



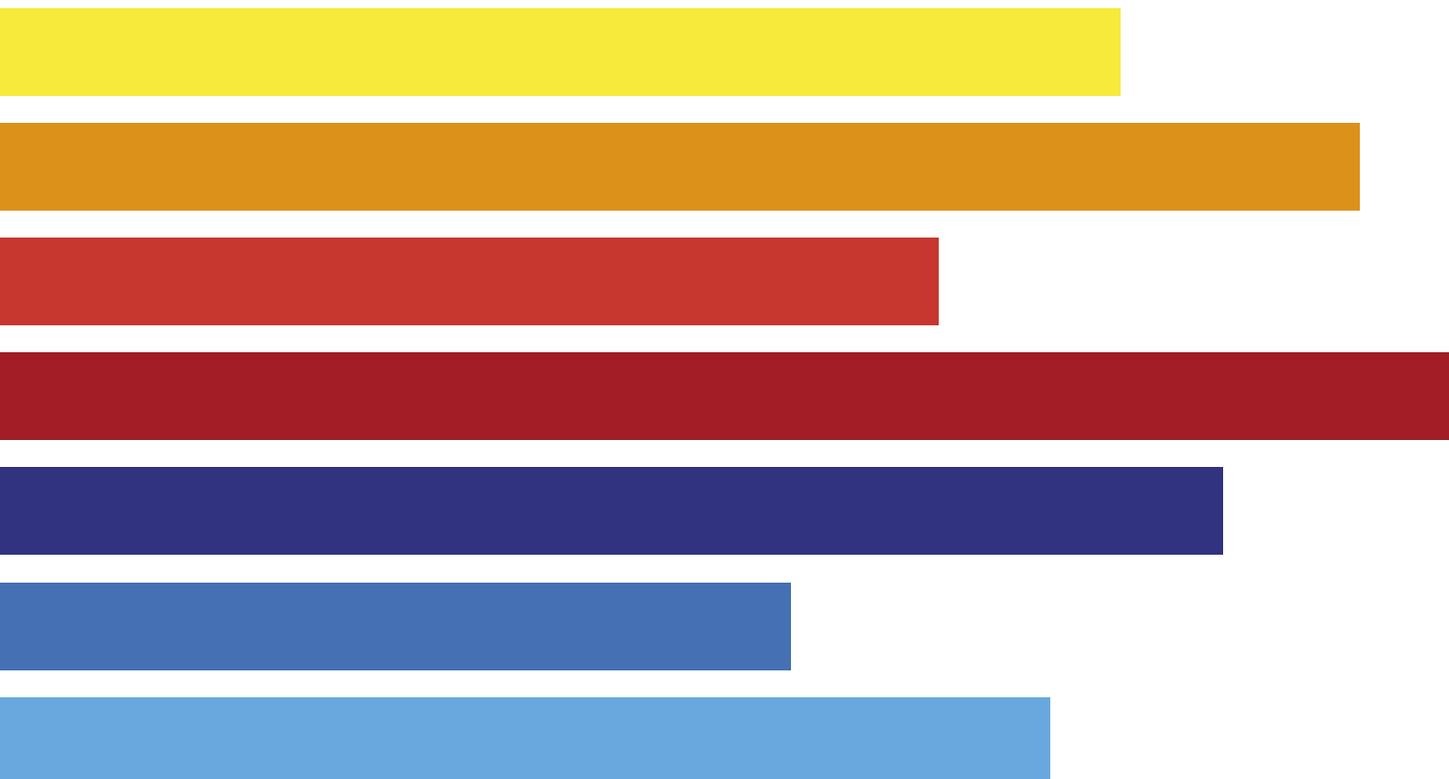
Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

www.gov.wales

Consultation

How do you measure a nation's progress?

Proposals for the national indicators to measure whether Wales is achieving the seven well-being goals in the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015



Date of issue: 19 October 2015
Action required: responses by 11 January 2016



Overview

The purpose of this consultation is to seek views on a set of national well-being indicators for Wales that are intended to measure progress in achieving a prosperous, resilient, more equal and healthier Wales, with cohesive communities, a vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language and a globally responsible Wales.

These are the seven well-being goals set out in the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015.

We want to ensure that people and communities across Wales are equipped with the information to be able to contribute their opinions on the proposed new set of national well-being indicators for Wales.

This document sets out our draft proposals for a list of national well-being indicators and how you can feed in your views.

To understand more about the Act we have prepared a short animation, and essentials brochure which can be found here

<https://youtu.be/rFeOYlxJbmw>

www.gov.wales/docs/dsjlg/publications/150623-guide-to-the-fg-act-en.pdf

How to respond

You can submit your comments by using our online form, by email or by sending a completed copy of the consultation form to the address below.

National Well-being Indicators for Wales
Climate Change and Natural Resources Policy
Division, Welsh Government
Crown Buildings, Cathays Park
Cardiff CF10 3NQ

Further information and related documents

Large print, Braille and alternative language versions of this document are available on request.

The Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015
www.legislation.gov.uk/anaw/2015/2/contents/enacted

Welsh Government's webpages on the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015
www.gov.wales/topics/people-and-communities/people/future-generations-bill/?lang=en

National Assembly for Wales webpages on the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 www.senedd.assembly.wales/mgIssueHistoryHome.aspx?Ild=10103

The Wales We Want
www.thewaleswewant.co.uk/

Contact details

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Data protection

How the views and information you give us will be used

Any response you send us will be seen in full by Welsh Government staff dealing with the issues which this consultation is about. It may also be seen by other Welsh Government staff to help them plan future consultations.

The Welsh Government intends to publish a summary of the responses to this document. We may also publish responses in full. Normally, the name and address (or part of the address) of the person or organisation who sent the response are published with the response. This helps to show that the consultation was carried out properly. If you do not want your name or address published, please tell us this in writing when you send your response. We will then blank them out.

Names or addresses we blank out might still get published later, though we do not think this would happen very often. The Freedom of Information Act 2000 and the Environmental Information Regulations 2004 allow the public to ask to see information held by many public bodies, including the Welsh Government. This includes information which has not been published. However, the law also allows us to withhold information in some circumstances. If anyone asks to see information we have withheld, we will have to decide whether to release it or not. If someone has asked for their name and address not to be published, that is an important fact we would take into account. However, there might sometimes be important reasons why we would have to reveal someone's name and address, even though they have asked for them not to be published. We would get in touch with the person and ask their views before we finally decided to reveal the information.

Contents

What is this consultation about?	4
How will the indicators be used?	6
What have we done to date?	6
Deciding on the best national indicators	8
The proposals	9
Other indicators discussed	29
What are the next steps?	30
Other related work	31
Annex A – Indicator Template	32

1. What is this consultation about?

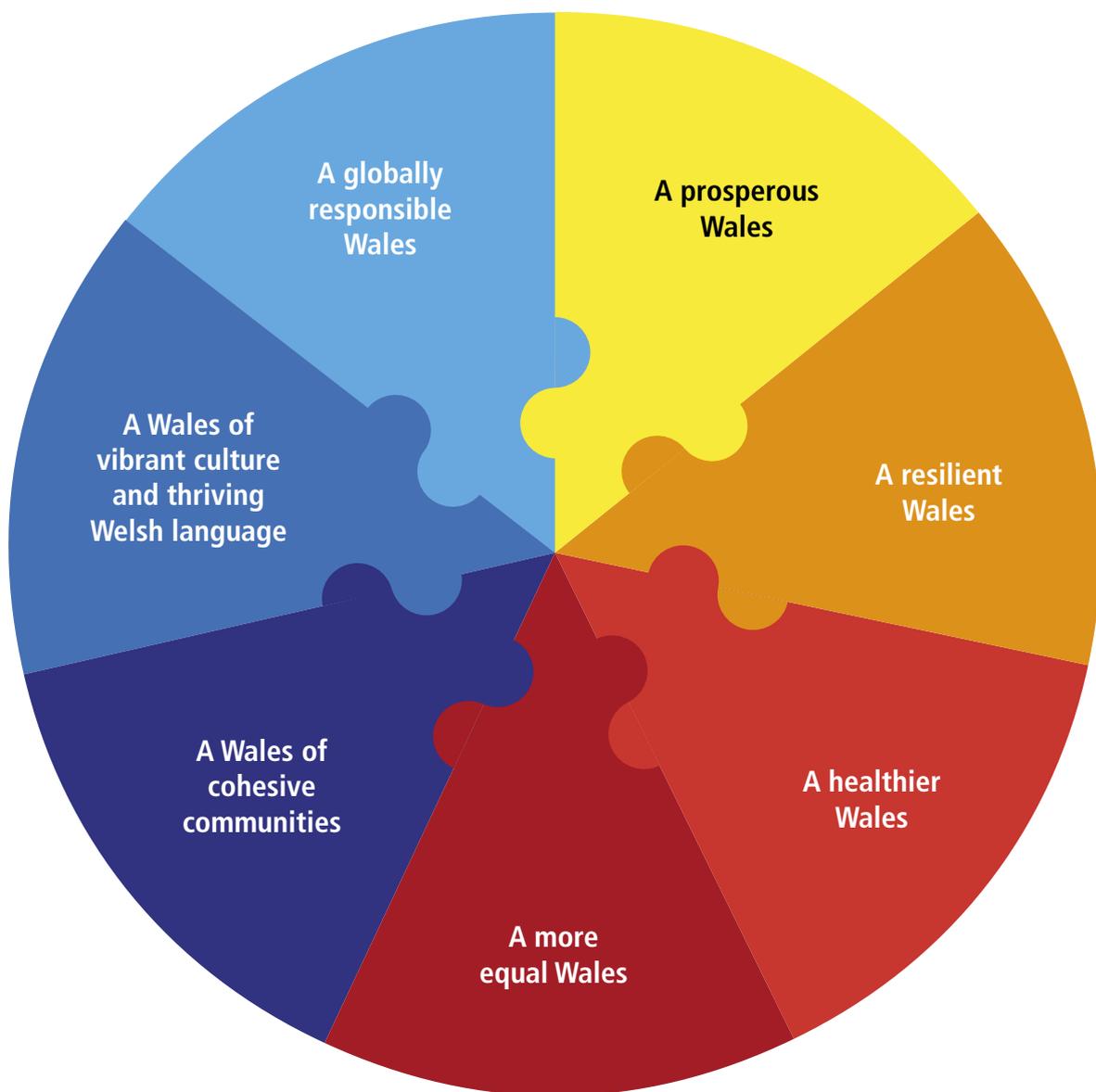
Background

Earlier this year the National Assembly for Wales passed the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 ('the Act'). The Act is about improving the social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of Wales. It will help to improve the way in which decisions are made across specified public bodies in Wales so that

Wales becomes prosperous, resilient, healthier, more equal and globally responsible, with a vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language.

The Act was made law in April 2015 and puts in place seven well-being goals for Wales. These are as follows:

Figure 1 – The seven well-being goals for Wales



Goal	Description of the Goal
A prosperous Wales	An innovative, productive and low carbon society which recognises the limits of the global environment and therefore uses resources efficiently and proportionately (including acting on climate change); and which develops a skilled and well-educated population in an economy which generates wealth and provides employment opportunities, allowing people to take advantage of the wealth generated through securing decent work.
A resilient Wales	A nation which maintains and enhances a biodiverse natural environment with healthy functioning ecosystems that support social, economic and ecological resilience and the capacity to adapt to change (for example climate change).
A healthier Wales	A society in which people's physical and mental well-being is maximised and in which choices and behaviours that benefit future health are understood.
A more equal Wales	A society that enables people to fulfil their potential no matter what their background or circumstances (including their socio economic background and circumstances).
A Wales of cohesive communities	Attractive, viable, safe and well-connected communities.
A Wales of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language	A society that promotes and protects culture, heritage and the Welsh language, and which encourages people to participate in the arts, and sports and recreation.
A globally responsible Wales	A nation which, when doing anything to improve the economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being of Wales, takes account of whether doing such a thing may make a positive contribution to global well-being.

If we are to collectively achieve these well-being goals we need a way of measuring progress so that we can all see if, for Wales as a whole, things are getting better. That is why the Act places a legal requirement on the Welsh Ministers to set national indicators¹. These indicators must “be applied for the purpose of measuring progress towards the achievement of the well-being goals”. They can be expressed as a value or characteristic that can be measured quantitatively (e.g. a number) or qualitatively (e.g. the quality of something) against the well-being goals. They may also be measureable in relation to Wales or any part of Wales.

Whilst the indicators are set by Welsh Ministers they reflect the whole of Wales and will enable us to understand the contribution made by all.

This document sets out the draft proposals for national well-being indicators for Wales, the work to date, the criteria we have worked on to identify potential indicators and how you can get involved. These can be found in Section 3 of this document. A summary of the relationship between the draft national indicators and the seven well-being goals can be found in Section 3.

The consultation also provides an opportunity to suggest improvements to the proposed indicators or suggestions for alternative indicators.

If you wish to put forward an additional indicator we have provided a template for you to complete. You will need to explain clearly the reasons why the proposed indicator best measures the well-being of people in Wales and

¹ This requirement is set out in Section 10 of the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015. www.legislation.gov.uk/anaw/2015/2/contents

why it would replace or improve upon an existing proposed indicator. This will help us ensure that the final indicator set is limited in number, coherent and useable by public bodies. Keeping the number manageable will help in engaging the general public in understanding whether the seven well-being goals are being achieved. You are strongly encouraged to refer to the criteria set out in Section 2.

Under the Act there is a requirement to set milestones in relation to the national indicators which Welsh Ministers consider would assist in measuring whether progress is being made towards the achievement of the well-being goals. It is intended that the work on the milestones will follow the publication of the final set of national well-being indicators.

1.1 How will the indicators be used?

The indicators have an important role in helping to measure the progress made towards achieving the well-being goals by Wales as a whole. There will be a report published every year by the Welsh Government on progress made in Wales in achieving the seven well-being goals, using the national indicators. This is called the 'Annual Well-being Report', the first will be published in the financial year following the publishing of the national indicators. It is planned that this report will be published under the Code of Practice for Official Statistics.

The Annual Well-being Report must also be taken into account by the Future Generations Commissioner for Wales when they prepare and publish their 'Future Generations Report'.

The annual well-being report will not only present our progress towards achieving the well-being goals for the whole population, but by including additional analysis it will measure progress, where appropriate for some indicators, for different demographic groups. This will help us to better understand how outcomes differ for different groups of the population.

The national indicators will also have a specific role as they must be referred to by Public Service Boards in Wales when they are analysing the state of economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being in their areas.

1.2 What have we done to date?

Existing sustainable development indicators

We currently have a set of sustainable development indicators for Wales, which we have used to tell us whether Wales is becoming a more sustainable nation. These are based on the current sustainable development scheme, One Wales: One Planet (2009).

The development of the Act 2015 and the seven well-being goals for Wales provides a much clearer definition of what a sustainable Wales would look like and therefore allows us to better measure progress towards achieving the goals. The last set of sustainable development indicators was published in July 2015². These will be replaced by the new national indicators proposed in this document.

The Wales We Want

As part of the 'Wales We Want' national conversation, people were asked to discuss the Wales that they wanted to leave behind for their children and grandchildren. This identified a number of 'foundations' for the future, which were detailed in the 'Wales We Want' report published in March 2015³. These foundations were considered to be a useful context to understanding whether progress is being made on the seven well-being goals. This work fed into the work of Public Policy Institute for Wales and the development of the proposed indicators. As part of this consultation the Future Champions network, recruited through the Wales We Want exercise will be engaged further to feed in their views on the proposed list of national well-being indicators for Wales.

² Sustainable Development Indicators for Wales, 2015. See www.gov.wales/statistics-and-research/sustainable-development-indicators/?lang=en

³ The Wales We Want Report 2015, www.thewaleswewant.co.uk/wales-we-want-report

Public Policy Institute for Wales

In December 2014 the Public Policy Institute for Wales (PPIW)⁴ was asked by the Minister for Natural Resources to provide advice and support to the Welsh Government on the development of the national indicators.

In February 2015 PPIW published a discussion document⁵ to initiate development work on the

national indicators. This drew on international evidence which highlighted the challenge of designing effective indicators for this purpose. The paper set out some thoughts on what 'well-designed' means, covering both (i) measuring the right things and (ii) measuring them in the right way. A number of principles were outlined under these two headings which were as follows:

Principles for measuring the right thing

The indicators should measure outcomes.

These outcomes should resonate with and matter to the public, and the choice must take account of the pilot National Conversation.

They should be a limited number: no more than seven headline indicators and 30 indicators at a second tier.

The indicators should form a coherent set, which can be justified by a rationale and framed by a narrative about what progress means for Wales.

The outcomes need to be ones where significant progress can be achieved over the long term and where milestones can be measured over a 5-15 year period.

In principle the outcomes need to be sensitive to decisions made in Wales (although not just by public bodies) – and to the extent that decisions made elsewhere are critical this needs to be made clear.

Where possible the outcomes should not have a 1:1 relationship to goals, but reflect progress on two or more goals; however the set as a whole needs to support all the goals in a balanced way.

A significant proportion of the outcomes should help us predict the well-being of future generations, not just how the past was – so they are not just outcomes.

The outcomes should be about the population of Wales as a whole – although inequality measures require disaggregated data and could focus on minorities.

Decisions on outcomes must not be driven by existing indicator sets; however these – and work in progress (including on the UN Sustainable Development Goals) – are useful input for the development process.

⁴ The Public Policy Institute for Wales (PPIW) was established in January 2014. It aims to improve the lives of the people of Wales by providing the Welsh Ministers with authoritative independent analysis and advice. It is co-funded by the Economic and Social Research Council and the Welsh Government.

⁵ Public Policy Institute for Wales: Measuring progress towards the achievement of Wales's well-being goals: A discussion paper. See www.ppiw.org.uk/files/2015/02/Measuring-progress-towards-achievement-of-Wales-Wellbeing-goals_a-discussion-paper.pdf

Principles for measuring the right way

Effective Communication	What the indicator measures should be capable of being summed up briefly in a way that will be immediately grasped by the public.
	The indicator should allow comparisons to be made over time. Thus comparisons should remain valid even as policies or data collection methods change, there should be secure sources of data, and the value of the indicator should be capable of change over time.
	Ideally the indicator should allow comparisons with other places and so should be internationally recognised. ⁶
	The significance of any changes should be immediately obvious.
	All audiences need to believe that the indicator really does measure the outcome effectively and reliably, and the indicator should be understood in the same way by different groups.
	Indicators must provide up-to-date information and with sufficient frequency to allow judgements about progress and to stimulate appropriate action.
	Indicators must be selected and designed to avoid encouraging actions that improve the indicator at the expense of wider outcomes.
Accuracy	Where survey data are used, it should be shown that respondents give consistent answers to the questions on different occasions.
	The indicators should not be based on sample sizes that statisticians judge too small to justify conclusions about the outcome measured.
	The intention is that National Indicator datasets will be 'National Statistics.' Thus where possible indicators should use existing National Statistics, or at least have been tested and found adequate for research purposes.
Balance	The set as a whole should contain subjective as well as objective indicators.
	The set as a whole can contain indicators based on qualitative as well as quantitative data.
Feasibility	It is preferable for the data and ideally the indicator itself to already exist for cost reasons but this is not essential.

In developing their advice PPIW have since provided advice to the Welsh Ministers on a framework for the national indicators and a draft list of indicators for consideration. This work has been an important basis in developing our consultation proposals.

The key recommendations from the report are as follows:

- There should be no more than 5-6 headline indicators;

- These should be underpinned by up to a further 34-35 second tier, whole Wales indicators, making a total of no more than 40 national indicators;
- There should be a separate accompanying set of comparison indicators which would measure differences in outcomes as measured by some of the 40 national indicators for different parts of Wales.

The full report can be found on the PPIW website: www.ppiw.org.uk/publications/

⁶ For example, it will be useful to take note of indicators developed to measure progress of the UN Sustainable Development Goals.

2. Deciding on the best national indicators

In order to engage people on the national well-being indicators a proposed list of indicators was developed over the summer by the Welsh Government. This included the involvement of specific experts, the Commissioners in Wales and the Office for National Statistics.

Building on the advice from PPIW we established four essential criteria to guide the development of indicators for public consultation. These are:

1. Keep the number short and manageable.

This meant working to an initial number of no more than 40. This would help ensure we are measuring the most important aspects of well-being that will help us all to clearly and succinctly understand the progress we are making, and to make the set usable for public bodies.

2. Make sure they are measures for the whole of Wales.

This means they should not be performance measures for any of the public bodies. Nor should they be measures of individual policies or programmes. That means they are whole population measures, focused on the goals that we wish to achieve.

To keep to this criteria this means indicators should not measure:

- the performance of a public body (e.g. local authority or Welsh Government);
- the performance of a particular service (e.g. social services, education, planning); or
- the performance of a programme/policy (e.g. Jobs Growth Wales).

It is important to note that what determines improvement in an indicator may be the result

of actions outside of Wales or from actions outside of the public sector, therefore the indicators should only be considered as telling the story of where Wales is on its journey.

3. They should be coherent and fit together.

The indicator set must be a coherent whole, and indicators must demonstrate contribution to a number of the well-being goals.

4. The indicators must resonate with the public.

They should tell a clear story to the reader of whether Wales is prosperous, resilient, more equal and healthier Wales, with cohesive communities, a vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language and a globally responsible Wales.

We must also be mindful of the 5 key ways of working set out in the Act which should drive which indicators we choose. These are:

- **Integration** – Does the indicator help us measure more than 1 well-being goal?
- **Prevention** – Does the indicator tell us whether we are tackling the underlying causes of the problems we face in Wales?
- **Long-term** – If this indicator is measured over a long period of time does it tell a clear story of change? Can it help us analyse future trends? If it is only measuring a change we expect to see over the next 3-5 years how can it influence decision making?
- **Collaboration** – Can the indicator be used to generate discussion with partners in addressing the underlying issue?
- **Involvement** – Is the indicator measuring the whole population?

3. The proposals

From the work to date and the key criteria set out in the previous section we have proposed a list of 40 national well-being indicators for Wales.

In developing the proposed list some indicators have been included which, if agreed, would require further development. We have taken this approach in order not to be constrained by existing data sources. Following the consultation, the development and potential cost of indicators will be considered against other criterion, including feedback from the consultation, to determine their viability.

Summary version

Given the importance of ensuring that the indicators measure progress against a number of well-being goals a two-page bilingual summary of the indicators has been published as a standalone document alongside this consultation, a copy of which can be found overleaf.

In developing the proposed indicators, consideration was given to which of the well-being goals for which they had most direct

relevance. This was to ensure that the national indicators are a coherent set. We would very much appreciate your views on whether this has been achieved (see consultation question 1).

The detailed list

On the following pages you will find the details of each of the 40 indicators on which we would like your views. Each indicator has been assigned a number (1-40) and this document provides you with information on

- What is being measured;
- How it will be measured;
- The source of the data we propose to use;
- The rationale and reasoning behind the selection of the indicator.

For some of these indicators there are specific issues that we would like your views on during the consultation. These are detailed alongside the proposed indicator on pages 16-36. For the purposes of the consultation it should be noted that all indicators are treated equally, with the numbers included for ease of reference only.

The Wales We Want

Our common purpose – the seven well-being goals for Wales

A Prosperous Wales (1)	A Resilient Wales (2)	A Healthier Wales (3)	A More Equal Wales (4)	A Wales of Cohesive Communities (5)	A Wales of Vibrant Culture and Thriving Welsh Language (6)	Globally Responsible Wales (7)
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The way in which we will measure progress

Proposed National Well-being Indicators		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
01	Babies born at a healthy weight							
02	Healthy life expectancy for all							
03	People making healthy lifestyle choices							
04	Young children developing the right skills							
05	School leavers with skills and qualifications							
06	Educated and skilled population							
07	People not in education, employment or training							
08	People in work							
09	Productive workforce							
10	Innovative businesses							
11	Levels of household income							
12	People living in poverty							
13	People able to afford everyday goods and activities							
14	People satisfied in their jobs							
15	People satisfied with where they live							
16	A sense of community							
17	People feel involved in local decision making							
18	People who volunteer							
19	People satisfied with access to facilities and services							
20	People feeling safe in their communities							
21	People feeling lonely							
22	Positive mental well-being for all							
23	Quality of housing							
24	Levels of homelessness							
25	People engaged in arts, culture and heritage							
26	People using Welsh Language in everyday life							
27	People participate in sports							

Proposed National Well-being Indicators		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
28	Looking after our cultural heritage							
29	Properties at risk from flood							
30	Energy efficiency of buildings							
31	Greenhouse gas emissions							
32	Healthy ecosystems							
33	A biodiverse natural environment							
34	Water quality							
35	Air quality							
36	Soil quality							
37	Non-recycled waste							
38	Global footprint							
39	Active global citizens							
40	International responsibilities							

The 5 ways of working – The sustainable development principle

Long term	Prevention	Integration	Collaboration	Involvement
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Consultation questions

We will be asking 17 consultation questions in total. Five of these are general questions; the remainder are indicator specific questions that we would like further views on.

The general consultation questions are as follows:

Question 1	Do you agree or disagree that the proposed set of indicators, as a whole, fully assess whether progress is being made in achieving all the well-being goals? Please provide an explanation for your response.	Strongly Agree Agree Disagree Strongly Disagree
Question 2	Are there any indicators proposed that you think can be improved? If yes, please list those you think can be improved. We would suggest that you consider the criteria identified in Section 2 when proposing an improvement.	Yes / No
Question 3	Are there any indicators proposed that you think should be excluded? If yes, please list those you think should be excluded. We would suggest that you consider the criteria identified in Section 2 when proposing the deletion of an indicator.	Yes / No
Question 4	Are there any other indicators that you think should be included? If yes, please complete the template provided. We would suggest that you consider the criteria identified in Section 2 when proposing a new indicator.	Yes / No
Question 5	How do you think we should communicate the national well-being indicators with the people and communities of Wales?	

01	Babies born at a healthy weight	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Measured by	Number of live births with a birth weight of under 2,500g.							
Source	Office for National Statistics (ONS) & National Community Child Health Database, NWIS.							
Rationale	<p>Low birth weight has strong links to poorer health outcomes and deprivation later in life.</p> <p>The indicator was proposed as it helps predict the well-being of future generations, not just what has already happened. Also the progress for this indicator can be influenced by a wide range of organisations.</p>							

02	Healthy life expectancy for all	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Measured by	The gap in healthy life expectancy at birth between the least and most deprived.							
Source	Public Health Wales (PHW).							
Rationale	<p>Healthy life expectancy at birth is a standard measure capturing a wide range of health outcomes. It is used by organisations such as the World Health Organisation.</p> <p>Healthy Life Expectancy is preferred over Life Expectancy as improvements in life expectancy may not mean improvements in years of good health. Inequalities in this outcome are particularly striking and we recommend these are captured alongside the overall levels of health life expectancy.</p>							

03	People making healthy lifestyle choices	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Measured by	The percentage of adults (aged 16+) who have four or five healthy lifestyle behaviours (not smoking, healthy weight, eat five fruit or vegetables a day, not drinking above guidelines and meet the physical activity guidelines).							
Source	National Survey for Wales.							
Rationale	<p>This indicator measures the extent to which people follow a healthy lifestyle and whether their behaviours impact on their health.</p> <p>The proposed measure is preferred over measures relating to individual activities/behaviours, such as regular physical activity and levels of smoking, as it provides a rounded picture of health behaviours which individuals have the potential to improve upon. Furthermore these behaviours are well evidenced as being major risk factors for disease and death.</p>							
This composite indicator measures the extent to which people follow a completely healthy lifestyle, and the extent to which they have multiple health risk behaviours. It is proposed that this is measured as the percentage of people who show four or more of the five behaviours (healthy weight, eat five fruit or vegetables a day, not drinking above guidelines and meet the physical activity guidelines).								
Question 6	<p>Do you agree with the proposed approach for measuring the people making healthy lifestyle choices indicator? Yes/No/Don't know</p> <p>If no, how do you think this indicator should be measured?</p>							
There are several sources available which could be used to derive an equivalent measure for children, such as the Healthy Behaviours in School Aged Children Survey or the new National survey.								
Question 7	<p>Do you think that a similar indicator for children making healthy lifestyle choices should be included? Yes/No/Don't know</p> <p>If yes, which behaviours/choices do you think should be included for children?</p>							

04	Young children developing the right skills	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Measured by	Initially percentage of children in Reception year at expected level of development. To be replaced by measure at ages 2 or 3 once data are consistently available across Wales.							
Source	For the initial indicator: Foundation Phase Baseline Assessment, Welsh Government.							
Rationale	<p>Evidence suggests that development at the early years is critical for health and education outcomes, and subsequent life outcomes.</p> <p>This indicator was proposed as it will measure how well we are equipping our children from birth to prosper in school and beyond. This is seen as a leading indicator of future education, and in turn economic outcomes.</p>							

05	School leavers with skills and qualifications	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Measured by	<p>Initially the percentage of 15 year old pupils who have achieved the “Level 2 threshold”.⁷ This measures the volume of qualifications equivalent to the volume of 5 GCSEs at Grade A*-C including one in English or Welsh first language and one in Mathematics.</p> <p>In measuring this indicator we will report on the difference between pupils eligible for Free School meals (FSMs) and those who are not eligible.</p> <p>To be replaced by “average capped points score”, which is calculated using the best 8 results from each pupil at age 15 from 2017.</p>							
Source	Welsh Examinations Database.							
Rationale	<p>Achievement of educational outcomes in school is a strong predictor of future social and economic outcomes.</p> <p>Whilst our aspiration should be to raise educational outcomes ideally beyond level 2 this indicator is proposed to ensure that we reduce the chances of children being left behind by not achieving a certain level of attainment. It is also important that we consider inequalities between the poorest households and the rest of the population by reporting the difference in attainment by free school meal eligibility which acts as a proxy for deprivation.</p>							

06	Educated and skilled population	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Measured by	Percentage of working age adults with level 3 ⁸ or above qualifications (that is A-level, Apprenticeship or equivalent), and those with level 4 or above (Higher Education or equivalent).							
Source	Annual Population Survey, ONS.							
Rationale	Evidence shows that skills and qualifications are a key determinant of economic outcomes. Qualifications are associated with the propensity to be in employment and the likelihood of earning higher levels of pay. Parental qualifications are also associated with the positive outcomes for future generations.							

⁷ Level 2 according to the National Qualifications Framework.

⁸ Levels 3 and 4 according to the Credit and Qualifications Framework for Wales.

07	People not in education, employment or training	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Measured by	Annual measures of those people Not in Education Employment or Training (NEET) for different age groups.							
Source	Labour Force Survey/Annual Population Survey, ONS.							
Rationale	<p>Evidence shows that not being in education, employment or training for a protracted period of time is associated with negative economic and health outcomes that may be passed on to subsequent generations.</p> <p>It is proposed that this indicator focusses on different age groups particularly those younger age groups. However even though people not in education, employment or training within older age groups are not strongly associated with the transmission of disadvantage to future generations, we want to ensure that future generations of older people are contributing to the labour market if they want to.</p>							

08	People in work	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Measured by	Working age employment rate according to International Labour Organisation (ILO) definition.							
Source	Labour Force Survey/Annual Population Survey, ONS.							
Rationale	<p>The level of employment is a key indicator for the economic and wider well-being of current generations including health and subjective well-being. Evidence also suggests parental employment has a positive impact on the lifetime well-being of children.</p> <p>Employment rate is preferred over the unemployment rate, as even though both have their strengths and weaknesses, the employment rate is the best single indicator of labour market performance. A high employment rate is a key aspect of economic prosperity. In addition, being in employment is associated with higher levels of health and well-being, and parental employment is associated with better outcomes for children over the long term.</p>							

09	Productive workforce	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Measured by	Labour productivity: Gross Value Added (GVA) per hour worked (relative to UK average).							
Source	National Accounts, ONS.							
Rationale	<p>Productivity is a standard indicator of economic performance and a key determinant of prosperity, mainly through its association with pay.</p> <p>Whilst total factor productivity may be more appropriate measure than labour productivity, this information is not available at the Welsh level and is unlikely to become available in the near future.</p>							

10	Innovative businesses	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Measured by	Share of businesses which are innovation-active (%).							
Source	Community Innovation Survey, BIS.							
Rationale	<p>As innovative businesses are likely to be adaptable, this measure provides an indication of continuing prosperity.</p> <p>Whilst alternative objective measures of innovation, such as total factor productivity and money spent on Research & Development (R&D) were considered, information is either difficult to obtain for Wales or only provides partial coverage.</p>							

11	Levels of household income	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Measured by	Gross Disposable Income per head.							
Source	Regional Gross Disposable Income, ONS.							
Rationale	<p>Gross Disposable Household Income (GDHI) is the amount of money that all of the individuals living in households have available for spending after taxes and social contributions. It is the best available measure of material well-being and is a measure of the economic outcomes for individuals and the prosperity of the economy.</p> <p>Since the mean household income can be influenced by increases amongst only the highest earners, it might be preferable to use the median household income to avoid these effects. However we are proposing to use mean household income due to the availability of information.</p>							

12	People living in poverty	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Measured by	Households in relative income poverty, measured for children, working age and those of pension age.							
Source	Households below average income dataset, DWP.							
Rationale	<p>Poverty results in poorer educational, health and behavioural outcomes for individuals and reducing levels of income poverty will contribute to a wide range of goals, including reducing inequalities.</p> <p>Households in relative income poverty is a standard indicator of income poverty. However as poverty is multi-layered an additional indicator is proposed on material deprivation.</p>							

13	People able to afford everyday goods and activities	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Measured by	National Survey questions used to produce measure of percentage of households in material deprivation.							
Source	National Survey for Wales.							
Rationale	<p>Material deprivation, which measures whether households can afford necessary goods and activities, can affect educational, health and behavioural outcomes.</p> <p>A measure of material deprivation is proposed as it highlights the consequences of long-term poverty on households, rather than short-term financial strain.</p>							

14	People satisfied in their jobs	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Measured by	Proportion of people in employment who report satisfactory or higher levels of jobs satisfaction.							
Source	National Survey for Wales.							
Rationale	<p>Evidence shows that satisfaction with employment is a contributor to overall well-being.</p> <p>Other potential indicators in this area, such as skill levels and pay were discounted on the basis that people's satisfaction with employment was a more comprehensive measure reflecting the fact that people choose employment that meets their varying needs.</p>							

15	People satisfied with where they live	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Measured by	Percentage satisfied with local area as a place to live.							
Source	National Survey for Wales.							
Rationale	<p>People's satisfaction with the local area in which they live are directly related to their overall levels of well-being.</p> <p>Whilst different aspects of what makes an attractive community, such as access to green space, were considered it was felt measures based on these would be too narrow.</p>							

16	A sense of community	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Measured by	Percentage of people agreeing with all of: belonging to the area; that people from different backgrounds get on well together; that people treat each other with respect.							
Source	National Survey for Wales.							
Rationale	<p>A sense of community is a key indicator of well-being. Research as shown that belonging to a neighbourhood is important to personal well-being, and also to the wider community as people are more likely to live, work and invest in an area where they feel that they belong.</p> <p>Consideration was also given to including trust as part of this proposed indicator, however this was discounted as trust feeds in to the proposed measure on loneliness.</p>							

17	People feel involved in local decision making	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Measured by	Percentage who feel able to influence local decisions affecting their local area.							
Source	National Survey for Wales.							
Rationale	<p>Evidence shows that the ability to influence local decisions is an important factor in improving a person's well-being.</p> <p>People's perceptions of whether they are able to influence local decisions was preferred to measures of voter turnout and levels of trust in government as information is limited on these measures at a local level.</p>							

18	People who volunteer	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Measured by	The proportion of people who volunteer.							
Source	National Survey for Wales.							
Rationale	Volunteering can play a role in a person's well-being. Volunteering is also an aspect of social capital, where higher levels of social capital are associated with better health, higher educational achievement, better employment outcomes, and lower crime rates.							

19	People satisfied with access to facilities and services	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Measured by	A subjective measure on how satisfied people are with their ability to get to/access the facilities and services they need. Yet to be developed.							
Source	National Survey for Wales.							
Rationale	<p>The ability for people to live the lives they wish to lead is directly influenced by the ability to access the things needed for daily life.</p> <p>Consideration was also given to an objective measure of access to services as used in the Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation (WIMD). However the subjective measure proposed was preferred as it takes into account people living in less well connected areas but feeling content with their level of access and vice versa.</p>							

20	People feeling safe in their communities	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Measured by	Percentage of people feeling safe in all of the following situations: at home, walking in the local area, and travelling (all transport modes).							
Source	National Survey for Wales.							
Rationale	<p>People’s feelings of safety are an important factor in a person’s well-being and are particularly important for people with low levels of well-being.</p> <p>The proposed measure was preferred over feeling safe from particular risks, such as flooding or fire, as it was felt it provided a broader picture of whether people feel safe in their communities.</p>							

21	People feeling lonely	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Measured by	De Jong Giervald loneliness scale.							
Source	National Survey for Wales.							
Rationale	<p>A key driver of low well-being and also a potentially growing problem with changes in society and less personal interactions. It is an issue that cuts across the entire population but can have particular relevance to some population groups, an example being older people.</p> <p>The proposed indicator is preferred over other possible measures of loneliness, such as whether people have close friends and family, as research has shown that these do not perform well as indicators with little change over time.</p>							

22	Positive mental well-being for all	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Measured by	For those aged 16 or over, mental well-being according to the Warwick-Edinburgh Mental Well-being Scale (WEMWBS). Measurement to be confirmed for children.							
Source	Adults: National Survey for Wales. Children: to be confirmed.							
Rationale	<p>Mental well-being is a fundamental part of health and well-being that affects many aspects of life. It is also linked to deprivation with people living in more deprived areas generally reporting poorer mental well-being.</p> <p>This indicator was proposed as it one of the aspects of subjective well-being along with loneliness, feelings of safety and belonging to a community.</p>							

23	Quality of housing	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Measured by	Percentage of dwellings which are free from Housing Health and Safety rating system hazards.							
Source	Annual Housing Hazards and Licenses data collection, Welsh Government unless more appropriate data sources are developed in the future.							
Rationale	<p>Poor quality housing is a key component of deprivation, and has a major impact on health. Good quality, energy efficient and sustainable housing both improves the health of residents and will benefit the wider environment.</p> <p>Housing quality is determined by a number of factors including the occurrence of hazards, state of repair and energy efficiency. As there is currently no composite indicator on housing quality for all tenures it is proposed that this indicator focuses on hazards found in the home as an indication of the poorest quality housing.</p>							

Poor quality housing is an important component of deprivation, and has a major impact on health. Therefore it has a material impact on the well-being of children and adults. However as there is currently no agreed housing quality indicator applicable to all housing tenures it is proposed that the indicator focuses on homes free from hazards, which is a key element of good quality housing.

Question 8	<p>Do you agree with the proposal to measure homes free from hazards as an indicator of housing quality? Yes/No/Don't know</p> <p>If no, please provide an alternative indicator by completing the template provided.</p>
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24	Levels of homelessness	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Measured by	Number of homeless households per 1,000 households.							
Source	Statutory Homelessness data collection from local authorities, Welsh Government.							
Rationale	<p>Homelessness is one of the most extreme forms of social exclusion. Homeless households are more likely to be subject to problems with their physical and mental health.</p> <p>An indicator on homeless households is preferred over rough sleepers which are deemed to be the most extreme form of homelessness. This is due to issues regarding the robustness and availability of information on rough sleepers.</p>							
Homelessness is one of the most extreme forms of social exclusion. However views are sought on whether the indicator should focus on households deemed to be homeless or those prevented from becoming homeless.								
Question 9	<p>Do you think that the indicator should measure households deemed to be homeless rather than those prevented from being made homeless? Yes/No/Don't know</p> <p>If no, please provide an explanation for your response.</p>							

25	People engaged in arts, culture and heritage	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Measured by	The percentage of adults (aged 16+) attending or participating in arts, culture or heritage activities at least 3 times a year.							
Source	National Survey for Wales.							
Rationale	<p>To ensure Wales maintains a vibrant culture and protects our heritage for future generations it is important people regularly attend and participate in arts, culture and heritage activities.</p> <p>The proposed measure on attendance and participation was preferred as attendance alone was considered too passive.</p>							
To ensure Wales maintains a vibrant culture and protects our heritage for future generations it is important that participation in in the arts and culture and engagement with heritage assets is high. We would appreciate your views on which activities should be included when measuring this indicator.								
Question 10	What type of art, culture and heritage activities do you think should be measured in relation to this indicator?							

26	People using Welsh Language in everyday life	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Measured by	Percentage of adults who speak more than a few words of Welsh and speak Welsh daily and percentage of children who are fluent and speak Welsh at home.							
Source	Adults: National Survey for Wales. Children: Pupil Level Annual School Census.							
Rationale	<p>To ensure that the Welsh language is thriving it needs to be used by those that can speak Welsh. Increased use of the language should indicate that Welsh speakers are gaining better skills and more opportunity to use the language in their day-to-day lives.</p> <p>The proposed measure is preferred rather than a measure of those who can speak Welsh, to demonstrate progress in achieving a thriving Welsh language. It is also proposed to measure children specifically since it is well-established that obtaining and using language skills at an early age is key to the sustainability of a language.</p> <p>Increased use of the Welsh language should indicate that Welsh speakers are gaining better skills and more opportunity to use the language in their day-to-day lives. Therefore it is proposed that the indicator measures usage rather than just ability.</p>							
Question 11	<p>Do you agree that we should focus on those that actually use Welsh on a regular basis rather than on those that can speak the language? Yes/No/Don't know</p> <p>If no, please provide an explanation for your response.</p>							

27	People participate in sports	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Measured by	Participation in sporting activities three or more times a week, measured separately for children and adults.							
Source	Adults: National Survey for Wales. Children: Sport Wales School Sports survey.							
Rationale	<p>Participation in sporting activities contributes to a healthier Wales and improved mental well-being.</p> <p>By encouraging participation from all ages and all parts of the population we will reduce inequalities in sports participation and contribute to a more equal Wales and more cohesive communities.</p>							

28	Looking after our cultural heritage	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Measured by	Data on protection of, access to and enhancement of cultural heritage assets including collections, sites, buildings and places.							
Source	CADW and Museums Archives and Library Division, Welsh Government.							
Rationale	<p>Cultural heritage contributes to personal well-being by delivering economic, social and environmental benefits to individuals and to communities.</p> <p>People benefit from heritage through participating in heritage activities, having access to heritage assets and also through enjoying, living and working in well managed historic places. In order to ensure that our cultural heritage is maintained (resilient) and accessible (a more equal Wales, globally responsible) we need to measure how well we are doing as a country in enhancing, managing and caring for our heritage.</p>							

29	Properties at risk from flood	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Measured by	Number of properties (homes and businesses) at combined high and medium flood risk from rivers and the sea.							
Source	Natural Resources Wales (NRW).							
Rationale	<p>Living standards and communities can be affected in numerous ways if flood risk is raised. Also public services, including health services, can be affected by flooding if risk is not minimised with subsequent impacts on health and mental well-being.</p> <p>The number of properties at risk of flooding is proposed as well-being is affected not just by the risk of flooding to homes but also the risk to businesses and other essential services. Furthermore the proposed measure focusses on the number of properties rather than the percentage of properties due to the difficulty of producing a robust estimate of all properties.</p>							

30	Energy efficiency of buildings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Measured by	<p>Residential: Percentage of properties or dwellings above an agreed Standard Assessment Procedure (SAP) rating.</p> <p>Non-residential: To be developed.</p>							
Source	Energy Performance Certificates (EPC) admin data unless more appropriate data sources are developed in the future.							
Rationale	<p>By improving energy efficiency of buildings we will be reducing demands on our energy supply, thereby supporting a more resilient and globally responsible Wales. The energy efficiency of homes is also linked to the health of its inhabitants.</p> <p>The indicator was proposed as not only does the energy efficiency of dwellings provide help measure the quality of housing in Wales, but the energy efficiency of buildings provides an indication of the resource efficiency of infrastructure.</p>							

31	Greenhouse gas emissions	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Measured by	Emissions of greenhouse gases (exact measure to be determined).							
Source	National Atmospheric Emissions Inventory.							
Rationale	<p>This is a key environmental indicator and a main driver of climate change. Greenhouse gas emissions provide an indication of how resilient and globally responsible Wales is.</p> <p>Consideration was also given to an indicator on energy generation from renewable sources. However due to the contributory factor of fossil fuels on overall emissions a high level indicator of greenhouse gas emissions was preferred.</p>							
<p>This is a key environmental indicator that will be affected by a wide range of factors relating to business, resource efficiency, sustainable management of land and woodland, renewable energy production and waste. However there are several ways in which it can be measured.</p>								
Question 12	<p>Which approach should be used to measure greenhouse gas emissions?</p> <p>A. Emissions from what we produce in Wales. Measured by: Production based inventory, measured in MtCO₂.</p> <p>B. Emissions from what we consume in Wales. Measured by: Consumption end user based inventory, on a UK only basis, measured in MtCO₂.</p> <p>C. A carbon footprint indicator where emissions that are produced in Wales (A) are considered along with the embedded emissions associated with the consumption (by residents in Wales) of goods and services imported internationally.</p> <p>Please explain why you chose the approach you selected.</p>							
32	Healthy ecosystems	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Measured by	To be agreed.							
Source	To be developed, this will draw on the work of the State of Natural Resources Report.							
Rationale	<p>Healthy ecosystems are fundamental to our well-being. They provide us with our food, clean air and water, and protect us against hazards such as flooding. Healthy ecosystems are also more resilient to threats such as the effects of climate change. Attributes of ecosystem resilience include biological, geological and physical diversity, connectivity with and between ecosystems, and the scale, extent and condition of ecosystems.</p>							
<p>Whilst it is important to include an indicator that encompasses ecosystem health and functioning ecosystems there is currently no suitable indicator available. An indicator of percentage of semi-natural habitat in good condition could be an appropriate indicator, as a proxy for healthy and well-functioning ecosystems. However, as robust data for Wales is not readily available it is felt that further development of an indicator of healthy functioning ecosystems (alongside a biodiversity indicator) needs to be undertaken. Therefore your views are sought on appropriate indicators for functioning ecosystems. At present no suitable indicator, with sufficiently robust data, has been identified, however developmental work with expert stakeholders is currently underway.</p>								
Question 13	<p>Do you have a suggestion for how we measure the health of our ecosystems? Yes/No</p> <p>If yes, please complete the template provided.</p>							

33	A biodiverse natural environment	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Measured by	To be agreed.							
Source	To be developed, this will draw on, and contribute to, the work of the State of Natural Resources Report.							
Rationale	<p>An indicator of the status of biological diversity as biodiversity underpins the functioning of our ecosystems and the range of vital services they provide as well as being valued in its own right.</p> <p>Much work has been done on biodiversity indicators; however a robust high level indicator for Wales is not readily available at present. Therefore further consideration of the best available indicators needs to be undertaken with stakeholders alongside the development of a healthy functioning ecosystems indicator.</p>							
<p>Much work has been done on measuring biodiversity; however a robust high level indicator for Wales of the status of biological diversity is not readily available at present. Therefore further consideration of the best available indicator needs to be undertaken with stakeholders alongside the development of an indicator on healthy ecosystems.</p>								
Question 14	<p>Do you have a suggestion for how we measure the variety and abundance of the biodiversity of our natural environment? Yes/No</p> <p>If yes, please complete the template provided.</p>							

34	Water quality	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Measured by	Percentage of surface water bodies and groundwater bodies achieving good overall status under the Water Framework Directive.							
Source	Natural Resources Wales (NRW).							
Rationale	<p>It is important to maintain and improve the quality of water for current and future generations as it contributes to a more resilient and globally responsible Wales, by maintaining healthy ecosystems and promoting tourism.</p> <p>The proposed measure was preferred over specific indicators, such as bathing water quality, drinking water failing to meet quality standards and water resource availability, as it provides a high-level indicator of water quality.</p>							
<p>Whilst other specific indicators, such as bathing water quality or drinking water failing to meet quality standards and water resource availability are available, the composite indicator was proposed as it provides a high-level indicator of water quality. However we would appreciate your views on the proposed indicator.</p>								
Question 15	<p>Do you think the proposed water quality indicator sufficiently covers the benefits of the water environment?</p>							

35	Air quality	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Measured by	Proportion of deaths attributable to long-term anthropogenic (human made) particulate air pollution.							
Source	Natural Resources Wales (NRW)/Public Health Wales (PHW).							
Rationale	<p>One of the most significant effects of air pollution on health is the increase in mortality risk associated with long-term exposure to particulate air pollution.</p> <p>Consideration was also given to a measure looking at the number of days where air pollution levels were moderate or below, which focusses on short-term elevations in air pollution. However the proposed measure is preferred as risks associated with long-term exposure to particulate air pollution are higher than those associated with short-term variations in air pollution.</p>							

36	Soil quality	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Measured by	Soil carbon and organic matter content of soil.							
Source	Countryside Survey, Glastir Monitoring and Evaluation Programme (GMEP), future RDP, Glastir monitoring programmes.							
Rationale	<p>Protection of soil enables future generations to have a resilient resource on which to rely. Robust soils filter and store water, protecting water quality for drinking water and reducing water bills. Furthermore, soil is an important store of carbon, which needs to be protected to avoid it being emitted to the atmosphere as carbon dioxide.</p> <p>A wide range of soil indicators were considered, but soil carbon and organic matter is preferred as it is the most informative measure of ecosystem services and the resilience of the soil itself.</p>							

37	Non-recycled waste	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Measured by	Residual waste generated, per person.							
Source	WasteDataFlow and Waste Surveys, Natural Resources Wales (NRW).							
Rationale	<p>Reducing the amount of waste we produce and increasing the amount of waste we reuse or recycle provides an indication of how resource efficient we are as a nation in our homes and businesses.</p> <p>The proposed measure (covering both household and business waste) is preferred over other waste indicators, such as the amount of waste generated or the recycling rate, as it captures both the change in waste produced according to our growing population and the outcome of all waste management activity.</p>							

38	Global footprint	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Measured by	Ecological Footprint.							
Source	To be determined.							
Rationale	<p>The proposed indicator provides an indication of the environmental burden we place not just on Wales but on our planet.</p> <p>A footprint-based measure is preferred over production-based or end-user indicators, which account only for those sources of impacts within the boundary of the UK or individual nations.</p>							

39	Active global citizens	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Measured by	People participating in international activities in developing countries.							
Source	New questions to be developed for a robust survey, potentially the National Survey for Wales.							
Rationale	<p>Part of being a globally responsible country includes what the people of Wales have to offer to the rest of the world, particularly those in developing countries.</p> <p>A new measure is proposed as there whilst there is information available on people working on specific projects abroad there are issues with regards to coverage and robustness.</p>							

Part of being a globally responsible country also includes what Wales has to offer to the world. Therefore an indicator is proposed looking at people participating in international activities in developing countries.

Question 16	What types of international activities or forms of engagement should be included within this indicator?
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40	International responsibilities	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Measured by	No specific measurement – Narrative approach preferred.							
Source	Multiple Sources.							
Rationale	<p>As a globally responsible country, Wales has a role in fulfilling a range of international obligations.</p> <p>Whilst no specific measure is proposed for this indicator, it is intended that a narrative on how Wales is contributing to international obligations is included within the Annual Well-being Report.</p>							

Wales has a role in fulfilling international obligations. No specific measurement is proposed for this indicator; instead the proposal is to provide a qualitative narrative on how Wales is contributing to international obligations.

Question 17	What are your views on the proposal to provide a narrative explanation on how Wales contributes to international obligations instead of a specific measurement?
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3.1 Other indicators discussed

In developing this initial set of indicators we have had to make some difficult choices about what the key indicators are in measuring progress against the goals. There are other areas that may naturally come to mind when considering these goals and some of these have been excluded for either conceptual or practical reasons. To inform your consideration for alternative indicators we present below some of the areas that have been excluded:

Subjective well-being

Consideration was given to the indicators used by ONS to measure subjective well-being. However these were rejected as the proposed set of indicators covers many aspects of subjective well-being including mental well-being, loneliness, feelings of safety and belonging to the community.

Accessible communities

An important indicator of the long-term sustainability of communities is whether people living in them are able to access key services and amenities. An alternative measure was considered using information included in the Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation (WIMD) which measured average travel times to various services. This was rejected as the methodology is likely to change in future, making both annual updates and comparability over time difficult. As societal changes impact on the services people use and where and how they are accessed WIMD looks at a fixed number of services and does not currently take into account digital access.

Water resource availability

Consideration was given to various indicators in relation to maintaining adequate water resources, including the percentage of water resource zones meeting target headroom requirements. However this indicator was discounted as it relates solely to the management of public water supplies by public water companies and does not take account of the amount of water available for 'people, business and the environment'. An alternative indicator

of changes in river flows and water availability has been developed by Natural Resources Wales (NRW) however more information is required as to whether this would be a suitable indicator.

Air quality

An alternative indicator looking at the number of days in the past year where air pollution levels were moderate or below was also considered. However it was discounted as the data source for this indicator is the air quality index, the main objective of which is the prevention of adverse health effects from short-term elevations in air pollution. Whilst short-term exposure to high levels of various air pollutants can cause a range of adverse effects, the risks associated with long-term exposure to particulate air pollution are higher.

In addition an indicator relating to the effect of air pollution on soil and habitats, in terms of areas of sensitive habitats in Wales where critical loads for nutrient nitrogen and acidity are exceeded, was considered. However the impact of this could be measured in the proposed biodiversity and ecosystems health indicators and the long-term risk to people was considered more important to include.

Renewable energy

A potential indicator on energy generation from renewable sources was considered. However it was felt that the concept of renewable energy generation and reducing dependence on fossil fuels would be covered, as a contributory factor to overall emissions. Therefore this indicator was discounted in favour of an high level indicator on the emissions of greenhouse gas emissions.

Infrastructure

While efficient and effective infrastructure is fundamental to securing the economic and social outcomes that influence people's well-being, infrastructure does in itself represent an outcome. In this respect, there is a real question over whether the inclusion of an indicator would be consistent with the underlying rationale for the indicators.

Furthermore, it is proposed to develop an indicator covering “connected communities” which will reflect an important outcome of infrastructure, and therefore meets, at least in part, the purpose of an indicator in this area.

Even if it were desired to include an objective indicator of infrastructure performance, a fundamental challenge is posed by the highly diverse nature of infrastructure (which encompasses roads, railways, telecoms and social infrastructure). In consequence there exists no summary indicator which summarises the overall efficiency and effectiveness of infrastructure. It is difficult to see how this challenge could be overcome, even in principle. It might be possible (although arbitrary and incomplete) to include an indicator covering only one aspect of infrastructure. But even if it were desired to do so, there remain few obvious candidates. For example, road use represents the dominant transport mode. Figures are available on congestion for particular routes but there is no agreed method for aggregating these figures so as to arrive at a national indicator. For all these reasons, while a measure of traffic congestion was considered, it was subsequently decided that its inclusion could not be justified.

Entrepreneurship

It was noted that enterprise is considered a driver of productivity and growth over the long run, and may reflect the ability to adapt to change.

4. What are the next steps?

The deadline for consultation responses is **11 January 2016**.

We will be encouraging people to respond to the consultation on the indicators and will be running four consultation events across Wales to further engage public bodies on the proposed national indicators.

Further information on these events can be found on the Wales We Want website:

www.thewaleswewant.co.uk/guidance-consultation-events-22-23-28-october-4-november

It may thus contribute to the economic outcomes that influence people’s well-being. However, entrepreneurship does not reflect an outcome in its own right.

In addition, the available measures of self-employment do not capture the aspects of entrepreneurship that drive growth. A better potential indicator might be a measure of business start-ups (either gross or net of deaths), but evidence suggests it is the quality of start ups, rather than the quantity that matters, and there is no available measure in this area. In addition, changes in the rate of business start ups are mainly driven by short term economic factors associated with performance of the wider UK economy.

Recent research also suggests there is uncertainty about the direction of causation – business start-up rates tend to be driven by high disposable incomes, rather than being the cause necessarily of improved outcomes.

Ethical consumption

An indicator on ethical consumption was considered, in particular on how this could help us understand whether Wales is becoming more globally responsible. It was discounted at this stage due to the difficulties in defining which products and services may be caught, and how they would be collected at a Wales level.

Following the consultation period the final list of indicators will be laid before the National Assembly for Wales by the end of the financial year and a summary of responses will be published.

This will then be followed by the publication of baseline data in the summer of 2016, and the first annual well-being report will be published in accordance with the Act.

5. Other related work

The Welsh Government is currently consulting with stakeholders on the development of the statutory guidance for public bodies on the Act.

Further details are available on www.gov.wales.

Sustainable Development Indicators for Wales:

Welsh Ministers have a duty, under section 79 of the Government of Wales Act 2006, to make a scheme setting out how they propose to promote sustainable development in the exercise of their functions (i.e. in everything that they do). Since 2010 the Welsh government have published the Sustainable Development Indicators, the most recent report can be found at www.gov.wales/docs/statistics/2015/150625-sustainable-development-indicators-2015-en.pdf

The national indicators will replace the sustainable development indicators from 2016.

UN Sustainable Development Goals:

The Welsh Government has maintained close links with the UN during the development of the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act

to ensure, as far as possible, it is aligned with the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). In September 2015 193 countries adopted a new sustainable development agenda, 'Transforming our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development' and a new global agreement on climate change. Seventeen new Sustainable Development Goals have been agreed that build on the eight Millennium Development Goals. Further information on the UN SDGs can be found www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/sustainable-development-goals/.

National Measures of Well-being and Sustainable Development Indicators:

The Office for National Statistics (ONS) is responsible for publishing measurements of well-being for the United Kingdom as well as the Sustainable Development Indicators for England/UK. Representatives from ONS have been involved in the development of the proposed set of National Indicators.

www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/user-guidance/well-being/index.html

Annex A – Indicator Template

Please use this template if you wish to amend a proposed indicator, or if you wish to replace one of the proposed indicators.

Is the proposed indicator a replacement indicator or an improvement to an existing indicator? Please tick one box:

Replacement

Improvement

Which indicator does this proposed indicator improve upon or replace?

What is the name of replacement indicator?

What is the data source for this indicator?

Please provide an explanation for why this indicator best measures the well-being of people in Wales in line with the criteria identified in Section 2.

Please indicate which goals the proposed indicator directly impacts on (tick all applicable):

A prosperous Wales

A Wales of cohesive communities

A resilient Wales

A Wales of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh Language

A healthier Wales

A globally responsible Wales

A more equal Wales