



Regional economic & labour market profile – Mid Wales – July 2017

27 Jul 2017
SB 36/2017

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

Compared to Wales; Mid Wales has the same 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⁽⁷⁾ 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.

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Summary table: Latest data for Mid Wales

	Mid Wales				Wales	
	Level (000s)	Change on year	Rate (%)	Change on year	Rate (%)	Change on year
Employed ⁽¹⁾	94.8	-2.2	71.4	-1.5	71.4	0.4
ILO unemployed ⁽²⁾	2.5	-1.4	2.6	-1.3	4.4	-1.0
Economically Inactive ⁽³⁾	19.6	1.5	18.7	1.8	20.7	-0.1
GVA per head ⁽⁴⁾	.	.	66.9	1.1	71.0	0.5
GDHI per head ⁽⁵⁾	.	.	90.7	0.1	85.5	0.3
Average earnings ⁽⁶⁾	.	.	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 March 2017.
 (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 March 2017.
 (3) Levels and rates exclude students and are for those aged 16-64. Data relate to the year to March 2017.
 (4) Data relate to 2015 and are provisional. Data for Mid Wales are based on Powys only. Index UK=100.
 (5) Data relate to 2015 and are provisional. Data for Mid Wales are based on Powys only. Index UK=100.
 (6) Data relate to 2016 and are provisional. Index UK=100.
 (7) For more information about how North and Mid Wales are split, please refer to the [key quality information section](#) of this bulletin.

. Not applicable

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 £17,321 in 2015, 90.7 per cent of the UK average and higher than the Wales average of 85.5 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 and unemployment rate fell in Mid Wales, whilst economic inactivity (excluding students) increased. 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.

Claimant Count has been removed from this bulletin because it may now be providing a misleading representation of the UK labour market. We continue to publish [Claimant Count data](#) on StatsWales. Further Information can be found in the key quality information.

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 ⁽¹⁾	73.0	71.4	71.5	70.7	71.4	74.0
ILO unemployment rate ⁽²⁾	3.7	2.6	4.7	4.8	4.4	4.7
Economic Inactivity rate ⁽³⁾	20.1	18.7	20.2	21.4	20.7	18.3
GVA per head, Index UK=100 ⁽⁴⁾	72.8	66.9	67.1	73.1	71.0	100.0
GDHI per head, Index UK=100 ⁽⁵⁾	89.0	90.7	84.0	84.3	85.5	100.0
Earnings, Index UK=100 ⁽⁶⁾	91.4	85.4	87.5	93.4	91.4	100.0
Change on year (%):						
Employment rate ⁽¹⁾	-0.1	-1.5	1.5	0.3	0.4	0.5
ILO unemployment rate ⁽²⁾	-0.5	-1.3	-1.1	-1.2	-1.0	-0.4
Economic Inactivity rate ⁽³⁾	0.5	1.8	-2.7	0.5	-0.1	-0.2
GVA per head, Index UK=100 ⁽⁴⁾	0.8	1.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	.
GDHI per head, Index UK=100 ⁽⁵⁾	0.8	0.1	-0.1	0.4	0.3	.
Earnings, Index UK=100 ⁽⁶⁾	0.6	3.6	-1.6	1.9	0.6	.
Change on 1999/2001 (%):						
Employment rate ⁽¹⁾	3.4	0.7	6.8	4.1	4.3	1.8
ILO unemployment rate ⁽²⁾	-0.7	-1.8	-1.6	-0.8	-1.0	-0.3
Economic Inactivity rate ⁽³⁾	-4.5	-2.0	-8.4	-5.5	-5.7	-3.1
GVA per head, Index UK=100 ⁽⁴⁾	0.5	-2.0	1.2	-3.5	-1.2	.
GDHI per head, Index UK=100 ⁽⁵⁾	-0.2	5.2	-2.0	-1.7	-1.2	.
Earnings, Index UK=100 ⁽⁶⁾

(1) Levels are for those aged 16 and over, rates are for those aged 16-64. Data relate to the year to March 2017 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 March 2017 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 March 2017 with comparisons over the latest year and 2001.

(4) Data relate to 2015 and are provisional. 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 2016 and are provisional. Comparisons are over the latest year. Comparisons to 1999 are not available.

Mid Wales had the second lowest employment rate amongst the Welsh Economic Regions and the lowest ILO unemployment and economic inactivity 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 decrease in the employment rate and the largest fall in the ILO unemployment rate. It had the largest increase in the economic inactivity rate (South West Wales decreased). 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 third largest increase in GDHI per head (South West Wales decreased).

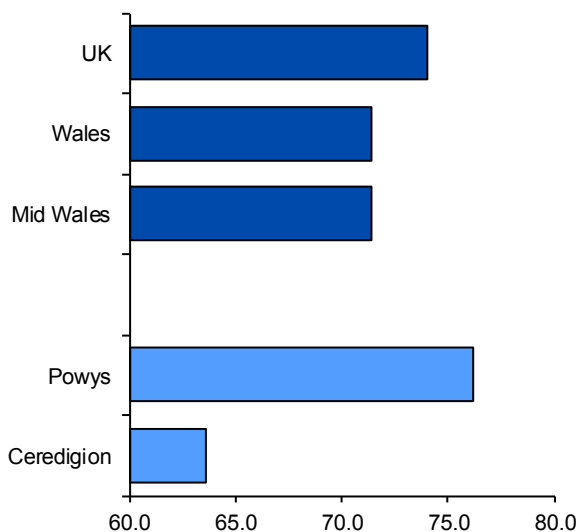
Looking over the longer term, Mid Wales had the smallest increase in the employment rate and had the largest fall in the ILO unemployment rate. It had the smallest fall in the economic inactivity rate. It had the second largest fall in GVA per head (2 regions had increases) and the largest increase in GDHI per head (3 regions decreased).

Latest quarterly data

Employment **New data** (next update Sep 2017)

- There were 94,800 people in employment in Mid Wales in the year to March 2017, down 2,200 (or 2.3 per cent) over the year. This compares to increase in both Wales and the UK.
- Within Mid Wales, Powys decreased by 3.2 per cent and Ceredigion fell by 0.4 per cent over the year.
- Compared to 2001, there were increases in both of the authorities with a total increase of 3,600 (or 3.9 per cent). This compares to a 14.4 per cent increase for Wales and a 15.1 per cent increase for the UK.
- The employment rate in Mid Wales in the year to March 2017 was 71.4 per cent, down 1.5 percentage points over the year. This was the same as the Wales rate, but lower than the UK rate (71.4 per cent and 74.0 per cent).
- Within Mid Wales the employment rate was higher in Powys than Ceredigion, 76.2 per cent and 63.6 per cent respectively.
- Compared to 2001, the employment rate in Mid Wales increased by 0.7 percentage points, this increase was smaller than the increase for Wales and the UK. Within Mid Wales the employment rate increased by 5.0 percentage points in Powys compared to 2.0 percentage points in Ceredigion.

Chart 2: Employment rate, year to March 2017 (a)



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

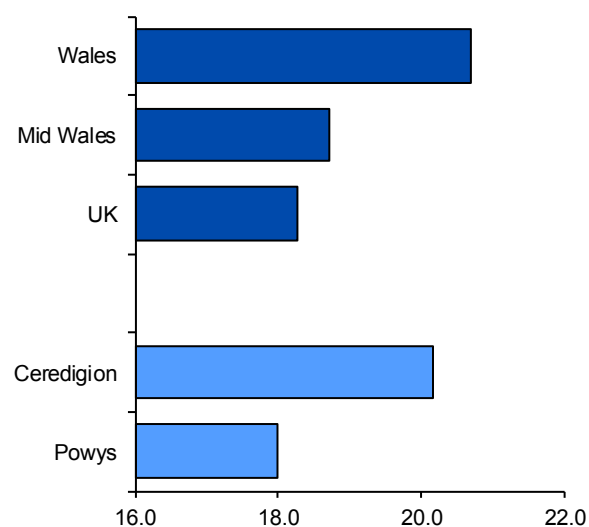
Unemployment **New data** (next update Sep 2017)

- There were 2,500 unemployed people in Mid Wales in the year to March 2017, down 1,400 (or 35.7 per cent) over the year. This compares to a 19.3 per cent fall for Wales and a 7.4 per cent fall for the UK. Within Mid Wales, Powys decreased by 33.7.0 per cent and Ceredigion fell by 38.5 per cent.
- Compared to 2001, there was an overall fall of 40.2 per cent in Mid Wales compared to a 7.8 per cent decrease for Wales and a 8.3 per cent increase for the UK. Within Mid Wales there was a 31.4 per cent fall in Powys and a 50.1 per cent fall in Ceredigion.
- The unemployment rate in Mid Wales was 2.6 per cent in the year to March 2017, down 1.3 percentage points over the year and below both the Wales and UK rates (4.4 per cent and 4.7 per cent respectively).
- Within Mid Wales, the rate was 2.4 per cent in Powys and 2.9 per cent in Ceredigion.
- Compared to 2001 the unemployment rate in Mid Wales fell by 1.8 percentage points, whilst the rate in Wales fell by 1.0 percentage points and the UK rate was down 0.3 percentage points. Within Mid Wales, the rate fell in both Powys and Ceredigion (1.2 and 2.9 percentage points respectively).

Economic inactivity **New data** (next update Sep 2017)

- Excluding students, the economic inactivity rate in Mid Wales increased by 1.8 percentage points over the year to stand at 18.7 per cent of the population aged 16-64 in the year to March 2017. This was lower than Wales and higher than the UK rates (20.7 per cent and 18.3 per cent respectively).
- Within Mid Wales, the economic inactivity rate, excluding students, increased in both Ceredigion and Powys over the year. Since 2001, Powys fell by 2.2 percentage points and Ceredigion fell by 1.6 percentage points.
- Including students, the economic inactivity rate in Mid Wales was 26.6 per cent, up 2.6 percentage points over the year. This was higher than both the Wales rate and the UK rate (25.2 per cent 22.2 per cent respectively).

Chart 3: Inactivity rate (excl. students), year to March 2017 (a)

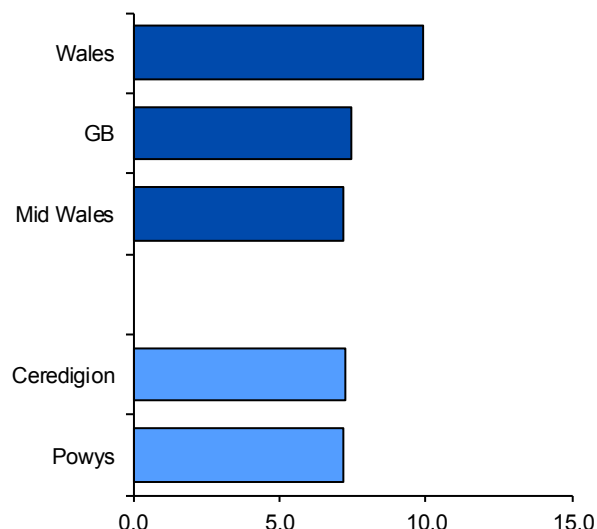


(a) Economically inactive (excluding students) as a percentage of the population aged 16-64.

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

- The number of benefit claimants fell over the year to stand at 9,000 in November 2016. Both Wales and GB also fell. Within Mid Wales, Powys fell by 0.2 per cent and Ceredigion fell by 0.6 per cent.
- The benefit claimant rate in Mid Wales was 7.4 per cent in November 2016. This was lower than the rate for Wales (9.9 per cent) but higher than the GB rate (7.3 per cent). Within Mid Wales, the rate was 7.4 per cent in both Ceredigion and Powys.
- Compared to November 1999 the claimant rate in Mid Wales fell by 2.6 percentage points. This fall was smaller than the falls for both Wales and GB (down 5.5 percentage points and 3.1 percentage points respectively).
- Within Mid Wales the benefit claimant rate fell in both Powys and Ceredigion over 1999 with Ceredigion having the largest fall (down 3.0 percentage points) and Powys the smallest (down 2.3 percentage points).

Chart 4: Benefit claimant rate, Nov 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) **New data** (next update Jul 2018)

- GDHI per head in Powys was 90.7 per cent of the UK average in 2015, up 0.1 percentage points over the year and up 5.2 percentage points since 1999. Wales was 85.5 per cent of UK average in 2015.

Average full-time weekly earnings (next update 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)

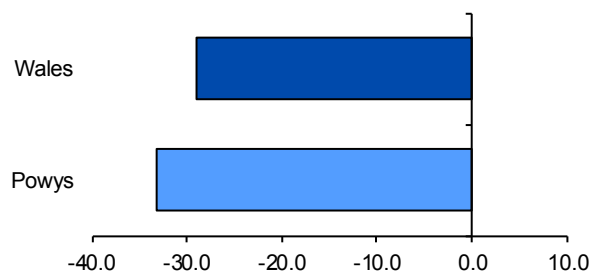


Chart 6: GDHI per head, index, difference from UK average, 2015 (UK = 100)

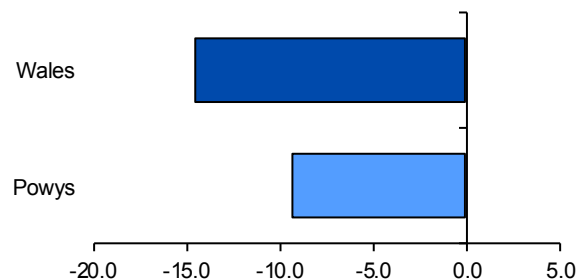
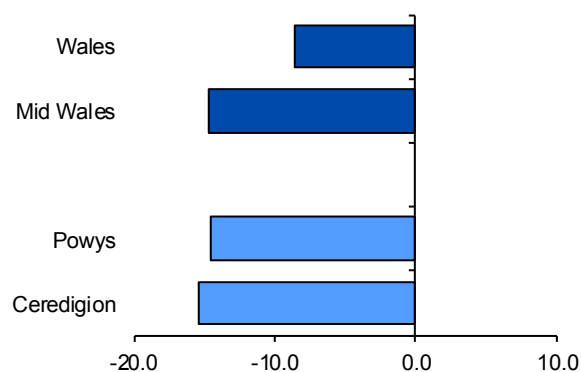


Chart 7: Average full-time weekly earnings index, difference from UK, 2016 (UK = 100) (a)

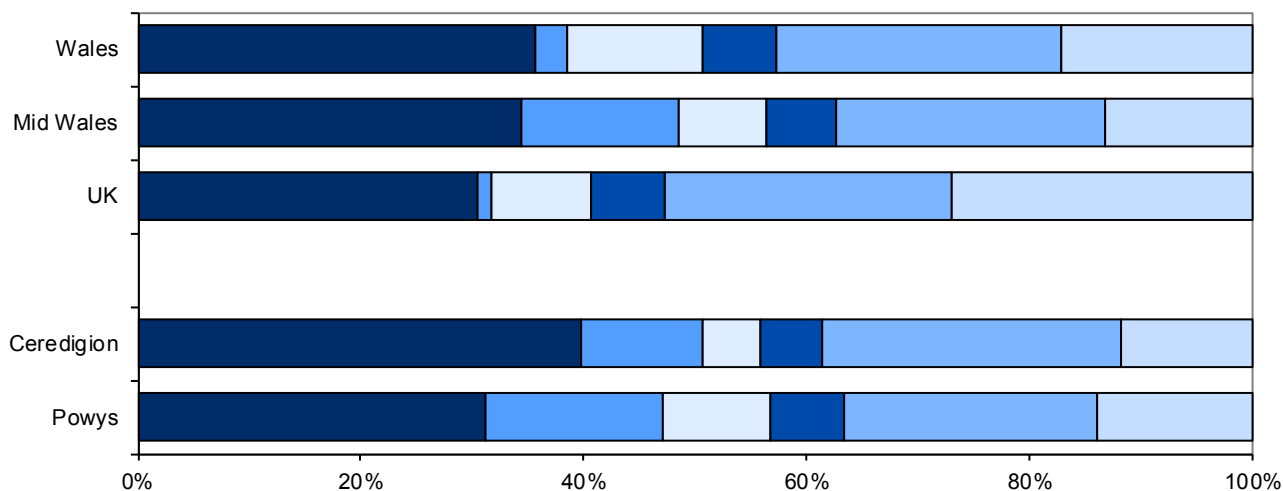


(a) Average gross weekly earnings (including overtime) for full time adults whose pay was unaffected by absence.

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.

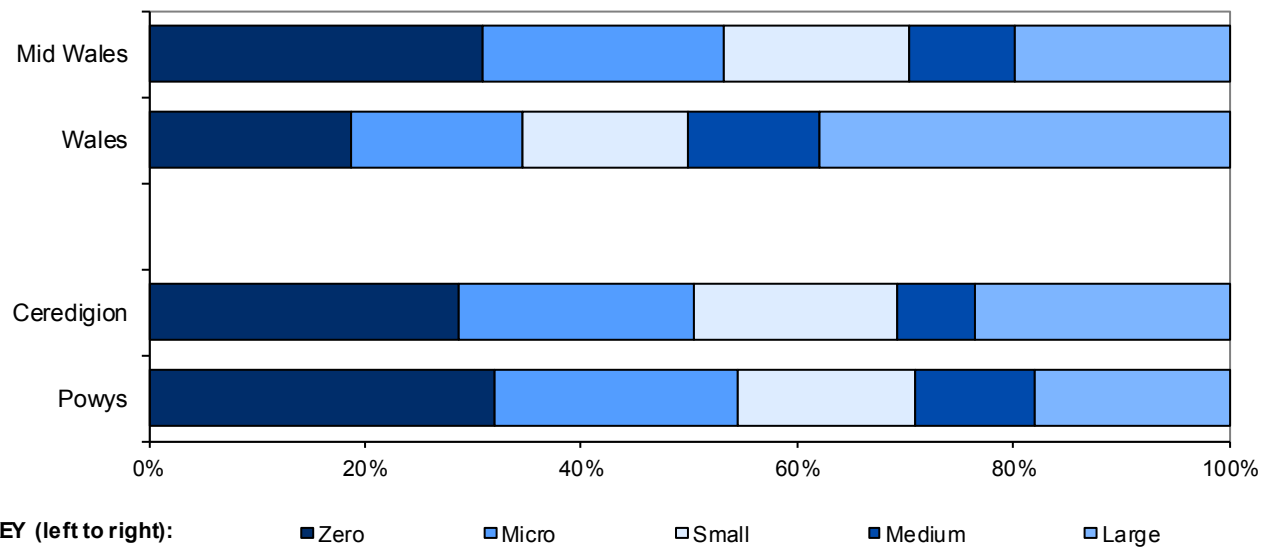
- In 2015 there were 695 VAT/PAYE registered enterprise births in Mid Wales and 655 VAT/PAYE registered enterprise deaths. The stock¹ of VAT/PAYE registered enterprises fell by 65 during 2014 to stand at 8,670 in 2015.
- The stock of VAT/PAYE registered enterprises in Mid Wales increased by 0.8 per cent 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.

¹ 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)



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

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 Mar 2016	Year to Mar 2017	2001	Year to Mar 2016	2001	Year to Mar 2016
Mid Wales	91.2	97.0	94.8	3.6	-2.2	3.9	-2.3
Powys	59.2	64.2	62.1	2.9	-2.1	5.0	-3.2
Ceredigion	32.1	32.8	32.7	0.6	-0.1	2.0	-0.4
Wales	1,238.6	1,414.5	1,416.9	178.3	2.4	14.4	0.2
United Kingdom	27,433.1	31,227.7	31,571.1	4,138.0	343.4	15.1	1.1

Next update: Sep 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 Mar 2016	Year to Mar 2017	2001	Year to Mar 2016
Mid Wales	70.7	72.9	71.4	0.7	-1.5
Powys	75.0	77.3	76.2	1.2	-1.1
Ceredigion	63.8	65.5	63.6	-0.2	-1.9
Wales	67.1	71.1	71.4	4.3	0.4
United Kingdom	72.3	73.5	74.0	1.8	0.5

Next update: Sep 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 Mar 2016	Year to Mar 2017	2001	Year to Mar 2016	2001	Year to Mar 2016
Mid Wales	4.2	3.9	2.5	-1.7	-1.4	-40.2	-35.7
Powys	2.2	2.3	1.5	-0.7	-0.8	-31.4	-33.7
Ceredigion	2.0	1.6	1.0	-1.0	-0.6	-50.1	-38.5
Wales	71.0	81.0	65.4	-5.5	-15.6	-7.8	-19.3
United Kingdom	1,450.3	1,696.8	1,571.1	120.8	-125.7	8.3	-7.4

Next update: Sep 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 Mar 2016	Year to Mar 2017	Change in latest over:	
				2001	Year to Mar 2016
				Mid Wales	4.4
Powys	3.6	3.4	2.4	-1.2	-1.1
Ceredigion	5.8	4.7	2.9	-2.9	-1.7
Wales	5.4	5.4	4.4	-1.0	-1.0
United Kingdom	5.0	5.2	4.7	-0.3	-0.4

Next update: Sep 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 Mar 2016	Year to Mar 2017	Change in latest levels over:		Percentage change in latest over:	
				2001	Year to Mar 2016	2001	Year to Mar 2016
				Mid Wales	23.1	18.2	19.6
Powys	14.4	11.4	12.5	-1.9	1.1	-12.9	9.6
Ceredigion	8.7	6.8	7.1	-1.6	0.4	-18.3	5.7
Wales	439.7	359.1	355.1	-84.5	-4.0	-19.2	-1.1
United Kingdom	7,401.3	6,868.2	6,830.1	-571.2	-38.1	-7.7	-0.6

Next update: Sep 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 Mar 2016	Year to Mar 2017	Change in latest over:	
				2001	Year to Mar 2016
				Mid Wales	20.7
Powys	20.1	16.0	18.0	-2.2	2.0
Ceredigion	21.8	18.9	20.2	-1.6	1.3
Wales	26.4	20.8	20.7	-5.7	-0.1
United Kingdom	21.4	18.5	18.3	-3.1	-0.2

Next update: Sep 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 Mar 2016	Year to Mar 2017	2001	Year to Mar 2016	2001	Year to Mar 2016
Mid Wales	32.3	29.2	32.5	0.2	3.3	0.6	11.3
Powys	16.8	15.0	16.5	-0.3	1.5	-1.9	9.8
Ceredigion	15.5	14.2	16.0	0.5	1.8	3.3	12.8
Wales	524.6	471.0	479.4	-45.2	8.3	-8.6	1.8
United Kingdom	8,921.4	9,140.0	9,100.3	178.9	-39.6	2.0	-0.4

Next update: Sep 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 Mar 2016	Year to Mar 2017	2001	Year to Mar 2016
Mid Wales	26.0	24.0	26.6	0.6	2.6
Powys	22.1	19.8	21.9	-0.2	2.1
Ceredigion	32.1	31.0	34.2	2.1	3.2
Wales	29.0	24.7	25.2	-3.8	0.5
United Kingdom	23.9	22.3	22.2	-1.7	-0.2

Next update: Sep 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>	
	Nov 1999	Nov 2015	Nov 2016	Nov 1999	Nov 2015	Nov 1999	Nov 2015
Mid Wales	12.4	9.0	9.0	-3.4	0.0	-27.3	-0.3
Powys	7.4	5.6	5.6	-1.8	0.0	-24.4	-0.2
Ceredigion	4.9	3.4	3.4	-1.6	0.0	-31.8	-0.6
Wales	277.6	191.2	189.6	-88.1	-1.7	-31.7	-0.9
Great Britain	3,812.3	3,011.9	2,920.0	-892.3	-91.9	-23.4	-3.1

Next update: Aug 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>	
	Nov 1999	Nov 2015	Nov 2016	Nov 1999	Nov 2015
Mid Wales	10.0	7.3	7.4	-2.6	0.1
Powys	9.7	7.3	7.4	-2.3	0.1
Ceredigion	10.4	7.3	7.4	-3.0	0.1
Wales	15.4	10.0	9.9	-5.5	-0.1
Great Britain	10.5	7.6	7.3	-3.1	-0.2

Next update: Aug 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
£ million:					
Powys	1,327	2,167	2,251	69.6	3.9
Wales	32,107	54,164	55,788	73.8	3.0
UK excluding Extra-Regio	900,099	1,604,162	1,650,622	83.4	2.9
£ per head:					
Powys	10,561	16,333	16,972	60.7	3.9
Wales	11,069	17,517	18,002	62.6	2.8
UK excluding Extra-Regio	15,338	24,833	25,351	65.3	2.1
Index (£ per head UK excluding extra-regio=100):					
Powys	68.9	65.8	66.9	-2.0	1.1
Wales	72.2	70.5	71.0	-1.2	0.5
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](#)

New data

Table 14 Headline Gross Disposable Household Income (GDHI)

	1999	2014	2015 (p)	Change in latest over (a):	
				1999	2014
£ million:					
Powys	1,277	2,230	2,298	80.0	3.0
Wales	29,898	48,902	50,642	69.4	3.6
UK	697,491	1,199,214	1,243,970	78.3	3.7
£ per head:					
Powys	10,167	16,812	17,321	70.4	3.0
Wales	10,308	15,815	16,341	58.5	3.3
UK	11,885	18,565	19,106	60.8	2.9
Index (£ per head UK=100)					
Powys	85.5	90.6	90.7	5.2	0.1
Wales	86.7	85.2	85.5	-1.2	0.3
UK	100.0	100.0	100.0		
Next update: Jul 2018		Source: Regional Accounts, ONS			

[Link to data](#)

Table 15 Average gross weekly earnings (a)

	2015	2016 (p)	Change over:
			2015
Average earnings (£s):			
Mid Wales	431.2	460.0	6.7
Powys	435.9	460.2	5.6
Ceredigion	414.0	455.9	10.1
Wales	478.6	492.4	2.9
United Kingdom	527.1	538.7	2.2
Index (UK=100):			
Mid Wales	81.8	85.4	3.6
Powys	82.7	85.4	2.7
Ceredigion	78.5	84.6	6.1
Wales	90.8	91.4	0.6
United Kingdom	100.0	100.0	

Next update: Nov 2017

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.

[Link to data](#)

Table 16 Total workplace employment

	<i>Numbers in thousands</i>						
	2001	2014	2015	Change in latest levels over:		Percentage change in latest over:	
				2001	2014	2001	2014
Mid Wales	92.4	100.9	102.1	9.7	1.1	10.5	1.1
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
Wales	1,252.7	1,394.4	1,405.6	152.9	11.2	12.2	0.8
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:							All industries (thousands)
	Agriculture, forestry & fishing	Production	Construction	Wholesale, retail, transport, hotels & food	Finance & business activities	Public admin., defence, education, health & other services		
Mid Wales	14	8	6	24	13	34	102.1	
Powys	16	10	7	23	14	31	64.1	
Ceredigion	11	5	6	27	12	40	37.9	
Wales	3	12	7	25	17	36	1,405.6	
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
Number:							
Mid Wales	800	695	695	-105	0	-13.1	0.0
Powys	505	470	465	-40	-5	-7.9	-1.1
Ceredigion	295	225	230	-65	5	-22.0	2.2
Wales	8,970	11,345	11,525	2,555	180	28.5	1.6
United Kingdom	242,540	350,585	383,075	140,535	32,490	57.9	9.3
VAT/PAYE births per 10,000 population aged 16-64:							
Mid Wales	64	56	56	-8	0	-12.5	0.0
Powys	66	61	60	-6	-1	-9.1	-1.6
Ceredigion	60	48	50	-10	2	-16.7	4.2
Wales	49	59	60	11	1	22.4	1.7
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
Mid Wales	615	605	655	40	50	6.5	8.3
Powys	415	385	430	15	45	3.6	11.7
Ceredigion	200	220	225	25	5	12.5	2.3
Wales	7,890	8,550	8,620	730	70	9.3	0.8
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
Number:							
Mid Wales	7,985	8,605	8,670	685	65	8.6	0.8
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
Wales	81,175	92,445	95,010	13,835	2,565	17.0	2.8
United Kingdom	2,115,915	2,550,890	2,672,025	556,110	121,135	26.3	4.7
Stock per 10,000 population aged 16-64:							
Mid Wales	635	691	704	69	13	10.9	1.9
Powys	692	744	755	63	11	9.1	1.5
Ceredigion	543	606	618	75	12	13.8	2.0
Wales	443	481	495	52	14	11.7	2.9
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
Mid Wales	23.3	5.1	0.8	0.2	0.3	29.7
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
Wales	190.0	47.2	9.1	2.1	1.7	250.1

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)

	<i>Numbers in thousands</i>					
	Zero (0)	Micro (1-9)	Small (10-49)	Medium (50- 249)	Large (250 plus)	All
Mid Wales	26.9	19.4	15.0	8.6	17.3	87.2
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
Wales	210.2	179.4	172.7	136.9	427.7	1,126.8

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)

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

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@gov.wales.

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