Cardiff Today Report
Executive Summary

This document is available in Welsh / Mae'r ddogfen hon ar gael yn Gymraeg

Note

As part of Cardiff's Well-being Assessment, required under the Well-being of Future Generations Act, an extensive body of data and literature, including a number of major reports, has been reviewed – summarised at **Appendix A**. This includes an analysis of key data sets to review trends over time and performance relative to other areas, such as Welsh Local Authorities and UK Core Cities.

Whilst this assessment has been carried out using the most recently available data, in many cases this does not capture the full impact of the global Covid-19 pandemic. The pandemic also saw the suspension of collection of some datasets.

The Cardiff Today Report supports Cardiff's Well-being Assessment by considering the headline data indicators and shows where the city is performing well and where Cardiff needs to improve. **This Executive Summary notes the key issues.**

Demography

In 2020, there were 369,202 people living in Cardiff; the population has grown significantly over the past 25 years, with an increase of 68,438 residents since 1995. Overall, population projections indicate a slowdown in growth over the next 25 years (2018-2043). However, there is still a projected increase of 24,642 residents. This growth means that pressure will continue to be felt on the city's physical infrastructures, the natural environment, and public services.

Summary of Key Issues:

- **Continued, but slowing population growth:** Cardiff has grown significantly over the last 25 years. Population projections indicate a slowdown in growth over the next 25 years (2018-2043). However, there is still a projected increase of 24,642 residents, with those aged 65+ seeing the highest growth rate. The continued growth in the city's older population will result in a need for more health services and will result in a greater demand on both health and care services.

  The 16-64 age category is also projected to see an increase in numbers but will account for a smaller percentage of the total population. Work will be needed to ensure that the city remains an attractive place to both live and work. Furthermore, there is projected to be a decline in the 0-15 age group, which will have implications for long term planning of the city's school system and other public services for children and young people.

- **Making provision for new homes and jobs:** Continued growth in the city's population means that there is a need to make provision for new homes and jobs. A new Local Development Plan (LDP) is currently being prepared for Cardiff, with a consultation taking place on 3 growth scenarios. The options allow consideration of different levels of growth in jobs and homes:

  - **Option A (Baseline):** About 19,000 new homes in total (residual requirement for an additional 2,140 new homes); about 30,000 new jobs in total.

  - **Option B:** About 24,000 new homes in total (residual requirement for an additional 7,640 new homes); about 32,300 new jobs in total.

  - **Option C:** About 30,500 new homes in total (residual requirement for an additional 14,790 new homes); about 43,000 new jobs in total.

- **An uncertain picture on international migration:** Cardiff has seen positive total net migration for a number of years, driven by high levels of net international migration, which offsets a net outflow of people in terms of internal migration. The future international migration picture is uncertain, given the recent changes to the immigration system and the impact of Covid-19.

- **Age profile across the city:** Cardiff's older population is currently more concentrated in the North of the city; the Cardiff North locality has both the highest percentage and number of people aged 65+, at 20% (32,128 people). Young people (aged 0-25), however, are more concentrated in and around the city centre, with particularly high numbers of young people living in Cathays (16,721), which can be contributed to the large student population.

- **An increasingly diverse population:** 15.3% of Cardiff's population are from ethnic minority backgrounds. This is much higher than the Welsh average of 4.4%, and by far the highest of the Welsh local authorities. There is also increasing diversity in the city's young population: in Cardiff, 22.4% of those aged 0-19 identify as belonging to an ethnic minority group.

    A high percentage of people who identify themselves as belonging to an ethnic minority group, live in inner city wards.

- **Increasing numbers of Welsh speakers:** The number of total Welsh speakers in Cardiff aged 3 and above has increased significantly in recent years, largely driven by the migration of Welsh speakers from other regions in Wales and the expansion of Welsh language education provision. It is expected that Cardiff could move from third to first in Wales for number of Welsh speakers in the coming years.

Health and Well-being

Cardiff's population is in relatively good health across all age groups. However, the majority of residents report having one or more unhealthy lifestyle behaviours, highlighting that significant work is needed to encourage behavioural change to reduce levels of avoidable premature death and morbidity. Furthermore, a number of challenges are facing health and social care services, not least the combined impacts of climate change and Covid-19. These factors are dynamic, and impacts are broad across the wider determinants of health. The city currently has a "window of opportunity" to implement policies to positively influence health, well-being, the economy, and the environment, in line with the ethos and aims of the Well-being of Future Generations Act.

Summary of Key Issues:

- **Levels of general health in Cardiff are high:** For males, life expectancy, as well as the proportion of life spent in good health, has increased over time and moved above the Welsh average. For females, life expectancy has fluctuated over time but has been increasing since 2015-17. The proportion of life spent in good health is also steadily increasing and is now similar to the Welsh average.

- **However, there are clear inequalities across the city:** Wards in the 'Southern Arc' are most deprived in terms of health. There is ample evidence that social factors, including education, employment status, income level, gender and ethnicity have a marked influence on how healthy a person is.

- **Unhealthy behaviours remain widespread across the population. While there have been some improvements in the number of Cardiff residents exhibiting healthy behaviours, a number of concerning patterns remain:**

  - Two thirds of adults are not eating five portions of fruit and vegetables a day

  - Almost a third are active less than 30 minutes a week

  - 4 in 10 people are not active for 150 minutes per week

  - Over half of the adult population in Cardiff reported being overweight or obese.

- **Alcohol consumption**: Cardiff is above the Welsh average in terms of the number of adults drinking more than 14 units of alcohol per week. Evidence suggests that a higher proportion of adults in the least deprived areas of the city, and around the city centre, consume above the recommended alcohol guidelines.

- **Air quality:** Poor air quality has huge social costs through its impacts on health, and adverse effects on wildlife and biodiversity. Cardiff has the highest NO2 and Particulate Matter (PM2.5 and PM10) pollution levels in Wales. There is an

association between higher levels of air pollution and deprivation. No levels of air pollution are 'safe'.

- **Health and Well-being of Children and Young People:** General levels of Children's Health in Cardiff are high, however, over a fifth of children (aged 4 or 5) are overweight or obese; almost half of Flying Start children do not reach developmental milestones aged 3; and uptake of childhood vaccinations is below the target across the majority of scheduled immunisations. Mental well-being in children (aged 11-16) is similar across Welsh Local Authorities, but the pandemic has led to a significant rise in children and young people presenting with emotional and mental health issues. Further detail can be found in the chapter: Cardiff is a Great Place to Grow Up.

- **Health and Well-being of Older People:** Older people are more likely to have long term conditions and complex care needs, and have longer, more frequent stays in hospital. The number of people aged 65+ in Cardiff is anticipated to increase over the next 25 years, leading to: projected growth in the numbers of older people with complex care needs (including severe dementia); increased demand for services based on frailty; and a need for additional older persons' accommodation. Further detail can be found in the chapter: Cardiff is a Great Place to Grow Older.

Impact of Covid-19:

- The Covid-19 pandemic has exposed how existing inequalities, such as deprivation, low income, and poor housing are associated with an increased risk of becoming ill with the disease.

- As well as the obvious direct impacts, the pandemic has had substantial indirect impacts on health and social care services in Cardiff (in line with the rest of Wales), which has limited access to prevention, diagnosis, treatment, and rehabilitation, and has been compounded by disruption to hospital admissions, primary care and community services.

- The long-term health and well-being consequences of the Covid-19 economic crisis are also likely to be similarly unequally distributed, exacerbating health inequalities for individuals from poorer and disadvantaged backgrounds, ethnic minority groups and deprived communities.

- The latest Director of Public Health report identifies 5 priorities areas for action in order to reduce health inequalities coming out of the pandemic:

1. **Childhood Immunisation:** The pandemic has impacted upon the timeliness of vaccination, particularly amongst pre-school aged children and children of secondary school age. There are some signs of recovery, but there is work to do to ensure that children receive their scheduled vaccinations at the appropriate time, as well as to increase vaccination uptake generally.

2. **Child Mental Health**: The pandemic has had a significant negative in Wales on mental health and well-being, with loneliness, isolation and parental stress contributing. However, children and young people have been particularly affected, with the pandemic leading to increased demand and complexity for mental health services and crisis intervention for children and young people locally. Whilst referrals into specialist Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services (CAMHS) took a dip as lockdown was introduced, once schools reopened in September 2020, referrals into the service increased by 108%.

3. **Screening:** In March 2020, in order to support the response to Covid-19, many adult screening programmes were temporarily paused. All recommended within 6 months, however, latest estimates at a Wales level suggest that programmes will take between 10-48 months to recover. Pre-pandemic, Cardiff and Vale UHB uptake/coverage for all adult population screening programmes was 'second lowest' compared to other Health Boards, apart from breast screening, for which it was ranked 'the lowest' compared to other Health Boards.

4. **Physical Activity and Healthy Eating:** Whilst the impacts are still emerging, the pandemic is likely to have affected people's ability to eat well and be physically active. Emerging national and local survey data has highlighted those from disadvantaged communities as being most adversely affected, with physical activity levels being lower, fewer fruit and vegetables being consumed and the ability to afford food being affected.

5. **Air Quality:** Lockdowns imposed during the Covid-19 pandemic reduced NO_2 levels significantly as traffic volumes fell. This was associated with a decrease in car travel to work and shopping centres, and an increase in walking and cycling during these periods. It is currently unclear what medium and long-term travel patterns will look like as we move out of the pandemic.

Well-being Objective 1: Cardiff is a Great Place to Grow Up

Cardiff is already a good place for many of its children and young people to grow up, with a fast-improving school system alongside the advantages that a capital city can bring such as a diverse and extensive range of leisure, sporting and cultural opportunities. Through the city's commitment to becoming a Child Friendly City, Cardiff is leading the way in ensuring that every child and young people have their voice heard and their needs taken into account, with a child's rights approach embedded not just into the school system, but across all aspects of public services and city life.

This positive picture nevertheless contains aspects requiring further improvement; there is a need to continue to focus on addressing inequality in achievement, participation and progression - which has been exacerbated by the Covid-19 pandemic.

Summary of Key Issues:

- **A slowdown in growth in the population of children and young people:** As of April 2021, there were 56,943 pupils on roll in Cardiff maintained schools, an increase of 3,169 since January 2016. Overall population projections predict a slowdown in growth over the next 25 years, however, with a decline in the 0-15 age category. However, a projected peak in secondary school numbers is anticipated to provide localised sufficiency challenges, with short-to-medium-term challenges to meet Additional Learning Needs (ALN) provision needs.

- **Increasing diversity in the city's young population**: In Cardiff, 22.4% of those aged 0-19 identify as belonging to an ethnic minority group.

- **Good progress in educational attainment, but gaps remain for certain groups of learners**: Education attainment has risen every year in Cardiff since 2012 and Cardiff schools now rank amongst the top performers in Wales. However, there is still a significant gap in education outcomes for certain population groups, including:

  - Pupils from low-income families
  - Children Looked After
  - Children Educated other than at School (EOTAS)
  - White British boys from areas of higher deprivation

- **The impact of Child Poverty:** A fifth of children aged under 16 are living in relative-low-income families in Cardiff. Evidence suggests that children from low-income families are more likely to have feelings of isolation, be drawn into anti-social behaviour, young offending or suffer the effects of crime. Children from low-income families are also more likely to be at risk of Adverse Childhood Experiences and the rates of children considered to be at risk, being placed on the child protection register, or taken into care, are significantly higher in the city's most deprived communities.

- **Children's Health:** A child's experience and relationships in their formative years can have long-term effects. Whilst general levels of Children's Health are high in Cardiff:

    - Over a fifth of children aged 4 or 5 in Cardiff are overweight or obese

    - Almost half of Flying Start children do not reach developmental milestones aged 3.

    - Uptake in childhood vaccinations is consistently below the 95% target across the majority of scheduled immunisations. There is also an association between children living in more socio-economically deprived areas and lower vaccination uptake. Furthermore, uptake of teenage vaccination in Cardiff and the Vale is significantly lower compared with the rest of Wales.

- **Increasing caseloads across Children's Services:** Since 2017, there has been an increase in caseloads across Children's Services, from first point of contact through to Child Protection Register and Looked After Children numbers.

- **Supporting young people into work, education or employment**: Supporting young people into employment, further education or training is a key priority for the city. The city must continue to build strong relationships between Cardiff's schools, employers, and further education partners to support young people to access good jobs and careers.

- **Young people and crime:** It is recognised that children and young people are more likely to be the target of grooming and exploitation, particularly if they are considered to be more at risk or vulnerable. There are several factors which seem to increase the likelihood of a young person becoming involved with crime, including:

    - Being male
    - Living in Cardiff's 'Southern Arc'/ areas of higher deprivation
    - Involvement with Children's Services
    - Having a previous sentence or conviction
    - Being a victim of Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs)
    - Being linked to drug-related activity, which can lead to further associated with violent behaviour such as knife crime.

Impact of Covid-19:

- Whilst children and young people continue to be generally less clinically vulnerable to Covid-19 than the adult population, they have witnessed significant disruption as a result of the virus to their daily lives. Children and young people have particularly experienced substantial changes to education, with several extended periods of school closures and a switch to online learning, separation from friends and

extended families, and a lack of access to recreation, sport, and leisure activities that they previously enjoyed.

- For the city's most vulnerable children and young people, the impact of the pandemic has been greater, further widening inequalities. Children who are most vulnerable include: children with additional learning needs; children from ethnic minority backgrounds; Welsh medium learners who do not speak Welsh at home; children who lack internet access; children with developmental delay; and children from deprived areas, especially those with no access to outdoor space. The pandemic has increased the exposure of Welsh children to Violence Against Women, Domestic Abuse, and Sexual Violence (VAWDASV), reflected by increased calls to helplines.

- The pandemic has had a significant negative impact in Wales on mental health and well-being; with loneliness, isolation, and parental stress contributing. Coinciding with the reopening of schools following the latest lockdown, there has been a significant rise in children and young people presenting with emotional and mental health issues. Adolescents were more vulnerable to the mental health impacts of pandemic restrictions than younger children or older adults; as were young people not in employment, education or training, and people from more deprived areas.

Well-being Objective 2: Cardiff is a Great Place to Grow Older

As the city grows, and life expectancy continues to increase, the number of older people living in Cardiff aged between 65 and 84 is expected to rise significantly. Though the majority of older people are in good health, increased life expectancy has meant a greater number of people suffering from ill health in later life and relying ever more on public services. Furthermore, Covid-19 has also had a significant impact upon older people, from both mortality and ill health and mental and physical well-being perspectives.

To meet these challenge, public services are continuing to join up social care, health and housing, with the goal of keeping people happy and healthy, living in their own homes and local communities, for as long as possible.

Summary of Key Issues:

- **An ageing population**: Using 2018-based population projections, the number of people aged 65+ in Cardiff is projected to increase by just over 33% by 2043, to 68,364.   The number of people aged 85 and over is projected to rise even more sharply, by just over 52% to 11,156 in 2043.

  The older population is currently more concentrated in the North of Cardiff; the Cardiff North locality has both the highest percentage and number of people aged 65+, at 20% (32,128 people).

  The continued growth in the city's older population will result in a need for more health services and will result in a greater demand on both health and care services.

- **Life satisfaction for older people**: A high proportion of older people (aged 65+) in Cardiff report their life satisfaction as 7 out of 10 or higher, higher than other demographics, although life satisfaction amongst older people in Cardiff is just below the Wales-wide average.

- **Resilience in older people:** There is a risk that older people, whose contribution to society is well documented, will increasingly be seen as a drain on resources and that their personal stories will be lost in the negative messages being disseminated. These negative attitudes and thinking can have an impact upon older peoples' mental health and well-being.

- **Increasing number of people with complex care needs**: The projected growth in the numbers of older people with complex care needs (including severe dementia) is highly likely to result in increased pressure on health and care services, for example, the number of older adults living with severe dementia is predicted to double by 2040 in Wales.

- **Frailty and falls:** Demand for services based on levels of frailty are predicted to increase due to the increased numbers of older people in the future, and previous modelling has predicted an increase in demand of up to 31% in Cardiff and the Vale between 2015 and 2025. Physical ability was by far the biggest issue preventing older people, responding to the Population Needs Assessment (PNA) survey, from being in control over their daily lives (62.9%). Frailty can be a cause of falls, and falls are a key public health concern for older people. Telecare Cardiff undertook some analysis of clients who fell during 2020-21 and found that 84% of those who fell were repeat fallers, i.e. they had fallen more than once. Strength and balance loss was stated as the reason for most of these falls, followed by long term health conditions

- **Housing**: Cardiff's ageing population has particular implications for the amount, type and location of accommodation which is specific to their needs. Poor or unsuitable housing can impact disproportionately on older peoples' physical and mental health, independence and well-being. An assessment of older person's housing accommodation, undertaken for the Regional Partnership Board in 2018, estimated a need for an additional 3,051 units of older persons' accommodation by 2035 in Cardiff, a mix of housing, housing with care and nursing care.

- **Diverse needs:** Cardiff and Vale has a diverse population, with people from many different cultures and backgrounds, which is a great asset in our communities, but also means that needs can differ across the population. Services need to be able to adapt and respond to this diversity, and to the coming generations of older people who will have different needs and offer different assets to the community. For example, more will be familiar with digital technology in the future.

Impact of Covid-19:

- **Physical health and access to health care:** Covid-19 has had a significant impact upon older people, from both mortality and ill health and mental and physical well-being perspectives. Research has shown that age increases the risk of dying from Covid-19 due to deterioration of immune systems and being more likely to have long term conditions. Likewise, the mobility and circulatory conditions of older people have deteriorated in lockdown and de-conditioning has occurred, potentially leading to falls risks.

- **Mental health and well-being:** The pandemic has led to increased risks of health anxiety, panic, and depression for older people, particularly those in care settings. Covid-19 has had adverse effects on the well-being of older people in care homes, for example, constraints on social contact due to suspension of indoor visiting. Loneliness and isolation have increased for many older people, and feelings of anxiety and fear have emerged due to the pandemic and lockdowns. People who were previously self-sufficient found themselves in need of support. Many older people have struggled with getting support when leaving hospital, sometimes leading to longer hospital stays.

- **Digital exclusion:** Although many more people aged over 55 have been able to get online, the digital divide has widened during the pandemic, with more services moving to online-only. Digital exclusion has been an issue for many older people in accessing vital support services, not just because of a lack of equipment but a lack of confidence or a fear of using online services.

- **Positive developments in response to Covid-19:** Services have had to adapt and in some cases this has resulted in more people being able to access them and services implementing flexible and agile ways of working. New connections have been made, and many people have volunteered within their communities to support older people with shopping, collecting prescriptions or befriending via telephone. Covid-19 has also encouraged the development of digital solutions. Health and social care staff have used technology to link people with their families, for example, tablets in care homes and hospital wards so that families and loved ones can talk. This has been helpful when a person's family is a long way away and would otherwise be unable to see their relatives easily.

Well-being Objective 3: Supporting People out of Poverty

Despite Cardiff's economic growth during the last 30 years, the patterns of poverty and inequality that emerged a generation ago remain and have been exacerbated by the Covid-19 pandemic. A strong economy is vital to tackling poverty, but a focus on job creation alone is not enough. It must go hand-in-hand with concerted efforts to remove the barriers that many people face in getting and keeping a good job, and to improve the quality of employment on offer in the city economy.

Summary of Key Issues:

- **If the 'Southern Arc' of Cardiff were a single local authority, it would be by some margin the most income-deprived in Wales:** In terms of income deprivation, over a third (35.6%) of Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) in the 'Southern Arc' – an area stretching from Ely in the West to St Mellons in the East with a population of almost 160,000 people - are ranked in the 10% most deprived areas in Wales. Almost one fifth of the LSOAs in Cardiff are ranked in the 10% most deprived in Wales, the third highest proportion of all Welsh Local Authorities. How to ensure that all citizens benefit from the capital city's economic growth is one of the most complex and challenging issues facing Cardiff over the years to come.

- **The impact of deprivation on health and well-being:** Cardiff has clear health inequalities across the city, with wards in the 'Southern Arc' generally more deprived in terms of health. There is ample evidence that social factors, including education, employment status, income level, gender and ethnicity have a marked influence on how healthy a person is. The lower an individual's socio-economic position, the higher their risk of poor health.

   Similarly, across a range of personal well-being measures (levels of happiness, satisfaction, anxiety and feeling worthwhile), well-being deteriorates as deprivation increases in Cardiff.

- **Child Poverty:** A fifth of children aged under 16 are living in relative low-income families in Cardiff. The impact of this is evident in lower educational outcomes for pupils from low-income families in Cardiff. Evidence suggests that children from low-income families are more likely to have feelings of isolation, be drawn into anti-social behaviour, young offending or suffer the effects of crime. Children from low-income families are also more likely to be at risk of Adverse Childhood Experiences and the rates of children considered to be at risk, being placed on the child protection register, or taken into care, are significantly higher in the city's most deprived communities.

- **Overall unemployment in Cardiff is low, but this varies significantly across the city:** The percentage of working age people claiming unemployment-related benefits was relatively stable between 2016 and 2018, before a gradual incline over the following two years. However, in April 2020, claims began to increase sharply, coinciding with the start of the pandemic. The rate has since declined but remains above pre-pandemic

levels. Cardiff's claimant count rate reveals a persistent problem with spatial inequality in Cardiff. The claimant count rate in Adamsdown is roughly 7 times higher than in Radyr.

- **Increasing Housing affordability**: Housing in Cardiff is the second least affordable amongst the UK's Core Cities, just behind Bristol; property costs are over seven and a half times the median gross annual earnings. Having been the sixth least affordable local authority in Wales in 2019, Cardiff is now second, just behind the Vale of Glamorgan and well above the Wales-wide average.

- **Homelessness and Rough Sleeping**: Cardiff has the third highest estimated rate of rough sleeping across Welsh Local Authorities, behind Newport and Ceredigion. However, Cardiff is the best performing Welsh Local Authority for rate of households prevented from homelessness for at least 6 months.

Impact of Covid-19:

- The Covid-19 pandemic has had, and continues to have, a direct and differential impact on communities within the Cardiff and Vale University Health Board (UHB) area, evidenced by 'long-Covid' and premature mortality rates. Poorer outcomes are associated with underlying health conditions and disability, levels of deprivation, housing conditions, occupation, income and being from an ethnic minority community.

- The long-term health and well-being consequences of Covid-19 – such as long-Covid, as well as the impacts of delayed diagnosis, treatment, and rehabilitation, due to limited seeking/ availability of 'non-essential' health services during the pandemic – are likely to be similar unequally distributed, exacerbating health inequalities.

- The pandemic has had a significant impact on Cardiff's economy, causing the extended shutdown of key sectors employing high numbers of the city's residents, including hospitality, retail, leisure, cultural and events. Those employed by these sectors have been most adversely affected – typically young people, women, and people from an ethnic minority background.

  Whilst these sectors have taken major steps towards recovery and footfall levels in the city centre have returned to levels just below that in 2019 (pre-pandemic), the situation remains uncertain and fragile, not least due to the ongoing threat of the virus and measures needed to prevent its spread.

- The claimant count rate in Cardiff doubled at the beginning of the pandemic. It has since declined but remains above its pre-pandemic level.

- During the first three weeks of the initial lockdown in March 2020, 140 people, including some of the most entrenched rough sleepers, were provided with appropriate accommodation where they could safely shield or self-isolate. These achievements are now being embedded into a long-term, preventative approach, with the backing of all public service partners, so that the city can permanently reduce the number of people sleeping rough and experiencing homelessness.

Well-being Objective 4: Safe, Confident and Empowered Communities

Strong communities are at the heart of any successful city. They play a vital role in connecting people with the social networks and the day-to-day services we all depend on. This has been particularly evident during the Covid-19 pandemic, as communities have played a leading role in supporting vulnerable families in their area, with third sector groups and organisations also providing agile and innovative support in addressing needs. Cardiff's public services continue to prioritise activities to make sure that communities in Cardiff are safe, that people in Cardiff feel safe and that they have easy access to the services that they need.

Summary of Key Issues:

- **Cardiff is a safe city:** The crime rate in Cardiff has continued to fall since 2002/03 and, compared to the other Core Cities within the UK, Cardiff has the second lowest overall crime rate. Cardiff also has the lowest rate of Violence Against The Person Offences (per thousand population) of all the Core Cities, with the rate below the Wales average. Within Wales, however, Cardiff has the third highest crime rate per thousand population, behind the other urban areas of Newport and Wrexham.

- **However, fear of crime is increasing**: In terms of fear of crime, Cardiff has dipped for the first time in three years below the Welsh average for feeling safe when walking in the local area and when travelling. People feel least safe when walking in the city centre, particularly people with a disability and women. Furthermore, respondents living in the most deprived areas of the city are more likely to feel unsafe compared to those living in the least deprived areas of the city.

- **Crime and deprivation:** Levels of crime are higher in the south and east of Cardiff where there are concentrations of deprivation, impacting on the quality of life and mental health of those living in these communities.

- **Youth offending:** Between April 2020 and March 2021, the main offences for which youth were arrested were Public Order Offences, Violence Without Injury and Drug Trafficking. Of those arrested for all categories of offence, 80% were aged between 16 and 18 and 27% were classed as repeat offenders. Whilst the majority of Children and Young people who are arrested are committing minor offences, it is recognised that those considered to be at risk or vulnerable who are more likely to be the target of grooming and exploitation. Further detail can be found in the chapter: Cardiff is a Great Place to Grow Up.

- **Anti-social behaviour:** Whilst the city has seen a steady decrease in anti-social behaviour incidents since 2016/17, Cardiff has the highest rate of anti-social

behaviour of all Welsh Local Authorities. Hotspots for anti-social behaviour are concentrated in the 'Southern Arc' of the city.

- **Relatively high rates of reoffending**: Cardiff has the highest rate of reoffending of comparable cities in England and Wales, as well as Welsh Local Authorities. The rate has increased since 2017 and is significantly higher than the England and Wales average.

- **Cohesion**: Cardiff performs above the Welsh average and is the highest placed urban authority in Wales across a range of community cohesion indicators. However, there is an intra-city gap, with people from the most deprived communities less likely to agree. Furthermore, the total number of recorded hate crimes has steadily increased since 2017/18.

Impact of Covid-19:

- During the height of the pandemic, Cardiff saw a significant drop in overall crime. However, since the easing of restrictions in June 2021, levels of crime and anti-social behaviour have returned to pre-Covid levels. This has led to a significant increase in non-emergency calls to the Police, putting pressure on the 101 helpline, as well as increasing pressure on A&E services from non-Covid related admissions.

- It is likely that Covid-19 lockdowns and restrictions will have particularly resulted in under-reporting of domestic violence and difficulties with mental health.

- Following the launch of the 'Together for Cardiff' initiative, which saw over 1,000 people volunteer to help the most vulnerable access food and medical supplies at the beginning of lockdown in March 2020, high levels of volunteering have continued. Between March and December 2020, 6,212 food parcels were delivered to vulnerable people.

Well-being Objective 5: A Capital City that Works for Wales

Cardiff is the economic, political and cultural capital of Wales. It is the home of Welsh sport, politics, music and the arts, hosting major international sporting and cultural events, and provides specialist public services for the people of the wider Capital Region.

The pandemic has had a significant impact on Cardiff's economy, causing the extended shutdown of key sectors employing high numbers of residents, including hospitality, retail, leisure, cultural and events, thereby putting thousands of local jobs at risk. The Universal Credit claimant count rate in Cardiff doubled at the beginning of the pandemic; however, it has since declined. Despite the lockdown restrictions, high and sustained levels of unemployment in Cardiff have been avoided, with the unemployment rate in Cardiff standing at 5.1% in 2021.

A strong and dynamic Cardiff economy, capable of attracting inward investment and creating jobs in high-value industries, remains key to a successful city-region and a successful Wales.

Summary of Key Issues:

- **Cardiff is the economic and commercial centre of Wales**: Cardiff plays a vital role in creating jobs and wealth for the people of the city and the wider city region. As Wales' core city, Cardiff will continue to play a leadership role in the Welsh economy post-covid.

- **However, Cardiff lags behind some UK cities in terms of productivity**: Cardiff fails to deliver the 'agglomeration' productivity benefits that it could for Wales due to a lack of density and scale. Welsh cities make the lowest proportional contribution to regional output in comparison with all other UK regions. The need for competitive cities is backed up by a significant weight of international work. The OECD cites that, "the larger the urban agglomeration within a region, the faster the growth the region experienced." Agglomeration, innovation, and creativity is critical to driving economic growth and jobs moving forward.

- **Cardiff has both a gender and ethnicity gap in terms of involvement in the labour market across the city:** For the year ending June 2021, 84.6% of males were economically active (either in work or actively looking for work) compared with just 69.9% of females. There is a similar disparity by ethnicity, with 21.0% of the white population aged 16-64 being economically inactive (neither in employment nor actively looking for work), compared with 30.6% of those from an ethnic minority group.

- **Levels of economic inequality remain high**: Unless concerted action is taken, the inequalities that exist between the richest and poorest communities across the cities will widen. Levels of household income remain low in many parts of the city. Given

the role income plays in all forms of deprivation, there needs to be inclusive growth across Cardiff and the city region.

- **Cardiff is a Living Wage City, but levels of household disposable income remain low**: The number of employers paying the Real Living Wage in Cardiff has increased significantly in recent years; Cardiff has the lowest percentage of jobs that pay below the Living Wage in Wales and is amongst the lowest of the Core Cities. However, disposable income levels in Cardiff are at the Welsh average, despite GVA being significantly higher, reflecting the additional costs (notably housing) of living in the city.

- **Cardiff is a Skilled City**: High Level Skills (degree level or equivalent) are above average and the number of adults with no skills is low. Cardiff also has a strong university presence, with three universities, which are home to world leading research expertise.

- **Cardiff's sports and leisure offer, as well as its cultural scene and retail and hospitality industry, are some of the major draws for residents and visitors alike**. All play a vital role in the city's economic success.

Impact of Covid-19:

- The Covid-19 pandemic has had a major impact on every aspect of city life. Jobs and businesses where there is direct person to person contact, including retail, hospitality and close contact services, have been particularly affected – these sectors are typically, though not exclusively, concentrated within the city centre.

- Most businesses in the city centre ceased operating during the initial lockdown. This is in an area with almost 70,000 jobs, Wales' largest cluster of employment, representing around a third of the city's workforce and responsible for attracting the majority of the city's 21 million annual visitors.

- Across the UK, businesses have also been making permanent job losses. In some cases, this has been as a result of the direct economic impact of the pandemic, whilst other businesses (notably some large high street retail chains) have seen an acceleration of trends such as the movement towards online shopping. City centres have also seen the impact of restrictions on events and the prevalence of work from home for office workers - 46% of the workforce worked from home at the peak of the pandemic.

- During 2021, footfall levels in Cardiff City Centre almost returned to pre-pandemic levels. The city centre is (and will continue to) face challenges, however with continued hybrid working, officer workers are unlikely to return to the city centre in

the same volume, and the 'Amazonisation' of the high street will continue. The long-term impacts of this, particularly on the labour market, are currently unknown.

- Despite the lockdown restrictions, high and sustained levels of unemployment in Cardiff have been avoided, with the unemployment rate in Cardiff standing at 5.1% in 2021 – although this is an increase from 3.7% in 2020[1]. The rate is just above the Great Britain average of 5.0% and above the Welsh average of 4.4%.

- The UK Government's furlough scheme, which protected millions of jobs across the UK, came to an end in September 2021. Initial Office for National Statistics (ONS) data shows that the number of UK workers on payrolls rose by 160,000 between September and October 2021. However, the full impact of furlough coming to an end is likely to take months to emerge.

- Visitor numbers and their associated economic impact fell drastically due to the pandemic, but had been strong and rising before the pandemic, and is expected to recover as the pandemic recedes.

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[1] The 2021 figure has been taken from July 2020 to June 2021 model-based unemployment data, whilst the 2020 figure has been taken from July 2019 to June 2020 model-based unemployment data.

Well-being Objective 6: Cardiff Grows in a Resilient Way

Climate change remains one of the most serious threats facing Cardiff with impacts such as rising sea levels, increased frequency of extreme weather events and the depletion of natural resources and ecosystem resilience putting the city and the well-being of residents at direct risk. Managing the impacts of climate change in a resilient and sustainable fashion is a major long-term challenge for Cardiff.

Summary of Key Issues:

- **Responding to the Climate Emergency**: The changes in climate that we are already experiencing are projected to continue and intensify. A large majority (87.1%) of Cardiff residents are concerned about the Climate Emergency and feel that more action is needed.

- **The climate emergency is likely to lead to an increase in extreme weather events:** The frequency and severity of flooding is increasing and is expected to further increase as a result of climate change. Over 30,000 residential properties in Cardiff are currently at some level of flood risk and 5 of the 33 areas in Wales identified as being at most risk are within Cardiff's 'Southern Arc': St. Mellons, Roath, Canton, Riverside and Grangetown. 83% of properties within Natural Resources Wales designated Flood Warning Areas within Cardiff are linked to its Flood Warning Service.

- **Climate change and sea level rise will pose additional risks of coastal flooding.** Coastal habitats such as saltmarsh and mudflats play a role in mitigating flood risk and providing wider benefits. However, they are currently being impacted by coastal squeeze and erosion, which will be exacerbated by climate change - including Rumney in Cardiff. There are opportunities to use nature-based solutions to address these pressures and to enhance the biodiversity of hard coastal defence structures.

- **Biodiversity loss is accelerating both globally and in Wales at an unprecedented rate**: Reduced ecological resilience will affect how ecosystems recover and adapt to disturbance events such as wildfire, extreme weather events or disease. For the 16 protected conservation sites in Cardiff, there is insufficient evidence, staff resource or understanding to assess the condition of 50% of the key protected features.

- **Natural resources are being used at an unsustainable rate:** Globally, overconsumption, methods of production, along with emissions are leading to changes in the environment that are having significant impacts on the natural resources and ecosystems that we rely on.

- **The impacts of climate change will not be felt evenly:** Extreme weather will have a significant impact on health and well-being, as well as on particular population groups

in society, including children and young people, people on low-incomes, older adults, and people with disabilities and long-term health conditions.

- **Transport:** Cardiff has the largest volume of motor vehicle traffic by local authority in Wales. However, the number of people travelling to work using sustainable transport is increasing – it is now at 51.2%. There has been a significant shift in cycling as a mode of travel, from 10% in 2016/17 to 15% in 2019/20. Public transport usage (bus and rail) only slightly increased during this timeframe, from 16.8% to 18.1%.

- **Air pollution:** The health effects of air pollution have been extensively researched and are well documented. Along with physical inactivity, it is one of the biggest health issues of our time. Modelling data demonstrates that Cardiff has highest levels of Nitrogen Dioxide (NO2) and Particulate Matter (2.5 and 10) pollution in Wales. In fact, levels exceed the EU and national limits for NO2 in some areas: there are currently 4 Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) declared across Cardiff.

- **Water pollution:** Legal and illegal discharge of sewage is a major concern in Cardiff and upstream. Water bodies across Wales are failing on several Water Framework Directive measures; for example, the Ely River is in a 'bad condition' while the Taff and Rhymney rivers are in a 'moderate condition'.

- **One of Cardiff's major assets is its green infrastructure:** Cardiff has the highest percentage in Wales in terms of those who find it easy to walk to their local green space. However, Cardiff ranks below the overall figure for Wales in terms of proximity to natural green space, which varies across the city. Furthermore, access to urban green space is unequal across the city. Demand is highest in the 'Southern Arc' based on the number of people and overall deprivation of the area.

- **Cardiff is the worst performing local authority in Wales in terms of municipal waste reused/ recycled/ composted:** The percentage in Cardiff has dipped over the last two years to 55.8% in 2021. This is below Welsh Government's target of 64% by 2020 and 70% by 2025. Cardiff does however outperform all major UK cities.

- **Cleanliness:** Individuals from least deprived areas are more likely to agree that Cardiff has a clean environment compared to those from most deprived areas. A number of wards, particularly in the city centre and in the south of the city, fall under the target for high or acceptable standard of cleanliness.

Impact of Covid-19:

- The pandemic has changed the way people use the city. Cardiff has seen radical shifts in in how people move around, with increases in cycling allied to big falls in public transport usage. Congestion has reduced and city-region commuting is a fraction of pre-pandemic levels.

- Following the first lockdown in March 2020, there was a marked reduction in air pollution in central Cardiff - of 40% compared with the average for the time of year (for example, 14.4 μg/m3 compared with 23.9 μg/m3 average at Frederick Street). Improvements in air quality across the city continued to be seen following subsequent lockdowns.

- Improvements can be associated with a decrease in car travel to work and shopping centres, and an increase in walking and cycling during lockdown periods. It is notable that reductions appeared larger in less deprived areas; this is likely to be due to a higher proportion of working adults being able to work from home in these areas. Increased active travel and reduced levels of air pollution has had a positive impact on the health of residents.

- It is currently unclear what medium- and long-term travel patterns will look like post-pandemic; current surveys of businesses in the city and more broadly across the UK suggest a 'hybrid' work pattern will emerge which would see people commuting to work on fewer days each week. This has the potential to 'lock in' some of the gains in air quality, but those patterns are far from assured.

- The increase in home working, has led to many discovering the neighbourhoods on their doorstep for the first time, and a greater demand for services and amenities closer to home. The city's public spaces and parks were incredibly important for accessing green spaces and nature during lockdown.

Well-being Objective 7: Modernising and Integrating our Public Services

Public services in Cardiff are undergoing a period of rapid change as a result of rising demands and reducing budgets, and in response to the implications of Covid-19. No single service can meet these challenges alone. New, integrated approaches to service delivery will be needed, characterised by a drive to break down and reshape organisational boundaries, systems and cultures around the needs of those receiving the service and the communities in which they live.

Summary of Key Issues:

- **Satisfaction with public services:** The past 20 months has seen joint working between the city's public services on an unprecedented depth and scale. In 2020, nearly 73% of Cardiff's surveyed residents reported being either very or fairly satisfied with the quality of public services in Cardiff. Satisfaction was also broadly consistent across deprivation fifths, reflecting the commitment to making good quality services accessible to all communities across the city.

    Cardiff is also a high performer amongst Welsh Local Authorities for people being satisfied with access to facilities and services, with 90.1% satisfied with access in 2020/21.

Impact of Covid-19:

- The continued management of the pandemic and many of the most complex problems facing public services in the post-Covid environment will continue to require partnership commitment and action. More broadly, the strengthened partnership arrangements and joint working will be required in order to respond to increased demand and new complex issues that will arise as the city emerges from the pandemic.

- The shift towards online access to services seen in the pandemic will continue across all sectors. Providing access to an enhanced range of services online is crucial, where all those who can use digital routes to services choose to do so.

- The city's pandemic response has relied on the rapid, robust collection, presentation and analysis of real-time data across the public service system to inform decision making. Embedding this shift broadly is crucial to strengthening corporate performance management and insight across public services.

Appendix A: Data and Literature Reviewed[2]

Demography

The data sets analysed can be viewed by **clicking here.**

Data Sets:

1. Population Estimates by Age Group
2. 2018-based Local Authority Population Projections by Age Group
3. 2018-2043 Local Authority Population Projections by Age Group
4. Live Births and Birth Rates
5. Birth Rates and Birth Rate Projections
6. Deaths and Mortality Rate
7. Population Change – Deaths during period
8. Migration
9. Ethnicity
10. Country of Birth
11. Main Language
12. Overall numbers of Welsh speakers in Cardiff
13. Percentage of people aged 16+ who can speak Welsh
14. Percentage of people who speak Welsh daily and can speak more than just a few words of Welsh
15. Welsh Language Education in Cardiff
16. Number of people who consider themselves non-Welsh

Publications:
- Local Development Plan
- Welsh Language Strategy (2017-2022)
- Welsh Language Skills Strategy 2021
- Welsh in Education Strategic Plan (2017-2020)

Health and Well-being

The data sets analysed can be viewed by **clicking here.**

Data sets:

1. Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation – Health Domain
2. Healthy life expectancy at birth
   a. Male
   b. Female
   c. Male & Female - gap between the least and most deprived
3. Proportion of life spent in good health
4. Gap between the employment rate of those with a long-term health condition and the employment rate of people aged 16 - 64 years
5. Mental well-being
23. Deaths from illicit drugs and alcohol by age
24. Pollution Levels in the Air:
    a. Nitrogen Dioxide (NO2)
    b. Particulate Matter (PM2.5)
    c. Particulate Matter (PM10)
25. Rate of cancer registrations per 100,000 population
26. Rate of deaths due to cardiovascular diseases per 100,000 people (European age-standardised)
27. Rate of suicide deaths per 100,000 people
28. Number of suicide deaths registered

[2] Please note: some data sets are included under more than one well-being objective.

6. Percentage of people who are lonely

7. Percentage of adults eating 5 or more portions of fruit and vegetables a day

8. Percentage of adults active for less than 30 minutes in a week

9. Percentage of people participating in sporting activities three or more times a week

10. Percentage of adults who reported being active for 150 minutes in the week

11. Food Poverty

12. Percentage of working age adults of a healthy weight, persons aged 16 to 64

13. Percentage of adults who reported being overweight or obese (BMI 25+)

14. Obesity by deprivation fifth

15. Percentage of adults who are current smokers

16. Adults drinking above guidelines (more than 14 units of alcohol per week

17. Percentage of adults who reported binge drinking alcohol on at least one day in the past week

18. Number of individuals assessed for alcohol misuse

19. Alcohol related hospital admissions

20. Alcohol attributable deaths

21. Number of individuals assessed for drug misuse

22. Drug misuse deaths

29. Percentage of people who called for an ambulance in the last 12 months

30. Number of killed or seriously injured road casualties

31. Percentage of low-birth-weight babies

32. Percentage of babies exclusively breastfed at 10 days following birth

33. Percentage of Flying Start children reaching or exceeding their developmental milestones at 3 years

34. Uptake of MMR2 by age 4

35. Percentage of children aged 4 to 5 who are a healthy weight

36. Percentage of Children cycling/walking to school

37. Average number of decayed, missing or filled teeth in children
   a. aged 5 years
   b. aged 12 years

38. Mental Well-being: Children & Young Adults

39. Teenage Pregnancies (u18 conceptions)

40. Percentage of people aged 65+ who reported their general health as being very good or good

41. Dementia Projections

42. Percentage of older adults of a healthy weight, persons aged 65+

43. Hip fractures among older people

Publications:
- Let's leave no one behind – Annual Report of the Director of Public Health for Cardiff and the Vale of Glamorgan 2020
- Re-imagining Ageing into the Future - Annual Report of the Director of Public Health for Cardiff and the Vale of Glamorgan 2019
- Moving Forwards: Move More, More Often - Annual Report of the Director of Public Health for Cardiff and the Vale of Glamorgan 2018
- Cardiff (and Vale) Healthy Travel Charter
- Move More, Eat Well (2020-2023)

Well-being Objective 1: Cardiff is a Great Place to Grow Up

The data sets analysed can be viewed by **clicking here.**

Data sets:

1. Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019: Education Domain

2. Percentage of children in relative low-income families

3. Key Stage 2 pupils achieving the expected (L4+) in the Core Subject Indicator

4. Key Stage 2 pupils achieving the expected (L4+) in the Core Subject Indicator (Free School Meals (FSM) vs non-FSM)

5. Key Stage 4 pupils achieving the expected Level 2 Threshold including English/Welsh & Maths and FSM vs non-FSM

6. Year 11 school leavers known not to be in Education, Employment or Training (NEET)

7. Year 13 school leavers known not to be in Education, Employment or Training (NEET)

8. Permanent exclusions from maintained schools

9. Fixed term exclusions 5 days or less

10. Fixed term exclusions over 5 days

11. Claimant count (Aged 16-24)

12. Claimant count (Aged 18-24)

13. Percentage of low-birth-weight babies

14. Percentage of babies exclusively breastfed at 10 days following birth

15. Percentage of Flying Start children reaching or exceeding their developmental milestones at 3 years

16. Uptake of MMR2 by age 4

17. Percentage of children aged 4 to 5 who are a healthy weight

18. Percentage of children cycling/walking to school

19. Average number of decayed, missing or filled teeth in children
    a. aged 5 years
    b. aged 12 years

20. Mental Well-being: Children & Young Adults

21. Teenage Pregnancies

22. Looked after children with 3 or more placements

23. Children's Services Caseload

24. Sufficiency of Child Looked After placements

25. Youth offending

Publications:
- Cardiff 2030: A ten-year vision for a Capital City of learning and opportunity (2019)
- Cardiff Additional Learning Needs (ALN) Strategy (2018-2022)
- Child Friendly Cardiff Strategy (2018)
- Children's Services Strategy (2019-2022)
- Corporate Safeguarding Policy (2018-2021)
- Corporate Parenting Strategy (2021-2024)
- Right Home, Right Support: A commissioning strategy for accommodation and support for Children Looked After (2019-2022)
- Youth Justice Services Development Strategy (2020-2022)
- Youth Justice Services Strategic Needs Assessment (2021-2022)
- Early Help Strategy (2015)
- Youth Engagement and Progression Strategy (2016)
- Annual Report of the Director of Public Health for Cardiff and the Vale of Glamorgan (2020)
- Recovery and Renewal: Delivery a Child Friendly Recovery (2021)

Well-being Objective 2: Cardiff is a Great Place to Grow Older

The data sets analysed can be viewed by **clicking here.**

Data sets:

1. Percentage of people aged 65+ who reported their general health as being very good or good

2. Life satisfaction amongst older people

3. Percentage of people aged 65+ reporting they felt involved in any decisions made about their care and support

4. Percentage of people aged 65+ reporting they received the right information or advice when they needed it

5. Percentage of people age 65+ reporting they live in the right home for them

6. Percentage of people aged 65+ reporting happy with the support from my family, friends and neighbours (*Proxy question for Percentage of people age 65+ reporting loneliness*)

7. Dementia Projections

8. Percentage of older adults of a healthy weight, persons aged 65+

9. Hip fractures among older people

10. Older people supported in the community, per 1,000 population 65+

11. Number of care and support packages provided

12. Domiciliary Care – Number of service users and hours of care provided

13. Number of people requiring residential and nursing care services

Publications:
- Older Person's Housing Strategy (2019-2023)

Well-being Objective 3: Supporting People out of Poverty

The data sets analysed can be viewed by **clicking here.**

Data sets:

1. Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019: Income Domain

2. Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019: Education Domain

3. Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation: Health Domain

4. Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation: Physical Domain

5. Percentage of households in poverty (i.e., material deprivation)

6. Percentage of children in relative low-income families

7. Percentage of workless households

8. Percentage of children living in workless households

14. Claimant count (Aged 18-24)

15. Claimant count – Wards (Aged 16-64)

16. Housing Affordability: Ratio of house price to median gross annual salary (ONS)

17. Fuel Poverty

18. Food poverty

19. Rough sleepers per 10,000 persons

20. Rate of households for whom homelessness successfully prevented for at least 6 months per 10,000 households

21. Rate of households accepted to be eligible, unintentionally homeless and in priority need per 10,000 households

9. Key Stage 2 pupils achieving the expected (L4+) in the Core Subject Indicator and FSM vs Non-FSM

10. Key Stage 4 pupils achieving the expected Level 2 Threshold including English/Welsh & Maths and FSM vs Non-FSM

11. Permanent exclusions from maintained schools, rate per 1,000 pupils

12. Year 11 school leavers known not to be in Education, Employment or Training (NEET)

13. Year 13 school leavers known not to be in Education, Employment or Training (NEET)

22. Percentage of clients accessing substance misuse services who reported an improvement in their quality of life

23. Percentage of people satisfied with their ability to get to/access the facilities and services they need

24. Percentage that agree they can influence decisions affecting their local area

25. Elections

26. Personal Well-being – Life Satisfaction, Feeling Worthwhile, Happiness, Anxiety

27. Percentage of People Moderately or Very Satisfied with their Jobs

Publications:
- Housing Strategy (2016-2021)
- Rough Sleeper Strategy (2017-2021)
- Homelessness Strategy (2018-2022)
- Homelessness: The Response to the Covid-19 Crisis and Delivering the Future Services Model (2020)
- Let's leave no one behind – Annual Report of the Director of Public Health for Cardiff and the Vale of Glamorgan 2020
- Greener, Fairer, Stronger: Draft City Recovery and Renewal Strategy (2021)
- Equality and Inclusion Strategy (2020-2024)

Well-being Objective 4: Safe, Confident and Empowered Communities

The data sets analysed can be viewed by **clicking here.**

Data sets:

1. Overall Crime

2. Percentage of people feeling safe at Home, Walking in Local Area and when Travelling

3. To what extent would you agree or disagree that the police and other local public services are successfully dealing with anti-social behaviour and crime in your local area?

4. Violence Against the Person

5. Violence with injury

6. Violence without injury

7. Possession of weapon

8. Drug Offences

9. Criminal Damage

18. Sexual Offences

19. Theft from person

20. Theft from motor vehicle

21. Theft of motor vehicle

22. Bicycle theft

23. All other theft offences

24. Robbery

25. Residential burglary

26. Business and community burglary

27. Shop lifting

28. Percentage of people satisfied with local area as a place to live

10. Anti-Social Behaviour

11. Public Order

12. Proportion of offenders who reoffend (adults and juveniles) overall in previous 12 months

13. Hate Incidents

14. Hate Crime

15. Domestic Incidents

16. Domestic Related Crime

29. Percentage of people agreeing that they belong to the area; that people from different backgrounds get on well together; and that people treat each other with respect

30. Percentage Volunteering

31. Percentage that agree they can influence decisions affecting their local area

32. Elections

33. Youth Offending

Publications:
- Youth Justice Services Development Strategy (2020-2022)
- Youth Justice Services Strategic Needs Assessment (2021-2022)
- Violence against Women, Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence Strategy (2018-2023)
- Equality and Inclusion Strategy (2020-2024)
- Hub and Library Strategy (2019-2023)
- South Wales Police and Crime Plan (2021-25)

Well-being Objective 5: A Capital City that Works for Wales

The data sets analysed can be viewed by **clicking here.**

Data sets:

1. GVA per head in Cardiff

2. Gross Disposable Household Income per head

3. Percentage of population aged 16-64 qualified to NVQ4+ (degree level or equivalent)

4. Unemployment rate of the economically active population age 16+
   a. Claimant count rate/Deprivation fifth
   b. Claimant count/gender and ward
   c. Ethnicity

5. Percentage of employee jobs with hourly pay below the living wage

6. Median gross weekly earning of full-time workers
   a. Overview
   b. Gender

7. Percentage of people living in households in material deprivation

8. Percentage of population aged 16-64 with no qualifications

12. Births of New Enterprises per 10,000 Population
   a. Overview
   b. Continued
   c. Net new enterprise creation
   d. Number of visitors to Cardiff and expenditure/economic impact per resident

14. How satisfied are you with the quality of public services in Cardiff?
   a. Overview
   b. By deprivation fifth

15. Percentage of people attending or participating in arts, culture or heritage activities at least 3 times in a year

16. Funding awarded to arts organisations and individuals (2020-2021)

17. Covid-19 Emergency Funding and Arts Attendance trends

18. Percentage of people participating in sporting activities three or more times a week?

19. Overall numbers of Welsh speakers in Cardiff

9. Year 11 and Year 13 school leavers that are not in education, employment or training
    a. Year 11
    b. Year 13

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

11. Active Enterprises per 10,000 Population

Publications:
- Economy Strategy (2019)
- Cardiff East Industrial Strategy (2019)
- Night-time Economy Strategy (2017-2022)
- Cardiff Capital Region Industrial and Economic Plan (2019)
- Greener, Fairer, Stronger: Draft City Recovery and Renewal Strategy (2021)
- Delivering the Future For Cardiff – Business Plan 2021-2026

20. Percentage of people aged 16+ who can speak Welsh

21. Percentage of people who speak Welsh daily and can speak more than just a few words of Welsh

22. Welsh Language Education in Cardiff

23. Number of people who consider themselves non-Welsh

Well-being Objective 6: Cardiff Grows in a Resilient Way

The data sets analysed can be viewed by **clicking here.**

Data sets:

1. Climate Change Risk (NRW)

2. Per Capita CO_2 Emissions

3. Pollution Levels in the Air:
    a. Nitrogen Dioxide (NO2)
    b. Particulate Matter (PM2.5)
    c. Particulate Matter (PM10)

4. Air Quality Management Areas (NRW)

5. Ammonia: Total Emissions (All Sectors)

6. Ecosystem Resilience

7. Marine and coastal habitats

8. Flood Risk: Present Day and Future

9. Environmental Pollution Incidents

10. Water Health

11. Deliberate Wildfire

12. Soundscapes and Noise Pollution

13. Total Transport Modal Split

14. Sustainable Transport Modal Shift

15. Energy Use

16. Future Energy Demand

17. Capacity of Renewable Energy Equipment Installed (MW)

18. Parks and Open Spaces

19. Accessible natural green space per 1,000 population

20. Proximity to natural green space

21. Accessibility of natural green space

22. Public rights of way

23. Access to urban green space

24. Demand areas for green space to help tackle environmental hazards

25. Demand for interventions to reduce risk of pluvial flooding

26. Does Cardiff have a Clean Environment?

27. Municipal Waste Reuse/ Recycling/ Composting Rates

Publications:
- Local Flood Risk Management Strategy (2014)
- Flood Risk Management Plan (2015)
- Transport White Paper (2020)
- Clean Air Strategy and Action Plan (2019)
- Low Emission Transport Strategy (2018)
- One Planet Cardiff Strategy and Action Plan (2021)
- Biodiversity and Resilience of Ecosystems Duty Forward Plan (2019)

Well-being Objective 7: Modernising and Integrating our Public Services

The data sets analysed can be viewed by **clicking here.**

Data sets:

1. How satisfied are you with the quality of public services in Cardiff?
   a. Overview
   b. By deprivation fifth

2. Percentage of people satisfied with their ability to get to/access the facilities and services they need

Publications:
- Digital Strategy (2019)
- Draft Smart City Roadmap (2019)