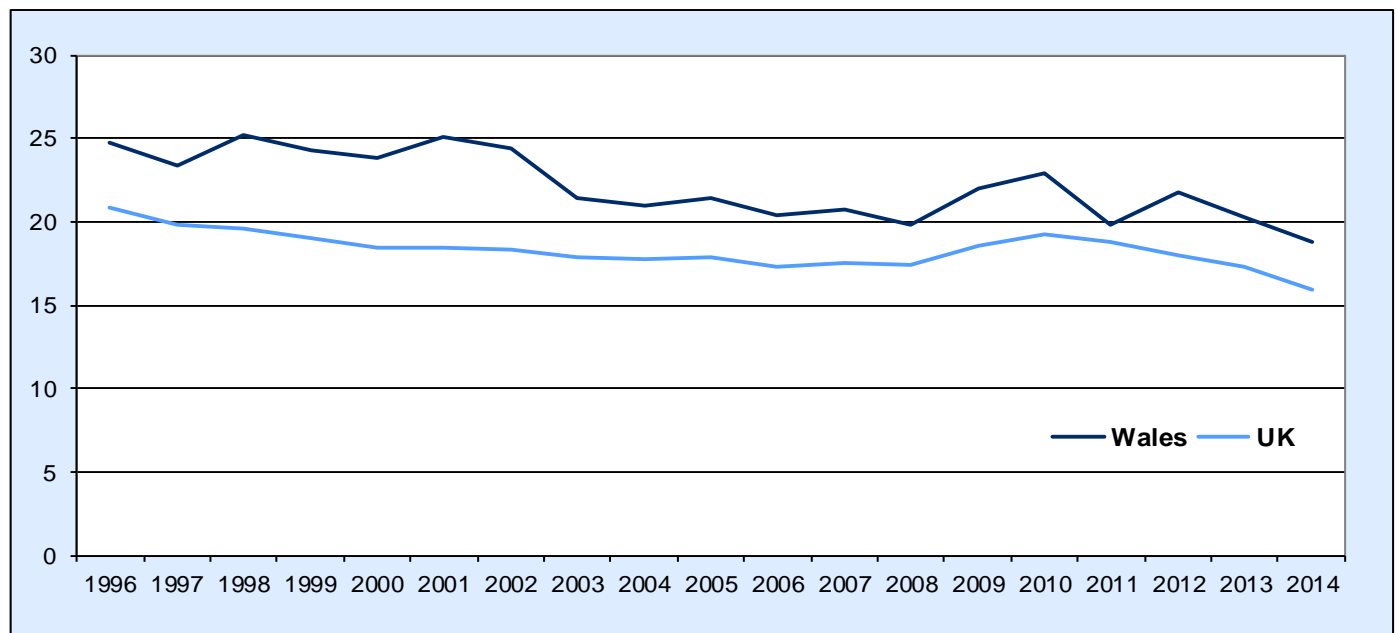


Labour market statistics for households, 2013

The Labour Force Survey (LFS) is a household survey that collects information on the labour market. The primary use of the survey is to provide person-level statistics. However, by collecting information about each member of participating households, the LFS also provides family and household level statistics that describe the economic status of household members. Since 2001 the LFS has been boosted in Wales to provide a sample of about 18,000 households annually and this is called the Annual Population Survey (APS). Data are available at a household level from this survey for the years 2004 to 2013 and due to the larger sample, data can be obtained at a local authority level and estimates at the Wales level are less volatile than those from the LFS.

As APS data are only available from 2004, quarterly LFS data are still used for time series analyses for Wales prior to 2004 and also include data for 2014. Chart 1 shows the trend in the percentage of workless households between 1996 and 2014.

Chart 1: Percentage of households that are workless, 1996-2014



Source: Quarterly Labour Force Survey, 1996-2014

- Between 1996 and 2001 the gap between Wales and the UK increased, followed by a sharp fall and halving of the gap between 2002 and 2008.
- Over the recession the percentage of workless households increased in Wales, with larger increases than the UK. Since 2010 the percentage has fallen overall to its lowest level in both Wales and the UK in 2014.

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Whilst the remaining tables concentrate on local authority estimates from the APS, Chart 2 is based on the LFS to provide a longer time series. Generally, the APS tables look at percentages to make drawing comparisons between areas easier; however, 2013 levels are also included.

Section 1: Workless households

A workless household is defined as a household where none of the adults aged 16 to 64 are in employment. It includes households where all adults are unemployed, those where all adults are economically inactive, and those containing both unemployed and economically inactive adults.

Table 1: Percentage of households that are workless, by local authority, 2004-2013

Local Authority	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2013 number
Isle of Anglesey	22.0	23.0	25.9	21.1	20.9	21.2	21.0	20.1	18.8	19.2	4,000
Gwynedd	18.6	18.9	18.8	18.8	20.5	22.4	20.5	21.6	21.1	19.9	6,900
Conwy	21.3	18.9	18.9	18.6	20.1	22.0	20.8	21.1	18.1	17.8	5,500
Denbighshire	19.6	17.0	19.8	21.5	21.6	23.7	24.9	20.6	21.7	19.9	5,700
Flintshire	12.5	14.2	15.1	16.2	13.9	13.6	16.4	17.4	17.0	16.4	7,600
Wrexham	18.5	19.3	19.0	16.4	16.1	16.6	18.6	18.2	16.8	15.1	6,700
Powys	19.1	19.0	17.7	17.1	17.4	20.3	20.5	19.6	18.9	15.8	6,200
Ceredigion	19.8	23.6	23.7	23.3	21.1	20.7	16.7	20.2	22.7	21.3	4,900
Pembrokeshire	22.1	21.7	20.5	21.2	19.5	21.8	25.1	21.3	21.3	20.7	6,900
Carmarthenshire	22.8	22.2	22.3	21.2	21.3	23.5	21.8	21.2	22.5	21.7	12,000
Swansea	21.9	22.0	20.9	22.9	25.2	26.8	26.6	26.3	25.9	22.5	17,200
Neath Port Talbot	28.9	28.1	27.4	27.8	25.8	30.2	29.9	28.5	25.2	21.7	9,800
Bridgend	21.0	22.3	23.3	21.5	21.8	22.4	22.9	20.5	22.3	20.2	9,000
The Vale of Glamorgan	20.0	19.2	15.6	18.3	17.1	19.7	18.9	17.3	17.6	17.5	6,500
Rhondda Cynon Taf	24.6	24.1	20.8	22.9	24.5	26.1	25.7	28.4	26.6	23.9	17,800
Merthyr Tydfil	32.7	32.6	29.9	28.0	25.3	28.5	29.9	30.1	24.6	23.4	4,300
Caerphilly	28.0	26.3	23.0	24.6	25.0	26.4	24.7	24.0	21.0	19.9	11,100
Blaenau Gwent	29.3	29.4	27.8	25.7	26.4	31.7	28.9	31.8	28.8	29.9	6,500
Torfaen	21.6	22.6	24.1	23.9	24.4	26.8	23.1	22.9	21.6	22.7	6,400
Monmouthshire	16.1	15.3	15.1	15.9	15.4	15.5	16.4	16.2	13.8	13.1	3,400
Newport	23.4	19.7	21.3	19.5	22.8	24.4	20.1	22.9	20.3	20.9	9,600
Cardiff	18.3	20.6	21.5	20.0	15.9	21.1	21.4	20.3	20.3	16.6	19,300
Wales	21.6	21.6	21.1	21.0	20.8	23.0	22.6	22.4	21.5	19.8	187,500
UK	17.8	17.6	17.7	17.7	17.8	18.7	19.0	18.9	18.1	17.2	3,518,200

Source: Annual Population Survey

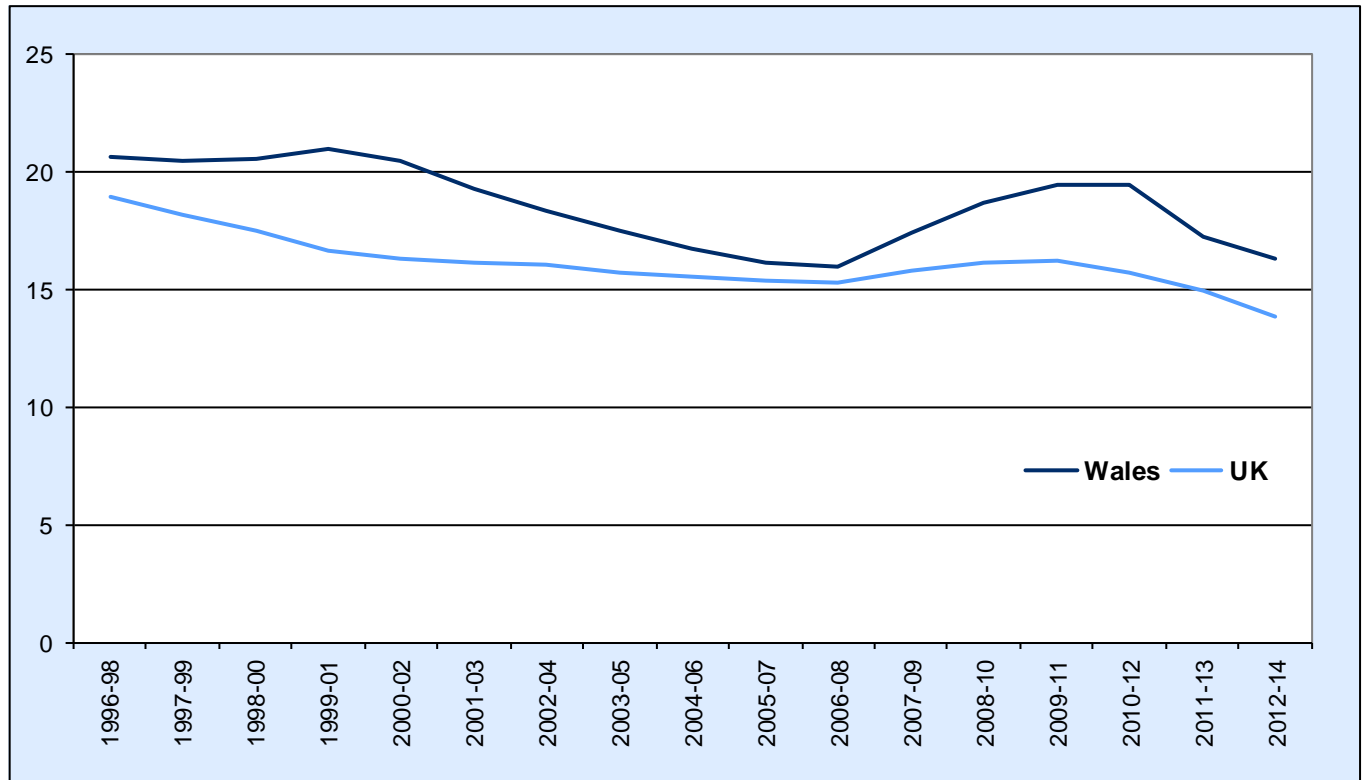
- In 2013, Blaenau Gwent and Rhondda Cynon Taf had the highest percentages of workless households, at 29.9 per cent and 23.9 per cent respectively, whilst Monmouthshire had the lowest percentage of workless households (13.1 per cent).
- Since 2004, Merthyr Tydfil and Caerphilly have shown the largest percentage point falls in workless households, down 9.3 percentage points and 8.1 percentage points respectively.
- Since 2004, the largest percentage point increases in the proportion of workless households have been in Flintshire and Ceredigion, up 3.9 percentage points and 1.4 percentage points respectively.
- Over the course of the recession, the percentage of workless households in Wales increased from 20.8 per cent in 2008 to 23.0 per cent in 2009. Since then the percentage of people in workless households in Wales has fallen to its lowest rate of 19.8 per cent in 2013.
- The percentage point increases in Wales were greater between 2008 and 2009 than the UK, however since then Wales has had larger falls in the percentage of workless household each year compared to the UK.

Section 2: Children living in workless households

Children in workless households are defined as dependent children aged 15 or under who live in workless households (as defined in section 1).

Chart 2 shows the percentage of children who live in the workless households identified in the previous section using the LFS. This chart uses three year averages in order to smooth the variability resulting from the smaller numbers involved.

Chart 2: Percentage of children that are living in workless households, 1996-2014



Source: Quarterly Labour Force Survey, three-year averages, 1996-2014

- The quarterly Labour Force Survey data shows that the proportion of children living in workless households in Wales has fallen from 20.7 per cent in 1996-98 to 16.4 per cent in 2012-14. However over this period whilst the proportion has fallen overall, it has increased between 2006-08 and 2009-11.
- The proportion of children in workless households in Wales had been falling towards a similar level to that of the UK by 2006-08. Both then rose between 2006-08 and 2009-11, with Wales rising more rapidly than the UK. Both have fallen since, with the proportion in Wales showing a greater fall than the UK, reducing the gap to 2.5 percentage points in 2012-14.

Table 2: Percentage of children living in workless households, 2004-2013 (a)

Local Authority	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2013 number
Isle of Anglesey	13.2	13.2	15.3	16.2	16.3	11.1	6.4	11.5	12.3	12.8	1,400
Gwynedd	12.8	13.7	10.9	17.3	15.3	18.8	14.7	14.5	13.6	15.0	3,100
Conwy	17.7	12.2	12.8	16.5	18.1	15.0	16.1	13.0	14.3	17.7	3,100
Denbighshire	17.6	14.1	15.2	16.7	14.2	15.1	15.9	14.3	13.7	16.4	2,600
Flintshire	9.7	12.5	10.4	11.7	8.2	11.5	13.4	10.1	13.3	8.4	2,200
Wrexham	14.5	19.0	17.6	16.2	14.1	13.3	14.2	16.1	22.2	15.7	4,000
Powys	12.8	9.8	10.0	14.8	10.3	12.5	11.5	11.2	6.1	6.7	1,300
Ceredigion	12.4	13.5	13.1	14.2	9.9	11.6	10.2	10.9	6.9	4.7	500
Pembrokeshire	17.1	14.8	15.9	19.6	17.9	15.3	16.8	15.4	14.6	12.2	2,300
Carmarthenshire	18.1	15.5	15.3	15.9	17.4	24.0	16.9	11.8	20.0	20.4	6,200
Swansea	21.1	19.7	23.3	21.1	24.2	26.2	22.5	24.4	19.9	16.1	6,800
Neath Port Talbot	23.3	22.0	18.7	17.7	18.5	22.4	22.1	28.3	25.8	19.1	4,500
Bridgend	13.9	19.4	20.4	15.8	16.7	15.6	17.6	20.4	17.5	20.0	5,000
The Vale of Glamorgan	17.0	13.2	11.2	17.0	16.8	18.1	16.5	11.4	11.3	12.6	3,000
Rhondda Cynon Taf	21.9	20.1	14.6	14.8	22.8	24.8	21.6	25.1	22.7	23.3	9,200
Merthyr Tydfil	22.4	25.1	21.6	21.2	19.9	25.2	23.7	29.2	20.6	19.4	1,800
Caerphilly	29.8	21.1	17.7	23.3	18.6	26.7	23.4	27.0	17.2	17.9	5,200
Blaenau Gwent	31.8	27.2	25.0	21.5	23.2	33.9	32.3	33.2	30.3	28.7	2,800
Torfaen	20.3	25.2	24.1	25.8	22.9	25.4	19.4	18.1	17.2	23.5	3,800
Monmouthshire	9.9	7.1	5.6	9.5	4.9	5.5	9.3	10.8	6.7	10.4	1,500
Newport	28.4	21.3	22.4	24.2	23.1	23.7	22.6	24.4	22.0	20.1	5,000
Cardiff	16.5	18.6	21.2	22.9	15.6	20.4	23.8	16.7	19.3	15.6	10,600
Wales	18.7	17.5	17.0	18.4	17.2	20.0	18.8	18.6	17.7	16.5	86,000
UK	15.7	15.6	15.6	15.3	15.7	16.4	16.5	15.9	14.9	14.2	1,663,600

Source: Annual Population Survey

(a) Some of the estimates in this table have a coefficient of variation above 20 per cent and are considered unreliable for practical purposes. These are Isle of Anglesey, Gwynedd, Flintshire, Powys, Ceredigion, Pembrokeshire and Monmouthshire. Please see notes section for details.

- In 2013, 16.5 per cent of children in Wales lived in workless households, down from 17.7 per cent in 2012. The UK figure for 2013 was 14.2 per cent, down from 14.9 per cent in 2012.
- Blaenau Gwent (28.7 per cent), Torfaen (23.5 per cent) and Rhondda Cynon Taf (23.3 per cent) had the highest percentages of children living in workless households in 2013.
- Ceredigion (4.7 per cent), Powys (6.7 per cent) and Flintshire (8.4 per cent) had the lowest percentages of children in workless households in 2013.
- Caerphilly, Newport and Ceredigion had the largest falls in the percentage of children in workless households between 2004 and 2013, down 11.9 percentage points, 8.3 percentage points and 7.7 percentage points respectively.
- Bridgend, Torfaen and Carmarthenshire showed the largest increases in the percentage of children in workless households between 2004 and 2013, up 6.2 percentage points, 3.3 percentage points and 2.3 percentage points respectively.
- Over the course of the recession, the proportion of children in workless households in Wales increased from 17.2 per cent in 2008 to 20.0 per cent in 2009. Since then the percentage of children in workless households in Wales has fallen to its lowest rate of 16.5 per cent in 2013.
- The increases in Wales were greater between 2008 and 2009 than the UK, however between 2009 and 2013 the percentage of children in workless household in Wales fell more than the UK.

Section 3: Lone parent families

A family is a lone parent family if the head of the family is a lone adult and the family unit has at least one dependent child aged under 19 years.

Table 3: Lone parent families, by local authority, 2011-2013 (a)

Local Authority	<i>Three-year averages</i>		
	Percentage of families containing lone parents (b)	Employment rates for lone parents	Number of lone parent families
Isle of Anglesey	8.1	63.6	1,800
Gwynedd	6.1	53.6	2,400
Conwy	8.4	62.7	2,900
Denbighshire	9.6	64.7	3,000
Flintshire	7.0	64.6	3,400
Wrexham	8.0	53.5	3,800
Powys	5.1	71.5	2,200
Ceredigion	5.2	71.6	1,500
Pembrokeshire	8.9	58.1	3,300
Carmarthenshire	8.1	58.6	4,900
Swansea	9.2	54.3	8,500
Neath Port Talbot	11.8	56.9	5,800
Bridgend	9.3	50.9	4,300
The Vale of Glamorgan	9.8	64.8	4,100
Rhonddan Cynon Taf	10.6	47.6	9,000
Merthyr Tydfil	12.2	49.5	2,500
Caerphilly	9.5	57.4	5,600
Blaenau Gwent	11.3	44.4	2,600
Torfaen	10.0	53.7	3,100
Monmouthshire	7.9	66.7	2,200
Newport	10.9	48.4	5,600
Cardiff	8.7	58.1	12,500
Wales	8.9	56.4	95,100
UK	8.4	58.0	1,935,600

Source: Annual Population Survey

(a) A three-year average has been used as the sample sizes for some local authorities are

(b) Where at least one person in the household is aged 16 to 64.

- The overall percentage of lone parent families is higher in Wales than in the UK, 8.9 per cent in Wales compared to 8.4 per cent in the UK.
- The highest percentages of lone parent families were found in Merthyr Tydfil (12.2 per cent), Neath Port Talbot (11.8 per cent) and Blaenau Gwent (11.3 per cent).
- Powys (5.1 per cent), Ceredigion (5.2 per cent) and Gwynedd (6.1 per cent) had the lowest percentages of families containing lone parents.
- Blaenau Gwent (44.4 per cent) and Rhondda Cynon Taf (47.6 per cent) had the lowest employment rates for lone parents.
- The highest lone parent employment rates were in Ceredigion and Powys, which were 71.6 per cent and 71.5 per cent respectively.

Section 4: Tenure of households by local authority

The breakdown of households into the type of tenure and those in local authority/housing association households for 2013 is shown in the table below.

Table 4: Tenure of households by local authority, 2013 (a)

Local Authority	Percentage owned outright	Percentage being bought with mortgage or loan	Percentage being rented	Other (a)	Percentage of rented households that are local authority or housing association	Total number of households
Isle of Anglesey	45.5	24.4	29.1	1.1	50.1	31,400
Gwynedd	46.9	23.8	28.3	1.0	57.2	52,000
Conwy	46.3	26.8	25.6	1.3	48.7	49,100
Denbighshire	41.5	28.1	28.3	2.1	45.3	43,800
Flintshire	39.0	35.0	23.8	1.9	56.4	63,200
Wrexham	32.8	33.0	33.2	1.0	61.5	58,300
Powys	50.6	24.6	22.8	2.0	50.9	58,200
Ceredigion	48.0	24.0	25.8	2.2	32.1	32,800
Pembrokeshire	51.6	24.6	21.8	2.0	52.2	52,000
Carmarthenshire	46.8	27.9	24.0	1.3	52.2	80,600
Swansea	35.8	30.3	33.4	0.3	59.3	99,500
Neath Port Talbot	39.7	30.7	27.9	1.7	70.3	61,400
Bridgend	34.0	38.5	26.3	1.1	51.0	57,800
The Vale of Glamorgan	39.0	36.0	24.0	1.1	47.8	52,700
Rhonddan Cynon Taf	37.2	31.3	29.5	2.0	49.4	99,600
Merthyr Tydfil	37.2	28.1	34.0	0.7	64.3	23,800
Caerphilly	34.8	39.4	25.0	0.9	66.4	73,900
Blaenau Gwent	39.1	24.1	35.3	1.5	69.4	31,400
Torfaen	34.3	32.2	32.4	1.0	80.4	39,700
Monmouthshire	42.3	34.4	21.2	2.1	58.2	37,900
Newport	34.0	31.5	31.9	2.2	62.3	61,400
Cardiff	26.5	34.7	37.3	1.4	44.1	142,100
Wales	38.8	31.0	28.7	1.4	55.1	1,302,500
UK	32.5	32.4	33.6	1.5	52.0	26,301,500

Source: Annual Population Survey

(a) Includes part rent/part mortgage, rent free and squatting. The sum of the second, third, fourth and fifth columns may not equal 100 due to missing values.

- The more rural local authorities had the highest percentage of households that were owned outright, with the highest proportions being in Pembrokeshire, Powys, Ceredigion, Gwynedd and Carmarthenshire. Whilst Cardiff, Wrexham, Newport and Bridgend had the lowest proportion of households owned outright.
- The highest percentage of households being bought with a mortgage or loan were in Caerphilly (39.4 per cent), Bridgend (38.5 per cent) and the Vale of Glamorgan (36.0 per cent).
- Cardiff, Blaenau Gwent and Merthyr Tydfil had the highest proportion of households that were rented, whilst the lowest proportions were in Monmouthshire, Pembrokeshire and Powys.
- Where households were rented, the highest proportions rented from the local authority or housing associations were in Torfaen (80.4 per cent), Neath Port Talbot (70.3 per cent) and Blaenau Gwent (69.4 per cent). At 32.1 per cent Ceredigion had the lowest percentage of rented households that were from the local authority or housing association.

NOTES

Background

1. This bulletin analyses the household information for Wales available from the Annual Population Survey (APS) from 2004 to 2013. It also includes data from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) from 1996 to 2014 to provide a longer time series and more recent data.

Changes to this year's bulletin and planned changes for future bulletins

2. **This year's bulletin** – There were no changes to this year's bulletin.
3. **Future bulletins** – There are no planned changes for future bulletins.

Policy/Operational Context

4. The headline LFS estimates in the bulletin are published by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) in their Workless Households Statistical Bulletin (<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/lmac/working-and-workless-households/index.html>) which includes headline figures for Wales as a whole. The ONS also publishes sub-regional data using the APS, which can be found at: <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/lmac/workless-households-for-regions-across-the-uk/index.html>. This bulletin, produced by the Welsh Government, provides additional analysis from the APS for Wales. These statistics are used by the Welsh Government to monitor worklessness and poverty. The data on children in workless households and lone parents in employment are used as indicators in the child poverty strategy (see: <https://stats.wales.gov.uk/Catalogue/Community-Safety-and-Social-Inclusion/Poverty/Child-Poverty-Strategy>). This bulletin is also used by other public sector organisations, businesses, academia and private individuals as a means of identifying the key trends in worklessness at a household level for Wales. Our user consultation provides more information on how our outputs are used: <http://wales.gov.uk/consultations/statistics/economicoutputs/>

Key quality information: Source

5. The APS is an annual sample survey of households living at private addresses in the UK. The annual survey uses results from those sampled for the main quarterly LFS and since 2001, additional persons have been sampled on an annual basis to provide a more robust (boosted) annual dataset across the UK, with estimates subject to much lower sampling variability. For Wales, the data are now based on an enhanced sample (around 350 per cent larger) compared to earlier years. The household datasets for the APS are only available from 2004 onwards.
6. The additional persons sampled in the APS are based on four waves, over four years of the survey. For the first wave, the response rate in Wales is around 65%, with around 80% of these remaining by the fourth wave. In total, around 18,000 households are sampled each year for the APS in Wales.
7. By collecting information about each member of participating households, the LFS also provides family and household-level statistics that describe the combined economic activity status of family and household members. In autumn 2008, the ONS launched new annual local area datasets called APS household datasets. They allow production of family and household labour market statistics at a local area level and for small sub-groups of the population across the UK. It is also the main source of statistics on 'working' households (where all the adults are working); 'mixed' households (containing both working and non-working adults); and 'workless' households (where none of the adults are working).
8. ONS has revised estimates derived from the Labour Force Survey (including estimates of employment, unemployment and economic inactivity) as a result of taking on board population

estimates based on the 2011 Census and a review of the seasonal adjustment process. Estimates have been revised back to June to August 2001.

Key quality information: Coherence

9. The LFS & APS estimates differ slightly due to the differences in sample design and size. The APS is described in points 5 & 6 above; the LFS is described in points 9 & 10 below.
10. The main LFS is a quarterly sample survey of around 60,000 households living at private addresses in the UK. Each quarter's LFS sample of 60,000 private households is made up of 5 'waves', each of approximately 12,000 households. Each wave is interviewed in 5 successive quarters, such that in any one quarter, one wave will be receiving their first interview, one wave their second, and so on, with one wave receiving their fifth and final interview. As a result, there is an 80% overlap in the samples for successive quarters. Households are interviewed face-to-face when first included in the survey and by telephone thereafter. For the first wave in Wales, the response rate in the main LFS is around 65%, with around 80% of these remaining by the fifth wave. The total sample for Wales is usually about 3,500 households in each quarter.
11. The main LFS is based on a detailed questionnaire and hence provides for a large dataset, though there are some limitations to its use (particularly at a sub-regional level) due to sample size constraints. Its primary use is to provide labour market information for the UK, including levels and rates for employment, unemployment and economic activity/inactivity.

Key quality information: Reliability

12. In order to assess the reliability of the data we can look at the coefficients of variation (CV), which have been calculated by the ONS for the 2013 figures in Tables A, B and C below. The CV value indicates the quality of an estimate; the smaller the value the higher the quality. Where the CVs are greater than or equal to 20, the estimates are considered to be too unreliable for practical purposes. Please note that for seven authorities the estimates for children in workless households are above this level. These are the Isle of Anglesey, Gwynedd, Flintshire, Powys, Ceredigion, Pembrokeshire and Monmouthshire.
13. The CV is also a useful way to compare the quality of the LFS and APS estimates. Table A below shows the CVs for the headline figures.

Table A: Coefficients of variation for the APS and LFS

Coefficients of Variation ¹	Wales		UK	
	APS	LFS	APS	LFS
	Percentage of households that are workless households	1.8	4.9	0.7
Percentage of children in workless households	4.2	12.0	1.6	2.7

Source: Labour Force Survey & Annual Population Survey, ONS

¹APS is for 2013, LFS is for Apr-Jun 2014

Table B: Coefficients of variation for percentage of workless households and children living in workless households

Local Authority	Percentage of workless households	CV of workless households (%)	Percentage of children in workless households	CV of children in workless households (%)
Isle of Anglesey	19.2	7.7	12.8	20.1
Gwynedd	19.9	7.8	15.0	23.1
Conwy	17.8	7.8	17.7	17.9
Denbighshire	19.9	7.8	16.4	17.1
Flintshire	16.4	8.3	8.4	26.8
Wrexham	15.1	9.1	15.7	17.4
Powys	15.8	8.3	6.7	30.6
Ceredigion	21.3	7.6	4.7	43.6
Pembrokeshire	20.7	7.2	12.2	22.1
Carmarthenshire	21.7	7.0	20.4	16.0
Swansea	22.5	6.5	16.1	16.9
Neath Port Talbot	21.7	7.5	19.1	15.3
Bridgend	20.2	7.4	20.0	15.6
The Vale of Glamorgan	17.5	8.2	12.6	19.2
Rhondda Cynon Taf	23.9	6.5	23.3	13.9
Merthyr Tydfil	23.4	8.0	19.4	18.1
Caerphilly	19.9	7.7	17.9	16.5
Blaenau Gwent	29.9	7.2	28.7	15.6
Torfaen	22.7	7.1	23.5	14.3
Monmouthshire	13.1	9.4	10.4	22.9
Newport	20.9	8.0	20.1	14.6
Cardiff	16.6	8.3	15.6	16.7
Wales	19.8	1.8	16.5	4.2
UK	17.2	0.7	14.2	1.6

Source: Office for National Statistics

Accessing the data

- Much of the data behind the charts shown in this bulletin can be found on StatsWales (a free-to-use service that allows visitors to view, manipulate and download tables from the most detailed official data on Wales): <https://statswales.wales.gov.uk/Catalogue/Business-Economy-and-Labour-Market>
- The Headline Statistics and Statistical bulletin are available on the Welsh Government Internet site at: <http://wales.gov.uk/statistics-and-research/?topic=Business+and+economy&lang=en>

Data Sources and Quality

- We have published a comprehensive data sources guide, 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. The guide can be found at: <http://wales.gov.uk/topics/statistics/about/reference/econsources/>

National Statistics

17. The United Kingdom Statistics Authority (UKSA) 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.

Designation can be broadly interpreted to mean that the statistics:

- meet identified user needs;
- are well explained and readily accessible;
- are produced according to sound methods, and
- are managed impartially and objectively in the public interest.

Once statistics have been designated as National Statistics it is a statutory requirement that the Code of Practice shall continue to be observed.