.1
GVA per head <sup>(5)</sup>	.	.	73.1	0.5	71.0	0.5
GDHI per head <sup>(6)</sup>	.	.	83.9	-0.5	85.2	-0.5
Average earnings <sup>(7)</sup>	.	.	93.4	1.9	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 September 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 September 2016.  
 (3) Levels and rates exclude students and are for those aged 16-64. Data relate to the year to September 2016.  
 (4) Data relate to December 2016 and are experimental (see footnote under Table 1).  
 (5) Data relate to 2015 and are provisional. Index UK=100.  
 (6) Data relate to 2014 and are provisional. Index UK=100.  
 (7) Data relate to 2016 and are provisional. Index UK=100.

. Not applicable

## Overall summary

South East Wales had total Gross Value Added of £25.3 billion in 2015. This translates to £18,532 per head or 73.1 per cent of the UK average, compared to 71.0 per cent for Wales. The higher GVA per head figure for South East Wales largely reflects higher GVA per job than elsewhere in Wales.

Gross Disposable Household Income per head in South East Wales was £15,065 in 2014, 83.9 per cent of the UK average and lower than the Wales average (85.2 per cent). Average full-time weekly earnings in South East Wales were higher than the Wales average in 2016. Relative to the UK, earnings in South East Wales were 93.4 per cent of the UK average in 2016; this was higher than the Wales average (91.4 per cent).

Over the latest year the employment rate and economic inactivity (excluding students) increased in South East Wales whilst unemployment fell. Looking at the longer term, the labour market in South East Wales has generally seen similar changes to that for Wales since 2001.

The most recent experimental claimant count<sup>(1)</sup> data for South East Wales shows a fall in the rate over the year with a slightly larger fall than for Wales and the UK remained unchanged. The latest claimant count rate in South East Wales is higher than the rates for both Wales and the UK.

(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 [key quality information](#) 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 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.

South East Wales had the lowest employment rate and the second highest unemployment rate amongst the 4 Welsh Economic Regions. It had the highest economic inactivity rate and the highest claimant count rate. GVA per head was the highest amongst the 4 regions whilst GDHI per head was the lowest and earnings were the highest.

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

Looking over the longer term South East Wales had the third highest increase in the employment rate and the second smallest fall in the unemployment rate. It had the third largest fall in the economic inactivity rate and the smallest fall in the claimant count rate. South East Wales had the largest fall in GVA per head (2 regions had increases) and GDHI per head was unchanged.

## Latest monthly data

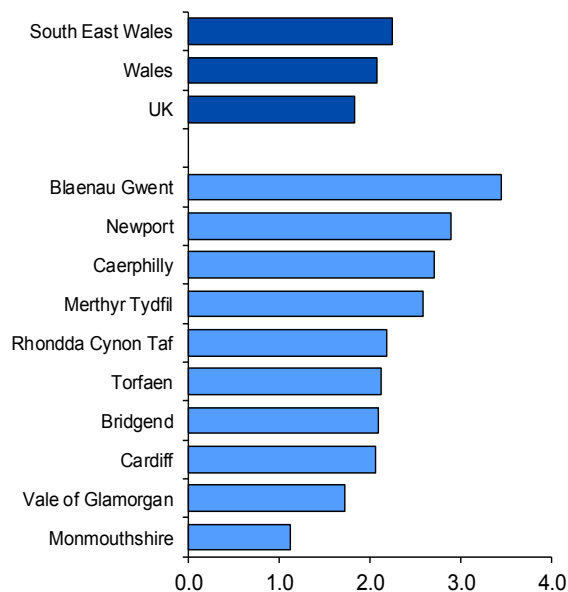
### Claimant count – *experimental data*

#### New data

(next update Jan 2017)

- There were 21,500 people on the claimant count in South East Wales in December 2016, down 1,600 (or 7.1 per cent) over the year. This fall was higher than the fall for Wales (down 5.4 per cent). The UK increased by 2.7 per cent.
- Within South East Wales, 6 of the 10 authorities had falls over the year, with Torfaen having the largest percentage fall (down 16.6 per cent) and Bridgend having the largest percentage increase (up 2.8 per cent).
- The claimant count was down 6,200 (or 22.4 per cent) compared to December 1999. This fall was smaller than the falls for both Wales and the UK (down 32.3 per cent and 34.0 per cent respectively).
- Within South East Wales, all 10 authorities had falls over December 1999 with Monmouthshire having the largest percentage fall (down 42.4 per cent) and Caerphilly had the lowest fall (down 4.5 per cent).
- The claimant count rate fell by 0.2 percentage points over the year to stand at 2.2 per cent in December 2016. This was higher than both the Wales and the UK rates (2.1 per cent and 1.8 per cent respectively).
- Within South East Wales, the claimant count rate varied from 1.1 per cent in Monmouthshire to 3.4 per cent in Blaenau Gwent.
- Compared to December 1999 the claimant count rate in South East Wales fell by 0.9 percentage points, with this fall smaller than the falls for both Wales and the UK (both down 1.2 percentage points). Within South East Wales the rate fell in all 10 authorities.

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



(a) Excludes Universal Credit claimants. Percentages of the resident population aged 16-64.

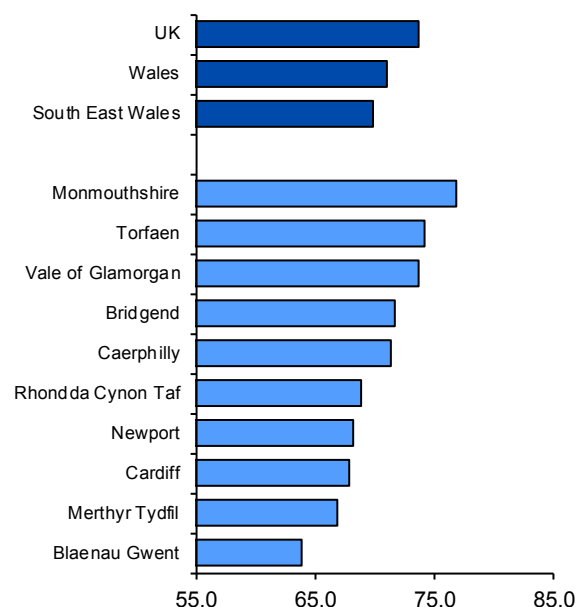
## Latest quarterly data

### Employment **New data**

(next update March 2017)

- There were 686,000 people in employment in South East Wales in the year to September 2016, up 5,100 or 0.7 per cent over the year. This is lower than the increase for Wales and UK (both increased by 1.2 per cent).
- Within South East Wales, 5 of the 10 authorities had increases over the year with Caerphilly having the largest percentage increase (up 8.5 per cent). The other 5 authorities had falls, with Blaenau Gwent having the largest percentage fall (down 6.0 per cent).
- Compared to 2001, there were increases in all 10 authorities with a total increase of 93,100 (or 15.7 per cent). This increase was larger than the increases for both Wales and the UK (both up 14.4 per cent).
- The employment rate in South East Wales in the year to September 2016 was 70.0 per cent, up 0.5 percentage points over the year. This rate was lower than the Wales and the UK rates, (71.1 per cent and 73.7 per cent respectively).
- Within South East Wales, the employment rate varied, from 64.0 per cent in Blaenau Gwent to 76.9 per cent in Monmouthshire.
- Compared to 2001 the employment rate in South East Wales increased by 3.4 percentage points, this increase was smaller than the increase for Wales and larger than the increase for the UK. Within South East Wales, 8 authorities had increases over 2001, with Newport having the largest fall.

**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)*

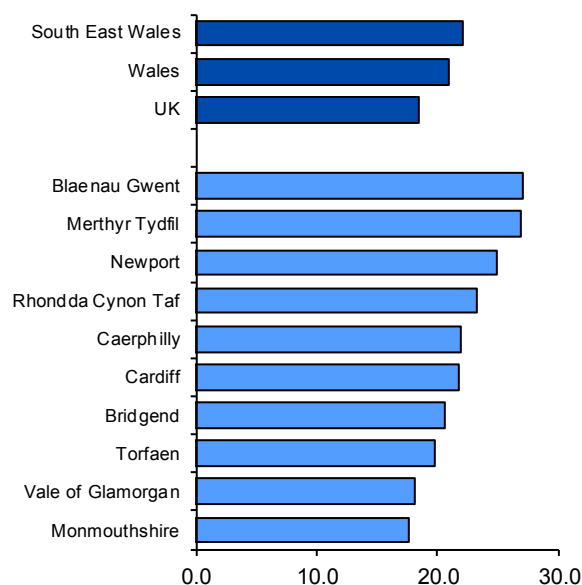
- There were 36,900 unemployed people in South East Wales in the year to September 2016, down 14,100 (or 27.7 per cent) over the year. This fall was slightly higher than that for Wales and for the UK. Within South East Wales, 9 of the 10 authorities had falls and 1 authority increased.
- Compared to 2001, there was an overall increase of 1,100 (or 3.2 per cent). Wales decreased during this period (down by 1.2 per cent) and the UK increased (13.4 per cent). Within South East Wales, 6 of the 10 authorities had increases and 4 authorities had falls.
- The unemployment rate was 5.1 per cent for the year to September 2016, down 1.9 percentage points over the year and higher than the rates for both Wales and the UK (4.7 per cent and 5.0 per cent respectively).
- Within South East Wales, the unemployment rate varied from 2.8 per cent in Monmouthshire to 8.7 per cent in Blaenau Gwent.
- Compared to 2001, the unemployment rate fell by 0.6 percentage points, this fall was lower than the fall for Wales, whilst the UK remained unchanged. Within South East Wales, 3 of the 10 authorities had increases, 5 authorities had falls and 2 remained unchanged.

## Economic inactivity **New data**

*(next update March 2017)*

- In the year to September 2016 the economic inactivity rate (excluding students) in South East Wales stood at 22.1 per cent, up 1.4 per cent over the year. This rate was higher than both the Wales rate and the UK rate (21.0 per cent and 18.4 per cent).
- Within South East Wales, 5 of the 10 authorities had falls over of the year and 5 authorities had increases. Since 2001, 9 of the 10 authorities had falls.
- Including students, the economic inactivity rate in South East Wales was 26.1 per cent, down 1.0 percentage points over the year. This was higher than both the Wales and the UK rates (25.2 per cent and 22.3 per cent respectively).

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

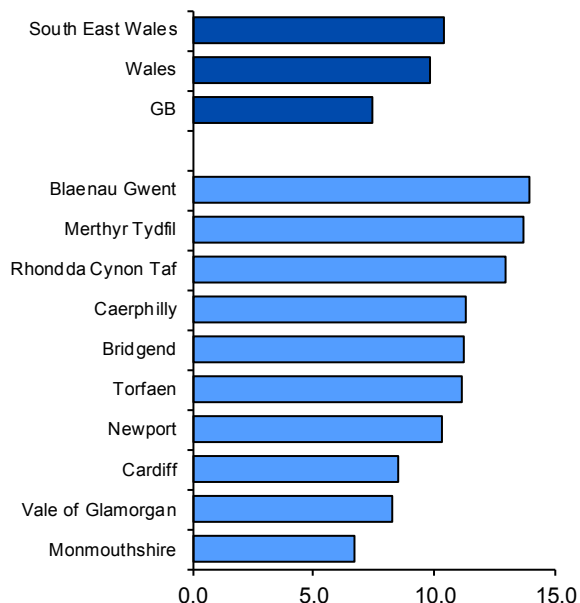


(a) People economically inactive (excluding students) as a percentage of the population aged 16-64.

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

- The number of benefit claimants fell by 3,400 (or 3.3 per cent) over the year to stand at 100,000 in May 2016. The percentage fall over the year was larger than that for Wales and the same as that for GB. Within South East Wales, 9 of the 10 authorities had falls.
- The claimant rate in South East Wales was 10.5 per cent in May 2016. This was higher than both the Wales and GB rates (9.9 per cent and 7.5 per cent respectively). Within South East Wales, the benefit claimant rate varied, from 6.7 per cent in Monmouthshire to 14.0 per cent in Blaenau Gwent.

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



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

- Compared to August 1999, the claimant rate in South East Wales fell by 6.2 percentage points. This fall was larger than the falls for both Wales and GB (down 5.5 percentage points and down 3.0 percentage points respectively).
- Within South East Wales, the claimant rate fell in all 10 authorities since 1999 with Merthyr Tydfil having the largest fall (down 13.3 percentage points) and Monmouthshire the smallest (down 2.4 percentage points).



## Latest annual data

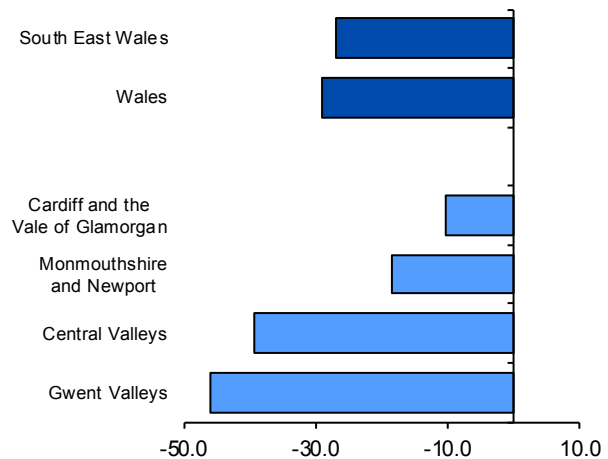
### Gross value added (GVA) (next update Dec 2017)

- GVA in South East Wales in 2015 was £25.3 billion, up 3.1 per cent over the year and up 69.3 per cent since 1999, compared to increases of 3.0 per cent and 73.8 per cent for Wales.
- GVA per head was 73.1 per cent of the UK average in 2015, down 0.5 percentage points over the year and down 3.5 percentage points since 1999 (Wales was 71.0 per cent of UK average).
- There were wide variations in GVA per head across South East Wales, from 54.0 per cent of the UK average in the Gwent Valleys to 89.9 per cent in Cardiff and the Vale of Glamorgan.

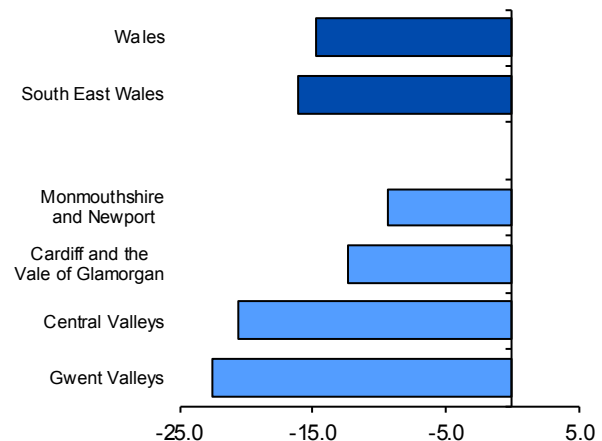
### Gross disposable household income (GDHI) (next update Jul 2017)

- GDHI per head in South East Wales was 83.9 per cent of the UK average in 2014, down 0.5 percentage points over the year and unchanged since 1999 (Wales was 85.2 per cent of UK average).
- There were large variations in GDHI per head within South East Wales, from 77.5 per cent of the UK average in the Gwent Valleys to 90.6 per cent in Monmouthshire and Newport.

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



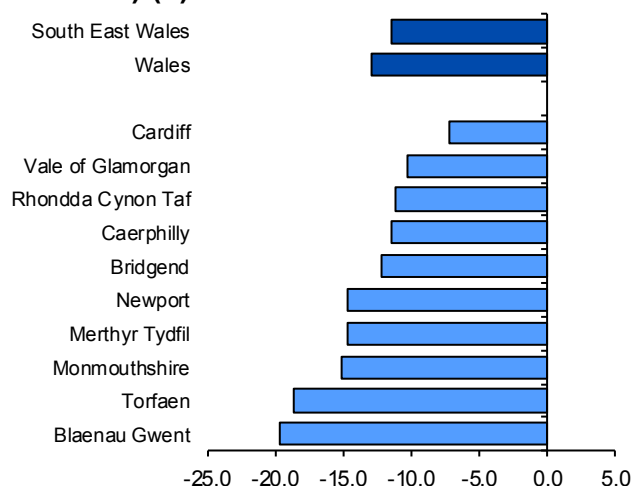
**Chart 6: GDHI per head, index, difference from UK average, 2014 (UK = 100)**



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

- Average weekly earnings in South East Wales in 2016 were £503.2 per week. This was 93.4 per cent of the UK average (Wales was 91.4 per cent of the UK average).
- Average weekly earnings in South East Wales were up 4.3 per cent over the year; a larger increase than for Wales and the UK (up 2.9 and 2.2 respectively).
- Within South East Wales in 2016, average weekly earnings varied from 75.9 per cent of the UK average in Blaenau Gwent to 100.0 per cent in Bridgend.

**Chart 7: Average full-time weekly earnings, index, difference from UK, 2015 (UK = 100) (a)**

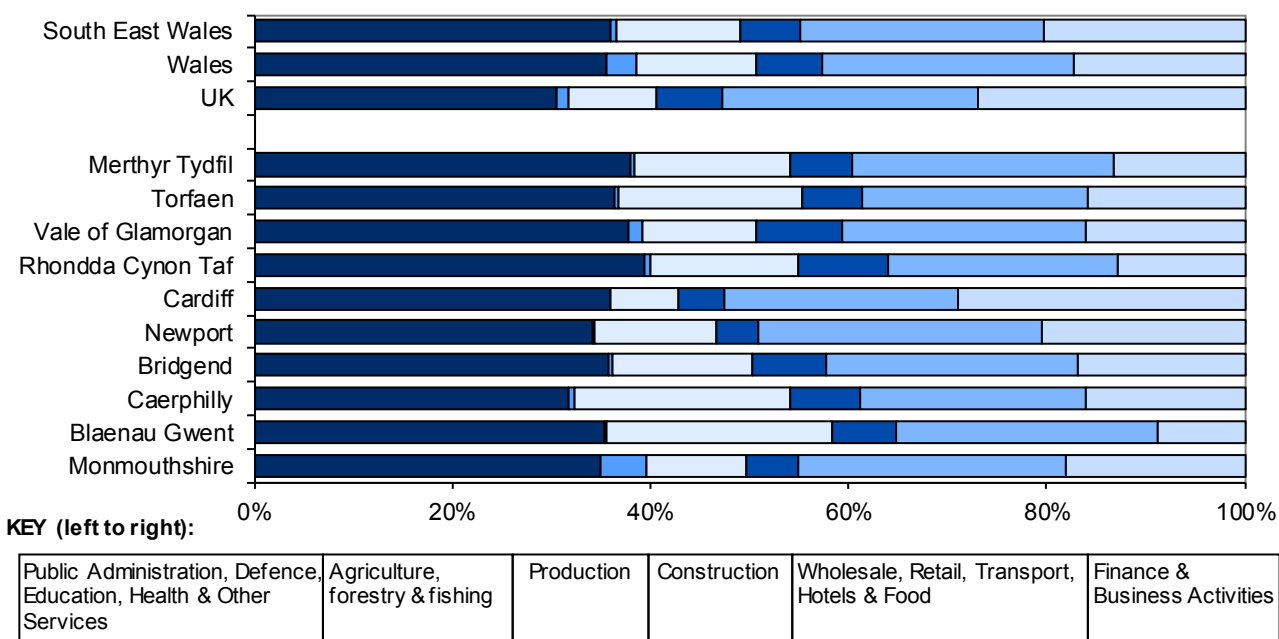


(a) Average gross weekly earnings (including overtime) for full time adults whose pay was unaffected by absence.

### Workplace employment (next update Oct 2017)

- Total workplace employment in South East Wales in 2015 was up 5,800 or 0.9 per cent over the year. This increase 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 respectively). Since 2001 employment in South East Wales increased by 12.0 per cent, this increase was smaller than the increase for both Wales and the UK (up 12.2 per cent and 12.5 per cent respectively).
- Within South East Wales, 7 of the 10 authorities had increases over the year and 3 authorities had falls. The Vale of Glamorgan had the largest percentage increase (up 9.0 per cent) and Blaenau Gwent had the largest percentage fall (down 6.1 per cent).
- Compared to 2001 workplace employment increased in 9 of the 10 authorities within South East Wales, with Cardiff having the largest percentage increase (up 23.1 per cent). Blaenau Gwent had the only percentage fall (down 8.1 per cent).
- In 2015 compared to Wales; South East Wales had a higher percentage in the finance & business activities sector and a lower percentage of jobs in the agriculture, forestry & fishing and construction sectors. The percentage of jobs in the production, wholesale, retail, transport, hotels & food and public administration, defence, education, health & other services sectors were all the same as that for Wales.
- Within South East Wales the share of employment in the production sector ranged from 7 per cent in Cardiff to 23 per cent in Blaenau Gwent.

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



**VAT/PAYE registered enterprises**

*(next update Nov 2017)*

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

- There were 6,125 VAT/PAYE registered enterprise births in South East Wales in 2015 and 4,220 VAT/PAYE registered enterprise deaths. The stock<sup>1</sup> of VAT/PAYE registered enterprises increased by 1,695 during 2014 to stand at 43,240 in 2015.
- The stock of VAT/PAYE registered enterprises in South East Wales increased by 4.1 per cent over the year and increased by 21.8 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 South East Wales, all 10 authorities had increases in the stock of VAT/PAYE registered enterprises both over the year and since 2002, with Newport having the largest percentage increase over the year (up 5.1 per cent) and Merthyr Tydfil having the largest percentage increase since 2002 (up 31.2 per cent).
- In 2015 the stock of VAT/PAYE registered enterprises per 10,000 resident population aged 16-64 in South East Wales stood at 453. This was lower than that for both Wales (495) and the UK (648).
- Within South East Wales, the stock of VAT/PAYE registered enterprises per 10,000 resident population aged 16-64 in 2015 ranged from 300 in Blaenau Gwent to 728 in Monmouthshire.

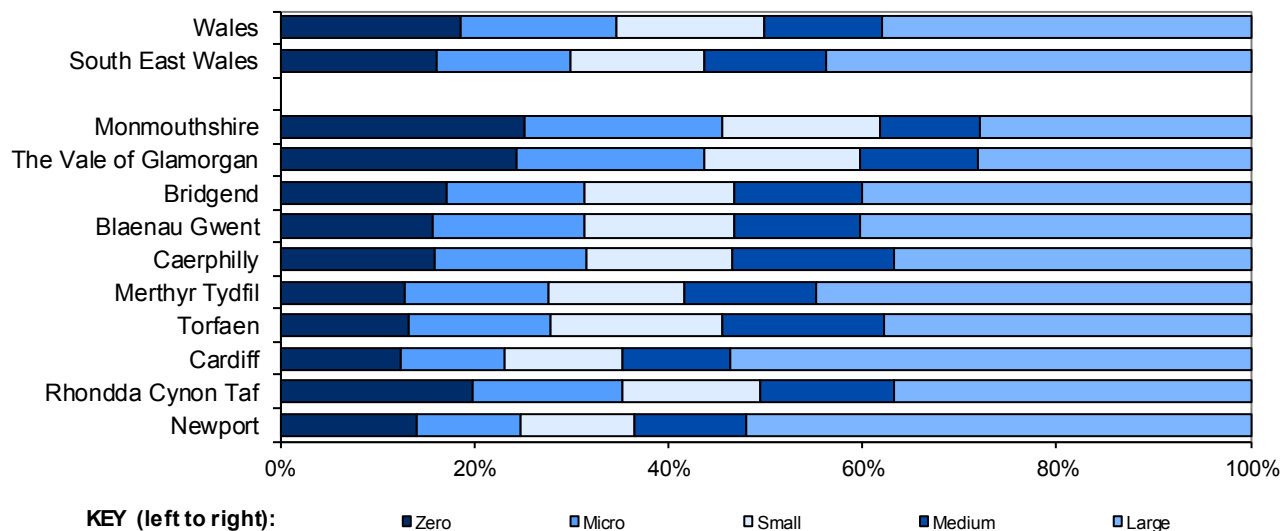
<sup>1</sup> The difference in births and deaths may not equal the difference in stock, because businesses may be born and die in the same period and the stock is taken at a single point in time.

## Business structure

(next update Nov 2017)

- There were 105,700 enterprises active in South East Wales in 2016, of which 93.8 per cent were in the zero or micro size-band (0-9 employees). The percentage in this size-band was similar to that for Wales (94.9 per cent).
- In 2016, 29.9 per cent of private sector employment in South East Wales was in the zero or micro size-bands and a further 43.6 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 South East Wales, employment in the large size-band varied from 27.9 per cent in Monmouthshire to 53.6 per cent in Cardiff.
- In 2016, 0.7 per cent of enterprises active in South East Wales were foreign owned, this is above that for Wales (0.4 per cent).
- In 2016, 15.0 per cent of private sector employment in South East Wales was in foreign owned enterprises, compared to 13.2 per cent for Wales. Within South East Wales this percentage varied from 12.1 per cent in Monmouthshire to 20.8 per cent in Blaenau Gwent.

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



(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)

	<i>Numbers in thousands</i>						
	Dec 1999	Dec 2015	Dec 2016	<i>Change in latest</i>		<i>Percentage change in</i>	
				<i>Dec 1999</i>	<i>Dec 2015</i>	<i>Dec 1999</i>	<i>Dec 2015</i>
<b>South East Wales</b>	<b>27.7</b>	<b>23.1</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>-6.2</b>	<b>-1.6</b>	<b>-22.4</b>	<b>-7.1</b>
Bridgend	2.5	1.8	1.9	-0.7	0.1	-26.0	2.8
Rhondda Cynon Taf	4.4	3.5	3.3	-1.2	-0.2	-26.1	-7.0
Merthyr Tydfil	1.5	1.0	1.0	-0.5	0.0	-33.8	-3.0
Caerphilly	3.2	3.5	3.1	-0.1	-0.5	-4.5	-14.0
Blaenau Gwent	2.0	1.6	1.5	-0.5	-0.1	-25.0	-7.4
Torfaen	1.5	1.5	1.2	-0.3	-0.2	-21.0	-16.6
Vale of Glamorgan	2.2	1.4	1.3	-0.8	-0.1	-38.3	-5.9
Monmouthshire	1.1	0.6	0.6	-0.5	0.0	-42.4	0.0
Newport	2.9	2.7	2.7	-0.2	0.0	-7.7	-1.7
Cardiff	6.4	5.4	5.0	-1.4	-0.4	-22.0	-7.9
<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

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)

	<i>Percentage of resident population aged 16-64</i>				
	Dec 1999	Dec 2015	Dec 2016	<i>Change in latest over:</i>	
				<i>Dec 1999</i>	<i>Dec 2015</i>
<b>South East Wales</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>-0.9</b>	<b>-0.2</b>
Bridgend	3.1	2.0	2.1	-1.0	0.1
Rhondda Cynon Taf	3.0	2.4	2.2	-0.8	-0.2
Merthyr Tydfil	4.2	2.7	2.6	-1.6	-0.1
Caerphilly	3.0	3.1	2.7	-0.3	-0.4
Blaenau Gwent	4.6	3.7	3.4	-1.2	-0.3
Torfaen	2.7	2.5	2.1	-0.6	-0.4
Vale of Glamorgan	3.0	1.8	1.7	-1.3	-0.1
Monmouthshire	2.1	1.1	1.1	-0.9	0.0
Newport	3.4	2.9	2.9	-0.6	0.0
Cardiff	3.2	2.2	2.1	-1.1	-0.2
<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

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>South East Wales</b>	<b>592.9</b>	<b>680.9</b>	<b>686.0</b>	<b>93.1</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>0.7</b>
Bridgend	56.1	63.2	64.1	8.0	0.8	14.3	1.3
Rhondda Cynon Taf	90.2	105.6	104.8	14.6	-0.8	16.2	-0.8
Merthyr Tydfil	20.5	26.5	25.6	5.2	-0.8	25.3	-3.1
Caerphilly	67.7	76.4	82.9	15.2	6.5	22.5	8.5
Blaenau Gwent	26.5	30.1	28.3	1.8	-1.8	6.9	-6.0
Torfaen	38.4	41.1	43.0	4.7	2.0	12.2	4.8
Vale of Glamorgan	54.5	59.7	59.3	4.8	-0.4	8.8	-0.7
Monmouthshire	39.6	44.6	44.7	5.1	0.1	13.0	0.2
Newport	60.3	65.9	64.3	4.1	-1.6	6.7	-2.4
Cardiff	139.3	167.8	169.0	29.7	1.1	21.3	0.7
<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>South East Wales</b>	<b>66.6</b>	<b>69.5</b>	<b>70.0</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>0.5</b>	
Bridgend	68.3	70.4	71.7	3.4	1.3	
Rhondda Cynon Taf	61.9	68.9	68.9	7.0	0.0	
Merthyr Tydfil	58.0	69.0	66.9	8.9	-2.1	
Caerphilly	62.9	66.1	71.4	8.5	5.3	
Blaenau Gwent	60.4	67.0	64.0	3.5	-3.1	
Torfaen	68.3	70.8	74.3	6.0	3.5	
Vale of Glamorgan	72.4	73.4	73.7	1.3	0.3	
Monmouthshire	73.9	76.4	76.9	3.0	0.4	
Newport	70.2	70.4	68.2	-2.0	-2.3	
Cardiff	67.9	68.1	67.9	-0.1	-0.2	
<b>Wales</b>	<b>67.1</b>	<b>70.3</b>	<b>71.1</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>0.9</b>	
United Kingdom	72.3	73.2	73.7	1.5	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>South East Wales</b>	<b>35.7</b>	<b>51.0</b>	<b>36.9</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>-14.1</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>-27.7</b>
Bridgend	2.7	5.1	4.0	1.2	-1.2	45.0	-23.0
Rhondda Cynon Taf	5.6	8.3	6.5	0.9	-1.8	15.4	-21.5
Merthyr Tydfil	1.6	1.8	1.9	0.4	0.1	22.9	7.6
Caerphilly	6.3	6.6	4.7	-1.6	-1.9	-25.5	-28.9
Blaenau Gwent	2.2	3.0	2.7	0.5	-0.3	21.8	-11.2
Torfaen	2.4	3.0	1.4	-1.0	-1.6	-40.5	-53.4
Vale of Glamorgan	2.3	3.5	3.4	1.1	-0.1	50.0	-2.6
Monmouthshire	1.8	1.6	1.3	-0.5	-0.3	-28.4	-17.1
Newport	2.9	4.6	3.2	0.2	-1.5	7.4	-31.6
Cardiff	7.9	13.4	7.8	-0.1	-5.6	-0.7	-41.8
<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

	<i>Percentage of economically active people aged 16 and over</i>					
				<i>Change in latest over:</i>		
	2001	Year to Sep 2015	Year to Sep 2016	2001	Year to Sep 2015	Year to Sep 2016
<b>South East Wales</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>-1.9</b>	<b>-1.9</b>
Bridgend	4.6	7.5	5.8	1.2	-1.7	-1.7
Rhondda Cynon Taf	5.9	7.3	5.8	0.0	-1.4	-1.4
Merthyr Tydfil	7.1	6.3	6.9	-0.1	0.6	0.6
Caerphilly	8.5	8.0	5.4	-3.2	-2.6	-2.6
Blaenau Gwent	7.7	9.1	8.7	1.0	-0.5	-0.5
Torfaen	5.8	6.9	3.2	-2.6	-3.7	-3.7
Vale of Glamorgan	4.0	5.6	5.5	1.4	-0.1	-0.1
Monmouthshire	4.4	3.4	2.8	-1.6	-0.6	-0.6
Newport	4.6	6.5	4.7	0.0	-1.9	-1.9
Cardiff	5.4	7.4	4.4	-0.9	-3.0	-3.0
<b>Wales</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>-1.5</b>	<b>-1.5</b>
United Kingdom	5.0	5.5	5.0	0.0	-0.5	-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*)

	<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>South East Wales</b>	<b>216.8</b>	<b>175.3</b>	<b>189.8</b>	<b>-27.0</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>-12.5</b>	<b>8.3</b>
Bridgend	20.0	17.0	16.5	-3.6	-0.6	-17.8	-3.4
Rhondda Cynon Taf	42.8	28.9	31.6	-11.2	2.7	-26.2	9.3
Merthyr Tydfil	12.0	8.1	9.5	-2.5	1.4	-20.9	17.5
Caerphilly	30.0	25.6	23.5	-6.5	-2.0	-21.7	-8.0
Blaenau Gwent	13.5	10.1	10.9	-2.6	0.8	-19.3	7.7
Torfaen	14.1	11.2	10.2	-3.8	-1.0	-27.2	-8.5
Vale of Glamorgan	15.5	12.7	12.7	-2.8	0.0	-17.8	0.0
Monmouthshire	9.9	8.9	8.9	-1.0	-0.1	-10.3	-1.0
Newport	19.0	17.2	20.8	1.8	3.6	9.5	21.1
Cardiff	40.1	35.6	45.2	5.1	9.6	12.8	27.1
<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*)

	<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>South East Wales</b>	<b>27.0</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>22.1</b>	<b>-4.9</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.4</b>
Bridgend	26.5	21.0	20.7	-5.9	-0.3	-0.3
Rhondda Cynon Taf	32.1	21.6	23.4	-8.7	1.8	1.8
Merthyr Tydfil	36.3	23.2	26.9	-9.4	3.7	3.7
Caerphilly	29.7	24.6	22.0	-7.6	-2.5	-2.5
Blaenau Gwent	33.0	24.2	27.2	-5.9	2.9	2.9
Torfaen	26.5	21.2	19.8	-6.7	-1.4	-1.4
Vale of Glamorgan	22.6	18.4	18.2	-4.4	-0.2	-0.2
Monmouthshire	20.5	17.7	17.6	-2.9	-0.1	-0.1
Newport	24.1	20.8	25.0	0.9	4.1	4.1
Cardiff	23.3	18.2	21.9	-1.5	3.7	3.7
<b>Wales</b>	<b>26.4</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>-5.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>
United Kingdom	21.4	18.4	18.4	-3.0	0.0	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>South East Wales</b>	<b>258.0</b>	<b>239.0</b>	<b>248.0</b>	<b>-9.9</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>-3.8</b>	<b>3.8</b>
Bridgend	22.8	20.7	20.5	-2.3	-0.1	-10.1	-0.7
Rhondda Cynon Taf	49.5	38.0	39.7	-9.8	1.6	-19.8	4.3
Merthyr Tydfil	13.2	9.7	10.5	-2.7	0.8	-20.7	7.9
Caerphilly	33.5	31.6	27.6	-5.9	-4.1	-17.7	-12.9
Blaenau Gwent	14.9	11.5	12.9	-2.0	1.5	-13.4	12.8
Torfaen	15.4	13.6	13.1	-2.2	-0.4	-14.5	-3.1
Vale of Glamorgan	18.1	17.0	16.6	-1.5	-0.3	-8.1	-2.0
Monmouthshire	11.8	11.4	11.3	-0.5	-0.1	-4.6	-1.3
Newport	22.4	22.4	26.1	3.7	3.7	16.3	16.6
Cardiff	56.3	63.2	69.7	13.4	6.5	23.9	10.3
<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	Year to Sep 2016
<b>South East Wales</b>	<b>29.4</b>	<b>25.2</b>	<b>26.1</b>	<b>-3.2</b>	<b>1.0</b>	
Bridgend	28.3	23.7	23.7	-4.6	0.0	
Rhondda Cynon Taf	34.2	25.5	26.8	-7.5	1.2	
Merthyr Tydfil	37.6	26.2	28.1	-9.5	1.9	
Caerphilly	31.2	28.1	24.4	-6.8	-3.7	
Blaenau Gwent	34.6	26.2	29.9	-4.7	3.7	
Torfaen	27.5	23.9	23.2	-4.3	-0.7	
Vale of Glamorgan	24.5	22.0	21.8	-2.7	-0.2	
Monmouthshire	22.6	20.8	20.8	-1.8	0.0	
Newport	26.5	24.5	28.4	1.9	3.9	
Cardiff	28.1	26.4	28.9	0.8	2.5	
<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>						
	Aug 1999	May 2015	May 2016	Change in latest levels over:		Percentage change in latest over:	
				Aug 1999	May 2015	Aug 1999	May 2015
<b>South East Wales</b>	<b>145.8</b>	<b>103.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>-45.8</b>	<b>-3.4</b>	<b>-31.4</b>	<b>-3.3</b>
Bridgend	13.9	10.4	9.9	-3.9	-0.5	-28.3	-4.5
Rhondda Cynon Taf	30.5	20.2	19.4	-11.2	-0.9	-36.6	-4.3
Merthyr Tydfil	9.4	5.5	5.1	-4.3	-0.4	-45.5	-6.6
Caerphilly	21.4	13.4	12.8	-8.6	-0.6	-40.2	-4.5
Blaenau Gwent	9.8	6.3	6.1	-3.7	-0.2	-37.6	-2.5
Torfaen	8.3	6.3	6.4	-2.0	0.0	-23.6	0.6
Vale of Glamorgan	9.4	6.7	6.5	-2.9	-0.2	-31.2	-3.3
Monmouthshire	4.7	3.9	3.7	-1.1	-0.2	-22.2	-4.9
Newport	12.9	9.8	9.5	-3.3	-0.3	-25.9	-2.8
Cardiff	25.5	20.9	20.6	-4.9	-0.3	-19.1	-1.3
<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>				
	Aug 1999	May 2015	May 2016	Change in latest over:	
				Aug 1999	May 2015
<b>South East Wales</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>-6.2</b>	<b>-0.4</b>
Bridgend	17.2	11.7	11.2	-6.0	-0.5
Rhondda Cynon Taf	20.8	13.6	13.0	-7.8	-0.6
Merthyr Tydfil	27.0	14.6	13.7	-13.3	-1.0
Caerphilly	20.2	11.9	11.4	-8.8	-0.5
Blaenau Gwent	22.6	14.4	14.0	-8.6	-0.4
Torfaen	14.8	11.1	11.2	-3.7	0.1
Vale of Glamorgan	12.9	8.6	8.3	-4.7	-0.3
Monmouthshire	9.1	7.0	6.7	-2.4	-0.3
Newport	15.3	10.6	10.3	-5.0	-0.3
Cardiff	12.8	8.7	8.5	-4.3	-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)	Change in latest over (a):	
				1999	2014
<b>£ million:</b>					
<b>South East Wales</b>	<b>14,923</b>	<b>24,494</b>	<b>25,264</b>	<b>69.3</b>	<b>3.1</b>
Central Valleys	2,538	4,488	4,578	80.4	2.0
Gwent Valleys	3,024	4,540	4,673	54.5	2.9
Cardiff and the Vale of Glamorgan	6,286	10,697	11,044	75.7	3.2
Monmouthshire and Newport	3,075	4,769	4,969	61.6	4.2
<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>					
<b>South East Wales</b>	<b>11,750</b>	<b>18,032</b>	<b>18,532</b>	<b>57.7</b>	<b>2.8</b>
Central Valleys	8,739	15,165	15,429	76.6	1.7
Gwent Valleys	9,144	13,304	13,681	49.6	2.8
Cardiff and the Vale of Glamorgan	14,677	22,195	22,783	55.2	2.6
Monmouthshire and Newport	13,939	19,938	20,684	48.4	3.7
<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>					
<b>South East Wales (b)</b>	<b>76.6</b>	<b>72.6</b>	<b>73.1</b>	<b>-3.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>
Central Valleys	57.0	61.1	60.9	3.9	-0.2
Gwent Valleys	59.6	53.6	54.0	-5.6	0.4
Cardiff and the Vale of Glamorgan	95.7	89.4	89.9	-5.8	0.5
Monmouthshire and Newport	90.9	80.3	81.6	-9.3	1.3
<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: Regional Accounts, ONS

[Link to data](#)

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

	1999	2013	2014 (p)	<i>Change in latest over (a):</i>	
				1999	2013
<b>£ million:</b>					
<b>South East Wales (b)</b>	<b>11,690</b>	<b>20,406</b>	<b>20,462</b>	<b>75.0</b>	<b>0.3</b>
Central Valleys	2,314	4,152	4,223	82.5	1.7
Gwent Valleys	2,964	4,766	4,751	60.3	-0.3
Cardiff and the Vale of Glamorgan	4,232	7,593	7,597	79.5	0.1
Monmouthshire and Newport	2,180	3,895	3,891	78.5	-0.1
<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>					
<b>South East Wales (b)</b>	<b>9,205</b>	<b>15,082</b>	<b>15,065</b>	<b>63.7</b>	<b>-0.1</b>
Central Valleys	7,966	14,069	14,270	79.1	1.4
Gwent Valleys	8,962	13,999	13,924	55.4	-0.5
Cardiff and the Vale of Glamorgan	9,883	15,857	15,763	59.5	-0.6
Monmouthshire and Newport	9,882	16,322	16,269	64.6	-0.3
<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>					
<b>South East Wales (b)</b>	<b>83.9</b>	<b>84.4</b>	<b>83.9</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-0.5</b>
Central Valleys	72.6	78.7	79.4	6.8	0.7
Gwent Valleys	81.7	78.3	77.5	-4.2	-0.8
Cardiff and the Vale of Glamorgan	90.1	88.7	87.7	-2.4	-1.0
Monmouthshire and Newport	90.1	91.3	90.6	0.5	-0.7
<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		

**Next update: Jul 2017**

Source: Regional Accounts, ONS

(p) Data for the latest year are provisional.

[Link to data](#)

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

	2015	2016 (p)	<i>Change over:</i> 2015
<b>Average earnings (£s) :</b>			
<b>South East Wales</b>	<b>482.3</b>	<b>503.2</b>	<b>4.3</b>
Bridgend	511.7	538.6	5.3
Rhondda Cynon Taf	489.8	490.4	0.1
Merthyr Tydfil	410.3	453.5	10.5
Caerphilly	482.7	512.7	6.2
Blaenau Gwent	443.7	408.9	-7.8
Torfaen	461.4	467.7	1.4
Vale of Glamorgan	436.6	481.9	10.4
Monmouthshire	477.0	487.7	2.2
Newport	451.4	469.9	4.1
Cardiff	512.4	532.8	4.0
<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>South East Wales</b>	<b>91.5</b>	<b>93.4</b>	<b>1.9</b>
Bridgend	97.1	100.0	2.9
Rhondda Cynon Taff	92.9	91.0	-1.9
Merthyr Tydfil	77.8	84.2	6.3
Caerphilly	91.6	95.2	3.6
Blaenau Gwent	84.2	75.9	-8.3
Torfaen	87.5	86.8	-0.7
Vale of Glamorgan	82.8	89.5	6.6
Monmouthshire	90.5	90.5	0.0
Newport	85.6	87.2	1.6
Cardiff	97.2	98.9	1.7
<b>Wales</b>	<b>90.8</b>	<b>91.4</b>	<b>0.6</b>
United Kingdom	100.0	100.0	

**Next update: Nov 2017 (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) 2016 data was published by ONS on 26 October. However, this did not include data for the Welsh economic regions. Therefore, this data will be updated in the next version of this bulletin.

[Link to data](#)

## New data

**Table 16 Total workplace employment**

	<i>Numbers in thousands</i>						
				<i>Change in latest levels over:</i>		<i>Percentage change in latest over:</i>	
	2001	2014	2015	2001	2014	2001	2014
<b>South East Wales</b>	<b>608.8</b>	<b>675.9</b>	<b>681.7</b>	<b>72.9</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>0.9</b>
Bridgend	56.4	63.2	63.9	7.5	0.7	13.3	1.0
Rhondda Cynon Taf	75.9	84.9	84.3	8.4	-0.6	11.1	-0.7
Merthyr Tydfil	21.7	24.5	25.1	3.4	0.6	15.5	2.3
Caerphilly	55.7	58.2	58.5	2.8	0.3	5.0	0.6
Blaenau Gwent	23.0	22.5	21.2	-1.9	-1.4	-8.1	-6.1
Torfaen	35.5	37.1	38.5	3.0	1.4	8.4	3.8
Vale of Glamorgan	40.6	40.6	44.3	3.7	3.6	9.1	9.0
Monmouthshire	43.2	45.4	45.7	2.5	0.3	5.8	0.7
Newport	73.9	76.9	75.1	1.2	-1.8	1.6	-2.3
Cardiff	182.9	222.6	225.2	42.3	2.6	23.1	1.2
<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](#)

## New data

Table 17 Workplace employment by industry, 2015

	Percentage of total employment:						All industries (thousands)
	Agriculture, forestry & fishing	Production	Construction	Wholesale, retail, transport, hotels & food	Finance & business activities	Public admin., defence, education, health & other services	
<b>South East Wales</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>681.7</b>
Bridgend	1	14	8	25	17	36	63.9
Rhondda Cynon Taf	1	15	9	23	13	39	84.3
Merthyr Tydfil	0	16	6	26	13	38	25.1
Caerphilly	1	22	7	23	16	32	58.5
Blaenau Gwent	0	23	6	27	9	35	21.2
Torfaen	0	19	6	23	16	36	38.5
Vale of Glamorgan	1	12	9	25	16	38	44.3
Monmouthshire	5	10	5	27	18	35	45.7
Newport	0	12	4	29	21	34	75.1
Cardiff	0	7	5	24	29	36	225.2
<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>
United Kingdom	1	9	7	26	27	31	32,158.2

**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 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>South East Wales</b>	<b>4,095</b>	<b>5,965</b>	<b>6,125</b>	<b>2,030</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>49.6</b>	<b>2.7</b>
Bridgend	430	550	505	75	-45	17.4	-8.2
Rhondda Cynon Taf	535	790	925	390	135	72.9	17.1
Merthyr Tydfil	110	200	230	120	30	109.1	15.0
Caerphilly	375	540	530	155	-10	41.3	-1.9
Blaenau Gwent	95	170	190	95	20	100.0	11.8
Torfaen	225	280	290	65	10	28.9	3.6
Vale of Glamorgan	420	550	570	150	20	35.7	3.6
Monmouthshire	365	440	455	90	15	24.7	3.4
Newport	430	610	630	200	20	46.5	3.3
Cardiff	1,110	1,835	1,800	690	-35	62.2	-1.9
<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>South East Wales</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>39.1</b>	<b>3.2</b>
Bridgend	52	62	57	5	-5	9.6	-8.1
Rhondda Cynon Taf	36	53	62	26	9	72.2	17.0
Merthyr Tydfil	31	53	61	30	8	96.8	15.1
Caerphilly	35	48	47	12	-1	34.3	-2.1
Blaenau Gwent	22	39	43	21	4	95.5	10.3
Torfaen	40	49	51	11	2	27.5	4.1
Vale of Glamorgan	56	70	73	17	3	30.4	4.3
Monmouthshire	69	79	83	14	4	20.3	5.1
Newport	50	66	68	18	2	36.0	3.0
Cardiff	54	76	74	20	-2	37.0	-2.6
<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>South East Wales</b>	<b>3,705</b>	<b>4,120</b>	<b>4,220</b>	<b>515</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>2.4</b>
Bridgend	320	360	390	70	30	21.9	8.3
Rhondda Cynon Taf	425	610	600	175	-10	41.2	-1.6
Merthyr Tydfil	80	170	150	70	-20	87.5	-11.8
Caerphilly	340	375	370	30	-5	8.8	-1.3
Blaenau Gwent	125	155	130	5	-25	4.0	-16.1
Torfaen	170	190	210	40	20	23.5	10.5
Vale of Glamorgan	400	400	425	25	25	6.3	6.3
Monmouthshire	365	300	335	-30	35	-8.2	11.7
Newport	360	450	415	55	-35	15.3	-7.8
Cardiff	1,120	1,110	1,195	75	85	6.7	7.7
<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>South East Wales</b>	<b>35,490</b>	<b>41,540</b>	<b>43,235</b>	<b>7,745</b>	<b>1,695</b>	<b>21.8</b>	<b>4.1</b>
Bridgend	3,235	3,815	3,950	715	135	22.1	3.5
Rhondda Cynon Taf	4,715	5,485	5,745	1,030	260	21.8	4.7
Merthyr Tydfil	1,010	1,290	1,325	315	35	31.2	2.7
Caerphilly	3,370	3,995	4,105	735	110	21.8	2.8
Blaenau Gwent	1,195	1,295	1,315	120	20	10.0	1.5
Torfaen	1,935	2,140	2,220	285	80	14.7	3.7
Vale of Glamorgan	3,565	4,200	4,340	775	140	21.7	3.3
Monmouthshire	3,330	3,875	4,015	685	140	20.6	3.6
Newport	3,525	3,930	4,130	605	200	17.2	5.1
Cardiff	9,610	11,515	12,090	2,480	575	25.8	5.0
<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>South East Wales</b>	<b>399</b>	<b>435</b>	<b>453</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>4.1</b>
Bridgend	394	432	446	52	14	13.2	3.2
Rhondda Cynon Taf	321	368	386	65	18	20.2	4.9
Merthyr Tydfil	287	344	354	67	10	23.3	2.9
Caerphilly	312	353	365	53	12	17.0	3.4
Blaenau Gwent	277	294	300	23	6	8.3	2.0
Torfaen	343	376	390	47	14	13.7	3.7
Vale of Glamorgan	478	535	556	78	21	16.3	3.9
Monmouthshire	631	699	728	97	29	15.4	4.1
Newport	410	427	448	38	21	9.3	4.9
Cardiff	469	479	500	31	21	6.6	4.4
<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>South East Wales</b>	<b>79.4</b>	<b>19.8</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>105.7</b>
Bridgend	7.6	1.8	0.4	0.2	0.3	10.3
The Vale of Glamorgan	8.5	2.0	0.4	0.1	0.2	11.1
Rhondda Cynon Taf	12.0	2.7	0.5	0.2	0.3	15.7
Merthyr Tydfil	2.0	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.2	3.0
Caerphilly	7.1	2.0	0.4	0.1	0.2	9.9
Blaenau Gwent	2.3	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.1	3.4
Torfaen	3.5	1.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	5.1
Monmouthshire	7.9	2.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	10.5
Newport	8.0	1.8	0.4	0.2	0.4	10.8
Cardiff	20.5	5.1	1.3	0.5	0.9	28.2
<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.

**Table 22 Employment 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>South East Wales</b>	<b>86.6</b>	<b>74.1</b>	<b>74.5</b>	<b>67.5</b>	<b>234.4</b>	<b>537.1</b>
Bridgend	8.3	6.9	7.5	6.4	19.3	48.2
The Vale of Glamorgan	9.2	7.2	6.0	4.6	10.6	37.7
Rhondda Cynon Taf	13.0	10.3	9.3	9.1	24.3	66.0
Merthyr Tydfil	2.1	2.4	2.3	2.3	7.5	16.7
Caerphilly	7.8	7.5	7.3	8.1	17.8	48.4
Blaenau Gwent	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.1	6.5	16.3
Torfaen	3.8	4.1	4.9	4.7	10.6	28.1
Monmouthshire	8.9	7.3	5.8	3.6	9.9	35.5
Newport	8.8	6.6	7.3	7.1	32.4	62.2
Cardiff	22.1	19.3	21.6	19.6	95.6	178.1
<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>South East Wales</b>	<b>775</b>	<b>80.8</b>	<b>104,915</b>	<b>456.3</b>	<b>105,690</b>	<b>537.1</b>
Bridgend	135	9.8	10,145	38.4	10,275	48.2
The Vale of Glamorgan	80	4.6	11,035	33.1	11,115	37.7
Rhondda Cynon Taf	115	8.6	15,615	57.4	15,730	66.0
Merthyr Tydfil	50	2.2	2,935	14.5	2,985	16.7
Caerphilly	100	8.5	9,800	39.9	9,900	48.4
Blaenau Gwent	50	3.4	3,305	12.9	3,355	16.3
Torfaen	95	4.7	5,045	23.4	5,145	28.1
Monmouthshire	70	4.3	10,450	31.2	10,515	35.5
Newport	150	10.9	10,650	51.3	10,800	62.2
Cardiff	400	23.9	27,820	154.2	28,225	178.1
<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).

## Open Government Licence

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