

Delivering for the Future.....

The Well-being of Future Generations Act asks public bodies to look to the long term so that what we do now doesn't stop future generations meeting their needs.

To help us to do this, we have looked at the available information to see trends and predictions that we can consider. Some information is more readily available than others, so we are working with national bodies to help to shape and improve the availability and accessibility of long term data trends so that it can better support our work. As a starting point, to compile the trend data listed below we have used [Welsh Government's Future Trends](#) report published in 2018, Public Health Wales- [Futures for Wales](#) also published in 2018, as well as the [Office for National Statistics, Stats Wales](#) and Welsh Government Policy reports, e.g. [Prosperity for all: A low carbon Wales](#). The information has been categorised depending on the area to which it relates i.e. RCT, Cwm Taf, Wales or UK wide.

Population	<p>RCT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The population of RCT is projected to increase to 246,481 by 2039<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ 0-15 year olds a 0.5% increase (44,717-44,941)○ 16-64 year olds a 5.3% decrease (148,976 -141,479)○ 65+ year olds a 32% increase (45,434-60,061)• Life expectancy will increase by 5 years for both men and women by 2066 <p>Cwm Taf</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The number of people in Cwm Taf is projected to rise (2017 MYE) to 304,543 by 2039. <p>Wales</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The population of Wales is projected to increase by 5% by 2039, with the largest increase in those aged over 85 years, where the population will more than double.• The ratio of older people compared with the working age population is projected to rise sharply in Wales by 2039.• People are living longer but not necessarily healthier lives, resulting in increased costs for public services. <p>UK</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The number of people in the UK is projected to rise (2017 MYE) to 72,471,000 by 2039.
------------	---

A prosperous Wales	<p>Wales</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health spend in Wales could increase from 42% of revenue budget (2010-11) to between 57% and 67% by 2024-25. • Government analysis suggests the low carbon economy already supports over 430,000 jobs and is predicted to grow by around 11% per year to 2030 – four times faster than the average growth rate for the UK economy as a whole. <p>UK</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Over the next 10 to 20 years, up to 35% of existing UK jobs will be at high risk from automation. • There will be an increase in the number of higher-level professional and technical jobs and in caring and service occupations. • Advances in technology, computerisation and artificial intelligence could result in the loss of 700 occupations in the UK. • By 2022, 1 in 5 new jobs in the UK will be in Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics. • There is uncertainty around the impact of ‘Brexit’ on issues such as the rural economy, food security, the labour market and employment.
A resilient Wales	<p>Wales</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate projections show an increased chance of milder, wetter, winters and hotter, drier summers, rising sea levels and an increase in the frequency and intensity of extreme weather events. • by the 2050s, it is estimated average summer temperatures will increase by 1.0-4.6°C, average winter precipitation will increase by 14% and average summer precipitation will decrease by 17%. • climate change poses risks within the next two generations including from flooding; drought (with consequences for agriculture, farming and food production); and damage to ecosystems and biodiversity. • Flooding affected by future climate change poses the greatest long-term risk to the performance of our transport networks, underground infrastructure, energy and digital infrastructure and public water supplies. The growing risks from heat, water scarcity and landslides caused by severe weather could also be significant. • Wales’ biodiversity and habitats will be under ever greater pressure, mirroring the global situation. • Between 2004 and the 2080s, the cost of damage from flooding in Wales is estimated to rise from £70 million to £1,235 million annually. • Public health effects of climate change include the emergence of new diseases, more heat related deaths and fewer cold related deaths.

<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">A healthier Wales</p>	<p>Cwm Taf</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 68.7 % of adults will be obese or overweight by 2025 <p>Wales</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> By 2025, with current efforts, smoking rates in Wales are likely to fall to 15%. The proportion of adults who are overweight or obese in Wales is projected to increase from 58.3% (2013-15) to 62.2% (2025). Projections for Wales show that between 2017 and 2035 there will be an increase in the number of adults with chronic conditions, including diabetes (from 186,365 to 220,376), heart conditions (from 253,406 to 321,986) and stroke (from 69,656 to 90,214). By 2035, the number of adults with a common mental health disorder will increase from 417,121 in 2017 to 447,159. The number of people aged over 65 years living with dementia in Wales is estimated to increase from 44,275 in 2017 to 72,769 in 2035
<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">More equal Wales</p>	<p>Wales</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> By 2024, the gap in healthy life expectancy between the most and least deprived fifth of the Welsh population is expected to be 12.7 years for females and 11.4 years for males. Welfare reform may remove £1 billion from the Welsh economy by 2025, equivalent to £550 a year per adult of working age. By 2019, the annual household food bill is predicted to increase by £350. <p>UK</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Between 2014-15 and 2021-22 relative poverty in the UK is projected to increase from 21.3% to 23.6%, with relative child poverty increasing from 29% to 35.7%.
<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">A Wales of cohesive Communities</p>	<p>Wales</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approximately one in four adults living in the most deprived fifth of Wales report feeling lonely compared with one in eight adults living in the least deprived fifth of Wales. Some groups, such as lone pensioner households, are vulnerable to social isolation and this situation is likely to worsen in the next twenty years. By 2020, social landlords will be required to improve housing stock to meet the Welsh Housing Quality Standard. Within the next 10 years, all Welsh households are predicted to have access to the internet, if the current rate of growth continues. However, some groups, such as isolated older people, could become increasingly excluded. The number of households in Wales is projected to grow faster than the overall population. This would lead to smaller household sizes.

<p>A Wales of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language</p>	<p>Wales</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is an estimated loss of between 1,200 and 2,200 fluent Welsh speakers each year. • There is concern that the Welsh language is at risk of being lost to future generations, despite an increasing number of children and young people speaking Welsh. • It is anticipated that community running or ownership of venues and services will have a positive effect on cultural participation. Costs associated with accessing cultural and sporting activities are likely to negatively affect deprived areas.
<p>A globally responsible Wales</p>	<p>Wales</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Of all the major British cities, Cardiff is expected to experience the largest increase in demand for gas (44%) and electricity (28%) by 2035. • By 2020, approximately 80% of fuels will come from overseas. • By 2021, one Public Services Board area predicts that 67% of electricity consumption and 11% of heat demand could be through renewable sources. • Welsh Government has an ambition for a carbon neutral Welsh public sector by 2030, and the Environment (Wales) Act 2016 commits Wales to reducing emissions by 80% by 2050.