

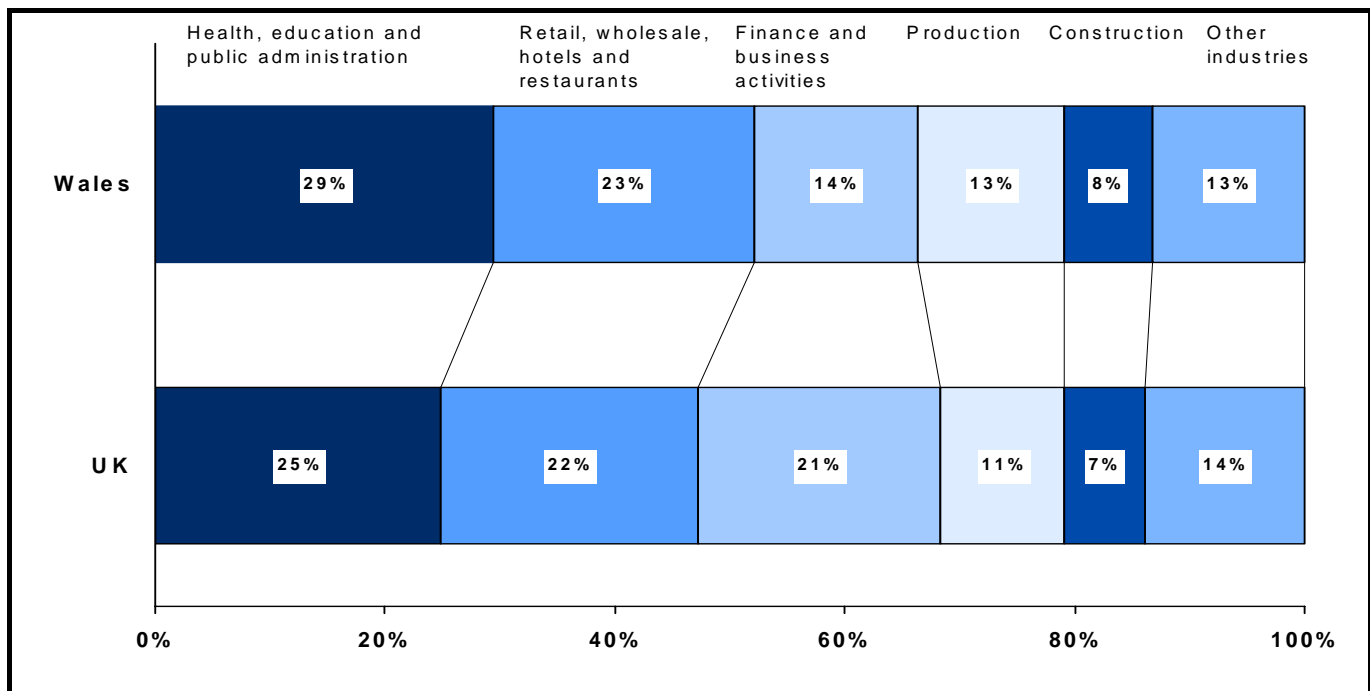
SB 39/2008

23 July 2008

Workplace employment by industry in Wales, 2001 to 2006

This statistical bulletin examines a variety of existing data sources to provide an estimate of workplace employment, or total jobs, by industry sector for Wales and areas within Wales.

Chart 1a: Share of workplace employment by industry, Wales, UK, 2006



Summary

- The distribution of workplace employment in Wales in 2006 was broadly similar to that in the UK for most industry sectors. There was a higher proportion of employment in Wales in health, education & public administration and a lower proportion in finance and business activities (Chart 1a).
- Comparing areas within Wales, West Wales and the Valleys had a higher proportion of jobs in health, education & public administration than East Wales and a lower proportion of jobs in finance & business activities (Charts 2a and 2b).
- There was substantial variation in the distribution of workplace employment between industries at the local authority level in Wales (Chart 3).
- Workplace employment in Wales increased by 8 per cent between 2001 and 2007, compared with a 5 per cent increase across the UK as a whole (Table 3b).

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Next Update: July 2009 (provisional)



Introduction

The main body of this statistical bulletin provides detailed tables and charts showing the trends in, and distribution of, workplace employment by industry in Wales and areas within Wales. These are the only official estimates of total employment by industry in Wales i.e. including employees and the self-employed.

Main Changes in Employment by industry 2001 - 2006

- Between 2001 and 2006 there were increases in employment in Wales in construction and across the service sectors. There were reductions in the production sectors. A similar pattern of change occurred across the UK as a whole.
- The finance & business activities sector saw the biggest percentage increase in employment in Wales over the period (up 28 per cent), with strong growth also seen in the construction and health, education and public administration sectors. These sectors also saw the strongest growth across the UK as a whole.
- The finance and business activities sector also saw the biggest absolute increase in workplace employment in Wales between 2001 and 2006, followed by the health, education and public administration sector. These two sectors accounted for over 90 per cent of the overall increase in employment in Wales and more than accounted for the overall increase across the UK as a whole.
- Manufacturing employment fell by 18 per cent in Wales over the period and by 19 per cent across the UK as a whole.

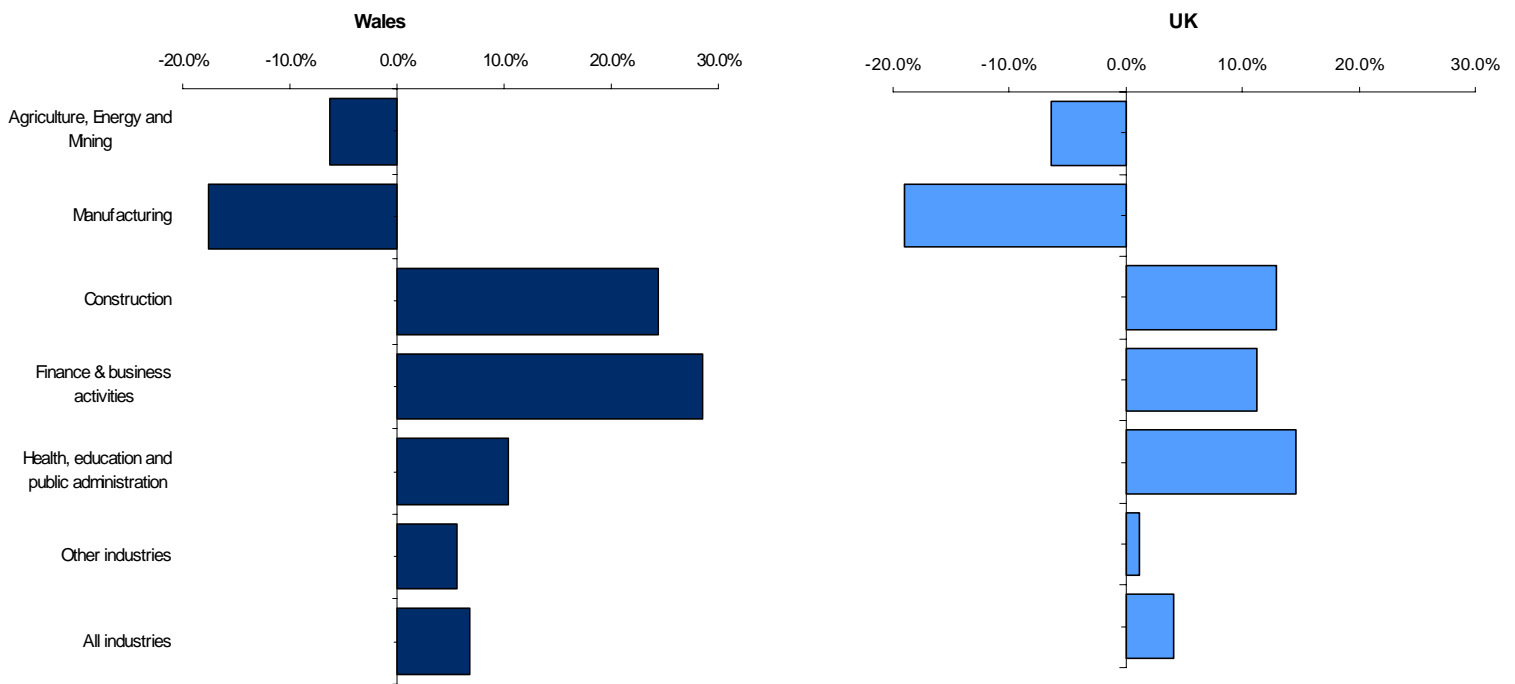
Methodology and sources

The estimates derived here use data from three sources; employee jobs data from the Annual Population Survey (APS), Annual Business Inquiry (ABI) and Welsh Agricultural Census, together with self-employed jobs and government supported trainees data also from the APS.

Reference should be made to the background notes and key quality information starting on page 12 in interpreting these estimates. Background notes 7 and 8 give details of the differences between the UK estimates presented here and ONS workforce jobs estimates. Also see note 10 for details of the methodology used in deriving these estimates and notes 13 and 14 for details of their coverage.

Chart 1b: Change in workplace employment by industry, Wales, UK, 2001 - 2006

Percentage change (2001 - 2006)



Change in workplace employment (2001 - 2006) ('000s)

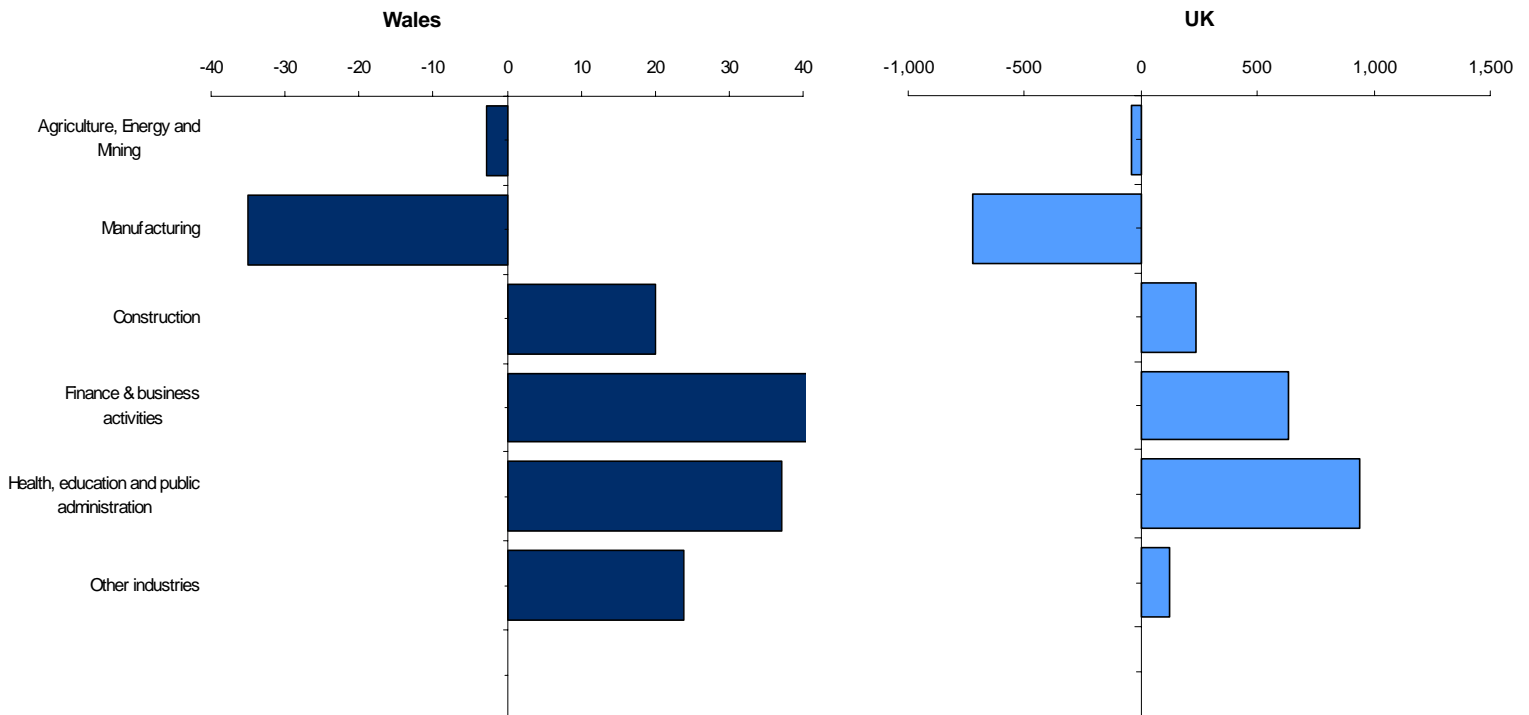


Table 1: Workplace employment by industry, Wales and the UK¹

Area and industry	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Numbers in thousands	
							Change: 2001 to 2006	
							Level	Per cent
Wales:								
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	36	34	35	35	37	36	-	1%
Mining and quarrying	3	2	2	2	2	2	-1	-38%
Manufacturing	199	194	190	180	173	164	-35	-18%
Energy and water	7	7	6	5	4	5	-2	-29%
Construction	82	84	83	90	92	102	20	24%
Retail, wholesale, motor trades and repairs	210	213	214	215	218	213	3	1%
Hotels and restaurants	84	79	82	89	88	92	7	9%
Transport, storage and communication	59	60	62	61	62	59	-1	-1%
Finance and business activities	148	152	158	160	178	190	42	28%
Public administration	74	82	85	85	80	85	11	14%
Education	113	116	122	124	130	121	8	7%
Health	169	168	180	182	185	187	19	11%
Other industries	69	76	76	81	84	83	14	21%
All industries	1,253	1,267	1,296	1,310	1,333	1,338	85	7%
For comparison with other tables:								
Production	209	203	199	188	179	171	-38	-18%
Production and construction	291	287	282	278	271	273	-18	-6%
Service industries	926	946	980	997	1,025	1,029	103	11%
United Kingdom:								
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	438	414	413	426	426	441	2	1%
Mining and quarrying	72	64	58	57	59	61	-11	-15%
Manufacturing	3,787	3,613	3,419	3,255	3,094	3,064	-723	-19%
Energy and water	136	129	117	102	98	103	-33	-24%
Construction	1,850	1,890	1,925	1,985	2,034	2,088	238	13%
Retail, wholesale, motor trades and repairs	4,955	5,012	4,989	4,998	4,913	4,774	-182	-4%
Hotels and restaurants	1,755	1,811	1,849	1,868	1,859	1,877	123	7%
Transport, storage and communication	1,768	1,781	1,759	1,770	1,792	1,785	17	1%
Finance and business activities	5,617	5,625	5,704	5,825	6,081	6,251	634	11%
Public administration	1,304	1,328	1,403	1,427	1,411	1,454	150	11%
Education	2,199	2,301	2,388	2,424	2,523	2,493	294	13%
Health	2,951	3,000	3,152	3,243	3,373	3,447	497	17%
Other industries	1,750	1,803	1,812	1,814	1,854	1,913	163	9%
All industries	28,581	28,771	28,990	29,195	29,516	29,751	1,170	4%
For comparison with other tables:								
Production	3,995	3,806	3,595	3,415	3,250	3,228	-766	-19%
Production and construction	5,844	5,696	5,520	5,400	5,284	5,316	-528	-9%
Service industries	22,298	22,661	23,057	23,369	23,806	23,994	1,696	8%

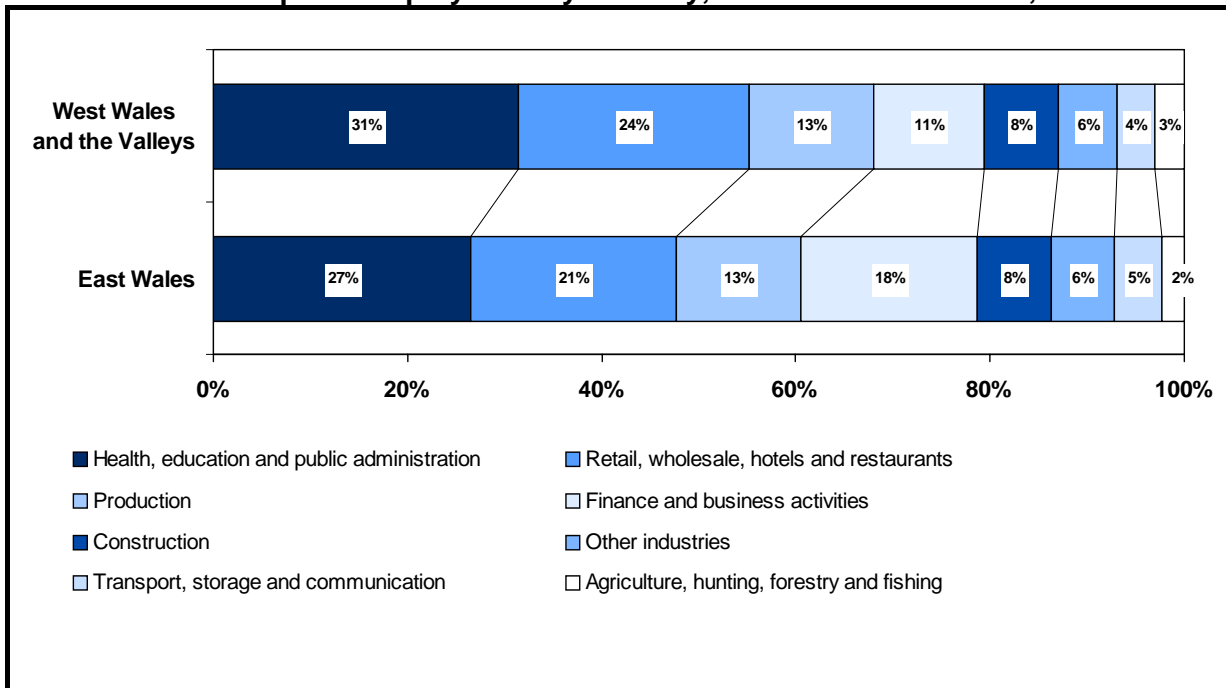
Source: Labour Force Survey, Annual Business Inquiry and Welsh Agricultural Census

- See background notes 7 and 8 for details of the differences between the UK estimates presented here and ONS workforce jobs estimates. Also see note 10 for details of the methodology used in deriving these estimates and notes 13 and 14 for details of the coverage of these estimates.
- Between 2001 and 2006 the retail, wholesale, motor trades and repairs sector (collectively known as distribution) was consistently the largest in Wales in terms of workplace employment. The finance and business activities sector continued to grow in 2006, overtaking the health sector (which includes private healthcare) to become the second largest sector. Due to reductions in recent years, the manufacturing sector was only the fourth largest in 2006, having been the second largest in 2001.
 - The finance and business activities sector was the largest sector in the UK throughout the period 2001 to 2006 and distribution the second largest. Health maintained its position as the third largest sector in 2006.
 - Service industries accounted for the majority of jobs in both Wales and the UK in all years. In 2006, jobs in the service industries accounted for 77 per cent of the total in Wales, and 81 per cent of the total in the UK. In both cases, the share of employment in the service industries was up 3 percentage points on 2001.

The NUTS2 areas of Wales (see background note 5)

- Chart 2a below shows the shares of workplace employment by industry groupings in the two NUTS2 areas of Wales. West Wales and the Valleys had a larger share of jobs in health, education & public administration (which is *not* the same as the public sector) and distribution, hotels & restaurants. East Wales had a larger share of jobs in the finance & business activities sector.

Chart 2a: Share of workplace employment by industry, NUTS2 areas of Wales, 2006¹



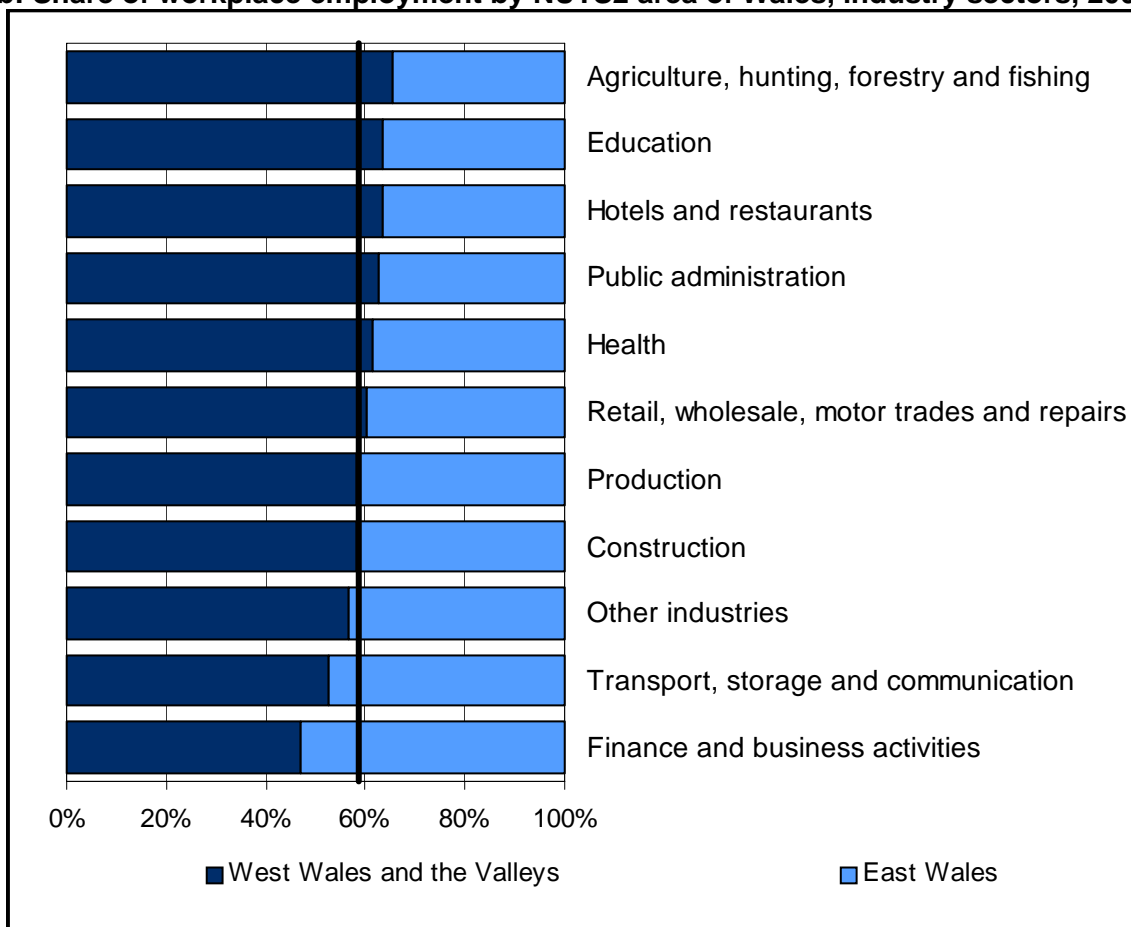
1. See background note 5 for the definition of the NUTS2 areas in Wales. Also see note 10 for details of the methodology used in deriving these estimates and notes 13 and 14 for details of the coverage of these estimates.

An alternative and more detailed analysis of the differences between workplace employment in the different industry sectors and NUTS2 areas of Wales is given in chart 2b below.

This chart looks at the share of jobs in each sector in Wales in 2006 located in each of the NUTS2 areas of Wales. The line on the chart represents the share of total Welsh workplace employment in West Wales and the Valleys (58 per cent) and so reflects the all-industries average. Shares in excess of this line indicate industries that are over-represented in West Wales and the Valleys, and vice versa.

The chart shows significant variation by industry, ranging from 65 per cent of jobs in the agriculture sector being located in West Wales and the Valleys, compared with just 47 per cent of jobs in finance and business activities.

Chart 2b: Share of workplace employment by NUTS2 area of Wales, industry sectors, 2006¹



1. See background note 5 for the definition of the NUTS2 areas in Wales. Also see note 10 for details of the methodology used in deriving these estimates and notes 13 and 14 for details of the coverage of these estimates.

Table 2: Workplace employment by industry, NUTS2 areas in Wales¹

Area and industry							Numbers in thousands	
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change: 2001 to 2006	
							Level	Per cent
West Wales and the Valleys:								
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	23	21	22	23	25	23	-	-
Production	122	122	122	112	105	100	-22	-18%
Construction	51	49	48	52	52	59	9	17%
Retail, wholesale, motor trades and repairs	128	130	128	129	134	129	1	-
Hotels and restaurants	53	47	50	55	56	58	5	9%
Transport, storage and communication	31	29	31	32	32	31	-	-
Finance and business activities	72	74	76	76	89	89	16	23%
Public administration	44	48	51	53	49	53	9	20%
Education	69	73	78	79	84	77	8	11%
Health	100	106	111	112	113	115	15	15%
Other industries	38	42	43	46	47	47	9	23%
All industries	733	741	761	767	786	782	49	7%
East Wales:								
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	12	12	12	12	12	12	-	3%
Production	87	82	77	76	74	71	-16	-19%
Construction	31	34	35	38	40	42	11	36%
Retail, wholesale, motor trades and repairs	82	83	86	86	85	85	2	3%
Hotels and restaurants	31	32	32	34	33	33	3	8%
Transport, storage and communication	28	31	31	30	30	28	-	-2%
Finance and business activities	75	78	82	84	89	101	26	34%
Public administration	30	35	34	32	31	32	2	7%
Education	44	43	44	45	45	44	-	-
Health	68	62	70	70	72	72	4	6%
Other industries	31	34	34	35	36	36	5	17%
All industries	520	525	535	543	548	556	37	7%
Wales:								
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	36	34	35	35	37	36	-	1%
Production	209	203	199	188	179	171	-38	-18%
Construction	82	84	83	90	92	102	20	24%
Retail, wholesale, motor trades and repairs	210	213	214	215	218	213	3	1%
Hotels and restaurants	84	79	82	89	88	92	7	9%
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Finance and business activities	148	152	158	160	178	190	42	28%
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Education	113	116	122	124	130	121	8	7%
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Other industries	69	76	76	81	84	83	14	21%
All industries	1,253	1,267	1,296	1,310	1,333	1,338	85	7%
United Kingdom:								
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	438	414	413	426	426	441	2	1%
Production	3,995	3,806	3,595	3,415	3,250	3,228	-766	-19%
Construction	1,850	1,890	1,925	1,985	2,034	2,088	238	13%
Retail, wholesale, motor trades and repairs	4,955	5,012	4,989	4,998	4,913	4,774	-182	-4%
Hotels and restaurants	1,755	1,811	1,849	1,868	1,859	1,877	123	7%
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Finance and business activities	5,617	5,625	5,704	5,825	6,081	6,251	634	11%
Public administration	1,304	1,328	1,403	1,427	1,411	1,454	150	11%
Education	2,199	2,301	2,388	2,424	2,523	2,493	294	13%
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Other industries	1,750	1,803	1,812	1,814	1,854	1,913	163	9%
All industries	28,581	28,771	28,990	29,195	29,516	29,751	1,170	4%

Source: Labour Force Survey, Annual Business Inquiry and Welsh Agricultural Census

1. See background notes 7 and 8 for details of the differences between the UK estimates presented here and ONS workforce jobs estimates. Also see background note 5 for the definition of the NUTS2 areas in Wales, note 10 for details of the methodology used in deriving these estimates and notes 13 and 14 for details of the coverage of these estimates.

- The reduction in production sector jobs between 2001 and 2006 was similar in both NUTS2 areas in Wales (down 18 per cent in West Wales and the Valleys and down 19 per cent in East Wales) and across the UK as a whole (down 19 per cent).
- Apart from a slight reduction in the number of jobs in the transport, storage and communications sector in East Wales, employment levels in all other sectors either remained unchanged or increased in both NUTS2 areas over this period.
- East Wales has experienced a greater percentage increase in construction employment, while the majority of the increase in health, education and public administration was in West Wales and the Valleys. The other notable difference between the two areas was in the finance and business activities sector, where there was a 34 per cent increase in employment in East Wales compared with a 23 per cent rise in West Wales and the Valleys.

Local authority areas in Wales

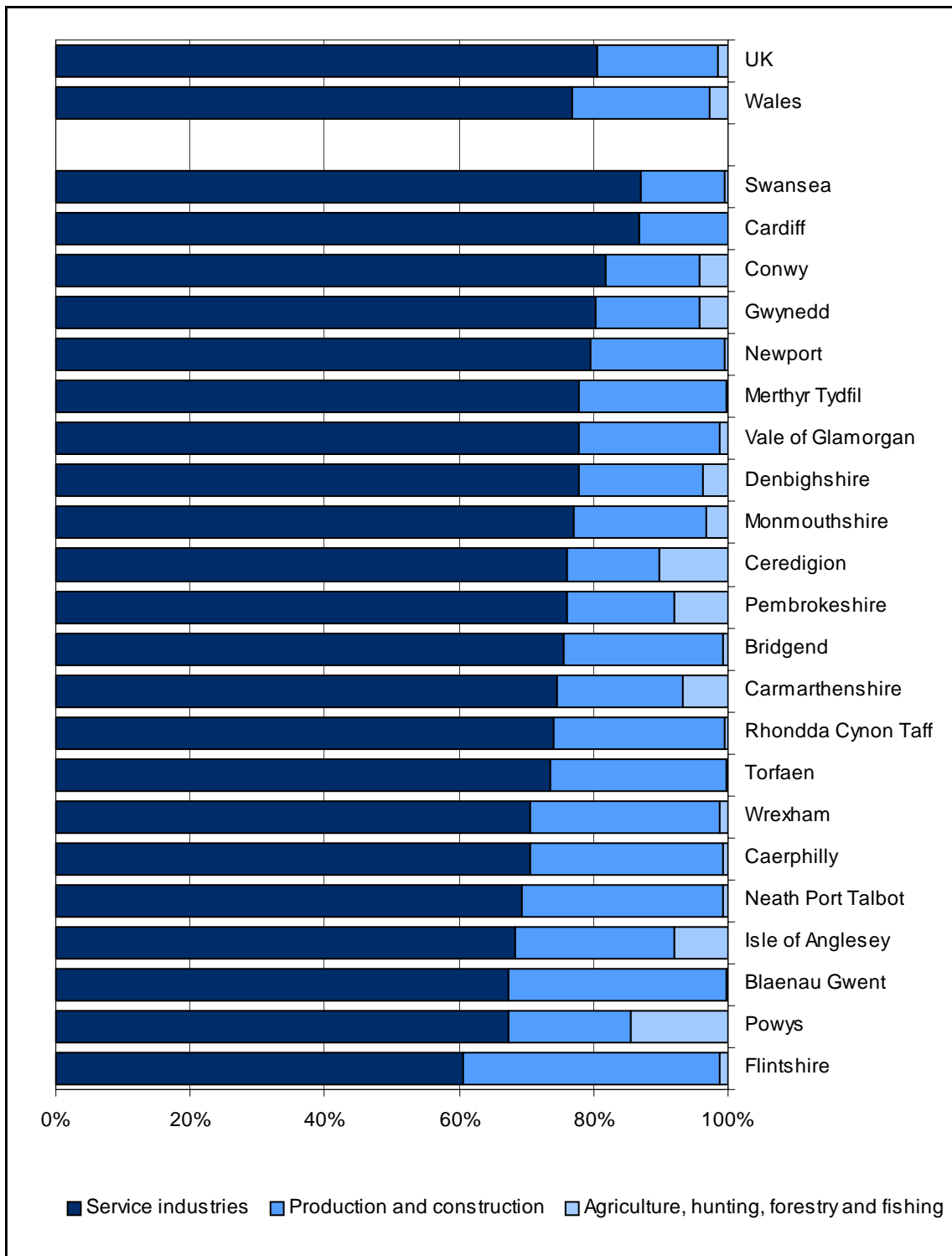
There are clear differences in the profile of jobs in the different local authority areas, with higher proportions of jobs in the agriculture sectors in the more rural areas, and higher proportions of jobs in the production and construction and service sectors in the more urban areas.

This is shown in chart 3 over the page, which illustrates the shares of workplace employment in each of three broad industry sectors for each of the local authority areas in 2006. Table 3a, which follows chart 3, gives the counts of jobs used to produce chart 3.

In summary:

- Powys and Ceredigion had the highest shares of workplace employment in the agriculture sector in 2006 (14 and 10 per cent respectively). Cardiff and Merthyr Tydfil had the lowest shares;
- Flintshire had the highest share of employment in the production and construction sectors (38 per cent), followed by Blaenau Gwent (32 per cent) and Neath-Port Talbot (30 per cent). Swansea had the lowest share (12 per cent), followed by Cardiff (13 per cent) and Ceredigion and Conwy (both 14 per cent);
- Swansea and Cardiff had the highest shares of workplace employment in the service sectors (both 87 per cent), whilst Flintshire, Powys and Blaenau Gwent had the lowest shares (61, 67 and 67 per cent respectively).

Chart 3: Percentage of workplace employment by industry, local authority areas in Wales, 2006¹



1. See background notes 7 and 8 for details of the differences between the UK estimates presented here and ONS workforce jobs estimates. Also see note 10 for details of the methodology used in deriving these estimates and notes 13 and 14 for details of the coverage of these estimates.

Table 3a: Workplace employment by industry, local authority areas in Wales, 2006¹*Numbers in thousands*

Local authority area	Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	Production and construction	Service industries	All industries
West Wales and the Valleys	23	159	599	782
Isle of Anglesey	2	6	17	25
Gwynedd	3	9	49	61
Conwy	2	6	37	45
Denbighshire	2	8	32	41
Ceredigion	4	5	29	38
Pembrokeshire	4	9	41	54
Carmarthenshire	5	13	53	71
Swansea	1	14	101	116
Neath Port Talbot	-	14	32	47
Bridgend	-	14	43	57
Rhondda Cynon Taff	1	21	61	82
Merthyr Tydfil	-	5	17	21
Caerphilly	-	17	41	58
Blaenau Gwent	-	9	19	28
Torfaen	-	10	28	38
East Wales	12	114	430	556
Flintshire	1	25	39	65
Wrexham	1	17	44	62
Powys	8	11	39	58
Vale of Glamorgan	1	9	35	45
Cardiff	-	27	177	205
Monmouthshire	1	9	35	46
Newport	-	15	60	76
Wales	36	273	1,029	1,338
United Kingdom	441	5,316	23,994	29,751

Source: Labour Force Survey, Annual Business Inquiry and Welsh Agricultural Census

1. See background notes 7 and 8 for details of the differences between the UK estimates presented here and ONS workforce jobs estimates. Also see background note 5 for the definition of the NUTS2 areas in Wales, note 10 for details of the methodology used in deriving these estimates and notes 13 and 14 for details of the coverage of these estimates.

The Annual Business Inquiry, which is the main source used to derive the industry breakdown in the tables and charts in this bulletin, is only currently available to 2006. Table 3b below provides *total* workplace employment (i.e. without any industry detail) for: local authority areas in Wales, the NUTS2 areas in Wales, Wales itself and the UK as a whole. This table is based on Local Labour Force Survey / Annual Population Survey data alone, which are currently available up to calendar year 2007.

Table 3b: Total workplace employment, local authority areas in Wales¹

Local authority areas	<i>Numbers in thousands</i>							<i>Change: 2001 to 2007</i>	
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Level	Percent
West Wales and the Valleys	733	741	761	767	786	782	799	66	9%
Isle of Anglesey	24	25	26	26	26	25	26	2	6%
Gwynedd	57	58	60	61	62	61	62	5	9%
Conwy	42	40	41	44	45	45	47	4	10%
Denbighshire	42	44	45	44	46	41	44	2	4%
Ceredigion	36	36	37	36	37	38	37	1	3%
Pembrokeshire	48	47	51	51	53	54	57	9	20%
Carmarthenshire	67	68	66	69	75	71	74	8	12%
Swansea	108	110	115	116	115	116	121	13	12%
Neath Port Talbot	43	46	47	48	48	47	44	1	2%
Bridgend	56	56	57	59	58	57	57	-	1%
Rhondda Cynon Taff	75	80	78	79	83	82	87	12	16%
Merthyr Tydfil	22	21	23	20	20	21	23	2	7%
Caerphilly	56	56	57	54	57	58	57	1	2%
Blaenau Gwent	22	22	23	23	24	28	25	3	15%
Torfaen	35	35	35	37	37	38	38	3	8%
East Wales	520	525	535	543	548	556	555	35	7%
Flintshire	57	57	60	62	66	65	66	9	16%
Wrexham	64	61	62	62	64	62	65	1	2%
Powys	56	61	63	60	60	58	59	2	4%
Vale of Glamorgan	40	38	39	40	43	45	44	4	11%
Cardiff	187	194	192	200	197	205	202	15	8%
Monmouthshire	42	40	45	44	44	46	44	2	5%
Newport	74	74	75	75	74	76	75	1	1%
Wales	1,253	1,267	1,296	1,310	1,333	1,338	1,354	101	8%
United Kingdom	28,581	28,771	28,990	29,195	29,516	29,751	30,058	1,477	5%

Source: Labour Force Survey, Annual Business Inquiry and Welsh Agricultural Census

1. See background notes 7 and 8 for details of the differences between the UK estimates presented here and ONS workforce jobs estimates. Also see background note 5 for the definition of the NUTS2 areas in Wales, note 10 for details of the methodology used in deriving these estimates and notes 13 and 14 for details of the coverage of these estimates.

Between 2001 and 2007:

- Workplace employment increased by 8 per cent in Wales, compared with 5 per cent across the UK as a whole.
- Within Wales, there was an increase of 9 per cent in jobs in West Wales and the Valleys and an increase of 7 per cent in jobs in East Wales. Pembrokeshire saw the largest percentage increase in jobs amongst Welsh local authorities (up 20 per cent), followed by Flintshire and Rhondda Cynon Taff (both up 16 per cent) and Blaenau Gwent (up 15 per cent).
- All 22 local authorities experienced an increase in workplace employment.

NOTES

Background

1. The main purpose of this bulletin is to provide workplace employment estimates, or estimates of total jobs, for Wales and its sub-regions, disaggregated by broad industry grouping. This is the fourth statistical bulletin produced by the Welsh Assembly Government which does this, following on from the publication of July 2007, which provided similar data for 2001 to 2005 (see www.wales.gov.uk/statistics).
2. The Annual Business Inquiry (ABI) conducted by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) has long provided the means for disaggregation of *employee* jobs into industry groupings and detailed geographical breakdowns. However, the ABI is more suited to cross-sectional analysis than it is for comparisons over time, and it covers employee jobs only.
3. Like both the ABI and the previous bulletins, this bulletin also allows for analysis at a sub-Wales level, down to local authority level. Thus, this bulletin provides estimates of total jobs over time by both industry and local authority in Wales, and therefore represents an improvement over the ABI in analysing the labour market from an industrial perspective.
4. In deriving estimates of workplace employment by industry for Wales and its sub-regions, this bulletin makes use of a number of data sources, predominantly the ONS Annual Population Survey (APS) (previously the Local Labour Force Survey or LLFS), and also the ABI and the Welsh Agricultural Census.
5. The Welsh sub-regional breakdowns of the data given in this bulletin are at NUTS2 and local authority levels. NUTS stands for Nomenclature of Units for Territorial Statistics, and is an EU hierarchical geographic breakdown of member states. NUTS1 defines the regions of UK (of which Wales is one), whilst NUTS4 defines local authorities, with NUTS2 and NUTS3 representing successive hierarchical aggregations of local authorities. Within Wales, there are 2 NUTS2 areas, namely 'West Wales and the Valleys' and 'East Wales', the former being the area of Wales currently eligible for Objective 1 funding from the European Union. The local authorities which make-up the two NUTS2 areas in Wales are shown in tables 3a or 3b.
6. The industry breakdown applied to the data is based on the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC). As the sub-Wales detail is increased, greater aggregation of the industry detail is performed, to ensure that the data presented are robust. The industry sectors used for Wales data are relatively detailed and self-explanatory, whilst at the local authority level, there are only three broad industry sectors, which cover agriculture (sections A and B), production and construction (sections C to F) and services (sections G to O). Industry detail shown for the NUTS2 areas is only marginally less detailed than that shown at the Wales level.
7. The UK estimates of workplace employment by industry within this bulletin have been derived in the same way as the estimates for Wales and its sub-regions *purely* to provide a consistent comparator for the Wales estimates of jobs by industry. This means that they differ from the estimates of workforce jobs by industry in the UK as published by the ONS, which are derived from a different methodology, based mainly on employer sources.
8. The UK estimates should not be used for any purpose other than to provide a comparison with the estimates for Wales presented here. The ONS' estimates of UK workforce jobs can be found in table 5(2) of the latest ONS UK labour market release (see <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/StatBase/Product.asp?vlnk=1944>) and should be used in preference to the UK estimates given here unless making comparisons with the estimates for Wales presented here.

9. The data given in this bulletin are rounded independently to the nearest thousand jobs, and so the totals given may not add to the sum of their constituent parts. The symbol “-” indicates that the figure is less than half the final digit shown.

Key quality information: methodology

10. The methodology used to derive workplace employment by industry for Wales and its sub-regions (and also the comparable UK estimates) can be listed as a series of distinct steps, as set out below.
- Data for the numbers of first and second employee jobs by Welsh local authority of workplace, and for the UK as a whole, are extracted from the annual LLFS/APS datasets for 2001 onwards. These are added together to give total employee jobs by Welsh local authority of workplace and for the UK as a whole.
 - The Wales & UK data for all years reflect the reweighted datasets published by the ONS in May this year, which better align the data with the latest population estimates. The local authority level data from 2004 onwards are also based on the reweighted APS datasets. The local authority data for 2001 to 2003 are based on the previous un-reweighted LLFS datasets, adjusted to the reweighted totals for Wales as a whole. This is because for various technical reasons the previous weights were better aligned with population estimates at local authority level for these three years.
 - For each area, the employee jobs totals derived above are broken down into industry sections by prorating the totals using industry level data for each area from the ABI. [Note that although agriculture data at a Wales level are complete within the ABI dataset, agriculture data at a local authority level are not. Thus figures from the Welsh Agricultural Census for each year have been used to apportion the Wales agriculture data between Welsh local authorities to derive a complete ABI dataset by industry and local authority.]
 - The NUTS2 totals and Wales totals for employee jobs by industry within the data are derived by summing up the estimates for the relevant local authorities.
 - Data for the numbers of first and second self-employed jobs by industry and Welsh local authority of workplace (and for the UK as a whole) are extracted from the annual LLFS/APS datasets for 2001 onwards. These are added together to give total self-employed jobs by industry and Welsh local authority of workplace (and for the UK as a whole).
 - Again the NUTS2 totals and Wales totals for self-employed jobs by industry within the data are derived by summing up the estimates for the relevant local authorities.
 - Finally the small number of government supported trainee figures (around 5,000 in Wales) are extracted from the annual LLFS/APS datasets for 2001 onwards for each area and apportioned between industries according to the estimates of employee jobs plus self-employment jobs by industry for each area. These estimates of government supported trainees are then added to the figures for employee jobs by industry and self-employment jobs by industry to give workplace employment by industry for each area represented in the data.
11. In summary, the methodology is based on results from the annual LLFS/APS to provide estimates of all jobs in the economy, broken down by local area in Wales, with mainly ABI data used to break down the employee element of these data by industry. This is consistent with Recommendation 1 in the National Statistics Quality Review of Employment and Jobs Statistics (NSQR Series Report No. 44) (<http://www.statistics.gov.uk/about/data/methodology/quality/reviews/labour.asp#nsqremf>), published by ONS in January 2006, which sets out the appropriate sources to be used in measuring the structure of different aspects of the UK workforce.

Key quality information: coherence with headline estimates of employment

12. There are four main reasons why the workplace employment data published here and the headline measure of persons in employment differ (the headline measure for Wales can be found in the latest ONS labour market release for Wales at http://www.statistics.gov.uk/onlineproducts/lms_regional.asp). These reasons are set out below.
 - The data in this bulletin are measured on a workplace basis, that is the data shows a count of jobs in workplaces located in each area, whereas the headline measure of employment is a count of employed residents in each area. A key difference between a count of jobs on a workplace basis in a given area and a count of employed residents of that area is the effect of commuting between areas. It is estimated that around 86,000 Welsh residents work in jobs located outside Wales, and around 56,000 non-Welsh residents work in jobs located inside Wales. Thus Wales is a net exporter of employment, with a net outflow of around 30,000 working people. There are many similar flows between the different local authorities within Wales.
 - As some employed residents have more than one job, the headline measure of employment will be lower than the count of jobs. There are around 50,000 second jobs in Wales and around 1.1 million second jobs across the UK as a whole.
 - The LLFS/APS data used in this bulletin are taken from the annual LLFS/APS datasets. For Wales, these are made up of the relevant quarterly Labour Force Survey datasets (from which the headline measure is taken), plus additional annual samples of households which allow for much more detailed analysis within Wales than would be available from the quarterly datasets alone. The analysis in this bulletin would not be possible without reference to these annual datasets. There are some small differences between estimates derived from the annual datasets and the quarterly datasets, probably arising from their different wave structures. Nevertheless, the annual datasets are internally consistent and consistent over time so that comparisons drawn between the different domains within the data are appropriate.
 - The headline measure of persons in employment includes around 5,000 to 6,000 unpaid family workers across Wales and 90,000 to 100,000 across the UK. These are not recorded when counting workplace employment.

Key quality information: coverage and accuracy

13. As the APS is a survey of only private households, any jobs held by residents of communal establishments will be excluded. The main impact of this is that HM forces jobs where the job-holders are usually resident on a base or ship will be excluded, although forces jobs where the job-holders live in private households will be included. It is not possible to identify whether HM forces personnel live on bases or ships from the data readily available from the Ministry of Defence.
14. Although second jobs are covered by the estimates in this bulletin, no account is taken of third and subsequent jobs that an individual may hold as no such information is available from the APS.
15. The estimates of workplace employment jobs published here are generated from a number of sources, so it is difficult to calculate direct measures of the quality of the estimates. However, given that the results are heavily based on the annual APS datasets, which themselves are derived from a sample of approximately 25,000 people of working age across Wales, with a minimum of around 800 people of working age in each local authority in Wales, then it is reasonable to conclude that the estimates presented here are fit for purpose in analysing the industrial structure of the workplace employment across Wales and its sub-regions.

Accessing the data

16. All the data given in this bulletin can be found on StatsWales, via the following link
http://www.statswales.wales.gov.uk/ReportFolders/reportfolders.aspx?IF_ActivePath=P,3,14,23,2965,2968