

**Cardiff Public Services Board  
Local Well-being Assessment 2022**

**Background Report**

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## 1. What is a Local Well-being Assessment?

Following the introduction of the **Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015**<sup>1</sup> ('the Act'), the well-established partnership arrangements developed in Cardiff were placed on a statutory footing.

The Act placed a duty on key public and third sector bodies in Cardiff to work together and establish a Public Services Board (PSB)<sup>2</sup> to improve the city's social, economic, environmental, and cultural well-being for current and future generations.

Under the Act, a PSB must publish a Local Well-being Plan every 5 years, which sets out shared objectives for improving the well-being of the city. To give a robust evidence base for the well-being objectives, the PSB is required to publish a local Well-being Assessment bringing together a comprehensive view of the well-being of the city and its communities.

In supporting the development of the PSB's well-being objectives, the well-being assessment also ensures a PSB meets its well-being duty under the act to contribute to the achievement of the seven well-being goals for Wales:

- A prosperous Wales
- A resilient Wales
- A healthier Wales
- A more equal Wales
- A Wales of cohesive communities
- A Wales of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language
- A globally responsible Wales.<sup>3</sup>

The assessment, which assesses the current well-being of an area and its future challenges, will also help to inform a well-being plan that is developed and delivered in accordance with the Act's sustainable development principle and its five ways of working, with a focus on:

**The Long Term** - *Balancing short-term needs while safeguarding our ability to also meet the long-term needs of our communities.*

**Prevention** - *Acting to prevent problems occurring or getting worse to help us meet our objectives.*

**Integration** - *Considering how our well-being objectives may impact upon each of the well-being goals, or on partners' individual objectives.*

**Collaboration** - *Acting in collaboration with partners and stakeholders to meet our well-being objectives.*

**Involvement** - *Involving people with an interest in achieving the well-being goals and ensuring that those people reflect the diversity of Cardiff.*

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<sup>1</sup> [Well-being of Future Generations Act 2015 – The Essentials](#)

<sup>2</sup> You can read more about the Cardiff Public Services Board at [www.cardiffpartnership.co.uk](http://www.cardiffpartnership.co.uk)

<sup>3</sup> Read more about the seven well-being goals [here](#)

## 2. Cardiff's 2022 Local Well-being Assessment

In 2018, Cardiff PSB published its first local well-being plan. As a revised plan must be published every 5 years, this assessment will inform the development of the PSB's next well-being plan to be published in May 2023.

### **Methodology**

Engagement with PSB Partners

*Agreeing the headline data sets and trend analysis*

- A joint Cardiff and Vale of Glamorgan PSB workshop was held with partner data and policy leads to agree the data sets to be included in the local well-being assessments and to discuss current and anticipated trends. This included drawing on information provided by Data Cymru.
- Trend analysis of each data set was then undertaken, taking into account feedback from partner data and policy leads, to inform the development of Cardiff and Vale of Glamorgan's respective local well-being assessments. Cardiff's trend analysis identified headline findings under each data set, cross referenced with PSB partner reports.

*Feedback on the draft assessment*

- Based on the trend analysis, a draft local well-being assessment was circulated to PSB partners asking for comments on its alignment with the work of their organisations in terms of strengths and challenges:
  1. Do you recognise the assessment of Cardiff?
  2. Does the assessment cohere with that of your own organisation, both in terms of strengths and challenges?

Cardiff and the Vale of Glamorgan Population Needs Assessment 2022

Cardiff's Local Well-being Assessment should be read alongside the complementary Population Needs Assessment for Cardiff and the Vale of Glamorgan (2022). The Population Needs Assessment (PNA), required under the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014, contains an assessment of the needs for care and support amongst the residents of Cardiff and the Vale of Glamorgan, and the range and level of services required to meet that need.

### **Structure**

Cardiff's 2022 local well-being assessment is structured around the following themes and the well-being objectives in the PSB's current local well-being plan:

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

- Well-being Objective 2: Cardiff is a Great Place to Grow Older
- Well-being Objective 3: Supporting People out of Poverty
- Well-being Objective 4: Safe, confident and empowered communities
- Well-being Objective 5: A Capital City that Works for Wales
- Well-being Objective 6: Cardiff Grows in a Resilient Way
- Well-being Objective 7: Modernising and Integrating our Public Services

And comprises the following:

- **Cardiff Today Executive Summary** - a summary of the key issues in the Cardiff Today report
- **Cardiff Today Report** - the assessment is brought together in detail in this report by theme and well-being objective
- **Cardiff Tomorrow Report** - this future trends report considers longer term trends facing the city, drawing on published evidence where available.
- **Data analysis by theme and well-being objective** - as well as trends over time and performance relative to other areas, such as Welsh Local Authorities and UK Core Cities, the data analysis also compares Cardiff as a whole to its 'Southern Arc' an area where deprivation is concentrated in the city across the domains of the Welsh Index of Multi-Deprivation (WIMD). If the 'Southern Arc' of Cardiff, from Ely in the West to Trowbridge in the East, was considered a single local authority area it would be the most deprived in Wales by a considerable margin.
- **Community analysis (Ward profiles)** - these provide an overview of well-being at the local level to engage citizens and their local representatives in the issues affecting their local area. The profiles include headline indicators relating to each of the themes and objectives that structure the local well-being assessment.
- **Cardiff Data Dashboard** - an interactive dashboard setting out the latest city-wide trends.

### **3. Evidence Base**

The assessment draws on a wide range of quantitative and qualitative sources to identify where the city is performing well, where it needs to improve and its key challenges.

#### **Data Sets and Partner Reports**

The assessment utilises data sets in relation to the 46 National Indicators set out by Welsh Government to demonstrate progress towards the national Well-being Goals, as well as data sets recommended by PSB partners and other stakeholders.

A wide range of partner reports inform the issues raised in the assessment; for example, the 2020 Director of Public Health Report, 'Let's leave no one behind', the Natural Resources Wales State of Natural Resources Report (SONARR) and Welsh Government's Future Trends Report 2021.

#### **Cardiff and the Vale of Glamorgan Population Needs Assessment 2022**

As highlighted, Cardiff's Local Well-being Assessment has been developed concurrently with the [Population Needs Assessment for Cardiff and the Vale of Glamorgan 2022 \(PNA\)](#). The Local Well-being Assessment therefore draws on, and reflects, data used and engagement undertaken in the development of the PNA.

A number of different approaches were taken to collect information to provide a holistic and comprehensive PNA. Firstly, existing data, reports, and research were identified from a range of sources, including data from health, local authorities and third sector organisations. Dedicated engagement was carried out, including surveys for the general adult population, children and young people, residents of HMP Cardiff, and for professionals and providers. Additionally, twenty-three focus groups were conducted, led and supported by local third sector organisations.

#### **Citizen Engagement**

The assessment has been informed by the work of the Cardiff Research Centre (CRC). The Centre's wide-ranging work includes:

- Quantitative and qualitative research and consultation projects
- Collection, analysis, and interpretation of primary survey data
- Analysis and interpretation of a wide range of secondary demographic and socio-economic data, including the Census and all other sources from the wider data environment.
- Specialised studies on a wide range of topics including social, economic, and demographic data sources.

## Summary of Engagement Work Considered

The following engagement work has therefore been considered within the Local Well-being Assessment, which contains a range of qualitative and quantitative primary data from citizens.

Engagement work is particularly useful as responses are typically broken down by age, gender, ethnic background, Welsh Speakers, those with a disability and those living in the least or most deprived areas of the city.

### *Annual Engagement*

- Ask Cardiff Survey<sup>4</sup>: Ask Cardiff is an annual survey undertaken by Cardiff Council. The survey gives people living and working in Cardiff and those visiting the city the chance to share their experiences of public services: the good experiences and where things could be improved. Questions are wide-ranging – from social care and health and well-being, through to housing, jobs/the economy, as well as community safety – and are kept broadly similar each year to enable an analysis of trends to be undertaken. Many of the questions give citizens a chance to provide an open-ended response. The questions asked in 2021 can be found [here](#).
- Budget Consultation: A city-wide public consultation on Cardiff Council's takes place every year, giving citizens the opportunity to have their say on budget plans, including priorities.

### *Thematic Engagement*

- Greener, Fairer, Stronger Engagement (2021): A series of engagement sessions and stakeholder events took place to inform the city's final 'Greener, Fairer, Stronger' City Recovery and Renewal Strategy, including how Cardiff should respond to challenges faced in the post-lockdown world.
- One Planet Cardiff Consultation (2021): A broad and detailed consultation and engagement exercise took place prior to the publication of the Council's final One Planet Cardiff strategy. As part of this, respondents were asked to give feedback on the action area themes proposed in the draft strategy, and to give a sense of how the ideas proposed should be prioritised.
- City-wide Food Strategy Consultation (2021): Members of the public and groups, organisations and businesses were invited to give their views on the city's proposed Food Strategy, which aims to promote healthy, sustainable, and ethical food across the city.
- Smart City Road Map Survey (2020): Citizens were given the opportunity to comment on Cardiff's proposed Smart City Roadmap, which explores the use of technology and data to enhance the lives of the people living, working, and visiting the city.
- Child Friendly Cardiff Survey (2019): The Child Friendly Cardiff survey was designed to capture children's views on a wide range of topics, including understanding their awareness of Children's Rights, satisfaction with council and other public services, and what issues matter to them.

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<sup>4</sup> **Please note** that the link provided is to the 'Ask Cardiff 2021' survey report, which was published on 1 March 2021. Within the Local Assessment of Well-being, however, the [Ask Cardiff 2020 results](#) are considered, as the 2021 report was not available at the time of writing.

- Transport and Clean Air Consultation (2019): Communities across Cardiff were invited to give their views on Cardiff's Transport and Clean Air Green Paper, which included ideas and proposals regarding improving transport and air quality in Cardiff. This ultimately led to the publication of Cardiff's Transport White Paper.
- Clean Air Consultation (2019): Cardiff Council's Clean Air Consultation enabled residents, as well as key stakeholders across the city, to comment on proposals for tackling air pollution across the city.
- Waste Strategy Consultation (2018): The Waste Strategy consultation aimed to understand the views of residents on a range of proposals, as well as to understand attitudes and behaviours towards waste. Cardiff Council is currently consulting residents in relation to its new draft Recycling and Waste Strategy (2021-25) (the consultation closes 27 March 2022).

Access to all reports published by the Cardiff Research Centre is available [here](#). The reports analyse the results of surveys conducted by the centre and can be filtered by topic, date of publication or ward.

### Methodology

Prior to the Covid-19 pandemic, surveys and consultation exercises would typically involve 'in person' engagement to encourage uptake and response – particularly where qualitative data was needed. This includes (but is not limited to):

- Utilising Friends and Neighbours (FAN) groups, as well as other organisations/ known groups, to engage typically under-represented groups, including younger people (16-24 years old), minority ethnic groups and those people resident in the south and east of the city.
- Face-to-face Interviews
- Focus Groups
- Workshops
- Drop-in sessions at local Hubs, with a particular emphasis on geographic areas with a typically low response
- Distributing paper copies of surveys in community buildings
- Placing flyers in local business centres, GP surgeries and selected residential areas

Since 2020, measures introduced to minimise the spread of Covid-19 have meant that traditional methods of engagement, such as distributing paper copies of surveys in community buildings or conducting face-to-face interviews or workshops, have either been unavailable or impractical. This is due to the requirements for social distancing, wearing face coverings, and limits on the number of people permitted to gather indoors. A hesitancy of some members of the public to engage using traditional methods was also noticed even when lockdown restrictions were eased.

In order to promote surveys and consultation as widely as possible, however, the following methods have typically been utilised over the past two years to collect primary data:

1. Email, including:
  - Organisations known to work with less frequently heard groups
  - Cardiff Youth Council
  - Cardiff's Citizen's Panel



2. Internet/intranet
  - Links to surveys and consultations have been made available on websites, such as the Council’s website, with ‘pop ups’ included on pages with high traffic.
  - Engagement exercise have been highlighted to employees via the Intranet and Staff Information.
3. Social Media
  - Surveys and consultations have been promoted via Facebook and Twitter. Social media ‘boosts’ have been made to selected demographics, such as younger people and those in the south and east of the city. Posts have also been placed on community pages on social media.
4. Paper Surveys
  - Conscious that not all residents would have the ability to access and complete surveys digitally, paper copies of surveys could be requested by calling C2C, or telephone interviews offered where appropriate.
5. Communication Platforms
  - Engagement sessions have taken place, where possible, using communication platforms such as Microsoft Teams and Zoom. This has been particularly useful where qualitative data has been needed.

### **Statutory Review and Assessments**

A number of statutory reviews and assessments, to which the assessment must refer, is summarised at **Appendix A**.

### **Data Limitations**

The assessment has been developed based on the latest data available and therefore provides a snapshot in time. As 2021 Census data is yet to be released – and in order to comply with timescales for Well-being Assessment publication, as stated in the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 – 2011 Census data has been utilised throughout the report. It is acknowledged that this data is therefore outdated and relevant data will be published as and when the 2021 Census results are published.

Where possible, data has been broken down to consider the ‘protected characteristics’, as outlined in the Equality Act (2010). This is particularly evident when considering the engagement work that has informed the assessment, as respondents are asked for information, such as their age, gender, ethnic background etc., when providing a response.

Socioeconomic disadvantage, in particular, is considered throughout the assessment – with the recognition that this can be disproportionate, both in communities of interest and communities of place, leading to further inequality of outcome. It is acknowledged, however, that inequality of outcome can be further increased when considering intersectionality and that therefore one single form of discrimination, whether that is based on race, gender, sexuality, disability, class, age, or

faith, cannot and should not be understood in isolation from one another. Limitations in the data available means that the assessment cannot always explore intersectionality in depth. The assessment does, however, supplement this gap through consideration of a wide variety of local and national literature and reports.

Furthermore, due to the restrictions of the Covid-19 pandemic, it has not been possible to organise face to face public engagement sessions and so the assessment has drawn on the surveys identified above. It should also be noted that in many cases the assessment does not capture the full impact of the global Covid-19 pandemic due to collection of some datasets being suspended.

#### **4. Consultation**

Cardiff's draft Local Well-being Assessment 2022 was published for consultation on 24 January and ran for 4 weeks until Monday 21 February 2022.

The assessment was published on the PSB's Cardiff Partnership website inviting statutory consultees to comment on whether they agreed with its analysis of Cardiff's strengths and challenges. The consultation was promoted through PSB partners and social media.

- Future Generations Commissioner for Wales
- Welsh Ministers,
- Auditor General for Wales
- Council's Policy, Review and Performance scrutiny committee
- The Board's invited participants and its other partners
- Community Councils
- Public Health Wales
- Natural Resources Wales
- Cardiff Third Sector Council (C3SC)
- Representatives of persons resident in the area
- Representatives of persons carrying on business in the area
- Trade unions representing workers in the area
- Cardiff's residents
- Older People's Commissioner for Wales
- Children's Commissioner for Wales
- Welsh Language Commissioner for Wales
- Menter Caerdydd

Feedback was received from the following key stakeholders:

- Welsh Government
- Future Generations Commissioner
- Natural Resources Wales

## **5. Next Steps**

The evidence provided for this assessment will provide the starting point for undertaking a more in-depth assessment of the issues it raises to inform the development of Cardiff's Well-being Plan. This will in turn address evidence gaps and will start a process of updating the evidence base on an ongoing basis.

An online city-wide dashboard for Cardiff is currently being developed that will enable the local well-being assessment to become a live resource supporting both the development delivery of assessments and Well-being Plans going forward. It will also support public and stakeholder engagement with the work of the PSB.

## Appendix A

### Statutory Reviews and Assessments

As required under the Well-being of Future Generations Act, a Public Services Board must take into account a number of assessments and reviews in preparing the Well-being Assessment. These are summarised below along with other assessments that have contributed to Cardiff's analysis of the city's well-being.

#### 1. Climate Change

##### *a) UK Climate Change Risk Assessment - Summary for Wales 2021*

This provides a national assessment of the potential risks and opportunities arising from climate change. The assessment identifies the most significant risks for Wales to be:

- Impacts on the natural environment threatening terrestrial, freshwater, coastal and marine species, forests and agriculture.
- Increases in the range/consequences of pests, pathogens and invasive species
- Damage to infrastructure due to extreme weather and coastal erosion, including energy, transport, water and Information and Communication Technologies (ICT)
- Increasing high temperatures impacting on people's health and wellbeing.
- Disruption to health and social care services due to a greater frequency of extreme weather.
- Increased severity and frequency of flooding of homes, communities and businesses
- Sea level rise, coastal flooding and erosion impacting on coastal businesses
- Damage to cultural heritage assets as a result of temperature changes, flooding and landscape changes.
- Risks to food availability, safety and security due to impacts of climate change internationally

##### *b) State of Natural Resources Report (SoNaRR) for Wales 2020 (Natural Resources Wales)*

This Report sets out some of the key challenges that need to be addressed if Wales is to meet the four long-term aims for the sustainable management of natural resources (SMNR):

- Stocks of natural resources are safeguarded and enhanced
- Ecosystems are resilient to expected and unforeseen change
- Wales has healthy places for people, protected from environmental risks
- A regenerative economy that does not function at the expense of the environment.

The report emphasises the importance of transformational change in our food, transport and energy systems and the need to take integrated approaches to the nature and climate emergencies. Reference is made to Cardiff's One Planet Strategy as an example of taking this approach.

##### *c) Natural Resources Wales (NRW) South Central Area statement*

NRW has a duty under the Environment (Wales) Act 2016 to publish "area statements" for the areas of Wales that it considers appropriate for facilitating the implementation of the national natural resources policy. The South Central Area Statement covers Cardiff, Bridgend, the Vale of Glamorgan, Merthyr Tydfil and Rhondda Cynon Taff.

Each Area Statement outlines the key challenges facing the particular locality and how natural resources can be better managed to achieve sustainable management of natural resources (SMNR).

#### Key challenges

1. *Climate change and biodiversity loss* – For Cardiff in particular it is managing the environmental impacts of growth (including development pressure on adjacent ecosystems) and adapting to climate change (through green infrastructure and other nature-based solutions) in a resilient and sustainable fashion.
2. *Rebuilding Resilient Ecosystems* - Resilient ecosystems that ensure nature works with and for us, rather than against us. Developing our understanding of what ecosystem resilience means, will provide benefits for us now and help meet the needs of future generations.
3. *Connecting people and nature* - Understanding and exploring the connection between people and the nature to ensure that the natural environment of South-Central Wales is appropriately valued and to identify the decision-making processes which can deliver SMNR.
4. *Working with our water environment* - The area suffers from a legacy of highly modified river bodies, ageing infrastructure and associated pollution and flood risks. It recognises the need to ensure that the water environments of South-Central Wales are protected and enhanced and appropriately valued.
5. *Improving people's health outcome through the natural environment* - As life expectancy starts to decrease for the first time in decades and with increasing health inequalities, natural resources can help address some of the big challenges, including air and noise pollution, flooding or health issues associated with physical inactivity.
6. *Improving air quality which can impact health, well-being and biodiversity* - Poor air quality is described by Public Health Wales as an urgent public health crisis, second only to smoking. There are no safe levels of air pollution. Recognition must be given to the role that resilient ecosystems can play in improving air quality in South Wales Central, putting the natural environment at the heart of the solution.

#### *d) Health Impact Assessment of Climate Change in Wales (Public Health Wales)*

This assessment is expected to be published in early 2022. However, in advance of this, in November 2021, Public Health Wales published infographics on the [Health and Well-being Impacts of Climate Change](#) contributing to information released around the international climate change conference, COP 26.

The infographics describe the potential health and well-being impacts of climate change in Wales - whether physical, mental or social and highlights that 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.

People on low-income are less likely to have the resources to adapt to or recover from floods or other extreme weather. Threats to food security could see the potential increase in food costs, and those living in areas of socio-economic disadvantage are more likely to be exposed to higher concentrations of air pollution.

More extreme weather events could also have significant impact on older people. As well as being at higher risk of heat related illness and mortality, social isolation may increase during heatwaves. Older people are particularly vulnerable during flooding events that could lead to disruption to their health and social care support. Older adults are also more susceptible to the effects of poor air quality.

People with disabilities and long-term health conditions are also particularly vulnerable during heatwaves and flooding events. Heat waves can have negative impacts on conditions such as mental health problems, cardiovascular and respiratory disease, and diabetes. Sleep disturbance during heat waves can also have a profound impact.

The assessment highlights the need to address air quality and to adapt the city's infrastructure, our homes and workplaces to mitigate the impact of extreme weather events on health and well-being.

## **2. Childcare and Nursery Sufficiency Assessment**

In accordance with regulations made under section 26(1) of the Childcare Act 2006 (c.21), and section 119(5) (a) of the School Standards and Frameworks Act 1998 (c.31), a full Childcare and Nursery Sufficiency Assessment is carried out every three years.

The [Childcare and Nursery Sufficiency Assessment](#) conducted in 2017 noted that there were no significant childcare sufficiency gaps, and that for the vast majority, childcare and nursery provision was meeting the needs of families in Cardiff. However, it was noted that demand for out of school childcare and nursery places was expected to rise due to changes in the welfare system and the projected growth in the population of Cardiff.

In December 2021, Cardiff Council published its latest [Childcare and Nursery Sufficiency Assessment](#) in draft for consultation. The initial findings of the draft Cardiff Childcare Sufficiency Assessment indicate that across Cardiff there is broadly sufficient childcare to meet the needs of parents so they can access work and/ or training.

However, the data indicates that there is some unmet demand in some localities, in specific childcare services and in specific types of childcare provision. It also recognises that further work needs to be carried out to promote the financial support that is available to help pay for childcare and ensure that more sectors and settings are fully aware of the Additional Learning Needs and Education Tribunal (Wales) Act 2018 (ALNet) and their responsibilities. It raises concerns regarding recruitment and retention of qualified childcare staff across the city.

In terms of unmet demand, there are lower levels of childcare provision in Cardiff East compared to Cardiff overall. There are also other pockets of potential unmet demand for specific services in four other Neighbourhood Planning Areas: Cardiff North, City and Cardiff South, Cardiff South West and Cardiff West.

The data also identifies that there is a potential unmet demand for Welsh medium childcare provision for Welsh medium childcare (morning sessions) in Cardiff North, full day care and Cylch Meithrin sessions in Cardiff West and after school care in City and Cardiff South, Cardiff South West and Cardiff West.

### **3. Play Sufficiency Assessment**

Play is a fundamental right enshrined in the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child. In accordance with Section 11 of the Children and Families (Wales) Measure 2010, Cardiff Council carried out its most recent [Play Sufficiency Assessment and Action Plan](#) in 2019.

The 2019 Play Sufficiency Assessment concluded that good progress had been made in providing opportunities for children to access play. However, there were still some areas where further improvement was required. Emphasis was placed on the importance of embedding a children's rights approach in public services, creating child friendly environments that have the potential for opportunities for play. The assessment identified the following key priorities for improving and ensuring sufficient play opportunities:

- Improve access to school grounds out of school hours;
- Ensure sufficient play opportunities within school hours;
- Develop opportunities in more rural areas and areas of high play deprivation.
- Further develop understanding of play requirements across Service Areas
- Ensure input from disability groups and play providers
- Review New Play Delivery Model ensuring sufficient play opportunities across Cardiff
- Source external funding to develop community play opportunities
- Deliver a programme of road/cycle route measures to improve safety and access
- Develop and expand the Street Play Initiative to improve opportunities for children and families to play in their communities and to secure safer streets for play.
- Secure opportunities for children, young people and families to engage in service development

Since this assessment progress has been made against a number of these priorities with Cardiff's Child Friendly Strategy and the city's commitment to becoming a Child Friendly City driving these priorities forward. The next update of the Play Sufficiency Assessment is anticipated in 2022.

### **4. Cardiff and Vale of Glamorgan Population Needs Assessment 2022**

The Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014 introduced a duty on local authorities and Local Health Boards to prepare and publish a population needs assessment assessing the care and support needs of the population, including carers who need support.

Cardiff's local well-being assessment was developed alongside the Cardiff and the Vale of Glamorgan assessment 2022 and should be considered complementary documents. The Population Need Assessment 2022 can be accessed [here](#).

### **5. Crime and Disorder Act 1998 - Strategic Assessments**

As part of an integrated approach to local well-being assessment, strategic assessment of crime and disorder, substance misuse and reoffending has been undertaken, as required under the Crime and Disorder Act 1998. These assessments are to be found in the Cardiff is a Great Place to Grow Up and Safe, confident and empowered communities objectives. The assessments draw on Cardiff and Vale's Population Needs Assessment 2022 which should be seen as complementary to Cardiff's well-being assessment. They are also informed by the South Wales Police Crime Plan 2021-25 and Cardiff's monthly assessments that inform the work of Cardiff's Community Safety Partnership.

The South Wales Police and Crime Commissioner has conducted a survey seeking feedback from residents on perceptions of safety and views on local policing. The findings of this consultation will be considered once available, as we build on the assessment to develop the well-being plan.

## **6. Local Development Plan**

Cardiff's current Local Development Plan (LDP) covers the planning period 2006-2026 and can be found [here](#). As well as providing guidance for the development and use of land in Cardiff, The LDP sets out some of the implications of Cardiff's predicted growth, including the need for more homes and more jobs.

A new Local Development Plan (LDP) is currently being prepared for Cardiff that will cover the period 2021-2036, with consultation taking place on 3 growth scenarios between November 2021 and February 2022. 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 additional 2,140 new homes); about 30,000 new jobs in total.
- Option B: About 24,000 new homes in total (residual requirement for additional 7,640 new homes); about 32,300 new jobs in total.
- Option C: About 30,500 new homes in total (residual requirement for additional 14,790 new homes); about 43,000 new jobs in total.

## **7. Welsh Government Future Trends Report 2021**

This report sets out information on economic, social, environmental, and cultural trends that are likely to impact on the achievement of Wales' national well-being goals, and can be accessed [here](#)

The report focuses on four big trends:

- People and population
- Inequality
- Planetary health and limits
- Technology

It also considers Public Finances as well as Public Sector and Digital demands.

The report has been used to develop the Cardiff Tomorrow Report as part of this well-being assessment.