

## Third Sector Statistics User Panel for Wales: Minutes of Meeting

WCVA, Baltic House, Mount Square, Cardiff Bay  
Friday 13 December 2019 – 9:30-12:30

<b>Attendees</b>			
Patience	Bentu	PB	Race Council Cymru
Rhodri	Bowen	RB	People & Work
Lewis	Clark	LC	RSPCA Cymru
Mal	Colley	MC	Tenovus Cancer Care
David	Cook	DC	Wales Council for Voluntary Action
Aaron	Fortt	AF	Welsh Government
Gwennan	Hardy	GH	Citizens Advice
Gronw	ab Islwyn	Gal	Tenovus Cancer Care
David	James	DJ	Monmouthshire Rural Housing Enabler
Eleri	James	EJ	Welsh Language Commissioner's Office
Glyn	Jones	GJ	Welsh Government
Hade	Turkman	HT	Chwarae Teg
Ginger	Wiegand	GW	Ethnic Youth Support Group
<b>Presenters</b>			
Scott	Clifford	SC	Welsh Government
Sam	Collins	SCo	Welsh Government
Emily	Stidston	ES	Office for National Statistics
John	Fuery	JF	Welsh Government
Elinor	Shepley	ESh	Institute for Welsh Affairs
Anna	Nicholl	AN	Wales Council for Voluntary Action
<b>Apologies</b>			
Nick	Lewis	NL	Umbrella Cymru
Rob	Roffe	RR	Big Lottery Fund
Victoria	Ward	VW	Welsh Sports Association
Victoria	Winckler	VWi	Bevan Foundation

1	Welcome and Papers	Glyn Jones, Welsh Government (WG)
<p>GJ noted apologies for those not attending and circulated hard-copy papers explaining that, due to the general election, they were unable to be published and circulated beforehand.</p> <p>The Quarterly Statistical Update was discussed. GJ made special mention of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Work on assessing the need for a further housing conditions survey</li> <li>• Request for feedback on how the Well-being of Wales report is used</li> <li>• Public Sector equality duty StatsWales page</li> </ul> <p>The Demography Newsletter was discussed. GJ pointed out that this is the first time a long term decrease in national population has been predicted in recent times.</p> <p>The Wellbeing of Wales report was discussed and GJ made special note of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Planned changes to job quality indicators in light of Fair Work commission</li> <li>• The extension of pay gap indicator to cover FT/PT gender ethnicity etc.</li> <li>• Indicator 46 pilot questions have been released with the aim being to discuss how globally responsible people are.</li> <li>• Setting national milestones, WG Cabinet Office will be bringing together groups to develop the milestones. Groups to start discussing in 2020.</li> </ul> <p>Question RB: Regarding length of National Survey for Wales and time taken to complete it, are people answering properly or rushing to finish by then end? GJ explained that the length of survey doesn't change as more questions are added - others are taken away to ensure the survey doesn't become overlong. Most people will be completing the survey in around 30-40 minutes.</p> <p>The Census rehearsal was discussed with slides from Neil Townsend, Office for National Statistics (ONS), handed out. Areas discussed were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The next census March 2021, responses will be mostly online with a target of 75 percent online responses</li> <li>• Good engagement with the rehearsal in Ceredigion</li> <li>• ONS will likely be at the next meeting to discuss rehearsal and plans for the future</li> </ul> <p>Question RB: Will the 2021 census be the last one? GJ explained that the census is the "last of its kind". The way the census is created is changing with plans to use administrative data to make future recommendations so any 2031 census will likely be very different to the 2021 version.</p>		

2	Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation (WIMD)	Scott Clifford and Sam Collins, Welsh Government
<p>WIMD is best used to identify small areas of wales that are the most deprived and it ranks areas by relative deprivation using over forty indicators across eight domains. Each area covers around 1600 people.</p> <p>Question DJ: Have the boundaries changed since the last WIMD? SC explained that the boundaries are unchanged with current output areas based on 2011 census. Changes in boundaries are agreed based on conversations with local authorities and the ONS, and will likely to be slightly different for the next WIMD edition following the Census-led review of LSOAs.</p> <p>SCo explained that users cannot use ranks to look at levels of deprivation or changes over time as measures are relative. Measures are weighted to control how they feed in to overall measure. More weighting is given to income and employment than other areas.</p> <p>Question LC: How are weightings calculated? SC explained that weightings are based on two factors; how well data measures deprivation and the quality of the data. The overall weightings are based on advice from domain groups and weights ideally will remain relatively static.</p> <p>SC and SCo explained the dos and donts of analysis with WIMD and mentioned that comparison across UK countries is not really possible as methodology varies between countries. Consultation to review measures and data used for WIMD has resulted in updated data for nearly all indicators. The methodology remains largely the same as the 2014 version with only minor variations in the relative weighting used.</p> <p>WIMD Overall picture - pockets of high relative deprivation south wales cities and valleys and some NW border and coastal towns.</p> <p>Question DJ: How are areas with similar or the same results ranked. SC explained that the indicator is worked out as a percentage to many decimal places so ranking is possible as percentages are rarely exactly the same. When looking at the data in more detail the curve gets steeper at higher levels of deprivation so the focus is primarily on these areas.</p> <p>Question HT: Is the data at a household level or an individual level and are gender and ethnicity comparisons possible? SC explained that individual counts are used so gender/ethnicity breakdowns potentially possible for some indicators</p> <p>Health indicators now measure mental health conditions and chronic conditions. This will be the first time this data has been used following lots of quality assurance. Premature deaths are also measured as part of the health indicators.</p> <p>Question DJ: Are comparisons between age and gender in health indicator possible? SCo explained that health indicators are calculated using age/sex standardisation (apart from child indicators) but some analysis may be possible.</p>		

Education indicators now contain the new KS4 average point scores and KS4 leavers moving into higher education. This was previously supplied by HEFCE but is now developed at WG using matched data.

Access to services indicators show high deprivation across rural areas with some pockets in urban areas.

Question DJ: Specific area (Llantillio Crosseny) is now lower ranked, what can I say about this?

SC explained that this means the area is less deprived relatively speaking. However, it would be necessary to look at the underlying indicator data in more detail to determine what had driven this change.

Question LC: Does the access to services indicator include access to veterinary services?

SC explained that currently the indicator contains access to things that the majority of people will access. Any potential other services could be considered for inclusion in next WIMD. GJ asked if there was a dataset that contained veterinary practices. JF suggested that the RCVS will have a database of registered veterinary practices.

Question GW: Currently the measure is distance to services, could the measure indicate whether people get the services they need?

SC explained that there are limitations to the data and these levels of complexity are not accessible readily but may be something to discuss in the future.

The housing indicator currently looks at living conditions and availability, including the likelihood of hazards and disrepair and overcrowding.

Question GH: Has the inclusion of the disrepair indicator changed the outcome from last time?

SCo explained that the indicator favours hazards more heavily than the disrepair data so it is hard to tell. Changes are available in report but further detail would require looking further into the background data.

Question AF: Are the gaps between most and least deprived closing? What does this say from a policy point of view?

SC explained that to know for sure will need a detailed look at the data which has not been the current focus. There will be some time spent on this soon now that the overall results have been published.

Question RB: Is there a document available for downloading that contains results broken down by indicators over time together in one document rather than having to find them separately and bringing them together.

GJ replied that something that could be produced. SC added that currently 2014-2017 comparison is on StatsWales. Currently StatsWales produces a new set of tables when a new year is published rather than a time series.

SCo then demonstrated the various features of the WIMD interactive tool pointing out how to manipulate the maps and how the maps now had an increased granularity than previously published.

3	Equalities	Scott Clifford and John Fuery, Welsh Government
<p>GJ discussed how he was keen on improving work in this area across all teams. SC then discussed drivers for improvement, improvements that have been carried out on currently available statistics and how equalities data is improving across the whole of Wales.</p> <p>JF demonstrated the alpha version of the StatsWales data finder, discussing reasons for its design and further information and functionality that will be added to it.</p>		<p><b>Action:</b> Sue Leake &amp; JF to publish alpha version then send link around to any interested members of the user panel for feedback and guidance on how to proceed.</p>
4	Understanding Welsh Places	Elinor Shepley, IWA
<p>The website is based on research by the Carnegie trust and is driven by a shortage of robust data on towns and smaller communities. Funded by Carnegie primarily and Welsh Government (indirectly) the website contains data at town community level with a user friendly interface and extra data available for areas with 2000+ residents (191 places).</p> <p>The website is targeted at less digitally trained people and aims to provide easy comparison of up to six places at a time on a variety of measures and information. It allows the user to choose analysis between seven categories of places or extra data on how places rely on other places for their assets. Indicators are compared to relative populations of the place and communities are able to share research and plans to be added to the data.</p> <p>The website contains a variety of maps, visualisations and charts that will be of use to third sector organisations as they often work at a local level.</p>		
5	WCVA Measuring our impact	Anna Nichol, WCVA
<p>AN explained that Third Sector and volunteering needs to be stronger and trusted. To do this there is a need to address the current decline in trust around charities and volunteering agencies and to produce resilient adaptable organisations with good governance.</p> <p>AN said that the organisation is looking at how best to measure progress toward the goals. To this aim she put a question to the room:</p> <p>What data already published could be used to measure this?</p> <p>The organisation currently looks into the following indicators as a way of measuring their impact:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Employment</li> <li>Volunteers</li> <li>Value of volunteering hours (if work was paid)</li> <li>Third sector organisations</li> <li>Estimated income in third sector.</li> </ul> <p>Suggested:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>GJ - National Survey data- potential for additional questions around volunteering</li> <li>RB - external factors influencing progress towards targets</li> <li>ES - extent to which third sector organisations are acting as anchor organisations within communities</li> </ul>		

DJ - volunteering within sports sector such as Sports Wales, WRU HT - survey around quality of life and work life balance for workers in third sector organisations? GJ - National survey could question those 28 percent of people who say they volunteer, are they employed? Who are they? What drives them? Etc.		
6	Future Agenda items and date of next meeting	Glyn Jones, Welsh Government
GJ talked about analytical volunteer schemes available from GSS and RSS and discussed a webinar that he had recently attended that had more information about this. He encouraged those attending to look at how it could benefit their organisations. GJ mentioned that a new national statistician has been appointed since the last meeting.		<b>Action:</b> GJ to send out slides from analytical volunteering webinar (December 2019)
7	Any other Business	Glyn Jones, Welsh Government
Nothing of note was raised. GJ thanked everyone for attending and closed the meeting.		

<b>Third Sector Statistics User Panel for Wales</b> 13 December 2019 Summary of Action Points		
1	Sue Leake & JF to publish alpha version then send link around to any interested members of the user panel for feedback and guidance on how to proceed.	Sue Leake & John Fuery
2	GJ to send out slides from analytical volunteering webinar (December 2019)	Glyn Jones