National Indicators and Well-being of Wales/ Dangosyddion cenedlaethol a Llesiant Cymru

Sue Leake,

Welsh Government/ Llywodraeth Cymru

Aim

- Reminder of background to National Indicators and Well-being of Wales report
- What information is available that can help at local level?

  – On national indicators

  – Other contextual information

  – Analysis from National Survey for Wales that can help identify factors associated with various aspects of well-being

- Atgoffa o ddangosyddion cenedlaethol a llesiant Cymru
- Pa wybodaeth sydd ar gael a all helpu ar lefel leol?

  – Ar ddangosyddion cenedlaethol

  – Gwybodaeth gyd-destunol arall

  – Dadansoddiad o'r Arolwg Cenedlaethol i Gymru a all helpu i ddynodi ffactorau sy'n gysylltiedig ag amryw agweddau o lesiant
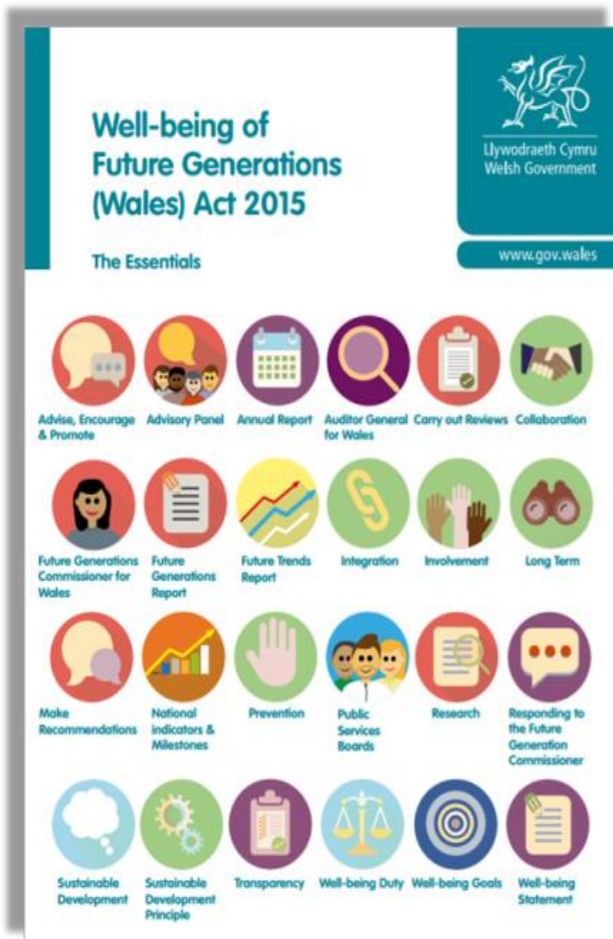
Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015
Deddf Llesiant Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol (Cymru) 2015

"Y GYMRU A GAREM / THE WALES WE WANT"

Llywodraeth Cymru / Welsh Government

www.cymru.gov.uk

Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015
The Essentials
www.gov.wales
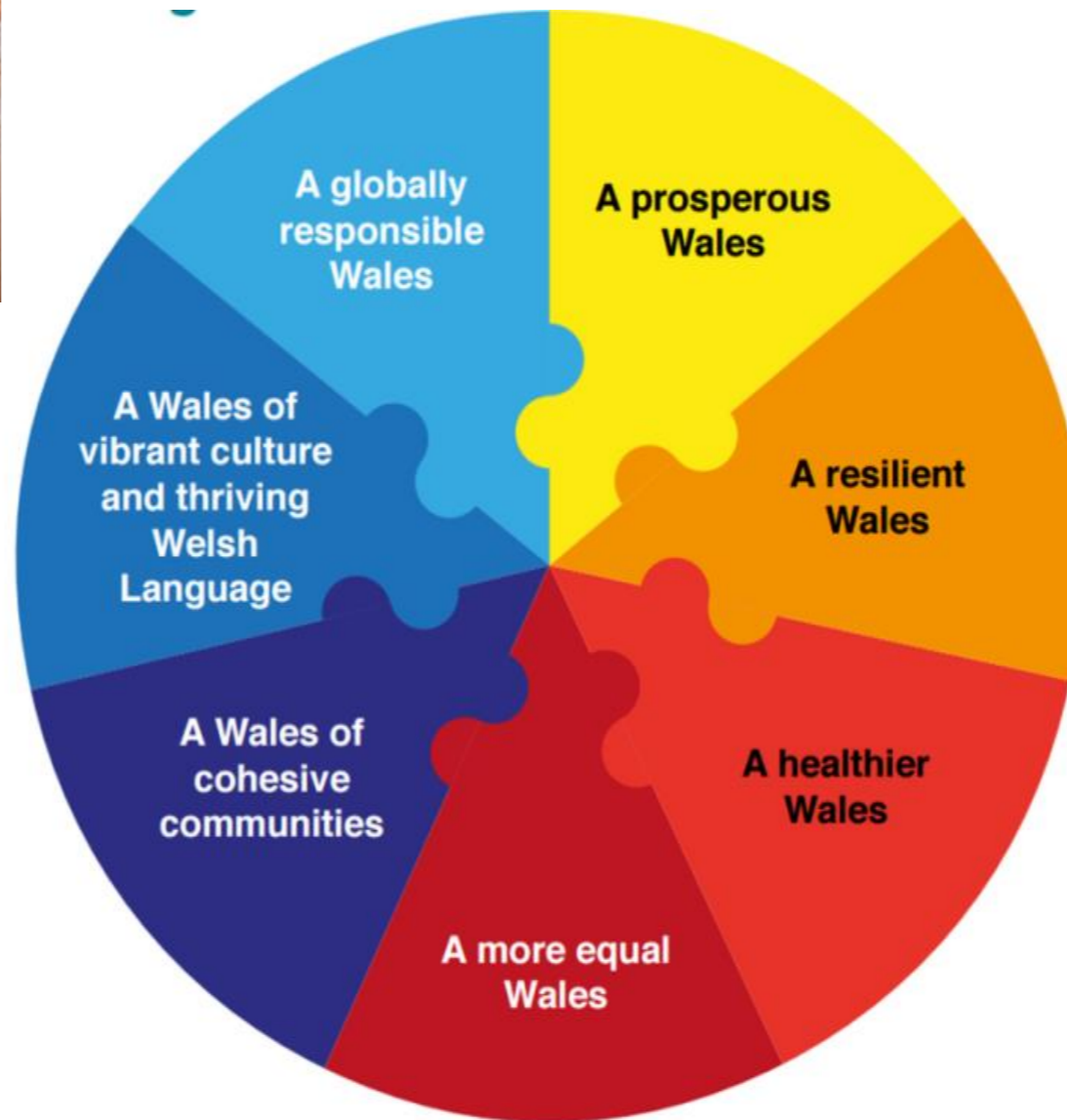
"What Wales is doing today the world will do tomorrow"

(Nikel Seth, Director Sustainable Development, United Nations, 2015)

A globally responsible Wales

A prosperous Wales

A Wales of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh Language

A resilient Wales

A Wales of cohesive communities

A healthier Wales

A more equal Wales

Long term/ Hirdymor

Prevention/ Atal

Integration/ Integreiddio

Collaboration/ Cydweithredu

Involvement/ Cynnwys

Well-being of Wales
National Indicators for Wales

The seven well-being goals for Wales

Goal 1	Goal 2	Goal 3	Goal 4	Goal 5	Goal 6	Goal 7
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	Globally Responsible Wales

The way in which we are measuring progress

	National Well-being Indicators for Wales	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
01	Percentage of live single births with a birth weight of under 2,500g			■	■			
02	Healthy life expectancy at birth including the gap between the least and most deprived			■	■			
03	Percentage of adults who have fewer than two healthy lifestyle behaviours			■	■	■	■	
04	Levels of nitrogen dioxide (NO2) pollution in the air	■	■	■				■
05	Percentage of children who have fewer than two healthy lifestyle behaviours			■	■	■		
06	Measurement of development of young children	■			■	■	■	
07	Average capped 9 points score of pupils, including the gap between those who are eligible or are not eligible for free school meals	■			■		■	
08	Percentage of adults with qualifications at the different levels of the National Qualifications Framework	■		■	■			
09	Gross Value Added (GVA) per hour worked (relative to UK average)	■						
10	Gross Disposable Household Income per head	■		■	■			
11	Percentage of businesses which are innovation-active	■	■					■
12	Capacity (in MW) of renewable energy equipment installed	■	■			■		■
13	Concentration of carbon and organic matter in soil	■	■					■
14	The Ecological Footprint of Wales	■	■					■
15	Amount of waste generated that is not recycled, per person	■	■			■		■
16	Percentage of people in employment, who are on permanent contracts (or on temporary contracts, and not seeking permanent employment) and who earn more than 2/3 of the UK median wage	■		■	■			■

Around two thirds of the 46 indicators are available at local authority or lower geographical area

Mae tua dwy ran o dair o'r 46 dangosydd ar gael ar lefel awdurdod lleol neu ardal ddaearyddol is

National Indicators for Wales/ Dangosyddion cenedlaethol (contd.)

#	Indicator
17	Gender pay difference
18	Percentage of people living in households in income poverty relative to the UK median: measured for children, working age and those of pension age
19	Percentage of people living in households in material deprivation
20	Percentage of people moderately or very satisfied with their jobs
21	Percentage of people in employment
22	Percentage of people in education, employment or training, measured for different age groups
23	Percentage who feel able to influence decisions affecting their local area
24	Percentage of people satisfied with their ability to get to/ access the facilities and services they need
25	Percentage of people feeling safe at home, walking in the local area, and when travelling
26	Percentage of people satisfied with local area as a place to live
27	Percentage of people agreeing that they belong to the area; that people from different backgrounds get on well together; and that people treat each other with respect
28	Percentage of people who volunteer
29	Mean mental well-being score for people
30	Percentage of people who are lonely
31	Percentage of dwellings which are free from hazards
32	Number of properties (homes and businesses) at medium or high risk of flooding from rivers and the sea
33	Percentage of dwellings with adequate energy performance
34	Number of households successfully prevented from becoming homeless per 10,000 households
35	Percentage of people attending or participating in arts, culture or heritage activities at least three times a year
36	Percentage of people who speak Welsh daily and can speak more than just a few words of Welsh
37	Percentage of people who can speak Welsh
38	Percentage of people participating in sporting activities three or more times a week
39	Percentage of museums and archives holding archival/heritage collections meeting UK accreditation standards
40	Percentage of designated historic environment assets that are in stable or improved conditions
41	Emissions of greenhouse gases within Wales
42	Emissions of greenhouse gases attributed to the consumption of global goods and services in Wales
43	Areas of healthy ecosystems in Wales
44	Status of Biological diversity in Wales
45	Percentage of surface water bodies, and groundwater bodies, achieving good or high overall status
46	The social return on investment of Welsh partnerships within Wales and outside of the UK that are working towards the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals

How did we present the outputs? /Sut wnaethom ni gyflwyno'r allbynnau?

Well-being of Wales Report/Adroddiad ar Iesiant Cymru

- Sept 2017: first ever annual [Well-being of Wales report](#) published
- Second [Well-being of Wales report](#), Sept 2018, together with report "[What do we know about Children's wellbeing](#)"

- Insight into the state of the nation's well-being and recent trends
- A report that tells a story
- Key messages could be found in a [Slideshare](#) and the [full report](#).
- [Narrative](#) on our progress against each of the seven well-being goals; rounded view of issues
- Reported on [National indicators](#) but also other relevant data

- Medi 2017: Cyhoeddwyd adroddiad blynyddol cyntaf [Llesiant Cymru](#)
- Ail adroddiad [Llesiant Cymru](#), Medi 2018, ynghyd ag adroddiad "[Beth ydym ni'n ei wybod am Iesiant plant?](#)"

- Roedd yn rhoi darlun o gyflwr llesiant y genedl a'r tueddiadau diweddar
- Adroddiad sy'n adrodd stori
- Mae'r brif negeseuon i'w gweld yn y [Slideshare](#) hwn yn ogystal a'r [adroddiad llawn](#).
- Naratif ar ein cynnydd yn erbyn pob un o'r saith nodau lles; darlun crwn o faterion
- Adroddodd ar [ddangosyddion cenedlaethol](#) ond hefyd ar ddata perthnasol arall

How did we present the outputs? / Sut wnaethom ni gyflwyno'r allbynnau? (2)

- StatsWales data and Power BI reports, Open Data format

- [interactive tool](#) allowing the user to filter the national indicators according to the Well-being goals that they most relate to – but also the 17 UN Sustainable Development Goals

- StatsWales data ac adroddiadau Power BI, ffurf data agored

- [adnodd ryngweithiol](#) sy'n caniatáu i ddefnyddwyr hidlo'r dangosyddion cenedlaethol yn unol â'r nodau Llesiant y maent yn ymwneud fwyaf â hwy - ond hefyd ag 17 Nod Datblygu Cynaliadwy y Cenhedloedd Unedig

ystadegau ar gyfer cymru statistics for wales

NODAU DATBLYGU CYNALIADWY

Llywodraeth Cymru Welsh Government

Llesiant Cymru

2017-18

---

ystadegau ar gyfer cymru statistics for wales

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Llywodraeth Cymru Welsh Government

Well-being of Wales

2017-18

A globally responsible 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

---

ystadegau ar gyfer cymru statistics for wales

Llywodraeth Cymru Welsh Government

Llesiant Cymru 2017-18: beth ydym ni'n ei wybod am lesiant plant?

---

ystadegau ar gyfer cymru statistics for wales

Llywodraeth Cymru Welsh Government
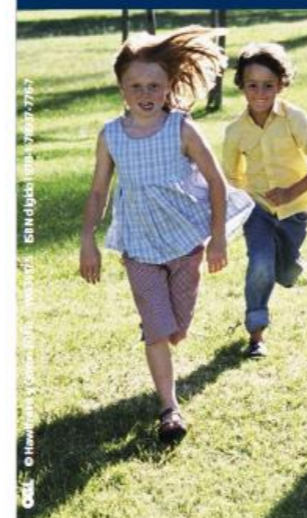
Well-being of Wales 2017-18: what do we know about children's well-being?

A globally responsible 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

Well-being of Wales 2017-18
Measuring progress towards the national well-being goals

A globally responsible Wales

A prosperous Wales

A Wales of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh Language

A resilient Wales

A Wales of cohesive communities

A healthier Wales

A more equal Wales

#wellbeingofwales

1 of 22   SlideShare

The gender pay gap has continued to narrow and is now the lowest level on record. But our indicator shows women are less likely than men to be in good quality employment.

There remains a significant gap in employment outcomes for disabled people.

Gender pay difference in full-time hourly pay

£2.00
£1.50
£1.00
£0.50
£0.00
1997 2000 2003 2006 2009 2012 2016

Disability employment rate difference in percentage points

100
80
60
40
20
0

2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
35	34	35	34	35
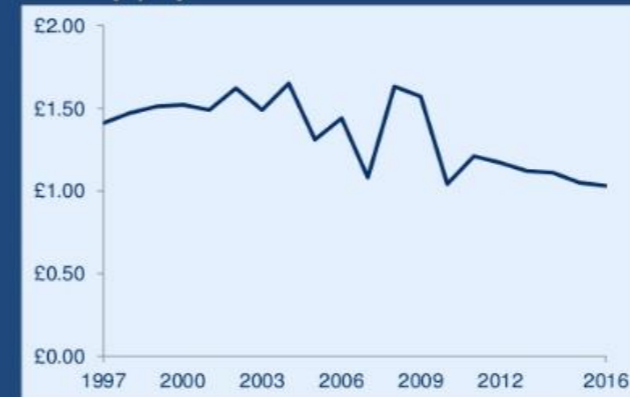
Sources: Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings and Annual Population Survey
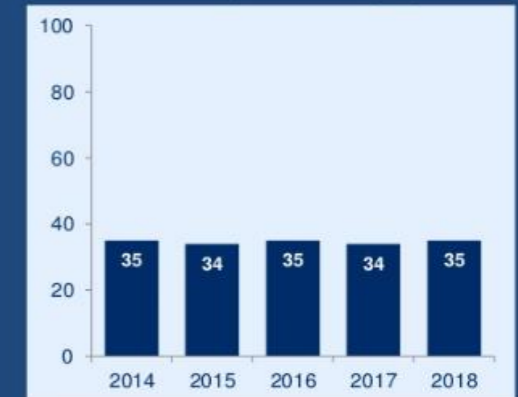
#wellbeingofwales

Whilst there is a long term trend of reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, the latest data shows an increase in emissions in 2016 compared with 2015. Air pollution continues to be a significant health issue.

Greenhouse Gas Emissions (kilotonnes)

60,000
50,000
40,000
30,000
20,000
10,000
0
Base 1998 2001 2004 2007 2010 2013 2016
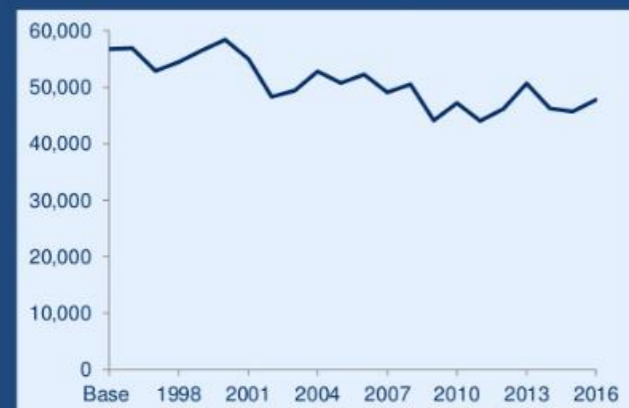
Average NO_2 concentrations in μg/m3

16
14
12
10
8
6
4
2
0
2007 2010 2013 2016
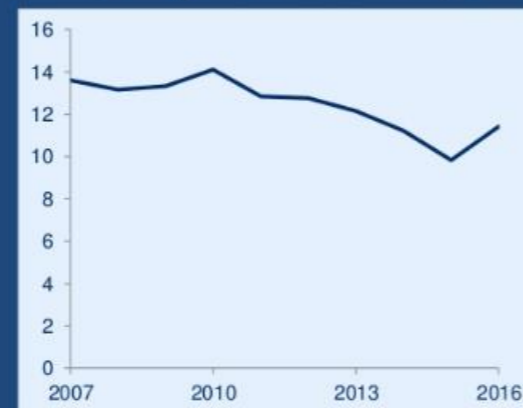
Source: Defra

#wellbeingofwales

Mae llai o blant yn byw mewn aelwydydd heb waith, gyda'r nifer wedi syrthio dros y flwyddyn ddiwethaf a dros y tymor canolig.

Canran y plant ar aelwydydd heb waith

50
40
30
20
10
0
2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017

Cymru

DU

Blwyddyn yn dod i ben ar 31 Rhagfyr
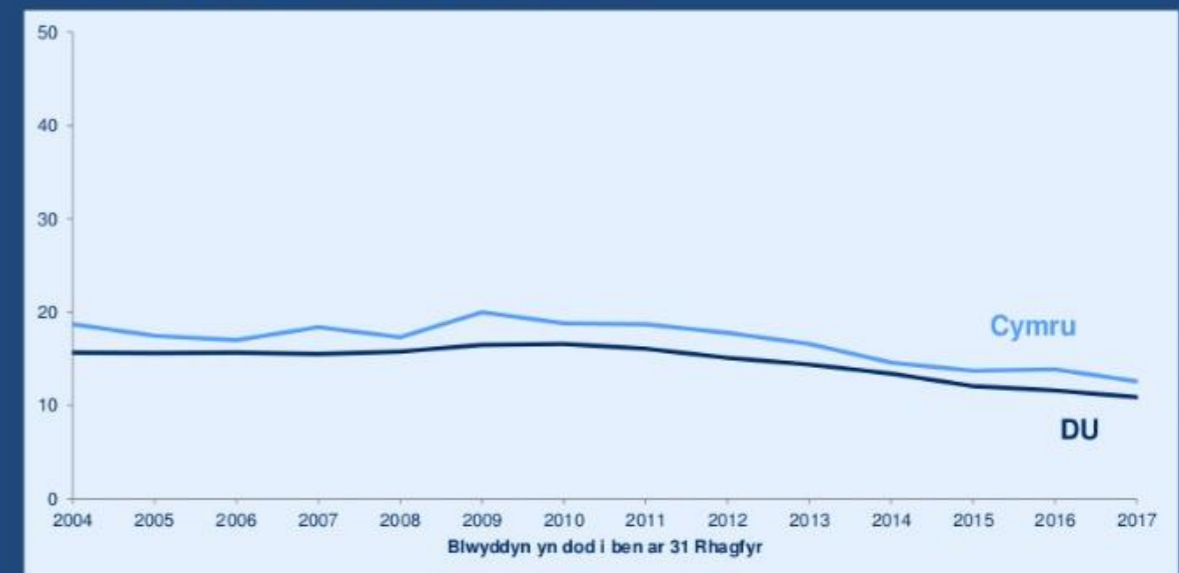
Ffynhonnell: Arolwg Blynyddol o'r Boblogaeth

#llesiantcymru

Data for the 46 national indicators
Links to more detailed data and other contextual information

Data ar y 46 dangosydd cenedlaethol
Dolenni i ddata mwy manwl a gwybodaeth gyd-destynol arall

Percentage of people living in households in income poverty relative to the UK median, measured for all people, children, working age adults and those of pension age

What is the indicator?
The percentage of people in Wales who are living in households where the household income is below 60% of the average (median) UK household income after housing costs such as rent/mortgage interest payments and water rates are paid. It is measured for all people, children, working-age adults and those of pension age. It is a measure of income inequality, not living standards. For a measure of living standards please see indicator 19 which looks at material deprivation.

Percentage of people in Wales living in relative income poverty, averages of 3 financial years

Age Group ● All individuals ● Children ● Pensioners ● Working-age adults
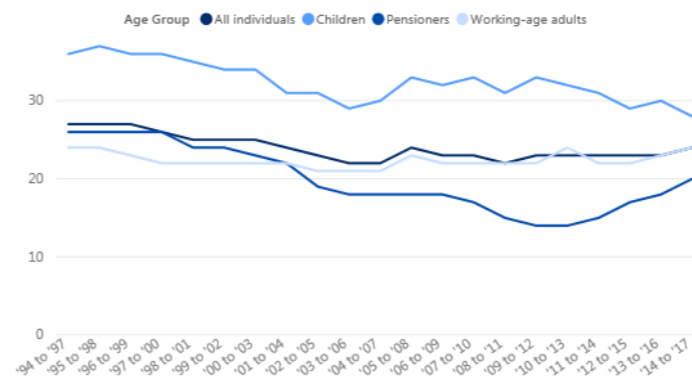
☐ Select All
☐ All individuals
☐ Children
☐ Pensioners
☐ Working-age adults

What does the data say?
Children are consistently the age group most likely to be in relative income poverty. This is partly because adults living in households with children are more likely to be out of work or in low paid work due to childcare responsibilities.

The percentage of pensioners in relative income poverty appears to be on an upward trend in recent years despite its downward trend throughout the first decade of the 21st century.

Contextual information
The overall percentage of people living in relative income poverty in Wales now stands at 24 per cent which is up slightly from where it has been for the last 5 periods. The percentage has also been steady for all other UK countries in recent years; however their rates have been lower. The most recent figure for England is 22 per cent, for Northern Ireland, 20 per cent and for Scotland, 19 per cent.

External links and breakdowns by equality groups
Link to data: StatsWales
Release: Households Below Average Income

Percentage of people living in households in material deprivation

What is the indicator?
This indicator measures the percentage of people aged 16 or over in households who cannot afford particular goods and activities that are typical in society at a given point in time, irrespective of whether they would choose to have these items even if they could afford them.

Latest result for Wales

16%

Percentage of people living in households in material deprivation by age, 2017-18

Gender: All (16) Female Male

What does the data say?
The proportion of people living in material deprivation varies by gender.

Contextual data
Material deprivation should be considered alongside indicator 18 on relative income poverty.

The Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) produces different measures of material deprivation for children and pensioners, which for children are combined with information about the income of their household. There are several reasons why the two sources of material deprivation statistics are not comparable. More information can be found on "What should I keep in mind on material deprivation?".

External links and breakdowns by equality groups
Data tables: StatsWales
Release: National Survey for Wales: Headline results, 2017-18
Publications: National Survey for Wales, 2016-17 - Poverty
Who is more likely to be in material deprivation, 2014-15?
Background information: About the survey

Contact email: surveys@gov.wales
Last update: June 2018
Next update: June 2019 (provisional)
Source 1: National Survey for Wales, Welsh Government
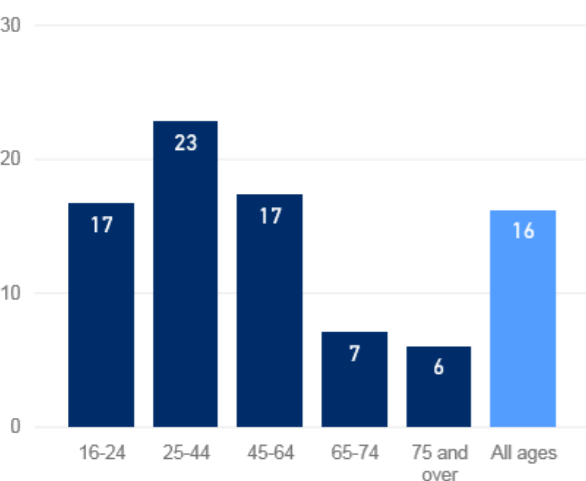
Designation: National Statistics

Percentage of people agreeing that they belong to the area, that people from different backgrounds get on well together, and that people treat each other with respect

What is the indicator?
This indicator measures the percentage of people aged 16 or over who agree with three statements about their local area. The results indicate the percentage who agreed: they feel they belong to the area; that people from different backgrounds get on well together; that people treat each other with respect.

Latest result for Wales

50%

Gender: All (16) Female Male

What does the data say?
The sense of community cohesion varies across age groups. These questions were not asked in 2017-18 and the National Survey 2016-17 results remain the latest findings.

Contextual data
Who is more likely to have a strong sense of community?

Data on the three measures within this composite indicator is available via StatsWales.

Percentage of people agreeing that they belong to the area, that people from different backgrounds get on well together, and that people treat each other with respect, by age group in 2016-17

External links and breakdowns by equality groups
Data tables: StatsWales
Release: National Survey for Wales: Headline, 2017-18
Statistical bulletin: Local area and community, 2016-17
Background information: About the survey

Contact e-mail: surveys@gov.wales
Last update: June 2017
Next update: June 2019 (provisional)
Source 1: National Survey for Wales, Welsh Government

Supporting analysis to indicate key factors associated with aspects of well-being/
Dadansoddiad ategol i nodi ffactorau allweddol sy'n gysylltiedig ag agweddau o lesiant

National Survey for Wales - Regression analysis

- Poverty (April 2018)

- Loneliness (Feb 2018)

- Further analysis of mental well-being (Mar 2018)

- Local Area and Community (Nov 2017)

Arolwg Cenedlaethol Cymru - dadansoddiad atchweliad

- Tlodi (Ebrill 2018) – Saesneg yn unig

- Unigrwydd (Chwefror 2018) – Saesneg yn unig

- Dadansoddiad pellach llesiant meddyliol (Mawrth 2018) – Saesneg yn unig

- Ardal leol a chymuned (Tachwedd 2017)

Example: Poverty

Analysis of National Survey results in 2016-17 shows that, when other factors are held constant, the strongest predictors of being in material deprivation were:

- Long term limiting illness
- Living in social housing
- Unemployed/no-one working in the household
- Single adult household (with or without children)
- No qualifications

The following were also strongly linked to being in material deprivation:

- Low life satisfaction
- Low mental well-being

Single parent households were **more likely** to be in material deprivation than other types of households; half of single parent households were in material deprivation in 2016-17 compared to one in five households with two adults and children, and less than one in ten of households comprising two adults with no children.

Enghraifft: Tlodi

Wrth ddadansoddi canlyniadau Arolwg Cenedlaethol 2016-17 ymhellach, gwelir, pan fo ffactorau eraill yn gyson, mai rhagfynegyddion pennaf amddifadedd materol oedd:

- Salwch cyfyngol hirdymor
- Byw mewn tai cymdeithasol
- Diweithdra/neb yn gweithio yn yr aelwyd
- Aelwyd un rhiant (gyda neu heb blant)
- Dim cymwysterau

Roedd cysylltiad cryf rhwng y canlynol ag amddifadedd materol hefyd:

- Bodlonrwydd isel ar fywyd
- Llesiant meddyliol isel

Roedd **aelwydydd un rhiant** yn **fwy tebygol** o fod mewn amddifadedd materol na mathau eraill o aelwydydd; roedd hanner aelwydydd un rhiant mewn amddifadedd materol yn 2016-17, o gymharu ag un ym mhob pump aelwyd â dau oedolyn a phlant, a llai nag un o bob deg aelwyd yn cynnwys dau oedolyn heb blant

National Survey for Wales, 2016-17
Further analysis of mental well-being

During 2016-17, the National Survey included questions to assess people's mental health. These were 14 positively worded statements designed to measure mental well-being, which were taken from the Warwick-Edinburgh Mental Well-being scale. Scores range from 14-70, with a higher score representing better mental well-being.

Key findings

Mental well-being is strongly related to loneliness and other subjective dimensions of well-being.

When controlling for a range of factors, better mental wellbeing was found to be associated with each of the following:

- being older
- being male
- good general health
- not having a long-term limiting illness
- feeling a strong sense of community
- being satisfied with the local area
- being religious
- being married or in a civil partnership
- having young children in the household
- participating in sport
- eating more fruit and vegetables
- not drinking alcohol
- being physically active
- not being in material deprivation
- having higher levels of qualifications

Mental wellbeing was <u>not</u> found to be associated with:

- the health board area people lived in
- smoking status
- having a healthy weight
- the type of household
- economic status
- tenure
- speaking Welsh
- level of deprivation in the local area

About this bulletin

This bulletin provides more detailed analysis of the 2016-17 results from the National Survey on **mental well-being**.

The full questionnaire is available on the National Survey web pages.

Additional tables can be accessed via the Results viewer.

In this bulletin

Where can you find the Well-being of Wales report?

Ble gallwch weld adroddiad Llesiant Cymru?

Well-being report / What do we know about children's well-being?
http://gov.wales/statistics-and-research/well-being-wales/?lang=en

Interactive mapping of national indicators to goals
http://gov.wales/statistics-and-research/national-indicators-mapping-well-being-goals/?lang=en

Adroddiad Llesiant Cymru / Beth ydym ni'n ei wybod am lesiant plant?
http://gov.wales/statistics-and-research/well-being-wales/?lang=cy

Mapio rhyngweithiol y dangosyddion cenedlaethol i'r nodau
http://gov.wales/statistics-and-research/national-indicators-mapping-well-being-goals/?lang=cy

#wellbeingofwales

WORKSHOP:

Using national well-being data to support local analysis

How is well-being measured in the UK?

National Intelligence Event 2018

Silvia Manclossi - Head of Quality of Life Team, ONS

Measuring National Well-being

Measures of National Well-being Dashboard

What is 'national well-being'?

In 2010, the National Statistician launched the ONS Measuring National Well-being Programme: *"We must measure what matters - the key elements of national well-being. We want to develop measures based on what people tell us matters most."*

43 indicators organised i 10 areas of life... to achieve the 'triple bottom line':
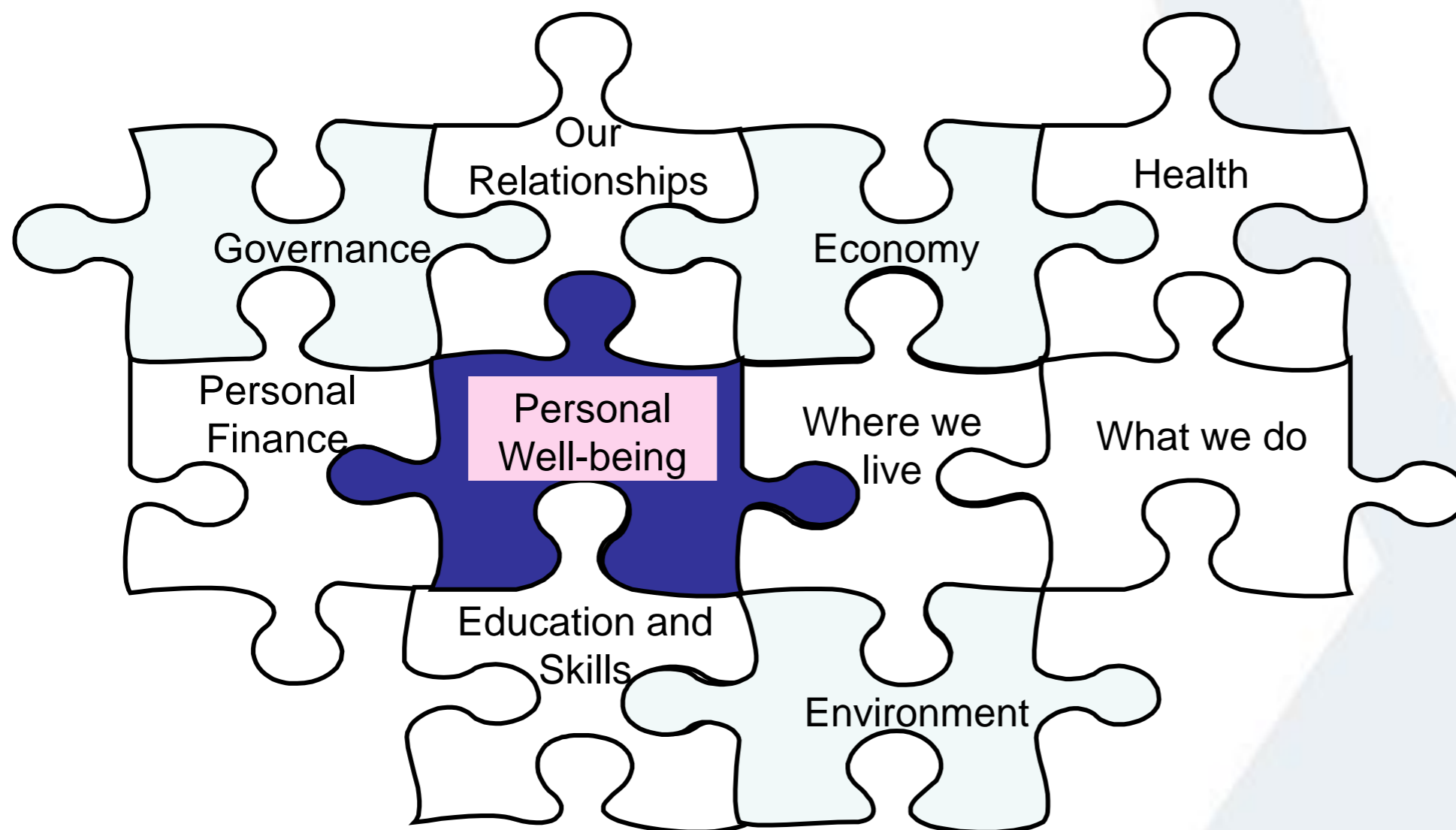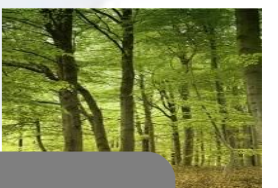
How do we assess <u>change</u>?

Measures of National Well-being Dashboard

It monitors and reports how the UK is doing by producing accepted and trusted measures for the different areas of life that matter most to the UK public.

26 September 2018

The dashboard provides a visual overview of the data and can be explored by the areas of life (domains) or by the direction of change. It supports the Measuring National Well-being programme which provides a more detailed look at life in the UK. We describe well-being as "how we are doing" as individuals, as communities and as a nation, and how sustainable this is for the future. The full set of headline measures of national well-being are organised into 10 areas, such as health, where we live, what we do and our relationships. The measures include both objective data and subjective data.

For more detailed information, the national well-being measures dataset contains the latest data, back series, demographics where applicable and quality information.

We assess change over the short-term (mainly 1 year) and the long-term (mainly 5 years). Change is assessed over a 5 year basis in the dashboard below, however trend information can be found below in the graphs for each indicator.

The latest update provides a broadly positive picture of life in the UK, with the majority of indicators either improving or staying the same over the long-term. Areas of life that are improving include: our personal well-being, for example our life satisfaction, things we do are worthwhile and happiness. While areas showing no change include our feelings of loneliness, satisfaction with our accommodation and our engagement or participation in arts and culture.

Long-term change

Improved
27 (63%)

No overall change
9 (21%)

Not assessed
5 (12%)

Deteriorated
2 (5%)
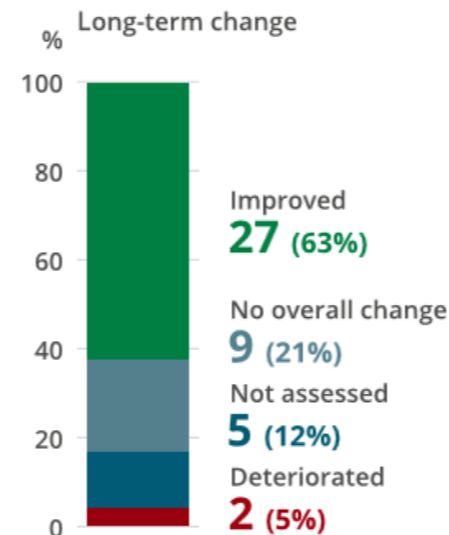
How do we assess progress?
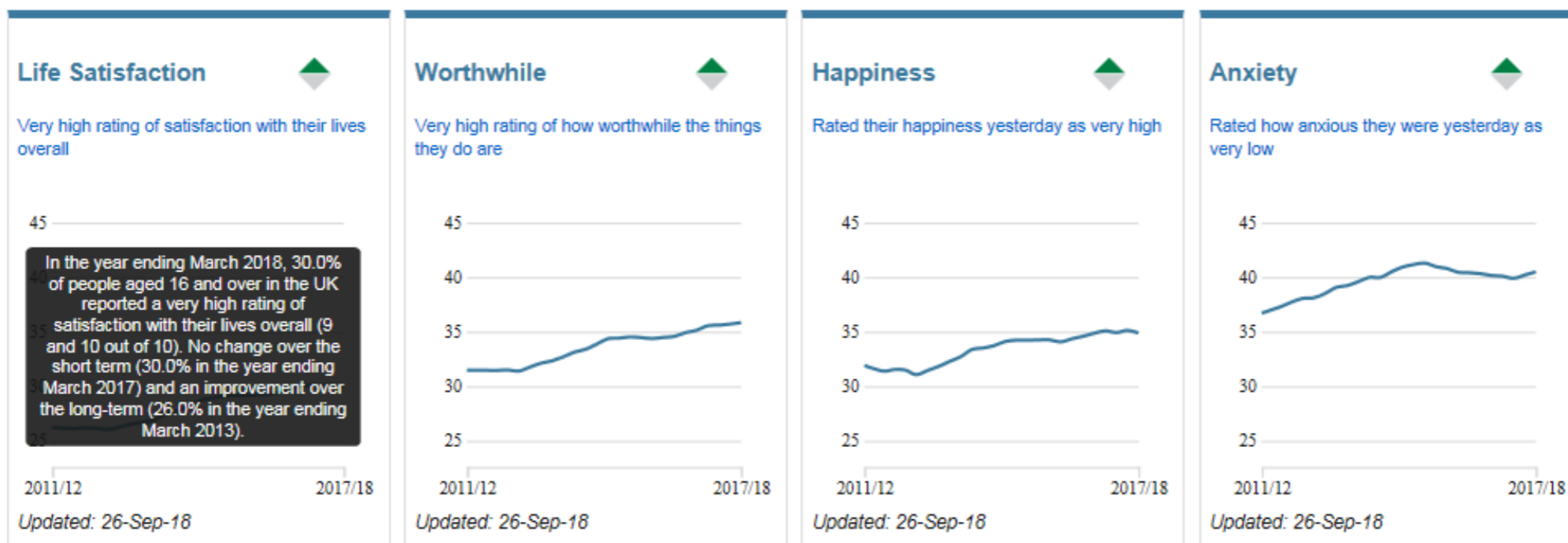
Personal well-being questions

ONS personal well-being questions included on the Annual Population Survey since 2011 and now increasingly on other surveys too

- Overall, how satisfied are you with your life nowadays?

- Overall, to what extent do you feel the things you do in your life are worthwhile?

- Overall, how happy did you feel yesterday?

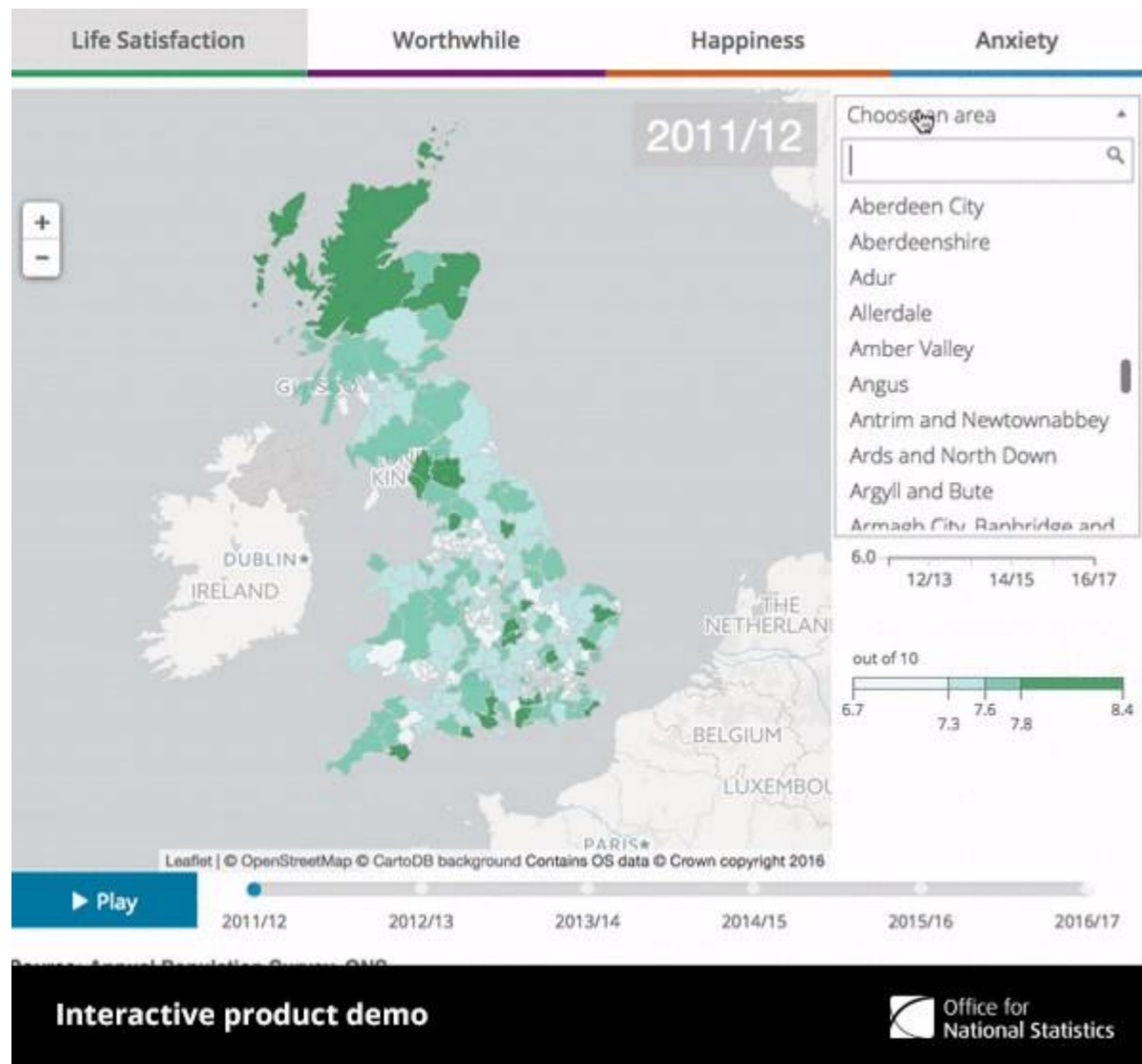- Overall, how anxious did you feel yesterday?

Response scale:

```
   0     1     2     3     4     5     6     7     8     9     10
   |_____|_____|_____|_____|_____|_____|_____|_____|_____|_____|
```

Not at all   Completely

Sub-regional personal well-being data

- Significant demand for data at the lowest geographic level
- Interactive tools enable easy access and comparison of data
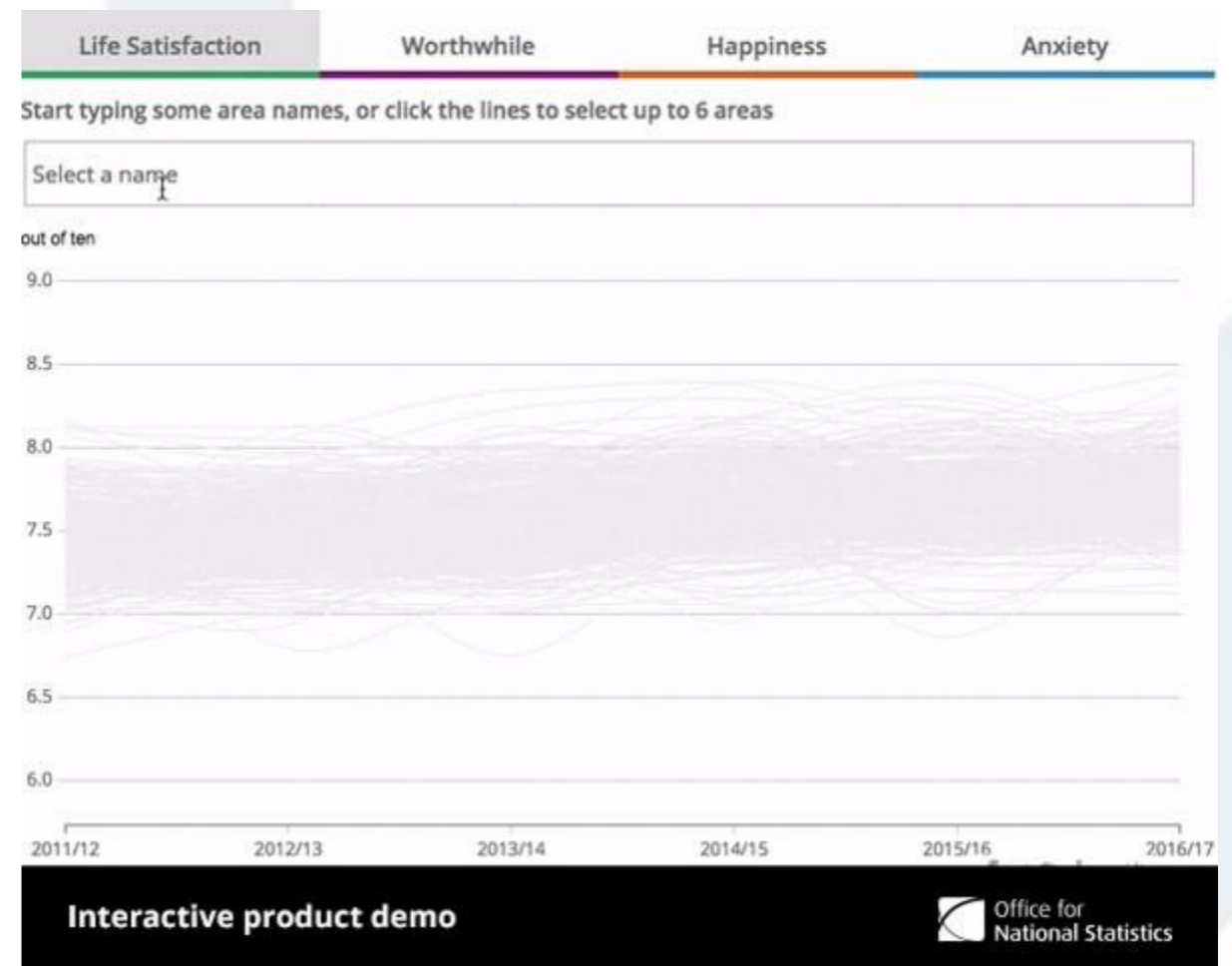
User feedback

Key questions:

- *Do users need timely or in-depth information?*
- *How have we done so far?*
- *What can we do to make our data (more) useful for decision making/ policy purposes?*

Personal well-being outputs: Summary of user feedback

Timely vs. in-depth information
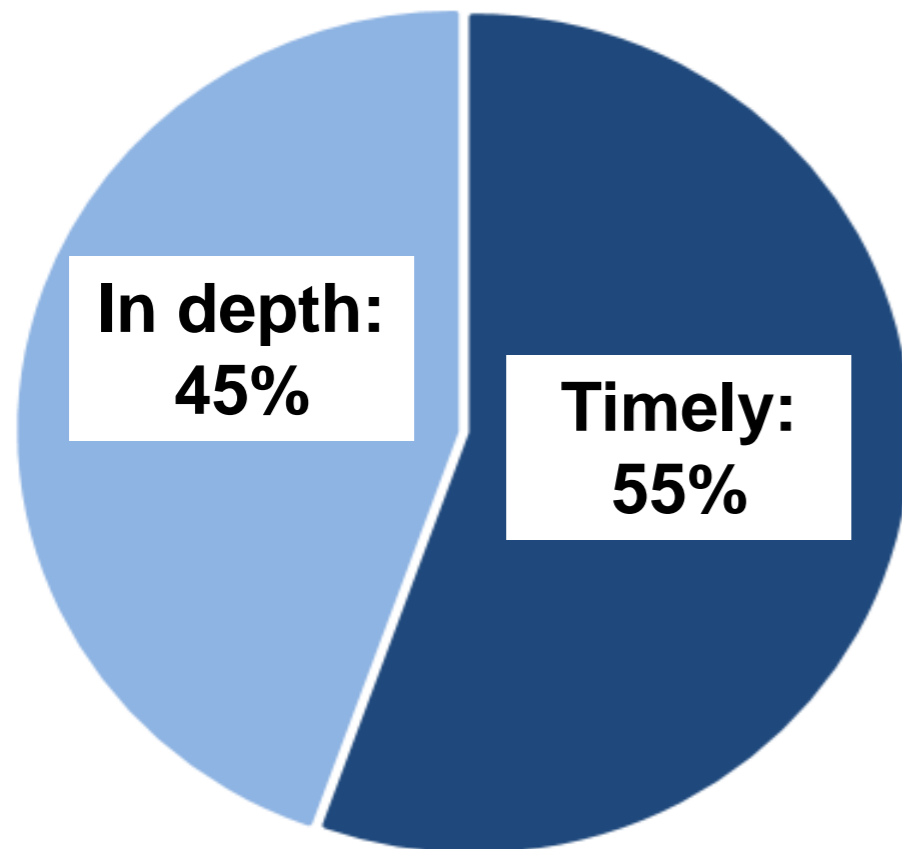
In general…

… and by sector
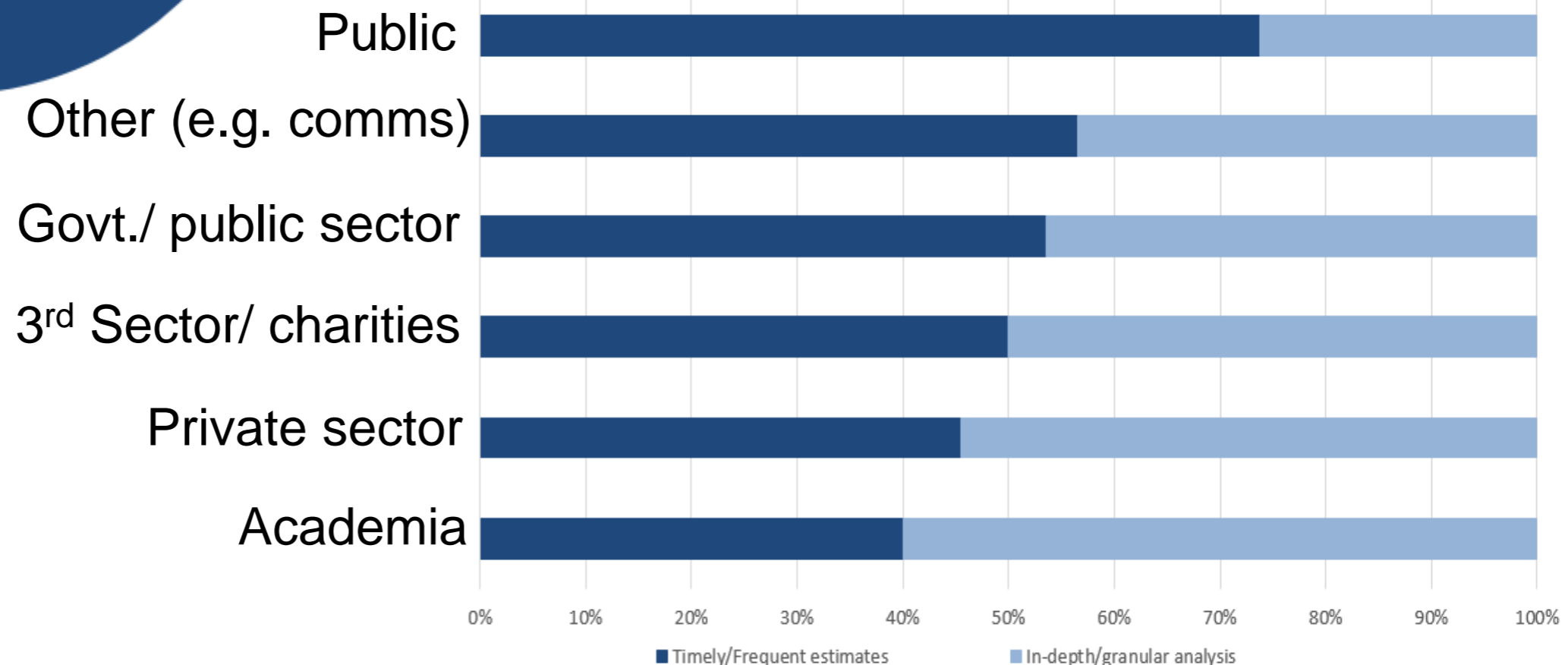
What in-depth information do users need?

- **Lower level geographical data**
  "*Regional data, including regional data split by sub-groups*"
  "*Breaking data down into lower geographies e.g. district council level is always useful*"
  "*Further local authority (lower-tier) information*"

- **Employment, financial well-being, income and socio-economic status**
  "*More info on the income of respondents*"
  "*If the impact on people struggling financially and having zero hours or reduced work contracts are also impacting on people's well-being.*"

- **Loneliness, social isolation, social well-being**
  "*Social well-being particularly as regards employment, health and education*"

- **Mental health**
- **Housing**
- **the UK's exit from the EU**

[…]

Recent developments

Recent developments - 1/3

- **Personal well-being**:

  - ➢ Investigation of **possible explanations for the observed differences between local authorities**
  - ➢ The aim is to provide further insights into how local circumstances affect well-being to enable **better decision-making at local level**

Personal well-being in the UK: April 2017 to March 2018

Recent developments - 2/3

- **Loneliness and social connections/ social capital**:

  ➢ Work nationally to **bring consistency to loneliness measurement**, building a clearer picture of who is lonely, where and why *(publication on 5th Dec.)*
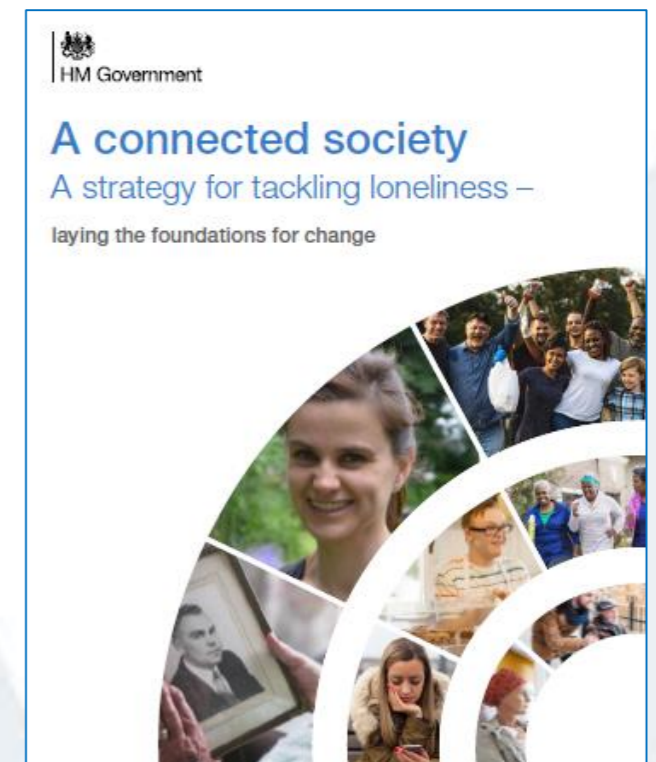
  ➢ Collaboration with our Data Science Campus to produce a **more granular picture at local level** using a wide range of data sources

Recent developments   - 3/3

- **ONS Centre for Equalities and Inclusion**:

  - ➢ A multi-disciplinary convening centre bringing together people interested in **equalities data and analysis** from across central and local government, academia, business and the 3rd sector

  - ➢ Our aim is to improve the evidence base for understanding equity and fairness in the UK today, **enabling new insights into key policy questions**

Centre for Equalities and Inclusion

Any questions?

silvia.manclossi@ons.gov.uk

qualityoflife@ons.gov.uk

… And to find out more:

ONS Well-being homepage

"If we use the wrong measures we will strive for the wrong things"

Nobel Laureate Joseph Stiglitz

Element

Domain

Sub-domain

SUSTAINABILITY
- CO$_2$ emissions
- Household recycling
- Energy consumption

Green space
Transport
Safety
Housing

Healthy & risky behaviours
Overall health status
Mortality and life expectancy
Mental health

LOCAL CONDITIONS
- Place and environment
- Mental and physical health
- Education and learning
- Work and local economy
- People and community

Adult qualifications
Children's education
Child learning

EQUALITY
- Health inequality
- Income inequality
- Wellbeing inequality

Unemployment
Overwork
Deprivation
Local business

Participation
Culture
Social isolation
Community cohesion

THRIVING PLACES INDEX

Thriving Places Wales

Local conditions	4.21
Sustainability	5.86
Equality	5.42

Local conditions — 4.21

Place and environment 5.25

Transport 5.77

Safety 4.16

Housing 5.89

Local environment 5.20

Mental and physical health   3.37

Healthy and risky behaviours 3.27

Overall health status 2.82

Mortality and life expectancy 3.88

Mental health 3.52

Education and learning 4.53

Adult education and learning 4.19

Children's education and learning 4.87

Key Strengths

- **Join-up - Cross-cutting shared goals across silos and sectors**

- **Detailed enough to support better policy**

- **Clear enough to engage citizens and partners**

- **Covers wellbeing, equality and sustainability**

- **Usable in rural and urban settings**

THRIVING
PLACES
INDEX

GENERAL   BE   DO   CONNECT   DEMOGRAPHICS   COMMUNITY

Life Satisfaction
Meaning/Purpose

Optimism
Worth
Peace of Mind
Resilience
Competence
Autonomy
Relationships

Physical Exercise
Physical Activity
Formal Learning
Informal Learning
Appreciation
Perspective

Social Activity
Social Participation
Loneliness
Helping Others
Volunteering
Personal Support
Neighbourhood Belonging

Country
Postcode
Gender
Age
Ethnicity
Disability

Job Satisfaction
Health Satisfaction
Accommodation Satisfaction
Income
Crime
Green Space
Democracy
Access to Services
Social Networks
Social Connection
Community

HAPPINESS
PULSE

Key Strengths

- **Local and project level data**

- **Broad and Flexible**

- **Evidence based and practical**

- **Engaging and reciprocal**

MEASURE

UNDERSTAND
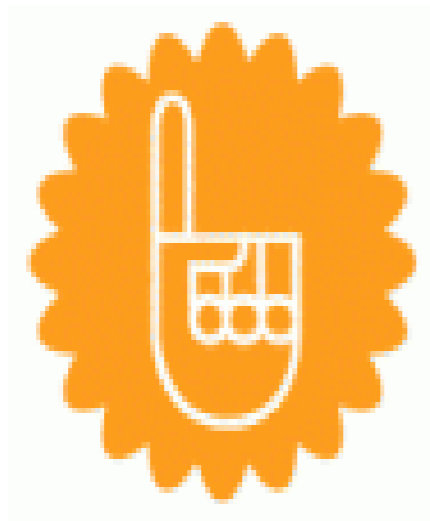
IMPROVE
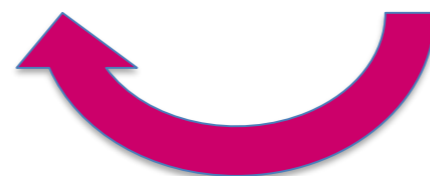
HAPPY CITY

HAPPY
CITY

"If we measure the RIGHT things
we strive for the RIGHT things"

Economics of Happiness Conference 2018

www.happycity.org.uk

WIMD
Welsh Index of
Multiple Deprivation

Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government
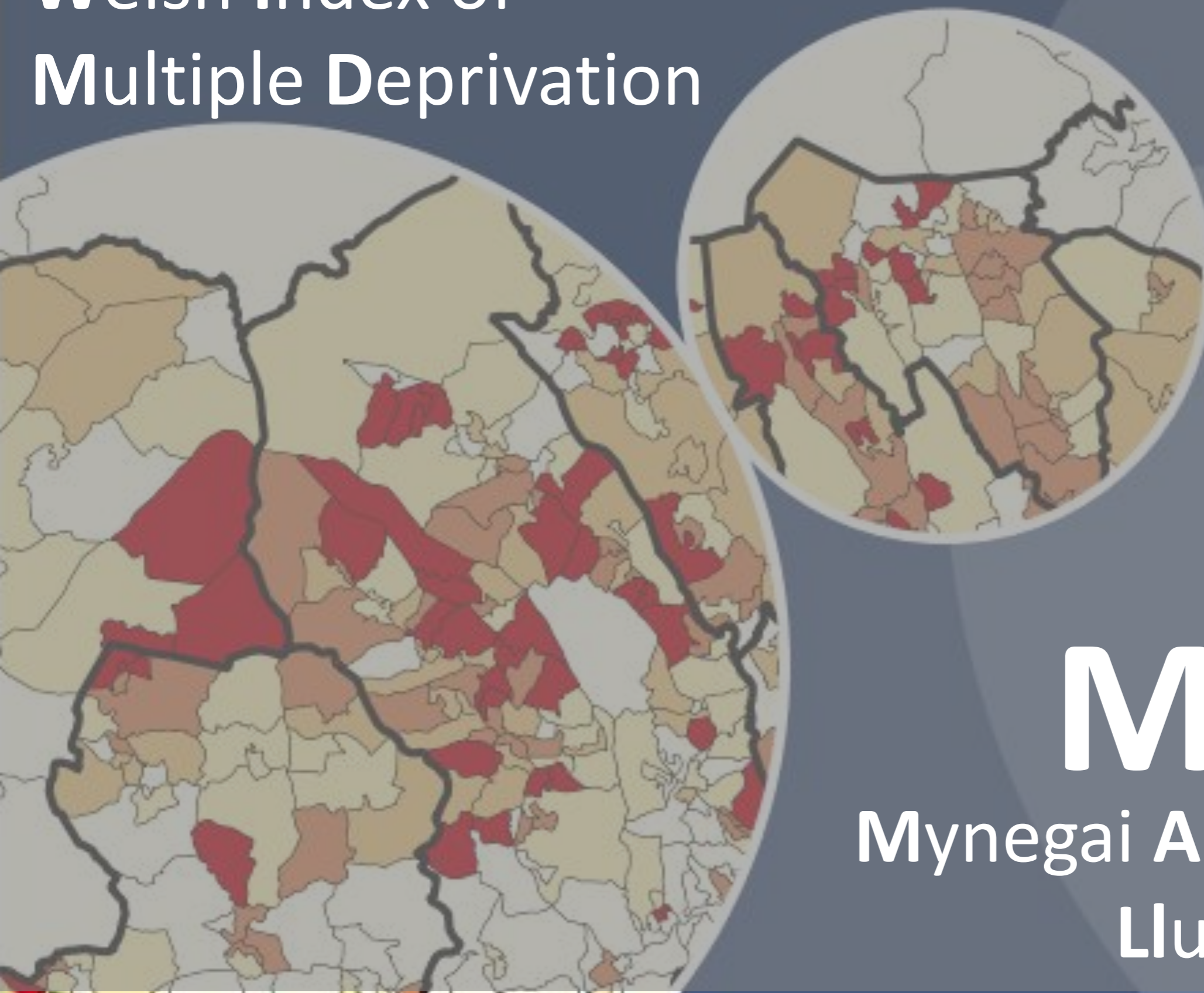
MALIC
Mynegai Amddifadedd
Lluosog Cymru

Outline

- What is WIMD?

- What data are available?

- Next update

Amlinelliad

- Beth yw MALIC?

- Pa ddata sydd ar gael?

- Diweddariad nesaf

What is WIMD?

Beth yw MALIC?

What is WIMD?   Beth yw MALIC?

The Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation (WIMD) is designed to identify the **small areas of Wales that are the most deprived**

Nod Mynegai Amddifadedd Lluosog Cymru (MALIC) yw canfod yr **ardaloedd bach o Gymru sydd fwyaf difreintiedig**

Deprivation…? Amddifadedd…?

- Lack of access to opportunities and resources which we might expect in our society
- Material and social aspects

- Diffyg mynediad at gyfleoedd ac adnoddau y gallem eu disgwyl yn ein cymdeithas
- Agweddau materol a chymdeithasol

What is WIMD?

- It ranks small areas according to their **relative deprivation** levels, across **8 types of deprivation** to produce an overall index

- The first WIMD was in **2000**, the latest in **2014**

Beth yw MALIC?

- Mae'n graddio'r ardaloedd bach yn ôl eu lefelau **amddifadedd cymharol**, ar draws **8 math o amddifadedd** i gynhyrchu mynegai cyffredinol

- Roedd y MALIC gyntaf yn **2000**, a'r diweddaraf yn **2014**
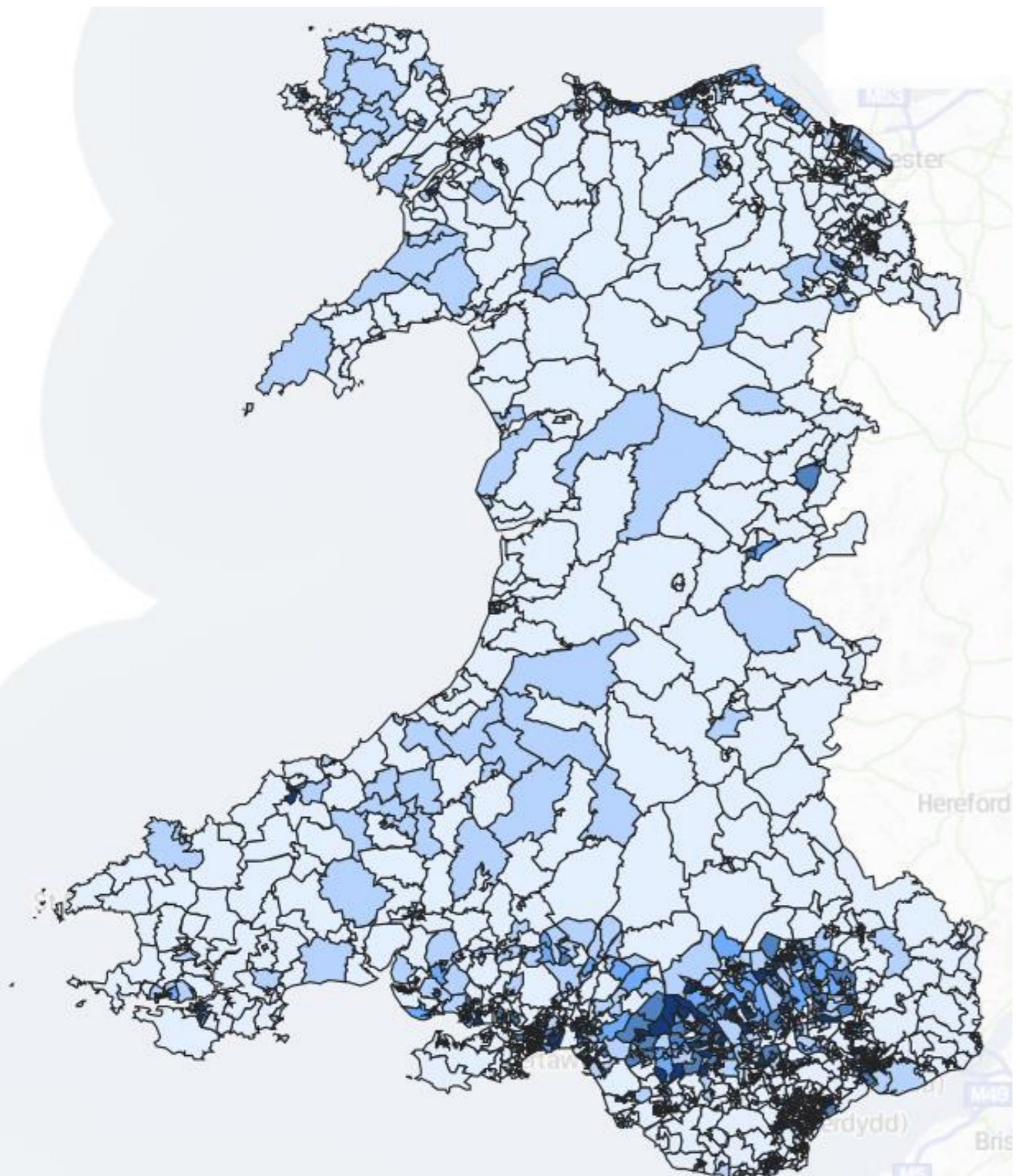
3.1M

1,909
small areas
ardaloedd bach

1,000-3,000
in each small area
ym mhob ardal fach

WIMD is relative

- It orders areas from the **most to least** deprived

- We can know which areas are **more (or less)** deprived than others, but **not by how much**

- But we also publish the **indicator data** that underlies WIMD

Mae MALIC yn gymharol

- Mae'n trefnu ardaloedd o'r **mwyaf i'r lleiaf** difreintiedig

- Gallwn wybod pa ardaloedd sy'n fwy (neu'n llai) difreintiedig nag eraill, **ond nid wrth faint**

- Ond rydym hefyd yn rhyddhau **data'r dangosyddion** sy'n creu MALIC

1 MOST DEPRIVED AREA   WIMD RANKS   LEAST DEPRIVED AREA **1909**

WIMD 2014

Housing
- Central Heating
- Overcrowding

Income
- Tax Credit Recipients
- Income-Related Benefit Claimants
- Supported Asylum Seekers

Employment
- Job Seekers Allowance
- Employment and Support Allowance
- Incapacity Benefit

Physical Environment
- Air Quality
- Flooding
- Air Emissions
- Proximity to Waste Disposal Sites

WIMD Overall Index

Health
- Death Rate
- Cancer Rate
- Long Term Limiting Illness
- Low Weight Births

Community Safety
- Criminal Damage
- Theft
- Burglary
- Anti-Social Behaviour
- Violent Crime
- Fires

Access to Services
- Petrol Stations
- Leisure Centres
- Schools
- Libraries
- GP Surgeries
- Pharmacies
- Post Offices
- Food Shops

Education
- Adults with No Qualifications
- 18-19 Year Olds Not Entering Higher Education
- KS4 Level 2 Inclusive
- KS2 Average Points
- Repeat Absenteeism
- KS4 Capped Points

MALIC 2014

Tai
- Diffyg Gwres Canolog
- Gorlenwi

Incwm
- Derbyn Credydau Treth
- Budddaliadau sy'n seiliedig ar incwm
- Ceiswyr lloches

Cyflogaeth
- Lwfans Ceisio Gwaith
- Lwfans Cyflogaeth a Chymorth
- Budd-dal Analluogrwydd

Amgylchedd Ffisegol
- Llifogydd
- Allyriadau Aer
- Crynodiadau
- Agosrwydd at safleoedd gwaredu gwastraff

MALIC
- Aer

Iechyd
- Cyfraddau Marwolaeth
- Mynychder Canser
- Salwch Cyfyngus Hirdymor
- Pwysau Geni Isel

Diogelwch Cymuedol
- Difrod troseddol
- Lladrad
- Bwrgleriaeth
- Ymddygiad gwrthgymdeithasol
- Troseddu treisgar
- Achosion o dân

Mynediad i Wasanaethau
- Gorsaf Betrol
- Canolfan Hamdden
- Ysgolion
- Llyfrgell
- Meddygfa
- Fferyllfa
- Swyddfa Bost
- Siopau Bwyd

Addysg
- Oedolion 25-64 oed Heb Gymwysterau
- 18-19 oed nad ydynt yn mynd i Addysg Uwch
- Lefel 2 CA4 Cynhwysol
- Sgôr Pwyntiau Cyfartalog CA2
- Absenoliaeth Mynych
- Sgôr Pwyntiau Cyfartalog wedi'i chapio CA4

DO'S

WIMD CAN BE USED FOR:

Comparing overall deprivation rank of small areas

Comparing 8 domains (types) of deprivation

Comparing proportion of local authority small areas that are very deprived

DONT'S

WIMD CAN'T BE USED FOR:

Saying how much more deprived one area is from another

Comparing ranks over time (as it's a relative measure)

Comparing with other UK countries

Measuring affluence (lack of deprivation is not the same as affluence)

GALLWCH

GELLIR DEFYNYDDIO MALIC I:

Cymharu graddfa amddifadedd cyffredinol ardaloedd bach

Cymharu 8 maes (math) o amddifadedd

Cymharu cyfran ardaloedd bach awdurdodau lleol sydd yn amddifad iawn

PEIDIWCH

NI ELLIR DEFNYDDIO MALIC I:

Nodi faint yn fwy amddifad mae un ardal nag ardal arall

Cymharu graddfeydd dros amser (mesur cymharol ydyw)

Cymharu gyda gwledydd eraill y DU

Mesur ardaloedd cefnog (nid yw diffyg amddifadedd yr un peth â bod yn gefnog)

What data are available?

Pa ddata sydd ar gael?

To **profile** areas or **target** interventions…

LSOA ranks
- Overall & domains
- WIMD 2014
- Spreadsheet or StatsWales
- Interactive website

For **detail**, to compare **levels** of deprivation or monitor over **time**…

- Indicator data on StatsWales
  - Age splits
- Other geographies
- More recent

I greu **proffil** ardal neu **dargedu** ymyriadau…

Graddfeydd ACEHI
- Cyffredinol & pharthau
  - MALlC 2014
- Taenlen neu StatsCymru
- Gwefan ryngweithiol

- Grwpiau oedran
- Ardaloedd eraill
- Mwy diweddar

- ... data ar StatsCymru

WIMD 2014 interactive tool
Gwefan rhyngweithiol MALIC 2014

http://wimd.wales.gov.uk
http://wimd.wales.gov.uk/?lang=cy

Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation (WIMD) 2014 Beta
The official measure of relative deprivation for small areas in Wales

Home   About WIMD   Explore   Geographies   Domains

See deprivation in your area   Search

Mynegai Amddifadedd Lluosog Cymru (2014) Beta
Y dull swyddogol o fesur amddifadedd cymharol ar gyfer ardaloedd bach yng Nghymru

Hafan   Ynglŷn â MALIC   Archwilio   Daearyddiaethau   Meysydd

Gweld amddifadedd yn eich ardal   Chwilio
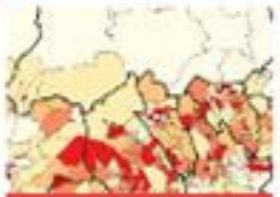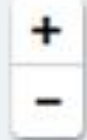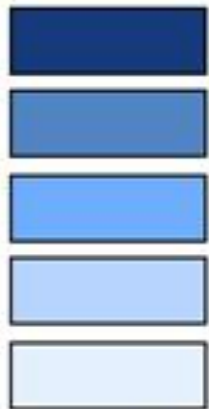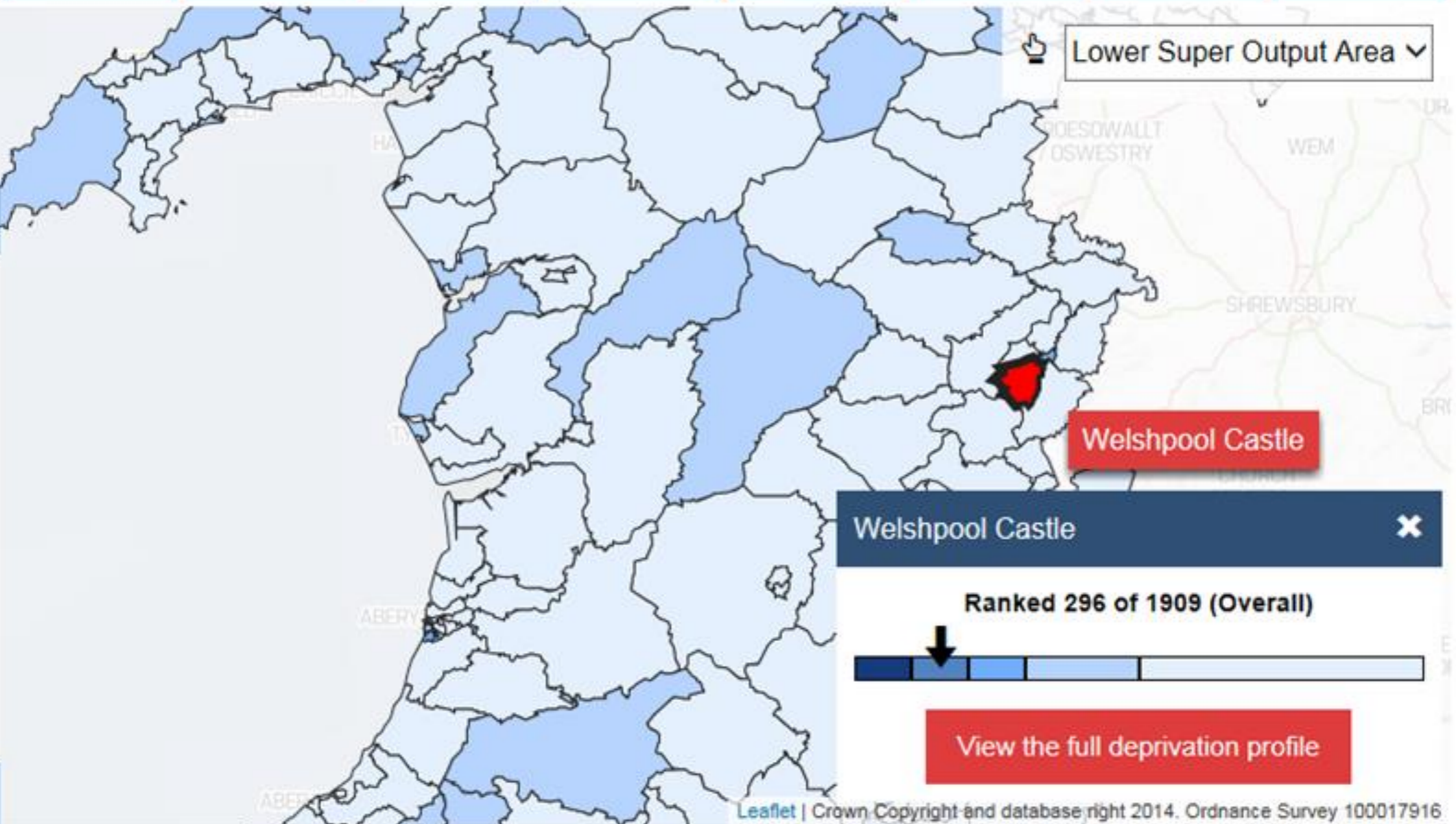
Welshpool Castle (W01000498)

Local Authority: Powys

Local Health Board: Powys Teaching Health Board

Constituency Area: Montgomeryshire

Leaflet | Crown Copyright and database right 2014. Ordnance Survey 100017916
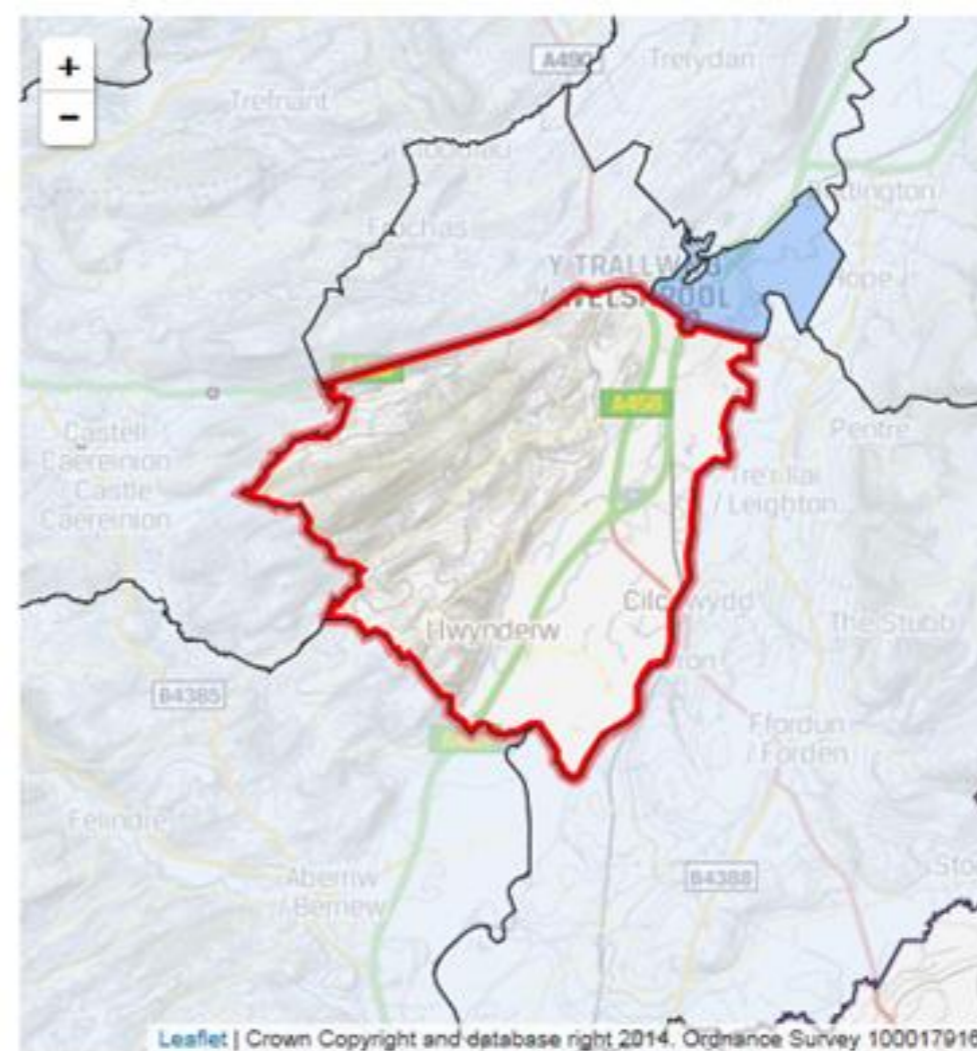
Domain ranking for Welshpool Castle

Show all domains ▾

The 78 other LSOAs in the Powys Local Authority are also shown on the charts.

The width of the barcode represents the full deprivation distribution (rank 1-1,909). Each individual black line represents an LSOA within the Powys Local Authority. The red line represents the selected LSOA.

Overall
Ranked **296** out of 1909 LSOAs in Wales, which places it among the **10-20% most deprived**. ⓘ

Most deprived   Least deprived
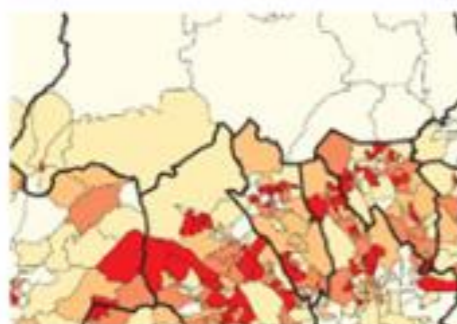
Ranked **2** out of 79 LSOAs in the Powys Local Authority.

Abertawe (W06000011)
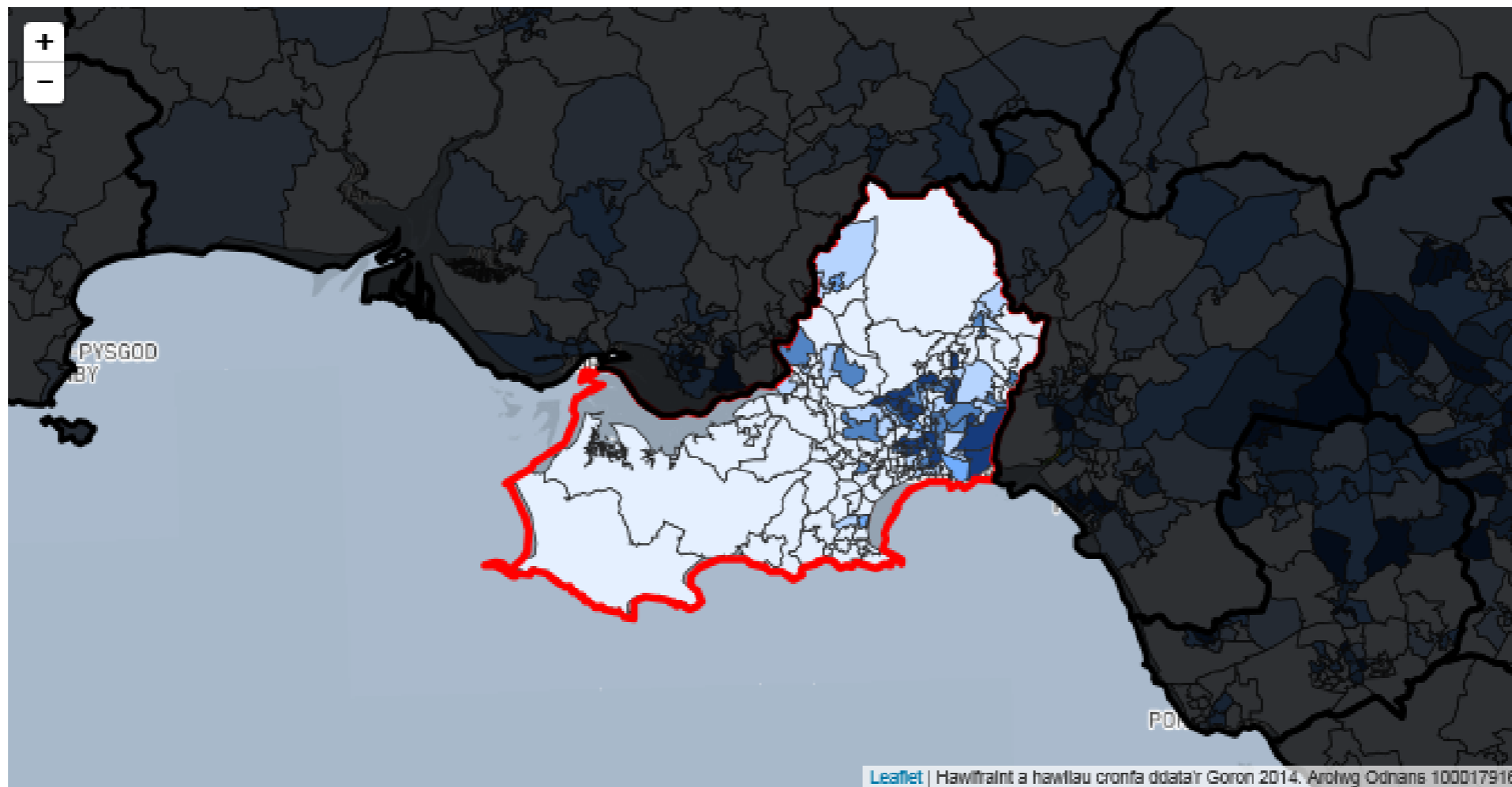
Mae Awdurdod Lleol Abertawe yn cynnwys 148 AGEHI (7.8% o'r cyfanswm 1909 yng Nghymru)

O'r [0] - [10] % AGEHI mwyaf difreintiedig yng Nghymru o fewn y maes

[Cyffredinol ⌄] : mae

18 o fewn Awdurdod Lleol Abertawe

sy'n cyfateb i **12.2%** o'r rhai sydd yn yr Awdurdod Lleol a **0.9%** o'r rhai yng Nghymru

Caerphilly   Caerffili

Name	Code	LA Rank (of 110)	Wales rank (of 1909) ▲
St. James 3	W01001421	1	1
Twyn Carno 1	W01001428	2	7
Bargoed 4	W01001339	3	23
Bedwas Trethomas and Machen 6	W01001345	4	25
Moriah 3	W01001376	5	62
New Tredegar 3	W01001386	6	70
Hengoed (Caerphilly) 2	W01001364	7	88

WIMD websites

There are two WIMD webpages on the Welsh Government website.

The WIMD 2014 webpage and the WIMD indicator data webpage

Gwefannau MALIC

Mae dau dudalen MALIC ar wefan Llywodraeth Cymru.

Gwefan MALIC 2014 a gwefan data dangosydd MALIC
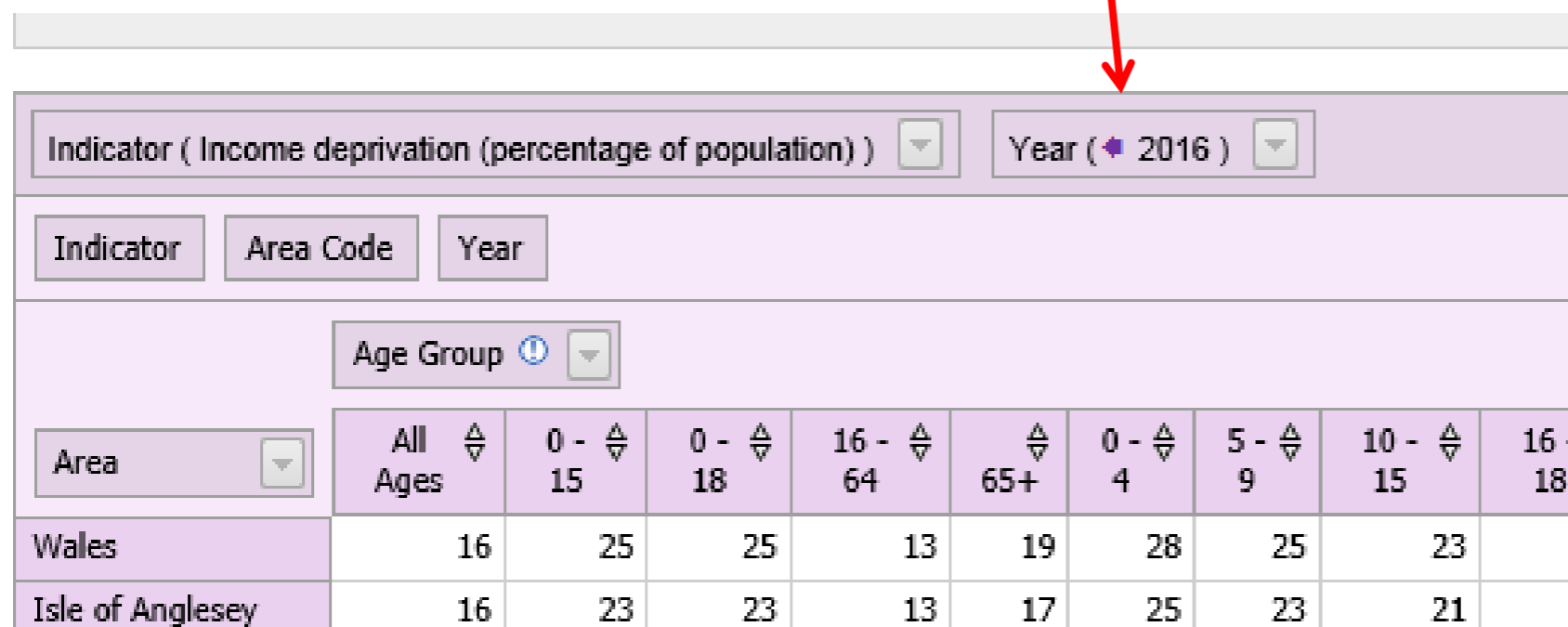
StatsWales

Data on StatsWales

Remember:
- The Year on StatsWales refers to the year the data was **published** which **may not be the year the data refers to**.
- You can **export the data** on StatsWales to an csv file for analysis
- The data is available by **various different geographies**

StatsCymru

Data ar StatsCymru

Cofiwch:
- Mae'r Flwyddyn ar StatsCymru yn cyfeirio at y flwyddyn y cafodd y data ei **gyhoeddi**, **nid o reidrwydd y flwyddyn mae'r data yn cyfeirio ati.**
- Gallwch **lawrlwytho'r data** ar StatsCymru i ffeil csv i'w dadansoddi.
- Mae'r data ar gael gan **wahanol ddaearyddiaethau**.

Indicator (Income deprivation (percentage of population))				Year (◆ 2016)				
Indicator	Area Code	Year						

Age Group ⓘ

Area	All Ages	0 - 15	0 - 18	16 - 64	65+	0 - 4	5 - 9	10 - 15	16 - 18
Wales	16	25	25	13	19	28	25	23	
Isle of Anglesey	16	23	23	13	17	25	23	21	

Analysing the data – Dadansoddi'r data

Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation - Indicator data

CURRENT RELEASE | BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Release date: 2 August 2018 | Period covered: Various

The Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation (WIMD) is updated every few years. However, a selection of indicators that feed into the index are updated in between full WIMD updates.

Revision to low birth weight indicator data

In August 2018 a revision was made to 2017 low birth weight data due to an error in the source data originally provided to us by a third party. This revision has led to a reduction in the percentage of low birth weights for some areas in the 2017 data. Following the revision the all Wales figure has reduced from 6.1 per cent of births having a low weight to 5.5 per cent of births having a low weight.

WIMD annual indicator data updates – suspended for 2018

Due to changes in underlying data sources and time needed to develop WIMD 2019, there will be no update to WIMD indicators during 2018.

Four of the nine indicators normally updated are affected by changes in the underlying data. The other five are multi-year averages unlikely to change significantly in a year, or unlikely to have a significant impact if not updated during 2018.

DETAILS

PDF — WIMD annual indicator data updates – suspended for 2018

XLS — WIMD: Indicator data published in 2017/2018 at Lower-layer Super Output Area (LSOA) level - Revised

XLS — WIMD: Technical information on all the indicators

PDF — WIMD: A guide to analysing indicator data

> WIMD Maps
StatsWales website

> Income deprivation in Wales
SlideShare

> Education Indicators for small areas of Wales
SlideShare

Useful to have to hand when analysing WIMD indicator data

Yn ddefnyddiol i'w gael wrth law tra'n dadansoddi data dangosyddion MALlC
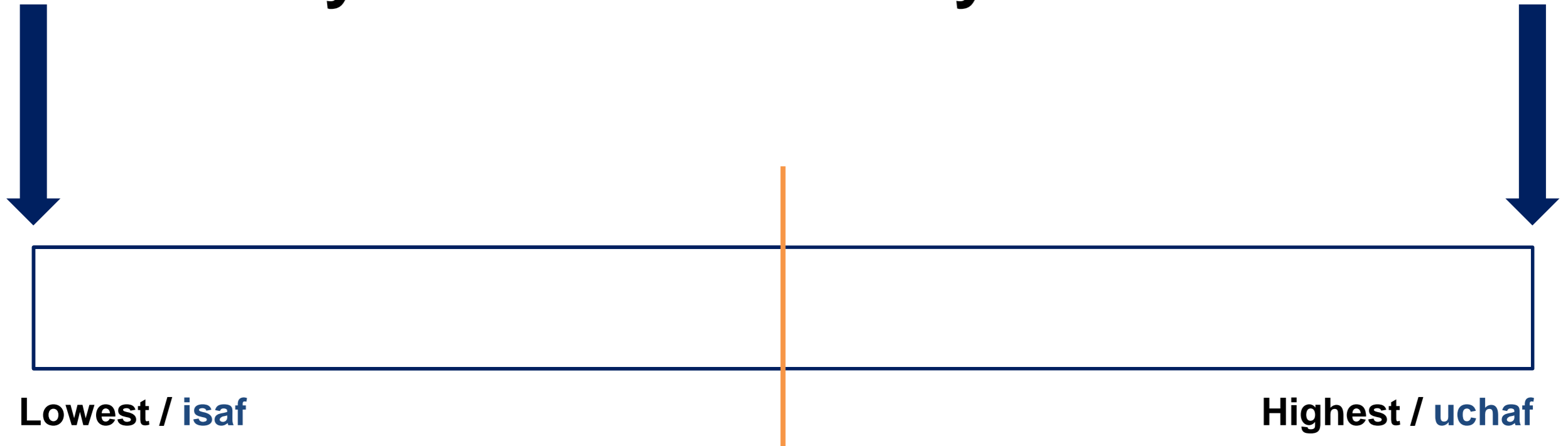
Taster analysis of indicator data

Esiampl o ddadansoddi data dangosyddion

Income deprivation rates ranged from:

Roedd cyfraddau amddifadedd incwm yn amrywio o:

1% Cathays 11   **63% Rhyl Gorllewin/West 2**

Lowest / isaf   **Highest / uchaf**

Median / Canolrif = **14%**

Highest rates - Cyfraddau uchaf

Name / Enw	% in income deprivation % mewn amddifadedd incwm
Rhyl West 2	63
Ely 5	51
Trowbridge 8	50
Rhyl West 1	49
St. James 3	48
Ely 2	48
Queensway 1	47
Tylorstown 1	47
Glyn (Conwy) 2	46
Rhyl West 3	46

Glyn (Conwy) 2
Rhyl West 1,2 & 3
Queensway 1
Tylorstown 1
St.James 3
Ely 2 & 5
Trowbridge 8

© Crown copyright 2018
Cartographics • Welsh Government
ML/101/17.18
January 2018

OGL
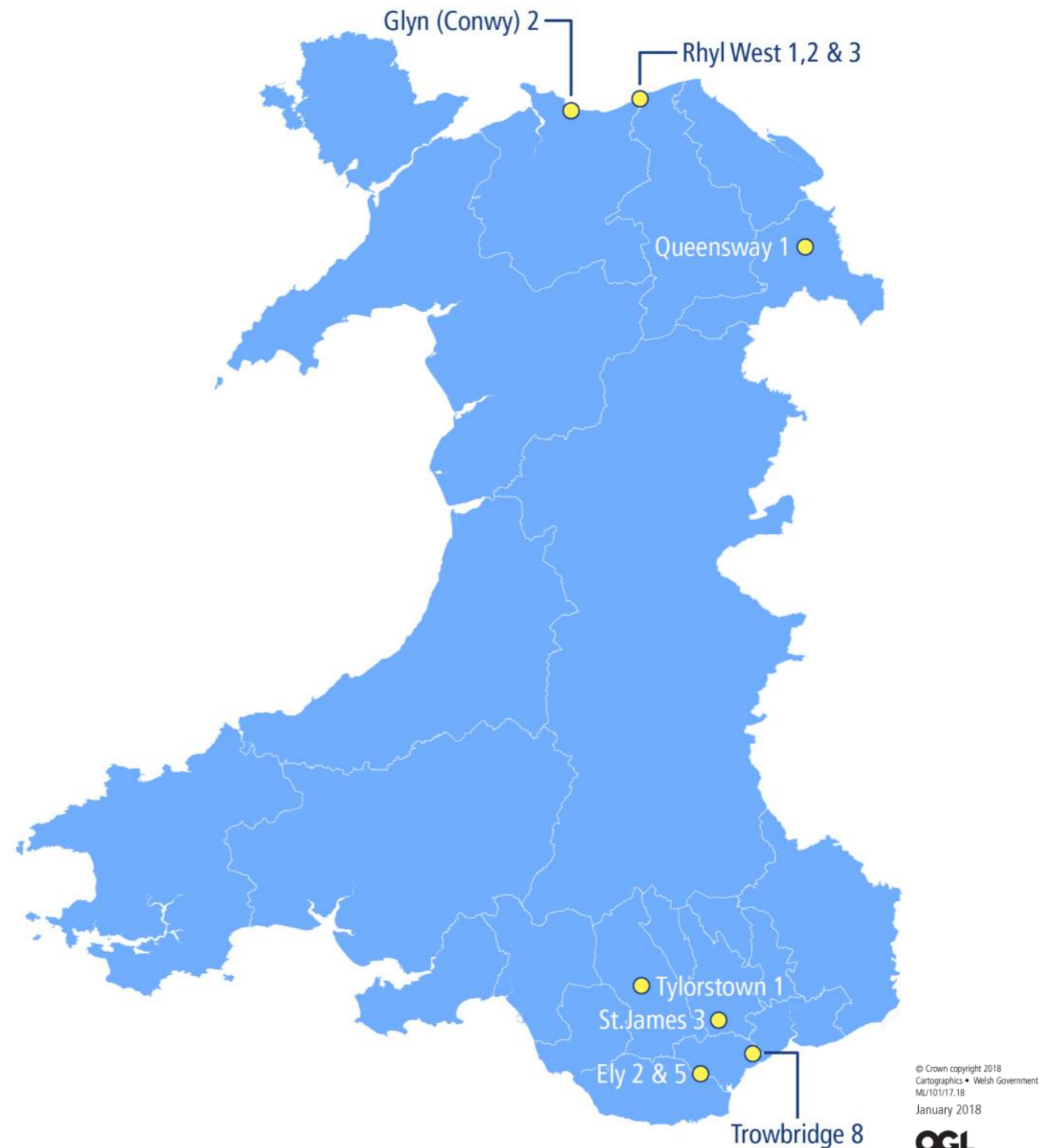
Next update

Diweddariad nesaf

2019

Timetable - Amserlen

Pre-consultation

Consultation
Response & design

Production
& publication

2018												2019												2020		
J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M

Consultation

Data collection
& planning

Training &
Awareness

Cyn ymgynghori

Ymateb i'r ymgynghoriad
a dyluniad

Cynhyrchu a
chyhoeddi

2018												2019												2020		
I	Ch	M	E	M	M	G	A	M	H	T	Rh	I	Ch	M	E	M	M	G	A	M	H	T	Rh	I	Ch	M

Ymgynghoriad

Casglu data a
chynllunio

Hyfforddiant ac
Ymwybyddiaeth

69

Have your say!

Dweud eich dweud!

- Consultation on Indicators will be open for response on **Mon 22 Oct** until **Mon 17 Dec.**

- A Webinar (online consultation seminar) will be held on **3 Dec**, with a Welsh language session on **29 Nov**.

- A consultation response summary will be published in Spring 2019

- WIMD 2019 will be published in late 2019

- Fydd yr ymgynghoriad ar Ddangosyddion ar agor am ymatebion o **Llun 22 Hyd** tan **Llun 17 Rhag**.

- Fydd Gweminar (seminar ymgynghoriad ar-lein) yn cael ei dal ar y **3 Rhag**, gyda sesiwn yn yr iaith Gymraeg ar y **29 Tach**.

- Cyhoeddir crynodeb o'r ymatebion i'r ymgynghoriad yng Ngwanwyn 2019

- Cyhoeddir MALIC 2019 yn hwyr yn 2019

Diolch!

ystadegau.cynhwysiant@llyw.cymru

stats.inclusion@gov.wales