Local Authority EU Transition Exposure Dashboards

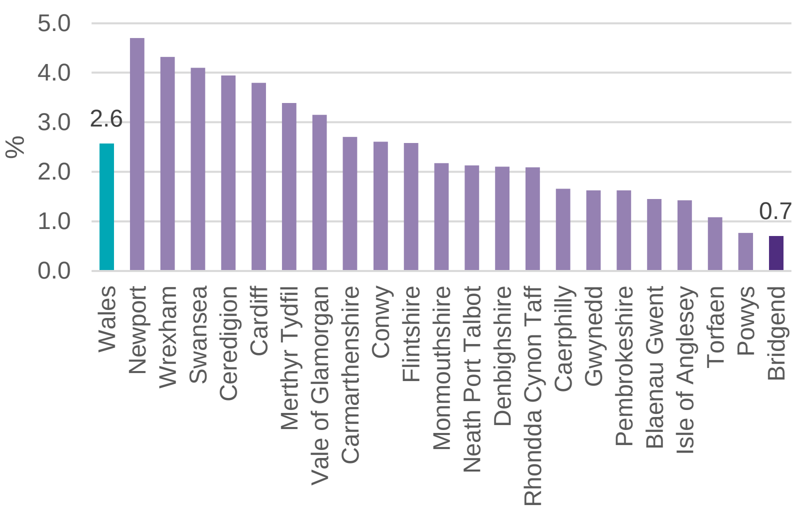
Bridgend

2020 update

Bridgend. People

EU residents

Proportion of population that are non-UK EU born residents



Long-term international migration

'Net migration' shows how many more people are coming to live in the UK than leaving the UK to live abroad

Net migration (total)
Wales: 7,812
UK: 230,514

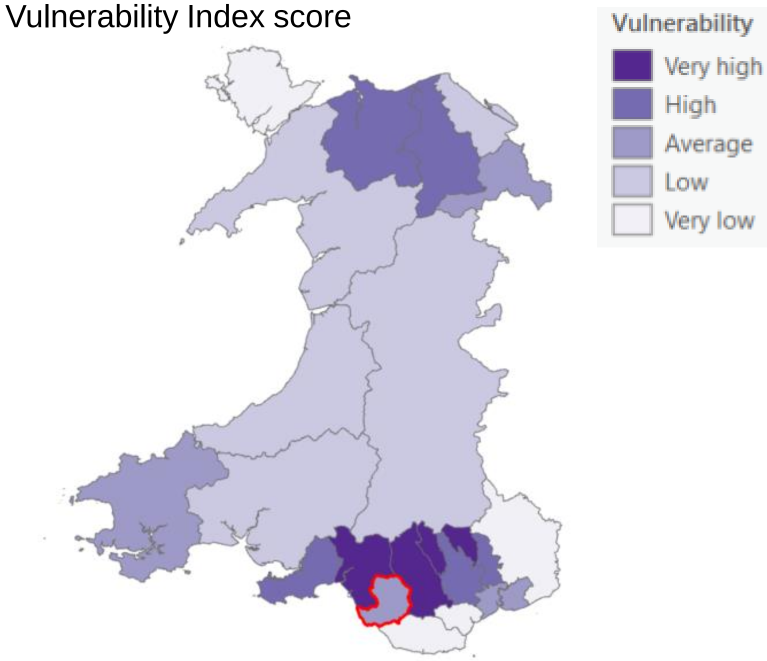
Bridgend 83

Net migration (per 1,000 pop)
Wales: 2.5
UK: 3.5

Bridgend 0.6

Community Vulnerability Index

Vulnerability Index score



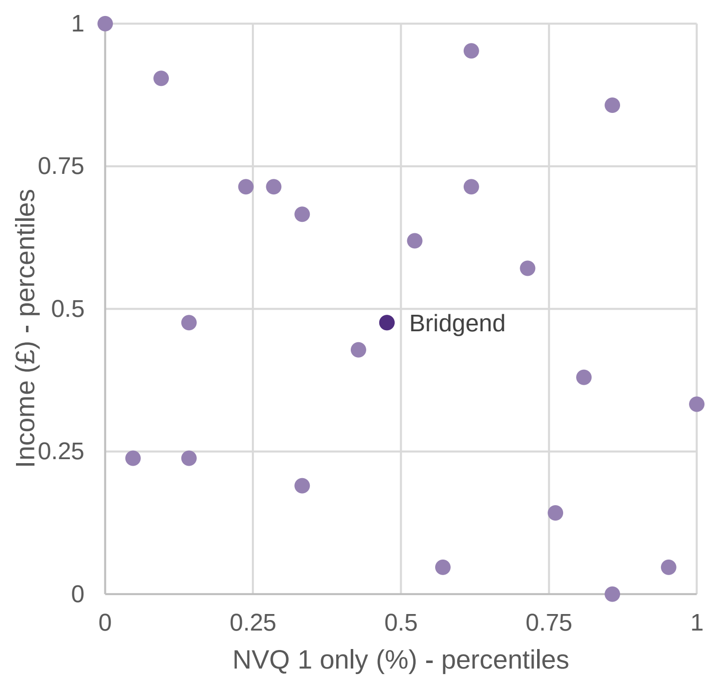
Skills

"Those with fewer formal qualifications, are more likely to be employed in the most exposed industries"
Institute of Fiscal Studies, 2018

No qualifications
Bridgend: 9.1%
Wales: 8.5%
UK: 7.9%

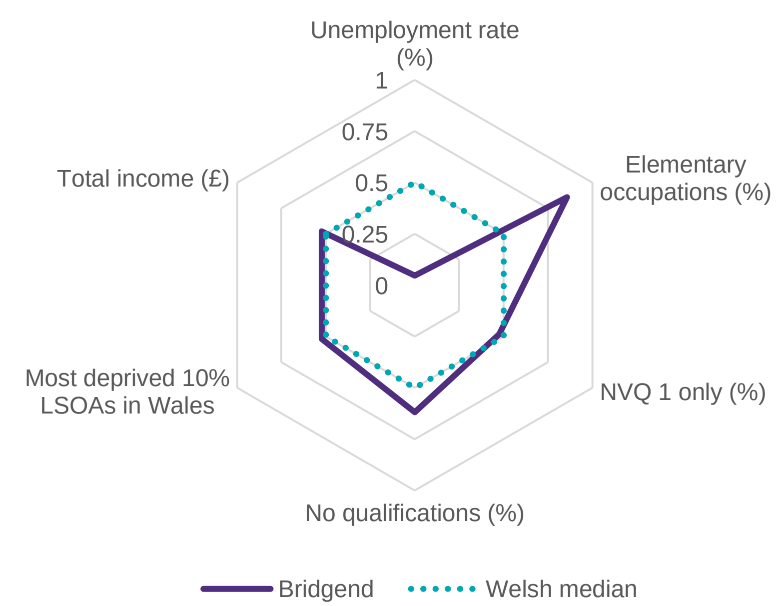
NVQ 1
Bridgend: 11.7%
Wales: 11.2%
UK: 9.9%

Low skills vs. Income



Community Vulnerability Index Profile

Larger the shape, the higher the vulnerability



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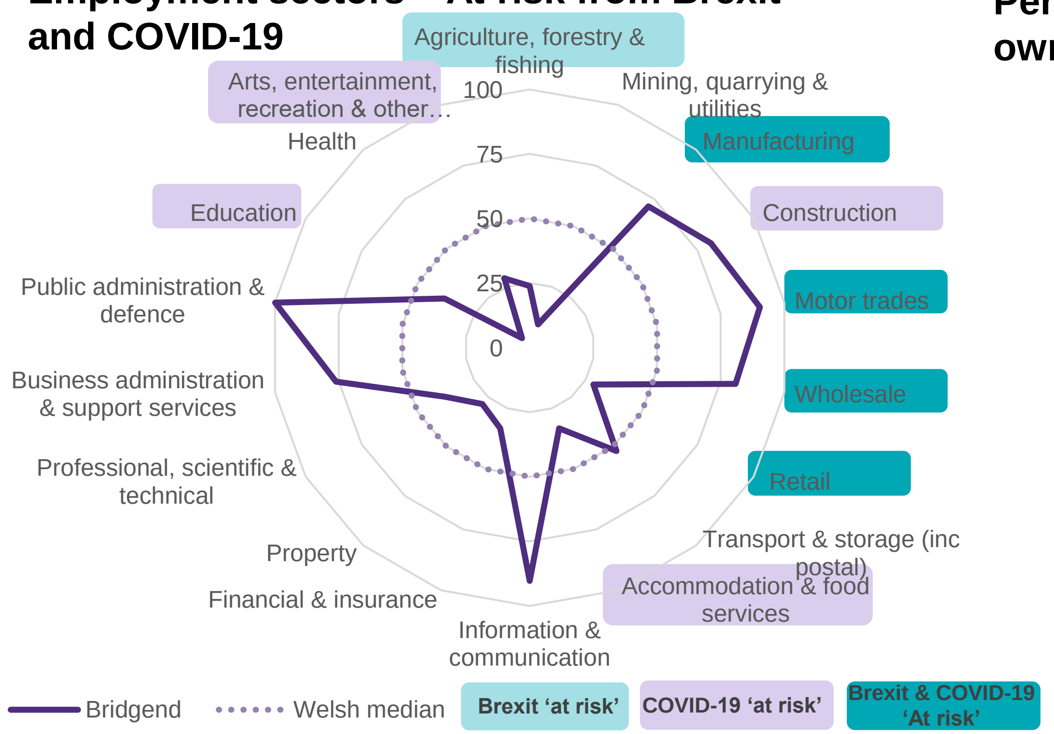
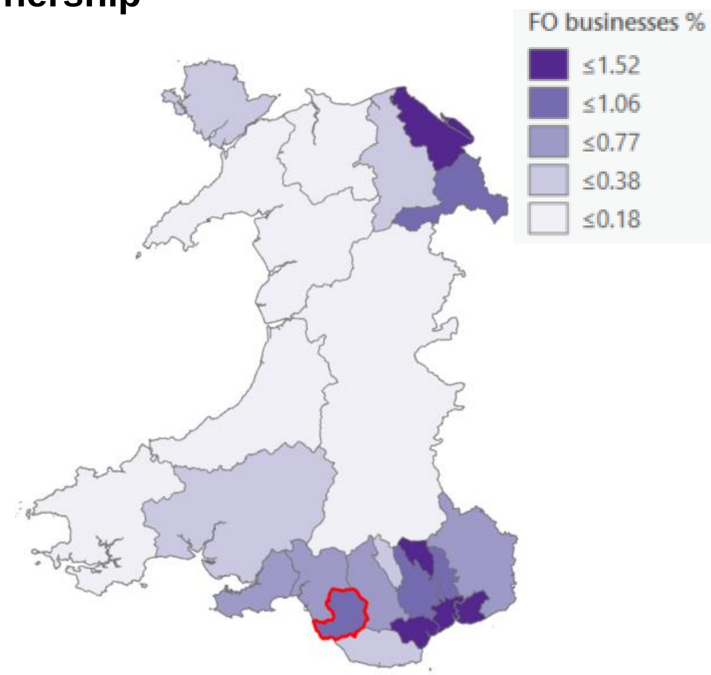
Bridgend. Economy

Employment sectors – At risk from Brexit and COVID-19



Percentage of all businesses with foreign ownership



Gross Value Added per job

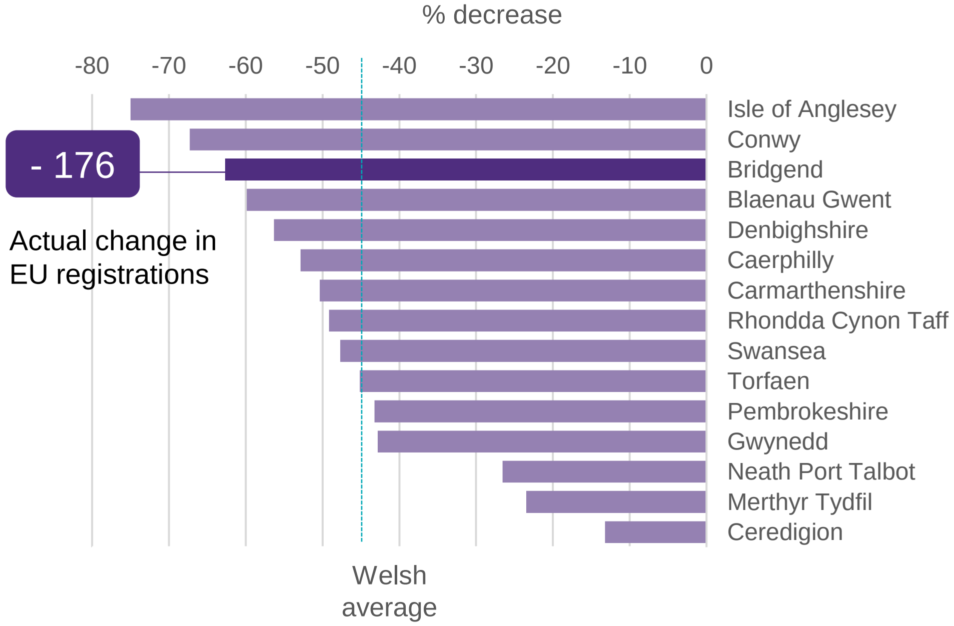
GVA per filled job
Bridgend: £51,757
Wales: £46,132
UK: £56,387

Rank out of 22 Welsh authorities…

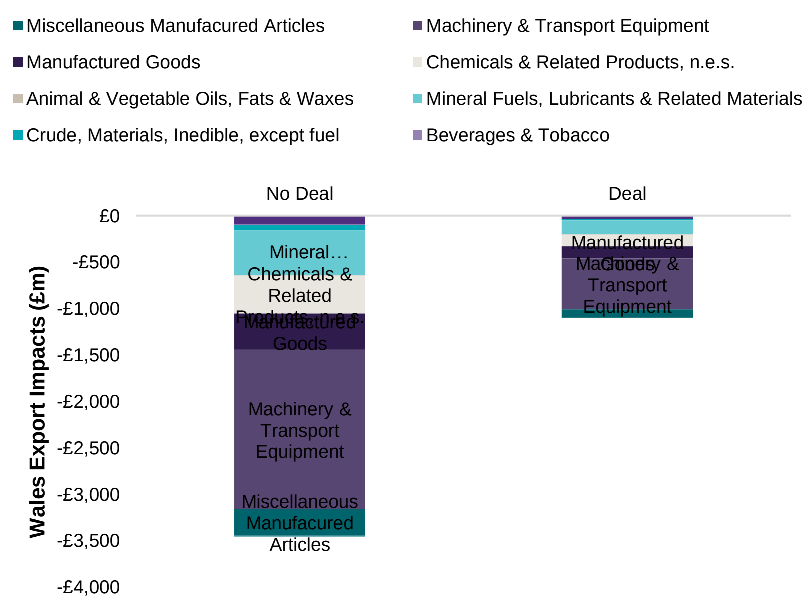
3rd

National Insurance Number (NINo) registrations

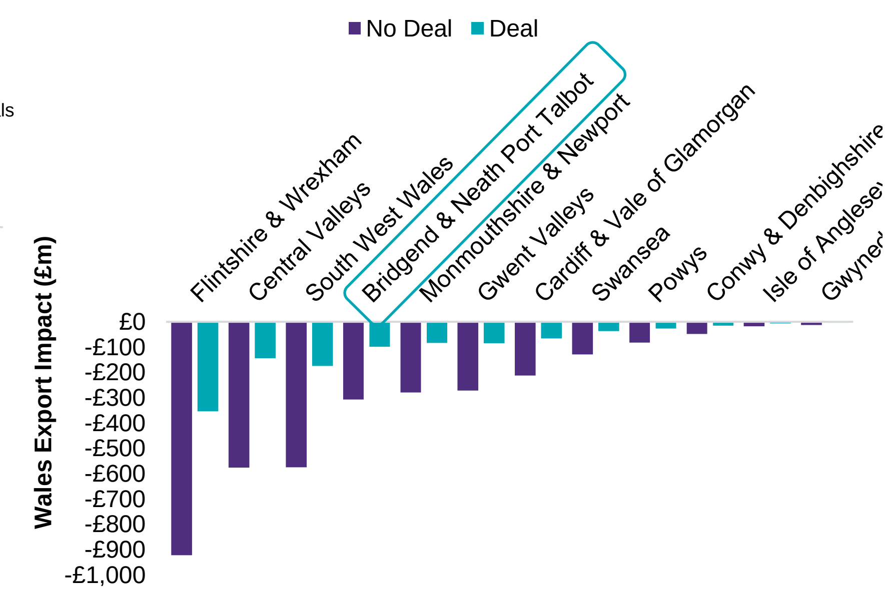
47% reduction in EU registrations between June 2016 and June 2020 across the UK



Export impact value ('No-deal' & 'Deal') by SITC codes, Wales, (Annualised, £m)



Total Export impact value by Welsh NUTS3 Regions (Annualised, £m)



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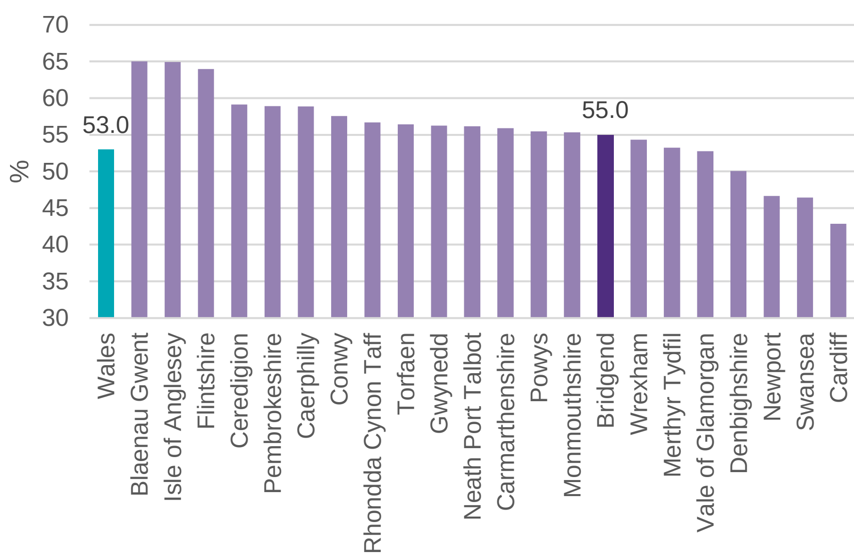
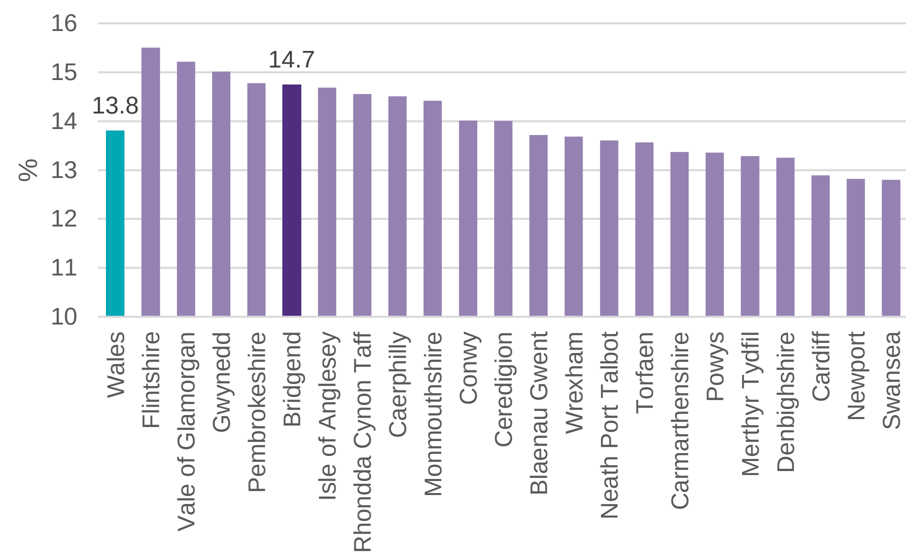
Bridgend. COVID-19

Percentage of employment in COVID-19 ‘at risk’ sectors



Estimated decline in total annual GVA resulting from COVID-19

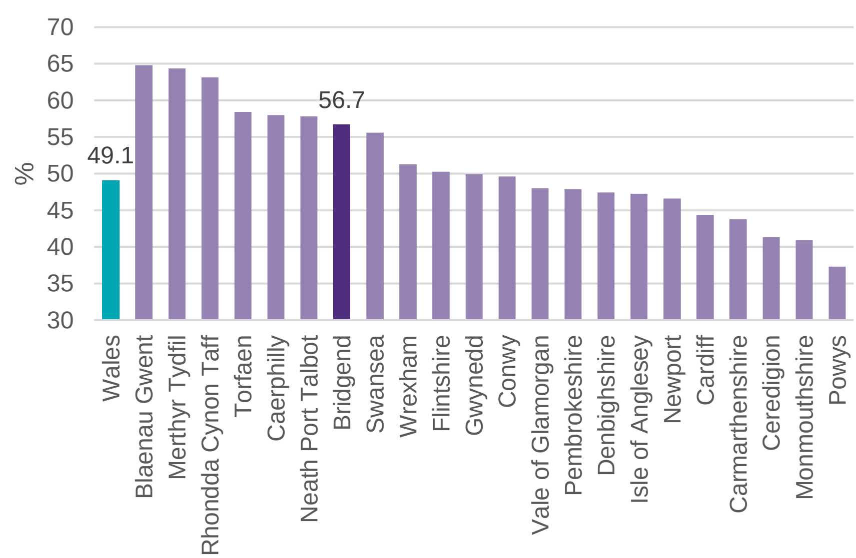


Government support take-up rate

Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme
Bridgend: 31%
Wales: 31%
UK: 32%

Self-Employment Income Support Scheme
Bridgend: 78%
Wales: 78%
UK: 77%

Percentage of businesses in COVID-19 ‘at risk’ sectors



Claimant rate (Feb 2020 to Sept 2020)

The number of people claiming unemployment related benefits in the UK reached 2.7 million in September, an increase of 1.5 million since lockdown began in March. The rate below is expressed as a proportion of the resident working age population.

Bridgend. Summary

Key findings

- Compared to the rest of Wales, Bridgend has a very low proportion of its population who were born in the EU, at 0.7%, which compares to a Welsh average of 2.6%.
- Bridgend ranks in the middle 20% on our Community Vulnerability Index, indicating average levels of social vulnerability to the EU transition.
- Notable areas of vulnerability in Bridgend include the very high levels of people employed in elementary occupations. However, unemployment levels are very low relative to other Welsh authorities.
- Bridgend has seen the one of the largest declines in EU NINO registrations of all Welsh authorities, reducing by 63% between 2016 and 2020.
- Relative to all other Welsh authorities, Bridgend has a high proportion of employment in both Manufacturing and Motor trades, which are both identified as ‘most at risk’ industries by UK Government.
- Productivity, as measured by GVA per job, is very high in Bridgend ranking 3rd out of 22 authorities.
- When employment across all COVID-19 ‘at risk’ sectors is aggregated and benchmarked to all other Welsh authorities, Bridgend has a relatively low proportion of people employed in ‘at risk’ sectors but a high proportion of businesses in ‘at risk’ sectors.
- The estimated decline in GVA as a result of COVID-19 is predicted to be 14.7% which is higher than the Welsh average.
- Whilst claimant rate has risen since March this has remained below the Welsh and UK average.
- Bridgend has an average take-up rate of the Self-employment Income Support Scheme

Key implications

- Bridgend ranks in the middle 20% of our Community Vulnerability Index, making it important for the council to continue to support the most vulnerable communities, particularly in light of job losses and income reduction as a result of COVID-19. As part of this the Council should identify where new vulnerable communities might be emerging. In some areas the EU transition may continue to exacerbate these issues and community leaders must consider how they can respond.
- Given the high proportions of employment in Manufacturing and Motor trades in Bridgend relative to the rest of Wales, the council should seek to understand the exposure of local businesses within the local economy. The economic consequences from trade fluctuations could impact household and business stability. This, in turn, may lead indirectly to increased pressure on local public services and more challenging prospects for local growth. It will also be particularly important to consider how COVID-19 will have exacerbated some of these risks. These risks could relate to businesses, people and place. These risks will inevitably be interrelated, for example business risk will translate to people risk if impacts result in job losses; or business risk with increased costs in food and drink manufacture (by way of illustration) translate into increased costs for consumers and impact on levels of food poverty in some of the most deprived communities. Working through some of these scenarios and linkages will be important in helping to provide economic and social resilience.
- The large reduction in EU NINO registrations over recent years means that Bridgend should asses how lower levels of migration will impact its economy. This assessment should consider the economy's scale, strengths, weaknesses, key sectors and productivity. This will assist you to understand the local exposure to the EU transition by sector and intervene or offer reassurance and support where necessary.

Data sources

Indicator	Output	Why include?	Source
EU born residents	Bar chart shows proportion of residents that are born in the EU compared to other authorities in the region and the Welsh average.	EU migrants form a crucial part of the economy. In order to understand the potential impacts of changes in migration, it is important to have an overview of what proportion of the current population is made up of EU born residents.	ONS, Population of the UK by country of birth and nationality (Dec 2019)
No qualifications, NVQ 1 only	Factoid showing the proportion of working age residents with no qualifications and the proportion of working age residents qualified to NVQ 1 only.	A study by the Institute of Fiscal Studies found that those with fewer formal qualifications are more likely to be employed in the most exposed industries.	Annual Population Survey (Dec 2019)
Community Vulnerability Index	Thematic map shows overall performance on the 'Community Vulnerability Index' relative to the rest of Wales. Spider chart shows how the area performs on the individual measures, relative to the national median.	Our 'Community Vulnerability Index' takes into account factors which are most likely to impact on a place's ability to adapt in a post-Brexit world, including unemployment, low skills, low level occupations, no qualifications, income and deprivation. NB: Income has been inversed in the spider chart so that a point towards the outer edge of chart indicates lower income levels.	Annual Population Survey (June 2020, Dec 2019); Survey of Personal Incomes (2018); Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation (2019);
Long-term International migration	Factoid showing net long-term international migration	Changes to the free movement of people could have significant impacts on international migration into areas.	ONS, Local area migration indicators, UK (2019)
National Insurance Number (NINo) registrations	Bar chart to see how the number of new registrations has changed between referendum and now.	NINo numbers are often used an indicator for the number of migrants moving into a geographical area for work. This is an important consideration given the contribution that EU workers make to the economy.	NINo registrations to adult overseas nationals entering the UK by Region / Local Authority and world region - registrations year to June 2020, DWP (June 2020)
Employment sectors	Spider chart showing proportional employment in different sectors.	Some employment sectors are more vulnerable to the impacts of Brexit, therefore it is important to understand which sectors are most prominent and whether these are any of these are high risk.	Business Register and Employment Survey (2018)
Foreign Owned businesses	Map showing the proportion of businesses that are foreign owned.	High dependence on foreign owned businesses could pose a risk as there is uncertainty as whether some of these businesses will remain within the UK or relocate.	FAME, Bureau Van Djik (2019)
Total Gross Value Added	Factoid showing total GVA	Gross value added (GVA) is a measure of the increase in the value of the economy due to the production of goods and services. This is an important consideration given the potential impact that Brexit could have on economic output.	ONS, Regional gross value added (balanced) local authority by NUTS 1 region: UKL Wales (2018)
GVA per filled job	Bar chart showing GVA per job	GVA per filled job provides a direct comparison between the level of economic output and the direct labour input of those who produced that output. The level of productivity is useful to consider as it is a current weakness in the UK economy and may be further hindered post-Brexit.	Nominal (smoothed) GVA (B) per filled job (£); Local Authority District (2018)
Trade impacts	Bar charting showing the total Export Annualised Impact in a Deal and No deal scenario by Welsh NUTS 3 Regions (£m), NUTS 3 Regions		HMRC & Grant Thornton Analysis. Note: The data doesn't include the impact on WA BTTA, WA Energy exports & WA Other

Data sources (cont.)

Indicator	Output	Why include?	Source
Employment in 'at risk' sectors	Bar chart showing percentage of employment in 'at risk' sectors compared to the Welsh average.	The sectoral make-up of areas will have a strong influence on the economic impacts of COVID-19. For example areas with a high proportion of the workforce employed in accommodation and food services will be more heavily impacted than area with high levels of professional and technical workers. .	GT calculation based on: Business Register and Employment Survey (2018)
Businesses in 'at risk' sectors	Bar chart showing percentage of businesses t in 'at risk' sectors compared to the Welsh average.	The sectoral make-up of areas will have a strong influence on the economic impacts of COVID-19. For example areas with a high proportion of the workforce employed in accommodation and food services will be more heavily impacted than area with high levels of professional and technical workers.	GT calculation based on: Business Register and Employment Survey (2018)
Estimated decline in total annual GVA resulting from COVID-19	Factoid showing estimated percentage reduction in annual GVA under Covid-19 scenario. The modelled GVA data is based on OBR output losses by sector in 2nd quarter of 2020. A higher figure indicates greater vulnerability.		GT calculation based on: ONS, Regional gross value added (balanced) local authority by NUTS 1 region: UKL Wales (2018) and OBR output losses table
Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme (CJRS) take up rate	Factoid showing take up rate relative to Welsh and UK average.	Certain sectors have been more heavily impacted by COVID-19 than others and as a result a high level of employees have had to be put on furlough. This measure therefore gives an indication of the immediate impacts that COVID-19 is having on local areas.	ONS, Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme (CJRS) Statistics: August 2020
Self-Employment Income Support Scheme (SEISS) take up rate	Factoid showing take up rate relative to Welsh and UK average.	Research has shown that self-employed people are more at risk to the economic impacts of COVID-19. This new dataset gives an early indication of the level of self-employed people in an area who are requiring support.	ONS, Self-Employment Income Support Scheme (SEISS) Statistics: August 2020
Foreign Owned businesses	Map showing the proportion of businesses that are foreign owned.	High dependence on foreign owned businesses could pose a risk as there is uncertainty as whether some of these businesses will remain within the UK or relocate.	FAME, Bureau Van Djik (2019)
Total Gross Value Added	Factoid showing total GVA	Gross value added (GVA) is a measure of the increase in the value of the economy due to the production of goods and services. This is an important consideration given the potential impact that Brexit could have on economic output.	ONS, Regional gross value added (balanced) local authority by NUTS 1 region: UKL Wales (2018)
GVA per filled job	Bar chart showing GVA per job	GVA per filled job provides a direct comparison between the level of economic output and the direct labour input of those who produced that output. The level of productivity is useful to consider as it is a current weakness in the UK economy and may be further hindered post-Brexit.	Nominal (smoothed) GVA (B) per filled job (£); Local Authority District (2018)
Brexit impact on GVA	Factoid showing predicted decline in GVA under hard and soft Brexit scenarios.	One of the big concerns around Brexit is the impact it will have on economic outturn, with many studies predicting negative impacts. A recent study by Dhingra et al (2017) found that every local authority is predicted to see a decrease in economic output, measured by GVA, as a result of Brexit. However, it should be noted that the method used in this analysis does not factor in leaving without a Withdrawal Agreement in place, which appears now to be the most likely scenario.	The Local Economic Effects of Brexit, Dhingra et al (2017).

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