

Describe the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 and consider how it might aspire to improve the social and cultural well-being of Wales.

This essay will discuss the Well-being of Future Generations Act (Wales) 2015, it will take into consideration the history regarding Health and Social Care and legislation in Wales, starting from 1945 and ending in 2016. As well as reviewing the acts intentions for Wales' population and the individuals within it. Additionally, it will look at Maslow's (1948) theory linking it to a person's mental well-being.

The Mental Health Foundation states that the definition of Wellbeing follows as;

‘Wellbeing is... the state of being comfortable, healthy or happy... it is important to realise that wellbeing is a much broader concept than moment-to-moment happiness. While it does include happiness, it also includes other things such as, how satisfied people are with their life as a whole, their sense of purpose, and how in control they feel.’ (Mental Health Foundation, 2015)

During the Fifth of July 1948, The National Health Service (NHS) was formed due to the actions of the Health Secretary, who is named Aneurin Bevan at Park hospital which is located in Manchester. Aneurin Bevan made the concept of The National Health Service possible, it introduced Health Care practitioners working together for example; it was the first time that doctors, nurses, opticians, pharmacists and many other health and social care professionals worked as a part of a team providing a free service (NHS 70, 2018).

Recently, the NHS has existed within society for Seventy years which has focused evermore heavily on the health and well-being for those who live in the United Kingdom. They concentrated on three main principles. Firstly, it must ensure that the needs of everyone are met. Secondly, they believe that the service must be free to all users. Thirdly, the service must priorities health needs rather than their ability to pay (NHS, 2018).

The Social Services and Well-being Act (2014) was first introduced on the sixth of April 2016. Although, it was first shown to the National Assembly on the twenty - eighth of January 2013, then it was pronounced an act on the first of May 2014. The act details the legal structure for a someone's wellbeing. Additionally, a new feature in the legislation is that it offers support for to those who provide care for someone else. The act is based of five principles, such as, promoting wellbeing, voice and control, prevention and early intervention, coproduction, collaboration (Cyngor Abertawe Swansea Council, 2018).

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The Well-Being of Future Generations Act of Wales (2015) is about refining the four pillars in Welsh society such as the Social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of Wales. It will make the public bodies who are listed within the Act to think much deeper about the long-term effects of their business, to work better within their respective communities. One aim of the Act is to prevent problems before they become worse and to take more of a joined-up approach to tackle them. The Act is to make sure that Wales all work towards the same vision for a better country; the Act has seven aims which are named the Well-Being Goals. They are A Prosperous Wales, A resilient Wales, A Healthier Wales, A More Equal Wales, A Wales Of Cohesive Communities, A Wales Of Vibrant Culture and a Thriving Welsh Language and A Globally Responsible Wales all the public bodies must know about all of these and they must be followed at all time. (Llywodraeth Cymru Welsh Government, 2015).

One of the seven aim of the Future Generations Act of Wales is a more equal Wales in which will aim to better the society and to encourage people who live in Welsh society to accomplish their overall potential no matter what their personal background is. It makes the public bodies who are listed onto the Act such as employees receive refugee and asylum seekers training. This was because during 2017 the Welsh councils received three hundred and twenty-five refugees. This was because asylum seekers and refugees are more prone to mental health problems or even to be isolated from society because of the media (Future Generations Commission For Wales, 2017). **It will issue data on the protected characteristics and pay grades within the United Kingdom work force such as the made up gender pay myth.** It also will have employers try and attempt to recruit people from certain groups who resign in their company such as ethnic or religious groups that are underrepresented in their work force. It aims to Set targets for the women who are returning from maternity leave it will also make public information easier to be accessed through a handful of different formats such as British sign language, braille and to make the text easier to read for a wide range of people to read (Future Generations Commission For Wales). It states that employers should offer British sign language (BSL) and deaf awareness training for their staff especially for those who are working with people whom suffer from (BSL) or who are deaf. It also push the public bodies who are signed onto the act to Inspire their staff or volunteers to visit local projects and to visit local people to help the key changes in British society and to endorse job-sharing opportunities for the elected government officials such as councillors

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because certain groups such as Disabled individuals, young adults, religious, ethnic minorities and Lesbian gay bisexual transgender(LGBT) community are being under-represented at all levels of political spectrum within Wales and the rest of the United Kingdom (Future Generations Commission For Wales, 2017) the last part of more equal Wales will

guarantee that a employers staff are undertaking training about the adverse childhood experiences (ACEs).(Future Generations Commission For Wales)

Poverty is when the minimum needs of a person is not being met. It is difficult to get a true measurement of poverty because each view of it is through a practical view point Such as absolute and relative poverty. One way they measure poverty is that any house hold whose income is less than sixty percent under the overall medium income (Joseph Rowntree foundation,2018).

Relative poverty is when a person is lacking the minimum amount of income which is needed in order of standard living in a society. lack of material properties that a person is lacking; such as a television, mobile phone, being excluded from social events, and not being able to afford the basic level of care (Mack, 2016). If you are In relative poverty It is argued that it is one of the easiest ways of measuring poverty. (Joseph Rowntree foundation,2018) (Joseph Rowntree Foundation)

Absolute poverty is when a person is deprived of their basic human needs, such as food, shelter, health care, clean drinking water, basic information, education (Mack, 2016). This theory of poverty can have a very strong link to Abraham Maslow's historic paper A Theory Of Human Motivation (1943), where he introduced his theory (pyramid) of a 'Hierarchy Of Needs. If this is linked to absolute poverty you can see that it is only implemented on three of his levels. (Joseph Rowntree Foundation)

The newest date illustrates that seven hundred and ten thousand who live in wales are in poverty and a further one hundred and eighty-five thousand children and a further one four hundred five thousand are working adults. And one hundred twenty thousand are pensioners. From this date we can see that the overall poverty line has had gradual decrease in Wales in the last twenty years. it is clear that Wales has the highest rates in

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the whole of the United Kingdom. (Joseph Rowntree foundation, 2018) (Joseph Rowntree Foundation) (Llywodraeth Cymru Welsh Government, 2015) .

The Regulations and inspection of Social Care (Wales) Act (2016) works on the regulation in Wales and aims to reflect the changing of social care it will put the services quality and will try and better the strength that the protection for those who require it. The regulation will look past the compliance with the minimum level and will give attention to the quality of the services and the impact in which they have on the residents of the United Kingdom whom receiving them. The Act offers a regulatory regime in which it is consistent with the changes in which are being brought by the social services and well being act (2014) The Regulations and inspection of Social Care (Wales) Act (2016) will contribute to more of an effective public services by creating a regulatory regime in which enables and empowers both citizens and services professionals provides a robust and meaning response to give a clear lessons in which have been learnt from the exposure of failures in the system. Most recently the Flynn review.

Care Act (2014) Helps improve a person's indolence and well-being. It makes it clear that the local government must provide or even arrange a service that will help prevent people developing needs for care and support or delay people deteriorating. Such that they would need ongoing care and support (Gov.uk, 2016)

During (1970s) Margaret Thatcher was Prime Minister from (1979-1990) Thatcher has a Neo liberal view points as trade liberalization and the privatization of public goods and services such as taking away of core services such as partly the privatization of NHS that William Beverage believed were basic human rights. Thatcherism had an essential and lasting influence on public health and health authorities in the United Kingdom. This was because of the way it affected the communal departments of health and made a socioeconomic position an ever more important factor in health and well-being within the United Kingdom. (Kavanagh. D. 2004) (Evans. J. E, 2018)

Informal Care is provided by untrained family members which in turn is provided help with daily life to the elderly, young, people with Learning Difficulties and mentally sick. Rather than given to them by trained or certified health care authorities. (Bingham, carers UK making Life Better for Carers, no date)

Formal Care is provided by paid health care certified care authorities in places such as hospitals, care homes and the persons home. An example of this would be Meals on Wheels (Alzheimer's Society's United Against Dementia. What Is Climate Change? No Date).

which is aimed at the elderly community. It is only available in England and Wales and only charges four pound a meal in Carmarthen Shire County Council (Sir Gar Carmarthenshire County Council. 2018). Compared to Merthyr Tydfil In which an elderly person whom has applied for the programme will need to go for an financial assessment to see if there are

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eligibility for it and to see how much they will charge. One of the problems is that the elderly community are not very good at using modern day technology (Merthyr Tydfil A Place To Be Proud Of, *Meals On Wheels*. No Date) (Beckford, M. The Telegraph. 2011).

Which in turn cost the individual an expected cost of thirty-one thousand and, two hundred a year on average for a residential care home. But the care cost will rise over forty-three thousand and, seven hundred a year if the individual needs the necessity care. It will also depend on your location or if you need a specialised nurse such as a dementia care. The criticism of this is that the new working poor can't afford these prices (Bingham, The Telegraph, 2016). In Wales it will cost the average person five hundred and sixty six pounds a week without a nurse; and seven hundred and sixty-nine pound for a care home with nursing staff (Paying For Care A Non- For – Profit Company, 2016) (Bingham, Carers UK Making Life Better For Carers, no date).

which has had an ever more increasing effect on the elderly population within the United Kingdom. For example, one in eight adults roughly six point five million people are informal carers. It is theorised that by twenty thirty-seven that the overall numbers of informal carers within the United Kingdom will increase to nine million. (Carers, 2014)

Abraham Maslow's paper A Theory of Human Motivation (1943), where he announced his theory (pyramid) of a 'Hierarchy of Needs'. His diagram is made out of five layers, raising from the base up, these are: Physiological needs, Safety needs, Belongingness and love needs, Esteem needs and ending with Self Actualization. (TJ Training Journal, 2017). This theory is still used in modern day life with more of an emphasis on the three, four and five layers of the pyramid (Alcock, 2016, p1-13)

Conclusion - How the act might aspire to improve the social and cultural well-being Wales

To conclude as the evidence of the Well-being of Future Generations Act (Wales) 2015 has provided a better level of care within Wales and it will change the way the rest of the world will inspire from the legislation that Wales has brought in.

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