

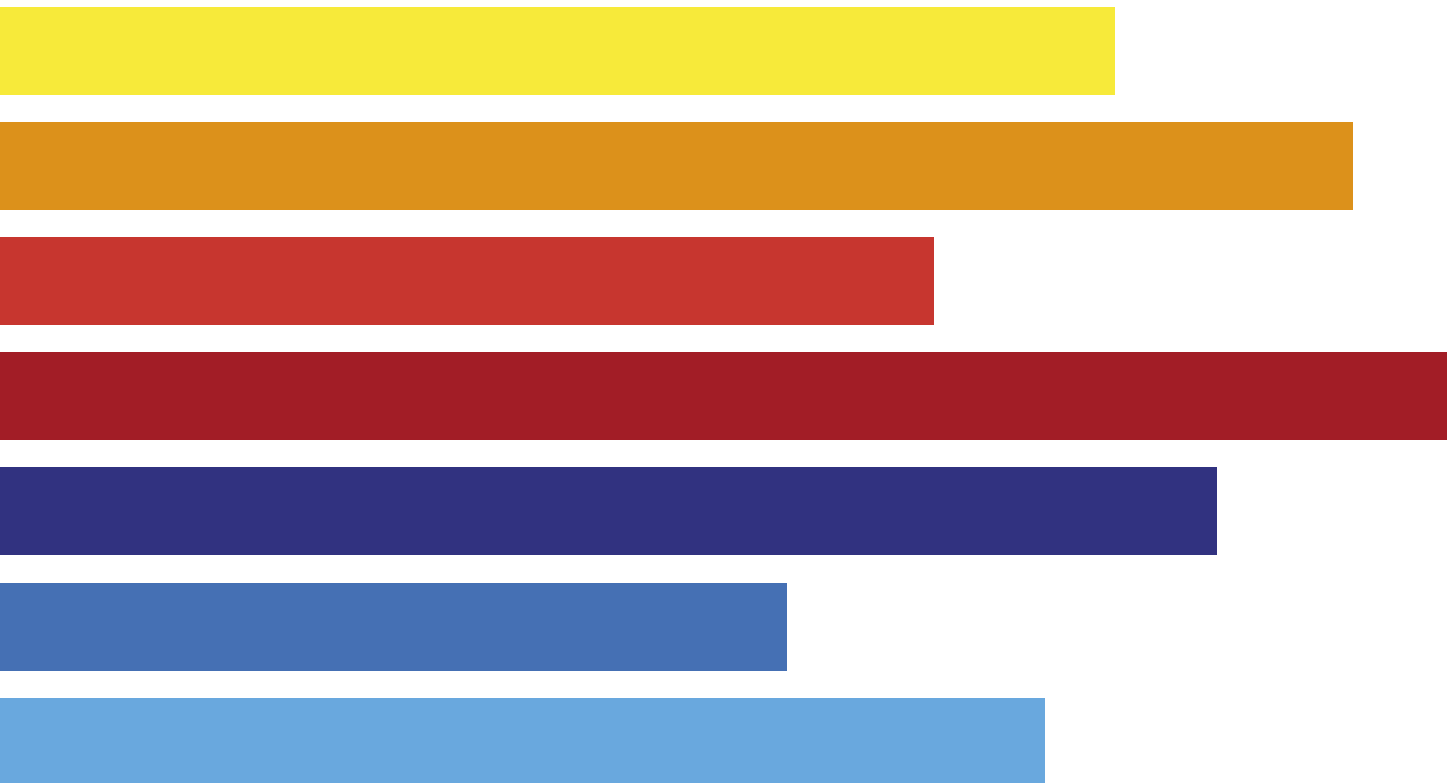


Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

How to measure a nation's progress?

National indicators for Wales

National Indicators for Wales as required by section 10(1) of the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015.



Laid before the National Assembly for Wales, 16 March 2016



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National Indicators for Wales as required by section (10) (1) of the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015

Introduction

Under section (10)(1) of the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015, the Welsh Ministers must (a) publish indicators (“national indicators”) that must be applied for the purpose of measuring progress towards the achievement of the Well-being goals, and (b) lay a copy of the national indicators before the National Assembly.

A national indicator must be expressed as a value or characteristic that can be measured quantitatively or qualitatively against a particular outcome. It may be measured over such period as the Welsh Ministers consider appropriate and may be measurable in relation to Wales or any part of it.

Further detail on the requirements can be found here
<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/anaw/2015/2/contents>

Note

The 46 national indicators published and laid before the National Assembly for Wales on 16 March are to be read with the national indicators technical information document (*How to measure a nation's progress – National Indicators for Wales: Technical Document*, March 2016) published by the Welsh Government. This contains supplementary technical information on each indicator including where the data will be sourced from; proposed disaggregation by protected characteristic (as set out in the Equality Act 2010) and area, and contextual data which would support analysis of the indicator over time. This can be found here <http://gov.wales/topics/people-and-communities/people/future-generations-act/>.

The “national indicators”

1. Percentage of live single births with a birth weight of under 2,500g.
2. Healthy life expectancy at birth including the gap between the least and most deprived.
3. Percentage of adults who have fewer than two healthy lifestyle behaviours (not smoking, healthy weight, eat five fruit or vegetables a day, not drinking above guidelines and meet the physical activity guidelines).
4. Levels of nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) pollution in the air.
5. Percentage of children who have fewer than two healthy lifestyle behaviours (not smoking, eat fruit/vegetables daily, never/rarely drink and meet the physical activity guidelines).
6. Measurement of development of young children.

7. Percentage of pupils who have achieved the “Level 2 threshold” including English or Welsh first language and Mathematics, including the gap between those who are eligible or are not eligible for free school meals. (To be replaced from 2017 by the average capped points score of pupils).
8. Percentage of adults with qualifications at the different levels of the National Qualifications Framework.
9. 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.
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.