



## Key Economic Statistics, November 2020

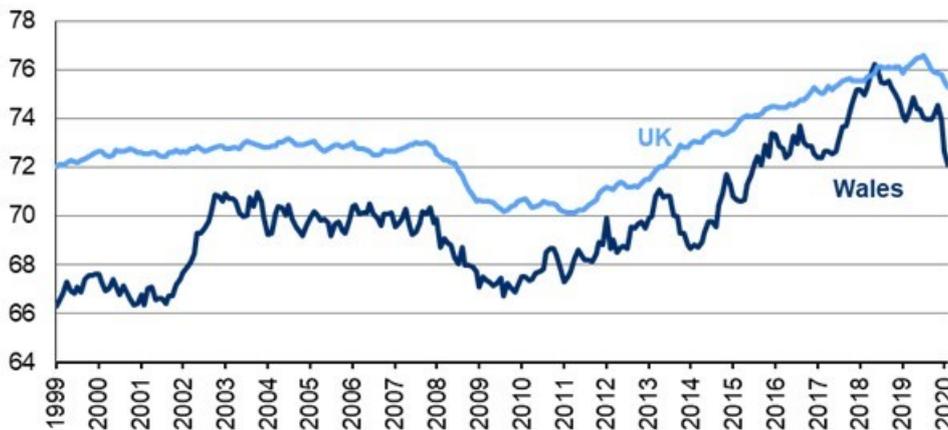
12 November 2020  
SB 37/2020

### Key points for July 2020 to September 2020

The latest Labour Force Survey data (July to September) shows some of the largest impacts on the labour market seen during the pandemic to date.

- Unemployment and employment both had the largest quarterly changes in Wales since records began in 1992
- July to September 2020 saw the largest number of redundancies in Wales since mid-2009, with numbers significantly higher than in recent years
- The employment rate in Wales was 72.1%, down 2.5 percentage points on previous quarter and 1.8 percentage points from a year earlier.
- The unemployment rate in Wales was 4.6%, up 1.9 percentage points from the previous quarter and up 0.8 percentage points over the year and below the UK rate of 4.8%

### Employment rate (percentage of population age 16-64)



### Other data sources

The latest official labour market estimates cover the period July - September 2020. Other data sources, such as the number of paid employees presented later in this headline, can also be used to produce a more complete picture.

- [Experimental claimant count](#) data showed 114,000 claimants in Wales in September 2020, a rate of 7.5% of the workforce. This rate was slightly lower compared to July and August 2020 which were the highest rates since the middle of 1996.
- As of the 8<sup>th</sup> October, there was a 74.9% increase of people claiming [Universal Credit](#) in Wales compared to March 2020.

### About this bulletin

This monthly bulletin used to be a compendium publication that brought together the latest key statistics relating to the Welsh economy and labour market.

Since June, this has been changed to focus mainly on the Labour Market and more specifically focus on the impacts of COVID19 on the labour market

Key supporting material:

[Welsh Economy in Numbers](#)

### In this bulletin

This bulletin contains new data on:

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We have suspended a large part of the bulletin in order to focus on the labour market impacts of the COVID-19 crisis. All data that is no longer in the bulletin is available elsewhere on our website. Links can be found within table 5.3 in the [Key Quality Information section](#).

## Annual Population Survey

The Annual Population Survey (APS) is due to be reweighted following the revisions in the LFS. For this reason, the sections below on economic regions which use the APS have not been updated. These will instead be updated once the reweighted data is available.

# 1. Employment

**Figures for employment include employees that have been furloughed.**

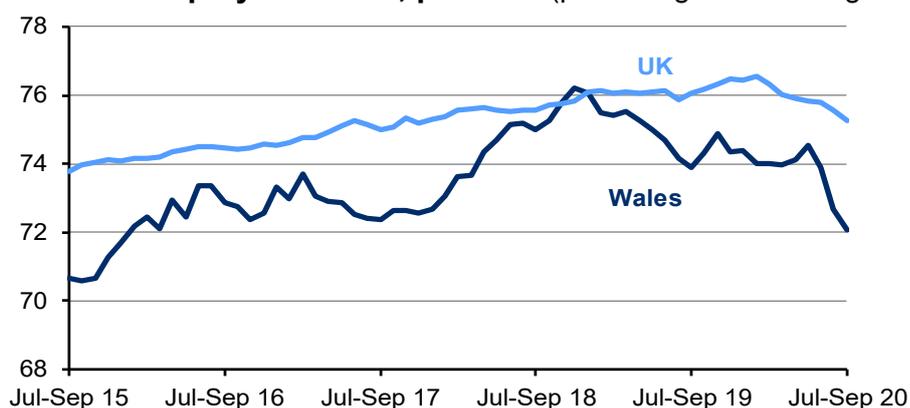
After a steady decrease since late 2018, the employment rate has fluctuated since mid-2019. The decrease in the employment rate over the latest quarter was the largest quarterly decrease in employment since records began in 1992. Wales also had the third lowest employment rate of the 12 UK countries and English regions.

The decrease in the employment rate in Wales is an indication of the impact of the coronavirus pandemic on the labour market, although the series can be volatile. In particular, short term changes should be treated with caution. However, the employment rate in the UK has also fallen. This, together with the observed quarterly decrease in the employment rate, suggests that the changes presented this month are a direct impact of the coronavirus pandemic.

Other sources explored in this section such as the number of people furloughed under the Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme, the number of paid employees in Wales and the average number of hours worked give further indication of the impact on the labour market.

Looking at the latest Labour Force Survey statistics in more detail, there were 1.4 million people in employment in Wales in July to September 2020, down 42,000 (2.9%) on the previous quarter, and down 31,000 (2.1%) on the previous year. This is a rate of 72.1% of those aged 16-64, which is 2.5 percentage points down on the previous quarter and also 1.8 percentage points down from the same period a year earlier. The employment level in the UK was 32.5 million, down 164,000 (0.5%) on the previous quarter, and down 247,000 (0.8%) over the year. This is a rate of 75.3% of those aged 16-64, which is 3.2 percentage points higher than the rate for Wales (Chart 1.1).

**Chart 1.1: Employment rate, persons** (percentage of those aged 16-64)



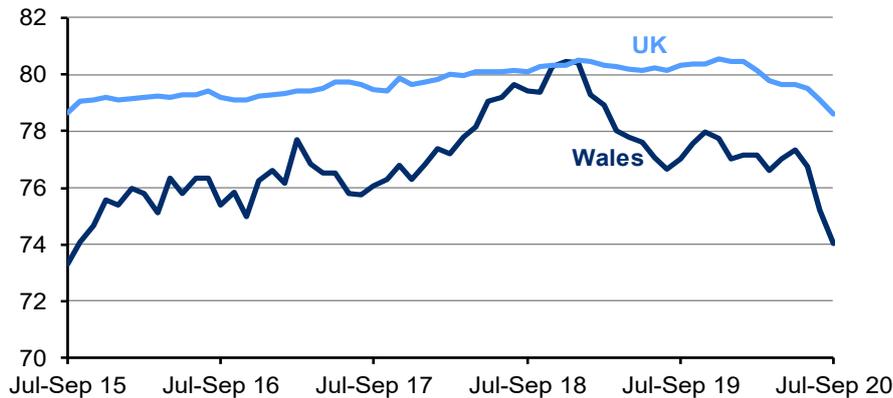
Source: Welsh Government analysis of Labour Force Survey

In July to September 2020, the employment rate in Wales fell further for men than women compared to the previous quarter and year. The employment rate for men was the lowest in 5 years in Wales, and in the UK the lowest in just over 5 years.

There were 742,000 men in employment in Wales in July to September 2020, down 33,000 (4.2%) on the previous quarter and down 30,000 (3.9%) from a year earlier. This is a rate of 74.0% of those aged 16-64, down 3.3 percentage points on the previous quarter, and down 3.0 percentage points from the same period a year earlier. The number of men in employment in the UK was 17.0

million, down 134,000 (0.8%) over the quarter and down 319,000 (1.8%) from the same period a year earlier. This is a rate of 78.6% of those aged 16-64, down 1.7 percentage points over the year. (Chart 1.2)

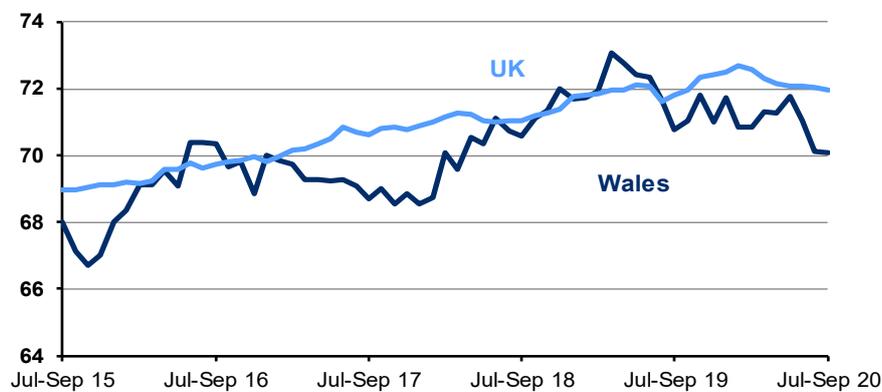
**Chart 1.2: Employment rate, men** (percentage of those aged 16-64)



Source: Welsh Government analysis of Labour Force Survey

There were 702,000 women in employment in Wales in July to September 2020, down 10,000 (1.4%) on the previous quarter, and down 1,500 (0.2%) from the same period a year earlier. This is a rate of 70.1% of those aged 16-64, down 1.7 percentage points on the previous quarter and down 0.7 percentage points from a year earlier. The number of women in employment in the UK was 15.5 million, down 30,000 (0.2%) over the quarter, but up 73,000 (0.5%) over the year. This is a rate of 71.9% of those aged 16-64, up from 71.8% a year earlier. (Chart 1.3)

**Chart 1.3: Employment rate, women** (percentage of those aged 16-64)

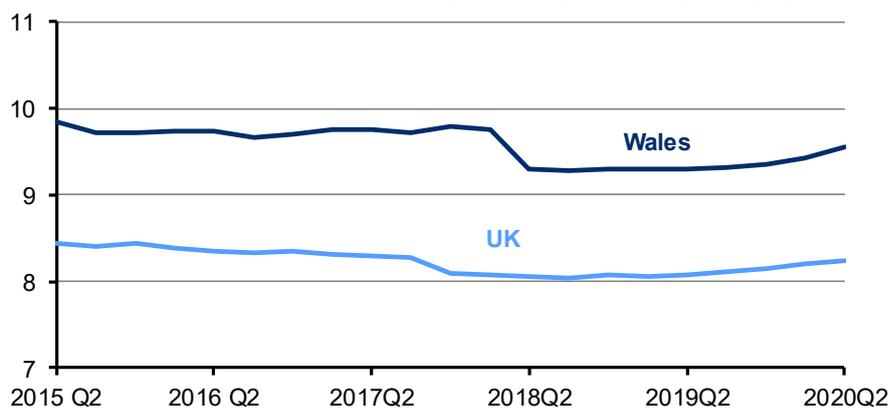


Source: Welsh Government analysis of Labour Force Survey

According to Public Sector Employment data, there were 301,000 people employed in the public sector in Wales in 2020 Q2, up 2.4% from a year earlier. This is 9.5% of the population, up 0.3 percentage points on the same quarter a year earlier.

Public sector employment in the UK over the same period increased by 1.4% to 5.5 million. This is 8.2% of the population, up 0.2 percentage points on the previous year. (Chart 1.4)

**Chart 1.4: Public sector employment** (percentage of population, not seasonally adjusted)



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

### **Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme (furlough)**

As at 31 August 2020, 130,400 employments in Wales were furloughed under the Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme. This is a take up rate of 10% of all eligible **employments** in Wales, broadly similar to the take up rate across the UK.

The National Survey for Wales collects data on the economic status of respondents which helps build the picture of who is being impacted. This additional data source allows us to explore some of [the characteristics of people that have been furloughed in Wales](#). The National Survey for Wales estimates that in August 2020, 4% of all **people** aged 16 and over in Wales (including those not in employment) were furloughed from work due to the coronavirus situation. This proportion has continued to drop from 11% in May. Additional analysis carried out based on the May results show that there were more males furloughed than females (12% of males compared to 10% of females). The age group with the largest proportion furloughed was 25-44 (16%) followed 16-24 (15%) and 45-64 (12%). In the private sector, 31% of people employed were furloughed from work compared with 9% of the public sector.

### **Self-Employment Income Support Scheme**

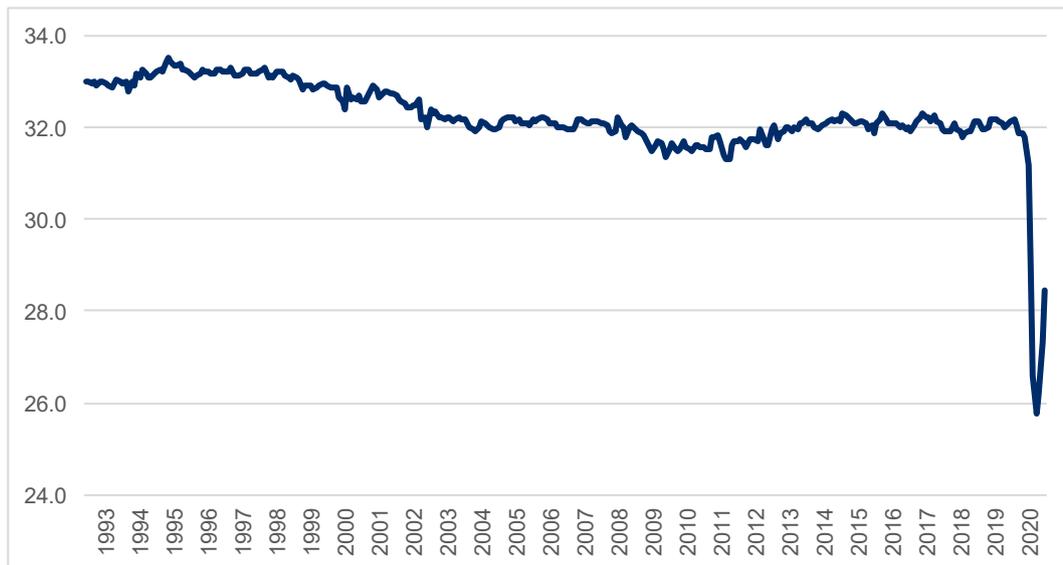
The second grant of the Self Employment Income Support Scheme (SEISS) launched on 17th August 2020. Up to 30 September, there were 93,000 successful claims. This was a take up rate of 66% of those who are eligible for the scheme, the joint eighth highest of all the UK countries and English regions and slightly lower than the proportion across the whole of the UK (67%).

The take up rate for males (68%) was higher than females (62%). The sectors with the highest take up rates were Education (77%) and Other service activities (77%), while the lowest take up rates were in Agriculture, forestry and fishing (45%) followed by Real estate activities (56%).

## Hours worked

The pandemic has had a large impact on actual hours worked. In the three months to September 2020, the average number of hours worked in the UK showed some sign of recovery but was still low at 28.5 hours per week. This was 2.7 hours (10.0%) up on the previous quarter but 3.7 hours (11.5%) down on the previous year. Men had a slightly larger decrease over the year than women (-11.7% compared to -10.8%, respectively).

**Chart 1.5: Average hours worked, UK**



Source: Labour Force Survey, ONS

Data on average hours worked in Wales has not been updated to the latest data (year ending June 2020) as the Annual Population Survey is due to be reweighted. The latest hours worked data for Wales covers a very small part of the coronavirus pandemic. During the year to March 2020, the average number of hours worked in Wales was 31.3 hours per week. This was a decrease of 0.3 hours on last year. Men in Wales worked an average of 35.7 hours per week and women worked an average of 26.5 hours per week. This was a difference of 9.2 hours which was the fifth largest difference of the 12 UK countries and regions.

## Experimental Real Time Pay Information

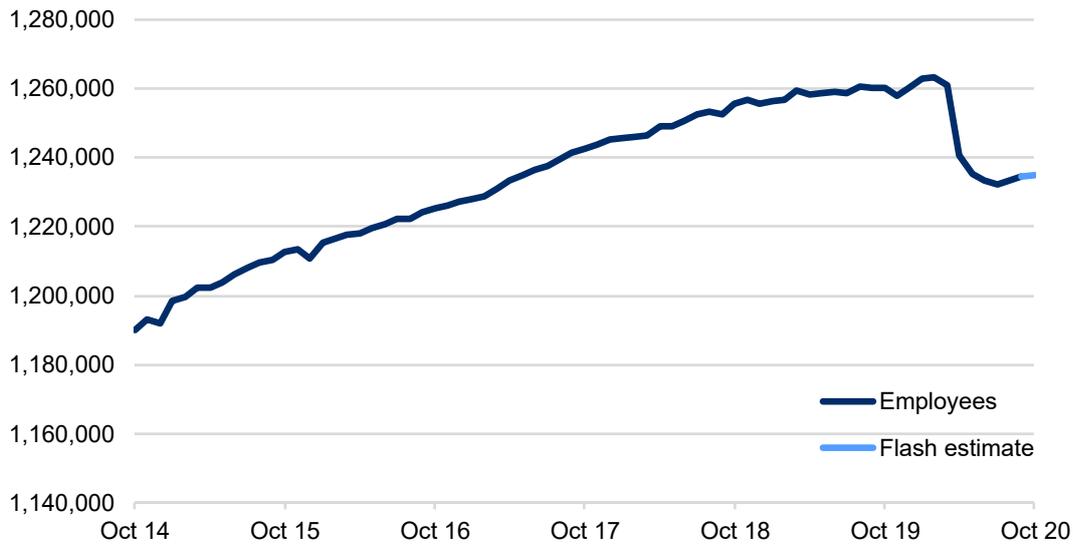
The Office for National Statistics and HM Revenue & Customs (HMRC) publish [data for Wales on payrolled employees, mean pay, aggregate pay and single month estimates for median pay](#).

The data on the number of paid employees is a clear indication of how the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic has affected the number of employees in Wales.

The number of paid employees has generally increased in recent years, but has fallen steeply during the pandemic. The number of paid employees decreased during the pandemic to 1.23 million in July, a decrease of 31,000 people (2.5%) compared with February 2020. The number of paid employees has increased slightly since August 2020, but remains well below the February figure. Early estimates for October 2020 indicate that the number of paid employees in Wales was

1.23 million. This was a decrease of 28,300 (2.2%) on February 2020, but an increase of 2,700 (0.2%) compared with the lowest point in July.

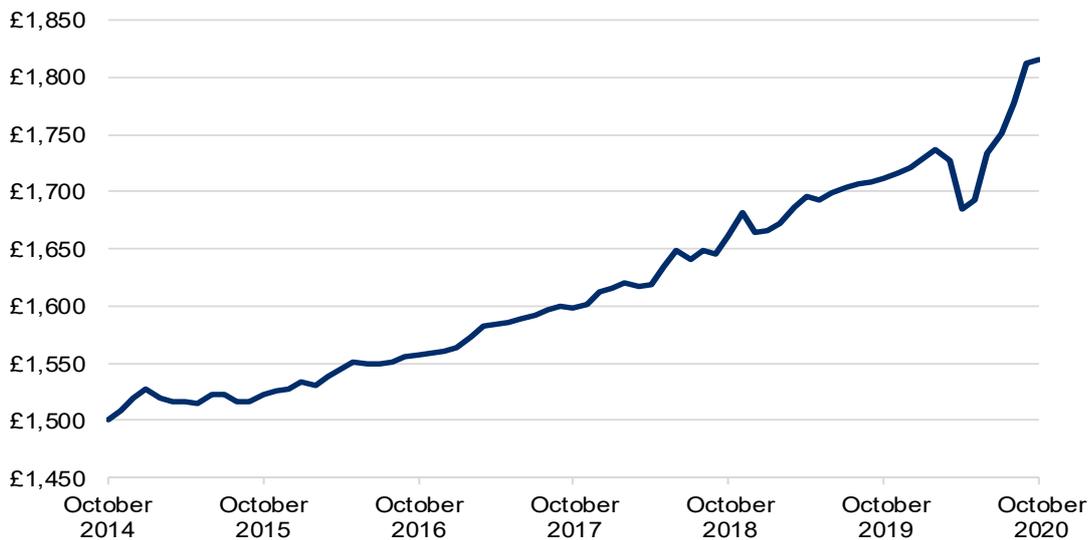
**Chart 1.6: Paid employees, Wales**



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

Median pay has grown in recent years but fell slightly during March and April 2020. In Wales, median pay has been above pre-pandemic levels since July 2020. Early estimates for October 2020 indicate that median pay in Wales was £1,816. This is broadly similar to the previous month and an increase of £79 on February 2020. Compared with the same month the previous year, Wales saw an increase in monthly pay of 6.1%; the fastest growth across the 12 UK countries and regions.

**Chart 1.7: Median pay, Wales**



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

## Economic regions

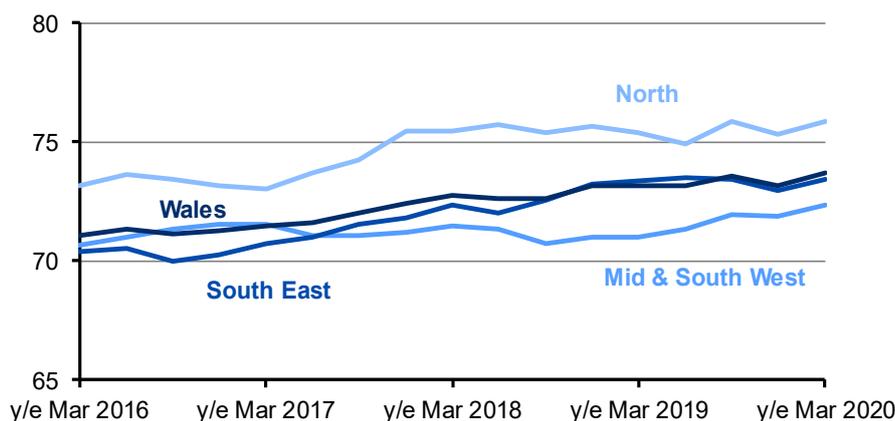
The following section has not been updated to the latest data (year ending June 2020) as the Annual Population Survey is due to be reweighted.

The data for the Welsh economic regions is for the year ending March 2020 so covers a very small period of the coronavirus pandemic. It will be difficult to determine the impacts of coronavirus at a regional level until more recent data is available.

The overall trend for Wales and the three Welsh economic regions over the last four years is a steady increase in employment, with North Wales remaining consistently higher than Wales and the other economic regions. (Chart 1.4)

In the year ending March 2020, the employment level increased in Mid and South West Wales by 3,100 (or 0.8%) compared with the previous year. The employment level remained broadly similar in North Wales, but decreased in South East Wales by 2,100 (or 0.3%) compared with the previous year. Over the same period, the employment rate increased by 1.3 percentage points in Mid and South West Wales, 0.5 percentage points in North Wales and remained broadly the same in South East Wales. (Differences calculated using unrounded figures)

**Chart 1.8: Employment rate, economic regions** (four quarter rolling average, percentage of those aged 16-64, not seasonally adjusted)



Source: Welsh Government analysis of Annual Population Survey

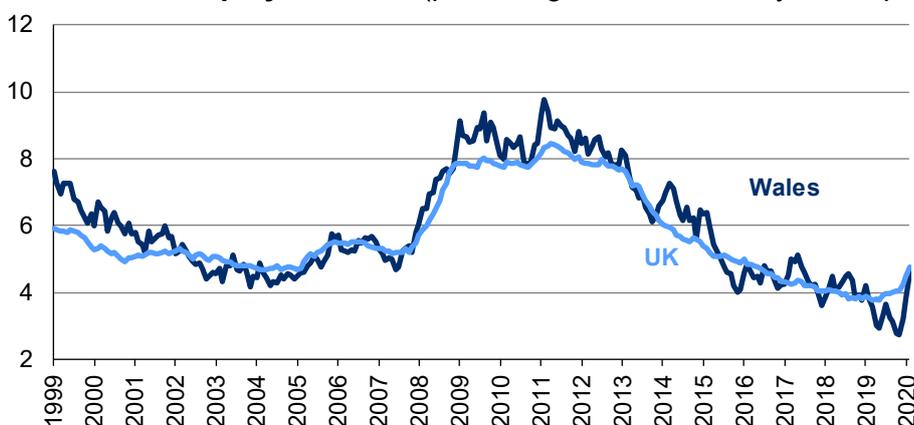
## 2. Unemployment<sup>1</sup>

The Welsh unemployment rate has generally tracked the UK rate and has been gradually falling since the early 2010s. In August to October 2019, the Welsh unemployment rate fell below the UK rate and has remained below ever since.

However, latest figures suggest that the unemployment rate in Wales has experienced the largest quarterly increase since records began in 1992. The unemployment rate also increased across the UK. As with the employment rate, this series can be volatile and short-term changes should be treated with caution. But the unemployment data can be considered alongside other data sources to consider the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on unemployment. Experimental estimates indicate a large increase in the claimant count rate in Wales since March 2020. While not everyone claiming these benefits will be unemployed<sup>2</sup>, there was a 74.9% increase of people claiming Universal Credit in early October compared to March 2020.

Looking at the latest labour market statistics in more detail, during July to September 2020 there were 70,000 unemployed people in Wales, up 28,000 (65.8%) from the previous quarter and up 11,000 (18.0%) from the same period a year earlier. This is a rate of 4.6% of the economically active population, up 1.9 percentage points from the previous quarter and up 0.8 percentage points compared to a year earlier.

**Chart 2.1: Unemployment rate** (percentage of economically active population)



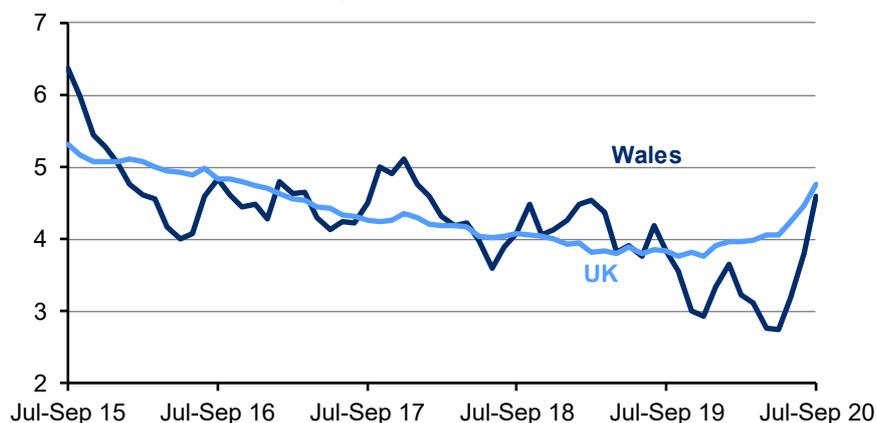
Source: Welsh Government analysis of Labour Force Survey

The number of unemployed people in the UK over the year increased by 318,000 (24.4%) to 1.6 million. This is a rate of 4.8% of the economically active population, up 0.9 percentage points from a year earlier. (Chart 2.2)

<sup>1</sup> The International Labour Organisation (ILO) defines unemployment as people without a job who have actively sought work in the last four weeks and are available to start work in the next two weeks, plus those who are out of work, have found a job and are waiting to start in the next two weeks.

<sup>2</sup> Many more people in work can be eligible for Universal Credit and included in the claimant count. This is explained in ONS' blog on [Understanding the impact on jobs and pay](#)

**Chart 2.2: ILO unemployment rates** (percentage of economically active)



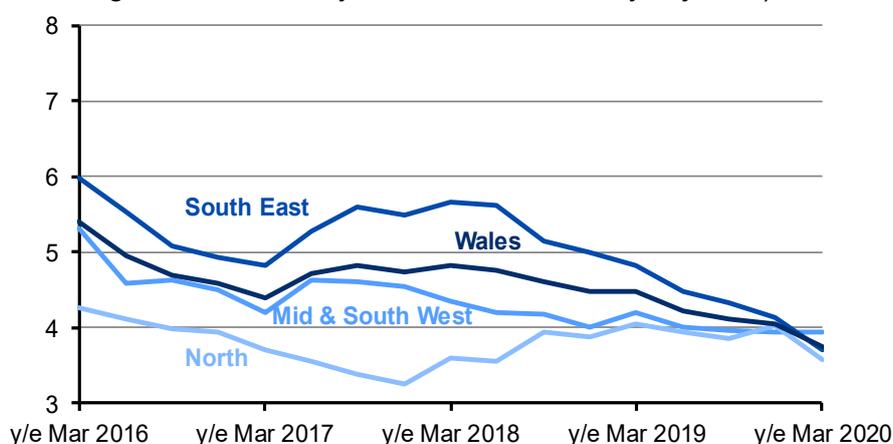
Source: Welsh Government analysis of Labour Force Survey

The following sections have not been updated to the latest data (year ending June 2020) as the Annual Population Survey is due to be reweighted.

In the year ending March 2020, the unemployment level decreased in all three economic regions in Wales. The largest decrease was in South East Wales (down 8,900 or 24.2%) followed by North Wales (down 1,700 or 12.0%) and Mid and South West Wales (down 1,000 or 5.8%). Over the same period, the unemployment rate decreased by 1.1 percentage points in South East Wales, 0.5 percentage points in North Wales and 0.3 percentage points in Mid and South West Wales. (Differences calculated using unrounded figures)

The overall trend for Wales and the three economic regions is a decrease in unemployment over the past four years. Before the end of 2019, the unemployment rate remained consistently higher in South East Wales than the other regions, and North Wales has consistently had the lowest unemployment rate. However, since the end of 2019, the unemployment rate has been very similar in all three regions and Wales. (Chart 2.2)

**Chart 2.3: ILO unemployment rate, economic regions** (four quarter rolling average, percentage of economically active, not seasonally adjusted)

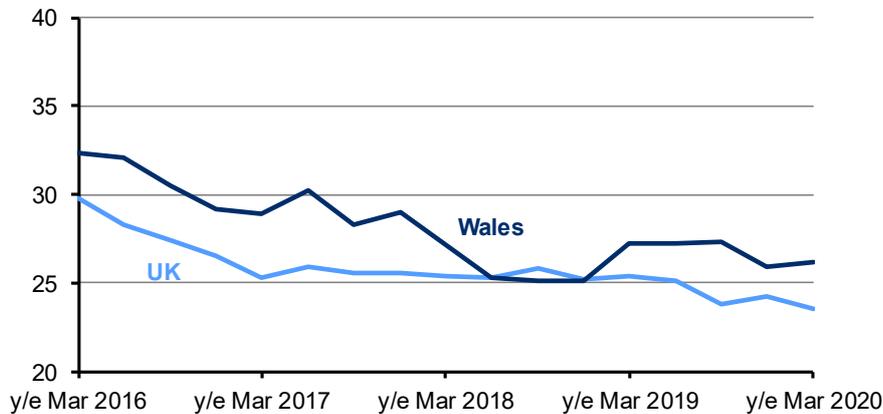


Source: Welsh Government analysis of Annual Population Survey

The Welsh long-term unemployment rate has generally been higher than the UK rate in recent years, apart from during a period in 2018 when the two rates were very similar.

In the year ending March 2020, the Annual Population Survey (APS) estimates that 14,800 people in Wales were long-term unemployed (12 months or more), down 20.7% over the year. This represented 26.2% of all those unemployed in the year, down 1.1 percentage points over the year. The equivalent UK rate was 23.6%, down 1.8 percentage points over the year. (Chart 2.3)

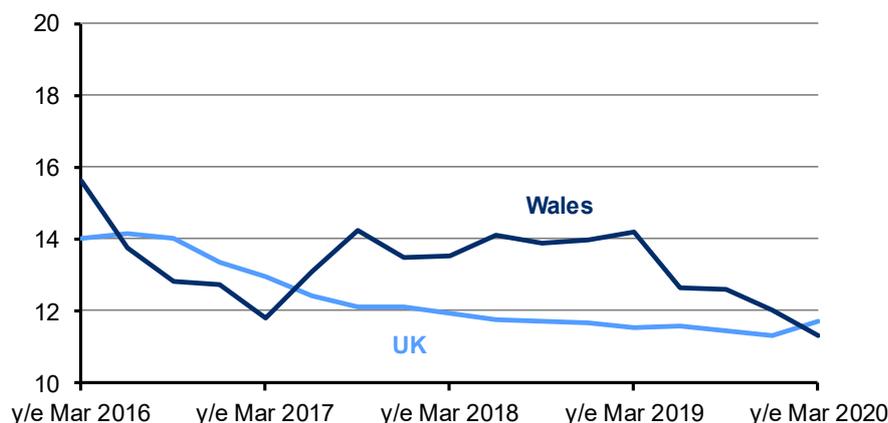
**Chart 2.4: Long-term ILO unemployment rates** (percentage of all unemployed: four quarter rolling average)



Source: Welsh Government analysis of Annual Population Survey

The youth unemployment rate in Wales was generally higher in Wales than the UK from the middle of 2017 till the beginning of 2020 where it has dropped to slightly below the UK rate. In the year ending March 2020, the APS estimates that 23,300 people aged 16-24 in Wales were unemployed, down 22.7% over the year. This represented 11.3% of the economically active in this age group, down 2.9 percentage points over the year. The equivalent UK rate was 11.7%, up 0.2 percentage points over the year. (Chart 2.4)

**Chart 2.5: Youth ILO unemployment rates** (percentage of economically active: four quarter rolling average, not seasonally adjusted)



Source: Welsh Government analysis of Annual Population Survey

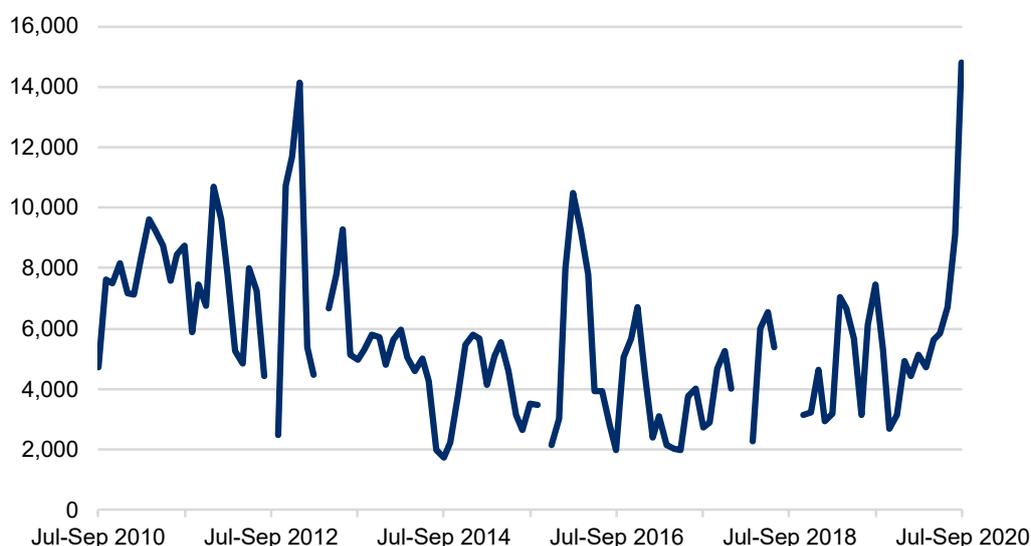
## Redundancies

In the three months to September 2020 there were approximately 15,000 redundancies in Wales. While this series is based on small sample sizes and should be treated with some caution, this is the highest redundancy level since May-July 2009, with the level of redundancies not being above 10,000 since Jan-Mar 2016. Compared with the previous quarter, the level of redundancies have more than doubled (up 9,000 or 154%).

Wales also has a redundancy rate<sup>1</sup> of 11.4 redundancies. This is slightly above the UK rate of 11.3 redundancies. Compared to the other 12 UK countries and regions, Wales had the sixth highest redundancy rate.

Chart 2.6 shows how volatile the series has historically been, with gaps in the series shown when data has been suppressed for disclosure rules.

**Chart 2.6: Redundancy levels, Wales**



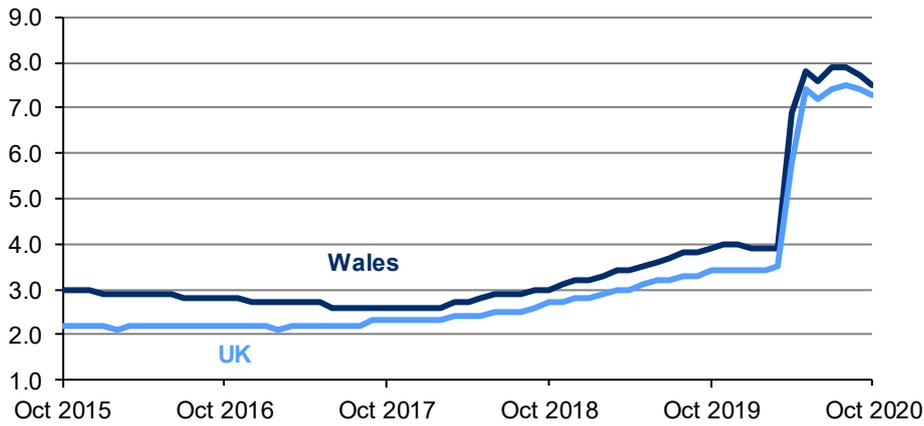
<sup>1</sup> The redundancy rate is the ratio of the redundancy level for the given quarter to the number of employees in the previous quarter, multiplied by 1,000.

## Claimant counts

The experimental claimant count rates were initially removed from the bulletin due to their unreliability but have been added back in due to the timeliness of the data to give an early indication of the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic in Wales. More information can be found in Key Quality Information.

The experimental claimant count in Wales was 114,000 in October 2020, a rate of 7.5% of the workforce. This is a decrease compared with July and August 2020 which were the highest rates since the middle of 1996 (7.9%). Comparing to the previous year, it grew by 55,000 (92.6%). The UK experimental claimant count was 2.6 million in October 2020. Over the year, it increased by 1.4 million (117.4%). (Chart 2.7)

**Chart 2.7: Experimental claimant count rates (percentage of civilian workforce)**



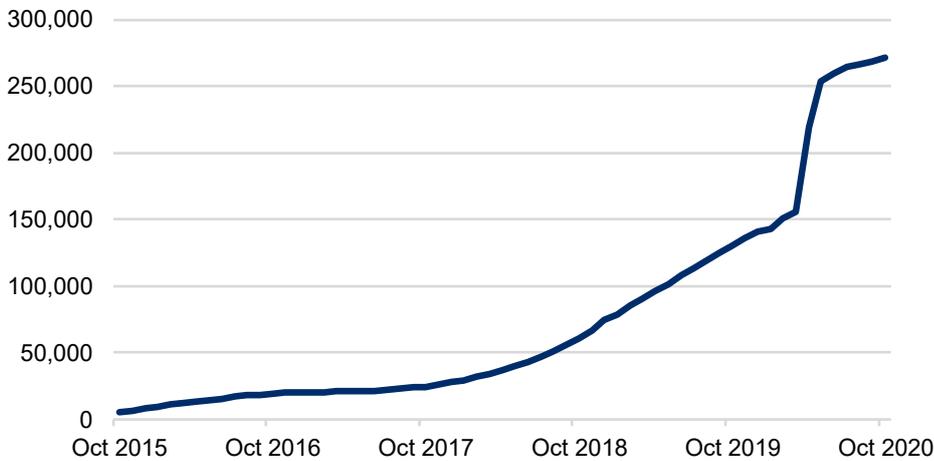
Source: Jobcentre Plus Administration System, Department for Work and Pensions

### Universal Credit

As of the 8<sup>th</sup> October 2020 there were 272,000 people on Universal Credit in Wales, this was a small increase of 3,000 people (1.2%) from the previous month. Compared with March 2020, this was an increase of 116,000 (74.9%).

“Searching for work” remains the largest conditionality group for receiving Universal Credit with 100,000 people (37% of the caseload). Since the previous month it has decreased slightly by 1.6%, but since March 2020, it has increased by 91%.

**Chart 2.8: People on Universal Credit, Wales**



Source: Universal Credit, Department for Work and Pensions

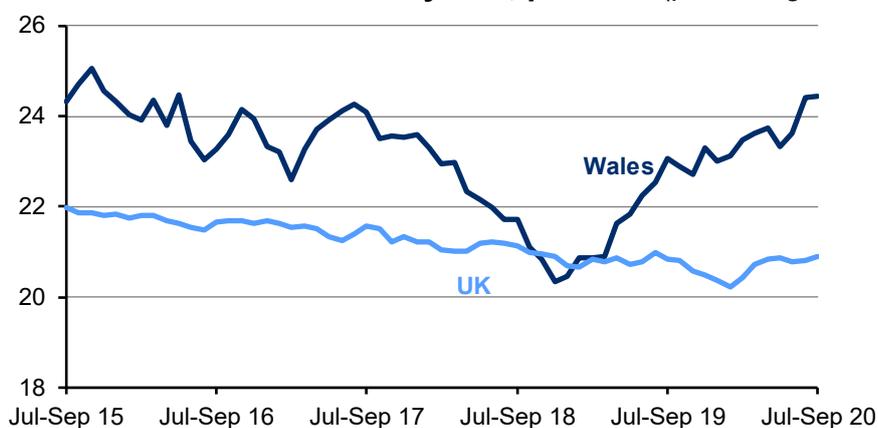
### 3. Economic inactivity

Inactivity rates in Wales have been persistently higher than the UK for decades, but fell steeply to below the UK rate at the end of 2018. From 2018, the rate in Wales generally increased, corresponding with the fall in the employment rate (Charts 1.1 and 1.2).

The latest labour market statistics show an increase in economic inactivity in Wales. July to September 2020 had the highest rate in over four years.

There were 466,000 people in Wales who were economically inactive in July to September 2020, this is up 21,000 (4.8%) on the previous quarter, and up 26,000 (5.9%) from the same period a year earlier. This is a rate of 24.4% of those aged 16-64, up 1.1 percentage points on the previous quarter, and up 1.4 percentage points from the same period a year earlier. The number of economically inactive people in the UK increased by 46,000 (0.5%) over the year to 8.7 million. This is a rate of 20.9% of those aged 16-64, unchanged on the previous quarter and up from 20.8% a year earlier. (Chart 3.1)

**Chart 3.1: Economic inactivity rate, persons** (percentage of those aged 16-64)



Source: Welsh Government analysis of Labour Force Survey

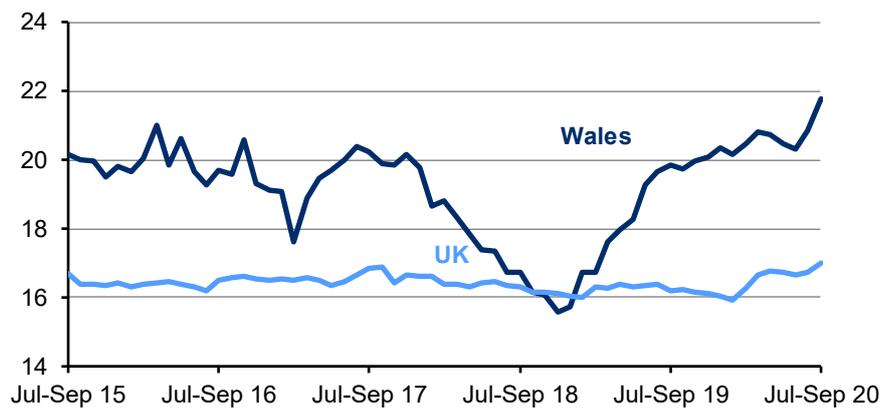
The most common reason given for economic inactivity in the UK was being a student (27.3%), which increased by 2.6 percentage points over the quarter and by 0.6 percentage points over the year. Long-term sick was the second most common reason (25.2%), up by 1.3 percentage points compared to a year earlier. Looking after family/home fell over the quarter (down 1.7 percentage points) and over the year (down 4.1 percentage points). The percentage of economically inactive people who want a job (22.6%) was down 2.5 percentage points from the last quarter, but up from 21.5% the year before.

Figures for the UK regions and countries aren't published as part of the monthly release, however, APS analysis for the year ending March 2020 for Wales shows that long term sick or disabled is the most common reason for being economically inactive (28.5%) followed by being a student (25.1%).

Economic inactivity rates increased more for men than women in Wales, and were the highest rates in over 5 years in both Wales and the UK.

There were 207,000 economically inactive men in Wales in July to September 2020, up by 6.5% on the previous quarter, and up 18,000 (9.8%) from the same period a year earlier. This is a rate of 21.8% of those aged 16-64, up by 1.3 percentage points on the previous quarter, and up 1.9 percentage points from a year earlier. The number of economically inactive men in the UK increased over the year by 56,000 (1.6%) to 3.5 million. This is a rate of 17.0% of those aged 16-64, up from 16.7% in the previous quarter and up by 0.8 percentage points over the year. (Chart 3.2)

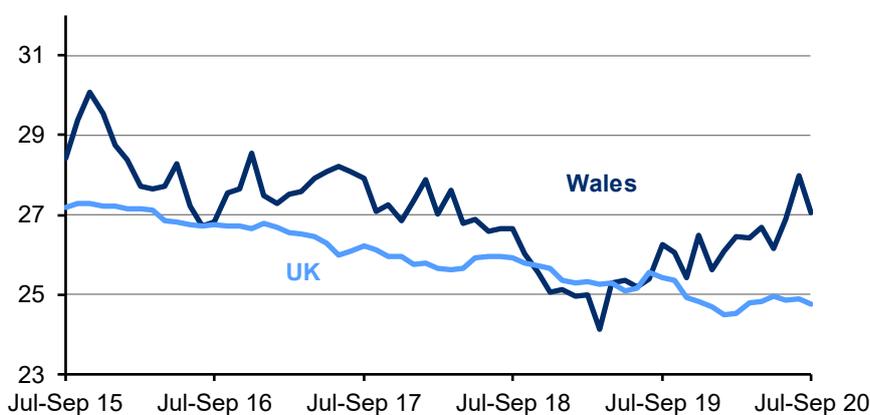
**Chart 3.2: Economic inactivity rate, men** (percentage of those aged 16-64)



Source: Welsh Government analysis of Labour Force Survey

Women have higher inactivity rates than men, primarily because they are more likely to have full-time caring responsibilities. There were 259,000 economically inactive women in Wales in July to September 2020, up 9,000 (3.4%) from the previous quarter, and up 8,000 (3.0%) from a year earlier. This is a rate of 27.1% of those aged 16-64, up 0.9 percentage points over the quarter, and up 0.8 percentage points from a year earlier. Over the longer term, the inactivity rate for women in Wales has experienced a large fall, from a high of 37.2% in 2002. The number of economically inactive women in the UK decreased over the year by 130,000 (2.5%) to 5.2 million. This is a rate of 24.8% of those aged 16-64, down from 25.4% a year earlier (Chart 3.3).

**Chart 3.3: Economic inactivity rate, women** (percentage of those aged 16-64)



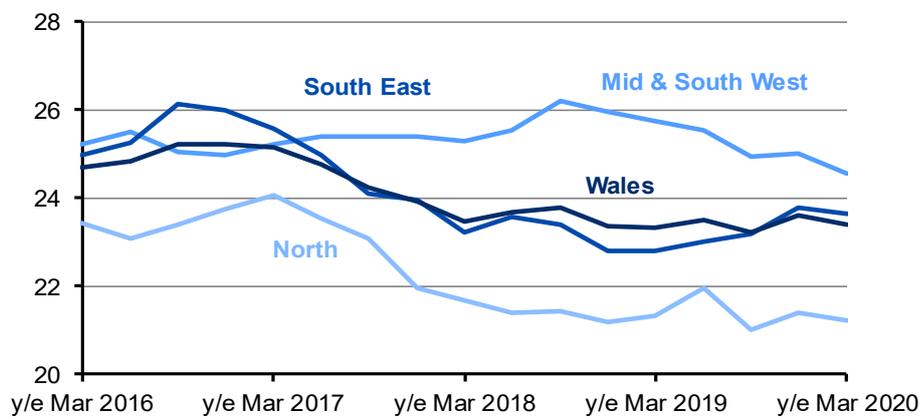
Source: Welsh Government analysis of Labour Force Survey

The following section does not contain the latest data (year ending June 2020) as the Annual Population Survey is due to be reweighted.

In the year ending March 2020, the economic inactivity level decreased in two of the three economic regions compared with the previous year. Mid and South West Wales had the largest decrease (down 7,600 or 5.4%) followed by North Wales (down 700 or 0.8%). The only economic region with an increase was South East Wales, up 7,300 or 3.3%. Over the same period, the economic inactivity rate decreased by 1.2 percentage points in Mid and South West Wales and by 0.1 percentage points in North Wales. It increased by 0.9 percentage points in South East Wales. (Differences calculated using unrounded figures)

Over the past four years the inactivity rate has fluctuated for the three economic regions. North Wales has consistently had the lowest inactivity rate of all three regions across that time period. (Chart 3.4)

**Chart 3.4: Economic inactivity rate, economic regions** (four quarter rolling average, percentage of those aged 16-64, not seasonally adjusted)

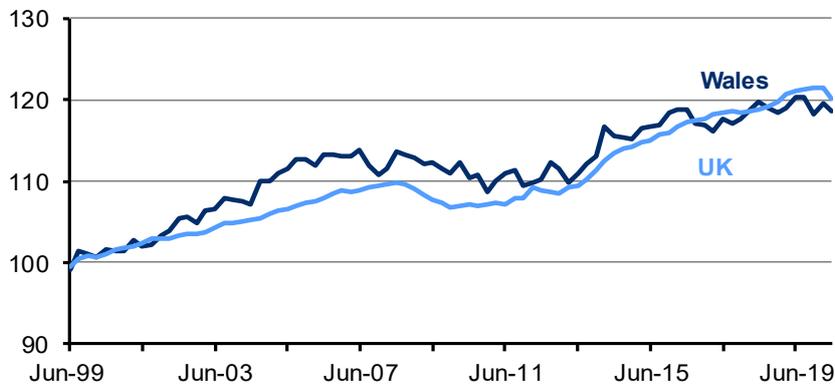


Source: Welsh Government analysis of Annual Population Survey

## 4. Workforce jobs

The number of workforce jobs in Wales fell by 22,000 (1.5%) between June 2019 and June 2020 to 1.5 million. Between June 1999 and June 2020, the number of workforce jobs in Wales rose by 241,000 (19.5%). The number of workforce jobs in the UK fell over the year by 264,000 (0.7%) to 35.4 million and have increased by 6.1 million (20.7%) since June 1999. (Chart 4.1)

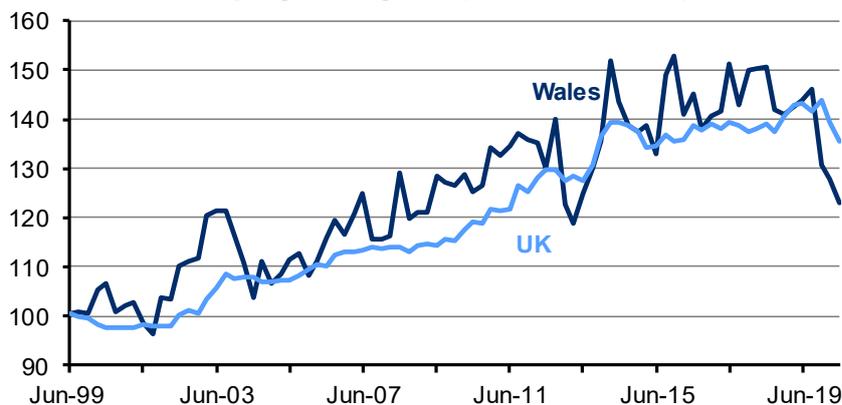
**Chart 4.1: Workforce jobs** (Index 1999=100)



Source: Welsh Government analysis of Workforce Jobs, ONS

The number of self-employment jobs in Wales decreased by 30,000 (14.5%) between June 2019 and June 2020 to 176,000 (12.0% of workforce jobs compared to 11.7% in June 1999). This is the lowest level of self-employment jobs since June 2013, however this series can be volatile. The estimates for the UK also show a decrease suggesting this is a reflection of the coronavirus pandemic, although this will become clearer as more data is available and a longer time period can be considered. The estimate of the number of self-employment jobs in the UK was 4.4 million, down 251,000 (5.4%) over the year (12.5% of workforce jobs compared to 11.2% in June 1999). (Chart 4.2)

**Chart 4.2: Self-employment jobs** (Index 1999=100)



Source: Welsh Government analysis of Workforce Jobs, ONS

## 5 Key quality information

### 5.1 Relevance

This monthly bulletin is a compendium publication that brings together the latest key statistics relating to the Welsh economy and labour market, mainly in the context of the UK economy and labour market. The headline Labour Force Survey (LFS) estimates in the bulletin are published by ONS in their Labour Market Statistical Bulletin which includes headline figures for Wales as a whole.

This bulletin provides a more detailed breakdown of the Wales data than the ONS bulletin and presents those estimates alongside other headline estimates for the economy and labour market for Wales. These statistics are used by the Welsh Government to monitor the headline statistics for the Welsh economy as well as providing comparisons to the UK economy. The bulletin complements the recently published [Welsh Economy in Numbers dashboard](#), which provides a broad picture of the Welsh economy.

This bulletin is used by other public sector organisations, businesses, academia and private individuals as a means of identifying the key trends in the headline economic and labour market statistics for Wales. Our [2012 user consultation](#) provides more information on how our outputs are used.

The Welsh Government is considering how best to meet user need for analysis of the labour market by protected characteristics. Data is currently available on [StatsWales](#) and [Nomis](#).

### 5.2 Accuracy

Some of the data in this bulletin is based on sample surveys meaning it is subject to sampling variability. The Office for National Statistics usually publish tables showing the 95% confidence intervals for the headline labour market measures from the Labour Force Survey, however [due to impacts of the coronavirus](#), this has not been possible for the latest publication.

The [Welsh Government revisions policy](#) is available from the Statistics and Research website. Where the data is not from the Welsh Government, the revisions policy of the individual Government department is followed. The majority of the data in this release is from the ONS and their [revisions policy](#) applies.

Claimant Count was removed from the ONS labour market release because it may be providing a misleading representation of the UK labour market. From June 2015 the Claimant Count statistics were designated as experimental due to the impact of Universal Credit, which is designed so a broader span of claimants is required to look for work than under Jobseeker's Allowance.

This means that once Universal Credit was fully rolled out, the Claimant Count was higher than it would otherwise be under Jobseeker's Allowance. The impact has increased as roll-out of Universal Credit has progressed and the seasonally-adjusted claimant count series has become more volatile. The Welsh Government will continue to publish Claimant Count data on StatsWales. The full [ONS statement](#) is available via their website.

This bulletin previously included statistics on working age benefits claimants by client group, based on Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) data. DWP no longer produces this series and the full statement is available via the [Nomis website](#).

DWP now publishes a Benefit Combinations dataset on their StatsXplore website which provides both Working Age and Pension Age statistics on the number of individuals claiming a DWP benefit in total and to show the key combinations of benefits claimed. We are in the process of assessing whether this new data source is appropriate for our uses and/or publication.

### 5.3 Timeliness and punctuality

This bulletin follows the ONS publication schedule of labour market data, available on the [National Statistics Release Calendar](#). Table 5.2 lists the date of last update and next update for each data source.

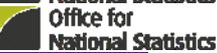
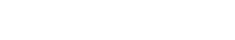
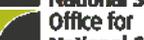
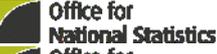
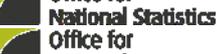
**Table 5.1: Summary of data sources**

Data	Source	Last Updated	Next Updated
Coronavirus job retention scheme	Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme Statistics, HMRC	22-Oct-2020	19-Nov-2020
Economic inactivity rate	Labour Force Survey, ONS	10-Nov-2020	15-Dec-2020
Economic inactivity rate (economic regions)	Annual Population Survey, ONS	25-Jun-2020	Jan-2021
Employment rate	Labour Force Survey, ONS	10-Nov-2020	15-Dec-2020
Employment rate (economic regions)	Annual Population Survey, ONS	25-Jun-2020	Jan-2021
Hours Worked	Labour Force Survey, ONS	10-Nov-2020	15-Dec-2020
Experimental Real Time Pay Information	Real Time Pay As You Earn Information, HMRC	10-Nov-2020	15-Dec-2020
ILO unemployment rate	Labour Force Survey, ONS	10-Nov-2020	15-Dec-2020
ILO unemployment rate (economic regions)	Annual Population Survey, ONS	25-Jun-2020	Jan-2021
People on furlough	National Survey for Wales, WG	24-Sep-2020	tbc
Public sector employment	Regional Public Sector Employment, ONS	15-Sep-2020	15-Dec-2020
Self-employment income support scheme	Self-Employment Income Support Scheme Statistics, HMRC	18-Sep-2020	22-Oct-2020
Self-employment jobs	Workforce jobs, ONS	15-Sep-2020	15-Dec-2020
Universal Credit	Universal Credit, DWP	10-Nov-2020	15-Dec-2020
Workforce jobs	Workforce jobs, ONS	15-Sep-2020	15-Dec-2020

## 5.4 Accessibility and clarity

Much of the data behind the charts shown in this bulletin can be found on StatsWales. This bulletin covers key statistics for Wales as a whole, but additional breakdowns for age, gender and disability are also available on StatsWales. Analyses of employment and earnings by disability and ethnicity have also recently been published by the ONS, including some estimates for Wales. We are exploring the extent to which available data sources will enable more analysis by these and other protected characteristics for Wales, and we intend to report on this work in 2020. Links to StatsWales, Welsh Government statistical headlines (where applicable) and ONS analysis are provided below in Table 5.3.

**Table 5.2: Links to StatsWales, WG headlines and ONS analysis**

Measure	Data Link	WG Headline Link
Claimant count		
Economic inactivity rate		
Employment rate		
Exports		
Gross Disposable Household Income		
Gross Value Added		
Gross weekly pay		
Out of work benefit claimants		
Public sector employment		
Self-employment jobs		
Short Term Output Indicators		
Unemployment rate		
VAT/PAYE registered enterprise births		
VAT/PAYE registered enterprises		
Workforce jobs		
Businesses Innovation Active (FG indicator)		
Employment above 2/3 UK median wage (FG indicator)		
Gender Pay Gap (FG indicator)		
Employment (FG indicator)		
Disability employment, unemployment and inactivity		
Disability and employment		
Disability pay gap		
Ethnicity pay gap		
PAYE real time information		
Hours worked		
Universal credit		
Coronavirus job retention scheme		
People on furlough (National Survey for Wales)		
Self-employment income support scheme		

## **5.5 Comparability and coherence**

Comparable measures for other UK countries for the data published in this bulletin are published on StatsWales and on the ONS website, which can be accessed using the data links in Table 5.3.

### **Labour Force Survey and Annual Population Survey**

Estimates of employment, unemployment and economic inactivity are available from both the LFS and the Annual Population Survey (APS). Estimates from the LFS are based on a rolling quarter and are updated monthly. The sample sizes are too low in the LFS to produce reliable estimates for geographies below Wales level. Estimates from the APS are based on a rolling twelve months, updated each quarter. The APS uses a bigger sample than the LFS so is used to produce estimates for geographies in Wales. At Wales level, the APS is a slightly more robust measure than the LFS but it is less timely and slower to adapt to changes in the labour market.

### **Employment and Workforce Jobs**

Employment figures differ between the LFS estimates and Workforce Jobs. Primarily this is because people with more than one job are counted once in the LFS but more than once in Workforce Jobs. The LFS does not cover people living in most types of communal establishments and Workforce Jobs excludes unpaid family workers.

### **ILO Unemployment and Claimant Count**

There are two different measures of unemployment used in official UK statistics, the headline International Labour Organisation (ILO) measure recorded by the LFS and the claimant count measure. Each is subject to advantages and disadvantages.

The headline ILO measure is a count of those who are out of work and want a job, or have actively sought work in the last four weeks and are available to start work in the next two weeks; plus those who are out of work, have found a job and are waiting to start in the next two weeks. It is the broader measure of unemployment. However, it is sourced from a survey so the results are subject to sampling error. Wales data is subject to higher variability than UK level data because of the smaller sample size.

The claimant count is a count of all those claiming unemployment related benefits (currently Jobseekers Allowance plus some claimants of Universal Credit). As such it excludes those who are unemployed who are not eligible to claim, and those who do not wish to claim. However, it is a count of all claimants and is not subject to any sampling variability. It can therefore be disaggregated to very high levels of detail, and in particular, changes measured over the short term are more robust than for the headline unemployment measure.

## **11.6 Technical notes**

Some of the data in this bulletin are presented as index numbers. Index numbers take the data for each time period and divide them by the figure for the reference period, and multiply the result by 100. A figure of above 100 for a given time period then indicates that the figure is higher than that for the reference period, whilst a figure of below 100 indicates that it is lower than that for the reference period. Data on workforce jobs and self-employment jobs are presented as indices referenced to 1999 = 100. Data on exports is referenced to 2013=100 due to methodological

differences before 2013. The indices of production, manufacturing and construction and the index of market services are each referenced to 2016 = 100.

Data series shown are seasonally adjusted unless stated otherwise. Seasonal adjustment is the process of removing variations associated with the time of year from a time-series and enables comparisons of labour market statistics to be made since the previous quarter or previous month. Labour market data for Wales is seasonally adjusted but for geographies within Wales only non seasonally adjusted data is available.

### **11.7 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 Statistics](#).

National Statistics status means that official statistics meet the highest standards of trustworthiness, quality and public value, and it is our responsibility to maintain compliance with these standards.

All official statistics should comply with all aspects of the Code of Practice for 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. The designation of these statistics as National Statistics was confirmed in March 2010 following a [full assessment against the Code of Practice](#).

Since the latest review by the Office for Statistics Regulation, we have continued to comply with the Code of Practice for Statistics, and have made the following improvements:

- Added to and refined information about dimensions of quality and described links to policy and Welsh Government targets
- Expanded the coverage of topics to include workforce jobs and Welsh future generations indicators
- Improved visuals by de-cluttering and standardising charts and tables
- Used additional sources of data to illustrate the impact of the coronavirus pandemic in a timely way.

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

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

The Well-being of Future Generations Act 2015 is about improving the social, economic, environmental and cultural 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 and this release includes the following national indicator:

- (21) percentage of people in employment

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

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

As national indicators under the Act they must be referred to in the analyses of local well-being produced by public services boards when they are analysing the state of economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being in their areas.

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.

## **11.9 Further details**

### **Links**

This document is available on our website: <https://gov.wales/key-economic-statistics>

The National Survey for Wales [methodology and quality reports](#) can be found on the Welsh Government website.

More information on the data sources can also be found in the Quality and Methodology Information reports published by ONS on [Labour Market](#), [Claimant Count](#), [Public Sector Employment](#) and [Workforce Jobs](#) data.

### **Next update**

15 December 2020 (Headline)

17 December 2020 (Key Economic Statistics bulletin)

### **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](mailto:economic.stats@gov.wales).

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