



# The Cardiff Economy and Labour Market

April 2018 – March 2019

(Produced July 2019)



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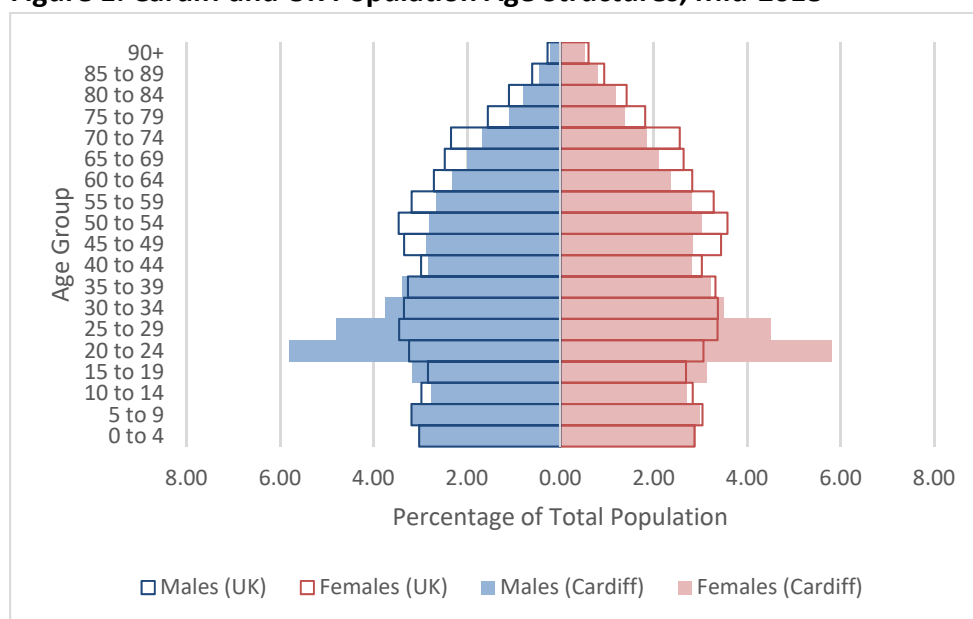
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## POPULATION

Cardiff has a population of 364,200, according to the mid-2018 population estimate, including 245,500 aged 16-64. Compared with the UK as a whole, Cardiff has a greater proportion of its population aged 15 to 34, but a smaller percentage aged 40+ (see Figure 1). Between 2019 and 2039, Cardiff's population is projected to increase by 20% to 444,700, including 280,700 aged 16 to 64, making it the fastest growing core city.

**Figure 1: Cardiff and UK Population Age Structures, Mid-2018**



Source: Cardiff Research Centre/ONS

The Cardiff City Region consists of the ten local authority areas of Blaenau Gwent, Bridgend, Caerphilly, Cardiff, Merthyr Tydfil, Monmouthshire, Newport, Rhondda Cynon Taf, Torfaen, and Vale of Glamorgan. According to mid-2018 population estimates, it has a population of 1.53 million, including 964,600 aged 16 to 64 (see Table 1).

**Table 1: City Region Population Estimates, Mid-2018**

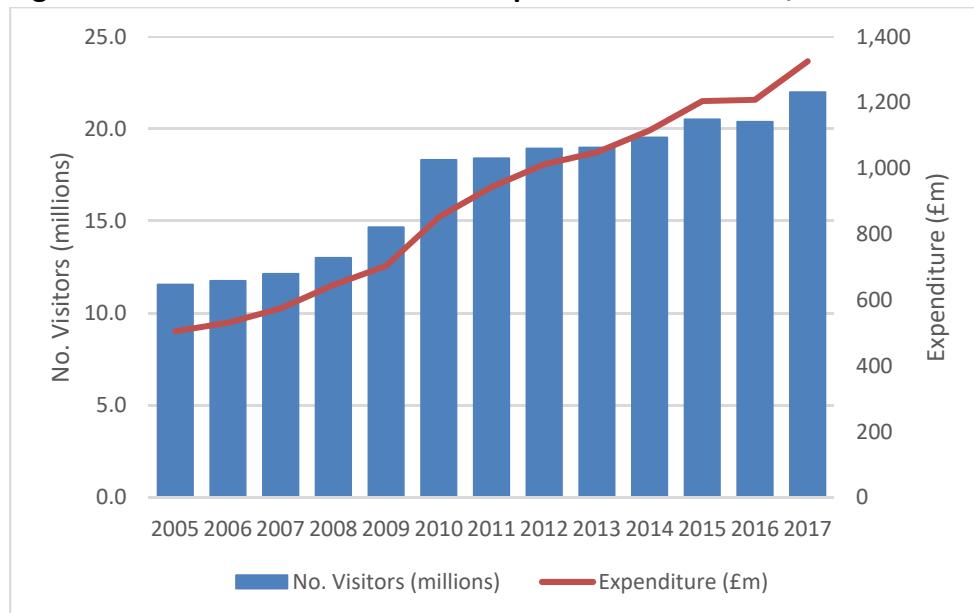
City Region	Population mid-2018 (millions)
Greater London	8.91
West Midlands	2.92
Greater Manchester	2.81
West Yorkshire	2.32
North East	1.98
Glasgow	1.83
Liverpool	1.55
<b>CARDIFF</b>	<b>1.53</b>
Sheffield	1.40
Edinburgh	1.38
Bristol	1.15

Source: ONS

## VISITOR NUMBERS

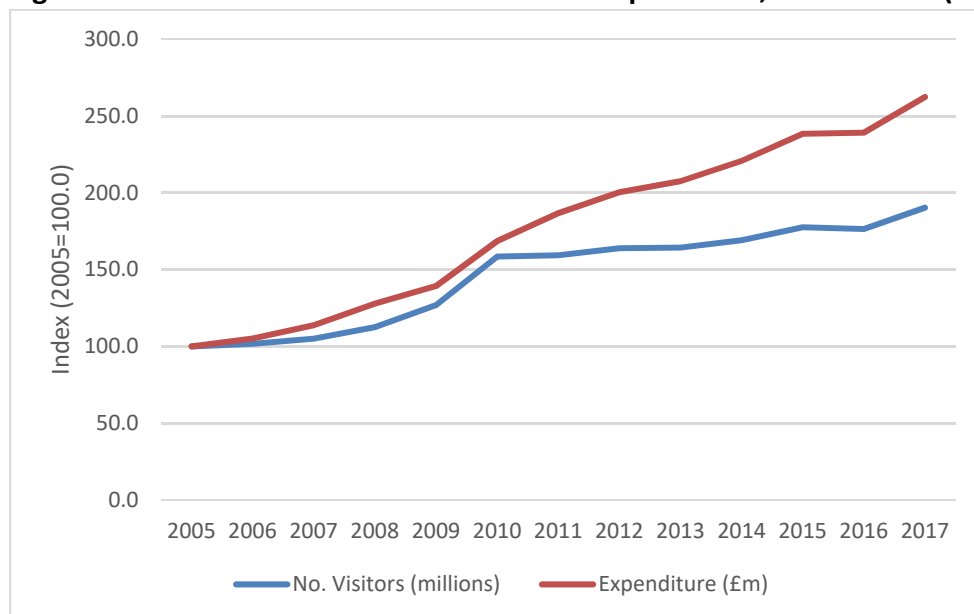
In 2017, almost 22 million people visited Cardiff with an economic impact of £1.3bn. Between 2005 and 2017, both the number of visitors to Cardiff and their expenditure in the city has followed an upward trend (see Figure 2). However, expenditure has increased at a faster rate – indicating that per capita spending has grown over the period (see Figure 3).

**Figure 2: No. Visitors to Cardiff and Expenditure for Cardiff, 2005 – 2017**



Source: STEAM

**Figure 3: Index of No. Visitors to Cardiff and Expenditure, 2005 – 2017 (2005=100.0)**

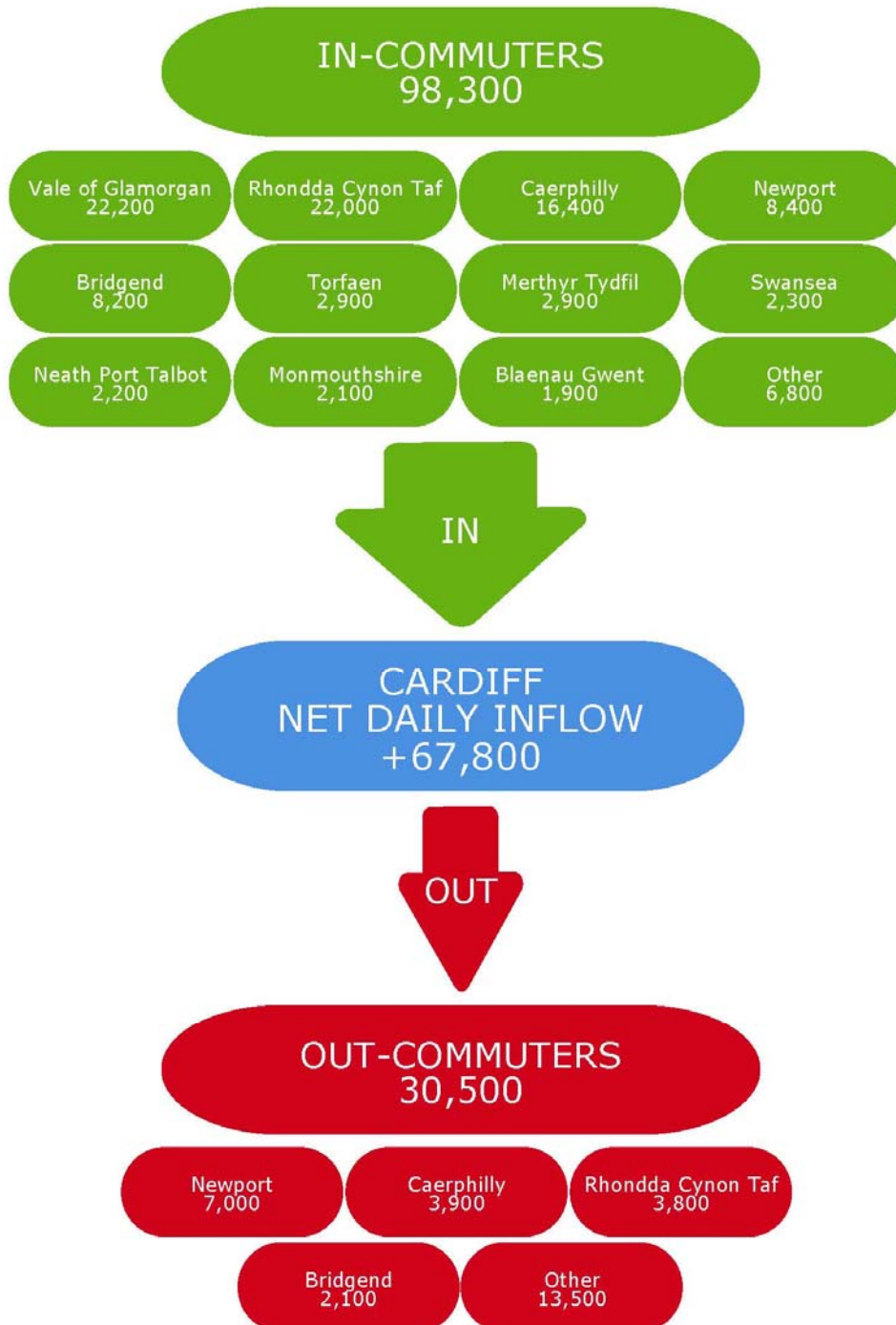


Source: STEAM

## COMMUTING

Around 100,000 people commute into Cardiff each day with the city receiving a net daily inflow of 67,800 people (see Figure 4).

Figure 4: Cardiff's Commuting Pattern, 2018



Source: Welsh Government

## QUALIFICATIONS (AGED 16-64)

Almost half (46.8%) of Cardiff's population aged 16 to 64 are qualified to NVQ4+, significantly above the comparative figures for Wales (35.4%) and the UK (39.2%). In addition, only one-in-thirteen (7.6%) have no qualifications. These figures compare well with many other major cities (see Table 2).

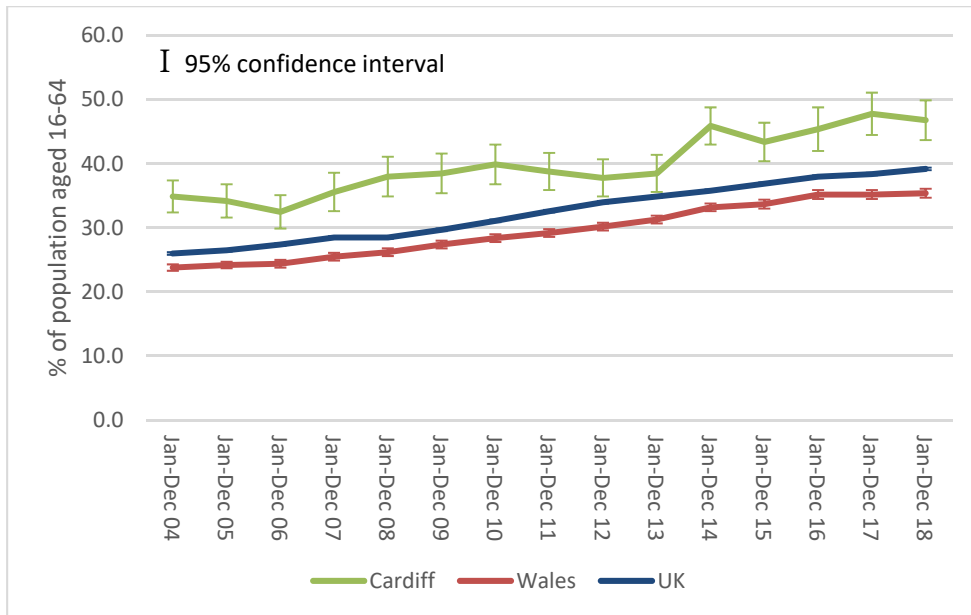
**Table 2: Qualifications (Aged 16 to 64), Jan – Dec 2018**

Area	NVQ4+	NVQ3 only	Trade Apprenticeships	NVQ2 only	NVQ1 only	Other Qualifications (NVQ)	No Qualifications (NVQ)
City of Edinburgh	58.8	12.4	2.4	8.2	5.1	7.2	5.9
Bristol, City of	49.3	17.9	2.4	11.5	7.9	6.5	4.4
<b>CARDIFF</b>	<b>46.8</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>7.6</b>
Glasgow City	45.9	11.2	2.0	10.0	7.9	8.6	14.4
Manchester	44.1	15.6	1.4	11.6	9.2	7.6	10.5
Sheffield	44.1	20.3	3.3	11.3	8.9	5.8	6.3
Newcastle upon Tyne	40.5	19.1	3.3	15.4	7.7	4.1	9.9
Leeds	38.2	18.8	2.5	16.5	11.7	5.4	6.9
Liverpool	37.5	17.3	2.6	16.9	7.9	7.2	10.6
Birmingham	33.2	18.4	1.1	15.5	11.1	8.6	12.0
Nottingham	31.2	23.0	2.7	12.8	11.3	8.6	10.2
Wales	35.4	18.1	3.2	17.3	10.9	6.5	8.6
United Kingdom	39.2	17.0	3.0	15.8	10.4	6.7	8.0

Source: Annual Population Survey, ONS

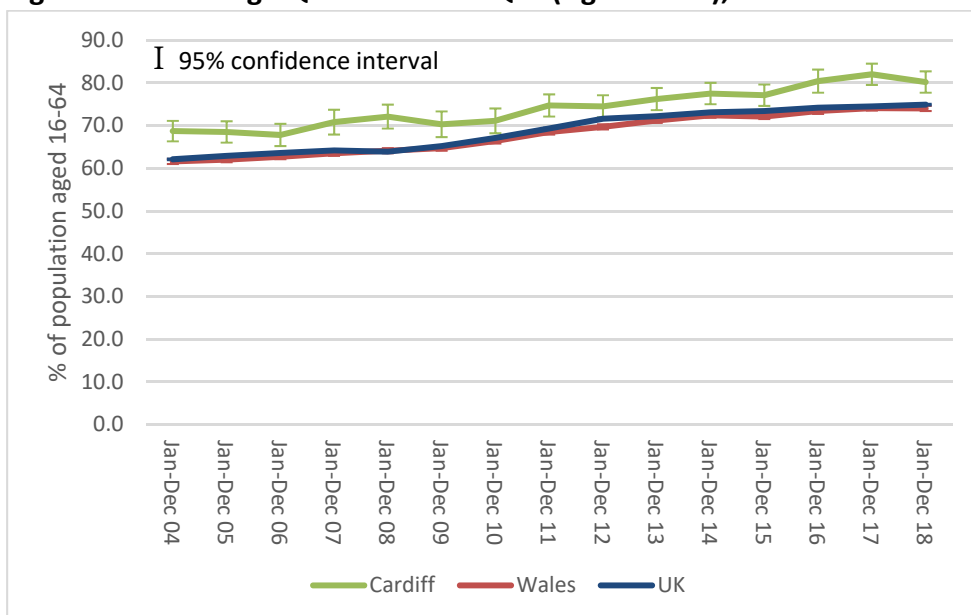
Since 2004, the qualification levels of the Cardiff population aged 16 to 64 have improved and compared favourably with those of Wales and the UK. The proportions qualified to NVQ4+ (Figure 5) and NVQ2+ (Figure 6) have increased over the period, while the percentage with no qualifications (Figure 7) has declined. However, in the last twelve months the situation has deteriorated slightly with a downturn in the proportions qualified to NVQ4+ and NVQ2+ as well as a rise in those with no qualifications.

**Figure 5: Percentage Qualified to NVQ4+ (Aged 16-64), Jan-Dec 2004 to Jan-Dec 2018**



Source: Annual Population Survey, ONS

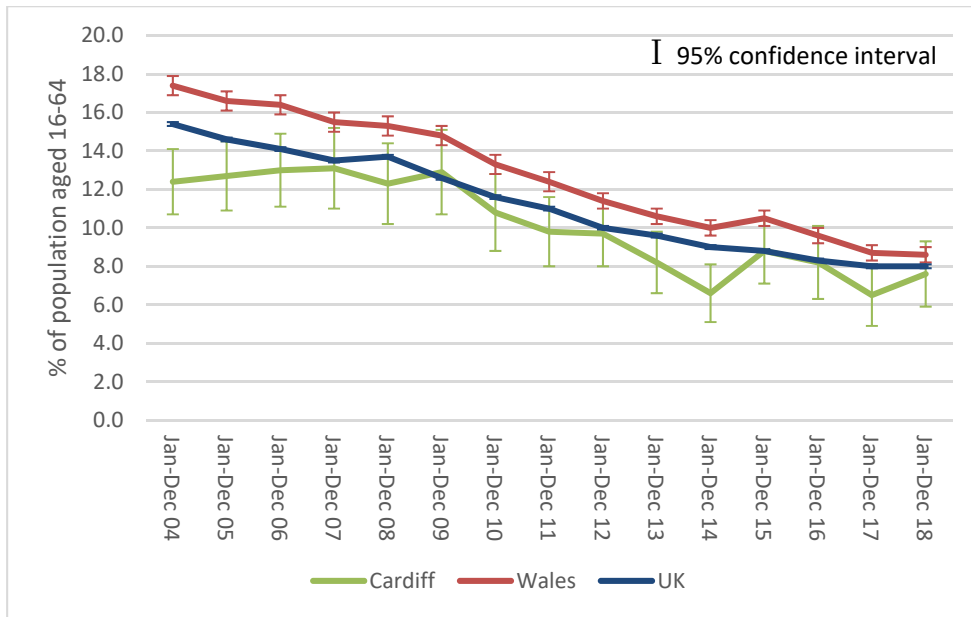
**Figure 6: Percentage Qualified to NVQ2+ (Aged 16-64), Jan-Dec 2004 to Jan-Dec 2018**



Source: Annual Population Survey, ONS



**Figure 7: Percentage with No Qualifications (Aged 16-64), Jan-Dec 2004 to Jan-Dec 2018**



Source: Annual Population Survey, ONS

## EARNINGS

### RESIDENT ANALYSIS

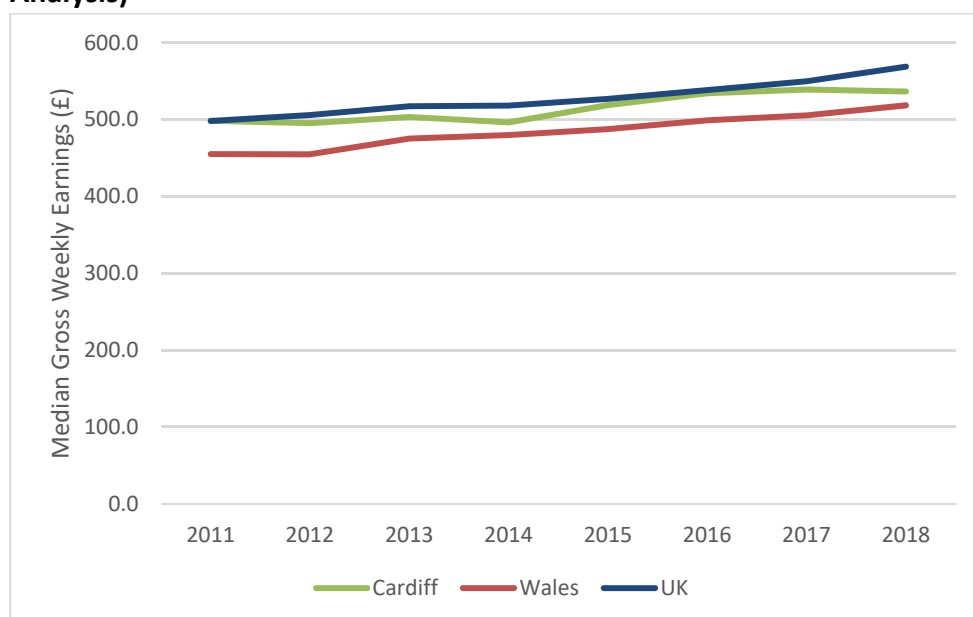
In 2018, the median gross weekly earnings of Cardiff residents working full-time were £536.7; down 0.4% on the previous year. It was one of only two major cities to see a decline over the year and, as has been the case since 2012, was below the UK average with the gap between the two increasing in recent years (see Table 3 and Figure 8).

**Table 3: Median Gross Weekly Earnings of Full-Time Workers, 2018 (Resident Analysis)**

Area	Earnings (£)	Annual Percentage Change (%)
City of Edinburgh	575.9	-1.3
Bristol, City of	555.6	3.0
Glasgow City	548.6	5.6
Leeds	548.3	2.2
<b>CARDIFF</b>	<b>536.7</b>	<b>-0.4</b>
Newcastle upon Tyne	536.3	0.7
Birmingham	532.5	1.8
Sheffield	532.1	1.5
Liverpool	530.5	4.1
Manchester	492.8	3.0
Nottingham	460.0	1.6
Wales	518.6	2.5
United Kingdom	569.0	3.5

Source: Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings, ONS (provisional data for 2018)

**Figure 8: Median Gross Weekly Earnings of Full-Time Workers, 2011-2018 (Resident Analysis)**



Source: Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings, ONS (provisional data for 2018)

## WORKPLACE ANALYSIS

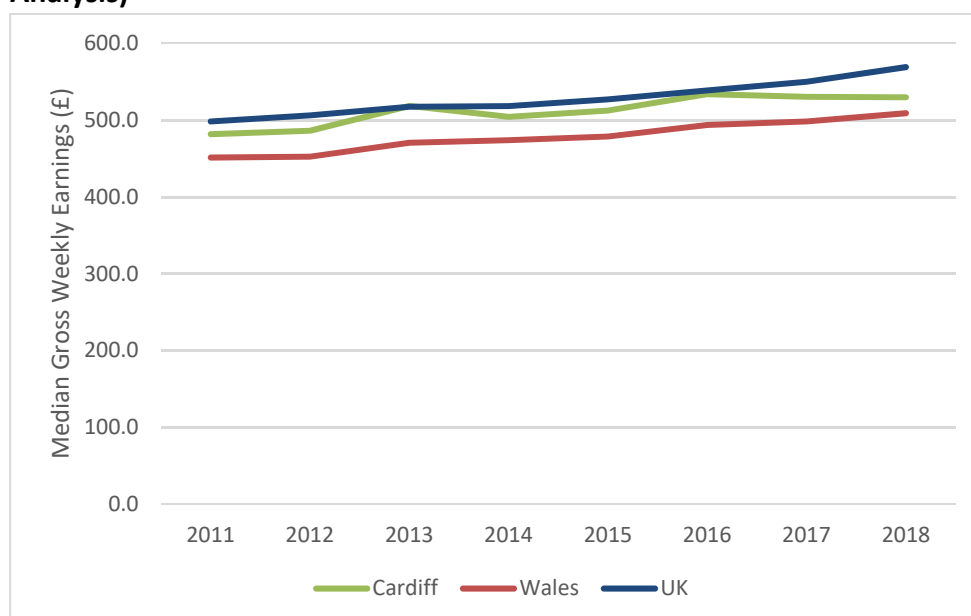
The gross weekly earnings of full-time workers working in Cardiff was £529.8 in 2018. This had declined (-0.1%) over the previous twelve months and compared poorly with other major cities (see Table 4). In addition, since 2011 it has predominantly been below the UK figure, with the gap between the two increasing over the year (see Figure 9).

**Table 4: Median Gross Weekly Earnings of Full-Time Workers, 2018 (Workplace Analysis)**

Area	Earnings (£)	Annual Percentage Change (%)
City of Edinburgh	613.3	2.5
Birmingham	584.1	6.5
Glasgow City	573.6	2.8
Bristol, City of	565.7	4.0
Manchester	555.9	-2.6
Leeds	551.9	1.6
Liverpool	544.3	2.6
Sheffield	542.1	3.1
<b>CARDIFF</b>	<b>529.8</b>	<b>-0.1</b>
Newcastle upon Tyne	522.9	-5.8
Nottingham	506.4	2.2
Wales	509.0	2.1
United Kingdom	569.0	3.5

Source: Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings, ONS (provisional data for 2018)

**Figure 9: Median Gross Weekly Earnings of Full-Time Workers, 2011-2018 (Workplace Analysis)**



Source: Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings, ONS (provisional data for 2018)

## GROSS DISPOSABLE HOUSEHOLD INCOME PER HEAD

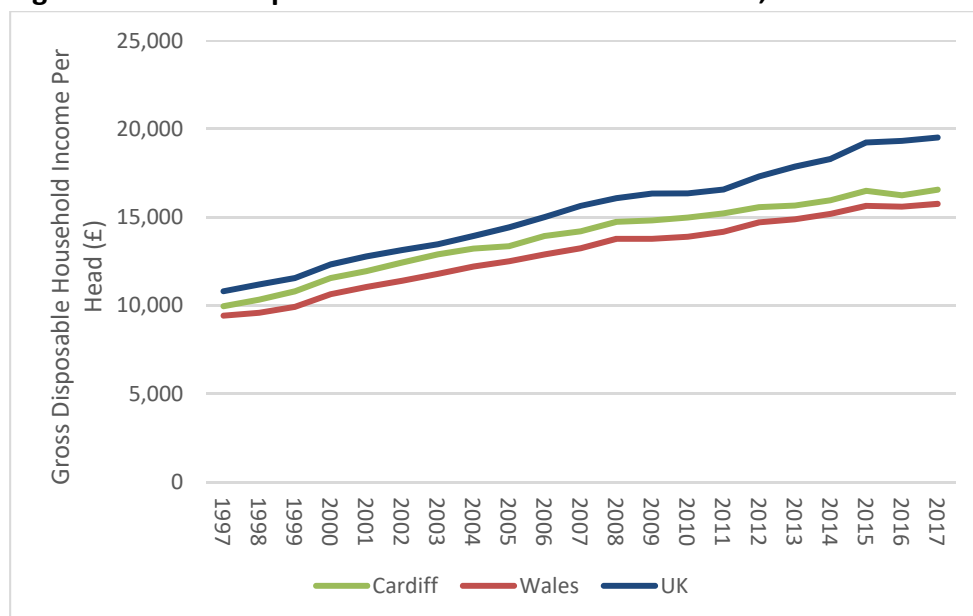
In 2017, Cardiff's gross disposable household income per head (£16,558) compared reasonably well with other major cities (see Table 5). Since 1997, it has followed an upward trend and has consistently been above that of Wales. However, it has remained below the UK figure with the gap increasing over time (see Figure 10).

**Table 5: Gross Disposable Household Income (GDHI) Per Head, 2017**

Area	GDHI Per Head (£)
Edinburgh, City of	21,589
Bristol, City of	17,951
Leeds	16,603
<b>CARDIFF</b>	<b>16,558</b>
Newcastle upon Tyne	15,989
Glasgow City	15,682
Sheffield	14,934
Liverpool	14,557
Birmingham	14,128
Manchester	13,355
Nottingham	12,445
Wales	15,754
United Kingdom	19,514

Source: ONS (2017 figures are provisional)

**Figure 10: Gross Disposable Household Income Per Head, 1997-2017**



Source: ONS (2017 figures are provisional)

## HOUSE PRICES

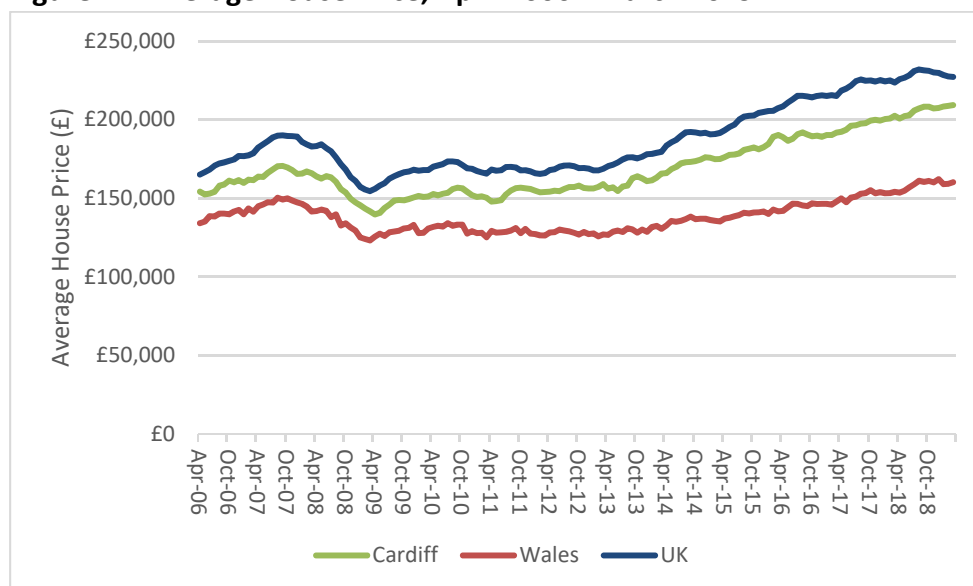
Cardiff's average house price in March 2019 (£209,221) was one of the highest amongst the UK's major cities (see Table 6), although it had consistently been below the UK figure since 2006 (see Figure 11). However, despite this, Cardiff had a higher average price than the UK for the majority of the property types in March 2019, with the only exception being flats/maisonettes. In addition, Cardiff's overall annual growth rate (3.34%) was more than double the national average.

**Table 6: Average House Price by Property Type, March 2019**

Area	All Property Types		Detached		Semi Detached		Terraced		Flat/ Maisonette	
	Ave Price (£)	Annual % Change	Ave Price (£)	Annual % Change	Ave Price (£)	Annual % Change	Ave Price (£)	Annual % Change	Ave Price (£)	Annual % Change
City of Bristol	275,624	-0.33	514,307	1.11	334,314	0.88	279,902	0.12	222,346	-1.69
City of Edinburgh	262,064	3.81	545,991	4.00	346,867	5.20	277,245	4.46	205,596	3.49
<b>CARDIFF</b>	<b>209,221</b>	<b>3.34</b>	<b>393,332</b>	<b>4.36</b>	<b>240,331</b>	<b>4.42</b>	<b>196,317</b>	<b>3.37</b>	<b>145,264</b>	<b>1.68</b>
Birmingham	186,255	4.88	352,965	5.80	209,374	5.60	166,473	4.82	135,394	3.35
Leeds	183,228	3.39	333,225	4.24	194,811	4.21	148,692	3.09	129,860	1.43
Manchester	177,897	5.54	317,832	6.59	217,485	6.76	163,889	5.77	158,311	4.29
Sheffield	163,451	1.77	284,474	2.65	177,087	2.56	139,884	1.56	111,382	-0.47
Newcastle upon Tyne	154,902	-1.09	295,808	-0.04	177,433	0.02	149,459	-0.88	108,750	-3.20
City of Nottingham	141,731	3.85	239,351	4.72	155,418	4.69	119,922	3.89	110,626	1.46
Liverpool	132,383	4.82	255,808	5.90	159,667	5.82	112,996	4.58	107,343	3.90
City of Glasgow	130,180	4.63	313,775	4.43	180,204	6.21	152,805	5.46	112,721	4.24
Wales	160,170	3.99	241,455	3.52	155,285	4.67	123,590	4.31	113,942	2.02
United Kingdom	227,197	1.60	346,049	1.97	216,301	2.77	183,753	1.58	199,293	-0.38

Source: House Price Index, Land Registry

**Figure 11: Average House Price, April 2006 - March 2019**



Source: House Price Index, Land Registry

## HOUSING AFFORDABILITY

In 2018, Cardiff (6.74) had the second highest housing affordability ratio (i.e. median house price to median residence-based earnings) of the major cities in England & Wales, behind only Bristol, suggesting that it is one of the least affordable cities to live in (see Table 7). However, it was below the comparative figure for England & Wales (7.83), as has predominantly been the case since 2002, with the gap also increasing in recent years (see Figure 12).

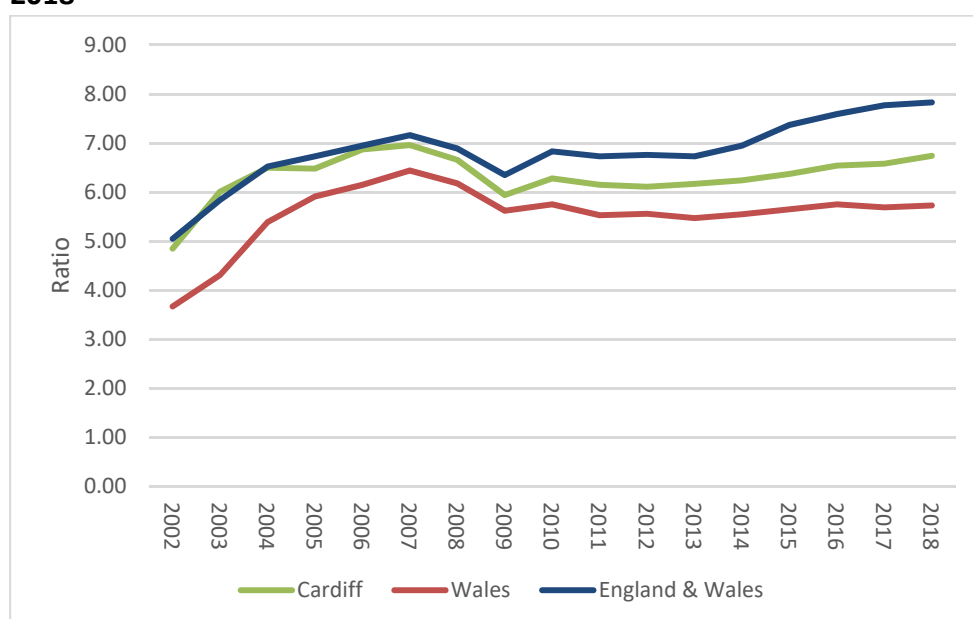
**Table 7: Housing Affordability (Ratio of House Price to Residence-Based Earnings), 2018**

Area	Median House Price, Year ending Sep 18 (£)	Median Gross Annual Earnings, 2018 (£)	Ratio of Median House Price to Median Gross Annual Earnings
Bristol, City of	265,000	29,046	9.12
<b>CARDIFF</b>	<b>198,000</b>	<b>29,359</b>	<b>6.74</b>
Manchester	170,000	25,660	6.63
Leeds	176,000	28,137	6.26
Birmingham	170,275	27,954	6.09
Newcastle upon Tyne	160,000	26,938	5.94
Nottingham	135,000	23,288	5.80
Sheffield	158,000	27,659	5.71
Liverpool	128,000	26,703	4.79
Wales	155,000	27,039	5.73
England & Wales	232,500	29,706	7.83

Source: ONS

NB: House price data are taken from ONS House Price Statistics for Small Areas for the year ending September. Earnings data are taken from the Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings and are estimates of gross residence-based individual full-time annual earnings where available.

**Figure 12: Housing Affordability (Ratio of House Price to Residence-Based Earnings), 2002-2018**



Source: ONS

## GROSS VALUE ADDED (GVA)

In 2017, Cardiff (£11,111m) accounted for 18% of the total gross value added (GVA) for Wales, although its GVA grew at a slower rate (3.4%) than the UK (3.6%) and many of the other major cities over the year (see Table 8). In terms of GVA per head, Cardiff (£30,629) was only a mid-table performer across the major cities, with the figure for Edinburgh over 40% higher at £44,228 (see Table 9).

**Table 8: Gross Value Added (Balanced) (£million), 2017**

Area	2017	Annual % Change
Birmingham	£28,106	3.6
Leeds	£23,252	3.1
City of Edinburgh	£22,698	4.7
Manchester	£19,712	4.3
Glasgow City	£19,592	3.9
Bristol, City of	£14,447	2.8
Sheffield	£12,049	2.6
Liverpool	£11,992	4.4
<b>CARDIFF</b>	<b>£11,111</b>	<b>3.4</b>
Nottingham	£9,666	5.3
Newcastle upon Tyne	£9,291	4.2
Wales	£62,188	3.1
United Kingdom	£1,819,754	3.6

Source: ONS (2017 figures are provisional)

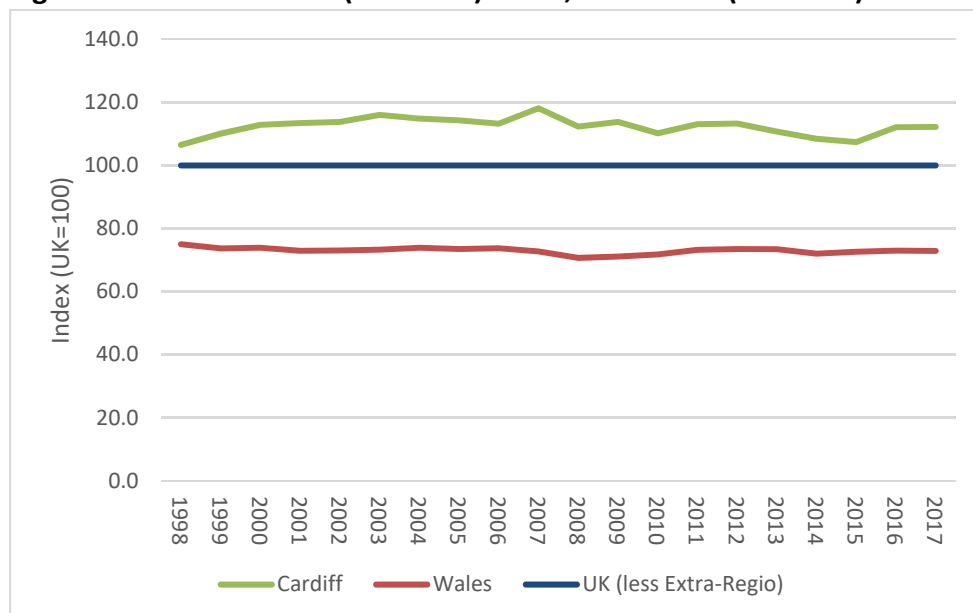
**Table 9: Gross Value Added (Balanced) Per Head of Population (£), 2017**

Area	2017	Annual % Change
City of Edinburgh	£44,228	3.5
Manchester	£36,136	3.5
Glasgow City	£31,548	2.9
Bristol, City of	£31,458	2.1
Newcastle upon Tyne	£31,405	3.5
<b>CARDIFF</b>	<b>£30,629</b>	<b>3.0</b>
Leeds	£29,626	2.6
Nottingham	£29,361	3.9
Birmingham	£24,717	2.8
Liverpool	£24,396	3.6
Sheffield	£20,854	2.0
Wales	£19,899	2.7
United Kingdom	£27,555	3.0

Source: ONS (2017 figures are provisional)

Figure 13 shows that Cardiff's GVA per head has consistently exceeded the UK average since 1998. Although the gap had gradually declined following a 2007-peak, in recent years it has again diverged away from the national figure.

**Figure 13: GVA Per Head (Balanced) Index, 1998-2017 (UK = 100)**



Source: ONS (2017 figures are provisional)

NB. UK figure is for United Kingdom less Extra-Region.

GVA by industry for 2017 can be seen in Table 10. This shows that Financial & insurance activities (13.0%), and Human health & social work activities (10.2%) are the greatest contributors to Cardiff's GVA, with both accounting for over a tenth of the total.

Compared to other major UK cities, a relatively high proportion of Cardiff's GVA comes from Agriculture, mining, electricity, gas, water & waste (5.1%), Construction (5.4%), Financial & insurance activities (13.0%), Public administration & defence (8.6%), and Education (9.0%). Conversely, the contributions of Transportation & storage (2.3%), Information & communication (5.0%), and Administrative & support service activities (3.3%) are comparatively low in the city.



**Table 10: Gross Value Added (Balanced) by Industry (£million), 2017**

Industry (SIC07)	CARDIFF		Birmingham (%)	Bristol, City of (%)	City of Edinburgh (%)	Glasgow City (%)	Leeds (%)	Liverpool (%)	Manchester (%)	Newcastle upon Tyne (%)	Nottingham (%)	Sheffield (%)	Wales (%)	United Kingdom (%)
	No.	%												
Agriculture, mining, electricity, gas, water & waste (ABDE)	569	5.1	2.2	2.9	3.2	3.9	4.3	1.2	0.7	0.7	5.2	1.6	5.4	4.6
Manufacturing (C)	583	5.2	10.9	5.0	3.0	5.9	8.3	6.4	4.5	6.7	5.8	9.9	17.3	10.1
Construction (F)	595	5.4	5.1	5.2	2.9	5.1	5.7	4.5	2.7	4.2	4.1	5.1	6.0	6.1
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles (G)	954	8.6	10.8	10.4	7.2	7.7	9.5	9.7	9.0	7.5	13.8	11.9	9.8	10.5
Transportation & storage (H)	252	2.3	3.7	3.5	2.7	3.3	4.4	6.2	6.7	4.9	3.2	2.6	3.1	4.2
Accommodation & food service activities (I)	355	3.2	2.8	2.5	4.1	3.1	2.1	3.6	4.0	3.9	3.0	2.7	3.3	3.0
Information & communication (J)	552	5.0	4.4	5.9	5.2	6.8	6.3	6.7	6.1	9.3	6.9	5.5	3.2	6.4
Financial & insurance activities (K)	1,439	13.0	8.5	10.2	21.4	9.1	9.7	6.5	10.9	8.0	3.5	5.4	4.5	7.1
Real estate activities (L)	1,084	9.8	10.3	11.4	11.7	13.2	11.4	11.6	10.7	9.5	8.3	11.1	12.1	13.6
Professional, scientific & technical activities (M)	834	7.5	7.5	10.5	8.7	7.1	8.4	5.9	11.4	6.1	6.8	5.6	3.8	7.6
Administrative & support service activities (N)	365	3.3	4.8	6.6	3.5	5.7	6.7	3.6	6.1	3.7	9.0	4.7	3.3	4.8
Public administration & defence (O)	960	8.6	6.2	6.2	6.2	5.9	4.1	7.7	5.0	8.9	5.9	6.1	7.5	4.6
Education (P)	1,003	9.0	8.3	6.9	7.4	5.7	6.7	8.7	7.9	8.0	8.5	13.5	6.9	5.8
Human health & social work activities (Q)	1,129	10.2	9.9	9.6	9.0	13.6	8.3	13.2	10.4	12.2	12.5	11.1	10.3	7.2
Arts, entertainment & recreation (R)	145	1.3	1.3	0.9	1.7	1.7	1.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	1.3	0.8	1.0	1.4
<b>Total GVA (£m)</b>	<b>11,111</b>		28,106	14,447	22,698	19,592	23,252	11,992	19,712	9,291	9,666	12,049	62,188	1,819,754

Source: ONS (Figures are provisional).

## PRODUCTIVITY

In 2017, the GVA per hour worked was £30.9 for Cardiff and Vale of Glamorgan. This was only 91.9% of the UK figure but compared more favourably with other major UK NUTS3 areas (see Table 11). GVA per filled job (£48,548) for 2017 compared slightly less favourably, with Cardiff and the Vale of Glamorgan being a mid-level performer, and was just 89.4% of the UK figure.

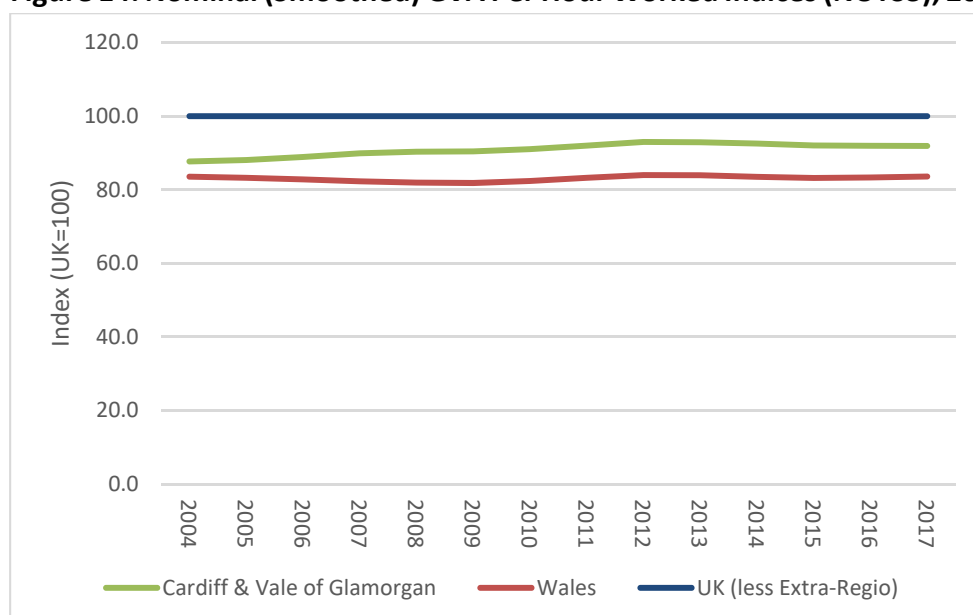
**Table 11: Nominal (Smoothed) GVA Per Hour Worked and Per Filled Job (NUTS 3), 2017**

Region (NUTS3)	GVA Per Hour Worked		GVA Per Filled Job	
	£	Index (UK=100)	£	Index (UK=100)
Birmingham	30.9	91.9	50,524	93.0
Bristol, City of	31.0	92.2	49,886	91.8
<b>CARDIFF &amp; VALE OF GLAMORGAN</b>	<b>30.9</b>	<b>91.9</b>	<b>48,548</b>	<b>89.4</b>
City of Edinburgh	41.8	124.1	66,597	122.6
Glasgow City	29.1	86.4	45,696	84.1
Leeds	30.3	90.0	49,544	91.2
Liverpool	29.1	86.5	46,442	85.5
Manchester	29.4	87.3	48,466	89.2
Nottingham	25.2	74.9	40,785	75.1
Sheffield	28.2	83.9	43,952	80.9
Tyneside	29.7	88.3	46,811	86.2
Wales	28.1	83.6	44,407	81.7
United Kingdom (less Extra-Regio)	33.7	100.0	54,330	100.0

Source: ONS

NB: Data are nominal (i.e. not adjusted for inflation) and smoothed using a weighted 5-year moving average.

**Figure 14: Nominal (Smoothed) GVA Per Hour Worked Indices (NUTS3), 2004-2017 (UK=100)**

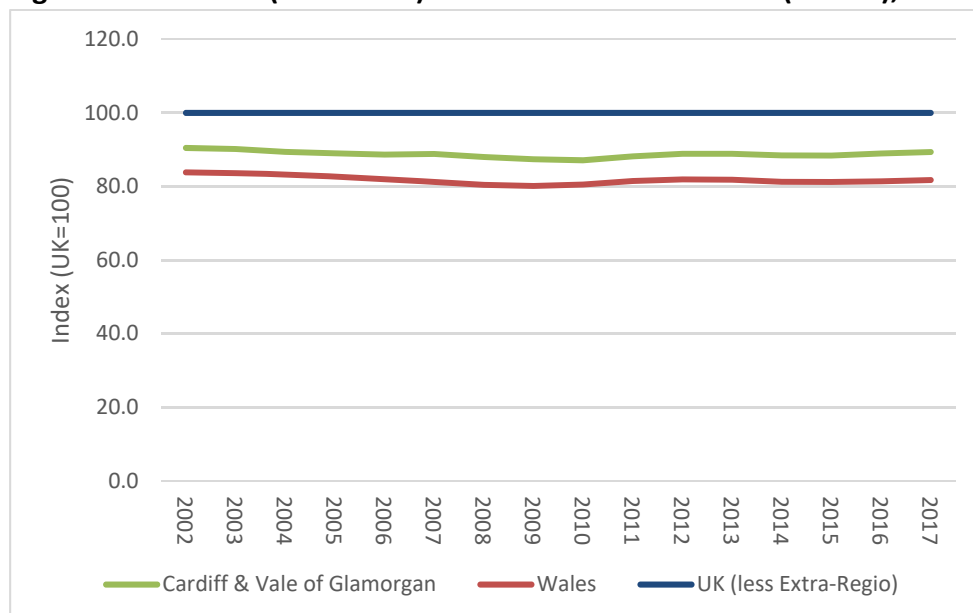


Source: ONS

NB: Data are nominal (i.e. not adjusted for inflation) and smoothed using a weighted 5-year moving average.

Figures 14 and 15 show that both GVA per hour worked and GVA per filled job for Cardiff and Vale of Glamorgan have consistently compared poorly against the equivalent UK figures, although they have performed better than Wales as a whole.

**Figure 15: Nominal (Smoothed) GVA Per Filled Job Indices (NUTS3), 2002-2017 (UK=100)**



Source: ONS

NB: Data are nominal (i.e. not adjusted for inflation) and smoothed using a weighted 5-year moving average.

Information at the city region level indicates that Cardiff's city region performs poorly against other areas. In 2017, both GVA per hour worked and GVA per job filled only exceeded the Glasgow, Leeds City and Sheffield City Regions and were just 89.3% and 86.4%, respectively, of the comparable UK figures (see Table 12).

**Table 12: GVA Per Hour Worked and Per Filled Job Indices – City Regions, 2017 (UK=100)**

City Region	GVA Per Hour Worked Index (UK=100)	GVA Per Job Filled Index (UK=100)
Aberdeen	113.4	119.6
Cambridgeshire & Peterborough	94.9	94.2
<b>CARDIFF</b>	<b>89.3</b>	<b>86.4</b>
Edinburgh	111.5	109.6
Glasgow	87.2	85.2
Greater Manchester	89.7	89.4
Leeds City Region	86.9	85.3
Liverpool City Region	90.2	88.6
London	133.4	142.0
Sheffield City Region	82.0	79.8
Tees Valley	90.5	88.3
West Midlands	91.3	92.0
West of England	100.2	98.1

Source: ONS

## EMPLOYMENT RATE (AGED 16-64)

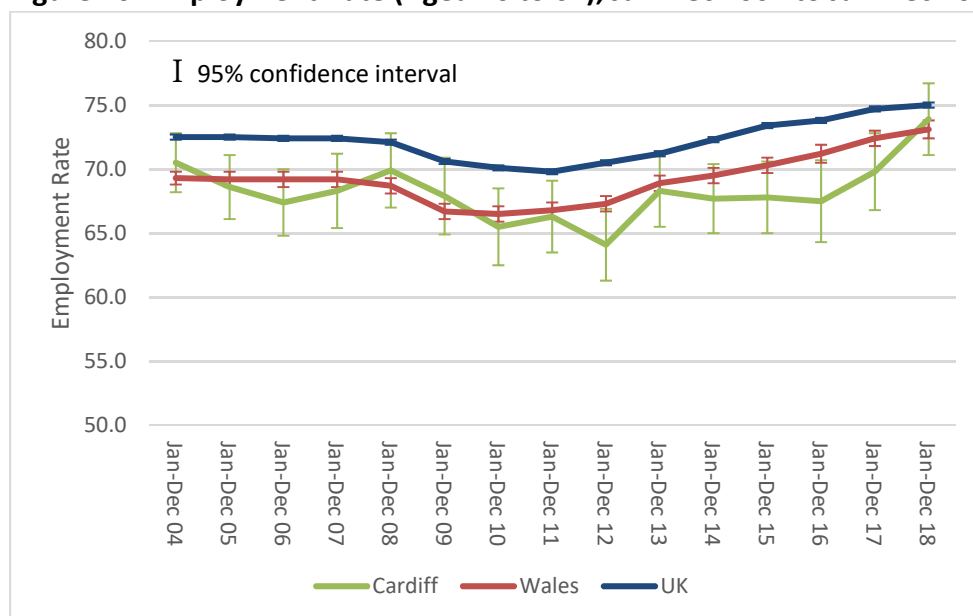
Almost three-quarters (73.9%) of Cardiff's population aged 16-64 are in employment; the fourth highest rate amongst the core cities and Edinburgh (see Table 13). For January to December 2018 it also exceeded the Wales figure for the first time in almost a decade (see Figure 16). However, it has consistently compared poorly with the UK rate.

**Table 13: Employment Rate (Aged 16 to 64), Jan – Dec 2018**

Area	Employment Rate (%)
Bristol, City of	77.1
City of Edinburgh	77.0
Leeds	75.0
<b>CARDIFF</b>	<b>73.9</b>
Sheffield	73.0
Manchester	69.4
Newcastle upon Tyne	68.4
Liverpool	68.2
Birmingham	65.3
Glasgow City	64.3
Nottingham	63.3
Wales	73.1
United Kingdom	75.0

Source: Annual Population Survey, ONS

**Figure 16: Employment Rate (Aged 16 to 64), Jan-Dec 2004 to Jan-Dec 2018**



Source: Annual Population Survey, ONS

## PRIVATE V PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYMENT

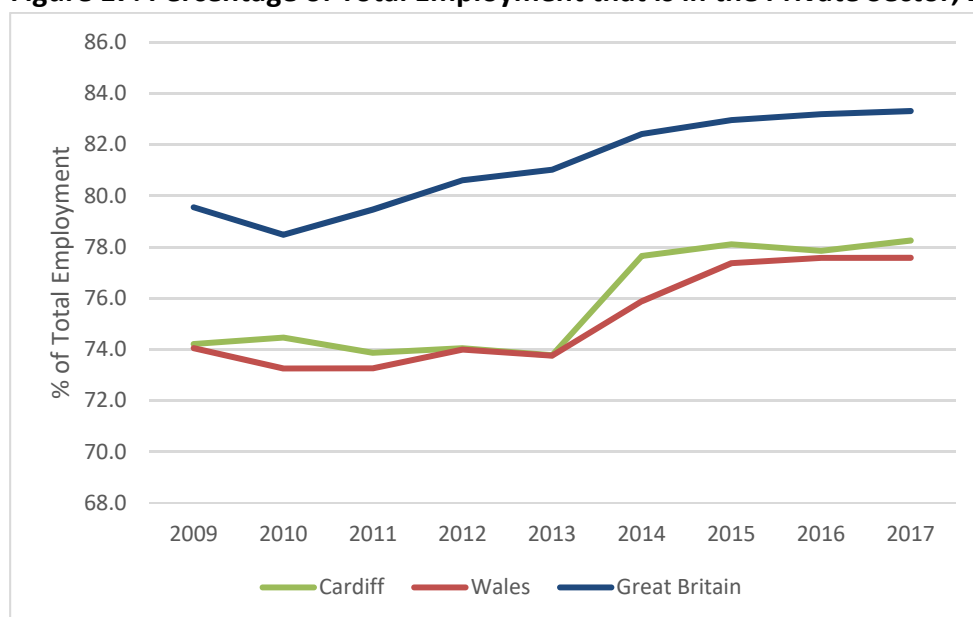
In 2017, nearly four-fifths (78.3%) of employment in Cardiff was in the private sector (see Table 14). Since 2009 the size of the private sector in Cardiff has been very similar to that of Wales as a whole, although it has predominantly been slightly larger in the local authority. However, it has consistently been below the figure for Great Britain over the same period (see Figure 17).

**Table 14: Private v Public Sector Employment, 2017**

Area	% Private Sector	% Public Sector
Leeds	83.4	16.6
Bristol, City of	82.3	17.7
Manchester	82.2	17.8
Nottingham	81.3	18.7
Sheffield	80.0	20.0
<b>CARDIFF</b>	<b>78.3</b>	<b>21.7</b>
Birmingham	77.7	22.3
Glasgow City	77.6	22.4
City of Edinburgh	76.8	23.2
Liverpool	76.1	23.9
Newcastle upon Tyne	74.9	25.1
Wales	77.6	22.4
Great Britain	83.3	16.7

Source: Business Register & Employment Survey, ONS

**Figure 17: Percentage of Total Employment that is in the Private Sector, 2009-2017**



Source: Business Register & Employment Survey, ONS

NB. Figures for 2009 to 2014 exclude units registered for PAYE only

## FULL-TIME V PART-TIME EMPLOYEES

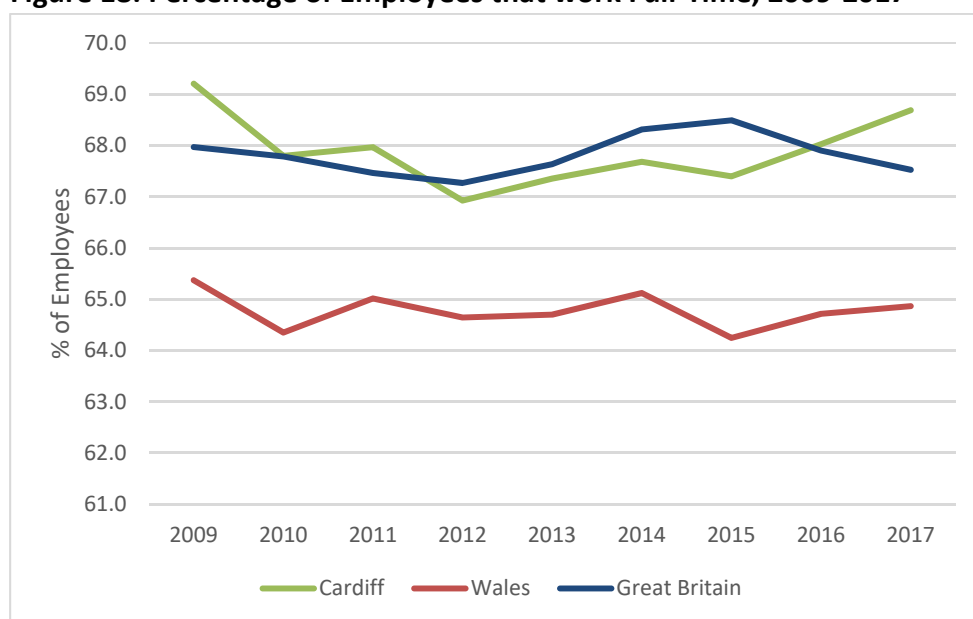
Over two-thirds (68.7%) of Cardiff's employees worked full-time in 2017 (see Table 15). Figure 18 shows that this proportion has increased in recent years, in contrast to Great Britain as a whole. This followed a post-recession decline from 2009 to 2012, which caused the Cardiff figure to fall below that of Great Britain, where it remained until 2016. However, it has consistently exceeded the proportion for Wales.

**Table 15: Full-Time v Part-Time Employees, 2017**

Area	% Full-Time	% Part-Time
Manchester	71.4	28.8
Leeds	69.9	30.0
Birmingham	69.6	30.4
<b>CARDIFF</b>	<b>68.7</b>	<b>31.3</b>
Bristol, City of	68.4	31.6
City of Edinburgh	68.0	32.0
Nottingham	67.0	32.7
Glasgow City	66.8	33.2
Newcastle upon Tyne	65.6	34.4
Sheffield	65.1	34.9
Liverpool	64.9	35.3
Wales	64.9	35.2
Great Britain	67.5	32.5

Source: Business Register & Employment Survey, ONS

**Figure 18: Percentage of Employees that work Full-Time, 2009-2017**



Source: Business Register & Employment Survey, ONS

NB. Figures for 2009 to 2014 exclude units registered for PAYE only

## **EMPLOYMENT BY BROAD INDUSTRIAL SECTOR**

In 2017, there were 218,000 people in employment in Cardiff with the Health (13.8%), Business administration & support services (11.0%), and Education (10.1%) industrial sectors each accounting for at least a tenth of this (see Table 16).

Compared to other major UK cities, Cardiff had a relatively high proportion working in the Mining, quarrying & utilities (2.3%), Information & communication (6.0%), Public administration & defence (7.3%), and Financial & insurance (6.0%) sectors.

In contrast, Cardiff had a comparatively low proportion working in Transport & storage (2.8%), Wholesale (2.1%), Property (1.4%), and Health (13.8%), despite the latter being the local authority's main source of employment.

**Table 16: Employment by Broad Industrial Sector, 2017**

Industry (SIC 2007)	CARDIFF		Birmingham (%)	Bristol, City of (%)	City of Edinburgh (%)	Glasgow City (%)	Leeds (%)	Liverpool (%)	Manchester (%)	Newcastle upon Tyne (%)	Nottingham (%)	Sheffield (%)	Wales (%)	Great Britain (%)
	No.	%												
Agriculture, forestry & fishing (A)	200	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	4.2	1.6
Mining, quarrying & utilities (B,D and E)	5,000	2.3	0.8	1.3	1.1	1.4	1.3	0.7	0.3	0.2	2.0	0.6	1.6	1.3
Manufacturing (C)	8,000	3.7	7.4	3.6	2.4	4.3	6.2	4.5	3.3	4.3	4.4	8.7	10.5	8.0
Construction (F)	8,000	3.7	3.4	4.4	2.7	4.5	4.6	2.8	2.3	2.7	2.6	3.4	4.5	4.9
Motor trades (Part G)	3,000	1.4	1.9	1.6	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.2	0.6	1.1	1.1	1.7	1.6	1.8
Wholesale (Part G)	4,500	2.1	4.2	4.4	1.8	2.6	3.7	2.8	2.8	1.6	2.6	3.8	2.3	3.8
Retail (Part G)	19,000	8.7	8.3	7.3	8.4	8.6	7.5	10.1	9.4	9.1	10.9	9.8	9.8	9.5
Transport & storage (inc postal) (H)	6,000	2.8	4.2	4.0	3.6	3.1	5.1	5.3	7.4	3.8	3.1	3.8	3.2	4.7
Accommodation & food services (I)	15,000	6.9	6.6	6.6	9.3	6.9	6.4	8.5	7.7	10.2	5.7	6.8	7.6	7.4
Information & communication (J)	13,000	6.0	2.7	5.8	5.1	4.3	4.4	2.8	4.3	4.8	4.4	3.4	3.9	4.2
Financial & insurance (K)	13,000	6.0	4.0	6.9	9.9	5.5	5.9	4.0	5.1	3.2	2.0	3.8	2.2	3.4
Property (L)	3,000	1.4	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.9	1.5	2.0	2.6	1.9	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.8
Professional, scientific & technical (M)	17,000	7.8	9.9	10.9	9.3	7.8	11.5	6.9	12.5	7.0	5.7	8.7	5.2	8.5
Business administration & support services (N)	24,000	11.0	8.9	9.5	7.5	12.6	11.7	7.3	12.2	8.6	22.7	7.9	6.6	8.9
Public administration & defence (O)	16,000	7.3	5.1	4.4	6.6	5.2	3.3	6.9	4.1	8.6	4.8	4.9	6.6	4.1
Education (P)	22,000	10.1	10.8	8.8	9.3	7.8	8.8	10.5	9.9	10.2	9.6	12.5	9.2	8.6
Health (Q)	30,000	13.8	15.6	15.0	15.0	18.1	11.7	17.8	12.0	17.2	14.4	15.8	15.2	13.0
Arts, entertainment, recreation & other services (R,S,T and U)	11,000	5.0	4.2	4.0	5.1	4.3	4.2	6.1	3.6	5.9	3.1	3.8	4.5	4.6
<b>Total no. in employment (thousands)</b>	<b>218</b>		527	274	333	421	454	247	392	186	229	265	1,322	30,593

Source: Business Register & Employment Survey (Open Access), Nomis, ONS



## EMPLOYMENT IN WELSH GOVERNMENT PRIORITY SECTORS

Three-fifths (61%) of Cardiff's local units and almost half (45.3%) of those in employment in the city are in one of Welsh Government's priority sectors (see Table 17). Financial and Professional Services (17.5% of total employment) is by far the largest of these in Cardiff with it accounting for almost three-tenths of the sector's total employment in Wales. Creative Industries (7.9%) and ICT (3.7%) are also more prevalent in the city than across Wales as a whole, with Cardiff again responsible for around 30% of Wales's total employment in these sectors.

In contrast, Cardiff is poorly represented by the Advanced materials/manufacturing priority sector. It accounts for only 2.0% of total employment in the city compared with 6.0% for Wales.

**Table 17: Employment by Welsh Government Priority Sector, 2017**

Priority Sector	Local Units				Employment (thousands)			
	CARDIFF		Wales		CARDIFF		Wales	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Advanced materials / manufacturing	235	1.6	3,185	2.5	4.5	2.0	81.5	6.0
Construction	1,475	10.0	14,640	11.7	14.5	6.4	109.4	8.1
Creative industries	1,365	9.3	6,035	4.8	18.0	7.9	58.0	4.3
Energy & environment	2,230	15.1	18,925	15.1	26.2	11.5	155.0	11.4
Food & Farming	75	0.5	14,115	11.3	*	*	51.4	3.8
Financial & professional services	4,640	31.5	25,090	20.0	39.9	17.5	137.7	10.1
ICT	745	5.1	4,045	3.2	8.5	3.7	31.0	2.3
Life sciences	60	0.4	355	0.3	2.0	0.9	13.5	1.0
Tourism	1,605	10.9	13,795	11.0	18.3	8.0	127.3	9.4
<i>In A Priority Sector</i>	<b>8,980</b>	<b>61.0</b>	77,035	61.6	<b>102.9</b>	<b>45.3</b>	600.2	44.2
<i>Not In A Sector</i>	<b>5,740</b>	<b>39.0</b>	48,120	38.4	<b>124.5</b>	<b>54.7</b>	758.7	55.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,720</b>	<b>100.0</b>	125,155	100.0	<b>227.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	1,359.0	100.0

Source: Welsh Government

\*Denotes data item is disclosive or not sufficiently robust for publication

NB. Local units are individual sites of an enterprise.

The priority sector totals will not equal the sum of the individual priority sectors as there is overlap between several sectors.

## OCCUPATION

More than a quarter of Cardiff residents that are in employment work in Professional occupations (27.9%), exceeding the equivalent proportions for both Wales and the UK (see Table 18). This is also the case for the Associate professional & technical; and Sales & customer service occupations.

Compared with other major UK cities, Cardiff has a relatively high proportion of Associate professional & technical occupations (19.9%), Managers, directors & senior officials (9.8%), Professional occupations (27.9%), Administrative & secretarial occupations (10.1%), and Sales & customer service occupations (8.7%). In contrast, it has a comparatively low percentage of Skilled trades occupations (4.1%), Caring, leisure & other service occupations (5.5%), Process, plant & machine operatives (4.4%), and Elementary occupations (9.3%).

**Table 18: Occupation of those in Employment, Jan – Dec 2018**

Occupation (SOC 2010)	CARDIFF		Birmingham (%)	Bristol, City of (%)	City of Edinburgh (%)	Glasgow City (%)	Leeds (%)
	No.	%					
Managers, directors & senior officials	18,500	9.8	8.1	7.3	10.8	7.5	9.9
Professional occupations	52,500	27.9	21.2	27.5	31.2	23.0	20.5
Associate prof & tech occupations	37,400	19.9	13.6	18.6	14.7	14.6	15.1
Administrative & secretarial occupations	19,100	10.1	8.9	9.0	8.4	9.9	9.1
Skilled trades occupations	7,800	4.1	8.0	6.4	6.8	7.8	10.2
Caring, leisure & other service occupations	10,400	5.5	9.5	8.7	5.7	9.3	10.2
Sales & customer service occupations	16,400	8.7	8.0	7.0	8.4	6.5	9.3
Process, plant & machine operatives	8,300	4.4	9.8	5.4	3.3	7.4	5.8
Elementary occupations	17,500	9.3	12.7	10.2	10.0	13.4	9.6
Occupation (SOC 2010)	Liverpool (%)	Manchester (%)	Newcastle upon Tyne (%)	Nottingham (%)	Sheffield (%)	Wales (%)	United Kingdom (%)
Managers, directors & senior officials	9.6	8.1	8.4	4.9	7.7	9.7	10.8
Professional occupations	21.0	25.0	27.4	17.1	29.2	18.7	20.7
Associate prof & tech occupations	15.6	12.3	13.1	11.0	12.6	13.8	14.6
Administrative & secretarial occupations	11.6	10.1	10.9	7.5	9.2	9.8	10.1
Skilled trades occupations	7.9	6.2	9.4	8.5	8.3	11.6	10.1
Caring, leisure & other service occupations	10.4	10.9	6.7	13.9	8.7	9.6	9.0
Sales & customer service occupations	6.9	8.7	8.3	11.2	8.4	8.0	7.5
Process, plant & machine operatives	4.6	5.0	6.5	5.5	5.3	7.3	6.4
Elementary occupations	12.1	13.0	8.8	20.2	10.2	10.9	10.4

Source: Annual Population Survey, ONS

## MAJOR EMPLOYERS

Details of Cardiff companies that feature in Wales Online's Top 300 largest companies for 2018 can be seen in Table 19.

**Table 19: Cardiff Companies Featuring in Wales Online's Top 300 Largest Companies, 2018**

Rank	Company	Activity	Latest Turnover	No. Employees
2	Admiral Group	Financial and professional services	£2,960m	9,336
9	Celsa (UK) Holdings	Manufacturing	£480m	1,249
20	Finsbury Food group plc	Agriculture and food	£304m	3,162
25	Motonovo Finance	Financial and professional services	£247m	667
28	Western Power Distribution South Wales	Manufacturing	£246m	1,071
29	Panasonic Manufacturing	Manufacturing	£236m	428
32	Principality Building Society	Financial and professional services	£214m	1,129
46	IQE	Manufacturing	£154m	591
58	SA Brain & Co	Retail and wholesale	£123m	2,520
63	The Inglis Consortium	Construction and property	£118m	
74	Wellington B	Financial and professional services	£105m	289
77	The Welsh Rugby Union	Sport and leisure	£97m	341
78	Shaw Healthcare (Group)	Charity and personal services	£95m	3,272
87	Borley Engineering Services	Construction and property	£84m	137
93	CastleOak Holdings	Construction and property	£79m	162
95	Hodge	Financial and professional services	£77m	145
96	Global Foods	Retail and wholesale	£76m	108
101	Penarth Commercial Properties (Holdings)	Manufacturing	£72m	245
102	Rightacres Property Group	Construction and property	£69m	9
103	Amerisur Resources	Mining and energy	£68m	83
109	Royal Voluntary Service	Charity and personal services	£65m	1,214
112	Target Topco	Financial and professional services	£64m	849
113	Virtusa UK	Creative and technology	£64m	127
114	Orangebox Group	Manufacturing	£64m	417
115	Euro Commercials (South Wales)	Retail and wholesale	£62m	177
117	Abbey Garages (Cardiff)	Retail and wholesale	£61m	138
120	BBI Group	Manufacturing	£59m	516
126	Modus Services	Construction and property	£56m	N/A
127	Madison CF UK	Financial and professional services	£56m	116
134	Carter Lauren (Property)	Construction and property	£53m	92
150	BW Pioneer (UK)	Financial and professional services	£48m	1
157	Pak Mecca Meats	Retail and wholesale	£47m	84
158	H&B Supplies	Retail and wholesale	£46m	43
160	Webex Communications UK	Creative and technology	£46m	N/A

Rank	Company	Activity	Latest Turnover	No. Employees
162	WJEC CBAC	Business to business services	£45m	409
164	Alcumus Group	Business to business services	£44m	491
166	Inver Energy UK	Mining and energy	£44m	7
177	CCS McLays	Business to business services	£43m	70
196	Ludlow Street Healthcare Group	Charity and personal services	£39m	984
201	Andersonbrecon (UK)	Business to business services	£39m	374
203	Pennboro	Transport and haulage	£39m	404
204	Rhys Davies & Sons	Transport and haulage	£39m	404
211	Gyrus Medical	Manufacturing	£38m	207
224	Romtech	Manufacturing	£36m	83
225	Penn Pharmaceutical Services	Manufacturing	£35m	357
241	Bemaco Holding	Manufacturing	£34m	32
256	Suzuki Financial Services	Financial and professional services	£33m	11
257	R&M Williams (Holdings)	Construction and property	£33m	132
263	Scansource Video Communications	Business to business services	£32m	55
265	Castle Leisure	Sport and leisure	£32m	640
270	Cardiff City Transport Services	Transport and haulage	£32m	711
278	White Dove Securities	Retail and wholesale	£31m	50
285	United Purpose	Charity and personal services	£30m	686
288	Sapiens (UK) Insurance Software Solutions	Financial and professional services	£30m	148
290	Biotec Services International	Business to business services	£30m	68
297	Volcke Aerosol Connection	Manufacturing	£29m	120
300	Cardiff City Football Club	Sport and leisure	£27m	178

Source: Wales Top 300, Wales Online

<https://www.walesonline.co.uk/business/business-news/wales-top-300-2018-biggest-15532849>

## FAST GROWTH 50

The annual Fast Growth 50 looks at the fastest growing businesses in Wales. Details of Cardiff companies that feature in the list for 2018 are shown in Table 20.

**Table 20: Fast Growth 50 Companies Based in Cardiff, 2018**

Rank	Company	Activity	% Growth 2015-2017
2	DMSG	Digital solutions provider	2,244.6%
5	City Energy Network Limited	Heating	539.6%
9	Bect Building Contractors	Construction business	422.8%
13	DevOps Group	DevOps consultancy solutions	286.2%
16	Oprema Ltd	Distributor of CCTV	245.3%
17	CatSci	Tailor made chemistry services	238.1%
22	Wild Creations	Bespoke builds and installations	206.5%
25	LCB Construction	Construction services	168.7%
27	S3 Advertising	Full-service national advertising agency	162.3%
29	Amber Energy	Energy solutions	155.5%
30	Pure Commercial Finance Ltd	Commercial finance broker	146.3%
32	CP Hire	Construction equipment rental	143.0%
33	Spartan Motor Factors	Automotive parts and accessories supplier	134.7%
40	Welsh Power Group	Power plant developer and operator	119.9%
44	Greenaway Scott Group	Legal services	113.4%
45	44 Group	Bar and restaurant operator	113.1%
46	Henstaff Construction	Construction	112.3%
48	iRG	Vehicle repair centres	105.9%
50	Evabuild Interiors	Interior fit out projects	101.6%

Source: Fast Growth 50

## ENTERPRISES

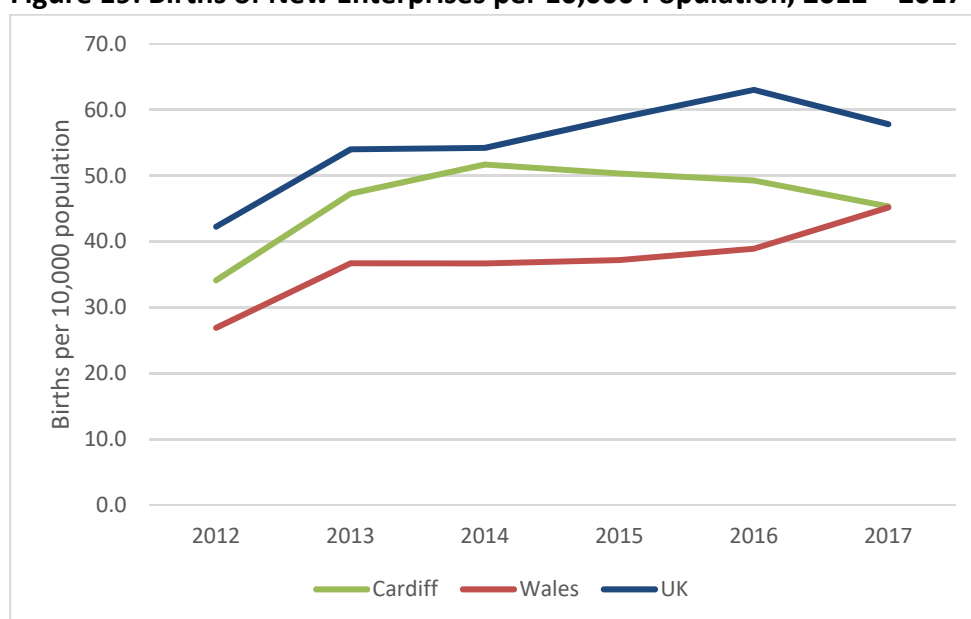
In 2017, there were 1,645 new enterprises in Cardiff, equating to 45.3 births per 10,000 residents (see Table 21). Although this was almost identical to the rate for Wales (45.2 per 10,000), it was below the UK average (57.8 per 10,000) as well as many of the major cities, in particular Manchester (155.1 per 10,000). Figure 19 shows that, since 2012, the number of new enterprises per 10,000 residents in Cardiff has consistently been below the UK rate. The local authority has also followed a downward trend in recent years. This is in contrast to Wales as a whole, which has seen its rate steadily increase.

**Table 21: Births of New Enterprises, 2017**

Area	Births of New Enterprises	Population (Mid-2017)	Births per 10,000 Population
Manchester	8,460	545,501	155.1
Liverpool	3,735	491,549	76.0
Birmingham	6,770	1,137,123	59.5
Bristol, City of	2,565	459,252	55.9
City of Edinburgh	2,640	513,210	51.4
Glasgow City	3,105	621,020	50.0
Leeds	3,815	784,846	48.6
<b>CARDIFF</b>	<b>1,645</b>	<b>362,756</b>	<b>45.3</b>
Nottingham	1,440	329,209	43.7
Newcastle upon Tyne	1,280	295,842	43.3
Sheffield	2,200	577,789	38.1
Wales	14,120	3,125,165	45.2
United Kingdom	381,885	66,040,229	57.8

Source: Business Demography/Mid-Year Population Estimates, ONS

**Figure 19: Births of New Enterprises per 10,000 Population, 2012 – 2017**



Source: Business Demography/Mid-Year Population Estimates, ONS

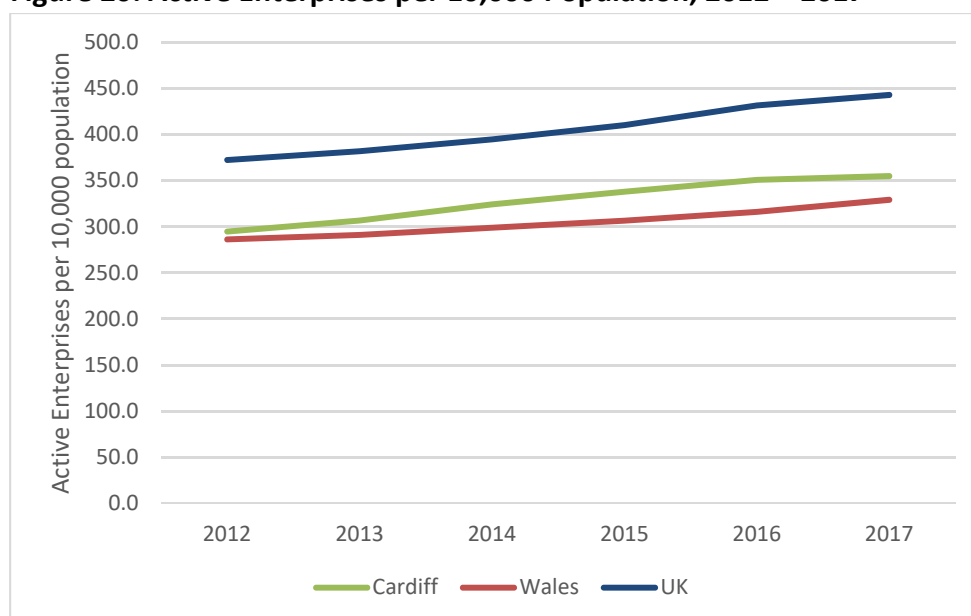
Cardiff had 12,875 active enterprises in 2017, representing a rate of 354.9 per 10,000 residents (see Table 22). As had been the case since 2012, this exceeded the figure for Wales but was below that of the UK (see Figure 20), despite following an upward trend over the period. Its 2017 rate was also less than those of several other major UK cities including Manchester (568.4 per 10,000).

**Table 22: Active Enterprises, 2017**

Area	Active Enterprises	Population (Mid-2017)	Active Enterprises per 10,000 Population
Manchester	31,005	545,501	568.4
Bristol, City of	20,535	459,252	447.1
Leeds	33,335	784,846	424.7
City of Edinburgh	21,400	513,210	417.0
Birmingham	43,520	1,137,123	382.7
<b>CARDIFF</b>	<b>12,875</b>	<b>362,756</b>	<b>354.9</b>
Glasgow City	21,840	621,020	351.7
Liverpool	17,020	491,549	346.3
Newcastle upon Tyne	9,365	295,842	316.6
Nottingham	10,380	329,209	315.3
Sheffield	18,180	577,789	314.6
Wales	102,890	3,125,165	329.2
United Kingdom	2,925,600	66,040,229	443.0

Source: Business Demography/Mid-Year Population Estimates, ONS

**Figure 20: Active Enterprises per 10,000 Population, 2012 – 2017**



Source: Business Demography/Mid-Year Population Estimates, ONS

## JOBS DENSITY

Jobs density is defined as the total number of filled jobs in an area (by residents and workers that commute into the area) divided by the resident population aged 16 to 64 in that area. Total jobs includes employees, self-employed, government-supported trainees and HM Forces.

In 2017, Cardiff's jobs density was 0.97 (i.e. 0.97 jobs for every resident aged 16 to 64) – see Table 23. This was below the figure for many of the major UK cities but exceeded those of both Wales (0.76) and the UK (0.85).

**Table 23: Jobs Density, 2017**

Area	Jobs Density
Manchester	1.14
Nottingham	1.08
Glasgow City	1.06
Newcastle upon Tyne	1.02
City of Edinburgh	1.02
Bristol, City of	1.01
<b>CARDIFF</b>	<b>0.97</b>
Leeds	0.97
Liverpool	0.83
Birmingham	0.81
Sheffield	0.77
Wales	0.76
United Kingdom	0.85

Source: Nomis



## ECONOMIC ACTIVITY RATE (AGED 16-64)

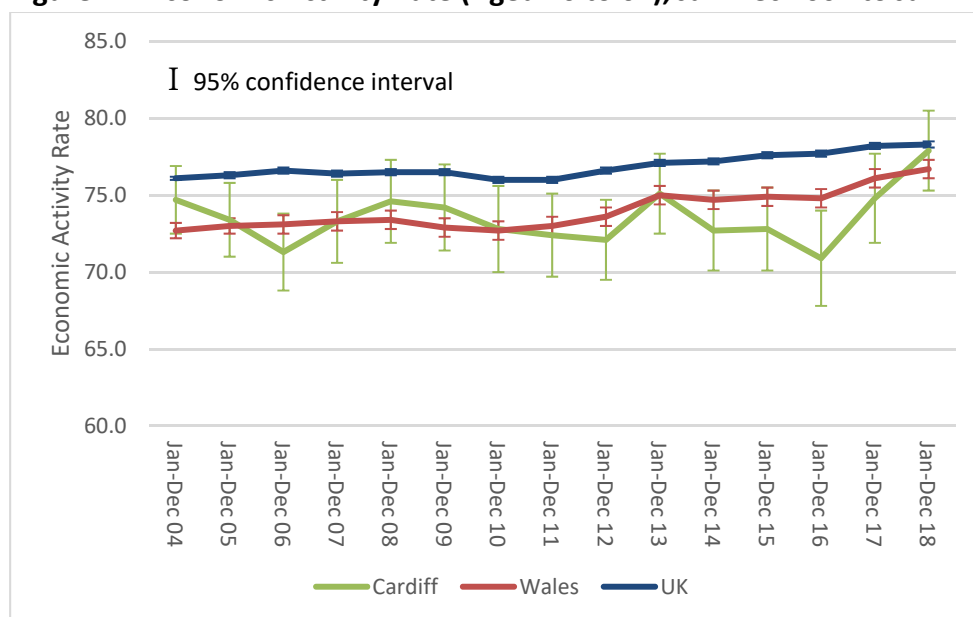
Cardiff's economic activity rate for those aged 16-64 stood at 77.9% for January to December 2018; the third highest rate across major UK cities (see Table 24). Following recent increases, this exceeded the Wales rate for the first time in five years and was also only just lower than that of the UK, having consistently been below it since 2004 (see Figure 21).

**Table 24: Economic Activity Rate (Aged 16 to 64), Jan – Dec 2018**

Area	Economic Activity Rate (%)
City of Edinburgh	80.9
Bristol, City of	80.2
<b>CARDIFF</b>	<b>77.9</b>
Leeds	77.6
Sheffield	77.0
Manchester	73.0
Newcastle upon Tyne	71.8
Liverpool	71.1
Birmingham	70.8
Glasgow City	68.6
Nottingham	67.4
Wales	76.7
United Kingdom	78.3

Source: Annual Population Survey, ONS

**Figure 21: Economic Activity Rate (Aged 16 to 64), Jan-Dec 2004 to Jan-Dec 2018**



Source: Annual Population Survey, ONS

## REASONS FOR ECONOMIC INACTIVITY (AGED 16-64)

The reasons for Cardiff's population aged 16 to 64 being economically inactive can be seen in Table 25. This shows that over two-fifths (41.5%) are inactive because they are students; the second highest proportion across the UK's major cities and significantly above the equivalent figures for Wales (24.8%) and the UK (26.9%).

**Table 25: Reasons for Economic Inactivity (Aged 16 to 64), Jan – Dec 2018**

Area	% of Economically Inactive Population Aged 16-64:				
	Student	Looking After Family/Home	Long-Term Sick	Retired	Other Reason
Nottingham	44.9	18.8	23.9	3.1	9.4
<b>CARDIFF</b>	<b>41.5</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>13.1</b>
Manchester	40.4	23.8	22.6	3.5	9.7
Birmingham	38.9	27.3	15.7	6.4	11.7
Leeds	37.4	20.0	17.2	16.7	8.7
Bristol, City of	36.6	20.0	18.5	11.5	13.4
Newcastle upon Tyne	36.0	16.6	27.7	10.3	9.3
Glasgow City	35.8	16.5	26.8	7.8	13.2
Sheffield	35.4	22.3	22.2	12.1	7.9
City of Edinburgh	31.6	18.2	18.6	14.5	17.2
Liverpool	26.4	25.5	26.9	9.2	12.1
Wales	24.8	20.1	28.0	15.1	12.0
United Kingdom	26.9	23.6	22.9	13.2	13.4

Source: Annual Population Survey, ONS

## ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE WHO WANT A JOB (AGED 16-64)

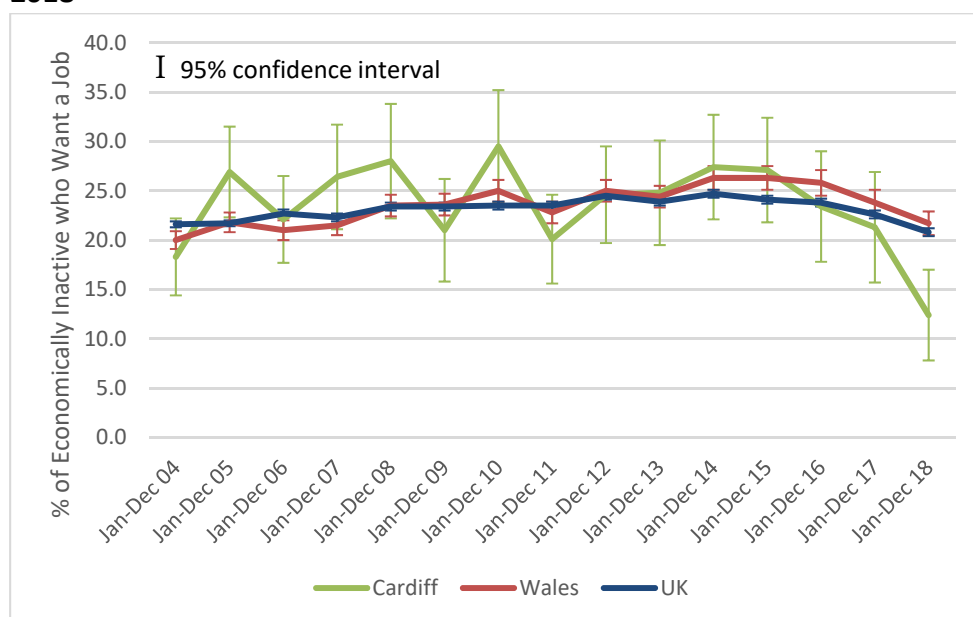
Only 12.4% of Cardiff's economically inactive population aged 16-64 want a job (see Table 26). This is the lowest proportion across the major UK cities and is less than half the figures for both Sheffield (29.3%) and the City of Edinburgh (26.8%). It is also significantly below the percentages for Wales (21.7%) and the UK (20.8%), with the local authority rate having followed a downward trend in recent years (see Figure 22).

**Table 26: Economically Inactive Who Want A Job (Aged 16 to 64), Jan – Dec 2018**

Area	Economically Active Who Want A Job (%)
Sheffield	29.3
City of Edinburgh	26.8
Nottingham	23.2
Glasgow City	22.1
Manchester	20.1
Newcastle upon Tyne	19.0
Liverpool	16.4
Bristol, City of	16.2
Birmingham	15.7
Leeds	14.6
<b>CARDIFF</b>	<b>12.4</b>
Wales	21.7
United Kingdom	20.8

Source: Annual Population Survey, ONS

**Figure 22: Economically Inactive Who Want a Job (Aged 16 to 64), Jan-Dec 2004 to Jan-Dec 2018**



Source: Annual Population Survey, ONS

## UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (AGED 16+)

Cardiff's unemployment rate for those aged 16+ of 5.2% makes it a mid-table performer across the core city network (see Table 27). Although it has experienced a downward trend since 2012, Cardiff's figure has consistently exceeded those of both the Wales and Great Britain since 2004 (see Figure 23).

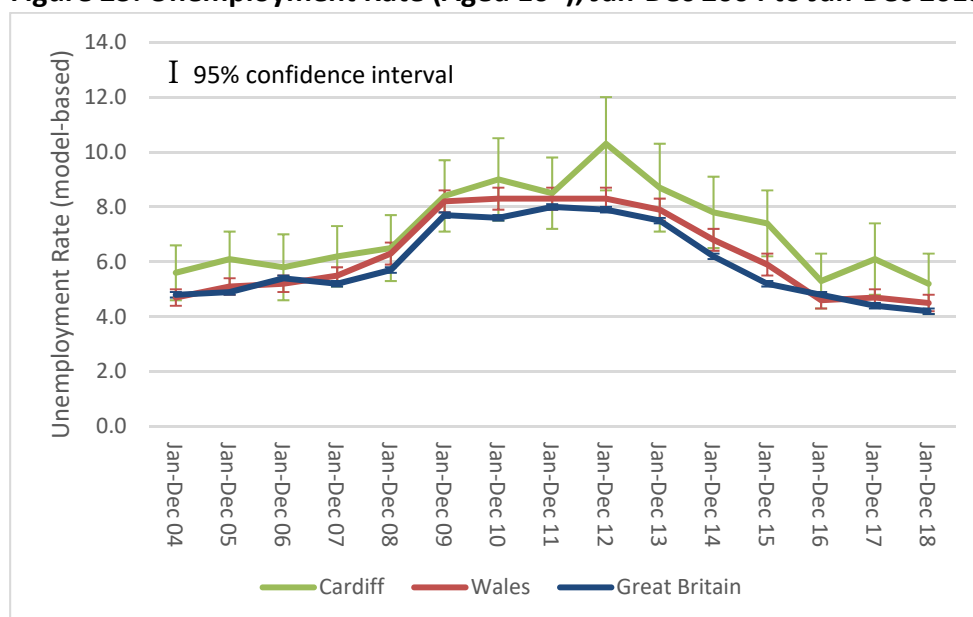
**Table 27: Unemployment Rate (Aged 16+), Jan – Dec 2018**

Area	Unemployment Rate (Aged 16+)
Birmingham	7.3
Nottingham	7.0
Glasgow City	5.9
Newcastle upon Tyne	5.4
<b>CARDIFF</b>	<b>5.2</b>
Manchester	5.2
Sheffield	4.8
Liverpool	4.0
City of Edinburgh	4.0
Leeds	3.9
Bristol, City of	3.8
Wales	4.5
Great Britain	4.2

Source: Annual Population Survey, ONS

NB. Local authority rates are model-based

**Figure 23: Unemployment Rate (Aged 16+), Jan-Dec 2004 to Jan-Dec 2018**



Source: Annual Population Survey, ONS

NB. Cardiff rate is model-based

## CLAIMANT COUNT (% OF POPULATION AGED 16-64)

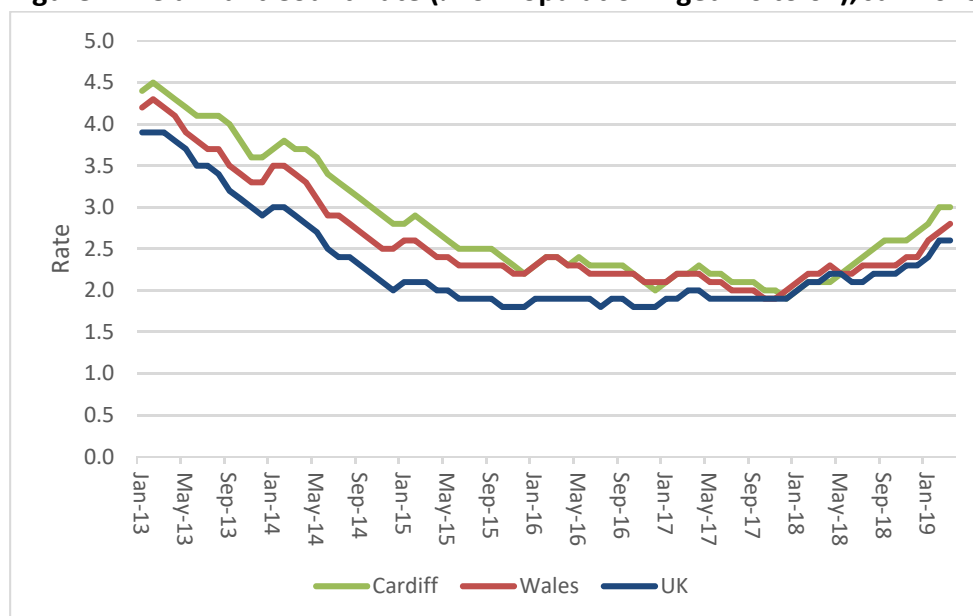
In March 2019, Cardiff had a claimant count rate of 3.0% making it a mid-table performer across the major UK cities (see Table 28). Since the beginning of 2013, the local authority has predominantly compared poorly with both Wales and the UK, although all three areas have seen their rate increase in the last 18 months (see Figure 24).

**Table 28: Claimant Count Rate (% of Population Aged 16 to 64), March 2019**

Area	Claimant Count Rate (%)
Birmingham	5.9
Newcastle upon Tyne	4.5
Manchester	4.0
Liverpool	3.9
Glasgow City	3.6
Nottingham	3.4
<b>CARDIFF</b>	<b>3.0</b>
Leeds	2.7
Sheffield	2.4
Bristol, City of	2.2
City of Edinburgh	1.5
Wales	2.8
United Kingdom	2.6

Source: Claimant Count, Nomis

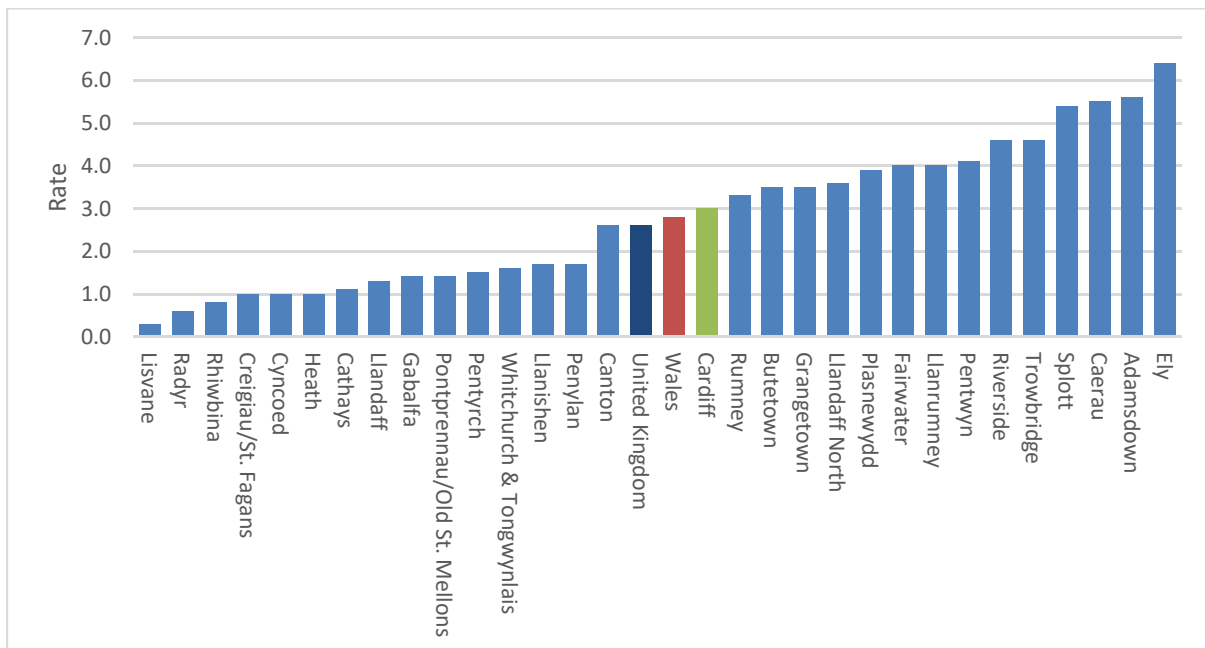
**Figure 24: Claimant Count Rate (% of Population Aged 16 to 64), Jan 2013 – Mar 2019**



Source: Claimant Count, Nomis

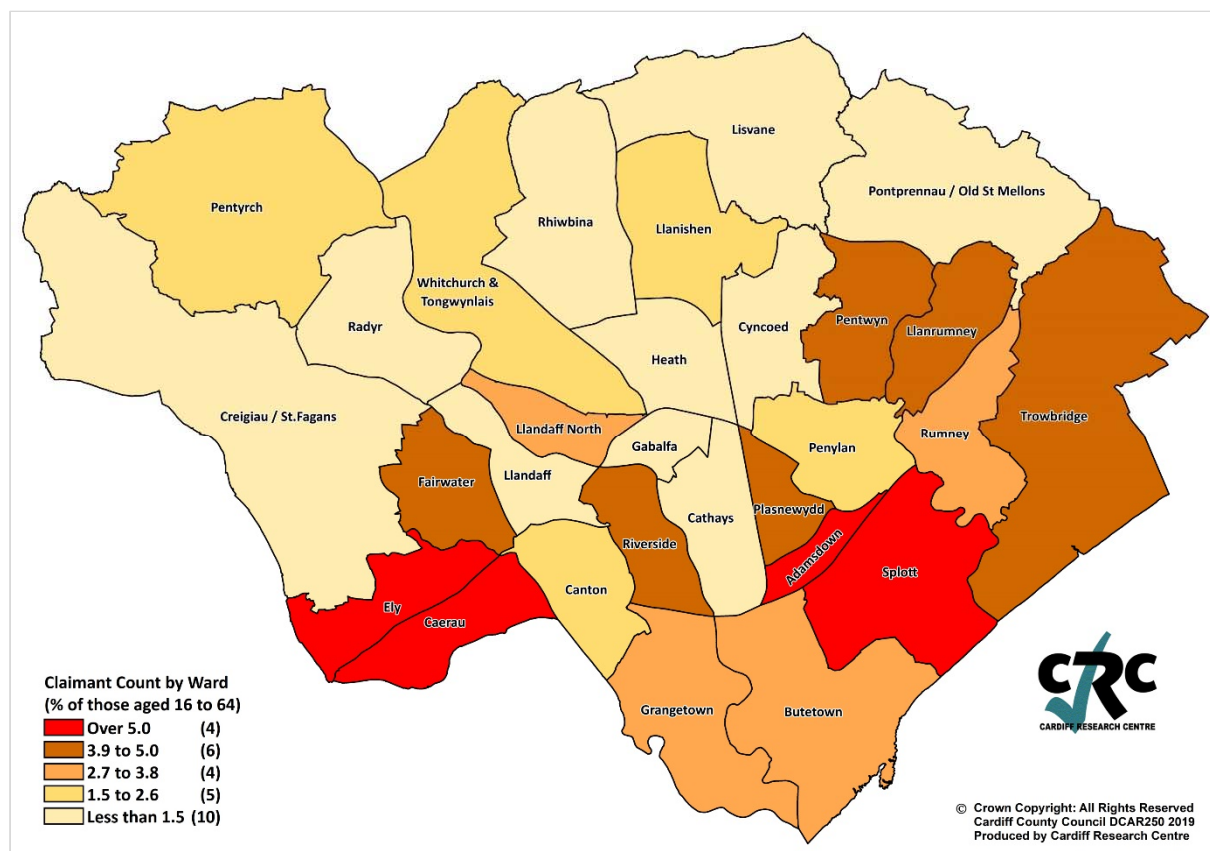
The disparities in the claimant count rate across Cardiff's wards, where in March 2019 it ranged from 0.3% in Lisvane to 6.4% in Ely, can be seen in Figures 25 and 26.

**Figure 25: Claimant Count Rate (% of Population Aged 16 to 64) in Cardiff by Ward, March 2019**



Source: Claimant Count, Nomis

**Figure 26: Map of Claimant Count Rate (% of Population Aged 16 to 64) in Cardiff by Ward, March 2019**



Source: Claimant Count, Nomis/Cardiff Council

## CLAIMANT COUNT (AGED 18-24)

Cardiff's claimant count rate for those aged 18 to 24 (2.6%) is again a mid-level figure across the major UK cities (see Table 29). However, in contrast to those aged 16 to 64, it compares favourably with the Wales and UK rates and has consistently been below them since January 2013 despite increasing in recent months (see Figure 27).

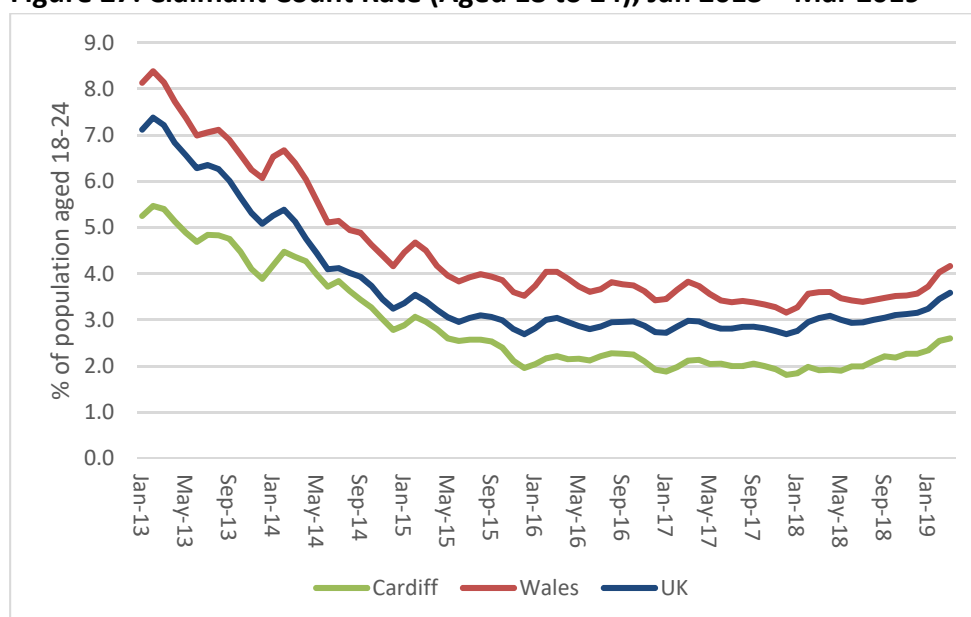
**Table 29: Claimant Count Rate (Aged 18 to 24), March 2019**

Area	No. Claimants (18-24)	Population Aged 18-24 (Mid-2018)	Rate
Birmingham	7,820	141,218	5.5
Glasgow City	2,605	68,432	3.8
Manchester	2,970	85,960	3.5
Liverpool	2,245	69,197	3.2
Newcastle upon Tyne	1,640	51,748	3.2
<b>CARDIFF</b>	<b>1,415</b>	<b>54,497</b>	<b>2.6</b>
Leeds	2,585	102,810	2.5
Nottingham	1,490	65,582	2.3
Sheffield	1,740	80,642	2.2
Bristol, City of	1,170	64,652	1.8
City of Edinburgh	815	56,710	1.4
Wales	11,640	279,561	4.2
United Kingdom	204,915	5,713,686	3.6

Source: Claimant Count, Nomis/Mid-Year Population Estimates, ONS

NB. Claimant numbers have are rounded to the nearest five.

**Figure 27: Claimant Count Rate (Aged 18 to 24), Jan 2013 – Mar 2019**



Source: Claimant Count, Nomis/Mid-Year Population Estimates, ONS