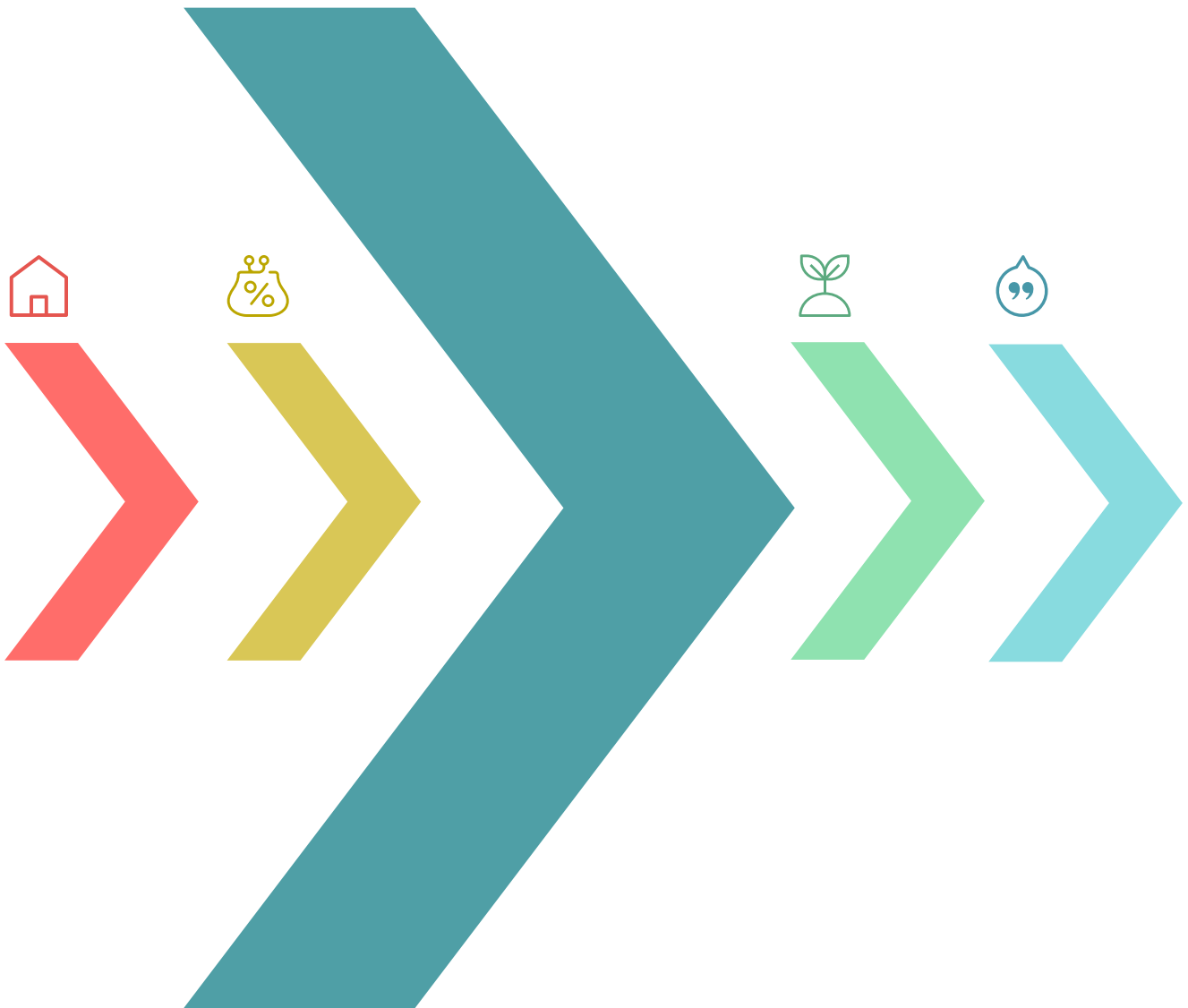


November
2023

Life in the UK

Wales





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Introduction

Wales is taking bold steps to break away from the traditional policymaking mould. In 2015, the Well-being of Future Generations Act was passed.

This legislation legally requires all public bodies to demonstrate how they are meeting today's needs without compromising the wellbeing of future generations.¹ It includes seven wellbeing goals, chosen in consultation with Welsh people, to steer decision making towards what the Welsh people want for the future.² The Welsh Government produces an annual statistical report to assess Wales' progress towards these well-being goals, the most recent of which was published in September 2023.³ Welsh policymakers have put an admirable effort into making choices for the wellbeing of Welsh people now and in the future, rather than for the short-term gains of economic growth. Despite these steps, and despite Wales measuring progress against a number of wellbeing indicators, GDP (Gross Domestic Product) remains the chosen barometer of collective wellbeing for many, driving policy making and shaping public debate. GDP sits at the top of a pyramid of statistics about units of production and was developed in the 1930s to fill gaps in available information about the state of the economy. It was never intended to be a measure of wellbeing or progress.⁴

However, there is something about the (deceptive) simplicity of a single number, and in the absence of an alternative, GDP is often used to measure 'how life is' in the UK. But what if there were a single number that motivated governments to set collective wellbeing as the goal? Could we bring together data from different aspects of our lives to give a richer picture of how we are really doing? If so, could we track that over time to show whether things are getting better or worse? And in so doing, could we help to build the case in the UK for a broader approach to measuring and acting on what matters? Those are the questions which inspired us to undertake this work.

It is important to acknowledge that collective wellbeing is a broad concept, and measuring it requires different emphases depending on context. The Life in the UK index was designed to measure wellbeing across all UK jurisdictions. We have therefore not fully captured the unique emphasis Welsh people place on their culture and language in defining wellbeing, as demonstrated in Wales' seven wellbeing goals.⁵ Nonetheless, we hope that this index will contribute to a broader movement, across Wales and the UK, in measuring what matters. This briefing presents the findings of the first year of our new Life in the UK index. It focuses on the findings from a survey of 531 people in Wales, part of the larger Life in the UK survey of 6, 941 people across the UK, carried out between 18 and 24 May 2023.

¹ Welsh Government, 2021. Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act: Essentials Guide. Available at: <https://www.gov.wales/sites/default/files/publications/2021-10/well-being-future-generations-wales-act-2015-the-essentials-2021.pdf>

² Future Generations Commissioner for Wales, 2023. Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015. Available at: <https://www.futuregenerations.wales/about-us/future-generations-act/>

³ The most recent of these reports was published in September 2023. Welsh Government, 2023. Wellbeing of Wales 2023. Available at: <https://www.gov.wales/wellbeing-wales-2023>

⁴ Gaukroger, 2023. A critical assessment of GDP as a measure of economic performance and social progress. Available at: <https://carnegieuktrust.org.uk/publications/a-critical-assessment-of-gdp-as-a-measure-of-economic-performance-and-social-progress/>

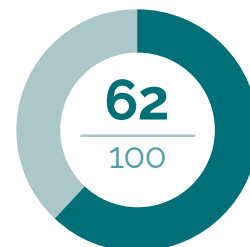
⁵ Welsh Government, 2021. Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act: Essentials Guide. Available at: <https://www.gov.wales/sites/default/files/publications/2021-10/well-being-future-generations-wales-act-2015-the-essentials-2021.pdf>

Key findings

Those living in the most deprived areas having consistently lower social, economic, environmental and democratic wellbeing scores than those in the least deprived areas.



Disabled people, those in rented accommodation, those on low incomes and younger people all have lower collective wellbeing scores.



The collective wellbeing score for Wales in 2023 is 62 out of 100.

Why collective wellbeing?

Carnegie UK has been involved in understanding and measuring wellbeing for over a decade. Over this time, we have supported governments to take a broader view of social progress and to balance social, economic, environmental and democratic (SEED) outcomes in decision making, resource allocation and long-term planning.⁶

There is a growing body of research and evidence which demonstrates that putting collective wellbeing at the heart of decision making really is an effective route to a good and sustainable quality of life.⁷ Measurement is critical to this process: if collective wellbeing became a key measure of progress, it would inform public debate and government decision making, which would in turn determine where resources go, and what gets done.

In 2019, we began to experiment with a wellbeing index. Inspired by the Canadian Index of Wellbeing and the Oxfam Humankind Index, we wanted to see if it was possible to create a single number that answered the question of 'how life is'.



Social wellbeing

We all have the support and services we need to thrive.

Economic wellbeing

We all have a decent minimum living standard.

Environmental wellbeing

We all live within the planet's natural resources.

Democratic wellbeing

We all have a voice in decisions made that affect us.

⁶ For example, Carnegie UK has supported the development of a [Wellbeing Framework in the North of Tyne](#) and the embedding of a Wellbeing Framework in Northern Ireland.

⁷ For example: [Impact of the Act – The Future Generations Commissioner for Wales](#) and [New Zealand's wellbeing: Is it sustainable and what are the risks? - Background paper to Te Tai Waiora: Wellbeing in Aotearoa New Zealand 2022 - 24 November 2022](#) (treasury.govt.nz).





Introducing the index

The Life in the UK index is the output of a process of experimentation and refinement. It is our contribution to a broad movement that seeks to put wellbeing at the heart of how governments think and what they do.⁸

Our goal was to create an index that is:

-  timely – issued within six months of data collection
-  comprehensive – covering all domains of wellbeing
-  robust – both for individual indicators and index methodology
-  relevant – people across the UK see it as relevant to their lives
-  useful – for all of those interested in improving lives in the UK

Life in the UK provides:

-  a single score for collective wellbeing that will show if we are living better or worse over time.
-  a score for each of the four domains of wellbeing: social, economic, environmental, and democratic.
-  collective wellbeing and domain scores for each of the nations and regions of the UK.
-  collective wellbeing and domain scores for different demographic groups.

⁸ See for example: OECD Better Life Index, UN "Beyond GDP", Wellbeing Economy Governments partnership, Co-op Community Wellbeing Index, Office for National Statistics (ONS), Scottish Government, Welsh Government and Northern Ireland Assembly. Read more at: Wellbeing Economy Governments (WEGO) : Wellbeing Economy Alliance (weall.org)

How to read the wellbeing scores

The Life in the UK index has been designed to provide an overall assessment of 'how life is'. The overall index score is an average of the scores for each of the four wellbeing domains: social, economic, environmental and democratic. Higher scores indicate we found a higher level of wellbeing.

- The index is based upon a 26-question survey of more than 6,900 people across the UK. The questions relate to the different domains of wellbeing and were tested with focus groups and an Advisory Group. The survey was administered through the Ipsos Knowledge Panel, a random probability survey panel based on a random sample of UK households.
- The overall collective wellbeing index score and the wellbeing domain scores have a value of between 0 and 100. Note that although the scores are a scale of 0 to 100, they are not percentages.
- The collective wellbeing scores, domain scores and individual questions were analysed to compare aspects of life for different types of people and different parts of the UK. A summary table of the domain scores is contained in **Appendix 1**. We have only commented on statistically significant relationships.
- We used factor analysis to construct the index scores and regression analysis to help us understand which demographic characteristics (including gender, age, income, disability, area deprivation and tenure) are most associated both with collective wellbeing overall and with social, economic, environmental and democratic wellbeing specifically. This analysis has been used to structure our discussion of the demographic characteristics impacting on wellbeing throughout this report.

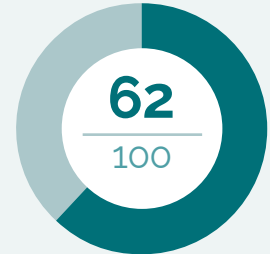
In taking this approach, the Life in the UK index is unique. In the coming years we will be able to use this measure to track whether lives are improving. This year, our focus is on what the data has revealed about the extent of inequality in the UK.

Carnegie UK and Ipsos designed, developed and analysed the index in partnership. The recommendations outlined in this report are Carnegie UK's alone. More information on the methodology is available [here](#).



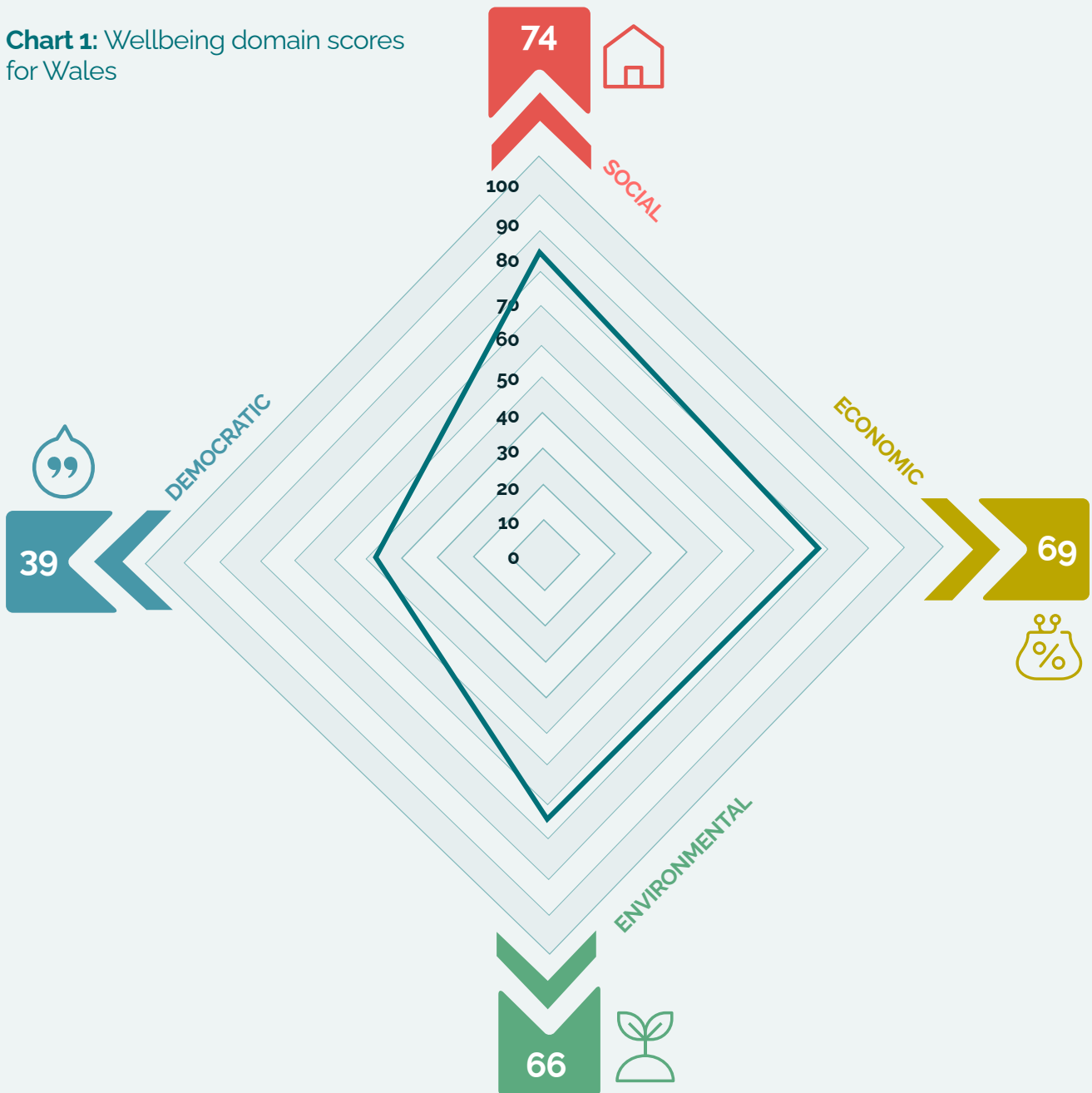
Wales collective wellbeing

Overall, Wales' collective wellbeing score is in line with that of the UK, at 62 out of a possible 100 (Chart 1). The overall score is the average of scores for social, economic, environmental and democratic wellbeing and measures whether we are 'living well together'.



Wales' overall collective wellbeing is in line with the UK and other devolved jurisdictions.

Chart 1: Wellbeing domain scores for Wales



On further analysis we found that⁹:



Disabled people have a lower collective wellbeing score compared to non-disabled people¹⁰ (57 compared to 64) (Chart 2).



People living in the most **deprived areas** have a lower collective wellbeing score than those living in the least deprived areas¹¹ (55 in the lowest quintile compared to 68 in the top quintile) (Chart 3).

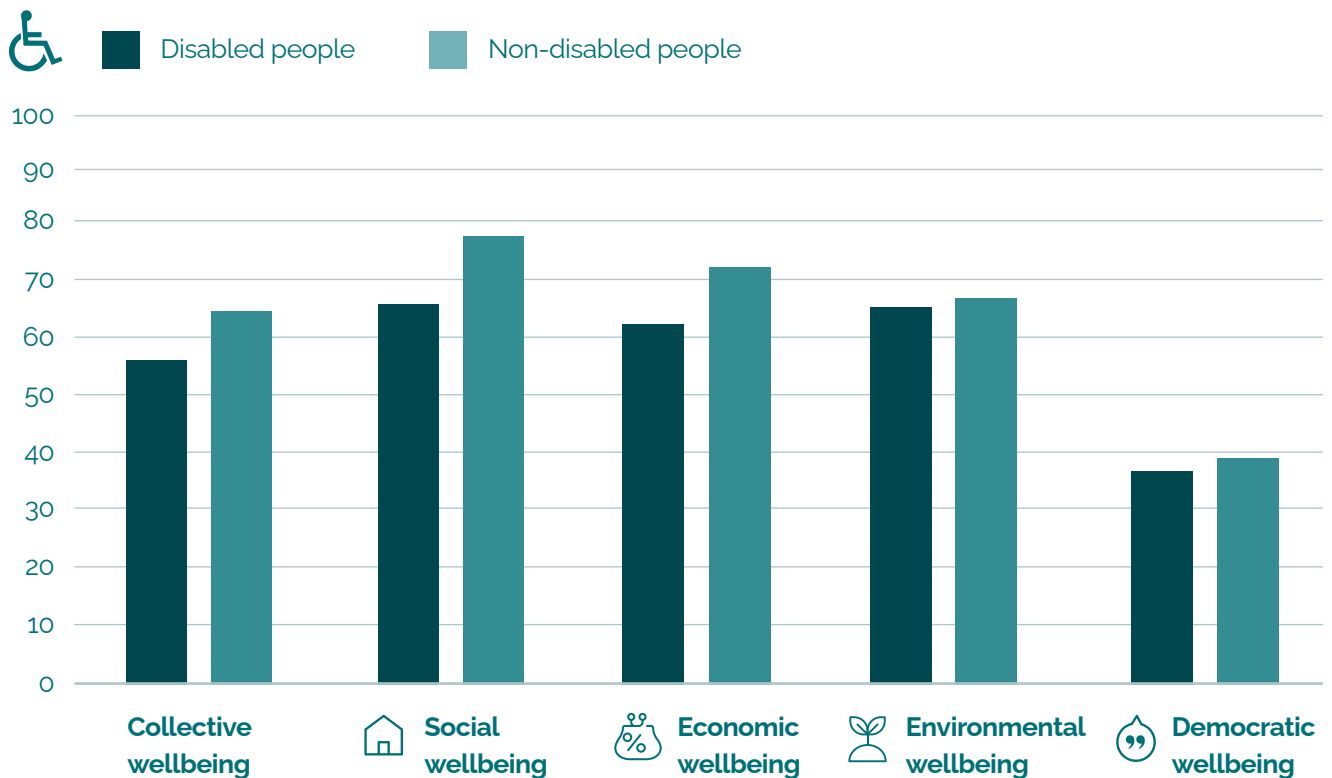


Social housing **tenants** and private tenants have a lower collective wellbeing score than homeowners¹² (51 and 52 respectively compared with 65) (Chart 4).



Younger people have a lower collective wellbeing score compared to older people (58 for those aged 16 to 34 compared to 65 for those aged 55 and over) (Chart 6).

Chart 2: Wellbeing domain scores by disability (see Appendix 1 for full scores)



⁹ We carried out analysis for gender inequalities but did not find any statistically significant differences.

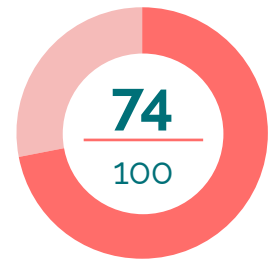
¹⁰ Disability is asked about in two questions: 1) Do you have any physical or mental health conditions or illnesses lasting or expected to last for 12 months or more? (scale: Yes/No/Don't know/Prefer not to say). All who answer Yes at 1) are then asked 2): Does your condition or illness, or any of your conditions or illnesses reduce your ability to carry out day-to-day activities? (scale: Yes, a lot; Yes, a little; Not at all; Prefer not to say).

¹¹ Indices of multiple deprivation (IMD) is a measure of relative deprivation for small, fixed geographic areas of the UK. IMD classifies these areas into five quintiles based on relative disadvantage, with quintile 1 being the most deprived and quintile 5 being the least deprived.

¹² 'Homeowner' refers to those who own their home outright or are buying on a mortgage.

 **Social wellbeing** 

Social wellbeing includes aspects from health and mental health to neighbourhood safety and relying on each other. A higher score means that we found higher levels of wellbeing for those people or places.



We found: 

- A 13-point gap between **disabled people** (65) and non-disabled people (78) (Chart 2).
- An inverse linear relationship between **area deprivation** and social wellbeing: as area deprivation decreases, social wellbeing scores increase. The social wellbeing score for those living in the most deprived areas is 67 compared to 80 in the least deprived areas (a 13-point gap) (Chart 3).
- A 17-point gap between the social wellbeing scores of social housing **tenants** (60) and homeowners (77) (Chart 4).
- A linear relationship between social wellbeing and **age**, with those aged 16 to 34 scoring 68 compared to 75 for those aged 35 to 54 and 77 for those aged 55 and over (Chart 6).

Chart 3: Wellbeing domain scores by area deprivation (see Appendix 1 for full scores)



Health and mental health

10% report poor general health and 12% have poor mental health. While the experience of mental health in Wales is comparable with figures for the UK, more people in Wales report bad general health than in neighbouring England (10% compared to 7%).

In addition to reporting poorer general health, disabled people are more likely to report poor mental health (25% compared to 6% of non-disabled people).

Younger people are more likely to report poor mental health than older people (25% of those aged 16 to 34 compared to 11% of those aged 35 to 54 and 6% of those aged 55 and over).

Safety and community

21% feel unsafe out in their neighbourhood after dark. This is lower than the figure for the UK as a whole, which is 28%. There is a pronounced gender effect, with 31% of women reporting that they feel unsafe compared to 8% of men.

There is also a pronounced age effect, with 37% of those aged 16 to 34 reporting they feel unsafe compared to 13% of those aged 35 to 54 and 17% of those aged 55 and over. Those living in the most affluent areas are least likely to report feeling unsafe (38% of those living in the most deprived neighbourhoods report feeling unsafe compared to 11% in the least deprived neighbourhoods).

70% of people in Wales report that they have someone to rely on in their neighbourhood if they need support. This varies by age – younger people were more likely to report that they could not rely on someone to help them (25% of people aged 16 to 34 compared to 16% of those aged 35 to 54 and 8% of people aged 55 and over).

7% of people in Wales report finding it difficult or very difficult to access a local grocery store or supermarket in person. This figure is higher than the figure for the UK as a whole of 5%.

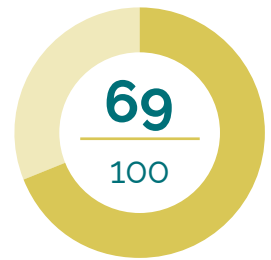
Discrimination

33% have experienced discrimination over the past year. This figure is lower than for the UK (40%).



 **Economic wellbeing** >

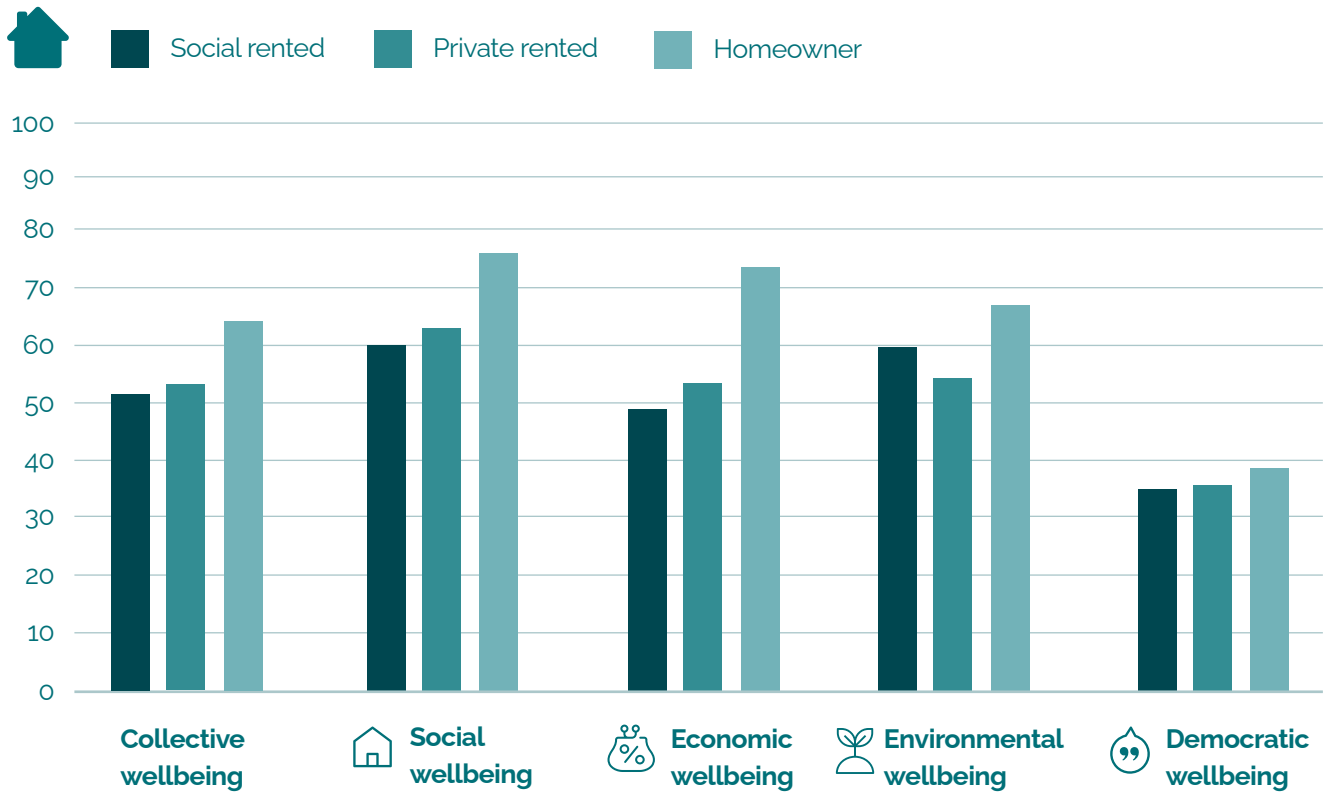
Economic wellbeing includes access to a decent income, affordability, financial resilience, job opportunities and skills. A higher score means that we found higher levels of wellbeing for those people or places.



We found: >

- A linear relationship between **annual household income** and economic wellbeing up to incomes of £52,000-£99,999. That is, as income increases, so too do economic wellbeing scores up to £52,000-£99,999, above which it dips slightly. The score for the lowest income group is 60 compared to 77 for the top income group (a 17-point gap) (Chart 5).
- A 24-point gap between the economic wellbeing scores of social housing **tenants** (49) and homeowners (73) (Chart 4).
- An inverse linear relationship between **area deprivation** and economic wellbeing: as area deprivation decreases, economic wellbeing scores increase. The economic wellbeing score for those living in the most deprived areas is 60 compared to 78 in the least deprived areas (an 18-point gap) (Chart 3).
- A 10-point gap between **disabled people** (62) and non-disabled people (72) (Chart 2).

Chart 4: Wellbeing domain scores by housing tenure (see Appendix 1 for full scores)



Affordability

We included two measures that relate to absolute poverty – the ability to keep one’s home adequately warm and the ability to feed everyone in the household.

- Nearly one fifth identify difficulties heating their homes (16%).
- Almost one in ten report that they could not feed everyone in the household (7%).

These findings are in line with the UK wide responses for these questions.

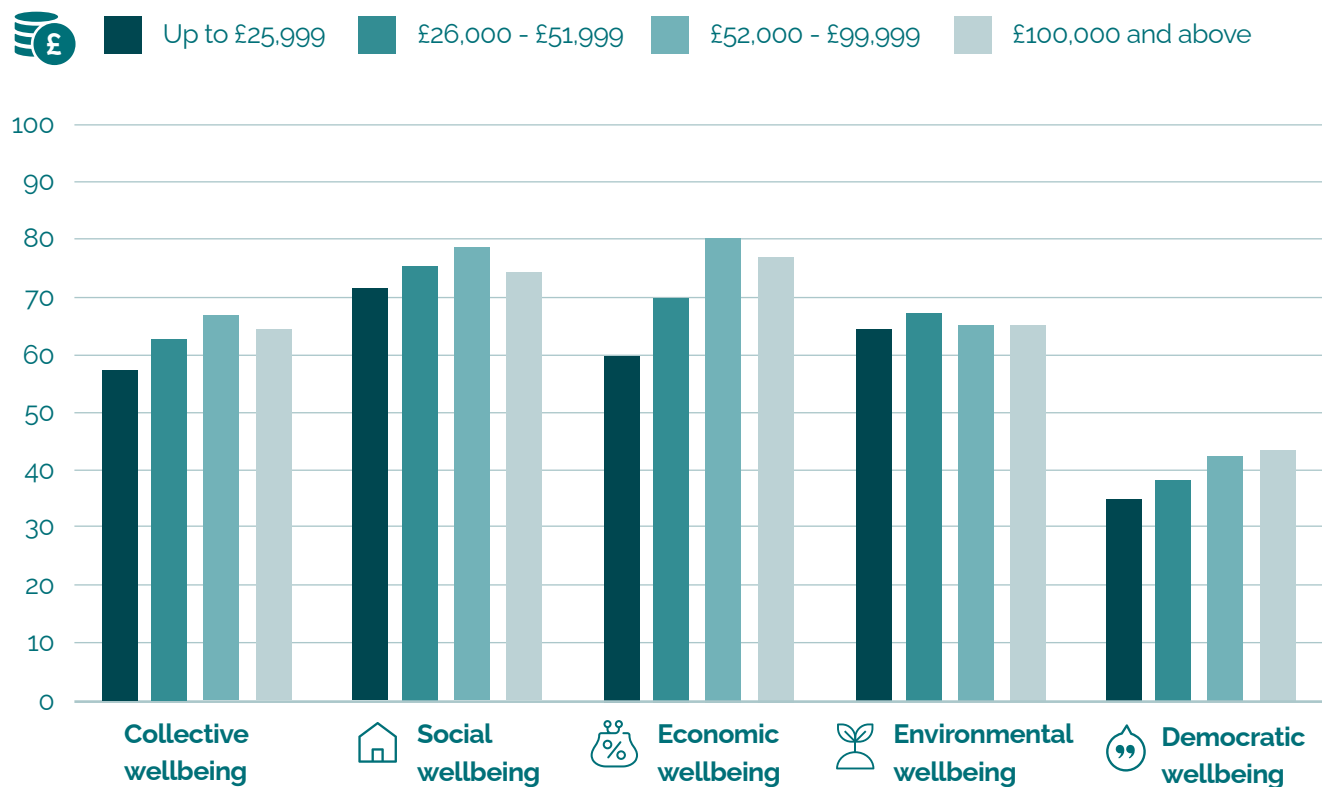
Following from this, we included two measures that relate to relative poverty – the ability to afford a week’s annual holiday away from home (not staying with relatives) and to socialise with friends or family outside of the home once a month if desired.

- 26% cannot afford a holiday.
- 13% cannot afford to socialise.

We asked whether people could afford an unexpected but necessary expense of £850 to understand whether people had financial security or a degree of wealth. We found that one in three cannot afford an unexpected expense of £850 (31%). This is in line with the UK wide figure.

There were clear correlations for all of the affordability questions and household income, with the highest level of absolute and relative poverty reported by those living in households with an income of under £25,999. Chart 5 shows the overall impact of household income on wellbeing domains. Low household income (up to £25,999) lowered the score for collective wellbeing, social wellbeing and democratic wellbeing. The effects of poverty are not limited to the economic wellbeing domain.

Chart 5: Wellbeing domain by household income (see Appendix 1 for full scores)



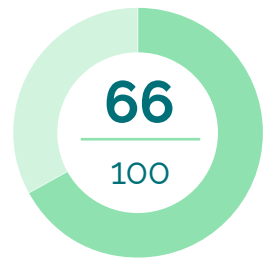
Education, skills and job opportunities

7% are dissatisfied with their education and skills, the same as for the UK as a whole. Job opportunities are a cause for concern for 32% of the population, which is significantly higher than for the UK, where 23% reported dissatisfaction.



Environmental wellbeing >

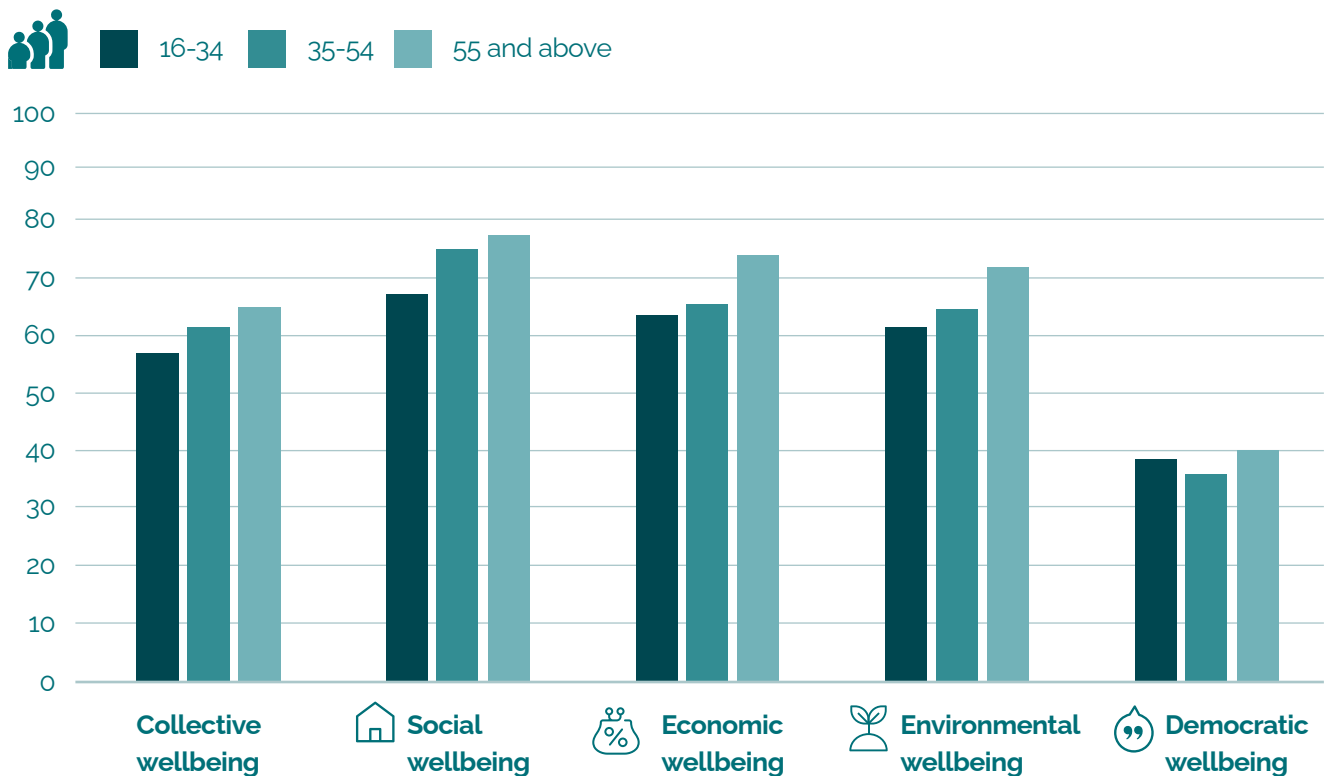
Environmental wellbeing includes access to green and blue spaces, the quality of the local environment and collectively living within the planet's natural resources. A higher score means that we found higher levels of wellbeing for those people or places.



We found: >

- Environmental wellbeing is worse in **areas of multiple deprivation**. As Chart 3 shows, the score for environmental wellbeing in the highest areas of deprivation was 57 compared to 72 for those living in the least deprived areas (a 15-point gap).
- There is also an overall effect of **age** on environmental wellbeing (Chart 6). Those aged 16 to 34 reported a score for environmental wellbeing of 61 compared to 71 for those aged 55 and over.
- **Tenants** in the private rented sector reported lower environmental wellbeing scores than homeowners (54 compared to 68) (Chart 4).

Chart 6: Wellbeing domain scores by age¹³ (see Appendix 1 for full scores)



¹³ We have presented the analysis according to three age groups: 16 to 34, 35 to 54, and 55 and over. In making this decision, we reviewed a number of different categories. In particular we reviewed the scores for those aged 55 to 64, 65 to 74, and 75 and over. We did not find significant differences in the wellbeing scores for those aged 55 and over and therefore have used one category to represent older life.

Problems with noise, air and litter

Overall, a majority of people in Wales experienced some problems with litter (79%). The proportion experiencing problems with noise pollution and air quality is lower, at 58% and 42% respectively. There is no significant difference between the proportion of people in Wales and the UK having problems with noise pollution and litter. However, the proportion of people experiencing issues with air pollution is lower in Wales than in the UK (42% compared with 51%).

Local green and open space

Satisfaction with the quality of the local green or open space is generally high in Wales, with 74% reporting being satisfied and 13% reporting being dissatisfied which is in line with the UK wide figure.

Efforts to preserve the environment

Our survey is focused heavily on local environmental quality but we asked one particular question about efforts to preserve the environment. We found that 44% of people in Wales are dissatisfied with efforts to preserve the local environment, in line with the UK wide figure.



Democratic wellbeing >

Democratic wellbeing includes trust in key institutions and the ability to influence decisions at a national and local level. A higher score means that we found higher levels of wellbeing for those people or places.



Democratic wellbeing is in line with the UK overall at 39 out of a possible 100, compared to 41 in the UK overall

To inform the democratic wellbeing score, we asked questions about trust in a variety of institutions (UK Government, local councils, police, courts and the legal system, banks and news media). In terms of government, we also asked questions about ability to influence. We were interested in different levels of governance and so asked about trust and influence at UK level, devolved level and local level.¹⁴

People living in Wales told us that:

- 75% feel that they cannot influence decisions affecting the UK as a whole
- 67% feel that they cannot influence decisions affecting Wales
- 56% feel that they cannot influence decisions affecting their local area
- 36% have low levels of trust in the Welsh Government
- 54% have low levels of trust in the UK Government
- 35% have low levels of trust in news media
- 31% have low levels of trust in local councils
- 18% have low levels of trust in banks
- 21% have low levels of trust in the police
- 20% have low levels of trust in the courts and legal system

Influence

The majority of people in Wales feel that they cannot influence UK or Welsh governments or local level decision makers (75%, 67% and 56% respectively). The proportion of people in Wales reporting that they could not influence decisions affecting the UK was on a par with other jurisdictions in the UK except Northern Ireland which was much higher (75% compared to 72% in England, 79% in Scotland, and 83% in Northern Ireland).

Trust

The proportion of those in Wales who do not trust the UK Government is 54%, in line with the UK wide figure. Trust in local councils is lower than in the UK, with 31% of people in Wales reporting low trust in local councils compared to 26% in the UK.

Trust in the police, in courts and the legal system, in news media and in banks is not significantly different in Wales from other parts of the UK.

¹⁴ Due to the mechanism for building the domain scores needing to be consistent across the UK, we have not included levels of trust and influence in the Welsh Government in the domain score.

Discussion and recommendations

We started Life in the UK to explore how different aspects of wellbeing are experienced by the population as a whole and by different communities.

The impacts of ambitious legislation like the Well-being of Future Generations Act (2015) will take more than the eight years since the legislation was implemented to fully emerge. But we are already seeing the first signs of the change this legislation is bringing to Wales. For example, it has led to the creation of a new curriculum which has wellbeing at its heart; a successful pilot of universal basic income with hundreds of care leavers; and a ten-year national strategy for health which focuses on prevention and tackles the wider determinants of health, like housing, poverty and education.¹⁵

Our findings also show some aspects of Welsh life are on their way to meeting the ambitions people have for Wales' future. In comparison with the whole of the UK, people in Wales report a higher sense of safety in their communities. They also report lower levels of discrimination and air pollution. **Bold decisions which properly include environmental considerations**, like that of the First Minister with the support of the Future Generations Commissioner not to build the M4 relief road,¹⁶ contribute to maintain these comparatively high satisfaction with air quality for future generations.¹⁷



¹⁵ Future Generations Commissioner for Wales, 2022. Wales – where well-being isn't just a buzz word, it's the law – reflects on seven years of its world-leading Future Generations Act. Available at: <https://www.futuregenerations.wales/news/wales-where-well-being-isnt-just-a-buzz-word-its-the-law-reflects-on-seven-years-of-its-world-leading-future-generations-act/>

¹⁶ Future Generations Commissioner, 2020. Response to M4 report findings: Building future communities with clean, affordable and accessible transport. Available at: <https://www.futuregenerations.wales/news/response-to-m4-report-findings-building-future-communities-with-clean-affordable-and-accessible-transport/>

¹⁷ Future Generations Commissioner for Wales, 2020. The Future Generations Report. Available at: <https://www.futuregenerations.wales/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/FGC-Report-English.pdf>

Recommendation 1

Welsh Government, public services boards, local councils and other bodies subject to the duties of the Well-being of Future Generations Act (2015) should work together to strengthen the implementation of a world-leading approach to the wellbeing of future and current generations.

Nonetheless, our findings show there is still work to be done if Wales is to become the country its population wants it to be, as defined in its seven well-being goals:

- People in Wales report poorer rates of general health than in neighbouring England. The Welsh Government has already identified that prevention is key to creating a healthier Wales in the long term.¹⁸ It must follow the former Future Generations Commissioner's advice to increase the scale and pace with which the **prevention agenda** is being progressed.¹⁹
- We found significantly higher rates of dissatisfaction with employment opportunities in comparison to the rest of the UK. We recognise that employment has been a long-standing issue for Wales, linked to its lower productivity rates and history of deindustrialisation.²⁰ However, we support recommendations to public bodies to **strive towards fair work** and not just increase employment alone when tackling this issue.²¹

We found inequalities in wellbeing by age, with younger people reporting to be worse off on aspects such as mental health and belonging. This again reiterates the importance of the **preventative approach** to health and social issues that the Welsh Government has committed to.²² Inaction will only lead to the issues young people face getting worse as they move through life.

Across the UK, **we are concerned about the level of financial insecurity that we found**. The scale and extent of the impact of the cost-of-living crisis on household finances raises fundamental questions about the degree of financial security that we want for people. This is reflected in the Future Generations Commissioner's recent response to the Welsh Government's statistics in their 2023 Well-being of Wales Report, urging "bold and urgent action".²³ We can see the unequal effects this will have on those who are already the most economically vulnerable. In Wales, the impact of deprivation on wellbeing is crystal clear: people living in the most deprived areas reported lower wellbeing across the SEED domains. **We are concerned about the ongoing impacts increased deprivation from rising living costs is having on this demographic group.**

¹⁸ Welsh Government, 2021. A Healthier Wales: our Plan for Health and Social Care. Available at: <https://www.gov.wales/sites/default/files/publications/2021-09/a-healthier-wales-our-plan-for-health-and-social-care.pdf>

¹⁹ Future Generations Commissioner for Wales, 2020. The Future Generations Report. Available at: <https://www.futuregenerations.wales/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/FGC-Report-English.pdf>

²⁰ Welsh Government, 2022. Welsh budget 2022 Chief Economist Report. Available at: <https://www.gov.wales/sites/default/files/publications/2022-12/welsh-budget-2022-chief-economists-report.pdf>

²¹ Future Generations Commissioner for Wales, 2020. The Future Generations Report. Available at: <https://www.futuregenerations.wales/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/FGC-Report-English.pdf>

²² Welsh Government, 2021. A Healthier Wales: our Plan for Health and Social Care. Available at: <https://www.gov.wales/sites/default/files/publications/2021-09/a-healthier-wales-our-plan-for-health-and-social-care.pdf>

²³ Future Generations Commissioner for Wales, 2023. "We're not making enough progress on delivering the Well-being of Future Generations Act, as there is a mixed picture against national indicators. We need to use this report to encourage bold and urgent action." Available at: <https://www.futuregenerations.wales/news/were-not-making-enough-progress-in-delivering-the-well-being-of-future-generations-act-as-there-is-a-mixed-picture-against-national-indicators-we-need-to-use-this-report-to-encoura/>

Recommendation 2

Welsh Government, Public Service Boards and local councils must act to reduce the wellbeing gaps between socio-economic groups.

Likewise, across the UK, very low scores for democratic wellbeing are a cause for concern, with Wales scoring only 39 out of a possible 100. A key way to restore Welsh people's trust is increased **investment, by both the Welsh Government and local councils, in opportunities for people to meaningfully participate in policy decisions at all levels.** Wales has already demonstrated its ability to do this at a national scale through the 'Wales We Want' conversations in 2014.²⁴ However, this emphasis on involvement has since faded in the implementation of the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 and needs to be reignited.²⁵ There are also recommendations amongst Welsh civil society to improve the health of Wales' democratic system in general.²⁶

We appreciate that, whilst Wales is leading the wellbeing movement across the UK, the current fiscal powers it has to implement this are extremely limited. This challenge is made harder by inflation, leaving its 2023 Spring Budget £900 million lower in real terms than it started out at.²⁷ Whilst cuts to public services seem inevitable, we remind the Welsh Government of the **commitment it has made to prevention and long-termism in the Well-being of Future Generations Act (2015).** In making difficult decisions, we also encourage the Welsh Government to **prioritise the most vulnerable in society,** including those already living in areas of deprivation.

Recommendation 3

Political parties, Welsh Government and local councils must invest in fresh and sustained efforts to reverse the sense of alienation from local and national decision making and increase opportunities for meaningful involvement, as defined in the Five Ways of Working of the Future Generations Act.

²⁴ Carnegie UK, 2019. The Enabling State: Where are we now? Wales Report Card Assessment. Available at: https://d1ssu070pg2vgi.cloudfront.net/pex/pex_carnegie2021/2019/07/06142441/LOW-RES-3570-ES-Summary-Report-Card-Wales.pdf

²⁵ Carnegie UK, 2019. The Enabling State: Where are we now? Wales Report Card Assessment. Available at: https://d1ssu070pg2vgi.cloudfront.net/pex/pex_carnegie2021/2019/07/06142441/LOW-RES-3570-ES-Summary-Report-Card-Wales.pdf

²⁶ Wales Centre for Public Policy, 2023. Building the foundations of a healthier democracy in Wales. Available at: <https://www.wcpp.org.uk/news-and-media/news-article/building-the-foundations-of-a-healthier-democracy-in-wales/>

²⁷ The Institute of Welsh Affairs, 2023. IAW Analysis: Budgetary pressures in Wales are here to stay. Available at: <https://www.iwa.wales/agenda/2023/08/mark-drakeford-first-minister-welsh-government-budget/>

Appendix 1: Summary table of domain scores by key demographics

		Collective wellbeing	Social wellbeing	Economic wellbeing	Environmental wellbeing	Democratic wellbeing
Total		62	74	69	66	39
Disability	Disabled people	57	65	62	65	37
	Non-disabled people	64	78	72	67	39
Age	16-34	58	68	64	61	39
	35-54	61	75	66	64	37
	55 and over	65	77	74	71	40
Household Income	£25,999 and under	58	71	60	65	37
	£26,000 to £51,999	63	75	70	68	38
	£52,000 to £99,999	67	79	80	66	42
	£100,000 and above	65	74	77	66	43
Area deprivation	1st quintile (highest deprivation)	55	67	60	57	36
	2nd quintile	61	73	65	66	38
	3rd quintile	63	76	68	68	39
	4th quintile	64	76	73	69	39
	5th quintile (lowest deprivation)	68	80	78	72	41
Housing	Social rented	51	60	49	60	35
	Private rented	52	63	53	54	36
	Homeowners	65	77	73	68	39

Note: italics used where there is no statistically significant relationship

Life in the UK

Wales



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