

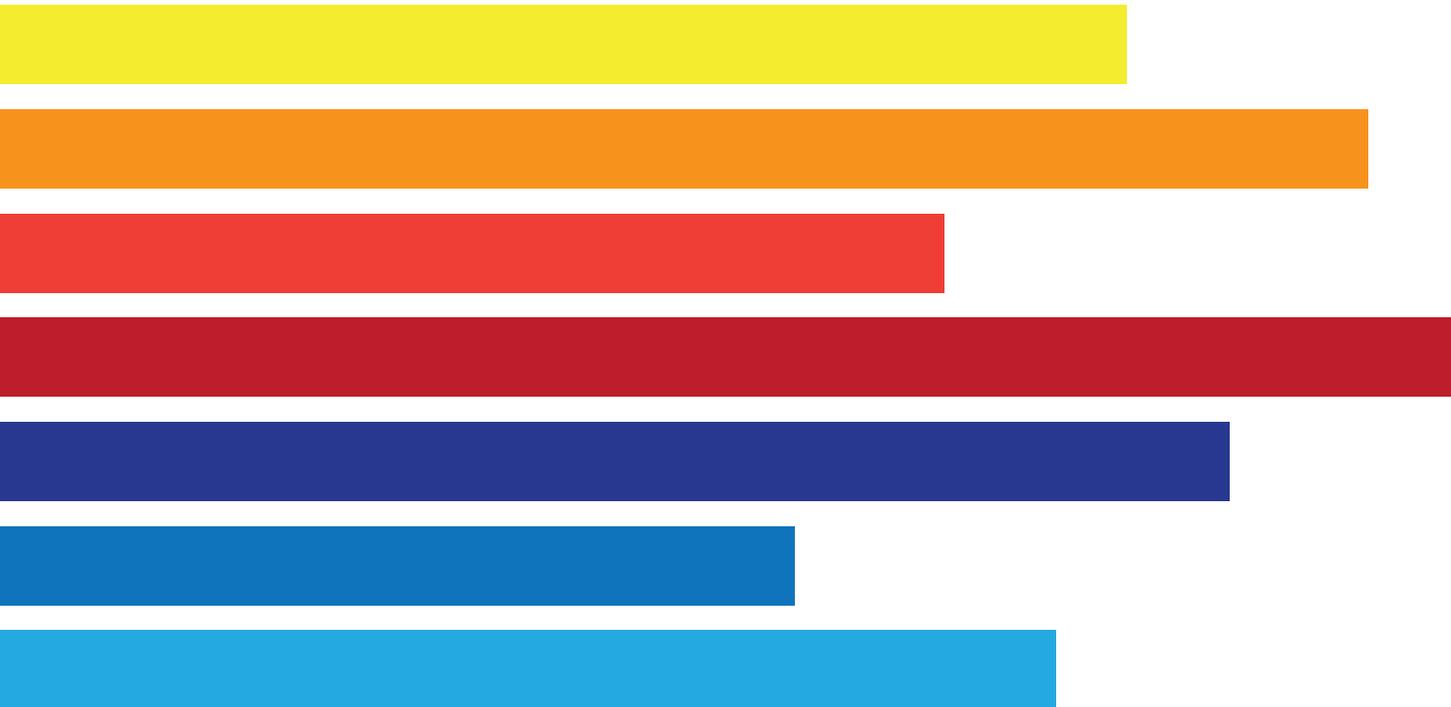
How to measure a nation's progress?

National indicators for Wales: Technical document

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



Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government



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TECHNICAL INFORMATION

Table 1 below provides additional technical information to the indicators laid in the National Assembly for Wales under section 10(1) of the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015. These can be found here <http://gov.wales/topics/people-and-communities/people/future-generations-act/?skip=1&lang=en>.

All indicators are to be measured at the Wales level.

The table provides an indication of whether or not data can be disaggregated according to local area, equality group and other contextual information that will aid analysis.

Notes

Local data – where a Y is indicated, this means that the data may be disaggregated to different areas within Wales or available on a spatial basis through maps, however not all data will be available to the same geographical level, and the robustness of those data will be dependent on the data sources.

Equality group – where a Y is indicated, this means that the data may be disaggregated by the different protected characteristics (as set out in the Equality Act 2010), however not all data will be available for each of the protected characteristics. The indicators will be analysed where data are robust and appropriate to be used in that context.

Contextual information – these are examples of the kind of data and other outcomes frameworks that might provide supporting narrative to these indicators either at a local level or within the annual well-being report, but it is not expected that they will all be used at any one time and other data may also be used as contextual information for the indicators.

Table 1

No	Measurement (This is the indicator as laid – taken from Annex 1)	Technical measurement (This is the full technical description of the indicator, where appropriate)	Source of data	Disaggregation		Examples of contextual data to aid analysis (where appropriate)
				Local	Equality group	
1	Percentage of live single births with a birth weight of under 2,500g.	Low birth weight is associated with health risks in an infant's first year of life. The indicator will be based on singleton births with a stated birth weight and will be calculated as the percentage of births that are < 2,500 grams. Numerator: Singleton live births with a birth weight < 2,500 grams. Denominator: All singleton live births.	National Community Child Health Database http://gov.wales/statistics-and-research/births-national-community-child-health-database/?lang=en	Y	Y	Maternity indicators dataset Early Years Outcomes framework Public health outcomes framework http://gov.wales/topics/health/publications/health/reports/public-health-framework?lang=en NHS outcomes framework Social services national outcomes framework

No	Measurement (This is the indicator as laid – taken from Annex 1)	Technical measurement (This is the full technical description of the indicator, where appropriate)	Source of data	Disaggregation		Examples of contextual data to aid analysis (where appropriate)
				Local	Equality group	
2	Healthy life expectancy at birth including the gap between the least and most deprived.	<p>Healthy life expectancy at birth, plus the gap in healthy life expectancy between the most and least deprived areas.</p> <p>The gap will be measured using the slope index of inequality.</p> <p>Separate figures will be provided for males and females.</p>	<p>ONS and Public Health Wales</p> <p>http://www.wales.nhs.uk/site/splus/922/page/87233</p>	Y	Y	<p>Avoidable mortality</p> <p>Life expectancy</p> <p>People in good health</p> <p>Public health outcomes framework</p> <p>http://gov.wales/topics/health/publications/health/reports/public-health-framework?lang=en</p> <p>NHS outcomes framework</p> <p>Social services national outcomes framework</p>

No	Measurement (This is the indicator as laid – taken from Annex 1)	Technical measurement (This is the full technical description of the indicator, where appropriate)	Source of data	Disaggregation		Examples of contextual data to aid analysis (where appropriate)
				Local	Equality group	
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).	Percentage of adults (aged 16+) who have fewer than two healthy lifestyle behaviours (not smoking, healthy body mass index, eat five portions fruit or vegetables, not drinking above guidelines, meet guidelines on weekly minutes of physical activity).	National Survey for Wales http://gov.wales/statistics-and-research/welsh-health-survey/?lang=en	Y	Y	The five individual behaviours contained within the composite measure. Public health outcomes framework http://gov.wales/topics/health/publications/health/reports/public-health-framework?lang=en Social services national outcomes framework
4	Levels of nitrogen dioxide (NO ₂) pollution in the air.	Annual Average levels of nitrogen dioxide (NO ₂) pollution exposure measured in µg/m ³ . Figures are calculated by modelling annual average concentrations, calibrated against national monitoring data, of nitrogen dioxide. A value is obtained for each square kilometre of Wales, and these are weighted by the population density or number of dwellings in each square kilometre, estimated from census data, in order to calculate a national (or local authority) population average.	UK-AIR: Air Information Resource , DEFRA http://uk-air.defra.gov.uk/data/pcm-data	Y	N	Public health outcomes framework http://gov.wales/topics/health/publications/health/reports/public-health-framework?lang=en Air quality in Wales website http://www.welshairquality.co.uk/index.php?t=&n_action=&lg=e

No	Measurement (This is the indicator as laid – taken from Annex 1)	Technical measurement (This is the full technical description of the indicator, where appropriate)	Source of data	Disaggregation		Examples of contextual data to aid analysis (where appropriate)
				Local	Equality group	
5	Percentage of children who have fewer than two healthy lifestyle behaviours (not smoking, eat five fruit/vegetables daily, never/rarely drink and meet the physical activity guidelines).	Percentage of children who have fewer than two healthy lifestyle behaviours (not smoking, eat fruit daily or vegetables daily, never or rarely drink, physically active for an hour a day). Uses the Health Behaviour in School-aged Children (HBSC) survey which runs every four years, and covers school years 7-11 (children aged 11-16).	Healthy Behaviours in School Aged Children Survey New analysis, not yet published	N	Y	The four Individual behaviours contained within the composite measure. Child Measurement Programme
6	Measurement of development of young children.	This is proposed to be calculated using data from the Foundation Phase Baseline Assessment for children aged 4-5 which is derived from the Foundation Phase Profile. This is a new data source and the indicator will be developed over time.	Foundation Phase Profile http://gov.wales/topics/educationandskills/earlyyears/home/foundation-phase/foundation-phase-profile/?lang=en New analysis	Y	Y	Data on development at different ages from education data systems. Early Years Outcomes Framework Social services national outcomes framework

No	Measurement (This is the indicator as laid – taken from Annex 1)	Technical measurement (This is the full technical description of the indicator, where appropriate)	Source of data	Disaggregation		Examples of contextual data to aid analysis (where appropriate)
				Local	Equality group	
7	<p>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.</p> <p>(To be replaced from 2017 by the average capped points score of pupils)</p>	<p>Percentage of pupils, at the end of year 11, who have achieved Level 2 according to the National Qualifications Framework. This measures the volume of qualifications equivalent to the volume of 5 GCSEs at Grade A*-C including one in English or Welsh first language and one in Mathematics.</p> <p>These will include analysis of the gap between those who are eligible or are not eligible for free school meals.</p> <p>(To be replaced from 2017 by the average capped points score of year 11 pupils based on the average score of the pupils best 8 results)</p>	<p>Welsh Examinations Database</p> <p>http://gov.wales/statistics-and-research/examination-results/?lang=en</p>	Y	Y	Data on development at different ages from education data systems.
8	<p>Percentage of adults with qualifications at the different levels of the National Qualifications Framework.</p>	<p>Percentage of adults of working age with qualifications at the different levels of the National Qualifications Framework for England, Wales and Northern Ireland. (NQF EWNI)</p> <p>In Wales the NQF EWNI forms part of the Credit and Qualifications Framework for Wales.</p> <p>http://gov.wales/topics/educationandskills/qualificationsinwales/creditqualificationsframework/?lang=en</p>	<p>Annual Population Survey</p> <p>http://gov.wales/statistics-and-research/levels-highest-qualification-held-working-age-adults/?lang=en</p>	Y	Y	

No	Measurement (This is the indicator as laid – taken from Annex 1)	Technical measurement (This is the full technical description of the indicator, where appropriate)	Source of data	Disaggregation		Examples of contextual data to aid analysis (where appropriate)
				Local	Equality group	
9	Gross Value Added (GVA) per hour worked (relative to UK average)	Gross Value Added (GVA) per hour worked (relative to UK average) using the income measure of GVA.	ONS regional Economic Analysis: Sub regional productivity indicators http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/el/regional-trends/regional-economic-analysis/sub-regional-productivity--february-2015/index.html	Y	N	Research on the drivers of productivity at the regional level. The basket of indicators presented in Welsh Economy: in Numbers http://gov.wales/statistics-and-research/economic-indicators/?lang=en
10	Gross Disposable Household Income per head.	Gross Disposable Income per head according to ONS definition.	ONS Gross Disposable Household Income per Head http://www.ons.gov.uk/economy/regionalaccounts/grossdisposablehouseholdincome	Y	N	
11	Percentage of businesses which are innovation-active.	Innovation-active businesses defined as per the BIS community innovation survey.	Community Innovation Survey (BIS) https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/301385/14-p107a-first-findings-from-the-ukis-2013.pdf	N	N	Other data relevant to innovations, including expenditure on Research and Development

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				Local	Equality group	
12	Capacity (in MW) of renewable energy equipment installed.	Capacity (in MW) of renewable energy equipment installed. This represents the maximum continuous rating of the generating sets in the renewable energy stations in Wales in megawatts. This is often referred to as 'installed capacity'.	Department for Energy and Climate Change: renewable energy statistics https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/regional-renewable-statistics	N	N	
13	Concentration of carbon and organic matter in soil.	Concentration of carbon and organic matter in soil. Measured as Soil carbon and organic matter content of topsoil (0-15cm) measured in gC per kg. Measured from soil samples using the loss on ignition methodology to determine the soil carbon concentration. Samples are taken from across all of Wales' 26 land classes, including the peri urban and coastal fringe. The survey consists of 300 1km sample squares approximately half of which fall outside of Glastir. The survey is intended to be an all Wales survey. The survey does exclude densely developed city areas and therefore it should not be considered as an inventory for brownfield sites.	Countryside Survey, Glastir Monitoring and Evaluation Programme (GMEP) https://gmep.wales/summary	N	N	

No	Measurement (This is the indicator as laid – taken from Annex 1)	Technical measurement (This is the full technical description of the indicator, where appropriate)	Source of data	Disaggregation		Examples of contextual data to aid analysis (where appropriate)
				Local	Equality group	
14	The Ecological Footprint of Wales.	<p>An ecological footprint is an indicator of the total environmental burden that society places on the planet. It represents the area of land needed to provide raw materials, energy and food, as well as absorb pollution and waste created and is measured in global hectares.</p> <p>Ecological footprint for a particular population is defined as: “the total area of productive land and water ecosystems required to produce the resources that the population consumes and assimilate the wastes that production produces, wherever on Earth that land and water may be located”.</p> <p>The ecological footprint is influenced by the food people eat, the way they travel and the energy they use in the home. It also accounts for the purchase of products and services from insurance to televisions to items of clothing. Finally, it also includes impacts from construction activity and investment in infrastructure.</p>	<p>The previous Ecological Footprint was calculated by Stockholm Environment Institute/University of York for 2011.</p> <p>http://gov.wales/topics/environmentcountryside/climatechange/publications/ecological-footprint-of-wales-report/?lang=en</p>	Y	N	Material Footprint and Material Footprint per capita (proposed indicator 12.2.1 by the United Nations Economic and Social Council (December 2015)) to assist in measuring the target to achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources by 2030.

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				Local	Equality group	
15	Amount of waste generated that is not recycled, per person.	<p>Total amount (kg) of residual waste (i.e. waste that is not reused, recycled or composted) in Wales, by all sectors¹, on a per person basis.</p> <p>¹ Household and other local authority municipal waste, waste from industrial and commercial activity and from construction and demolition activity.</p> <p>Local authority municipal waste available annually. Waste from commercial and industrial and construction and demolition available from Waste surveys.</p>	<p>Waste Data Flow and Waste Surveys / Natural Resource Wales</p> <p>Local authority municipal waste:</p> <p>http://gov.wales/statistics-and-research/local-authority-municipal-waste-management/?lang=en</p> <p>Industrial and Commercial and Construction and demolition waste surveys:</p> <p>http://naturalresources.wales/our-evidence-and-reports/waste-reports/industrial-commercial-waste-survey/?lang=en</p>	N	N	Total waste generated, household waste per person and recycling rates.

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				Local	Equality group	
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.	Permanent contracts and those on temporary contracts and not seeking permanent employment as defined by questions in the Labour Force Survey.	Labour Force Survey, ONS http://gov.wales/statistics-and-research/key-economic-statistics/?lang=en	Y	Y	'Decent work' indicators developed by the International Labour Organisation and the United Nations that are relevant in a Welsh context http://www.ilo.org/integration/themes/mdw/lang--en/index.htm
17	Gender pay difference.	Difference in average (median) full-time hourly earnings between males and females.	Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings http://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/earningsandworkinghours/bulletins/annualsurveyofhoursandearnings/2015provisionalresults	Y	Y	Part time gender pay gap.
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.	Percentage of people living in households below 60% of the median UK income, measured for children, working age and those of pension age (measured after housing costs).	Households below average income dataset, DWP https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/households-below-average-income-hbai-2	N	N	

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				Local	Equality group	
19	Percentage of people living in households in material deprivation.	<p>Percentage of households who cannot afford particular goods and activities that are typical in society at a given point in time, irrespective of whether they would choose to have these items, even if they could afford them.</p> <p>A score is calculated for each household based on weighted totals across a maximum of nine different measures. The weight for each measure is the proportion of the total population who have that item. For each measure a household is then assigned the weight if they do not have that item, these are summed across all items (and divided by a factor to ensure all scores fall on a scale from 0 to 100) to make a total deprivation score. Items that most people have are weighted more heavily, so if a household lacks that item then it counts more towards the overall deprivation score than an item that fewer people have. Households with a score of 25 and over are classified as materially deprived.</p> <p>Note: The Family Resources Survey (FRS) produces material deprivation scores for the UK but these are not comparable to National Survey deprivation figures due to different</p>	<p>National Survey for Wales</p> <p>http://gov.wales/statistics-and-research/national-survey/?lang=en</p>	Y	Y	Social services national outcomes framework.

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				Local	Equality group	
		methods used.				
20	Percentage of people moderately or very satisfied with their jobs.	Percentage of adults (aged 16+) in employment who report satisfactory or higher levels of jobs satisfaction.	National Survey for Wales http://gov.wales/statistics-and-research/national-survey/?lang=en	Y	Y	'Decent work' indicators developed by the International Labour Organisation and the United Nations that are relevant in a Welsh context. http://www.ilo.org/integration/themes/mdw/lang--en/index.htm
21	Percentage of people in employment.	Percentage of the working age population in work.	Annual Population Survey http://gov.wales/statistics-and-research/key-economic-statistics/?lang=en	N	Y	The basket of indicators is presented in Welsh Economy: in Numbers. http://gov.wales/statistics-and-research/economic-indicators/?lang=en
22	Percentage of people in education, employment or training, measured for different age groups.	Percentage of people in education, employment or training at the end of each calendar year measured for different age groups.	Welsh Government measures of participation in education, employment and training http://gov.wales/statistics-and-research/participation-young-people-education-labour-market/?lang=en	N	N	

No	Measurement (This is the indicator as laid – taken from Annex 1)	Technical measurement (This is the full technical description of the indicator, where appropriate)	Source of data	Disaggregation		Examples of contextual data to aid analysis (where appropriate)
				Local	Equality group	
23	Percentage who feel able to influence decisions affecting their local area.	Percentage of adults (aged 16+) who agree or strongly agree with the statement: I can influence decisions affecting my local area.	National Survey for Wales http://gov.wales/statistics-and-research/national-survey/?lang=en	Y	Y	Voting patterns.
24	Percentage of people satisfied with their ability to get to/ access the facilities and services they need.	Percentage of adults (aged 16+) who feel satisfied with their ability to get to/access the facilities and services they need. The precise measure is yet to be developed.	National Survey for Wales http://gov.wales/statistics-and-research/national-survey/?lang=en	Y	Y	Access to services measures Satisfaction with the ability to access some specific services and amenities Access to open green/blue spaces
25	Percentage of people feeling safe at home, walking in the local area, and when travelling.	Percentage of adults (aged 16+) who report feeling very safe or fairly safe in all of the following situations: at home after dark, walking alone after dark, travelling by public transport after dark, and traveling by car after dark.	National Survey for Wales http://gov.wales/statistics-and-research/national-survey/?lang=en	Y	Y	Police recorded crime data Indicators being developed under the Violence against Women, Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence (Wales) Act 2015 Fear of crime Social services national outcomes framework

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				Local	Equality group	
26	Percentage of people satisfied with local area as a place to live.	Percentage of adults (aged 16+) who report feeling very or fairly satisfied with their local area as a place to live.	National Survey for Wales http://gov.wales/statistics-and-research/national-survey/?lang=en	Y	Y	Each of the three measures within the composite indicator. Access to green and blue spaces Local environmental issues such as noise, litter and graffiti including noise mapping http://data.wales.gov.uk/apps/noise/?lang=en People satisfied with local environment quality
27	Percentage of people agreeing that they belong to the area; that people from different background get on well together; and that people treat each other with respect.	Percentage of adults (aged 16+) agreeing with three statements about their local area; feeling they belong to the area; that people from different background get on well together; that people treat each other with respect.	National Survey for Wales http://gov.wales/statistics-and-research/national-survey/?lang=en	Y	Y	Each of the three measures within the composite indicator. Social services national outcomes framework

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				Local	Equality group	
28	Percentage of people who Volunteer.	Percentage of people (aged 16+) who volunteer: measured by the percentage of adults who give their time for free to help clubs or organisations (formal or informal) ; or who support family members, friends, neighbours or others because of long-term physical or mental ill-health or disability, or problems related to old age.	National Survey for Wales http://gov.wales/statistics-and-research/national-survey/?lang=en	Y	Y	Volunteering data from WCVA Public health outcomes framework http://gov.wales/topics/health/publications/health/reports/public-health-framework?lang=en Social services national outcomes framework

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				Local	Equality group	
29	Mean mental well-being score for people.	<p>For adults (aged 16 or over), the mean mental well-being score according to the Warwick-Edinburgh Mental Well-being Scale (WEMWBS).</p> <p>http://www2.warwick.ac.uk/fac/med/research/platform/wemwbs/</p> <p>For children, the mean score using the Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire (information from the Understanding Society survey).</p> <p>http://www.sdqinfo.com/</p>	<p>National Survey for Wales (adults);</p> <p>http://gov.wales/statistics-and-research/national-survey/?lang=en</p> <p>Understanding Society (children)</p> <p>New, not yet published</p>	Y	Y	<p>The four well-being measures collected by the ONS and in the National Survey</p> <p>The Healthy Behaviours in School Aged Children Survey includes information on emotional support.</p> <p>Public health outcomes framework</p> <p>http://gov.wales/topics/health/publications/health/reports/public-health-framework?lang=en</p> <p>Social services national outcomes framework</p>

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				Local	Equality group	
30	Percentage of people who are lonely.	Percentage of adults (aged 16+) who are lonely according to the De Jong Gierveld loneliness scale.	National Survey for Wales http://gov.wales/statistics-and-research/national-survey/?lang=en	Y	Y	Public health outcomes framework http://gov.wales/topics/health/publications/health/reports/public-health-framework?lang=en NHS outcomes framework Social services national outcomes framework

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				Local	Equality group	
31	Percentage of dwellings which are free from hazards.	<p>Unless improved data becomes available on quality of housing in future this will be measured by the percentage of dwellings which are free from Category 1 Housing Health and Safety Rating Systems (HHSRS) hazards: Category 1 hazards are those that providing the greatest risk to occupants. As this is sourced from the Annual Housing Hazards and Licences data collection it does not cover all dwellings but just those that are assessed by Local Authorities.</p> <p>Assessments under the HHSRS may be carried out for a number of reasons. For example, an HHSRS assessment is carried out when licensing an HMO or when a complaint about a property is received from the occupier or a neighbour. Whilst it can cover all residential premises, it is more commonly used to assess standards in private rented housing.</p>	<p>Annual Housing Hazards and Licences data collection</p> <p>http://gov.wales/statistics-and-research/housing-hazards-licenses/?lang=en</p>	Y	N	

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				Local	Equality group	
32	Number of properties (homes and businesses) at medium or high risk of flooding from rivers and the sea.	<p>Total number of properties (residential and non-residential) at high or medium risk of flooding from rivers and the sea.</p> <p>High risk: greater than 1:30 chance of flooding</p> <p>Medium risk: 1:30 to 1:100 chance of flooding</p>	<p>Natural Resource Wales, Flood risk maps</p> <p>https://www.naturalresources.wales/our-evidence-and-reports/maps/flood-risk-map/?lang=en</p>	Y	N	
33	Percentage of dwellings with adequate energy performance.	<p>Percentage of dwellings with a Standard Assessment Procedure (SAP) rating of 65 or above. The Standard Assessment Procedure (SAP) is a methodology used by Government for assessing the energy performance of dwellings. The SAP rating is expressed on a scale of 1 to 100 – the higher the number, the lower the running costs.</p>	<p>Energy performance certificates and improved sources of such data if developed.</p> <p>New analysis, not yet published though average energy efficiency (SAP rating) of new homes in England and Wales is available at</p> <p>https://data.gov.uk/dataset/average-energy-efficiency-sap-rating-of-new-homes-england-and-wales</p>	N	N	

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				Local	Equality group	
34	Number of households successfully prevented from becoming homeless per 10,000 households.	Number of households threatened with homelessness (within 56 days) who were successfully prevented from becoming homeless for at least 6 months – rate per 10,000 households.	Statutory Homeless Data collection from local authorities http://gov.wales/statistics-and-research/homelessness/?lang=en	Y	Y	Homelessness applications data and rough sleeper count

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				Local	Equality group	
35	Percentage of people attending or participating in arts, culture or heritage activities at least 3 times a year.	<p>Percentage of people who say they have attended or participated in and arts, culture or heritage activity 3 or more times in the previous 12 months: Arts, cultural and Heritage activities to include: Arts attendance :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Go to a cinema to see a film • Go to a musical (not opera) • Go to an opera • Go to a ballet • Go to contemporary dance performances • Go to plays • Go to classical music concerts or recitals • Go to jazz concerts or performances • Go to folk, traditional or world music • Go to other live music • Go to art or craft galleries or exhibitions • Go to readings, storytellings and other literary events • Go to carnivals and street arts • Go to circus (not involving animals) • Go to an arts festival (e.g. music, literature, drama, dance or and Eisteddfod) • Go to a pantomime 	<p>National Survey for Wales</p> <p>http://gov.wales/statistics-and-research/national-survey/?lang=en</p>	Y	Y	Public library visit statistics, Visits to Cadw historic sites

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				Local	Equality group	
		<p>Arts participation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Music (including playing an instrument, singing, helping out in a choir, operatic society, brass band, orchestra, folk, rock or jazz group) • Drama or theatrical activity • Dance activity • Film and video making (including digital media or photography other than family, holiday or party snaps) • Visual arts and crafts (e.g. painting, sculpting, pottery, wood-turning, jewellery making, weaving or textiles) • Creative writing • Digital arts (creating and making original art work or animation using digital technology) • Circus skills, street arts or other physical theatre activity <p>Other cultural or heritage activity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • visits to heritage/historic sites • visits to/use of libraries, museums and archives <p>Some development of National Survey for Wales questions may be required which may adjust the exact wording of these.</p>				

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				Local	Equality group	
36	Percentage of people who speak Welsh daily and can speak more than just a few words of Welsh.	Percentage of people who report in response to questions in the National Survey for Wales (for adults 16+ annually) and Welsh Language Use Surveys (for all people) that they speak 'more than just a few words in Welsh' and that they speak Welsh on a daily basis.	National Survey for Wales (for adults 16+ annually) and Welsh Language Use Surveys (for all people) http://gov.wales/statistics-and-research/national-survey/?lang=en http://gov.wales/statistics-and-research/Welsh-language-use-survey/?lang=en	Y	Y	
37	Percentage of people who can speak Welsh.	Percentage of people who reported in the Census that they can speak Welsh.	Census of Population http://gov.wales/statistics-and-research/census-population-welsh-language/?lang=en	Y	Y	To be tracked between Censuses with the National Survey for Wales for adults and Pupil Level Annual School Census for children

No	Measurement (This is the indicator as laid – taken from Annex 1)	Technical measurement (This is the full technical description of the indicator, where appropriate)	Source of data	Disaggregation		Examples of contextual data to aid analysis (where appropriate)
				Local	Equality group	
38	Percentage of people participating in sporting activities three or more times a week.	Percentage of the population who report taking part in any outdoor or indoor sporting activity, and the frequency of their participation.	Adult: National Survey for Wales Children: Sport Wales School Sport Survey http://gov.wales/statistics-and-research/national-survey/?lang=en http://www.sport.wales/research-policy/surveys-and-statistics/school-sport-survey.aspx?lang=en&	Y	Y	Physical activity
39	Percentage of museums and archives holding archival/heritage collections meeting UK accreditation standards.	Percentage of museums and archives holding archival/heritage collections that have been assessed as meeting the standard of the UK museum accreditation or the UK archives accreditation. Definitions: http://gov.wales/topics/cultureandsport/museums-archives-libraries/archives/accreditation/?lang=en http://gov.wales/topics/cultureandsport/museums-archives-libraries/museums/accreditation/?lang=en	Museums Archives and Library Division, Welsh Government	Y	N	

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				Local	Equality group	
40	Percentage of designated historic environment assets that in stable or improved conditions.	Percentage of scheduled monuments in Wales that are in a stable or improving condition or listed buildings that are neither 'vulnerable' nor 'at risk'.	Cadw http://cadw.gov.wales/about/introducingcadw/?lang=en	Y	N	Environment landscapes: area of landscapes in Wales evaluated as outstanding or high quality in relation to visual and sensory benefits.
41	Emissions of greenhouse gases within Wales.	Territorial emissions of greenhouse gases by sector (Million tonnes carbon dioxide equivalent).	National Atmospheric Emissions Inventory (by source) http://naei.defra.gov.uk/	N	N	
42	Emissions of greenhouse gases attributed to the consumption of global goods and services in Wales.	Emissions of greenhouse gases, whether in Wales or elsewhere, that may reasonably be attributed to the consumption and use of goods and services in Wales during the period.	To be produced in line with the requirements of Section 41 (11) of the Environment (Wales) Act. This received Royal Assent on 21 March 2016. Environment (Wales) Act http://www.senedd.assembly.wales/mgIssueHistoryHome.aspx?IId=12572	N	N	

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				Local	Equality group	
43	Area of healthy ecosystems in Wales.	<p>To be measured initially through the extent of terrestrial semi-natural habitat, presented as losses and gains of broad habitat group by area (hectares). For example: native woodland, hay meadows, grasslands etc.</p> <p>The term 'natural habitat' refers to habitats which are unaltered by human activities over the course of history. There are very few such habitats in Wales that are truly natural habitats. The term 'semi-natural habitat' is therefore used to describe vegetation communities that, albeit in an altered state, sustain native plants and animals. They constitute good quality habitats which we know provide a wide range of benefits or ecosystem services. Ecosystem services relate to the benefit that can be provided by the natural environment to society and economic prosperity.</p>	<p>Natural Resource Wales Habitat survey</p> <p>http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-4258</p>	Y	N	Area of habitats sensitive to air pollution where critical loads of pollutants are exceeded
44	Status of biological diversity in Wales.	To be measured initially using the methodology for the "UK Biodiversity indicator C4b: status of priority species (distribution)". This indicator is compiled by the Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC). For the UK indicators the priority species lists of the four countries are combined to produce a	<p>Joint Nature Conservation Committee methodology / Welsh Government commissioned work</p> <p>New analysis, not yet published</p>	N	N	

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				Local	Equality group	
		<p>Favourable Conservation List. The methodology can be applied to any list of species, from any taxa, for which there is sufficient data. A multi-taxon species list would be used for a Welsh indicator. The final list will dependant on data availability for Wales.</p> <p>The model will be developed by the Centre for Ecology and Hydrology (CEH) under commission from the Welsh Government.</p> <p>Recently the JNCC have commissioned CEH to investigate merging UK indicator C4a Status of priority species – relative abundance and C4b Status of priority species – distribution into the same framework so that the status of priority species can be reported as one. This is due to be completed by March 2016, but at present the feasibility is unknown. If it is possible to combine the abundance and distribution indicators into one measure this would be the preferred indicator to use.</p>				

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				Local	Equality group	
45	Percentage of surface water bodies and groundwater bodies achieving good or high overall status.	<p><i>Water quality:</i> Percentage of surface water bodies and groundwater bodies achieving good or high overall status under the Water Framework Directive.</p> <p>Surface water bodies in Wales are classified on their status by Natural Resources Wales as a requirement of the Water Framework Directive.</p> <p>Good status is defined as water that shows only a slight change from what would normally be expected under undisturbed conditions.</p> <p>Good overall status (Water Framework Directive) encompasses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ‘Good surface water status’ is that achieved by a surface water body when both its ‘ecological status’ and its ‘chemical status’ are at least good. • ‘Ecological status’ is an expression of the structure and functioning of aquatic ecosystems associated with surface waters. Such waters are classified as of ‘good ecological status’ when they meet Directive requirements. • ‘Good surface water chemical status’ 	<p>Natural Resource Wales/ Water Watch Wales</p> <p>http://waterwatchwales.naturalresourceswales.gov.uk/en/</p>	N	N	<p>Public health outcomes framework.</p> <p>http://gov.wales/topics/health/publications/health/reports/public-health-framework?lang=en</p> <p>Bathing water quality and beaches</p> <p>http://gov.wales/topics/environmentcountryside/epq/waterflooding/bathing-water-quality-and-beaches/?lang=en</p>

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				Local	Equality group	
		<p>means that concentrations of chemicals in the water body do not exceed the environmental limit values specified in the Directive.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ‘Good groundwater status’ is that achieved by a groundwater body when both its quantitative status and chemical status are good. • ‘Quantitative status’ is an expression of the degree to which a body of groundwater is affected by direct and indirect abstractions. If this complies with Directive requirements the status is good. • ‘Good chemical status’ is ascribed to a groundwater when it meets Directive requirements for the maximum levels of defined chemicals. 				
46	The social return on investment (SROI) of Welsh partnerships within Wales and outside of the UK that are working towards the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals.	This will take the form of an evaluative SROI which is conducted retrospectively and based on actual outcomes that have already taken place. It will focus on the social value generated by the partnership (or one specific joint project of the partnership). The characteristics measured in an SROI include social, economic and environmental outcomes.	<p>Welsh Government information</p> <p>http://gov.wales/topics/people-and-communities/communities/socialenterprise/measure/?lang=en</p>	N	N	