



Draft Well-being Assessment Community Liaison Committee

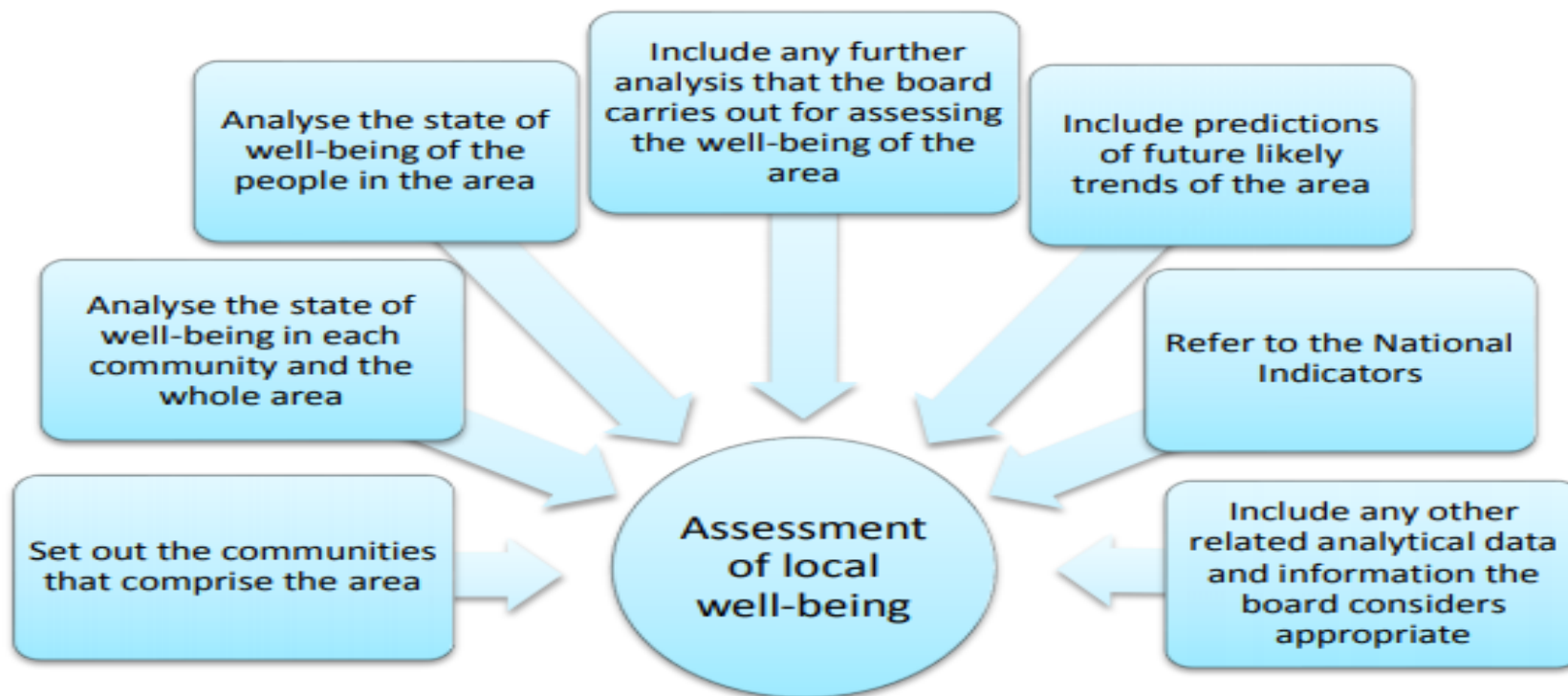
Agenda

- Introduction to the PSB
- The draft Well-being Assessment – the why, how and what
- Our Findings
- Tell us what you think

The Vale of Glamorgan PSB and role

- The Vale of Glamorgan PSB is a statutory body that was established in 2016 through the Well-being of Future Generations Act.
- The Board brings together senior leaders from public and third sector organisations in the Vale of Glamorgan to work in partnership.
- One of the Board's statutory duties is to produce a Well-being Assessment. The Assessment must consider the state of economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being of an area.
- This is the second Well-being Assessment undertaken by the PSB, with the first published in April 2017. This Assessment will be published in April 2022 and will inform the development of the PSB's second Well-being Plan which must be published by May 2023.

What we must cover



Timetable

- Drafting and engagement – Summer – Autumn 2021
- PSB Workshop November 2021
- PSB signed off draft for consultation – December 2021

- Consultation – 10th Jan – 13th Feb 2022
- Revisions – Feb 2022
- PSB Partners sign off the WBA within their organisation – March 2022
- PSB sign off the WBA – 1st April 2022
- PSB publish the WBA – April 2022
- Work begins on the Well-being Plan – April 2022
- PSB Well-being Plan published – May 2023

Our Approach



A View of the Vale of Glamorgan
Headlines - Key Findings

Demographic Report

**Education &
Economy Report**

**Health & Community
Report**

**Environment &
Transport Report**

Components of Analysis:

- Community Areas - Barry - Western - Eastern
- Let's Talk Engagement Feedback
- Assets - Strengths - Needs of Local Areas
- Future Trends
- National Well-being Goals
- National Indicators for Wales
- Five Ways of Working
- Socio-Economic Factors
- COVID-19

Wide-range of Research and Evidence

Our Survey - Let's Talk



About Life in the Vale of Glamorgan

The purpose of this survey is to help inform our analysis of people's experiences of living in the Vale of Glamorgan and to help inform what we focus on improving over the next five years. This survey should take between 10-15 minutes to complete.

1. So we have an understanding of which communities have been represented in this survey, please provide your home postcode.

Enter your answer

2. Or, if you would prefer not to provide your postcode, please tell us which area of the Vale of Glamorgan you live in.

- Barry
- Eastern Vale (Penarth, Sully, Dinas Powys, Wenvoe)
- Western Vale (Rhoose, Bonvilston, Cowbridge, St Brides, Ogmore, Llantwit Major)

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- 1,264 responses
- 45% Aged 55-74
- 90% White – Welsh, Scottish, Northern Irish, British
- 71% owner occupiers

- 83% either fairly or very satisfied with the Vale of Glamorgan as a place to live.
- 32% reported being lonely sometimes.
- 42% thought there had been an increase in crime and anti-social behaviour.
- 86% fairly or very concerned about climate change.
- 70% think climate change is already having an impact.
- 22% reported a worsening of financial circumstances in the last 12 months.
- 17% reported having struggled to afford household bills.
- 54% (183/337) of respondents answering the question about the affordability of food reporting having smaller meals or skipping meals in the last 12 months.

What have We Found?

- For many, well-being in the Vale of Glamorgan is good. Against a number of key indicators we have good educational outcomes, earnings above the Welsh national average, people live in good health, are satisfied with where they live and have access to high quality green and blue spaces.
- This experience is not consistent however, for some, their well-being continues to be affected by experiences of financial hardship, poorer health, higher rates of crime and an unequal exposure to environmental risk.
- While the coronavirus pandemic has had an impact on all lives in the Vale of Glamorgan, research, data and people's shared experiences suggest that this impact has been experienced disproportionately by certain people, groups and communities. It has placed increased pressure on the economic, social, cultural and mental and physical well-being of residents who may have reported good well-being prior to the pandemic; while for those who were already struggling under the burden of poor well-being, the pandemic has weighed heavy.
- It is most likely that the climate and nature emergency will have the largest impact. It is likely to shape key aspects of our future well-being, not only our interaction with the natural environment but to the way the economy develops and how we think about and deliver health and social care.
- People living in more rural communities experience greater difficulties accessing services and transport and can feel more isolated.

Things to keep in mind

- The population continues to grow. In mid-2020 the population was estimated to be 135,295, a 5.4% growth in the last five years.
- There has been significant growth in the population aged 65 and over, a growth of 9.8% in the last 5 years.
- 2018 based population projections forecast that the Vale will experience the second largest percentage population growth of all areas over the next decade. Notable growth is projected for the population aged 65-84 and 85 and over.
- Three Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) are measured in the 10% most deprived areas in Wales. These are Gibbonsdown 2, Court 3 and Buttrills 2. A further seven LSOAs are measured in the 10-20% most deprived areas in Wales. All are located in the east of Barry.
- All but one of these areas have a proportion of population aged 0-15 above 20%, the largest share in the Vale.
- Five LSOAs are measured in the top 10% most deprived LSOAs in Wales against the income domain and four against the employment domain. Two LSOAs are included in the top 10% most deprived against both domains.
- Although the pandemic has had an impact on people across the Vale, indicators suggest that the impact has been felt most by younger people, older people and those in our most deprived areas.

Education and Economy

- The number of pupils eligible for FSM has grown from 2,478 in 2018/19 to 3,435 in 2020/21.
- **LSOAs in Barry are more deprived in the WIMD Education Domain** than LSOAs in the Eastern and Western Vale.
- Barry has a higher proportion of people aged 16-64 with **no qualifications** than LSOAs in the Eastern and Western Vale.
- The majority of apprenticeships in the Vale are in the Health Care and Public Services Sector.
- **Employment is consistently above** that of the Welsh employment rate but remains below pre-pandemic levels. The percentage of people **unemployed remains under the Welsh and GB average.**
- **Top 4 employment industries** are; Human health and social work, Wholesale and retail trade, Education and Accommodation and Food service activities.
- Biggest **forecast growth in jobs** will be in the Information and Communication industry, Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities and Agriculture, and Forestry and Fishing
- 4 LSOAs ranked in the top-10% most deprived, 7 in 10% - 20% most deprived against the **WIMD Employment Domain**; all located in Barry. Five LSOAs are ranked in the top-10% most deprived LSOAs in Wales in the WIMD Income Domain; **all are located in Barry.**
- Claimant Count has grown continuously over the pandemic there have been **increases in all age-groups and across all areas**; the highest proportion of recipients can be observed in those LSOAs identified as most deprived.
- Median **house price paid has been consistently higher than the Welsh average** and has grown substantially in the last year. The estimated monthly average cost of rented accommodation has grown over the last seven years
- Two LSOAs record a **40% likelihood of poor quality housing**, these are Buttrills 1 in Barry and St Augustines 2 in the Eastern Vale.
- Data from across Wales on **homelessness and the pandemic has shown a monthly increase** August 2020 - May 2021 in the number of homeless individuals in temporary accommodation

Health and Communities

- Against key health indicators, children appear to be **laying the foundations for good health and well-being** throughout their life.
- Higher rates of **harmful Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂)** pollutant in **more deprived areas**.
- Concerns about **impact of COVID on children and young people** e.g mental health
- High average life expectancy, although those from **more deprived areas expected to live less years**
- **Drinking above guidelines is a concern**, particularly in Western Vale.
- A **drop in the number of people eating five fruit and vegetables a day** has been consistent over a number of years
- Those in most deprived areas **less likely** to engage in healthy behaviours, and **most likely** to experience poor health outcomes.
- 4,644 people fed by the **Vale Food Bank** between July 2020 - July 2021
- People satisfied with where they **live above Welsh average and more likely** to volunteer, engage in arts & culture
- The Vale records **lower numbers** of total crime; however, a **rise in anti-social behaviour and domestic abuse is of concern**
- **High return travel times** to key services & **poorer internet** in Western Vale
- Older people experience **better health** than Welsh national average.
- **Heightened risk** of older people in Western Vale experiencing **loneliness/ isolation**. Older people, have also been identified as one of the **high risk groups for experiencing poor mental health** as a result of the pandemic.
- Number of people living with Dementia is expected to **increase**

Environment and Transport

- The volume of road traffic has been consistently growing and **peaked in 2019**. Detailed commuting patterns show that the majority of commuters **live and work** in the Vale.
- Rail journeys have been **growing year on year**, in contrast, bus and coach journeys have been **falling across Wales**. The pandemic has placed increased pressure on many services.
- Access to public transport is **a particular issue in more rural areas**.
- Carbon emissions from **transport outgrew domestic emissions in 2014** as the second highest emitter of CO2.
- Data from the Department for Transport shows that in the Vale of Glamorgan there is a **paucity of publicly available electric charging devices** when compared to other local authority areas of Wales.
- Active Travel by walking and bicycle is **higher than in many other areas**.
- Per capita CO2 emissions have been **consistently above the Welsh average** since 2005.
- While most areas have good proximity to accessible green space, access is **poorer in more rural areas**.
- Results from Let's Talk highlight clear **concerns for the future** of green spaces, with respondents answering that most environmental factors would worsen over the next five years.
- Climate change is likely to result in **significantly increased risks** of wild fires, coastal erosion and tidal and fluvial flooding.
- Palmerstown community area is included in the top 50 areas most at risk from flooding in Wales. This aligns with data from WIMD, with Cadoc 5 LSOA – located in the Palmerstown community area having the highest flood risk score. Residents may be at a **higher flood disadvantage risk than other areas**.

What does this mean for the Council?

- Issues raised are evident in existing Council plans, strategies, programmes of work
- Findings resonate with the Council's 4 well-being objectives
- Draft Annual Delivery Plan cross-cutting themes:
- **Project Zero** – tackling climate change and thinking about nature
- **Hardship** - tackling inequalities, providing opportunities, support and advice
- **Community capacity** – involving and listening to the community
- **Infrastructure** – links to the environment, employment, access to services
- **Transformation** – importance of collaboration and embracing change
- **Care and support** – improving all aspects of well-being
- The WBA can inform and endorse our priorities and the PSB together with other collaborative arrangements can strengthen our work

What Next?

- Do you think the Well-being Assessment contains all relevant information and covers the right issues?
- Do you agree with the key issues identified in the Well-being Assessment by the PSB?
- Does the assessment reflect your experience and knowledge of life in the Vale?
- What should the PSB focus on for the future?