

# National Assembly for Wales

## Unemployment Briefing April 2011

This briefing paper provides a statistical overview of unemployment trends. Information is included on Assembly constituencies, Wales and UK nations and regions.

Research  
Service



The National Assembly for Wales is the democratically elected body that represents the interests of Wales and its people, makes laws for Wales and holds the Welsh Government to account.

**The Research Service provides expert and impartial research and information to support Assembly Members and committees in fulfilling the scrutiny, legislative and representative functions of the National Assembly for Wales.**

Research Service briefings are compiled for the benefit of Assembly Members and their support staff. Authors are available to discuss the contents of these papers with Members and their staff but cannot advise members of the general public. We welcome comments on our briefings; please post or email to the addresses below.

An electronic version of this paper can be found on the National Assembly's website at: [www.assemblywales.org/bus-assembly-publications-research.htm](http://www.assemblywales.org/bus-assembly-publications-research.htm)

Further hard copies of this paper can be obtained from:  
Research Service  
National Assembly for Wales  
Cardiff Bay  
CF99 1NA

Email: [Research.Service@wales.gov.uk](mailto:Research.Service@wales.gov.uk)

© National Assembly for Wales Commission Copyright 2011

The text of this document may be reproduced free of charge in any format or medium providing that it is reproduced accurately and not used in a misleading or derogatory context. The material must be acknowledged as copyright of the National Assembly for Wales Commission and the title of the document specified.

**Enquiry no:** 11 / 0895

# **National Assembly for Wales**

Unemployment Briefing  
April 2011

Leon Gooberman

Paper Number: 11 / 024



Research  
Service



# Unemployment Briefing: April 2011

## Introduction

Unemployment statistics are published each month by the Office for National Statistics (ONS). This paper is released shortly after the ONS data and aims to provide a brief summary of the latest unemployment situation in Wales and the UK.

**Section 1 contains headline figures and analysis. Additional information is provided in sections 2 to 5.**

As well as information relating to the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and claimant count measures. This paper also includes unofficial residence-based claimant count rates for Assembly Constituencies. These are an alternative measure to those published by the ONS. Due to a slight change in methodology, the unofficial claimant count rates in this briefing are not comparable with those contained in issues previous to August 2010. Further information is available in the Technical Annex.

## 1: Headlines

### ILO unemployment <sup>1</sup>

- In December 2010 to February 2011, the ILO unemployment rate in Wales was 8.6 per cent. This compares to 9.0 per cent in December 2009 to February 2010. *Figure 2.1;*
- In December 2010 to February 2011, the number of ILO unemployed in Wales was 126,000. This has increased by 3,000 since the previous quarter and decreased by 5,000 since the previous year;
- The male ILO rate was 10.0 per cent, compared to 7.0 per cent for females. *Figure 2.1;*
- The ILO rate in Wales was the highest of the four UK nations. *Table 3.1;* and
- Wales had the fifth highest ILO rate of the twelve UK nations and regions. *Figure 4.1.*

### Claimant count <sup>2</sup>

- In March 2011, the total claimant count rate in Wales was 5.0 per cent. This compares to 5.3 per cent in March 2010. *Figure 2.2;*
- The claimant count total in Wales has decreased by 100 since the previous month and by 5,200 since the previous March;
- At 6.7 per cent, Northern Ireland had the highest claimant count rate out of the UK nations. Wales had the third highest rate. *Table 3.2;*
- In March 2011, Wales' claimant count rate was ranked seventh highest out of the twelve UK nations and regions. *Figure 4.2;* and
- The Assembly Constituencies with the highest claimant count rates in March 2011 (based on unofficial estimates) were Blaenau Gwent (10.6 per cent) and Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney (10.0 per cent). The lowest claimant count rate estimates were in Ceredigion (3.0 per cent) and Montgomeryshire (2.8 per cent). *Table 5.2.*

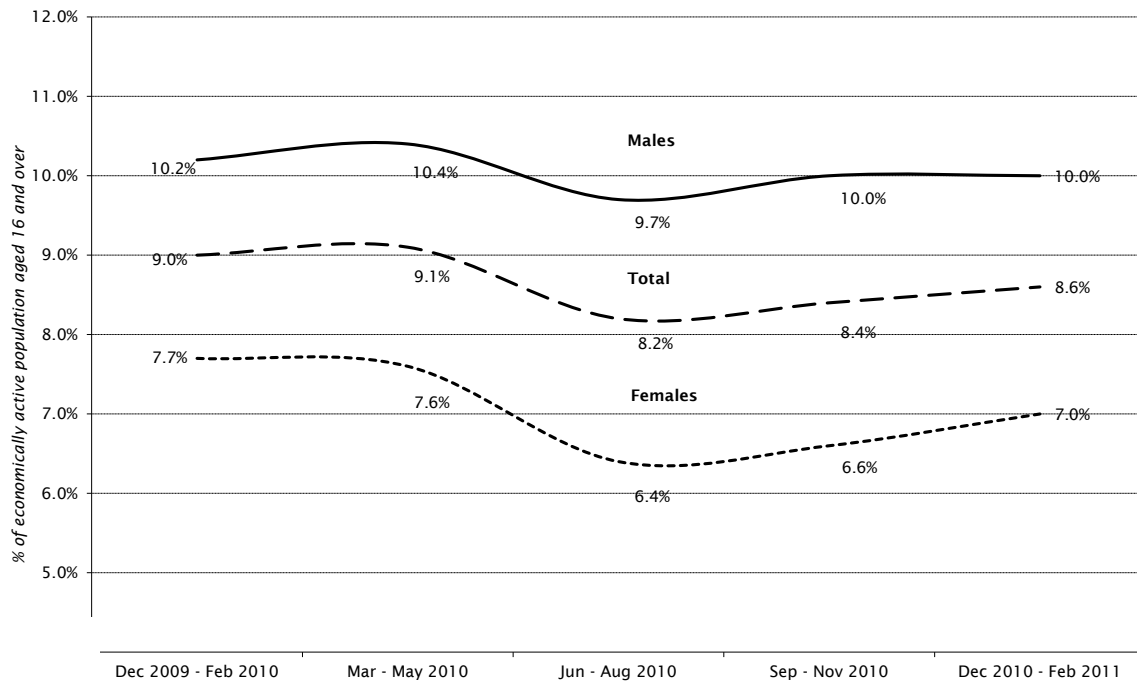
---

<sup>1</sup> The **International Labour Organisation (ILO)** unemployment rate is the number of ILO unemployed persons as a percentage of the economically active population aged 16 and over. It includes those who are out of work and want a job, have actively sought work in the last four weeks and are available to start work in the next two weeks; plus those who are out of work, have found a job and are waiting to start in the next two weeks. It is derived from a household survey carried out by the Office for National Statistics each quarter and is the primary measure of unemployment.

<sup>2</sup> The **claimant count** measures only those people who are claiming Jobseeker's Allowance. It is lower than the ILO definition, because some unemployed people are either not entitled to claim benefits, or choose not to do so. Rates for Assembly Constituencies are unofficial estimates produced by the Research Service (see the Technical Annex).

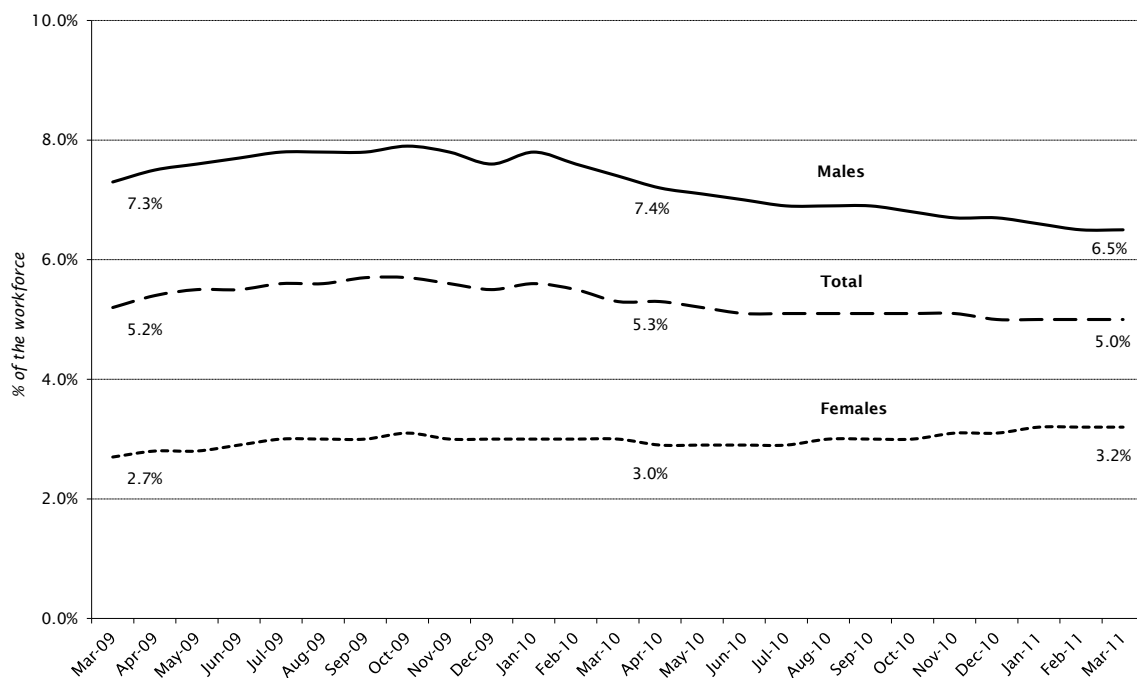
## 2: Unemployment statistics for Wales <sup>3</sup>

Figure 2.1: ILO unemployment rates



Source: Office for National Statistics

Figure 2.2: Claimant count rates



Source: Office for National Statistics

<sup>3</sup> See Technical Annex for definitions of unemployment data used in this paper.

### 3: Unemployment statistics for UK nations

Table 3.1: ILO unemployment rates

December to February	Wales	England	Scotland	Northern Ireland	UK
2010 - 2011	8.6	7.8	8.1	7.3	7.8
2009 - 2010	9.0	7.9	7.8	6.5	7.9
2008 - 2009	7.5	6.9	5.5	5.9	6.8

Source: Office for National Statistics/ Stats Wales

Table 3.2: Claimant count rates

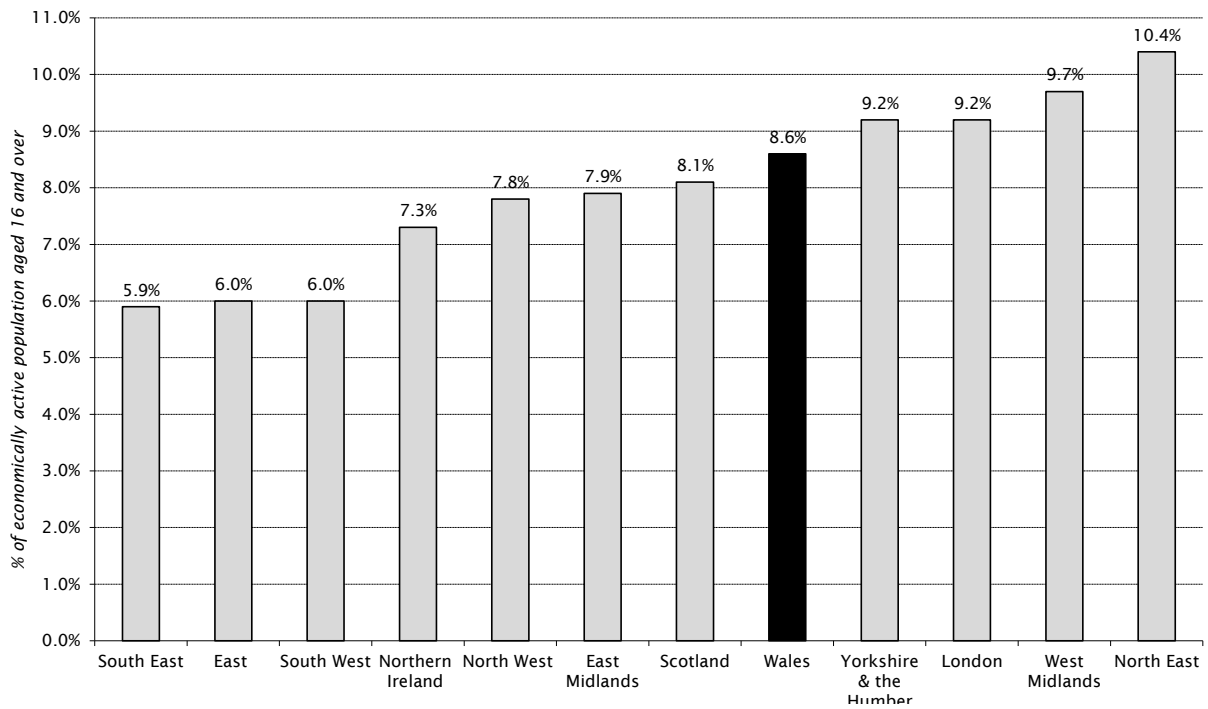
March	Wales	England	Scotland	Northern Ireland	UK
2011	5.0	4.4	5.1	6.7	4.5
2010	5.3	4.7	5.1	6.3	4.8
2009	5.2	4.4	4.4	5.0	4.5

Source: Office for National Statistics/ Stats Wales



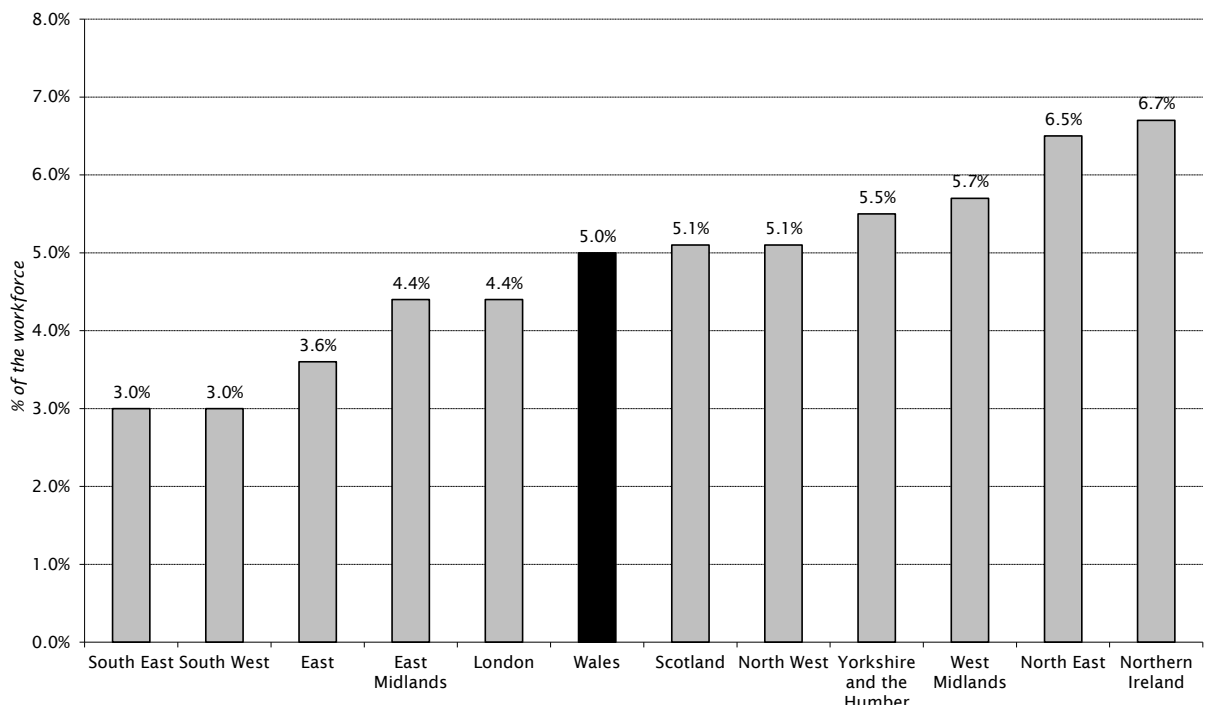
## 4: Unemployment statistics for UK nations and regions

Figure 4.1: ILO unemployment rates (December 2010 to February 2011)



Source: Office for National Statistics

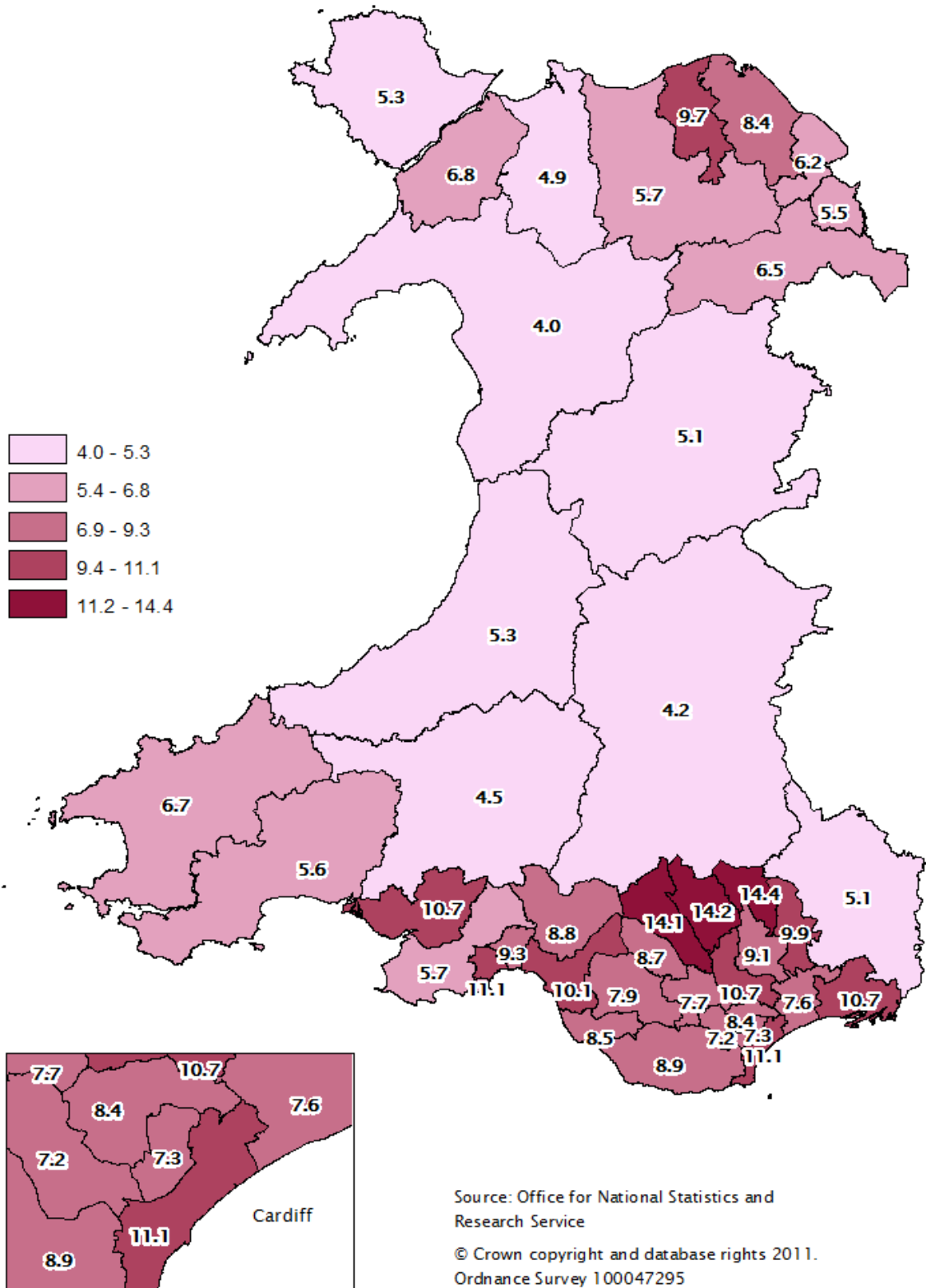
Figure 4.2: Claimant count rates (March 2011)



Source: Office for National Statistics

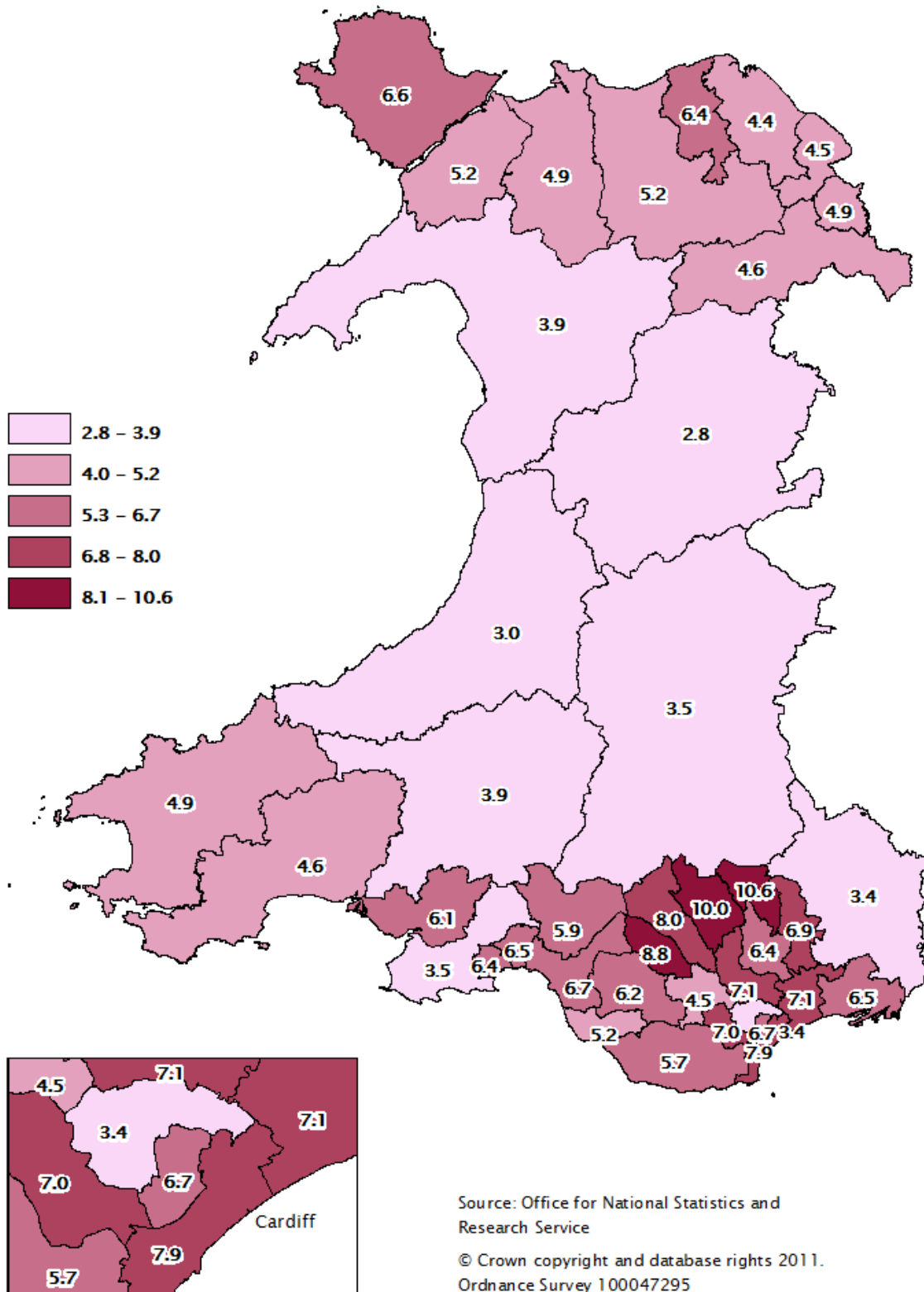
## 5: Unemployment statistics for Assembly constituencies

Map 5.1: ILO unemployment rates by Assembly constituency (July 2009 to June 2010)<sup>4</sup>



<sup>4</sup> Latest available data (not seasonally adjusted). The rate is the number of ILO unemployed persons as a percentage of the economically active population aged 16 and over.

Map 5.2: Unofficial claimant count rates by Assembly Constituency, March 2011 <sup>5</sup>



<sup>5</sup> Source: Research Service. Claimants of Job Seekers Allowance as a **percentage** of the economically active population aged between 16 and 64. See technical annex for details.

**Table 5.1 Claimant count by Assembly Constituency, March 2011**

*not seasonally adjusted*

<b>Constituency</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Women</b>	<b>People</b>
Aberavon	1,257	469	1,726
Aberconwy	848	318	1,166
Alyn and Deeside	1,205	576	1,781
Arfon	973	362	1,335
Blaenau Gwent	1,998	930	2,928
Brecon and Radnorshire	732	335	1,067
Bridgend	1,236	515	1,751
Caerphilly	1,783	791	2,574
Cardiff Central	1,861	630	2,491
Cardiff North	1,046	394	1,440
Cardiff South and Penarth	2,597	1,045	3,642
Cardiff West	2,014	779	2,793
Carmarthen East and Dinefwr	752	391	1,143
Carmarthen West and South Pembrokeshire	1,050	417	1,467
Ceredigion	677	284	961
Clwyd South	1,063	451	1,514
Clwyd West	1,151	420	1,571
Cynon Valley	1,506	675	2,181
Delyn	982	471	1,453
Dwyfor Meirionnydd	685	285	970
Gower	847	339	1,186
Islwyn	1,410	612	2,022
Llanelli	1,373	566	1,939
Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney	1,936	848	2,784
Monmouth	834	401	1,235
Montgomeryshire	525	316	841
Neath	1,287	490	1,777
Newport East	1,579	619	2,198
Newport West	1,865	803	2,668
Ogmore	1,407	600	2,007
Pontypridd	1,167	496	1,663
Preseli Pembrokeshire	1,111	422	1,533
Rhondda	1,639	696	2,335
Swansea East	1,565	621	2,186
Swansea West	1,456	492	1,948
Torfaen	1,733	734	2,467
Vale of Clwyd	1,435	572	2,007
Vale of Glamorgan	1,879	703	2,582
Wrexham	1,153	460	1,613
Ynys Mon	1,384	521	1,905

Source: Office for National Statistics

**Table 5.2: Unofficial residence-based claimant count rates by Assembly Constituency, March 2011 (a)**

*not seasonally adjusted*

Constituency	Men	Women	People
Aberavon	8.8	4.1	6.7
Aberconwy	6.6	2.9	4.9
Alyn and Deeside	5.5	3.2	4.5
Arfon	7.0	3.1	5.2
Blaenau Gwent	13.2	7.4	10.6
Brecon and Radnorshire	4.4	2.4	3.5
Bridgend	6.7	3.4	5.2
Caerphilly	9.0	4.8	7.1
Cardiff Central	9.1	3.7	6.7
Cardiff North	4.7	2.0	3.4
Cardiff South and Penarth	10.5	4.9	7.9
Cardiff West	9.4	4.2	7.0
Carmarthen East and Dinefwr	4.8	2.9	3.9
Carmarthen West and South Pembrokeshire	6.1	2.8	4.6
Ceredigion	3.8	2.0	3.0
Clwyd South	5.8	3.1	4.6
Clwyd West	7.0	3.0	5.2
Cynon Valley	10.1	5.4	8.0
Delyn	5.4	3.2	4.4
Dwyfor Meirionnydd	4.9	2.6	3.9
Gower	4.7	2.2	3.5
Islwyn	8.1	4.3	6.4
Llanelli	8.0	3.9	6.1
Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney	12.7	6.8	10.0
Monmouth	4.3	2.4	3.4
Montgomeryshire	3.2	2.4	2.8
Neath	7.7	3.6	5.9
Newport East	8.4	4.1	6.5
Newport West	9.1	4.6	7.1
Ogmore	7.8	4.2	6.2
Pontypridd	5.9	2.9	4.5
Preseli Pembrokeshire	6.5	3.0	4.9
Rhondda	11.1	6.0	8.8
Swansea East	8.5	4.0	6.5
Swansea West	8.6	3.6	6.4
Torfaen	8.9	4.5	6.9
Vale of Clwyd	8.5	3.9	6.4
Vale of Glamorgan	7.8	3.4	5.7
Wrexham	6.4	3.1	4.9
Ynys Mon	8.7	4.0	6.6

Source: Research Service

(a) Claimants of Job Seekers Allowance as a percentage of the economically active population aged 16 to 64. See technical annex for details.

## Technical Annex: Definitions of unemployment data

### ILO unemployment

*Definition:* ILO (International Labour Organisation) unemployment is the number of those who are out of work and want a job, have actively sought work in the last four weeks and are available to start in the next two weeks; plus those who are out of work, have found a job and are waiting to start in the next two weeks.

*Methodology used for calculating rates:* ILO rates are calculated as a percentage of the population aged 16 and over who are economically active. Economically active people are those who are either in work or are unemployed under the ILO definition.

*Source:* The number of ILO unemployed is derived from the Labour Force Survey (LFS). The LFS is a sample survey of around 60,000 UK households carried out by the Office for National Statistics (ONS). The ONS states that quarter on quarter changes at regional level are particularly subject to sampling variability and **should be interpreted in the context of changes over several quarters rather than in isolation**. The figures have also been adjusted by ONS to take account of seasonal factors.

*Geographical availability:* The sample based nature of the LFS means that data for areas within Wales (such as Assembly Constituencies and local authorities) is not available on a rolling three-monthly basis. Data for Assembly Constituencies is only available on a rolling twelve-monthly basis, updated once a quarter.

*Usage:* ILO unemployment is now the headline unemployment indicator for the UK. It is a more encompassing measure of unemployment than the claimant count and enables international comparison of rates. The definition is used by most other countries, as well as Eurostat (the Statistical Office of the European Union), and the OECD (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development).

## Claimant Count

*Definition:* The claimant count measures the number of people who are claiming Jobseekers Allowance.

*Methodology used for calculating rates:* Two methods have been used in this paper;

1. Workplace based rates. These rates have been calculated as the number of claimants resident in each area as a percentage of workforce jobs plus the claimant count. This approach is used for all figures and tables apart from those containing figures for Assembly Constituencies; and
2. Unofficial claimant count rates. The UK Parliamentary Constituencies introduced for the 2010 general election are the **same** as Assembly Constituencies. Claimant count **proportions for constituencies** are available from the Office for National Statistics (ONS). The ONS claimant count proportions use the population aged 16 to 64 as a denominator and so take no account of differences between areas in the proportion that are economically active.

Claimant count **rates for Assembly Constituencies** have been calculated by the Research Service, expressing the number of claimants as a percentage of the economically active population aged 16 to 64 who are resident in the constituency. This produces an alternative measure of unemployment to those published by the ONS. The proportion of economically active residents in each constituency is derived from the 2001 Census of Population and then applied to the 2008 resident population estimates of the number aged 16-64, as produced by the ONS.

This is a change from the methodology used from May to July 2010, when the number of claimants was expressed as a percentage of the economically active residents **of working age** derived from the 2001 Census of Population and the 2008 population estimates. Prior to May 2010, the number of claimants was expressed as a percentage of economically active residents aged 16 and over, derived exclusively from the 2001 Census of Population. These changes are in line with new methodologies adopted by the House of Commons Library.

*Source:* The claimant count comes from the administrative records of Jobcentre Plus. It is always lower than the ILO measure of unemployment because some unemployed people are either not entitled to claim Jobseekers allowance, or choose not to do so. The figures have also been adjusted by ONS to take account of seasonal factors (apart from those shown in Maps 5.1 and 5.2, and Tables 5.1 and 5.2).

*Geographical availability:* It is available across a broad of smaller administrative areas, including Assembly constituencies and wards.

*Usage:* Although it only provides a partial picture, the greater coverage and timeliness of the claimant count is useful to maintain a picture of the labour market at a local level.





