



POWYS PUBLIC SERVICE BOARD

High level milestones for next review of Well-being Assessment and Plan
 Report for discussion
 25th September 2020

| | Action/ Event | Deadline | Guidance (SPSF 3) |
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| 1. | Identify a lead for each organisation | End of October 2020 | |
| 2. | Establish virtual working group and setup meetings (frequency to increase in 2021/22) | End of November 2020 | |
| 3. | Organisational leads to conduct gap analysis and identify areas for improvement and existing insight to include (list of gaps in Appendix A) | End of December 2020 | |
| 4. | Population and Well-being Assessment guidance issued | No later than end of March 2021 | |
| 5. | Prepare Population and Well-being Assessment | September 2020 – November 2021 | It is vital that this assessment provides an accurate analysis of the state of well-being in each community and in the area as a whole. There is significant weight placed on the validity of this assessment due to the impact the findings and analysis will have in choosing the objectives to be set out in the local well-being plan. |
| 6. | Consult on Population and Well-being Assessment | Dec 2021- March 2022 | Prior to publishing their assessment of local well-being, a public services board must consult with the persons outlined in the Guidance (Statutory Consultees). The board must provide each of the people listed with a copy of their draft assessment. Unlike the consultation for the draft local well-being plan, there is no timescale specified for this, however it is a legal requirement that sufficient time is allowed for meaningful consideration of the draft assessment by the people |

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| | | | listed in the guidance so that they can give informed feedback on it. |
| 7. | Publish Population and Well-being Assessment | No later than April 2022 | Each board must publish its assessment no later than a year before it publishes its local well-being plan. Since the Act provides that the local well-being plan must be published no later than one year after an ordinary election, as defined in section 26 of the Local Government Act 1972, in practice this means the assessment of local wellbeing would be published within the 12 months preceding each ordinary local government election. |
| 8. | Local Government Elections | May 2022 | |
| 9. | Prepare local well-being plan | May 2022 – July 2022 | In setting its local objectives a board must also take into account the latest Future Generations Report as prepared by the Commissioner which will provide an assessment of the improvements public bodies should make in order to set and meet well-being objectives in accordance with the sustainable development principle. |
| 10 | Consult on local well-being plan | August – Nov 2022: 14 Week Commissioner advice/engagement Dec 2022 – Feb 2023: 12 Week Statutory Consultation March 2023: Amends to the plan | The Commissioner will have up to 14 weeks in which to provide this advice and boards should factor this into their timescales for preparing the local well-being plan. Prior to publishing their local well-being plan the board must consult, for a minimum of 12 weeks, with those people listed in the guidance. |
| 11 | Approve and Publish Local Well-being Plan | April - May 2023 | A board's first local well-being plan must be published no later than 12 months following the first local government ordinary election following commencement of Part 4 of the Act. The board must then publish a local well-being plan no later than 12 months after each subsequent ordinary election. Before the plan can be published it has to be approved by the statutory members of the board. If the local authority is operating executive |

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| | | | arrangements the local well-being plan must be approved by the full Council. In respect of a Local Health Board, Welsh fire and rescue authority and the National Resources Body for Wales, the local wellbeing plan may only be approved for publication at a meeting of the body in question. |
| 12 | Report annually on progress | Annually by July | An annual report must be published no later than one year after the publication of each previous report. |

Areas for consideration:

- Geo-spatial analysis - 13 locality approach (wherever possible)

Useful Links

[Current Well-being Assessment](#)

Appendix A: Gaps in the last Well-being assessment

This section highlights the areas where we know we have gaps in data collection or completing the assessment with the timeframe

- Information from third sector/private sector
- Engagement with Staff
- Carers
- Carers who we do not know about
- Ethnicity reporting (although this has improved).
- Vulnerable Children
- Missing children
- Child sexual exploitation
- Prevent radicalisation
- Gangs
- Youth Justice
- Schools
- Creating clear link - pupils missing from schools and Looked after Children
- Sexual health / GUM clinics (none available in the county)
- Identifying young carers that are not known
- Predicted number of people aged 18-64 who will be survivors of childhood sexual abuse
- Most of the data particularly focuses on younger children, there is a lack of data focusing on young adults aged 16 and over.
- Prevention - Small area statistics are lacking.
- Trips and falls: data is now needed
- Accessing Sexual Health Services: data is now needed
- Adult participation in sporting activities three or more times a week
- Child participation in sporting activities three or more times a week

- Violence against Women, domestic abuse and sexual violence
- Locality differences within Violence against Women (only broken down to North and South)
- Public Protection
- Fear of crime
- Locality differences within Public Protection
- Suitable Accommodation for Older People
- Information on causes of hospital admissions (it is the ailment recorded rather than the cause)
- People who are admitted to hospital and then as a result need a change in accommodation posthospital admission. The advantage of obtaining this data is to help understand whether there are hospital admissions due to people living in hazardous accommodation. Understanding whether there could have been alternative accommodation types for people leaving hospital is key in terms of the modelling being undertaken preventing residential care admissions.
- Living Independently
- Active older people
- Learning disability
- A tracking and mapping of outcomes for people accessing early intervention and prevention services - we need to ensure that CCIS is linked to any early intervention and prevention model so that we can provide robust evidence of interventions taken and potential costs saved.
- Hospital waiting times (data from Health)
- Travel times to DGH (District General Hospital) – update - *we have this mapped now*
- Poverty and Deprivation
- Reliable data on the uptake and usage of Food Banks within Powys
- Limited supply of engagement data, not robust enough to show people in Poverty and Deprivations view.
- Your Local Environment - Currently we cannot accurately narrow down recycling rates by area currently. We are looking to improve this.
- There are concerns over the accuracy of information on incidence and tonnages of fly-tipped material. Prior to 2016/17, incidents were likely under-reported due to issues with reporting system. Improvements made for 2016/17 should lead to more accuracy.
- Renewable Generation
- There has been no research on the locality specific information of renewable installations within Powys, the data provided is only based on a Powys wide dataset.
- In terms of what citizens say we only have little information available and were unable to provide a balanced and fair representation of citizens' attitude to Renewable Energy generation.
- Energy Efficiency
- We still need to know where the greatest number of the least efficient properties are at a more local level and the improvement measures that are required.
- Protecting the environment
- Surface Water Flooding has been identified by the group as a data gap.
- Enjoying the environment
- Providing true customer satisfaction by asking whether the public rights of way meets the users' needs. The ease of use figure, although useful is not really a good figure for measuring performance.
- Lacking current Public Transport data
- Migration

- We do not have qualitative data that explains why young people are leaving OR not attracted to move into Powys.
- Young people Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEETs)
- We are particularly lacking data on those young people aged 18-24 (data is available at a Wales level, but not at a Powys level).
- Job market
- Powys has low unemployment (2.9%), however according the Residents Survey, only 19% of respondents rate the county as good/very good in terms of jobs (note: this is a 10% increase since 2013/14 survey).
- The average salary in Powys is relatively low compared with the rest of the UK.
- A large proportion of females (53%) work part-time and 16% of females are self-employed.