Programme Intelligence Report

Families & Young People

Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation 2011: Child Index

The Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation (WIMD) 2011: Child Index, produced by the Welsh Government, is the official measure of relative deprivation for small areas in Wales for children aged 18 and under. It contains seven separate domains (or kinds) of deprivation, as well as an overall index. Wales is divided into 1,896 Lower-Layer Super Output Areas (LSOA) and deprivation ranks have been worked out for each of these areas: the most deprived LSOA is ranked 1, and the least deprived 1,896. One area has a higher deprivation rank than another if the proportion of people living there who are classed as deprived is higher.

In Cardiff, over a quarter (27.3%) of its population aged 0 to 18 live in the 10% most overall deprived LSOAs in Wales (i.e. those ranked 1-190). However, this proportion varies more than tenfold across the neighbourhood areas. City & Cardiff South (58.7%) has the highest proportion of its residents aged 0 to 18 living in these most deprived areas, while Cardiff South West (49.5%), Cardiff South East (43.5%), and Cardiff East (35.9%) also all exceed the city average. In contrast, just 5.2% those aged 0 to 18 in Cardiff North, and 8.2% in Cardiff West, reside within these LSOAs.

When looking at those living within the 20% most overall deprived LSOAs in Wales (i.e. those ranked 1-380), it can be seen that two-fifths (40.9%) of Cardiff’s population aged 0 to 18 live within these areas. The disparities across the city’s neighbourhood areas are again apparent. More than ninetenths (91.8%) of those aged 0 to 18 in City & Cardiff South live in these LSOAs, compared with just 11.3% in Cardiff North and 16.9% in Cardiff West. In addition, over two-thirds (68.0%) of those aged 0 to 18 in Cardiff East, as well as more than half in both Cardiff South West (57.9%) and Cardiff South East (56.4%), live in the 20% most deprived areas, all of which exceed the figure for Cardiff as a whole.

Workstream: Early Childhood

Undertake preventative actions to improve child outcomes (Flying Start)

In 2012-13, almost half (45%) of Flying Start children aged 2 years (21-29 months) or 3 years (33-41 months) that had been assessed had reached or exceeded their developmental milestones on the ‘Schedule of Growing Skills Assessment’. This proportion has followed an upward trend since 2009-10 when only around a quarter (26%) fell into this category.

Development Milestones Overall

A survey of Flying Start families found that more than three-quarters felt that the service had helped their child either ‘a lot’ or ‘a huge amount’ in making friends (86.2%, including 50.9% that said it had helped ‘a huge amount’), with their learning (80.6%), and with their confidence (77.3%). In addition, almost

More than three-fifths (62%) of Flying Start children had been fully immunised to schedule at 47 months in 2010-12; the same proportion as in the previous year. This was a substantial improvement on both 2008-09 and 2009-10 when this figure was 0% and 12% respectively.
half (48.3%) said that it had helped their talking ‘a huge amount’.

In 2011/12, almost a quarter (24.1%) of Social Services’ open case referrals for 0 to 3 year olds were for Flying Start children. This was up from around a fifth (20.4%) in 2008/09. In addition, the re-referral rate for Flying Start children has consistently exceeded that of non-Flying Start children since 2008/09.

**Workstream: Youth Participation**

**Improve attendance and behaviour of young people in school**

In 2010/11 there were 3,707 fixed term exclusions in Cardiff schools\(^1\); the largest total since 2006/07. The number of permanent exclusions has followed a downward trend since 2005/06, when there were 87 exclusions of this kind, and in 2010/11 stood at just 22; almost half the amount seen in the previous year.

The percentage of school sessions missed due to unauthorised absences in both primary and secondary schools in Cardiff have exceeded the equivalent figures for Wales since 2008/09. In 2011/12, 1.4% of primary school\(^2\) sessions were missed in Cardiff; double the figure for Wales (0.7%). Similarly, the proportion for the city’s secondary schools\(^3\) (2.7%) was also around twice that of Wales as a whole (1.4%).

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\(^1\) Source: Schools Statistics, Welsh Government, StatsWales

\(^2\) Includes maintained primary and special schools

\(^3\) Includes maintained secondary and special schools
When looking at the destination of year 11 school leavers in Cardiff between 2004 and 2011, it can be seen that the percentage known to be NEETs has consistently exceeded the equivalent figure for Wales, despite following a downward trend since 2008. In 2011, 7.7% of year 11 school leavers in the city fell into this category compared with 4.4% across Wales.

Year 13 school leavers in Cardiff that are known to be NEETs have, in contrast, followed an upward trend since 2005. However, the local authority percentage compared favourably with that of Wales until 2011, at which time the figure for Cardiff (8.4%) overtook the national average (6.4%).

Reduce anti-social behaviour

The number of recorded anti-social behaviour (ASB) incidents in Cardiff in 2012/13 is below that of the previous year, with the figure for each month lower than that of the corresponding month in 2011/12. Similarly, the monthly figures for 2011/12 are in turn below those of 2010/11, indicating that incidents of ASB have followed a downward trend in recent years.

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No. NEETs and population aged 16-18 for Cathays has been included in both the Cardiff South East and City & Cardiff South figures.
In the second quarter of 2012/13 there were 4,013 ASB incidents in Cardiff; equating to 11.6 per 1,000 population. More than three-fifths (62.3%) of these were Nuisance incidents, while around a third (34.2%) were Personal incidents, and 3.5% Environmental incidents.

Three neighbourhood areas had a higher number of ASB incidents per 1,000 resident population than the city average. As expected, this figure was highest by far in City & Cardiff South (34.3 per 1,000 population). However, much of this is likely to involve non-residents of the area during nights out in the city centre, causing the figure to be somewhat skewed. The other two areas to exceed the Cardiff rate were Cardiff East (13.7 per 1,000 population) and Cardiff South West (13.5 per 1,000 population).

In contrast, Cardiff North and Cardiff West (both 6.1) had the lowest number of ASB incidents per 1,000 population; just over half of the figure for Cardiff as a whole. The rate for Cardiff South East (10.0 incidents per 1,000 population), meanwhile, was also below the city average.
Workstream: Vulnerable Families

Early intervention and prevention (including Families First and Integrated Family Support Services)

At the end of August 2010, more than a quarter (26.4%) of dependent children under the age of 20 in Cardiff were living in poverty\(^5\), while this figure increased to 27.1% for those aged under 16\(^6\). These both exceeded the comparative proportions for Wales of 22.2% and 22.9% respectively. However, they had both fallen by around 1.0 percentage points since the same time in the previous year.

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\(^5\) Defined as children living in families in receipt of out of work (means-tested) benefits or in receipt of tax credits where their reported income is less than 60% of median income.

\(^6\) Source: HM Revenue & Customs Child Poverty Statistics.

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Since the beginning of 2007 the proportion of 18 to 24 year olds in Cardiff claiming jobseekers allowance (JSA) has consistently been below the Welsh average. In February 2013, this figure was 5.6% in Cardiff compared to 8.5% for Wales as a whole.
Within Cardiff, the highest rates of youth unemployment are in Cardiff South West, where 12.2% of those aged 18 to 24 are claiming JSA; more than double the city average. Cardiff East (8.8%) and Cardiff West (6.1%) also exceed the figure for Cardiff. In contrast, Cardiff South East (3.2%) has the lowest rate, followed by City & Cardiff South (3.8%), and Cardiff North (4.8%).

In 2011-12 just over three-quarters (76.9%) of children in Cardiff had been fully immunised by their 4th birthday.

However, this was below the figure for the whole of Wales of 80.8%.

The percentage of live births in Cardiff with a low birth weight (i.e. less than 2500g) generally followed a downward trend between 1996 and 2010, falling from 8.1% to 6.1%. In 2010 the Cardiff proportion was below that of Wales (7.0%), although it had predominantly been the higher of the two rates in the preceding years.

The conception rates for under 16s in both Cardiff and Wales have followed similar downward trends since 1996, although the local authority figure has been more volatile (presumably

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7 Numbers of JSA claimants used in the calculations for the neighbourhood areas had been rounded to the nearest five. Rate for neighbourhood areas calculated using 2010 mid-year population estimates. Rate for Cardiff calculated using 2011 mid-year population estimate.

8 Source: Public Health Wales Annual Cover Report April 2011 to March 2012

9 Calculated as the numbers of conceptions under age 16 years per 1000 female residents aged 13 to 15
due to the smaller numbers involved). Cardiff has predominantly had the lower of the two rates over the period, but in 2010 its figure of 8.3 conceptions per 1,000 females aged 13 to 15 exceeded the Welsh average (7.8 per 1,000).

Information from the Welsh Government for 2011-12 showed that there were 390 households with dependent children accepted as eligible, unintentionally homeless and in priority need in Cardiff. In addition, there were 260 homeless households with dependent children in temporary accommodation at the end of this period.

At the end of March 2012, there were 395 children in need in Cardiff subject to domestic abuse, according to the Welsh Government’s Children in Need Census. This accounted for 18% of the total children in need in the local authority; down from 24% at the end of March 2010 and below the equivalent figure for Wales (25%).

The number of juvenile first time entrants to the Criminal Justice System residing in Cardiff has followed a downward trend over the past decade. For the 12 months ending September 2012, an estimated 123 juveniles fell into this category; around a fifth of the total for the 12 months ending September 2002.
Address issues affecting disabled children and young people

According to the 2011/12 Annual Schools’ Census, there were 11,532 pupils in Cardiff with special educational needs (SEN). More than half (52.7%) of these were in primary schools, while just under two-fifths (38.7%) were in secondary schools. The remainder were in special schools (4.4%), independent schools (3.9%), or nursery schools (0.2%).

Information from Cardiff Council’s Schools Services for 2010/11 shows that almost a quarter (23.4%) of pupils in the local authority had SEN. Within Cardiff, this proportion was highest in Cardiff East (31.2%), closely followed by City & Cardiff South and Cardiff South West (both 29.5%). The figure for Cardiff South East (25.2%) also exceeded the city average. In contrast, less than a fifth of pupils in both Cardiff North (16.7%) and Cardiff West (18.9%) had SEN.

Safeguard children

The number of referrals to Cardiff Council’s Children’s Service has followed an upward trend since 2007. In 2012 there were 5,022 referrals; an increase of 9.6% on the previous year and around twice the figure seen in 2007.

Between April 2008 (22.7%) and February 2013 (32.5%), the percentage of referrals to Children’s Services that are re-referrals within 12 months also followed an upward trend.
During this period it reached a peak of 33.1% in November 2012.

Similarly, since April 2008, there has generally been an upward trend in the number of children on the Child Protection Register (not including temporary registrations), despite a decline in the caseload during 2011. It has increased by more than two-thirds (68.2%) from 179 in April 2008 to 301 at the end of 2012, having peaked at 312 in August 2012.