

SUMMARY OF THE QUANTITATIVE NEEDS ASSESSMENT

KEY POINTS

Cardiff contains 29 Electoral Divisions with a total population of 343,289 according to the NHSAR. The majority of Cardiff's population growth is forecast to occur in the South-East locality.

Children and the elderly represent the most needy age groups for Health Services.

- The population structure of the Central Locality contains a lower proportion of both children and the elderly than Cardiff as a whole.
- The South-East Locality has a higher proportion of both younger and older age-groups than Cardiff as a whole.
- The West Locality has a higher proportion of children than Cardiff as a whole and a proportion of elderly almost identical to Cardiff as a whole.
- The North Locality has a lower proportion of children than Cardiff as a whole and the highest proportion of elderly of any of the four localities.

In regard to other special health needs groups:

- Cardiff's two formal gypsy traveller sites providing residential accommodation for 77 families are both located in the east of the Southeast Locality.
- The majority of Cardiff's homeless are located in Hostels in Central, the southern portion of South-East Cardiff and in the West locality Electoral Divisions closest to the city centre.
- The vast majority of Cardiff's ethnic minority populations are resident in inner-city Central, South-East and West locality Electoral Divisions.
- 58% of Cardiff's 25,000 students are concentrated in Central Cardiff.
- Most of Cardiff's Asylum seeker population are located in the inner-city Electoral Divisions of Central and South-East Cardiff.
- Sexually transmitted diseases are rising rapidly. Most of the sex industry in Cardiff is located in the inner-city Electoral Divisions of the Central and South-East and (to a lesser extent) West localities and it is likely that the majority of the sex worker population is also resident there.

Half of the ten Electoral Divisions with the highest all-cause standardised mortality rates¹ (SMRs) for deaths under the “fair-innings” age of 75 years old are in the South-East locality of Cardiff.

The single largest cause of death in Cardiff is cardiovascular disease. One of the major determinants is smoking – which is increasing in young women, and another is obesity - which is increasing rapidly throughout the population.

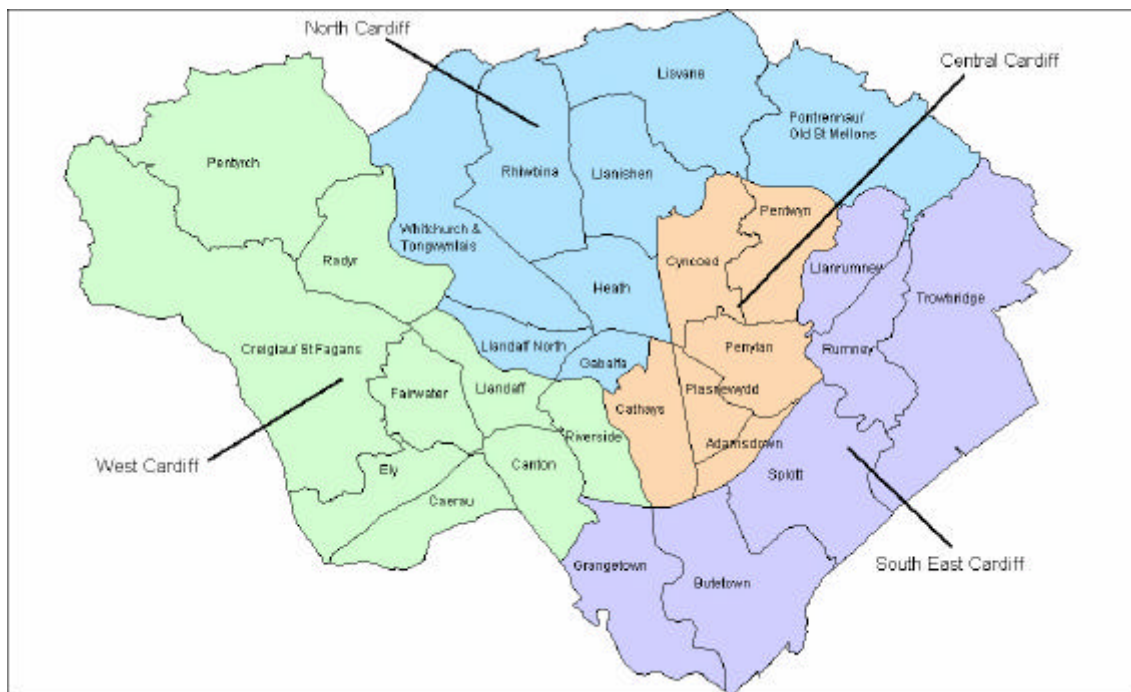
The percentage of LBW babies is higher in the South-East than in Cardiff as a whole. Eight of the ten Electoral Divisions with the highest percentages of LBW babies in the City are located within the Central and South East areas of Cardiff.

The two areas with by far the highest reported community safety problems are Cathays and Butetown.

There is a tenfold variation in unemployment rates between electoral divisions in the City with the highest rates in the Butetown (8.6%) and Adamsdown (7.1%). Five of the 10 Electoral Divisions with the worst unemployment are in the South East locality.

Half of the ten Electoral Divisions with the highest proportion of income support dependants under sixteen are located in the South-East Cardiff locality. Butetown has the worst rate (56%) in Cardiff by a considerable margin.

GEOGRAPHY



¹ Standardised Mortality Rates (SMRs) allow a “fair”, “like-with-like”, comparison of death rates between areas by correcting for the differences in the age structures of different populations.

DEMOGRAPHY

Because of serious ongoing and unresolved concerns regarding the accuracy and reliability of the 2001 Census of Population the population denominators used in this report are those used for Cardiff and its 29 Electoral Divisions in the Cardiff Community Profile – 2002. Those estimates were produced by Cardiff Research Centre (part of Cardiff Council) in December 2000 using the 1999 Mid Year Estimate of population as the control sample. For a full explanation of the methodology used please see pages 15 & 16 of the ‘Cardiff Community Profile – 2002’.

Demographic comparisons within Cardiff have been based mainly upon the NHS administrative register (NHSAR) which enumerates patients registered with GPs. This is however usually about 3% over-enumerated as a result of delays in the removal of the names of people who have died from this database though this will to some extent be offset by homeless, traveller and prison populations not registered with a GP. This 3% over-enumeration is likely to be reasonably constant geographically - facilitating accurate comparisons between Electoral Divisions. The same comments cannot be made regarding variation in the probable 2001 census under-enumeration, which seems to vary considerably between Electoral Divisions. Hence where possible use has been made of the 2001 NHSAR rather than the 2001 census.

Current population

According to the NHS Administrative Register (NHSAR) of patients registered with a GP Cardiff has 343,278 people with 88,862 (25.8%) living in Central Locality, 72,747 (21.2%) living in the South-East Locality, 87,373 (25.5%) in the North Locality, and 94,307 (27.5%) in the West Locality.

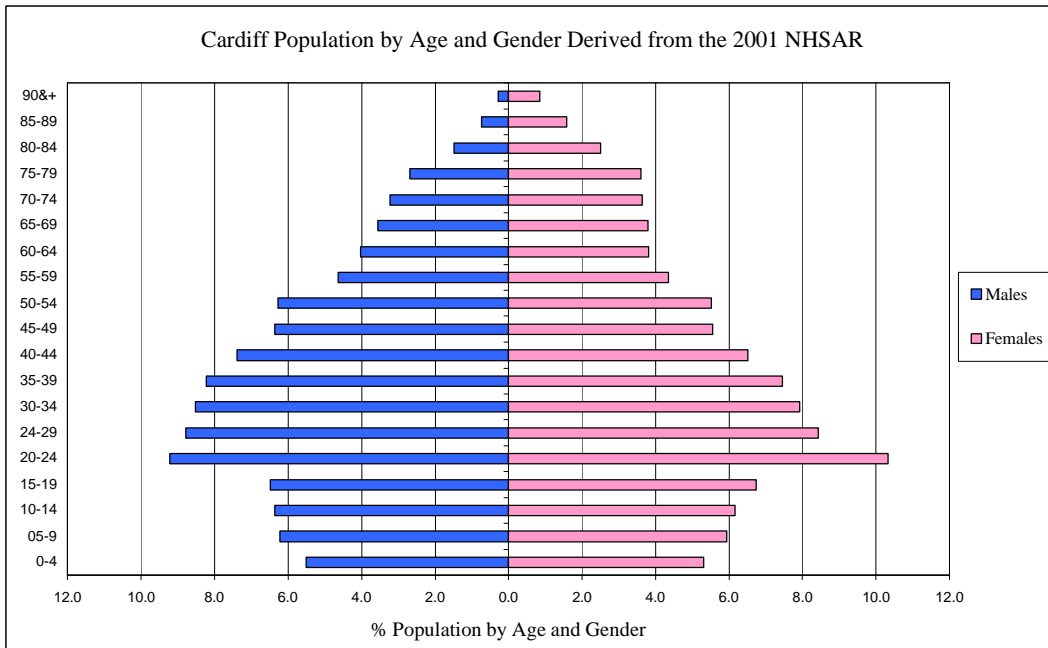
Projected future population growth by locality

In terms of a crude population growth estimate - almost 2/3rds of Cardiff's projected 5% population growth by 2007 will take place in the South-East area alone².

Population Age Structure

Cardiff's population age structure is shown below. It has a much higher proportion of young people aged 15-24 than Wales as a whole – partly due to a large number of students. It also has a lower proportion of persons of retirement age than the Wales average, and a slightly higher proportion of persons aged 0 to 15 years old.

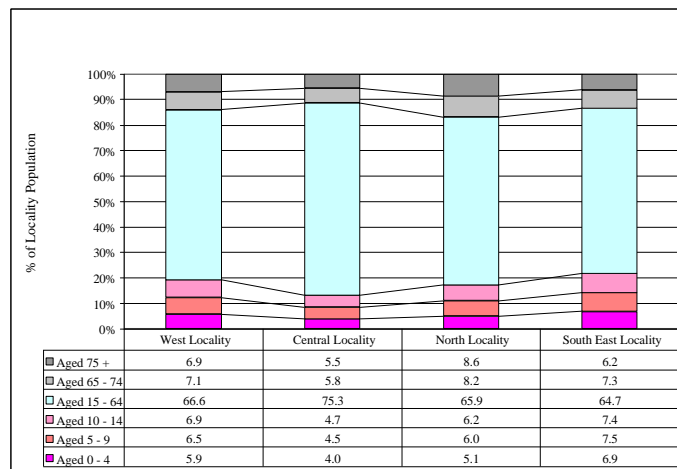
² Summing the projected supply of new residential dwellings over and above the dwelling stock in 2001, and assuming a Cardiff wide vacancy rate of approximately 2% (Cardiff Council data).



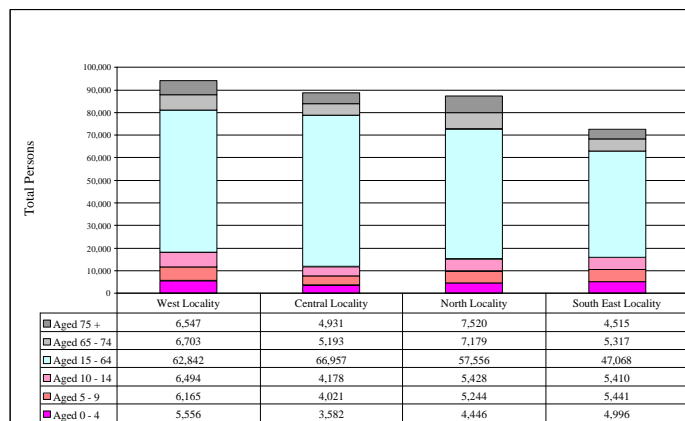
SPECIAL NEEDS AGE-GROUPS - CHILDREN AND THE ELDERLY

Children and the elderly represent the most needy age groups for Health Services. The population structure of the Central Locality contains a lower proportion of both children and the elderly than Cardiff as a whole. The South-East locality has a higher proportion of both younger and older age-groups than Cardiff as a whole. The West locality has a higher proportion of children than Cardiff as a whole and a proportion of elderly almost identical to Cardiff as a whole. The North Locality has a lower proportion of children than Cardiff as a whole and the highest proportion of elderly of any of the four localities.

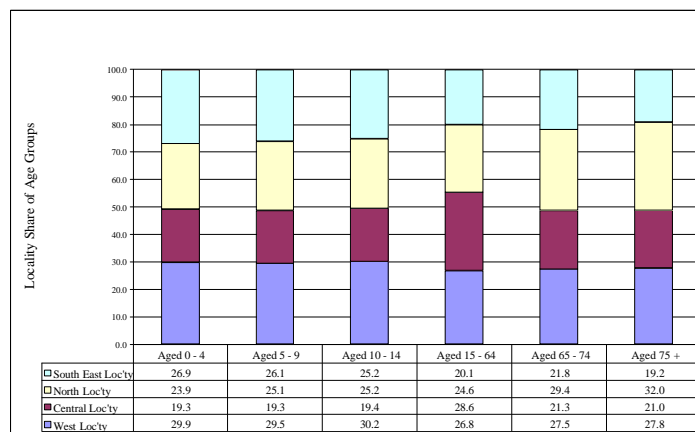
Population Proportions by Age Groups for LHB Localities



Population by Age Groups for LHB Localities



Proportion of Age Groups by LHB Locality



Children Aged 0-14

Just under 20% of Cardiff's children live in the Central Locality, just over 26% live in South East Cardiff, just under 30% live in West Cardiff and just under 25% live in North Cardiff.

Within the 6 Electoral Divisions in Central, Pentwyn, is the only Electoral Division with a proportion of children higher than the Cardiff average. Pentwyn strikingly contains almost around a third of Central's children followed by Plasnewydd with between 15 and 20%. Cathays (the city centre) has a very low proportion of children and contains only 7% of Central's children.

Among the South-East's 6 Electoral Divisions Trowbridge contains over one quarter of its children followed by Grangetown with over 22%.

Within the West Locality's 9 Electoral Divisions almost 24% of its children live in Ely, around 14% in each of the Electoral Divisions of Riverside, Caerau and Fairwater. At the lower end, only around 5% live in Creigiau / St Fagans, under 5% in Radyr / Morganstown and just over 4% live in Pentyrch.

Within the North Locality around 22% of its children live in Llanishen, about 18% live in Whitchurch / Tongwynlais and at the lower end only just over 5% live in Gabalfa and around 4% live in Lisvane.

Elderly

The Central Locality and the South East Locality each contain around 21% of Cardiff's entire elderly population. The West Locality contains just fewer than 28% of Cardiff's elderly and the North Locality contains the greatest proportion with around 30%.

Within Central only Cyncoed and Penylan have a higher proportion of elderly than the Cardiff average – Cyncoed substantially so. Almost half of Central's elderly live in Cyncoed and Penylan. Adamsdown contains only just over 8% of Central Cardiff's (already lower proportion) of elderly.

Among its 6 Electoral Divisions, strikingly Llanrumney contains almost 25% of the South-East's more substantial elderly population and at the other extreme, Butetown, contains approximately 8%.

Just under 18% of the West Locality's elderly population live in Fairwater, about 16% each in both Ely and Canton and under 15% live in Riverside. At the other extreme only around 3.5% of the West's elderly live in Pentyrch, just over 4% in Creigiau / St Fagans and around 5.5% live in Radyr / Morganstown.

Within the North Locality's high elderly population around 22% live in each of the two Electoral Divisions of Whitchurch / Tongwynlais and Rhiwbina. Over 17% live in Llanishen and around 15% live in Heath.

OTHER SPECIAL NEEDS POPULATION GROUPS

Gypsy Travellers

Due to the nomadic culture of this community, actual demographic data is difficult to capture. However, in the Cardiff area there are two formal sites that provide permanent residential accommodation for 77 families. These are both located in the Trowbridge Electoral Division in the Southeast Locality. In addition there are approximately 60 families who are housed around the Cardiff area and approximately 12 -15 families living on the roadside who have no official stopping place. Most families have a large number of children.

Studies indicate that the life expectancy and the general health experience of Gypsy Travellers is lower than the settled population. Injuries among children are high, especially road traffic accidents. Overcrowding is prevalent and sanitation can be inadequate, children particularly are susceptible to infectious disease and their mobility means they are often not immunised. Gypsy children are at particularly high risk of lead poisoning. The prevalence of genetically inherited conditions is higher than average and there is a relatively high level of infant mortality and a higher incidence of low birthweight babies.

The Homeless

Reliable estimates of the numbers of homeless people are difficult to come by. A crude estimate of people who are homeless and hostel residents in Cardiff is 1000, Because of the location of the hostels most of these will be resident in the Electoral Divisions of the Central, Southeast and West Cardiff localities closest to the city-centre.

The homeless do not constitute a homogenous population – they suffer from the same disorders as the general population. They also have additional special needs. There is a higher prevalence of mental disorder; they are four times more likely to suffer violent death, they suffer multiple health problems and they have less contact with services. Most have substance dependency problems or acquire them when homeless, and these can co-exist with mental health disorders.

Although numbers are small, homeless people place disproportionately large demands on services. High service users with multiple needs, often require help from several different agencies such as health, education, social, non-statutory and probation. Their need for care is greater. There are difficulties in accessing care, especially GP registration or engaging with traditional models of service delivery. Services may not be sensitive to their needs and planned secondary care access is particularly difficult.

Ethnic Minority Populations

Cardiff has an ethnic minority population of 25,735³. The various ethnic minorities form a higher proportion of the population in Grangetown, Riverside (West Locality), Plasnewydd and Butetown than elsewhere. The highest proportion of Black people is found in Butetown, with similar absolute numbers (around 600 people) in Grangetown. The highest population proportions and absolute numbers of Asian people in Cardiff are found in Grangetown (1897), Riverside (1873) and Plasnewydd (1552). Chinese and mixed races are more evenly distributed across the city. In overall population terms Asian people are the largest single ethnic minority (4% of the overall Cardiff population) numbering nearly as many as black, Chinese and Mixed Race people combined.

Many of these populations live in the poorest inner city areas and rank amongst the most impoverished of the city's inhabitants.

³ According to the 2001 census – which seems likely to be an underestimate as a result of likely under-enumeration problems particularly evident in the Electoral Divisions with the highest ethnic minority populations.

There is evidence that demonstrates the poor health of these populations, for example, low birthweight, high incidence of diabetes and complications of same, high level of iron deficiency amongst infants. Health status and access to health and social care is generally diminished in most ethnic minority populations.

The difficulties of language and cultural barriers are most evident when individual patients require consultations.

Student Population

58% of Cardiff's 25,000 students are concentrated in Central Cardiff particularly in Cathays (7,785), Plasnewydd (3,605) and Penylan (1,740). A large number are also resident in Gabalfa (3,110), a North Locality Electoral Division immediately bordering the boundary of the Central Locality. Students, in common with others of similar age, have special needs in relation to sexual health services.

Asylum Seeker Population

According to official statistics 1,213 Asylum Seekers and dependents have been dispersed to Cardiff as at 7/7/03. The largest numbers of the 911 supported by the Council Asylum Seekers Service live in Adamsdown (262) and Grangetown (140) followed by Splott (101) and Plasnewydd (100).

When asylum seekers are granted leave to remain as refugees they register with GPs and are recorded on the NHS central register and the Census in the same way as any other resident. They may continue to have special health needs however.

Many refugees have been exposed to years of repression. Against this background they may well have developed chronic psychiatric illness and mental disability as a result of the severe trauma. Asylum seekers and refugees in the UK often come from areas with high incidence of infectious diseases including tuberculosis. In addition, the language barrier may make the acquisition of the usual day to day primary and secondary care services more difficult.

Carers

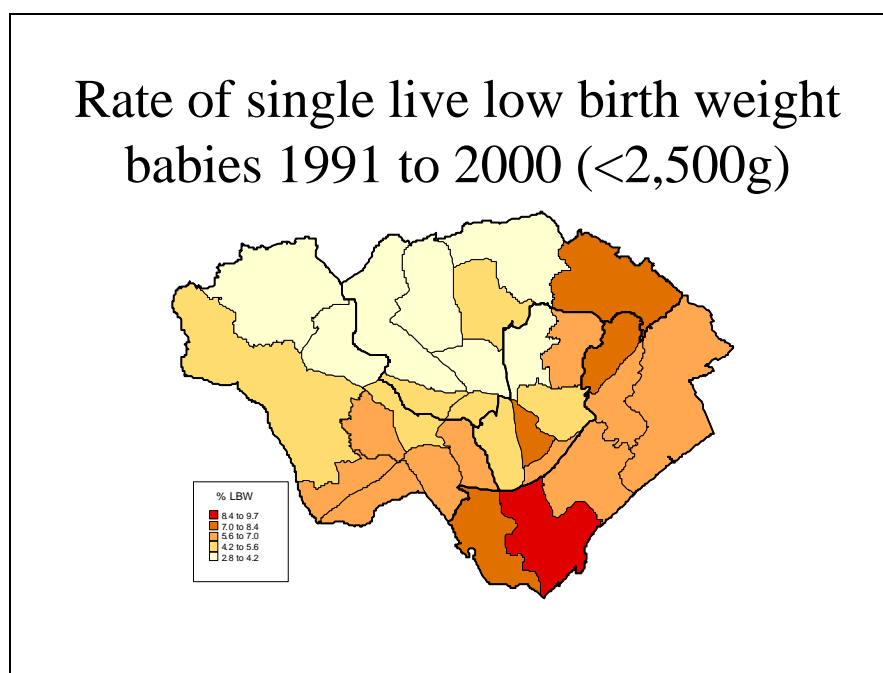
According to the National Strategy for Carers, 1 person in 8 in the UK is now a carer. With a population of around 340,000 according to the NHSAR, these data would indicate that Cardiff might currently have around 40,000 carers.

SELECTED POPULATION HEALTH PROBLEMS AND INDICATORS

Low Birth Weight Rates

Low birth weight (LBW) has commonly been associated with poor general health, education, nutrition, and risk factors such as smoking and alcohol consumption, both pre-conceptually and during pregnancy. It is also a reliable measure of the development in health, education, nutrition and of levels of smoking and drinking alcohol before and during pregnancy.

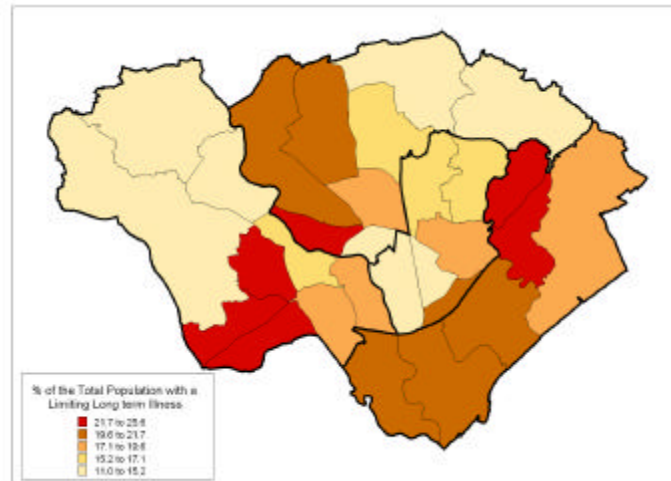
The percentage of LBW babies is higher in the South-East than in Cardiff as a whole. Eight of the ten Electoral Divisions with the highest percentages of LBW babies in the City are located within the Central and South East areas of Cardiff.



Disability and Handicap: Limiting Long Term Illness Rates

Disability is the extent to which any impairment in function (for example due to injury or disease) interferes with the ability to perform tasks, activities or to be independent. Handicap is the degree to which any impairment or consequent disability interferes with an individual's social role – at home or in the wider community including employment. In order to illuminate these issues, the 2001 Census asked respondents whether they or any dependent members of their household suffered from a Limiting Long Term Illness (LLTI). 18.5% of Cardiff's household population suffer from a LLTI. The South-east (21.33) and West (19.50) have the highest percentages of total household population with LLTI.

Proportion of Total Household Population with LLTI by Electoral Division (2001 Census)



Mental Health Problems (In those Aged 15-64)

The best evidence of the prevalence of psychiatric disorder is provided by the National Survey of Psychiatric Morbidity. Estimated numbers of people aged 15-64 with psychiatric disorder in Cardiff are as follows: psychoses (938 people), alcohol dependence (11,018), drug dependence (5,157), all neuroses (37,507), and depressive episode (5,626).

These figures demonstrate the large prevalence of depression and other neuroses in contrast to the number of those with psychoses. From these figures it is apparent that the main service for neuroses cannot be provided by specialist mental health services and most of the treatment for these conditions is more appropriately provided in primary care.

Substance Misuse

Substance misuse has become an increasing problem. It affects both teenagers and adults but mostly the 15-30 age group. Substance abuse in the Welsh context ranges from illegal drugs to solvents and alcohol misuse plus misuse of prescribed and over-the-counter medicines. Misuse of any of these can result in psychiatric disorders, addiction and premature death. It is not possible to appraise the frequency precisely at locality level, however, using the National Survey of Psychiatric Morbidity, estimated numbers of people aged 15-64 with drug dependence in Cardiff would be 5,157. This is likely to be an underestimate and does not include those below aged 15.

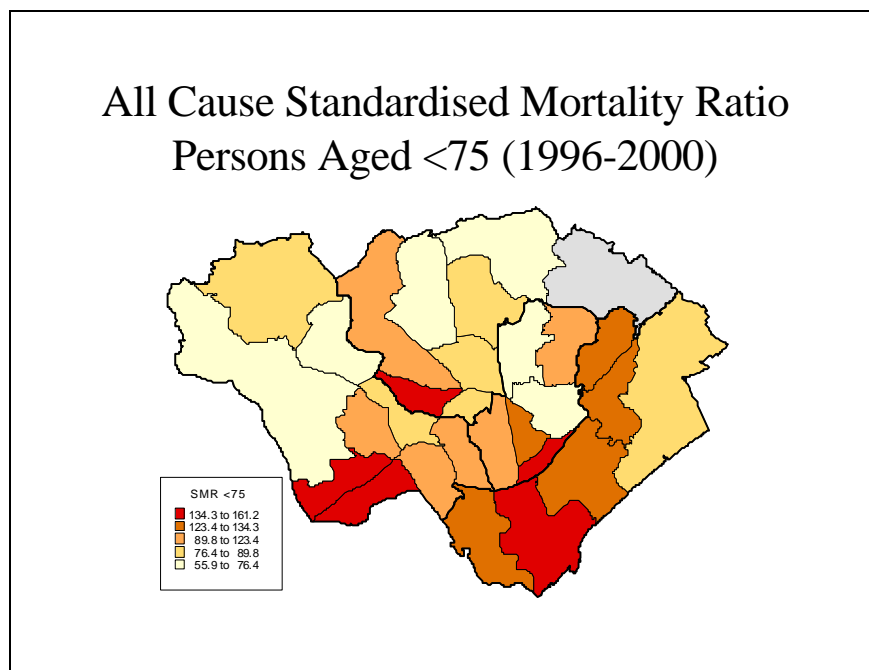
Sexually Transmitted Infections / Sex Industry

The sex industry in Cardiff is concentrated considerably in Adamsdown and Plasnewydd in the Central Locality, Butetown in the South-East locality and also in Riverside in the West Locality. Clients are from across Cardiff and further afield, however, sex workers are more likely to be resident in or close to the Electoral Divisions where the industry is concentrated. According to the regular statutory anonymous collated reports from Genito-urinary clinics across the UK the rates of all sexually transmitted diseases have been rising considerably in the last five years.

All Cause Standardised Mortality Rates

Half of the ten Electoral Divisions with the highest all-cause standardised mortality rates⁴ (SMRs) for deaths under the “fair-innings” age of 75 years old are in the South-East locality of Cardiff.

Taking specific Electoral Divisions in the city. Adamsdown (Central) has the highest measure of premature death in Cardiff followed by Llandaff North (North Locality) Caerau (West) Butetown and Ely (West) in that order. Lisvane (North), has the lowest rate of premature death followed in order by Creigiau/St.Fagans (West), Radyr (North), Cyncoed (Central) and Penylan (Central).



The single largest cause of death in Cardiff is cardiovascular disease. One of the major determinants is smoking – which is increasing in young women, and another is obesity - which is increasing rapidly throughout the population.

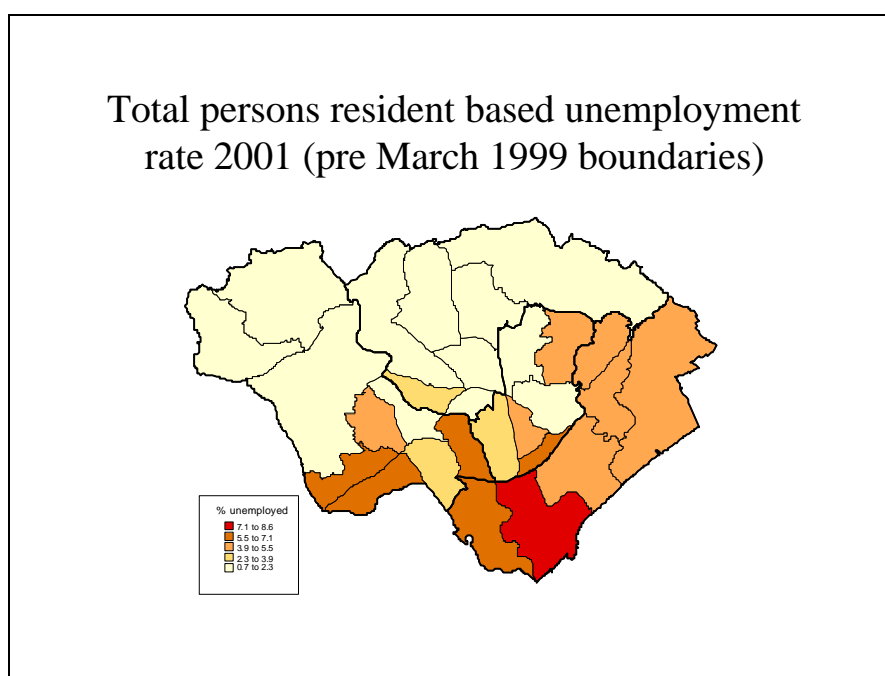
⁴ Standardised Mortality Rates (SMRs) allow a “fair”, “like-with-like”, comparison of death rates between areas by correcting for the differences in the age structures of different populations.

SELECTED HEALTH DETERMINANT INDICATORS

Unemployment Rates

There is a tenfold variation in rates between electoral divisions in the City with the highest rates in the Butetown (8.6%) and that with the lowest rate Lisvane and [Old] St Mellons (0.8%) - in the North Locality. The other Electoral Divisions with substantially higher rates than the overall Cardiff unemployment figure of around 3% are Adamsdown (7.1%), Ely (6.9), Riverside (6.8), Caerau (6.5), Grangetown (6.2%), Splott (5.3%), Plasnewydd (5.1%), and Llanrumney (5.1%).

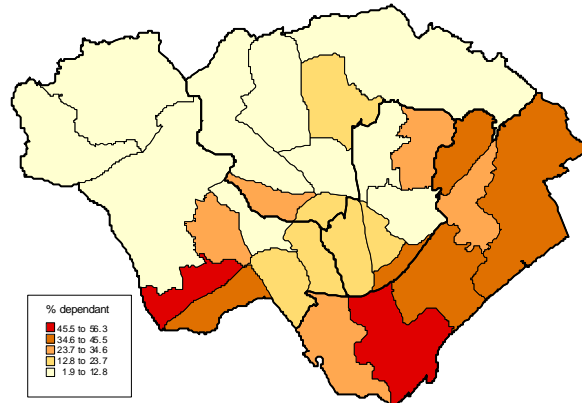
There is consistent evidence from different types of studies that unemployment is associated with adverse health outcomes – including poorer mental health, cardiovascular disease and increased mortality. Unemployment has a direct effect on health beyond the effects of socioeconomic status, poverty, risk factors, or prior ill-health.



Poverty Indicators

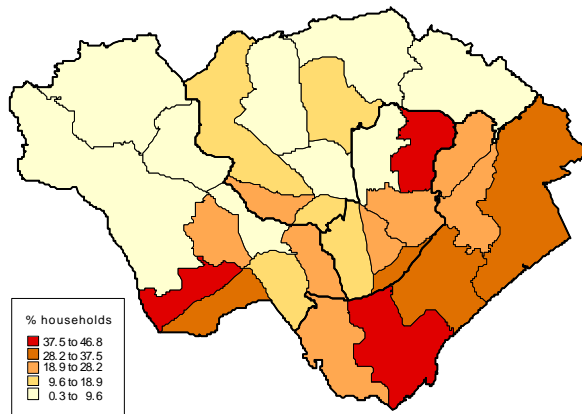
There is a stark variation in the percentage of dependant children living in households in receipt of Income Support. The variation in rates is a good indication of 'child poverty'. The overall percentage of dependant children in Cardiff living in households in receipt of Income Support is 26%. Six of the ten Electoral Divisions with the highest percentage of dependants are located in the South East locality. Butetown has the worst rate (56%) in Cardiff by a considerable margin from Ely (West locality) (46%) then Splott (40%), Caerau (West locality) (40%), Trowbridge (39%), Adamsdown (Central locality) (38%), Llanrumney (36%), Grangetown (32.7%) Llandaff North (North Locality) (32.3) and Rumney (28.4%).

% Income Support Dependants Under 16 August 1999 (pre March 1999 boundaries)



Housing Benefit schemes are administered by local authorities to assist those on low incomes to pay their rent. Half of the ten Electoral Divisions with the highest proportion of income support dependants under sixteen are located in the South-East Cardiff locality. Butetown has the worst rate (56%) in Cardiff by a considerable margin.

% households in receipt of Housing Benefit 2001



Community Safety and Crime Rates

The two areas with by far the highest reported community safety problems are Cathays and Butetown. These Electoral Divisions, however, contain the City Centre

and the Bay areas, both of which experience very enhanced population levels during the day and in the evenings as a combination of the workforce and leisure seekers are present in large numbers. Therefore the rates (which are calculated using residents population as the denominator) for these Electoral Divisions are artificially elevated.

