Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015

“What Wales is doing today the world will do tomorrow”

United Nations, 2015
A globally responsible Wales

A Wales of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh Language

A Wales of cohesive communities

A more equal Wales

A prosperous Wales

A resilient Wales

A healthier Wales
The key aspect of our devolution process is the gradual introduction of sustainability and well-being considerations into Welsh legislation. This process began in 1998 with the Government of Wales Act, where Section 121 introduced the concept of "Sustainable Development". In 2006, the Government of Wales Act further expanded on this with Section 79 on "Sustainable Development" and Section 60 on "well-being". Finally, in 2015, the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act officially established the framework for sustainable and well-being development in Wales.
5 Ways of working

- Integration
- Collaboration
- Long term
- Involvement
- Prevention

ICLIP
Your well-being duty

Carry out sustainable development by:

Setting well-being objectives
Taking ‘all reasonable steps’ to meet objectives
Public Service Boards

Work to achieve well-being goals

• Assess state of well-being by 31 March 2017
• Prepare and publish a Local Well-being Plan with objectives by 31 March 2018

Add value
To do

Well-being Statement
Well-being Objectives
Annual Report
Be prepared for audit
Be prepared to respond to Commissioner recommendations
A “Future Generation Hub” for PHW?

FG Commissioner

Stakeholders

Communities

Partners

Executive Team

All Directorates

Operational Groups

Future Generations Champions

WHIASU

Corporate Functions

Local PH Teams

PHW

WBFG

Hub

Director leading on Implementation of WBFGA (currently Director PR&ID)

Consultant in Public Health

Future Generations Strategic Lead (new)

“Future Generations Programme Manager” (new)

Administrative Support (new)
“What Wales is doing today the world will do tomorrow”

United Nations, 2015
Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wales WBFGA</th>
<th>UN SDGs</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Direct contribution to global health security</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>A healthier Wales</td>
<td>Goal #1 Poverty</td>
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<tr>
<td>A global responsible Wales</td>
<td>Goal #2 Hunger and food security</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Goal #3 Health</td>
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<td>Goal #6 Water and sanitation</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Goal #10 Inequality</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Goal #13 Climate change</td>
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<td>Goal #16 Peace and justice</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Indirect contribution to global health security</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>A resilient Wales</td>
<td>Goal #4 Education</td>
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<tr>
<td>A more equal Wales</td>
<td>Goal #5 Gender equality etc</td>
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<tr>
<td>A Wales of cohesive communities</td>
<td>Goal #7 Energy</td>
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<td>A prosperous Wales</td>
<td>Goal #8 Economic growth</td>
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<td>Goal #9 Infrastructure/industrialisation</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Goal #11 Cities</td>
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<td>Goal #12 Sustainable consumption/production</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Goal #14 Oceans</td>
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<td>Goal #15 Biodiversity etc</td>
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<td>Goal #17 Partnerships</td>
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</table>
Well-being

- Environment well-being
- Economic well-being
- Societal well-being
- Cultural well-being
- Person's well-being
The national survey of Adverse Childhood Experiences in Wales interviewed approximately 2000 people (aged 18-69 years) from across Wales at their homes in 2015. Of those eligible to participate, just under half agreed to take part.
How many adults in Wales have been exposed to each ACE?

**CHILD MALTREATMENT**
- Verbal abuse: 23%
- Physical abuse: 17%
- Sexual abuse: 10%

**CHILDHOOD HOUSEHOLD INCLUDED**
- Parental separation: 20%
- Domestic violence: 16%
- Mental illness: 14%
- Alcohol abuse: 14%
- Drug use: 5%
- Incarceration: 5%
For every 100 adults in Wales 47 have suffered at least one ACE during their childhood and 14 have suffered 4 or more.

- 0 ACEs: 53%
- 1 ACE: 20%
- 2-3 ACEs: 13%
- 4+ ACEs: 14%

Figures based on population adjusted prevalence in adults aged 18-69 years in Wales.
ACEs increase individuals’ risks of developing health-harming behaviours

**Compared with people with no ACEs, those with 4+ ACEs are:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Likelihood</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>times more likely to be a high-risk drinker</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>times more likely to have had or caused unintended teenage pregnancy</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>times more likely to smoke e-cigarettes or tobacco</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>times more likely to have had sex under the age of 16 years</td>
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<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>times more likely to have smoked cannabis</td>
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<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>times more likely to have been a victim of violence over the last 12 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>times more likely to have committed violence against another person in the last 12 months</td>
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<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>times more likely to have used crack cocaine or heroin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>times more likely to have been incarcerated at any point in their lifetime</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Preventing ACEs in future generations could reduce levels of:

- Heroin/crack cocaine use (lifetime) by 66%
- Incarceration (lifetime) by 65%
- Violence perpetration (past year) by 60%
- Violence victimisation (past year) by 57%
- Cannabis use (lifetime) by 42%

- Unintended teen pregnancy by 41%
- High-risk drinking (current) by 35%
- Early sex (before age 16) by 31%
- Smoking tobacco or e-cigarettes (current) by 24%
- Poor diet (current; <2 fruit & veg portions daily) by 16%
Wales: Individuals Never Diagnosed with a Major Disease by Age (%)

Major Diseases
- Cancer
- Stoke
- Type II Diabetes
- Cardio Vascular Disease
- Digestive/Liver Disease
- Respiratory Disease

Differences remain after adjusting for Deprivation

Percentage surviving without a major disease

ACEs in Wales (Third Report)
In Development

0 ACEs
4+ ACEs

48% Disease Free
17% Disease Free

Differences remain after adjusting for Deprivation
Well-being and Future Generations Act

Public Service Boards must prepare and publish a plan setting out its objectives and the steps it will take to meet them [Local Well-being Plan]. It must say: **Why the PSB feels their objectives will contribute within their local area to achieving the well-being goals**

ACEs have become a feature of WFG Commissioner narrative for the Act and on-going discussions about their role as a metric.
The First 1000 Days of Life
Our Purposeful Partnership

Established United in Improving Health: WLGA/PHW
Focus first 1000 days: Wrexham and Torfaen first wave
MoU with South Wales Police and Crime Commissioner and South Wales Police: Joint appointment
Strengthen relationships and support locally: WFG Act and Public Service Boards
Guidance for support: Health and Well-being plans, Health Impact Assessment
‘United in Improving Health’

National Leadership Group: 5 Government departments, health, local authorities, education, housing, young ambassadors, environment, sports...

Focus first 1000 Days (conception to 2\textsuperscript{nd} birthday)

Establishing ‘System’ for first 1000 days with shared outcomes, evaluation and local innovation

Pilot in 2 areas of high deprivation then spread

Re-aligning large scale community programmes

Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015
Acknowledgements and Links

Professor Mark Bellis, Dr Sumina Azam, Dr Mariana Dyakova and Dr Tracey Cooper at Public Health Wales (for permission to use slides)

Andrew Charles at Welsh Government (selected slides)

Well-being of the Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 – full text available at:


UN sustainable development goals available at:
https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals
Thank You