



Cardiff Children and Young People's Operational Plan 2011-14

DRAFT PLAN FOR CONSULTATION

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The Cardiff Children and Young People's Operational Plan 2011-14

DRAFT FOR CONSULTATION

1: Introduction

This document sets out in detail what the Cardiff Children and Young People's Partnership (the Partnership) intends to do over the next three years to ensure that all children and young people in the City can access their rights and entitlements and benefit from the opportunities that Cardiff has to offer. It forms part of an integrated partnership strategy developed by key partner organisations in the private, public and voluntary sectors to help make Cardiff a World Class European Capital City by 2020. This strategy is called *What Matters 2010:2020 – The 10 Year Strategy*. *What Matters*, like this document, is now being publicly consulted on for a period of three months after which partner organisations will agree the final content of the plans. The documents, taken together, will meet the statutory requirement to produce a three year Children and Young People's Plan (C&YPP) for Cardiff. How they do this and how the integrated strategy has been produced is explained in more detail in point 3 below.

2: The Children and Young People's Partnership Plan

This document builds on the first Children and Young People's Plan (C&YPP) for Cardiff which was produced in 2008. That Plan outlined the Partnership's ambition to support children and young people and their families by both being able to exercise their own rights and to respect the rights of others. The first C&YPP was structured around the Welsh Assembly Government's seven Core Aims for children and young people. The Partnership has continued to base its work on those seven Core Aims. This Partnership Operational Plan is therefore fully informed by the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) from which the seven Core Aims derive. The priority themes and intended future actions that are set out in full below were produced by groups within the Partnership which work to each of the Core Aims. These themes and actions will enable the Partnership to make progress, building on the achievements of the last C&YPP, in meeting the Core Aims.

Using a Results Based Accountability (RBA) approach (details of which are outlined in point 5 below) the 2011-14 Operational Plan has identified key outcomes that it is working towards for children and young people. The Operational Plan's report cards (also set out below) are not structured according to the Core Aims but identify and reflect which of the Core Aims they are associated with. For example, Outcome 4: Children and Young People in Cardiff live in a thriving prosperous economy and are not disadvantaged by poverty or its effects addresses Core Aim 7 which requires that no child or young person should be disadvantaged by poverty.

3: The Integrated Partnership Strategy (*What Matters 2010:2020*)

The 2011-14 Children and Young People's (C&YPP) Operational Plan is being developed as part of an integrated partnership strategy *What Matters*. The statutory partnerships, which include the C&YP Partnership, have agreed to undertake work to integrate existing statutory partnership plans to develop an integrated partnership strategy. The Local Service Board is leading on this new approach which involves bringing together a revised Community Strategy; Health, Social Care and Wellbeing Strategy; Children and Young People's Plan; and a Community Safety Strategic Assessment by April 2011. The alignment of these strategies is being supported by a methodology called Results Based Accountability (RBA). The way that the Partnership's priority themes and actions which are set out below are structured is informed by this methodology. Appendix 2 describes in detail what RBA is and how it works.

It is recognised that improving local well-being is not the responsibility of one organisation, and that all partners should contribute towards delivering positive outcomes for citizens. To this end, the new integrated partnership strategy will focus on delivering seven strategic outcomes that reflect the aspirations of the people of Cardiff (Appendix 1). Each of the statutory Partnerships will have a role to play in helping work towards achieving these outcomes. The Partnership has developed a set of outcomes for children and young people that align to the seven strategic outcomes for Cardiff. Actions that are contained within the C&YP Operational Plan are clearly designed to improve outcomes for children and young people. However, these actions will also help make a contribution to achieving the overall seven strategic outcomes for Cardiff and key actions will be highlighted within *What Matters* to show the Partnership's contribution.

4: Needs Assessment

As part of developing the integrated strategic plan for Cardiff, Cardiff Research Centre assisted the statutory Partnerships in undertaking a joint strategic needs assessment. In the past, each statutory partnership has produced their own needs assessment to help them develop their statutory plans. But in order to reduce duplication and support integrated planning, the partnerships agreed to undertake a single, comprehensive needs assessment in preparation for the development of the integrated partnership strategy. The Partnership's needs assessment can be accessed via our website <http://www.ifanc.org.uk/page.php?page=45&lang=1>

A brief overview of the population of children and young people in Cardiff estimates that there were 122,900 residents aged 0 to 24 in Cardiff in 2009, representing 36.6% of the total population. Since 2001 the number of people aged 0 to 24 in Cardiff has increased by 11.2%.

Cardiff has a diverse community with a wide range of backgrounds amongst its residents. People from black and ethnic minority (BME) groups accounted for 8.4% of the population in the 2001 census, although local knowledge indicates that this proportion has since risen. Between 2001 and 2007 the proportion of Cardiff's population aged 0 to 15 that are non-white decreased from 13.1% to 12.5%. However, there had been a slight increase since 2004. Just under 25% of 49,500 school pupils are from BME backgrounds, with 115 different languages being spoken in Cardiff schools. In addition the student population has increased to almost 40,000 within Cardiff.

Based on the Wales Index for Multiple Deprivation (WIMD), more than a quarter (27.7%) of Cardiff's population aged 0 to 15 and 21.0% of 16 to 24 year olds live in the most deprived areas of multiple deprivation in Wales. The most recently available data (January 2009) shows that approximately 7,700 (22%) of Cardiff school pupils aged between 5 and 15 inclusive were eligible for Free School Meals.

5: The Partnerships Seven Outcomes

In developing this draft 2011-14 C&YP Operational Plan, the Partnership has used the principles of the Results Based Accountability (RBA) approach. This approach focuses on improving outcomes for a particular population (in this case all children and young people living in Cardiff) and being able to evidence progress towards achieving those outcomes.

For further details of RBA please see Appendix 2

In moving towards a more outcomes focussed way of working the Partnership developed a set of outcomes explicitly for children and young people. These outcomes were developed in line with the Cardiff-wide *What Matters* population outcomes. However, it was important that a

sub-set of outcomes specifically for children and young people were identified in order to guide the Partnership in what it wants to achieve for children and young people in the City. These ensure that the necessary emphasis on children and young people is maintained.

The seven Cardiff C&YP Partnership Outcomes are:

- 1. CHILDREN & YOUNG PEOPLE IN CARDIFF ARE HEALTHY**
- 2. CHILDREN & YOUNG PEOPLE IN CARDIFF HAVE A CLEAN, ATTRACTIVE AND SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENT**
- 3. CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE IN CARDIFF ARE SAFE AND FEEL SAFE**
- 4. CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE IN CARDIFF LIVE IN A THRIVING PROSPEROUS ECONOMY AND ARE NOT DISADVANTAGED BY POVERTY OR ITS EFFECTS**
- 5. CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE IN CARDIFF REACH THEIR FULL POTENTIAL**
- 6. CARDIFF IS A GREAT PLACE FOR CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE TO LIVE, WORK AND PLAY**
- 7. CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE IN CARDIFF ARE VALUED MEMBERS OF A FAIR, JUST AND INCLUSIVE SOCIETY**

These outcomes were identified across the Partnership and it was agreed by all partners that those things which they wanted to achieve for children and young people were reflected in these outcomes.

The Partnership has further identified a number of key areas that will be focussed on over the next three years in order to work towards achieving the outcomes. These priority themes are highlighted below for each outcome. They are based on the original 21 priorities that are in the current 2008-11 C&YP Plan. Actions and development of work to fit into these themes will be underpinned by a delivery plan for each outcome. The actions are what the Partnership thinks will make a difference towards achieving these outcomes.

OUTCOME 1: CHILDREN & YOUNG PEOPLE IN CARDIFF ARE HEALTHY

1. Protecting and supporting emotional wellbeing & mental health
2. Promoting health and preventing ill health (focus on Healthy Schools, obesity, substance misuse, sexual health, immunisations and vaccinations)

OUTCOME 2: CHILDREN & YOUNG PEOPLE IN CARDIFF HAVE A CLEAN, ATTRACTIVE AND SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENT

1. Pride in local area
2. Safe access to outdoor spaces
3. Sustainable travel

OUTCOME 3: CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE IN CARDIFF ARE SAFE AND FEEL SAFE

1. Children & Young People in Cardiff are Safe in their Environment
 2. Children & Young People in Cardiff are Free from Involvement in Crime and the Effects of Crime
 3. Children and Young People in Cardiff who Suffer or are At Risk of Harm are Made Safe
- * 3 themes of work of the LSCB. Further themes to be developed in Partnership RBA session

OUTCOME 4: CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE IN CARDIFF LIVE IN A THRIVING PROSPEROUS ECONOMY AND ARE NOT DISADVANTAGED BY POVERTY OR ITS EFFECTS

1. Child Poverty and Health Inequalities
2. Child Poverty and Education Inclusion
3. Child Poverty and Financial Inclusion

OUTCOME 5: CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE IN CARDIFF REACH THEIR FULL POTENTIAL

1. Language, Literacy and Communication
2. Numeracy
3. Early Years
4. Youth Engagement

OUTCOME 6: CARDIFF IS A GREAT PLACE FOR CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE TO LIVE, WORK AND PLAY

1. Recreational activities (play, sport leisure and culture)
2. Active Citizenship
3. Supportive Homes, Families and Communities

OUTCOME 7: CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE IN CARDIFF ARE VALUED MEMBERS OF A FAIR, JUST AND INCLUSIVE SOCIETY

1. Meaningful decision making and rights
2. Equality of Opportunities
3. Meeting needs of all Children & Young People with disability/complex need

These outcomes and associated priority themes reflect the results and conditions that the Partnership wants to see for the children and young people who live in Cardiff.

6: Child Poverty

This Operational Plan is particularly concerned to ensure that tackling child poverty is at the top of the agenda for all partners and that organisations are clear about the role they can play in improving the life chances of children and young people living in poverty. It supports the three objectives which the Welsh Assembly Government has identified for tackling Child Poverty. These are;

1. To reduce the number of families living in workless households
2. To improve the skill level of parents and young people in low income families so that they can secure well paid employment
3. To reduce inequalities that exist in the health, education and economic outcomes for children living in poverty, by improving outcomes of the poorest

The Children & Families (Wales) Measure 2010 makes legislative provision in respect of 4 key areas:

- Child Poverty
- Integrated Family Support Services
- Play (with particular reference to the needs of children who are disabled) and
- Participation

The measure also includes 13 Broad Aims for contributing to the eradication of child poverty in Wales (see Appendix 3). These Broad Aims recognise that the causes and effects of child poverty are complex, multifaceted and cut across a number of areas.

Taking account of all the above, the common theme running through the Cardiff Operational Plan is addressing and tackling child poverty. While the actions and way forwards for the three main pieces of work identified in the Action on Child Poverty project are specifically highlighted on the report card for Outcome 4, actions that are designed to address and tackle child poverty are reflected in **all** the report cards below and will go some way to addressing the three objectives WAG has identified for tackling child poverty. Even though these elements are dispersed throughout the Plan, all will be monitored accordingly to identify progress towards tackling child poverty.

Furthermore, actions to tackle child poverty also sit within the broader *What Matters* document, and there are actions across all the statutory partnerships that will be undertaken to contribute to the child poverty agenda. This ensures that the Broad Aims of the Welsh Assembly Government's Child Poverty Strategy are addressed across the linked planning processes.

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7: The Partnership Report Cards

At the population level the RBA approach asks seven questions:

1. What is the quality of life condition we want for the children, adults and families who live in our community? (*Outcomes*)
2. What would this condition look like if we could see it?
3. How can we measure these conditions? (*Indicators*)
4. How are we doing on the most important of these measures? (*Baselines and the stories behind them*)
5. Who are the partners that have a role to play in doing better?
6. What works to do better, including no cost/low cost ideas?
7. What do we propose to do? (*Action plan*)

These were the guiding questions that the Partnership adhered to and asked itself in developing the content of the C&YP Operational Plan. All the information gathered using the RBA process is put onto a *report card* which provides a way of showing how as a Partnership we will be going from talk to action. There is a report for each of the seven outcomes.

The report cards clearly reflect each of these seven questions and identify the outcome to be achieved, how it is intended to measure success against these outcomes, what the current position in Cardiff is in relation to these indicators, who are the partners who are going to work on them, and most importantly, what it is proposed to do.

Introduction to the Outcome & what success looks like

Each of the report cards contains a section that introduces what we (the Partnership) means by the outcome and the condition of well-being that is wanted for C&YP in Cardiff. They also outline what we would hope we would experience if we were able to achieve the outcome.

For example, if Cardiff was a great place for children and young people to live, work and play (Outcome 6), we would hope to experience things such; as C&YP being able to have a good range of accessible leisure & play opportunities and having appropriate, affordable and sustainable housing.

Indicators

An indicator helps to quantify the achievement of the outcome. It helps us to recognise the outcomes in measurable terms. For example, carbon dioxide emissions help us quantify a clean environment. Partners have looked carefully at these outcomes and have identified some indicators that will make up a framework to help measure progress. These indicators are shown for each outcome in the form of the graphs on each report card. At this stage of consultation, the data in the graphs is for illustrative purposes. In keeping with the principles of RBA, rather than try and measure everything, we have identified the strongest 5-6 Indicators that speak loudest. In some cases we were unable to identify an agreed indicator, so we have identified these as our Data Development Agendas (DDA) whereby we know the sort of data that we want to collect, and as part of our Plan we will establish means of starting to gather that data.

The story so far (baseline)

For each indicator (shown as the graphs on the report cards) we present a picture of where we've been and where we're headed if we stay on our current course. These pictures are called baselines. The report cards include the most recent data that is available for that indicator. In helping us to identify actions that the Partnership will take forward, partners used their local knowledge and expertise as well as the evidence base to help identify some of the reasons behind the trend in the data. This provided the background information as to why certain things were happening and to start to address what could potentially be done.

Partners

These are the potential partners (people and agencies, public and private) who have a role to play in doing better. Individual organisations have been identified but this is not a comprehensive list. For the purposes of consultation we have left this list of partners as the key ones. Specific partners will be identified later on in the process of developing the delivery plan to implement actions.

Priority actions

From our analysis of the needs assessment, content of the current 2008-11 C&YP Plan, and local knowledge and expertise gathered through RBA sessions for each outcome, we have identified key themes and priority actions that we feel will most support the realisation of the Partnership outcomes. Within each outcome, the key themes have been identified that reflect the areas of work we intend to concentrate on. Actions are then grouped within these priority themes. For example, within Outcome 1: children and young people in Cardiff are healthy, the 2 priority themes we have identified are; protecting and supporting emotional wellbeing & mental health; and promoting health and preventing ill health. Subsequent actions are grouped within these 2 themes. At this stage of consultation, these actions lay out our high level intentions for the next 3 years. The more detailed work of developing the delivery plan will start shortly where we can start to lay out what is to be accomplished by when, and we can assign responsibilities. More detailed performance monitoring and tracking of progress will also be established at this level.

The seven report cards which follow include the intended key themes and actions of the Partnership. These are what we would like your opinions on as part of the consultation process.



CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE IN CARDIFF ARE HEALTHY

INTRODUCTION:

Our health and well being is influenced both positively and negatively by a wide range of inter-related factors, also known as the determinants of health (as per diagram below), including factors such as where we live, our environment, genetics, income and education levels, behaviours, lifestyles and our relationships with friends and family. All of these factors have an impact on the health of individual children and young people (C&YP) and communities and may only be addressed by adopting a multi-agency approach to facilitate improvements to health and well being, and reduce health inequalities. We know that disadvantage starts before birth and accumulates throughout life therefore action to reduce health inequalities must start before birth and be followed through the life course of the child to enable them to become healthy adults.

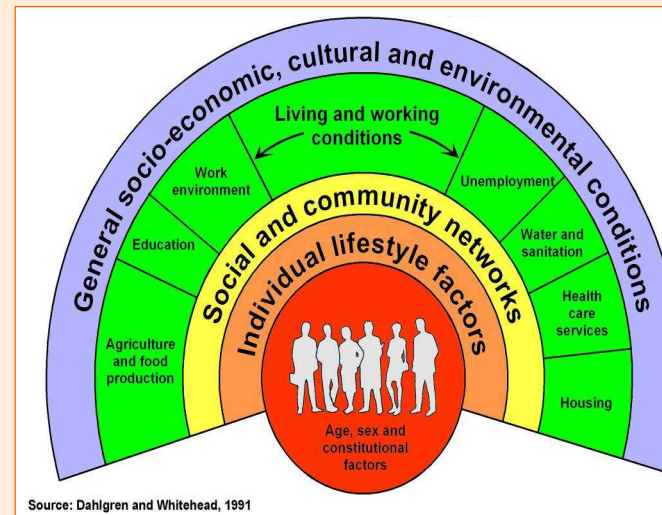
In 2009 Cardiff achieved Healthy City status and membership of the World Health Organization (WHO) European Network of Healthy Cities. This C&YP Operational Plan supports the Healthy Cities approach and commitment to tackling the issues of health equity and health improvement in Cardiff.

The work of the Cardiff Action on Child Poverty Project has a specific element focussing on child poverty and reducing health inequalities, whilst action to address child poverty, and it affects, cuts across the whole C&YP Operational Plan.

The two themes that the C&YP Partnership has identified as being key to ensuring that children and young people in Cardiff are healthy are:

1. **Promoting health and preventing ill health (with particular focus on Healthy Schools, obesity, substance misuse, sexual health, immunisations and vaccinations)**
2. **Protecting and supporting emotional well being and mental health**

This Outcome contributes to the Welsh Assembly Government (WAG) **Core Aim 1**, (every child should have a flying start in life and the best possible basis for their future growth and development). It contributes to **Core Aim 3**, (every child and young person enjoys the best possible physical and mental, social and emotional health), **Core Aim 4** (all children and young people have access to play, leisure, sporting and cultural activities) and to **Core Aim 7** (no child or young person is disadvantaged by poverty).



WHAT WOULD SUCCESS LOOK LIKE?

If all children and young people in Cardiff were able to be healthy, they would:

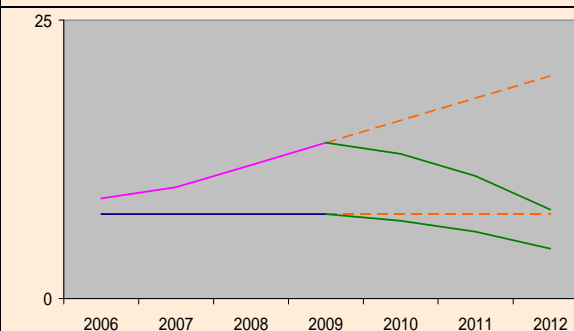
- Have a healthy start in life; be born a healthy birth weight and be breast fed
- Receive immunisations and vaccinations
- Have good oral health
- Have a healthy weight for height, and would not be overweight or obese
- Eat healthily (at least five portions of fruit and vegetables a day) and can access affordable healthy food
- Be physically active: walking, cycling, playing, participate in active recreation. They are active 5x60 minutes per week
- Have good emotional and mental health and wellbeing: they are happy, secure, confident, resilient and have good self-esteem
- Form and maintain healthy relationships
- Not misuse substances or drugs (e.g. alcohol, illegal drugs) and do not live in families affected by this
- Live in Smoke free households and not smoke
- Be supported to achieve full their potential and flourish
- Are committed to learning and have an appetite for learning
- Live, learn, work and play in healthy and clean environments, with safe, secure and supportive homes and communities, good air quality
- Be free from harm, abuse and exploitation and are educated in relation to risky behaviours
- Have good sexual health
- Have access to safe, sustainable and healthy transport
- Have access to specialist services to meet individual need
- Be free from prejudice and discrimination
- Are supported through learning into employment or fulfil their ambitions: clear pathways to and out of education / training
- Have good basic skills and life skills to make informed choices
- Have access to quality health education

HEADLINE INDICATORS AND HOW ARE WE DOING? NB: GRAPHS ARE FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

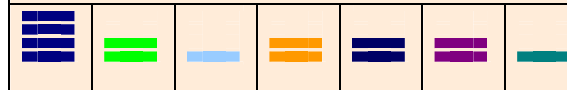
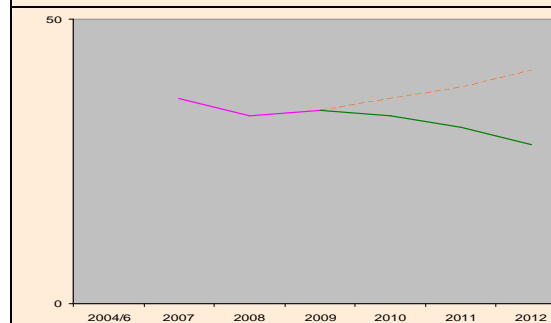
1. % Low birth weight



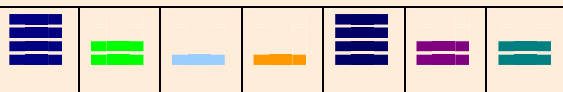
2. Teenage conceptions; rate per 1,000 for under-16 and 16-19 years old



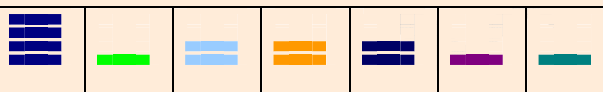
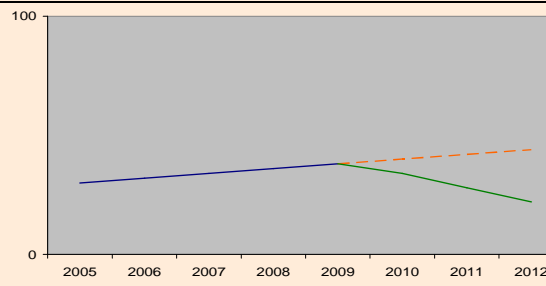
3. % C&YP that are a healthy weight for their height



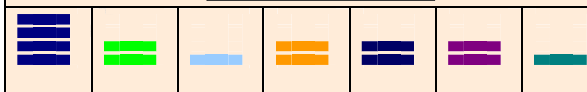
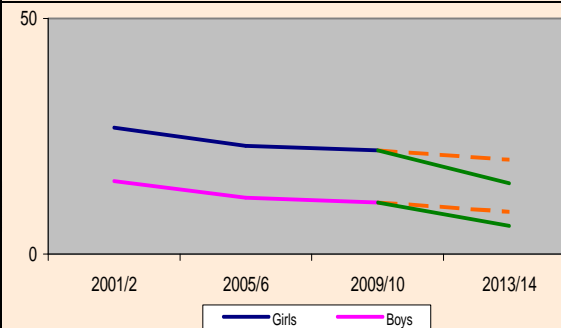
4. Emotional well being and mental health



5. % 15-year olds that consume alcohol weekly



6. % 15-year olds smoking in Cardiff



DATA DEVELOPMENT:

- **Graph 3:** Local indicator data to be developed.
- **Graph 4:** Exact data and measure to be developed
- **Graphs 5 and 6:** Currently only national data is available. Local indicator data to be developed.

KEY:

— — — The route we will take if we do nothing

— The curve we want to turn

The bars under each graph represent how the indicator impacts on the seven Cardiff outcomes for the city as seen below:



STORY BEHIND THE BASELINES:

Low birth weight

- Low birth weight is a key health indicator for early years, and is a major cause of infant mortality.
- There is a higher level of low birth weight babies (who weigh less than 2.5kg at birth) in high deprivation areas and babies of teenage mothers are more likely to be born at low birth weight.
- Maternal health factors, including stress, diet, drug, alcohol and tobacco use during pregnancy has a negative influence on birth weight.
- People typically have a lower life expectancy if born a low birth-weight, while low birth weight babies are also known to be more at risk of developmental and respiratory problems as well as heart disease and diabetes and poorer long term educational outcomes.
- Multiple births is an external factor that will also contribute to the incidence of low birth weight. These have risen dramatically in recent years with the increased use of assisted contraception by mothers from groups with higher socio-economic status.

Teenage conceptions

- The most recently available data show that the under 16's teenage conception rate in Cardiff is just below the Welsh average, but the rate for 16-19 year olds in Cardiff is higher than the Welsh average. Wales has some of the highest levels of teenage pregnancy in Europe.
- Teenage conception is clearly associated with socio-economic deprivation with higher rates associated with areas of deprivation, including Cardiff's "southern arc". Both individual and spatial characteristics influence teenage conceptions rates and there is an association between residence in a more deprived area and the wider determinants of social exclusion and personal disadvantage. Children who grow up in poverty are more likely to become pregnant, whilst growing up in care and school exclusion are also risk factors for teenage pregnancy.
- Teenage pregnancy is associated with higher than average rates of infant mortality, low birth weight babies, child hospital admissions, postnatal depression and low rates of breastfeeding.
- Teenage mothers are less likely to complete their education, and more likely to be unemployed or low paid and living in poor housing conditions.
- The risk of further teenage conceptions is elevated amongst teenage mothers; 20% of underage conceptions are repeat pregnancies.
- Reported cases of Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs) amongst young people have increased. For example the number of reported cases of Chlamydia amongst 15-19 years olds in Wales has increased significantly compared to the increase amongst other age groups.

Healthy weight

- Currently, over half of the adult population of Cardiff are reported to be overweight or obese, and a third of C&YP people in Wales are overweight or obese, and a fifth obese.
- Raised Body Mass Index (BMI) is a major risk factor for diseases such as cardiovascular disease, diabetes, musculoskeletal disorders, some cancers, and increased likelihood of premature death and disability in adulthood.
- Childhood obesity often persists into adulthood.
- Childhood overweight and obesity can also have social and psychological effects, including increased likelihood of being bullied.
- Being underweight also has negative implications for health, (including nutritional deficiencies and retarded growth, low self esteem and depression) particularly amongst adolescent girls.
- Complex environmental factors have contributed to the rising prevalence of obesity.
- Women who are overweight or obese have an increased risk of complications during pregnancy and birth with potential health risks for mother and baby in the longer term. Babies who are not breastfed are at increased risk of obesity.
- People of low socio-economic status live in environments where the determinants of obesity are present to a larger extent, they are less equipped to counteract obesogenic influences, and face more constraints and limitations on making healthy choices
- A physically active lifestyle is also important for weight management. Individuals living in more deprived areas are more likely to do less physical activity than those living in the less deprived areas.
- Unhealthy behaviour, for example food consumption and levels of physical activity will influence rates of overweight and obesity. Generally over the past decade food choices have become less healthy and food portions bigger, whilst levels of physical activity have been in decline.

Emotional and mental health and well being

- Currently there is no validated measure for collecting this data for C&YP in Cardiff. However, research shows there are gender and age differences in the mental health experienced by C&YP, with boys being more likely to experience conduct disorders and girls emotional problems.
- Children and young people have greater awareness of emotional well-being & mental health.
- Life satisfaction amongst children in Wales declines with age for girls but remains constant for boys. Girls are more likely to report feeling sad or lonely in the last week.
- Children who grow up in poverty and looked-after-children are more likely to suffer poor emotional and mental health.
- Mental illness is the most important factor associated with self harm and suicide.
- Parenting, physical environments (e.g. housing), play opportunities and individual resilience all impact on emotional and mental health of C&YP.
- Factors contributing to poor emotional health in children include loss through bereavement, marital breakdown of parents, illness, pressures of acting as a carer, being bullied at school, homelessness and poverty.
- The resilience of C&YP may be enhanced by a secure and reliable family base in which relationships promote self-esteem, self-efficacy and a sense of control.

Alcohol misuse

- Currently there is no validated measure for collecting local data for C&YP in Cardiff so figures are unavailable.
- Excessive alcohol consumption amongst young people is associated with physical and mental health problems, anti-social behaviour, youth offending, teenage pregnancy, poor school performance, accidents (including car accidents), suicide and violence.
- Early exposure to alcohol, behavioural patterns of alcohol consumption of parents, grandparents and siblings and a family history of alcohol problems are risk factors associated with an alcohol misuse by children and young people.
- Risky behaviours, such as smoking, smoking cannabis and drinking are a key issue for concern.
- Regular drinking at an early age may establish a long term lifestyle pattern. Delaying the first time a young person first drinks alcohol may reduce the risk of harmful drinking in the longer term.
- Young people under 20-years of age account for a tenth of all young people in Wales referred to receive treatment for alcohol problems.
- Children exhibiting early behavioural problems, anti-social behaviour in pre-adolescent children and not being in employment, education or training are risk factors associated with alcohol misuse.
- Black and minority ethnic (BME) young people are less likely to misuse alcohol.
- Availability, affordability and social acceptance are important factors in alcohol consumption amongst young people.

Smoking

- As with alcohol misuse, currently there is no validated measure for collecting local data for C&YP in Cardiff so figures are unavailable.
- Tobacco use and other inequalities are closely linked. People living in more deprived areas are more likely to smoke than those in affluent areas.
- Smoking is the single greatest cause of preventable death and ill health in Wales.
- Smoking behaviour is often established in adolescence, in addition to storing up health problems such as cancer for future years young people that smoke may also experience immediate health problems such as respiratory problems and decreased fitness levels.

- Although smoking amongst 15-year olds has reduced significantly in recent years there are significant gender differences with 15-year olds girls being almost twice as likely as 15-year old boys to be smoking weekly. Girls from families of low affluence report higher rates of weekly smoking.
- Levels of smoking are higher for looked-after-children.
- Recent legislation implemented around smoking and tobacco (including a ban on smoking in public places in 2007, raising the age of purchase of tobacco to 18 years and pictorial health warnings on cigarette packets). The price of cigarettes has also risen substantially over recent years.
- There are several initiatives in Cardiff aimed at reducing the numbers of children and young people taking up smoking. These include *SmokeBugs!*, *Smokefree Class Competition* and *ASSIST*.
- All schools in Cardiff are part of the Welsh Network of Healthy Schools, and some schools include tobacco control activities as part of their Healthy School approach. These activities have been shown to deter young people from smoking.

PARTNERS WITH A ROLE TO PLAY:

Key partners and partnerships include:

- Cardiff Council
- NHS
- Fire Service

- Police
- Third Sector
- C&YP, parents and communities in Cardiff

• **Partnerships**

- Children & Young People's Partnership
- Cardiff Health Alliance
- Community Safety Partnership
- Communities First

WHAT WE PROPOSE TO DO:

Theme	In order to deliver the outcome we will:
<p>Promoting health and preventing ill health</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce the rate of low birth weight babies in the most deprived wards in Cardiff by : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Targeted pre and post natal work to address smoking, alcohol and drugs, diet, stress. ▪ Targeted support for pregnant teenagers, and those at risk of domestic abuse. ▪ Targeted work to increase levels of breastfeeding to help mitigate against the health risks associated with low birth weight. • Improve MMR, Teenage Booster and HPV immunisation uptake by implementing Cardiff and Vale of Glamorgan Immunisation action plan: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Enhance the co-ordination of current immunisation services in Cardiff and Vale of Glamorgan Health Community ▪ Reduce inequalities in immunisation uptake, by locality and service provider ▪ Enhance current training for professionals on immunisation in line with national minimum standards for immunisation training and core curriculum • Support the implementation of the Cardiff Healthy City programme • Support children and young people to achieve a healthy weight by the development and implementation of the Healthy Weight action plan, which includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Implementation of Cardiff Healthy Schools Network, with a focus on food and fitness actions. ▪ Implementation of community based food and fitness actions, including the Healthy Snack award and work with nurseries and youth centres.

- Implementation of community based weight management programme for children and their families.
- Promotion of active travel to children and young people.
- Community Food and Nutrition training for practitioners.
- Healthy Urban Planning work with Planners.
- **Reduce the rate of teenage conceptions amongst under 20s in the most deprived wards in Cardiff by the implementation of the Young Peoples Sexual Health action plan which includes:**
 - Targeted work combining high quality Sex and Relationships Education with access to affordable contraception.
 - Providing good teenage contraceptive services, which are community based, employ trained staff and respect the confidentiality of young people.
 - Targeted multifaceted childhood and youth development programmes that build incentives to avoid early parenthood for young people before they become sexually active.
 - Ensuring the work is focused on those at greatest risk
- **Reduce the levels of substance misuse amongst young people by the implementation of the Young Peoples Substance Misuse action plan, including targeted work with at risk groups:**
 - Effective substance misuse education as part of Personal and Social Education and the science curriculum and Healthy Schools actions.
 - Tailor alcohol education for different age groups and different learning needs. Aim to encourage children not to drink, delay the age at which young people start drinking and reduce harm among those who do drink.
 - Work with parents and families to strengthen families and develop parenting skills, including problem solving, communication skills, advice on setting boundaries for children and teaching them how to resist peer pressure.
 - Develop and delivering multi-agency substance misuse training
 - Develop consistent, co-ordinated information and advice to young people and those working with young people
 - Implement the Youth Engagement Strategy which includes positive activities that could divert young people away from substance misuse.
 - Ensuring access to appropriate education and support for young people most vulnerable to substance misuse, including looked-after-children, NEET young people and those whose parents have substance misuse problems.
- **Reduce levels of smoking amongst young people by implementing the Tobacco Free Cardiff action plan:**
 - Whole school approaches to tackling smoking.
 - Address smoking within Personal and Social Education and science curriculum and Healthy Schools activity.
 - Enforcement of underage tobacco sales restrictions
 - Delivery of school-based prevention initiatives, including ASSIST, SmokeBugs!, Smoke Free Class Competition

<p>Protecting and supporting emotional well being and mental health</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve emotional and mental health and well being of C&YP, particularly the most vulnerable, by implementing the C&YP Emotional and Mental Health and Well Being Action Plan and the local action plan, that responds to WAG's <i>Breaking the Barriers: Meeting the Challenges</i>. Actions include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Implement whole-school approaches to emotional health in schools to ensure they provide emotionally secure environments that prevent bullying and provide help and support for children who may have problems. ▪ Ensuring that appropriate support is in place for children and young people with emotional and social problems, including the schools based counselling service, and community based support. ▪ Ensuring that teachers and practitioners are trained to identify, support and make referrals for children and young people who show signs of emotional and mental health problems. ▪ Ensuring that looked after children, those leaving care, young carers and those in families where there is instability or conflict and those who have had bereavement are a key focus for emotional health work. ▪ Developing protocols for improved joint working and transitions between specialist NHS child and adolescent mental health services, social services, education and adult mental health services, with particular reference to specific vulnerable group such as Looked After Children ▪ Agreeing joint care planning processes for young people with complex mental health problems and exploring ways to provide integrated care packages closer to home ▪ Developing specialist services for C&YP with a learning disability and a mental disorder ▪ Extending specialist child and adolescent mental health service provision to all young people up to the age of 18 ▪ Developing services to support the emotional and mental health needs of young people who are NEET.
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DRAFT

INTRODUCTION:

Ensuring that children and young people (C&YP) in Cardiff have a clean, attractive and sustainable environment is imperative, both in terms of the impact that a clean and attractive environment can have on well being, but also in terms of maintaining a sustainable environment for future generations of children and young people.

A clean, attractive and sustainable environment has specific implications for C&YP. Issues such as young people's access to green and recreational space and their mode of travel to school have an impact both on their lifestyle and well being. Dissatisfaction with the environment can lead to low levels of physical activity, low levels of mental well being and poor quality of life. Developing the knowledge and behaviours of children and young people will help to make Cardiff a clean, attractive and sustainable environment, both now and in the future.

Children can be particularly susceptible to the harmful effects of the environment because their bodies are still developing and they have relatively higher exposures to environmental hazards compared to adults. Measuring the extent to which C&YP are safe from environmental pollution is challenging, potentially covering a range of different environmental indicators, but it is important that we work to reduce harmful effects of the environment for all citizens of Cardiff.

The three themes that the C&YP Partnership has identified as being key to addressing the issue of ensuring children and young people in Cardiff have a clean, attractive and sustainable environment are:

- 1. Sustainable Travel**
- 2. Pride in Local Area**
- 3. Safe and Accessible Outdoor Green Spaces**

This Outcome addresses the Welsh Assembly Government **Core Aim 3** (every child and young person enjoys the best possible physical and mental, social and emotional health), and also contributes towards **Core Aim 6** (all children and young people have a safe home and a community which supports physical and emotional wellbeing).

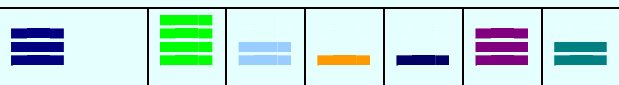
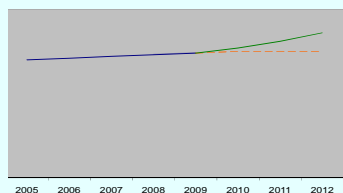
WHAT WOULD SUCCESS LOOK LIKE?

If all children and young people in Cardiff were able to live in a clean, attractive and sustainable environment we would hope to experience:

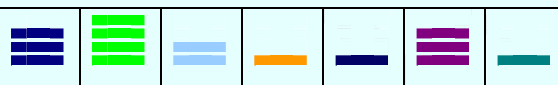
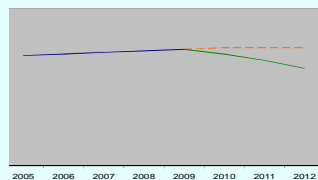
- Cardiff has clean, attractive, accessible and well used streets, parks and green spaces, which are free from litter and vandalism.
- C&YP benefit from new developments that are well designed and take their wants and needs into account.
- C&YP use and take pride in their neighbourhood.
- There is less waste in Cardiff and a higher proportion of waste is recycled.
- The local environment supports and enables C&YP to live healthy, active lifestyles, promoting both physical and mental health and well being.

Headline Indicators and how are we doing? NB: GRAPHS ARE FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

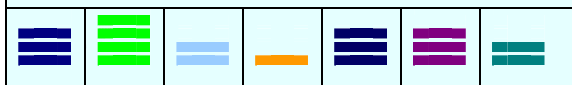
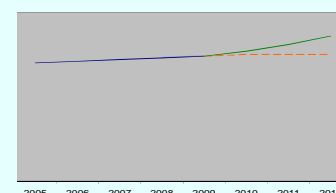
1. Cleanliness index:



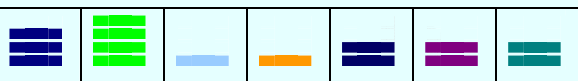
2. Carbon dioxide emissions



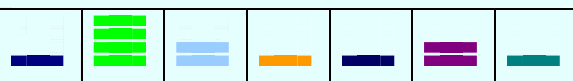
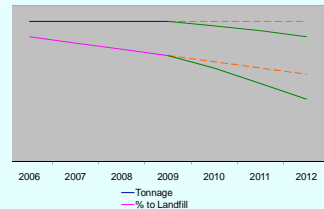
3. CCW 'Accessible Green Space' data



4. Sustainable travel to school, college and university

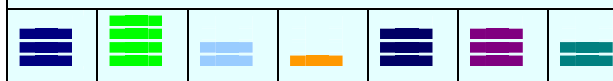


**5. a) Tonnage to landfill
b) % waste to landfill**



6. % C&YP that feel they live in a clean, attractive and sustainable environment

Indicator graph not available at present.



DATA DEVELOPMENT:

- **Graph 3:** Use of green space data to be established
- **Graph 4:** Data to be established
- **Graphs 6:** Indicator and data to be established

KEY:

- — — The route we will take if we do nothing
- The curve we want to turn

The bars under each graph represent how the indicator impacts on the seven Cardiff outcomes for the city as seen below:



STORY BEHIND THE BASELINES:

Cleanliness index

- The quality and cleanliness of the environment is an important factor in determining how people feel about the place they live.
- Features of the built environment such as graffiti, litter and general cleanliness can have effects on people's health and well-being.
- Local Environmental Quality has been identified as one of the chief concerns of local communities. Cleaner and safer streets are issues that are of concern to almost everyone. This may especially impact on children and young people as they may not wish to go out in their local areas if they are dirty and not attractive places to play and hang around in.
- Current figures show that Cardiff was ranked one of the worst performing Welsh local authorities in the 2008/09 Welsh Cleanliness Index. Cardiff was the worst affected by smoking-related litter and almost 30% of Cardiff streets were affected by discarded fast food.
- All elements of the cleanliness index are going down, although some quicker than others.

CO² emissions

- Current figures show that emissions from road transport are higher in Cardiff than the UK average and current trends predict a significant increase.
- Air pollution can have a negative impact on health. The WHO cites asthma as one of the adverse health effects of transport-related air pollution.
- Transport and household emissions have stayed static in Cardiff, while there has been a decrease in industry and commerce emissions.
- Organisations need to play a role via Corporate Social Responsibility but there are also financial savings they can make by being energy efficient.
- However, there is a role for all to act to reduce emissions, not just industry and government but also a personal responsibility.

Accessible green spaces

- Access to open space and nature delivers a range of health and well-being benefits.
- Cardiff is well-served by parks, green and open space. Cardiff has over 430 hectares of recreational open space and over 2340 hectares of amenity open space. Maintaining these rich assets not only contribute to Cardiff's attractiveness but provide wider benefits for health and recreation.
- Access to recreational space varies significantly in different parts of the city, but there is not necessarily poorer access in the 'southern arc', with areas such as Butetown and Grangetown enjoying some of the largest areas of green space. It is worth noting that, using the WIMD, Cardiff (11%) contained the highest percentage of the Super Output Areas in the most deprived ten percent in Wales, for physical environment deprivation.
- Within Cardiff the city is expanding onto greenfield spaces (Local Development Plan). Whilst building on greenfield land will decrease the amount of green land in the city as a percentage of total land, this Greenfield land may not actually be accessible to the public at present. If the land is developed for housing then accessible open, green space can be designed into the development scheme. C&YP Should be given a voice in deciding how these spaces are designed.

Sustainable travel to school, colleges and universities

- While sustainable ways of travelling to school, such as walking or cycling, can help reduce environmental pollution and improve air quality, there are also significant health benefits to walking or cycling to school, such as increasingly physical activity and improving health and well-being.
- The most recent figures for 2008/09 show that 46% of children in Cardiff walked to school, 33% travelled to school by car and 15.9% by bus.
- The greater numbers of C&YP cycling may be attributed to safer cycle routes and increased cycle training.
- Whilst the number of children walking to school exceeds the numbers travelling by car, fears over road safety, caused by increased traffic levels and higher speed, may potentially lead to less walking and cycling and more driving. This in turn will increase traffic levels and can affect local air quality.
- Cardiff contains a high university student population and there is high car ownership amongst university students, which leads to less sustainable forms of travel.

Waste to landfill

- Waste is a significant pressure that must also be addressed if Cardiff is to be a clean, attractive and sustainable city. Over the past 5 years the percentage of municipal waste that is recycled has increased by almost four times the 2005 figure. In 2010 this stood at over 25%.
- This, coupled with increased composting rates, has seen the percentage of biodegradable waste sent to landfill fall to under 49%.
- However, Cardiff's landfills are filling up and Project Gwyrdd has been launched to deal with full landfills.
- The Welsh Assembly Government has set targets for 2015 at 70% recycling for municipal waste. Therefore, C&YP play a big roll in helping meet this target through helping promote and influence a shift in attitude and culture.

% C&YP that feel they live in a clean, attractive and sustainable environment

- We need to engage with C&YP to ask what it means for them to live in a clean, attractive and sustainable environment in order to establish this Indicator. There is no data currently available.

PARTNERS WITH A ROLE TO PLAY:

Key partners and partnerships include:

- Cardiff Council
- Cardiff and Vale University Health Board
- Public Health Wales
- Police

- Fire Service
- Countryside Council Wales
- Environment Agency
- Third Sector
- Private sector
- C&YP, parents and communities in Cardiff

Partnerships

- Children & Young People's Partnership
- Cardiff Health Alliance
- Community Safety Partnership

WHAT WE PROPOSE TO DO:

Theme	In order to deliver the outcome we will:
<p>Pride in local area</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help develop pride in local areas by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improve partnership working across C&YP Partnership and the Environmental Network. ▪ Establish links with organisations (such as Princes Trust, Duke of Edinburgh, Millennium Volunteers) regarding community projects and volunteering. ▪ Work with children & young people to establish from them what it means for them to live in clean, attractive, sustainable environment. ▪ Alongside children & young people to establish means to encourage, promote and increase recycling. ▪ Alongside children & young people to establish means to produce a reduction in waste and litter.
<p>Safe & accessible outdoor green spaces</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help encourage safe and accessible outdoor spaces by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increase communication capacity between young people and decision-makers for designing services, such as Parks & Transport. ▪ Make links with other Partners (such as Healthy City and Healthy Urban Planning). ▪ Make links with Partners such as the Community Safety Partnership, Police and other agencies to make outdoor spaces such as parks safer environments. ▪ Increase availability, access and use of high quality local green space, waterways and countryside in line with Cardiff's <i>Parks and Green Spaces Strategy</i>. ▪ Carry out an audit of green space within Cardiff to establish the possibility and feasibility of making school playing fields (and other similar areas) available during school holidays. ▪ Develop and implement a new Fixed Equipment Playground Strategy with the aim of improving the quality and accessibility of fixed equipment play in local communities. ▪ Investigate ways of encouraging community gardens/shared allotments in Cardiff parks and gardens. ▪ Support the development of the Public Rights of Way, River Valleys and Green Corridors initiatives. ▪ Disseminate information regarding provision and availability recreational activities via a range of media that informs, encourages and motivates children and young people to participate.
<p>Sustainable travel</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage sustainable travel for children and young people by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improve links with University liaison groups regarding sustainable travel. ▪ Work with partners to investigate cycling/sustainable travel schemes. ▪ Establish working relationships and links with public transport systems. ▪ Support the development of the Cardiff Cycle Network. ▪ Support the <i>Sustrans</i> 'Bike It' cycle initiative, working in schools with 8-11 year olds to encourage cycling regularly.



CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE IN CARDIFF ARE SAFE AND FEEL SAFE

INTRODUCTION:

Ensuring that children and young people in Cardiff are safe and feel safe is part of the plan that the C&YP partnership intends to concentrate on for further development during the consultation period. Many groups of children and young people highlight the safety of their local community and issues such as bullying as being among their most pressing concerns.

Some elements of this outcome fall within the responsibility of the Cardiff Local Safeguarding Children Board (LSCB) which ensures that agencies work together to safeguard and promote the welfare of children. The LSCB was established in 2006 and is made up of senior representatives of different agencies working with children and families. The aims of the LSCB are;

- To co-ordinate the work that is done by each agency within the LSCB to safeguard and promote the welfare of children in Cardiff and
- To ensure the effectiveness of what is done by each agency to safeguard children in Cardiff.

The LSCB clearly has a focus on safeguarding and child protection in helping to protect children and young people from abuse and neglect. It does this through coordinating what is done by its members to safeguard and promote the welfare of children and young people in Cardiff.

The three themes that the LSCB has identified as being key to addressing the issue of ensuring children and young people in Cardiff are safe and feel safe are:

- 1. Children and Young People in Cardiff who Suffer or are At Risk of Harm are Made Safe**
- 2. Children & Young People in Cardiff are Free from Involvement in Crime and the Effects of Crime**
- 3. Children & Young People in Cardiff are Safe in their Environment**

Work on developing this outcome is still in the initial stages. The LSCB is working through these areas of work using the RBA process and through further workshops will develop the indicators it will use to measure success and all necessary actions. In January 2011 the C&YP Partnership intends to hold an RBA session to address elements of this outcome building on the safeguarding and child protection remit of the LSCB. This can incorporate work identified in ensuring C&YP are safe in their environment. Some of the draft indicators identified in this specific area of work are already identified elsewhere in the Plan.

This Outcome addresses the Welsh Assembly Government **Core Aim 3** (every child and young person enjoys the best possible physical and mental, social and emotional health), and also contributes towards **Core Aim 6** (all children and young people have a safe home and a community which supports physical and emotional well being).

DRAFT INDICATORS:

Some of the draft indicators that have been identified to date that the LSCB intends to use to measure success include:

- **Children and Young People in Cardiff who Suffer or are At Risk of Harm are Made Safe**
 - % of children in the child protection register identified as needing a CP plan for whom a satisfactory outcome is achieved in accordance with agreed set of quality standards
 - Repeat incidences of significant harm as measured through re-registrations and outcomes of S47 enquiry
 - Children and their families are supported by effective core group working
 - % of children referred at risk of significant harm that receive timely appropriate assessment and investigation (outcome within 7 days)

- **Children & Young People in Cardiff are Free from Involvement in Crime and the Effects of Crime**
 - % children and young people committed sexual/violent offences
 - % children and young people subject to domestic abuse
 - % children and young people subject of sexual/violence/exploitation
 - % children and young people believed/suspected of being trafficked

- **Children & Young People in Cardiff are Safe in their Environment**
 - % children and young people seen at A&E due to
 - Accidents in the home
 - Road Traffic Accidents
 - Community Violence
 - % children and young people bullied
 - % children and young people feeling safe (DDA)

Work on developing this outcome is on-going by both the LSCB and the Partnership and will be further expanded in the forthcoming months.



**CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE LIVE IN A THRIVING PROSPEROUS
ECONOMY AND ARE NOT DISADVANTAGED BY POVERTY OR ITS
EFFECTS**

INTRODUCTION:

Reducing child poverty and ensuring children and young people (C&YP) are not disadvantaged by poverty or its effects is a key priority for the C&YP Partnership. Children and families' experiences of poverty can affect all aspects of a child's life. This ranges from economic and material disadvantage through to social constraint and exclusion.

Living in poverty significantly disadvantages and inhibits the social inclusion of children, young people and their families. Children who grow up in poverty are more likely to experience poor health, poor education attainment and have lower ambitions. Income deprivation accounts for approximately 90% of the severity of all other types of deprivation and Cardiff has more than its expected share of children living in the most deprived communities in Wales. Therefore, inequalities in Cardiff need to be reduced for the poorest children so that more children experience good health, education and economic outcomes.

In response to this, one of the key pieces of work for the C&YP Partnership has been development and implementation the Action on Child Poverty Project. A steering group was set up to provide a focus for action on child poverty in Cardiff with all partner organisations.

The three themes identified by the Action on Child Poverty Project as being key to addressing the issue of child poverty are:

- 1. Child Poverty and Health Inequalities**
- 2. Child Poverty and Educational Inclusion**
- 3. Child Poverty and Financial Inclusion**

The resulting plans of the Action on Child Poverty project contribute to this outcome of ensuring children and young people in Cardiff live in a thriving prosperous economy and are not disadvantaged by poverty or its effects and therefore are highlighted on this Report Card. However, while the work of the Cardiff Action on Child Poverty project has specific elements focussing on these three areas, it is important to note that action to address child poverty will cut across the **whole** of the C&YP Partnership Operational Plan and actions to address child poverty will also be highlighted in other Report Cards. The strategy for addressing child poverty in Cardiff is therefore comprised of the whole of this Operational Plan but also is contributed to by all levels of the Integrated Partnership Strategy, *What Matters, 2010:2020*.

The C&YP Partnership is planning further work to deliver aspects of the agenda of the *Wales Outcome Measure* in order to reduce the impact of poverty on children, young people and their families. A dedicated Board has been set up to work on local implementation of an integrated family support model. Commissioning towards the local implementation of Families First will begin in 2011.

This Outcome particularly addresses the Welsh Assembly Government **Core Aim 7** (no child or young person is disadvantaged by poverty). However, poverty is a cross-cutting theme and therefore the contents of this Report Card, which specifically addresses child poverty, also contribute to all other **Core Aims 1 through to 6**.

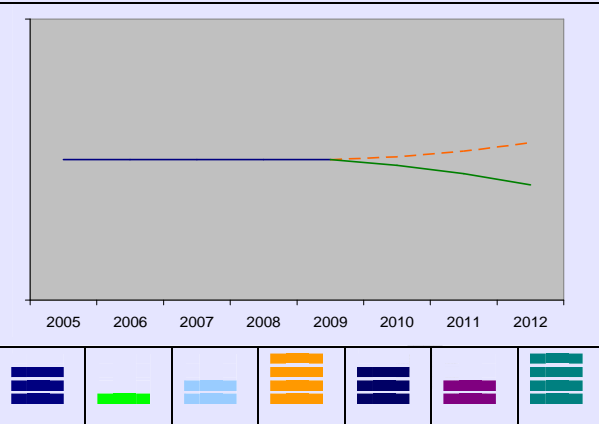
WHAT DOES SUCCESS LOOK LIKE:

If all children and young people in Cardiff were able to live in a thriving prosperous economy and are not be disadvantaged by poverty or its effects we would hope to experience;

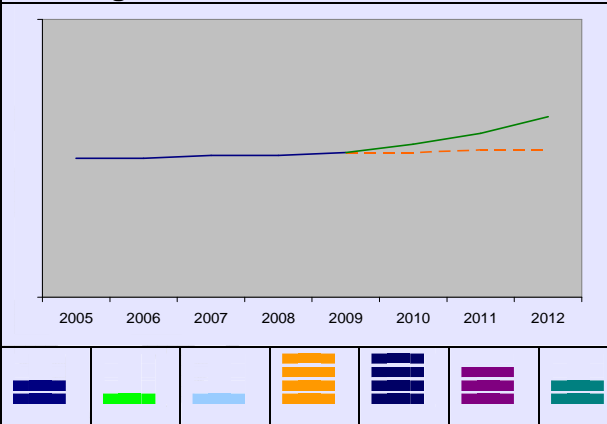
- An equity of service provision and access for all C&YP in Cardiff
- Support & encouragement for all C&YP in Cardiff
- The same start from birth for all children born in Cardiff
- Safe home and communities for all C&YP living in Cardiff
- C&YP live in safe, appropriate, affordable and sustainable accommodation
- Employment opportunities for all C&YP living in Cardiff
- Cardiff to be a thriving & prosperous economy
- Equal access to play, leisure and recreation activities for all C&YP
- Reduction in Health Inequalities in Cardiff
- Appropriate housing for all C&YP living in Cardiff

HEADLINE INDICATORS AND HOW ARE WE DOING? NB: GRAPHS ARE FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

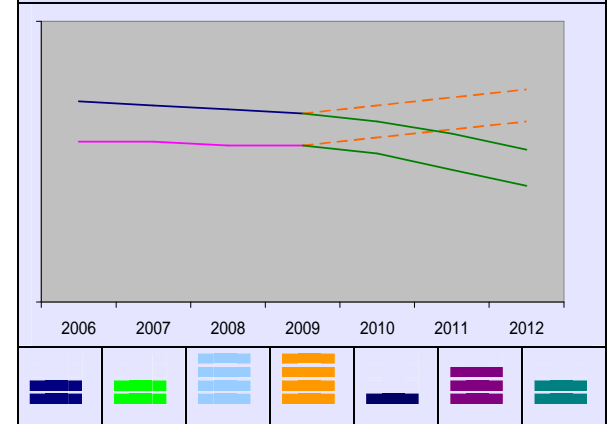
1. % C&YP living in households with income below 60% of Contemporary Median (after housing costs)



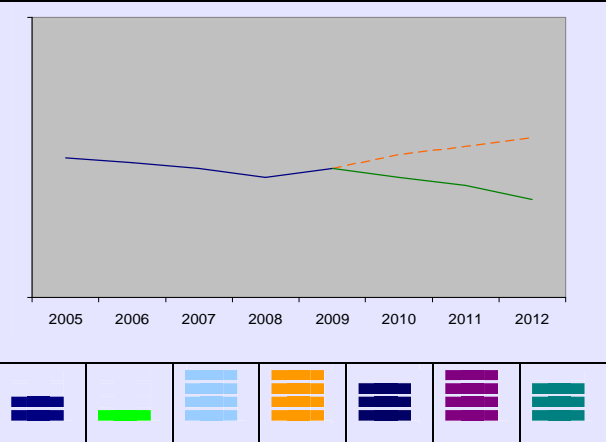
2. % of children living in workless/low income families reaching health, social and cognitive development milestones when entering formal education



3. % of child pedestrian injuries % of children injured in the home



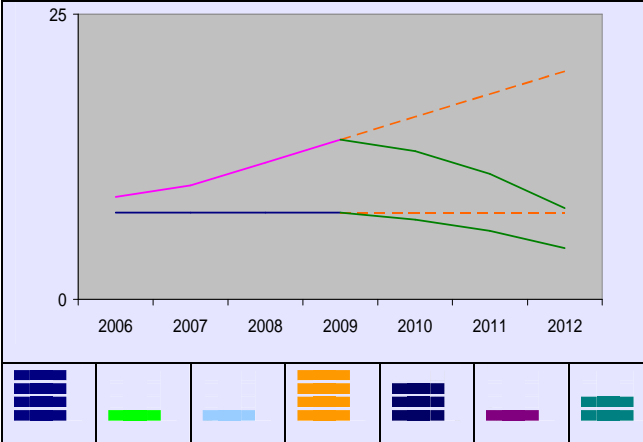
4. Number of C&YP living in temporary accommodation



DATA DEVELOPMENT:

- **Graph 2:** Indicator to be developed (see Story Behind the Baselines)
- **Graph 3:** Exact data and measure to be developed

5. Teenage conceptions; rate per 1,000 for under-16 and 16-19 years old



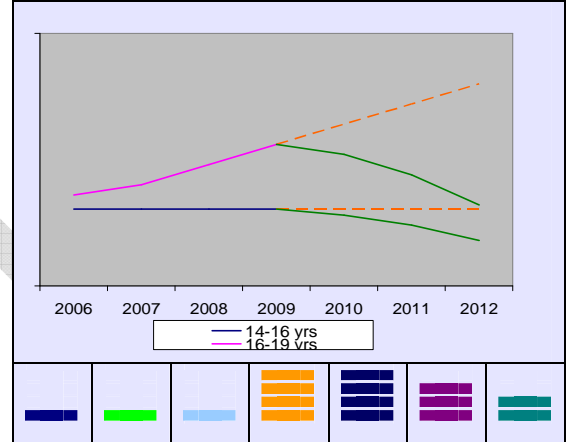
KEY:

- — — The route we will take if we do nothing
- The curve we want to turn

The bars under each graph represent how the indicator impacts on the seven Cardiff outcomes for the city as seen below:



**6. a) % NEET aged 14-16
b) % NEET aged 16-19**



STORY BEHIND THE BASELINES:

Households with income below 60% of Contemporary Median

- Households with income below 60% of the contemporary median is the definition of absolute poverty.
- Current figures show that, at an all Wales level, 32% of C&YP live in households with income below 60% of Contemporary Median, which is slightly above the UK national average.
- Almost 28% of Cardiff's population aged 0-15 and 21.0% of 16-24 year olds live in the most deprived decile of multiple deprivation in Wales (Child Index of Multiple Deprivation Income Domain), with strong prevalence in the "southern arc" of the city.
- The level of income deprivation in Cardiff according to the Child Index of Multiple Deprivation varies across the local authority with it containing the sixth most deprived (Ely 2) lower super output area in Wales as well as the joint least deprived (Lisvane 2).
- It is estimated that 17.4% of children in Cardiff live in workless households (relative poverty).

% of children living in workless/low income families reaching health, social and cognitive development milestones when entering formal education

- There is currently no data available for this indicator. The Welsh Assembly Government (WAG) will issue proposals on this shortly as part of its consultation on the *Child Poverty Strategy* as this is one of the six key indicators that the Welsh Assembly is using to measure its progress against the three objectives of its draft *Child Poverty Strategy*. We will also use it as an indicator within this Report Card.
- Reasons why children may not be meeting developmental milestones before entering education include; a lack of understanding by some parents of children's development needs; parents not always accessing appointments and services; diet and health issues.
- Functional literacy has been an unidentified problem previously and can be an increased issue particularly where English is not the first language.
- In Cardiff, girls continued to perform better than boys in all core subjects at Key Stage 1 (KS1).
- Results in English, maths and science for minority ethnic pupils at KS1 are below the average for white UK pupils in Cardiff.
- Entitlement to Free School Meals (FSM) can be used as a proxy measure of the socioeconomic conditions of a school's population. There is a strong link between achievement and the level of entitlement to FSM. As the level of FSM entitlement increases, the level of attainment decreases.
- In 2009/10 22% of pupils in Cardiff were entitled to FSM, the 5th highest rate in Wales. Furthermore, 78% of Cardiff Gypsy / Traveller pupils received FSM.

(please refer to the Full Potential report card for further information regarding the story behind the baseline)

% child pedestrian injury rates

- Current figures show that between 2006 and 2008 there was an average of 53 child pedestrian injuries per year in Cardiff. This was the highest of all the local authorities in Wales, although it had fallen slightly from the average between 2003 and 2005.
- Pedestrian injuries are important in terms of highlighting the effect of road safety on children's freedom to play and travel safely in their local community.
- Boys are more likely to be killed and seriously injured than girls.
- Evident also suggests children from lower socio-economic backgrounds are more likely to be injured as a pedestrian. Admissions to hospital for child pedestrian injuries are increasingly likely in more deprived areas.
- Families with fewer resources tend to live nearer more dangerous road environments, have fewer provisions for safe places to play and tend to go out as pedestrians more often than children from wealthier homes.

% of Children injured in the home

- There is currently no data available for this indicator. Work is currently being undertaken to establish this data.
- However, clear gender differences exist for hospital admissions. The number of boys admitted to hospital for injury or poisoning has been consistently higher than the number of girls, both for 0-7 years olds and 8-18 year olds.
- Hospital admissions vary by age. The number of older children (8-18) admitted to hospital has been consistently higher than the number of younger children (0-7 year olds).
- Data for younger children cross Wales show that, by the age of 10 months, one-in-ten babies had had an injury or accident that required them to be taken to hospital or doctor. By age 3 this was four-in-ten children, and by age 5 this had declined to one-in-three children.

Number of C&YP living in temporary accommodation

- As at the end of September 2010, 374 households were living in a range of temporary accommodation provision.
- As the recession begins to bite this has risen to a total of 401 households at the end of November 2010. Of these, 229 households included dependent children and 35 16-17 year olds were also accommodated.
- A statutory duty is owed to 16 and 17-year olds and vulnerable young people up to the age of 25 and for these, and especially younger children of families living in temporary or supported housing, the experience of homelessness and indeed moving between different types of accommodation is a daunting one. The disruption to schooling, friendships and the family unit as a whole can have lasting effects on children and young people.

Teenage conceptions

- The most recently available data show that the under 16's teenage conception rate in Cardiff is just below the Welsh average, but the rate for 16-19 year olds in Cardiff is higher than the Welsh average. Wales has some of the highest levels of teenage pregnancy in Europe.
- Teenage conception is clearly associated with socio-economic deprivation with higher rates associated with areas of deprivation, including Cardiff's "southern arc".
- Both individual and spatial characteristics influence teenage conceptions rates and there is an association between residence in a more deprived area and the wider determinants of social exclusion and personal disadvantage.
- C&YP who grow up in poverty are more likely to become pregnant.
- Teenage mothers are less likely to complete their education, and are more likely to be unemployed or low paid and living in poor housing conditions.

(please refer to the Healthy report card for further information regarding the story behind the baseline)

% Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET)

- Current figures show that in 2009, 8.9% of Cardiff's Year 11 school leavers, (aged 16) were known not to be in education, training or employment. This was the 2nd highest in Wales and above the national average of 5.7%.
- The NEET figure in Cardiff has almost doubled in the past 7 years.
- Identified risk factors that increase a young person's vulnerability to disengagement including, educational attainment, being a looked-after-child or young person, ethnicity, being involved with Youth Offending Service or being a young carer.
- The current economic circumstances may affect the number of NEET young people.

(please refer to the Full Potential report card for further information regarding the story behind the baseline)

KEY PARTNERS WITH A ROLE TO PLAY:

Key partners and partnerships include:

- Cardiff Council
- Cardiff and Vale University Health Board
- Public Health Wales
- Third Sector
- C&YP, parents and communities in Cardiff

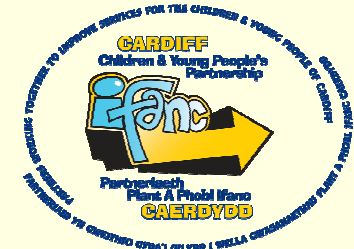
- Police
- Fire Service
- Welsh Assembly Government
- Flying Start

Partnerships

- C&YP People's Partnership
- Health Alliance
- Community Safety Partnership
- Communities First

WHAT WE PROPOSE TO DO:

Theme	In order to deliver the outcome we will:
Financial inclusion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work to increase financial inclusion by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Working with partners to develop an effective joint approach in Cardiff by establishing a Financial Inclusion Group. ▪ Promoting basic financial skills and provide learning and support in effective financial planning. ▪ Raising awareness of the benefits of membership of the Cardiff Credit Union. ▪ Providing advice and support for victims of illegal money lending. ▪ Working to implement an integrated family support model to reduce the impact of poverty on children, young people and their families. ▪ Addressing barriers which impede lone parents/individuals returning to education, training or work. ▪ Increase workless people's confidence and self esteem.
Child poverty and health inequalities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work to reduce health inequalities by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide routine support to families through parenting programmes, children's centres and key workers, delivered to meet social need via outreach to families. ▪ Extend the role of schools in supporting families and communities and taking a 'whole child' approach to education. ▪ Pre & post natal interventions that reduce adverse outcomes of pregnancy and infancy. ▪ Creating & developing healthy and sustainable places and communities. ▪ Strengthening the role and impact of ill health prevention. ▪ Working with partners to develop, implement and evaluate the health element of the Families First model, including access to family support workers. ▪ Fully utilise Youth Services, Communities First, and voluntary sector to ensure children and young people are supported in their communities.
Child poverty and educational inclusion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In December 2010 a planned results based accountability event will; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Revisit the current contribution of Schools and the Schools and Lifelong Learning Service towards tackling child poverty. ▪ Determine what additional actions are needed to address child poverty directly and specifically by means of education. ▪ Help to ensure the joint ownership by partnership organisations of both currently identified and additional actions.



CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE IN CARDIFF REACH THEIR FULL POTENTIAL

INTRODUCTION:

Cardiff is committed to enabling all children and young people (C&YP) to develop their full potential by acquiring and developing skills, knowledge, understanding and attitudes, including personal, social and emotional skills, to enable them to become economically, socially and personally active citizens and lifelong learners.

Maximising children and young peoples' learning enriches their lives, extends their opportunities, and has significant benefits for their family, the wider community in which they live and the economic prosperity of Cardiff. Educational outcomes do not just depend on schools. They are influenced by a range of factors including poverty, family circumstances, housing and health.

The four themes that the C&YP Partnership has identified as being key to ensuring that children and young people reach their full potential are:

- 1. Language, Literacy and Communication**
- 2. Numeracy**
- 3. Early Years**
- 4. Youth Engagement**

Specific strategies are being developed and implemented for language, literacy and communication, numeracy and youth engagement which will address areas such as; improving attendance, learners' behaviour, basic skills, improve opportunities for C&YP to participate in a wide range of activities, develop active citizenship and be engaged in decision making and to raise standards of achievement for specific groups of learners. The early childhood framework is designed to meet the needs of children aged 0-7 years.

Poverty currently affects one-in-four C&YP in Wales. Poverty and social disadvantage are the single biggest obstacles to C&YP achieving their full potential. Partners are committed to address this link between poverty and underachievement and understand the emphasis needed on organisations and services to work together with families, local communities, schools, statutory partners and voluntary organisations to deliver effectively for C&YP and tackle poverty.

The work of the Cardiff Action on Child Poverty Project has a specific element focussing on child poverty and improving educational inclusion, and action to address child poverty will cut across the whole of the C&YP Partnership Operational Plan.

Ensuring children and young people in Cardiff reach their full potential meets Welsh Assembly Government **Core Aim 2** (children and young people have the right to education, training and learning opportunities tailored to their needs, including the acquisition of essential, personal and social skills) and contributes towards the education aspects of **Core Aim 1** (every child should have a flying start in life and the best possible basis for their future growth and development) and **Core Aim 7** (no child or young person is disadvantaged by poverty)

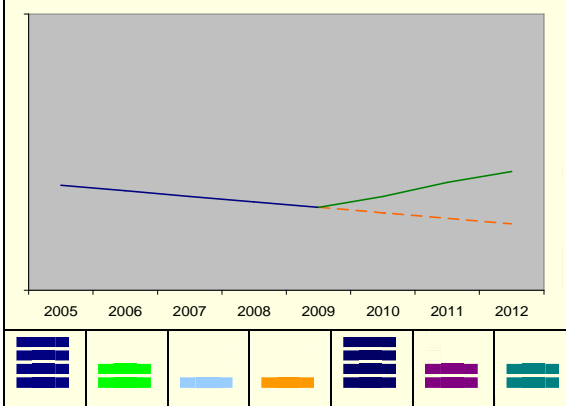
WHAT WOULD SUCCESS LOOK LIKE?

If children and young people in Cardiff are to reach their full potential they will be:

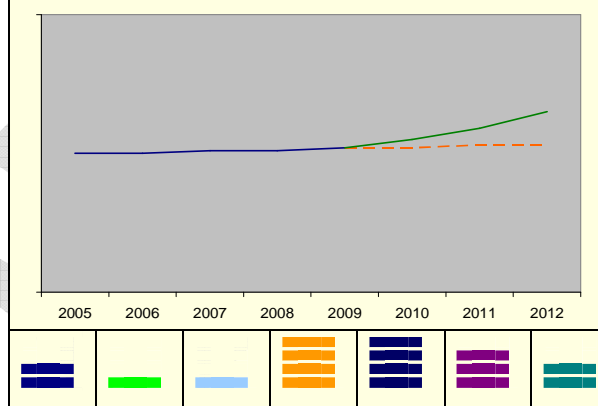
- Functionally literate and numerate by time leave school
- In employment, education or training (EET)
- Confident, resilient & ambitious
- Engaged and enjoy learning & show this by participating and attending
- Fulfilled, contented and happy
- Respected
- Valued and able to contribute to their community
- Able to form wide ranging positive, healthy relationships with other C&YP & adults
- Healthy and make healthy life-style choices
- Skilled and able to take advantage of employment and entrepreneurial opportunities
- Not disadvantaged by poverty

HEADLINE INDICATORS AND HOW ARE WE DOING? NB: GRAPHS ARE FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

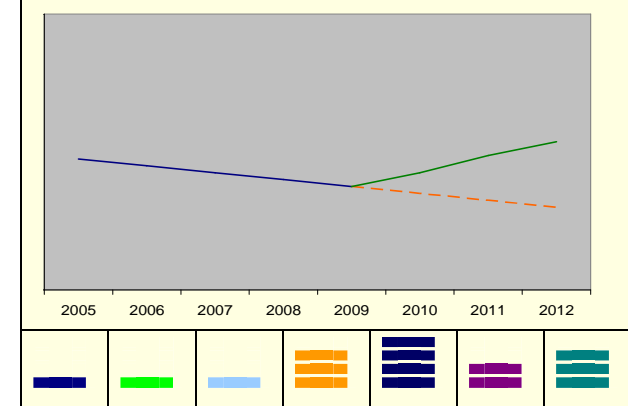
1. Children's emotional health & well-being



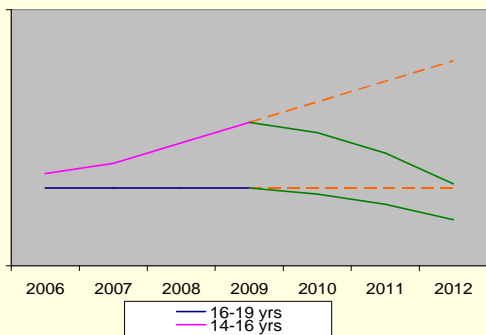
2. % Children achieving development milestones (0-7 years old)



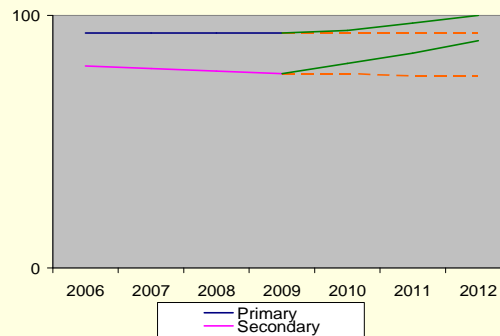
3. % Children achieving functional literacy & numeracy at key stage 2



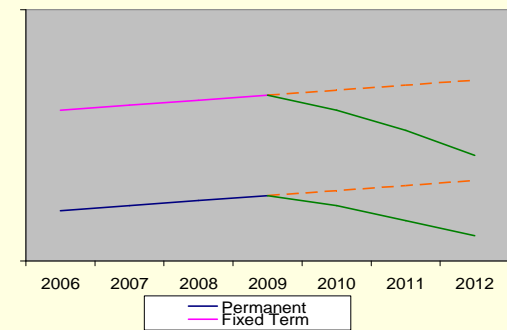
4. a) % NEET aged 14-16
b) % NEET aged 16-19



5. a) % pupil attendance in primary schools
b) % pupil attendance in secondary schools



6. a) Permanent exclusion rates
b) Fixed exclusion rates



DATA DEVELOPMENT:

- **Graph 1:** Exact data and measure to be developed.
- **Graph 2:** Indicator data to be developed

KEY:

- — — The route we will take if we do nothing
- The curve we want to turn

The bars under each graph represent how the indicator impacts on the seven Cardiff outcomes for the city as seen below:



STORY BEHIND THE BASELINES:

Children’s emotional health and well being

- Parenting, physical environments, play opportunities and individual resilience impact on children and young people’s emotional and mental health
- Factors contributing to poor emotional health in children include loss through bereavement, marital breakdown or illness, acting as a carer, being bullied at school, homelessness and poverty.

(please refer to the Healthy report card for further information regarding the story behind the baseline)

Children achieving development milestones (0-7 years old)

- There is currently no data available for this indicator. The Welsh Assembly Government (WAG) will issue proposals on this shortly as part of its consultation on the *Child Poverty Strategy* as this is one of the six key indicators that the Welsh Assembly is using to measure its progress against the three objectives of its draft *Child Poverty Strategy*. We will also use it as an indicator within this Report Card.
- WAG will shortly be issuing key assessment criteria for the Foundation Phase which will replace KS1 assessment which Cardiff will adopt.

- Core Subject Indicator (CSI) data is available for children in schools at age 7 (KS1). This represents the percentage of pupils achieving expected attainment levels in English or Welsh (where Welsh is the first language), maths and science in combination. The most recent data shows KS1 performance in English, Welsh and the CSI in 2010 was slightly higher than in 2009, maths remained the same and science fell slightly.
- In Cardiff, girls continued to perform better than boys in all core subjects at KS1.
- Results in English, maths and science for minority ethnic pupils at KS1 are below the average for white UK (WHB) pupils in Cardiff.
- Reasons why children may not be meeting developmental milestones include; a lack of understanding by some parents of children's development needs and how to help them develop; parents not always accessing appointments and services as they not family friendly, have inconvenient opening times, or are not local to family; extended family not being available; no access to outside play; diet and health issues. Where English is not the first language functional literacy is an issue.

Children achieving functional literacy & numeracy at KS2

- 2010 performance data indicate that approximately 25% of pupils (data Year 6, age 11) entered secondary school without having reached a reading age of at least nine years and six months. Pupils must achieve this so they are able to access the secondary curriculum successfully.
- Girls outperformed boys in all core subjects at KS1 and at KS2 in 2010. As in previous years, the gaps were widest in English and Welsh and narrowest in mathematics and science.
- In 2010, performance by the different minority ethnic groups remained the same in English and 2% higher in mathematics, but 2% lower in science than the previous year. 70% of minority ethnic pupils achieved the CSI, which was 10% below the average for WHB pupils in Cardiff (80%).
- The performance of looked-after-children remains below that of other children.
- The correlation between achievement and entitlement to Free School Meals (FSM) is strong. As the level of FSM entitlement increases, the level of attainment decreases. In 2009/10 22% of pupils of statutory school age in Cardiff were entitled to FSM, the 5th highest rate in Wales.
- Figures from autumn 2010 show there were 315 Traveller children in Cardiff schools, of which 78.9% received Free School Meals.
- At each key stage there are variations between the performances of schools in different parts of the city but also between schools with similar proportions of pupils entitled to FSM.

Pupil attendance in primary/secondary schools

- Non-attendance at school remains a significant barrier to learning and to making progress for a substantial minority of pupils.
- Current figures show that in Cardiff the overall attendance rate for secondary schools for 2010 was 90.4%. This was a slight drop on the previous year, and remains below the Wales average. This area remains a priority for further improvement. In primary schools the figure for 2009 was 92.8% which was again still below the Wales average.
- Within the Cardiff average there are considerable variations between individual schools with almost a 10% differential between highest and lowest attendance rates in secondary schools. Several schools have shown 2-3% improvements over a three year period.
- The most recent data shows that in secondary schools the rate of unauthorised absences (absence without permission from a teacher or other authorised representative of the school) was 2.8% which is above the Wales average. Cardiff also has above the national average for authorised absences. The data shows a similar trend for primary schools.

Permanent, & fixed exclusion rates

- Over the past 5-years much has been done to reduce exclusions from schools in Cardiff with a reduction in secondary permanent exclusions from 67 in 2004/05 to 37 in 2009/10.
- In 2008-09 and 2009-10, there were no permanent exclusions in special schools. The number of permanent exclusions has dropped slightly in primary schools and has remained at a low level for a number of years.
- Research shows that NEET young people are more likely to have a poor history of non school attendance.

14 – 19 year olds in not education, training or employment

- In 2009, 8.9% of Cardiff's Year 11 school leavers, (Careers Wales Destinations) were known not to be in education, training or employment. This was the 2nd highest in Wales and above the national average of 5.7%.
- Between 2004 and 2009 the proportion of Cardiff's Year 11 school leavers known not to be in education, training or employment has followed an upward trend, despite a small reduction in 2009, and has consistently been above the Wales average.
- The NEET figure in Cardiff has almost doubled in the past 7 years.
- Certain areas of Cardiff are NEET 'hotspots'; Ely, Fairwater, Trowbridge, Caerau, Grangetown and Pentwyn; stand out. These areas also have high adult unemployment.
- Certain geographical locations and schools generate a disproportionately high numbers of NEETS, with four schools where the number of NEETs exceeds 20%.
- A significant minority of Year 11 leavers are not equipped with the skills at 16 necessary to make a positive transition to training or employment and may require work on softer skills before they participate or sustain engagement.
- In 2009, 5.5% of Cardiff's Year 13 school leavers (aged 19) were known to be NEET. This was the 10th lowest proportion in Wales and below the national average of 6.6%. The number of year 13 school leavers known to be NEET has generally followed an upward trend but has consistently been below the Wales average.
- The NEET figures in part reflect a lack of provision for young people in both further education and Work Based Learning (WBL) opportunities, as well as a lack of progression opportunities (NVQ2) for those completing Skillbuild provision (which is predominantly at level 1).
- Identified risk factors increase a young person's vulnerability to disengagement including, educational attainment, being a looked-after-child or young person, ethnicity, being involved with Youth Offending Service or being a young carer.
- The current economic circumstances may affect numbers of NEET young people.

KEY PARTNERS WITH A ROLE TO PLAY:

Key partners and partnerships include:

- Cardiff Council
- Cardiff and Vale University Health Board
- Public Health Wales
- Third Sector
- C&YP, parents and communities in Cardiff

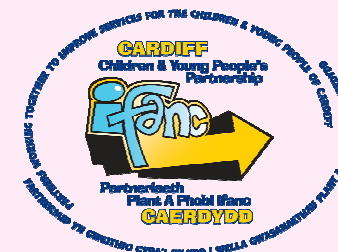
- Police
- Fire Service
- Further education colleges / universities
- Training providers
- Flying Start

Partnerships

- C&YP People's Partnership
- Health Alliance
- Community Safety Partnership
- Communities First

WHAT WE PROPOSE TO DO:

Theme	In order to deliver the outcome we will:
Language, literacy and communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure a high profile is given to literacy, engaging all relevant stakeholders in raising literacy levels including functional literacy. • Improve learners' basic skills concerning language, literacy and communication skills. • Support schools to deliver effective mainstream literacy teaching and respond to identified needs. • Develop and support community based initiatives to improve literacy levels of all age groups.
Numeracy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve learners' basic skills concerning numeracy. • Ensure a high profile is given to numeracy, engaging relevant stakeholders in raising numeracy levels. • Support schools to deliver effective mainstream numeracy teaching and provide graduated responses to identified needs. • Develop and support community based initiatives to improve numeracy levels of all age groups.
Early years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement an early childhood framework that will: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ increase take up of early years education and childcare entitlement; ▪ provide a range of high quality, inclusive services to meet the needs of children aged 0-7 years; ▪ intervene early to tackle difficulties experienced by children with additional needs; ▪ continue to develop pedagogy and provision throughout the Foundation Phase; ▪ facilitate support to meet the social needs of families and improve parenting skills. • Improve the co-ordination and quality of early years provision and services. • Ensure childcare provision is of good quality and that as far as possible it meets local sufficiency assessments. • Extend workforce development. • Ensure appropriate provision and support for children identified with SEN. • Further implementation of the Flying Start programme and use of learning from that programme to inform mainstream service provision.
Youth engagement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve access to, and engagement with, education, employment or training particularly for young people in the 14-19 age range, including those who are NEET. • Develop robust identification and tracking mechanisms of young people – to be shared across agencies, building a clear picture of individual needs. • Effectively co-ordinate targeted support through the development of an identified lead professional and collaborative agency working. • Provide additional support for young people at risk of disengaging across transitions and those who are excluded from school. • Further develop and coordinate personalised packages of support, information, advice and guidance. • Further develop appropriate and accessible learning and development opportunities. • Build on current practice to further develop work in schools and community to strengthen participation and the influence of young people on the development of provision. • Build on identified practice to strengthen the ability of parents and carers to support their children.



**CARDIFF IS A GREAT PLACE FOR CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE TO
LIVE, WORK AND PLAY**

INTRODUCTION:

We want Cardiff to be a great place for children and young people to live, work and play and recognise that this encompasses a huge range of facets and overlaps with other Outcomes identified within this Plan. In order to contribute towards this Outcome effectively, the three components need to be considered;

Live: The conditions in which children and young people (C&YP) live in terms of accommodation and their local neighbourhood are likely to have a major impact on their well being, their life chances and their potential to develop and grow as healthy and achieving individuals.

Significant links exist between affluence and inequality, with people living in more deprived communities invariably experiencing inequalities in areas such as health and well being, education, crime and community safety. Cardiff is a “tale of two cities” with some of the most affluent areas in Wales alongside the very poorest. Cardiff has high levels of child poverty with around 28% of children aged 0-15 living in the most deprived decile of multiple deprivation in Wales (Child Index of Multiple Deprivation Income Domain), with strong prevalence in the “southern arc” of the city. These inequalities are evident in many ways, such as the huge gap in life expectancy between people living in the most and least affluent parts of the city, currently recorded at 11.6 years.

As at the end of November 2010 a total of 401 households in Cardiff were living in a range of temporary accommodation provision. The disruption that this causes to schooling, friendships and the family unit as a whole can have significant and lasting effects on children and young people.

Work: With regards to C&YP, the term “work” encompasses employment, education and training. Therefore, there are strong links between this aspiration and those identified within the *Full Potential* Report Card that sits within this plan, not least in addressing issues in relation to those C&YP who are not in employment, education or training (NEET).

We want Cardiff to be a city that supports C&YP through education, learning and training to enable them to be “ready for work”, as well as a city that offers good quality, appropriate and desirable work opportunities that match the skills and aspirations of young people. The C&YP Partnership recognises that there is no one-size-fits-all approach to achieve this and aims to support C&YP through developing a range of opportunities, including academic learning, volunteering, work experience, vocational training and apprenticeships.

Play: Play is a fundamental right of C&YP and is enshrined in the United Nations Convention for the Rights of the Child (UNCRC). The C&YP Partnership recognises that, in order to make Cardiff a great place to live, work and play, C&YP must be able to participate in a diverse range of play, sporting, leisure and cultural activities as they provide an environment in which C&YP can enjoy themselves and have fun whilst developing a range of essential social and emotional life skills. Amongst others, these include skills such as teamwork, taking responsibility, leadership, emotional development, resilience, confidence building and citizenship. Participation in play, sporting, leisure and cultural activities is also beneficial to health and well being, encouraging children and young people to develop an active lifestyle as well as promoting mental health and social well being.

The three themes that the C&YP Partnership has identified as being key to making Cardiff a great place for C&YP to live, work and play are:

- 1. Recreational Activities (encompassing play, sport, leisure and culture)**
- 2. Active Citizenship**
- 3. Supportive Homes, Families and Communities**

This Outcome addresses the Welsh Assembly Government **Core Aim 4** (all children and young people have access to play, leisure, sporting and cultural activities), aspects of **Core Aim 5** (all children and young people are listened to, treated with respect, and have their race and cultural identity recognised) and **Core Aim 6** (all children and young people have a safe home and a community which supports physical and emotional wellbeing).

WHAT WOULD SUCCESS LOOK LIKE?

If Cardiff was a great place for all children and young people to live, work and play we would hope to experience:

- C&YP enjoy living in Cardiff. It is a place where they engage in activities and opportunities and have lots of fun!
- C&YP have things to do and places to go when they choose to. They don't feel that there is "nowhere to go". Public perception of young people improves as young people engage in positive activities and are not seen as "intimidating".
- C&YP use and take pride in their neighbourhood. They are and feel safe and are involved in local developments.
- Cardiff has clean, attractive, accessible and well used streets, parks and green spaces, which are free from litter and vandalism.
- Young people get to the places they want, when they want, using accessible, affordable and reliable public transport.
- C&YP develop their skills at all levels within a variety of genre, pursuing their interests to their chosen level of excellence.
- Young people are supported through learning and training be "ready for work" and have access to good quality, appropriate and desirable work opportunities that match their skills and aspirations.
- C&YP have appropriate, affordable and sustainable housing, meeting minimum criteria (e.g. safe, warm, dry, etc.)
- C&YP live healthy, active lifestyles and have good physical and mental health and well being. Social and health inequalities have been drastically reduced, if not eliminated.
- There is a strong sense of citizenship in relation to C&YP. Young people engage in volunteering opportunities that support society.
- C&YP have their rights met, and understand their responsibilities. They are well informed of the opportunities available to them and are proactively involved in the design and delivery of services, programmes and activities.