



Gyrfa Cymru
Careers Wales



Careers Wales LMI Bulletin: November 2022

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Summary

1. Key Economic Trends

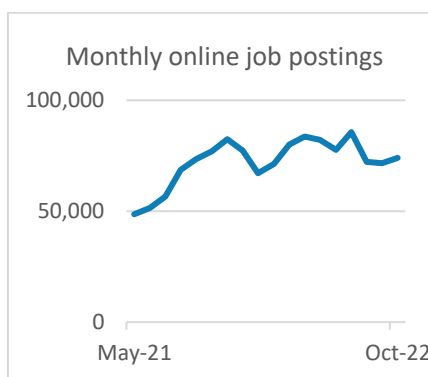
UK Employment Rate unchanged at 75.5% 

UK Unemployment Rate decreased to 3.6% 

UK Job Vacancies are starting to drop 

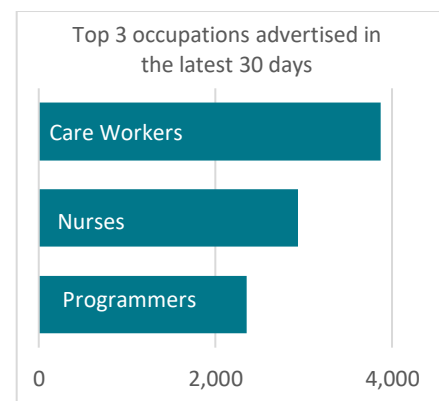
2. Job Postings in Wales

Online job postings currently reported at 74,052 in October 2022.



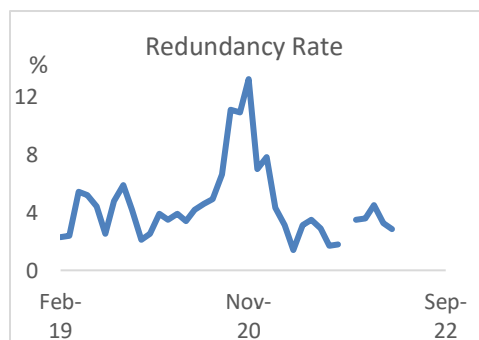
3. Occupation Recruitment Trends

The occupations with most online job postings in Wales in the 30 days to 11th November:



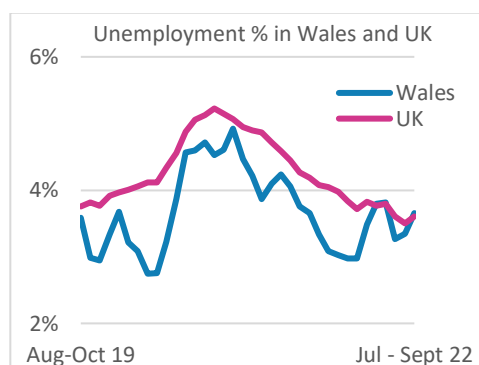
4. Redundancies

Redundancy data for Wales not available for the past 6 months; UK Redundancy rate has increased in the last quarter.



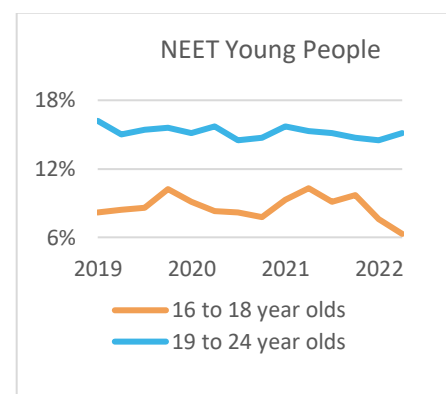
5. Unemployment and Economically Inactive

Unemployment in Wales in September 2022 was 3.6%, higher than the UK rate. Economic Inactivity has decreased in the last 12 months.



6. Youth unemployment and NEET

In Wales, 16 to 18 year olds who are NEET decreased to 6,500 in June 2022 and the level of NEET 19 to 24 year olds was 35,200.



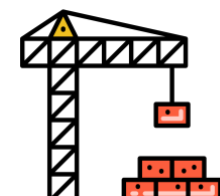
7. Regional Skills Partnerships



8. Support, information and statistics



9. Feature: Construction in Wales



1. Key Economic Trends

The key headlines which currently dominate labour market trends and forecasts in Wales:

- Employment levels and job vacancies are high, whilst levels of unemployment have been declining since and are currently low
- Employment Rate – UK 75.5% Wales 72.3%; Unemployment Rate – UK 3.6% Wales 3.7% ([Office for National Statistics \(ONS\)](#), July – Sept 22)
- ONS' most recent [report](#) states that the number of job vacancies in the UK in August to October 2022 was 1,225,000; a decrease of 46,000 from May to July 2022
- The monthly online job postings in Wales numbers reached 74,052 Unique Job Postings in October 2022
- According to ONS the ratio of unemployed people to vacancies (1:1) has reached a record low, highlighting recruitment issues affecting some sectors more than others
- There are signs of the levels of vacancies starting to fall and this will be expected to continue with economic growth stagnating
- Inflation is currently exceeding wage growth. This is resulting in the real value of wages falling
- Over the last 3 months, the number of employees decreased, and self-employed workers increased
- The level of people categorised as economically inactive (this can include students, long-term sick, people who look after their home or family) is rising
- According to the [Institute for Employment Studies \(IES\)](#) employment 'gaps' are widening for disabled people and older people, a reversal of pre-pandemic trends
- The appendix feature to this edition of the LMI Bulletin is focused on the Construction Industry

Data use caution:

Since our last publication in May 2022, Emsi Burning Glass have rebranded as [Lightcast™](#). They remain the data suppliers for several features in this Bulletin, and the data included follows on from the May 2022 publication.

We need to use LMI data with caution, please see [Cautionary Notes](#) at the end of the Bulletin.

2. Job Posting Trends in Wales

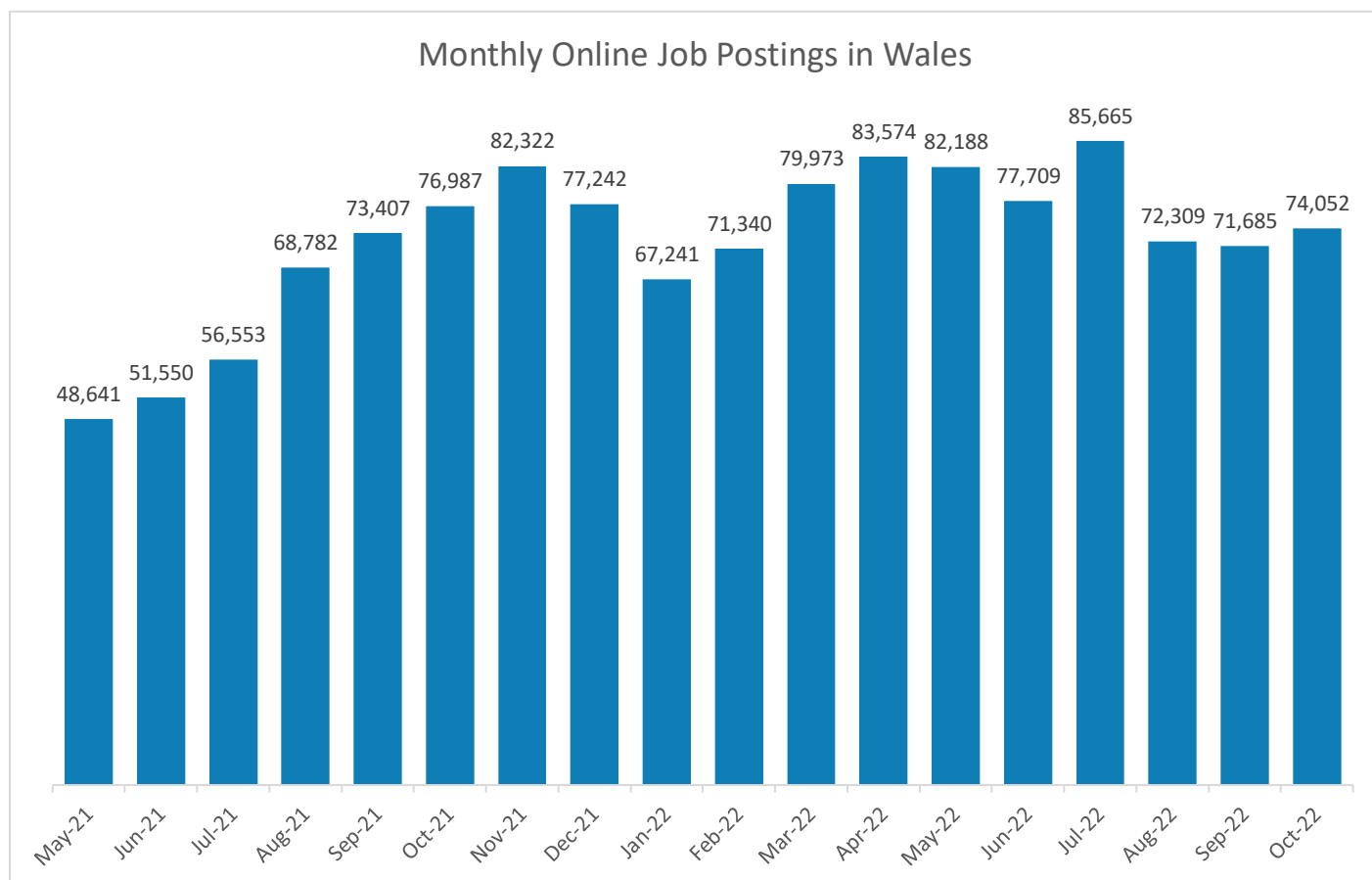
Monthly fluctuations in online job postings continue to provide us with a crude but responsive indication of the job market in Wales. The absolute numbers should be used with caution as they provide only a snapshot of the total recruitment picture. By their nature, posting numbers fluctuate daily and methods for collection vary but can give us an idea of the general trends of job opportunities in Wales.

Recruitment trends in Wales

The monthly online job postings in Wales numbers were the highest recorded in our LMI Bulletins up to July 2022.

As the graph and accompanying table below illustrate, online job postings have steadily increased over the past 18 months, with August and March showing the greatest rise over the preceding month. The figures peaked at 85,665 in July 2022 – a 76% increase on the figure for May 2021. Job postings decreased in August and September down to 71,685 and were at 74,052 Unique Job Postings in October 2022, reflecting the reported decrease in UK job vacancies by ONS.

Bar Chart 1: Monthly online job postings in Wales



Source: Lightcast™ Job Posting Analytics, November 2022



Table 2: Monthly online job postings in Wales

Month	Unique Job postings	% Monthly change	Posting Intensity (Number of postings per unique job vacancy)
May 2021	48,641	2.0	4.1
June 2021	51,550	6.0	4.1
July 2021	56,553	9.7	4.1
August 2021	68,782	21.6	4.1
September 2021	73,407	6.7	4.1
October 2021	76,987	4.9	4.1
November 2021	82,322	6.9	4.1
December 2021	77,242	-6.2	3.1
January 2022	67,241	-12.9	4.1
February 2022	71,340	6.1	3.1
March 2022	79,973	12.1	3.1
April 2022	83,574	4.5	2.1
May 2022	82,188	-1.7	3.1
June 2022	77,709	-5.4	3.1
July 2022	85,665	10.2	3.1
August 2022	72,309	-15.6	3.1
September 2022	71,685	-0.9	3.1
October 2022	74,052	3.3	2.1

Source: Lightcast™ Job Posting Analytics, November 2022

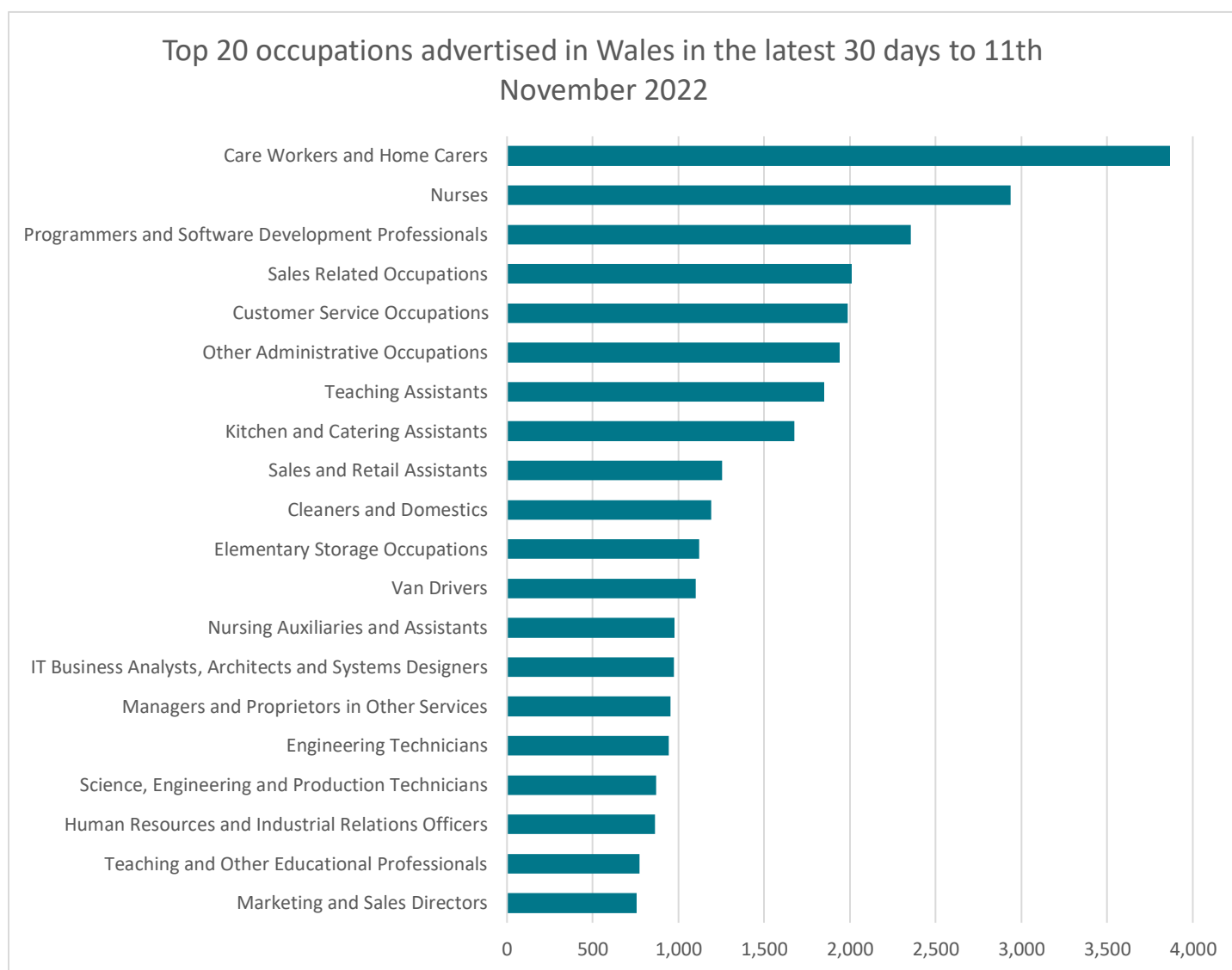
The Posting Intensity shows the total number of job postings for each unique job vacancy e.g. an intensity of 2:1 for October 2022 would mean each new job in October was being advertised in 2 different media. A specific occupation with a posting intensity higher than the average of 2:1 for the month of October would suggest that employers are putting more effort into filling that vacancy.

3. Occupation Recruitment Trends

Top 20 occupations advertised in the latest 30 days to 11th November 2022

Care Workers and Home Carers, and Nurses continue to be the top 2 occupation groups with the highest total number of online job postings, although they have both shown slight decreases on the previous month. Programmers and Software Development Professionals and IT Business Analysts, Architects and Systems Designers had substantial increases in job postings of 9% and 13% respectively, moving Programmers and Software Development Professionals into the top 3 occupations with the highest total number of online postings in the latest 30 days of postings, in Wales:

Bar Chart 3: Top 20 occupations advertised in the latest 30 days to 11th November 2022 in Wales



Source: Lightcast™ Job Posting Analytics, November 2022



Table 4: Top 20 occupations advertised in the latest 30 days to 11th November 2022

Occupation (SOC) (Occupations with >50 postings in latest 30 days)	Latest 30 days ¹ Unique Postings	Avg. Posting Intensity (Sept- Oct 2022)	Latest 30 Days Unique Postings % Change
Care Workers and Home Carers	3,868	4 : 1	-3.3%
Nurses	2,939	6 : 1	-3.8%
Programmers and Software Development Professionals	2,355	2 : 1	9.0%
Sales Related Occupations	2,012	2 : 1	-10.9%
Customer Service Occupations	1,986	3 : 1	-11.4%
Other Administrative Occupations	1,940	2 : 1	-14.6%
Teaching Assistants	1,849	2 : 1	4.5%
Kitchen and Catering Assistants	1,675	3 : 1	-18.0%
Sales and Retail Assistants	1,256	3 : 1	-10.0%
Cleaners and Domestics	1,191	2 : 1	-15.7%
Elementary Storage Occupations	1,122	3 : 1	-7.4%
Van Drivers	1,101	3 : 1	0.2%
Nursing Auxiliaries and Assistants	977	5 : 1	-1.5%
IT Business Analysts, Architects and Systems Designers	974	2 : 1	13.0%
Managers and Proprietors in Other Services	953	2 : 1	-4.9%
Engineering Technicians	943	2 : 1	-1.7%
Science, Engineering and Production Technicians	869	2 : 1	-5.7%
Human Resources and Industrial Relations Officers	862	2 : 1	-3.9%
Teaching and Other Educational Professionals	772	2 : 1	-12.2%
Marketing and Sales Directors	757	2 : 1	2.3%

Source: Lightcast™ Job Posting Analytics, November 2022

¹ Latest 30 days: October 13th – November 11th, 2022



Occupations with increasing demand in the latest 30 days to 11th November.

Table 5 below shows that some occupations have experienced increases in demand above 35% in the latest 30 days, including Veterinary Nurses, Clergy and Actors, Entertainers and Presenters. However, as the numbers of postings are under 100 for all these occupations, these increases are not particularly notable. A more significant increase might be noted in IT Business Analysts, Architects and Systems Designers which has risen 13% since last month to 974 job postings. This trend is in line with the LMI Feature [IT Jobs and Skills in Wales](#) published in February 2022.

The increases and decreases in demand across the 30 day period cannot be considered as a trend due to the short duration; it is a snapshot of that period and may reflect seasonal sector trends and differ across localities.

Table 5: % Increase in Unique Job Postings in Wales in the latest 30 days to 11th November

Occupation (SOC) (Occupations with >50 postings in latest 30 days)	Latest 30 days ¹ Unique Postings	Posting Intensity	Latest 30 Days Unique Postings % Change ²
Veterinary Nurses	78	2 : 1	105.3%
Clergy	69	2 : 1	38.0%
Actors, Entertainers and Presenters	69	2 : 1	35.3%
Public Services Associate Professionals	55	2 : 1	27.9%
Veterinarians	118	1 : 1	25.5%
Ophthalmic Opticians	140	2 : 1	25.0%
Childminders and Related Occupations	100	3 : 1	25.0%
Information Technology and Telecommunications Directors	111	2 : 1	24.7%
Legal Professionals	53	2 : 1	23.3%
Telecommunications Engineers	97	2 : 1	22.8%
Authors, Writers and Translators	181	1 : 1	19.9%
Bus and Coach Drivers	159	4 : 1	18.7%
Educational Support Assistants	266	2 : 1	18.2%
Postal Workers, Mail Sorters, Messengers and Couriers	53	3 : 1	17.8%
Financial Accounts Managers	74	2 : 1	17.5%
Sales Accounts and Business Development Managers	229	2 : 1	15.1%
Actuaries, Economists and Statisticians	63	2 : 1	14.5%
Other Drivers and Transport Operatives	96	2 : 1	14.3%
IT Business Analysts, Architects and Systems Designers	974	2 : 1	13.0%
Production and Process Engineers	139	2 : 1	13.0%

Source: Lightcast™ Job Posting Analytics, November 2022

¹ Latest 30 days: October 13th – November 11th, 2022

² Latest 30 Days Unique Postings percentage change (comparing Sept 13th – Oct 12th to Oct 13th – Nov 11th, 2022)

Remember a high % change does not necessarily mean the highest total number of vacancies. Job posting figures fluctuate daily, and data sources vary.

Occupations with falling demand in the latest 30 days to 11th November

In the latest 30 days to 11th November, the occupations with the highest % decrease in job postings (as detailed in Table 6 below), were Driving Instructors, Dental Nurses and Chartered Surveyors. In percentage terms, Driving Instructors showed the greatest decrease of over 57% but in numerical terms this would only be a decrease of approximately 68 down to 51 job postings. It has been widely reported during the last two years that driving instructors and test assessors have been in high demand across the UK. Kitchen and Catering Assistants decreased a smaller percentage of 18% from the previous 30 day period but this was a more substantial numerical decrease of approximately 368 down to 1,675 unique job postings. This may be attributable to seasonal trends, we may see similar fluctuations in the next Bulletin after the Christmas recruitment period.

Table 6: % Decrease in Unique Job Postings in Wales in the latest 30 days to 11th November

Occupation (soc) (Occupations with >50 postings in latest 30 days)	Latest 30 days ¹ Unique Postings	Posting Intensity	Latest 30 days Unique Postings % Change ²
Driving Instructors	51	1 : 1	-57.1%
Dental Nurses	53	5 : 1	-29.3%
Chartered Surveyors	97	2 : 1	-27.1%
Managers and Directors in Storage and Warehousing	57	2 : 1	-24.0%
Other Elementary Services Occupations	108	2 : 1	-23.9%
Graphic Designers	73	2 : 1	-23.2%
Large Goods Vehicle Drivers	432	3 : 1	-23.1%
Fitness Instructors	145	4 : 1	-22.0%
Bank and Post Office Clerks	135	2 : 1	-21.5%
Plant and Machine Operatives	150	2 : 1	-21.5%
Production Managers and Directors in Manufacturing	354	2 : 1	-19.5%
Bar Staff	264	3 : 1	-19.5%
Kitchen and Catering Assistants	1,675	3 : 1	-18.0%
Business and Related Research Professionals	110	2 : 1	-17.9%
Journalists, Newspaper and Periodical Editors	77	2 : 1	-17.2%
Stock Control Clerks and Assistants	218	2 : 1	-17.1%
Elementary Construction Occupations	409	2 : 1	-17.0%
Social Services Managers and Directors	78	3 : 1	-17.0%
Environment Professionals	54	2 : 1	-16.9%
Sports and Leisure Assistants	119	2 : 1	-16.8%

Source: Lightcast™ Job Posting Analytics, November 2022

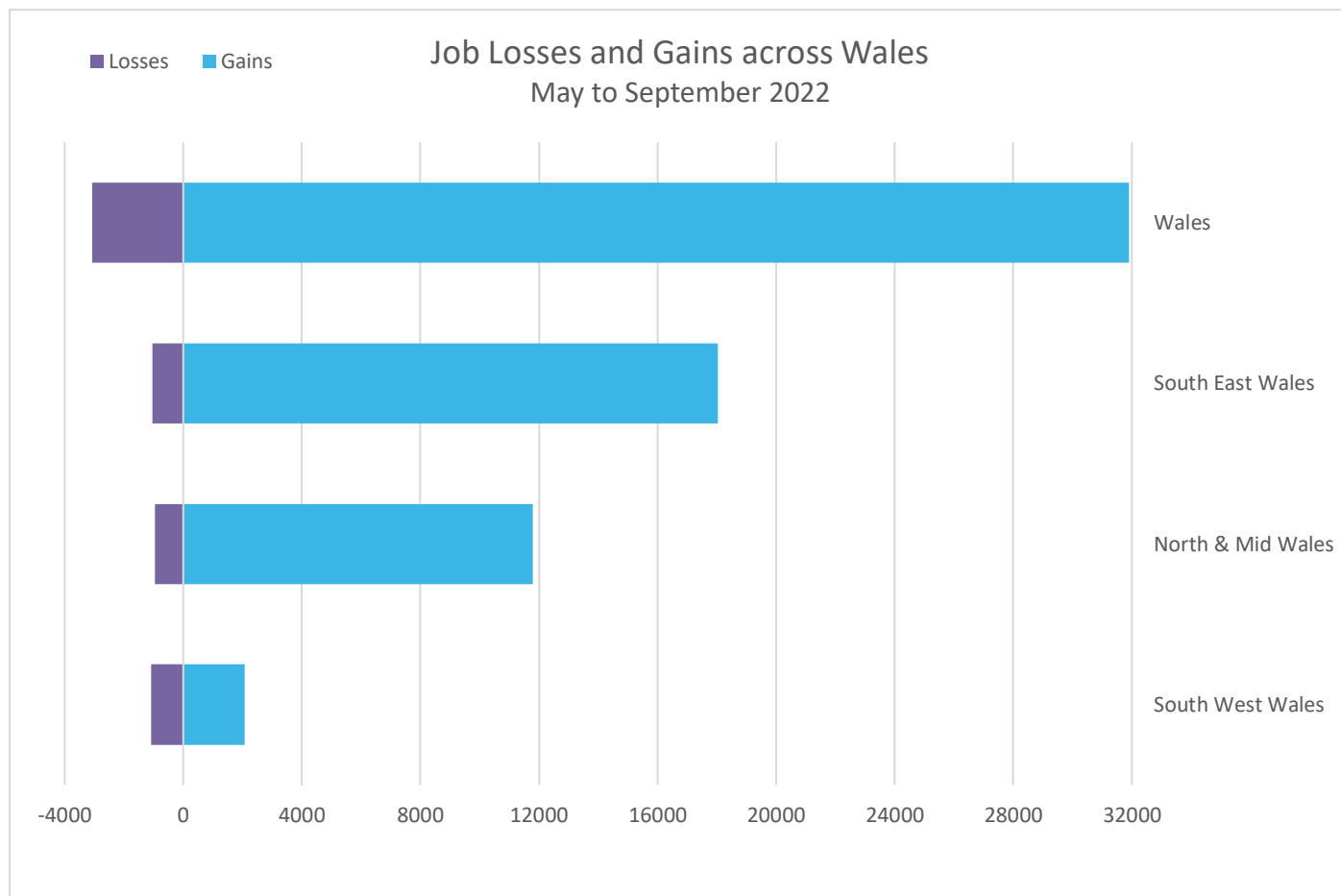
¹ Latest 30 days: October 13th – November 11th, 2022

² Latest 30 Days Unique Postings percentage change (comparing September 13th – October 12th to October 13th – November 11th, 2022)

Labour Market Data from Department of Work and Pensions (DWP) in Wales

According to a sample snapshot from the DWP, the graph below shows that from May to September 2022 across the whole of Wales there were 31,897 job gains and 3,076 job losses.

Bar Chart 7: Job Losses and Gains across Wales



Source: DWP Labour Market Data, October 2022

Table 8: Job Losses and Gains across Wales May – September 2022

Area	Losses	Gains
Wales	-3,076	31,897
South East Wales	-1,045	18,030
North & Mid Wales	-951	11,795
South West Wales	-1,080	2,072

Source: DWP Labour Market Data October 2022

Industry job gains and losses May to September 2022

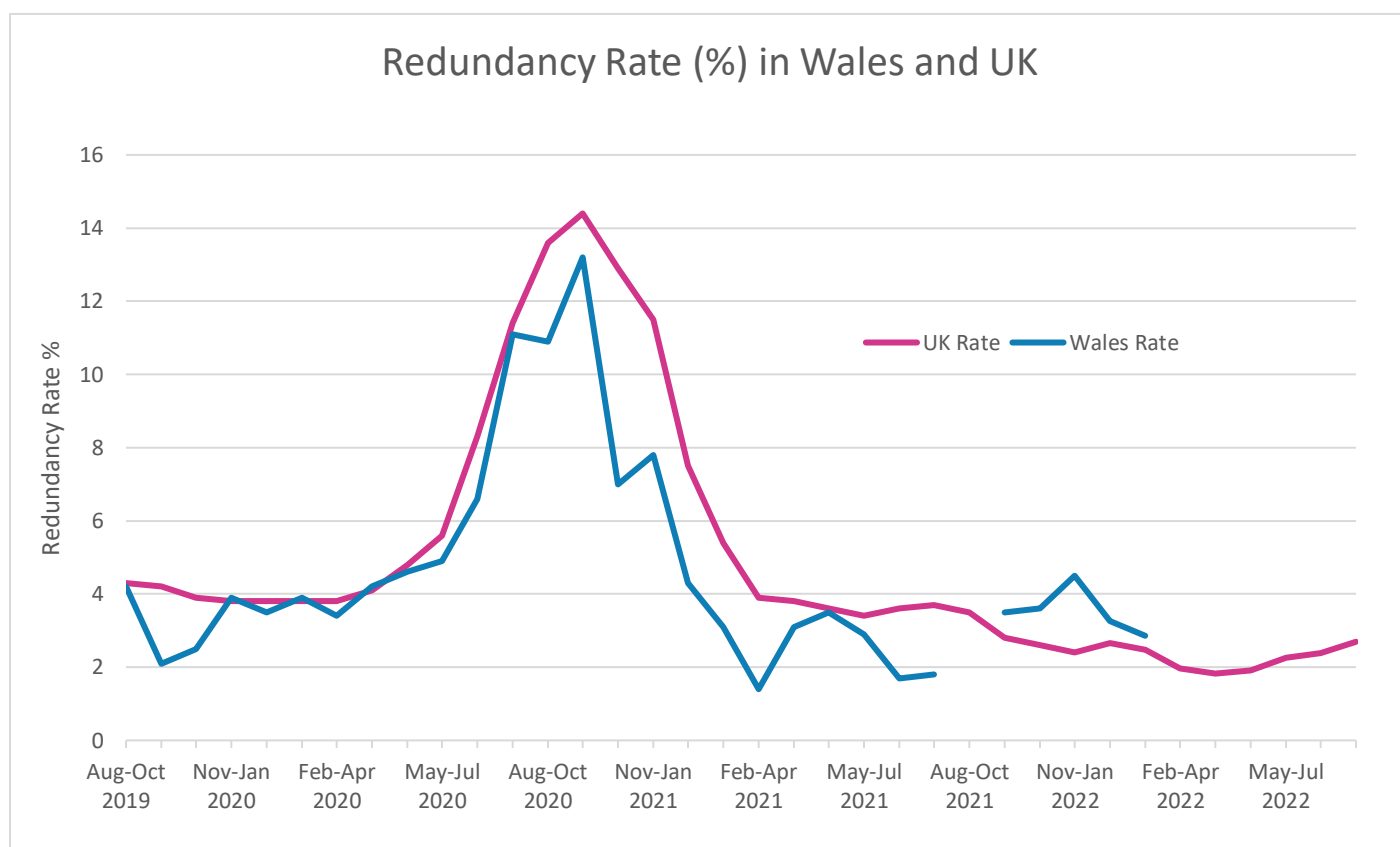
Further information from the DWP snapshot shows that there are differences in job gains or losses between both the regions of Wales and across the industries. In South East Wales there were large gains in Hospitality and Events Management every month as well as Engineering and Manufacturing, and Healthcare in August and September. In North and Mid Wales there were gains in Engineering and Manufacturing, and in Public Services and Administration every month, losses were seen in Engineering and Manufacturing which increased in August and September.

4. Redundancies

Redundancy levels in Wales have fluctuated below pre-pandemic levels since the disruption caused during 2020-2021. The statistical releases since the period February – April 2022 include data for the UK overall, but the data for Wales has been suppressed on disclosure grounds. Suppression of data occurs when numbers fall below 3. This data omission is reflected by the gaps in Graph 9 below, which shows a comparison of the redundancy rates in Wales and the UK. Redundancy in the UK had been steadily decreasing since July - September 2021 but has started to increase since dropping to 1.8% in March - May 2022.

Across the UK, industries including Manufacturing, Human health & social work activities and Information and communication services have made fewer redundancies in June to August and July to September 2022, than the previous 3 reports covering March through to July; however, Accommodation and food services, Wholesale, retail & repair of motor vehicles, Financial Activities and Professional Activities have all shown an increase across the same time period.

Graph 9: Comparison of the Redundancy Rates in Wales and the UK



Source: [ONS, November 2022](#)

Note: The redundancy figures for Wales are based on a small sample size and are therefore volatile. This may result in less precise estimates, which should be used with caution. Gaps occur in the Welsh timeseries when an estimate is suppressed due to small sample sizes.

Table 10: Redundancies in Wales and the UK

Month	UK Redundancy %	Wales Redundancy %	Wales Redundancy Level
Aug-Oct 2019	4.3	4.2	5,301
Sep-Nov 2019	4.2	2.1	2,681



Month	UK Redundancy %	Wales Redundancy %	Wales Redundancy Level
Oct-Dec 2019	3.9	2.5	3,133
Nov-Jan 2020	3.8	3.9	4,906
Dec-Feb 2020	3.8	3.5	4,413
Jan-Mar 2020	3.8	3.9	4,967
Feb-Apr 2020	3.8	3.4	4,405
Mar-May 2020	4.1	4.2	5,282
Apr-Jun 2020	4.8	4.6	5,863
May-Jul 2020	5.6	4.9	6,191
Jun-Aug 2020	8.3	6.6	8,474
Jul-Sep 2020	11.4	11.1	14,347
Aug-Oct 2020	13.6	10.9	14,052
Sep-Nov 2020	14.4	13.2	16,708
Oct-Dec 2020	12.9	7	8,724
Nov-Jan 2021	11.5	7.8	9,782
Dec-Feb 2021	7.5	4.3	5,355
Jan-Mar 2021	5.4	3.1	3,957
Feb-Apr 2021	3.9	1.4	1,722
Mar-May 2021	3.8	3.1	3,895
Apr-Jun 2021	3.6	3.5	4,464
May-Jul 2021	3.4	2.9	3,747
Jun-Aug 2021	3.6	1.7	2,177
Jul-Sep 2021	3.7	1.8	2,292
Aug-Oct 2021	3.5	*	*
Sep-Nov 2021	2.8	3.5	4,466
Oct-Dec 2021	2.6	3.6	4,490
Nov-Jan 2022	2.4	4.5	5,719
Dec-Feb 2022	2.7	3.3	4113
Jan-Mar 2022	2.5	2.9	3617
Feb-Apr 2022	2.0	*	*
Mar-May 2022	1.8	*	*
Apr-Jun 2022	1.9	*	*
May-Jul 2022	2.3	*	*
Jun-Aug 2022	2.4	*	*
Jul- Sep 2022	2.7	*	*

* Estimate has been suppressed on disclosure grounds.

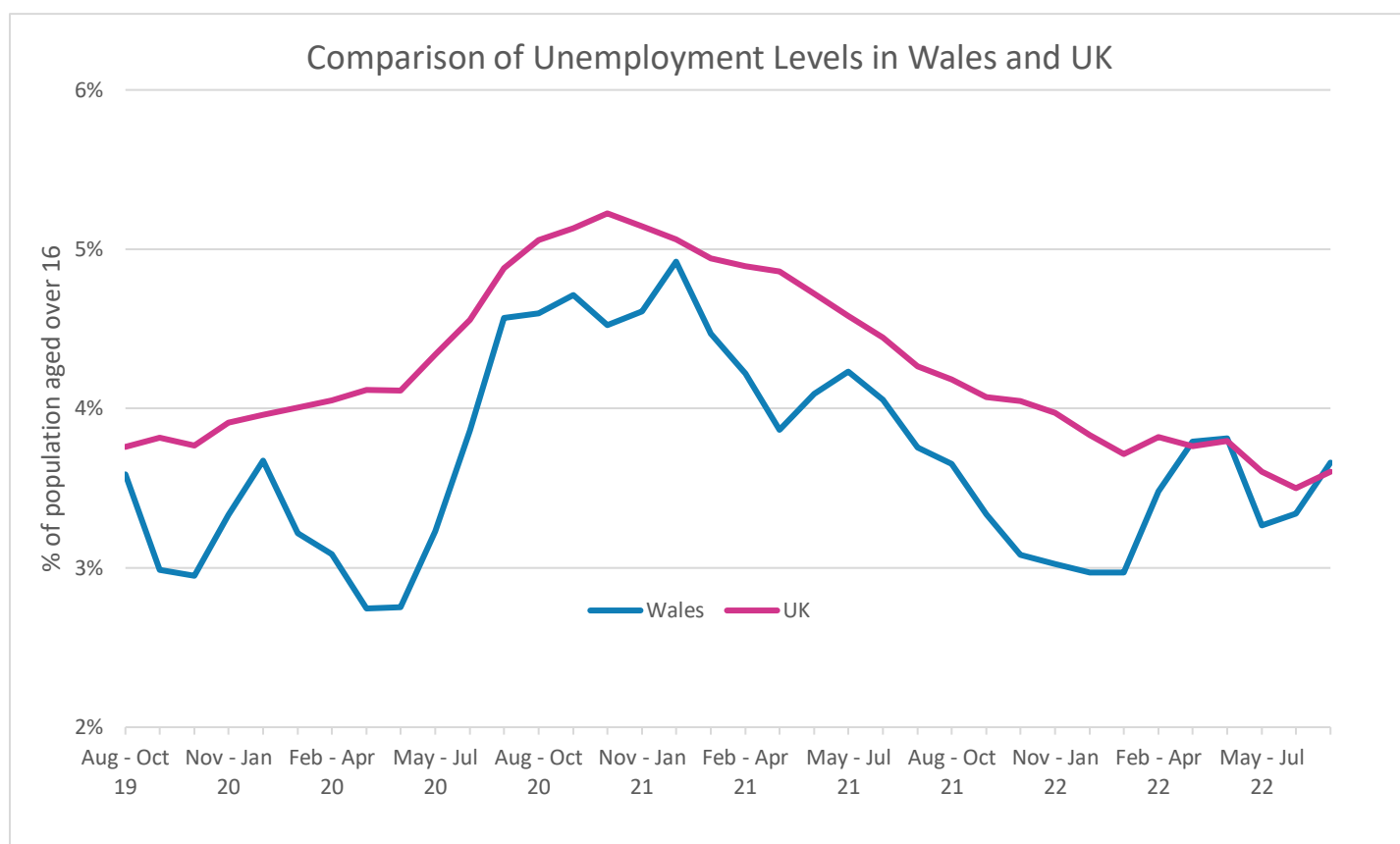
Source: [ONS, November 2022](#)

5. Unemployment and Economically Inactive

The graph below illustrates the unemployment comparisons between Wales and the UK before, during and after the pandemic.

The unemployment rate in the UK has shown a steady decrease since peaking at 5.2% in October – December 2020. The percentage of unemployed people in Wales has shown a similar trend but with greater peaks and troughs, notably the rate increased to the same level as the UK at 3.8% in the periods March - May 22 and April - Jun 22. In the latest statistical report for July – September 2022 the unemployment rate in Wales exceeded the rate in the UK overall, at 3.7% or 55,000 individuals. According to the latest Institute for Employment Studies latest [Briefing](#), the UK is one of only five developed economies where employment remains lower now than it was before the pandemic.

Graph 11: Comparison of the Unemployment in Wales and the UK



Source: [Welsh Government, November 2022](#)

Table 12: Employment and Unemployment Levels in Wales and the UK

Month	Employment Level, Wales	Unemployment Level, Wales	Employment Level, UK	Unemployment Level, UK	Unemployment Rate ¹ , Wales	Unemployment Rate ¹ , UK
Aug-Oct 19	1,479,000	55,000	32,801,000	1,281,000	3.6%	3.8%
Sep - Nov 19	1,494,000	46,000	32,901,000	1,306,000	3.0%	3.8%
Oct - Dec 19	1,481,000	45,000	32,934,000	1,290,000	2.9%	3.8%
Nov - Jan 20	1,479,000	51,000	32,985,000	1,343,000	3.3%	3.9%
Dec - Feb 20	1,469,000	56,000	33,073,000	1,364,000	3.7%	4.0%
Jan - Mar 20	1,474,000	49,000	32,984,000	1,376,000	3.2%	4.0%



Month	Employment Level, Wales	Unemployment Level, Wales	Employment Level, UK	Unemployment Level, UK	Unemployment Rate ¹ , Wales	Unemployment Rate ¹ , UK
Feb - Apr 20	1,477,000	47,000	32,779,000	1,384,000	3.1%	4.1%
Mar - May 20	1,488,000	42,000	32,678,000	1,403,000	2.7%	4.1%
Apr - Jun 20	1,484,000	42,000	32,560,000	1,397,000	2.8%	4.1%
May - Jul 20	1,469,000	49,000	32,549,000	1,476,000	3.2%	4.3%
Jun - Aug 20	1,444,000	58,000	32,461,000	1,549,000	3.9%	4.6%
Jul - Sep 20	1,441,000	69,000	32,333,000	1,659,000	4.6%	4.9%
Aug - Oct 20	1,452,000	70,000	32,309,000	1,721,000	4.6%	5.1%
Sep - Nov 20	1,456,000	72,000	32,306,000	1,747,000	4.7%	5.1%
Oct - Dec 20	1,456,000	69,000	32,159,000	1,773,000	4.5%	5.2%
Nov - Jan 21	1,449,000	70,000	32,126,000	1,742,000	4.6%	5.1%
Dec - Feb 21	1,468,000	76,000	32,168,000	1,715,000	4.9%	5.1%
Jan - Mar 21	1,475,000	69,000	32,165,000	1,673,000	4.5%	4.9%
Feb - Apr 21	1,476,000	65,000	32,174,000	1,655,000	4.2%	4.9%
Mar - May 21	1,467,000	59,000	32,191,000	1,645,000	3.9%	4.9%
Apr - Jun 21	1,477,000	63,000	32,303,000	1,600,000	4.1%	4.7%
May - Jul 21	1,494,000	66,000	32,409,000	1,556,000	4.2%	4.6%
Jun - Aug 21	1,491,000	63,000	32,489,000	1,511,000	4.1%	4.4%
Jul - Sep 21	1,486,000	58,000	32,592,000	1,452,000	3.8%	4.3%
Aug - Oct 21	1,477,000	56,000	32,583,000	1,423,000	3.7%	4.2%
Sep - Nov 21	1,477,000	51,000	32,561,000	1,382,000	3.3%	4.1%
Oct - Dec 21	1,479,000	47,000	32,567,000	1,373,000	3.1%	4.0%
Nov - Jan 22	1,475,000	46,000	32,530,000	1,346,000	3.0%	4.0%
Dec - Feb 22	1,470,000	45,000	32,566,000	1,298,000	3.0%	3.8%
Jan - Mar 22	1,470,000	45,000	32,632,000	1,259,000	3.0%	3.7%
Feb - Apr 22	1,469,000	53,000	32,707,000	1,300,000	3.5%	3.8%
Mar - May 22	1,472,000	58,000	32,863,000	1,285,000	3.8%	3.8%
Apr - Jun 22	1,463,000	58,000	32,792,000	1,294,000	3.8%	3.8%
May - Jul 22	1,451,000	49,000	32,746,000	1,224,000	3.3%	3.6%
Jun - Aug 22	1,447,000	50,000	32,754,000	1,188,000	3.3%	3.5%
Jul - Sep 22	1,448,000	55,000	32,739,000	1,224,000	3.7%	3.6%

Source: [Welsh Government, November 2022](#)

¹ Percentage of Economically Active population aged over 16

Note: To allow for different trends during the pandemic, the LFS responses have been reweighted on 14 June 2022. The reweighting has been applied from January to March 2020 onwards and gives improved estimates of both rates and levels. More information can be found in the Office for National Statistics [article](#).

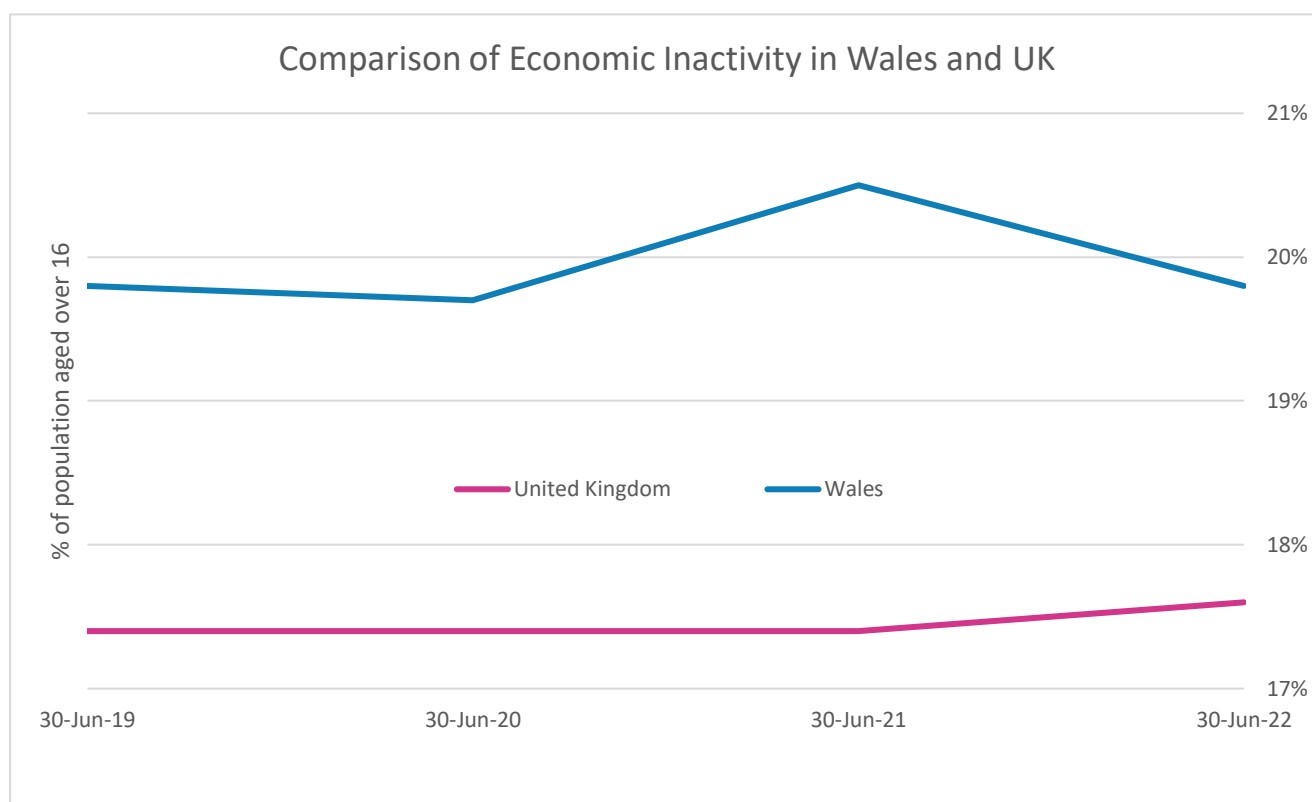
Economic Inactivity in Wales

Economically Inactive defines people who are not in employment, not been seeking work within the last 4 weeks and/or are unable to start work within the next 2 weeks.

According to Nomis the largest percentage of economically inactive are made up from those who are long-term sick, those looking after family or the home and retired people and students. The graph below shows the economic inactivity levels in Wales and the UK, **excluding students**, from June 2019 to June 2022.

The rate in the UK overall has increased to 17.6% at the latest statistical release for the year ending June 2022. The rate in Wales has fluctuated more across the last 3 years, and has remained higher than the UK overall, despite decreasing to 19.8% at the latest statistical release for the year ending June 2022.

Graph 13: Comparison of Economic Inactivity in Wales and the UK



Source: [Welsh Government, October 2022](#)

Table 14: Economic Activity and Economic Inactivity in Wales and the UK

Year End	Economically Active, Wales	Economically Inactive, Wales (excluding students)	Economically Active, UK	Economically Inactive, UK (excluding students)	Economically Inactive %, Wales ¹ (excluding students)	Economically Inactive %, UK ¹ (excluding students)
30 Jun 2019	1,461,600	343,900	32,503,800	6,558,600	19.8%	17.4%
30 Jun 2020	1,461,800	343,800	32,650,700	6,582,400	19.7%	17.4%
30 Jun 2021	1,437,100	353,700	32,374,700	6,540,600	20.5%	17.4%
30 Jun 2022	1,458,800	342,200	32,487,200	6,660,500	19.8%	17.6%

Source: [Welsh Government, October 2022](#)

¹ Percentage of the population aged over 16

The Economically Inactive population of Wales can be reviewed in terms of the reasons for economic inactivity. The greatest proportion are the long-term sick, followed by the student population. This data source also highlighted that of the half a million economically inactive persons in Wales, 17.9% or 80,594 people did want to get a job.

The greatest rise in economic inactivity by reason in Wales, and across the UK, is the increased numbers who are long-term sick. In Wales this figure has risen from 128,000 since January 2020 to 147,000 in June 2022, a rise of 12.9%.

Across the UK, the Institute for Employment Studies report in their latest [Briefing](#) that economic inactivity due to long-term ill health has risen above 2.5 million for the first time on record; employment is falling for disabled people and older workers; new data on labour market flows are suggesting that more people are moving into economic inactivity and spending longer out of work which is holding back growth.

Pie Chart 15: Economic Inactivity in Wales by Reason

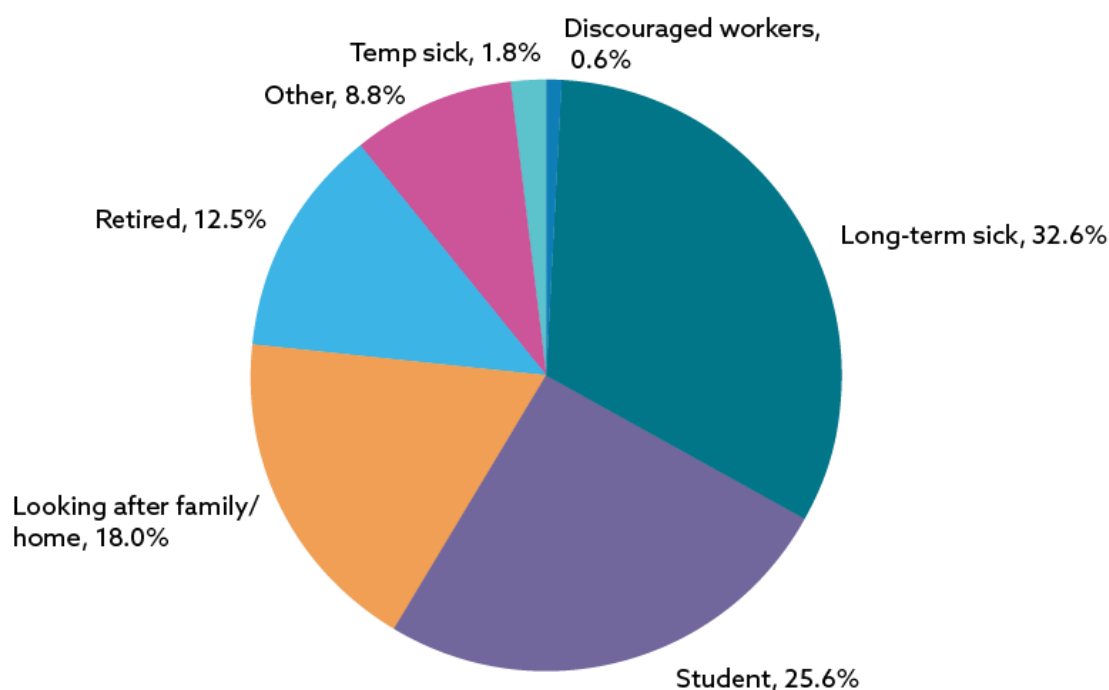


Table 16: Economic Inactivity in Wales by Reason

Economic inactivity by reason	Economically Inactive, Level, Wales	Economically Inactive, % Wales
Total aged 16-64	449,096	100%
Long-term sick	146,576	32.6%
Student	114,941	25.6%
Looking after family / home	80,616	18.0%
Retired	56,352	12.5%
Other	39,651	8.8%
Temp sick	8,194	1.8%
Discouraged workers	2,766	0.6%

Source: [ONS, October 2022](#)

6. Youth unemployment and Young Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET)

As illustrated in the graph below the percentage of 16 to 18 year old's reported as NEET (Not in Education, Employment or Training) has decreased in the past year, with 6.3% of 16-18 year old's in Wales (or a total of 6,500) in April – June 2022, compared to 10.3% or 10,900 individuals in April – June 2021.

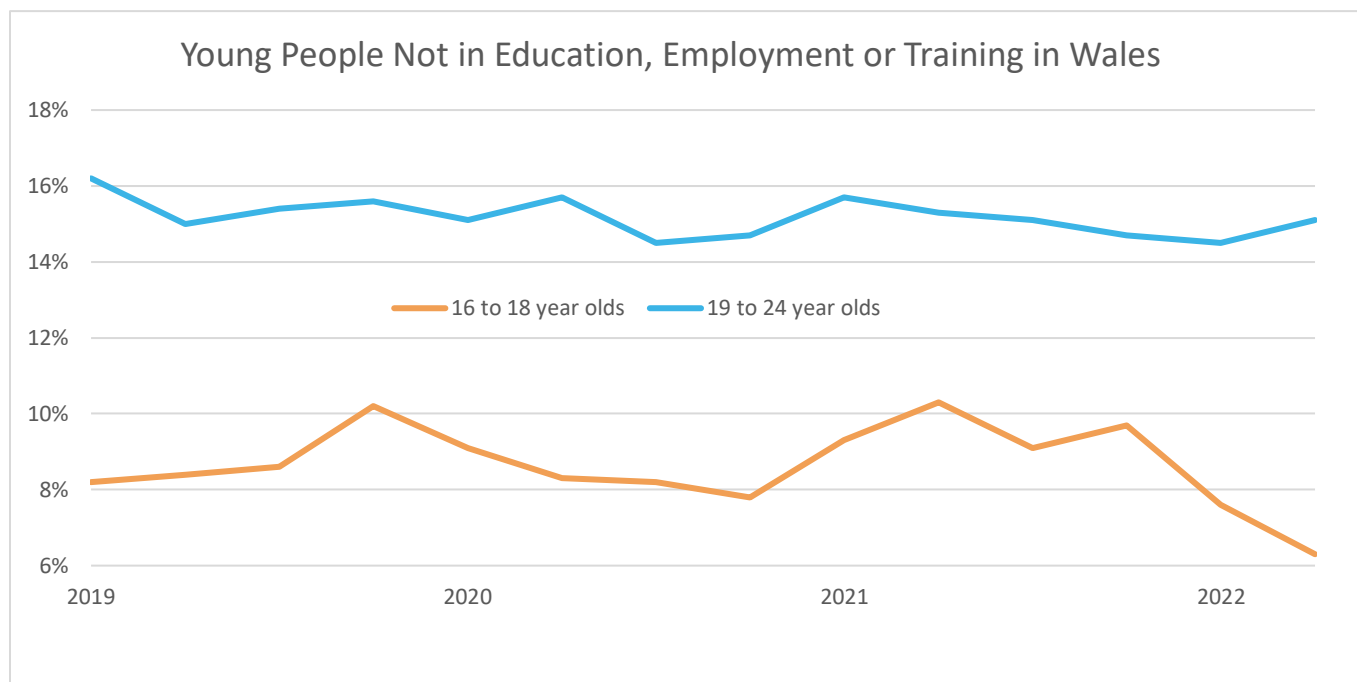
The 19 to 24 year old NEET group has not fluctuated much across the last 12 months and is much higher. In April – June 2021 the NEET rate was 15.3%, or 35,300 individuals, compared to 15.1% or 35,200 individuals in April – June 2022.

Across Wales, this represents a total number of 41,700 young people who are NEET in Wales aged 16-24 at the end of June 2022. This is a significant number of young people not contributing to the Welsh economy.

It should be noted that the estimates for the 16 to 18 age group for the April- June 2022 period are based on small responses and therefore are categorised as limited quality.

Careers Wales' annual survey of school leavers undertaken on behalf of the Welsh Government provides further information about pupil destinations, and Young People Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET) [Key Findings - Pupil destinations from schools in Wales 2021 | Careers Wales](#) for 2021.

Graph 17: Comparison of Young People Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET) in the 16-18 and 19-24 age groups



Source: [Welsh Government, October 2022](#)

**Table 18: Young People Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET) in 16-18 and 19-24 age groups**

Period	16 - 18 year olds %	19 - 24 year olds %	16 - 18 year olds	19 - 24 year olds
Jan-Mar 2019	8.2%	16.2%	8,400	39,100
Apr-Jun 2019	8.4%	15.0%	8,500	35,800
Jul-Sep 2019	8.6%	15.4%	8,600	36,500
Oct-Dec 2019	10.2%	15.6%	10,100	36,700
Jan-Mar 2020	9.1%	15.1%	9,100	36,000
Apr-Jun 2020	8.3%	15.7%	8,200	37,200
Jul-Sep 2020	8.2%	14.5%	8,200	34,600
Oct-Dec 2020	7.8%	14.7%	7,900	34,800
Jan-Mar 2021	9.3%	15.7%	9,600	36,300
Apr-Jun 2021	10.3%	15.3%	10,900	35,300
Jul-Sep 2021	9.1%	15.1%	9,500	34,800
Oct-Dec 2021	9.7%	14.7%	9,900	33,900
Jan-Mar 2022	7.6%	14.5%	7,900	33,900
Apr-Jun 2022	6.3%	15.1%	6,500	35,200

- 1. Annual Population Survey (APS) estimates for Jan-Mar 2020 to Oct-Dec 2021 have been revised following a reweighting of the APS.*
- 2. Estimates for young people aged 16 to 18 in Apr - Jun 2022 are based on approximately 25 - 40 responses and are categorised as limited quality.*

Source: [Welsh Government, October 2022](#)

7. Regional Skills Partnerships



[North Wales Regional Skills Partnership](#)

[Mid Wales Regional Skills Partnership](#)

[South West Wales Regional Skills Partnership](#)

[Cardiff Capital Region Regional Skills Partnership](#)

Since June 2020, the four Regional Skills Partnerships (RSP) in Wales have produced localised labour market reports on the impact of Covid-19 on their regional economies. The reports captured key economic statistics as well as the impact across regional sectors based on soft intelligence gathered from employer engagement activities.

The main purpose of the RSP reports was to provide intelligence that enabled Welsh Government and other stakeholders to understand the employment and skills impact of COVID-19 in the region and provide regional responses and provision. The 6th and final RSP reports in the series were published in April this year and provided a summary of the impact of covid across the regions available on their web sites.

The 4 RSPs in Wales will be publishing their updated 3 year Regional Skills Plans over the next few months, where a detailed breakdown of regional and local economic data and trends with specific focus on industry and sector skills will be available. The RSP Skills Plans are key to inform Welsh Government's strategic approach to the delivery of employment and skills provision.



Key messages from the Regional Skills Partnerships:

There is turbulence and uncertainty across the regional economy due to Brexit, the coronavirus pandemic, and the more recent war in Ukraine. Businesses across the region are facing a complex set of challenges. Skills are often the number one priority for businesses and having a qualified and competent workforce is a fundamental principle for employers. It has never been so important to create conditions to equip people today with the skills they need for tomorrow.

Emphasis on core transferable skills has been a key outcome of the pandemic. The need to have people who are agile, resilient, creative and problem solvers will be a requirement across all sectors in future. Collaborative action and progress needs to be escalated if we are to develop green skills for the jobs of the future.

Similarly, focus should be placed on all-important digital skills which have become even more significant because of the pandemic. Creating a workforce that has the digital skills, capability and confidence to excel in the workplace and in everyday life is now more significant than ever.

Businesses are now actively looking to upskill their workforce to plug their labour shortages.

Apprenticeships, work-based learning and other upskilling / reskilling programmes has become paramount for many businesses to emphasise the value of their staff. Investing in existing staff through upskilling and training or re-training has allowed team members to feel valued and has led to improved staff retention.

8. Support, information, and statistics

Working Wales and Careers Wales offer information and help with schemes including the

[Young Person's Guarantee](#)

[ReAct Funding](#)

[Personal Learning Accounts](#)

They can also support with

[Redundancy](#)

[Apprenticeships](#)

[Course Search](#)

[Getting A Job](#)

[Employers recruiting now](#)

[Job Bulletin](#)

[Career Match Quiz](#)

The **DWP** offer services including

[Find A Job](#) and [Job Help](#) for jobseekers

[Plan For Jobs](#) offers guidance and support for employers and jobseekers.

Business Wales offer tailored support for businesses, including

[Skills Gateway for Business](#)

LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

[Labour market overview: November 2022 | GOV.WALES](#)

[Labour market November 2022 update \(senedd.wales\)](#)

[Business insights and impact on the UK economy - Office for National Statistics \(ons.gov.uk\)](#)



Cautionary notes on the use of data sources in the current environment

Job posting figures are one of the first data sets to give an immediate indication of the impact on the labour market but are only an indication given:

They only reflect a proportion of all job vacancies, excluding informal recruitment.

The absolute numbers should be used with caution as they provide only a snapshot of the total recruitment picture, and the method of collection is constantly being improved but the general trends seen can give us an idea of how job opportunities in Wales are being impacted

Projections of employment which we usually use from our data suppliers such as Lightcast™ are 'estimates of future trends based on past and current trends' so where projections are used, they may be based on pre-crisis trend data, until economic forecasting is available that models forecast scenarios of the impact of current events.

We continue to welcome feedback on the relevance of the data and key messages included in this bulletin. Please send your feedback to information@careerswales.gov.wales

9. Feature: The Construction Industry in Wales

Link to 'The Construction Industry in Wales