



Bwyd a Diod Cymru
Food & Drink Wales



Welsh Food and Drink
Economic Appraisal – 2022

Food Foundation Sector

The Welsh Food Foundation Sector incorporates food and drink businesses that produce, process, manufacture and wholesale food and drink goods, including secondary businesses required in the food and drink industry¹.

The Food Foundation sector is the primary focus, of the vision, mission and goals set by the Welsh Food and Drink industry Strategic Vision².

In 2022 the sector experienced a decrease from 2021, with turnover decreasing by 4.7% from £8.5bn to £8.1bn. This decrease came from select sub sectors such as Drinks and Bakery, whilst others, namely Meat and Meat Products saw an increase in turnover. These sub sectors are explored further, later in the appraisal. Over the longer term, the sector has seen growth in turnover, increasing by 14.8% from 2015. GVA for the Welsh Food Foundation Sector increased by 2.2% from 2020 to 2021 (the latest data available) from £2.18bn to £2.23bn.

There were 1,569 local business units in the sector in 2022, a decrease of 8 units year-on-year but an

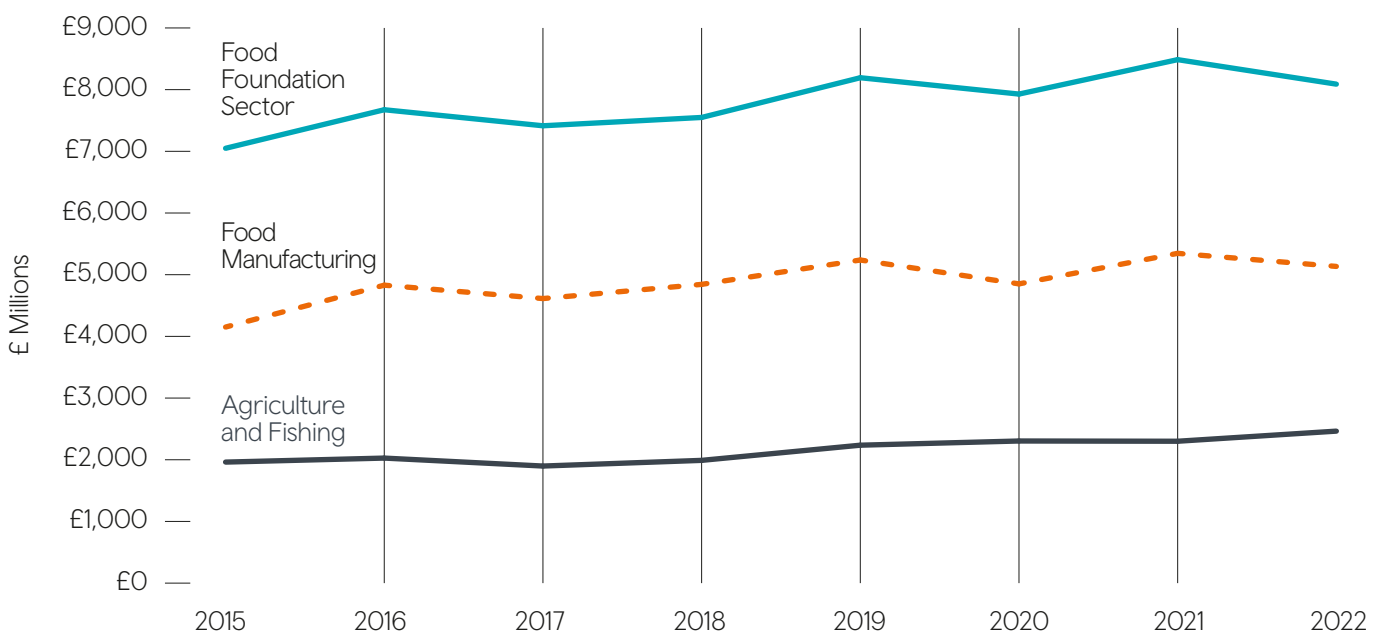
increase of 229 since 2015. 74% of the business units in the sector were classified as Micro in 2022, 6% more than 2021.

This is similar to the figures of the other UK nations, with England at 76%, Northern Ireland at 72%, and Scotland at 67%.

Across the remaining business units in Wales for the sector, 17% were small, 8% were medium and 2% were large. There were 88 (6.6%) Welsh businesses in the sector that had a turnover greater than £10m in 2022.

The sector employed 37,000 people in 2021, a 2.8% increase from the 36,000 in 2020. 91% of employees in the sector worked full-time equivalent (FTE). The median salary for the sector in Wales was £25,608 in 2022, an increase of 9.9% from 2021. Across the same period the UK median earnings increased by 4.9%, up to £27,083 from £25,806 in 2021. 86% of all workers in the Welsh Food Foundation Sector earned at or above the Real Living Wage in 2022, a significant increase from 72% in 2021.

Turnover by Sector 2015–2020, (£millions)



Source: Welsh Government analysis of the Inter-Departmental Business Register (IDBR).

1 Such as the manufacture of plastic and glass products used in the food system. A full breakdown of the categories that make up the foundation sector can be found in [The Food and Drink Foundation Sector Definition](#).

2 The whole Welsh Food and Drink Strategic Vision can be found at [A Vision for the Food & Drink industry from 2021: Building on our success](#).

Food foundation sector - continued

Whilst the number of business units in the sector decreased year on year, the majority of these were small businesses (10-49 employees). There were 209 new Micro (less than 10 employees), 18 new small businesses from 2015 to 2022 and 3 new large businesses (250+ employees).

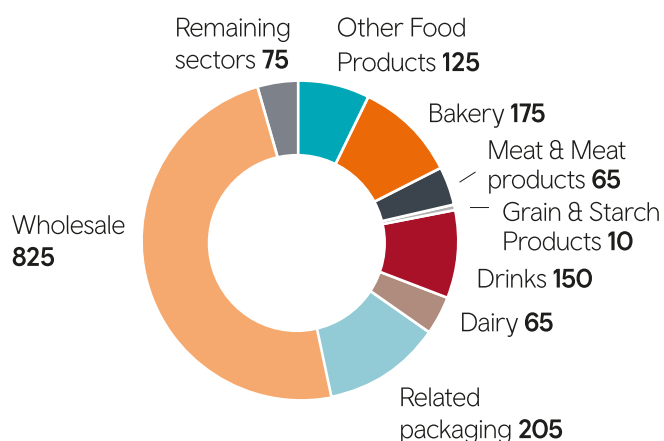
31% of employees in the sector worked for medium sized businesses in 2022, and 48% for large businesses, with micro and small sized firms having a much lower employment share of the market, at just 20%.

The sub-sector which had the largest growth in business units from 2015 to 2022 was Drinks, with 68 new units. This sub-sector had the largest

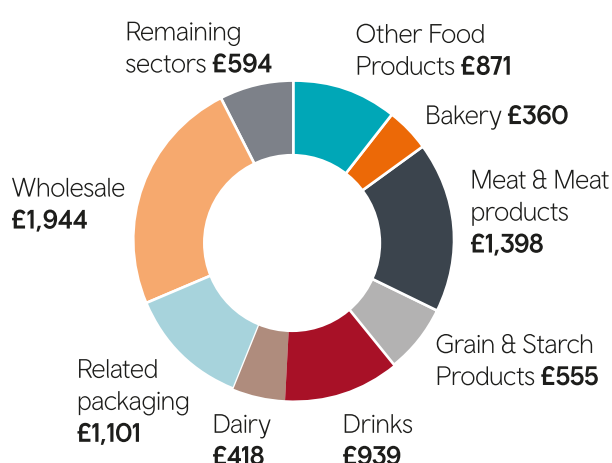
growth in micro (+58) and small (+13) business units of the sub-sectors.

In 2022, 77% (1,028) of Welsh businesses in the food foundation sector had a turnover of less than £1m. This 77% of businesses accounted for 15% of employees and 5% of the turnover in the sector, for businesses headquartered in Wales. 7% (88) of Welsh businesses in the sector had a turnover value greater than £10m. These businesses accounted for 65% of employees and 79% of turnover. A full breakdown of businesses, employees and turnover by turnover band is available in Appendix A.

Business Unit Counts by Sub-sector, 2022



Turnover by Sub-sector (£millions), 2022



Source: Welsh Government analysis of the Inter-Departmental Business Register (IDBR).

Wholesale in the above section is the Food Foundation Sector definition of Wholesale. Wholesale without: 'Wholesale of tobacco products', 'Wholesale of live animals' and 'Wholesale of flowers and plants'.

The 'Remaining Sectors' category includes Prepared Animal Feed, Fruit and Veg, and Fish and Crustaceans.

Table 1: Food foundation sector businesses by size

Business size	Business units 2022	% of total units	Turnover 2022 (£m)	% of total turnover	Employment 2022 (000's)	% of total employment
Large (250+)	27	1.7%	4,096	50.6%	17.0	48.3%
Medium (50-249)	117	7.5%	2,568	31.7%	11.0	31.3%
Small (10-49)	271	17.3%	886	11.0%	2.8	8.0%
Micro (0-9)	1,154	73.6%	539	6.7%	4.4	12.5%
Total	1,569	100.0%	8,089	100.0%	35.2	100.0%

Source: Welsh Government Analysis of the Inter-Departmental Business Register (IDBR). The employment figures in this table are taken from the IDBR, unlike the employment figures discussed during the other sections of this report, which are from the Business Register Employment Survey (BRES). BRES data is recommended to be used over the IDBR when discussing employment figures, however for the purposes of comparing employment figures across business sizes, IDBR employment data has been used. The employment figures in the table above do not include a significant portion of agriculture labour.

Food and Drink Supply Chain

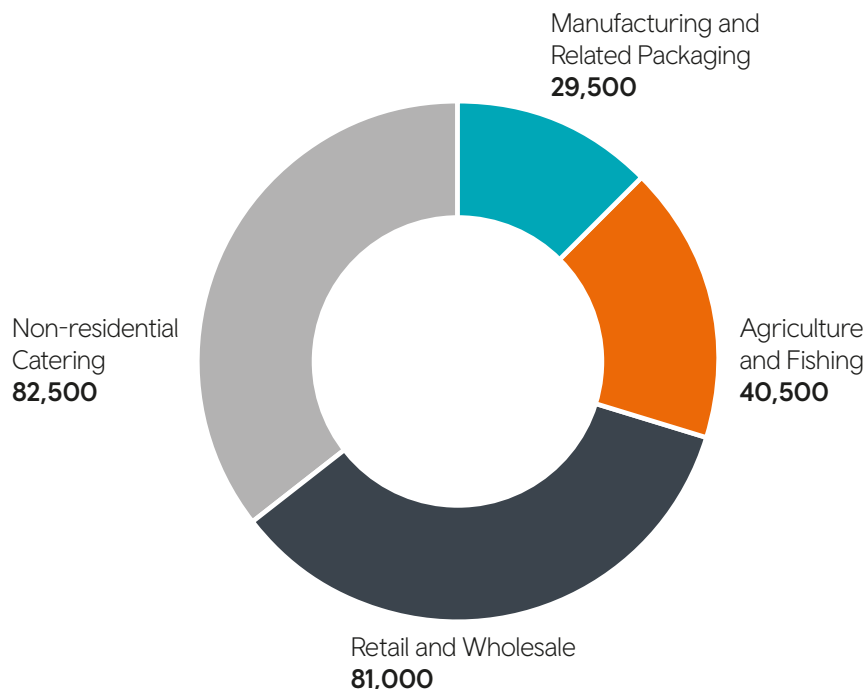
The Welsh food and drink supply chain, which contains manufacturing and related packaging, agriculture and fishing, retail and wholesale, and non-residential catering, saw a decline in both turnover and exports in 2022. Businesses in the sector had a total turnover value of £22.3bn for 2022, a decrease of 3% from the £23.0bn for 2021. Exports across 2022 significantly increased compared to 2021, rising from £640m to £797m for 2022, an increase of 25%. GVA for the Welsh food and drink supply chain increased by 8.9% from 2020 to 2021 (the latest data available), from £5.61bn to £6.11bn.

The number of business units in the sector rose slightly, increasing by 2% from 28,018 in 2021 to 28,434 in 2022. 86% of the business units within the sector were classified as micro in 2022, the same as in 2021. Compared to the other UK nations Wales had the second highest proportion of micro businesses in the food and drink supply chain, with Northern Ireland at 90%, Scotland at 80%, and England 79%.

In 2021 the supply chain employed 233,500 individuals in Wales – a 4% increase on 2020 – accounting for 17.5% of Wales' total food and drink workforce. 45% of employees in the sector worked full-time equivalent (FTE). Median annual earnings in the sector for 2022 were £18,308, increasing by 18.9% from 2021, the highest value in recent history. The UK median salary for the sector was £19,222 in 2022, which increased by 3.7% on the year prior. 64% of employees in the Welsh food and drink supply chain earned the real living wage in 2022, up from 59% in 2021.

Welsh food and drink won 187 Great Taste awards in 2022, down from 272 the year before. Wales had 20 protected food names as of July 2023, with a further 4 in application. This is up from 18 in 2021 and 19 in 2022.

Number of Employees in Key Food and Drink Supply Chain Sub-sectors, 2021



Source: Welsh Government analysis of the Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES).

Food and Drink Manufacturing

The Welsh Food and Drink Manufacturing sector in 2022 experienced a decrease in turnover by 4.0% from 2021 to 2022, from £5.3bn to £5.1bn. GVA for the sector was £1.61bn in 2021, an increase of 1.4% from £1.59bn in 2020.

The sector employed 24,000 in Wales in 2021, up by 6.7% from the 22,500 in 2020. 92% of employees in the Welsh food and drink manufacturing sector worked full-time equivalent (FTE). The median salary for the sector in 2022 was £24,003, an increase of 4.1% from £23,050 the previous year. In 2022 81% of individuals in the sector were earning the living wage, a significant increase from 71% in 2021.

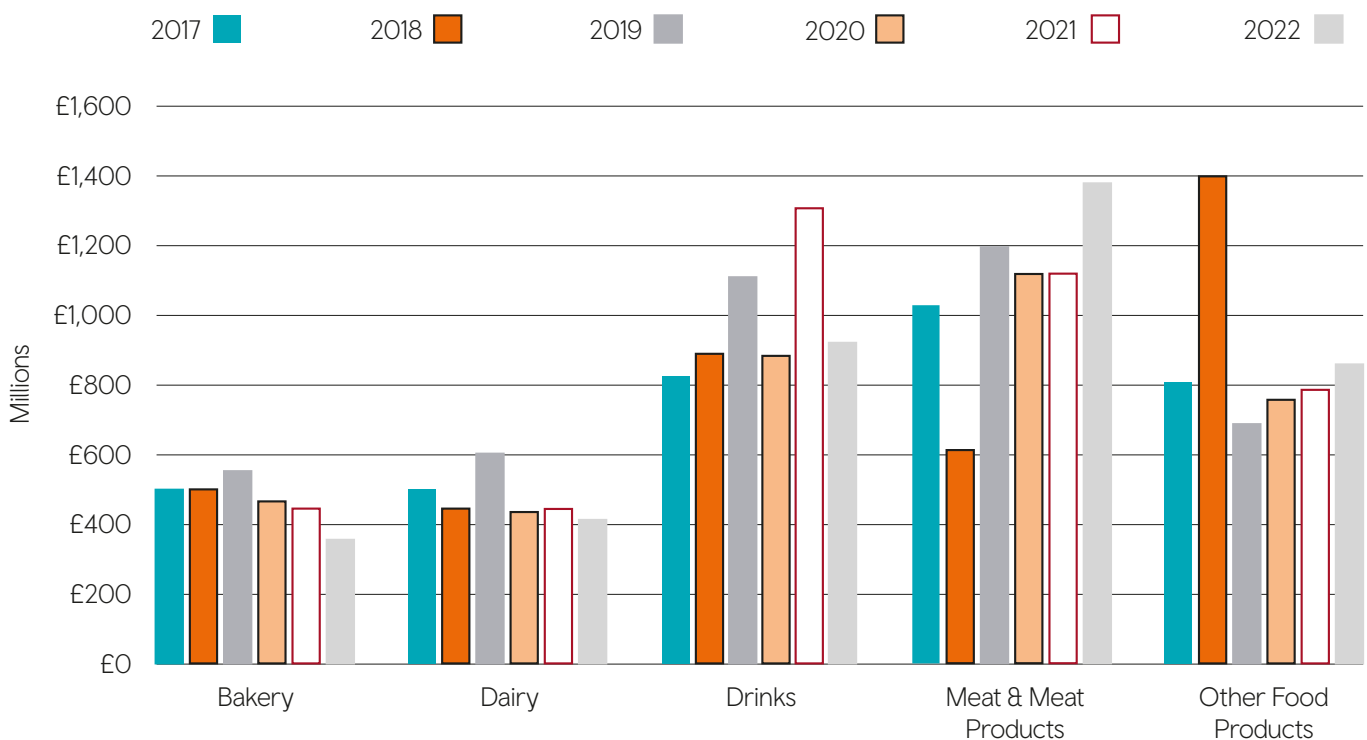
There were 668 food and drink manufacturing businesses units in Wales in 2022, down from 743 in 2021.

71% of the 668 businesses units were classed as micro (16% small, 10% medium, 4% large), joint highest with England, while NI had 67% and Scotland had 63%. There were 47 (8%) Welsh businesses in the sector with a turnover greater than £10m in 2022.

In 2022 the business birth rate was 16% in the sector with 97 new businesses, up from 15% in 2021. The 5-year survival rates for businesses in the sector from 2017-2022 was 45%, down from the 2016-2021 value of 47%.

Over the longer-term the sector has seen strong growth; turnover increased by 6.3% from 2016 to 2022 (from £4.8bn to £5.1bn), and GVA increased by 12.1% from 2016 to 2021 (from £1.43bn to £1.61bn). Additionally, the median salary increased by 24% from 2016 to 2022 (from £19,333 to £24,003), greater than the UK increase of 19% over the same period.

Turnover by sub-sector 2017–2022, (£millions)



Source: Welsh Government analysis of the Inter-Departmental Business Register (IDBR).

Meat and Meat Products

The Welsh Meat and Meat Products sector had a turnover of £1.4bn in 2022, a significant increase of 23.1% from the previous year.

The sector employed 6,000 individuals in 2021, up by 9% from 5,500 in 2020. 100% of the individuals employed in the sector in 2021 worked full-time equivalent (FTE). The median wage for the sector in 2022 was £22,618, a decrease of 9.7% from the previous year.

There were 64 business units in the sector in 2022, a slight decrease on 2021 from 66. Up to the 30th June 2023 the number of establishments approved for handling, preparing, or producing meat products was 42 for red meat and 22 for poultry. This is slightly lower compared to the previous year, which had 43 for red meat and 27 for poultry.

The total value of exports for meat and meat products in 2022 was £265m. This is comprised of £68m of live animal exports, and £197m of meat products. This figure increased by 41% from the previous year, from a value of £187m. Individually the export of live animals increased by £12m, and meat products increased by a substantial £65m year on year.

According to Hybu Cig Cymru (HCC), in 2022 exports of sheep meat of Welsh origin were worth approximately £172m, which alongside exports of offal were estimated to be worth a total of £174m. In terms of value, approximately 94% of exported sheep meat went to the EU. Exports of Welsh beef in 2022 were estimated to be worth £76m, of which approximately 89% was exported to the EU.

Retail spend on meat in Wales decreased by 0.6% in 2022 when compared to 2021, to a value of £916m. In comparison, GB saw an increase of 0.9%.

In retail chilled ready meals continued to hold the highest share of the meat categories, with the share increasing from 16.9% to 17.3%.

This category is followed by cooked meats and then fresh poultry. These three combined account for 44.7% of retail spend on meat.



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Drinks

The drinks sector in Wales had a turnover of £0.94bn in 2022, a significant decrease of 29% from £1.3bn in the previous year. Whilst the year-on-year change is significant, the 2021 value was significantly higher than previous years, making the decrease appear even greater.

The sector employed 2,250 individuals in 2021, down by 10% from 2,500 in 2020. 83% of the employees in the sector worked FTE. The median salary for the sector was £33,073 in 2020, a decrease of 3.5% over the previous year. Across the UK the median salary for the sector was £34,132, similar to the year prior. The median salary figures for 2022 and 2021 cannot be disclosed due to the low sample size.

There were 151 business units in the sector in 2022, a significant decrease from 251 in 2021. 80% of the business units in the sector were classified as micro, a significant increase from the 50% figure in 2021. This is due to a large decrease in the number of Small (10-49 employees) sized business units, from 116 to 24.

Retail spend on drinks in Wales totalled £1.1bn in 2022, a decrease of 6.8% compared to 2021. Spending declined at a greater rate in Wales when compared to GB as a whole, which had a decrease of 5.5% year-on-year.

Sales of Beers, Wines and Spirits (BWS) accounted for around three-fifths (63%) of the Welsh retail spend on drinks, with wine having the largest share of the three. Ginger ale had the largest increase in the sector over the year, however this category still remains small within the market.



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Other Food Products

The Other Food Products sector includes businesses involved in the following manufacturing activities: sugar, cocoa, chocolate, confectionery, tea, coffee and coffee substitute manufacturing, condiments and seasonings, prepared meals and dishes, and homogenised food preparation and dietetic food³.

Turnover for the Other Food Products sector was £871m in 2022, up by 9.2% from £797m in 2021.

The sector employed 6,500 individuals in 2021, an increase of 8% from 6,000 in 2020. 92% of those employed in the sector worked FTE in 2021. The median salary for the sector in 2022 was £27,002, an increase of 18.1% over the previous year. The UK median wage had a smaller increase from 2021 to 2022, increasing by 11.9%.

There were 125 business units in the sector in 2022, increasing from 123 units in 2021. 66% of the businesses were classified as micro, up by 2% from 64% in 2021.

Welsh retail spend on Take Home Confectionery marginally increased by 0.1% from 2021 to 2022, increasing to £243m. Spending on Tea and Coffee decreased in the Welsh retail market, dropping from £113m in 2021 to £106m in 2022, a decline of 5.9%. Spending on Table Sauces, Condiments and Pickles increased year on year by 5.3%, from £56m to £59m. Across GB, retail spend on Take Home Confectionery, and Table Sauces, Condiments and Pickles increased by 0.2% and 4.7% respectively, whereas Tea and Coffee decreased by 1.7%.

Retail spend on Chilled Ready Meals increased in Wales from 2021 to 2022 by 1.3%, from £156m to £158m. The same category increased at the GB level by 3.1%.



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³ Examples of homogenised food preparation and dietetic food include baby formula, follow-on milk, gluten free foods, low sodium foods and diabetic foods.

Dairy and Eggs

The Welsh dairy sector had a turnover of £418m in 2022, decreasing by 7% from £450m the previous year. This follows a 5% decrease from 2020 to 2022. This is in comparison to years prior to 2020, which saw large fluctuations every year.

In 2021 the sector employed 1,250 individuals, a 32% increase from 950 in 2020. Nearly all of those employed in the sector worked FTE, up from 89% the previous year. The median salary for the sector was £25,820 in 2022, up by 12.3% from 2021. The UK median salary was £29,130 in 2022, up by 6.1% from 2021.

In 2021 there were 63 business units in the sector, increasing from 59 units in the previous year. 68% of these business units were classified as micro, the same as the year prior. 18% were classified as small, employing 10-49 individuals.

Up to June 30 2023 there were 106 establishments approved for processing eggs or egg products, down from 107 the previous year, and 99 establishments approved for processing raw milk or dairy products, down from 102 in 2021.

Numbers for dairy cattle (female 2+ with offspring) increased in 2022 to 255,900, up from 255,450 the previous year. The number of chickens used for egg production was 3.4m in 2022, an increase from 3.1m in 2021.

Retail spend on dairy products in 2022 was £560m, up by 5.8% compared to the previous year. GB retail spend also increased in 2022 compared to the previous year, growing by 6.5%. Milk continued to have the highest share of dairy spend, whilst also having the strongest growth within the category of 14.4%. All categories saw growth in this sector, apart from ice cream, which saw a decline of 2.1% in 2022.



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In 2021 the sector employed 1250 individuals, a 32% increase from 950 in 2020. 100% of those employed in the sector worked FTE, up from 89% the previous year.

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Bakery

The bakery sector in Wales had a turnover of £360m in 2022, a 20% decrease from £450m the previous year, following a continuous downward trend which started in 2020.

The sector employed 5,000 individuals in 2021, up from 4,750 in 2020, an increase of 5%. 90% of those employed within the sector worked FTE, slightly up from 89% the year prior.

In 2022 there were 176 business units in the sector, an increase on the 163 units from the previous year. 72% of the business units were classified as Micro and employed fewer than 10 individuals, the same as the previous year.

In 2022 the median salary for the sector was £20,691, 5.5% higher than the 2021 value of £19,613. The salary across the UK also increased, to £24,819, 5.3% higher than it was in 2021.

Retail spend in the Welsh bakery sector was £516m in 2022, an increase of 4.4% compared to 2021. The growth for the entire market across GB was slightly greater than Wales at 5.6%. Morning goods continued to have the highest spend share of the market in Wales at 23.7%. Children's biscuits and chilled cakes had strong growth in the bakery sector, with retail spend on children's biscuits increasing by 15.3%.



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Retail and Wholesale

The retail industry had a turnover of £9.4bn in 2022, up by 4.1% from £9bn in 2021.

The retail sector employed 72,000 individuals in 2021, a 17.1% increase on the 61,500 employed in the sector in 2020. 27% of those employed in the sector worked full-time equivalent. The median salary of the sector in 2021 was £13,990, an increase of 2.8% from £13,603 in 2021.

The median salary of the sector across the UK as a whole increased by 5.1%.

The percentage of FTE employees in the sector decreased from 2018 to 2019 from 29% to 27%, which remained consistent into 2020 and 2021. In GB the percentage of FTE employees in the sector marginally decreased, from 32% in 2020 to 31% in 2021.

In 2022 there were 4,052 business units in the sector, relatively consistent with the 3,953 business units in 2021. 71% of the units in the sector were classified as Micro in 2022, a marginal increase from 70% the previous year.

Total retail spend on grocery was £6.3bn in 2022, a small decrease compared to the year before. GB as a whole however, increased slightly at a rate of 0.8%, from £129bn to £130bn.

Tesco accounted for 29.0% of the total spend share in Wales during 2022, the largest of any supermarket, increasing its share by 0.4% from 2021. Tesco is followed by Asda (14.6%), Morrisons (9.0%), Aldi (7.7%) and Lidl (7.0%) in respect to spend share in Wales.

The wholesale sector had a turnover of £2.0bn in 2022, down from £2.2bn in 2021.

The wholesale sector employed 9,000 individuals in 2021, a 12.5% increase on the 8,000 employed in 2020. 82% of those in the sector worked FTE. The median salary in 2022 was £24,684, a 20.8% increase on the 2021 value of £20,440. Across the UK, median wages for the sector also increased, but at the lower rate of 6.5% from 2021 to 2022.



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Catering

The catering sector incorporates all non-residential catering including restaurants and cafes, food service, mobile caterers, take away, and events catering.

The sector had a turnover of £2.3bn in 2022, a significant decrease of 26.2% from 2021 (£3.2bn).

The sector employed 82,500 individuals in 2021, a 3.8% increase from 79,500 in 2020. 31% of those employed in the sector worked full-time equivalent. The median salary of the sector was £11,349 in 2022, a significant increase of 22.8% from £9,246 in 2021. Median salaries also significantly increased at the UK level, from £11,143 to £13,881 (24.6% increase) in the same time period.

In 2022 there were 9,288 business units in the sector, a 3.2% increase compared to 2021, when there were 8,998 units. 77% of the business units in the sector were classified as Micro in 2022, employing fewer than 10 people, a similar level to 2021.

According to the Living Costs and Food Survey, people in Wales spent on average £21.60 per week on catering services (restaurants, café meals, alcoholic drinks away from home and take-away) in 2022, a decrease from £26.80 in 2021. This is the lowest amount of the 4 UK nations, the next lowest is Scotland at £23.80 per week.



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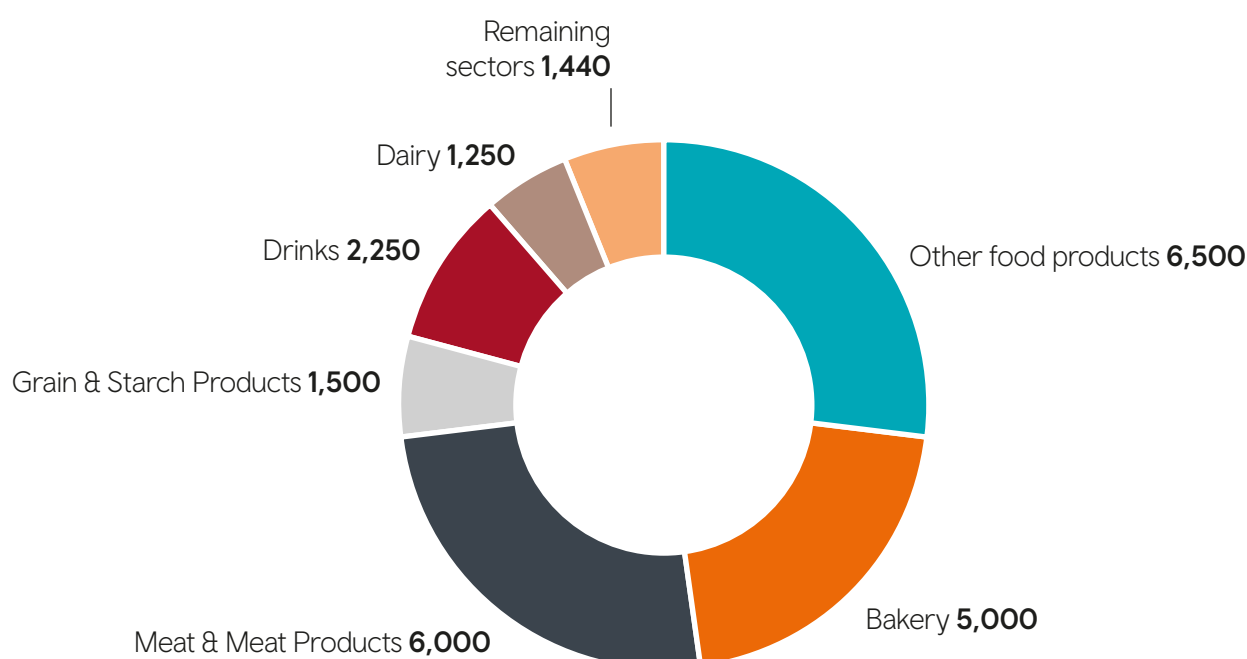
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Appendix A: Welsh Food and Drink industries – Additional statistics

Welsh Food and Drink Turnover, Business Units and GVA relative to the UK

Metric	Wales	UK	Wales as % of UK
Food Foundation Sector			
Turnover 2022	£8.1bn	£230.4bn	3.5%
Business Units 2022	1,569	40,835	3.8%
GVA 2021	£2.23bn	£48.78bn	4.6%
Food and Drink Supply Chain			
Turnover 2022	£22.3bn	£553.6bn	4.0%
Business Units 2022	27,815	461,540	6.0%
GVA 2021	£6.11bn	£138.88bn	4.4%
Food and Drink Manufacturing Sector			
Turnover 2022	£5.1bn	£107.3bn	4.8%
Business Units 2022	668	14,225	4.7%
GVA 2021	£1.61bn	£28.67bn	5.6%

Employment by Food and Drink Manufacturing sub-sector in Wales, 2021



Source: Welsh Government analysis of the Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES). The 'Remaining Sectors' category includes Prepared Animal Feed, Fruit and Veg, and Fish and Crustaceans.

Food Foundation Sector: Turnover Growth 2015–2022

Year	Wales			UK		
	Turnover	Turnover Growth	Turnover Growth %	Turnover	Turnover Growth	Turnover Growth %
2015	£7bn	-£0.26bn	-3.6%	£217.6bn	£10.3bn	5.0%
2016	£7.7bn	£0.63bn	8.9%	£219.8bn	£2.15bn	1.0%
2017	£7.4bn	-£0.26bn	-3.4%	£220.2bn	£0.47bn	0.2%
2018	£7.5bn	£0.13bn	1.8%	£223.7bn	£3.44bn	1.6%
2019	£8.2bn	£0.64bn	8.5%	£228.6bn	£4.93bn	2.2%
2020	£7.9bn	-£0.27bn	-3.2%	£232.7bn	£4.11bn	1.8%
2021	£8.5bn	£0.56bn	7.0%	£233.6bn	£0.88bn	0.4%
2022	£8.1bn	-£0.4bn	-4.7%	£230.4bn	-£3.19bn	-1.4%

Food and Drink Supply Chain: Turnover Growth 2015–2022

Year	Wales			UK		
	Turnover	Turnover Growth	Turnover Growth %	Turnover	Turnover Growth	Turnover Growth %
2015	£20.7bn	£0.56bn	2.8%	£515bn	£25.04bn	5.1%
2016	£21.1bn	£0.39bn	1.9%	£516.2bn	£1.14bn	0.2%
2017	£20.8bn	-£0.32bn	-1.5%	£520.3bn	£4.18bn	0.8%
2018	£21.3bn	£0.56bn	2.7%	£538.2bn	£17.89bn	3.4%
2019	£22.1bn	£0.76bn	3.6%	£548.9bn	£10.64bn	2.0%
2020	£22.4bn	£0.27bn	1.2%	£562.8bn	£13.89bn	2.5%
2021	£23bn	£0.64bn	2.9%	£569.8bn	£7.08bn	1.3%
2022	£22.3bn	-£0.69bn	-3.0%	£553.6bn	-£16.29bn	-2.9%

Food and Drink Manufacturing: Turnover Growth 2015–2022

Year	Wales			UK		
	Turnover	Turnover Growth	Turnover Growth %	Turnover	Turnover Growth	Turnover Growth %
2015	£4.2bn	£0.26bn	6.7%	£101.8bn	£6.85bn	7.2%
2016	£4.8bn	£0.68bn	16.4%	£103.3bn	£1.47bn	1.4%
2017	£4.6bn	-£0.22bn	-4.5%	£98.1bn	-£5.15bn	-5.0%
2018	£4.8bn	£0.23bn	5.0%	£99.8bn	£1.65bn	1.7%
2019	£5.2bn	£0.39bn	8.1%	£104.5bn	£4.68bn	4.7%
2020	£4.9bn	-£0.39bn	-7.4%	£102.7bn	-£1.72bn	-1.6%
2021	£5.3bn	£0.5bn	10.2%	£104.2bn	£1.44bn	1.4%
2022	£5.1bn	-£0.21bn	-4.0%	£107.3bn	£3.12bn	3.0%

Food Foundation Sector industry breakdown – Businesses headquartered in Wales

Year	Turnover Size Band	Entity Count	Employee Count	Turnover (£m)
2021	Total	1,223	23,385	4,610
	a. <£1m	898	2,690	196
	b. £1m - £2m	96	810	134
	c. £2m - £3m	34	365	86
	d. £3m - £4m	28	785	96
	e. £4m - £5m	23	835	102
	f. £5m - £10m	61	2,190	428
	g. >£10m	83	15,710	3,568
2022	Total	1,331	22,605	4,568
	a. <£1m	1,028	3,335	216
	b. £1m - £2m	81	865	115
	c. £2m - £3m	36	450	91
	d. £3m - £4m	20	530	72
	e. £4m - £5m	28	810	125
	f. £5m - £10m	50	1,880	340
	g. >£10m	88	14,735	3,610

Source: Welsh Government analysis of the Inter-Departmental Business Register (IDBR)

Appendix B: Methodological notes

The data in this appraisal were compiled between January 2022 and July 2023. The statistics presented in this appraisal were the most up-to-date available at the time of writing.

New GVA calculation methodology:

All GVA values used in this publication have been estimated using both of the Office of National Statistics' (ONS) Annual Business Survey (ABS) dataset and **Regional Accounts GVA (balanced) by industry**.

The proportion of GVA at a 2 digit SIC code level that is accounted for by 5 digit SIC codes used in defining a given food sector is calculated using ABS data. For example, if two out of ten, 5 digit SIC codes within a higher level 2 digit SIC code are used in a food sector definition and these codes accounted for 75% of the total value of the 2 digit SIC code, then the proportion would be 75%. This proportion is then multiplied against the 2 digit SIC code GVA within the Regional Accounts table, in order to estimate the proportion of GVA from a given food sector.

The 5 digit SIC codes can be found in **The Food and Drink Foundation Sector Definition**. Due to this

change in methodology these new values cannot be compared to previous years and should be used in isolation of each other, as any increases or decreases may be as a result of the methodology change and not a true change.

The Welsh Food and Drink GVA is defined using the following SIC07 codes and has changed from previous years to focus on the Food Foundation Sector:

- 10:** Manufacture of food products.
- 11-12:** Manufacture of beverages and tobacco products.
- 17:** Manufacture of paper products.
- 22:** Manufacture of rubber and plastic products.
- 23:** Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products.
- 25:** Manufacture of fabricated metal products.
- 28:** Manufacture of machinery and equipment.
- 46:** Wholesale trade.
- 82:** Office administration and business support activities.

Sources

Data	Data Source	Latest year available for Report
Employment	Welsh Government analysis of the Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES)	2021
Business Statistics (business units, entity counts, turnover)	Welsh Government analysis of the Inter-Departmental Business Register (IDBR)	2022
Protected Geographical food and drink names	Protected geographical food and drink names - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)	2022/23
Gross Value Added (GVA)	ONS ABS (Annual Business Survey) ONS Regional Gross Value Added (GVA) by Industry	2021
Earnings	Welsh Government analysis of the Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE)	2022
Food Standards Agency Approved Businesses	Approved Food Establishments: https://data.food.gov.uk/catalog/datasets/1e61736a-2a1a-4c6a-b8b1-e45912ebc8e3	2023
Taste of Wales Awards	https://greattasteawards.co.uk/	2022
Retail Expenditure	Kantar WorldPanel data	2022
Export Values	Welsh Government analysis of Regional Trade in Goods	2022
Export Values for Welsh lamb and beef	Estimations from Hybu Cig Cymru (HCC)	2022
Average expenditure on catering services	Living Costs and Food survey	2022

If you have any questions please contact:

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