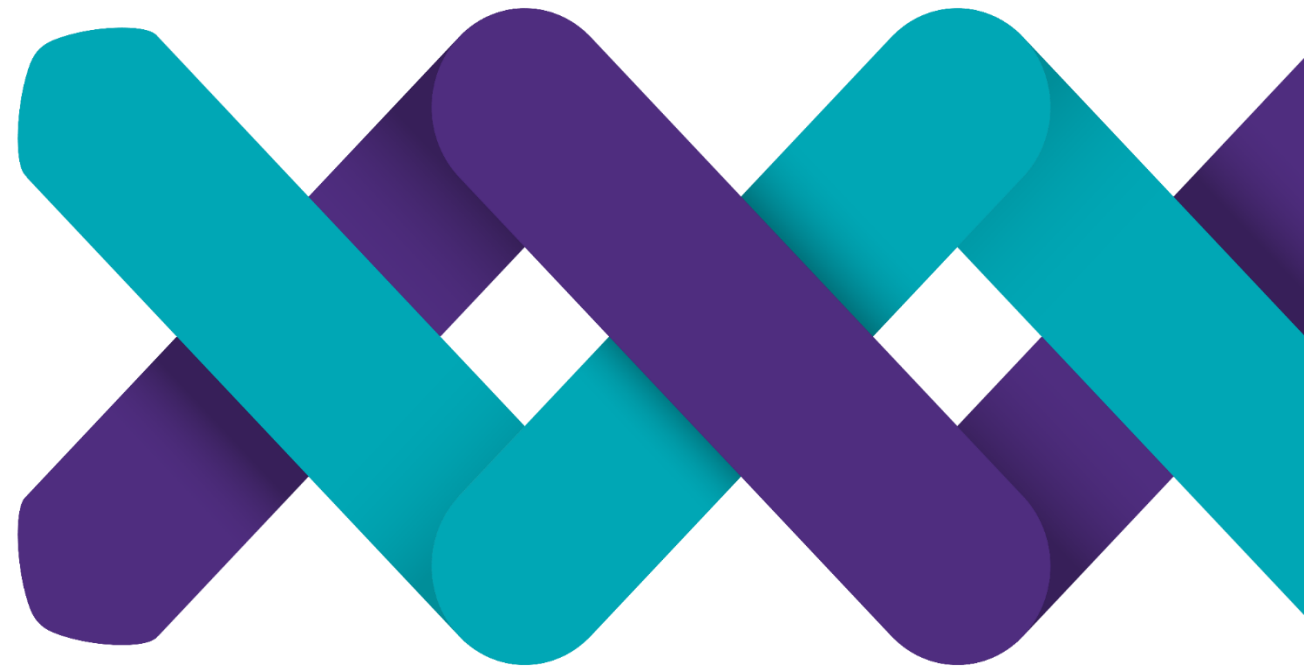


# Local Authority EU Transition Exposure Dashboards

## Vale of Glamorgan

2020 update

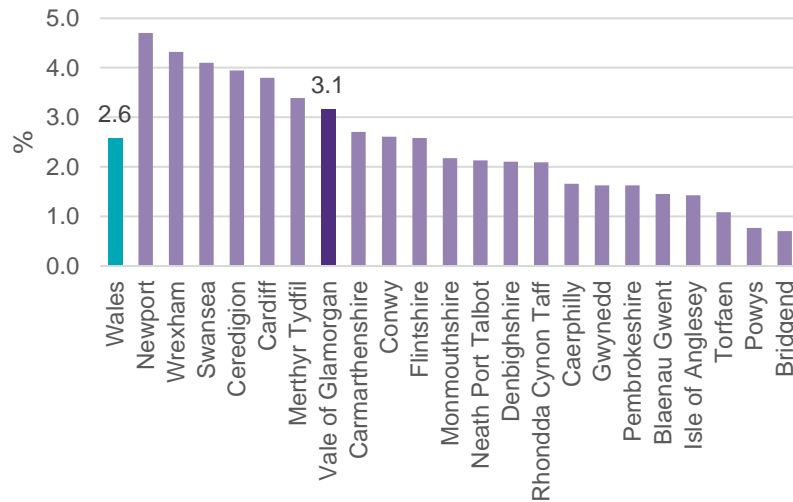




# Vale of Glamorgan. People

## 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

Vale of Glamorgan  
**210**

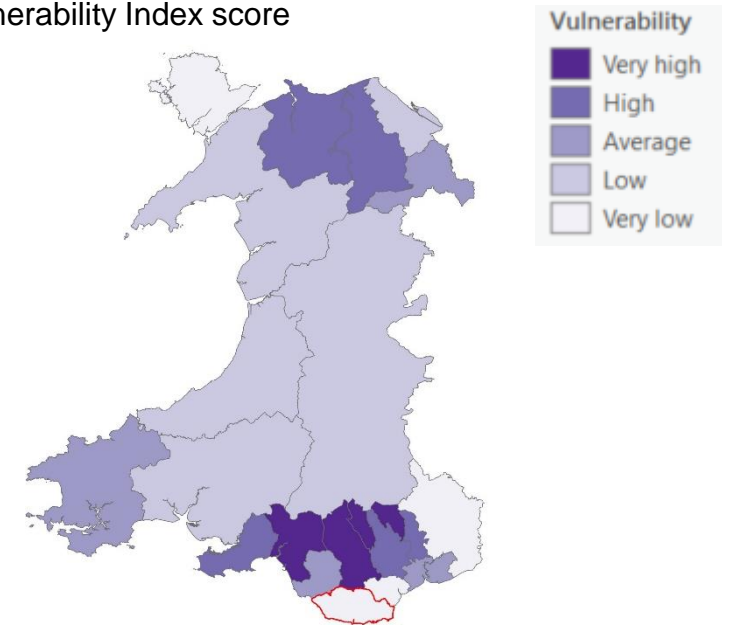
### Net migration (per 1,000 pop)

Wales: 2.5  
UK: 3.5

Vale of Glamorgan  
**1.6**

## 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

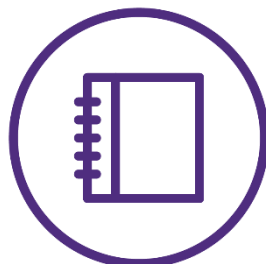


### No qualifications

Vale of Glamorgan: 5.2% Vale of Glamorgan: 12.3%

Wales: 8.5%

UK: 7.9%



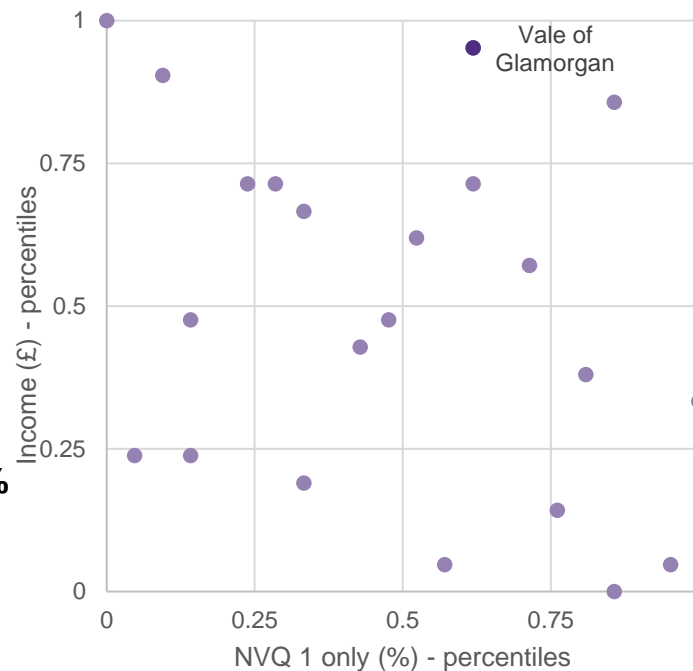
### NVQ 1

Vale of Glamorgan: 12.3%

Wales: 11.2%

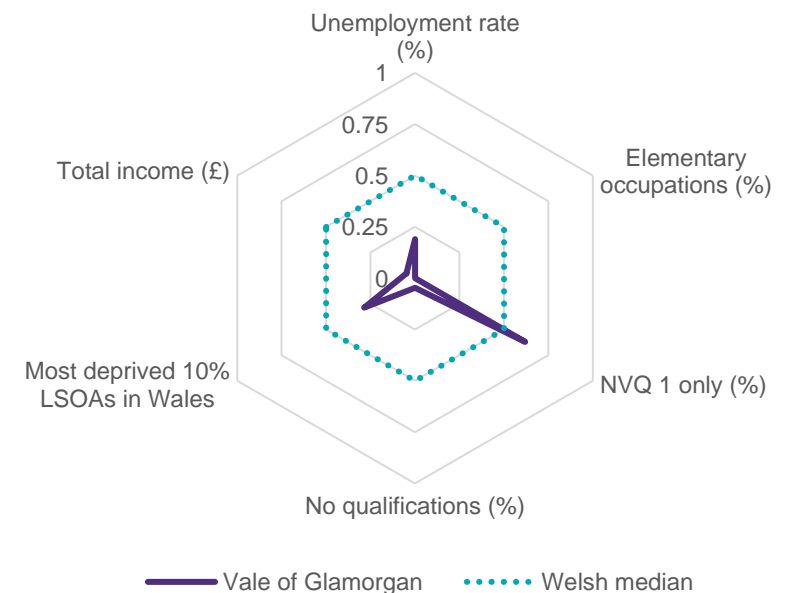
UK: 9.9%

## Low skills vs. Income



## Community Vulnerability Index Profile

Larger the shape, the higher the vulnerability



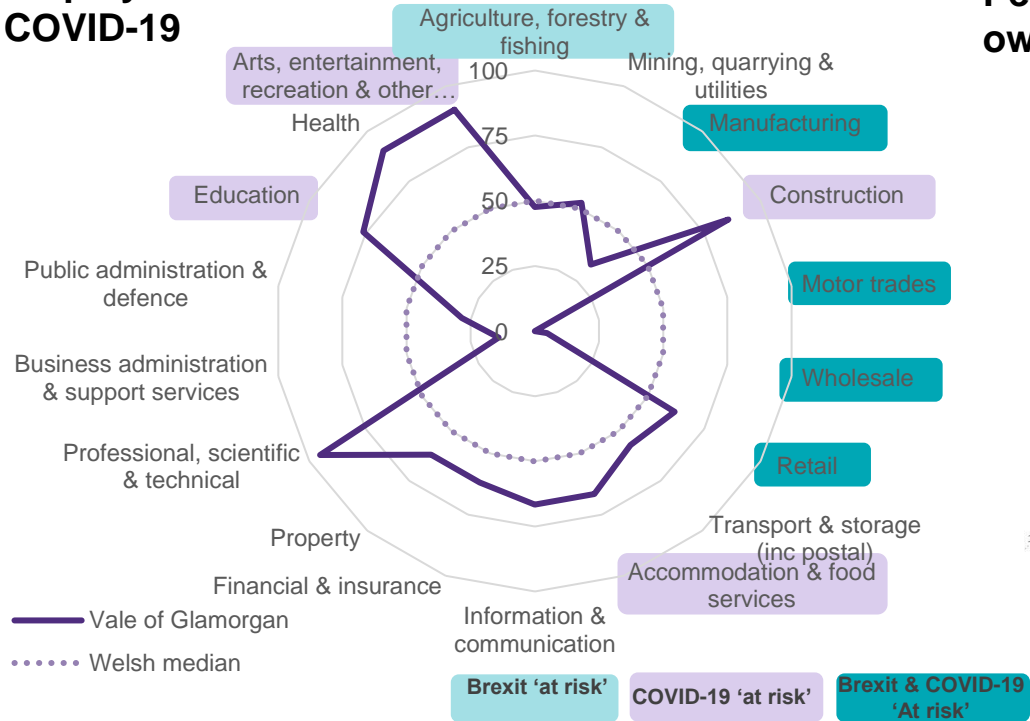
Grant Thornton

An instinct for growth™

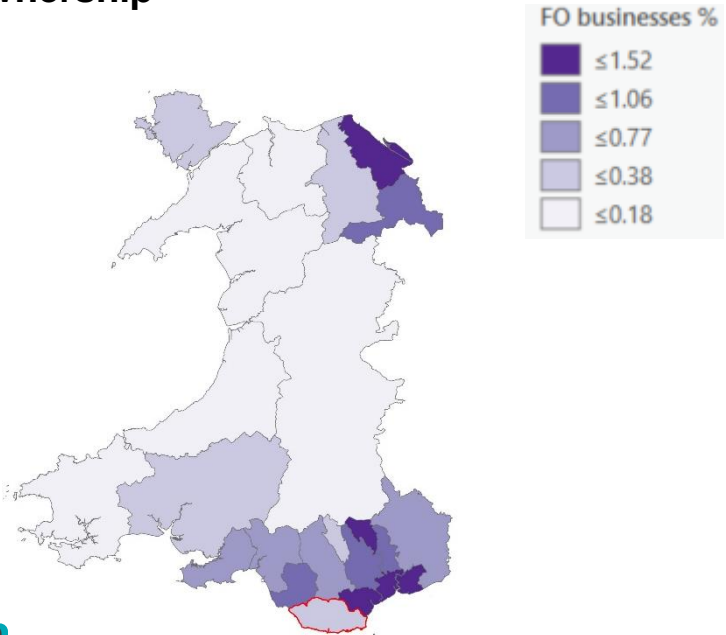


# Vale of Glamorgan. Economy

## Employment sectors – At risk from the Brexit and COVID-19



## Percentage of all businesses with foreign ownership



## Gross Value Added per job

**GVA per filled job**  
**Vale of Glamorgan: £53,406**  
Wales: £46,132  
UK: £56,387

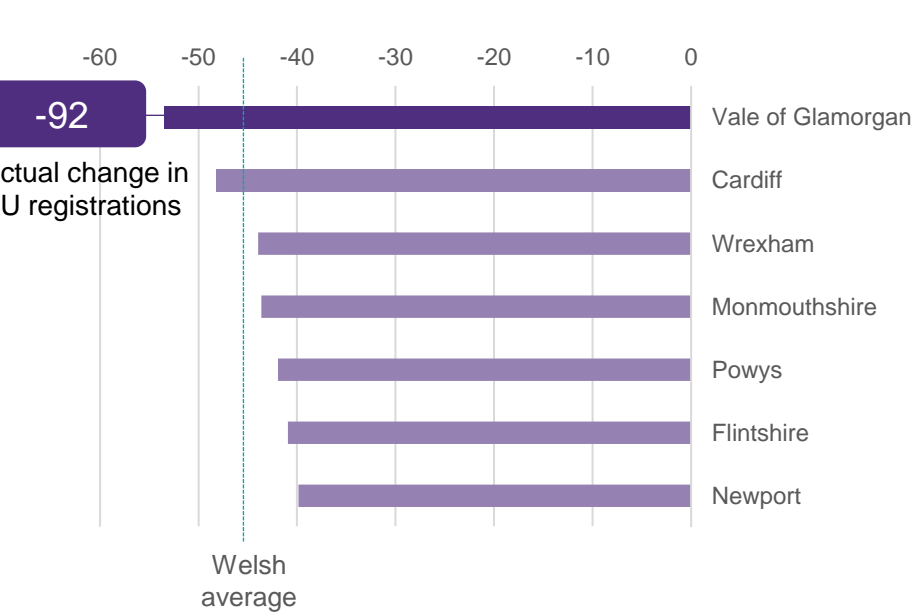


**Rank out of 22**  
**Welsh authorities...**

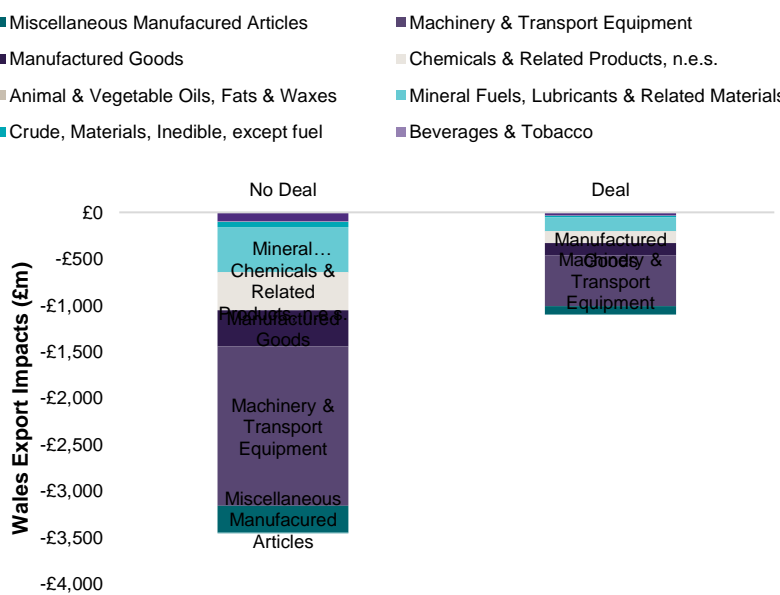


## National Insurance Number (NINo) registrations

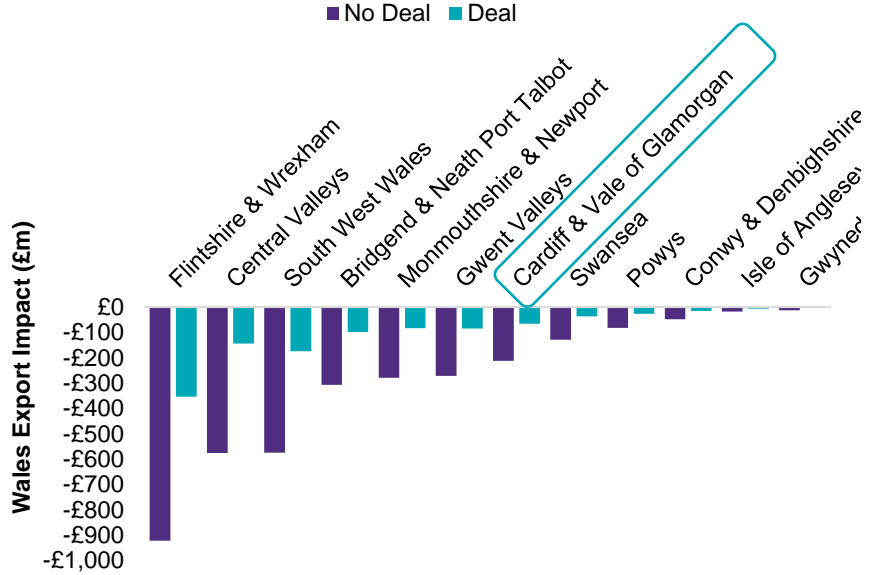
47% reduction in EU registrations between June 2016 and June 2020 across the UK



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



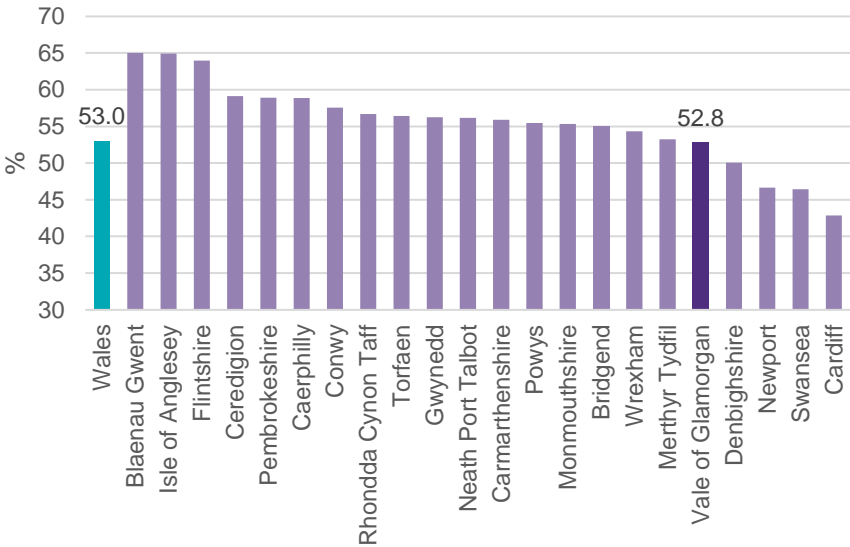
## Total Export impact value by Welsh NUTS3 Regions (Annualised, £m)



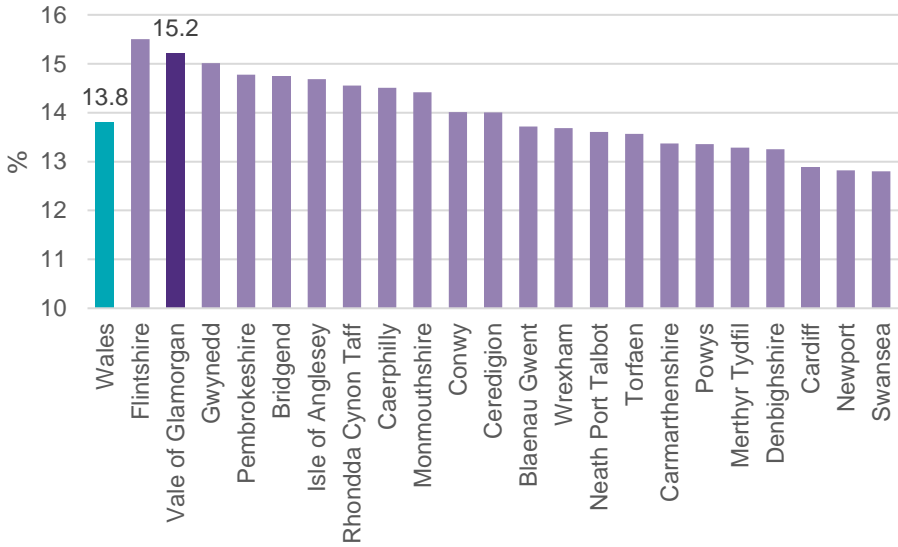


# Vale of Glamorgan. COVID-19

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



Estimated decline in total annual GVA resulting from COVID-19



Government support take-up rate

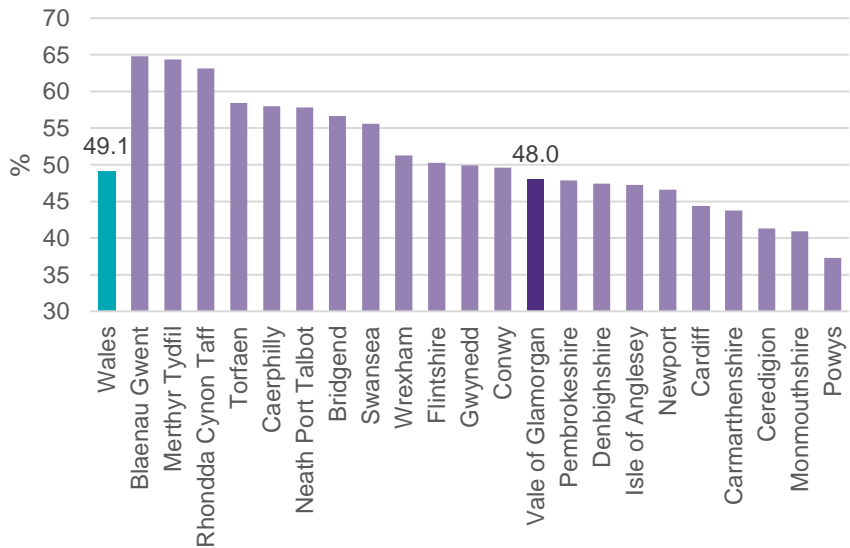


**Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme**  
**Vale of Glamorgan: 29%**  
Wales: 31%  
UK: 32%



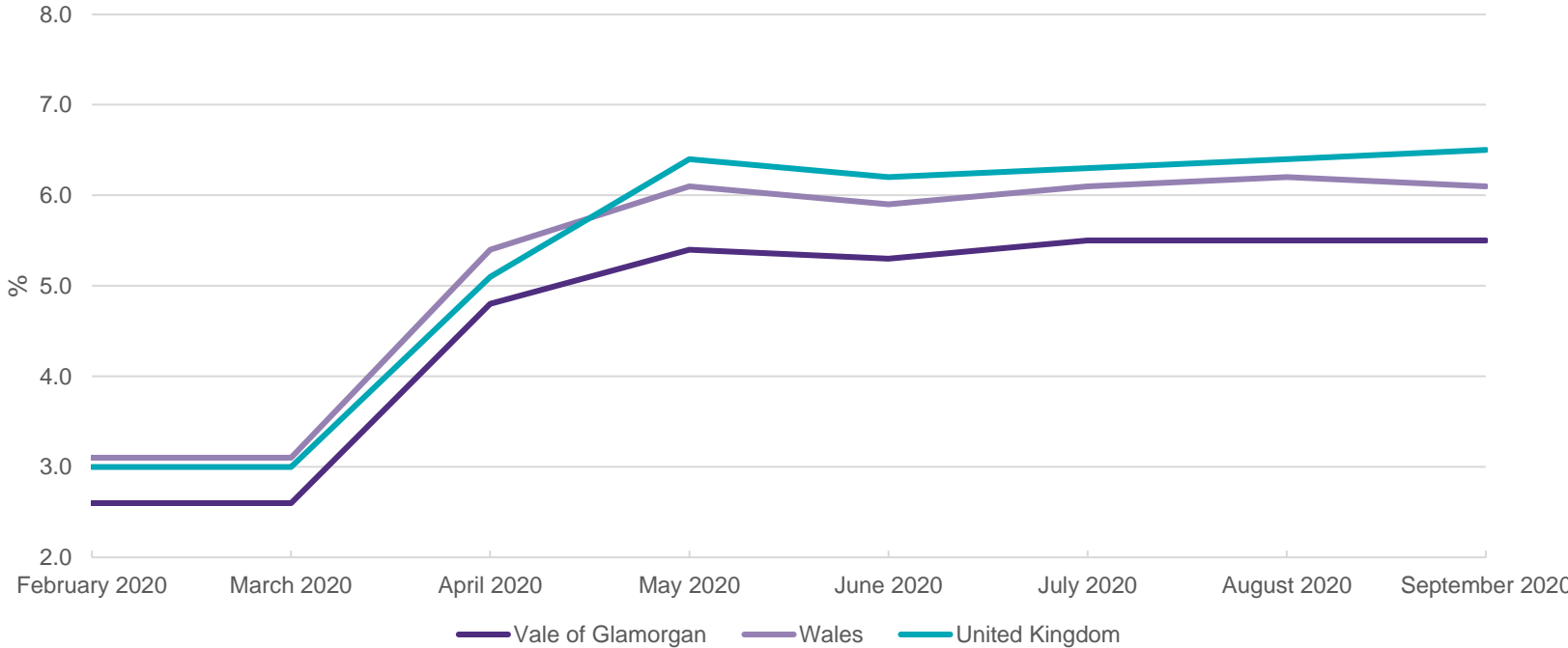
**Self-Employment Income Support Scheme**  
**Vale of Glamorgan: 79%**  
Wales: 78%  
UK: 77%

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.



Vale of Glamorgan Wales United Kingdom



Grant Thornton

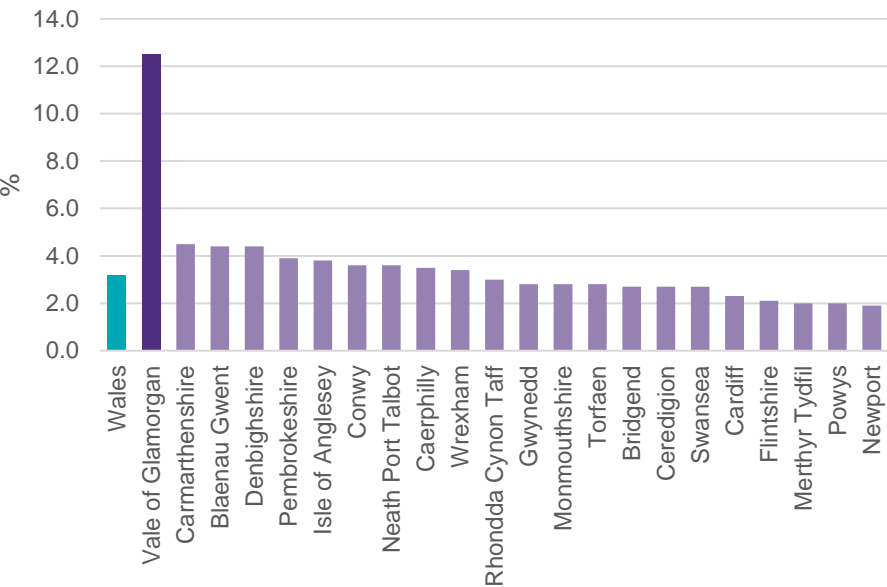
An instinct for growth™



# Vale of Glamorgan. Social care

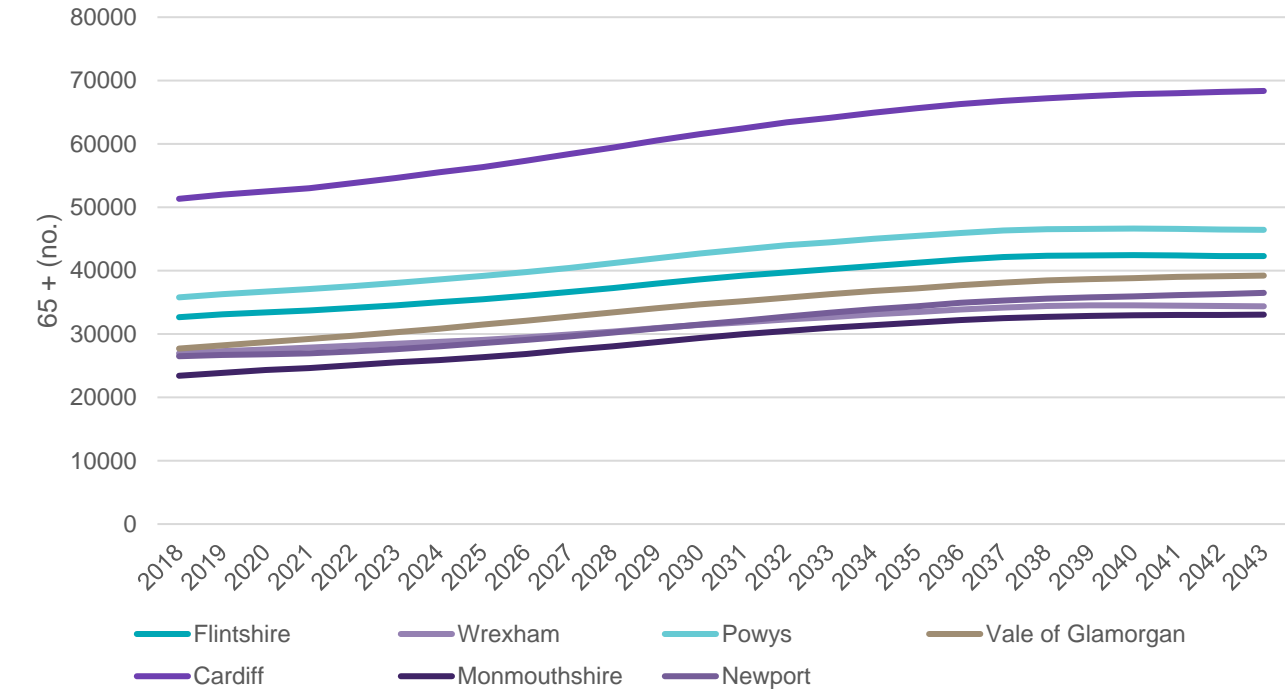
## Residential care activities

Proportion of total employees working in residential care activities



## Projected population aged 65 and over

Projected population aged 65 years and over up to 2043



## Residential care activities

Total number of employees working in residential care activities (East Wales authorities)

Rank	Local authority	Employees (no.)
1	Vale of Glamorgan	5,000
2	Cardiff	5,000
3	Wrexham	2,000
4	Flintshire	1,500
5	Newport	1,500
6	Monmouthshire	1,000
7	Powys	1,000

- Employment in residential care activities accounts for over 12% of total employment in the Vale of Glamorgan, which is the well above the Welsh average (3.2%) and is the highest figure of all Welsh authorities.
- The number of employees in this sector is also very high, totalling 5,000, which is the joint highest with Cardiff.
- The projected population aged 65 and over is important to consider, given the pressure that this age group could place on care services in the future. Between a 2018 baseline and 2043, the population aged 65 and over is projected to increase by 41.6% which is the highest rate of increase in East Wales.





# Vale of Glamorgan. Summary

## Key findings

- Compared to other authorities in Wales, the Vale of Glamorgan has a relatively high proportion of its population who were born in the EU, at 3.1%, which compares to a Welsh average of 2.6%.
- The Vale of Glamorgan ranks in the bottom 20% on our Community Vulnerability Index, indicating very low levels of social vulnerability to the EU transition.
- The resident population are less exposed to the impacts of the EU transition as they have higher levels of income, lower deprivation and low levels of unemployment.
- The Vale of Glamorgan has experienced the greatest decline in EU NINO registrations of the comparator group, decreasing by 52.5% between 2016 and 2020.
- Relative to other Welsh authorities, the Vale of Glamorgan has very high levels of employment in Construction and Arts, entertainment and recreation which are both recognised as 'at risk' sectors in relation to Covid-19. It also has a high proportion of employment in retail which is 'at risk' in relation to both the EU transition and COVID-19.
- When employment across all COVID-19 'at risk' sectors is combined and benchmarked to the rest of Wales, Vale of Glamorgan has a relatively low proportion of people employed in 'at risk' sectors and an average proportion of businesses in 'at risk' sectors.
- However, the estimated decline in GVA as a result of COVID-19 is predicted to be very high at 15.2% which is the second highest of all Welsh local authorities.
- Whilst claimant rate has risen since March this has remained below the Welsh and UK average.
- Furlough take-up rate in the Vale of Glamorgan has been below average, but self-employment income support take-up rate is just above.

## Key implications

- Although Vale of Glamorgan ranks very low on the Community Vulnerability Index, it is still 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. The council can play a valuable role in identifying where new vulnerable communities might be emerging.
- As the number of EU NINO registrations has declined significantly in Vale of Glamorgan, the council should assess how these levels of migration impact the local 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.
- Given the very high proportions of employment in retail in Vale of Glamorgan, the council should seek to understand the risks this could bring to the local economy post-the EU transition. These risks could relate to businesses, people and place and will inevitably be interrelated. Working through some of these scenarios and linkages will be important in helping to provide economic and social resilience.
- Particular focus should also be given to supporting businesses in those sectors most impacted by COVID-19 (Arts, entertainment and recreation and Accommodation & food services) where the management focus will have been on survival rather than preparations for the EU transition.
- A stand out indicator for the Vale of Glamorgan is employment in the residential care sector, a sector that is known for being heavily reliant on non-UK EU nationals. The council should engage with key suppliers and sectors to assess their resilience and understand their level of exposure and the preparations they have put in place. Once you understand the potential level of impact and any possible contractual position, develop contingency plans and possible alternative procurement options.
- In considering options for longer term economic intervention, better understanding the potential of freeports and the different economic scenarios that may result will be important. This will be true for both those authorities that are hoping to be 'home' to a freeport and to those where the freeport may be located in another authority (in either England or Wales).



# Data sources

Indicator	Output	Why include?	Source
<b>EU born residents</b>	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)
<b>No qualifications, NVQ 1 only</b>	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)
<b>Community Vulnerability Index</b>	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);
<b>Long-term International migration</b>	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)
<b>National Insurance Number (NINo) registrations</b>	Bar chart showing how the proportion and number of new EU registrations has changed between the referendum and now.	NINo numbers are often used as 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)
<b>Employment sectors</b>	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 displayed 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)
<b>Foreign Owned businesses</b>	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 Dijk (2019)
<b>GVA per filled job</b>	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)
<b>Trade impacts</b>	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 result 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
<b>Employment in COVID-19 ‘at risk’ sectors</b>	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)
<b>Businesses in COVID-19 ‘at risk’ sectors</b>	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)
<b>Estimated decline in total annual GVA resulting from COVID-19</b>	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
<b>Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme (CJRS) take up rate</b>	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
<b>Self-Employment Income Support Scheme (SEISS) take up rate</b>	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
<b>Claimant count rate</b>	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)



## Disclaimer

This dashboard has been prepared for The Welsh Local Government Association (WLGA) in connection with the Brexit Transition support programme. This dashboard is prepared for the WLGA only. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept a duty of care whether in contract or in tort (including in negligence) or under statute or otherwise nor assume responsibility to anyone other than the WLGA for our work or this dashboard or for any opinions or conclusions that we have formed. We do not accept any responsibility for any loss or damages or costs incurred by you arising out of the use of this report by any third party.

We do not warrant or represent that the dashboard is appropriate for your purposes. The dashboard was not created for, and should not be treated as suitable for, any purpose other than that set out in our terms of engagement with the WLGA. If you do rely upon the dashboard for any purpose, you will do so entirely at your own risk and you will not bring or threaten to bring any actions, proceedings or claims against Grant Thornton UK LLP where the action, proceeding or claim in any way relates to or concerns or is connected with the use of or reliance on the report.

The data incorporated into this report have been provided by third parties. We have not verified the accuracy or completeness of this. There may therefore be errors in such data which could impact on the content of this dashboard. No warranty or representation as to the accuracy or completeness of any such data or of the content of the dashboard relating to such data is given nor can any responsibility be accepted for any loss arising therefrom.



© 2020 Grant Thornton UK LLP. | Final

'Grant Thornton' refers to the brand under which the Grant Thornton member firms provide assurance, tax and advisory services to their clients and/or refers to one or more member firms, as the context requires. Grant Thornton UK LLP is a member firm of Grant Thornton International Ltd (GTIL). GTIL and the member firms are not a worldwide partnership. GTIL and each member firm is a separate legal entity. Services are delivered by the member firms. GTIL does not provide services to clients. GTIL and its member firms are not agents of, and do not obligate, one another and are not liable for one another's acts or omissions.