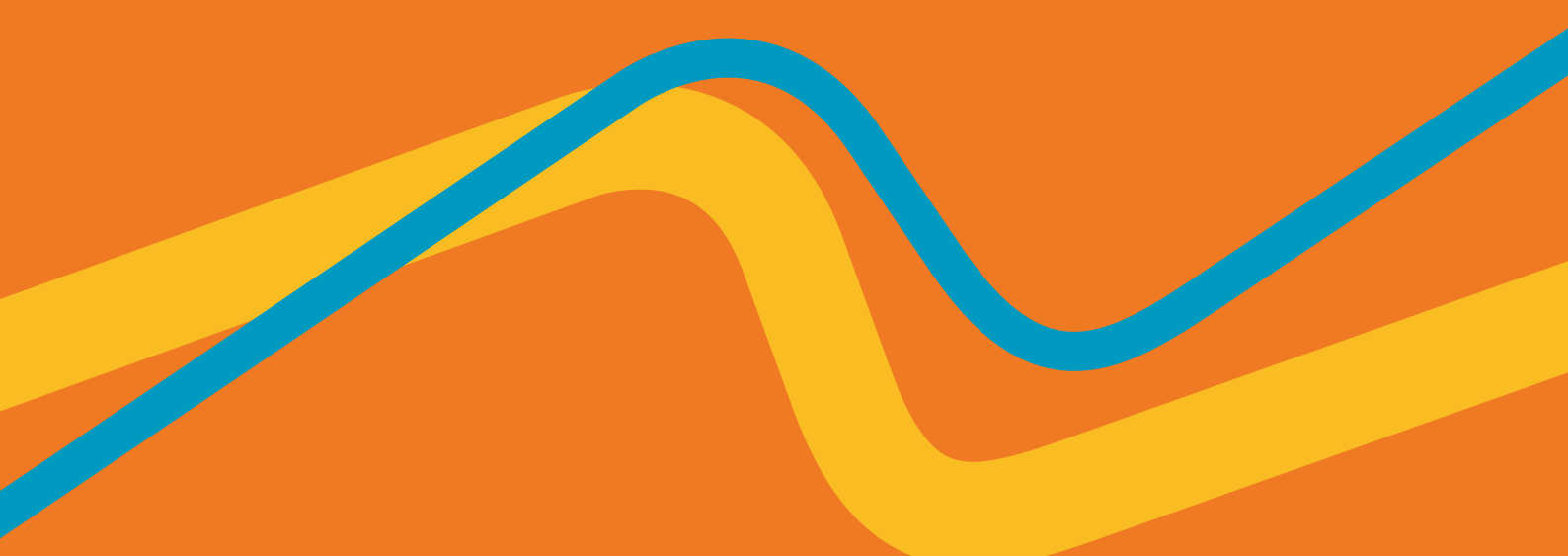
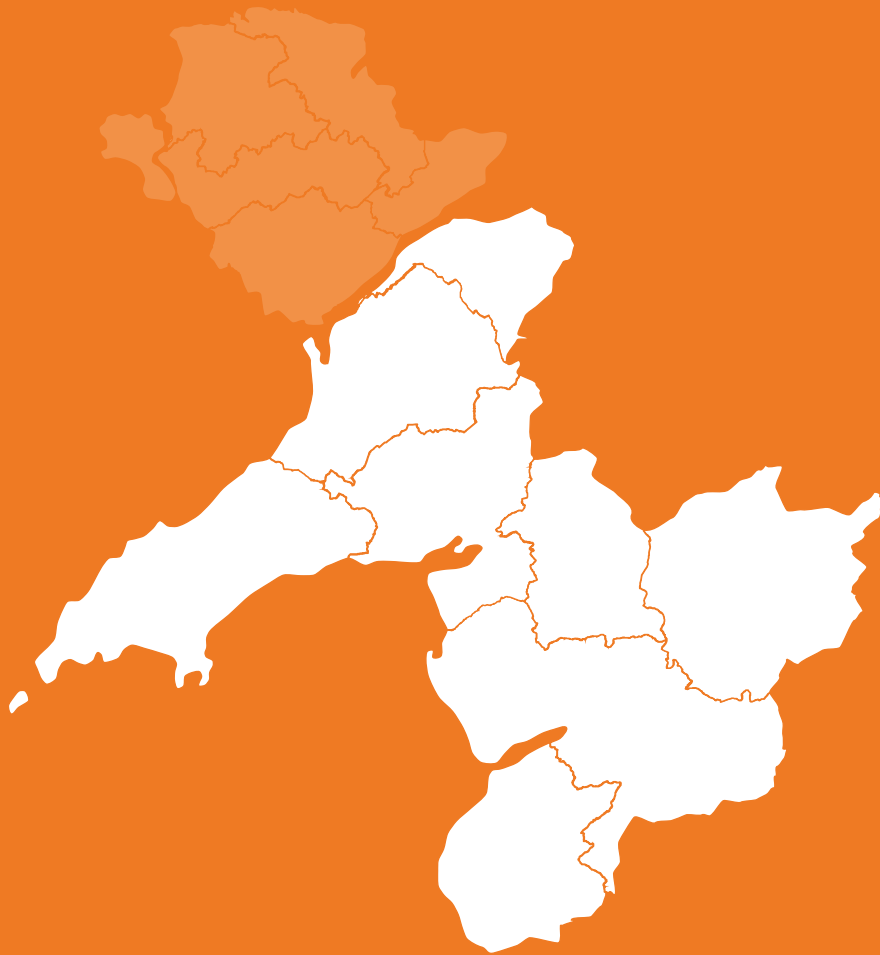


# GWYNEDD WELL-BEING ASSESSMENT

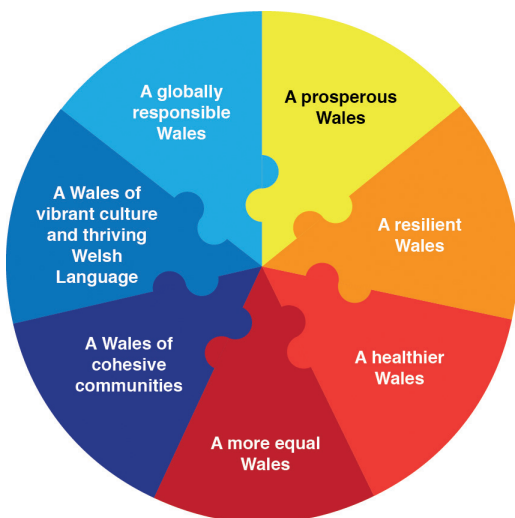


# THE WELL-BEING ASSESSMENT FOR GWYNEDD

The new Well-being of Future Generations Act has established Public Services Boards for each local authority area to make sure that public bodies work together to create a better future for the people of Wales.

For Gwynedd and Anglesey, both Boards have decided to work together, and it's a partnership which includes the main public sector organisations across both counties.

The Act sets out seven well-being goals (see below) – and aims to ensure that each Board and public service providers work together to improve the economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being across the regions of Wales.



The Act also puts in place a **sustainable development principle** for public bodies and Public Services Boards. This means that when a decision is made the impact on people living in Wales in the future must be considered.

The five factors public service providers need to think about to show that they have applied the sustainable development principle are:

- **The long term**
- **Prevention**
- **Integration**
- **Collaboration**
- **Involvement**

In consultation with the public the Gwynedd and Môn Public Services Board has prepared and produced this Well-being Assessment for Gwynedd. It looks at the economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being of the county.

## HOW?

The Gwynedd and Môn Public Services Board divided the region into 14 smaller areas and carried out research to learn and understand more about their well-being. Eight of these areas are in Gwynedd.

Once the research was completed and the data collected, individual information booklets were produced for each of the eight areas. The booklets looked at well-being under the four main headings as set out by the Act – Social, Economic, Environmental and Cultural. An additional heading of 'Population and Language' has been included as the Board acknowledged the significance of this theme to the region.

Sixteen public drop-in sessions were then organised, two in each of the eight areas, to give residents the opportunity to discuss their views and to help us gather further information. We asked if they recognised their area from the information in the booklets, what was important to them, and what they like about their community as well as what needs improving. We also asked about well-being – what's important to their well-being and to the well-being of their community.

We tried to ensure that we heard different voices from across the area – we visited schools and met with community groups. There were also regional discussions with harder to reach groups.

A social media campaign and articles in the local print media and on partners' websites also publicised the assessment and encouraged residents to complete the on-line questionnaires relating to their areas.

The eight local information booklets are still available and can be seen alongside this document at [www.GwyneddandMonWell-being.org](http://www.GwyneddandMonWell-being.org).

# WHAT IS WELL-BEING?

There isn't a single definition for 'well-being'. Indeed, there are continuous discussions about what it means, but it's quite likely that 'well-being' means different things to different people. Many say that well-being describes everything that affects how *good* our lives are. Our personal well-being includes feelings of happiness, our standard of living and the idea of living life to the full. Our communities and culture, our health, the environment and the economy all affect how well we live our lives. What's important to your personal well-being is also likely to change as you go through different stages of life. And, it follows that people's personal well-being can influence the well-being of families, communities and the areas they belong to.

To try and understand what's important to the people of Gwynedd, we asked the public sessions and in the online questionnaire at the end of 2016. We asked what was good about living in the area; what was not so good; what's important to well-being and quality of life, and what people would change about their area to make it a better place to live.

The responses in full for each area can be found on the website, but below is a taste of what the residents of Gwynedd told us.

## WHAT MAKES YOUR AREA A GOOD PLACE TO LIVE?

- The natural environment around us
- The views
- Welsh area and being able to use the language
- A good feeling of community spirit
- Feel that the area is safe

## WHAT'S NOT SO GOOD?


- Lack of good quality jobs
- Public transport
- Distance from services and facilities
- High cost of local housing
- The appearance of the streets

## WHAT IMPROVES WELL-BEING IN YOUR AREA AND CONTRIBUTES TOWARDS YOUR QUALITY OF LIFE?

- Opportunities to do activities in the open air
- The community spirit of the area
- Family / Friends / Neighbours
- Natural environment
- Local facilities

## WHAT WOULD YOU CHANGE ABOUT YOUR AREA TO MAKE IT A BETTER PLACE TO LIVE?

- More jobs with higher salaries
- Better public transport
- More local activities
- Improve local facilities
- Improve the appearance of the streets

The background is a solid yellow color. It is populated with various white, stylized icons of people and families. These icons include individual figures of different sizes, some holding hands, and some with children, representing a diverse population. The text is centered in the middle of the page.

# POPULATION & LANGUAGE

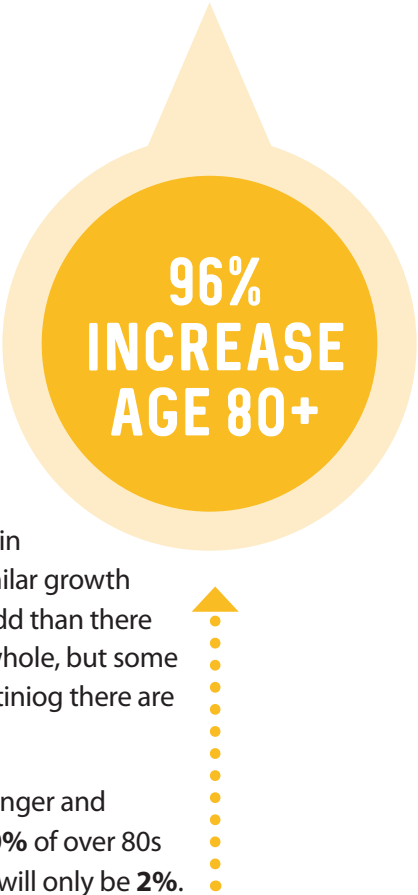
# WHO ARE THE PEOPLE OF GWYNEDD?

Around **122,000** people live in Gwynedd.

The number of people who live in the county has increased by **14.8%** between 1981 and 2011 – this is higher than the increase seen in the population of Wales as a whole (11%) during the same period.

The increase hasn't been the same for all age groups. The number of people over the age of 80 has increased by **96.2%** in 30 years, with the highest increase in the Porthmadog area (128.3%), with the areas of Dolgellau and Tywyn seeing similar growth (127.2%). However, there are **10.1%** fewer children under the age of 16 in Gwynedd than there were 30 years ago. This figure is similar to the decline seen in Wales (10.1%) as a whole, but some areas of Gwynedd has seen a much sharper fall in numbers – for example in Ffestiniog there are **25.3%** less children under the age of 16 than there were 30 years ago.

The increase in the older age group is expected to continue with people living longer and moving into the area. In 20 years it is expected that there will be an additional **60%** of over 80s living in Gwynedd, but the increase in the populations aged between 16 and 64 will only be **2%**.



**96%**  
**INCREASE**  
**AGE 80+**

## LANGUAGE

According to the 2011 Census, **65%** of people in Gwynedd can speak Welsh. This figure has fallen over the past few decades, and compares with 76% in 1981.

This decline of **11%** in Gwynedd is higher than the figure for Wales as a whole, where there was no fall in numbers during the same period.

The area booklets highlight the large differences within our areas in terms of the proportion of the population that speaks Welsh – with percentages as high as **80%** in the Caernarfon area dropping to 48% in the Dolgellau / Tywyn areas.

Recent figures show that **60%** speak Welsh every day in Gwynedd, compared to 11% across Wales.

### What the people of Gwynedd told us is important to them

- Concern about the decline of Welsh speakers in the area
- Important to keep young people in the area and concern that many are leaving
- Need to support non-Welsh speakers to learn the language
- The Welsh language should be more visible in the community
- Need better provision for adults moving into the area to learn the language



# ENVIRONMENTAL



# WASTE AND RE-CYCLING

Recycling rates have risen in Gwynedd over the last 4 years. By now **59%** of all the waste collected from homes, businesses and recycling centres is reused or recycled. This includes bio-waste materials that are composted.

Fly tipping is less common in Gwynedd than the rest of Wales – with only **4.3** cases per 1,000 head of population compared to 10.2 for Wales as a whole.

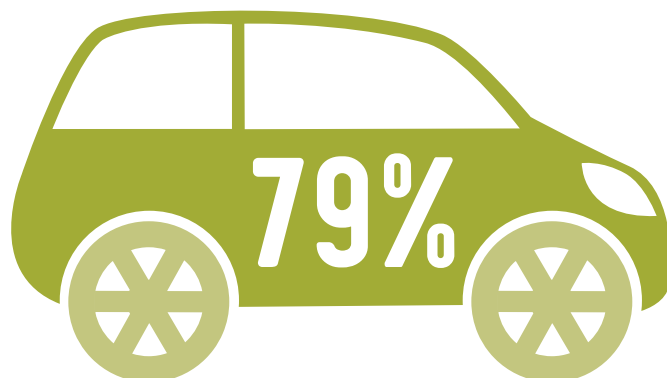
The cleanliness of our streets is surveyed every year by Keep Wales Tidy. Their findings show that of the streets inspected in Gwynedd **5%** had no rubbish or waste on them (Grade A), 27% had no more than three small items of rubbish (Grade B+) and 64% were found to be generally clear of rubbish except for a few small items (Grade B).



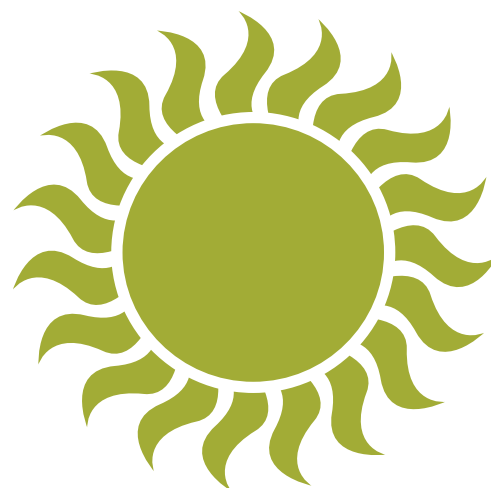
# CLIMATE CHANGE

Carbon footprint data shows that **79%** of homes in Gwynedd own at least one car or van, which is 2% higher than the Welsh average. Carbon emissions per head of population for Gwynedd as a whole **7.0kt CO<sub>2</sub>** are also slightly higher than the Wales average **6.6kt CO<sub>2</sub>**.

Climate change is causing sea levels to rise which contributes to the risk of flooding. Within Gwynedd 6,175 properties are at risk of flooding.



# NATURAL ENVIRONMENT



There are **3,690 km** of public rights of way, most of which are public footpaths in Gwynedd. Around 290 km of this total is part of the Wales Coastal Path. There are 105,029 hectares of free access land (where people can walk anywhere without keeping to the paths), 14,234 hectares of this is National Resources Wales (NRW) managed woodland. The free-access land is the equivalent of 41% of the total area of Gwynedd.

The uplands of Gwynedd are an important resource in terms of carbon management, water management, and wildlife value - they are recognised as landscapes of national and international importance. Gwynedd is unique in that most of its land area is designated as either a National Park or an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty. These assets enable Gwynedd to address the issues of adaption and mitigation to climate change.

Natural Resources Wales has prepared a pack about the environment of Gwynedd which is available online with this assessment. More information about the important habitats and different landscapes of Gwynedd can also be found in the individual area booklets.

Every beach around Gwynedd apart from one is recognised as being of high quality and eight are Blue Flag beaches.

## What the people of Gwynedd told us is important to them

- Need to protect the environment
- Improve the appearance of streets
- Increase re-cycling rates
- Ensure that developments do not impair/affect the environment







# SOCIAL

# HEALTH

In Gwynedd around **1,400** patients are registered per GP. This is slightly lower than the Wales average of **1,600**.

The ambulance response times varies across Gwynedd. More detailed local information can be found in the individual booklets.

A man's life expectancy at birth in Gwynedd is **80 years** whilst a woman can expect to live until she is **83.5 years** old.

The gap in life expectancy at birth between those who are most and least privileged in our communities is substantially less in Gwynedd than for the rest of Wales. For women in Gwynedd the gap is 1.4 years compared with 7.3 for Wales as a whole, and 3.1 years for men compared with an all-Wales figure of 8.9.

**Fifty-two percent** of all adults in Gwynedd are overweight or obese – which is lower than the all-Wales figure of 58%.

Around **30%** of children aged four and five are overweight or obese in Gwynedd - this is higher than the Wales figure of 26%.

Other factors which affect our health are smoking and drinking alcohol. Of those aged 16 or older **22%** report that they smoke, and **42%** drink more than 5 small glasses of wine, or three pints of lager, during the week's heaviest drinking day. These figures are very similar to the rest of Wales.

The suicide rate in the county is 14.7 per 100,000 of the population per annum which is higher than the rate for Wales as a whole which is at 12.2.

In Gwynedd the teenage pregnancy rate for those aged under 18 is 24 per 1,000 females aged 15-17. This is similar to the Wales figure



**22% OF PEOPLE OVER THE AGE OF 16 SMOKE**



# CRIME



The crime rate in Gwynedd per 1,000 head of population has fallen from **119** to **92.1** between 2011 and 2015. This pattern is the same across the county, apart from the Dolgellau area which has seen a slight rise in crime. This follows a similar trend to Anglesey which has also seen the number of crimes fall from 109.2 to 83.4 over the same period.

**Eighty-one percent** of people believe that it's safe for children to play outside in Gwynedd. The corresponding all-Wales figure is 64%.

There were **104** intentionally started fires in Gwynedd over the last three years. The percentage of fires caused deliberately in the different areas in Gwynedd varies between an average of **9%** and **33%**.



**104  
DELIBERATE  
FIRES**

# KEEPING IN TOUCH

The percentage with access to broadband increases year upon year – now only **3%** of properties in Gwynedd do not have broadband access. This is a substantial improvement from the **20%** in 2011. Around **21%** homes in Gwynedd have no car or van. This is slightly less than the 22.9% figure for Wales.

Loneliness is a condition which can affect all ages but older people are more vulnerable to isolation. In Wales, Gwynedd is one of the counties which faces the highest risk of loneliness. The villages with the highest risk can be seen in the area booklets.

# HELPING EACH OTHER



**Ten percent** of the population in Gwynedd provide unpaid care for at least one hour per week. This figure is slightly lower than Anglesey (11.5%) and Wales (12%).

Around 283 people in Gwynedd volunteer through the Volunteer Centre. The actual number who volunteer with sports clubs and various societies is likely to be much higher but is very difficult to measure.

## What the people of Gwynedd told us is important to them

- Feeling safe and low level of crime
- Concern that obesity figures are high
- There is a need for places and facilities for people to meet and socialise
- Lack of local services and facilities



# ECONOMY

# JOBS AND THE ECONOMY

Using the measure of how strong and productive the economy is (Gross Value Added), Gwynedd's economy is stronger than that of Wales and neighbouring areas such as Anglesey, Conwy and Denbighshire. However, the economies of all these areas, including the whole of Wales, is weak in comparison to the UK economy.

Across Gwynedd, more people who are in work, but have no qualifications are employed in the elementary occupations, e.g. in a factory, cleaning, waste collection, working on a farm, than any other professions.

**Twenty-seven percent** of people in Gwynedd are economically inactive – this means people who are not in work and are not looking for employment for various reasons. In the Penllyn area this figure is at its lowest on **19%** whilst the figure reaches **37%** in the Bangor area.

**Forty-five percent** of those with a degree or equivalent work in professional occupations, this pattern is similar to that across Wales.

The percentage of people who work in different occupations varies from area to area across the county. For example, **28%** work in professional occupations in Bangor compared to **9%** in the Penllyn area. But in Penllyn **28%** of people work within skilled trades, this is the highest in Gwynedd.

The number of people claiming Job Seekers Allowance in Gwynedd hasn't dropped below **1.78%** over recent years. This compares with at least **2.15%** of people aged 16 to 64 in Wales who claim the allowance at any one time.

The rate of new business start-ups in Gwynedd is lower than for Anglesey and Wales. **Sixty-two percent** of companies in Gwynedd stay in business for three years or more. This is slightly higher than the 60% across Wales. The rate of businesses failing is also lower in Gwynedd compared to the rest of the country.

Agriculture is the largest sector in Gwynedd – accounting for **19%** of all employers, compared with 12% for the rest of Wales. The second largest sectors are retail and hospitality/ food services both on 11%.

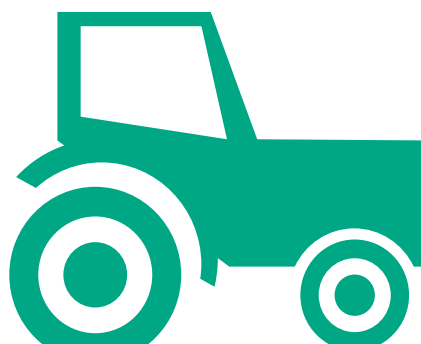
**Sixteen percent** of the working population aged over 16 in Gwynedd work from home, which reflects the number of people working or employed in the agricultural sector. Of those of working age in the county – **33%** travel more than six miles to work. This figure increases to **45%** in the Ffestiniog area but is lower in the Bangor area at **28%**.

The median weekly wage in Gwynedd is **£347** a week; this is lower than the same figure for Wales as a whole, which is £387 a week. For the Dwyfor Meirionnydd constituency this figure drops to **£293** a week - this is the lowest in Britain.

Women's pay is **32%** less than men's pay in Gwynedd. This gap is similar to the gap across Wales where women's pay is 33% less than men's pay.

# £347

## IS THE MEDIAN WEEKLY WAGE IN GWYNEDD



# SKILLS

**Sixty-three percent** of pupils in Gwynedd achieve five **A\*** to **C** grades in their GCSEs in subjects including Welsh or English and Mathematics – this is higher than the performance for Wales as a whole 58%.

Of those achieving five A\* to C grades in these subjects, there is an attainment gap of **36%** between pupils claiming free school meals and those who don't. This compares with a gap of 33% for Wales as a whole.

Of the young people who leave school – **1.8%** do not go on to education, employment or training in Gwynedd. This is lower than the all-Wales figure of 2.8%.

**Twenty-six percent** of people in the county have a degree or equivalent; this is similar to rest of Wales.

# THE MONEY IN YOUR POCKET

The money available to spend by the people of Gwynedd, after paying taxes and household bills, is **£14,640** per head per annum - £662 less than for Wales as a whole.

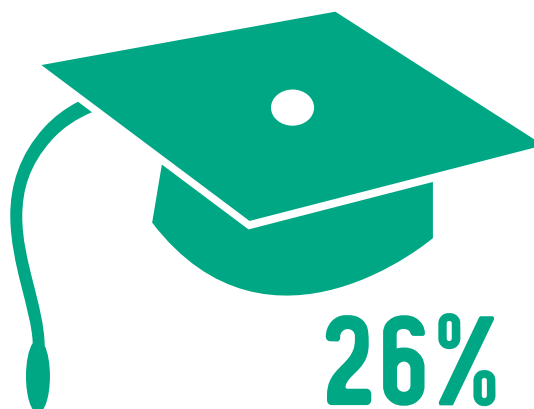
**Fourteen percent** of primary school children in Gwynedd claim free school meals. This figure varies, with a range of 11% to 21% across the different areas of the county. By the time pupils reach secondary school this figure drops to 12.5%.

**Twenty-one percent** of Gwynedd households are in fuel poverty. This is higher than the Wales figure of 14%.

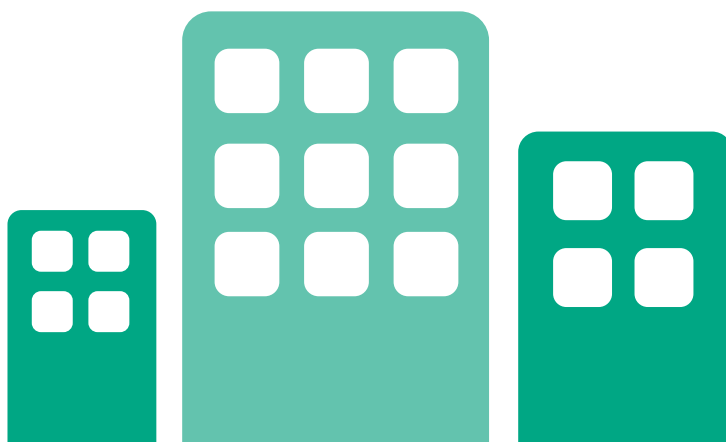
Around **8%** of homes in Gwynedd have no central heating – this is substantially higher than the all-Wales level of 2%.



**63%**  
**WITH 5 GCSE**  
**GRADES**  
**A\*-C**



**26%**  
**WITH DEGREE**



# HOUSING

The median property price for Gwynedd of **£144,000** is slightly higher than the Wales median of £141,000. The average household income in Gwynedd is **£22,240**, but £27,714 is needed to afford a property at market entry level price.

This means that **60%** of households are priced out of the market. This percentage varies from area to area from the highest percentage in Llŷn, where 73% are priced out of the market, to the lowest in Ffestiniog at 42%.

## What the people of Gwynedd told us is important to them

- The need for high quality jobs
- Concern over the high number of local people priced out of the housing market
- Low salaries and the gap between the pay of men and women
- The need for investment in the area
- Support for small business to succeed

**60%**

**LOCAL  
PEOPLE  
PRICED  
OUT  
OF THE  
HOUSING  
MARKET**

**MEDIAN  
HOUSE PRICE  
£144K**

**MEDIAN  
INCOME  
£22K**





# CULTURAL



# KEEPING FIT

**Fifty-three percent** of Gwynedd pupils visit leisure centres, which is higher than the Wales figure of 42%. Around **52%** of children also take part in sports activities three times or more a week – this compares to 48% for Wales as a whole.

**Thirty-seven percent** of adults report that they are active for at least **30 minutes** on five or more occasions per week – this is higher than the rate of 31% for Wales. The percentage has risen steadily over recent years.

## What the people of Gwynedd told us is important to them

- Information about cultural events
- Welsh community and the Welsh language are important
- Keeping fit and doing that in the natural environment
- Local facilities

# LEISURE TIME

On average four books are borrowed per head of population in Gwynedd. Of the children's books borrowed, **39%** are Welsh and of adult books borrowed 6% are Welsh.

**Sixty-two percent** of adults in Gwynedd say that they attended an arts event during the year and **35%** visited a museum. Over half the county's population visited historical places which is similar to the Anglesey and all-Wales figures.

**39%**  
**OF CHILDREN'S  
BOOKS BORROWED  
ARE WELSH**



**37%**  
**OF ADULTS KEEP  
ACTIVE FOR AT  
LEAST 30 MINUTES  
5 TIMES A WEEK**



# WHAT DOES THIS ASSESSMENT TELL US ABOUT THE WELL-BEING OF OUR AREAS?

This assessment is a starting point – it paints a broad picture of the area’s well-being and it will, together with the area information booklets help the Board understand Gwynedd better. This work will continue over the next few months and years, with the Board working closely with local communities to really understand what’s important and what impacts the well-being of the people of Gwynedd.

For the five subject areas of the assessment some clear messages come out of the data gathered, but what the people of Gwynedd have told us also adds valuable information.

## POPULATION

The population of Gwynedd is getting older whilst the number of young people in our communities is declining. With this trend set to continue over the next 20 years the demography of the area will change significantly and the make-up of our communities will be very different.

We need to understand better how this change will affect the well-being of our communities and of the individuals living within them. The implications could be far reaching, and both positive as well as negative. For example, we know that older people are at a higher risk of loneliness, and as people live longer they will also need more care and support at home and in the community – this will need to be planned for. However, many older people may continue working and playing an important role in the community.

Further work needs to be done to truly understand the impact of this changing demography and to ensure that we can support our communities to respond positively.

## LANGUAGE

The data on the Welsh language shows clearly a decline in the language over the past 30 years. Anglesey and Gwynedd are the main areas where the language is strong and used daily by much of the population. However, if the decline is set to continue in the future there could be areas of Gwynedd where the Welsh language could be at risk of being lost to future generations.

During the engagement process it was very apparent that this decline concerns many, with residents keen to see the language being protected and promoted and more support to learn Welsh made available for people who move in to the county.

The Language is key to the social fabric of our communities and is a fundamental part of our cultural identity. We need to ensure that residents can live their lives through the medium of Welsh and that they can access services and community activities in Welsh.

## ENVIRONMENT

The country’s natural environment is very important to well-being.

Our rivers, lakes, groundwater, estuaries, coastline and beaches provide us with important natural benefits, many of which contribute to the well-being of local communities and the wider population.

We understand that climate change has increased the risk of flooding – it causes sea levels to rise and increases the frequency of storms, which contributes to the risk of inland flash floods. Flooding is the most common type of ‘natural’ disaster which affects our homes and businesses, and can disrupt the normal functioning of whole communities.

Climate change is also having an effect on many other matters such as wild life, the biodiversity and natural habitats of the area. We must, therefore, as we plan for future well-being ensure we do all we can to safeguard and protect our environment against climate change. You have told us that this is important to you and it includes the element of peace and quiet as well as ensuring the outdoors and our natural environment is protected as an important asset for activities to help keep us fit and healthy.

You also want better access to services and more facilities in your communities. Improving public transport is an important aspect of this as well as improving public footpaths – this therefore, must be a consideration for any future planning of public services.

## **SOCIAL**

There is a healthy community spirit in the country – with all eight of the areas in Gwynedd telling us how important this is to their well-being. It is therefore, important that we nurture and promote this spirit to create communities that are prosperous and active, as well as strong and confident enough to face future challenges.

One of the biggest challenges will be to improve the health of residents across all the areas of Gwynedd. When we consider the findings of the Population Assessment alongside the data and views gathered it is clear that health has a significant effect on well-being. Our data shows that the population of Gwynedd is not as healthy as it could be and if this trend is not reversed then there will be significant implications for individuals and communities.

With more than half of the population of Gwynedd overweight or obese, and significant numbers of smokers and those drinking more than the recommended amount – there will undoubtedly be significant pressures on health services. This will need to be planned for and preventative measures will need to be put in place.

During the engagement process, many were concerned about the high levels of obesity and the decline in the mental health, especially amongst young people. You identified the need to support and enable people to take part in activities that would have a positive effect on health and well-being in the long term. This includes encouraging residents to take responsibility for their own health and to take part in activities that will prevent ill health in the future. We need to be able to do this as well as support individuals who currently have health issues.

Another factor which has been identified as having an impact on well-being is loneliness and isolation – with Gwynedd amongst one of the areas of highest risk in Wales. Whilst we recognised the healthy community spirit that exists in the area it is important that all residents feel a part of those communities, and that we work together to reduce the risk of loneliness. There are established networks and volunteer groups that are central to this and we must enable them to continue to thrive.

## **ECONOMIC**

The economy is key to the well-being of any community. Residents told us that one of the most important issues for them was the need for jobs and especially high quality jobs. This must be a priority as we plan for the future as well as providing support for new and existing businesses to thrive.

We also need to keep a keen eye on how external factors may affect our economy. For example, agriculture is the largest sector in the county, and we need to be considering how the UK's departure from the European Union will affect our farmers. Other issues such as climate change will also undoubtedly have an effect on the sector. We need to be in a position to support this and other sectors to respond to these changes in a positive way.

Our young people do well at school with the percentage of those who achieve five A\* to C grades including Welsh, English and

Mathematics improving over recent years. We need to ensure quality opportunities for them in the future to allow them to live and work locally.

However, opportunities are not the same for all. The gap in attainment between pupils claiming free school meals and those who do not is higher in Gwynedd than the gap for Wales as a whole. Free school meals is one of the indicators of household poverty. Although the percentage of households in material deprivation in Gwynedd is less than for Wales as a whole, it is acknowledged that poverty is still an issue and has a significant effect on well-being.

Lack of achievement and aspiration may affect an individual's well-being in the future and we need to ensure that all pupils have the opportunity to succeed. More importantly, we should ensure that every child has positive experiences during their childhood to allow them to thrive and grow up to be full members of their communities.

The high percentage of people in Gwynedd that are priced out of the local housing market is an issue of concern. Many believe that the effect of high house prices together with a lack of quality opportunities contributes towards the flow of young people out of the area. Many of you also told us that family, friends and neighbours are important to you and your well-being and therefore, losing the younger generation is likely to have a negative effect on communities.

## CULTURAL

We recognise that the data we have collected under this heading is limited and more work needs to be done to understand and appreciate the impact cultural and leisure activities have on well-being.

You told us that having information about cultural events is important as is the Welsh language and culture. As discussed under the 'Social' heading

community groups and activities support the well-being of individuals across the county and many of these are based on our cultural heritage. Further work needs to be done to look at this in more detail in the different areas of Gwynedd to ensure that residents have access to such activities.

# SO, WHAT ARE THE MAIN MESSAGES?

Even though we have looked at each subject area separately within the assessment, it is clear that they are interdependent when we consider well-being. To work towards achieving the well-being goals we must address the issues together.

In summary, these are the main messages:

- ✓ **THE NEED TO MAINTAIN THE HEALTHY COMMUNITY SPIRIT WHICH IS KEY TO WELL-BEING**  
.....
- ✓ **THE IMPORTANCE OF PROTECTING THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT**  
.....
- ✓ **UNDERSTANDING THE EFFECT OF THE CHANGING DEMOGRAPHY OF OUR AREA**

- ✓ **PROTECTING AND PROMOTING THE WELSH LANGUAGE**  
.....
- ✓ **PROMOTING THE USE OF NATURAL RESOURCES TO IMPROVE HEALTH AND WELL-BEING IN THE LONG TERM**  
.....
- ✓ **IMPROVING TRANSPORT CONNECTIONS TO ENABLE ACCESS TO SERVICES AND FACILITIES**  
.....
- ✓ **THE NEED FOR HIGH QUALITY JOBS AND HOUSING THAT IS AFFORDABLE FOR LOCAL PEOPLE**  
.....
- ✓ **THE EFFECT OF LIVING IN POVERTY ON WELL-BEING**  
.....
- ✓ **ENSURING EVERY CHILD HAS THE OPPORTUNITY TO SUCCEED**

## OTHER ASSESSMENTS

There are several other strategies and assessments which have been developed by partners and stakeholders in collaboration which look at the areas relevant to the Board's work. They will also be considered alongside this assessment when the Local Well-Being Plan is being developed.

Amongst these include the North Wales Population Assessment, which has looked at the care and support needs of residents across north Wales. The assessment highlighted many issues which appear as themes at a regional level. They include the increase in mental health referrals, especially for young people; the need for more access to preventative services; reducing isolation; more support to live at home; support for individuals with dementia; the importance of services in the language of choice; and the need for more social and leisure activities for people with disabilities.

Other assessments we will consider are the local Play Sufficiency Assessment, and Childcare Assessment where the messages include the impact that play opportunities has on the well-being of children, the need for more childcare through the medium of Welsh, and that the affordability of childcare is a real barrier for parents.

# WHAT ARE THE NEXT STEPS?

By April 2018 the Board will publish a Local Well-being Plan for the areas of Gwynedd and Anglesey. The plan will outline the Well-being objectives of the Board as well as the steps it will take to achieve those objectives.

The Board operates across both counties and the data as well as people's responses to this assessment so far shows that the needs of people and communities across Gwynedd and the isle of Anglesey are very similar. The Board will therefore decide on common well-being objectives for both areas.

We acknowledge that there are gaps in the information that has been gathered and that we need more detailed analysis of individual topics and themes to develop the local plan. We also acknowledge that there needs to be further analysis of future trends so that the Board can effectively plan for the future. In order to publish an achievable plan that meets the needs of our communities the Board will consider this assessment of local well-being, but will also consider other assessments that have been published, as well as evidence of what works elsewhere to improve well-being.

The Board will also need to consider the effects of future developments on the well-being of people in Gwynedd and Anglesey, this includes the implications of leaving the European Union and Wylfa Newydd. It will do this alongside other established Boards such as the North Wales Economic Ambitions Board and the Regional Safer Communities Board.

When agreeing the steps that need to be taken to improve well-being of Gwynedd the Board will ensure that public service providers work together to develop an action plan that concentrates on preventative action for positive long term effects.

More importantly, the Board will include you in the process and is keen to hear your opinion on what works in your communities to improve well-being.

Over the next few months we will be arranging several meetings and workshops for people who have an interest in being part of developing the Local Well-being Plan for Gwynedd so they can share their ideas and opinions with us.

## FOR MORE INFORMATION...

For more information and to view the documents associated with this assessment, visit:

**[WWW.GWYNEDDANDMONWELL-BEING.ORG](http://WWW.GWYNEDDANDMONWELL-BEING.ORG)**  
**01766 771000**

**Ask for the  
Gwynedd and Môn Partnership Manager**

