



Learning and Labour Market Intelligence for Wales: Wales

Analysis of the socio-economic profile, labour market, skills supply
and demand in Wales



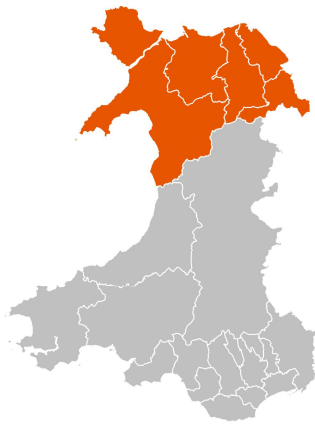
Information

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Additional copies	<p>Further copies may be obtained from Nicola Evans at the above address. This document can also be accessed from the Welsh Assembly Government website at: http://new.wales.gov.uk/topics/educationandskills</p>
Related documents	<p>National Learning and Skills Assessment Update - September 2007 Learning Networks Analysis 2005/06 Further Education, Work-based learning and Community Learning in Wales, 2005/06</p>



Learning and Labour Market Intelligence for Wales

Wales

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Introduction

The national profile provides information about labour market and learning provision

Aim of the report

This report provides national intelligence to support the annual business planning process. It considers the learning and skills demand and supply, highlighting significant differences between national and regional areas.

The 2007 Learning and Labour Market Intelligence reports for Wales follow the format of the 2006 reports previously produced for the Welsh Assembly Government, with 1 National and 4 Regional reports¹.

Objectives

The report seeks to provide the following:

- The social, economic, geographical and environmental conditions with particular attention to issues that will have an impact on policy making in the learning and skills sector;
- The current state of learning for young people, including Year 11 destinations, post-16 participation patterns, young people's achievements and progression into higher education;
- The situation in adult learning, including analyses of levels of qualifications held in the workforce;
- Identification of current and likely future skills demand in the local labour market (based on the Working Futures II Survey); and
- Analysis of the quality, volumes, and curriculum mix of the provision offered by local providers.

Structure

The report is structured into 11 sections. The first section is a one-page summary of relevant key statistics for the area. This is followed by a commentary based on examination of labour market and learning data.

In an effort to make the report free-standing a regional data report is also provided. Containing material mostly in the form of annotated maps and tables, the purpose of this report is to enable users to undertake a limited amount of inter-area comparisons without having to cross-reference to other source documents.

A glossary of terms and definitions is provided.

Information sources

Data have been sourced from several providers and these are acknowledged accordingly. In particular, extensive use has been made of Crown Copyright materials, which are reproduced here under licence.

¹ The 2007 Learning and Labour Market Intelligence reports have been produced by Map Analysis Limited

The principal information for the report was taken from StatsWales, which can be accessed at www.statswales.gov.uk. Additional information on labour market and the economy was accessed from NOMIS, which can be accessed at www.nomisweb.co.uk.

Other information sources used in this report include:

- Research and evaluation reports available from the Welsh Assembly Government at www.wales.gov.uk;
- Future Skills Wales survey;
- Working Futures II, Sector Skills Development Agency;
- Office for National Statistics Regional Trends 39; and
- Careers Wales.

The latest Office for National Statistics Regional Trends 39 was published at the end of 2006. It can be accessed at www.statistics.gov.uk. In March 2007 the Office for National Statistics released the Regional Snapshot for Wales, replacing Regional Trends. The Regional Snapshot can be accessed at www.statistics.gov.uk.

The 2005 Skills and Employment Action Plan can be accessed at www.learning.wales.gov.uk.

The Learning Networks Analysis 2005/06 can be accessed at www.learning.wales.gov.uk, and the Further Education, Work-based learning and Community Learning 2005/06 report can be accessed at www.learning.wales.gov.uk

The National Learning and Skills Assessment Update – Statements of Priorities for Change - 2007 – 2010 can be accessed at www.learning.wales.gov.uk

Known issues

This report is based on a range of information sources which include administrative, census and survey data.

Resident approaches are used in this report to provide a clearer link between supply and demand. However, resident based information is not always available. Where this is the case the terms workplace and provider may be used to identify that data relates to an entity located in the geographic area.

This report provides information for the region and for the local authorities below this where the data permits it. However a number of data sources are restricted in reporting for small areas due to disclosure (Annual Business Inquiry most not be disclosed below 50 units) or through confidence intervals (Annual Population Survey confidence intervals may be large)

Additional information regarding these issues is included as a note to the data sources in the supplementary data report.

Throughout this report information is rounded. The level of rounding varies on the information source and provider.

Geography

Wales comprises the four regions of:

- North Wales;
- Mid Wales;
- South West Wales; and
- South East Wales

In education planning the authority of Gwynedd has been historically divided so that part of Gwynedd is allocated to the North Wales region and part is allocated to the Mid Wales region. In this report the term Gwynedd is used to relate to the entire authority, whilst Gwynedd (North) and Gwynedd (Mid) is used to identify where the division of Gwynedd between the North and Mid Wales regions applies.

The four regions (Map N-1) comprise of 22 local authorities (Maps N-2 to N-5).

Further information on the development of key geographies in Wales is provided in the Wales Spatial plan at www.wales.gov.uk.

Key Statistics

	Wales		Great Britain	
	#	%	#	%
Population (Mid Year Estimate, MYE, 2006)	2,965,900	-	58,845,700	-
Working Age (16-59F/64M) Population (% MYE 2006)	1,789,900	60.3	36,629,100	62.2
Minority Ethnic Groups (% census 2001 population)	61,582	2.1	-	-
Economically Active (% Annual Population Survey, APS, Jan – Dec 2006 working age population)	1,317,800	75.1	27,936,500	78.6
In Employment (% APS working age population)	1,247,400	71.1	26,407,100	74.3
Gross Value Added £ per head 2004 (% of UK GVA)	13,316	78	17,115	100
Business Stock (Annual Business Inquiry 2005)	98,100	-	2,312,800	-
VAT Businesses (% change from stock at start of year, Small Business Service)	84,995	1.6	1,892,385	2.1
Adults qualified to Level 2 or higher (% working age population; 16-59F/16-64M)	900,800	68.4	19,084,700	68.3
Adults qualified to Level 3 or higher (% working age population; 16-59F/16-64M)	750,600	42.8	16,116,500	45.3
Adults with no qualifications (% working age population; 16-59F/16-64M)	284,600	16.2	4,887,500	13.8
Adult participation in learning (% population)	1,125,400	69.2	23,556,600	71.4

Key Messages

Demography

Wales has a total population of 2,965,900. About one in two live in South East Wales and less than one in ten live in Mid Wales.

There is a projected increase in the average age of the population with an additional 149,000 persons aged 65 and over projected by 2021 since 2006, compared to a decrease of 41,000 persons aged under 65. There is a projected 4% decrease in the 25 to 44 age group by 2016, from the 2003 baseline.

Business stock

There were 98,200 business units in Wales in 2005. The highest proportion of businesses in banking, finance and insurance is found in South East Wales at 27%. Other region concentrations include construction (14%) in Mid Wales, public administration, education and health (12%) in South West Wales and distribution, hotels and restaurants (35%) and manufacturing (8%) in North Wales.

Overall VAT registrations and de-registrations resulted in a net increase of registered businesses in South East Wales (+2.2%), with the lowest net increase in Mid Wales (+0.4%). In Wales there was an overall net increase of 1.6%.

Employment and earnings

Nearly one in three (29.4%) jobs in Wales are in enterprises which have 200 or more employees. Only the South West and South East regions of Wales have significant numbers of employers in this size band.

The median earnings in Wales are £403 per week for full-time employment based on workplace. Resident-based earnings rise to £408 per week. The pay gap between males and females in Wales is £115.80 between earnings in the workplace pay and £94.70 for residence-based earnings pay, in favour of males.

Across the country there is variation in GVA per head with the Gwent Valleys adding £9,845 per head compared to Cardiff and the Vale of Glamorgan which contributed £20,020 per head. There is an East West division of productivity with East Wales contributing £17,133 per head, compared to £11,126 per head in West Wales and the Valleys.

In Wales, the real growth in employment numbers is predicted to be in the business and other services sector, specifically in other services which is forecast to grow by 1.9% per annum to 2014.

The occupational area with the greatest need for new workers over the next decade will be professional (30,000).

Despite an overall contraction of employment in elementary and skilled trade occupations there will be a total overall need to fulfil replacement demand, amounting to 120,000 jobs.

Labour supply and utilisation

Females are less economically active than males (71% and 79% respectively). There are twice as many males in self employment as females (13% and 5% respectively).

Mid Wales has the lowest levels of unemployment and the highest levels of self employment.

Managers and senior officials, professional occupations and associate professional and technical occupations make up more than one third of jobs in Wales (36.5%) reflected across each of the four regions.

Across Wales one in four people are economically inactive (24.9%). This is lowest in North Wales (22.1%) and highest in South West Wales (26.1%). Over 6% of people in Wales want a job and 19% do not.

Skills and qualifications

Of the working age population in Wales 16.2% have no qualifications. This reduces to 11.4% of the economically active population that have no qualifications.

There is a projected growth in higher occupational areas which will result in a requirement for Level 3 and higher qualifications.

Education and training

There has been an increase in the volume of learners attending publicly funded education provision, with the highest growth in the 25 and older age group. The only regional exception to the growth was in South East Wales which had a decrease in the 19 to 24 age group.

After preparation for life and work (accounting for 36% of learning activities, predominantly Key Skills), the main subject areas in Wales are information and communication technology (11%) and health, public services and care (9%). Languages, literature and culture, and business, administration and law account for 6% each of all learning activities.

Health care and public services was the dominant sector in work based learning in Wales, accounting for 19% of activities. Eighty-five percent of health care and public services activities were studied by females.

Fifty percent of male work based learners are in the construction, engineering and manufacturing sectors, compared to just 4% of female learners that are participating in these sectors.

The proportion of young people leaving school at 16 and not continuing to education, training or employment decreased by 6% in 2006. At 18 there was a 10% decrease leavers not progressing to education, training or employment. There were significant increases in the number of 18 year olds indicating they would take a gap year before intending to enter higher education.

Matching demand and supply

Considering the education and training characteristics of the region and the projected need for skills there are apparent requirements to support sectors in:

- Health and social work;
- Other business activities; and
- Construction.

The net employment demand suggests that there will be clear and significant requirements for managers and professional occupations, but replacement demand also shows a requirement to support skilled trades, services and elementary occupations.

In turn this relates to a predicted qualification demand for NVQ Level 2 and higher courses, underpinned by an employer identified requirement for practical/job specific skills and customer service.

It is apparent in the existing education supply that there is provision across Wales in the key sector area of health and social care, although there may be opportunity to develop employer links in Mid Wales and South West Wales where there is a higher industry representation in this sector.

The demand for construction skills could also be a development area across Wales, with a regional focus in North Wales. Construction provision is already established in the work based sector, and the presence of construction industries in the region could result in an increased demand for training.

Another potential area of development will be in business, administration and law. Whilst ICT provision is strong this may be too generic and the employment specific skills desired by employers may not be met by this provision. The significant growth in other business services (additional 30,000 by 2014) may not be met by the current provision offer in the region and further research in the matching of qualifications to the expectation of employers may be required. The South East region is perhaps best positioned to develop its offer in this subject area building on the M4 development corridor opportunities.

Demography

Projections to 2016 suggest the 25 to 44 age group will decrease by 4%, whilst the 65 and older age group will increase by 24%

Population change

In mid-2006 the population in Wales was 2,965,900. This represents an increase of 2.5% on the mid 1996 estimate (Table N-1).

Population change in Wales from 1996 to 2006 saw an increase of 2.5% overall. The largest absolute change was in South East Wales with an increase of 27,700, although this equates to a growth of 1.9% overall. The largest percentage change for a region was 6.6% for Mid Wales but representing the third largest absolute change of 13,700 people. There are decreases in all regions for under 14's and increases for 15 to 64 year olds and over 75's. Both North and Mid Wales saw an increase in the 65 to 74 year old population (Table N-1).

Population structure

Mid Wales has the sparsest population in Wales with only 30 people per square kilometre compared to South East Wales where there are more than 500 people per square kilometre. Overall the number of people per square kilometre for Wales as a whole is 143 (Table N-2).

Fifty-one percent of the Wales population are female, Mid Wales is below this average at 50.6% but other regions are comparable (Table N-2).

The age structure of Wales is evenly spread across the ages 0 to 69 after which it decreases (Table N-3, Figure N-1). There is a small decrease in the population size for the 20 to 39 age range.

An estimated 2.5% of the population in Wales are of non-White ethnicity (Table N-5). The non-White ethnic population is distributed evenly between Mixed (0.4%), Indian (0.3%), Pakistani/Bangladeshi (0.4%) and Black (0.3%). Other Ethnic Groups account for 1.1%. South East Wales has the highest proportion of non-White ethnic groups at 3.7%. The other three regions have White populations of more than 98%. The impact of migrant worker populations may result in future changes to the ethnic structure of the region, but current reporting measures using the term White may not effectively differentiate European populations.

Population projections

Population projections over the next fifteen years from 2006 suggest an increase in the resident population of Wales of 4.2% (126,000 people) (Table N-7).

It is projected that the population of children (aged under 15) will decrease by 4% (21,000) between 2006 and 2021 whilst the number of people aged 75 and older will increase by 25% (62,000) and the number of people aged 65 to 74 will increase by 29% (87,000) (Table N-8).

The working age population aged 15-64 is projected to decrease by 1% (20,000 people) in Wales between 2006 and 2021.

Migration

Both authorities in Mid Wales exhibited a net inflow of people from other areas in England and Wales between mid-2004 and mid-2005 (Table N-9). The greatest inflow was in Powys (net inflow of 1,000 persons). The largest inflows are associated with the 45-64 age group.

Total international migration, based on the International Passenger Survey which takes into account asylum seekers, shows that Wales had a net outflow of 300 migrants in 2004 in contrast to a net influx of 4,300 migrants in 2003 (Table N-10).

Deprivation

The Welsh index of multiple deprivation (WIMD) 2005 provides a basis for assessing the extent of deprivation. Compared to the nation, Mid Wales exhibits a less deprived location where no super output area (SOA) geographies are represented in the 10% most deprived SOAs across Wales. Seventy-seven percent of SOAs in Mid Wales are in the 50% least deprived SOAs in Wales. In contrast South East Wales comprises the most deprived geographies in Wales with 13% of SOAs in the region represented in the 10% most deprived SOAs across Wales (Table N-11).

There are fewer SOAs in Mid Wales represented in the Education Domain of the WIMD 2005, with 88% of SOAs represented in the 50% least education deprived SOAs in the nation. In comparison 15% of SOAs in the South East Wales region are represented in the 10% most education deprived SOAs across Wales (Table N-12).

Business Stock

In 2005 one in three businesses in Wales were in distribution, hotels and restaurants

Businesses

There were 98,200 business units in Wales in 2005 (Table N-13). Micro-enterprises (1 to 10 employees) and small businesses (11 to 49 employees) accounted for 96.2% of all business units.

Compared to the UK, Wales has a similar profile of business activity with the exception of under-representation in Banking, finance and insurance.

Regional concentrations across Wales include banking, finance and insurance in South East Wales at 27%; construction (14%) in Mid Wales; public administration, education and health (12%) in South West Wales; and distribution, hotels and restaurants (35%) and manufacturing (8%) in North Wales (Table N-14 and Figure N-3).

The related profile of employment shows that 38% of employees at businesses in Mid Wales are employed in public administration, education and health (Table N-17), although 12% of businesses are in this sector. A similar pattern is observed in North Wales where 18% of employees are in manufacturing, compared to 8% of businesses in this sector. These figures suggest that many of these businesses are large in size.

VAT registrations and de-registrations

There were 84,995 VAT registered businesses at the end of 2006 (Table N-15), representing a 1% increase from the business stock at the start of the year.

In 2006 de-registrations (often taken as a proxy for business failure) amounted to 6.3% of the business stock. Mid Wales was significantly below the de-registration rate at 4.6%, whilst South East Wales was above the rate at 7.2%. In the same period the all Wales registration rate (a proxy for business formation) was 7.8%. Mid Wales was also significantly below this rate at 5.1%, compared to the high registration rate in South East Wales of 9.4% resulting in a net increase of 685 business units.

Taking into account population, business density in Mid Wales was twice that of Wales at 592 businesses per 10,000 population (compared to 287 businesses per 10,000 population in Wales). The estimated size of firms in Mid Wales is fewer than 10 per business unit. Therefore the region is characterised by a high volume of micro enterprises. In contrast business density in South East Wales is 222 businesses per 10,000 population, with an average business size of 14 employees.

Employment and Earnings

The projected future growth for Welsh employment will be other business services, growing at twice the UK rate

Employee jobs

Nearly one in three (29.4%) jobs in Wales are in enterprises which have 200 or more employees. Only the South West and South East regions of Wales have significant numbers of employers in this size band (Table N-17).

The smallest proportion of jobs is represented by enterprises of less than 10 employees at 20.5%. Mid Wales jobs are primarily in enterprises with less than 50 employees (64.4%), whilst South East Wales is characterised by employment in businesses of 50 or more employees. The North and South West Wales regions are characterised by a higher proportion of enterprises in the 11-49 employee size band (Table N-17).

The largest employer by sector is public administration, education and health at one in three employees in this sector (33%). Distribution, hotels and restaurants is the second largest (24%) followed by manufacturing (14%) and banking, finance and insurance (13%) (Table N-18).

The volumes of employees are always highest in South East Wales but in percentage terms the profiles are similar across the regions. public administration, education and health is the main employer in North Wales (30%), Mid Wales (38%), South East Wales (33%) and South West Wales (35.2%) (Table N-18).

There is very little representation of agriculture and fishing (0.2%) or energy and water (0.5%) in Wales overall. However looking at employment by structure and enterprise size it becomes clear that 40% of enterprises employing less than 10 people are in agriculture and fishing making it the largest sector for this size of enterprise. The small enterprise (0 to 49 employees) is also a major employer within construction (65%), distribution, hotels and restaurants (68%), banking, finance and insurance (53%) and other services (66%). In energy and water only employers of this size are significant enough to be shown (44%). For enterprises employing over 200 people the main sectors are manufacturing (48%) and public administration, education and health (39%) (Table N-19).

The division of jobs into full time and part time is 2 full time jobs for every part time job (65%:35%). There is little difference between the regions of Wales; South East Wales has the fewest part time jobs (34%) and Mid Wales the most part time jobs (39%) (Table N-20). Fifty two percent of those employed in Wales are women, of those just over half (52%) are part time. Female employment is highest in Mid Wales at 55%, followed by 53% in South West Wales and 51% in both North and South East Wales. Part-time female employment is highest in Mid Wales at 55%. The male proportion of those employed working part time is significantly lower at 18% and, ranging from 17% in North and South East Wales to 20% in Mid and South West Wales (Table N-21).

Labour demand

Jobs density figures show the ratio of total jobs to working-age population. The total number of jobs is a workplace-based measure and comprises employees, self-employed, government-supported trainees and HM Forces.

At 0.81 jobs density in Mid Wales has the highest value and South West Wales has the lowest at 0.76, which is also the figure of 0.77 for Wales as a whole (Table N-22). In general terms the higher the jobs density figure the more competition there is for jobs and as it gets lower it might indicate that residents are not employed locally or that it is an area of unemployment or inactivity. Jobs density alone can not describe commuting patterns, but it can be used as a measure of local demand as the higher the jobs density the more competitive the local jobs market would be.

Earnings

In Wales the workplace gross weekly pay is £402.50 which is just below the residence gross weekly pay of £408 per week. This suggests that people living in Wales are earning on average slightly more than the workers who are working here. It is also possible to see the pay gap between males and females in Wales which is £115.80 between the workplace pay and £94.70 for residence pay in favour of males (Table N-23).

Median workplace gross weekly pay ranges from £362 per week in Mid Wales to £411 per week in South East Wales. Median residence gross weekly pay ranges from £383 per week in Mid Wales to £416 per week in South East Wales. Mid Wales exhibits the largest difference between workplace and residence earnings, which is primarily attributed to male earnings that are £360 per week by workplace and £402 per week for residents (Table N-23).

Productivity and income

Data for 2004 shows that Wales accounted for 4% of United Kingdom productivity. The combined Gross Value Added (GVA) of Wales was £39,316 million. GVA per head was £13,316, at 78% of the UK GVA per head.

Across the country there is variation in GVA per head with the Gwent Valleys adding £9,845 per head compared to Cardiff and the Vale of Glamorgan which contributed £20,020 per head. There is an East West division of productivity with East Wales contributing £17,133 per head, compared to £11,126 per head in West Wales and the Valleys (Table N-24).

In 2005, the GDHI Index per head of population in Wales was 89 (11% below the UK index) (Table N-24)

Commuting

Statistics on commuting patterns in Wales, for those who are either employees or self employed, show that there are large inward commuting flows in four authorities, across North, South East and South West Wales. In North Wales there was a net outflow of 14,100 persons (5% of the resident population), whilst South East Wales exhibited a net outflow of 2,500 persons (0.4% of the resident population) despite net inflows to Cardiff and Newport of 55,700 persons (Table N-25 and Figure N-6).

These patterns of commuting account for some of the differences between residence and workplace measures.

Employment change in Wales

Employment in Wales was at 1.27 million in 2004 and is predicted to increase by 0.4% per annum to 2014, at which point employment in could total 1.32 million (Table N-26).

Sectoral trends in Wales

Employment in both the primary and manufacturing sectors in Wales is predicted to contract over the next decade (Table N-26), although the pace of that contraction will not be as fast as that experienced in the preceding ten years (1994 -2004).

For Wales the real growth in employment numbers is predicted to be in the business and other services, specifically in other services where per annum growth is predicted to be 1.9% (compared to 0.9% across the United Kingdom) (Table N-26, Figure N-7).

Overall employment in the non-marketed services - such as education, public administration and health - is forecast to continue to increase by 0.6% per annum.

Occupational and replacement demand in Wales

At Standard Occupation Classification Major Group level, the largest increase in occupational employment between 2004 and 2014 is projected for professional occupations with an expected increase of almost 30,000 jobs (Figure N-27). This represents an increase at a similar rate as across the UK as a whole. Replacement demand is even greater for this occupation, so that the total requirement is for over 80,000 extra people in such occupations by 2014 (Table N-27 and Figure N-8).

Other substantial employment gains are expected for personal service occupations (22,000 jobs), associate professional and technical occupations (15,000 jobs), managers and senior officials (over 15,000 jobs) and sales and customer service occupations (10,000 jobs) (Table N-27).

Elementary occupations and skilled trade occupations dominate job losses, with employment expected to contract by about 35,000 and 10,000 respectively. In both instances these losses represent rates of decline in excess of the UK average. A loss of 5,000 jobs is expected for administrative, clerical and secretarial occupations. However, there are total requirements of over 50,000 jobs for administrative clerical & secretarial occupations; almost 45,000 for skilled trades and 25,000 for elementary occupations as a result of replacement demand (Table N-27 and Figure N-8).

Labour Supply and Utilisation

One in four people in Wales are economically inactive, of which a quarter do want a job

Economic activity

According to the mid-year estimates for 2006 60% of the resident population in Wales are of working age.

In Wales three in four (75%) of people of working age are economically active which amounts to 1,316,300 people (Table N-29). Seventy-one percent of working age people are in employment and 4% are unemployed. The majority of the working age population are employees (62%) with only 9% self employed (Table N-29).

Females are less economically active than males (71% and 79% respectively). There are twice as many males in self employment as females (13% and 5% respectively). Females have a lower rate of unemployment than males (3% and 5% respectively) (Table N-29).

Mid Wales has the lowest levels of unemployment for males, females and overall (2.7%). It also has the highest levels of self employment (16.7%) overall with female self employment the highest at 8.7%. This is twice the rate observed in each of the other regions. South East Wales has the lowest self employment rate for females at 4%. Nearly one in four males in Mid Wales are self employed (24.1%) which is higher than North Wales (13.8%), South West Wales (11.7%) and South East Wales (10.5%) (Table N-29).

Employment by occupation

Managers and senior officials, professional occupations and associate professional and technical occupations make up more than one third of jobs in Wales (36.5%) reflected across each of the four regions. Administrative and secretarial and skilled trades occupations make up a further quarter of jobs (24.9%) which is again broadly reflected across all regions. There is a similar proportion of jobs in process plant and machine operatives and elementary operations (21.8%) with the smallest proportion of employment (16.9%) in personal service and sales and customer services occupations (Table N-30 and Figure N-10).

Economic inactivity

The economically inactive consist of a diverse group comprising the early retired, students and sick or disabled that vary in their closeness to the labour market.

Across Wales one in four people are economically inactive (24.9%). This is lowest in North Wales (22.1%) and highest in South West Wales (26.1%). Over 6% of people in Wales want a job and 19% do not. Across the regions there is some variation. At the extremes in Mid Wales for every percentage of people wanting a job there are

five percent who do not want a job and in South East Wales for every percentage that want a job only two and a quarter percent do not want a job (Table N-31).

For females the proportion of people not wanting a job is 21.8% higher than the male rate (15.7%) whereas the proportions wanting a job narrows to 7.0% and 5.4% respectively. The same regional differences between those wanting a job and those not wanting a job are noticeable for females and males (Table N-29).

Unemployment

Unemployment, measured on the ILO basis, was 4.0% in Wales in 2006 (Table N-29).

In May 2006, claimant based unemployment shows that unemployment, at 1.6% in Mid Wales, was below the Wales rate of 2.5% (Table N-32). Unemployment was highest in South East Wales at 2.8%.

The rate is higher for males than females at 3.7% and 1.3% respectively. These rates had dropped in 2007 to 3.3% and 1.2% respectively which meant that overall claimant based unemployment fell to 2.3% in Wales in 2007.

In 2007 nearly half of all claimants were in the 25 to 49 age group. However this is approximately 2% per year of age, this index indicates for the 18 to 24 year group a rate of 5% per year group (Table N-33).

In 2007 the duration of claim would indicate that Wales has a primarily short term unemployment issue with 70.1% of claims lasting less than 6 months and 13.5% lasting over 12 months. This profile is similar for the regions except for North Wales where 62.9% of claims are less than 6 months and 17.9% are over 12 months suggesting that this region has longer term unemployment (Table N-34).

Skills and Qualifications

The shift towards higher occupational areas will lead to increased demand for Level 3 and higher qualifications

Workforce qualifications and training

Of the working age population in Wales 16.2% have no qualifications. This reduces to 11.4% of the economically active population that have no qualifications. South West Wales has the highest rate of non qualified people at 17.5% but the lowest rate of non qualified economically active people (10.7%). The highest rate of economically active people with no qualifications is in Mid Wales (12.7%) although the working age population in Mid Wales has the fewest non qualified people at 13.8% (Table N-35).

The highest qualification profile is similar across the regions of Wales for people qualified to NVQ 4 and higher at 24% of the working age population and 28% of those economically active. Level 2/trade apprenticeship qualifications are held by a further 23% of working age people and 24% of the economically active. NVQ 3 level qualifications are held by 16% of both the working age and economically active populations. Fourteen percent of the working age and economically active population have an NVQ Level 1 or equivalent (Table N-35).

The proportion of people receiving job related training in Wales is 11% for those who stated they had received training in the last 4 weeks and twice this rate (22.2%) for training received in the last 13 weeks (Table N-36 and Figure N-13).

Vacancies and skill gaps in Wales

The Future Skills Wales (FSW) survey provides information on vacancies and skill gaps, but the latest 2005 survey does not provide information at a sub-national level.

Overall headlines indicate that, for Wales, 21% of establishments had vacancies at the time of the 2005 survey, compared to 22% in 2003. The total number of vacancies across Wales was equivalent to 3.5% of Welsh total employment.

Recruitment problems (hard-to-fill vacancies as a percentage of employment) were greatest in micro-establishments (1 to 9 employees) and in the Hotels and catering sector.

The occupations with the highest proportion of hard-to-fill vacancies were skilled trades, elementary occupations and associate professional occupations. These occupations, together with personal service occupations, were also experiencing the highest intensity of hard-to-fill vacancies.

The main causes of hard-to-fill vacancies as reported by establishments were:

- a lack of the skills that the organisation demands;
- not enough people interested in the job; and
- a low number of applicants with the required attitude.

Skill shortage vacancies were most commonly thought to relate to a lack of:

- other technical and practical skills (52 percent);
- customer handling skills (44 percent);
- communication skills (43 percent); and
- problem solving skills (41 percent).

In terms of the other technical and practical skills missing, the range of responses was extensive and included a mixture of very specific skills plus more generic skills (e.g. customer handling skills, general IT user skills). In terms of non-generic skills deemed to be lacking, these most commonly related to technical ability/ability to read drawings and skilled/qualified craftsmen.

Qualifications demand in Wales

The predicted shift in the employment makeup of the workforce towards the higher end of the occupational spectrum is likely to have a significant impact on the overall demand for qualifications.

Of the 1.32 million net employment demand in Wales forecast for 2014, 175,000 will need to have NVQ Level 5 qualifications, 342,000 will need to be of degree level, 322,000 will require the equivalent of NVQ Level 3, 285,000 will need to possess at least NVQ Level 2 competence and a further 153,000 will need at least an NVQ Level 1 qualification. There will also be an overall reduction of 62,000 jobs that do not require staff to have any qualifications at all (Table N-37 and Figure N-14).

Education and Training

There was a 6% growth in the number of learners aged 25 and over between 2004/05 and 2005/06

Education and training providers

In 2005/06 Welsh FEIs provided education and training to 70% of those educated at this level. Other training providers accounted for 17%, whilst school sixth forms and LEA community learning providers accounted for 8% and 6% of activity respectively (Table N-38).

The age group breakdown of these learners is similar across Wales with the majority of learners being aged 25 to 49 (38%). Applying a single age index² it is shown that the volumes of learners by single year of age decreases by approximately one third in each age group after 18. Although 25 to 49 accounts for the majority of learners, the participation rate in this age band is not as high as in the younger age groups (Table N-39).

Education trends

Between 2004/05 and 2005/06 the number of learners has increased in all regions of Wales and all age groups. The largest increase is in the 25 plus age group where in Wales the increase is 6%, and the largest regional increase is in South West Wales at 10%. Only South East Wales has a decline of 1% for the 19 to 24 age group (Table N-40).

Education demographics

Females account for 58% of learners in Wales. There is little variation between the regions (Table N-41)

The average proportion of learners of White ethnicity across Wales is 84.7%. This varies from 82.3% in South East Wales to 88.9% in South West Wales. The majority of learners from non-White ethnic groups are of Asian ethnicity. There are a high proportion of learners for whom ethnicity is unknown. This ranges from 8.7% in South West Wales to 14.1% in Mid Wales, with a Wales average of 12.1% (Table N-42).

In Wales, 6.4% of learners considered themselves to have a disability, whilst information on disability status was not known for 15% of learners (Table N-41). The proportion of learners with a disability varies between 6.1% (North Wales and South East Wales) and 7.3% (South West Wales) (Table N-43).

Education structure

After preparation for life and work (accounting for 35.9% of learning activities, predominantly key skills), the main subject areas in Wales are information and communication technology (11%) and health, public services and care (9%).

² Dividing the 20-24, 25-49 and 50-64 age groups by 5, 25, and 15 respectively

languages, literature and culture (6%), and business, administration and law (6%) (Table N-44 and Figure N-15).

Thirty-two percent of learning activities are of other type and 26% are key skills. Eighteen percent of learning activities are BTEC/OCN/Access certificates and diplomas, 10% are NVQ, and a further 10% are AS/A2 level (Table N-44).

Particular subject areas have dominant learning activity types. Both information and community technology, and health, public services and care have significant activities of other type (60% and 57% respectively). Science and mathematics and social sciences are predominantly delivered through AS/A2 (74% and 82% respectively) programmes, whilst engineering and manufacturing technologies, construction, planning and the built environment, retail and commercial enterprise, and business, administration and law are delivered through NVQ programmes with significant representation in other types (Table N-44).

By medium of delivery, 4% of learning activities in Wales are bilingual. This rises to 13% in agriculture, horticulture and animal care subjects. Only history, philosophy and theology and languages, literature and culture have less than 90% delivery in English. These have a 6% and 4% delivery in Welsh respectively and 5% and 8% bilingual delivery respectively (Table N-45).

Work based learning structure

Across Wales there were 3,170 more females than males on work based learning programmes. Health care and public services made up 31% of all female learning and 6% of all male learning mostly delivered by modern apprenticeships and foundation modern apprenticeships. Business administration and retailing and customer services are the second and third most popular skills areas accounting for 28% and 17% respectively. In the male cohort Business administration accounts for 11% and retailing and customer services accounts for 10% of male work based learning (Table N-46).

In contrast construction and engineering account for 22% and 19% of all male work based learning and the figures for females are 0.3% and 1% respectively primarily delivered through modern apprenticeships and foundation modern apprenticeships (Table N-46 and Figure N-16).

Fifty percent of male work based learners are in the construction, engineering and manufacturing sectors, compared to just 4% of female learners that are participating in these sectors (Table N-46).

School quality

The teacher assessments and examination reports across Wales reflect the regional results. The Wales results are 81% at KS1, reducing to 74% at KS2, reducing to 45.4% at KS 3 and then rising to 54% for 5 or more A* to C GCSE's. The exception to this is Mid Wales which has a smaller reduction between KS2 and KS3 to 55% and then has a very small increase to 56% for KS4. This makes the 5 of pupils achieving a level 5 or above (core subject indicator) ten percent higher than the other three regions although the percentage of GCSE achievement is comparable to all other regions (Table N-47 and Figure N-17).

Destinations

The total cohort leaving Year 11 increased by 0.7% between 2005 and 2006 to 38,797. Of this cohort 76% remained in full time education, those continuing at school declined by 0.4% and those continuing at college increased by 0.8%. This pattern was seen in North Wales where schools saw a decrease of 2% continuing and colleges saw an increase of 3%. In South West Wales schools saw a reduction of 6.3% and colleges an increase of similar magnitude (5.6%). However South East Wales saw an increase in the proportion continuing in schools of 3.1% and a reduction of 6.3% continuing in college and in Mid Wales there were increases in both school and college of 1.0% and 1.2% respectively (Table N-48).

There were increases in both work based training with non employed status and work based training with employment of 5.5% and 4.9%. The only decrease was seen in North Wales where there was a decrease of 10.8% in work based learning with non employed status which corresponded to an increase of 10.3% in work based learning with employment. Each region had a reduction comparable to the overall Wales decrease of 13% (Table N-48)..

The proportion of people known not to be in education or training across Wales is 6.4%, which is 2,483 people. However the change in this proportion of people across the regions varies from an increase of 8% in North Wales to a reduction of 38% in Mid Wales. The numbers behind these percentages are small and therefore in real terms this is an increase of 41 people in North Wales and a decrease of 44 people in Mid Wales (Table N-48)..

There was also an increase in the Year 13 cohort of 3.4%. There was a similar pattern with a decrease of 0.7% in the number continuing at school to a 2.5% increase in the number of people continuing at college. There were variations across the regions with North Wales seeing an increase in continuing at school (53.3%) and college (18.6%) as did Mid Wales with increases of 26.4% and 22% for school and college respectively. South East Wales and South West Wales saw decreases in those continuing at school of 16.7% and 15.1% respectively, and in South East Wales there was also a decline of 14.2% for college continuation. In West Wales colleges saw a 15.8% increase in those continuing at college (Table N-49)..

There were increases in those intending to take a gap year in all regions except for South West Wales where there was a decrease of 11%, but on average in Wales there was an increase of 30% (Table N-49).

As for year 11 the percentages for work based learning change vary but the numbers are small. There were increases in North Wales, Mid Wales, and South East Wales for work based learning with employed status but a decrease in South West Wales. For work based learning with employment there was a decrease in South East Wales and South West Wales but increases in the other two regions. There was an overall reduction for those known not to be in education or training of 9.5% but again the numbers are very small (Table N-49).

Participation in learning

In 2004/05 standardised participation rates in Mid Wales, 8% of females and 5% of males participated in publicly funded education, both below the national standardised participation rates of 9% and 7% respectively (Table N-50). The highest standardised participation rate is seen in South West Wales of 10% for females and 7% for males.

A comparison of Sixth form learners and FE learners for which both groups contain people aged under 20 shows a standardised participation rate of 4% for sixth forms and 6% for further education learners. Mid Wales has the highest proportion in Sixth forms at 4% and the lowest further education proportion of 5%, whereas South West Wales has the lowest Sixth form standardised participation of 3% and the highest further education rate of 8% (Table N-50)

The National Institute for Adult Continuing Education (NIACE) have estimated that in 2007³ 43% of adults participated in learning in Wales, an increase from 42% in the previous survey in 2003. This continues to suggest that almost 6 out of 10 people had had no exposure to any form of learning in the preceding 3 years. NIACE also report that the gap between socio-economic classes has also widened so that adults in the upper and middle classes (AB) and white collar workers (C1) are now more likely to be engaged in learning than skilled manual workers (C2) and the semi-skilled, unskilled and pensioners (DE).

Measures of adult involvement in taught and non-taught learning from the Annual Population Survey indicate that 70% of the working age population in Wales had undertaken some learning activity during the previous 12 months. Participation was highest in Mid Wales at 75% (Table N-51).

For persons with DDA and Work Limiting disabilities, participation in adult learning is at 42% in Wales and highest in Mid Wales at 57%.

³ Wales: Moving Towards the Learning Country, Welsh Assembly Government and NIACE Dysgu Cymru (2007) <http://new.wales.gov.uk/topics/educationandskills/research-and-evaluation/124540/movingtowardslearningcountry?lang=en>

Abbreviations

ABI	Annual Business Enquiry
ACL	Adult and Community Learning
APS	Annual Population Survey
BME	Black and Minority Ethnic
DCLG	Department for Communities and Local Government
DDA	Disability Discrimination Act
DWP	Department for Work and Pensions
FE	Further Education
FEI	Further Education Institution
FSW	Future Skills Wales
GCE	General Certificate of Education
GDHI	Gross Disposable Household Income
GVA	Gross Value Added
ILO	International Labour Organisation
LLWR	Lifelong Learning Wales Record
WIMD	Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation
ISC	Independent Schools Council
JSA	Job Seekers Allowance
LFS	Labour Force Survey
LLFS	Local Labour Force Survey
MEG	Minority Ethnic Group
NEET	Not in education, employment or training
NIACE	National Institute for Adult Continuing Education
NVQ	National Vocational Qualification
ONS	Office for National Statistics
PI	Performance Indicator
PLASC	Pupil Level Annual School Census
PSA	Public Service Agreement
QCA	Qualifications and Curriculum Authority
QIA	Quality Information Authority
RDA	Regional Development Agency
SIC	Standard Industrial Classification
SOA	Super Output Area
SOC	Standard Occupational Classification
SSA	Sector Skills Area
SSC	Sector Skills Council
SSF	School Sixth Forms
VAT	Value-added tax
VCE	Vocational Certificate of Education
WBL	Work-based Learning

Glossary

Adult Learning – In the Annual Population Survey, an adult learner is someone aged 16 and over who has participated in some taught and/or non-taught adult learning over the last year. Taught adult learning includes:

- taught courses that were meant to lead to a qualification;
- taught courses designed to help develop skills used in a job;
- courses, instructions or tuition in driving, playing a musical instrument, art or craft, sport or any practical skill;
- evening classes;
- learning involving an individual working on their own from a package of materials provided by an employer, college, commercial organisation or other training provider; and
- other taught course, instruction or tuition.

Non-taught adult learning includes:

- studying for qualifications without taking part in a taught course;
- supervised training while doing a job;
- time spent keeping up-to-date with developments in one's work or profession e.g. by reading books or attending seminars; and
- deliberately trying to improve one's knowledge about anything or teach oneself a skill without taking part in a taught course.

Annual Business Inquiry – The ABI is an annual business survey which collects data from a sample of businesses to generate estimates of employment and business establishments by industry and geography. ABI figures do not include the self-employed. Data units in the ABI do not readily correspond to the commonly used terms: firms, companies or businesses by which employers are sometimes identified. They are roughly equivalent to workplaces but because of the way the data are collected two or more units can be present in the same workplace. For example, a bank may have several branches and offices in a city, each one of these would be counted as a separate data unit.

Annual Population Survey – A residence based labour market survey encompassing population, economic activity (employment, self-employment and unemployment), economic inactivity and qualifications. These are broken down where possible by gender, age, ethnicity, industry and occupation.

Census – The most comprehensive survey of the UK population, conducted every 10 years (most recently undertaken in 2001).

Claimant Count - A measure of unemployment which is a full count of the number of people claiming Jobseeker's Allowance each month.

Disability (APS) – The APS questions on health and disability reflect the provisions of the Disability Discrimination Act (DDA) 1995. The APS broadly classifies disabled respondents into three categories records:

- DDA disabled (current disabled) only - who have a current disability which includes people who have a long-term disability which substantially limits their day-to-day activities;
- Work-limiting disabled - people who have a long-term disability which affects the kind of work or amount of work they might do; and
- respondents with both of these characteristics.

Economic Activity Rate - Those of working age who are in work or actively seeking work (i.e. measures the number of people in employment plus unemployed)

Economic Inactivity Rate - Economic inactivity is defined as those people who are neither in employment nor unemployed. This group includes, for example, all those who were looking after a home or retired. Although most LFS analysis is for the 16+ population, this group would also include all people aged under 16.

Employment Rate – Proportion of working age residents who are in employment (full-time, part-time or self employed)

Ethnic Minority – Those residents whose ethnic group is not classified 'White British', 'White Irish', 'White Other'.

Gross Disposable Household Income - GDHI is defined as total household income (including benefits) less current taxes on income, wealth and other social contributions. While GVA gives an indication of the value of all economic activity in a given area, gross disposable household income (GDHI) measures what financial resources households have available to spend on goods and services. As with GVA, GDHI data is not produced at the district level and is only available at a sub-regional, NUTS 3 level. GDHI is presented as an index where the UK has an index of 100.

Gross Value Added - GVA is measured as the sum of incomes earned from the production of goods and services in a region/sub-region. Individual income components include: compensation of employees (formerly known as income from employment), gross operating surplus, mixed income and taxes (less subsidies) on production. Regional GVA is calculated both on a workplace and a residence basis. Residence-based GVA allocates the incomes of commuters to where they live, whereas workplace GVA allocates their incomes to where they work. At a NUTS 2 and 3 level, estimates are only produced at a workplace level.

Gross Value Added per head - The wide variation in the size, demography, industrial structure and economic performance of the regions and sub-regions of the UK makes it difficult to compare the regions economic performance using monetary totals. Comparisons are therefore usually expressed in terms of amounts per head of the resident population. The estimates of NUTS 3 GVA per head are calculated by dividing the estimate of workplace GVA for an area by the resident population for that area. Estimates of GVA per head will therefore be high in areas with high levels of inward commuting and a low resident population. Conversely, estimates of GVA per

head will be low in areas with significant levels of outward commuting and high resident populations.

Labour Force Survey – The LFS was a quarterly sample survey of 60,000 households living at private addresses in Great Britain and provided information on the UK labour market. It has been superseded by the Annual Population Survey.

Lifelong Learning Wales Record – The principal data collection relating to Further Education, Community and Work Based learning. The LLWR is now the sole data collection method for learning activities outside the school and Higher Education sector. Statistical output based upon the LLWR enables the analysis of learner and learning activity volumes, but success measures are still under development and consequently it has not been possible in this report to provide information on attainment.

Micro Businesses – Businesses with between 1 and 9 employees

NUTS 3 Area – European classification of regions. NUTS3 refers to County or Unitary Authority level

People with Disabilities - The Labour Force Survey questions on health and disability reflect the provisions of the Disability Discrimination Act (DDA) 1995 and are entirely based on self-reporting of disability. People whose health problem(s) or disability(ies) are expected to last more than a year are also asked whether their health problem/disability affects the kind or amount of work that they might do (i.e. a work-limiting disability). Those who meet the criteria for either (or both - as is usually the case) current DDA or work-limiting definitions of disability are defined as having a current long-term disability and are therefore included in the 'people with disabilities' group.

Residence-based Earnings - Weekly gross pay (i.e. before tax, national insurance or other deductions and excluding payments in kind) received by employees (not the self-employed) based on the area in which they live

Skills Gaps - skills deficiencies in the existing workforce.

Skill Levels

The analysis of skills in this paper uses qualifications as a proxy measure for skill level. Whilst this is not ideal, qualifications are the best measure available. Three broad skill levels are used:

- **Low skill** (NVQ 1 or less including those with no qualifications). Common skills requirements for jobs at this level include basic literacy, numeracy and IT skills and a range of generic skills.
- **Intermediate skill** (NVQ 2-3). Skills requirements in for occupations at this level are often vocational or technical in nature. They may also require higher level generic skills including analytical and problem solving abilities.
- **High skill** (NVQ 4+). These skills are important in managerial and professional and associate professional roles. They are sometimes technical in nature but usually require high level analytical, communication and people management skills.

Skill Shortages - a lack of suitably skilled people in the labour market

Small Businesses – Businesses with between 11 and 49 employees

Standard Industrial Classification of Economic Activities – method for classifying business establishments by the type of economic activity in which they are engaged

Standard Occupational Classification – method for classifying occupations

Super Output Areas - statistical areas which are smaller than wards and contain around 1,500 people.

Unemployment Rate – The International Labour Organisation definition of unemployed includes those without a job who were able to start work in the two weeks following their LFS interview and had either looked for work in the four weeks prior to interview or were waiting to start a job they had already obtained.

VAT registrations and de-registrations - It should be noted that VAT registrations and de-registrations provide only an *indication* of what is going on in business population. As well as businesses opening or closing down, the measures also include firms moving above or below the threshold for payment of VAT, currently £58,000. The measures do not take account of businesses below the VAT threshold so very small businesses are not included.

Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation 2005 - produced as a partnership by the Welsh Assembly Government and the Local Government Data Unit this measures deprivation in relation to seven different factors (or 'domains'). These domains are:

- Income;
- Employment;
- Health;
- Education, skills and training;
- Geographical access to services;
- Housing; and
- Physical environment.

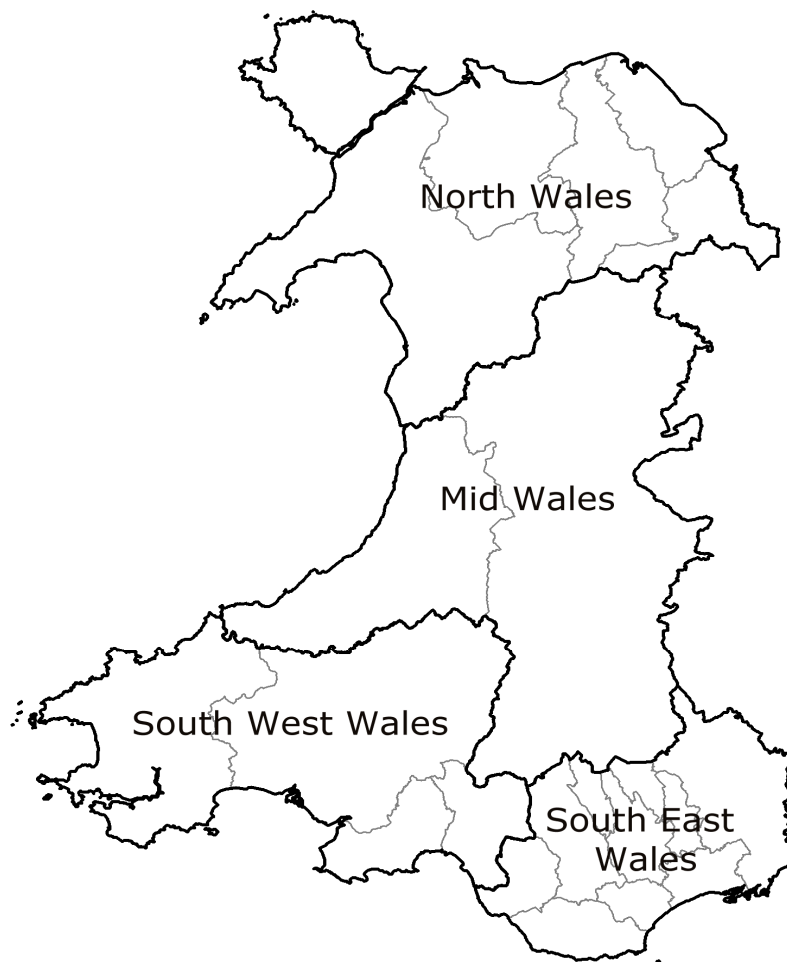
Scores from each domain are combined to provide an overall measure of the extent of multiple deprivation in any area.

Workplace-based Earnings – Weekly gross pay (i.e. before tax, national insurance or other deductions and excluding payments in kind) received by employees (not the self-employed) based on the area in which they work

Data Report

Location Maps

Map N-1. Wales Regions



Map N-2. North Wales Authorities



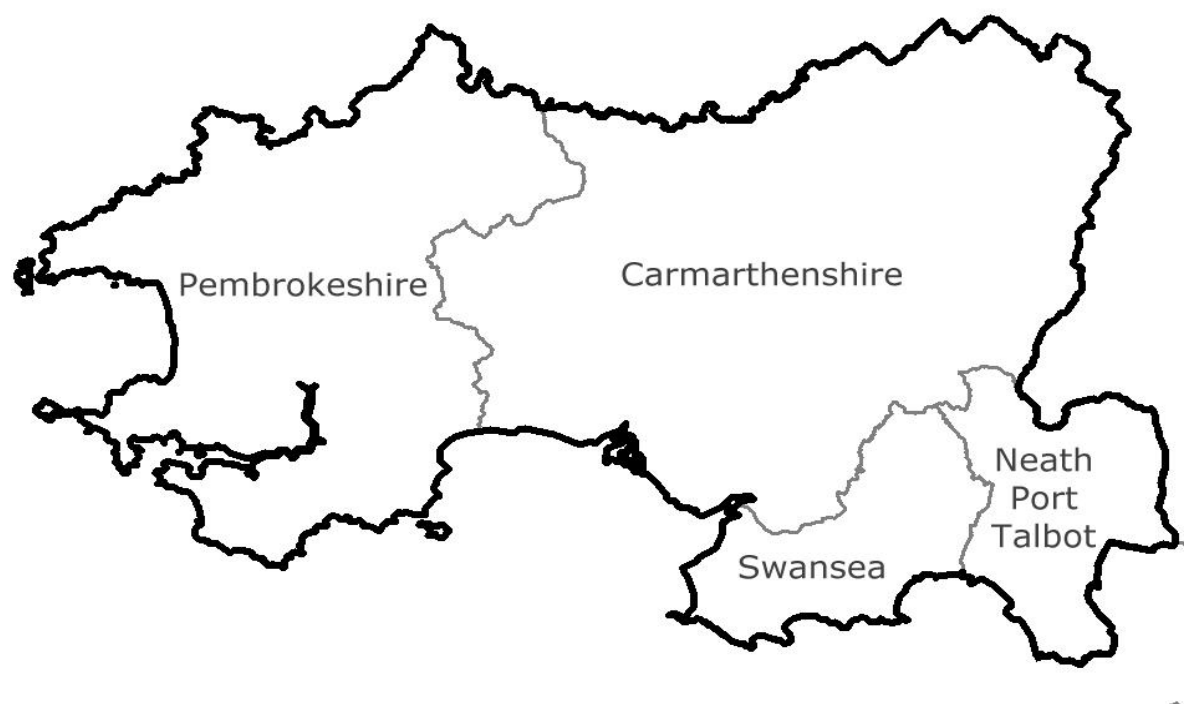
Map N-3. Mid Wales Authorities



Map N-4. South East Wales Authorities



Map N-5. South West Wales Authorities



Demography

Population Change

Table N-1. Population Change 1996-2006

Wales Regions

thousands

	Population Mid-2006	Absolute Change 1996-2006					Percentage Change 1996-2006 relative to each age group				
		All	0-14	15-64	65-74	75+	All	0-14	15-64	65-74	75+
North Wales	675.7	+ 21.5	- 5.8	+ 20.4	+ 1.6	+ 5.0	+ 3.2%	- 4.7%	+ 5.0%	+ 2.5%	+ 8.9%
Mid Wales	208.3	+ 13.7	- 1.1	+ 9.7	+ 1.1	+ 4.0	+ 6.6%	- 3.2%	+ 7.9%	+ 5.3%	+ 24.0%
South East Wales	1,422.4	+ 27.7	- 25.6	+ 47.5	- 6.7	+ 12.6	+ 1.9%	- 9.0%	+ 5.4%	- 5.3%	+ 12.9%
South West Wales	659.5	+ 11.8	- 7.8	+ 15.2	- 2.2	+ 6.5	+ 1.8%	- 6.5%	+ 3.7%	- 3.3%	+ 12.1%
Wales	2,965.9	+ 74.6	- 39.8	+ 92.8	- 6.1	+ 28.2	+ 2.5%	- 7.1%	+ 5.1%	- 2.2%	+ 12.6%

Source: Midyear population estimates (2006)

Population Structure

Table N-2. Population Density by Gender 2006

Wales Regions

thousands

	Population Mid-2006			Female			Male		
	All People	Area (sq. km)	People per sq. km	Number	% of Total	People per sq. km	Number	% of Total	People per sq. km
North Wales	675.7	6,151	0.110	346.6	51.3%	0.056	328.9	48.7%	0.053
Mid Wales	208.3	6,973	0.030	105.4	50.6%	0.015	102.8	49.4%	0.015
South East Wales	1,422.4	2,808	0.507	730.2	51.3%	0.260	692.4	48.7%	0.247
South West Wales	659.5	4,802	0.137	339.0	51.4%	0.071	320.4	48.6%	0.067
Wales	2,965.9	20,732	0.143	1,521.1	51.3%	0.073	1,444.8	48.7%	0.070

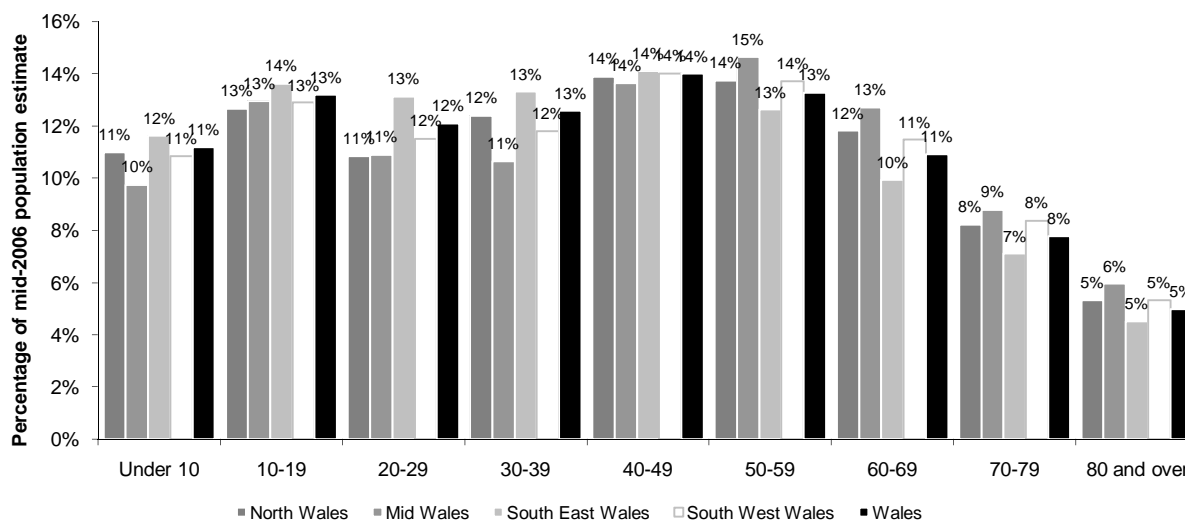
Source: Midyear population estimates (2006)

Table N-3. Population by Age 2006
North Wales Authorities

		<i>thousands</i>								
	Population Mid-2006	Under 10	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80 and over
North Wales	675.7	74.3 11.0%	85.6 12.7%	73.3 10.8%	83.8 12.4%	93.9 13.9%	92.9 13.7%	79.9 11.8%	55.6 8.2%	35.9 5.3%
Mid Wales	208.3	20.3 9.7%	27.0 13.0%	22.7 10.9%	22.2 10.7%	28.4 13.6%	30.5 14.6%	26.5 12.7%	18.3 8.8%	12.4 6.0%
South East Wales	1,422.4	165.4 11.6%	193.7 13.6%	186.9 13.1%	189.4 13.3%	200.8 14.1%	179.6 12.6%	141.3 9.9%	101.1 7.1%	64.4 4.5%
South West Wales	659.5	71.6 10.9%	85.1 12.9%	75.9 11.5%	77.9 11.8%	92.4 14.0%	90.4 13.7%	75.7 11.5%	55.2 8.4%	35.2 5.3%
Wales	2,965.9	331.9 11.2%	391.3 13.2%	358.8 12.1%	373.2 12.6%	415.4 14.0%	393.7 13.3%	323.6 10.9%	230.4 7.8%	147.8 5.0%

Source: Midyear population estimates (2006)

Figure N-1. Age structure 2006



Source: Midyear population estimates (2006)

Table N-4a. Population by Age 2006, Females
Wales Regions

thousands

Female	Population Mid-2006									
		Under 10	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80 and over
North Wales	346.6	36.1 10.4%	41.4 11.9%	35.8 10.3%	43.0 12.4%	48.1 13.9%	47.5 13.7%	40.8 11.8%	30.3 8.7%	23.6 6.8%
Mid Wales	105.4	9.7 9.2%	13.1 12.4%	10.9 10.3%	11.3 10.7%	14.4 13.7%	15.4 14.6%	13.4 12.7%	9.5 9.0%	7.7 7.3%
South East Wales	730.2	80.8 11.1%	94.6 13.0%	93.9 12.9%	97.1 13.3%	102.2 14.0%	91.1 12.5%	72.7 10.0%	55.8 7.6%	42.0 5.8%
South West Wales	339.0	34.5 10.2%	41.3 12.2%	37.6 11.1%	40.5 11.9%	47.3 14.0%	46.1 13.6%	38.8 11.4%	29.8 8.8%	22.7 6.7%
Wales	1,521.1	161.5 10.6%	190.0 12.5%	178.0 11.7%	191.9 12.6%	212.2 14.0%	199.8 13.1%	165.5 10.9%	125.8 8.3%	96.2 6.3%

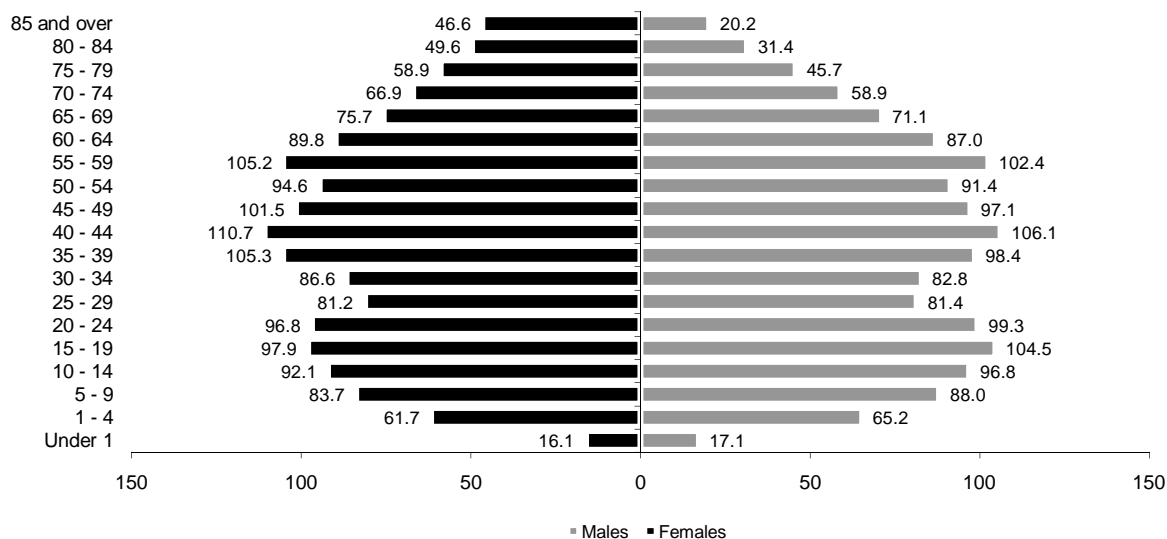
Table N-4b. Population by Age 2006, Males
Wales Regions

thousands

Male	Population Mid-2005									
		Under 10	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80 and over
North Wales	328.9	38.2 11.6%	44.0 13.4%	37.5 11.4%	40.9 12.4%	45.8 13.9%	45.6 13.9%	39.1 11.9%	25.3 7.7%	12.3 3.7%
Mid Wales	102.8	10.5 10.2%	13.9 13.5%	11.8 11.5%	10.9 10.6%	13.9 13.5%	15.1 14.7%	13.1 12.7%	8.6 8.4%	4.7 4.6%
South East Wales	692.4	84.7 12.2%	99.4 14.4%	92.9 13.4%	92.2 13.3%	98.5 14.2%	88.8 12.8%	68.9 10.0%	45.4 6.6%	22.3 3.2%
South West Wales	320.4	36.9 11.5%	43.8 13.7%	38.5 12.0%	37.3 11.6%	45.0 14.0%	44.2 13.8%	36.8 11.5%	25.4 7.9%	12.3 3.8%
Wales	1,444.8	170.3 11.8%	201.3 13.9%	180.7 12.5%	181.2 12.5%	203.2 14.1%	193.8 13.4%	158.1 10.9%	104.6 7.2%	51.6 3.6%

Source: Midyear population estimates (2006)

Figure N-2. Age and Gender structure 2006, Wales



Source: Midyear population estimates (2006)

Table N-5. Population by Ethnicity 2006
Wales Regions

		<i>thousands</i>						
		All People	White	Mixed	Indian	Pakistani/ Bangladesh	Black	Other Ethnic Group
North Wales	Number	516.8	510.3	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.6	3.1
	Confidence	11.2	22.2	0.9	0.9	0.9	c	1.7
	% of All People		98.7%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.6%
Mid Wales	Number	193.6	191.6	0.5	b	b	0.2	1.0
	Confidence	6.7	13.3	c	b	b	c	1.0
	% of All People		99.0%	0.3%			0.1%	0.5%
South East Wales	Number	1,108.3	1,066.5	5.5	5.4	7.5	5.1	17.9
	Confidence	18.3	35.9	2.6	2.6	3.0	2.5	4.7
	% of All People		96.2%	0.5%	0.5%	0.7%	0.5%	1.6%
South West Wales	Number	519.1	509.5	2.0	0.4	1.1	1.6	4.2
	Confidence	12.6	24.9	1.6	c	1.1	1.4	2.3
	% of All People		98.2%	0.4%	0.1%	0.2%	0.3%	0.8%
Wales	Number	2,337.8	2,278.0	8.9	6.6	9.4	7.5	26.3
	Confidence	25.5	50.3	3.1	2.7	3.2	2.9	5.4
	% of All People		97.4%	0.4%	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%	1.1%

Source: Annual Population Survey (Jan to Dec 2006), Table 18: Ethnicity by Age

Note a: Confidence interval identifies the +/- interval to apply to identify the range of values in which the true result will be found in 95 times out of 100

Note b: Estimate and confidence interval not available since the group sample size is zero or disclosive (0-2)

Note c: Estimate and confidence interval unreliable since the group sample size is small (3-9)

Table N-6. Population by Ethnicity 2001
Wales Regions

		<i>thousands</i>						
		All People	White	Mixed	Indian	Pakistani/B angladeshi	Black	Other Ethnic Group
North Wales		663.4	656.7	2.5	0.8	1.0	0.6	1.7
			99.0%	0.4%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.3%
Mid Wales		201.3	199.2	0.8	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.5
			99.0%	0.4%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%
South East Wales		1,393.8	1,349.8	11.8	6.1	13.3	5.7	7.1
			96.8%	0.8%	0.4%	1.0%	0.4%	0.5%
South West Wales		644.7	635.8	2.5	1.2	2.4	0.6	2.1
			98.6%	0.4%	0.2%	0.4%	0.1%	0.3%
Wales		2,903.1	2,841.5	17.7	8.3	17.2	7.1	11.4
			97.9%	0.6%	0.3%	0.6%	0.2%	0.4%

Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table 101

Table N-7. 2003 Based Sub National Population Projections by Age and Year
Wales Regions

		<i>thousands</i>				
		Wales				
		All People	0-14	15-64	65-74	75+
2003 (baseline)		2,938.0	538.0	1,887.0	268.0	225.0
2006		2,980.0	522.0	1,934.0	274.0	231.0
Absolute change from 2003		+ 42.0	- 16.0	+ 47.0	+ 6.0	+ 6.0
Percentage change from 2003		+ 1.4%	- 3.0%	+ 2.5%	+ 2.2%	+ 2.7%
2011		3,020.0	500.0	1,948.0	306.0	239.0
Absolute change from 2006		+ 40.0	- 22.0	+ 14.0	+ 32.0	+ 8.0
Percentage change from 2006		+ 1.3%	- 4.2%	+ 0.7%	+ 11.7%	+ 3.5%
2016		3,064.0	495.0	1,927.0	355.0	255.0
Absolute change from 2011		+ 44.0	- 5.0	- 21.0	+ 49.0	+ 16.0
Percentage change from 2011		+ 1.5%	- 1.0%	- 1.1%	+ 16.0%	+ 6.7%
2021		3,106.0	501.0	1,914.0	361.0	293.0
Absolute change from 2016		+ 42.0	+ 6.0	- 13.0	+ 6.0	+ 38.0
Percentage change from 2016		+ 1.4%	+ 1.2%	- 0.7%	+ 1.7%	+ 14.9%

Source: Sub-national population projections 2003

Table N-8. 2003 Based Sub National Population Projections by Selected Age and Year
Wales

		<i>thousands</i>								
		2006			2011			2016		
		15-24	25-44	45-64	15-24	25-44	45-64	15-24	25-44	45-64
Wales	Population	397.0	762.0	775.0	399.0	737.0	812.0	376.0	735.0	816.0
	Change from 2003	+ 5.3%	- 0.4%	+ 4.0%	+ 5.8%	- 3.7%	+ 9.0%	- 0.3%	- 3.9%	+ 9.5%

Source: Sub-national population projections 2003

Table N-9 Internal Migration within the United Kingdom, mid-2004 to mid-2005
Wales Regions

		<i>thousands</i>					
		Persons					
		0-15	16-24	25-44	45-64	65+	
North Wales	Inflow	23.6	4.0	5.2	8.0	4.4	2.0
	Outflow	21.6	3.4	5.8	7.3	3.2	1.9
	Balance	+ 2.0	+ 0.6	- 0.6	+ 0.7	+ 1.2	+ 0.1
Mid Wales	Inflow	10.6	1.5	3.3	2.9	1.9	0.9
	Outflow	9.2	1.1	3.5	2.7	1.2	0.7
	Balance	+ 1.4	+ 0.4	- 0.2	+ 0.2	+ 0.7	+ 0.2
South East Wales	Inflow	46.6	7.3	13.8	17.4	5.5	2.1
	Outflow	45.0	7.1	13.2	17.3	5.2	2.1
	Balance	+ 1.6	+ 0.2	+ 0.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.3	+ 0.0
South West Wales	Inflow	21.4	3.7	5.7	7.1	3.5	1.3
	Outflow	18.5	3.0	5.9	6.3	2.2	1.2
	Balance	+ 2.9	+ 0.7	- 0.2	+ 0.8	+ 1.3	+ 0.1
Wales	Inflow	56.9	8.5	17.1	19.0	9.0	3.4
	Outflow	49.5	6.7	17.5	17.0	5.5	2.8
	Balance	+ 7.4	+ 1.8	- 0.4	+ 2.0	+ 3.5	+ 0.6

Source: Population Trends 125, Autumn 2006 Table N-1 ISSN 0307-4463 www.statistics.gov.uk/products/p6303.asp

Table N-10 Total International Migration: time series 1995 to 2004

Area of destination, or origin, within the United Kingdom

Extract from Series MN no. 31 Table N-2.8

		<i>thousands</i>									
		Year									
		1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Wales	Inflow	9.8	8.5	11.9	7.8	9.1	5.5	13.7	10.9	12.4	11.3
	Outflow	6.0	8.0	5.6	6.3	5.1	7.5	8.7	9.3	8.1	11.6
	Balance	+ 3.8	+ 0.5	+ 6.3	+ 1.5	+ 4.0	- 2.0	+ 5.0	+ 1.6	+ 4.3	- 0.3

Source: Series MN no. 31 Table N-2.8 ISSN 0140-900X http://www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/theme_population/MN31.pdf

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These estimates of total international migration have been derived using a consistent methodology based primarily on the International Passenger Survey (IPS) to allocate migration to the constituent countries of the UK, and to Government Office Regions within England. This methodology is currently under review as part of the National Statistics Quality Review on International Migration.

Table N-11. Summary of the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2005
Wales Regions

Overall Index	Number of SOAs		SOAs in the 10% most deprived in Wales			SOAs in the next 40% most deprived in Wales			SOAs in the 50% least deprived in Wales		
		Total Population (000s)	% of SOAs	Population (000s)	% of Total Population	% of SOAs	Population (000s)	% of Total Population	% of SOAs	Population (000s)	% of Total Population
North Wales	425	667.5	4.5%	29.1	4.4%	35.5%	235.8	35.3%	60.0%	402.5	60.3%
Mid Wales	127	203.9	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	22.8%	43.6	21.4%	77.2%	160.4	78.6%
South East Wales	923	1,403.1	13.3%	183.9	13.1%	43.0%	604.0	43.0%	43.7%	615.2	43.8%
South West Wales	421	647.9	11.2%	69.8	10.8%	43.0%	279.6	43.2%	45.8%	298.6	46.1%
Wales	1,896	2,922.4	10.0%	282.8	9.7%	40.0%	1,163.0	39.8%	50.1%	1,476.7	50.5%

Source: Welsh Assembly Government 2005

Table N-12 Summary of the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2005 Education Domain
Wales Regions

Education domain	Number of SOAs		SOAs in the 10% most deprived in Wales			SOAs in the next 40% most deprived in Wales			SOAs in the 50% least deprived in Wales		
		Total Population (000s)	% of SOAs	Population (000s)	% of Total Population	% of SOAs	Population (000s)	% of Total Population	% of SOAs	Population (000s)	% of Total Population
North Wales	425	667.5	5.4%	36.1	5.4%	38.1%	255.3	38.3%	56.5%	376.0	56.3%
Mid Wales	127	203.9	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	13.4%	26.8	13.1%	86.6%	177.2	86.9%
South East Wales	923	1,403.1	14.8%	205.2	14.6%	45.2%	640.0	45.6%	40.0%	557.9	39.8%
South West Wales	421	647.9	6.9%	44.0	6.8%	38.5%	246.3	38.0%	54.6%	357.6	55.2%
Wales	1,896	2,922.4	10.0%	285.3	9.8%	40.0%	1,168.4	40.0%	50.1%	1,468.7	50.3%

Source: Welsh Assembly Government 2005

Business Stock

Businesses

Table N-13. Business structure by size 2005

Wales Regions

	Enterprise Count							
	1-10 employees		11-49 employees		50-199 employees		200 or more employees	
North Wales	23,600	19,200	81.4%	3,700	15.7%	a		a
Mid Wales	9,300	8,100	87.1%	1,100	11.8%	a		a
South East Wales	43,400	35,200	81.1%	6,100	14.1%	1,600	3.7%	400
South West Wales	21,900	18,000	82.2%	3,200	14.6%	600	2.7%	100
Wales	98,200	80,400	81.9%	14,100	14.4%	3,100	3.2%	700

Source: Annual Business Inquiry workplace analysis 2005

Note a: Values representing fewer than 50 enterprises are suppressed. Overall percentages may not sum to 100% due to suppression of data values

Table N-14. Business structure by broad category 2005

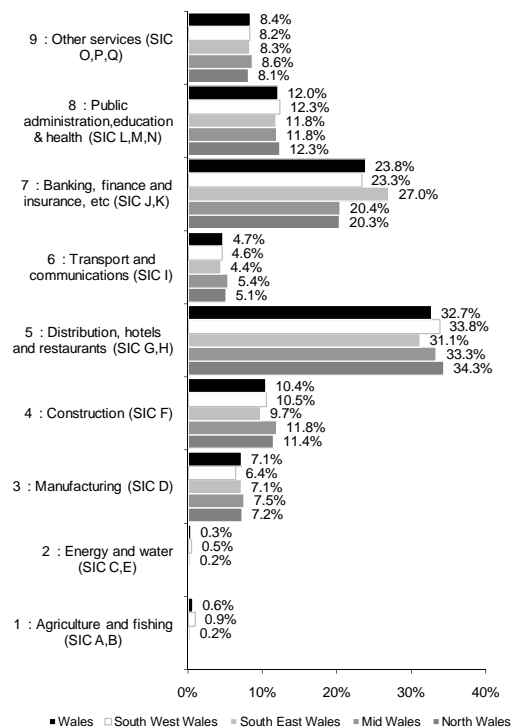
Wales Regions

	Enterprise Count									
	1 : Agriculture and fishing (SIC A,B)	2 : Energy and water (SIC C,E)	3 : Manufacturing (SIC D)	4 : Construction (SIC F)	5 : Distribution, hotels and restaurants (SIC G,H)	6 : Transport and communications (SIC I)	7 : Banking, finance and insurance, etc (SIC J,K)	8 : Public administration, education & health (SIC L,M,N)	9 : Other services (SIC O,P,Q)	
North Wales	23,600	a	a	1,700	2,700	8,100	1,200	4,800	2,900	1,900
Mid Wales	9,300	a	a	700	1,100	3,100	500	1,900	1,100	800
South East Wales	43,400	100	100	3,100	4,200	13,500	1,900	11,700	5,100	3,600
South West Wales	21,900	200	100	1,400	2,300	7,400	1,000	5,100	2,700	1,800
Wales	98,200	600	300	7,000	10,200	32,100	4,600	23,400	11,800	8,200
	0.6%	0.3%	7.1%	10.4%	32.7%	4.7%	23.8%	12.0%	8.4%	

Source: Annual Business Inquiry workplace analysis 2005

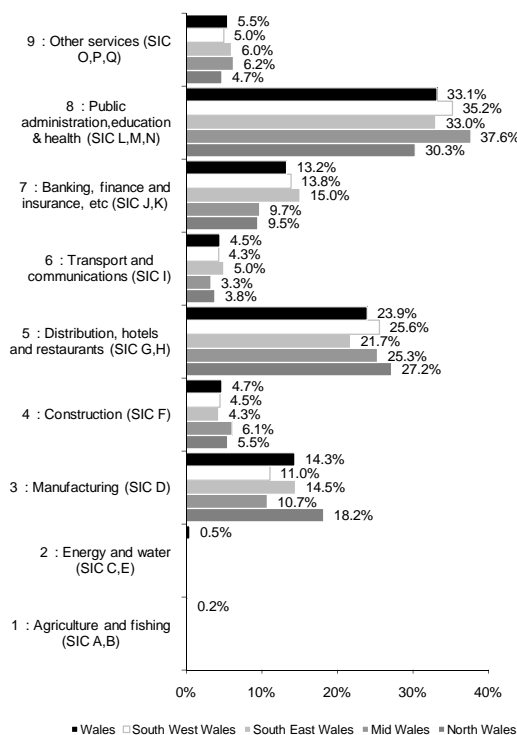
Note a: Values representing fewer than 50 enterprises are suppressed. Overall percentages may not sum to 100% due to suppression of data values

Figure N-3. Business structure 2005



Source: Annual Business Inquiry workplace analysis 2005

Figure N-4. Employment structure 2005



Source: Annual Business Inquiry employee analysis of Table N-18

VAT registrations and de-registrations

Table N-15. VAT registrations and de-registrations 2006

Wales Regions

	Business stock (at end of year)	VAT registrations		VAT de-registrations		Absolute change	% of stock at start of year
North Wales	21,490	1,610	7.5%	1,285	6.0%	+ 325	1.5%
Mid Wales	12,325	625	5.1%	570	4.6%	+ 55	0.4%
South East Wales	31,595	2,975	9.4%	2,290	7.2%	+ 685	2.2%
South West Wales	19,585	1,415	7.2%	1,175	6.0%	+ 240	1.2%
Wales	84,995	6,625	7.8%	5,320	6.3%	+ 1,305	1.6%

Source: VAT registrations and de-registrations 2006, Small Business Service

Table N-16. VAT registrations and de-registrations per 10,000 population 2006

North Wales Authorities

	Business Density	VAT registrations		VAT de-registrations		Absolute change	% of stock at start of year	Firm size, Employees per ABU workplace unit	Mid-year population estimate 2005
North Wales	318	24	7.5%	19	6.0%	+ 5	1.5%	11	675.7
Mid Wales	592	30	5.1%	27	4.6%	+ 3	0.4%	7	208.3
South East Wales	222	21	9.4%	16	7.2%	+ 5	2.2%	14	1,422.4
South West Wales	297	21	7.2%	18	6.0%	+ 4	1.2%	27	659.5
Wales	287	22	7.8%	18	6.3%	+ 4	1.6%	12	2,965.9

Source: VAT registrations and de-registrations 2006, Small Business Service, Midyear population estimates (2006), Annual Business Inquiry workplace analysis 2005

Employment and Earnings

Employee jobs

Table N-17. Employment structure by size 2005

Wales Regions

	Employment Count								
	1-10 employees	11-49 employees	50-199 employees	200 or more employees					
North Wales	260,500	60,800	23.3%	79,500	30.5%	a		a	
Mid Wales	69,100	21,300	30.8%	23,200	33.6%	a		a	
South East Wales	598,800	105,100	17.6%	141,400	23.6%	146,800	24.5%	205,500	34.3%
South West Wales	598,800	105,100	17.6%	141,400	23.6%	146,800	24.5%	205,500	34.3%
Wales	1,177,500	241,400	20.5%	315,100	26.8%	274,800	23.3%	346,200	29.4%

Source: Annual Business Inquiry workplace analysis 2005

Note a: Values representing fewer than 50 enterprises are suppressed. Overall percentages may not sum to 100% due to suppression of data values

Table N-18. Employment structure by broad category 2005

Wales Regions

	Employment Count									
	1 : Agriculture and fishing (SIC A,B)	2 : Energy and water (SIC C,E)	3 : Manufacturing (SIC D)	4 : Construction (SIC F)	5 : Distribution, hotels and restaurants (SIC G,H)	6 : Transport and communications (SIC I)	7 : Banking, finance and insurance, etc (SIC J,K)	8 : Public administration, education & health (SIC L,M,N)	9 : Other services (SIC O,P,Q)	
North Wales	260,500	a	a	47,300	14,400	70,800	10,000	24,700	78,900	12,300
				18.2%	5.5%	27.2%	3.8%	9.5%	30.3%	4.7%
Mid Wales	69,100	a	a	7,400	4,200	17,500	2,300	6,700	26,000	4,300
				10.7%	6.1%	25.3%	3.3%	9.7%	37.6%	6.2%
South East Wales	598,800	a	a	86,600	26,000	129,900	30,100	89,900	197,500	35,800
				14.5%	4.3%	21.7%	5.0%	15.0%	33.0%	6.0%
South West Wales	249,100	a	a	27,500	11,200	63,700	10,800	34,500	87,700	12,400
				11.0%	4.5%	25.6%	4.3%	13.8%	35.2%	5.0%
Wales	1,177,500	1,800	5,500	168,800	55,700	281,900	53,100	155,900	390,000	64,800
		0.2%	0.5%	14.3%	4.7%	23.9%	4.5%	13.2%	33.1%	5.5%

Source: Annual Business Inquiry employee analysis 2005

Note a: Values representing fewer than 50 enterprises are suppressed. Overall percentages may not sum to 100% due to suppression of data values

Note b: Values representing fewer than 50 employees are suppressed. Overall percentages may not sum to 100% due to suppression of data values

Table N-19. Employment structure by size and broad category 2005

Wales

	Employment Count	Business Size			
		1-10 employees	11-49 employees	50-199 employees	200 or more employees
1 : Agriculture and fishing (SIC A,B)	1,800	700	a	a	a
			38.9%		
2 : Energy and water (SIC C,E)	5,500	700	a	a	a
			12.7%		
3 : Manufacturing (SIC D)	168,800	14,600	26,500	47,500	80,200
		8.6%	15.7%	28.1%	47.5%
4 : Construction (SIC F)	55,700	21,900	13,900	11,600	8,200
		39.3%	25.0%	20.8%	14.7%
5 : Distribution, hotels and restaurants (SIC G,H)	281,900	95,000	95,800	46,700	44,500
		33.7%	34.0%	16.6%	15.8%
6 : Transport and communications (SIC I)	53,100	9,800	11,500	16,800	15,000
		18.5%	21.7%	31.6%	28.2%
7 : Banking, finance and insurance, etc (SIC J,K)	155,900	49,900	32,800	34,000	39,200
		32.0%	21.0%	21.8%	25.1%
8 : Public administration, education & health (SIC L,M,N)	390,000	26,300	112,200	101,500	150,000
		6.7%	28.8%	26.0%	38.5%
9 : Other services (SIC O,P,Q)	64,800	22,500	20,300	14,400	7,700
		34.7%	31.3%	22.2%	11.9%
Overall Total	1,177,500	241,400	315,100	274,800	346,200
		20.5%	26.8%	23.3%	29.4%

Source: Annual Business Inquiry workplace analysis 2005

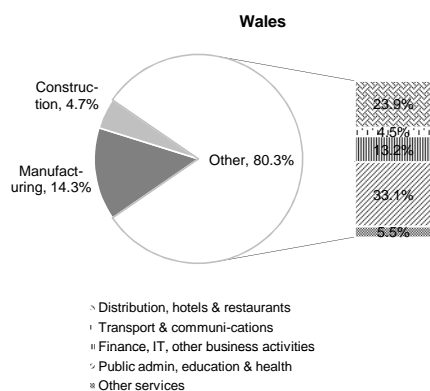
Note a: Values representing fewer than 50 enterprises are suppressed. Overall percentages may not sum to 100% due to suppression of data values

Table N-20. Employee Jobs 2005
Wales Regions

	Total employee jobs	Full-time	Part-time	Manufacturing	Construction	Services	Services						thousands
							Distribution, hotels & restaurants	Transport & communications	Finance, IT, other business activities	Public admin, education & health	Other services	Tourism-related	
North Wales	260.5	169.2	91.3	50.1	11.8	245.2	72.4	11.1	42.1	104.2	15.4	26.7	
		65.0%	35.0%	19.2%	4.5%	94.1%	27.8%	4.3%	16.2%	40.0%	5.9%	10.3%	
Mid Wales	69.1	42.0	27.1	10.5	2.5	67.7	21.5	2.8	6.1	32.7	4.5	9.0	
		60.8%	39.2%	15.2%	3.6%	97.9%	31.1%	4.1%	8.9%	47.4%	6.5%	13.0%	
South East Wales	598.8	395.7	203.1	58.9	28.9	456.1	132.1	28.6	82.5	179.9	33.2	42.1	
		66.1%	33.9%	9.8%	4.8%	76.2%	22.1%	4.8%	13.8%	30.0%	5.5%	7.0%	
South West Wales	249.1	154.2	94.9	49.3	12.6	176.7	55.9	10.6	25.2	73.2	11.8	22.6	
		61.9%	38.1%	19.8%	5.1%	70.9%	22.4%	4.3%	10.1%	29.4%	4.7%	9.1%	
Wales	1,177.5	761.1	416.3	168.8	55.8	945.7	281.9	53.1	155.9	390.0	64.8	100.4	
		64.6%	35.4%	14.3%	4.7%	80.3%	23.9%	4.5%	13.2%	33.1%	5.5%	8.5%	

Source: Annual Business Inquiry employee analysis 2005

Figure N-5. Employee jobs structure 2005



Source: Annual Business Inquiry employee analysis 2005

Table N-21. Employment structure by gender 2005
Wales Regions

	In employment			Female			Male			thousands
		Full Time Workers	Part Time Workers		Full Time Workers	Part Time Workers		Full Time Workers	Part Time Workers	
North Wales	260.5	169.2	91.3	133.9	64.2	69.7	126.5	105.0	21.6	
		65.0%	35.0%		48.0%	52.0%		83.0%	17.0%	
Mid Wales	69.1	42.0	27.1	38.3	17.2	21.0	30.8	24.7	6.1	
		60.8%	39.2%		45.1%	54.9%		80.3%	19.7%	
South East Wales	598.8	395.7	203.1	307.5	153.9	153.6	291.3	241.8	49.5	
		66.1%	33.9%		50.0%	50.0%		83.0%	17.0%	
South West Wales	249.1	154.2	94.9	131.1	60.1	71.0	117.9	94.1	23.8	
		61.9%	38.1%		45.8%	54.2%		79.8%	20.2%	
Wales	1,177.5	761.1	416.3	610.9	295.5	315.4	566.6	465.6	100.9	
		64.6%	35.4%		48.4%	51.6%		82.2%	17.8%	

Source: Annual Business Inquiry employee analysis 2005

Note: These figures are aggregates from which agriculture class 0100 (1992 SIC) have been excluded

Labour Demand

Table N-22. Jobs Density 2005
Wales Regions

	Jobs (000s)	Jobs density
North Wales	315	0.79
Mid Wales	101	0.81
South East Wales	668	0.77
South West Wales	297	0.76
Wales	1,381	0.77

Source: Jobs density

Earnings

Table N-23. Gross Weekly Pay 2006
Wales Regions

	Workplace						Residence					
	Full time workers		Female Full time		Male Full time		Full time workers		Female Full time		Male Full time	
	Median	Coefficient of Variation	Median	Coefficient of Variation	Median	Coefficient of Variation	Median	Coefficient of Variation	Median	Coefficient of Variation	Median	Coefficient of Variation
North Wales	403.9	2.5	355.1	4.6	441.5	3.3	403.4	2.8	356.5	4.3	441.5	3.3
Mid Wales	362.4	5.8	366.3	8.2	359.8	7.4	382.9	4.7	369.7	7.6	402.0	6.2
South East Wales	411.1	2.2	353.6	2.7	450.7	2.1	416.0	2.1	353.0	2.7	460.4	2.1
South West Wales	389.6	4.0	337.5	4.5	437.3	3.9	400.9	3.8	346.0	4.8	445.5	3.6
Wales	402.5	1.4	352.0	2.0	440.8	1.7	408.0	1.6	353.7	2.0	448.4	1.6

Source: annual survey of hours and earnings 2006 - workplace analysis

Source: annual survey of hours and earnings 2006 - residence analysis

Note: x indicatives an unreliable result

Productivity and Income

Table N-24. Gross value added (GVA) and Gross Disposable Household Income by NUTS 1, 2 and 3 areas at current basic prices 2004 and 2005

NUTS areas	Productivity				Household Income (Provisional)	
	GVA £ million	GVA £ per head	GVA £ per head (UK = 100)	GVA £ per head (Wales = 100)	£ per head (UK = 100)	£ per head (Wales = 100)
	2004	2004	2004	2004	2005	2005
West Wales and the Valleys	20,870	11,126	65	83	88	99
Isle of Anglesey	621	9,036	53	68	89	100
Gwynedd	1,471	12,453	73	94	87	98
Conwy and Denbighshire	2,331	11,240	66	85	94	106
South West Wales	3,742	10,033	59	76	83	93
Central Valleys	3,177	11,074	65	83	85	96
Gwent Valleys	3,249	9,845	58	74	87	98
Bridgend and Neath Port Talbot	3,048	11,451	67	86	90	101
Swansea	3,231	14,325	84	108	90	101
East Wales	18,447	17,133	100	128	92	103
Monmouthshire and Newport	3,774	16,653	97	124	94	106
Cardiff and Vale of Glamorgan	8,790	20,020	117	150	92	103
Flintshire and Wrexham	4,238	15,120	88	113	93	104
Powys	1,644	12,580	74	95	89	100
Wales	39,316	13,316	78	100	89	100
United Kingdom	1,024,088	17,115	100	-	100	-

Source: ONS (2007) Regional Trends Tables 12.6 and 12.7, Regional Snapshot Update March 2007

NUTS (Nomenclature of Units for Territorial Statistics) is a hierarchical classification of areas that provides a breakdown of the EU's economic territory.

Excluding GVA and GDHI for Extra-Region, which comprises compensation of employees and gross operating surplus which cannot be assigned to regions.

Estimates of workplace based GVA allocate income to the region in which commuters work.

Commuting

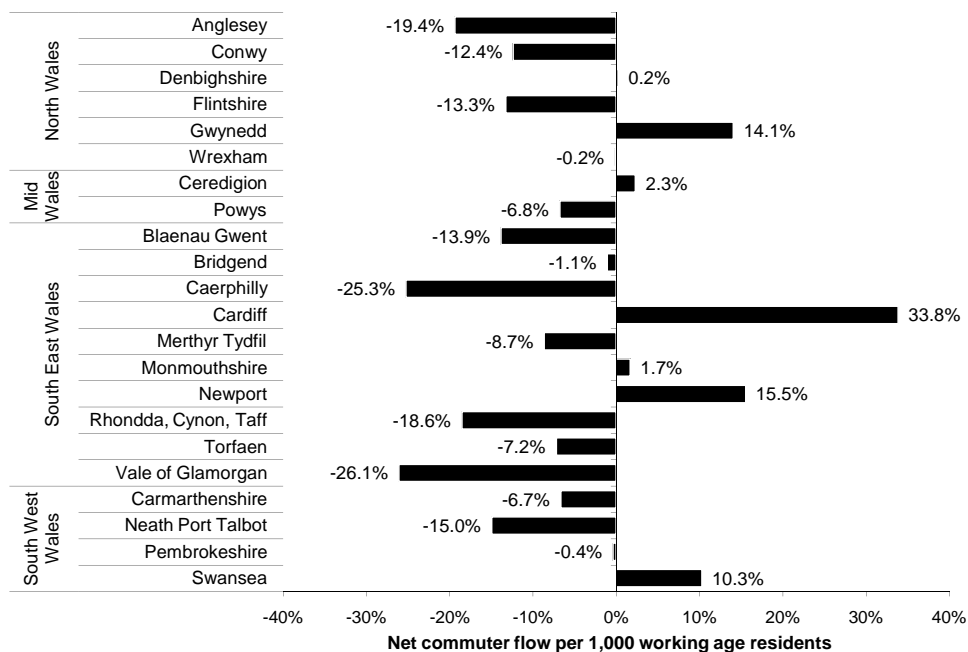
Table N-25. Commuting in Wales 2005

Wales Authorities

					thousands		
	Number of working residents	Number working in the authority	Percentage of residents working in Wales	Percentage of residents working in area of residence	Commuting out of the authority	into the authority	net inflow
Anglesey	28.9	23.3	98%	70.0	8.6	3.1	-5.6
Conwy	48.4	42.4	96%	74.0	12.4	6.4	-6.0
Denbighshire	44.1	44.2	93%	73.0	11.8	11.9	0.1
Flintshire	73.7	63.9	72%	60.0	29.1	19.3	-9.8
Gwynedd	51.9	59.2	98%	91.0	4.8	12.1	7.3
Wrexham	62.1	62.1	84%	74.0	16.0	15.9	-0.1
Ceredigion	35.1	35.9	97%	87.0	4.7	5.6	0.8
Powys	60.3	56.2	90%	81.0	11.3	7.2	-4.1
Blaenau Gwent	26.7	22.9	97%	63.0	9.9	6.1	-3.7
Bridgend	55.4	54.9	97%	69.0	17.3	16.8	-0.6
Caerphilly	71.2	53.2	97%	53.0	33.7	15.7	-18.0
Cardiff	136.8	183.0	97%	81.0	25.9	72.2	46.3
Merthyr Tydfil	20.8	19.0	97%	64.0	7.4	5.6	-1.8
Monmouthshire	42.3	42.9	86%	58.0	17.6	18.3	0.7
Newport	60.5	69.9	95%	69.0	18.5	27.8	9.4
Rhondda, Cynon, Taff	94.8	77.1	97%	63.0	34.6	17.0	-17.6
Torfaen	37.4	34.7	96%	65.0	13.3	10.6	-2.7
Vale of Glamorgan	55.5	41.0	97%	50.0	27.9	13.4	-14.5
Carmarthenshire	74.9	69.8	98%	78.0	16.8	11.7	-5.0
Neath Port Talbot	52.1	44.2	98%	60.0	20.8	13.0	-7.8
Pembrokeshire	50.2	50.1	97%	91.0	4.6	4.5	-0.2
Swansea	96.4	106.2	98%	82.0	16.9	26.8	9.9
Wales	1,279.5	1,256.4	94%	72.0	73.7	50.5	-23.2

Source: Statistical Bulletin 76/2006; Annual Population Survey (Jan to Dec 2005)

Figure N-6. Net in-commuting flow as a proportion of resident working age population 2005



Source: Statistical Bulletin 76/2006; Annual Population Survey (Jan to Dec 2005)

**Table N-26. Projections of Employment for 16 Regional Sectors
Wales**

Sectors	Levels		Changes		2004-2014
	2004	2014			
Primary sector & utilities	34	29			- 6
Agriculture, etc	26	22			- 4
Mining & quarrying	2	2			0
Electricity, gas & water	6	5			- 1
Manufacturing	190	182			- 7
Food, drink & tobacco	24	23			- 1
Engineering	37	37			0
Rest of manufacturing	128	122			- 6
Construction	87	72			- 14
Distribution transport etc.	350	366			+ 16
Retail, distribution	202	209			+ 7
Hotels & restaurants	88	95			+ 8
Transport & comm.	60	61			+ 1
Business & other services	244	281			+ 37
Financial services	30	30			0
Other business activities	136	156			+ 20
Other services	78	94			+ 16
Non-marketed services	366	387			+ 21
Public admin. & defence	87	86			0
Education	115	121			+ 6
Health & social work	164	180			+ 16
All industries	1,271	1,318			+ 21

Percentage Change 2004-2014

Wales		United Kingdom	
% change	% per annum	% change	% per annum
- 16.7%	- 1.8%	- 15.6%	- 1.7%
- 16.7%	- 1.8%	- 15.0%	- 1.6%
- 19.3%	- 2.1%	- 17.6%	- 1.9%
- 16.0%	- 1.7%	- 16.7%	- 1.8%
- 4.0%	- 0.4%	- 10.8%	- 1.1%
- 3.2%	- 0.3%	- 10.0%	- 1.1%
- 0.9%	- 0.1%	- 9.5%	- 1.0%
- 5.0%	- 0.5%	- 11.3%	- 1.2%
- 16.5%	- 1.8%	- 4.4%	- 0.4%
+ 4.7%	+ 0.5%	+ 5.6%	+ 0.5%
+ 3.6%	+ 0.3%	+ 6.7%	+ 0.6%
+ 8.7%	+ 0.8%	+ 5.7%	+ 0.6%
+ 2.5%	+ 0.2%	+ 2.7%	+ 0.3%
+ 15.0%	+ 1.4%	+ 12.2%	+ 1.2%
+ 1.0%	+ 0.1%	+ 2.8%	+ 0.3%
+ 15.0%	+ 1.4%	+ 15.7%	+ 1.5%
+ 20.5%	+ 1.9%	+ 9.3%	+ 0.9%
+ 5.8%	+ 0.6%	+ 5.8%	+ 0.6%
- 0.4%	+ 0.0%	- 2.3%	- 0.2%
+ 5.1%	+ 0.5%	+ 5.7%	+ 0.6%
+ 9.5%	+ 0.9%	+ 9.7%	+ 0.9%
+ 3.7%	+ 0.4%	+ 4.3%	+ 0.4%

Source: Working Futures 2
CE/IER estimates, MDM01R1 C51F8A Forecast, SSDACrossRegional tables.xls (TableR.14b).

Figure N-7. Growth in employment by sector in Wales, 2004-2014

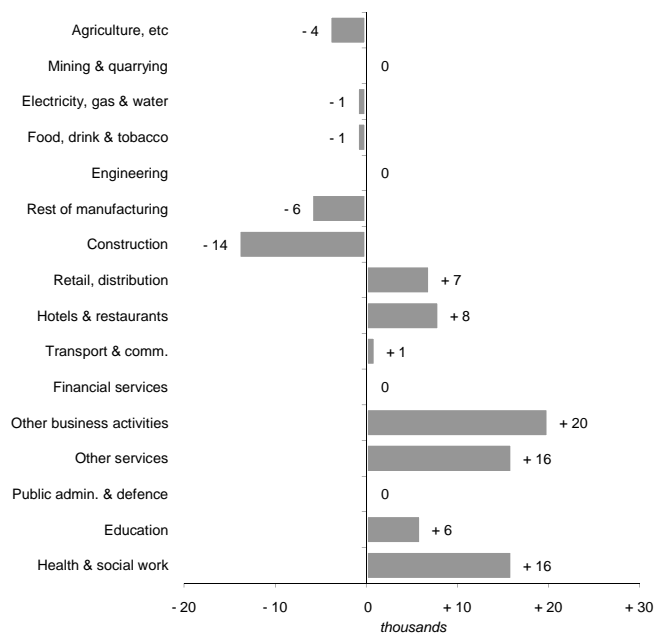
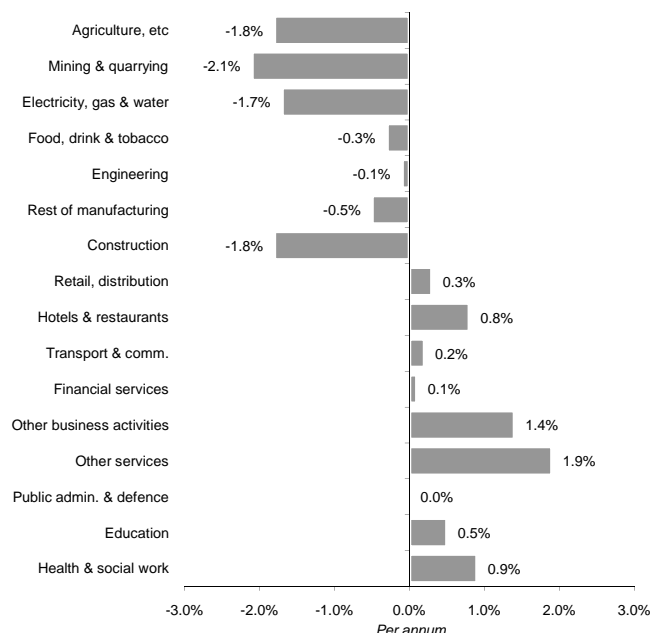


Figure N-8. Per annum growth in employment by sector in Wales, 2004-2014



**Table N-27. Changing Composition of Employment by Occupation, 2004 to 2014
Wales**

	2004 - 2014		
	Net Change	Replacement Demand	Total Requirement
Managers and Senior Officials	17	57	74
Professional Occupations	28	54	82
Associate Professional and Technical Occupations	16	54	70
Administrative, Clerical and Secretarial Occupations	-4	58	54
Skilled Trades Occupations	-9	53	44
Personal Service Occupations	22	43	65
Sales and Customer Service Occupations	10	38	48
Transport and Machine Operatives	1	47	48
Elementary Occupations	-34	59	25
All Occupations	47	463	510

Source: Working Futures 2
CE/IER estimates, MDM01R1 C51F8A Forecast, SSDACrossRegional charts 000s.xls, SSDACrossRegional charts %.xls, ReplacementDemands.xls (RegionsRD).

Figure N-9. Net employment demand, Wales 2004-2014

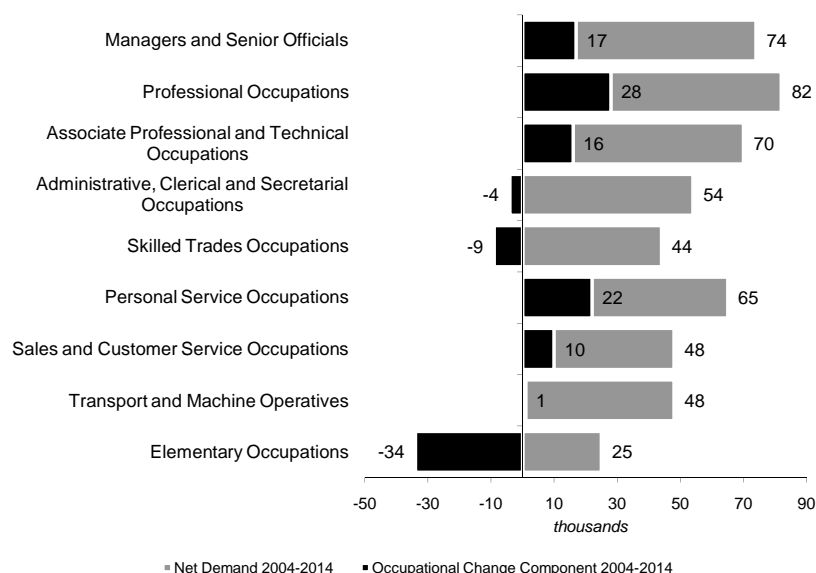


Table N-28. Occupational composition by status, 1994-2004-2014
Wales

Occupational Sub-major Group	thousands				% of Total				thousands			2004-2014 (Wales)		2004-2014 (UK)	
	1994	2004	2014	2014	1994	2004	2014	2014	2004-2014 (Wales)	% change	% per annum	Change	% change	% change	% per annum
Corporate Managers	93	112	130	130	7.7%	8.8%	9.9%	9.9%	+ 19	+ 16.6%	+ 1.5%	+ 19	+ 16.6%	+ 19.9%	+ 1.8%
Managers & Proprietors	49	45	43	43	4.0%	3.5%	3.3%	3.3%	- 1	- 2.8%	- 0.3%	- 1	- 2.8%	- 7.1%	- 0.7%
Science/Tech Professionals	24	28	31	31	2.0%	2.2%	2.4%	2.4%	+ 3	+ 9.8%	+ 0.9%	+ 3	+ 9.8%	+ 18.3%	+ 1.7%
Health Professionals	10	15	21	21	0.8%	1.2%	1.6%	1.6%	+ 6	+ 38.2%	+ 3.3%	+ 6	+ 38.2%	+ 29.4%	+ 2.6%
Teaching/Research Prof.	58	76	95	95	4.7%	6.0%	7.2%	7.2%	+ 19	+ 25.3%	+ 2.3%	+ 19	+ 25.3%	+ 21.6%	+ 2.0%
Business/Public service Prof.	20	22	22	22	1.6%	1.7%	1.7%	1.7%	+ 0	+ 1.4%	+ 0.1%	+ 0	+ 1.4%	+ 14.5%	+ 1.4%
Science/Tech Associate Prof.	18	22	25	25	1.5%	1.7%	1.9%	1.9%	+ 3	+ 15.4%	+ 1.4%	+ 3	+ 15.4%	+ 12.4%	+ 1.2%
Health Associate Prof.	46	55	59	59	3.8%	4.3%	4.5%	4.5%	+ 4	+ 7.7%	+ 0.7%	+ 4	+ 7.7%	+ 7.8%	+ 0.8%
Protective Service Occs	11	16	16	16	0.9%	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%	+ 0	+ 1.1%	+ 0.1%	+ 0	+ 1.1%	+ 0.1%	+ 0.0%
Culture/Media/Sport Occs	13	19	24	24	1.1%	1.5%	1.9%	1.9%	+ 5	+ 27.6%	+ 2.5%	+ 5	+ 27.6%	+ 23.5%	+ 2.1%
Bus/Public Serv. Assoc Prof.	43	50	52	52	3.5%	3.9%	4.0%	4.0%	+ 2	+ 5.0%	+ 0.5%	+ 2	+ 5.0%	+ 9.2%	+ 0.9%
Administrative Occupations	109	112	114	114	9.0%	8.8%	8.7%	8.7%	+ 2	+ 2.2%	+ 0.2%	+ 2	+ 2.2%	- 3.1%	- 0.3%
Secretarial & Related Occs	42	34	27	27	3.4%	2.7%	2.1%	2.1%	- 6	- 19.1%	- 2.1%	- 6	- 19.1%	- 25.2%	- 2.9%
Skilled Agricultural Trades	26	22	24	24	2.2%	1.7%	1.8%	1.8%	+ 2	+ 9.0%	+ 0.9%	+ 2	+ 9.0%	+ 15.5%	+ 1.5%
Skilled Metal/Elec Trades	74	55	40	40	6.1%	4.3%	3.0%	3.0%	- 15	- 27.7%	- 3.2%	- 15	- 27.7%	- 27.1%	- 3.1%
Skilled Construct. Trades	51	54	61	61	4.2%	4.3%	4.6%	4.6%	+ 7	+ 12.0%	+ 1.1%	+ 7	+ 12.0%	+ 19.4%	+ 1.8%
Other Skilled Trades	34	27	25	25	2.8%	2.2%	1.9%	1.9%	- 2	- 9.0%	- 0.9%	- 2	- 9.0%	- 14.6%	- 1.6%
Caring Personal Service Occs	50	84	103	103	4.1%	6.6%	7.8%	7.8%	+ 19	+ 23.1%	+ 2.1%	+ 19	+ 23.1%	+ 22.8%	+ 2.1%
Leisure/Oth Pers Serv Occs	25	24	26	26	2.1%	1.9%	2.0%	2.0%	+ 2	+ 9.7%	+ 0.9%	+ 2	+ 9.7%	+ 6.7%	+ 0.7%
Sales Occupations	77	89	92	92	6.3%	7.0%	7.0%	7.0%	+ 4	+ 4.0%	+ 0.4%	+ 4	+ 4.0%	+ 12.0%	+ 1.1%
Customer Service Occupations	8	17	23	23	0.7%	1.3%	1.7%	1.7%	+ 6	+ 37.1%	+ 3.2%	+ 6	+ 37.1%	+ 32.2%	+ 2.8%
Transport & Mach Ops	98	87	83	83	8.1%	6.8%	6.3%	6.3%	- 4	- 5.0%	- 0.5%	- 4	- 5.0%	- 24.5%	- 2.8%
Transport Drivers and Ops	48	47	53	53	4.0%	3.7%	4.0%	4.0%	+ 6	+ 11.6%	+ 1.1%	+ 6	+ 11.6%	+ 17.2%	+ 1.6%
Elementary: Trades/Plant/Stor	72	56	39	39	5.9%	4.4%	3.0%	3.0%	- 17	- 30.1%	- 3.5%	- 17	- 30.1%	- 35.5%	- 4.3%
Elementary: Admin/Service	116	105	88	88	9.5%	8.2%	6.7%	6.7%	- 17	- 15.9%	- 1.7%	- 17	- 15.9%	- 12.9%	- 1.4%
Total	1,214	1,271	1,318	1,318	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	+ 47	+ 3.7%	+ 0.4%	+ 47	+ 3.7%	+ 5.2%	+ 0.5%

Source: Working Futures 2
CE/IER estimates, MDM01R1 C51F8A Forecast, SSDACrossRegional tables.xls (TableR.15).

Labour Supply and Utilisation

Economic activity

Table N-29. Economic Activity of Working Age Population 2006

Wales Regions

thousands

	All People					Females					Males				
	Economically active	In employment	Employees	Self employed	Un-employed	Economically active	In employment	Employees	Self employed	Un-employed	Economically active	In employment	Employees	Self employed	Un-employed
North Wales	298.5	286.1	249.2	35.8	12.4	136.9	132.0	123.1	8.2	4.9	161.7	154.1	126.0	27.6	7.5
Confidence interval	8.5	8.3	7.8	2.9	1.3	5.7	5.6	5.5	1.4	1.1	6.2	8.3	5.5	2.6	1.3
% of working age	77.8%	74.5%	64.9%	9.3%	3.2%	74.2%	71.5%	66.7%	4.4%	2.7%	81.1%	77.3%	63.2%	13.8%	3.8%
Mid Wales	104.1	100.4	76.3	23.2	3.7	47.3	45.4	39.0	5.8	1.9	56.8	55.0	37.3	17.4	1.9
Confidence interval	4.9	4.8	4.2	2.3	0.7	3.3	3.2	3.0	1.2	0.7	3.6	4.8	2.9	2.0	0.7
% of working age	74.9%	72.3%	54.9%	16.7%	2.7%	71.0%	68.2%	58.6%	8.7%	2.9%	78.6%	76.1%	51.6%	24.1%	2.6%
South East Wales	634.5	595.8	529.4	62.0	38.7	294.9	279.4	260.8	16.6	15.5	339.6	316.4	268.6	45.4	23.2
Confidence interval	13.8	13.4	12.6	4.3	2.6	9.4	9.2	8.9	2.2	2.2	10.1	13.4	9.0	3.7	2.6
% of working age	74.6%	70.1%	62.3%	7.3%	4.6%	70.7%	67.0%	62.5%	4.0%	3.7%	78.4%	73.1%	62.0%	10.5%	5.4%
South West Wales	280.7	265.1	232.6	30.6	15.6	128.1	121.7	113.0	7.7	6.5	152.5	143.4	119.6	22.9	9.1
Confidence interval	9.3	9.0	8.4	3.1	1.7	6.3	6.1	5.9	1.5	1.4	6.8	9.0	6.0	2.6	1.7
% of working age	73.6%	69.5%	61.0%	8.0%	4.1%	69.2%	65.8%	61.1%	4.2%	3.5%	77.7%	73.1%	61.0%	11.7%	4.6%
Wales	1,317.8	1,247.4	1,087.5	151.6	70.4	607.2	578.4	536.0	38.3	28.7	710.6	669.0	551.5	113.3	41.7
Confidence interval	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b
% of working age	75.1%	71.1%	62.0%	8.6%	4.0%	71.2%	67.8%	62.8%	4.5%	3.4%	78.9%	74.3%	61.2%	12.6%	4.6%

Source: Annual Population Survey (Jan to Dec 2006), Table 1: Economic Activity by Age

Note a: Estimate is unreliable

Note b: Confidence interval is not available

Note c: For unemployment rates and levels for authorities ONS recommend the use of their model-based estimates which provide a more precise measure

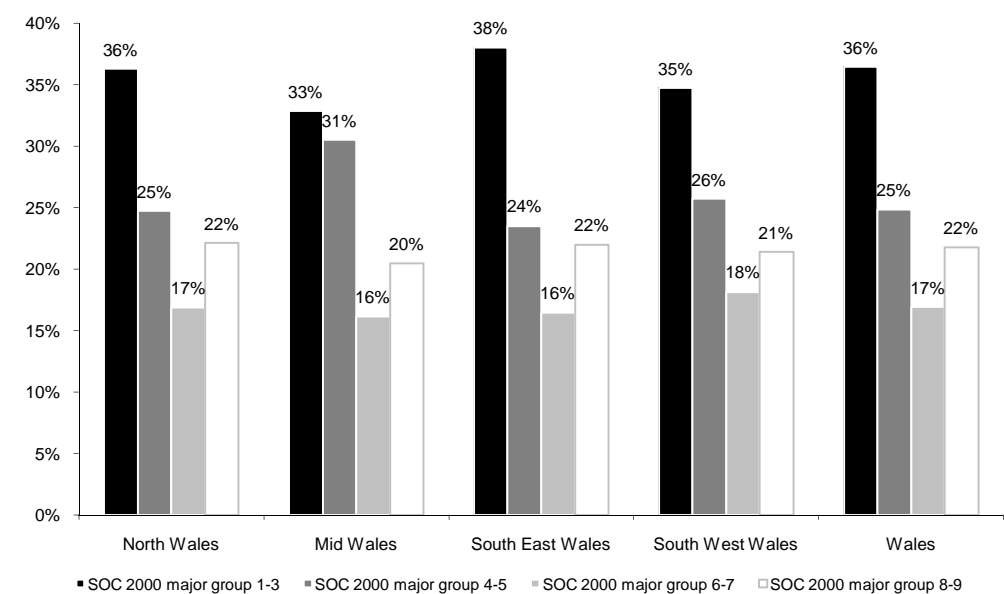
Table N-30. Employment by Occupation 2006
Wales Regions

thousands													
	SOC 2000 major group 1-3				SOC 2000 major group 4-5			SOC 2000 major group 6-7			SOC 2000 major group 8-9		
		1 Managers and senior officials	2 Profession al occupatio ns	3 Associate professio nal & technical		4 Administra tive & secretarial	5 Skilled trades occupatio ns		6 Personal service occupatio ns	7 Sales and customer service occs		8 Process plant & machine operatives	9 Elementar y occupatio ns
North Wales	108.0	37.1	33.7	37.2	73.6	32.6	41.0	50.2	26.9	23.3	65.9	29.2	36.7
Confidence interval	a	3.0	2.8	3.0	a	2.8	3.1	a	2.5	2.3	a	2.6	2.9
% of population aged 16+	36.3%	12.5%	11.3%	12.5%	24.7%	11.0%	13.8%	16.9%	9.0%	7.8%	22.1%	9.8%	12.3%
Mid Wales	36.1	14.0	11.0	11.1	33.5	11.7	21.8	18	11.4	6.3	23	7.8	14.7
Confidence interval	a	1.7	1.5	1.5	a	1.6	2.2	a	1.6	1.2	a	1.3	1.8
% of population aged 16+	32.9%	12.8%	10.0%	10.1%	30.5%	10.7%	19.9%	16.1%	10.4%	5.7%	20.5%	7.1%	13.4%
South East Wales	229.9	75.5	71.2	83.2	142.2	82.1	60.1	99.7	46.2	53.5	133.1	54.5	78.6
Confidence interval	a	4.6	4.4	4.8	a	4.8	4.1	a	3.6	3.9	a	3.9	4.7
% of population aged 16+	38.0%	12.5%	11.8%	13.8%	23.5%	13.6%	9.9%	16.5%	7.6%	8.8%	22.0%	9.0%	13.0%
South West Wales	95.9	30.6	27.6	37.7	71.0	34.4	36.6	50.1	24.2	25.9	59.1	25.3	33.8
Confidence interval	a	3.0	2.8	3.3	a	3.2	3.3	a	2.6	2.7	a	2.7	3.1
% of population aged 16+	34.7%	11.1%	10.0%	13.7%	25.7%	12.5%	13.3%	18.1%	8.8%	9.4%	21.4%	9.2%	12.2%
Wales	470.0	157.2	143.5	169.3	320.3	160.8	159.5	217.8	108.8	109.0	280.5	116.7	163.8
Confidence interval	a	6.4	6.1	6.7	a	6.5	5.3	a	5.3	5.4	a	5.5	6.6
% of population aged 16+	36.5%	12.2%	11.1%	13.1%	24.9%	12.5%	12.4%	16.9%	8.4%	8.5%	21.8%	9.1%	12.7%

Source: Annual Population Survey (Jan to Dec 2006), Table 18: Employment by Occupation

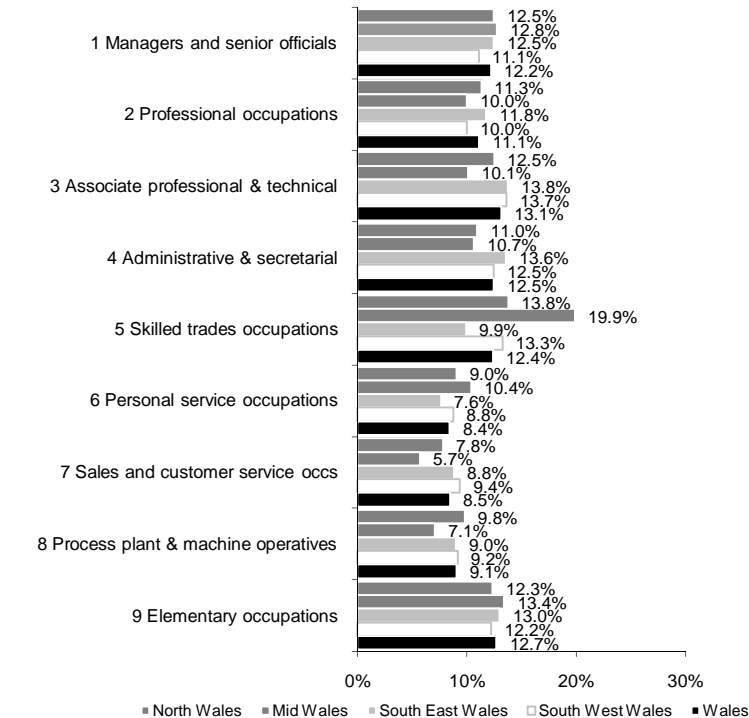
Note a: Confidence interval not available. Major group totals are based on the sum of major group values which is not based on the original sample and therefore the CI cannot be calculated

Figure N-10. Broad employment structure 2006



Source: Annual Population Survey (Jan to Dec 2006), Table 18: Employment by Occupation

Figure N-11. Employment structure 2006



Source: Annual Population Survey (Jan to Dec 2006), Table 18: Employment by Occupation

Table N-31. Economic Inactivity 2006
Wales Regions

	All people Economically inactive	Wanting a job	Not wanting a job	Females Economically inactive	Wanting a job	Not wanting a job	Males Economically inactive	Wanting a job	Not wanting a job
North Wales	85.4	16.3	69.1	47.7	8.5	39.1	37.7	7.8	29.9
Confidence interval	4.5	2.0	4.1	3.4	1.4	3.1	3.0	1.4	2.7
% of working age	22.2%	4.2%	18.0%	25.9%	4.6%	21.2%	18.9%	3.9%	15.0%
Mid Wales	34.7	4.9	29.8	19.3	2.8	16.5	15.4	2.1	13.3
Confidence interval	2.8	1.1	2.6	2.1	0.8	1.9	1.9	0.7	1.8
% of working age	25.0%	3.5%	21.5%	29.0%	4.2%	24.8%	21.3%	2.9%	18.4%
South East Wales	215.7	53.6	162.1	122.2	31.2	91.0	93.5	22.4	71.1
Confidence interval	8.1	4.0	7.0	6.1	3.1	5.2	5.3	2.6	4.6
% of working age	25.4%	6.3%	19.1%	29.3%	7.5%	21.8%	21.6%	5.2%	16.4%
South West Wales	100.6	26.3	74.3	56.9	14.6	42.4	43.7	11.7	31.9
Confidence interval	5.5	2.8	4.8	4.2	2.1	3.6	3.6	1.9	3.1
% of working age	26.4%	6.9%	19.5%	30.8%	7.9%	22.9%	22.3%	6.0%	16.3%
Wales	436.4	101.1	335.3	246.1	57.1	189.0	190.3	44.0	146.3
Confidence interval	11.0	5.3	9.7	8.3	4.0	7.2	7.3	3.5	6.4
% of working age	24.9%	5.8%	19.1%	28.8%	6.7%	22.1%	21.1%	4.9%	16.2%

Source: Annual Population Survey (Jan to Dec 2006), Table 1: Economic Activity by Age; Table 7: Economic Inactivity

Note a: Confidence interval is not available

Table N-32. Job Seekers Allowance Claimants by Gender 2006 and 2007
Wales Regions

	May 2006						May 2007					
	All people		Females		Males		All people		Females		Males	
North Wales	9,320	2.3%	2,280	1.2%	7,040	3.3%	8,575	2.2%	2,190	1.1%	6,380	3.0%
Mid Wales	1,950	1.6%	565	0.9%	1,390	2.1%	1,765	1.4%	530	0.9%	1,235	1.9%
South East Wales	24,700	2.8%	5,880	1.4%	18,815	4.2%	21,915	2.5%	5,550	1.3%	16,360	3.7%
South West Wales	9,265	2.4%	2,255	1.2%	7,020	3.5%	8,485	2.2%	2,245	1.2%	6,240	3.1%
Wales	45,235	2.5%	10,985	1.3%	34,250	3.7%	40,730	2.3%	10,505	1.2%	30,220	3.3%

Source: claimant count with rates and proportions, residency based, May 2006 and May 2007

Note a: % is a proportion of resident working age people

Figure N-12. Job Seekers Allowance Claimants as a proportion of working age population, 2007

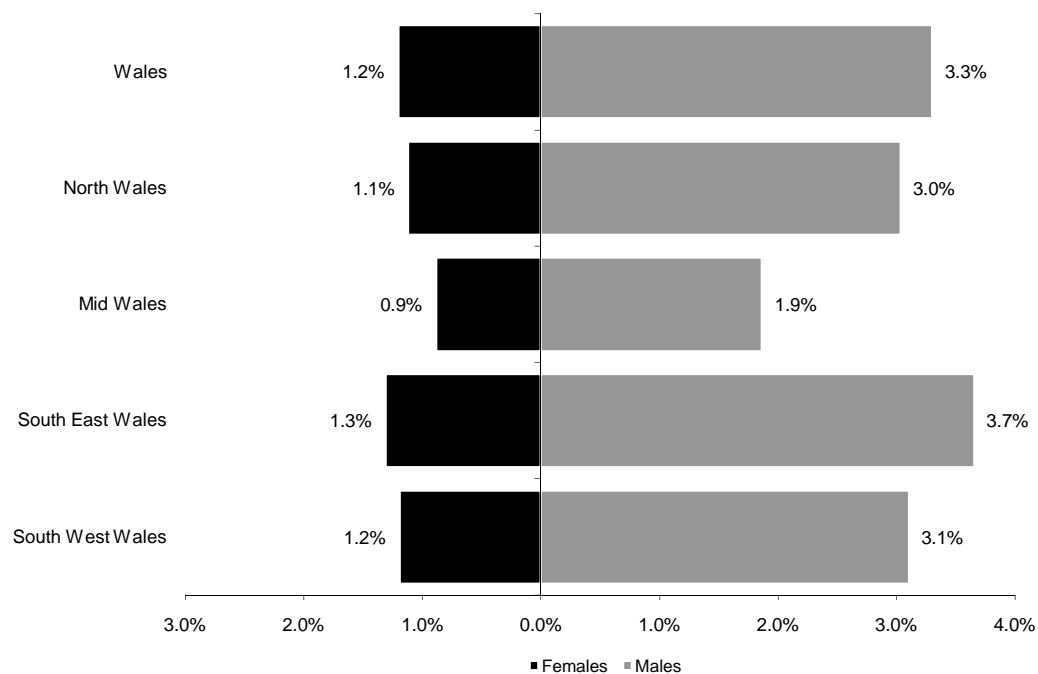


Table N-33. Job Seekers Allowance Claimants by Age 2006 and 2007
Wales Regions

	May 2006						May 2007					
	Aged 18-24		Aged 25-49		Aged 50 and over		Aged 18-24		Aged 25-49		Aged 50 and over	
North Wales	2,955	31.7%	4,650	49.9%	1,585	17.0%	2,665	31.1%	4,355	50.8%	1,455	17.0%
Mid Wales	590	30.3%	900	46.2%	420	21.5%	535	30.3%	845	47.9%	375	21.2%
South East Wales	9,005	36.5%	12,095	49.0%	3,250	13.2%	8,235	37.6%	10,560	48.2%	2,875	13.1%
South West Wales	3,155	34.1%	4,505	48.6%	1,485	16.0%	2,855	33.6%	4,160	49.0%	1,370	16.1%
Wales	15,705	34.7%	22,150	49.0%	6,740	14.9%	14,290	35.1%	19,920	48.9%	6,075	14.9%

Source: claimant count with rates and proportions, May 2006 and May 2007

Note a: % is a proportion of all JSA claimants

Table N-34. Job Seekers Allowance Claimants by Duration 2006 and 2007
Wales Regions

	May 2006						May 2007					
	Up to 6 months		Over 6 months up to 1		Over 12 months		Up to 6 months		Over 6 months up to		Over 12 months	
North Wales	5,860	62.9%	1,870	20.1%	1,565	16.8%	5,550	64.7%	1,445	16.9%	1,535	17.9%
Mid Wales	1,300	66.7%	405	20.8%	235	12.1%	1,270	72.0%	295	16.7%	195	11.0%
South East Wales	16,880	68.3%	4,680	18.9%	3,000	12.1%	15,660	71.5%	3,465	15.8%	2,700	12.3%
South West Wales	6,305	68.1%	1,875	20.2%	1,040	11.2%	6,075	71.6%	1,365	16.1%	1,050	12.4%
Wales	30,345	67.1%	8,830	19.5%	5,840	12.9%	28,555	70.1%	6,570	16.1%	5,480	13.5%

Source: claimant count with rates and proportions, May 2006 and May 2007

Note a: % is a proportion of all JSA claimants

Skills and Qualifications

Workforce Qualifications
Table N-35. Qualifications 2006
Wales Regions

thousands

	Working Age						Economically Active					
	No Qual'ns	NVQ 1	NVQ 2 / Trade Apprenticeships	NVQ 3	NVQ 4 and higher	Other Qual'ns	No Qual'ns	NVQ 1	NVQ 2 / Trade Apprenticeships	NVQ 3	NVQ 4 and higher	Other Qual'ns
North Wales	56.3	52.9	96.6	58.7	93.6	25.6	34.2	41.1	78.2	47.1	80.5	16.9
Confidence interval	3.7	3.6	6.6	3.8	4.8	2.5	2.8	3.1	5.9	3.3	4.4	2.0
% of working age / in employment	14.7%	13.8%	25.2%	15.3%	24.4%	6.7%	11.5%	13.8%	26.2%	15.8%	27.0%	5.7%
Mid Wales	19.2	18.5	30.4	25.4	35.4	10.0	13.6	12.0	27.3	16.8	29.4	7.8
Confidence interval	2.1	2.1	3.5	2.4	2.9	1.5	1.7	1.6	3.3	1.9	2.5	1.3
% of working age / in employment	13.8%	13.3%	21.9%	18.3%	25.5%	7.2%	12.7%	11.2%	25.5%	15.7%	27.5%	7.3%
South East Wales	142.2	120.3	185.9	131.0	206.3	64.2	71.6	94.6	141.9	94.3	182.6	44.8
Confidence interval	6.6	6.0	10.2	6.3	7.9	4.4	4.5	5.1	8.4	5.1	7.1	3.5
% of working age / in employment	16.7%	14.2%	21.9%	15.4%	24.3%	7.6%	11.4%	15.0%	22.5%	15.0%	29.0%	7.1%
South West Wales	66.8	51.0	86.2	63.3	90.0	23.6	30.0	38.9	67.5	48.7	75.5	19.0
Confidence interval	4.5	3.9	7.0	4.4	5.2	2.7	2.9	3.4	6.0	3.7	4.7	2.3
% of working age / in employment	17.5%	13.4%	22.6%	16.6%	23.6%	6.2%	10.7%	13.9%	24.1%	17.4%	27.0%	6.8%
Wales	284.6	242.7	399.1	278.5	425.3	123.4	149.4	186.7	314.9	206.9	368.0	88.5
Confidence interval	8.9	8.2	14.3	8.8	10.9	5.9	6.3	7.0	12.4	7.4	9.8	4.8
% of working age / in employment	16.2%	13.8%	22.8%	15.9%	24.3%	7.0%	11.4%	14.2%	24.0%	15.7%	28.0%	6.7%

Source: Annual Population Survey (Jan to Dec 2006), Table 19: Qualification - NVQ

Note a Population is of working age (16 - 59 F/64 M)

Table N-36. Job Related Training 2006
Wales Regions

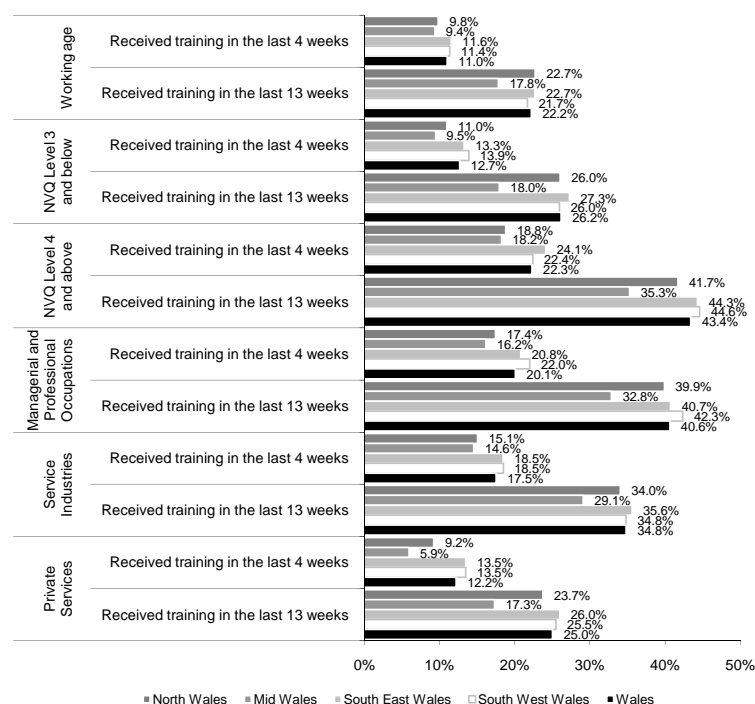
thousands

	Working age		NVQ Level 3 and below		NVQ Level 4 and above		Managerial and Professional		Service Industries		Private Services	
	Received training in the last 4 weeks	Received training in the last 13 weeks	Received training in the last 4 weeks	Received training in the last 13 weeks	Received training in the last 4 weeks	Received training in the last 13 weeks	Received training in the last 4 weeks	Received training in the last 13 weeks	Received training in the last 4 weeks	Received training in the last 13 weeks	Received training in the last 4 weeks	Received training in the last 13 weeks
North Wales	37.8	87.2	22.5	53.3	15.3	33.9	18.4	42.1	31.1	70.2	10.7	27.5
Confidence interval	3.0	4.6	2.3	3.6	1.9	2.9	2.1	3.2	2.7	4.1	1.6	2.6
% of all people in group	9.8%	22.7%	11.0%	26.0%	18.8%	41.7%	17.4%	39.9%	15.1%	34.0%	9.2%	23.7%
Mid Wales	6.9	13.1	3.8	7.2	3.1	6.0	3.3	6.7	5.5	11.0	1.2	3.5
Confidence interval	1.4	1.9	1.0	1.4	0.9	1.3	0.9	1.3	1.2	1.7	0.6	1.0
% of all people in group	9.4%	17.8%	9.5%	18.0%	18.2%	35.3%	16.2%	32.8%	14.6%	29.1%	5.9%	17.3%
South East Wales	98.5	192.9	55.5	113.8	43.0	79.0	48.5	95.0	81.7	157.5	33.4	64.3
Confidence interval	5.5	7.6	4.1	5.9	3.6	4.9	3.8	5.4	5.0	6.9	3.2	4.4
% of all people in group	11.6%	22.7%	13.3%	27.3%	24.1%	44.3%	20.8%	40.7%	18.5%	35.6%	13.5%	26.0%
South West Wales	43.3	82.8	26.5	49.4	16.8	33.4	20.7	39.8	36.7	69.1	14.3	27.0
Confidence interval	3.6	5.0	2.8	3.9	2.3	3.2	2.5	3.5	3.3	4.6	2.1	2.9
% of all people in group	11.4%	21.7%	13.9%	26.0%	22.4%	44.6%	22.0%	42.3%	18.5%	34.8%	13.5%	25.5%
Wales	193.2	389.4	111.8	231.1	81.4	158.4	94.2	190.5	160.9	319.6	62.1	127.2
Confidence interval	7.3	10.4	5.6	8.0	4.8	6.6	5.1	7.3	6.7	9.4	4.2	5.9
% of all people in group	11.0%	22.2%	12.7%	26.2%	22.3%	43.4%	20.1%	40.6%	17.5%	34.8%	12.2%	25.0%

Source: Annual Population Survey (Jan to Dec 2006), Table 22: Job Related Training

Note a Population is of working age (16 - 59 F/64 M)

Figure N-13. Workforce Qualifications and Training 2005



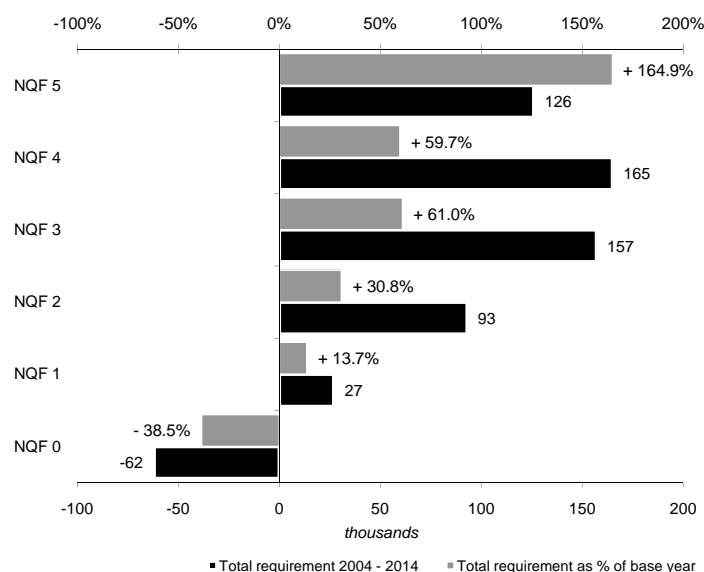
Source: Annual Population Survey (Jan to Dec 2006), Table 22: Job Related Training

Table N-37. Implications for Qualifications
Wales

Work place jobs	Base year level	Change	Projected level	Replacement Demand	Total requirement	Base year level	Change	Projected level	Replacement Demand	Total requirement
	2004	2004 - 2014	2014	2004-2014	2004 - 2014	% share	% change	% share	% share	as % of base year
NQF 5	76	98	175	28	126	6.0%	+ 128.7%	13.3%	6.0%	+ 164.9%
NQF 4	277	65	342	100	165	21.8%	+ 23.5%	25.9%	21.8%	+ 59.7%
NQF 3	258	64	322	93	157	20.3%	+ 24.8%	24.4%	20.3%	+ 61.0%
NQF 2	302	-16	285	109	93	23.7%	- 5.4%	21.7%	23.7%	+ 30.8%
NQF 1	197	-44	153	71	27	15.5%	- 22.5%	11.6%	15.5%	+ 13.7%
NQF 0	161	-120	41	58	-62	12.7%	- 74.7%	3.1%	12.7%	- 38.5%
Total	1,271	47	1,318	460	507	100.0%	+ 3.7%	100.0%	100.0%	+ 39.9%

Source: IER estimates based on Labour Force Survey data, constrained to match Working Futures estimates. Workplace jobs

Figure N-14. Net qualification demand in Wales, 2004-2014



Education and Training

Post-16 Education and Training

Table N-38. Number of learners by provider 2005/06

Wales Regions

	North Wales	Mid Wales	South East Wales	South West Wales	Wales
Welsh FEIs	67,300	17,210	102,295	58,745	245,605
Sixth Forms	5,530	2,330	15,490	4,850	28,205
LEA Community Learning Providers	*	1,435	12,005	7,860	21,305
Other training providers	7,810	4,040	32,720	14,385	58,960
Total	80,660	25,030	162,510	85,860	354,060

Source: LLWR (Lifelong Learning Wales Record)
September 2005 Post-16 PLASC (Pupil Level Annual Schools Census)

Table N-39. Number of learners by age group 2005/06

Wales Regions

Learner Residence	Number of Learners									
	Total	Under 16	16	17	18	19	20 - 24	25 - 49	50 - 64	65 and over
North Wales	80,660	1,835	8,290	6,990	3,585	2,480	8,365	32,960	11,510	3,810
		2%	10%	9%	4%	3%	10%	41%	14%	5%
Mid Wales	25,030	550	2,820	2,440	1,075	685	2,240	9,175	4,195	1,545
		2%	11%	10%	4%	3%	9%	37%	17%	6%
South East Wales	162,510	2,830	20,770	17,675	7,390	4,935	17,720	60,445	20,190	8,975
		2%	13%	11%	5%	3%	11%	37%	12%	6%
South West Wales	85,860	2,190	9,260	8,415	4,450	2,775	8,820	31,060	12,685	5,520
		3%	11%	10%	5%	3%	10%	36%	15%	6%
Wales	354,060	7,405	41,140	35,520	16,500	10,875	37,145	133,640	48,580	19,850
		2%	12%	10%	5%	3%	10%	38%	14%	6%

Source: LLWR (Lifelong Learning Wales Record)
September 2005 Post-16 PLASC (Pupil Level Annual Schools Census)

Table N-40. Number of learners by broad age group, 2004/05 and 2005/06

Wales Regions

Learner Residence	Under 19			19-24			25+		
	2004/2005	2005/2006	% Change	2004/2005	2005/2006	% Change	2004/2005	2005/2006	% Change
North Wales	19,500	20,700	+ 6%	10,185	10,845	+ 6%	46,415	48,280	+ 4%
Mid Wales	6,355	6,885	+ 8%	2,710	2,925	+ 8%	13,570	14,915	+ 10%
South East Wales	47,600	48,665	+ 2%	22,925	22,655	- 1%	86,680	89,610	+ 3%
South West Wales	22,975	24,315	+ 6%	10,705	11,595	+ 8%	44,645	49,265	+ 10%
Wales	96,425	100,565	+ 4%	46,525	48,020	+ 3%	191,305	202,070	+ 6%

Source: LLWR (Lifelong Learning Wales Record)
September 2005 Post-16 PLASC (Pupil Level Annual Schools Census)

Table N-41. Number of learners by gender 2005/06

Wales Regions

Learner Residence	All Learners	Female	Male
North Wales	80,660	46,190	34,470
		57.3%	42.7%
Mid Wales	25,030	14,845	10,185
		59.3%	40.7%
South East Wales	162,510	95,000	67,510
		58.5%	41.5%
South West Wales	85,860	49,470	36,390
		57.6%	42.4%
Wales	354,060	205,505	148,555
		58.0%	42.0%

Source: LLWR (Lifelong Learning Wales Record)
September 2005 Post-16 PLASC (Pupil Level Annual Schools Census)

Table N-42. Number of learners by ethnicity 2005/06
Wales Regions

Learner Residence	All Learners	Of known ethnicity					Ethnicity unknown or refused
		White	Black	Asian	Mixed	Other ethnic background	
North Wales	80,660	68,625	215	565	160	195	10,600
		85.1%	0.3%	0.7%	0.2%	0.2%	13.1%
Mid Wales	25,030	21,065	65	180	100	80	3,535
		84.2%	0.3%	0.7%	0.4%	0.3%	14.1%
South East Wales	162,510	133,755	2,120	3,510	1,240	890	21,000
		82.3%	1.3%	2.2%	0.8%	0.5%	12.9%
South West Wales	85,860	76,305	340	1,095	255	400	7,465
		88.9%	0.4%	1.3%	0.3%	0.5%	8.7%
Wales	354,060	299,745	2,740	5,350	1,755	1,570	42,905
		84.7%	0.8%	1.5%	0.5%	0.4%	12.1%

Source: LLWR (Lifelong Learning Wales Record)
September 2005 Post-16 PLASC (Pupil Level Annual Schools Census)

Table N-43. Number of learners by disability status 2005/06
Wales Regions

Learner Residence	Learners	No disability	With disability	Not known
North Wales	80,660	62,170	4,930	13,560
		77.1%	6.1%	16.8%
Mid Wales	25,030	18,105	1,665	5,260
		72.3%	6.7%	21.0%
South East Wales	162,510	131,610	9,865	21,035
		81.0%	6.1%	12.9%
South West Wales	85,860	66,180	6,280	13,395
		77.1%	7.3%	15.6%
Wales	354,060	278,070	22,740	53,250
		78.5%	6.4%	15.0%

Source: LLWR (Lifelong Learning Wales Record)
September 2005 Post-16 PLASC (Pupil Level Annual Schools Census)

Table N-44. Number of learning activities by sector skills area tier 1 and learning aim type 2005/06
Wales

	Total % of all subject areas	% of subject area GNVQ/ AVCE	GCSE/ VCE	AS/ A2 Level	NVQ	National Certificate / Diploma	First Certificate / Diploma	Key Skills	BTEC/ OCN/ Access Certificate or Diploma	HE level	Other
Health, Public Services and Care	98,315	3,275	25	0	20,290	800	3,045	0	21,140	15	49,725
	9.3%	3.3%	0.0%	0.0%	20.6%	0.8%	3.1%	0.0%	21.5%	0.0%	50.6%
Science and Mathematics	43,150	80	7,650	32,080	55	25	140	0	2,385	5	730
	4.1%	0.2%	17.7%	74.3%	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%	0.0%	5.5%	0.0%	1.7%
Agriculture, Horticulture and Animal Care	13,580	0	20	265	1,765	430	1,045	0	4,845	80	5,130
	1.3%	0.0%	0.1%	2.0%	13.0%	3.2%	7.7%	0.0%	35.7%	0.6%	37.8%
Engineering and Manufacturing Technologies	46,215	420	35	3,645	20,175	225	820	0	2,425	110	18,365
	4.4%	0.9%	0.1%	7.9%	43.7%	0.5%	1.8%	0.0%	5.2%	0.2%	39.7%
Construction, Planning and the Built Environment	26,180	230	0	0	7,455	55	260	0	2,425	180	15,570
	2.5%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	28.5%	0.2%	1.0%	0.0%	9.3%	0.7%	59.5%
Information and Communication Technology	117,080	1,765	240	5,745	5,270	310	1,060	5,010	31,060	110	66,505
	11.1%	1.5%	0.2%	4.9%	4.5%	0.3%	0.9%	4.3%	26.5%	0.1%	56.8%
Retail and Commercial Enterprise	36,455	65	25	205	20,560	645	195	0	4,055	170	10,545
	3.5%	0.2%	0.1%	0.6%	56.4%	1.8%	0.5%	0.0%	11.1%	0.5%	28.9%
Leisure, Travel and Tourism	27,820	1,085	90	3,590	2,420	85	2,065	0	7,370	35	11,080
	2.6%	3.9%	0.3%	12.9%	8.7%	0.3%	7.4%	0.0%	26.5%	0.1%	39.8%
Arts, Media and Publishing	67,415	670	415	14,585	360	2,115	4,055	60	25,470	125	19,550
	6.4%	1.0%	0.6%	21.6%	0.5%	3.1%	6.0%	0.1%	37.8%	0.2%	29.0%
History, Philosophy and Theology	19,020	0	225	11,360	0	0	0	0	4,800	0	2,635
	1.8%	0.0%	1.2%	59.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	25.2%	0.0%	13.9%
Social Sciences	13,180	0	190	10,810	0	0	0	0	1,085	0	1,100
	1.2%	0.0%	1.4%	82.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	8.2%	0.0%	8.3%
Languages, Literature and Culture	61,945	10	5,435	16,645	525	45	270	0	20,475	0	18,540
	5.9%	0.0%	8.8%	26.9%	0.8%	0.1%	0.4%	0.0%	33.1%	0.0%	29.9%
Education and Training	26,575	0	0	0	1,770	30	0	0	4,685	125	19,965
	2.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.7%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	17.6%	0.5%	75.1%
Preparation for Life and Work	378,205	80	45	1,125	530	0	0	270,180	44,680	0	61,565
	35.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	71.4%	11.8%	0.0%	16.3%
Business, Administration and Law	66,420	1,630	160	6,845	24,955	390	545	185	9,665	220	21,820
	6.3%	2.5%	0.2%	10.3%	37.6%	0.6%	0.8%	0.3%	14.6%	0.3%	32.9%
Unknown	13,190	175	140	620	825	0	0	0	785	0	10,645
	1.3%	1.3%	1.1%	4.7%	6.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.0%	0.0%	80.7%
All subject areas	1,054,745	9,480	14,690	107,510	106,955	5,155	13,495	275,440	187,355	1,185	333,485
	100.0%	0.9%	1.4%	10.2%	10.1%	0.5%	1.3%	26.1%	17.8%	0.1%	31.6%

Source: LLWR (Lifelong Learning Wales Record)

September 2005 Post-16 PLASC (Pupil Level Annual Schools Census)

Note: Other category includes all other types of learning aim not listed eg. City and Guild Certificates, ECDL, CLAIT and basic skills qualifica

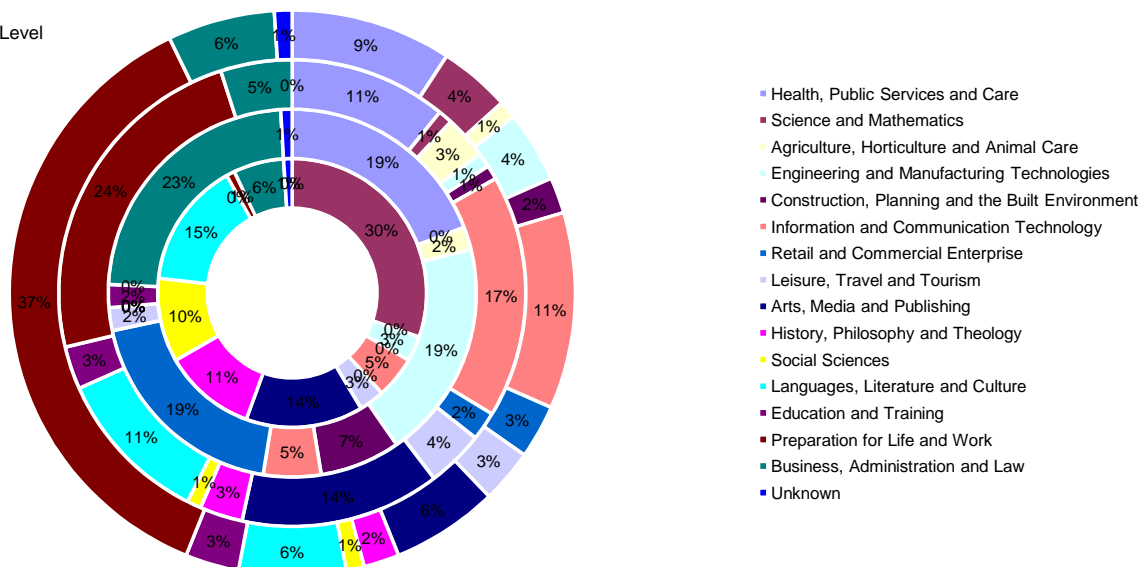
Figure N-15. Number of learning activities by selected learning aim types 2005/06

Outside Ring: Total

Ring 2: BTEC/OCN/Access certificate or diploma

Ring 1: NVQ

Inside Ring: AS/A-Level



Source: LLWR (Lifelong Learning Wales Record)

September 2005 Post-16 PLASC (Pupil Level Annual Schools Census)

Table N-45. Number of learning aims by sector skills area tier 1 and medium of delivery 2005/06
Wales

	Overall Total	English		Welsh		Bilingual	
		Total	% of Overall Total	Total	% of Overall Total	Total	% of Overall Total
Health, Public Services and Care	98,315	95,540	97%	525	1%	2,245	2%
Science and Mathematics	43,150	39,535	92%	1,510	3%	2,105	5%
Agriculture, Horticulture and Animal Care	13,580	11,695	86%	165	1%	1,720	13%
Engineering and Manufacturing Technologies	46,215	44,200	96%	340	1%	1,680	4%
Construction, Planning and the Built Environment	26,180	24,305	93%	85	0%	1,790	7%
Information and Communication Technology	117,080	113,170	97%	380	0%	3,530	3%
Retail and Commercial Enterprise	36,455	35,580	98%	95	0%	780	2%
Leisure, Travel and Tourism	27,820	26,735	96%	405	1%	680	2%
Arts, Media and Publishing	67,415	64,095	95%	1,370	2%	1,950	3%
History, Philosophy and Theology	19,020	16,965	89%	1,170	6%	885	5%
Social Sciences	13,180	11,860	90%	910	7%	405	3%
Languages, Literature and Culture	61,945	54,090	87%	2,670	4%	5,180	8%
Education and Training	26,575	26,245	99%	25	0%	305	1%
Preparation for Life and Work	378,205	361,360	96%	6,560	2%	10,285	3%
Business, Administration and Law	66,420	61,655	93%	490	1%	4,275	6%
Unknown	13,190	12,135	92%	770	6%	285	2%
All Subject Areas	1,054,745	999,170	95%	17,480	2%	38,095	4%

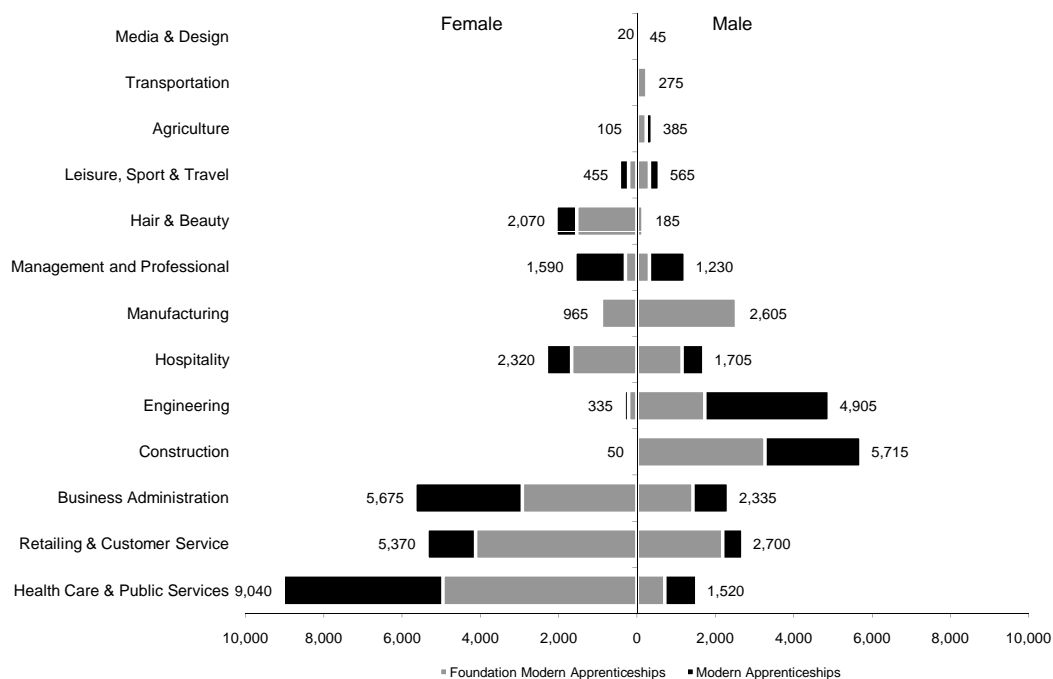
Source: LLWR (Lifelong Learning Wales Record)
September 2005 Post-16 PLASC (Pupil Level Annual Schools Census)

Table N-46. Number of work based learning programmes by sector, gender and programme type 2005/06
Wales

	Total		MA		FMA		MSD		Skills Learning	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Agriculture	455	160	150	25	235	80	10	*	60	50
Construction	6,595	65	2,455	20	3,260	30	*	0	880	15
Engineering	5,560	355	3,180	115	1,725	220	65	5	590	15
Manufacturing	2,720	980	70	55	2,535	910	0	0	115	20
Transportation	315	10	30	*	245	10	0	0	45	*
Management and Professional	1,790	2,530	915	1,290	315	300	560	940	*	*
Business Administration	3,255	6,730	910	2,745	1,425	2,930	45	130	875	925
Retailing & Customer Service	2,965	5,630	515	1,245	2,185	4,125	5	15	260	245
Leisure, Sport & Travel	965	540	250	240	315	215	20	15	380	70
Hospitality	1,770	2,435	555	650	1,150	1,670	20	20	50	90
Hair & Beauty	205	2,285	35	525	150	1,545	0	0	20	220
Health Care & Public Service	1,750	10,105	815	4,080	705	4,960	205	850	20	215
Media & Design	55	20	20	5	25	15	0	0	10	*
Unknown/not confirmed	885	860	0	0	0	0	0	0	885	860
All sectors	29,765	32,935	10,115	11,050	14,485	17,125	960	1,980	4,210	2,780

Source: LLWR (Lifelong Learning Wales Record)
September 2005 Post-16 PLASC (Pupil Level Annual Schools Census)

Figure N-16. Number of work based learning programmes by sector, gender and Apprenticeship programme type 2005/06



Source: LLWR (Lifelong Learning Wales Record)

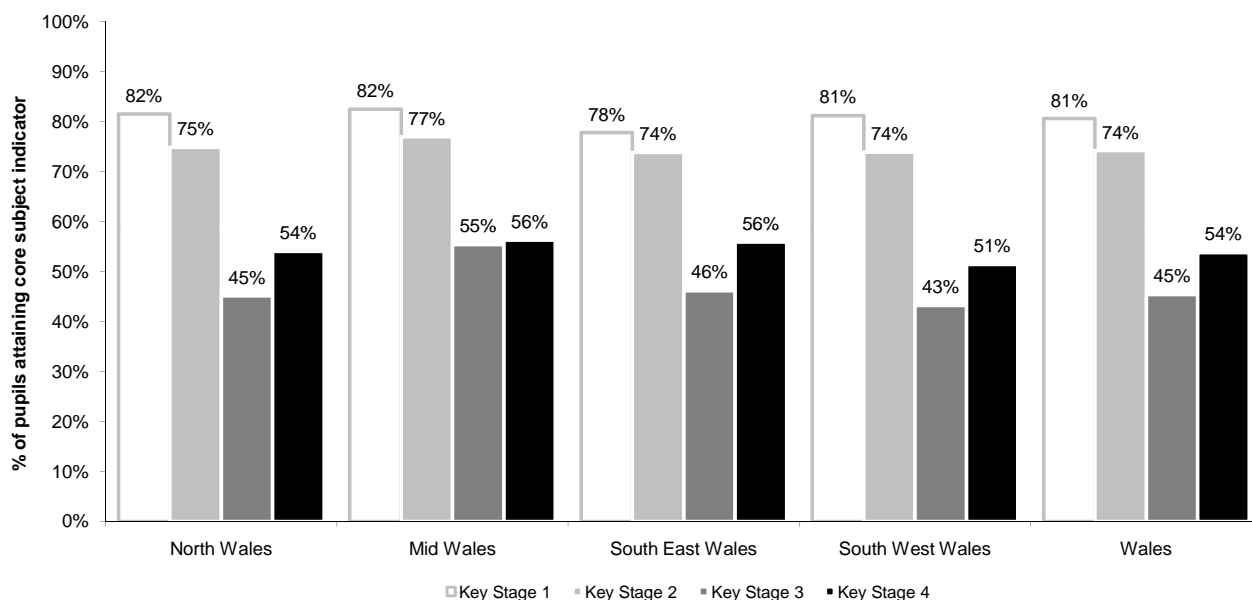
Table N-47. Teacher Assessments and Examination Results 2005
Wales Regions

	Key Stage 1		Key Stage 2		Key Stage 3		Key Stage 4		GCE and VCE Results	
	Number of pupils	% of pupils achieving Level 2 or above (Core Subject Indicator)	Number of pupils	% of pupils achieving Level 4 or above (Core Subject Indicator)	Number of pupils	% of pupils achieving Level 5 or above (Core Subject Indicator)	Pupils aged 15	% of pupils achieving 5 or more A* - C Core Subject Indicator	Pupils entered 2 or more A / AS / AVCEs	Average point score per entry
North Wales ^a	7,405	81.5%	7,875	74.8%	7,945	45.1%	6,895	54.0%	-	1,905
Mid Wales ^a	2,115	82.5%	2,345	76.9%	2,275	55.4%	2,940	56.2%	-	700
South East Wales ^a	7,045	77.8%	7,595	73.8%	8,185	46.2%	7,435	55.9%	-	2,055
South West Wales ^a	16,355	81.2%	17,450	73.9%	18,460	43.2%	16,880	51.4%	-	4,395
Wales	33,000	80.6%	35,350	74.2%	37,100	45.4%	38,860	53.8%	39.7%	10,730

Source: Key Stage Teacher Assessments and Examination Results 2006

Note a: rates of attainment are derived for the region

Figure N-17. Key Stage Teacher Assessments and Examination Results, Key Stage 1, 2 and 3 Core Subject Indicators and Key Stage 4 A*-C achievement 2006



Source: Key Stage and Examination Results 2006

Table N-48. Year 11 Destinations 2005 and 2006
Wales Regions

		Total number in cohort	Continuing in Full Time Education Continuing in Full Time Education (in school)	Continuing in Full Time Education (in college)	Work Based Training - non employed status	Work Based Training - Employment status	Employed - Other	Known not to be in Education Training or Employment	No response to survey	Left the area
North Wales	2005	8,471	37.3%	38.8%	4.1%	2.8%	6.9%	5.7%	1.8%	2.7%
	2006	8,455	36.5%	40.1%	3.7%	3.1%	6.2%	6.2%	1.8%	2.5%
Percentage change from 2005		- 0.2%	- 2.2%	+ 3.3%	- 10.8%	+ 10.3%	- 9.1%	+ 8.0%	+ 2.2%	- 7.4%
Mid Wales	2005	2,586	48.6%	30.0%	3.4%	2.3%	5.6%	4.4%	1.2%	4.6%
	2006	2,579	49.1%	30.4%	4.1%	2.5%	4.5%	2.7%	2.4%	4.3%
Percentage change from 2005		- 0.3%	+ 1.0%	+ 1.2%	+ 21.0%	+ 8.6%	- 19.9%	- 37.9%	+ 110.6%	- 5.6%
South East Wales	2005	17,288	44.4%	30.4%	7.7%	1.6%	4.8%	7.4%	2.1%	1.7%
	2006	17,408	45.8%	28.4%	8.6%	1.6%	4.1%	7.1%	2.3%	2.1%
Percentage change from 2005		+ 0.7%	+ 3.1%	- 6.3%	+ 11.5%	+ 0.0%	- 14.9%	- 3.8%	+ 11.6%	+ 23.1%
South West Wales	2005	8,686	33.4%	41.8%	7.8%	1.7%	4.0%	7.7%	1.9%	1.7%
	2006	8,845	31.2%	44.2%	8.2%	1.9%	3.4%	6.9%	3.2%	1.0%
Percentage change from 2005		+ 1.8%	- 6.3%	+ 5.6%	+ 4.3%	+ 7.9%	- 13.7%	- 10.2%	+ 70.8%	- 42.5%
Wales	2005	38,510	41.0%	34.6%	6.6%	2.0%	5.1%	6.8%	1.8%	2.1%
	2006	38,797	40.9%	34.8%	6.9%	2.1%	4.4%	6.4%	2.4%	2.1%
Percentage change from 2005		+ 0.7%	- 0.4%	+ 0.8%	+ 5.5%	+ 4.9%	- 13.1%	- 6.2%	+ 30.1%	- 2.8%

Source: Careers Wales Annual Leaver Survey 2005 and 2006

Table N-49. Year 13 Destinations 2005 and 2006
Wales Regions

		Total number in cohort	Continuing in Full Time Education Continuing in Full Time Education (in school)	Continuing in Full Time Education (in college)	Continuing in full time education (in Higher Education)	Taking a Gap year (intending to go to HE following year)	Work Based Training - non employed status	Work Based Training - Employment status	Employed - Other	Known not to be in Education Training or Employment	No response/ Left the area
North Wales	2005	2,368	4.8%	7.2%	64.9%	3.0%	0.3%	1.3%	10.6%	2.5%	5.4%
	2006	2,490	7.4%	8.5%	58.4%	5.3%	0.3%	2.1%	11.2%	2.9%	3.9%
Percentage change from 2005		+ 5.2%	+ 54.3%	+ 18.6%	- 10.0%	+ 74.4%	+ 11.0%	+ 59.5%	+ 4.9%	+ 17.7%	- 27.2%
Mid Wales	2005	1,051	3.7%	5.8%	63.7%	7.0%	0.1%	0.4%	12.6%	2.1%	4.7%
	2006	1,087	4.7%	7.1%	61.4%	10.6%	0.3%	0.6%	9.6%	2.5%	3.3%
Percentage change from 2005		+ 3.4%	+ 26.4%	+ 22.0%	- 3.6%	+ 50.3%	+ 190.1%	+ 69.2%	- 23.8%	+ 18.7%	- 29.0%
South East Wales	2005	5,738	5.7%	7.2%	60.5%	4.0%	0.4%	0.9%	10.6%	7.4%	3.3%
	2006	5,824	4.8%	6.2%	61.0%	4.8%	0.3%	1.2%	10.6%	7.0%	4.1%
Percentage change from 2005		+ 1.5%	- 16.7%	- 14.2%	+ 0.9%	+ 22.4%	- 40.9%	+ 38.7%	- 0.0%	- 5.6%	+ 25.3%
South West Wales	2005	2,112	7.7%	5.4%	63.8%	4.7%	0.4%	1.3%	9.4%	5.0%	2.4%
	2006	2,260	6.5%	6.2%	67.5%	4.2%	0.3%	0.6%	8.2%	2.9%	3.6%
Percentage change from 2005		+ 7.0%	- 15.1%	+ 15.8%	+ 5.7%	- 11.3%	- 18.2%	- 51.5%	- 12.7%	- 42.1%	+ 51.4%
Wales	2005	11,844	5.6%	6.8%	62.1%	4.2%	0.4%	1.0%	11.0%	5.4%	3.6%
	2006	12,246	5.6%	6.9%	61.6%	5.5%	0.3%	1.2%	10.2%	4.8%	3.8%
Percentage change from 2005		+ 3.4%	- 0.7%	+ 2.5%	- 0.9%	+ 30.0%	- 21.3%	+ 22.1%	- 7.0%	- 9.5%	+ 8.0%

Source: Careers Wales Annual Leaver Survey 2005 and 2006

Participation in Learning

Table N-50. Participation in Learning 2004/05

Wales Regions

thousands

	Female Post-16 Learners		Male Post-16 Learners		Sixth form learners (aged under 20)		Further education learners (aged under 16)		Census		
	Learners	Standardised Participation Rate	Learners	Standardised Participation Rate	Learners	Standardised Participation Rate	Learners	Standardised Participation Rate	Female 16+	Male 16+	Under 20
North Wales	33.1	9.5%	23.2	7.1%	5.5	3.4%	10.4	6.4%	348.3	327.7	162.3
Mid Wales	8.1	7.7%	5.2	5.1%	2.1	4.4%	2.2	4.6%	105.4	102.0	47.7
South East Wales	65.5	9.0%	44.6	6.6%	14.9	4.1%	19.7	5.5%	724.8	678.4	361.1
South West Wales	32.6	9.6%	24.2	7.6%	4.7	3.0%	12.2	7.7%	339.3	318.7	159.0
Wales	139.4	9.2%	97.2	6.8%	27.2	3.7%	44.5	6.1%	1,517.8	1,426.9	730.1

Source: LLWR (Lifelong Learning Wales Record)

January 2005 Post-16 PLASC (Pupil Level Annual Schools Census)

2003/04 ILR (Individualised Learner Record)

HESA Student Record

2001 Census (adjusted population)

Table N-51. Adult Learning 2006

North Wales Authorities

thousands

		Working Age All Taught Learning					Both DDA and Work Limiting Disabled All Taught Learning				
		All Taught Learning	Non-Taught Learning	Taught and non-Taught Learning	No Learning	Total	All Taught Learning	Non-Taught Learning	Taught and non-Taught Learning	No Learning	Total
North Wales		25.5	85.0	134.8	113.8	359.1	2.2	6.9	8.0	28.3	45.4
	Confidence interval	2.5	4.5	5.6	5.2	a	0.7	1.3	1.4	2.6	a
	% of working age	7.1%	23.7%	37.5%	31.7%	100.0%	4.8%	15.2%	17.6%	62.3%	100.0%
Mid Wales		10.5	33.7	50.5	31.4	126.1	1.4	5.2	3.8	8.0	18.4
	Confidence interval	1.5	2.7	3.3	2.6	a	0.6	1.1	0.9	1.3	a
	% of working age	8.3%	26.7%	40.0%	24.9%	100.0%	7.6%	28.3%	20.7%	43.5%	100.0%
South East Wales		26.5	72.4	148.4	104.6	351.9	4.0	10.2	11.6	29.2	55.0
	Confidence interval	2.8	4.6	6.7	4.8	a	1.1	1.7	1.8	2.9	a
	% of working age	7.5%	20.6%	42.2%	29.7%	100.0%	7.3%	18.5%	21.1%	53.1%	100.0%
South West Wales		79.9	133.5	327.8	243.0	784.2	11.1	19.1	20.5	75.1	125.8
	Confidence interval	4.7	6.1	9.5	8.2	a	1.8	2.2	2.3	4.4	a
	% of working age	10.2%	17.0%	41.8%	31.0%	100.0%	8.8%	15.2%	16.3%	59.7%	100.0%
Wales		142.4	324.7	661.5	492.8	1,621.4	19.9	43.4	46.0	148.2	257.5
	Confidence interval	6.1	9.2	13.2	11.4	a	2.3	3.4	3.5	6.2	a
	% of working age	8.8%	20.0%	40.8%	30.4%	100.0%	7.7%	16.9%	17.9%	57.6%	100.0%

Source: Annual Population Survey (Jan to Dec 2006), Table 21: Adult Learning

Note a: Confidence interval not available

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