



Barry (Vale of Glamorgan) - local data profile

March 2024

Contents:

- (1) Indicators for policy investment themes
- (2) Town demographics and deprivation



About this document

This document, produced by DLUHC in collaboration with ONS, presents high-level data to support the Long-Term Plan for Towns programme. This collaboration is supported through the Levelling Up Subnational Data project. It does not make policy recommendations.

Background

- On 1 October 2023, the UK government announced its long-term plan for towns. This will provide long-term investment in 75 towns to be spent on local people's priorities such as regenerating local high streets and town centres or securing public safety.
- This data pack primarily uses metrics and indicators across the three policy investment themes [as detailed further in the guidance for local authorities and Town Boards](#). Data presented in this pack are at town level, where possible, but other geographies are used where sufficiently granular data is not yet available.
- This is a local data profile. It does not take account of the implementation of current national or local policy interventions.

Data caveats

- Lockdown restrictions and the furlough scheme were in place at the time Census 2021 was conducted, which significantly impacted 'travel to work methods' data. As such, the data are not reflective of current commuting patterns. We have therefore used Census 2011 data in the commuter flows table shown in this pack. [Census 2021 employment data](#) may also be impacted by furlough and the timing of Census day (March 2021).
- The data sources in this pack are the latest available as of 30th November 2023. In collaboration with the Office for National Statistics (ONS), we have derived metrics at town level based on Built Up Areas for 2022 where this data was not previously available. Estimates are at town level unless stated otherwise. These are experimental estimates for small levels of geography that may be more volatile or have higher levels of uncertainty, which should be taken into consideration when interpreting the data.
- Due to data availability, estimates at local authority level are based on geographic boundaries as of 2022.





Map of Barry (Vale of Glamorgan)

This data pack defines a towns boundary based on the definition of Built Up Area (BUA, 2022), unless stated otherwise. This reflects the approach set out in the Long-Term Plan for Towns guidance for defining the geographical area covered by the Town Board.

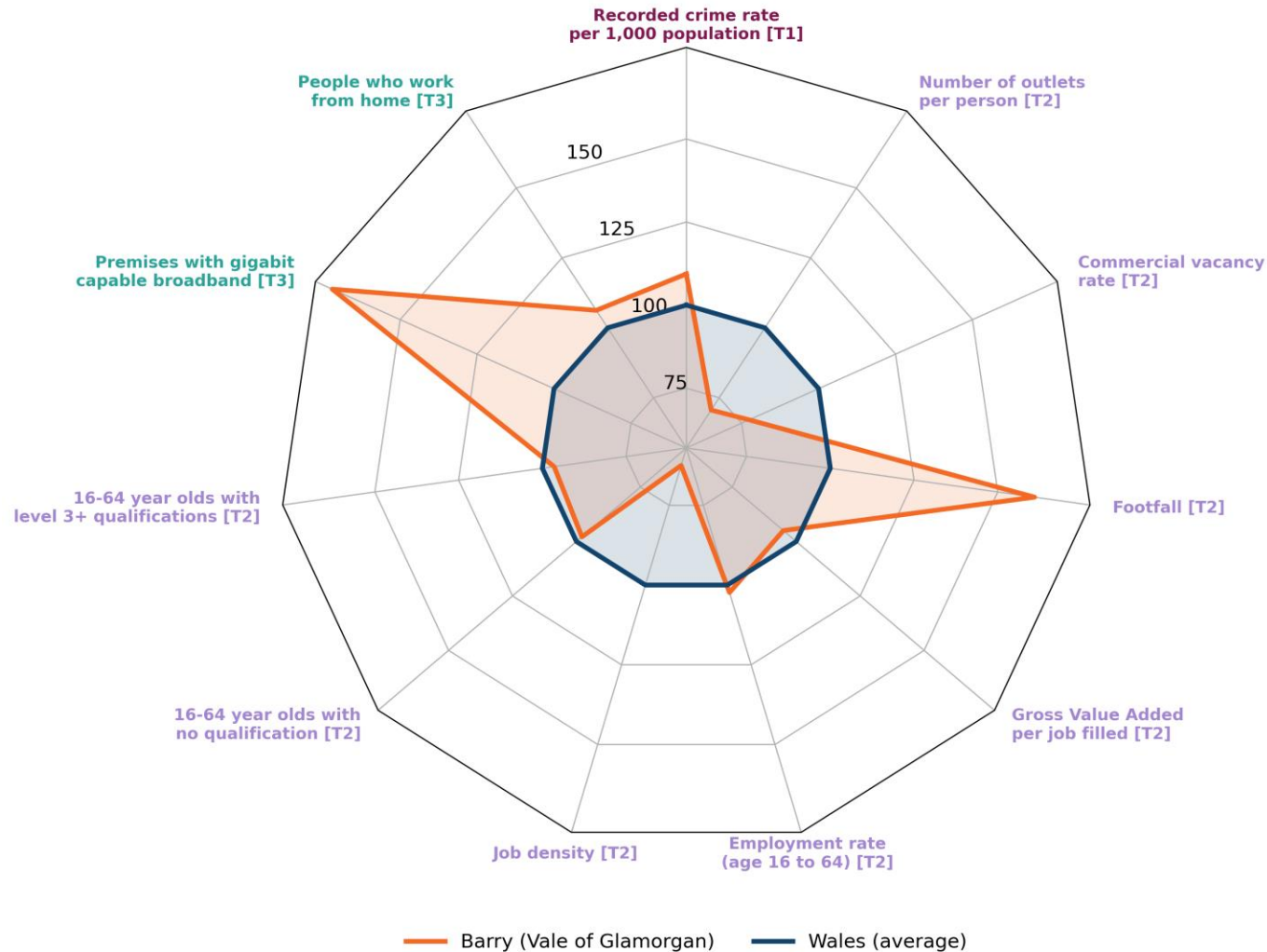


Source: [ONS, 2022](#)



Overview of town indicators

This page provides an overview of how the town's indicators (listed in Annex B) for policy investment themes fare against national averages.



The chart on the left shows how Barry (Vale of Glamorgan) town's indicators (orange) fare against national averages (dark blue). Town values have been scaled relative to the national averages which were set to 100.

The policy investment themes are listed below:

- **[T1] Safety and Security**
- **[T2] High Streets, Heritage and Regeneration**
- **[T3] Transport and Connectivity**

How to read the chart:

1. Compare the overall shape of the town data points to the national average shape.
2. The closer a town marker is to value 100 on the chart, the closer it is to the national average. For example, a town value of 150 means that it is 50% higher than the national average.



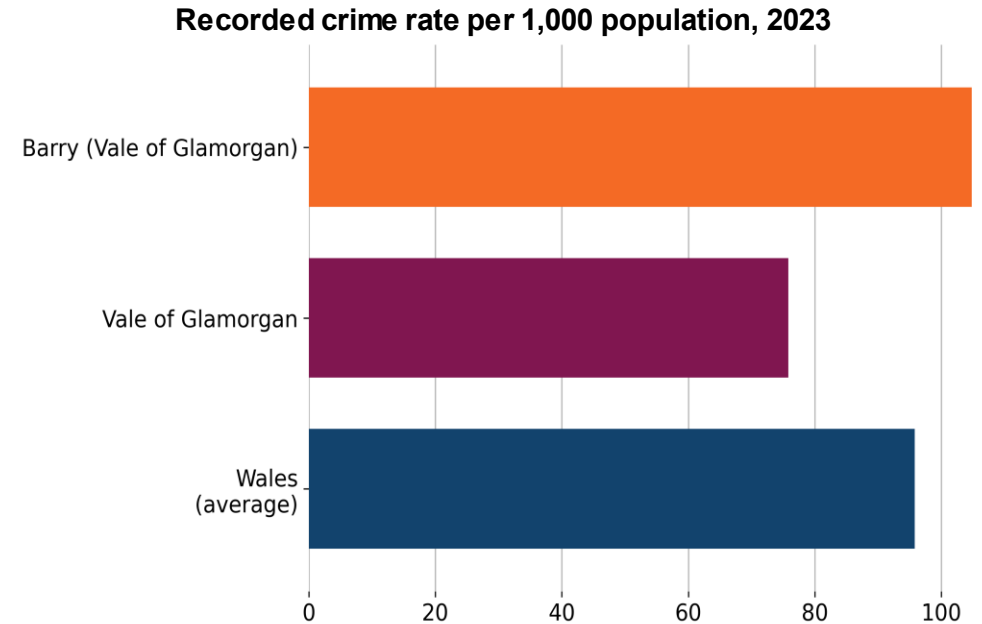
Indicators for policy investment themes



Safety and Security

“Towns will now be able to use this funding to reduce crime and improve safety in their local area.” (Our Long-Term Plan for Towns, 2024)

Indicator	Barry (Vale of Glamorgan)	Vale of Glamorgan	Wales
Recorded crime rate per 1,000 population (2023)	104.8	75.8	95.8



Source: data.police.uk, 2023



High Streets, Heritage and Regeneration (1/2)

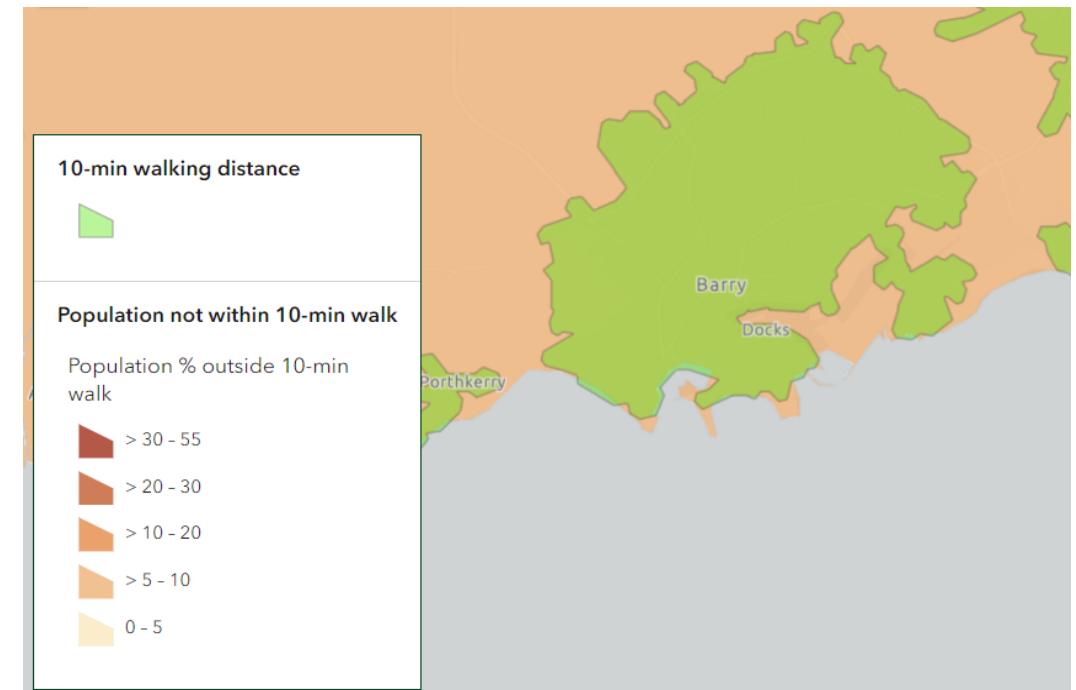
“Towns would be able to use this funding to enhance their town centres, making them and their buildings more attractive and accessible to residents, businesses, and visitors in a post Covid environment.” (Our Long-Term Plan for Towns, 2023)

10-minute walking distance to green spaces in Barry (Vale of Glamorgan), 2023

Indicator	Barry (Vale of Glamorgan)	Wales
Number of outlets (takeaways, restaurants, clubs, bars, pubs, fitness facilities and sport clubs) per 1,000 population (Sept 2023)	1.2	1.7*
Commercial vacancy rates (%) (Nov 2023)	12.0	15.5*
Footfall index** based on Virgin Media O2 mobile phone data (March 2022 to March 2023)	161.0	100

* Wales average is derived from Built Up Areas with a population between 20,000 and 100,000 only.

** Anonymised and aggregated mobile network data by Virgin Media O2. Footfall is defined as the average daily number of outbound journeys (not including journeys to home) within the town/Built Up Area over the period March 2022-March 2023. The mean average footfall of all Welsh towns with a population between 20,000 and 100,000 people, has been standardised to an index of 100, with the figure for this town scaled relative to this average.



Source: [Fields in Trust - Green Space Index, 2023](#)



High Streets, Heritage and Regeneration (2/2)

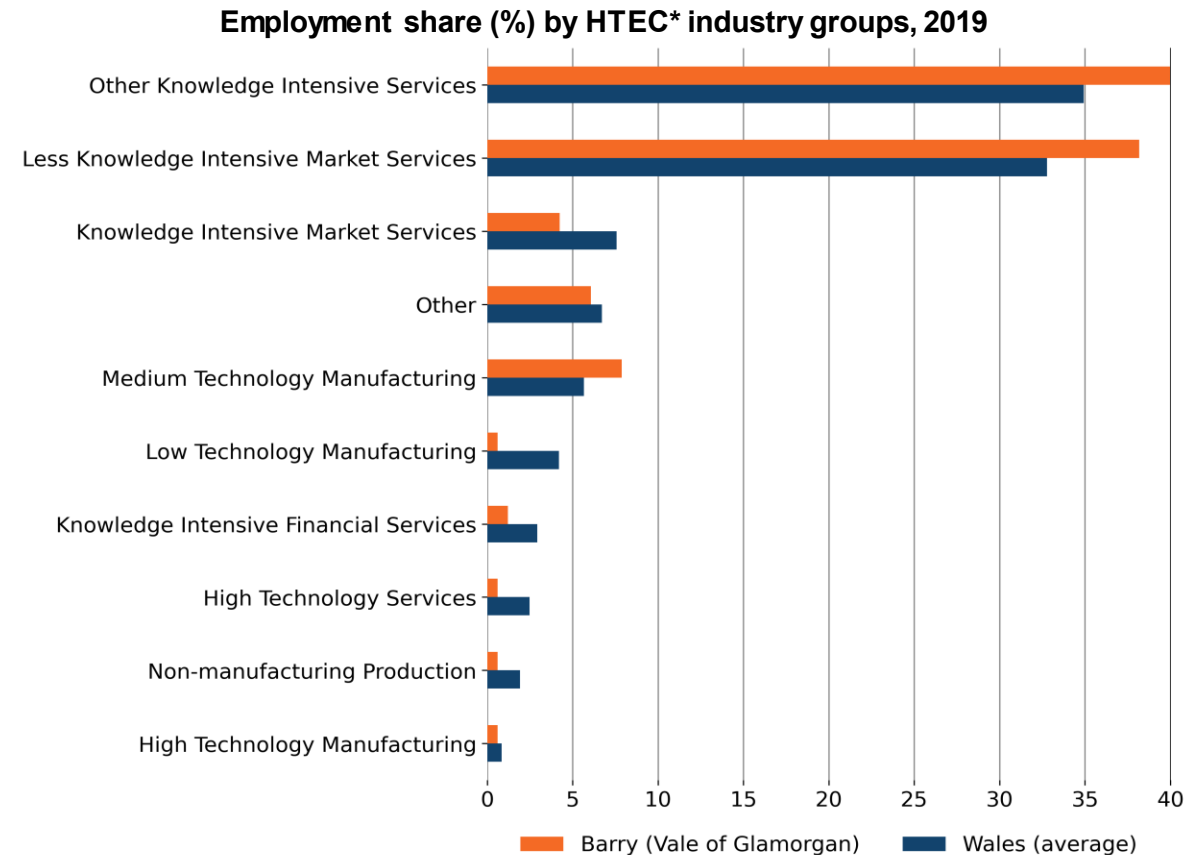
“Towns would be able to use this funding to enhance their town centres, making them and their buildings more attractive and accessible to residents, businesses, and visitors in a post Covid environment.” (Our Long-Term Plan for Towns, 2023)

Indicator	Barry (Vale of Glamorgan)	Vale of Glamorgan	Wales
Gross Value Added per job filled (£) (2020)	45,312	42,387	47,718
16-64 year olds with no qualification (%) (2021)	13.6	10.3	13.9
16-64 year olds with level 3+ qualifications* (%) (2021)	52.1	59.8	54.0

Indicator	Barry (Vale of Glamorgan)	Vale of Glamorgan	Wales
Employment rate (age 16 to 64) (%) (2021)	70.2	72.5	68.6
Job density** (2019)	0.45	0.55	0.72

*Proportion of 16 to 64 year olds with a [level 3 qualification or above](#), such as 2 or more A levels, 4 or more AS levels, degree (BA, BSc) or higher degree (MA, PhD, PGCE).

** [Job density](#) is defined as the number of jobs in an area divided by the resident population aged 16-64 in that area. For example, a job density of 1.0 would mean that there is one job for every resident aged 16-64.



Source: [ONS, 2019](#)

*HTEC: High-tech industry and knowledge-intensive services industry groups. Calculations are based on rounded data.

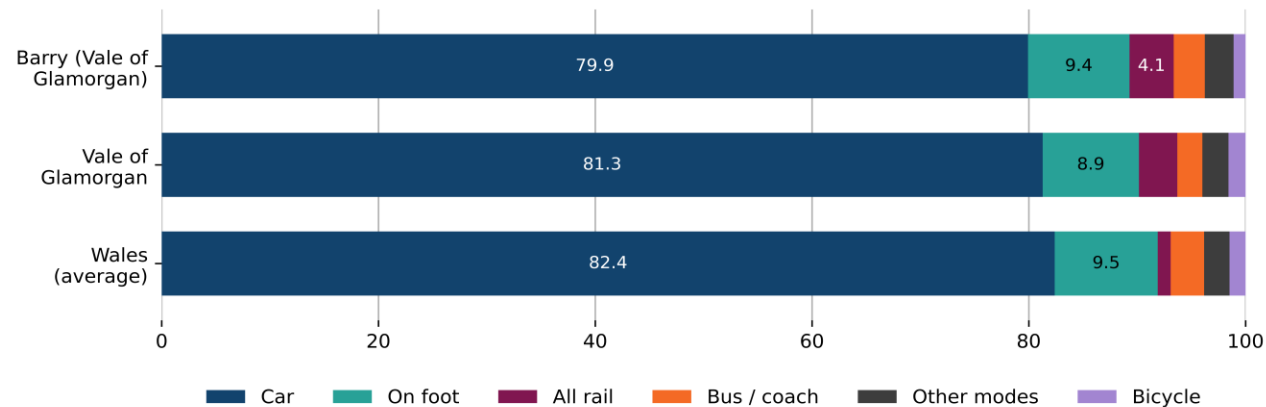


Transport and Connectivity (1/2)

“This funding could make towns more connected - increasing footfall and viability – to high streets and local shopping centres, and accessibility to local employment opportunities.” (Our Long-Term Plan for Towns, 2023)

Indicator	Barry (Vale of Glamorgan)	Vale of Glamorgan	Wales
Premises with gigabit capable broadband (%) (Jan 2023)	94.8	80.1	55.1
People who work from home (%) (2021)	27.2	34.1	25.6

Method of travel to work (%), 2021



Source: [ONS, 2023](#)

We have excluded the “Work mainly at or from home” category from this chart to make it easier to clearly see the methods used to travel to work. Percentages do not include those working from home.

NB: Data presented on the chart above (from Census 2021) should not be compared with the tables on the right, which represent Census 2011 data. The tables on the right are based on BUA 2011 geographies, which may be different to the BUA 2022 geographies that the majority of data in this pack are reported at. Census travel data for 2021 were impacted by lockdown restrictions and the furlough scheme that were in place in March 2021.

Flows of commuters entering or leaving Barry (Vale of Glamorgan), 2011

Town name	2011 Population	Incoming	Outgoing	Working local
Barry	54,673	5,453	15,614	9,083

Source: DLUHC analysis based on Census 2011 data

Top 10 residence – work connections between Built Up Areas, 2011

Place of Residence	Place of Work	People
Barry	Barry	9,083
Barry	Cardiff	6,795
Barry	Penarth	2,019
Barry	No fixed place of work	1,816
Cardiff	Barry	1,405
Penarth	Barry	736
Barry	Place of work out of built up areas	683
Barry	Rhose	564
Rhose	Barry	436
Barry	Wenvoe	359

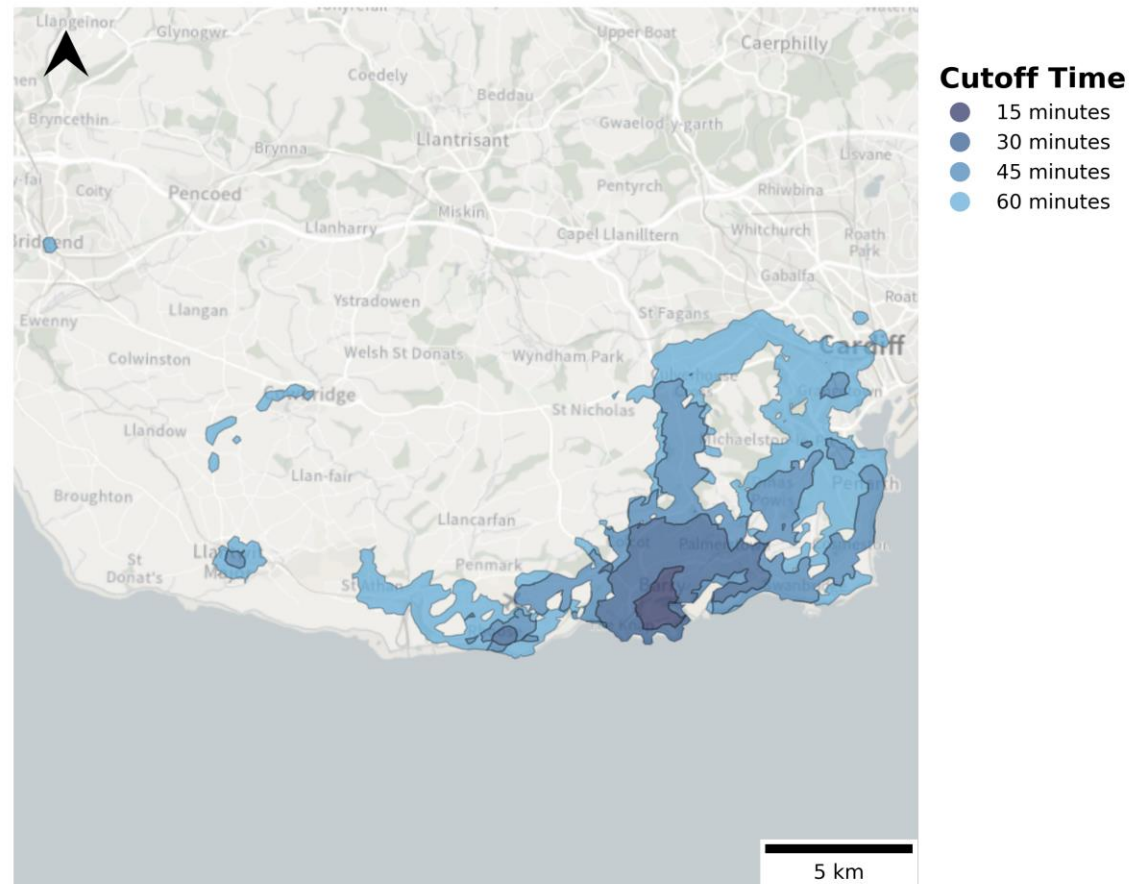
Source: DLUHC analysis based on Census 2011 data



Transport and Connectivity (2/2)

“This funding could make towns more connected - increasing footfall and viability – to high streets and local shopping centres, and accessibility to local employment opportunities.” (Our Long-Term Plan for Towns, 2023)

Public transport accessibility by journey time from Barry train station, between 7:15am and 9:15am



Source: [ONS, 2022](#)

Note: Data is from 15th November 2022



Annex A - Town demographics and deprivation

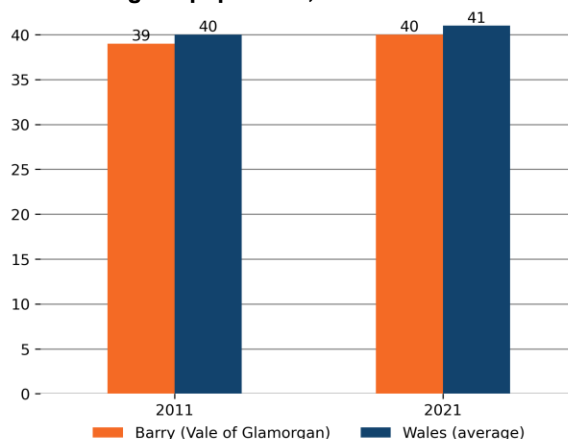


Demographics: Age and population

Headlines:

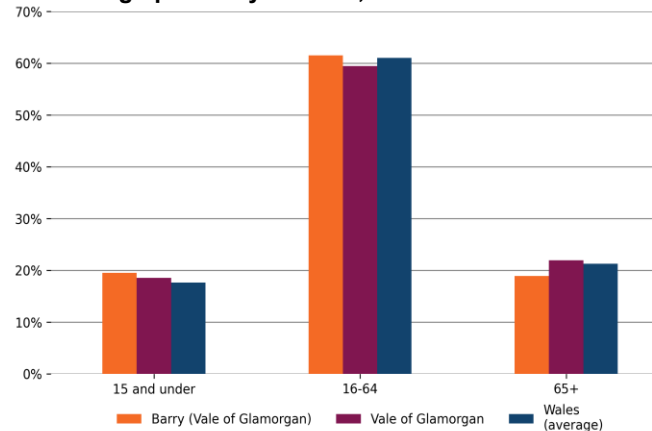
- The [median age in Barry \(Vale of Glamorgan\) \(town\)](#) is **40 years** (2021). The [median age](#) for Wales is 41. The median age for Vale of Glamorgan (local authority) is 44 years. The map on the right shows the average median age within Barry (Vale of Glamorgan) at MSOA level.
- The median age in Barry (Vale of Glamorgan) (town) **increased** by 1 year between 2011 and 2021. For context, the median age in Wales increased by 1 year over the same period (*see bottom left chart below*).
- Barry (Vale of Glamorgan) (town) has a [population of 56,589](#) (2021). Between 2011 and 2021, Barry (Vale of Glamorgan)'s [population changed by 3.5%](#). For context, the population changed by 4.4% in Vale of Glamorgan and 1.4% in Wales.
- 19.5% of people in Barry (Vale of Glamorgan) (town) are under 16 years old, and 18.9% are aged 65 and over. For context, the Wales average was 17.6% and 21.3%, respectively (*see bottom right chart below*).
- Across Barry (Vale of Glamorgan), 94.0% of people identified with a White ethnic group, 2.4% as Asian, Asian British or Asian Welsh, 0.5% as Black, Black British, Black Welsh, Caribbean or African, 2.6% with Mixed or Multiple ethnic groups, and 0.6% with other ethnic groups.

Median age of population, 2011 and 2021 Census



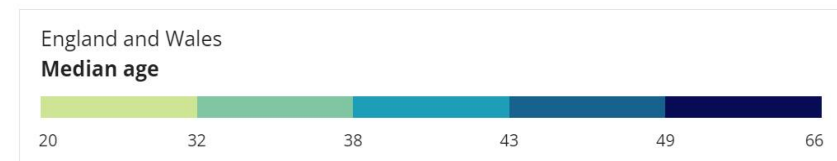
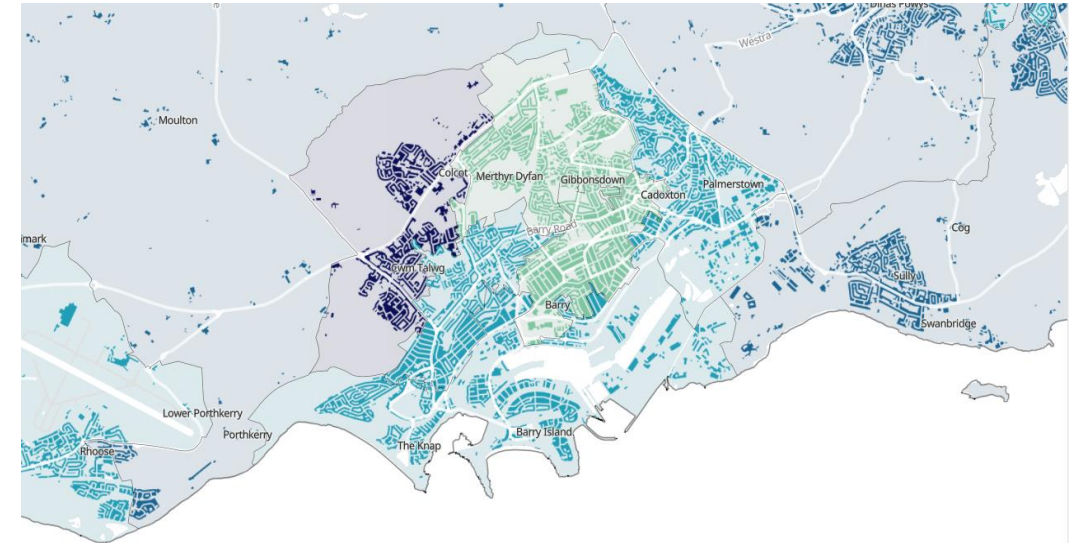
Source: [ONS Census, 2021](#); [ONS Census, 2011](#)

Age profile by location, mid-2021 estimates



Source: [ONS Census, 2021](#)

Median age in Barry (Vale of Glamorgan), 2021



Source: [ONS Census, 2021](#)

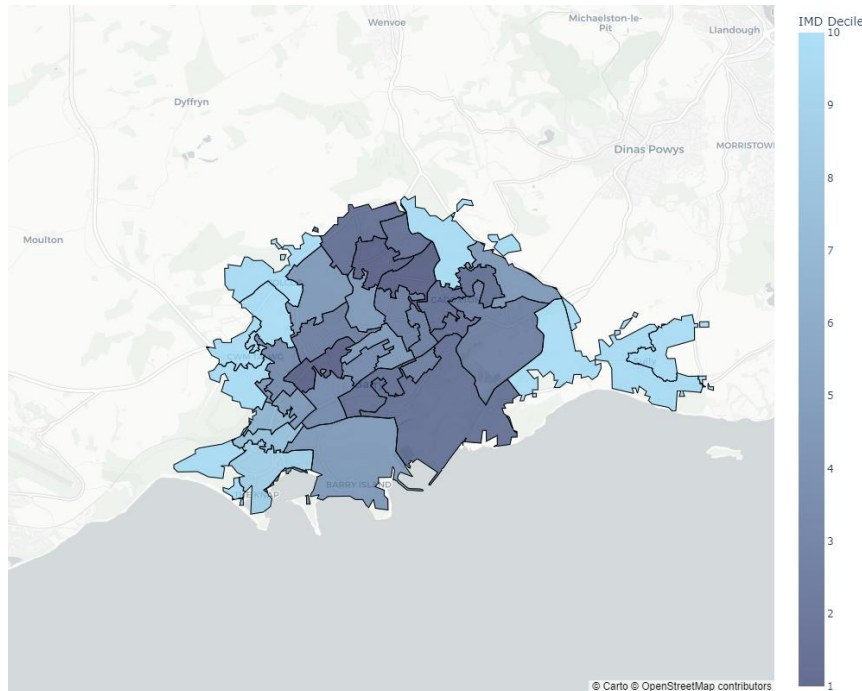


Deprivation

Headlines:

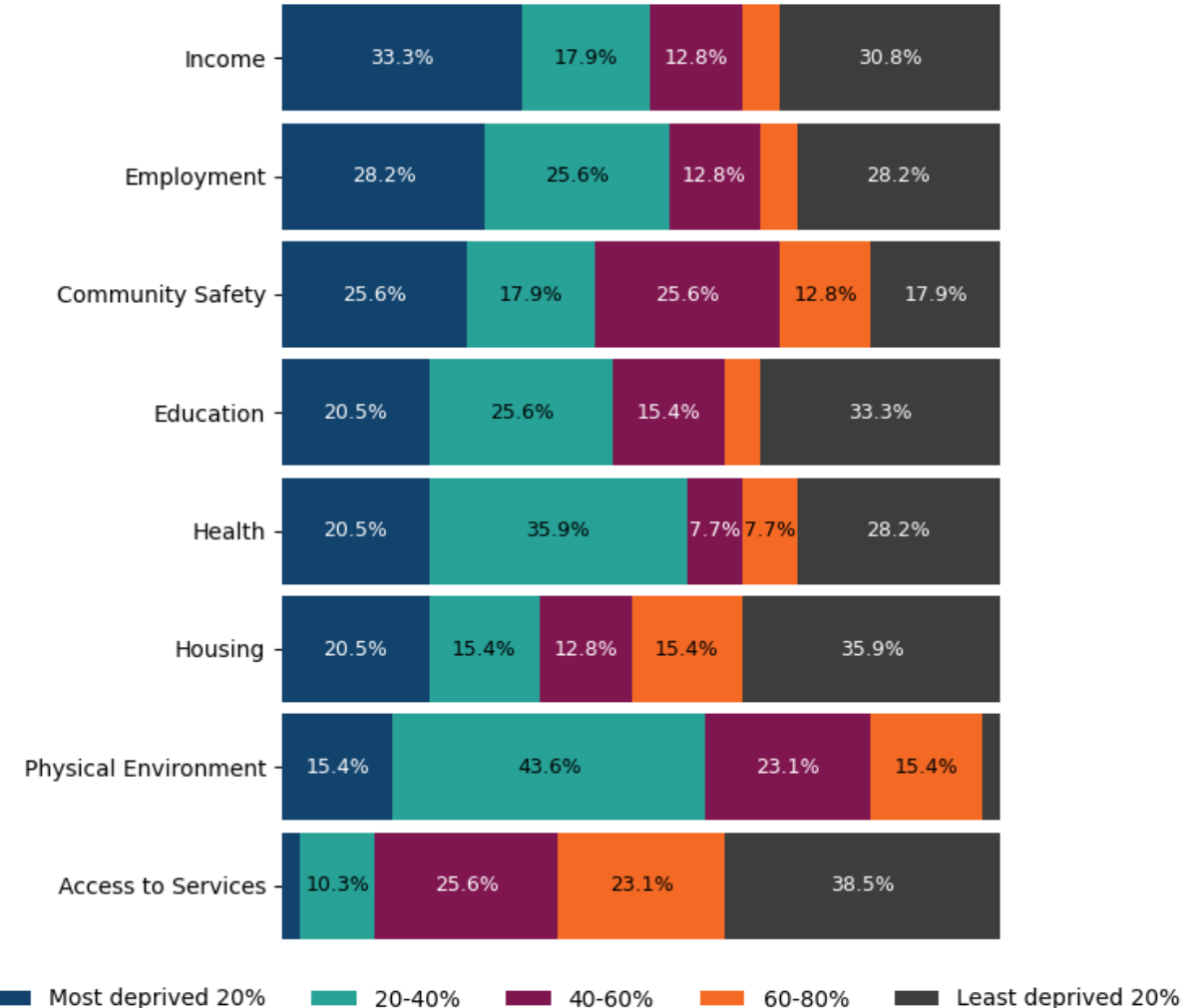
- **Over 30%** of [Lower Layer Super Output Areas \(LSOAs\)](#) in Barry (Vale of Glamorgan) are in the **top 20% most deprived in Wales in terms of Income.**
- **Housing (12.8%) and Income (12.8%)** were the domains that had the largest proportion of Barry (Vale of Glamorgan)'s LSOAs in the **top 10% most deprived in Wales.**

Deprivation levels across LSOAs within Barry (Vale of Glamorgan) by decile, 2019
(Decile 1 = Top 10% most deprived in Wales)



Source: [Welsh Government, 2019](#)

Deprivation levels (%) across LSOAs within Barry (Vale of Glamorgan), compared to the Wales average, 2019



Source: [Welsh Government, 2019](#)

Note: Missing labels on the bars represent a percentage of less than 7%.



Annex B - Data and sources



Data and sources

Indicator	Policy investment theme	Source
Recorded crime rate per 1,000 population (2023)	Safety and Security	https://data.police.uk/data/
Number of outlets (takeaways, restaurants, clubs, bars, pubs, fitness facilities and sport clubs) per 1,000 population (Sept 2023)	High Streets, Heritage and Regeneration	Local Data Company
Commercial vacancy rates (%) (Nov 2023)	High Streets, Heritage and Regeneration	Local Data Company
Footfall index based on Virgin Media O2 mobile phone data (March 2022 to March 2023)	High Streets, Heritage and Regeneration	Virgin Media O2
10-minute walking distance to green spaces (2023)	High Streets, Heritage and Regeneration	https://experience.arcgis.com/experience/bad00cdfa6b140599b06c64d10dc73c9?data_id=dataSource_21-Local_Authority_GSI_Score_2023_6252%3A183%2CdataSource_22-Local_Authority_GSI_Score_2023_6252%3A183
Gross Value Added (£) per job filled (2020)	High Streets, Heritage and Regeneration	https://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/labourproductivity/adhocs/1795gvaperfilledjobbysselectedbuiltupareasandlocalities
16-64 year olds with level 3+ qualifications (%) (2021)	High Streets, Heritage and Regeneration	ONS Census 2021: https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/housing/articles/townsandcitiescharacteristicsofbuiltupareasenglandandwales/census2021#qualifications
16-64 year olds with no qualification (%) (2021)	High Streets, Heritage and Regeneration	ONS Census 2021: https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/housing/articles/townsandcitiescharacteristicsofbuiltupareasenglandandwales/census2021#qualifications



Data and sources

Indicator	Policy investment theme	Source
Employment rate (age 16 to 64) (%) (2021)	High Streets, Heritage and Regeneration	https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/datasets/c2021rm024
Job density (2019)	High Streets, Heritage and Regeneration	https://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/employmentandemployeetypes/adhocs/1796jobdensitybyselectedbuiltupareas
Employment share (%) by HTEC industry groups (2019)	High Streets, Heritage and Regeneration	https://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/employmentandemployeetypes/adhocs/1794employmentbyhightechindustryandknowledgeintensivebusinessservicesindustrygroupshitecbyselectedbuiltupareasandlocalities
Premises with gigabit capable broadband (%) (Jan 2023)	Transport and Connectivity	https://www.ofcom.org.uk/research-and-data/multi-sector-research/infrastructure-research/spring-2023
People who work from home (%) (2021)	Transport and Connectivity	https://www.ons.gov.uk/datasets/TS061/editions/2021/versions/4
Method of travel to work (2021)	Transport and Connectivity	https://www.ons.gov.uk/datasets/TS061/editions/2021/versions/4
Flows of commuters entering or leaving your town (2011)	Transport and Connectivity	DLUHC analysis based on Census 2011 data



Data and sources

Indicator	Policy investment theme	Source
Top 10 residence – work connections between Built Up Areas (2011)	Transport and Connectivity	DLUHC analysis based on Census 2011 data
Public transport accessibility by journey time from the town train station/landmark (2022)	Transport and Connectivity	https://geoportal.statistics.gov.uk/
Median age (2021)	Used in the demographics section	https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationestimates/bulletins/populationandhouseholdestimatesenglandandwales/census2021unroundeddata
Median age (2011)	Used in the demographics section	https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/census/2011/ks102ew
Population estimates (2021)	Used in the demographics section	https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/housing/articles/townsandcitiescharacteristicsofbuiltupareasenglandandwales/census2021#built-up-areas
Population by country of birth (2021)	Used in the demographics section	https://www.ons.gov.uk/datasets/TS004/editions/2021/versions/3
Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation (2019)	Used in the deprivation section	https://stats.wales.gov.wales/Catalogue/Community-Safety-and-Social-Inclusion/Welsh-Index-of-Multiple-Deprivation/WIMD-2019