

Programme Intelligence Report

Vulnerable Children & Families (Updated 20th October 2016)

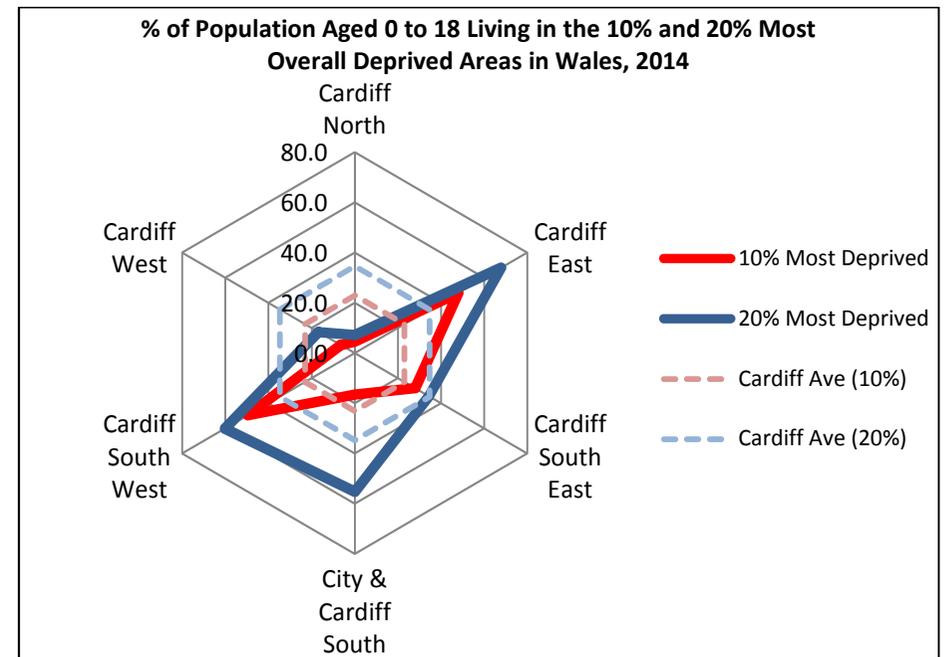
Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation 2014: Overall Deprivation

The Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation (WIMD) 2014, produced by the Welsh Government, is the official measure of relative deprivation for small areas in Wales. It contains eight separate domains (or kinds) of deprivation, as well as an Overall Composite Index. Wales is divided into 1,909 Lower-Layer Super Output Areas (LSOA) and deprivation ranks have been worked out for each of these areas: the most deprived LSOA is ranked 1, and the least deprived 1,909. One area has a higher deprivation rank than another if the proportion of people living there who are classed as deprived is higher.

In Cardiff, almost a quarter (23.0%) of the population aged 0 to 18 live in the 10% most overall deprived LSOAs in Wales (i.e. those ranked 1-191). However, this proportion varies more than tenfold across the neighbourhood partnership areas. Cardiff South West (49.5%) has the highest proportion of its residents aged 0 to 18 living in these most deprived areas, while Cardiff East (48.1%) and Cardiff South East (28.0%) also all exceed the city average. In contrast, just 4.6% of those aged 0 to 18 in Cardiff North, and 6.5% in Cardiff West, reside within these LSOAs. The proportion for City & Cardiff South (16.5%) is also below Cardiff as a whole.

When looking at those living within the 20% most overall deprived LSOAs in Wales (i.e. those ranked 1-382), it can be seen that over a third (34.7%) of Cardiff's population aged 0 to 18 live within these areas. The disparities across the city's

neighbourhood partnership areas are again apparent. More than two-thirds (67.9%) of those aged 0 to 18 in Cardiff East live in these LSOAs, compared with just 7.2% in Cardiff North and 16.8% in Cardiff West. In addition, three-fifths (60.3%) of those aged 0 to 18 in Cardiff East, as well as more than half in City & Cardiff South (55.2%), live in the 20% most deprived areas, both of which exceed the figure for Cardiff as a whole. The proportion for Cardiff South East (34.7%), meanwhile, is very similar to the city average.



Source: WIMD 2014, Welsh Government / 2014 Mid-Year Population Estimates, ONS

Workstream: Early Childhood

Undertake preventative actions to improve child outcomes

In 2015-16, there were 5,269 children in Cardiff in receipt of health visitor Flying Start services¹. Of these, 4,759 were aged under 4; an increase of just 2% on the previous year. This represented 26% of the total population aged under 4, compared with 25% in 2014/15, and exceeded the proportion for the whole of Wales (25%).

There were 6.9 health visitor face-to-face contacts per child on the caseload in 2015-16. This was the second highest figure across Wales, where the average was 5.4, although it was down from 7.5 in the previous year. In addition, there were 1.6 wider health team face-to-face contacts per child on the caseload; down from 1.9 in 2014-15 and below the Wales figure of 2.0.

More than four-fifths (83%) of Flying Start children took up a full or reduced offer of childcare in 2015-16; up from 77% in the previous year. However, this was below the national average of 86%.

The percentage of eligible children in Cardiff assessed at 23-25 months was 75% in 2015-16, unchanged from the previous year, while the Wales figure increased from 74% to 76% over the same period. Similarly, the proportion of eligible children assessed at 35-37 months was at 73% in both 2014-15 and 2015-16, although it exceeded the Wales figure (72%).

¹ Source: Flying Start Summary Statistics, Welsh Government

In 2015-16, around half (51%) of Flying Start children aged 2 years in all areas of Cardiff had reached or exceeded their development milestones, compared to 53% for Wales. Meanwhile, 47% of those aged 3 years that had been assessed had reached or exceeded the development milestones; again below the all-Wales figure of 51%.

The proportion of children aged 3 living in Flying Start areas that were recorded on roll at a maintained school rose from 89% in 2013-14 to 91% in 2014-15, and exceeded the figure for non-Flying Start children (84% in both 2013-14 and 2014-15). However, these were all below the comparative proportions for Wales, which in 2014-15 were 93% for Flying Start children and 88% for non-Flying Start children.

Three-quarters (75%) of Flying Start children in Cardiff were fully immunised by their 4th birthday in 2014-15; down slightly from 76% in the previous year. This was also the lowest figure in Wales, where the average was 83%, and compared with 85% for non-Flying Start children.

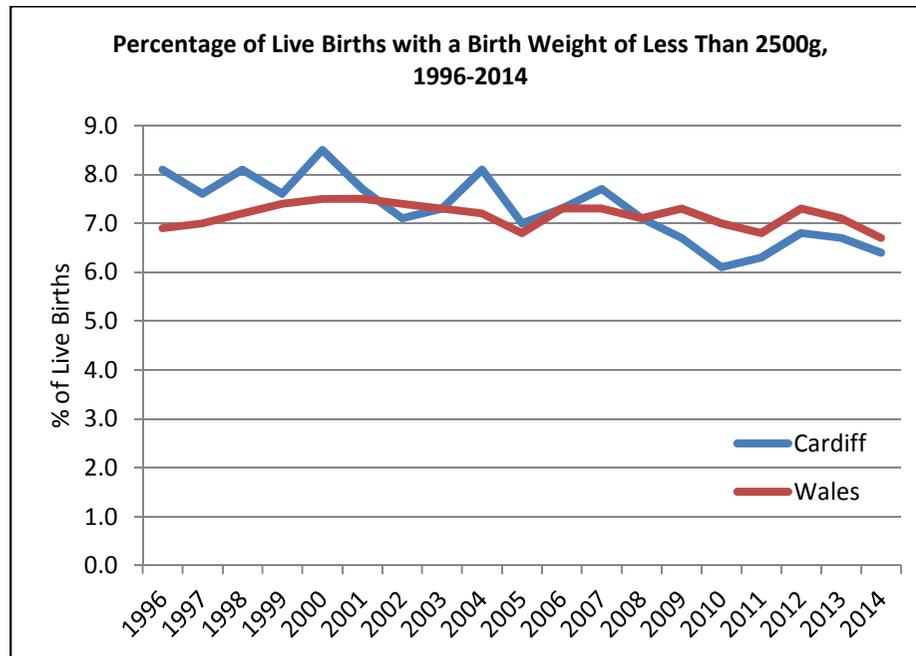
For 2012/13 and 2013/14, nearly three-quarters (72.9%) of Flying Start children aged 4-5 years were in a healthy weight category (i.e. healthy weight or underweight). This exceeded the equivalent proportion for Wales (70.7%) but was below that of non-Flying Start children (77.1%).

Nine-tenths (90%) of places on formal structured parenting courses were taken up in Cardiff in 2015-16. This was up from 86% in 2014-15 and exceeded the Wales average of 75%.

Workstream: Vulnerable Families

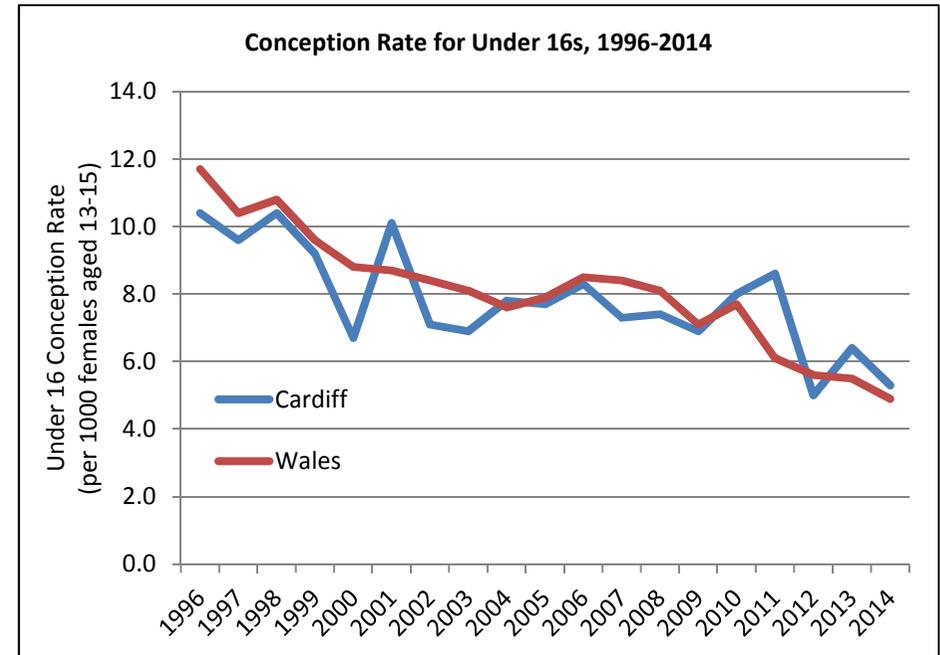
Early intervention and prevention and troubled families

The percentage of live births in Cardiff with a low birth weight (i.e. less than 2,500g) has generally followed a downward trend since 1996, although due to the small numbers involved it has been more volatile than the all-Wales rate, which has been relatively unchanged over the same period. As a result, although the Cardiff proportion predominantly exceeded the national figure prior to 2009, since this time it has been the lower of the two rates. In 2014, the Cardiff proportion was 6.4%, compared to 6.7% for Wales and down from 8.1% in 1996.



Source: Data Unit/StatsWales, Welsh Government

In 2015-16, 82.5% of children in Cardiff had been fully immunised by their 4th birthday². This was the third lowest figure in Wales, the same position as in 2014-15, and compared poorly with the Welsh average of 85.3%. In addition, the rate had decreased from 82.5% in the previous year.



Source: StatsWales/ONS

The conception rates for under 16s³ in both Cardiff and Wales have followed similar downward trends since 1996, although the local authority figure has again been more volatile (presumably due to the smaller numbers involved). Cardiff predominantly had the lower of the two rates between 1996

² Source: Public Health Wales Annual Cover Report

³ Calculated as the numbers of conceptions under age 16 years per 1000 female residents aged 13 to 15

and 2009, but since then has only been below the national average in 2012. In 2014 the local authority figure of 5.3 conceptions per 1,000 females aged 13 to 15 was again above the Welsh average of 4.9 per 1,000.

Public Health Wales' Child Measurement Programme publishes annual information on reception year children (age 4-5), including body mass index. During the 2014/15 academic year, 22.4% (11.7% overweight, 10.7% obese) of children aged 4-5 were classified as overweight or obese in Cardiff. This was below the Welsh average of 26.2% (14.5% overweight, 11.6% obese) and was down slightly on the previous year's figure of 22.6% (13.1% overweight, 9.6% obese) although the percentage deemed to be obese had increased over the twelve-month period. The proportions for both boys (22.8%) and girls (21.8%) were also lower in the local authority than across Wales as a whole (26.9% and 25.4% respectively).

Reported Health of Children Aged 0-15

%	Cardiff	Wales
Good / Very good general health	94	94
Long-standing illness	17	19
Limiting long-standing illness	5	6
Physically active on 5 or more days (a)	48	52
Physically active on 7 days (a)	33	36
Overweight or obese (b)	34	35
Obese (b)	20	19

Source: Welsh Health Survey 2009-2012

(a) Children aged 4-15.

(b) Children aged 2-15 with valid height and weight measurements.

The reported health of children aged 0 to 15 is available from the combined 2009 to 2012 Welsh Health Surveys. Of most concern are the levels of physical activity compared to the national average. Only 48% of children aged 4-15 were

physically active on 5 or more days and 33% were physically active on 7 days, which compared poorly with the figures for Wales of 52% and 36% respectively.

Information from the Welsh Government showed that 325 families with children had been temporarily accommodated in Cardiff during Oct-Dec 2015; up from 315 in the previous quarter.

The Welsh Government's Children in Need Census collects information on all children in need and their parents. Children in need are defined as those that receive social services from their local authorities, including those looked after by local authorities, and who had an open case for at least 3 months at the census date of 31st March 2015. At the end of March 2015, there were 320 children in need⁴ in Cardiff subject to domestic abuse. This accounted for 15% of the total children in need in the local authority; down from 16% at the end of March 2014 but only two-thirds of the equivalent figure for Wales (23%).

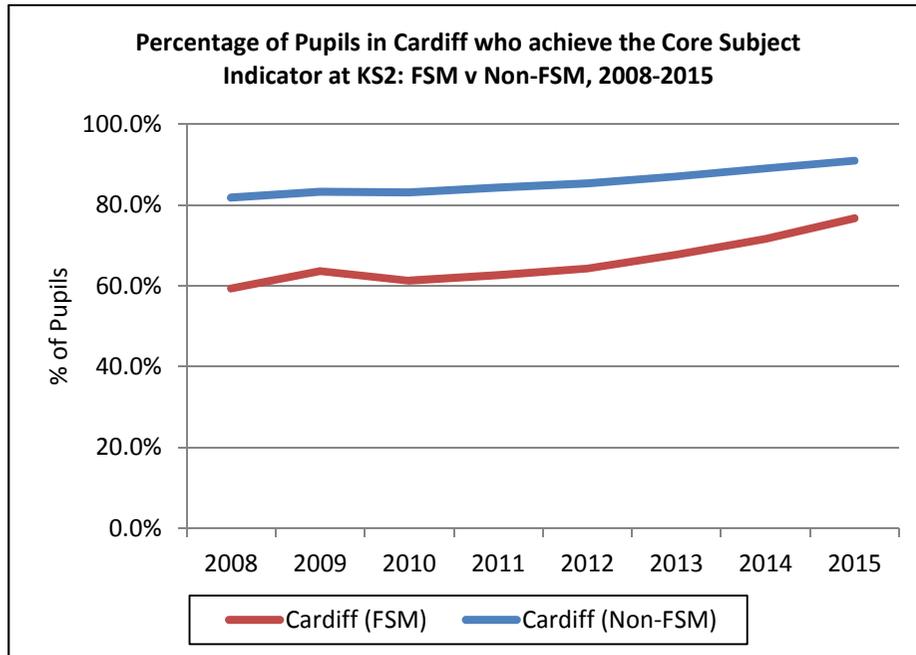
In 2015, just over three-quarters (76.6%) of pupils eligible for free school meals (FSM) achieved the Foundation Phase Indicator, compared to nine-tenths (90.0%) of non-FSM pupils⁵. These were both up from the previous year, although the difference between the two rates fell from 15.3 percentage points in 2014 to 13.4 percentage points in 2015. The FSM proportion compared favourably with that of Wales (75.1%), while the non-FSM figures were identical at 90.0%.

The proportion of Key Stage 2 pupils eligible for FSM in Cardiff who achieve the Core Subject Indicator has increased from 59.4% in 2008 to 76.7% in 2015. The equivalent non-

⁴ Excluding unborn children

⁵ Source: www.mylocalschool.wales.gov.uk

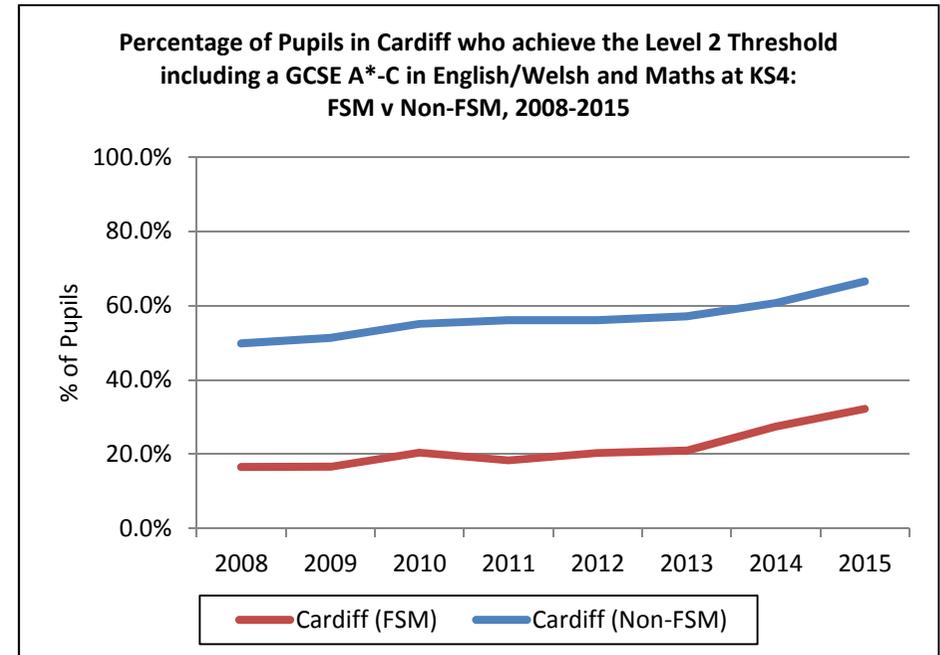
FSM figure has also grown over the period, albeit at a slower rate. In 2015 it stood at 91.0%; 14.3 percentage points above the proportion for FSM pupils, compared to a difference of 17.5 percentage points in the previous year. The comparative figures for Wales for 2015 were both slightly lower at 75.1% for FSM pupils and 90.8% for non-FSM pupils.



Source: www.myllocalschool.wales.gov.uk

Almost a third (32.2%) of the Key Stage 4 pupils in Cardiff eligible for FSM achieved the level 2 threshold in 2015 including a GCSE A*-C in English/Welsh and Maths, compared to around two-thirds (66.5%) of non-FSM pupils. For Wales these figures were both lower at 31.6% and 64.1% respectively. Between 2008 and 2015 the non-FSM proportion followed an upward trend in the local authority; rising from 49.8% to 66.5%. The FSM figure also increased from 16.5% in 2008 to 32.2% in 2015, despite declining in 2011. However,

over the same period, the difference between the FSM and non-FSM achievement levels has predominantly compared poorly with that seen in 2008 (33.3 percentage points). With the exception of 2014, when it matched this gap, the disparity has exceeded the 2008 figure and in 2015 was 34.3 percentage points.

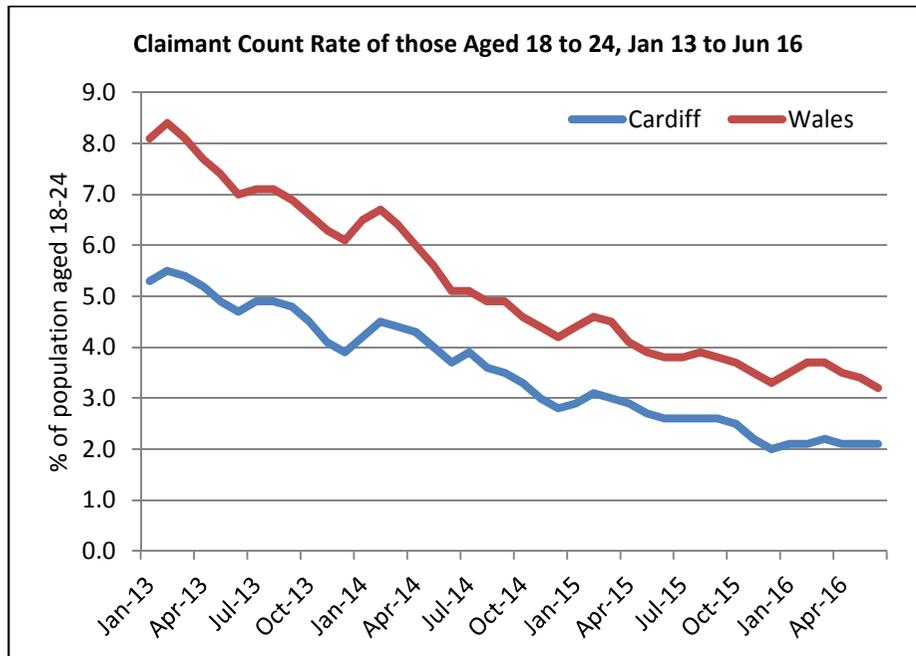


Source: www.myllocalschool.wales.gov.uk

In 2014/15, the absence rate of pupils eligible for FSM in maintained primary schools in Cardiff was 6.9%⁶. This was down from 7.2% in the previous year and below the equivalent figure for Wales (7.1%). Although it was 2.7 percentage points above the rate for non-FSM pupils (4.2%), this was down from 2.8 percentage points in 2013/14. The comparative gap across Wales was 2.6 percentage points.

⁶ Source: Data Unit

For maintained secondary schools in Cardiff the absence rate for pupils eligible for FSM in 2014/15 was 10.2%. This had increased from 9.8% in 2013/14 but was just below the figure for Wales (10.3%). In comparison, the non-FSM rate was 5.1%. This was 5.1 percentage points lower than the FSM figure; up from a 4.6 percentage point difference in 2013/14, and compared with 5.0 percentage points for Wales.

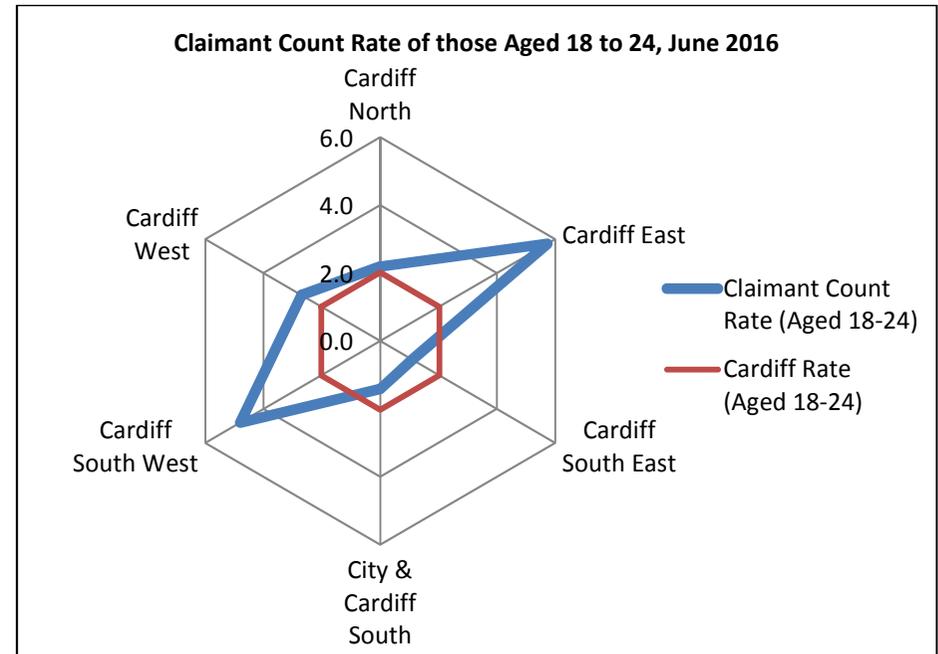


Source: Claimant Count, Nomis

From the beginning of 2013, the claimant count⁷ rate in Cardiff of those aged 18 to 24 has consistently been below the Welsh average. Both areas have generally followed a downward trend since this time, although the Wales figure has fallen at a

⁷ The Claimant Count measures the number of people claiming benefit principally for the reason of being unemployed.

faster rate, causing the difference between the two proportions to diminish. In June 2016 this figure was 2.1% in Cardiff and 3.2% in Wales; compared with 2.6% and 3.8%, respectively, twelve months previously.

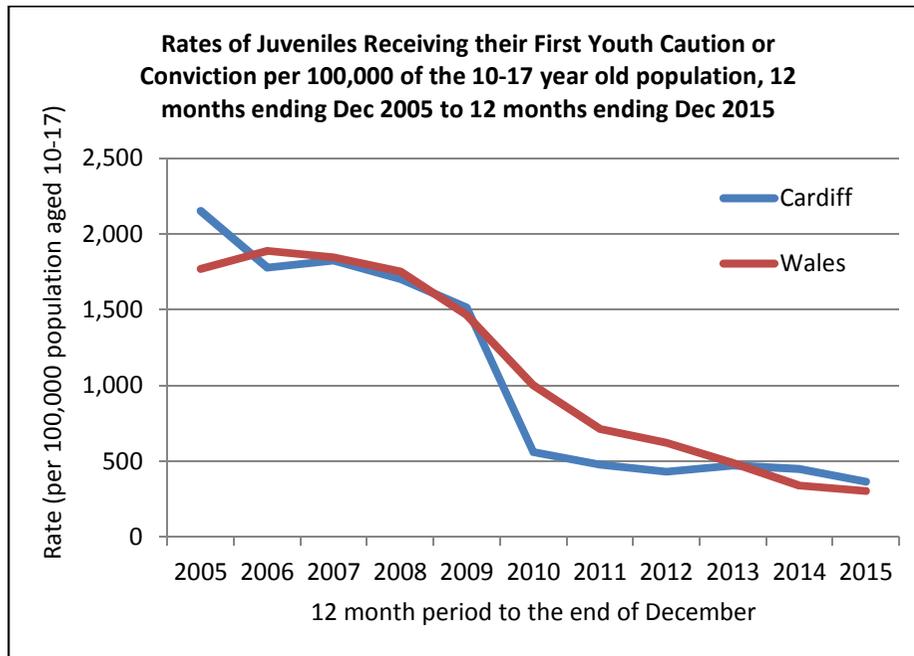


Source: Claimant Count, Nomis / Mid-Year Population Estimates, ONS⁸

Within Cardiff, the highest claimant count rate for those aged 18 to 24 is in Cardiff East (5.7%); more than double the city average, as is also the case in Cardiff South West (4.8%). Cardiff West (2.7%) and Cardiff North (2.2%) also exceed the Cardiff figure. In contrast, Cardiff South East (1.1%) has the lowest rate, followed by City & Cardiff South (1.4%).

⁸ Numbers of claimants used in the calculations had been rounded to the nearest five. Cardiff rate has been calculated using the 2015 mid-year population estimate. NPA rates have been calculated using 2014 mid-year population estimates.

The rate of juveniles receiving their first youth caution or conviction per 100,000 population aged 10-17 in Cardiff has remained relatively stable since 2010, following a large decline over the preceding years. For the twelve-month period to the end of December 2015 the rate was 366 per 100,000. This was around a quarter (24.2%) of the figure for the twelve months ending December 2009, but exceeded the comparative Wales figure of 304 per 100,000.



Source: Ministry of Justice

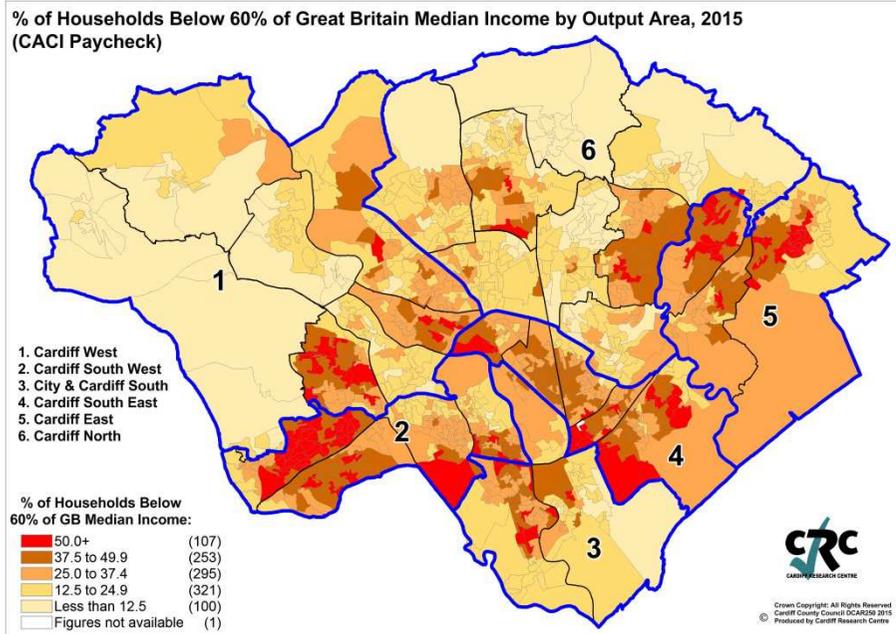
Poverty can be defined and measured in various ways. However, most official definitions of poverty use relative income to measure who is in poverty; an income threshold is set and those who fall below it are seen to be 'in poverty'. The key UK government measures take 60 per cent of median income as the poverty line. This is also the agreed international measure used throughout the European Union.

The analysis below deems households to be living in poverty if their income is less than 60% of the Great Britain median according to information from 2015 CACI Paycheck data.

In 2015, 30.8% of Cardiff's households were living in poverty. This was the fourth lowest proportion in Wales, above only Monmouthshire (25.7%), the Vale of Glamorgan (27.5%) and Flintshire (30.1%), and compared favourably with the all-Wales figure of 34.5%. However, it exceeded the proportion for the whole of Great Britain (28.8%).

Although the overall Cardiff figure compares well with other Welsh authorities, there is a large disparity across the city, with eleven wards exceeding the figure for Wales. Just 9.0% of households in Lisvane are living in poverty, whereas more than two-fifths of those located in Ely (47.9%), Llanrumney (44.4%), Adamsdown (40.8%), Caerau (40.7%) and Fairwater (40.4%) fall into this category. In fact, the figures for Ely and Llanrumney exceed the highest local authority proportion in Wales (i.e. Blaenau Gwent).

The proportion of households living in poverty by output area, of which there are 1,077 in Cardiff, can be seen in the map on the following page. This shows regions where poverty is widespread, such as in Ely in Cardiff South West, as well as highlighting areas of concern in other parts of the city that are generally considered to be more affluent.



Source: CACI Paycheck

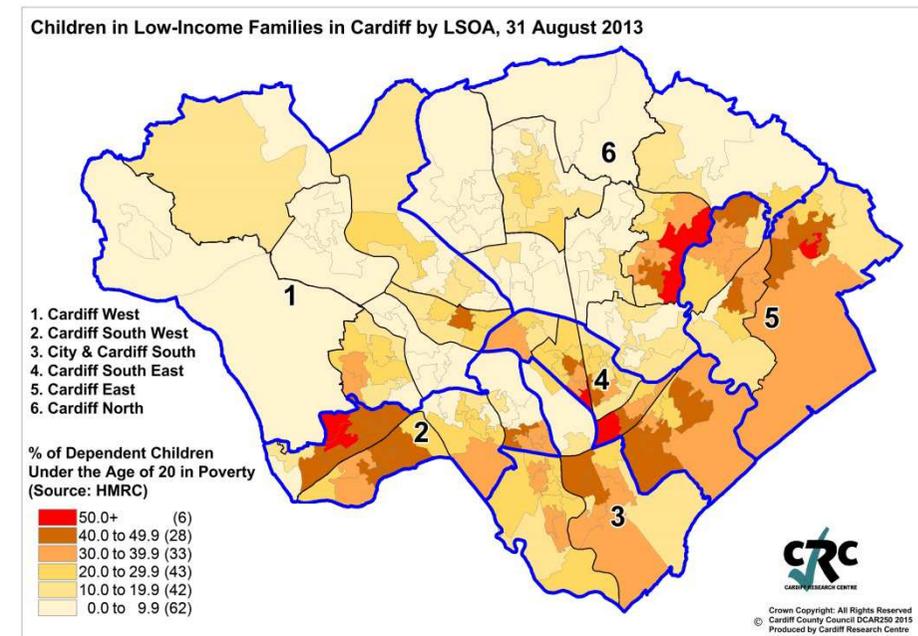
At the end of August 2013, almost a quarter (24.3%) of dependent children under the age of 20 in Cardiff were living in low-income families⁹, while this figure increased to 25.2% for those aged under 16¹⁰. These were the joint-fourth and fifth highest rates, respectively, amongst Welsh local authorities and exceeded the comparative proportions for Wales of 20.5% and 21.4%. However, they had both followed a downward trend since 31st August 2009, when they stood at 27.4% and 28.2% respectively.

⁹ Defined as children living in families in receipt of out of work (means-tested) benefits, or in receipt of tax credits where their reported income is less than 60% of equivalised median income. This is a broad proxy for relative low-income child poverty as set out in the Child Poverty Act 2010.

¹⁰ Source: HM Revenue & Customs Children in Low-Income Families Local Measure

Across Cardiff's electoral wards the percentage of children under the age of 20 living in low-income families at the end of August 2013 ranged almost fifteen-fold from just 3.0% in Rhiwbina to 43.5% in Ely. Since 31st August 2012, this proportion had fallen in sixteen wards, while twelve had seen an increase, and one was unchanged. The largest percentage point increase was in Cathays (+6.1), while Gabalfa (-3.3) saw the greatest decline.

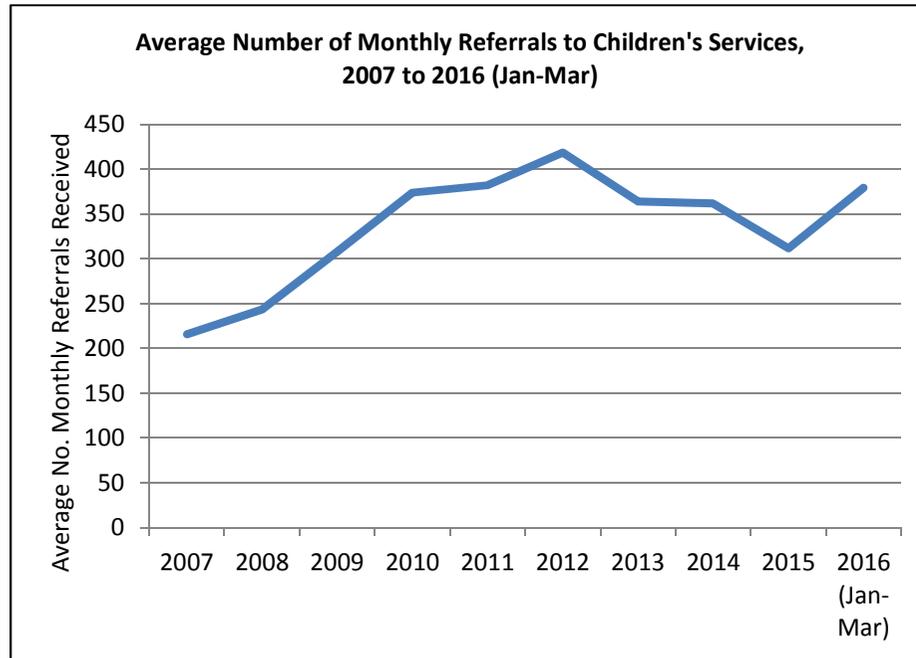
The following map shows the distribution of children under the age of 20 in low-income families across Cardiff and highlights the lower super output areas, predominantly located in the southern arc, where this is particularly high.



Source: HMRC

Remodelling the front-door (multi agency safeguarding hub)

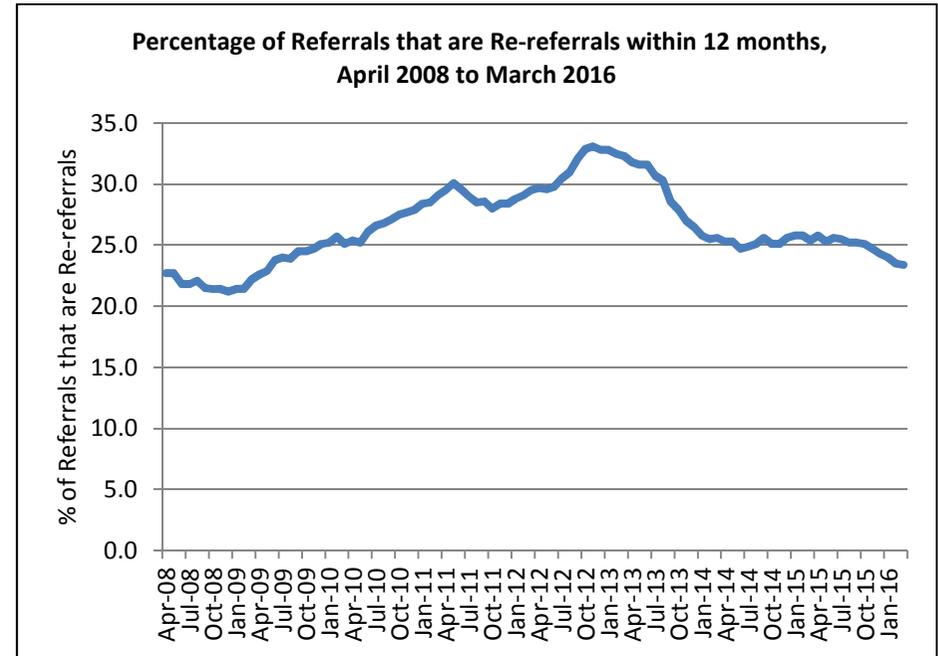
The average number of monthly referrals to Cardiff Council's Children's Service followed an upward trend between 2007 and 2012. However, since this time it has declined and in 2015 there was an average of 312 referrals per month; a decrease of 13.8% on 2014 and the lowest figure since 2009. So far in 2016 (Jan-Mar), there has been an average of 379 referrals, up 13.0% on the same three-month period in 2015.



Source: Children's Services, Performance Indicator Referrals 1

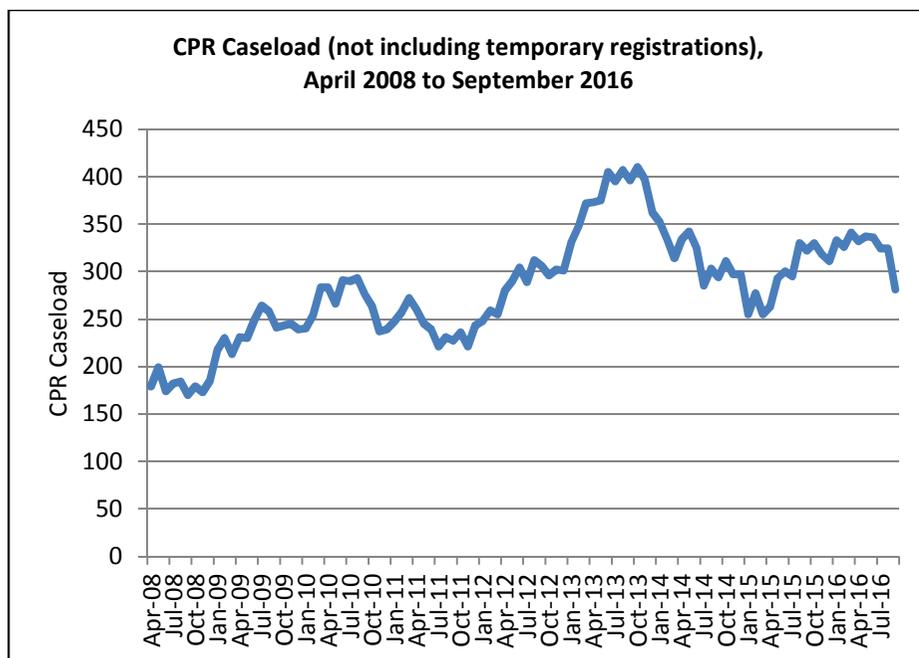
Between April 2008 (22.7%) and November 2012 (33.1%), the percentage of referrals to Children's Services that are re-referrals within 12 months also followed an upward trend. However, the rate subsequently declined and since January 2014 has remained relatively stable at around 25%. In March

2016 it stood at 23.4%; down from 25.4% in March 2015 and the lowest rate since May 2009.



Source: Children's Services, Performance Indicator SCC/010

Between April 2008 and October 2013, there had generally been an upward trend in the number of children on the Child Protection Register (not including temporary registrations), despite a decline in the caseload during 2011, with growth of 129.1% over this time. However, numbers fell back between October 2013, when it was at a peak of 410, and the start of 2015 before again starting to rise. Since August 2015 the numbers have remained relatively stable although in September 2016 the caseload fell to 281; the lowest figure since April 2015 and down 12.7% from September 2015. It was also 31.5% below the October 2013 peak but was still 57.0% above the figure for April 2008 of 179.



Source: Children's Services, Performance Indicator CS CPR 4

Child & adolescent mental health

The Health Behaviour in School-aged Children survey 2013/14 asked respondents to rate their life satisfaction on a scale of 0 (lowest) to 10 (highest). In the Cardiff and Vale Local Health Board (LHB) 82% of respondents¹¹ rated their quality of life as six or higher, just below the Welsh average of 83%. However, boys were more likely to be satisfied with their life with 86% in the Cardiff and Vale LHB scoring six or higher, compared to 79% of girls. The comparative proportions for the whole of Wales were identical at 86% for boys and 79% for girls.

¹¹ Aged 11 to 16 and surveyed between November 2013 and March 2014.

Figures from Welsh Government's 2015 Children in Need Census showed that 220 (10%) of the 2,125 children in need in Cardiff had mental health problems. This was up from the 6% recorded in 2014 and exceeded the Wales figure of 8%.

The 2015 Census also indicated that 19% of the children in need in Cardiff had parents with mental health problems. This was unchanged from the previous year and was below the Welsh average of 25%.

Daffodil¹² is a web-based system developed by the Institute of Public Care (IPC) for the Welsh Government that uses information from research and population projections to show potential need for care over the next 20 years for children, adults and older people. It estimates that there were 3,938 children aged 5-15 in Cardiff with any mental health problem in 2015. This was forecast to increase by 11.7% to 4,397 in 2019 and by 35.5% to 5,337 in 2035.

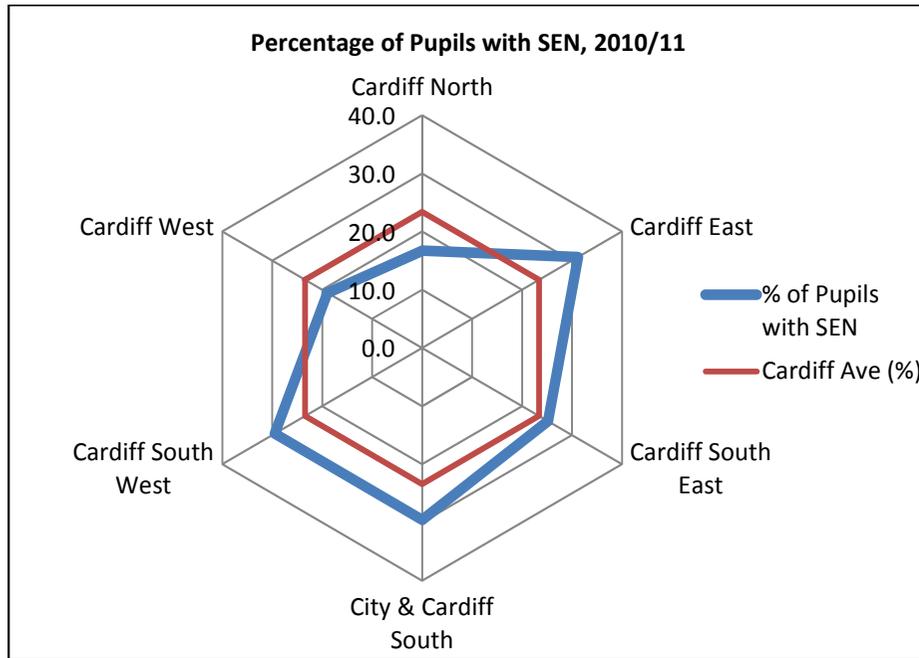
Reshaping services for disabled children

According to the 2015/16 Annual Schools' Census, there were 11,405 pupils in Cardiff with special educational needs (SEN); down 1.9% from 11,622 in 2014/15. Of the 11,405 pupils, 1,596 (14.0%) were statemented; up from 13.5% in the previous year.

Information from Cardiff Council's Schools Services for 2010/11 shows that almost a quarter (23.4%) of pupils in the local authority had SEN. Within Cardiff, this proportion was highest in Cardiff East (31.2%), closely followed by City & Cardiff South and Cardiff South West (both 29.5%). The figure

¹² www.daffodilcymru.org.uk

for Cardiff South East (25.2%) also exceeded the city average. In contrast, less than a fifth of pupils in both Cardiff North (16.7%) and Cardiff West (18.9%) had SEN.



Source: Schools Services Research and Information (R&I) Team, Cardiff Council / Cardiff Council, Neighbourhood Intelligence Reports, Quarter 1, 2013/14