

**Cardiff Public Services Board
Draft Well-being Assessment
Summary
January 2017**

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Draft Cardiff Assessment of Local Well-being 2017

What is a Well-being Assessment?

Following the introduction of the **Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015** ('the Act'), the well established partnership arrangements developed in Cardiff over the last decade have been placed on a statutory footing.

The Act gives the key public and third sector bodies working in Cardiff a legally-binding common purpose to improve the city's social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being for this and future generations, by forming a Public Services Board¹ (PSB).

Under the Act, the Cardiff Public Services Board must publish a Local Well-being Plan by May 2018, which sets out shared objectives for improving the well-being of the city. To give a robust evidence base for these objectives, the Cardiff PSB is required to publish a local Well-being Assessment bringing together a comprehensive view of the well-being of the city and its communities.

The Act places a 'well-being duty' on public sector bodies across Wales to take action to achieve seven well-being goals for Wales:

- A prosperous Wales
- A resilient Wales
- A healthier Wales
- A more equal Wales
- A Wales of cohesive communities
- A Wales of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language
- A globally responsible Wales²

The Act also requires all public bodies, including the Cardiff PSB, to act 'in accordance with the sustainable development principle.' In summary, this means that partners must act in a way which seeks to ensure that the needs of the present are met without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

Five ways of working are set out under the Act to define the sustainable development principle:

¹ You can read more about the Cardiff Public Services Board at www.cardiffpartnership.co.uk

² Read more about the seven well-being goals [here](#)

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

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

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

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

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

The Cardiff Wellbeing Assessment 2017

What does well-being mean to Cardiff?

In 2010, major public service and third sector organisations in Cardiff developed a new partnership approach for addressing the most important issues affecting the capital city. They recognised that the long-standing and long-term issues affecting the city could not be solved by organisations acting in isolation.

In order to determine what citizens of Cardiff felt were the important issues facing the city, the Cardiff Partnership Board undertook a comprehensive Needs Assessment and undertook wide-ranging public consultation, going into communities across Cardiff to hold neighbourhood events, holding a city conference with key stakeholders. These provided the evidence base for inform the development of priorities for improving life in the city. On this basis, a vision for what Cardiff should look like a generation from now was agreed in the form of seven shared outcomes, and articulated through the 10 year 'What Matters' Strategy for Cardiff.

In preparation for the implementation of the Well-being of Future Generations Act, the Cardiff Partnership Board refreshed its Needs Assessment of the city in 2015, re-examining the issues facing the city's communities and the priority outcomes which had been agreed by citizens and partners. These were reaffirmed by the Cardiff Partnership in 2015 and the vision and seven shared city outcomes have been adopted by the Cardiff PSB.

Vision

'To become Europe's most liveable capital city'

The most successful cities in the 21st Century will be those that have a strong and inclusive economy, offer a high quality of life to all its citizens, are planned sustainably and are resilient to economic, social and environmental shocks. Delivering this vision requires adopting a broad approach which covers all aspects of city-life. These are defined by the seven shared city outcomes to which the Cardiff PSB are committed.

Seven Shared Outcomes

<p>Cardiff is a Great Place to Live, Work and Play</p>	<p>The city must work for our residents in terms of the quality of public services, standard of living, housing and the lifestyle it affords. People should also be able to shape the future of the city and its services. Ensuring that everybody has a voice and an opportunity to effect change in their life and in wider society is fundamental to wider well-being.</p>
<p>Cardiff has a thriving and prosperous economy</p>	<p>A thriving and prosperous economy means a buoyant economic environment that can withstand challenges and be internationally competitive. It should offer opportunities to citizens in the city and the wider region and create wealth that can be enjoyed by all. Economic prosperity which is accessible to all has far-reaching potential to improve the city and the lives of those who live in it, not just in terms of wealth, but also in terms of their health, their social well-being and the quality of their environment.</p>
<p>People in Cardiff are safe and feel safe</p>	<p>People from all sections of the community, and particularly the most vulnerable, should be free from harm, injury, or risk and should be secure in their surroundings. They should feel at home and welcomed in their neighbourhoods. Feeling safe means feeling confident that none of these things will be compromised. Safe and cohesive neighbourhoods improve the city's economic prosperity, making it a more attractive place to live, visit and do business, contributing to the city's social, physical and mental well-being.</p>
<p>People in Cardiff are healthy</p>	<p>Everybody has a right to be as healthy as possible. Health isn't just about being free from illness or infirmity, it's about physical, mental and social well-being. Helping people make lifestyle positive choices can improve well-being in the short- and long-term, reducing the incidence of serious illness and chronic conditions in later life. Socio-economic factors such as income, housing and access to health services, as well as access to green spaces, have a major influence on health.</p>
<p>Cardiff has a clean, attractive and sustainable environment</p>	<p>The successful cities of the future will be those that achieve growth without limiting their social and environmental quality. This means minimising the wasteful consumption of valuable resources such as energy, water and food, and reducing harmful outputs such as carbon, pollution and waste. Building a successful and sustainable city is also contingent on developing an effective transport system that makes use of the full range of public transport choices. Evidence shows that the natural environment has a pivotal role to play in relation to health and well-being and in developing a sense of pride and belonging.</p>

<p>People in Cardiff achieve their full potential</p>	<p>Educational and work life achievements are often the most recognisable means of realising potential and enable people to access other enriching opportunities. A first class education is perhaps one of the most fundamental things that people should have, giving young people the skills and knowledge they need to be successful and adults opportunities to pursue their interests or develop their career.</p>
<p>Cardiff is a fair, just and inclusive society</p>	<p>A vibrant and diverse city, with a proud history of multiculturalism and communities that pride themselves on being open and accepting. An equitable city, where organisations and the services we provide reflect the communities we serve. A city where greater equality of outcomes and life chances are promoted across all neighbourhoods.</p>

The figure below shows how the city outcomes map against the national Well-being Goals, demonstrating how we can respond to the local priorities set by our citizens and at the same time contribute to national ambitions for Wales' well-being.



Working sustainably

The development of the draft Wellbeing Assessment has taken in to account the five ways of working set out under the Act in the following ways:

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

In developing the evidence base for the draft Well-being Assessment the long-term trends affecting the city have been considered at both the strategic level, and for each of the seven shared city outcomes. These are summarised in the Liveable City Report in the 'Cardiff Today' and 'Cardiff Tomorrow' sections, which introduce and summarise each chapter. Evidence has been drawn from a wide range of sources, including locally produced documents (for example, the city's Local Development Plan), regional studies (for example the Capital Region Growth and Competitiveness Report), national studies (for example the Welsh Government's Future Trends Report), and international studies (for example, the European Union's Urban Audit).

The Assessment identifies a number of some of the long-standing issues affecting our communities, such as the sustainable management of the city's growth, creating a more productive and inclusive economy and tackling unhealthy lifestyles.

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

The recent history of partnership working in Cardiff has supported a culture of thinking and acting in a joined-up way, cutting across the traditional lines of responsibility for service provision, and has helped partners to develop a more preventative approach. There is a recognition that early intervention in one area can pre-empt the development of more serious problems down the line, reinforcing the fact that only by acting collectively now can we prevent and overcome problems in the future. There is compelling evidence that more must be done to stop problems escalating, not only in the interests of reducing costs for partners, so that resources can be spent in more effective ways in the long-term, but to also improve people's well-being.

The draft Well-being Assessment identifies a number of emerging areas where a preventative approach must be adopted. For example, the financial cost of responding to stressful experiences in young people's lives is significant. In Cardiff, the average annual cost of a placement for each child who becomes looked after by the local authority is £46,000 each year, with the gross annual spend by Children Services on placements for Looked after Children totalling £23m. Just as urgent is the impact of stressful experiences on the lives of

the children themselves. There is a growing body of evidence that they can have an impact on children's development and on their educational and social outcomes long into adulthood.

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

The Cardiff Well-being Assessment has been structured according to the seven city outcomes which were developed jointly by partners and give an integrated and cohesive picture of well-being in the city. Public and third sector partners have agreed to deliver against these long-term aspirations and recognise that achieving them is not the responsibility of any individual organisation, but that we must come together to improve the city's well-being.

The seven outcomes have been mapped against the national Well-being Goals (see page 7) so that as the Cardiff PSB develops its local well-being objectives and the Cardiff Local Well-being Plan, we can demonstrate how we are contributing to their delivery.

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

There is a strong track record of working in partnership and coordinating service delivery with public and third sector partners within the city and across the region. However, the Cardiff PSB recognises that the challenge now is to accelerate partnership working to ensure long-term sustainability and improved outcomes.

The Well-being Assessment sets out a shared view of Cardiff's well-being and the long-term trends predicted to influence the city's future. As the Cardiff Public Services Board develops well-being objectives and new ways of working in our localities, this shared view will be essential in identifying the important issues to address to improve the city's well-being and what assets and opportunities the city already has in place to help us do.

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

Partnership working in the city to date has underscored that we need to work with local organisations and partners who have first-hand understanding of the issues the city faces. We recognise that the solutions to solving many problems lie within our communities themselves and not within our organisations. We have a huge amount of talent, expertise, knowledge and willingness across the city's many stakeholders. An important role for partners is to facilitate, enable and support people and communities so that they can

flourish. We must invest in supporting communities in building capacity to play a more leading role in shaping, delivering and managing services.

The Assessment also draws on the results of the Council's annual 'Ask Cardiff' survey, as well as other national and international surveys such as the National Survey for Wales and the EU Urban Audit, to develop a picture of Cardiff's well-being. In order to ensure that there is a wider involvement in the Cardiff PSB's evaluation of the city's well-being the draft Assessment will be open to public consultation and will be provided to all statutory partners for comment. The results of the consultation will be published alongside the final Well-being Assessment in March 2017. You can read more about our planned programme of engagement at page 28.

Developing the Cardiff Well-being Assessment 2017

Evidence base

In May 2016, Public Services Board partners met to start work on developing the Cardiff Well-being Assessment and agreed an approach which built on substantial work undertaken by the former Cardiff Partnership Board in 2015 to review and update its comprehensive Needs Assessment for Cardiff.

The evidence used to form the Well-being Assessment includes:

- the indicators chosen by the former Cardiff Partnership Board to inform the refreshed Needs Assessment it undertook in 2015;
- The 46 National Indicators which have been set out by Welsh Government under the Well-being of Future Generations Act to demonstrate progress towards delivering the national Well-being Goals;
- Survey data such as the Ask Cardiff Survey 2016, the European Union Urban Audit and the National Survey for Wales;
- Indicators which have been recommended by Public Services Board partners and other stakeholders;
- A number of statutory reviews and assessment to which the Assessment must in law refer (see page 13).

The data doesn't focus on the performance of the individual public and third sector organisations working in the city, but rather gives a rounded picture of the city's performance.

This is the first Well-being Assessment carried out for Cardiff and partners acknowledge that as time goes on we will need to review and improve its content to make sure that we continue to identify the key opportunities and challenges to becoming the most liveable European capital city.

Part of our consultation on the draft Well-being Assessment will be about asking our stakeholders, partners and citizens if we've identified the right information to give us a view of Cardiff well-being. You can read more about our programme for engagement at page 28.

Once the Local Well-being Plan is developed, it - and the evidence behind it - will be revisited on an annual basis, so that partners can ensure that the analysis of the city's well-being is accurate and that we're working together to make the right improvements for the city's well-being.

There's more about the identified gaps in what we currently know below (page 17).

Structure

Cardiff's Assessment of Local Well-being is comprised of:

This summary document, which provides the context for the development of the Assessment and highlights some of its main findings;

[Cardiff Liveable City Report 2017](#), which gives an overview of Cardiff's well-being. The Liveable City Report brings together the Cardiff PSB's analysis of Cardiff's strengths and weaknesses as a place to live, work and visit under the seven Cardiff outcomes, as well as an analysis of predicted future trends, opportunities and challenges for the city. The report compares Cardiff's performance wherever possible with other major European and British cities. Where comparable data is not available, Welsh local authority areas are used as comparators.

The Liveable City Report has been designed to be as easy to engage with as possible for a wide range of audiences, including partners and stakeholders, senior decision makers in the public and private sectors, and most importantly, citizens. To support wider engagement, the Liveable City Report is also presented on the Cardiff Partnership website.

The first Liveable City Report was published by the City of Cardiff Council in 2015 in anticipation of the requirements of the Well-being of Future Generations Act and gave an overview of the city's performance in comparison to other UK and European cities. In order to meet the more demanding requirements of a Local Well-being Assessment, the Cardiff PSB agreed to use the Report as a summary of the Assessment. The 2017 report therefore builds on the initial Liveable City Report, with the following enhancements:

- A wider range of performance indicators have been used (reflecting the requirement of the Act and feedback from partners)
- A greater focus has been placed on citizens views, drawing on local, national and international survey work (see page 10)
- A greater emphasis has been put on future trends, challenges and opportunities, with 'Cardiff today' and 'Cardiff tomorrow' sections included for each city outcome.

An [online open data-portal](#) – Our aim is to be open with the data we've used to develop the draft Well-being Assessment so that the public and stakeholders can tell us if our analysis of Cardiff's well-being, and the priorities to be drawn from it, are correct. All the data will be open to use by the public, and the city's policy and

research communities. To keep the Assessment up-to-date, the full evidence base will be available on the Cardiff partnership website so that we can amend it as new data is released.

Neighbourhood Well-being Assessments – Assessments have been prepared looking in more detail at the well-being of each of Cardiff’s six neighbourhood partnership areas, in order to highlight some of the differences between the city’s communities. These assessments provide an insight in to the quality of life across the city and have been drawn upon extensively in the development of the Liveable City Report 2017. Work has already begun to supplement these assessments with detailed assets and service mapping at the neighbourhood level, which in turn will inform a new approach to neighbourhood and locality working and to community engagement.

Statutory reviews and assessments

Under the Well-being of Future Generations Act, the Public Services Board must take into account a number of assessments and reviews as it prepares the Well-being Assessment. We can also refer to other reviews and assessments that we feels will contribute to the analysis of the city’s well-being. More details are set out below:

Climate change risk assessment for Wales

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

- Increases in hot-weather related death and illness
- Changes in soil conditions, biodiversity and landscape due to warmer, drier summers
- Reductions in river flows and water availability during the summer
- Increases in flooding on the coast and inland
- Changes in coastal evolution including erosion
- Changes in species including a decline in native species
- Increases in the risk of pests and diseases affecting agriculture and forestry.

The Assessment highlights the potential impact of climate change not only on the environment but on business, infrastructure and health and well-being. More frequent and more severe flooding (including flash floods) may pose a major risk to businesses in Wales.

In Cardiff, the main issue for businesses and communities is the build-up of surface water and the flooding of drains as opposed to flooding from rivers or rising sea levels, although as

the risk of flooding tends to be largest in towns and cities located near the mouth of rivers, or in areas with tidal influence, Cardiff is inherently at future risk from flooding. Flooding is estimated to cost the UK £1 billion per year. The consequences of flooding are not just financial. Even modest events can significantly impact on physical and mental well-being of individuals for many years. From a health perspective, quite often the worst affected are the more vulnerable in society.

As Cardiff grows, we need to make sure that new developments take account of potential flood risk and consider mitigating measures and defences.

You can read more about the Assessment [here](#).

Natural Resources Wales (NRW) Area statement

NRW has a duty under the Environment (Wales) Act 2016 to publish “area statements” for the areas of Wales that it considers appropriate for facilitating the implementation of the national natural resources policy.

Area statements provide an evidence base for NRW to work with Public Services Boards and other stakeholders to take appropriate collective action to promote sustainable management of natural resources at the local level.

An Area Statement for Wales is yet to be published. However, in the meantime, Cardiff-level information has been provided by NRW and this has been incorporated into the draft Well-being Assessment.

You can read more [here](#).

Childcare sufficiency assessment

In accordance with regulations made under section 26(1) of the Childcare Act 2006 (c.21), a full Childcare Sufficiency Assessment is carried out every three years and a refresh is undertaken annually to monitor sufficiency.

The most recent assessments conclude that there are no significant childcare sufficiency gaps at present, and that for the vast majority childcare provision is meeting the needs of families in Cardiff. However, it is noted that demand for out of school childcare is expected to rise due to changes in the welfare system and the projected growth in the population of Cardiff.

You can read more [here](#).

Nursery Provision

As detailed in the Childcare Sufficiency Assessment (see link above), children in Cardiff are entitled to a part-time nursery place from the start of the term following their third birthday. Places are offered in a local community nursery school or nursery class within two miles of the child's place of residence. If places are unavailable in local community nursery schools or nursery classes, parents may apply for nursery education place funding with a recognised provider.

Sufficiency of nursery provision is monitored and reviewed as required under section 119(5) (a) of the School Standards and Frameworks Act 1998 (c.31). Cardiff is the fastest growing UK Core City and it is expected that there will be a significant increase in the number of school age children. The development of school organisation proposals is considered as an option for managing an identified need as well as looking to recognised providers to meet demand. The Council's 21st Century Schools Programme is already investing £170m in nursery, primary and secondary school provision.

Play Sufficiency Assessment

In accordance with Section 11 of the Children and Families (Wales) Measure 2010, an assessment of play sufficiency was carried out in 2013. At the time supervised provision was being heavily cut with the end of Cymorth funding. Since 2013, there have been significant changes to play services and the assessment for 2016, currently in development, will make reference to the introduction of a new play delivery model.

It is intended that the aim of the 'New Play Delivery Model' will be to provide 'easy access' doorstep play opportunities in the local community regardless of location. To provide new approaches including working with new partners in new market places as well as continued involvement with traditional partners. Areas for attention will also include addressing demand from Community First areas and promoting Welsh Language training to staff to provide an effective bilingual provision.

Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014 Population Needs Assessment

The Social Services and Well-being Act focuses on current users of health and social care services and their carers but also concerns people who are expecting to use these services in the future. A needs assessment of these users is being carried out to see if the current services meet people's needs and to gather ideas of how they can be improved. The Social Services and Well-being Needs Assessment is being carried out at the same time as the Well-being Assessment. It will be published in spring 2017. The Cardiff Research Centre, which has been leading on the Well-being Assessment, has been a member of the population assessment steering group. This link has ensured alignment of activity (for

example on community engagement) and that the local well-being draws on emerging learning from the population assessment.

Crime and Disorder Act 1998 - Strategic assessments

The strategic assessments required under the Crime and Disorder Act have previously been integrated into the Needs Assessment undertaken for the Cardiff integrated partnership strategy, 'What Matters'. This was last updated in 2015.

The Needs Assessment as well as updated relevant data have been included in the draft Well-being Assessment. Crime has seen a rapid and significant reduction in Cardiff over the past 10 years, in line with that experienced in other major UK cities. However, fear of crime remains higher than levels of actual crime suggest it should be. Levels of crime also vary significantly across the city, following patterns of income and health inequality.

The Police and Crime Commissioner for South Wales office is currently undertaking a baseline crime and disorder audit that will feed into the Well-being Assessment once it becomes available.

Local Development Plan

Cardiff's Local Development Plan covers the planning period 2006-2026. Informed by a wide evidence base as well as a sustainability appraisal, it provides guidance for the development and use of land in Cardiff. The LDP sets out some of the implications of Cardiff's predicted growth in the next decade, including the significant need for new homes and the key role which the city plays as economic driver of the wider city region.

The full set out LDP documents is available [here](#).

The gaps in what we know

In bringing together the draft Well-being Assessment, gaps in what information is currently available have become apparent. Some of these gaps will be addressed by continuing to work with our partners and stakeholders before the final Well-being Assessment is published in March 2017. Part of the public consultation on the draft Well-being Assessment will also be about asking our partners, stakeholders and citizens what other sources of information could be used as we finalise the Assessment.

Some of the current identified gaps in our data are below:

- The South Wales Police and Crime Commissioner's office is currently undertaking a Baseline Crime and Disorder Audit. Once this is complete, the results will be fed into the Well-being Assessment.
- Welsh Government has yet to release data regarding a number of national indicators; where appropriate these gaps have been supplemented using local information such as the Ask Cardiff survey, and will be updated once the final data is available.
- Neighbourhood assessments will be supplemented by an analysis, by Neighbourhood Partnership Area, of public sector assets (notably capital assets) and services, and community groups, as part of the revised approach to neighbourhood and locality working,
- In areas such as Adverse Childhood Experiences – stressful experiences that children witness or experience - local data is not yet available. There is a growing body of international evidence that these types of experiences can have long-lasting impacts on well-being during childhood and later life and this data gap is something which partners will aim to address.
- More detailed information about particular types of poverty is under development, particularly in the areas of food and fuel poverty, in order to help us form a better picture of our communities' experience of deprivation.
- While the draft Assessment considers some aspects of well-being for specific communities (such access to employment for people from ethnic minority communities) work is currently underway to consider the well-being of specific groups in more depth and this will be published once available.
- In the medium term, part of the development of Cardiff's Well-being Plan will be to look at challenges facing the city in more depth, to explore the 'so what' and 'why' of the issues which the initial Well-being Assessment have highlighted. This is sometimes called a 'response analysis'. This will only be successful if we work with people on the ground – the communities who know their issues best and who have the skills and capacity to address them. This more in-depth approach will let us look at what assets the city has to help it address the challenges it faces.

What does the Well-being Assessment tell us?

Cardiff today is a relatively safe, attractive, prosperous and healthy city. People living here are generally happy with the city and its public services; they love its culture, sport and green spaces, though access to good jobs and city-transportation are often raised as issues which could be improved.

Cardiff has a population of 357,000 which has grown rapidly in the last decade, increasing by 11% from 2005 to 2015. This makes Cardiff one of the fastest growing major British cities over this period, far outstripping the demographic growth rates of other Welsh local authority areas. Growth is expected to continue with a projected growth of just over 20% between 2015 and 2035 - an additional 72,000 people.

Cardiff is part of the wider Cardiff Capital Region of 1.5m people. Cardiff is the commercial centre of the city-region, with over 80,000 people - a third of the city's workforce - commuting in and out of the city each day. Demographically, the city stands in contrast to the surrounding region, with a relatively younger and increasing population, with Cardiff projected to be the only local authority in the region with a growing population aged 16-64 between now and 2039.

The city's growth will bring with it challenges: new homes and communities will be needed, as well new ways of getting around the city and investment in energy and water infrastructures. The growth will not be even across all age groups: a projected increase in young people will mean more schools and teachers will be needed and will put more pressure on health services. An increase in people over the age of 85 will also increase pressure on the city's health services because older people are more likely to have long term conditions and complex care needs, and have longer, more frequent stays in hospital.

Most starkly, the Well-being Assessment has highlighted the inequalities faced by citizens across the city. Despite its relative affluence compared to other parts of Wales, Cardiff contains a number of the poorest wards in the country. There are significant differences between wards in the north and the south of the city, in terms of health outcomes, educational attainment, employment rates and crime levels.

Some of the key aspects of well-being examined in the Liveable City Report are summarised below, in terms of what Cardiff looks like today and what trends are predicted to influence the city's well-being in the future. For further analysis, please read the full [Cardiff Liveable City Report 2017](#).

Outcome	Cardiff Today	Cardiff Tomorrow
<p>Cardiff is a Great Place to Live, Work and Play</p>	<p>It is evident that people love living in Cardiff. The city consistently sits near the top of polls, surveys and reviews of quality of life across the UK and Europe. Cardiff's culture, sport and shopping facilities, as well as its public and green spaces are ranked by its own citizens as amongst the best in Europe and help to attract visitors from around the world. Residents are also consistently happy with the quality and efficiency of public services in the city, particularly compared to other European cities.</p> <p>However, levels of well-being vary significantly across the city, with stark differences in how prosperous, safe, healthy, skilled, clean and green Cardiff is between the most prosperous and more deprived communities. Furthermore, over 50% of residents reported being concerned with being able to afford a decent standard of living. Housing, a central component of quality of life, remains relatively unaffordable in Cardiff compared to other major British cities and recent years have seen a substantial increase in the number of people who are homeless or sleeping rough.</p>	<p>Making Cardiff the most liveable capital city in Europe will require maintaining high levels of citizen satisfaction with life in the city and – fundamentally – ensuring excellent public services at a time of rapidly increasing demand and increasing pressure on budgets. This will mean adopting new ways of delivering public services, with an enhanced focus on working in partnership, involving citizens and communities and working to prevent problems before they occur.</p> <p>Closing the gap in well-being between communities in the city will be vital if this vision is to be achieved, as will addressing long-term challenges such as persistent poverty, poor health and improving the life chances for everyone, particularly the most disadvantaged.</p>

<p>Cardiff has a Thriving and Prosperous Economy</p>	<p>Cardiff is the economic powerhouse of Wales, playing a vital role in creating jobs and wealth for the people of the city and the wider city region. The city's economy demonstrates strong performance across a number of headline indicators, with jobs growth up, unemployment down, visitor numbers up and strong growth in the number of new companies being created.</p> <p>That said, Cardiff's total economic output (GVA), though much higher than other parts of Wales, compares relatively poorly to the top performing major British cities. After 10 years of year on year growth in the years preceding the economic crash, economic output per capita is only now returning to pre-crisis levels.</p> <p>The proceeds of economic growth have not been felt by all of the city's residents. Despite the jobs created and the investment in the city centre, many of the poorest communities in Wales can be found in its capital city. Large disparities in levels of unemployment, household poverty and workless households across the city, and these economic inequalities closely align with health, crime and educational inequalities.</p>	<p>Global trends indicate that cities are where the majority of population and economic growth can be expected to take place in the 21st Century, and that new jobs, smart businesses and highly educated and skilled people will be increasingly concentrated in cities. These trends are also evident in Wales, with the majority of the growth in new jobs and businesses in the Cardiff Capital Region taking place in the capital city.</p> <p>In order to increase productivity, the city economy needs to shift towards attracting and creating higher value businesses. Given the high skill levels and the presence of three universities in the city the raw materials for this shift are there.</p> <p>The city's economic growth has not been felt by all residents and communities. Unemployment remains too high and levels of household income remains low in many parts of the city. Given the role income plays in all forms of deprivation, there needs to be inclusive growth across Cardiff and the city region. Education and skills for all will be a priority, as will ensuring that job creation strategies, skills programmes and regeneration projects are developed and implemented cohesively.</p> <p>Connecting the jobs created in the city to residents of the wider city region will be a priority for Cardiff and for Wales. The Cardiff Capital Region City Deal, the associated delivery of the Cardiff Metro and the establishment of effective city-regional governance will be fundamentally important in delivering sustainable, inclusive economic growth.</p>
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<p>People in Cardiff are Safe and Feel Safe</p>	<p>Cardiff is a comparatively safe city. Over the last 10 years crime has fallen dramatically with fewer burglaries, incidents of criminal damage and antisocial behaviour. However, there has not been an equivalent fall in fear of crime. Residents do not feel confident that they, their families and their communities are safe. Furthermore, the city's most deprived communities are more likely to suffer the effects of crime.</p> <p>While Cardiff is a safe city for the overwhelming majority, a small number of people – particularly children and women – are subject to abuse, violence and exploitation. Becoming Europe's most liveable capital city must mean a great quality of life, safety and security for all citizens, particularly those who are most vulnerable.</p>	<p>Although trends to date have shown a decrease in overall levels of recorded crime, the significant disparities between crime levels in our neighbourhoods are likely continue unless work is undertaken to reduce them. Addressing crime hotspots will therefore make Cardiff safer and help reduce the fear of crime. It will also help to combat generational issues across our neighbourhoods, breaking harmful patterns of behaviour. Further developing joined-up approaches to protecting the city's most vulnerable residents will remain crucial.</p> <p>Cardiff is a diverse city and it is likely that the 100 languages spoken in the city today will increase in future. Community cohesion – the sense of belonging felt by communities, and the strong and positive relationships within them – will become more and more important as Brexit, conflicts, climate change and economic pressures have an impact on the global movement of people. As the population grows and becomes more diverse it is important that we continue to build on Cardiff's long history of being an open and inclusive city and support a strong sense of belonging within our communities.</p>
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<p>People in Cardiff are Healthy</p>	<p>Levels of general health are high in the city, with life expectancy for men and women continuing to rise, and women in Cardiff projected to live longer than those in the majority of the Core Cities. However, these headlines hide substantial variability across the city with different age groups and communities facing wide ranging health problems.</p> <p>There is a significant and growing gap in healthy life expectancy between those living in the least and most deprived areas of the city, which now stands at over 20 years. Similarly, mortality rates from a number of diseases are appreciably higher in more deprived wards.</p> <p>In terms of healthy lifestyles, more than half of the population in Cardiff are overweight, obese or underweight, comparatively few people undertake physical activity, and – despite recent falls – there is a high number of people smoking and drinking to excess. Lifestyle significantly contributes to the likelihood of living with chronic conditions later in life.</p> <p>Health and wellbeing in the early years of childhood particularly impacts on long-term outcomes. 1 in 4 five year olds in Cardiff has an unhealthy weight.</p>	<p>Trends indicate that without a change in approach the gap between the economic outcomes of different communities seems unlikely to reduce, and given the close correlation between economic and health outcomes, the gap in life expectancy, and healthy life expectancy, of the people who live in the richest and poorest part of the city seems likely to increase.</p> <p>Efforts will need to be directed at encouraging healthy lifestyles, given the long-term impact on individuals and demand for health services. While the prevalence of smoking is likely to continue to decline and the percentage of babies born with low birth weight is expected to improve, projections suggest levels of obesity will continue to increase, a key factor in terms of health outcomes.</p> <p>Meeting the health and care needs of a growing population within ongoing financial constraints will be a major long-term challenge for Cardiff. The number of children aged under four is expected to increase, an age group that has a greater need for health and care services. Developing joined-up, preventative responses from the public services will be important in supporting the most vulnerable children and families.</p> <p>The city’s older population is projected to grow substantially, placing greater demands on care services with increases in health problems, particularly chronic conditions such as dementia. Older people are also more likely to require longer and more frequent stays in hospital.</p>
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People in Cardiff have a Clean, Attractive and Sustainable Environment

Cardiff is a green city. It is well served by parks and open green spaces, and residents have easy access to a national park and coastlines in the wider city-region.

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

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

Parts of Cardiff are currently considered to be at high risk of flooding, from both coastal inundation and surface water flooding.

Cardiff's population growth will put pressures on city infrastructures and services. More people will mean more houses will need to be built, more journeys made, more energy used and more waste created. Managing the environmental impacts of this growth and of climate change in a resilient and sustainable fashion will be a major long term challenge for the city.

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

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

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

The environment is key to health. Providing access to parks and open spaces will also be increasingly important. As well

as being important for the wildlife, they contribute to our physical and mental wellbeing and provide a focal point for communities.

<p>People in Cardiff Achieve their Full Potential</p>	<p>Cardiff is one of the UK's most highly skilled cities. The capital has a high number of graduates per head of population, high levels of residents with a good number of GCSEs and very few people with no qualifications at all.</p> <p>Performance in the city's school system is now improving after years of underperformance, with a 10% increase in the number of pupils achieving 5 or more A* to C grade GCSEs, including Maths and English or Welsh over the last two academic years. Cardiff is now above the Wales average, but it has some way to go to be amongst the best. Too many schools are still underperforming, particularly in the city's most deprived areas, and despite significant progress in recent years, too many young people are failing to make the transition to education, employment or training. Tackling this challenge, and improving the education system for all young people, will be crucial in helping to break the link between disadvantage and success in life for a great number of young people.</p>	<p>Cardiff's high skill levels are one of its greatest strengths. In the future industries that will create sustainable and well-paid jobs are projected to be concentrated in 'knowledge sectors,' or in professions that rely on creative skills that are more resistant to automation. Similarly, the low number of people with very few qualifications is significant as educational attainment is one of the key drivers of social mobility, economic success (at the individual and city level) and the ability of citizens to fulfil their potential.</p> <p>Looking to the future, the city's growth will put particular pressure on the education system. Future demand for school places is predicted to increase significantly in Cardiff by 2035. Already the equivalent of two new primary schools is being built each year. Over the next 3 years Cardiff is investing £170m in building new schools, refurbishing and improving existing schools. Given the scale of the investment and importance of schools in communities, this programme must be put at the heart of new approaches to community regeneration, public service delivery and citizen engagement.</p> <p>It will also become increasingly important that young people have the right skills to succeed in the workplace. The structure of the UK economy is changing, influenced by technology, automation and global competitiveness. To support the future economy and meet the needs of a growing population, equipping young people with flexible and transferrable skills, and supporting them in to work, education or training will be a priority.</p>
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<p>Cardiff is a Fair, Just and Inclusive society</p>	<p>Cardiff is performing well in comparison with Core Cities and other parts of Wales across a range of factors. However, as with other cities in the UK, significant and entrenched inequalities exist. Over 60,000 people in Cardiff live in the 10% most deprived communities in Wales and almost a third of households are classified as living in poverty, with a high percentage of children living in workless and low income households. In addition, ethnic minorities and those with a work-limiting disability are more vulnerable to long term unemployment.</p> <p>Marked differences in prosperity exist, with unemployment rates in Ely nearly ten times higher than those in Creigiau. Differences in health outcomes are even more pronounced, with a healthy life expectancy gap of 22 to 24 years between the richest and poorest communities. Furthermore, the majority of school leavers who do not make a successful transition to further education, training or employment, live in the more deprived areas of the city. Although school performance across the city has improved significantly over recent years, too many schools are underperforming, particularly in the city's most deprived communities. The gap between those pupils who receive free school meals and those that do not remains substantial, indicating that too many children living in financial poverty are not achieving their potential in school. Not only will this affect their chances in life but evidence shows that it will also put long term pressure on public services and result in lost economic output.</p>	<p>In the short to medium term, future trends indicate that the UK economy will grow slowly, with low productivity growth and stagnating wages. Taken together with projected rising inflation, the rising cost of housing and reform to the welfare system, these forces can be expected to hit the poorest communities hardest. In the longer term, automation can be expected to place a further premium on skills and knowledge-based employment, disproportionately impacting those with fewer qualifications.</p> <p>As well as increasing the skills of adults and young people, there is a need to create pathways into work and further education, particularly for those in the city's most disadvantaged communities.</p> <p>Living in poverty has a particularly serious impact on children's lives, affecting their educational attainment, health, and happiness as well as having an impact which can last into adulthood. Concentrating on early preventative action can have a positive effect on their lives and on society as a whole.</p> <p>Tackling these issues will require a shift towards 'inclusive economic growth' and ensuring that the benefits of growth, job creation and investment reaches all citizens and communities. It will also require changes to public services. For example, cross-public sector approaches will become the norm, with emerging thinking in the health and local government sectors pointing towards a new approach to delivering services at a 'locality' or 'neighbourhood' level.</p>
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Next steps

The Cardiff Public Services Board must prepare and publish its Well-being Assessment by the end of March 2017, and then develop a Well-being Plan and objectives for the city by May 2018. Ultimately, the Cardiff Well-being Assessment and the Local Well-being Plan are about the critical opportunities and challenges facing the city and its people, so it is essential that partners, stakeholders and residents are part of this process.

Programme of engagement

The draft Well-being Assessment will be launched at the first 'Liveable City Forum' on 12 January 2017. The Forum meeting will ensure that the Public Services Board can engage directly with stakeholders to discuss their view of the city's well-being and help to develop a shared vision of the Cardiff we want for our future generations. The Forum will bring together Cardiff's public and third sector leaders with key stakeholders to consider what are the most important challenges and opportunities facing the city. This will be a crucial opportunity for stakeholders to inform the priorities of the Public Services Board and will help to develop Cardiff's Well-being objectives and Plan.

Following the Liveable City Forum, the full draft Liveable City Report 2017 and Well-being Assessment will be available for public consultation on the Cardiff partnership website www.cardiffpartnership.co.uk from 12 January 2017 to 26 February 2017.

Stakeholders and partners will be contacted directly for their feedback, including:

- The Future Generations Commissioner
- The Board's invited participants and partners
- The City of Cardiff Council's Policy Review and Performance Scrutiny Committee
- Voluntary organisations
- Representatives of residents, including the Cardiff Access Focus Group, the Youth Council and the 50+ Forum
- Representatives of the business community
- Trade Unions
- Those with an interest in natural resources
- Cultural bodies
- Neighbouring local authorities.

Workshops with specific stakeholders are also planned to take place during the consultation period to ensure that those who know the city best have the opportunity to comment directly on the analysis included in the draft Well-being Assessment.

Following this consultation, the draft Well-being Assessment will be revised before a final version is approved and published by the Public Services Board in late March 2017. Responses to the consultation will be collated and published alongside the Assessment, and this report will be sent to those who responded to the consultation to show how their views have been taken into account.

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Developing Cardiff's Local Well-being Plan

The Public Services Board must prepare and publish a plan setting out its well-being objectives and the steps it will take to meet them by May 2018. We must set out:

- Why we feel these objectives will contribute within their local area to achieving the well-being goals
- How we have taken the Well-being Assessment into account in setting its objectives and the steps it will take to meet them.

The timetable for finalising the Cardiff Well-being Assessment and developing the Well-being Plan is set out below.

Date	Activity
12 January 2017 – 26 February 2017	Assessment of Local Well-being consultation
17 January 2017	Policy Review and Performance Scrutiny Committee considers draft Assessment
21 March 2017	Public Services Board agrees final Assessment of Local Well-being
30 March 2017	Cardiff Assessment of Local Well-being published
Summer 2017	Drafting Cardiff Local Well-being Plan and Objectives
Summer/Autumn 2017	Draft Cardiff Well-being Plan to Future Generations Commissioner for advice
Autumn/Winter 2017	Draft Well-being Plan Statutory Consultation (12 weeks)
April 2018	Approval and launch of Local Well-being Plan by the Public Services Board

How you can get involved

We want to hear what you think about the draft Cardiff Well-being Assessment. Please go to www.cardiffpartnership.co.uk to respond to our consultation or contact us using the details below:

For any further information, please contact:

Policy and Partnership Team, Room 512,

County Hall, Cardiff, CF10 4UW

Telephone: 029 2087 3854

Email: consultation@cardiff.gov.uk

www.cardiffpartnership.co.uk