Local Authority EU Transition Exposure Dashboards

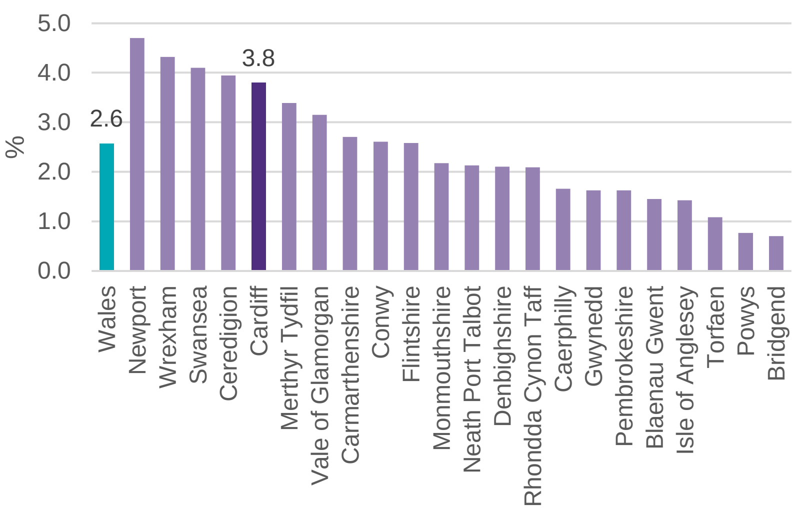
Cardiff

2020 update

Cardiff. 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

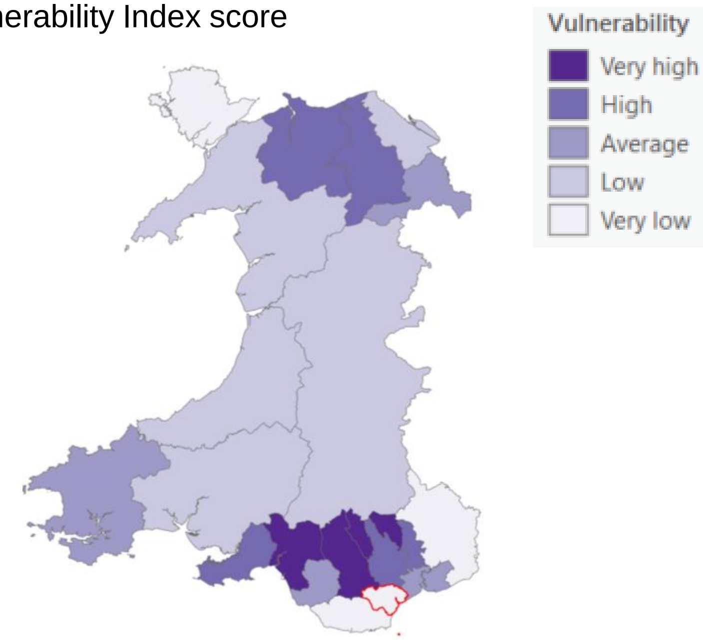
Cardiff
2,653

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

Cardiff
7.2

Community Vulnerability Index

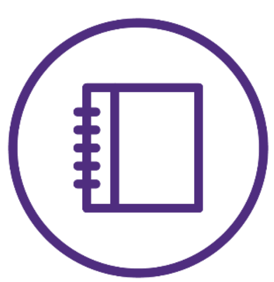
Vulnerability Index score



Skills

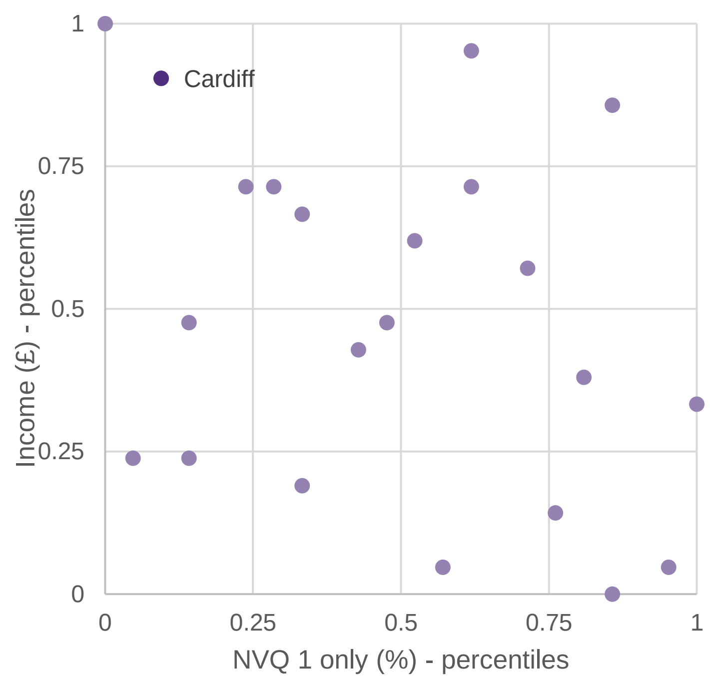
"Those with fewer formal qualifications, are more likely to be employed in the most exposed industries"
Institute of Fiscal Studies, 2018

No qualifications
Cardiff: 7.0%
Wales: 8.5%
UK: 7.9%



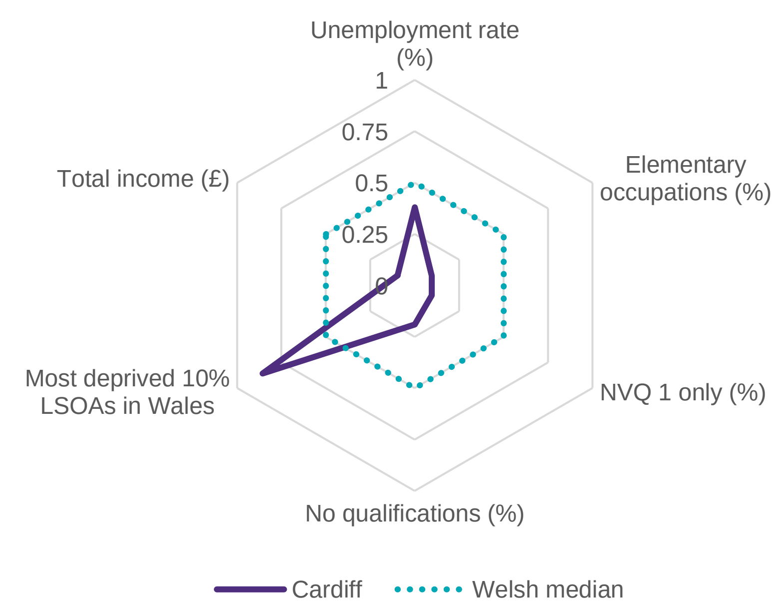
NVQ 1
Cardiff: 9.1%
Wales: 11.2%
UK: 9.9%

Low skills vs. Income



Community Vulnerability Index Profile

Larger the shape, the higher the vulnerability



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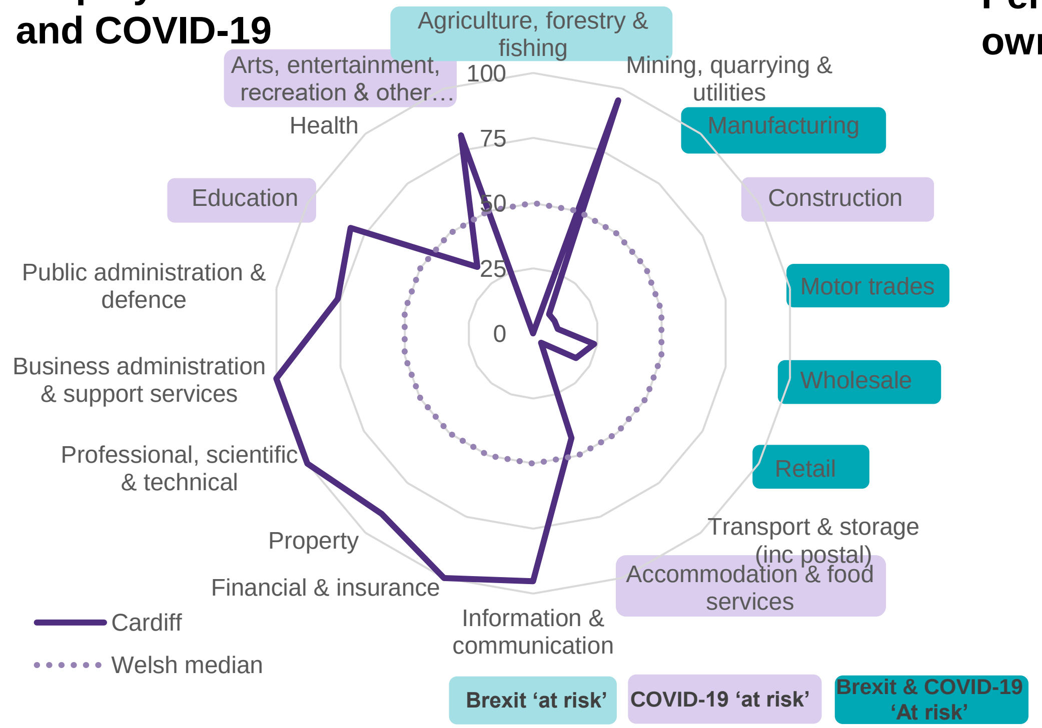
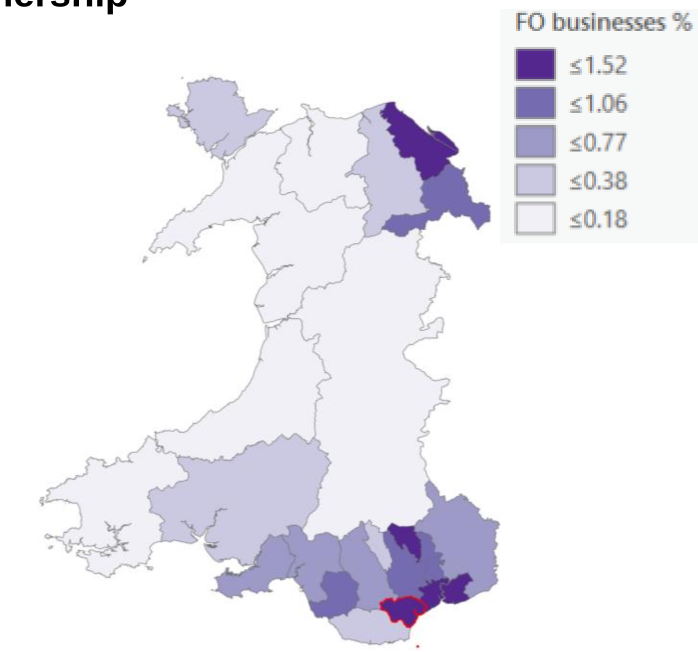
Cardiff. Economy

Employment sectors – At risk from Brexit and COVID-19



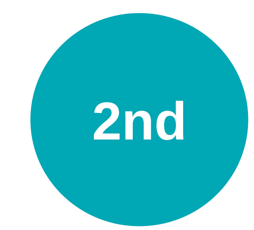
Percentage of all businesses with foreign ownership



Gross Value Added per job

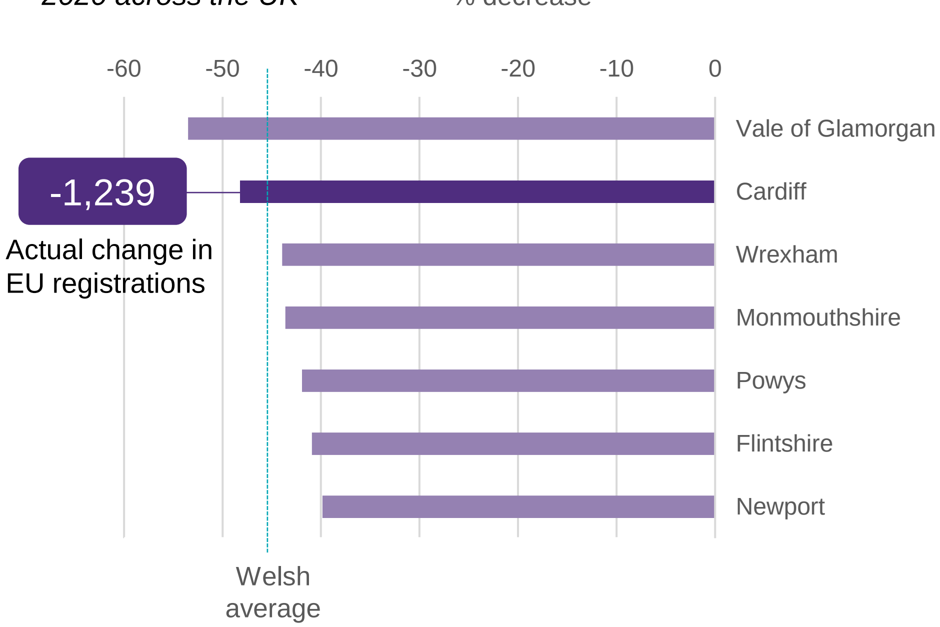
GVA per filled job
Cardiff: £51,851
Wales: £46,132
UK: £56,387

Rank out of 22 Welsh authorities…

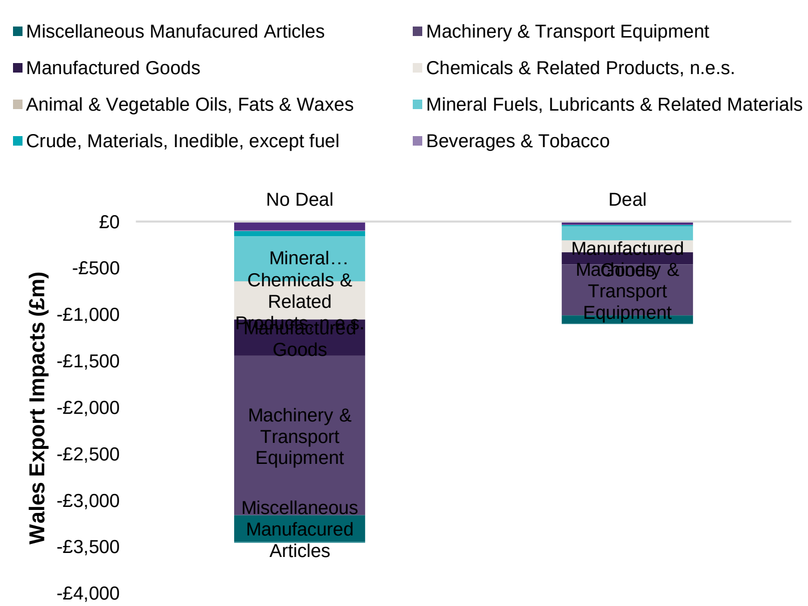


National Insurance Number (NINo) registrations

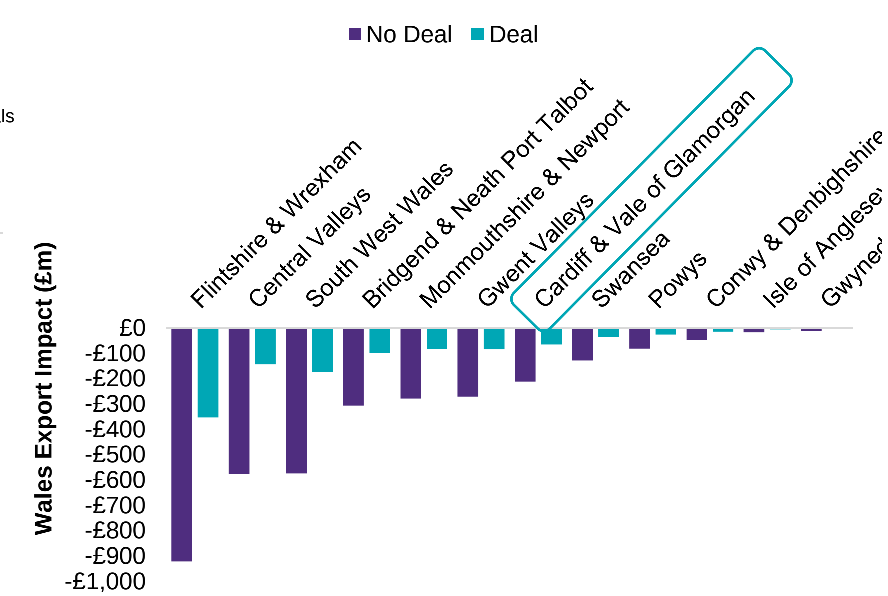
47% reduction in EU registrations between June 2016 and June 2020 across the UK



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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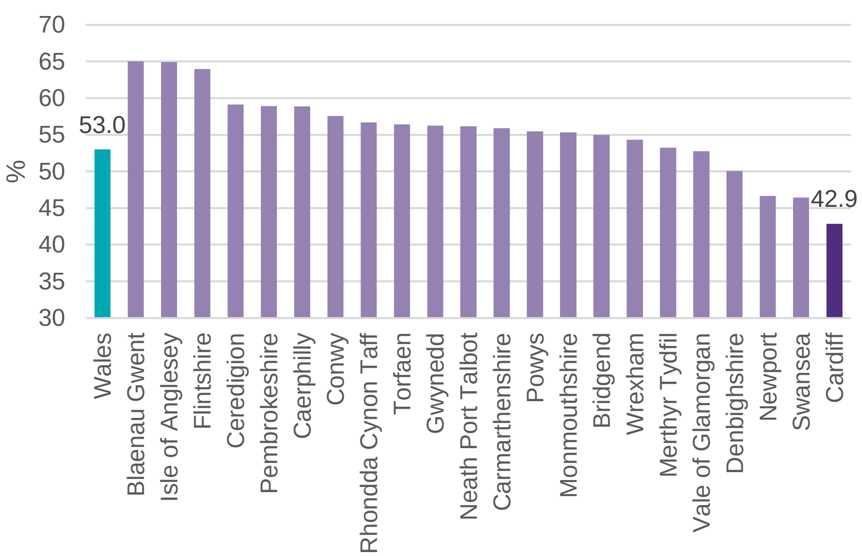
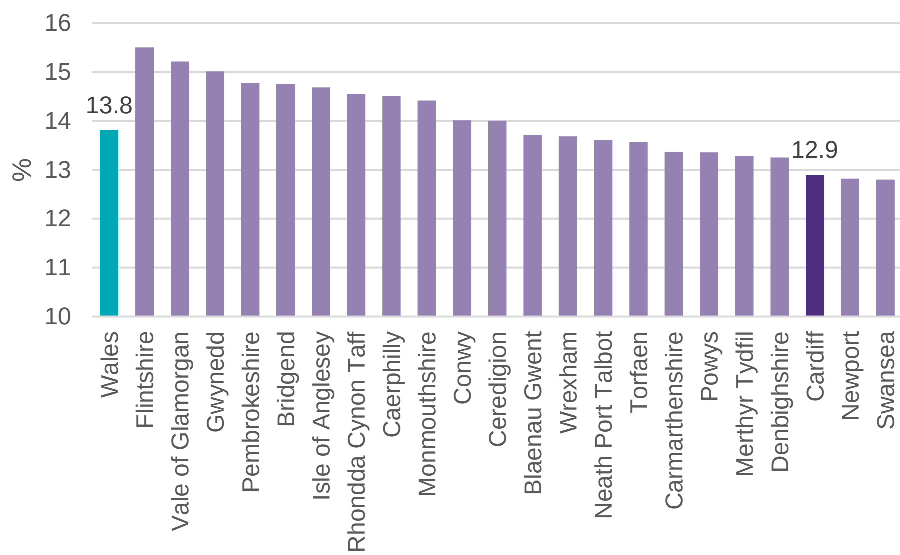
Cardiff. COVID-19

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



Estimated decline in total annual GVA resulting from COVID-19

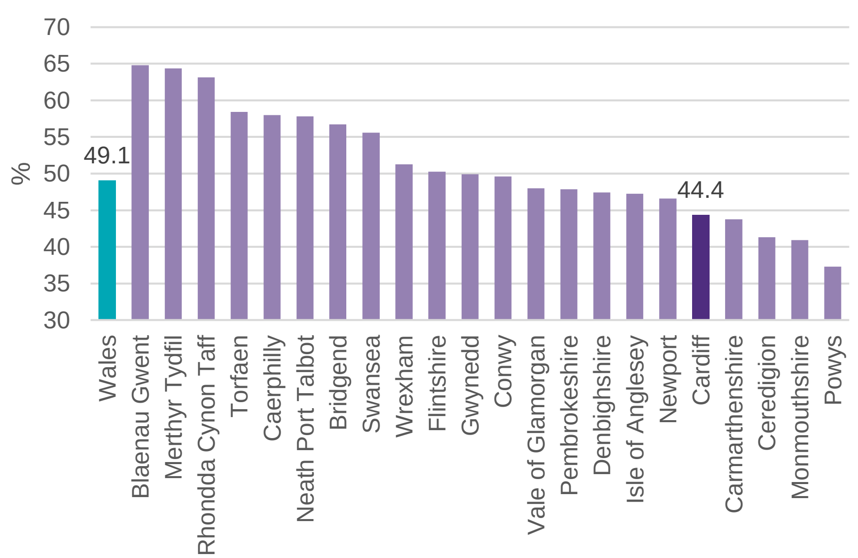


Government support take-up rate

Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme
Cardiff: 29%
Wales: 31%
UK: 32%

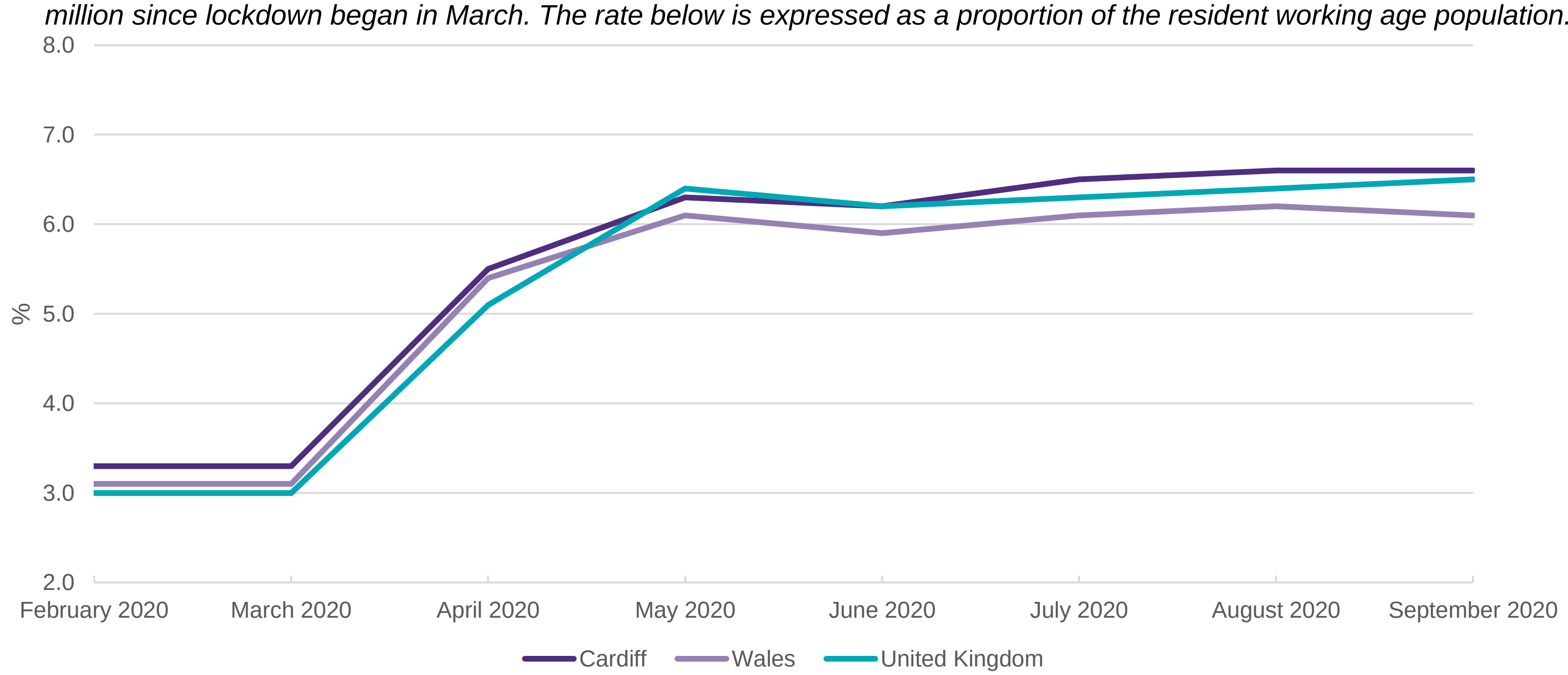
Self-Employment Income Support Scheme
Cardiff: 79%
Wales: 78%
UK: 77%

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.



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Cardiff. Summary

Key findings

- Compared to the rest of Wales, Cardiff has a very high proportion of its population who were born in the EU, at 3.8%, which compares to a Welsh average of 2.6%.
- Cardiff ranks in the bottom 20% on our Community Vulnerability Index, indicating very low levels of social vulnerability to the EU transition.
- Despite low overall levels of vulnerability, Cardiff has a very high proportion of LSOAs in the most deprived decile nationally.
- Cardiff has very high levels of net migration relative to the rest of Wales, with a net migration rate of 7.2 per 1,000 population compared to a national figure of 5.2 per 1,000.
- Cardiff has seen an above average decline in EU NINO registrations of all East Wales authorities, reducing by 48.2% between 2016 and 2020.
- Relative to all other Welsh authorities, Cardiff has a very low proportion of employment in sectors identified as ‘most at risk’ industries by UK Government.
- Productivity, as measured by GVA per job, is very high in Cardiff, ranking 2nd out of 22 authorities.
- When employment across all COVID-19 ‘at risk’ sectors is aggregated and benchmarked to all other Welsh authorities, Cardiff has a very low proportion of people employed in ‘at risk’ sectors and a low proportion of businesses in ‘at risk’ sectors.
- The estimated decline in GVA as a result of COVID-19 is predicted to be 12.9% which is lower than the Welsh average.
- The claimant rate has risen since March and has been higher than the Welsh and UK average over the past few months.
- The furlough take-up rate is low in Cardiff, but it has an above average take-up rate of the Self-employment Income Support Scheme.

Key implications

- Given the high proportion of EU nationals in Cardiff, consider how changing patterns in migration may affect the makeup of local communities and therefore demand for key local services such as housing and school places.
- Although Cardiff ranks low on the Community Vulnerability Index, it is 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 it will be important to 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 large reduction in EU NINO registrations, Cardiff 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.
- The EU transition poses a key risk to Cardiff in terms of GVA, the council should identify major growth catalysts that are at-risk. For example, regeneration and major infrastructure projects that could be delayed or stalled due to uncertainty on funding and/or demand assumptions. It should also consider how new trade barriers – particularly those affecting the service sector – may exacerbate the risk to GVA.

Data sources

Indicator	Output	Why include?	Source
EU born residents	Bar chart showing 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 showing overall performance on the 'Community Vulnerability Index' relative to the rest of Wales. Spider chart showing how the area performs on the individual measures, relative to the national median. All figures have been converted into percentiles to display in this way.	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 showing how the proportion and number of new EU registrations has changed between the 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 employment levels in each of the Broad Industrial Groups (18 sectors in total). Percentage figures are converted to percentiles in order to be display on the spider chart. The performance of a local authority is therefore relative to all other Welsh local authorities, with the 50 line representing the Welsh median. A point towards the outer edge of the chart indicates that the local authority has a high proportion of employment in this sector relative to other Welsh authorities. This helps to highlight sector specialism. Sectors have also been colour coded to show whether they are ‘at risk’ in relation to either Brexit, COVID-19 or both.	Some employment sectors are more vulnerable to the impacts of Brexit and COVID-19, 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 (2019)
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)
GVA per filled job	Factoid showing GVA per job compared to the Welsh and UK average along with a rank to show how the local authority performs relative to all other Welsh authorities.	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	It is important to consider the scale and nature of the trade impacts that could results under both a ‘Deal’ and ‘No Deal’ scenario. This will vary by region, which is reflective of both the exporting intensity difference between areas as well as the differences in their sectorial composition.	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 COVID-19 ‘at risk’ sectors	Bar chart showing percentage of employment in COVID-19 ‘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 (2019)
Businesses in COVID-19 ‘at risk’ sectors	Bar chart showing percentage of businesses in COVID-19 ‘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: UK Business Counts (2020)
Estimated decline in total annual GVA resulting from COVID-19	Bar chart 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.	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. The economic productivity of sectors will vary between areas and therefore it is important to consider the knock on impacts of COVID-19 on GVA alongside employment risks.	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
Claimant count rate	Line chart showing the change in claimant count rate for the local authority compare to the Welsh and UK average. The rate is expressed as a proportion of the total resident working age population.	Claimant count data is a timely dataset that can be used to see how COVID-19 is impacting unemployment levels in different areas.	Claimant count (Sept 2020)

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