

Cardiff

Liveable City Report



2017



Foreword

This report tells a story about Cardiff in 2017. It sets out our city's strengths and opportunities – and there are many – and is honest about the weaknesses and the threats we face in the future.

There's a good story to tell. Jobs are being created, unemployment is down and visitor numbers are up – with the Champions League Final coming in June we can expect these figures to be higher again this year. Cardiff has three great universities, skill levels across the board compare well to other cities and our schools are getting better and better each year. It's clear to me that, despite the uncertainty in the world economy, there are solid foundations in place for a period of success for Cardiff's own economy.

A strong economy does not exist in isolation from other aspects of city life. It is built on a bedrock of investment in education, transport, housing, green spaces, culture and care services. Not one Outcome in this report should therefore be seen as being more important than the others. They all contribute to and support each other in the ultimate goal of making our residents' lives better and our communities stronger.

That is why when I took the role as City Leader I set out a vision to **make Cardiff Europe's most liveable capital city**. I believed that we needed to take a broad approach to thinking about and

developing the city, not simply a narrow focus on GVA and economic growth at all costs. A strong economy and a fairer society have for too long been presented as being in conflict with one another. In truth, you cannot have one without the other.

And so, first and foremost, economic growth is only good if the benefits are felt by all our citizens. It's fair to say that this hasn't always been the case, leading to the entrenched and growing inequalities across all aspects of life that, for me, are the most powerful findings of this report. This needs to change.

Cardiff is Britain's fastest growing 'core city.' Successful cities of the 21st Century will be those that can attract and keep people but this growth must be managed in a sustainable and inclusive way. The consequence of the decisions taken today will be felt for generations. We need to get them right. Raising our eyes to the future it's clear that our natural resources and environment will move to the front and centre of political debates, at both the local and global levels. Approaches to energy, water, clean air, food – the fundamentals of city-living where failure often hits the poorest hardest – will require fresh thinking and innovative solutions. I want Cardiff to be at the forefront of this agenda. To do so, we will need to continue to connect with and learn from the most progressive, forward thinking cities in Britain, Europe and the world. I always set our great capital city against

all the great capital cities of Europe because I believe in Cardiff and in its story. A story of one of the world's greatest sea ports known across the globe for its industry and inclusivity.

Today, the capital of Wales is one of the best cities to live in in Europe. We're up there ahead of Stockholm and Copenhagen, and only 2 percentage points behind Oslo, the top European capital for resident satisfaction with city-life.

And Cardiff's future is bright. Over the years ahead our story must be one which tells of giving all our citizens a standard of living and a way of life equal to any European capital. A capital city with an open mind and an open heart, connected to Wales and to the wider world. A city which embraces creativity, technology and new ways of thinking and doing, values equality and fairness, the natural environment and, most importantly, a city which values its people.

A city we can all be proud to call home.



Cllr Phil Bale
Chair, Cardiff Public Services Board
Leader, City of Cardiff Council





Introduction

Allison Dutoit, Liveable City Advisor

Cities are places of complex relations, where we can come together in times of celebration, protest, sorrow, and joy. Great cities give invitations to a diverse mix of people, who can share what is universal. Yet the past year has shown us that we cannot take community for granted. Now more than ever, we recognize that there are political, social, and ideological divides across our country. And yet what is also clear is that people fundamentally want the same things for themselves, their families and their community: safe, healthy lives, opportunities for education, training and employment, and quality options in leisure, culture, and recreation.

This report celebrates these commonalities even as we recognise the great differences that make up Cardiff.

The 2017 Liveable City Report updates data to indicate how Cardiff is addressing the common needs we share, as well as the aspirations of its people and the City. We see a great deal of satisfaction even as there remain divides across primary issues of health, safety and opportunity. There remain major challenges with the disparity between the most deprived and those who are well off. The report notes the need to focus on more inclusive growth that raises standards and wages. This disparity

looms large against other gaps in Cardiff's achievement: low public transport use, gaps in achievement, safety and health numbers that all too directly relate to the poverty indices. Yet close reading of the report points to opportunities to rethink the approach to these hurdles.

As urban populations grow, and as pressures on the environment, resources, and funding increase, we recognize the need to reconsider how we design cities: places for people. It is not enough to provide employment and education opportunities, and to meet retail and housing needs. The most desirable places offer residents and visitors the most basic need and most luxurious option: choice.

Great cities are places with choice. As Enrique Penalosa, former mayor of Bogota, likes to point out, 'An advanced city is not one where even the poor use cars, but rather one where even the rich use public transport'. We know that these investments help everyone, making our cities more desirable for residents, employers, visitors, and business. Choice is accessing opportunities – for a job, a better job, a change in career, choice in education options, to go back and study, to find that course that is right for you choice in leisure - fun days out for families, accessing nature, entertainment, shopping etc.

The next stage is to listen to the whole of the voices represented in this data, and to conceive and implement new

ways of collaborating and integrating. We need more ways to listen, and deeper understanding of the united nature of the challenges. The focus in the Liveable City Report on data that counts people and life quality first will affect the decision making process, and ways of collaborating. At Gehl, we often say 'you measure what you care about'. With this data, Cardiff shows how we care about how we are performing. By visualizing and understanding where we excel we recognise what Cardiff does well and conversely, recognise where more attention, resources and collaboration are needed. This status document will feed into the development of a strong strategy with robust criteria, with markers for success.

Our common bond is what makes us human: we share the same essential physiology, the same senses, the same speed of movement, the same basic needs as social beings. It is with evidence from these types of qualitative studies that cities like Copenhagen have been able to develop itself into a more healthy, more equitable, more responsive city. With this report the Cardiff Public Services Board has a strong basis on which to build.



Allison Dutoit M.Arch
Associate, Gehl Architects





Why the Liveable City Report?

To make Cardiff an even better place to live, work and visit we need to understand the city's strengths and challenges. By comparing Cardiff with the 'Core Cities' in the UK and other Welsh Local Authorities this report shows where the city is performing well and where Cardiff needs to improve.

This report acts as a summary of Cardiff's Well-being Assessment, required under the Well-being of Future Generations Act. This will provide the evidence base for Cardiff's 'Well-being Plan' which will be published for public consultation in Autumn 2017 and adopted in April 2018.

Well-being of Future Generations Act



Acting today
for a better
tomorrow



The Well-being of Future Generations Act is about improving the social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of Wales. It requires public sector bodies to work together through Public Services Boards to improve the well-being of each Local Authority area.

It places a duty on Public Services Boards to assess the well-being of their local area as a basis for producing a local well-being plan which sets out how the Public Services Board will meet the challenges and capitalise on the opportunities highlighted in the assessment.

For the full assessment providing more detailed data, please visit www.cardiffpartnership.co.uk



Key terms

Outcomes – An outcome is a future condition the city wants to achieve. Seven high level outcomes have been agreed by the Cardiff Public Services Board partners

Indicators – Performance indicators are ways of measuring progress towards achieving our outcomes. The indicators used in this report have been agreed by the Cardiff Public Services Board.

Public Services Board – Public sector bodies acting jointly to improve the economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being of the Local Authority area. Statutory membership includes the Local Authority, Health Board, Fire and Rescue Service and Natural Resources Wales.

UK Core Cities – The 'Core Cities' are a group of 10 major cities, including the eight largest city economies in England, not including London, as well as Cardiff and Glasgow. Comparisons to these cities are included throughout this document.

Ask Cardiff Survey – This annual survey asks the residents of Cardiff to give their views on Council services to help shape future service delivery.



Delivering Our Vision

The Public Services Board members have agreed to work together towards a series of outcomes that matter most to the people of Cardiff.

CARDIFF IS A GREAT PLACE TO LIVE, WORK AND PLAY

The most popular and successful cities offer a range of leisure and cultural opportunities. They also support a good standard of living and empower people to get involved in their local communities.

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CARDIFF HAS A THRIVING AND PROSPEROUS ECONOMY

An innovative, productive and low carbon economy providing the education and employment opportunities that allow all citizens to contribute and benefit from economic growth.

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PEOPLE IN CARDIFF ARE SAFE AND FEEL SAFE

People live in safe and cohesive communities where diversity is celebrated.

PAGE 36

PEOPLE IN CARDIFF ARE HEALTHY

A city that promotes good physical and mental well-being, and ensures that those who experience poor health receive the care they need.

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PEOPLE IN CARDIFF ACHIEVE THEIR FULL POTENTIAL

A city that offers school children the very best education and provides the support all citizens need to fulfil their potential.

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PEOPLE IN CARDIFF HAVE A CLEAN, ATTRACTIVE AND SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENT

Access to parks and green spaces attract people to the city, promotes quality of life and improves mental well-being. Liveable cities also need to look to the future by maintaining resilient and biodiverse ecosystems, reducing waste and increasing use of sustainable transport and low carbon energy solutions to mitigate the impacts of climate change.

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CARDIFF IS A FAIR, JUST AND INCLUSIVE SOCIETY

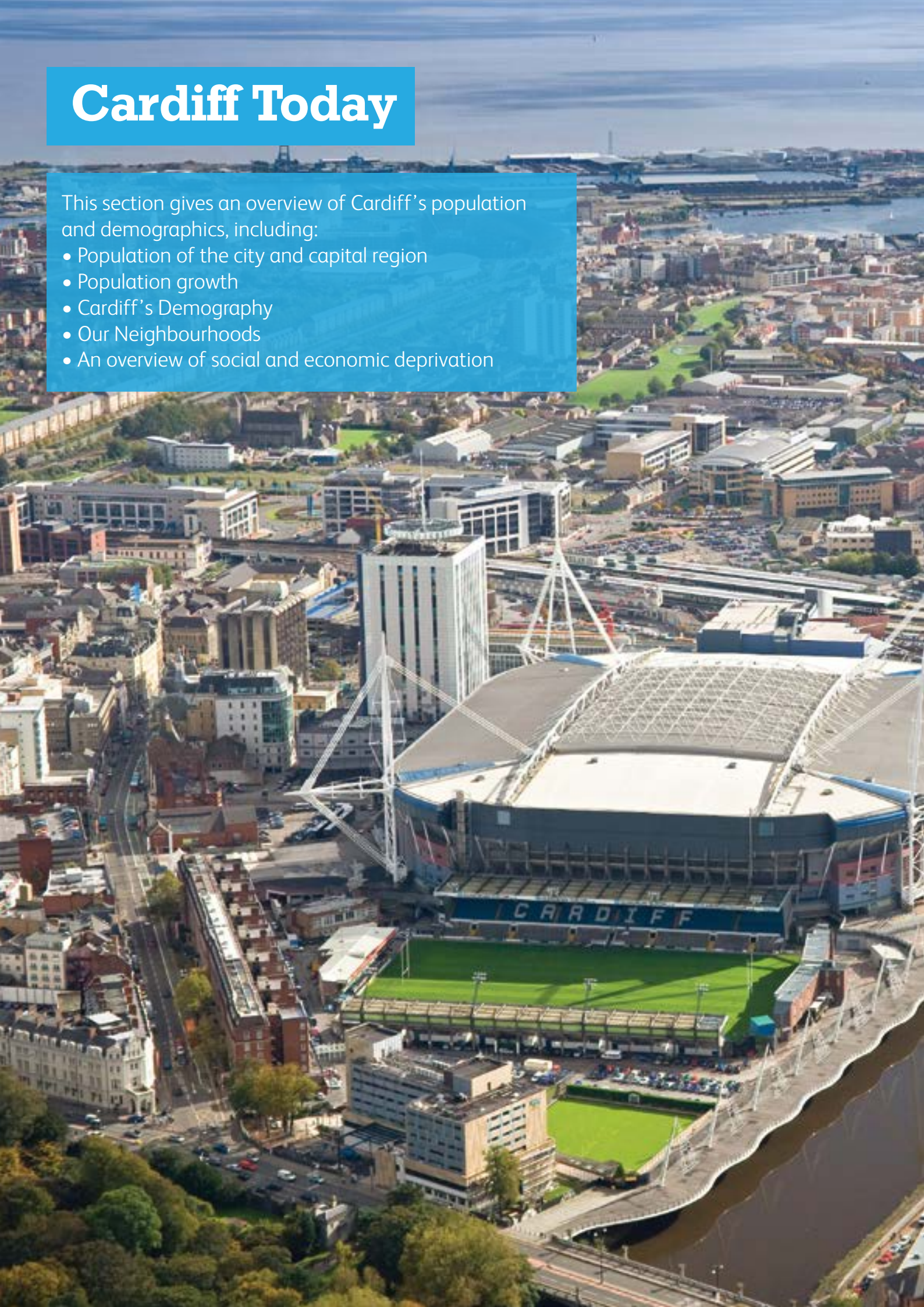
Great cities are defined by how they treat the most vulnerable in society, offering everyone an equal opportunity to get the most out of life in the city, regardless of background.

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Cardiff Today

This section gives an overview of Cardiff's population and demographics, including:

- Population of the city and capital region
- Population growth
- Cardiff's Demography
- Our Neighbourhoods
- An overview of social and economic deprivation





Over the next 20 years Cardiff is projected to grow faster than all major British cities apart from London. This is good news. Successful cities are those that attract and keep people. It is in particular a young city and over the decade ahead there will be a large growth in the working age population, a signal of strength for the city's economy.

This growth will bring challenges too. It will put pressure on the city's physical and social infrastructure and public services. New sustainable ways of getting around the city will be needed, new homes – indeed, whole new communities – will need to be built, underpinned by investment in low carbon energy and water infrastructures.

More young people will mean more schools and more teachers. There will be a need for more health services including GP surgeries. The growth in the city's older population will also mean greater demand on health and care services. These challenges will need to be managed at a time of public sector austerity.

Cardiff today is relatively wealthy, safe, green and healthy. While Cardiff performs well across a number of city-wide indicators of liveability compared to other 'Core Cities', large inequalities exist within the city. Some of the poorest wards in Wales are to be found within walking distance of some of the most affluent and wards with the highest unemployment rates are within a few miles of Wales' major commercial centre.

Cardiff Today

A rapidly growing city

Cardiff has a population of 357,200 people.

Local Authority	Total
Birmingham	1,111,300
Leeds	774,100
Glasgow City	606,300
Sheffield	569,700
Manchester	530,300
Edinburgh, City of	498,800
Liverpool	478,600
Bristol, City of	449,300
CARDIFF	357,200
Nottingham	318,900
Newcastle upon Tyne	292,900

Source: Office for National Statistics

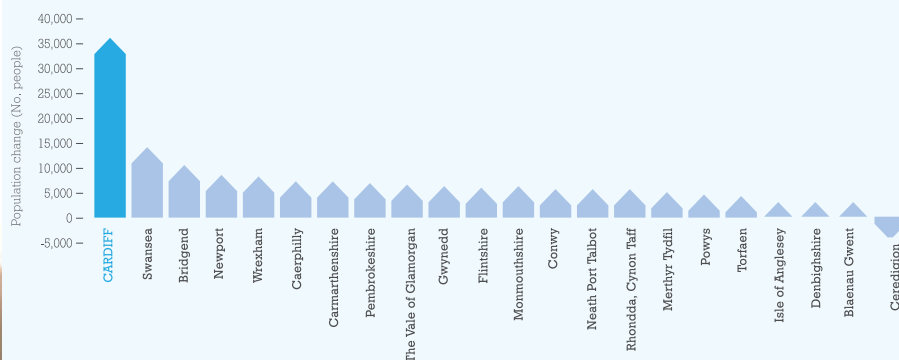
Between 2005 and 2015, Cardiff's population grew by 11%. This is a bigger percentage increase in population than any of the 'Core Cities' apart from Manchester and Nottingham.

This growth trend is set to continue with a projected growth of just over 20% between 2015 and 2035 (an additional 72,000 people), making Cardiff the fastest growing core city in percentage terms.

Cardiff is not only the largest local authority in Wales, it has also experienced the largest population growth in Wales over the last decade and is projected to grow far faster than any other Welsh local authority.

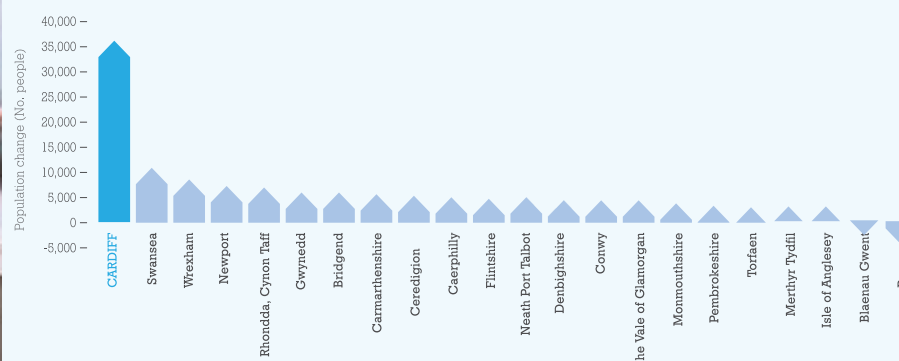


Numerical Change in Total Population, Mid-2005 to Mid-2015



Source: Office for National Statistics

Projected Numerical Change in Total Population, 2015 to 2025

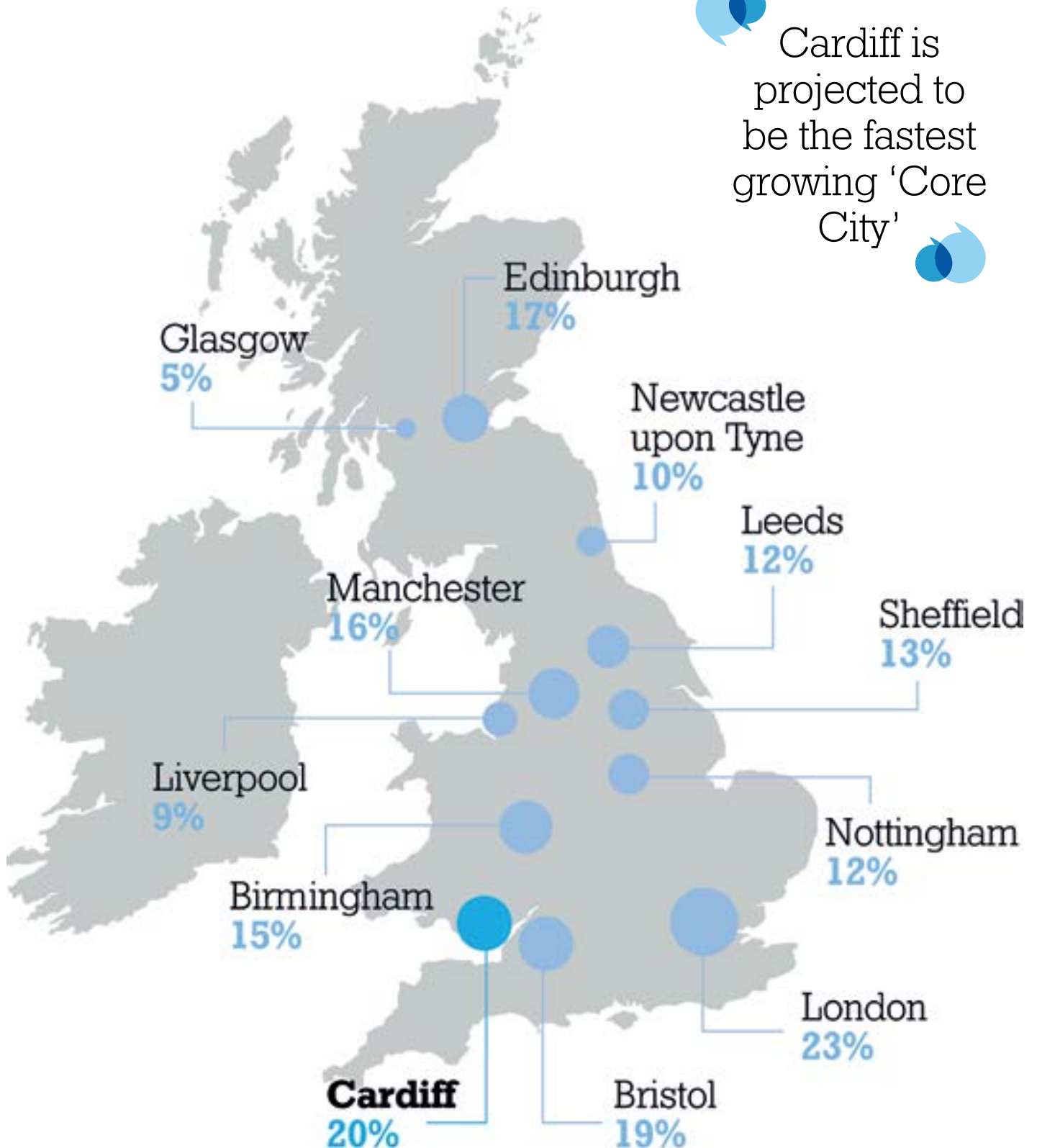


Source: Welsh Government/ONS/NRS 2014-based population projections



Population Growth within the UK's major cities (2015-35)

Cardiff is projected to be the fastest growing 'Core City'



Source: Welsh Government / ONS / NRS 2014-based population projections

Cardiff Today

A Closer Look at our Growing Population

Cardiff's rapid growth will not be evenly spread across age-groups. While there will be significantly more people of a working age there will also be more school children and more people over 65 years old – two groups who will need more support from public services.

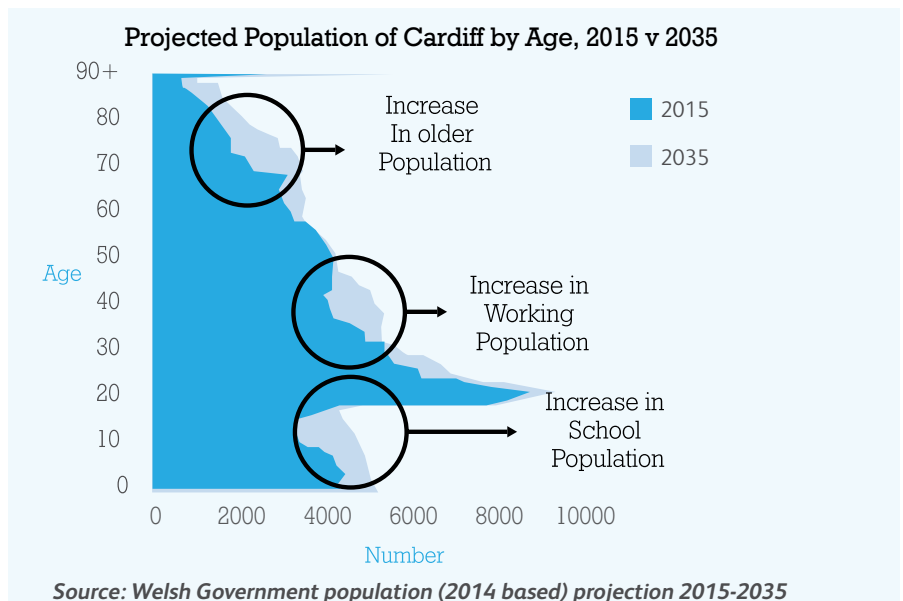
Meeting the Challenge of Growth

A rapidly growing population will put pressure on the city's physical infrastructure and public services.

Transport in the city is a top priority for citizens. Keeping Cardiff moving will not only be vitally important to the future of the city's economy but also for tackling public health issues. The city has set itself a target of a 50:50 modal split between sustainable (cycling, walking, public transport) and non-sustainable (car) forms of transport by 2021, and a challenging 60:40 split by 2026.

41,000 new homes will need to be built and 40,000 new jobs created over the next 10 years. **Investment in energy infrastructures** including low carbon alternatives will be needed, with Cardiff projecting the largest increase in demand on gas (44 %) and electricity (28 %) of all 'Core Cities'.

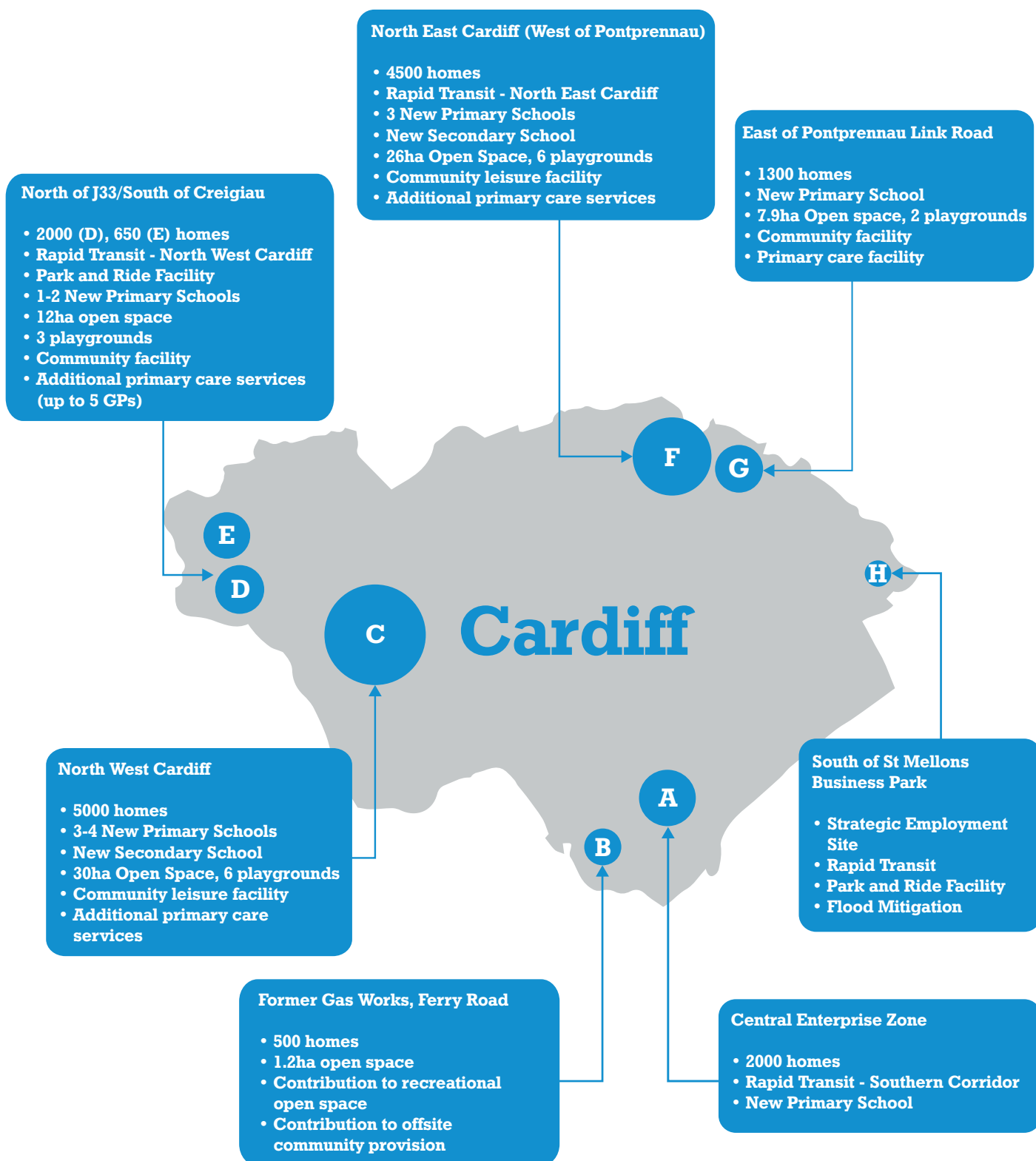
Growth will also put pressure on public services. A significant increase in the number of school age children will mean that we will need **more schools and more teachers**. The number of citizens over 85 years old is expected to nearly double by 2030. As older people are more likely to have long-term conditions and complex care needs, **additional primary care services** will be needed to meet the needs of the city's communities.





Cardiff's Local Development Plan (summary of strategic growth areas)

Cardiff's Local Development Plan covers the planning period to 2026 and identifies the infrastructure required to facilitate and sustain the city's projected level of growth. The diagram below provides a summary of development proposals contained in the plan.



Source: Cardiff's Local Development Plan

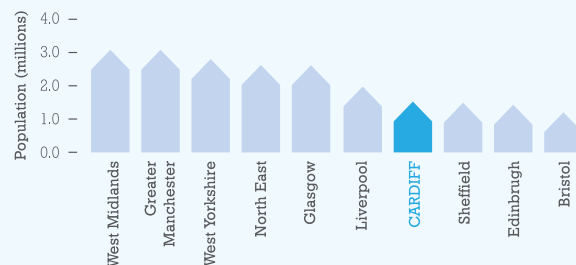
Cardiff Today

Cardiff Capital Region

Cardiff is at the heart of the Cardiff Capital Region of 1.5 million people and makes up nearly a quarter (24 %) of the city-region population. The capital city is the economic engine of the city-region, with nearly two out of three net jobs created in South East Wales over the last ten years created in Cardiff. Each day over 80,000 people – or over a third of the city's 200,000-strong workforce – commute into Cardiff from elsewhere in the Cardiff Capital region.

This shows that the economy of Cardiff has an impact that is much wider than the administrative boundaries of the local authority, and in turn, relies on the people, skills and infrastructure of the wider region each and every day. Strong city-regional governance and strategies with services and infrastructure such as transport, housing and economic development planned and delivered to reflect these wider economic geographies, has been shown to help support stronger and more productive economies.

City Region Population Estimates (millions), Mid-2015



Source: Office for National Statistics

Commuters into Cardiff



...>>> 82,200 Flow of Cardiff's Daily In-Commuters Total Workplace Population in brackets, for example Cardiff (214,700)

Source: Welsh Government

¹ The Capital Cardiff Region is comprised of 10 local authorities, including: Vale of Glamorgan, Bridgend, Rhondda Cynon Taf, Merthyr Tydfil, Caerphilly, Blaenau Gwent, Torfaen, Monmouthshire and Newport.



Cardiff's demography

With 19.7 % of the city's population coming from an ethnic minority, and over 100 languages spoken in the city, Cardiff is by far the most ethnically diverse local authority in Wales.

With a third of the school population now coming from an ethnic minority, Cardiff is likely to become an increasingly ethnically diverse city. These changing demographics will add to the city's cultural diversity and vibrancy, but a continued focus on community cohesion - the sense of belonging felt by communities, and the strong and positive relationships within them – will be important in order to build on Cardiff's long history of being open and inclusive.

Ethnic Group	CARDIFF		Cardiff % of Wales Total
	No.	%	
White British	293,114	80.3	9.7
Ethnic Minorities	68,292	19.7	32.8
Irish/Gypsy or Irish Traveller/Other white	15,316	4.4	21.0
Irish	2,547	0.7	18.1
Gypsy or Irish Traveller	521	0.2	18.7
Other white	12,248	3.5	21.9
Mixed/multiple ethnic groups:	10,031	2.9	31.8
White and Black Caribbean	3,641	1.1	32.8
White and Black African	1,742	0.5	39.4
White and Asian	2,459	0.7	27.3
Other Mixed	2,189	0.6	31.4
Asian/Asian British:	27,885	8.1	39.8
Indian	7,886	2.3	45.7
Pakistani	6,354	1.8	52.0
Bangladeshi	4,838	1.4	45.3
Chinese	4,168	1.2	30.6
Other Asian	4,639	1.3	28.4
Black/African/Caribbean/Black British:	8,201	2.4	44.9
African	5,213	1.5	43.9
Caribbean	1,322	0.4	34.7
Other Black	1,666	0.5	64.6
Other ethnic group:	6,859	2.0	44.9
Arab	4,707	1.4	49.0
Any other ethnic group	2,152	0.6	38.0

Source: 2011 Census

EU Citizens in Cardiff

According to the latest census figures there are 13,414 (non-UK) EU born residents in Cardiff – around 4 % of the total population. The decision to leave the European Union has already caused uncertainty amongst our communities and may have far-reaching impacts on the city's economy and public services.

Poland	2,780
Other EU Accession Countries	2,311
Ireland	2,061
Other Member Countries in March 2001 (i.e. non-Accession)	1,658
Germany	1,491
Italy	840
France	638
Portugal	617
Spain (including Canary Islands)	515
Romania	269
Lithuania	234
Total	13,414

Source: 2011 Census



Religion

As was the case across the UK, between the 2001 and 2011 Census there was a decrease in those who identified as Christian (from 66.9 % to 51.4 %) but increases in the other main religious group categories, with the numbers of people identifying as Muslim (from 3.7 % to 6.8 %) or Hindu (from 0.8 % to 1.4 %) increasing the most. There was also an increase in the number of people reporting no religion (from 18.8 % to 31.8 %). As Cardiff's demography continues to change, it will be important that service delivery takes into account the various religious needs of our communities.

	2001		2011	
	No.	%	No.	%
Has Religion	221,645	72.6	211,350	61.1
Christian	204,359	66.9	177,743	51.4
No Religion	57,440	18.8	109,960	31.8
Religion Not Stated	26,268	8.6	24,780	7.2
Muslim	11,261	3.7	23,656	6.8
Hindu	2,392	0.8	4,736	1.4
Buddhist	1,004	0.3	1,690	0.5
Sikh	928	0.3	1,317	0.4
Other Religion	760	0.2	1,406	0.4
Jewish	941	0.3	802	0.2
Total	305,353	100.0	346,090	100.0

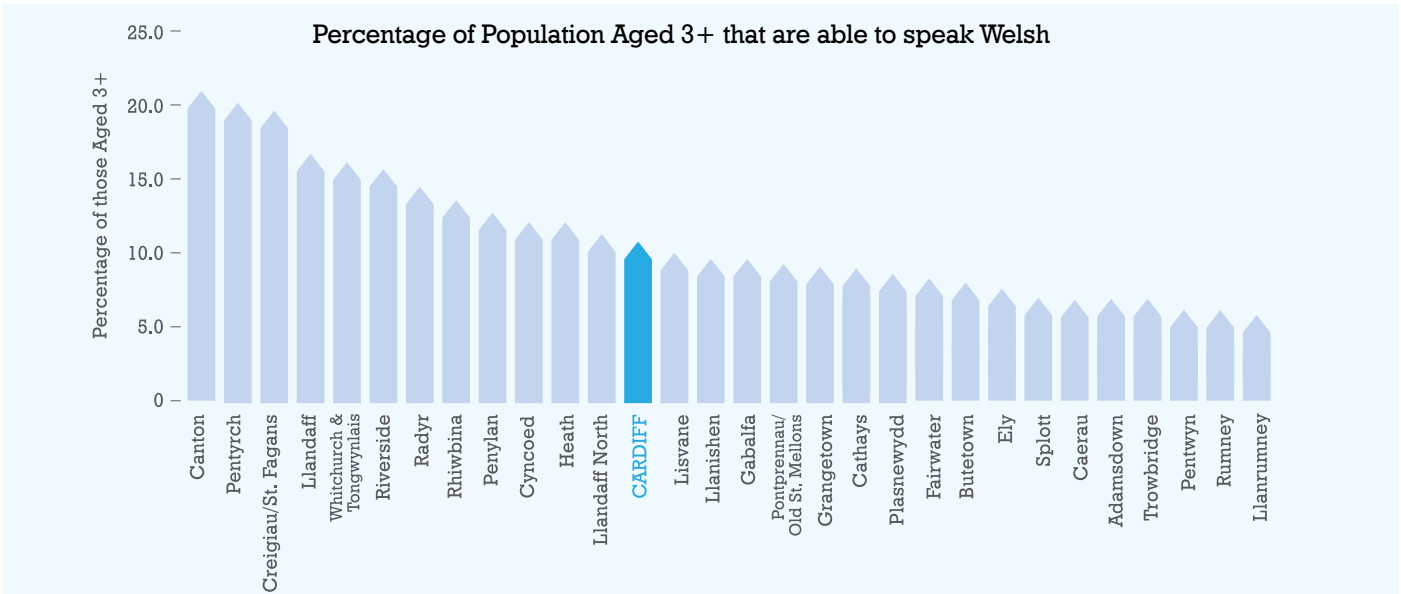




Welsh Language

As a capital city, Cardiff has an important role in promoting Wales as a fully bilingual country. Cardiff has the fourth highest number of Welsh speakers out of the Local Authorities in Wales with the number of Welsh speakers in the capital city more than doubling over the last 25 years. The 2011 census indicated that 16.2 % of people in Cardiff identified themselves as having one or more skills in the Welsh Language (53,680) with 11.1 % of the population aged 3+ being able to speak Welsh (36,735). In 2016, 4,624 pupils are enrolled in Welsh-medium primary education and 2,625 at secondary level.

The number of people who can speak Welsh varies significantly across the city. For example, more than three times as many people are able to speak Welsh in Canton, Pentyrch and Creigiau/St Fagans compared to those living in Pentwyn, Rumney and Llanrumney.



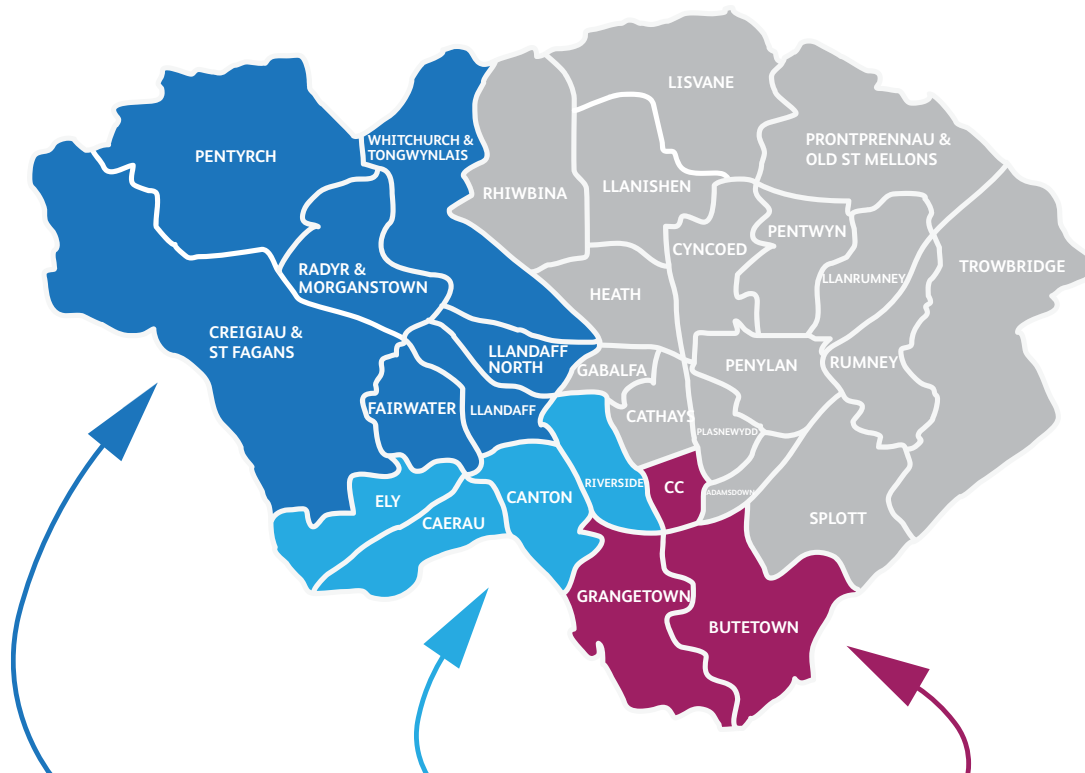
Source: 2011 Census, Office of National Statistics



Our neighbourhoods

In this report Cardiff has been split into six neighbourhood areas. These reflect Cardiff's 'Neighbourhood Partnerships,' which bring people, local service providers and decision-makers together to develop community solutions to locally identified issues.

Well-being assessments of each neighbourhood have been undertaken showing how our different communities experience life in Cardiff, and these can be found at www.cardiffpartnership.co.uk



Cardiff West

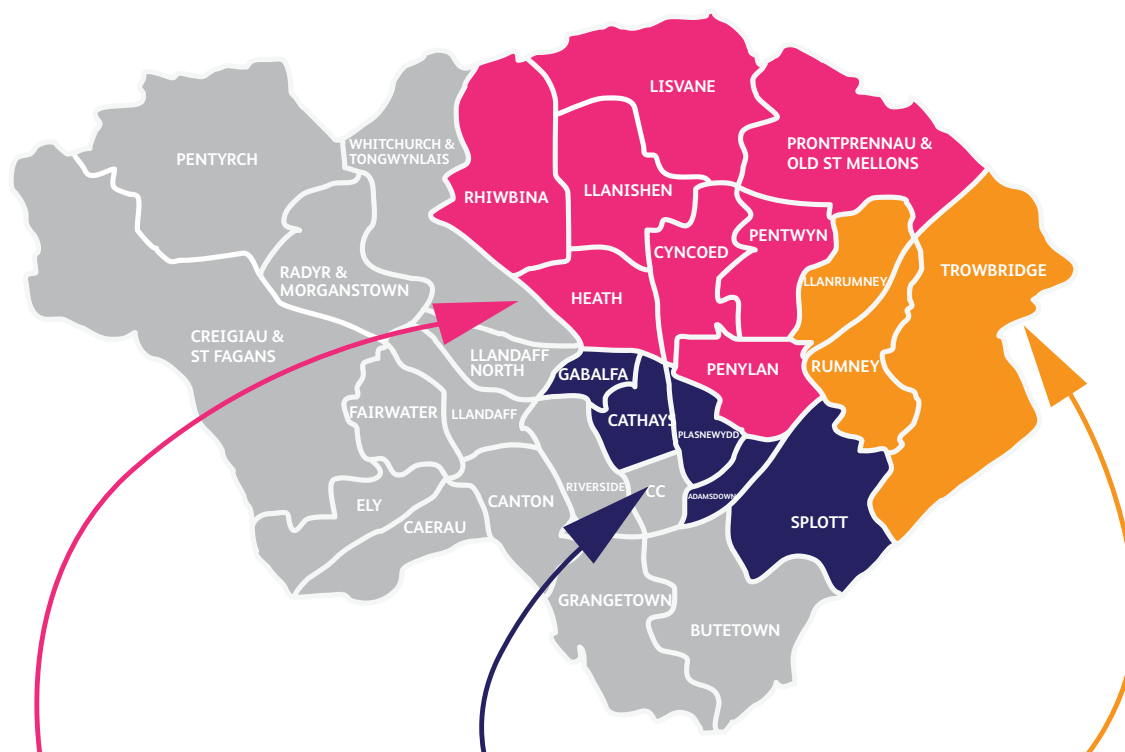
- Highest perception of safety during daylight/after dark
- Highest agreement that Cardiff is a clean, attractive place to live
- A large older population with a high dependency ratio
- Life expectancy relatively high but concentrations of low male life expectancy
- Low feeling of safety whilst cycling
- High use of the car to travel to work

Cardiff South West

- Young population
- Largest BME population
- Highest perception of safety during daylight/after dark
- High levels of deprivation with two-fifths (41.2 %) of communities in the 10 % most deprived areas in Wales
- High young dependency ratio
- High level of concern with affording decent standard of living
- High claimant count
- Low perception of safety on the roads as a driver

Cardiff City and South

- Young population (university students)
- Largest BME population
- Low claimant count
- Relatively high agreement that people have access to opportunities to achieve their potential
- High perception of safety when walking in the city centre during daylight/after dark
- Relatively deprived area - nearly two fifths (39.1 %) of communities in 20 % most deprived areas in Wales
- Low satisfaction with health
- High concentration of NO2 emissions



Cardiff North

- Residents are least concerned about their ability to afford a decent standard of living
- Lowest claimant count rate
- Highest level of agreement that people have access to opportunities to achieve their potential
- Highest level of satisfaction with health
- An older population with a high dependency ratio
- Low perception of safety during daylight hours
- Low perception of safety at night time in the city centre
- Highest use of car or van to travel to work

Cardiff South East

- Large student population and lowest dependency ratio
- Relatively high satisfaction with health
- Lowest overall satisfaction with public services
- Lowest perception of safety cycling and on the roads as a driver
- Lowest satisfaction with mental health
- Low agreement that people have access to opportunities to achieve their potential
- Lowest travel to work by car
- High concentration of NO2 levels

Cardiff East

- Large BME population
- High perception of safety when at home in the daylight
- Young population with highest dependency ratio
- High levels of deprivation with two-fifths (43.5%) of communities in the 10% most deprived areas in Wales
- Most concerned with affording a decent standard of living
- High claimant count rates (highest for 18-24 year olds)
- Comparatively low life expectancy
- Low overall satisfaction with public services
- Lowest agreement that people have access to opportunities to achieve their potential
- Lowest level of satisfaction with health
- Lowest perception of safety at night time

Cardiff Today

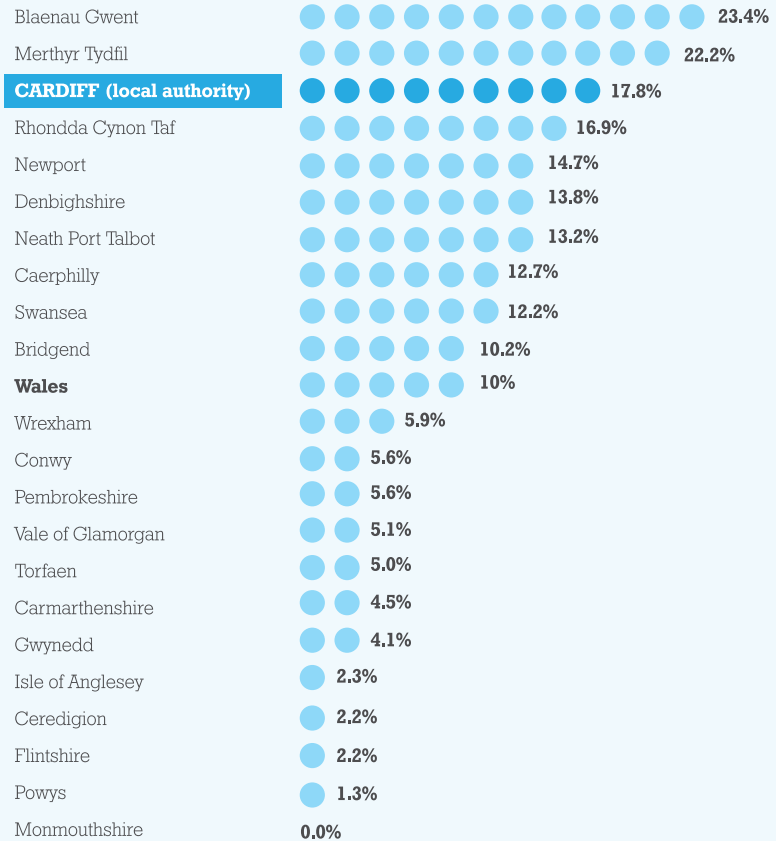
Deprivation in Cardiff- An Overview

Cardiff faces some major challenges which are too often hidden by strong performance at a city level. For example, nearly a third of households in Cardiff – that's over 41,000 homes - are deemed to be living in poverty.

The Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation (WIMD) is the official measure of relative deprivation² for small areas in Wales. It is designed to identify those small areas containing 1,000 to 3,000 people, known as lower super output areas, where there are the highest concentrations of different types of deprivation.

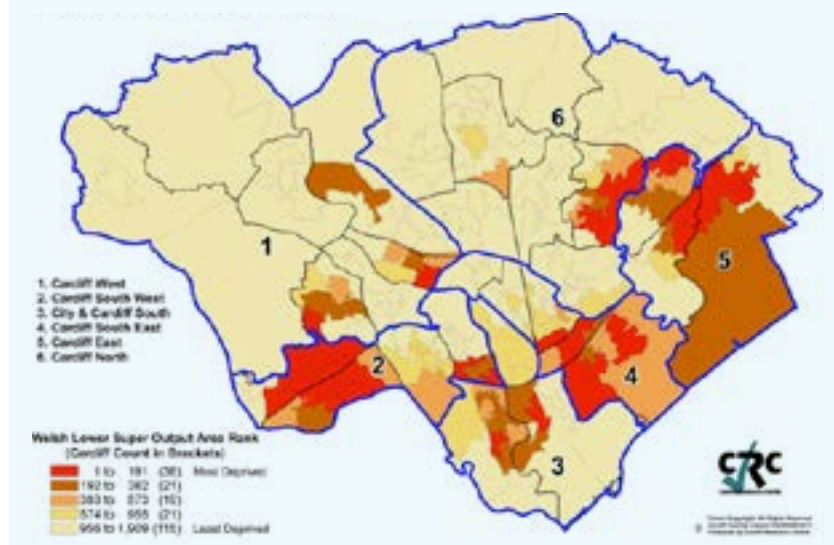
In terms of overall performance in the WIMD, only two other local authorities in Wales have a higher percentage of people who are amongst the 10% most deprived in Wales. These issues are explored in more depth in Outcome 7.

Percentage of population in 10% Most Deprived Areas² of Wales



Source: Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation (2014)

The 2014 WIMD Overall Ranks in Cardiff



Over **60,000** people in Cardiff live in the 10% most deprived areas in Wales

² The Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation is the official measure of relative deprivation for small areas in Wales. It is designed to identify those small areas containing 1,000 to 3,000 people, known as lower super output areas, where there are the highest concentrations of different types of deprivation.



Cardiff Tomorrow

Cardiff is projected to be the fastest growing UK Core City over the next 20 years, which is a sign of its strength and its unique position in Wales. This projected growth presents the city with major economic and cultural opportunities. New sustainable communities designed to provide the best quality of life possible can be developed. Cardiff can have an even more positive economic impact on the city region and on the Welsh economy.

However, planning for and managing the city's growth will not be easy. Pressures on service provision will have to be addressed by all partners, whether in terms of adapting existing services to be more flexible or by delivering increased and better infrastructure and facilities, more schools and more health services.

Furthermore, addressing the inequalities which are evident across the city will be fundamental to the city's future. These are apparent in the economic and health outcomes of our citizens, their satisfaction with Cardiff as a place to live, as well as their attainment and overall well-being. These inequalities are damaging the lives of too many citizens, are putting pressure on public services and lead to long-term effects for the city's economy.



Outcome 1

Cardiff Is A Great Place to Live, Work and Play

This section considers quality of life in Cardiff:

- Residents' perception of well-being
- Residents' perception of the quality of public services
- Culture, heritage and sport
- Involvement
- Standards of living
- Housing affordability and homelessness





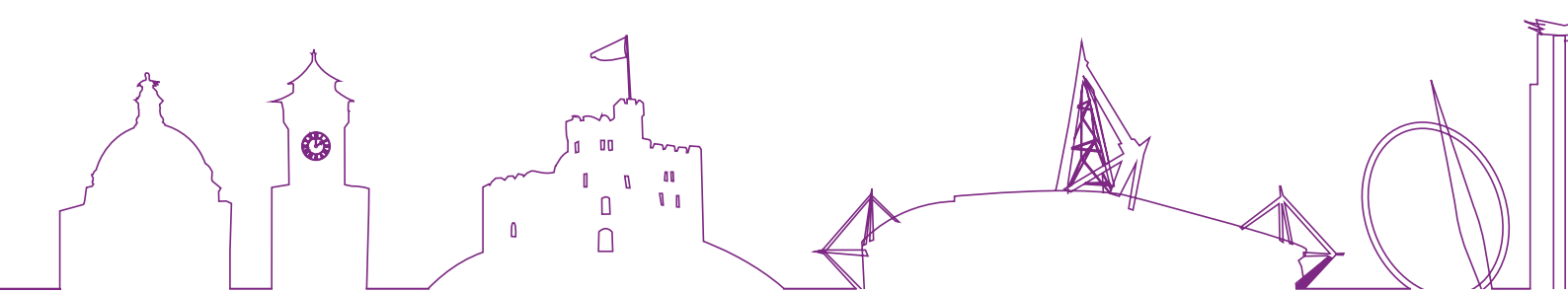
Cardiff Today

People love living in Cardiff. The capital city of Wales consistently sits near the top of polls, surveys and reviews of quality of life in cities in the UK and Europe.

Cardiff's culture, sport, shopping and its public and green spaces are ranked by its own citizens as amongst the best in Europe and help to attract visitors from around the world. Residents are also consistently happy with the quality and efficiency of public services in the city, particularly compared to other European cities.

While indicators of well-being at the city level paint a positive picture, levels of well-being vary significantly across the city (see Outcome 7 for more details), with stark differences in how prosperous, safe, healthy, skilled, clean and green Cardiff is between the most affluent and more deprived communities.

Housing, a central component of quality of life, remains relatively unaffordable in Cardiff compared to other major British cities and recent years have seen a substantial increase in the number of people who are homeless or sleeping rough. Furthermore, over 50 % of residents reported being concerned with being able to afford a decent standard of living.



Europe's Most Liveable Capital Cities

The latest European Urban Audit, a survey of quality of life in 83 major European cities conducted by the European Commission, ranked Cardiff as joint third most liveable European capital city (up from joint 6th in 2012) and joint 6th across all cities (up from 22nd in 2012).

Cardiff compares particularly well in terms of healthcare, retail and sports facilities, public spaces and the quality of the natural environment. However, the city scores lower on the percentage of people using public transport every day, the availability of good employment and the cleanliness of streets.

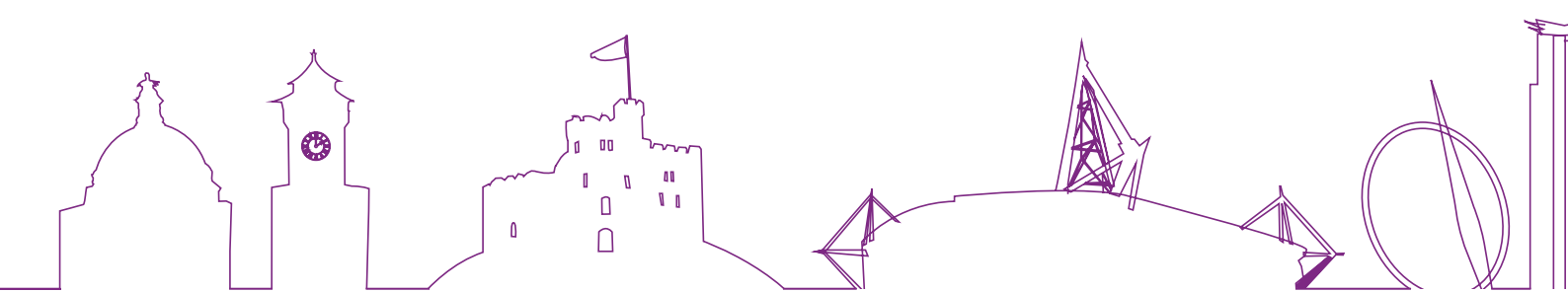
I'm satisfied to live in...	Position in terms of European Capital Cities (30)	% satisfaction
Oslo	1	99%
Vilnius	2	98%
CARDIFF	=3	97%
Copenhagen	=3	97%
Stockholm	=3	97%
Luxembourg	=6	96%
Vienna	=6	96%
Zagreb	=8	94%
Amsterdam	=8	94%
Dublin	=10	93%
Warsaw	=10	93%
Tallinn	=12	92%
Ljubljana	=12	92%
Valletta	=14	91%
Prague	=14	91%
Helsinki	=14	91%
Berlin	=14	91%
Budapest	=18	90%
Bratislava	=18	90%
London	=18	90%
Riga	21	89%
Nicosia	=22	88%
Lisbon	=22	88%
Brussels	=24	87%
Madrid	=24	87%
Paris	=24	87%
Sofia	27	86%
Bucharest	28	83%
Rome	29	80%
Athens	30	67%



Cardiff's performance in the European Commission Urban Audit (2015)

LEVEL OF SATISFACTION / AGREEMENT WITH...	% SATISFIED / IN AGREEMENT WITH 2015	POSITION AGAINST CAPITAL CITIES 2015 (30 CITIES)	POSITION IN EUROPE 2015 (83 CITIES / GREATER CITIES)
I am satisfied to live in my City	97	Joint 3rd	Joint 6th
Availability of retail shops	94	Joint 2nd	Joint 5th
The place where I live	94	Joint 9th	Joint 26th
The life I lead	93	Joint 8th	Joint 19th
Cultural facilities such as concert halls, theatres, museums & libraries	91	3rd	Joint 10th
Green spaces such as parks and gardens	90	Joint 6th	Joint 15th
I feel safe in my neighbourhood	89	Joint 12th	Joint 31st
Public spaces such as markets, squares, pedestrian areas	88	Joint 1st	Joint 10th
The quality of the air	86	Joint 4th	Joint 11th
I feel safe in my City	85	11th	Joint 30th
The noise level	84	2nd	7th
Health care services, doctors & hospitals	84	Joint 5th	Joint 26th
Generally speaking, most people in my neighbourhood can be trusted	84	9th	Joint 27th
The financial situation of my household	83	7th	Joint 18th
Generally speaking, most people in my City can be trusted	79	Joint 4th	Joint 17th
Sports facilities such as sports fields & indoor sports halls	75	Joint 4th	Joint 18th
Public transport	73	Joint 16th	Joint 42nd
Schools and other educational facilities	73	9th	Joint 30th
The presence of foreigners is good for my City	73	20th	Joint 47th
Cleanliness	72	Joint 10th	Joint 27th
Generally speaking, the public administration of my City can be trusted	71	6th	Joint 17th
My personal job situation	68	Joint 14th	Joint 37th
The state of streets and buildings in my neighbourhood	68	Joint 14th	Joint 36th
Foreigners who live in my City are well integrated	68	Joint 4th	Joint 10th
The administrative services of my City help people efficiently	67	Joint 3rd	Joint 7th
My City is committed to fight against climate change	64	5th	Joint 21st
It is easy to find good housing at a reasonable price in my City	47	4th	Joint 23rd
It is easy to find a job in my City	43	16th	Joint 29th
On a typical day, I use urban public transport most often	28	28th	Joint 69th





What Does Well-being Mean to People in Cardiff?

As part of the 2016 Ask Cardiff Survey a number of questions were asked on well-being. The most important factors in leading a healthy and happy life were felt to be:

- ‘Being fit and healthy’ (37.6 %)
- ‘Having friends, family around you’ (33.8 %)
- ‘Eating well’ (28.7 %)
- ‘Financial Security’ (19.3 %).

In terms of local services or organisations that have the most positive effect on people and community well-being, ‘Parks and open spaces’ (28.6 %) more than doubled other responses including:

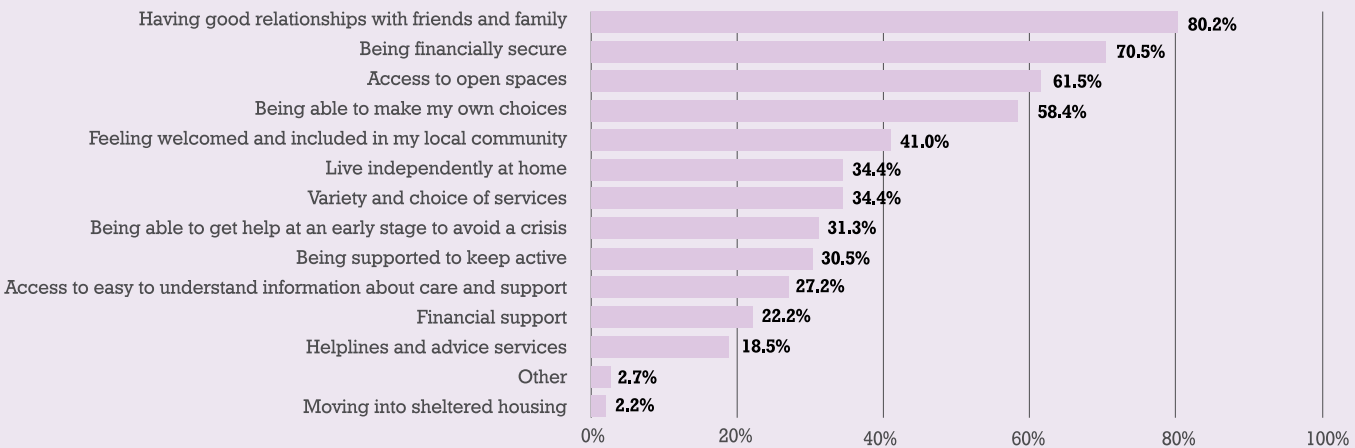
- ‘Library/Hub’ (13.4 %)
- ‘Leisure centres’ (9.6 %)
- ‘Health and social care’ (6.9 %).

In considering the issues that might affect their well-being over the next five years almost a third of respondents felt that ‘Health and mobility’ was the most significant factor (32.6 %), followed by:

- ‘Finances’ (19.3 %)
- ‘Ageing’ (16.3 %)
- ‘Decent employment’ (13.3 %)
- ‘Accessible and affordable services’ (9.7 %).

Residents were also asked which services and support would help maintain or improve their well-being. ‘Having good relationships with friends and family’ was seen as most important followed by ‘Being financially secure’ and having ‘Access to open space’.

What services or support do you think are important to maintaining or improving your current level of well-being?



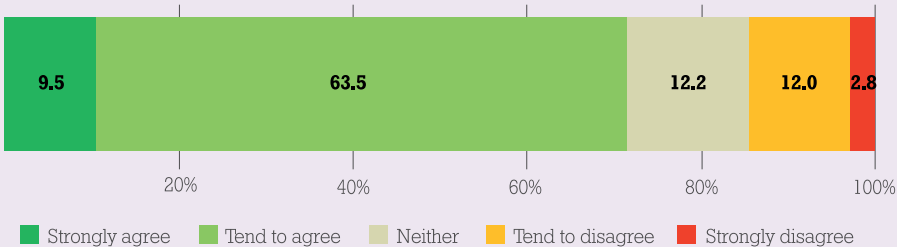
Source: Ask Cardiff Survey 2016

The Quality of Public Services

73 % of people felt that the quality of public services in Cardiff is good overall (compared to 65.6 % in 2015). A higher percentage of people in Cardiff South East tended to disagree or strongly disagreed with this statement and nearly 20 % of those who identified themselves as disabled also tended to disagree or strongly disagreed.

When respondents were asked what changes to public services would have the greatest positive effect on their well-being, almost a quarter supported improving transport and reducing congestion (24.0 %), with 15.0 % supporting a cleaner local environment.

To what extent do you agree that the quality of public services in Cardiff is good overall?



Source: Ask Cardiff Survey 2016

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OF WRNALS AWENSING

Culture, heritage & sport

Cultural and sporting facilities rank consistently highly in people's estimation of what makes Cardiff a great place to live. Cardiff ranks third compared to other European capital cities in terms of satisfaction with concert halls, theatres and museums (see European Urban Audit page 23); and joint fourth for sports facilities.

The 2016 Ask Cardiff Survey explored which cultural activities people felt were important to their well-being. 95 % said that spending time outside was important to them and their family (you can read more about Cardiff's green and open spaces in Outcome 6); 80 % of people valued arts and cultural activities and just over 70 % said the same about sport.

Arts

Cardiff comes top in Wales in terms of the percentage of people who have attended arts events, from theatre productions and music events to exhibitions and street arts events.

The arts are a vital part of Cardiff's economy, but also have an important social impact, inspiring young people, enhancing people's day to day lives and improving their mental well-being.

Heritage assets

Cardiff also performs very well in terms of the percentage of people who have visited a historic building or a museum.

As well as the role museums and heritage buildings can play in enriching people's lives and enhancing education opportunities, increasingly museums across the UK are working with communities and other public sector bodies to improve well-being particularly in terms of mental and physical health. These assets also play an important role in attracting visitors to the city. You can read more about Cardiff's tourism economy in Outcome 2.

Sport

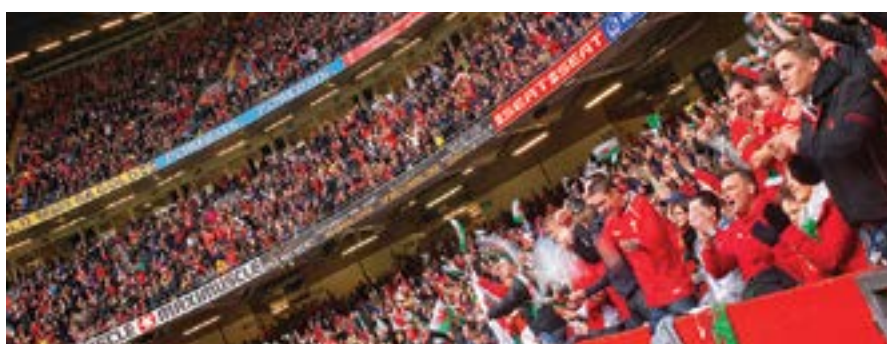
Over 70 % of Cardiff residents say that sport is very or fairly important to them and their family, and over 45 % of people take part in sport either daily or once or twice a week. Aside from the obvious benefits it can bring to physical health, being active and taking part in sport can have huge benefits for mental health and self-esteem, as well as helping to integrate people in their communities and to form strong networks.

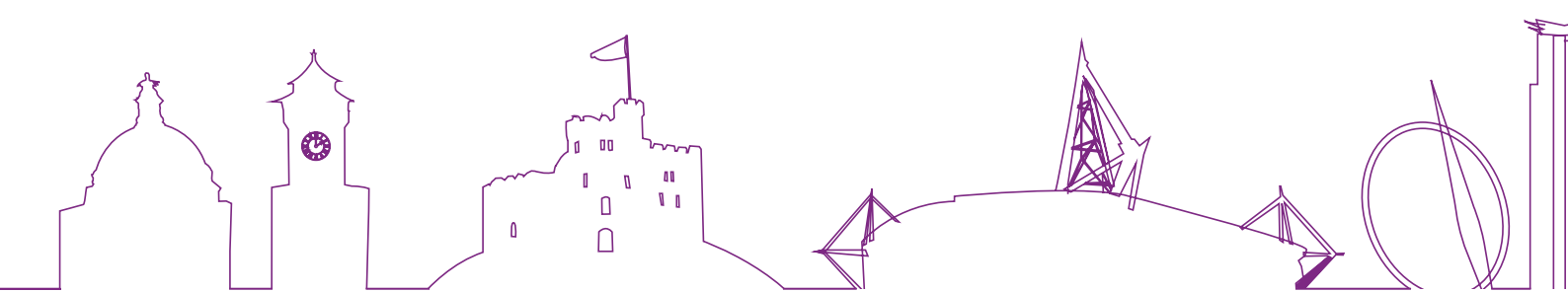


Percentage that have been to any arts event in Wales, 2014-15



Percentage that have visited a museum in Wales, 2014-15



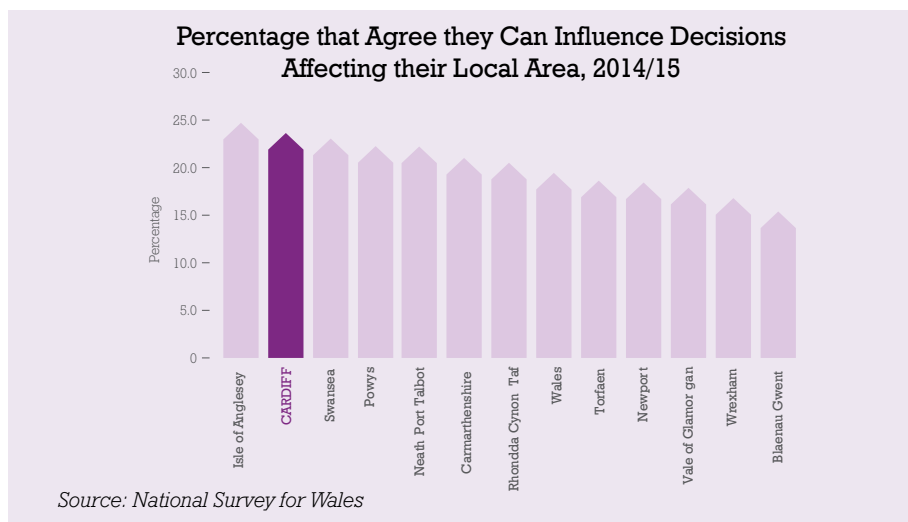


Involvement

Influencing decisions

Cardiff compares well in terms of the percentage of people who feel that they can influence decisions affecting their local area, coming second across Wales. However, nationally there has been a gentle decline in the last three years in how much influence people feel they have.

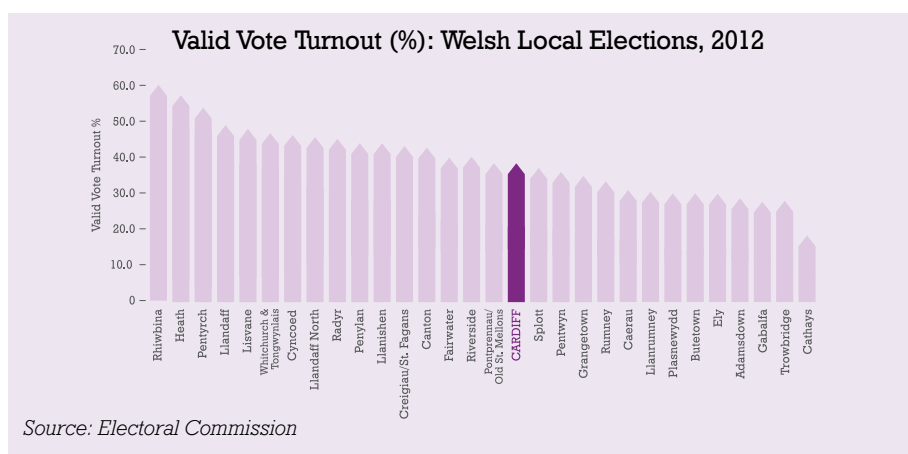
Results from the National Survey for Wales show that people are more likely to feel that they have influence if they have higher qualifications



Voting

In terms of recent voter turnout in Cardiff, this ranges from 37.9 % in the 2012 local elections, to 47.4 % in the 2016 National Assembly elections, to 67.4 % in the last general election in 2015.

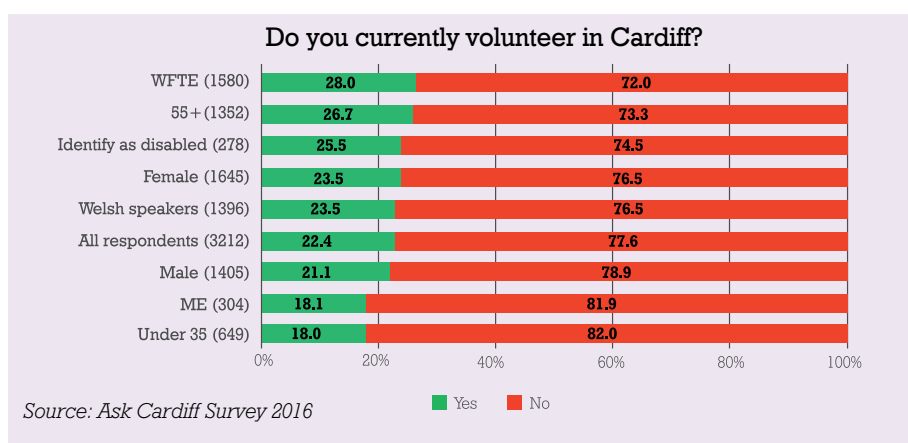
More stark are the differences between turnout in different wards which was as high as 60 % in relatively affluent Rhiwbina in 2012 but as low as 26.6 % in less affluent Trowbridge.



Volunteering

In addition to the benefits which volunteering brings to Cardiff's communities in making them more resilient, it can help people gain confidence and self-esteem, learn skills and improve their CV and give something back to those around them, fostering a sense of community cohesion. It has been shown that it can improve people's ability to cope with ill-health, encourage healthy lifestyles and can reduce incidence of depression and stress.

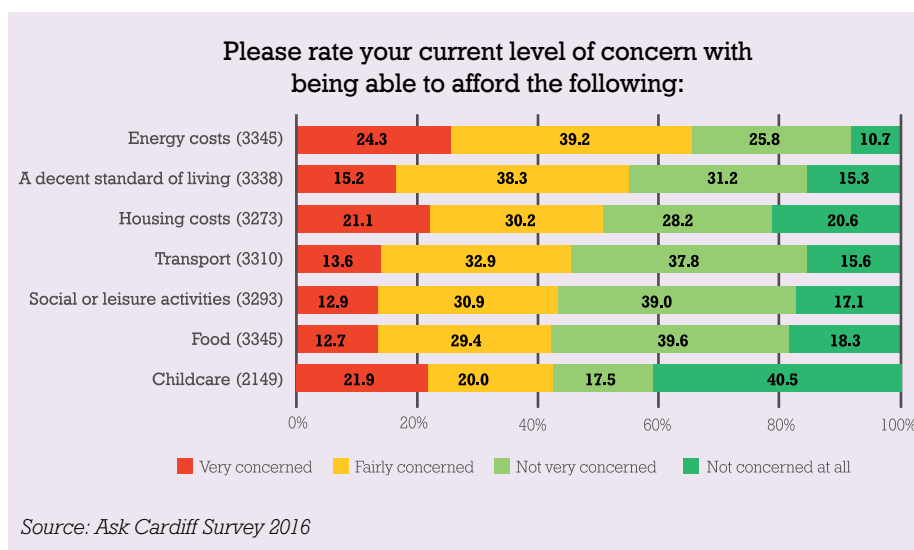
28 % of people in Cardiff volunteer in some way, with charities, youth groups, environmental and faith groups. Older people and those who aren't in full time employment are much more likely to volunteer than under 35s. However, only 43.5 % of people felt that they were aware of how to access volunteering opportunities.





Standard of Living

Over half of Cardiff citizens said that they are very or fairly concerned with being able to afford a decent standard of living. People in Cardiff East and South West were much more concerned than those living in Cardiff North, as were disabled people and those from minority ethnic backgrounds. Nearly one in five said that their finances might affect their well-being over the next five years. As well as the cost of child care, being able to afford utility bills, healthy food and the affordability of housing were particular concerns.



Energy costs

The cost of energy is a particular concern to people in Cardiff. Nearly two-thirds of people answering the 2016 Ask Cardiff Survey said that they were very or fairly concerned about energy costs.

Nearly 25 % of households in Cardiff are estimated to be in fuel poverty. A household in fuel poverty is defined as one that spends more than 10 % of its income on fuel to heat the house adequately. The most vulnerable people in communities are more likely to be on low-incomes and experience fuel poverty alongside other forms of deprivation. Cold homes have been linked to more deaths in winter, respiratory illnesses and impacts on mental health, and can particularly affect children.



Food poverty

Food poverty means not being able to afford or access food for a healthy diet. It is not just about quantity, it is also about having physical access to shops that sell healthy foods and the social issues which affect which foods are eaten. Poor diet can lead to chronic conditions such as heart disease, obesity and diabetes. The impacts of poor diet on health are looked at in more detail in Outcome 4.

This is an issue that will need to be explored further in Cardiff but it is known that unhealthy diets tend to be linked to lower income. People with lower qualifications are

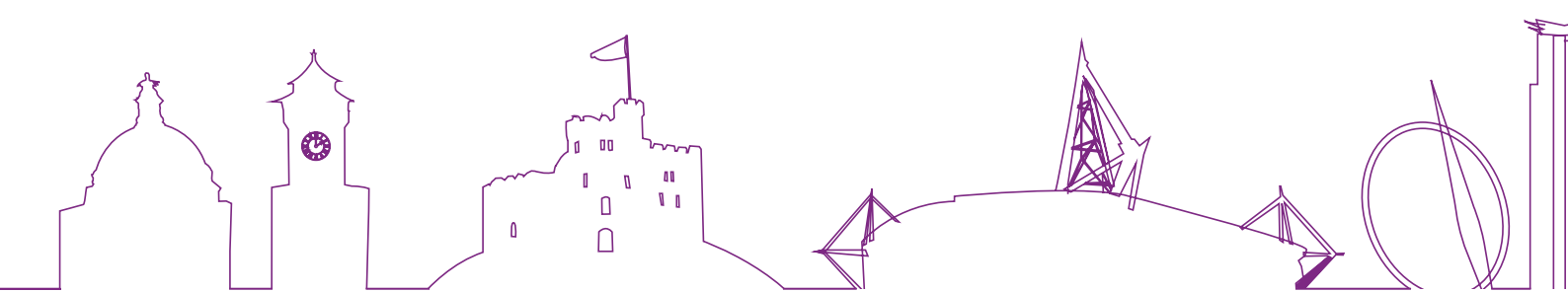
less likely to eat enough fruit and vegetables; people from disadvantaged backgrounds tend to have poorer cooking facilities and skills.

The response to the 2016 Ask Cardiff Survey also indicated that levels of food poverty are linked to levels of income deprivation and other forms of deprivation across the city:

- 8.2 % of people in 'City and Cardiff South' and 7.5 % of people in Cardiff South East reported having missed a meal in the previous fortnight because of lack of money compared to only 3.3 % of people in more affluent Cardiff North.

- 19.7 % (nearly in 1 in 5) in Cardiff East reported that money worries had stopped them inviting their friends or their children's friends for a meal once a month compared to 8.4 % in Cardiff North.





Housing Affordability

Housing is central to liveability. Good homes are associated with all of the outcomes covered in this report.

Housing in Cardiff is relatively unaffordable compared to other cities. The average house costs around eight times the average salary, while in Liverpool it is around six times the average salary. Only in Bristol is housing less affordable. Young people in Cardiff are particularly concerned about getting on the property ladder. In the 2016 Ask Cardiff Survey, a third (33.6%) of young people reported to be 'very concerned' about housing costs compared to just 12.8% of those aged 55+.

High house prices can mean a decrease in living standards as a higher proportion of income is spent on housing costs. It can also have a detrimental impact on people's mental well-being and life choices, such as when they can afford to have children, and is a driver of intergenerational inequalities.



Housing Affordability: Ratio of House Price to Median Gross Annual Salary, 2015



Source: Office for National Statistics

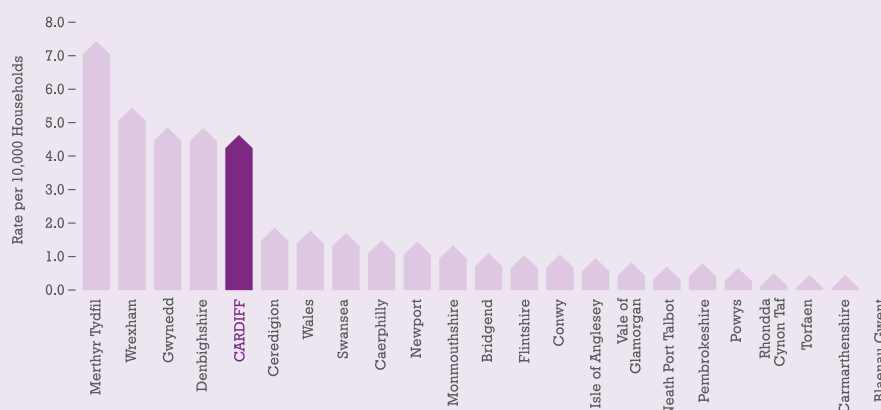
Homelessness

Being without a home affects every aspect of a person's life, from their ability to hold down or find a job, to their health and their relationships. The immediate and long-term effects of homelessness on individuals have a high impact on public services, putting additional pressures on health, support services, the police and judicial system.

In 2015/16, Cardiff was above the Wales average for the number of households prevented from becoming homelessness. However, over the last 2 years, the number of people sleeping rough in Cardiff has steadily increased. The Welsh Government's annual count of rough sleepers observed 24 individuals in 2014, 30 in 2015 and 53 individuals in 2016, and a rate per 10,000 households which is significantly above the Welsh average.



Estimated No. People Sleeping Rough over 2 week period (2nd-15th Nov) - Rate per 10,000 Households, 2015-16



Source: StatsWales



Cardiff Tomorrow

The most recent Europe-wide poll put Cardiff as the continent's joint third most liveable capital city. Cardiff aspires to be number one.

This will require maintaining high levels of citizen satisfaction with life in the city, building up the city's sense of community, and – fundamentally – ensuring excellent public services at a time of rapidly increasing demand and public sector austerity.

Cardiff has significant assets to build on in terms of the city's arts and culture, green spaces and the commitment of our citizens to improve our communities. The European Audit also showed that the city compares particularly well in terms of healthcare, sports facilities and its retail offer.

However, Cardiff's citizens tell us that health as they age, affordability of housing, food and energy costs and access to services will have the biggest impact on their future well-being. Public transport, congestion and clean local environments have also been identified as key issues for improving the well-being of the city.

Adopting new ways of delivering public services, involving communities in the design and delivery of services and working to prevent problems before they occur will be key to addressing these issues.

In particular, closing the gap in well-being between communities as well as addressing long-term challenges such as persistent poverty and poor health will be vital if the vision of becoming the most liveable capital city in Europe is to be achieved.

Outcome 2

Cardiff has a Thriving and Prosperous Economy

This section gives an overview of Cardiff's economic performance, looking at the following indicators:

- Residents' perceptions of Cardiff's economy
- Economic Output
- Levels of employment and unemployment
- Business start-ups
- Average wage
- Visitor numbers and tourist spend





Cardiff Today

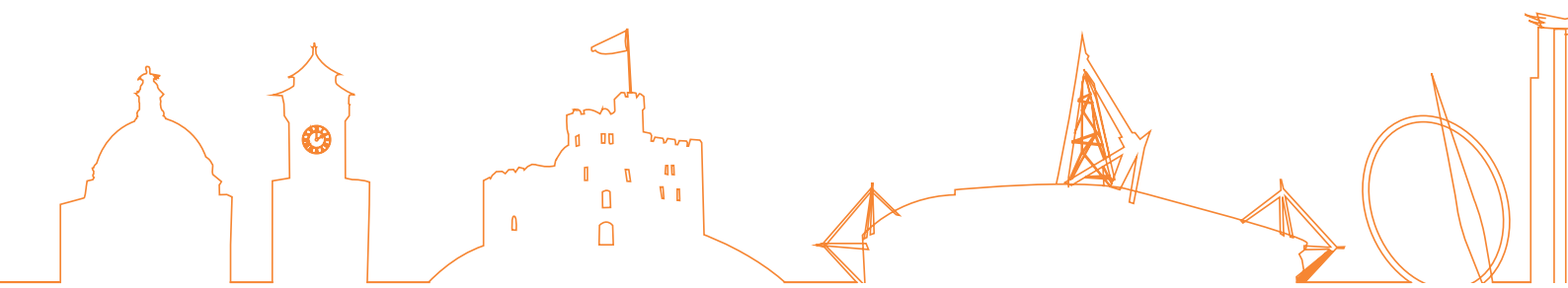
Cardiff is the economic powerhouse of Wales, playing a vital role in creating jobs and wealth for the people of the city and the wider city region.

The city economy is demonstrating strong performance across a number of headline indicators, with jobs growth up, unemployment down, visitor numbers up and growth in the number of new companies created.

That said, Cardiff's total economic output (GVA) – what we could think of as the city's 'GDP' – although much higher than other parts of Wales, compares relatively poorly to the top performing major British cities. After 10 years of continual growth in the years preceding the economic crash, economic output per capita is only now returning to pre-crisis levels.

Together, these figures suggest that while jobs are being created, the city's economy is not becoming more productive. To meet the demands of growth it will be important that Cardiff's economy not only keeps on creating and attracting new companies and new jobs, but that these companies are more productive and the jobs better paid.

The proceeds of economic growth have not been felt by all of the city's residents. Despite the jobs created and the investment in the city centre, many of the poorest communities in Wales can be found in its capital city. The large disparities in levels of unemployment, household poverty and workless households closely align with health, crime and educational inequalities across the city.



What Do Our Residents Think?

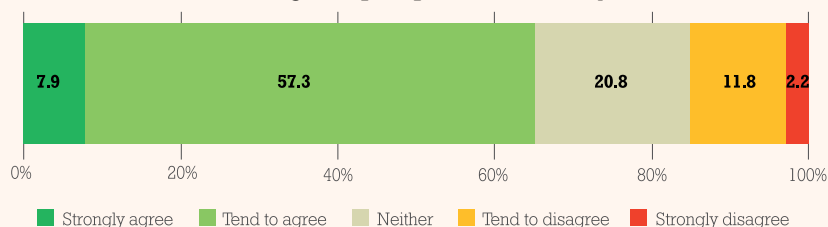
Nearly two-thirds of residents think that Cardiff has a thriving and prosperous economy, though this must be considered alongside the results of the EU Urban Audit (see page 23) where only 43 % of people felt that it is 'easy to find a job' in Cardiff.

Fewer respondents living in the South East and South West of Cardiff think that the city economy is strong, reflecting similar gaps in employment and income, which vary significantly across the city. Similarly, fewer disabled people and people from minority ethnic backgrounds felt that the city economy was doing well.

Given the importance of employment and income in well-being, the specific barriers to employment that many of those people who are furthest from the labour market experience need to be addressed.



To what extent do you agree or disagree that Cardiff has a thriving and prosperous economy?



Source: Ask Cardiff Survey 2016

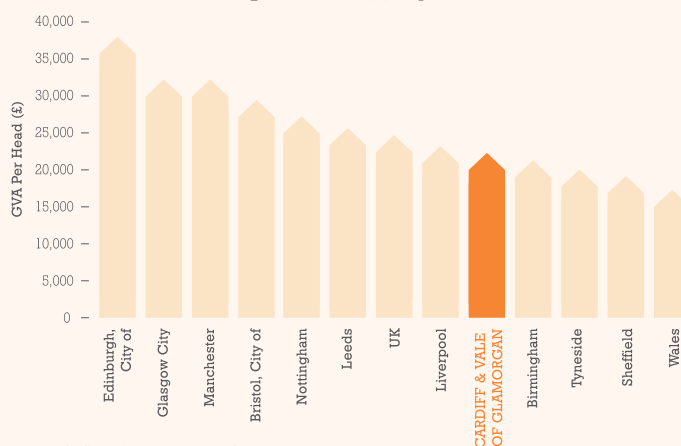
Economic Output (Gross Value Added)

Gross Value Added (GVA) measures the value of goods and services produced in an area, giving an indication of how well an economy is performing. In 2014, GVA per head in Cardiff and the Vale was £22,107, significantly higher than the Welsh average but lagging behind many of the UK's major cities.

Cardiff's performance has also not been improving as quickly as the UK average in recent years and is only now returning to pre-economic crisis levels, suggesting that Cardiff economy, like the national economy, must solve its own local 'productivity puzzle.'

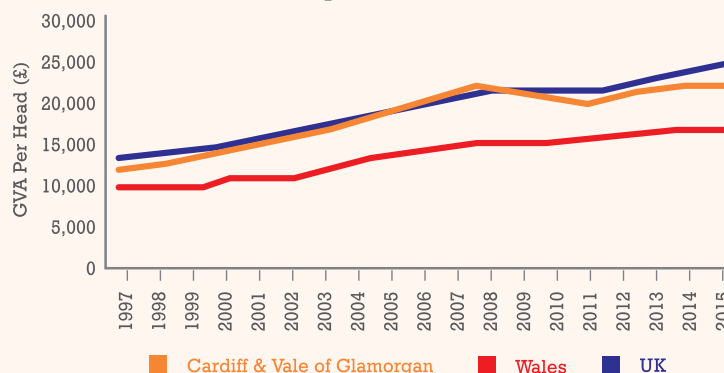
Over the last decade, job growth has been strong with a large number of new jobs (over 20,000) created in financial and professional services; growth in public administration and education, and retail, hotels and restaurants; with small reductions in job numbers in construction and manufacturing employment. Much of this growth is spatially concentrated in the city centre and the south and east of the city, two of the areas of the city that also have the highest levels of unemployment.

Provisional GVA per head (£) by NUTS3 Area, 2014



Source: Office for National Statistics

GVA per head, 1997 - 2014



Source: Office for National Statistics

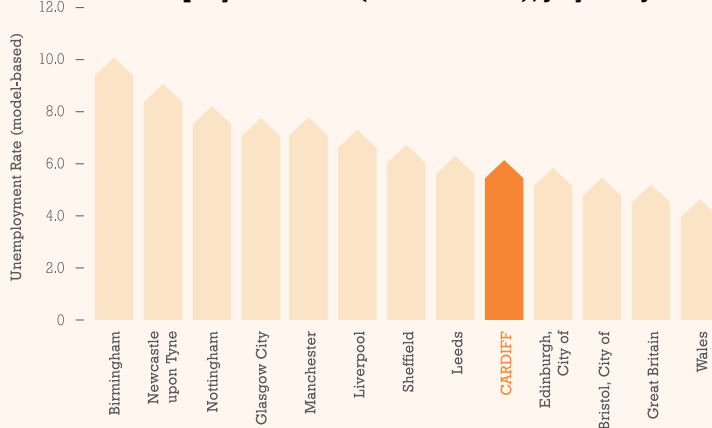
Unemployment

After a peak in 2013, Cardiff's unemployment rate³ has dropped and is currently 6%. Although Cardiff's unemployment rate is higher than both the Welsh and British rates, it is third lowest amongst the 'Core Cities' and has returned to pre-downturn levels.

There is more still to be done. Levels of unemployment vary across the city (see page 70) and can have wide impacts on issues such as levels of crime and mental health, and the overall attractiveness of the city as a place to live and do business.



Unemployment Rate (model-based), July 15 - June 16



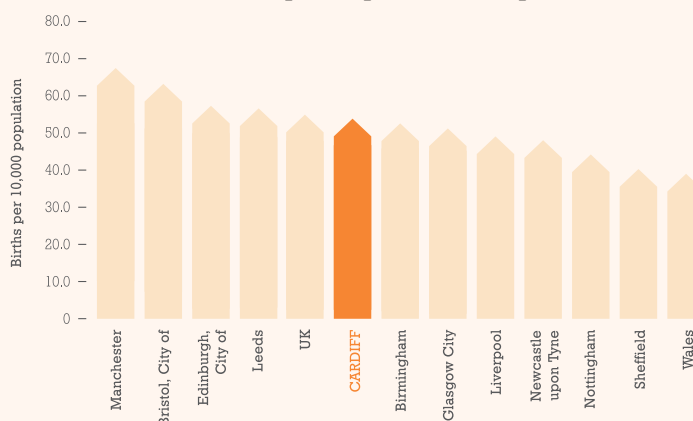
Source: Office for National Statistics

Business Start-Ups

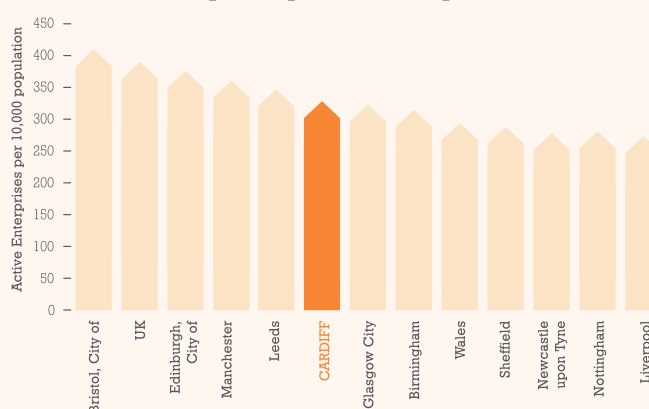
The number of businesses starting-up in Cardiff has increased over recent years as has the total number of businesses located in the city. This makes the capital city the strongest performer in the Welsh economy and a mid-ranking city in comparison to other British cities.



Births of New Enterprises per 10,000 Population, 2014

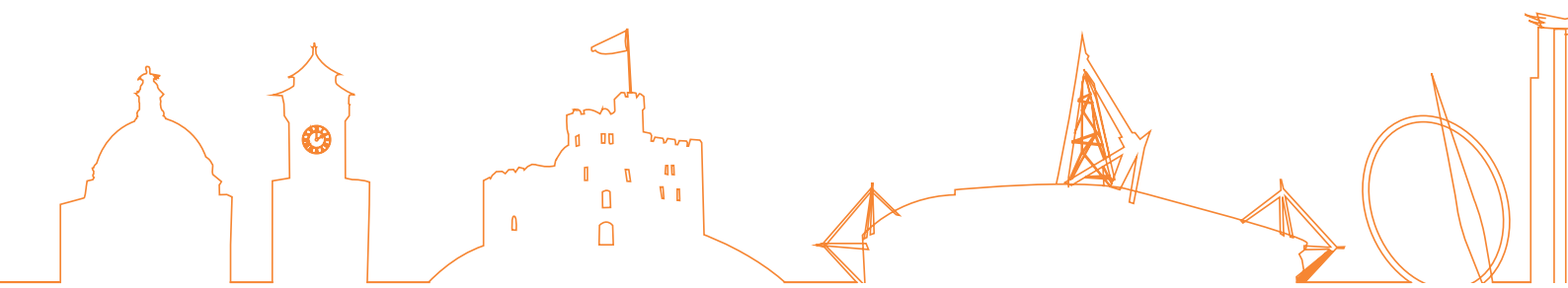


Active Enterprises per 10,000 Population, 2014



Source: Business Demography, ONS

³There are several different ways of measuring unemployment. The unemployment rate shows the proportion of the economically active population aged 16+ that are out of work and actively seeking work.



Average Wage

In simple terms this means the average weekly wage of those currently working full-time in the city. Cardiff's average weekly wage is higher than in the rest of Wales, but despite an upwards trend, remains lower than in other UK cities.

In Cardiff, the gap in income between the richest 10% and poorest 10% is the largest of all Core Cities. Though this gap is primarily driven through relatively higher earnings of the top 10% of earners, many people in the city are on low-wage, often insecure jobs, with 27% of all workers earning less than the National Living Wage.



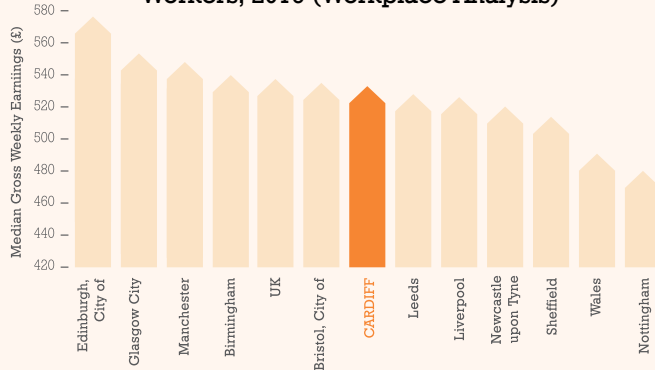
Tourism

The tourism sector has been vital to Cardiff's regeneration. Visitor numbers have increased considerably in the last ten years, reaching 20.5m in 2015 and contributing £1.204bn into the city economy.

Despite the growth, Cardiff still lags behind top performers like Liverpool and Birmingham.

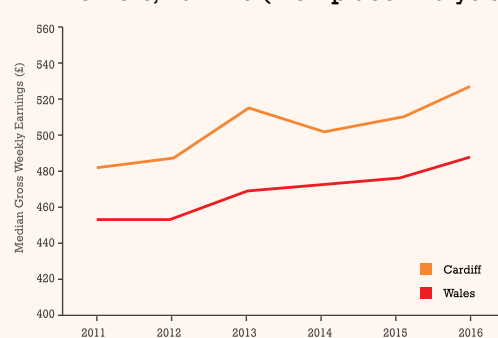


Median Gross Weekly Earnings of Full-Time Workers, 2016 (Workplace Analysis)



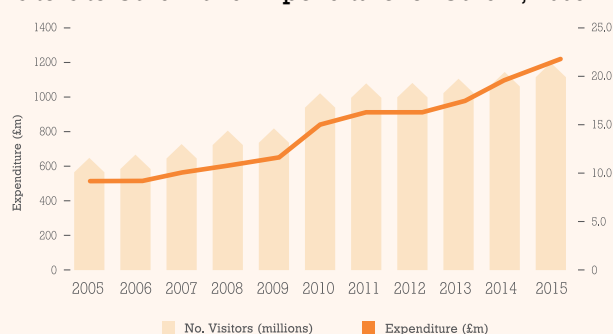
Source: ASHE, ONS

Median Gross Weekly Earnings of Full-Time Workers, 2011-16 (Workplace Analysis)



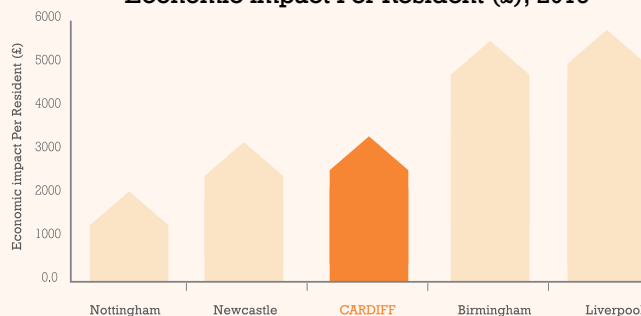
Source: ASHE, ONS

No. Visitors to Cardiff and Expenditure for Cardiff, 2005 – 2015



Source: STEAM

Economic impact Per Resident (£), 2015



Source: STEAM

Cardiff Tomorrow

Global trends indicate that cities will be where the majority of population and economic growth can be expected to take place in the 21st Century, and where new jobs, smart businesses and highly educated and skilled people will be increasingly concentrated. These trends are also evident in Wales, with the majority of the growth in new jobs and businesses in the Cardiff Capital Region taking place in the capital city.

Cardiff's development has over the last twenty years focused on improving quality of life, attracting talented people to live and work in the city, alongside attracting businesses and increasing tourism. Underpinning this have been major investments in sports stadia and cultural venues, and the hosting of major national and international sporting and cultural events. The city must continue to make the most of these economic assets. The Champions League Final will be coming to Cardiff in 2017 and the Volvo Round the World Yacht Race in 2019.

In order to increase productivity, the city economy needs to shift towards attracting and creating higher value businesses. Given the high skill levels and the presence of three universities in the city the raw materials for making progress are there. The momentum seen in both the Central Square development and in Cardiff University's Innovation System indicate that this shift is beginning to take place.

The city's economic growth has not been felt by all residents and communities. Unemployment remains too high and levels of household income remains low in many parts of the city (see Outcome 7). Given the role income plays in all forms of deprivation, there needs to be inclusive growth across Cardiff and the city region. Education and skills for all will be a priority, as will ensuring that job creation strategies, skills programmes and regeneration projects are developed and implemented cohesively.

Connecting the jobs created in the city to residents of the wider city region will be a priority for Cardiff and for Wales. The Cardiff Capital Region City Deal, the associated delivery of the Cardiff Metro and the establishment of effective city-regional governance, will be fundamentally important in delivering sustainable, inclusive economic growth.



Outcome 3

People in Cardiff Are Safe and Feel Safe

This section gives an overview of crime trends in Cardiff:

- Perceptions of Crime
- Total recorded crime
- Violent crime
- Safeguarding vulnerable people
- Anti-social behaviour
- Criminal damage
- Reoffending
- Other thefts
- Hate crime



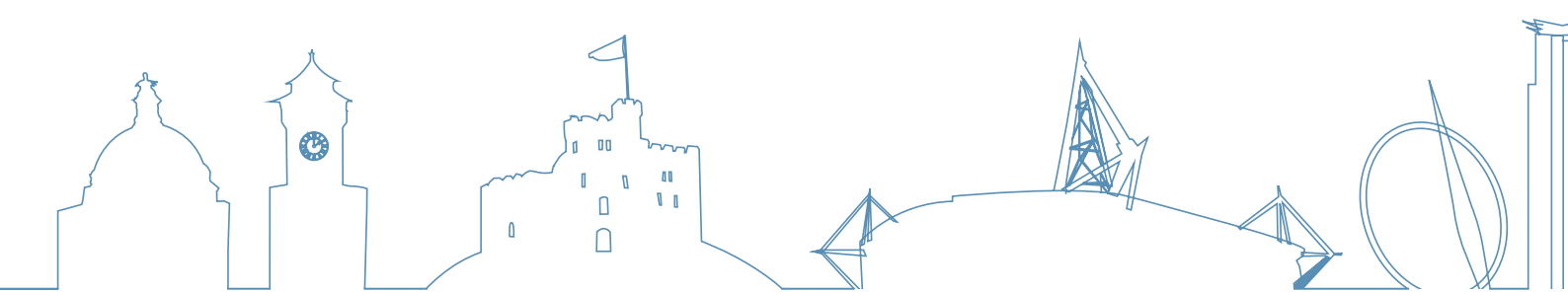


Cardiff Today

Cardiff is a comparatively safe city. Over the last 10 years crime has fallen dramatically with fewer burglaries, incidents of criminal damage and anti-social behaviour.

However, there has not been an equivalent fall in fear of crime. Residents do not feel confident that they, their families and their communities are safe. Women are less likely to feel safe in their communities compared to men and the city's most deprived communities are more likely to suffer the effects of crime.

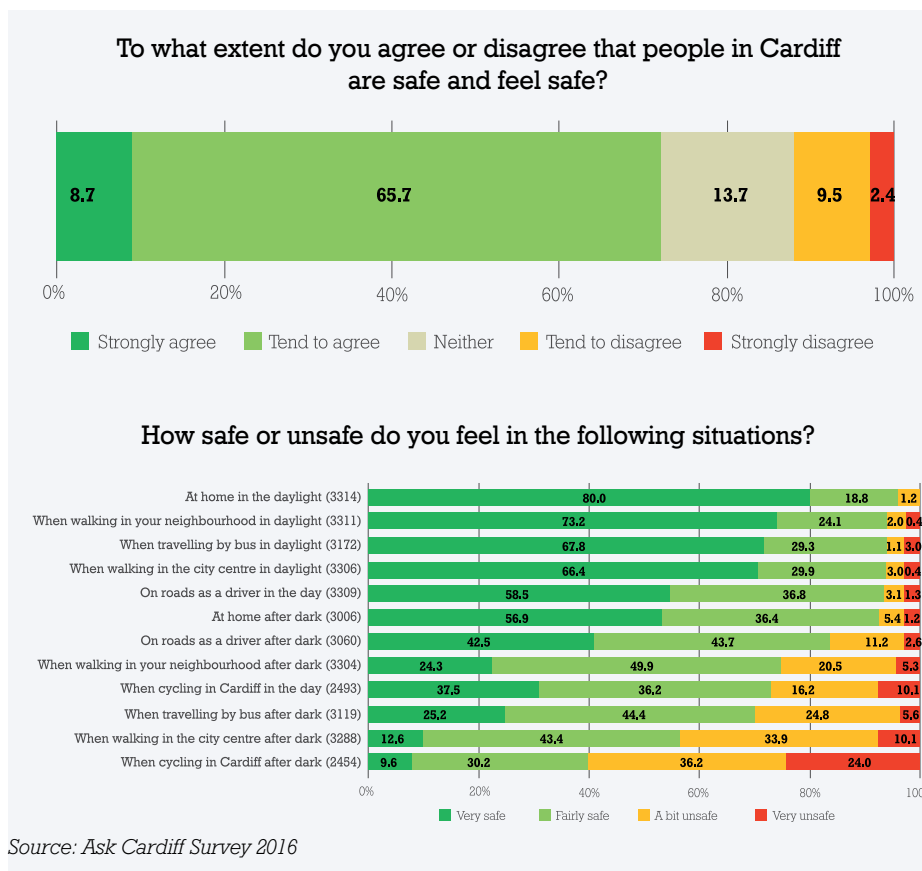
While Cardiff is a safe city for the overwhelming majority, a small number of people – particularly children and women – are subject to abuse, violence and exploitation. Becoming Europe's most liveable capital city must mean a great quality of life, safety and security for all citizens, particularly those who are most vulnerable.



What Do Our Residents Think?

Perception of safety

How safe people feel is important because it often affects their quality of life. People who think they are likely to be victims of crime tend to rate themselves as having lower overall well-being. 75 % of respondents to the 2016 Ask Cardiff survey felt that Cardiff was a safe city and 85 % of those who responded to the European Urban Audit (page 23) agreed. Engagement on the draft of this report also highlighted safety as one of Cardiff's assets as a city.



There are distinct differences across Cardiff's communities. Residents in Cardiff East and disabled people are amongst those least likely to believe Cardiff is a safe city (65.0 % and 58.9 % respectively agree that it is). Perceptions of safety also vary significantly across the six neighbourhood areas, ranging from 77.8 % of people in Cardiff West to just 65 % in Cardiff East.

Different activities prompt different perceptions of being safe in the city. Respondents were most likely to feel unsafe when cycling (60.2 %), walking in the city centre (44 %) or when travelling by bus (30.4 %) after dark. These results were borne out by engagement activity on this report, with improving road safety, especially for cyclists, safety in the city centre at night and reducing anti-social behaviour being recurring themes for improving well-being in Cardiff.

Different communities and people also experience the city very differently: less than half of disabled people (44.9 %) and women (49.0 %) feel safe when walking in the city centre after dark compared to two thirds (64.9 %) of men. Only a fifth (21.7 %) of men feel 'unsafe' when travelling by bus after dark, compared to over two fifths (43 %) of disabled people.





Perception of cohesion

Cardiff has a long history of diversity and people largely agree that Cardiff is a cohesive city, one where people feel that they belong to their communities and have positive relationships within them.

Cardiff is joint 4th among Europe's capital cities in terms of people believing that foreigners are well-integrated and the well-being engagement activities highlighted cohesion as a key asset.

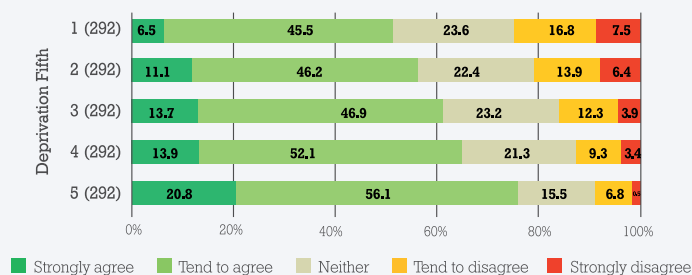
However, this is another area where perceptions across the city vary. While 71.8% of people in Cardiff West feel that people in their neighbourhood get on well together, only 48.5% of people in Cardiff East agree.

This is also highlighted when considering how deprivation influences people's opinions. Only 52% of people living in the most deprived areas of Cardiff (level 1 on the chart below) believe that people in their neighbourhood get on together, compared to

76.9% of people living in the least deprived areas (level 5 on the chart).

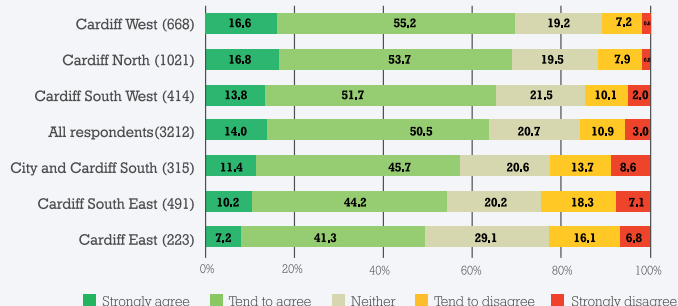
Cardiff has not been immune to the spread of extremism and global terrorism and its impacts on community well-being. Partnership arrangements are already in place to respond to the ideological challenges of terrorism and divisive views and to support people who may be at risk of being drawn into extremism.

Community cohesion: to what extent do you agree or disagree that your neighbourhood is a place where people get on well together and help each other?



Source: Ask Cardiff Survey 2016

To what extent do you agree or disagree that your neighbourhood is a place where people get on well together and help each other?



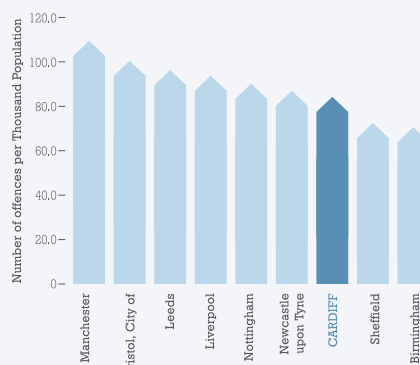
Total Recorded Crime

There are numerous impacts of criminal behaviour. Being a victim of even a 'minor' crime can have an impact on their mental or physical health, their ability to work and their personal relationships. The impacts can also be felt by an entire community, in terms of their perceptions of the safety of where they live and work. It can also change how a city is perceived and whether it is somewhere that companies want to invest in, people want to move to, study in or visit.

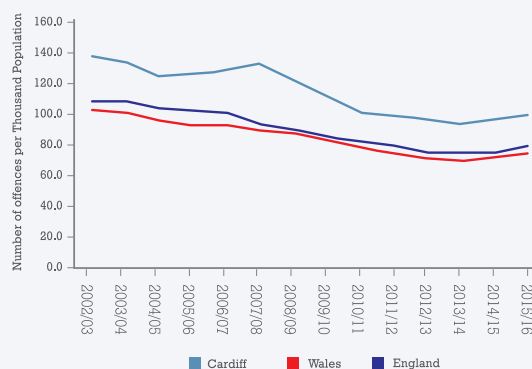
Cardiff is an increasingly safe city. Total crime has reduced significantly in the last 10 years. Although the city's population has grown by 11%, recorded crime has fallen by 26%. This equates to over 11,500 fewer recorded crimes in 2015/16 compared to 2005/06. Taking into account population growth, overall crime has fallen by 34%. Put simply, Cardiff residents are a third less likely to be the victim of crime than a decade ago. Cardiff is not alone in becoming much safer with similar reductions across England and Wales.

Whilst crime has decreased in Cardiff at a significant rate, there has been an inconsistent picture across the various crime categories which make up overall crime levels⁴. Whereas " Dwelling Burglaries" have reduced by 40% and "Criminal damage" has decreased by 57%, there have been increases in "Violence against the person".

Comparison of Overall Crime per City 2015/16

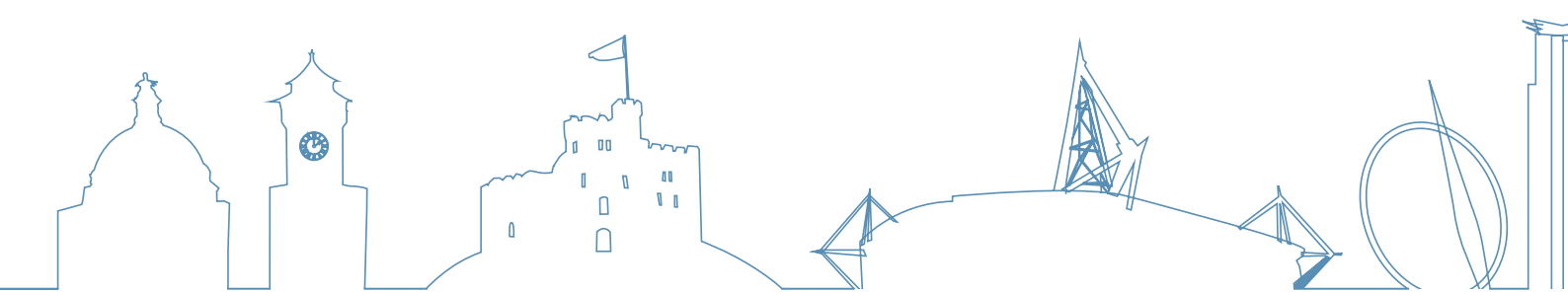


All Crime Trends Chart



Source: Home Office Crime Statistics

⁴ It is important to take into account the changes made by the Home Office to the recording of crime within England and Wales during this period. Whilst these guidelines are published by the Home Office it is up to each individual police force how they implement these guidelines.

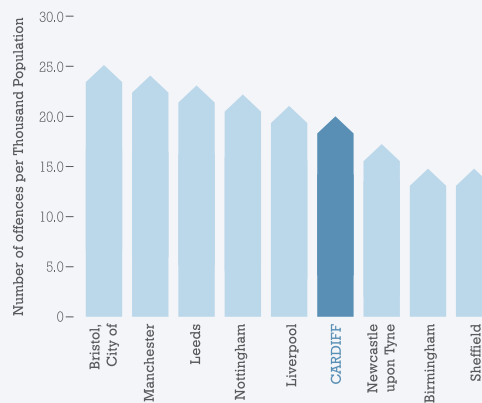


Violence against the Person

Being a victim of violent crime can have consequences not only for physical well-being but also for mental health. Victims may go on to develop anxiety, depression, post-traumatic stress disorder or substance misuse issues. These results can in turn affect their personal and working relationships.

The number of acts of 'Violence Against The Person' in Cardiff is relatively low compared to other UK Cities. That said, this is a number that has been increasing over recent years. The main increases in Violence Against The Person are not in serious assaults but within the minor assaults/public order categories such as assault without injury, harassment and public fear, alarm or distress.

Comparison of Violence against the Person per City 2015/16



Source: Home Office Crime Statistics



Domestic abuse

There were 2,815 domestic related offences in Cardiff 2015/16, of these 2,348 were recorded as violence against the person and 54 as sexual offences. As with the previous year, significantly higher numbers of offences were recorded in Cardiff South West and Cardiff South East compared to the other neighbourhood areas in the city.

Domestic abuse encompasses not just physical violence, but emotional, psychological, financial or sexual abuse within a family or intimate relationship. The consequences are stark, affecting everything from the victim's mental and physical well-being to their financial security, their relationships with friends and family, to their ability to hold down a job. There is a growing body of evidence that the impact of domestic abuse within a child's home is one of a number of factors called 'adverse childhood experiences' that can have a long-term impact on not only a child's mental and physical well-being, but also on their educational attainment, and their likelihood of taking up unhealthy lifestyles such as smoking and of entering the criminal justice system. This kind of abuse also has wider impacts on society, including additional demands on public services, impacts for employers of victims who may be off work because of the abuse.

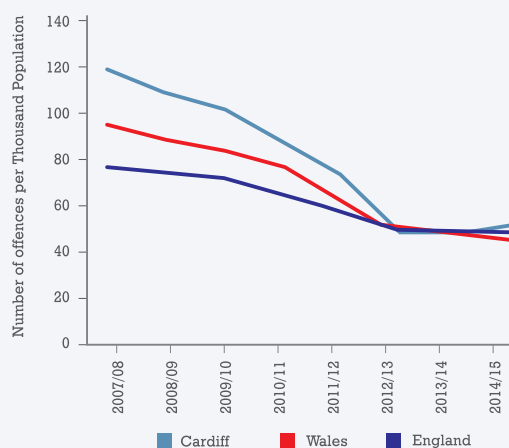


Anti-Social Behaviour

Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) covers a wide range of behaviour which causes or is likely to cause harassment, alarm or distress. This can include anything from drinking in the street, being loud and inconsiderate, to trespassing. It can have a serious impact on victims and communities, making people feel unsafe in their own homes and surrounding areas. Community well-being can also be affected, as it may lead to neighbourhoods becoming run down and neglected. It could also affect how involved people feel in their local communities and ultimately the local economy.

Cardiff has seen a considerable 70 % decrease in levels of ASB⁵ since 2007/08 and over the last few years the decrease has been in line with decreases in England and Wales.

Anti-Social Behaviour Trends Chart



Source: South Wales Police Performance Statistics

⁵It would appear that some types of ASB are now being categorised as Public Order Offences and recorded as "Violence Against the Person".

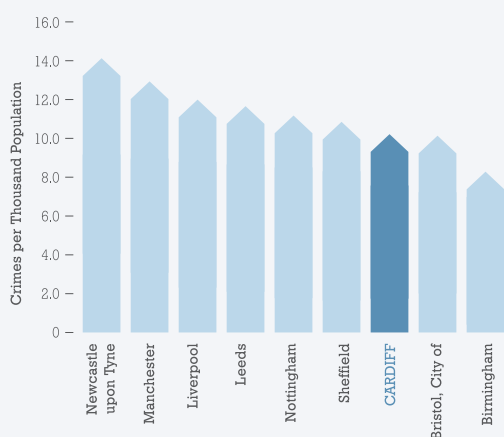


Criminal Damage

Criminal damage includes damage to property, ranging from graffiti and vandalism to arson. It can have similar individual and community impacts to anti-social behaviour.

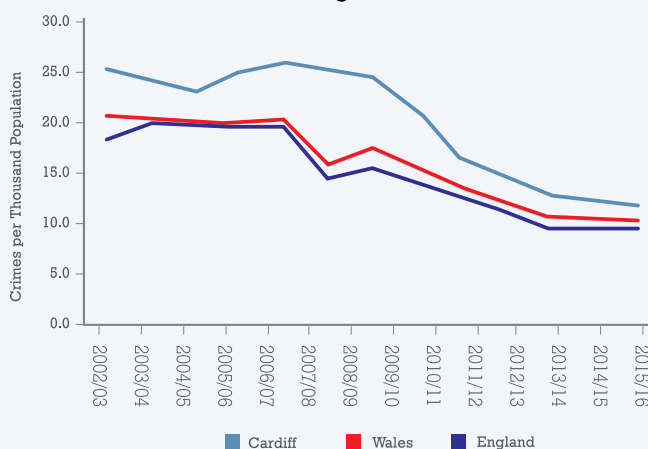
In line with the reduction in Anti-Social Behaviour incidents, there has also been a decrease of 57 % in the number of offences of criminal damage. Cardiff is now ranked third out of the 'Core Cities', having been mid-table in the previous year. An analysis over time suggests a link between the level of anti-social behaviour and criminal damage offences.

Comparison of Criminal Damage per City 2015/16



Source: Home Office Crime Statistics

Criminal Damage Crime Trends



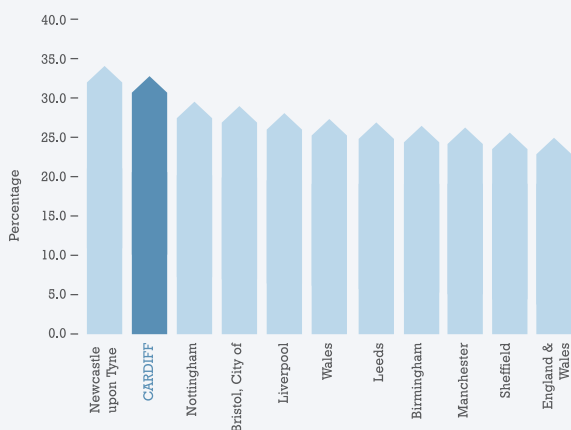
Source: South Wales Police Performance Statistics

Reoffending

Cardiff is home to one of Wales' five prisons⁶, a Category B prison with a capacity of 784. Around half of all crime across the UK is committed by people who have already been through the Criminal Justice System. The cost of this reoffending to the public is estimated to be between £9.5 and £13 billion per year across the UK. The impact of reoffending can be destructive and long-term, affecting not only victims of crime and their families as well as the wider community, but also the offender and their family.

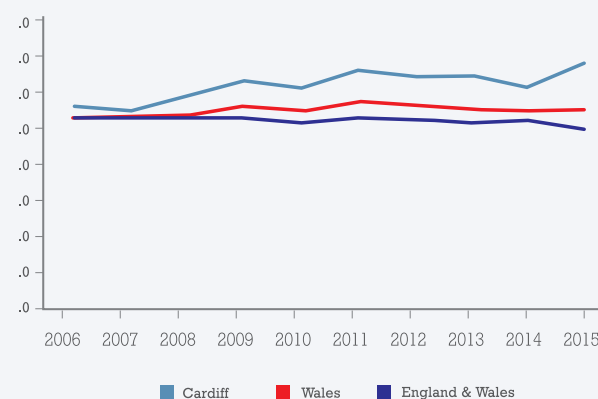
Cardiff's reoffending rate stands higher than the Welsh average, at 33.6 % in 2015, and that of most other 'Core Cities'.

Proportion of Offenders who Reoffend - Overall, 12 months ending March 2015



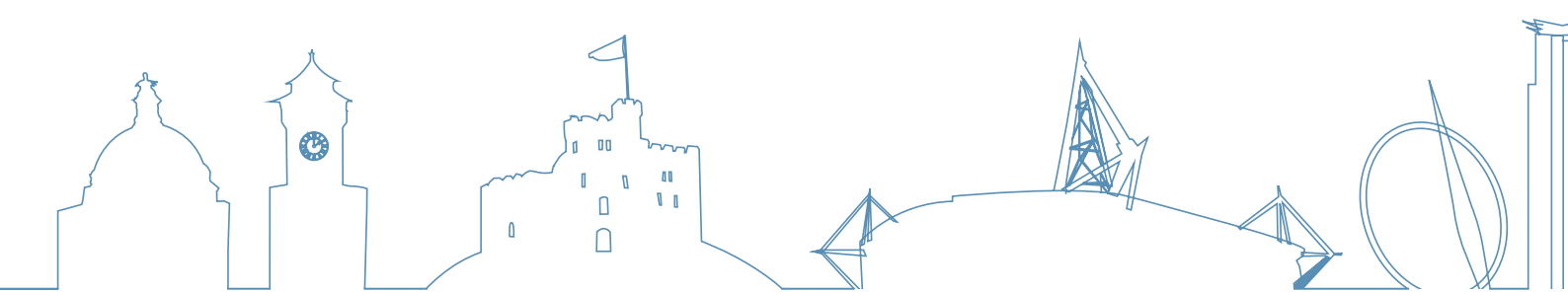
Source: Home Office Crime Statistics

Proportion of Offenders who Reoffend - Overall, 2006-2015



Source: South Wales Police Performance Statistics

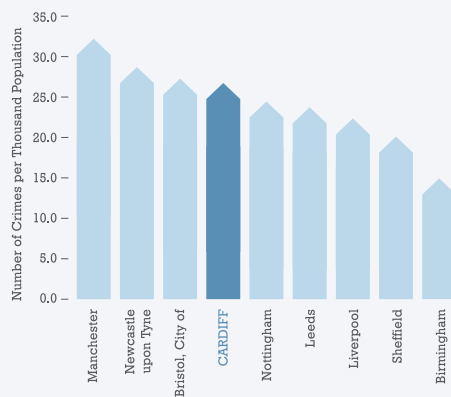
⁶You can read more about the well-being of Cardiff's prison population in the Cardiff and Vale of Glamorgan Population Needs Assessment.



Other Thefts

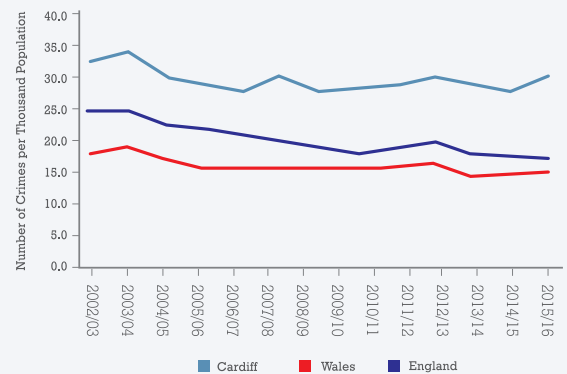
Other Thefts includes theft directly from people – such as bag-snatching – to theft of personal property, such as stealing a phone from a cloakroom or from a home. It does not include theft from vehicles. The number of offences has remained at similar levels over the last few years and compared to the 'Core Cities', Cardiff continues to be mid-table for this crime category.

Comparison of Other Thefts per City 2015/16



Source: Home Office Crime Statistics

Other Thefts Crime Trends

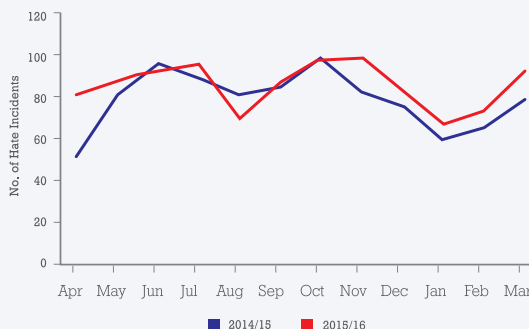


Hate Crime

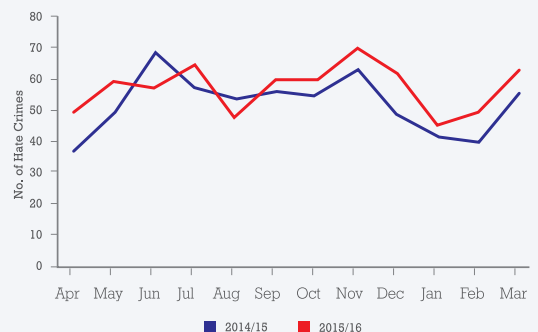
Hate crimes are incidents or crimes against someone based on a part of their identity: their disability, ethnicity, religion or belief, sexual orientation or gender identity. Similar to many of the crimes discussed under the People in Cardiff Are Safe and Feel Safe Outcome, they can have an impact on an individual's feeling of safety in their own home, and personal well-being, but can also escalate to have a wider impact on community tensions.

In Cardiff, the number of hate incidents reported has increased over the last few years and in 2015/16 there was an 11 % rise in the number of recorded Hate Crimes compared to the previous year. However, this could include the effects of increased reporting. A comparison of the total number of hate crimes shows that South Wales is a mid-performing police force area. Whilst there are areas with higher levels of hate crime, there are also areas with significantly lower levels, such as the Northumbria Police Force area which includes Newcastle Upon Tyne.

Hate incidents monthly trends chart



Hate crime monthly trends chart



Source: South Wales Police Performance Statistics



Cardiff Tomorrow

Being safe and feeling safe consistently rank as top priorities for both residents and visitors. There has been a rapid and significant reduction in crime in Cardiff over the past 10 years, in line with that experienced in other major UK cities. However, fear of crime remains higher than levels of actual crime suggest it should be. Levels of crime also vary significantly across the city, following patterns of income and health inequality (see Outcome 7).

The shape of crime is also evolving and adapting. The internet has brought with it additional types of crime and has given a global reach to others such as consumer fraud. Online criminal networking is already showing its impact in areas such as child sexual exploitation and global terrorism. Tomorrow's generations may have to deal with new crimes altogether.

Although trends to date have shown a decrease in overall levels of recorded crime, the significant disparities between crime levels in Cardiff's neighbourhoods are likely to continue unless work is undertaken to reduce them. Similarly, a small minority of children and adults are vulnerable to abuse, violence and exploitation which can have an impact on the rest of their lives. Further developing joined up approaches to protecting the city's most vulnerable residents will remain crucial.

Cardiff is a diverse city with over 100 languages spoken and this diversity is likely to increase in the future. Community cohesion – the sense of belonging felt by communities, and the strong and positive relationships within them – will become more and more important as Brexit, conflicts, climate change, global terrorism and economic pressures have an impact on the global movement of people. As the population grows and becomes more diverse it is important that we continue to build on Cardiff's long history of being an open and inclusive city.

Outcome 4

People in Cardiff Are Healthy

This section looks at the health of the population:

- Life expectancy
- Healthy lifestyles
- Mental health
- Health in the early years
- Health in older age





Cardiff Today

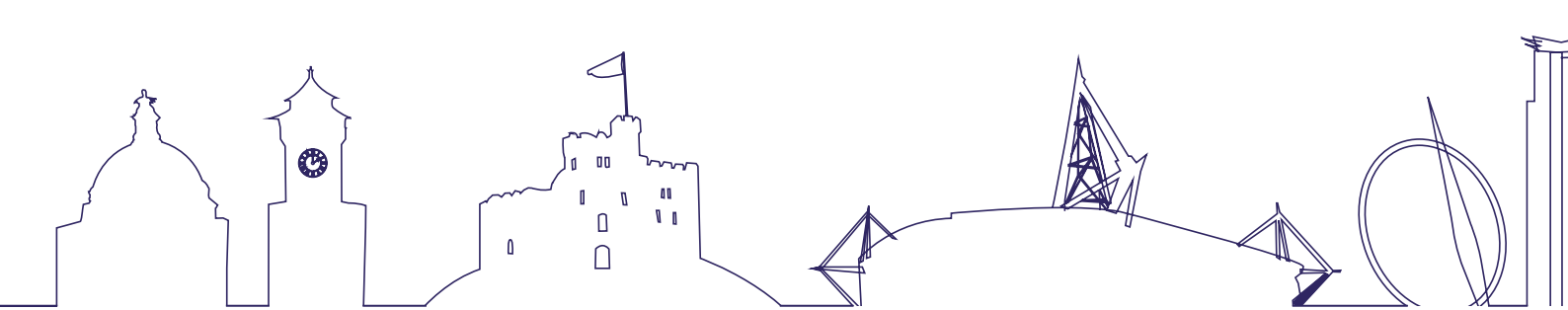
People in Cardiff could be described as being healthier than ever before. Levels of general health are high with life expectancy for men and women continuing to rise, and women in Cardiff projected to live longer than those in the majority of the 'Core Cities'. However, these headlines hide substantial variability across the city with different age groups and communities facing wide ranging health problems.

There is a significant and growing gap in healthy life expectancy between those living in the least and most deprived areas of the city, which now stands at over 20 years. Similarly, mortality rates from a number of diseases are appreciably higher in more deprived wards.

In terms of healthy lifestyles, more than half of the population in Cardiff are overweight, obese or underweight, comparatively few people undertake physical activity, and – despite recent falls – there is a high number of people smoking and drinking to excess. Lifestyle significantly contributes to the likelihood of living with chronic conditions later in life.

Health and well-being in the early years of childhood particularly impacts on long-term outcomes. 1 in 4 five year olds in Cardiff has an unhealthy weight. The impact of harmful experiences on children can also affect the rest of their lives.

Furthermore, Cardiff's rapid population growth will be characterised by increases in the number of very young people and an ageing population, both leading to substantial pressures on the city's health and care services.



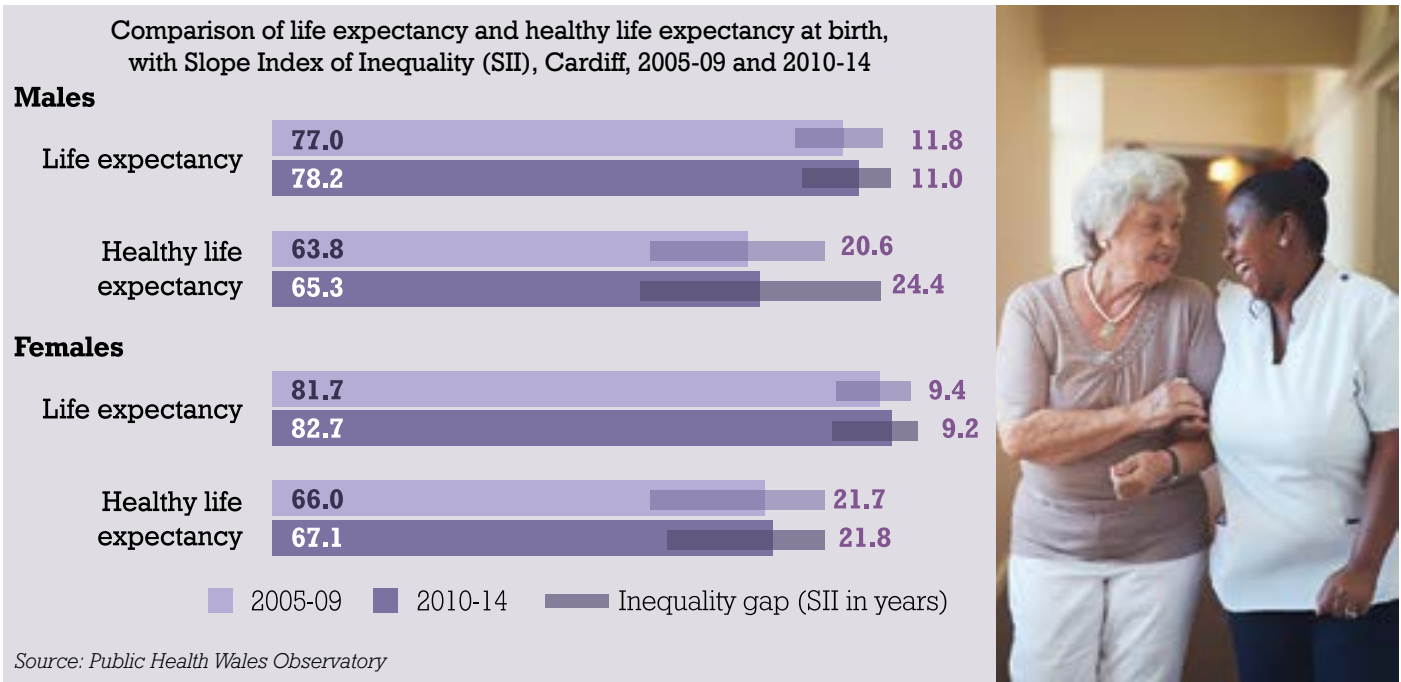
Life Expectancy

Life expectancy has steadily increased over the last twenty years. Women in Cardiff are living longer on average than those in most major British cities, although male life expectancy does not compare quite as well.



Increasing life expectancy at the city level hides a growing gap between both the life expectancy and healthy life expectancy⁷ of the most and least deprived people in the city.

Men living in the least deprived communities can expect to live on average 11 years longer than those who live in the most deprived areas, while the gap is 9 years for women. However, when looking at healthy life expectancy, the difference more than doubles to 24 years for men and 22 years for women. This is the greatest gap of all local authorities in Wales.



⁷ Healthy Life Expectancy: Average number of years that a person can expect to live in "full health" by taking into account years lived in less than full health due to disease and/or injury (WHO)

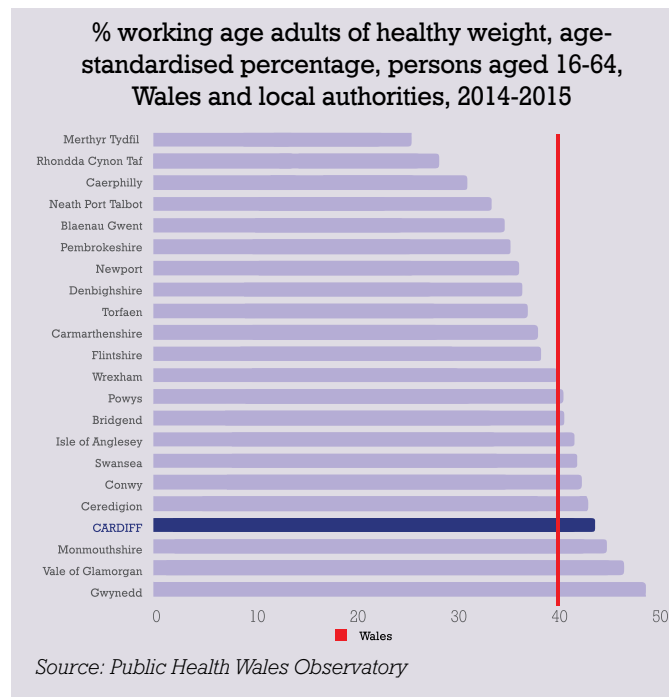


Healthy Lifestyles

Healthy weight

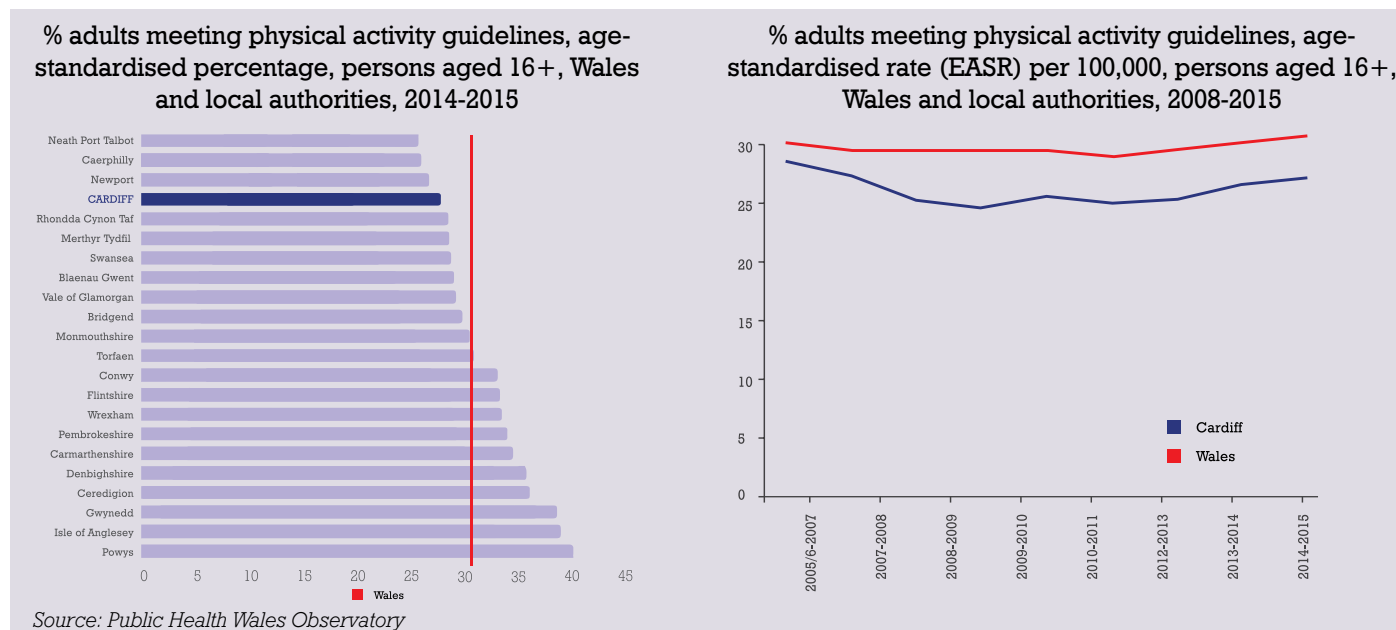
Nearly 44 % of adults in Cardiff aged 16-64 have a healthy weight, above the Wales average. Although Cardiff is doing relatively well in this area this leaves the majority of people overweight, obese or underweight. Obesity decreases life expectancy by up to nine years and causes insulin insensitivity, which is an important risk factor in chronic diseases such as diabetes, heart disease, high blood pressure and stroke. Being underweight can compromise your immune system and cause fragile bones in later life.

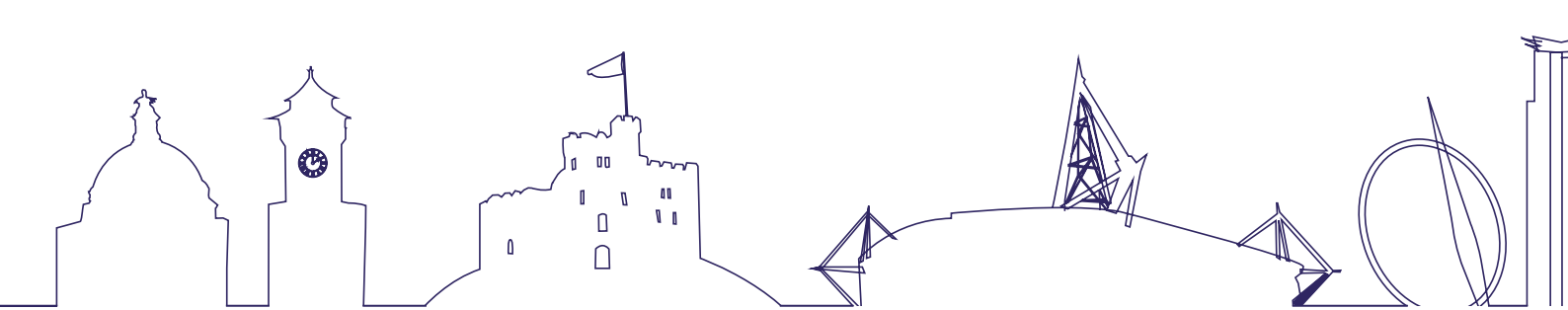
Levels of obesity and good health differ significantly depending on where people live as explained on page 72 under the Fair, Just and Inclusive Outcome.



Physical Activity

Cardiff is significantly behind the Welsh average in terms of adults who meet physical activity guidelines (for example by exercising for 30 minutes five times a week). Although there has been a slight upward trend in the last few years, Cardiff does not compare well to other Welsh local authorities.

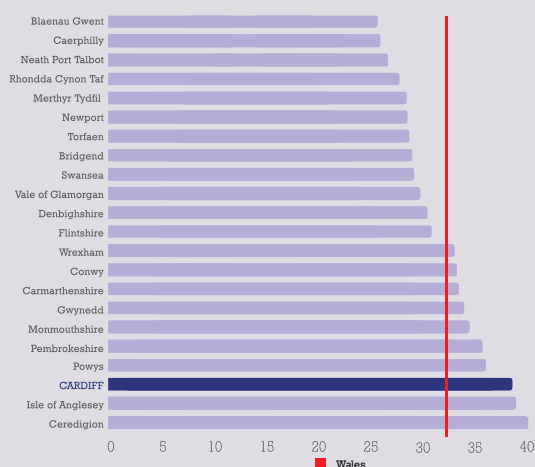




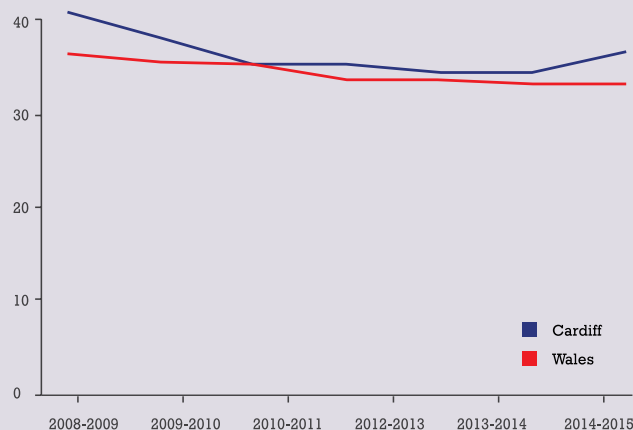
Healthy eating

Compared to the rest of Wales, Cardiff does relatively well in the percentage of people who eat five portions of fruit and vegetables a day, which lowers the risk of serious health problems, such as heart disease, stroke and some cancers. The rate had decreased to a low point in 2013-14, but is starting to improve again. Nevertheless it remains an issue which is of concern, given the other health indicators discussed in this chapter.

% adults who report eating five or more portions of fruit or vegetables within the previous day, age-standardised percentage, persons aged 16+, Wales and local authorities, 2014-2015



% adults who report eating five or more portions of fruit or vegetables within the previous day, age-standardised percentage, persons aged 16+, Wales and local authorities, 2008-2015



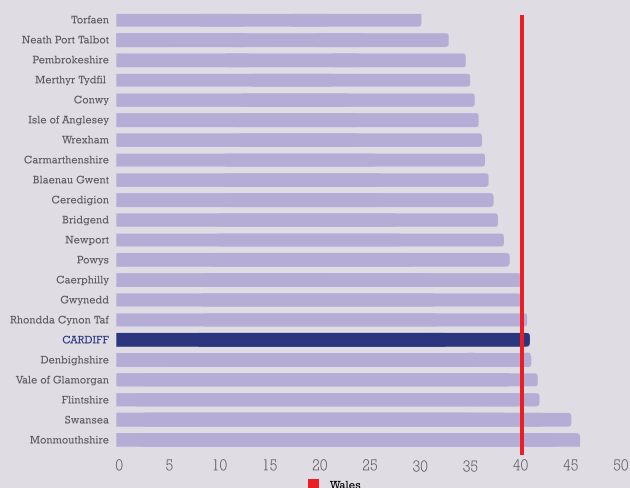
Source: Public Health Wales Observatory



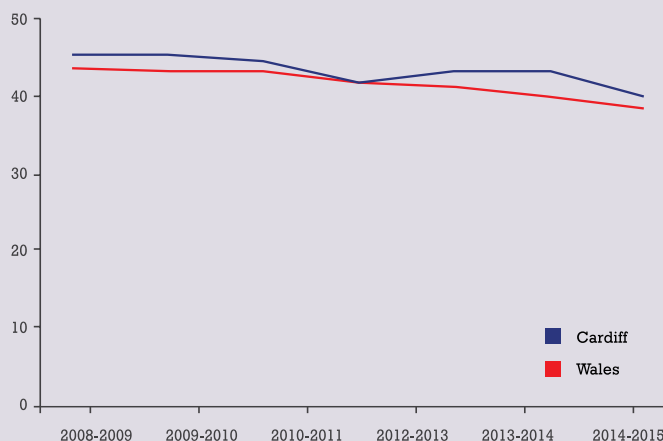
Drinking above guidelines

The level of reported unhealthy drinking is higher in Cardiff than the Welsh average, at 41.2%. Although the general trend has been downward in the last seven years, this figure has remained relatively consistent. High levels of drinking could lead to significant pressure on health services both in the short and long term – increasing individuals' chances of heart disease and liver or kidney failure.

% adults drinking above guidelines, age-standardised percentage, persons aged 16+, Wales and local authorities, 2014-2015



% adults drinking above guidelines, age-standardised percentage, persons aged 16+, Wales and local authorities, 2008-2015



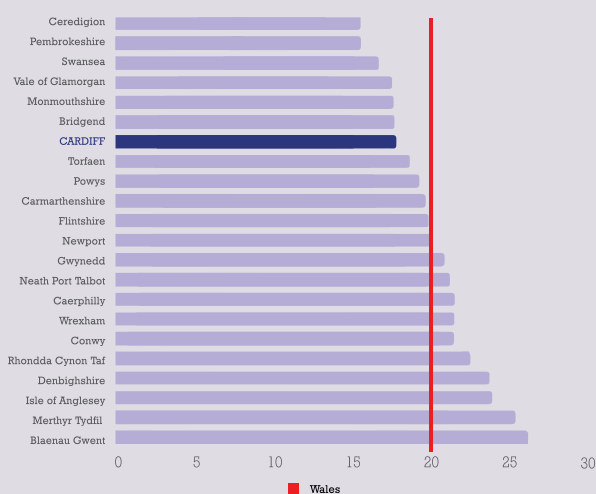
Source: Public Health Wales Observatory



Smoking

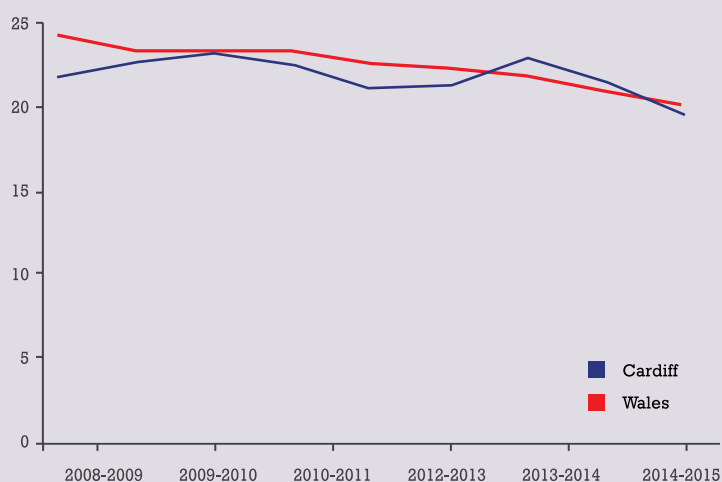
The percentage of people in Cardiff who smoke has fallen to its lowest level over recent years, at 18.5 %, and is below the Welsh average. However, given that smoking causes 90 % of lung cancers, and increases your chances of getting coronary heart disease, heart attack and stroke, this is still an issue for the city to address.

Adults reporting a smoking status of 'daily smoker' or 'occasional smoker', age-standardised percentage, persons aged 16+, Wales and local authorities, 2008-2015



Source: Public Health Wales Observatory

Adults reporting a smoking status of 'daily smoker' or 'occasional smoker', age-standardised percentage, persons aged 16+, Wales and local authorities, 2008-2015



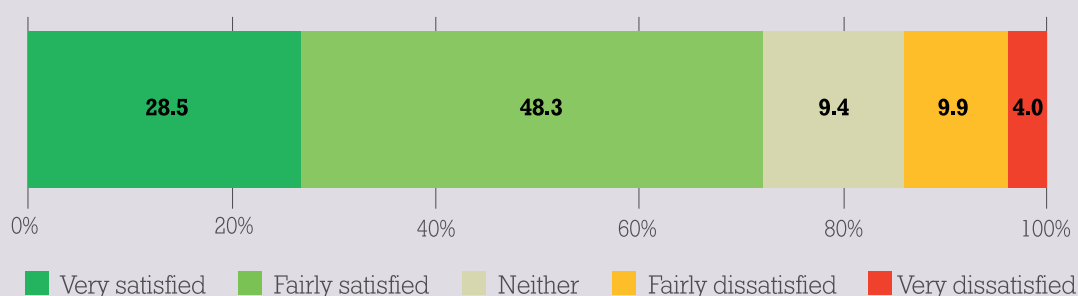
Mental health

One in four of us will have problems with our mental health at some point in our lives. Mental health problems account for the majority of all health problems. They can have a significant impact on individuals, society and the economy overall and can start early in life.

In Wales, 1 in 10 children between the ages of 5 and 16 has a mental health problem and many more have behavioural problems. Approximately 50 % of people with enduring mental health problems have symptoms by the time they are 14.

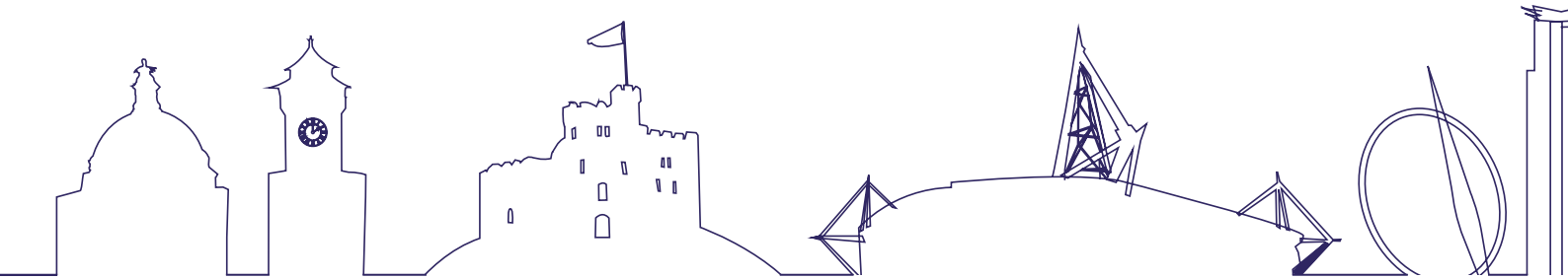
14 % of people responding to the Ask Cardiff Survey reported that they were fairly or very dissatisfied with their mental health. There were also notable differences between groups in society. 35 % of disabled people were fairly or very dissatisfied with their mental health, and nearly 21 % of under 35s. There were also differences, although less stark, between the neighbourhood areas, with people in the City and South and South East less content than those living in the North and West.

To what extent are you satisfied or dissatisfied with your mental health?



Source: Ask Cardiff Survey 2016





Health in Children and Young People

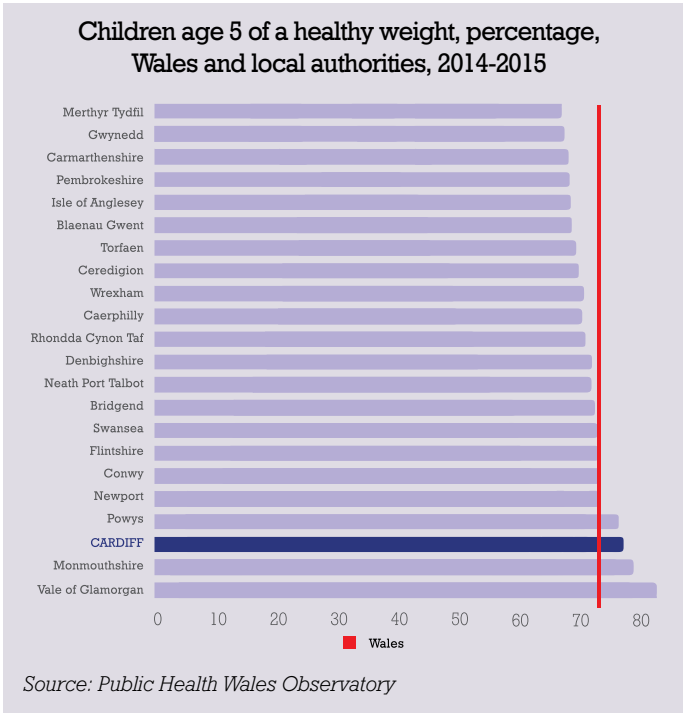
It is recognised that the early years are vital in terms of laying down the foundations for health, achievement and well-being in later years. A child’s experiences and relationships in their formative years, as well as what they eat and their general health, can have enormous long-term effects.



Healthy lifestyles in children

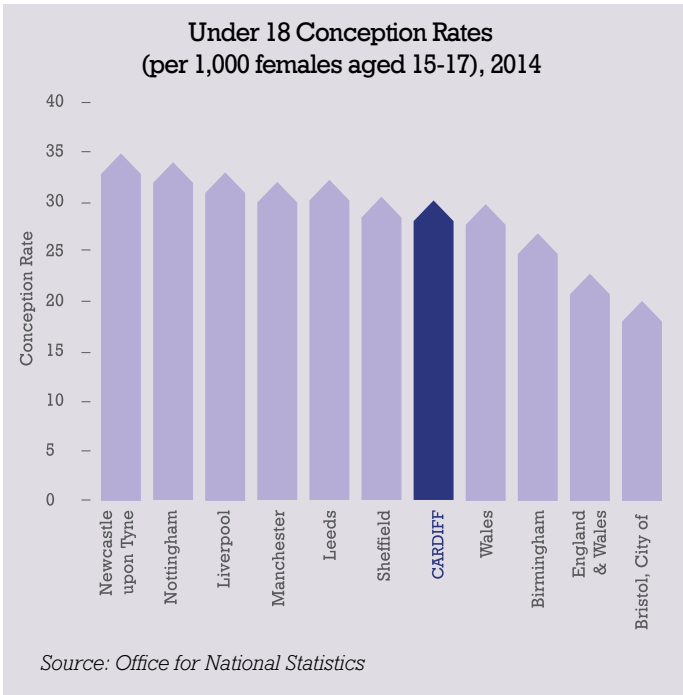
Three quarters of 5 year olds in Cardiff have a healthy weight. Only Monmouthshire and the Vale of Glamorgan have more children of healthy weight.

However, this still means 1 in 4 do not have a healthy weight. Overweight children tend to become overweight adults, which can lead to short and long-term health problems such as type 2 diabetes, heart disease, high blood pressure and some cancers.



Teenage pregnancy

The rate of teenage pregnancy among under 18s in Cardiff is higher than the Wales average, and the UK has among the highest rates of teenage pregnancy in the European Union. However, Cardiff has followed the UK trend and seen significant decreases in recent years; the UK rate has halved since 1998. Teenage pregnancy can often be linked to other indicators of disadvantage and an increased level of females not in education, employment or training. It is also linked to lower birth weights, poor antenatal health and poor maternal mental health. Rates of teenage pregnancy tend to be higher in more deprived areas. The challenges involved in parenting at a young age can have long-term effects on not just that generation but on the prospects of future ones as well.



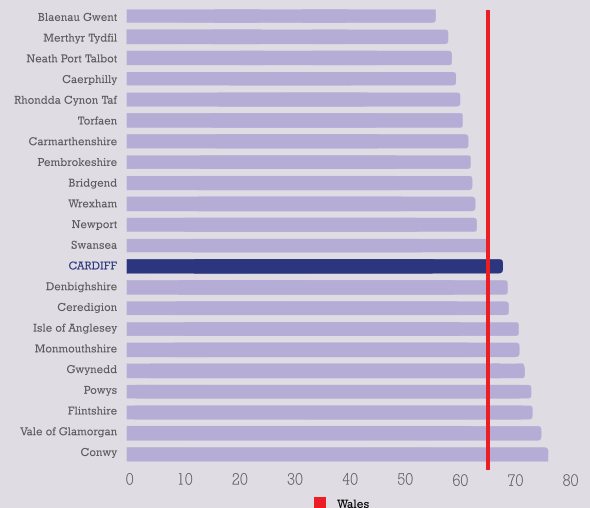


Health in Older Age

Older people are more likely to have long term conditions and complex care needs, and have longer, more frequent stays in hospital. The majority of older people in Cardiff (68 %) report being in good or excellent health, higher than the Welsh average. Nearly two thirds of people admitted to hospital are over 65. Poor health in older age can contribute to increased social isolation, separating older people off from their communities.

Demand from increased frailty for people over 65 is predicted to increase by 50 % by 2026, with associated increased care costs of £6m in the next three years alone. Based on differences in self-reported health and the proportion of over 85s in the population, it is projected that over the next 10 years there will be a greater increase in demand for services in the Cardiff North and West areas of the city (25 %) compared to Cardiff South and East (18 %).

Older people who reported being in good, very good or excellent health, age-standardised percentage, persons aged 65+, Wales and local authorities, 2014-2015



Source: Public Health Wales Observatory

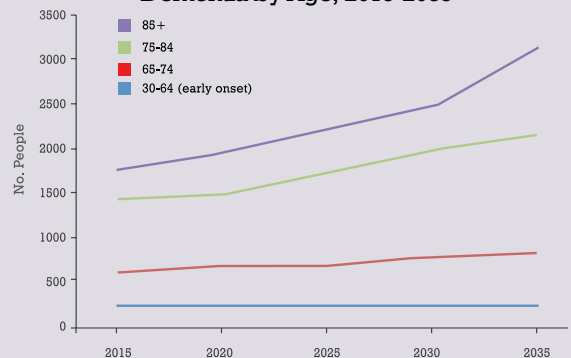


Dementia

The risk of developing dementia is strongly age-related. As life expectancy increases, so the total number of people with dementia is going to increase. It is estimated that 25 % of women and nearly 20 % of men over 85 in Wales currently have a form of dementia and by 2035 it is predicted that over 6000 people in Cardiff will be living with the disease.

The rate of dementia is predicted to remain relatively stable among those 74 and under, while among those over 75, and over 85 in particular, it is predicted to rise significantly.

No. People in Cardiff Predicted to Have Dementia by Age, 2015-2035



Source: Daffodil



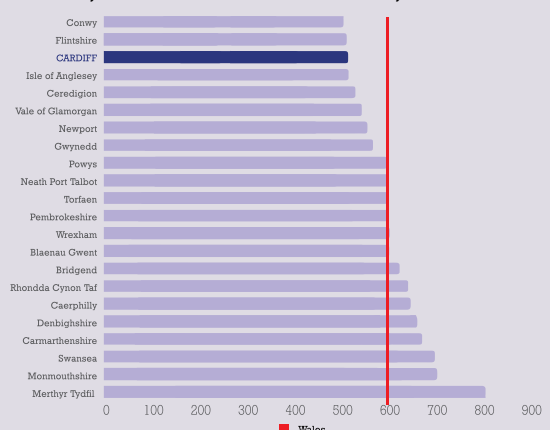
Hip fractures

Across Wales only Conwy and Flintshire have lower rates of hip fractures among older people than Cardiff.

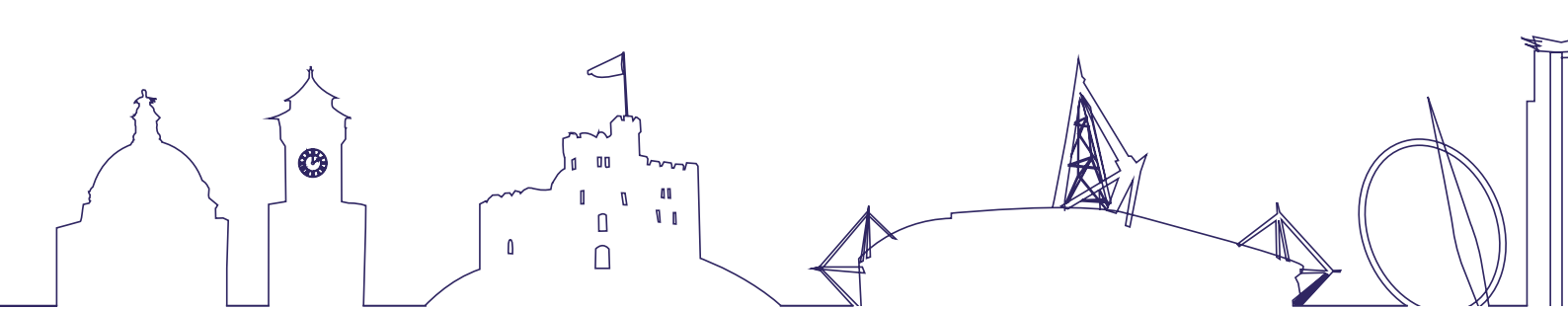
Hip fractures present a serious pressure on public services, with 70,000-75,000 occurring in the UK each year costing (in terms of medical and social care) around £2 billion annually.

They also present a serious issue for individuals, limiting independence and affecting older people's ability to stay in their own homes.

Hip fractures among older people, European age-standardised rate (EASR) per 100,000, persons aged 65+, Wales and local authorities, 2014-2015



Source: Public Health Wales Observatory



Cardiff Tomorrow

This chapter sets out some of the health challenges facing Cardiff today, notably the gap in life expectancy and healthy life expectancy between the richest and poorest parts of the city and the need to encourage healthy lifestyles to tackle a growing obesity problem.

Looking to the future, the gap between the economic outcomes of different communities seems unlikely to reduce, and given the close correlation between economic and health outcomes, the gap in life expectancy and healthy life expectancy of the people who live in the richest and poorest part of the city seems likely to increase.

Efforts will need to be directed at encouraging healthy lifestyles, given the long-term impact on individuals and demand for health services. While the prevalence of smoking is likely to continue to decline and the percentage of babies born with low birth weight is expected to improve, projections suggest levels of obesity will continue to increase, a key factor in terms of health outcomes. Increasing access to healthy food and opportunities for physical activity will therefore be important in improving the future health of the population.

Meeting the health and care needs of a growing population within ongoing financial constraints will be a major long-term challenge for Cardiff. The number of children aged under four is expected to increase, an age group that has a greater need for health and care services. Work is ongoing nationally and internationally to study the impact of so-called 'adverse childhood experiences' – stressful experiences occurring during childhood that directly harm a child (such as mental, physical or sexual abuse) or affect the environment in which they live (such as growing up in a house with domestic violence or where there are harmful behaviours). Indications are that these experiences can make individuals more likely to adopt harmful behaviours, perform less well in school, and can lead to mental and physical ill health in later life. Developing joined-up, preventative responses from public services will be important in supporting the most vulnerable children and families.

The city's older population is projected to grow substantially, placing greater demands on care services with increases in health problems, particularly chronic conditions such as dementia. Older people are also more likely to require longer and more frequent stays in hospital - nearly two thirds of people currently admitted to hospital are over the age of 65. Addressing increasing levels of social isolation, improving mental and physical well-being in older age and providing more support to people in their communities, will enable people to live independently in their own homes for longer and improve the resilience of our communities.







Outcome 5

People in Cardiff Achieve Their Full Potential

This Outcome is about how well the city is equipping every child and young person with skills for life:

- The number of people with a degree-level education
- The number of people with no qualifications
- Performance at primary and secondary school
- The number of young people not in education, employment or training



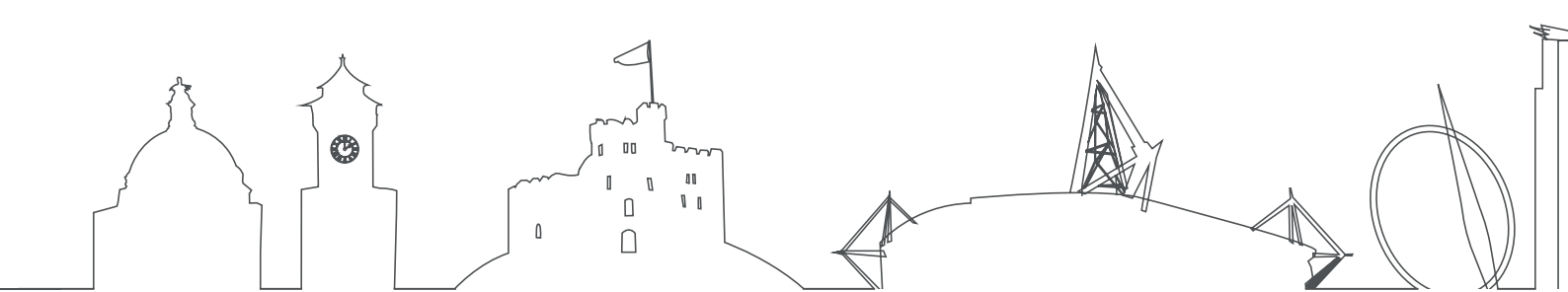
Cardiff Today

Cardiff is one of the UK's most highly skilled cities. The capital of Wales has a high number of graduates per head of population, high levels of residents with a good number of GCSEs and very few people with no qualifications at all.

This is good news for Cardiff. Education levels are one of the most important measures of future success, for residents and for the city economy. With three universities and 60,000 students, who make up nearly 15 % of the city's population, the city and region's universities act as a conveyor belt of talent into the city economy and cultural life.

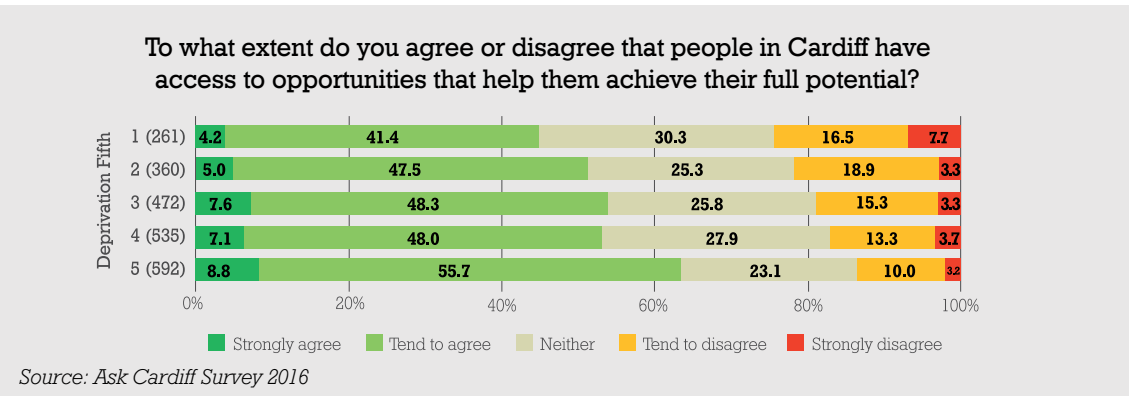
Performance in the city's school system is now improving after years of underperformance, with a 12.6 percentage point increase in the number of pupils achieving 5 or more A* to C grade GCSEs, including Maths and English or Welsh over the last four academic years. Cardiff is now above the Wales average, but it has some way to go to be amongst the best. Too many schools are still underperforming, particularly in the city's most deprived areas, and despite significant progress in recent years, too many young people are failing to make the transition to education, employment or training.

Improving the education system for all young people will be crucial in helping to break the link between disadvantage and the ability to lead a successful and fulfilling life.



What Do Our Residents Think?

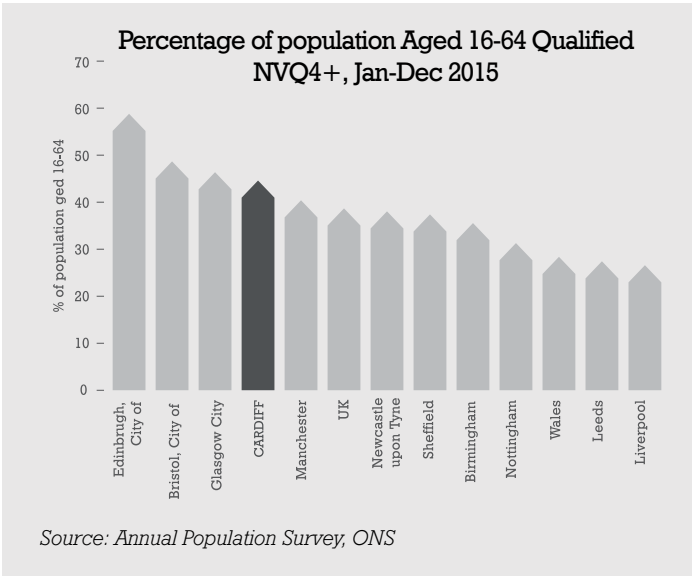
More than half, 55.9 % of respondents, agreed or tended to agree that people in Cardiff have access to opportunities to help them achieve their full potential. However, as shown below, levels of agreement with this statement differed by nearly 20 % between the most deprived and most affluent areas of the city. Access to jobs and having the skills to find and secure employment after education were particular concerns for young people.



Degree-level or equivalent

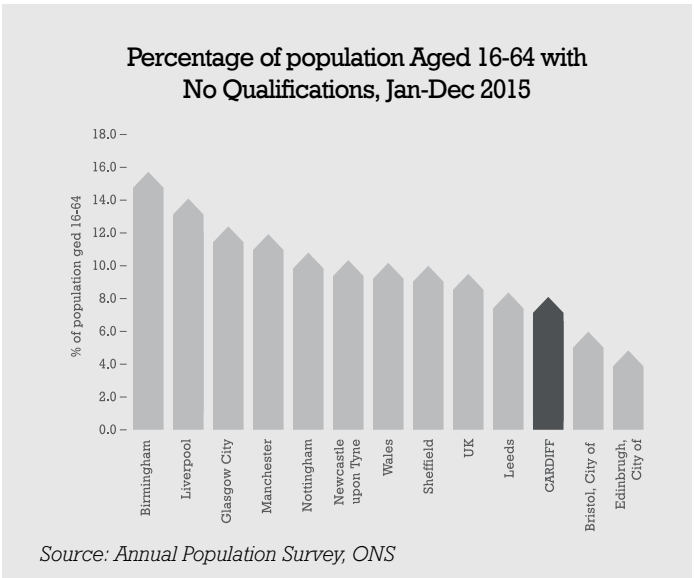
Cardiff is placed 4th out of the UK's major cities in relation to the number of people qualified to a degree level or equivalent (NVQ Level 4). Despite a fall this year, it is above the UK average and well above the Wales average. This means that people in Cardiff are well-educated and have a good chance of fulfilling their potential.

Having a highly skilled population is recognised as a driver for economic success with successful cities placing a strong emphasis on developing, attracting and keeping highly skilled people in the city.



The number of people with no qualifications

Only Edinburgh and Bristol have fewer people with no qualifications than Cardiff. However, in the last year these cities have continued to make progress, whereas Cardiff has seen an increase in the percentage of its population with no qualifications. Ensuring as many citizens have the qualifications and support they need to fulfil their potential is a crucial issue as education is both a major driver of social mobility and of the city's long term economic competitiveness.



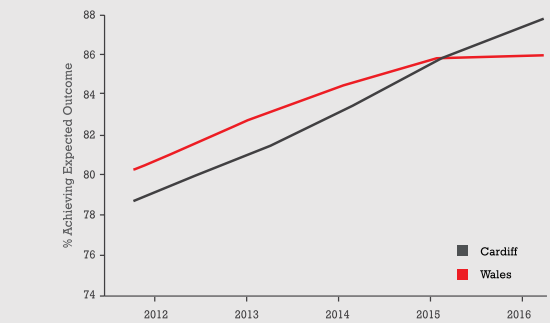


Performance in Primary School

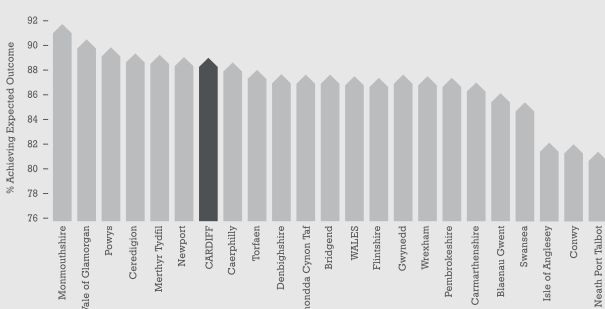
Primary school performance at Foundation Phase has significantly improved over the last few years and the percentage of pupils aged 7 to 11 (Key Stage 2) achieving expected outcomes is now above the Wales average.



% of Foundation Phase Pupils Achieving the Expected Outcome (Outcome 5+) in the Areas of Learning, 2012-2016



% of Foundation Phase Pupils Achieving the Expected Outcome (Outcome 5+) in the Areas of Learning, 2016



Source: StatsWales

Performance in Secondary School

GCSE Results

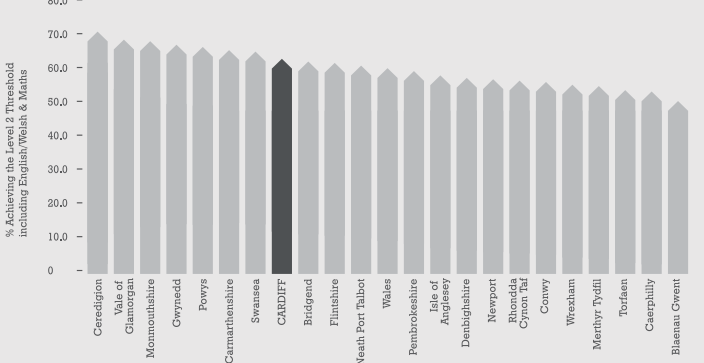
GCSE performance continues to improve with 62.5 % of pupils in Cardiff in 2015/16 achieving at least five A* to C grades, including mathematics and English or Welsh, an increase of 12.6 percentage points over the last four academic years. However, the gap in achievement between those receiving Free School Meals (FSM) and non-FSM pupils remains.

The significant impact of poverty on educational outcomes is highlighted later in this report under the Fair, Just and Inclusive Outcome.

A-Level Results

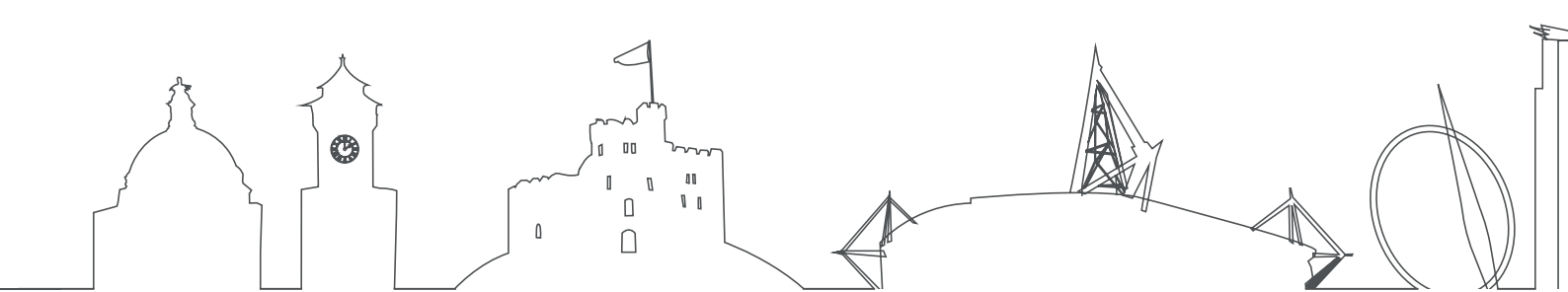
The overall pass rate in Cardiff now stands at 98.2 % , compared with the Welsh average of 97.3 % . The city has broken through the 80 % mark (80.3 %) for grades A*-C, which is up from the 78.4 % of last year, while the proportion of A*-A grades is slightly down on last year at 28.1 % .

% of KS4 Pupils Achieving the Level 2 Threshold including English/Welsh & Maths, 2016



Source: StatsWales





Number of young people not in Education Employment or Training (NEET)

Cardiff has the second highest percentage of Year 11 leavers not in education, employment or training of any local authority in Wales. The cost of not addressing this issue is not just economic, but there are also effects on levels of unemployment, crime, health and well-being. In particular, our most vulnerable young people such as Looked After Children and young adult carers face significant challenges and barriers to progression and are more likely to leave school with no qualifications.

Progress has been made in recent years. Despite a slight increase in 2015 in the percentage of known NEETs, the drop from 10.6 % in 2008 to 3.0 % in 2016 reflects a long term downward trend. With a focus on preparing our young people for the world of work, more needs to be done to significantly improve outcomes for those disengaged or at risk of becoming disengaged from education.

Year 13 NEET

Destination of School Leavers data for Year 13 shows that, in 2016, the percentage of young people identified as being not in education, employment or training fell to a 10 year low (3.1 %) and equalled the Welsh average.



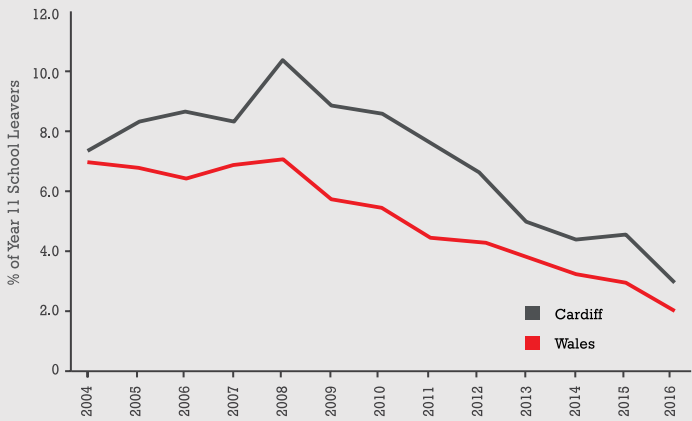
18-24 year olds claiming unemployment benefits

Comparing the claimant count rate for 18-24 year olds, Cardiff is performing fairly well, and is following the national trend with a reduction in this number since 2009. However, there are significant differences in the claimant rates across the six Neighbourhood Partnership Areas with the rate being over double the Cardiff average in Cardiff East and Cardiff South West.



Cardiff Council Into Work Service

Percentage of Year 11 School Leavers Known Not to be in Education, Employment or Training (NEET), 2004-2016



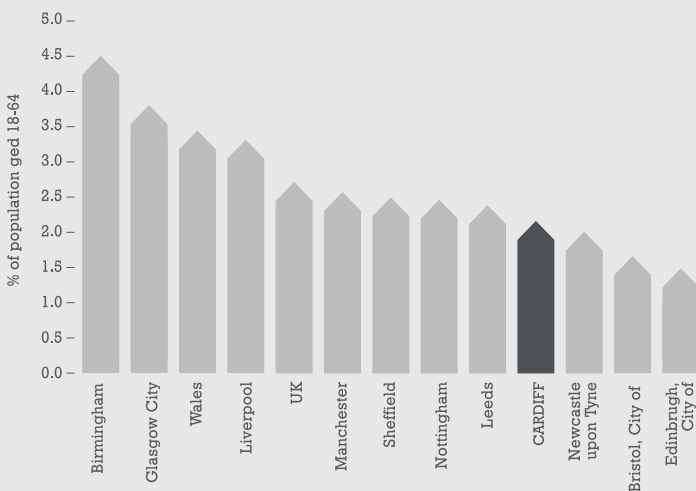
Source: Careers Wales

Year 13: Percentage NEETS, 2016



Source: Careers Wales

Claimant Count Rate (Aged 18-24), September 2016



Source: Claimant Count/ Mid year Population Estimates, ONS.

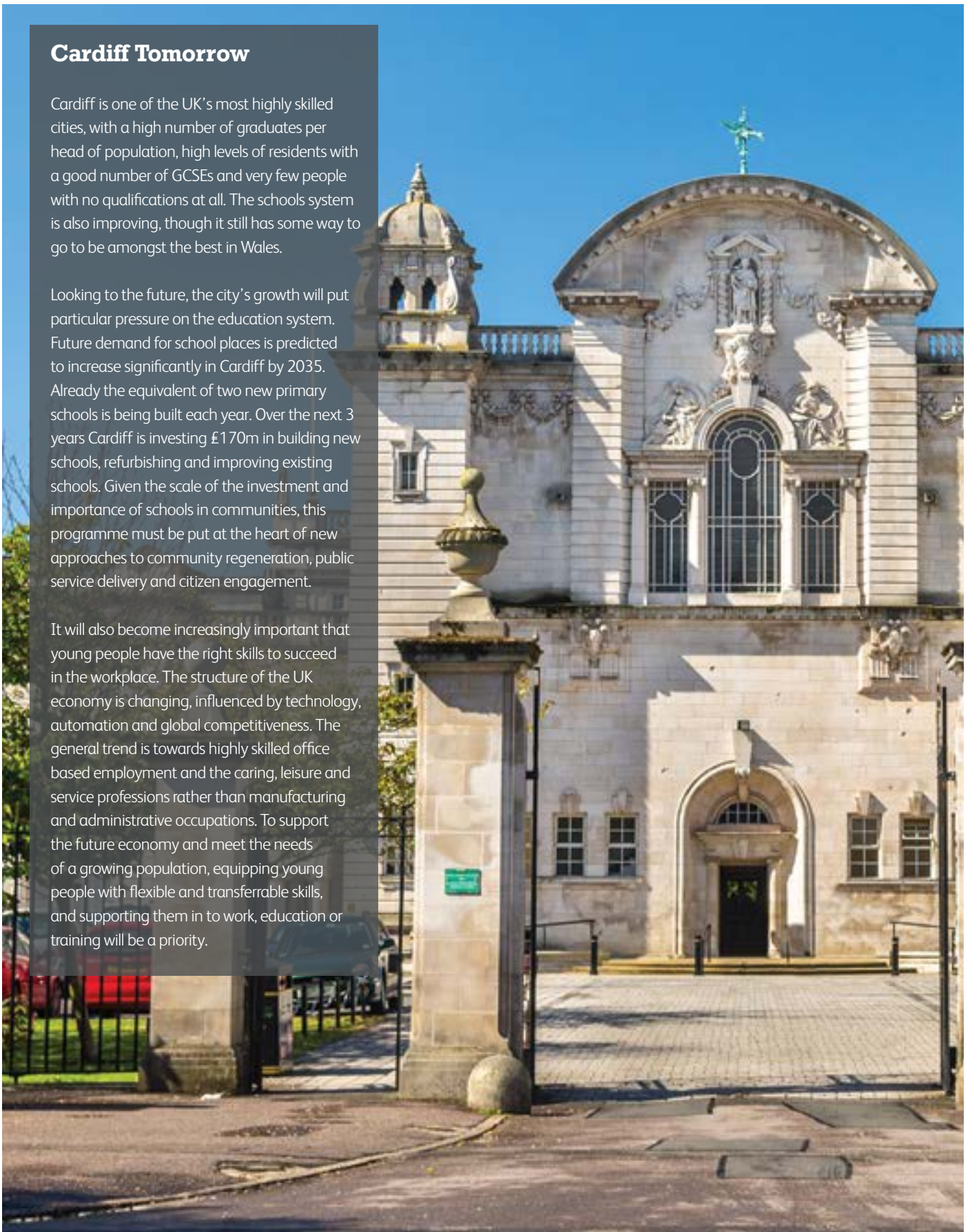


Cardiff Tomorrow

Cardiff is one of the UK's most highly skilled cities, with a high number of graduates per head of population, high levels of residents with a good number of GCSEs and very few people with no qualifications at all. The schools system is also improving, though it still has some way to go to be amongst the best in Wales.

Looking to the future, the city's growth will put particular pressure on the education system. Future demand for school places is predicted to increase significantly in Cardiff by 2035. Already the equivalent of two new primary schools is being built each year. Over the next 3 years Cardiff is investing £170m in building new schools, refurbishing and improving existing schools. Given the scale of the investment and importance of schools in communities, this programme must be put at the heart of new approaches to community regeneration, public service delivery and citizen engagement.

It will also become increasingly important that young people have the right skills to succeed in the workplace. The structure of the UK economy is changing, influenced by technology, automation and global competitiveness. The general trend is towards highly skilled office based employment and the caring, leisure and service professions rather than manufacturing and administrative occupations. To support the future economy and meet the needs of a growing population, equipping young people with flexible and transferrable skills, and supporting them in to work, education or training will be a priority.



Outcome 6

Cardiff is Clean and Sustainable

This chapter focuses on the environment:

- Green and blue spaces
- Waste and recycling
- Cleanliness
- Air quality
- Renewable energy
- Sustainable Transport
- Flooding
- Resilient Ecosystems



A scenic view of a park with tall trees and a path. The image shows a dirt path leading through a lush green park with tall, mature trees. The sky is blue with some light clouds. The overall atmosphere is peaceful and natural.

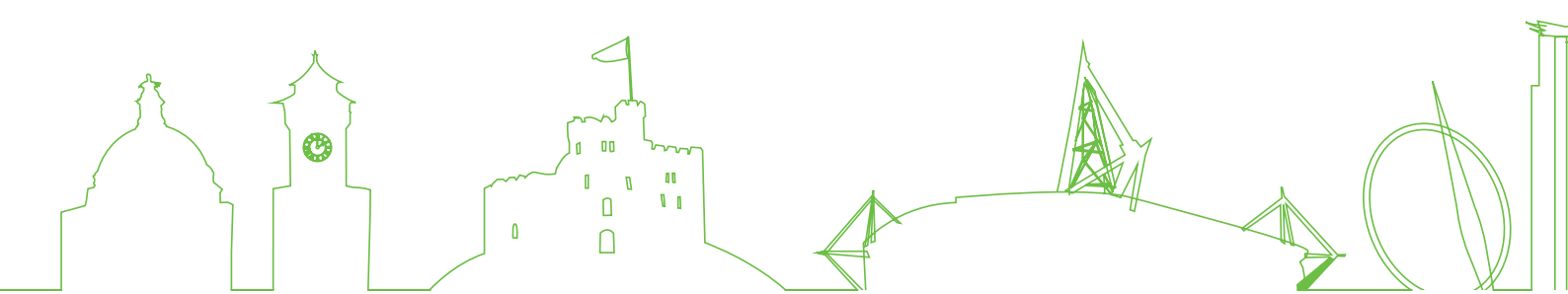
Cardiff Today

Cardiff is a green city. It is well served by green and blue spaces, with areas such as Bute Park in the heart of Cardiff recognised for their outstanding beauty. Residents also have easy access to the Brecon Beacons national park and coastlines in the wider city-region.

Cardiff's recycling rates perform strongly compared to other 'Core Cities'. The household waste recycling rate has risen from 4% to 58% since the recycling and composting targets were put in place. However, street cleanliness is consistently seen as a priority for residents.

Levels of car use are amongst the highest of the 'Core Cities' and use of public transport in the city is comparatively low, although levels of walking and cycling compare well and are growing. Over 60% of residents now think that transport in the city is a serious or very serious problem. The city's reliance on cars also contributes to Cardiff's carbon emissions being high compared to many other British cities, with some city centre wards particularly vulnerable to high levels of air pollution.

As a city located on the banks of rivers and on the coast, Cardiff is inherently at future risk from flooding. The consequences of climate change and extreme weather events will need to be built in to all aspects of managing Cardiff's future growth.



What Do Our Residents Think?

More than half of Cardiff residents agreed that the city is a clean, attractive and sustainable place to live. The response varied across the city’s neighbourhood areas with a 17 % difference between Cardiff West and Cardiff South East.

Transport is identified as a significant issue for the city (see page 65 for more detail) and three quarters (75.5 %) of people are either ‘very’ or ‘fairly concerned’ about climate change.

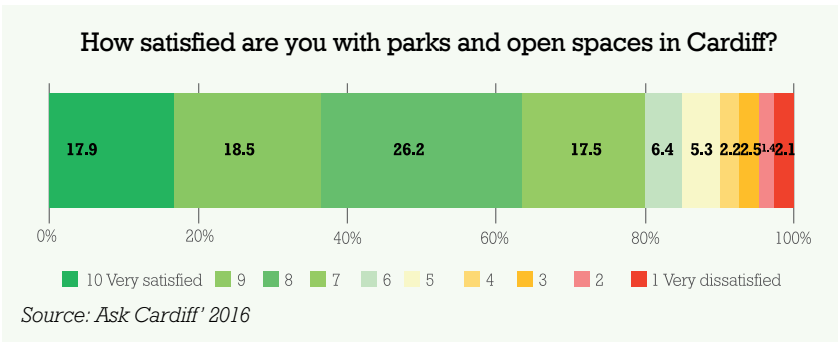
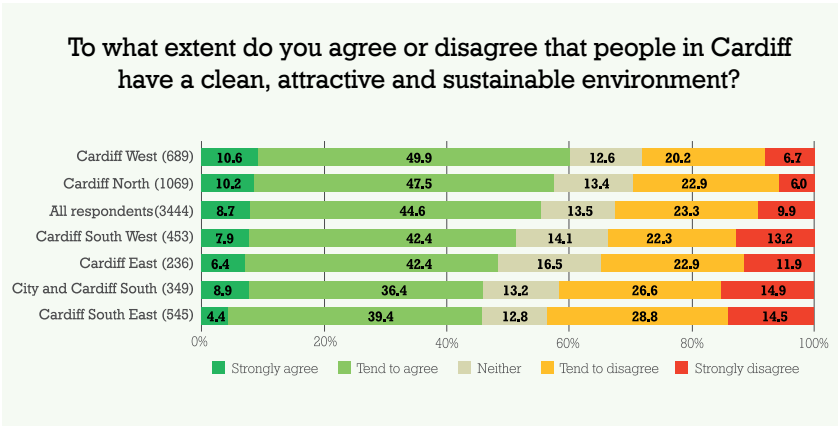
Green and blue spaces

One of Cardiff’s major assets is its green infrastructure: the countryside on its doorstep; the river corridors around the Ely, Taff Nant Fawr and Rhymney; the city’s cycle-ways and recreational routes such as the Taff Trail and the biodiversity of its natural environment, including its designated sites.

Cardiff was awarded a record 10 green flags for its parks in 2016. 80 % of respondents to the 2016 Ask Cardiff survey were satisfied with our parks and open spaces and three quarters of people use Cardiff’s parks and open spaces once a week during the summer months. Access to the outdoors is one of the key factors which citizens identify as contributing to their well-being (see the Cardiff Today section for more details).

Access to parks and green spaces significantly contribute to physical and mental health and well-being. Increased levels of physical activity help to increase peoples’ healthy lifespans and reduce incidents of chronic disease. Use of the natural environment also contributes to strong and cohesive communities by providing a space for interaction and engagement. However, greenspaces are not always located near to the people that would benefit from them most. The areas with the least access to greenspaces coincide with some of the areas which have the highest rates of all types of crime as well as poorer health outcomes.

Cardiff’s ‘blue space’ – its waterways, rivers and drainage, and Cardiff Bay - is also a huge asset to the city. That said the majority of water bodies in Cardiff can be considered artificial or heavily modified because of flood protection, urbanisation, land drainage (Gwent levels) and the alterations made in the development of Cardiff Bay. Pressures, including degraded habitat and pressure on water quality from sewage, combined sewer overflows, misconnections and industrial estates, must be managed as Cardiff grows.



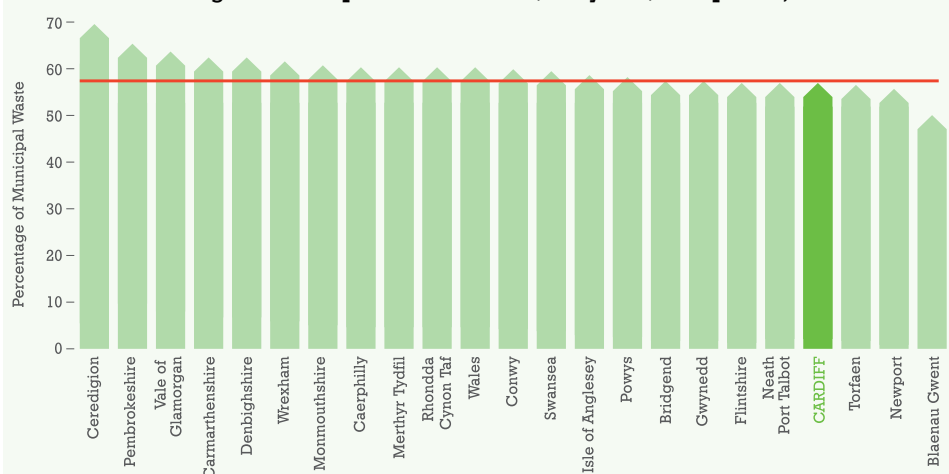
CREV·GWIR·IN·THESE·STONES
FEL·GWYDR·HORIZONS
O·F·WRNAIS·AWENING

Waste and Recycling

Cardiff is the best performing city of all 'Core Cities' for recycling and last year's target of 58 % was met. However, when compared to Welsh Local Authorities, Cardiff's recycling and composting levels continue to be lower than the Wales average.

The Welsh Government has set increasingly challenging targets for the next few years. Despite the pressures that will arise from a rapidly growing population, Cardiff will need to continue to improve its levels of recycling if it is to reduce its environmental impact and avoid substantial fines.

Percentage of Municipal Waste Reused/Recycled/Composed, 2015-16

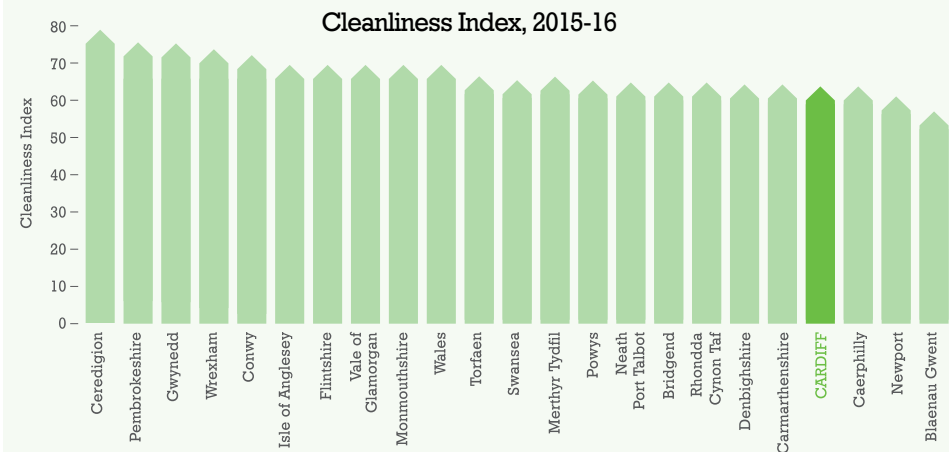


Cleanliness

The quality and cleanliness of the environment is an important factor in determining how people feel about the place they live. It also assists with attracting people and investment to the city.

According to the Keep Wales Tidy, Local Environmental Audit and Management System (LEAMS) Report, the Cleanliness Index for Cardiff was 66.4 in 2015-16, below the Wales average and placed Cardiff fourth lowest amongst Welsh local authorities. The Index ranged from 62.1 in Blaenau Gwent to Ceredigion being the top performer with 75.8.

Cleanliness Index, 2015-16



Source: Keep Wales Tidy - LEAMS report



Air quality

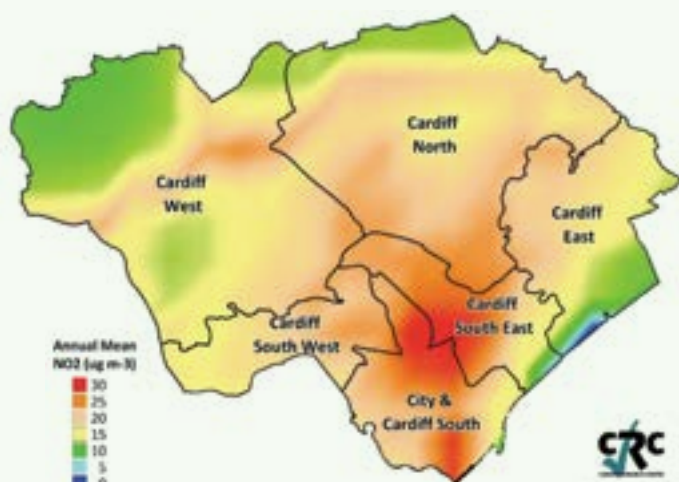
Air Quality is the leading cause of the environmental burden of disease in Europe and a key public health concern in Wales. 40,000 additional deaths a year in Europe are attributable to poor air quality and research suggests that 143 deaths per year are caused by air pollution in Cardiff.

Carbon emissions per person in Cardiff have fallen in the last decade and are lower than both the UK and Wales averages. However, there is work to do if Cardiff is to meet the performance of similar local authorities; emissions per capita are second highest (behind Leeds) amongst the 'Core Cities'. As the city grows the impacts of additional homes and vehicles will also have to be considered. Road transport continues to be a major source and its percentage share of emissions has increased since 2005.

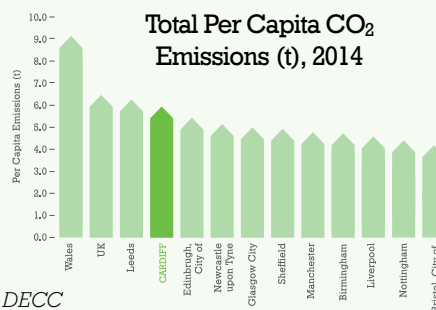
Nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) in the air is mostly caused by road traffic and to an extent by energy production. Too much NO₂ in the air can increase the numbers of respiratory illnesses, especially among children. In residential areas of Cardiff, average NO₂ concentrations are the highest in Wales. Levels of NO₂ found in the city centre are also the highest amongst Welsh local authorities and exceed EU pollution limits.

Despite the above, Cardiff is joint 4th among European capital cities in terms of residents' satisfaction with air quality. This may indicate a need to educate Cardiff citizens about the implications of poor air quality and what they can do (in terms of using more sustainable forms of transport, for example) to improve it.

Annual Mean NO₂ (ug m-3) 2014 (DEFRA)

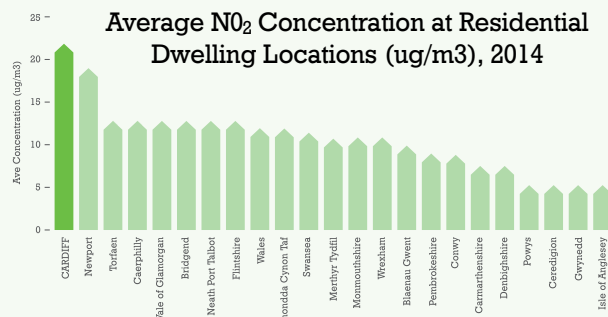


Total Per Capita CO₂ Emissions (t), 2014



Source: DECC

Average NO₂ Concentration at Residential Dwelling Locations (ug/m3), 2014

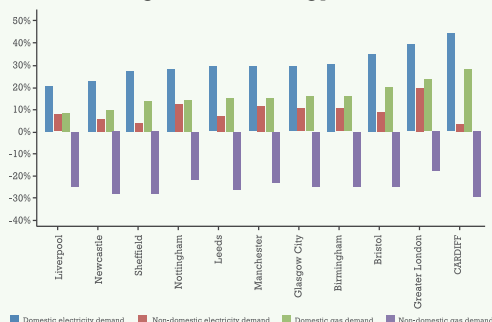


Source: StatsWales

Energy Infrastructures

Cardiff's growth will require investment into energy infrastructures. As more people and businesses are drawn to Cardiff, more homes and offices will be required, and this will lead to a much greater demand for energy. Cardiff is projected to have the largest increase in demand on electricity (44%) and gas (28%) of all 'Core Cities'. Finding low-carbon solutions for the city's energy infrastructure is essential to improving Cardiff's future resilience.

Percent change in final energy demand, 2015-2035

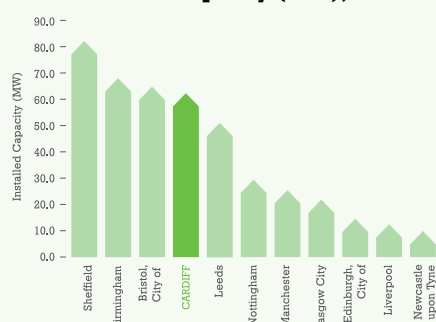


Source: Powering Future Cities Report, 2016

Renewable Energy

Compared to other major UK cities, Cardiff is ranked 4th for installed renewable energy capacity. However, in terms of the number of small scale applications by homes and businesses, Leeds and Manchester have consistently been the top performers, achieving levels 2 to 4 times that of Cardiff.

Installed Capacity (MW), 2015



Source: DECC

Sustainable Transport

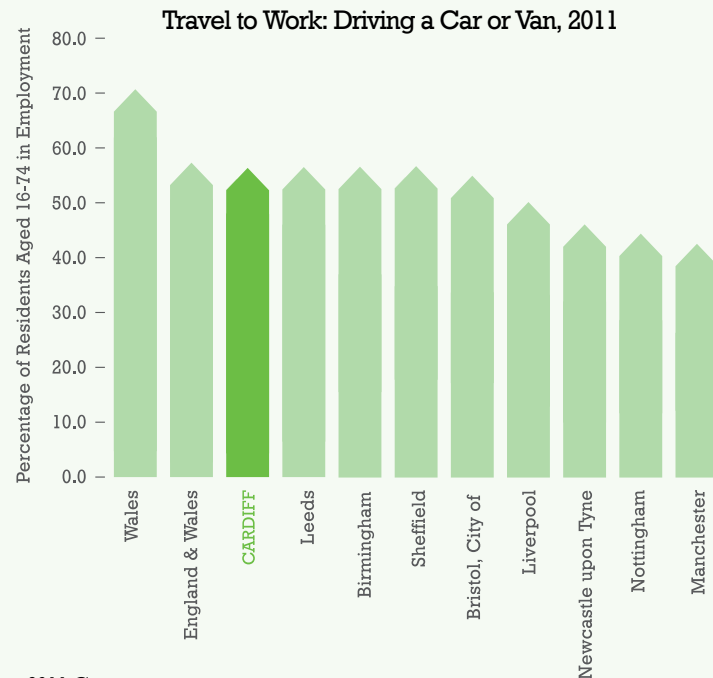
People make approximately 1.5 million trips every day travelling within and to and from Cardiff (over 25 % of trips in the South East Wales Region), with large numbers of journeys coming from the neighbouring local authorities such as the Vale of Glamorgan, Rhondda Cynon Taf and Caerphilly. 80 % of inbound commuter movements are by car.

Travel within the city is one of the most important issues for Cardiff's citizens. Over 60 % felt that travel and transport problems in Cardiff are serious or very serious.

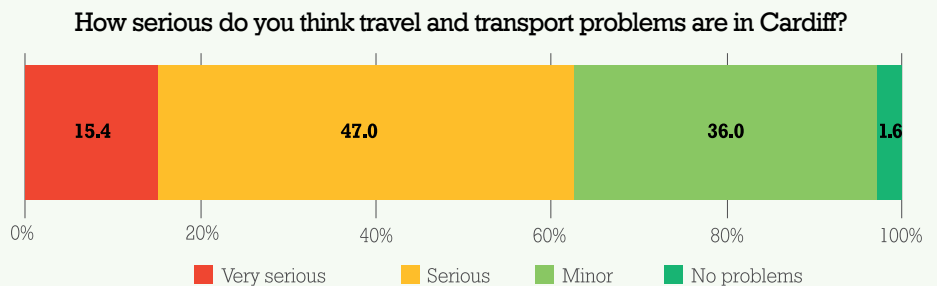
Transport in Cardiff is currently dominated by private car journeys. The 2011 census showed that more people travelled to work by car or van than in any other Core City. A relatively small percentage of commuters used buses or trains for their journey to work. However, Cardiff compared better to the other 'Core Cities' in terms of the percentage of people cycling and walking.

As 57 % of Cardiff residents travel less than 5km, there is a realistic opportunity for more journeys to be undertaken by active modes. There is also an increasingly positive picture from more recent data collected by Cardiff Council. In 2016, 11.5 % of people reported using the train to get to work on 5 days a week, 12 % use a bus five times a week and nearly one in five walk to work every day.

Encouraging people to use public transport, especially for short regular journeys such as a commute, will reduce both carbon and NO₂ emissions as well as creating other beneficial environmental impacts, improve people's health and will support the city's economy.

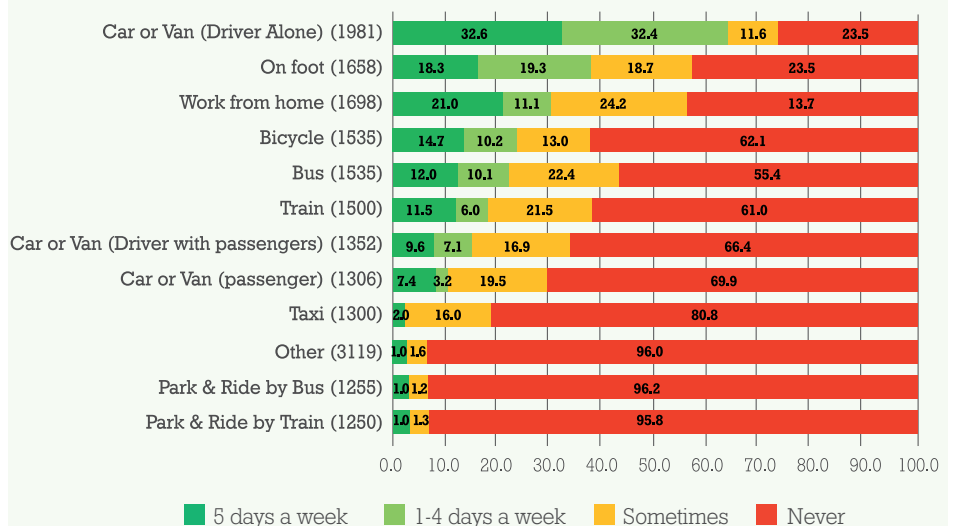


Source: 2011 Census

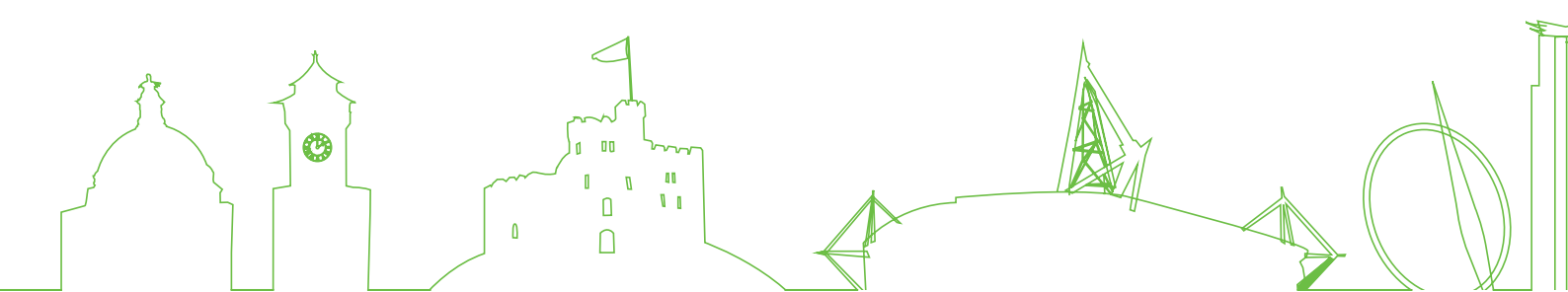


Source: Ask Cardiff' 2016

If currently in employment, how often do you travel by the following types of transport when commuting to or from work?



Source: Ask Cardiff' 2016

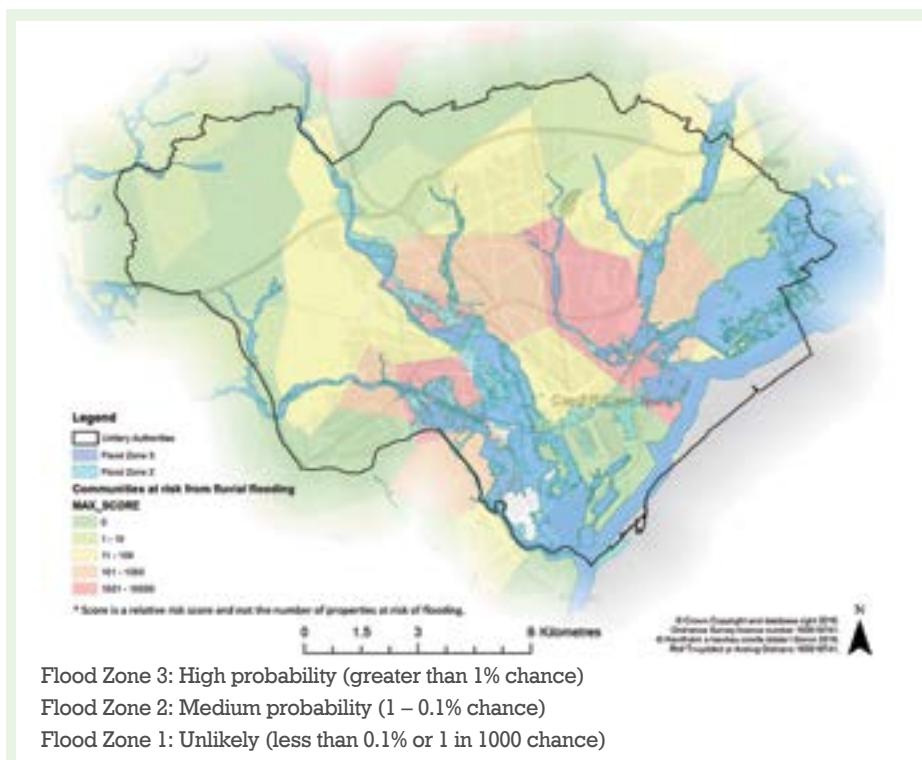


Flooding

Cardiff is inherently at risk from flooding as it is located near the mouth of rivers and is in an area with tidal influence. The city is heavily defended but the implications of climate change could increase the risk. Winter rainfall in Wales is projected to increase on average by 14% by the 2050s. In terms of surface water, Cardiff is one of 8 authorities in Wales defined as a flood risk area under the Flood Risk Regulations 2009. 12,000 people could be at risk during more extreme flooding events.

The consequences of flooding are not just financial. Even modest events can significantly impact on the physical and mental well-being of individuals for many years. One of the areas at highest risk is the south of the city nearest the coast. People living in this area have an increased chance of living in poverty and of having poorer health.

It will therefore be important that Cardiff considers mitigating measures and defences and ensures that new developments take account of potential flood risk.



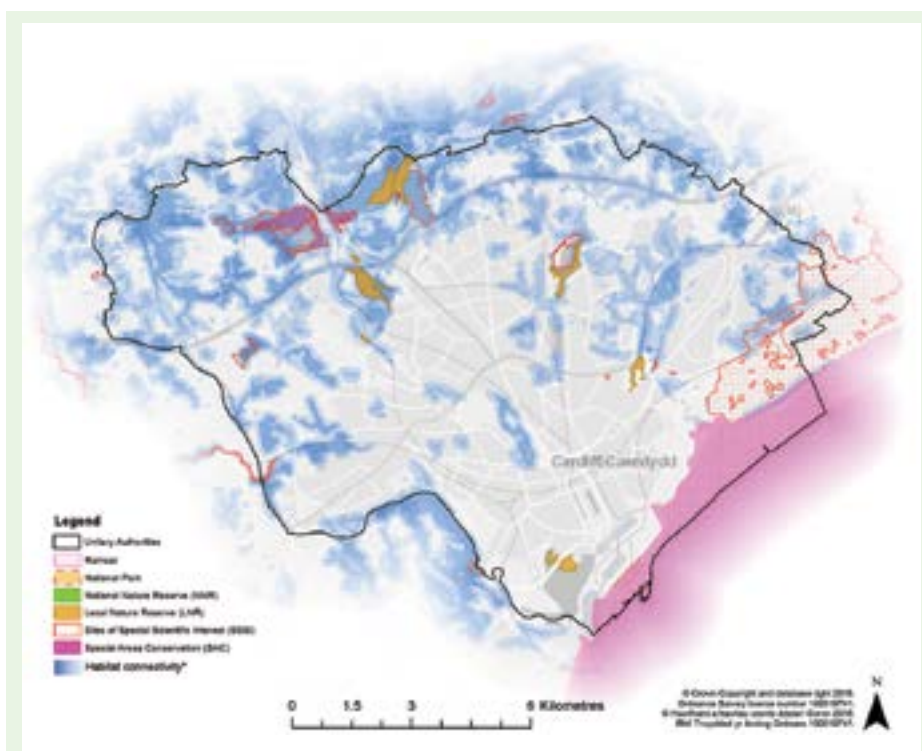
This map shows the different flood risk level if there were not flood defences. The coloured shading shows the likely severity of flooding should it occur. Severity is based on the number of properties likely to be affected.

Resilient Ecosystem

The resilience of an ecosystem is measured on how well it can adapt to disturbances such as pollution and changes in land use.

Cardiff boasts a network of habitats, parks, and green spaces which are highly connected. Rivers Ely, Taff and Rhymney provide important habitat corridors. Maintaining and improving the connectivity of Cardiff's ecosystem will be crucial if the city's flora and fauna is to be resilient in the face of environmental change.

Furthermore, the resilience of our green spaces will not only protect wildlife but will also preserve important community assets that contribute to the physical and mental well-being of the city's residents.



This map shows where the connectivity is likely to be relatively high for a wide range of wildlife and reflects the extent and diversity of wildlife habitats in the landscape.

Cardiff Tomorrow

Cardiff's population growth will put pressures on city infrastructures and services. More people will mean more houses will need to be built, more journeys made, more energy used and more waste created. Growth will also put pressure on the city's natural resources and the environmental, social and economic benefits they bring to Cardiff and its surrounding area. Managing the environmental impacts of this growth and of climate change in a resilient and sustainable fashion will be a major long term challenge for the city.

The latest UK assessment on climate change highlights flooding and extreme heat events as posing the greatest risk to infrastructure, the natural environment and health and well-being. Although a small percentage of houses in Cardiff are deemed to be at high risk of flooding, some communities are at risk and, as the city grows, the risks for new communities will need to be mitigated.

As the city grows it will create more waste, and so the substantial improvements in the city's recycling rates will need to be continued if Cardiff is to meet the next target of recycling 64 % of waste by 2020.

Growth will also put pressures on the city's transport system. The aim is to have a '50:50 modal split' by 2021 - meaning that 50 % of journeys will be by sustainable transport – and an even more challenging 60:40 modal split by 2026. Meeting these ambitious targets will provide a boost to the city economy, to quality of life as well and can be expected to bring major health benefits through increased levels of cycling and walking and improved air quality.

The environment is key to health. Providing access to parks and open spaces will be increasingly important. As well as being important for wildlife, they contribute to physical and mental well-being and provide a focal point for communities. There will also be a need to improve the attractiveness and cleanliness of the urban environment to bring in more visitors and business to the city.



Outcome 7

Cardiff is a Fair, Just and Inclusive Society

This section focuses on levels of inequality within Cardiff in the following areas:

- Economic inequality
- Health
- Education
- Crime





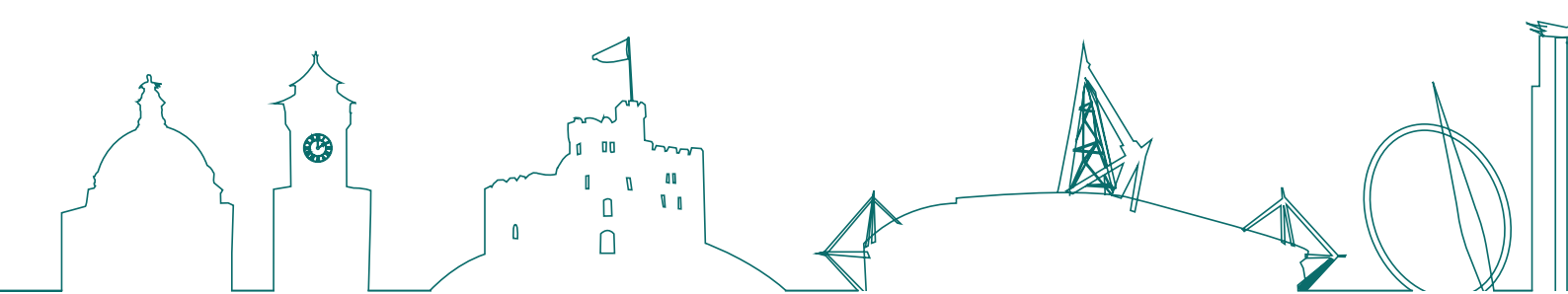
Cardiff Today

A simple overview of city performance across the outcomes in this report would suggest that Cardiff is performing well in comparison with Core Cities and other parts of Wales across a range of factors which can affect a resident's well-being. However, as with other cities in the UK, significant and entrenched inequalities exist in Cardiff.

Despite being the nation's commercial engine, over 60,000 people in Cardiff live in the 10% most deprived communities in Wales. Only two other local authorities in Wales – Merthyr and Blaenau Gwent – have a higher percentage of their population living in the poorest communities in Wales. Almost a third of Cardiff households are living in poverty with a high percentage of children living in workless and low income households. In addition, ethnic minorities and those with a work-limiting disability are more vulnerable to long term unemployment.

Marked differences exist in prosperity between the north and south of the city, with unemployment rates in Ely nearly ten times higher than those in Creigiau. Differences in health outcomes are even more pronounced, with a healthy life expectancy gap of 22 to 24 years between the richest and poorest communities and mortality from, for example, heart disease seven times higher in Riverside than it is in Thornhill. For men in these poorest communities healthy life expectancy is projected to decrease.

Furthermore, the majority of school leavers who do not make a successful transition to further education, training or employment, live in the more deprived areas of the city. Although school performance across the city has improved significantly over recent years, too many schools are underperforming, particularly in the city's most deprived communities. Similarly, the gap between those pupils who receive free school meals (FSM) and those that do not remains substantial, indicating that too many children living in financial poverty are not achieving their potential in school. Not only will this affect their chances in life but evidence shows that it will also put long term pressure on public services and result in lost economic output.

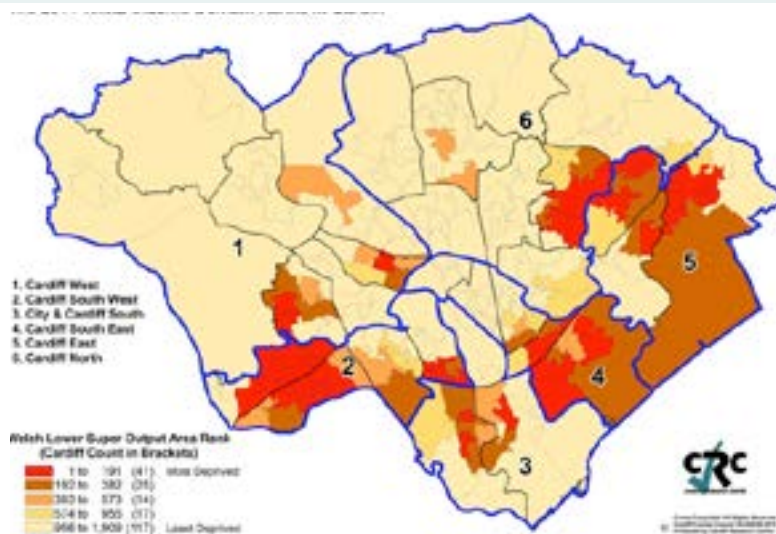


Inequality: Economy and Income

Income Deprivation

In Cardiff some of Wales' most and least deprived communities can be found within miles of each other. Almost one fifth (19.2%) of the areas⁸ in Cardiff are within the 10% most deprived areas in Wales. Nearly two fifths (38.9%) of all areas in the southern half of the city are some of the most deprived areas in Wales, compared to 4.8% of areas in the rest of Cardiff.

The 2014 WIMD Income Domain Ranks in Cardiff



Source: Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation

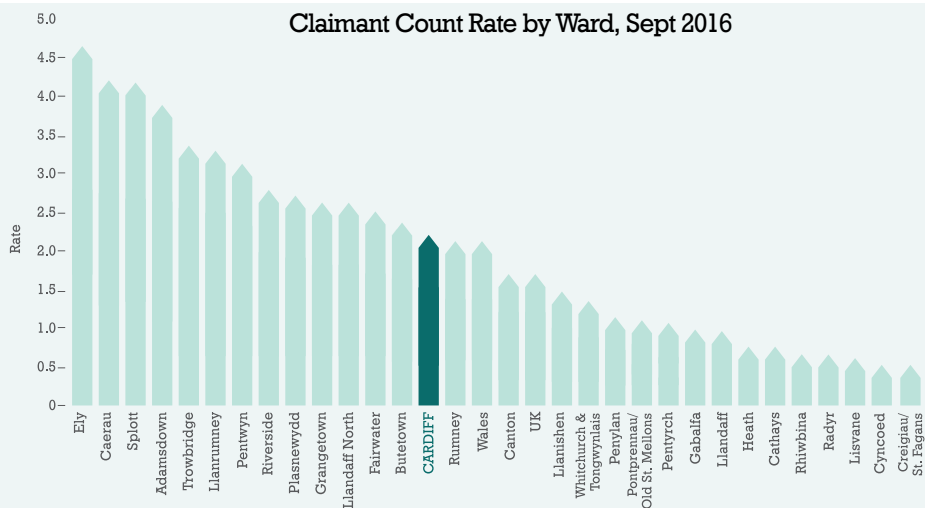
Unemployment

While the unemployment rate in Cardiff is similar to other Core Cities, there is significant difference across the city in terms of the claimant count rate (i.e. the number of people claiming benefits principally for the reasons of being unemployed) with Ely, Caerau and Splott experiencing the highest rates and Creigiau / St Fagans, Cyncoed and Lisvane experiencing the lowest.

There are also significant disparities in unemployment rates when comparing different groups in society. In terms of the difference in unemployment rates between those with or without work-limiting disability (Annual Population Survey), Cardiff has the joint-fourth highest disparity across the Core Cities. The same is true for unemployment rates between the white and ethnic minority populations in the city (2011 Census).



Claimant Count Rate by Ward, Sept 2016



Source: NOMIS

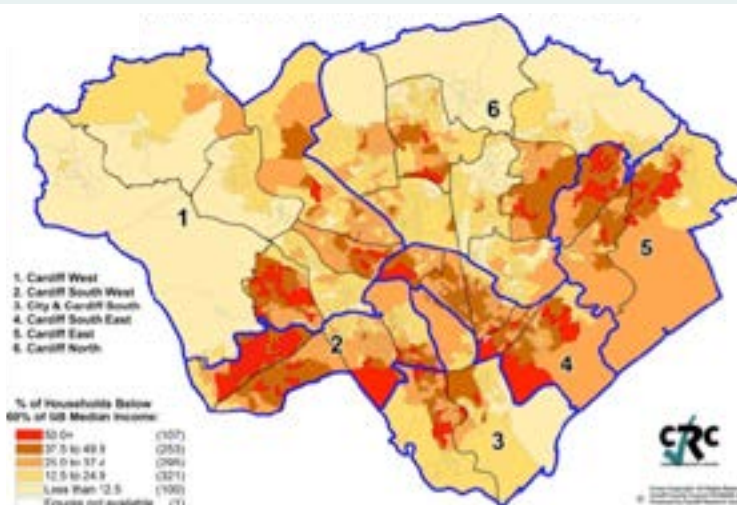
⁸ Lower Super Output Areas (LSOA) - a geographic area containing 1,000 to 3,000 people used to report on small area statistics.



Poverty

Almost a third of households in Cardiff are living in poverty. The distribution of households living in poverty – defined as the percentage of households whose income is below 60 % of the annual median income - is shown below. In Lisvane only 9 % of households are living in poverty, compared to nearly half of all households (47.9 %) in Ely. The map also shows that poverty can be found in parts of the city that are generally considered to be more affluent.

% of Households Below 60% of Great Britain Median Income by Output Area, 2015



Source: CACI Paycheck 2015



Workless households and low income families

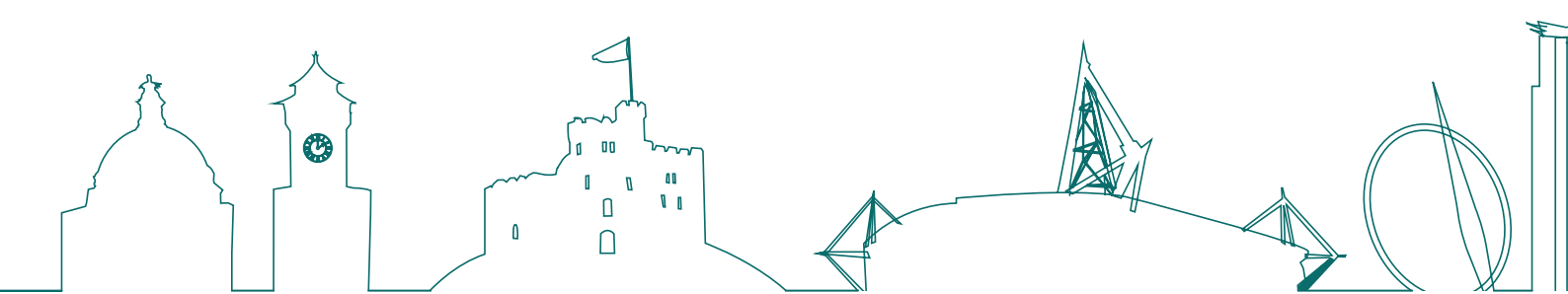
Cardiff is just below the Wales average in terms of number of workless households. However, 16 % of dependent children aged 15 and under are living in households that rely on benefits. In-work poverty is also a growing issue. Over a quarter of children under the age of 20 in the city are living in low-income families. The distribution of children in low-income families across Cardiff at the end of August 2014 can be seen below. It ranges from just 5.2 % in Rhiwbina to 47.5 % in Ely.

Relative to other major UK cities, Cardiff is a mid-table performer. The percentage of children living in low income households is significantly higher in some of England's larger cities, such as Birmingham and Manchester.

% of All Dependent Children Under the Age of 20 Living in Low-Income Families, 31st Aug 2014



Source: HMRC

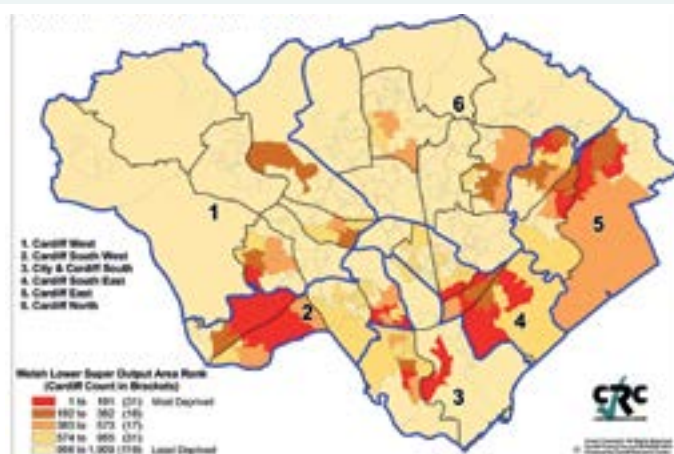


Inequality: Health

People in Cardiff are living longer. However, there are significant differences in life expectancy across the city with a 10-13 year gap between the wards of Lisvane and Butetown. The map below shows that health inequality follows the same geographical pattern as many other forms of deprivation. Mortality rates due to poor health are higher in the south of the city:

- Mortality, from all causes, is **three** times higher in Plasnewydd than in Thornhill
- The mortality rate from respiratory disease is **seven** times higher in Splott than in parts of Llanishen
- Premature mortality from circulatory disease is **seven** times higher in Riverside than in Thornhill
- Mortality from coronary heart disease is **three** times higher in Cardiff Bay than in Lakeside

The 2014 WIMD Health Domain Ranks in Cardiff



Source: Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation

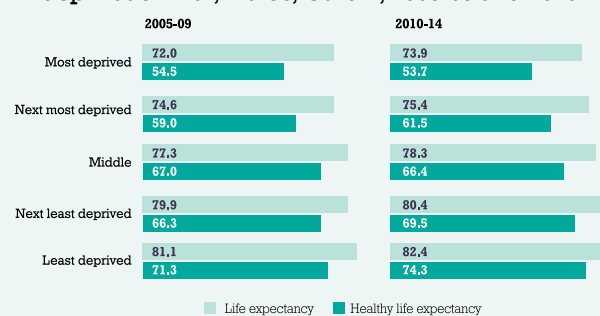


Healthy life expectancy

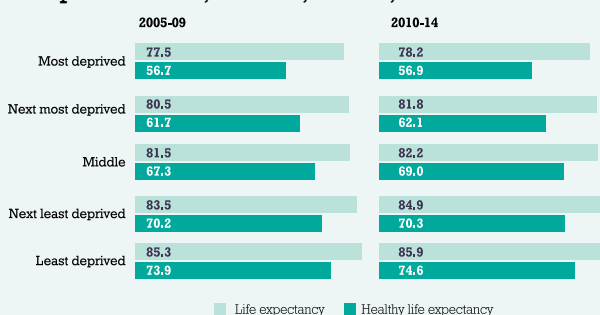
Differences in healthy life expectancy⁹ across the city are even more pronounced. There is a healthy life expectancy gap of 22 years for women and 24 years for men between the least and most deprived areas of Cardiff. Satisfaction with health also varies dramatically across the city. Cardiff East has the lowest proportion (66.0 %) of residents reporting to be satisfied with their physical health, compared to 78 % of residents in Cardiff North.

When considered within the city, life expectancy has increased faster in the most deprived areas of the city in recent years. Healthy life expectancy has increased faster in the least deprived parts of the city. For men living in the most deprived parts of Cardiff, although they are living longer, healthy life expectancy has decreased placing greater demand on health services.

Life expectancy and healthy life expectancy at birth by deprivation fifth, males, Cardiff, 2005-09 and 2010-14



Life expectancy and healthy life expectancy at birth by deprivation fifth, females, Cardiff, 2005-09 and 2010-14



Source: Public Health Observatory

⁹ Healthy Life Expectancy: Average number of years that a person can expect to live in "full health" by taking into account years lived in less than full health due to disease and/or injury (WHO)

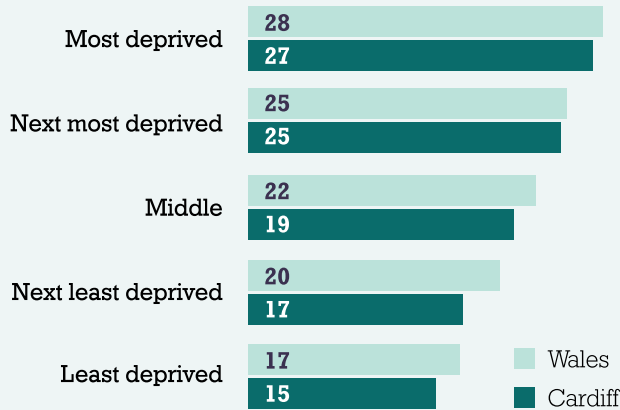


Obesity

Obesity is a key cause of serious and long-term illness. Nearly twice as many adults living in the more deprived areas of the city are reported as being overweight or obese.



Percentage of adults reporting to be obese, by deprivation fifth, all persons, Wales and Cardiff, 2009-2012



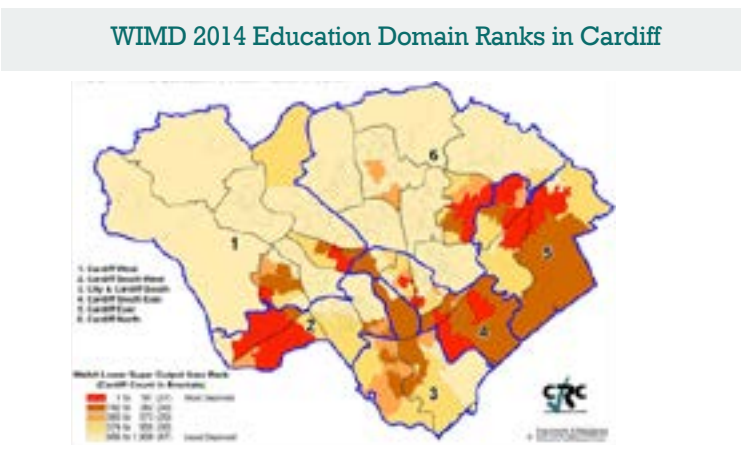
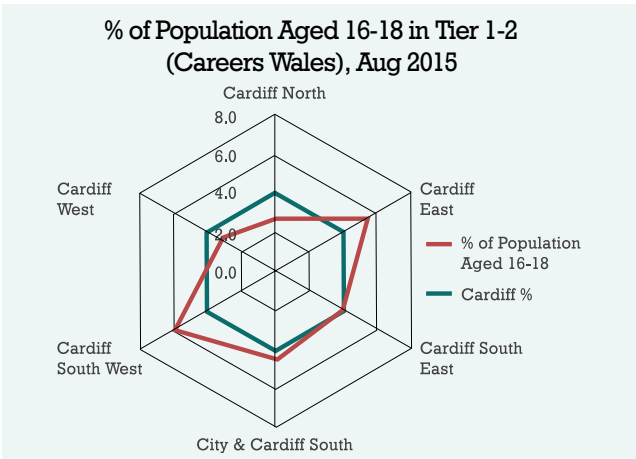
Source: Public Health Observatory

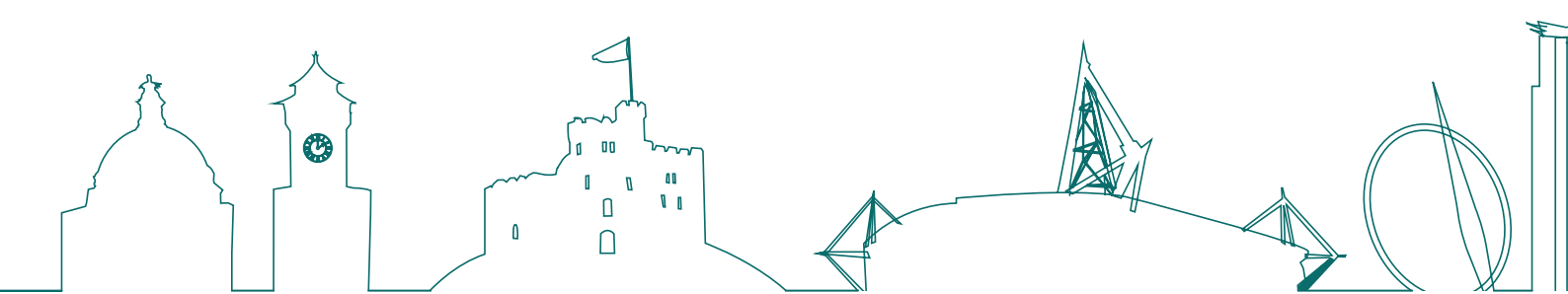
Inequality: Education

Educational outcomes across the city varies significantly. For example, more than half (56.5%) of the areas in Cardiff East are ranked in the 10% most deprived in Wales, while this is only true for 3.4% of the areas in Cardiff North.

Although GCSE results have been improving, there still remains a marked variability in performance between schools.

At the end of August 2015, the proportion of young people aged 16-18 who were not engaged in training ranged from 2.6% in Cardiff North to 5.9% in Cardiff South West.





Inequality: Crime

As is the case with a number of other indicators, crime is concentrated in the south and east of Cardiff. However, there are pockets within the rest of Cardiff with hotspots for certain types of crime. Feeling unsafe in your neighbourhood has a significant impact on quality of life, mental health and the most vulnerable people in our communities can become socially isolated.

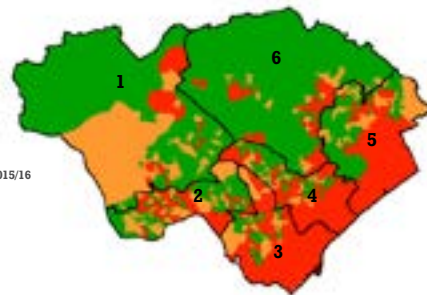


Violence Against the person

1. Cardiff West
2. Cardiff South West
3. City & Cardiff South
4. Cardiff South East
5. Cardiff East
6. Cardiff North

Violence against the person 2015/16

- Over 15
- 10 to 15
- 0 to 10

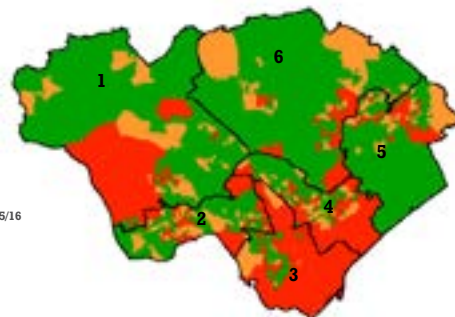


Anti-Social Behaviour

1. Cardiff West
2. Cardiff South West
3. City & Cardiff South
4. Cardiff South East
5. Cardiff East
6. Cardiff North

Anti-Social Behaviour 2015/16

- Over 25
- 15 to 25
- 0 to 15

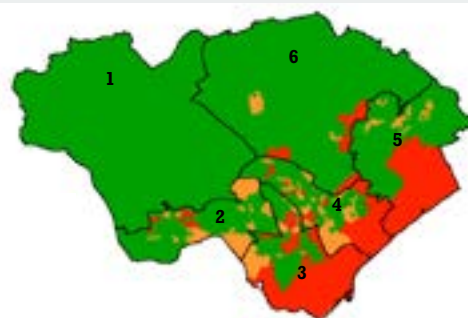


Criminal Damage

1. Cardiff West
2. Cardiff South West
3. City & Cardiff South
4. Cardiff South East
5. Cardiff East
6. Cardiff North

Criminal Damage 2015/16

- Over 15
- 10 to 15
- 0 to 10

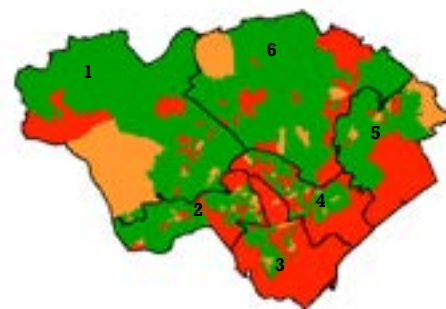


Other Thefts

1. Cardiff West
2. Cardiff South West
3. City & Cardiff South
4. Cardiff South East
5. Cardiff East
6. Cardiff North

Other Thefts 2015/16

- Over 15
- 10 to 15
- 0 to 10



Source: South Wales Police Performance Statistics



Cardiff Tomorrow

Cardiff has been reinvented over the past 20 years. However, even though the city has attracted investment and a large number of new jobs have been created, this has not translated in to better lives for all citizens and communities. Headline indicators mask deep and persistent levels of economic deprivation, poor health, crime and lower levels of educational attainment.

In the short to medium term, future trends indicate that the UK economy will grow slowly, with low productivity growth and stagnating wages. Taken together with projected rising inflation, the rising cost of housing and reform to the welfare system, these forces can be expected to hit the poorest communities hardest. In the longer term, automation can be expected to place a further premium on skills and knowledge-based employment. As well as increasing the skills of adults and young people, there is a need to create pathways into work and further education, particularly for those in the city's most disadvantaged communities.

Living in poverty has a particularly serious impact on children's lives, affecting their educational attainment, health, and happiness as well as having an impact which can last into adulthood. Concentrating on early preventative action can have a positive effect on their lives and on society as a whole.

Tackling these issues will require a cross-public and third sector approach, with emerging thinking in the health, third and local government sectors pointing towards a new approach to delivering services at a 'locality' or 'neighbourhood' level. These approaches focus on aligning public and third sector assets and services at the local level and an 'asset-based' approach to community engagement which listens to and involves those receiving the service and other community actors in the delivery of services. To be effective this will require a joint approach to mapping and future planning of public services.

To achieve its vision, Cardiff must be a city which is a great place to live and work for all its citizens, regardless of background or the community in which they live. With a rapidly growing population and public sector austerity, the way in which public services are designed and delivered must change in order to ensure that the city's most vulnerable citizens and communities are supported, and that the substantial and rising gaps in the prosperity, skill levels, housing, crime-levels and health – in short, the quality of life – between communities in the city is reduced.

Photo credits

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