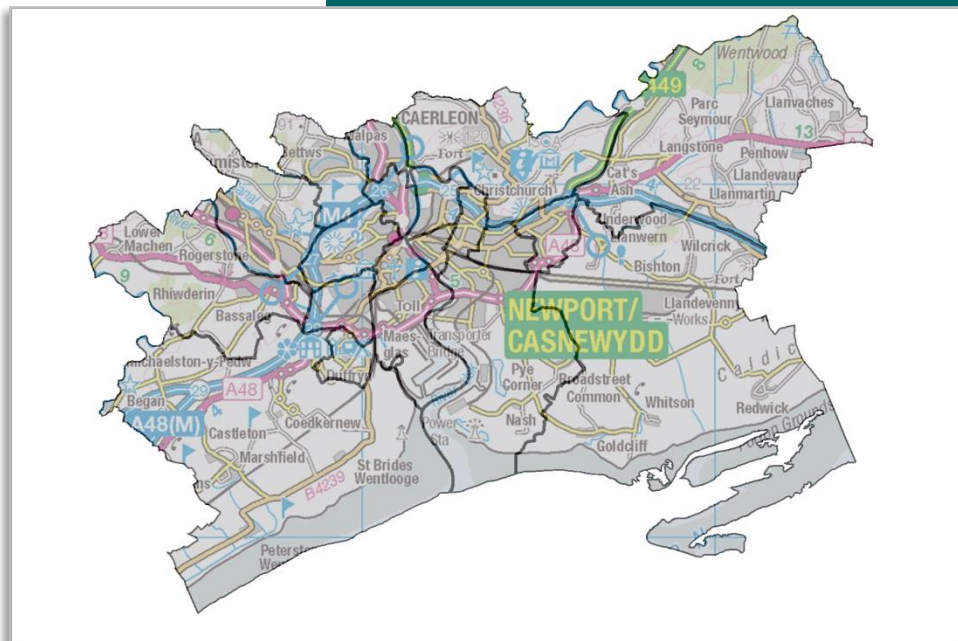


2017

Community Well-being Profile



Newport

Final

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Preface

Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015

The Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 is about improving the social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of Wales. It is to ensure that public bodies listed in the Act think more about the long-term, work better with people and communities and each other, look to prevent problems and take a more joined-up approach.

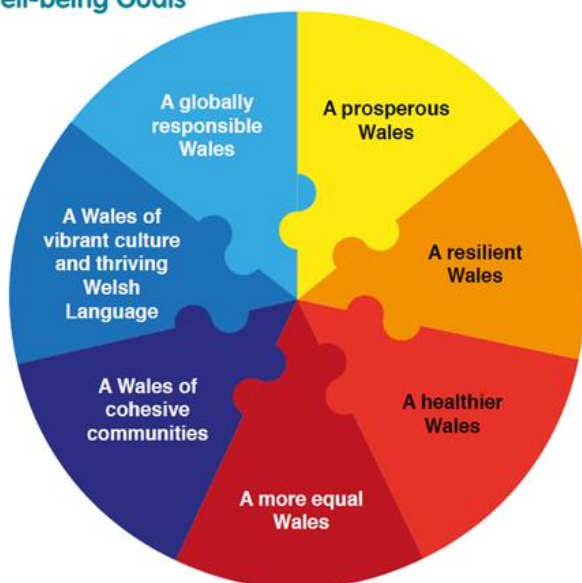
The Act sets out a “sustainable development principle” which is about how the public bodies listed in the Act should go about meeting their well-being duty under the Act.

The principle is made up of five ways of working that public bodies are required to take into account when applying sustainable development. These are:



- Looking to the **long term** so that we do not compromise the ability of future generations to meet their own needs;
- Understanding the root causes of issues to **prevent** them from occurring;
- Taking an **integrated** approach so that public bodies look at all the well-being goals in deciding on their well-being objectives;
- Working with others in a **collaborative** way to find shared sustainable solutions;
- **Involving** a diversity of the population in the decisions that affect them.

Well-being Goals



The Act sets seven well-being goals:

Together they provide a shared vision for the public bodies listed in the Act to work towards. The well-being goals must be considered as an integrated set of seven to ensure that the relevant links are made in the context of improving the economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being of Wales.

In addition to the well-being duty placed on listed individual public bodies, the Act also sets a well-being duty on specified public bodies to act jointly via public services boards (PSBs) to improve the economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being of their area by contributing to the achievement of the well-being goals.

Assessment of Local Well-being

As part of this joint well-being duty a public services board must prepare and publish an assessment of the state of economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being.

The assessment must provide an accurate analysis of the state of well-being in each community and in the area as a whole.

From this assessment each PSB must prepare and publish a Local Well-being Plan setting out its objectives and the steps it will take to meet them.

Newport Approach to the Assessment

In Newport a project task and finish group was set up in May 2016 to develop the Local Well-being Assessment on behalf of the PSB. The task and finish group included partners from Aneurin Bevan University Health Board, Gwent Health and Social Care Transformation Team, Natural Resources Wales, Newport City Council, Public Health Wales and South Wales Fire and Rescue.

The Assessment of Local Well-being contains an assessment of the state of well-being of Newport as a whole and 20 community assessments which comprise the whole area.

Each assessment is split in to six chapters:

- Preface;
- Community Overview;
- Economic Well-being;
- Social Well-being;
- Environmental Well-being;
- Cultural Well-being;

To tie in with all the good work that has already been undertaken in Newport developing ward profiles, the ward profiles have been further improved and refined to become 20 community well-being profiles. This approach has incorporated the previous valuable work undertaken within the ward profiles but also meets the needs of the Well-being of Future Generations Act 2015.

The guidance refers to communities as large enough to show differences, and with a sense of identity but larger than electoral wards. This guidance has been considered, however other PSBs have used Middle Super Output Areas¹ which are similar in size (to electoral wards) but without identity, and in Newport many wards reflect community boundaries and are understood by the general population, and fit into larger boundaries reflecting partnerships.

The Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 also specifies a number of statutory reviews and assessments which the board must take into account when preparing their assessment. These have been identified at the front of the relevant chapters.

Data gaps have also been identified in the front of each chapter. Working with the Data Unit Wales, Newport City Council Spatial Data Unit and the Gwent Strategic Well-being Assessment Group these data gaps will be reviewed and solutions developed.

Involvement and Engagement Approach

An engagement programme was carried out to inform this Community Well-being Profile as is required by the Well-being of Future Generations Act 2015.

¹<http://neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/HTMLDocs/nessgeography/superoutputareasexplained/output-areas-explained.htm>

The purpose was to identify what people currently think about living in Newport and their broad priorities for the future in terms of both theirs and their community's well-being.

Method

Three types of surveys were used in the engagement programme:

- A short survey which asked open questions about what people like most about living in Newport and what they wanted to see more of, or less of in the future.
- A longer survey with more structured questions around the themes of economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being.
- A young people's well-being survey which was promoted through schools (Primary and Secondary).

In addition professionals spoke directly to the public at tenants forums, family events, Minority Ethnic Community forums and partner community engagement events. The aim was to make use of partner community connections and not to run events which required the public to come to us, when we could go to them.

The intention was to engage widely with the population of Newport by:

- Covering a geographical spread e.g. urban/rural, East/West.
- Covering a broad range of people e.g. ages, ethnic backgrounds, families, tenants .
- Providing opportunities for so-called "seldom heard" groups to participate e.g. disabled people, Black Minority Ethnic (BME) groups, Lesbian Gay Bisexual Transgender (LGBT) people, European Union (EU) migrants, etc.

The programme involved a high level of collaboration with local public and third sector partners both in the planning and running of engagement activities. In particular GAVO, Newport Live, Newport City Homes and Communities First were heavily involved by providing access to their clients, premises, networks and events. This has resulted in a high response rate for a 'visioning' consultation (i.e. which was not specific to individual services or clients).

Engagement activities ran from late June until October 31st (except the young people's survey). The responses received were as follows:

Survey	Responses
Short Survey	1,291
Citizens Panel Long Survey	397
Children & Young People's Survey	550
Maindee Festival	75
Total	2313

Involvement of children and young people

The opinions of children and young people were targeted using similar questions to adults. There were more than 500 responses received and the results differed in some ways to the typical adult response.

There is some ambivalence among young people in their views of Newport with less than half positively affirming that the city is a good place to live. When asked if Newport is a good place to live responses were:

Yes	46.4%
Sometimes	38.2%
No	15.4%

216 people expanded on their answers with comments about Newport. Of these, comments made most often (62 times) were an expression of mixed opinions about Newport and different areas within it. Typical comments include:

“Some areas are very nice but others are rough.” “Depends what area you live in.” “Newport is a good and bad place to live sometimes because it’s safe but you do hear of bad things happening.” “yes and no, good and bad things can happen.” “It can be mixed.”

“Where I live in Newport it is a good place to live – safe and almost always friendly. However, if I were to live in the city centre I would say no because that is a particularly rough area.”

“I am unsure of my complete decision as there are many pros and cons in my opinion toward Newport.”

Thirteen young people described some areas of Newport as “rough”. Sixteen people referred to anti-social behaviour including gangs, drugs, and drunkenness as negatives for Newport. There is possibly a connection here to another survey question which asked young people for their opinions on what they would like to see more / less of in the future: in response to that question over a quarter of children wanted to see less crime and examples of anti-social behaviour in the city.

Reasons most frequently given for Newport being a good place to live were:

Things to do – mentioned 24 times.

“I think Newport is a good place to live because of the different facilities.” “Because there are lots of different things to do.” “Friars Walk is great.” “It has lots of shops and my school is very supporting.”

Safety – mentioned 27 times.

“Because I feel safe in my area.” “I feel safe in Newport.” “There are lots of places to play and shop and it is safe.”

Friendly people and community – mentioned 15 times.

“Newport is a good place because it’s friendly.” “I think Newport is a friendly city.”

Questions on bullying were asked in the Children and Young People’s needs assessment survey. It received one of the higher negative scores. While 60% said they were free from bullying, 26% said they were sometimes free from bullying and 13% said they were not free from bullying, meaning that nearly 40% of young people experience bullying.

Implications for the Community Well-being Profile

The main findings of the engagement work outlined above have been summarised in the introductions to the four well-being sections in this profile. In addition to this, relevant public feedback is included in the commentary for the well-being indicators to give qualitative context.

The qualitative insight gained will be used to inform the prioritisation process leading in to the Local Well-being Plan. It is also anticipated that particular areas of interest identified through engagement will be investigated in more depth as the Well-being Plan develops. This could include perception of safety/fear of crime, poor community cohesion perceptions, the perceived lack of opportunities for children to play, the low level of people who think Newport is a good place to raise children.

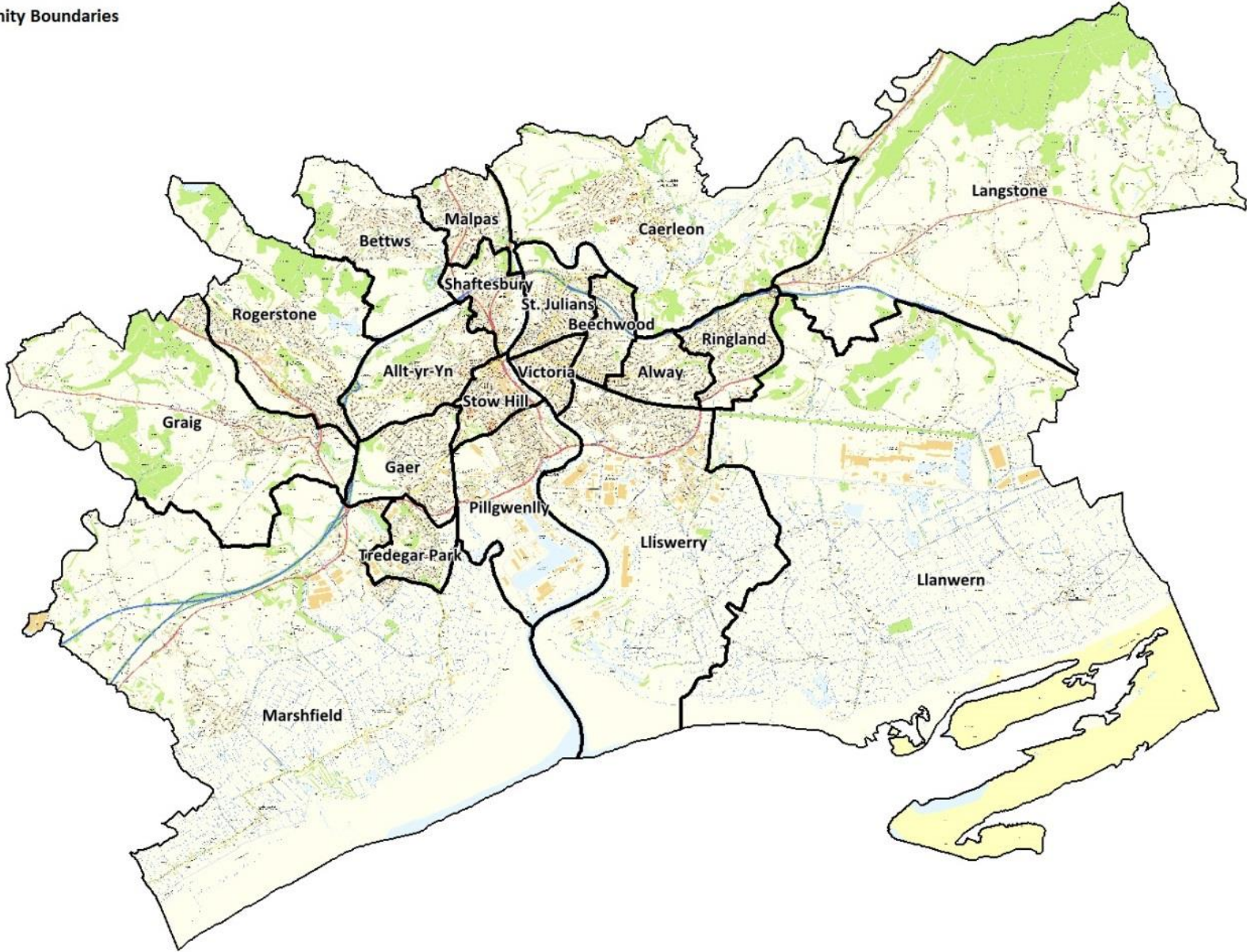
Communities that comprise the area

The One Newport Public Services Board has developed an assessment of local well-being of Newport. This includes an assessment of well-being of the Newport area as a whole and of the twenty communities comprising Newport. These communities are:

- Allt-yr-yn
- Alway
- Beechwood
- Bettws
- Caerleon
- Gaer
- Graig
- Langstone
- Llanwern
- Lliswerry
- Malpas
- Marshfield
- Pillgwenlly
- Ringland
- Rogerstone
- Shaftesbury
- St Julians
- Stow Hill
- Tredegar Park
- Victoria

Please see map overleaf.

Community Boundaries



Section 1: Community Overview

Introduction

Newport is a multi-cultural city with its own unique atmosphere, where traditional industries sit alongside new electronics and financial service sectors.

Standing at the gateway between England and Wales, Newport covers a geographical area of just over 73.5 square miles and is a vibrant, forward-thinking city steeped in a rich industrial heritage, dating from the nineteenth century when its important strategic location was first recognised.

The first settlers in the Newport area arrived during the Bronze Age and evidence of this has survived to present day, particularly on the coastal levels. During the Roman occupation, Caerleon became a principal military base and substantial excavated remains can be seen, including the amphitheatre, baths and barracks occupied by the Roman Legion. In the 5th Century, the Welsh Saint, Gwynllyw, established a religious site which has adapted over history to become the St Woolos Cathedral that stands today.

By the 15th Century, Newport was a notable trading port, and the recent discovery of a substantial ship preserved in the mud in the banks of the River Usk gives evidence of this. Then in the industrial revolution of the late 18th and 19th Centuries, the City grew substantially, firstly with the development of the canal network and then with the railways, enabling vast quantities of coal to be exported, along with iron and steel products. Newport became the principal town of Monmouthshire, which at that time extended as far west as the Rhymney valley. Many of the fine Victorian buildings constructed in that period remain to this day, giving Newport a character which many other towns and cities have lost.

In more modern times, steelmaking was a mainstay of the economy through the 20th Century, along with its port. However, much of the heavy industry in Newport went into decline. Steelmaking at the Llanwern Steelworks, for example, ceased in 2001, resulting in the loss of 1,300 jobs.

Area:	217.7 km ² – approximately 1% of the total area of Wales at 21,225 km ² .
Population:	<p>The Office for National Statistics 2015 Mid-Year Population Estimate for Newport is 147,769 - a percentage increase of 1.39% compared to 145,736 recorded in the 2011 Census.</p> <p>The 2015 population estimate for Newport represents 4.77% of the total population of Wales at 3,099,086.</p>
Dwellings:	<p>The Office for National Statistics 2011 Census of Population and Households dwelling count for Newport was 63,445 - approximately 4.6% of the total number of dwellings in Wales at 1,383,814.</p> <p>The latest StatsWales Dwelling Stock Estimates indicate that the total number of dwellings in Newport is 65,192 – a percentage increase of approximately 2.75% based on 2011 figures. The 2015 dwelling stock estimate for Newport represents 4.64% of the total number of dwellings in Wales at 1,405,959.</p>
General:	Newport consists of 20 designated Ward areas, 14 Community Councils and 95 Lower Super Output Areas*.

Ward and Lower Super Output Area Boundaries

The Ward and *Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) geographic boundaries within the profile are those formally produced by the Boundary Commission for Wales in relation to existing electoral or ward divisions and subsequent small area geographies produced by the Office for National Statistics (ONS).

LSOAs were first introduced by ONS following the 2001 Census and have been updated following the 2011 Census. LSOAs were established to enhance local, regional and national comparisons and ensure protection and confidentiality of individuals through disclosure at an appropriate level.

Lower Super Output Areas are designed to improve the reporting of small geographic area statistics and are fully aligned and contiguous with electoral divisions and electoral ward boundaries.

Where populations have increased since 2001, the LSOA has been split into two or more areas, where a population has decreased the LSOA have been merged with an adjacent one.

In summary Lower Super Output Areas are constructed and compiled on the basis of the following population and household minimum and maximum thresholds in Wales and England:













Population		Households	
Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum
1,000	3,000	400	1,200

Population Growth 2001 – 2039

The tables below indicate the projected population growth for Newport between 2001 and 2039. It includes statistical data produced by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) and most recent Mid-Year Population Estimates released at local authority level in July 2015. It also includes population projects for 2039.

Newport	2001	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2039
Population Statistics 2001 – 2015	137,014	145,736	146,106	146,558	146,841	147,769	158,492

Summary of Changes - Population Growth Overview 2011 – 2015:

	Newport 2011	Newport 2015	% Total Population	% Difference	
All Ages	145,736	147,769	100.0	+1.39	
Aged 0 to 15	29,388	29,677	20.08	+0.98	
Aged 0 to 4	9,543	9,765	6.61	+2.33	
Aged 5 to 15	19,845	19,912	13.48	+0.34	
Aged 16 to 64	92,597	92,284	62.45	-0.34	
Aged 16 to 24	18,036	17,162	11.61	-4.85	
Aged 25 to 44	38,225	37,736	25.54	-1.28	
Aged 45 to 64	36,336	37,386	25.3	+2.89	
Aged 65 and over	23,751	25,808	17.47	+8.66	
Aged 65 to 74	12,544	14,062	9.52	+12.10	
Aged 75 to 84	8,059	8,516	5.76	+5.67	
Aged 85 and over	3,148	3,230	2.19	+2.60	

Summary of Population Projections 2039:

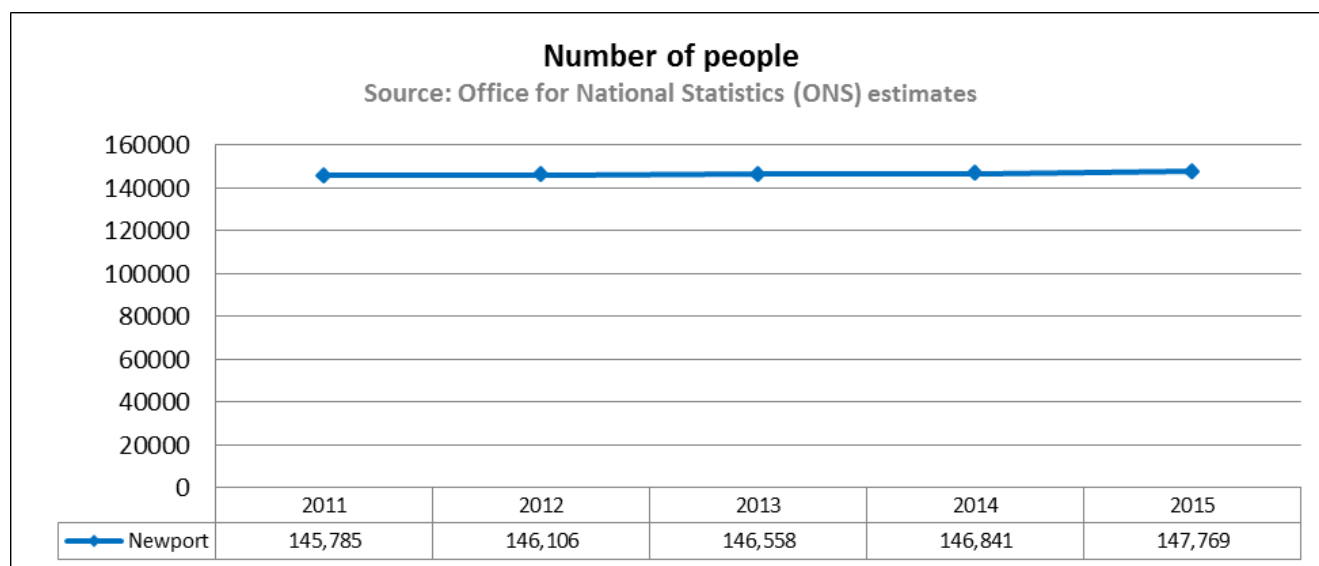
	Newport 2039	%	Wales 2039	%
All Ages	158,492	100.0%	3,259,522	100.0%
15 and Under	30,137	19.0%	556,147	17.1%
16 to 64	91,114	57.5%	1,814,767	55.7%
65+	37,241	23.5%	888,608	27.3%

The population of Newport

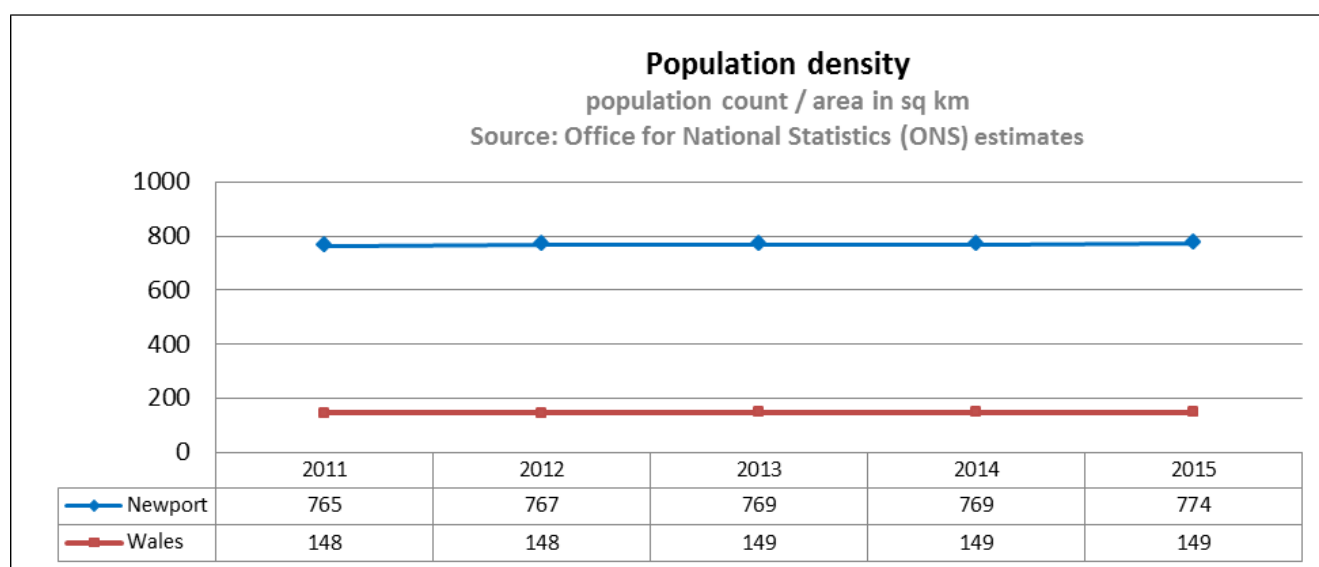
Understanding the population of an area and how this might change can provide an insight into both the assets and challenges that are likely to exist or arise, and the types of policies and initiatives that might be most appropriate.

How many people are there in Newport?

In 2015 the population was estimated at 147,769. This is an increase of 2,033 (1.39%) since 2011 census. This population is roughly evenly split with 49% male and 51% female.

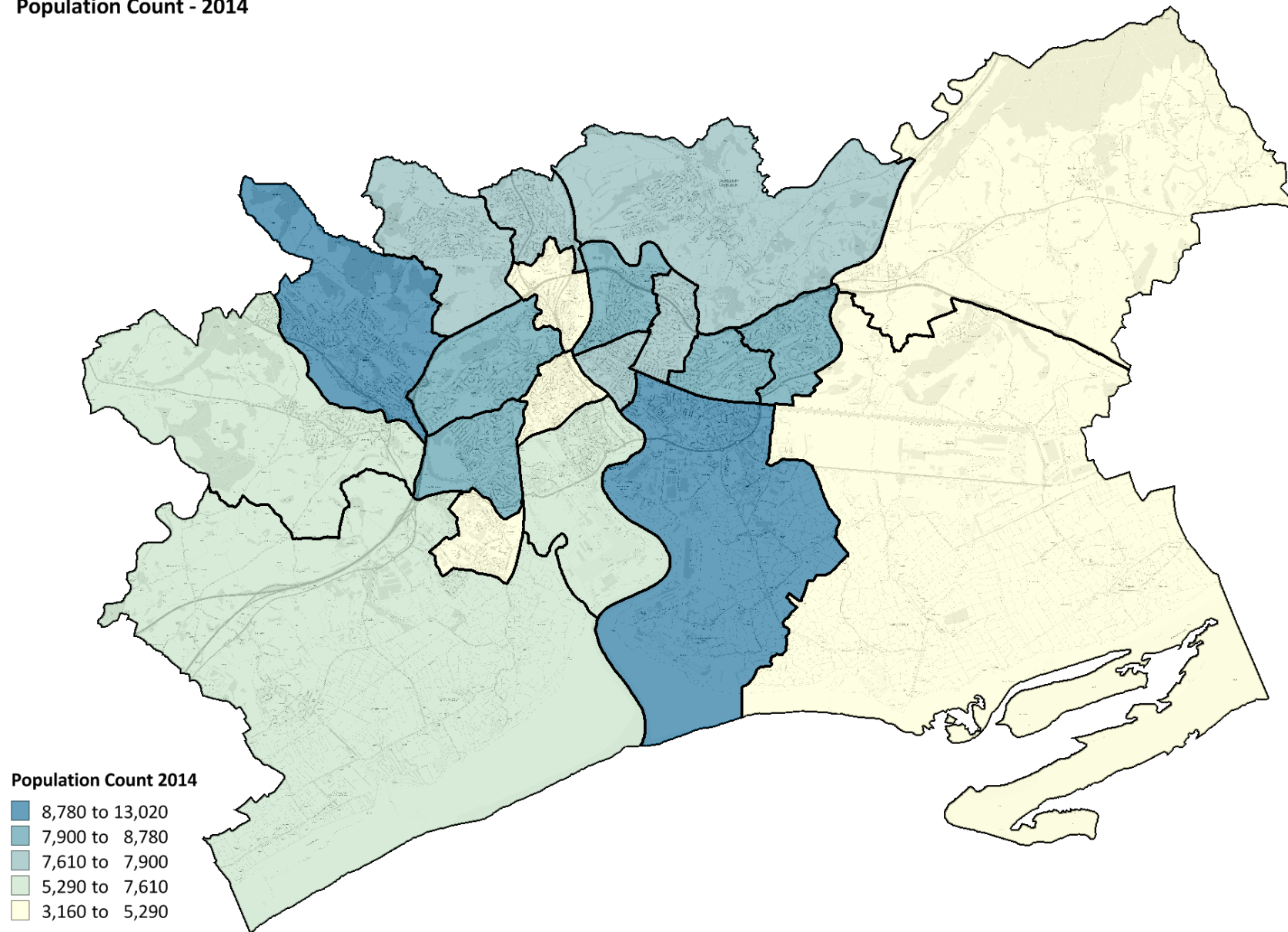


Population density estimates over the five year period have increased from 765 people per square kilometre in 2011 to 774 people per square kilometre in 2015. This compares with an increase from 148 to 149 people per square kilometre for Wales over the same period.



The map overleaf shows the variances in population levels across Newport.

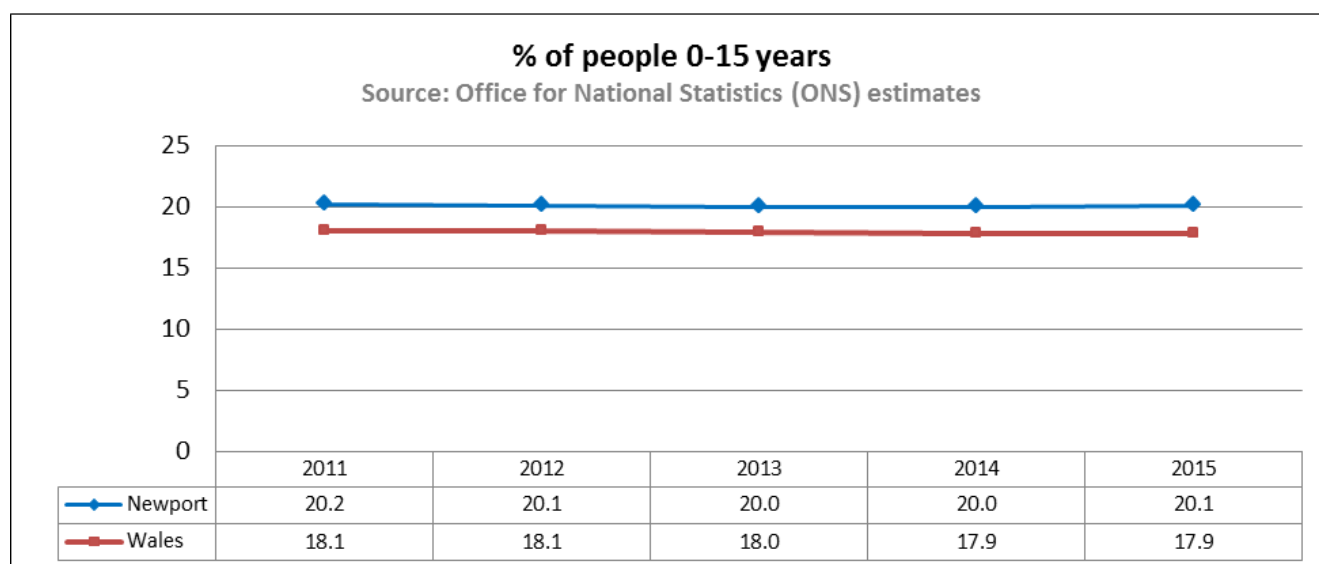
Population Count - 2014



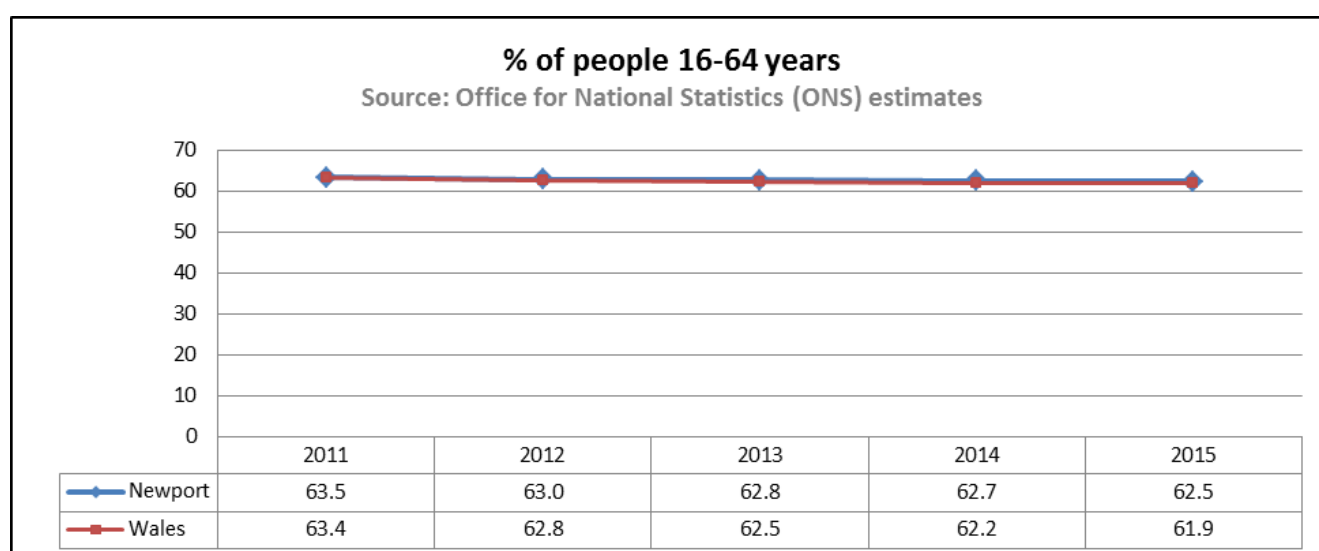
What is the make-up of the population of Newport?

The age structure of the population in Newport is different to the Wales average with a higher percentage of people under the age of 16 and a lower percentage of over the age of 65.

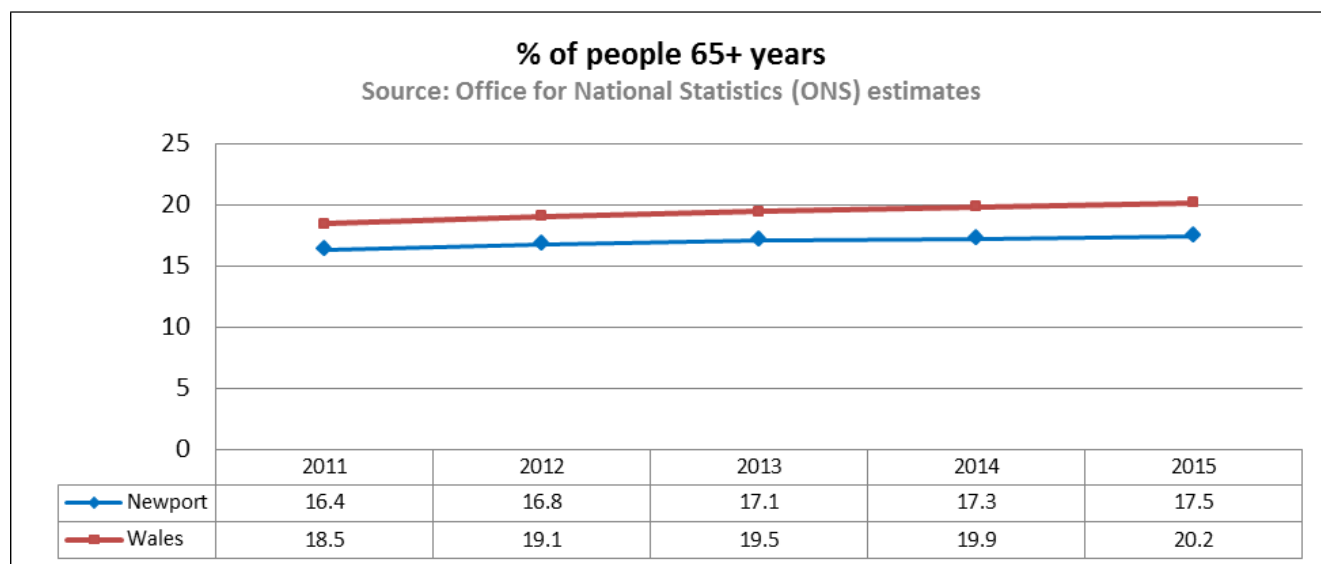
The percentage of the population aged 0 - 15 years over the five year period between 2011 and 2015 has remained relatively constant and in 2015 was estimated at 20.1%. This is above the Wales average which was estimated at 17.9%.



The percentage of the population estimated to be aged 16-64 years over the five year period between 2011 and 2015 has dropped from 63.5% to 62.5%. This is slightly above the Wales estimated average which has also dropped from 63.4% to 61.9%.



The percentage of the population estimated to be aged over 65 over the five year period has increased from 16.4% to 17.5% by 2015. This is below the Wales estimated average which has also increased from 18.5% to 20.1%. This would reflect an ageing population and increased life expectancy.



The table below shows the age split across the different communities of Newport from the Office of National Statistics mid-year 2015 population estimates.

	All Ages	Aged 0 to 15	Aged 16 to 64	Aged over 65
Allt-yr-yn	8,856	1,595	5,343	1,918
Alway	8,399	1,941	5,267	1,191
Beechwood	7,622	1,514	4,748	1,360
Bettws	7,631	1,504	4,720	1,407
Caerleon	7,766	1,186	4,680	1,900
Gaer	8,750	1,716	5,207	1,827
Graig	6,325	1,325	3,842	1,158
Langstone	4,507	707	2,782	1,018
Llanwern	3,312	655	2,088	569
Lliswerry	13,173	2,986	8,488	1,699
Malpas	7,909	1,446	4,615	1,848
Marshfield	6,364	1,293	4,070	1,001
Pillgwenlly	7,809	1,881	5,138	790
Ringland	8,310	1,665	4,800	1,845
Rogerstone	10,073	1,889	6,012	2,172
Shaftesbury	5,293	1,025	3,403	865
St. Julians	8,642	1,749	5,574	1,319
Stow Hill	4,897	863	3,440	594
Tredegar Park	4,496	1,140	2,765	591
Victoria	7,635	1,597	5,302	736
Newport	147,769	29,677	92,284	25,808

Ethnicity and Identity

The most recent Census data in 2011² shows the population of Newport is made up of 89.9% of people from a white background and 10.1% of people from a non-white background. The city has the second largest number of people from a non-white background of the Welsh Councils after Cardiff. The number of people from a non-white background has continued to increase with an estimated 6.6% of the population from a minority ethnic background in the city in 2009³, an increase from 4.8% in 2001⁴. This is a higher proportion of people from a non-white background than for Wales as a whole.

Over the past few years the city has experienced changes in the make-up of its population. The increase in the percentage of the population from a non-white background far outweighs the minimal national increase, coupled with a drop between 2007 and 2009.

The table below and the map overleaf give an overview of the 2011 census data.

	Newport	%	Wales	%
Ethnic Group - All Usual Residents	145,736	100.0	3,063,456	100.0
White: Total	131,025	89.9	2,928,253	95.6
White; English/Welsh/Scottish/Northern Irish/British	126,756	87.0	2,855,450	93.2
White; Irish	769	0.5	14,086	0.5
White; Gypsy or Irish Traveller	84	0.1	2,785	0.1
White; Other White	3,416	2.3	55,932	1.8
Black and Minority Ethnic Group Total	14,711	10.1	135,203	4.4
Mixed: White and Black Caribbean	1,318	0.9	11,099	0.4
Mixed: White and Black African	360	0.2	4,424	0.1
Mixed: White and Asian	669	0.5	9,019	0.3
Mixed: Other	405	0.3	6,979	0.2
Asian/Asian British: Indian	1,218	0.8	17,256	0.6
Asian/Asian British: Pakistani	3,127	2.1	12,229	0.4
Asian/Asian British: Bangladeshi	1,749	1.2	10,687	0.3
Asian/Asian British: Chinese	600	0.4	13,638	0.4
Asian/Asian British: Other Asian	1,292	0.9	16,318	0.5
Black/Black British: African	1,499	1.0	11,887	0.4
Black/Black British: Caribbean	782	0.5	3,809	0.1
Black/Black British: Other Black	254	0.2	2,580	0.1
Other ethnic Group: Arab	926	0.6	9,615	0.3
Other ethnic Group: Other	512	0.4	5,663	0.2
Country of Birth				
Wales	113,353	77.8	2,226,005	72.7
United Kingdom	133,403	91.5	2,895,585	94.5
Republic of Ireland	717	0.5	12,175	0.4
Other EU Member countries (in March 2001)	1,187	0.8	26,343	0.9
Other EU Accession countries (April 2001 - March 2011)	2,101	1.4	29,017	0.9
Other Countries	8,328	5.7	100,336	3.3
Religion				
Christian	82,858	56.9	1,763,299	57.6
Buddhist	360	0.2	9,117	0.3
Hindu	685	0.5	10,434	0.3
Jewish	99	0.1	2,064	0.1
Muslim	6,859	4.7	45,950	1.5

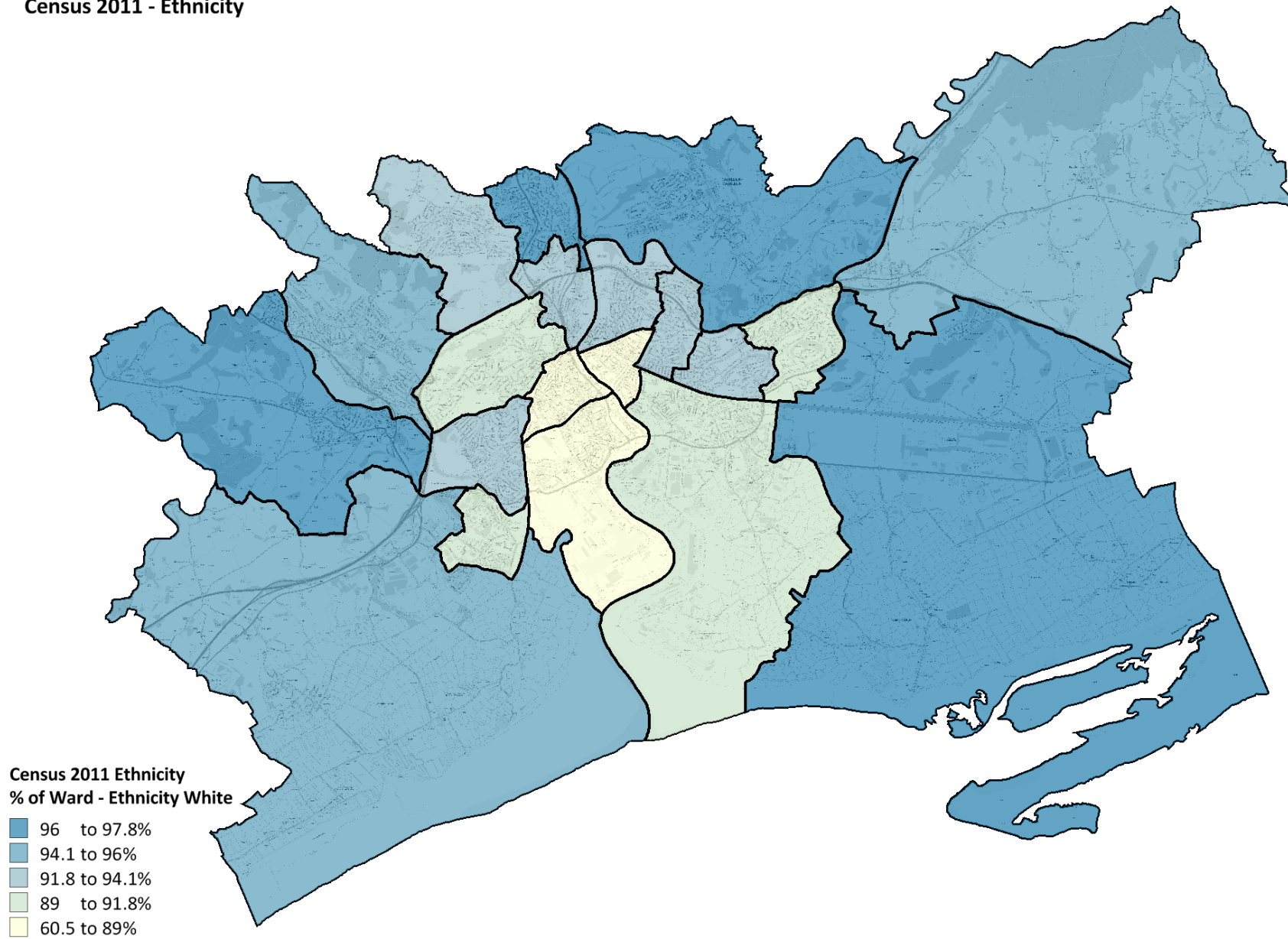
² 2011 Census (Table KS201EW), Office for National Statistics (ONS)

³ Annual Population Survey, 2009

⁴ 2001 Census

	Newport	%	Wales	%
Sikh	141	0.1	2,962	0.1
Other religions	463	0.3	12,705	0.4
No religion	43,336	29.7	982,997	32.1
Religion not stated	10,935	7.5	233,928	7.6
Language				
All People Aged 3 and Over	139,849	96.0	2,955,841	96.5
Main language is English/Welsh	132,901	91.2	2,871,405	97.1
Main language is not English/Welsh	6,948	4.8	84,436	2.9
Main Language is sign language (included in not English/Welsh)	142	0.1	2,236	0.1
Migration				
Born in the UK	133,403	91.5	2,895,585	94.5
Resident in UK; Less than 2 Years	1,609	1.1	27,456	0.9
Resident in UK; 2 Years or More but Less Than 5 Years	2,242	1.5	29,403	1.0
Resident in UK; 5 Years or More but Less Than 10 Years	3,082	2.1	35,486	1.2
Resident in UK; 10 Years or More	5,400	3.7	75,526	2.5

Census 2011 - Ethnicity



Asylum Seekers and Refugees

Until 2001, relatively low numbers of asylum seekers and refugees decided to settle in Wales compared to some parts of the UK. The numbers of asylum seekers and refugees increased when Wales became a dispersal area. The number of asylum applications in 2016 has seen an increase of 8% compared to the year before. According to the same Home Office information, the number of people seeking asylum in Newport was 496 at the end of June 2016.

The rate of turnover has seen increases from 90% in 2012 to around 100% in 2015 due to faster average decision-time from the Home Office. The higher rate of turn-over is placing a higher demand on service providers and may increase the risks for community cohesion.

Service provision to refugees and people seeking asylum by non-government organisations (NGOs) has decreased significantly in recent years. The dedicated asylum seeker youth service YASS, the training and employment support from Displaced People in Action (DPiA) and the one stop shop from the Welsh Refugee Council have all ceased; the latter means that there is no longer a dedicated place in Newport where refugees can access information, support and guidance. Support services are now available via a telephone service, but the service does not include advocacy. This has an adverse impact on people's health and well-being.

No Recourse to Public Funds and safeguarding issues such as honour based violence and trafficking are key emerging themes for service providers. For service users the lack of, or limited access to information and tenancy support appear to be the key emerging themes.

Migrants

Various reports acknowledge that data collection systems for the number of migrants have weaknesses, which puts limitations on their reliability. There is no agreed definition for 'migrants' which further exacerbates reliable data collection.

According to the data, the numbers for non-UK born residents for the UK and Wales show a steady increase over time, while the number/percentage of migrants appears in Newport to be more or less similar over the last few years, with an apparent 'dip' in 2009/2010. It is not clear whether this dip is reflecting the actual situation and if so, what the reasons are, or whether it is related to the way data is collected.

The 2011 census found that 8% of Newport's residents were born outside the UK. Although Newport has a long history of attracting international migrants, the majority of people not born in the UK arrived in Newport relatively recently. 7.5% of Newport's non UK born population arrived in the UK before 1961 but 57% arrived after the year 2000.

The 2011 census found that the top ten countries of origin of people born outside the UK, in order of highest numbers first were: Pakistan, India, Bangladesh, Poland, Philippines, Germany, South Africa, Nigeria, Italy and Zimbabwe. Feedback from Education and Social Services indicate that people from Roma background have very specific needs in addition to those of the general new-migrant population.

Migration is also likely to be a major factor in the youthfulness of Newport's population. Over 50% of people were aged between 20 and 44 when they first arrived in the UK, with the most common age group being 20-24.

The constant number does not reflect the rate of 'turnover' or transience of the migrant population. A report from the Welsh Government appears to indicate that the rate of turnover in south east Wales is relatively low in comparison with other areas of Wales, but anecdotal evidence from Gwent Education Minority Ethnic Service (GEMS) seems to indicate otherwise. Although the migrant population is often referred to as 'transient', an East European migrant survey conducted in Newport in 2011 indicated that more than half of those questioned (64.4%) intended to stay in Newport for longer than 5 years. Availability of employment and accommodation were the main factors for moving to Newport. Results of the survey indicate that migrants make most use of parks, schools and churches; the use of other services is limited; the results of the survey indicate that many new-arrived people are not aware of services provided in Newport.

Service areas such as health, education, housing, social services and police report an increased involvement with migrants. However, due to lack of data it is not clear whether the incidence and level of involvement is lower, equivalent to or higher than expected, based on the migrant-percentage of population. Good

communication with migrants is essential. Determining the language and suitability of format (e.g. written, audio, face to face, telephone) and support available, such as advocacy and interpretation are critical elements to ensure effective communication. This will in turn benefit budgets and customer care as it contributes to determining the appropriate service.

In addition, other issues highlighted for both migrants and asylum seekers include the need for more advocacy and floating support for migrants, lack of a strategic approach to information and service provision for new migrants and lack of coordination between services for migrants, asylum seekers and refugees.

Following the EU referendum there was a spike in hate crimes and incidents across the UK. This trend was reflected in Newport with an increase in reports to the police as well as third-party reporting centres. Additional work was undertaken by Newport City Council and partners to reassure communities that Newport has a 'zero tolerance' to hate.

Gypsy and Traveller population

The 2011 census recorded 28 households living in Newport headed by someone who was a Gypsy or Irish Traveller. 26 were living in bricks and mortar and 2 in a caravan. This is a significant underrepresentation of the true figure. It is likely that many households would not have completed the census – both because they were living on unauthorised sites or encampments and as such did not appear on official records or because of a mistrust of the purpose of the census. Where people did receive forms lower than average literacy levels mean that some households would not have completed them, and where they were completed some households would have chosen not to identify as Gypsies or Irish Travellers.

Part 3 of the Housing (Wales) Act 2014 requires local authorities to undertake an assessment of the accommodation needs of Gypsies and Travellers in their area. The assessment for Newport was carried out during spring and summer 2015 and was approved by the Welsh Government in November 2016. A copy of the assessment can be found on the [Newport City Council website](#). The main finding of the assessment was that there was an immediate unmet need of 25 residential pitches for Gypsies and Travellers that lived permanently in Newport and 7 transit pitches for those that were just passing through.

As an unmet need for pitches has been identified the council has a legal duty to use its powers under the Mobile Homes (Wales) Act 2013 to take steps to meet that need. As such planning permission was recently obtained to develop a permanent Gypsy and Traveller site on land at Hartridge Farm Road in Ringland. The site has permission for 35 pitches which will be delivered in phases with the first phase expected to be complete towards the end of 2017.

At the same time the accommodation assessment was being undertaken the Supporting People funded Grwp Gwalia conducted research on the housing related support needs of Gypsies and Travellers in Gwent. 59 interviews were carried out with Gypsies and Travellers living in Gwent and identified 156 Gypsy and Traveller households, including 45 in Newport. The research found that there were considerable unmet supporting needs covering areas such as:

- Feeling safe;
- Managing accommodation;
- Feeling part of the community;
- Managing money;
- Accessing education and employment; and
- Being mentally and physically well.

As such the Gwent Gypsy and Traveller Service was established to help Gypsies and Travellers with these issues.

Sexual Orientation

There is no data on sexual orientation at a local level. However, in 2015, the Annual Population Survey found 1.7% of adults in the UK identified themselves as lesbian, gay or bisexual (LGB). This comprised of 1.1% who identified themselves as gay or lesbian and 0.6% who identified themselves as bisexual.

A further 0.4% of the population identified themselves as “Other” which means that they did not consider themselves to fit into the heterosexual or straight, bisexual, gay or lesbian categories. A larger group, 4.1%, refused or didn’t know how to identify themselves.

Around 2.0% of males identified themselves as lesbian, gay or bisexual (LGB) in 2015; this compared with 1.5% of females identifying as LGB. In the UK, the Annual Population Survey found that 1.6% of males identified themselves as gay or lesbian and a further 0.5% identified themselves as bisexual. For females the picture was quite different with only 0.7% identifying as gay or lesbian, with a larger percentage (0.8%) identifying as bisexual.

Larger proportions of younger people identified themselves as LGB in 2015. Within the 16 to 24 year old category, 3.3% identified themselves as LGB compared with 0.6% of those aged 65 and over. Older age groups were more likely to identify as heterosexual or straight, with the percentage that identified themselves as heterosexual or straight becoming larger for each consecutive age group. For all age groups, except the 16 to 24 year olds, the percentage that identified themselves as gay or lesbian was larger than the percentage that identified themselves as bisexual.

One reason for this pattern may be that younger people could be more likely to explore their sexuality combined with more social acceptability of sexual identities and the ability to express these.

Within the countries of the UK, Northern Ireland had the highest percentage of the population identifying as LGB (1.9%), this was closely followed by England with 1.8% of the population. The difference between the 2 countries can be seen in more detail when looking at the population who identify as gay or lesbian and the population who identify as bisexual. In England, 1.2% identified themselves as gay or lesbian and 0.6% as bisexual. In Northern Ireland, only 0.8% identified themselves as gay or lesbian and 1.1% as bisexual. Scotland and Wales both had the lowest percentage (1.6%) identifying as LGB.

In 2015, the Annual Population Survey found that 1.8% of the population who describe their ethnicity as “White” also identified themselves as LGB. The highest percentage was seen amongst those who describe their ethnicity as “Mixed or Multiple ethnic groups” where 2.5% identified themselves as LGB. Smaller percentages were seen for those who are “Asian or Asian British” (0.8%), “Black, African, Caribbean or Black British” (1.0%) and “Other ethnic group” (1.7%).

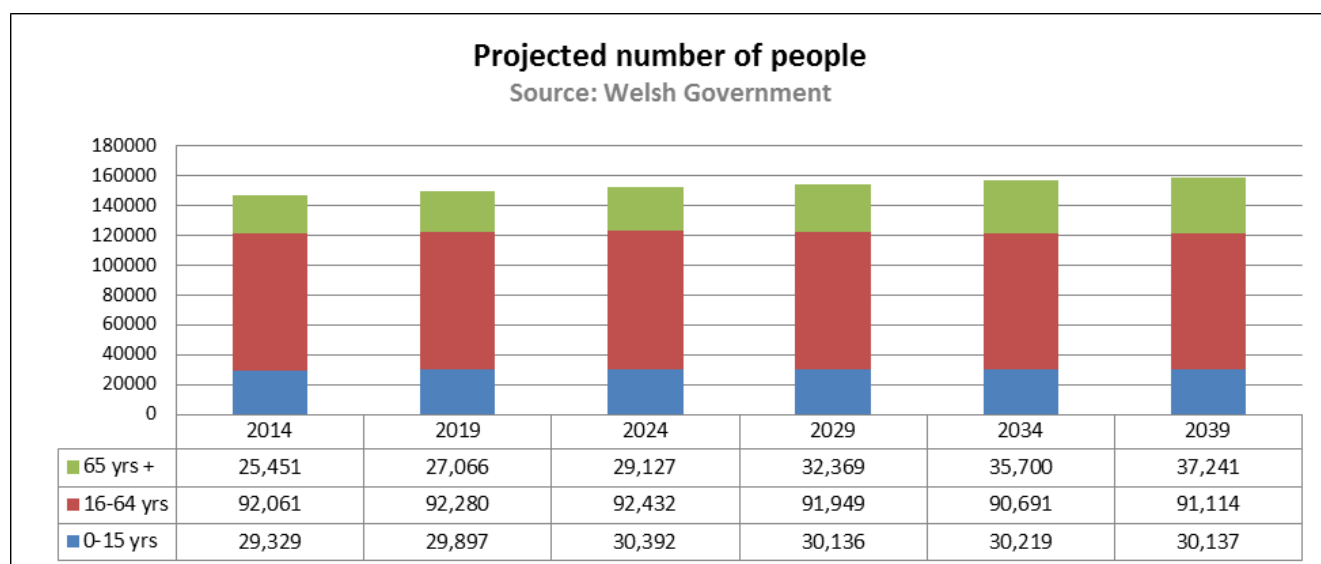
When looking at Social Economic classification 2.2% of the population who are in managerial and professional occupations identified themselves as LGB, while 1.6% of those in both intermediate, and routine and manual occupations identified themselves as LGB.

What will the population of Newport be in the future?

It is helpful to understand how our population numbers and structure might change in the future.

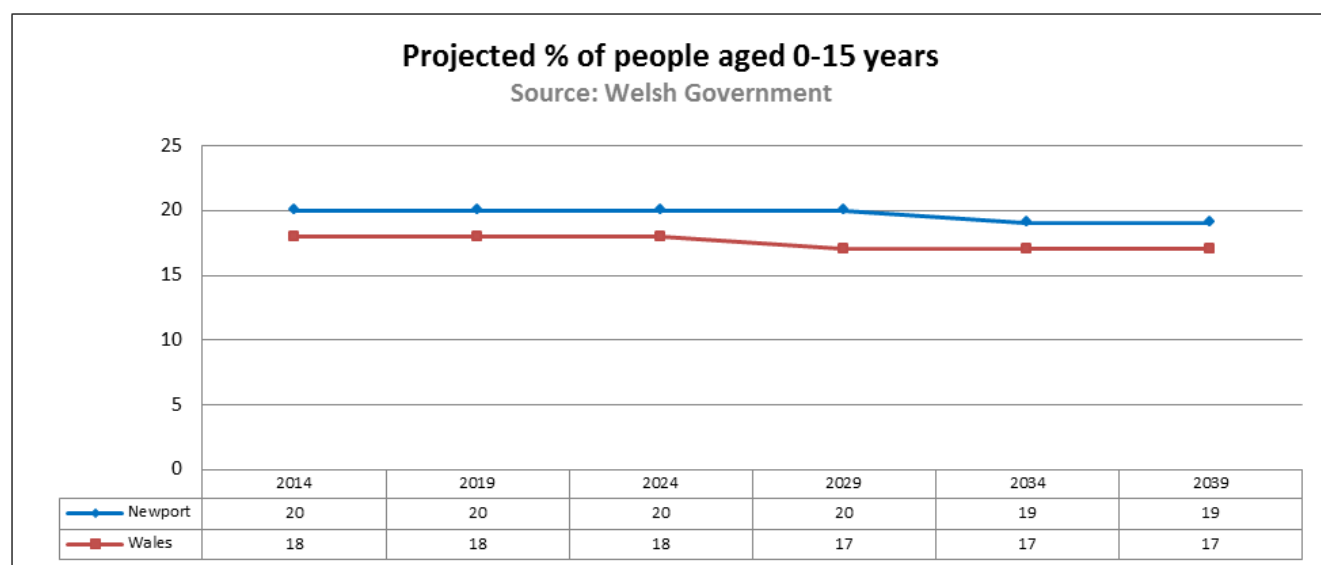
The assumptions used to produce local authority population projections for Wales are based on past trends. These do not make allowances for the effects of local or central government policies on future population levels or distribution, but indicate what is expected to happen if these trends continue. As they are trend-based they become less certain the further they are carried forward.

The population in Newport over the period 2014 to 2039 is expected to increase by 7.9% to 158,492 people in 2039.



The number of people aged 0 – 15 years in Newport over the period 2014 to 2039 is expected to increase by 2.8% to 30,137 people by 2039. People aged 16 – 64 years over the same period are expected to decrease by 1.0% to 91,114 people. The biggest expected increase will be in those aged 65 years + with an increase of 46.3% to 37,241 people by 2039.

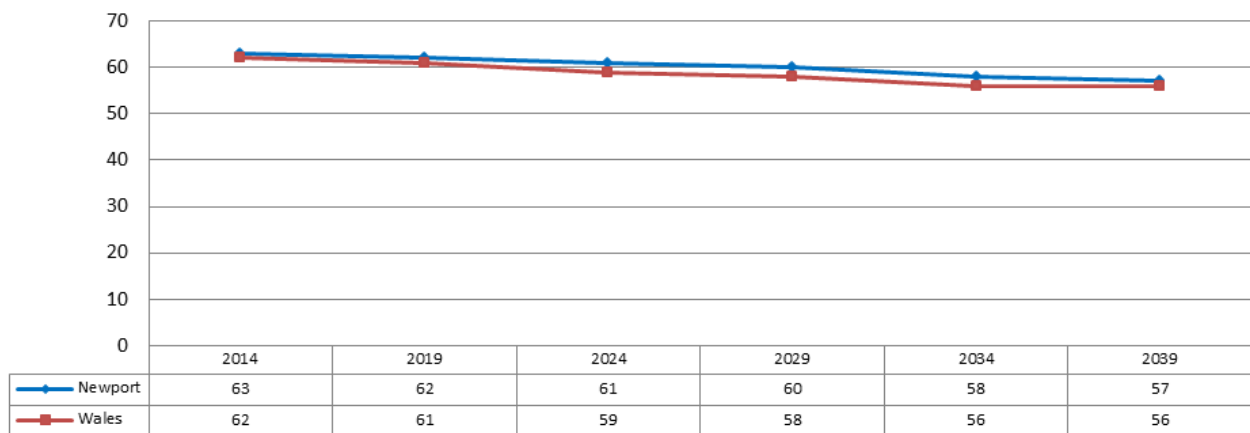
However, it must be noted that even though the number of 0-15 year olds is predicted to increase, as a percentage of the population there will be an expected decrease from 20% to 19%. This percentage will still be above Wales as a whole which is predicted to decrease from 18% to 17%.



In addition, the percentage of the population aged 16 – 64 years in Newport is also predicted to decrease from 63% to 57%. With Wales predicted to fall from 62% to 56%.

Projected % of people aged 16-64 years

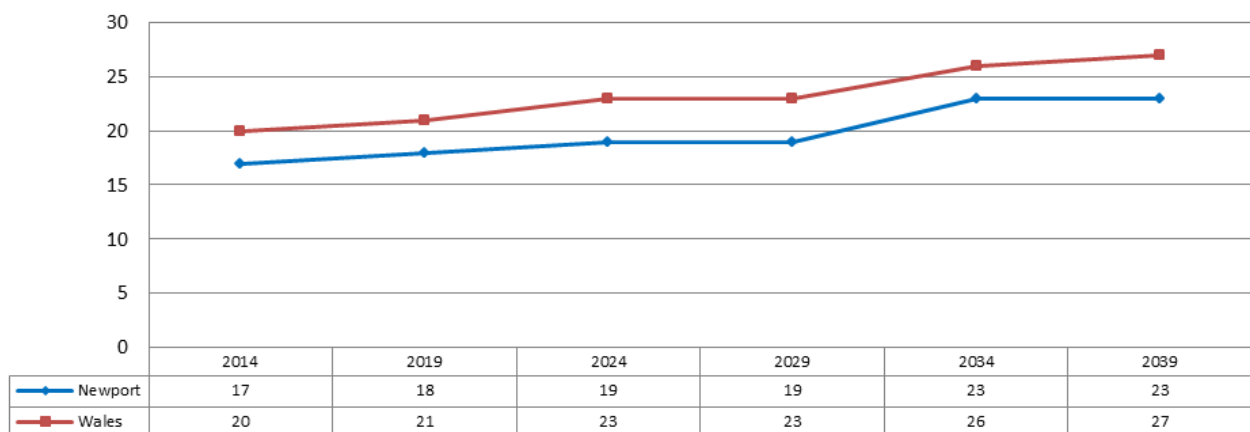
Source: Welsh Government



Finally, the population aged 65 years + in Newport is predicted to increase from 17% of the population to 23%. This is below Wales which is predicted to increase from 20% to 27%.

Projected % of people aged 65+ years

Source: Welsh Government



Section 2: Economic Well-being

Economic well-being encompasses a wide range of issues including employment rates, adult skills levels, school-age educational attainment, business growth, regeneration, internet use, income and other indicators of deprivation. As such they have a major bearing on individuals, families and communities' quality of life, their prosperity and their resilience in responding to change. Many of these indicators inter-relate with one another and should not be considered in isolation. They also have a significant bearing on the other themes of social, environmental and cultural well-being and the boundaries between 'economic' well-being and the other themes are sometimes blurred. For instance education attainment is as important in terms of social well-being as it is for economic well-being. Furthermore good qualifications enhance employment prospects, and secure, well paid employment is known to contribute to health and personal well-being. Responses that recognise this connectedness are in line with the emphasis the Well-being of Future Generations Act 2015 places on 'integration' of well-being goals.

Economic well-being indicators show that even in a relatively small geographical area such as Newport there can be significant differences in outcomes from place to place. Often this variance is lost when looking at aggregated Newport average figures. For this reason thematic maps have been included so that geographical patterns can be identified across indicators.

Whilst the indicators used in this section are mostly well established and trend data is readily available there are some areas where additional data would help to refine the Local Well-being Assessment. For the internet access and material deprivation measures data is only available for the first year of collection in 2014/15, and additional year's data will help to establish trends. Further research into gender pay differences help to identify the underlying causes. The reasons for the rise in the proportion of people with no qualifications/decrease in high level qualifications is currently unclear and is at odds with the marginal growth in the Newport population over the same period. Data on basic skills (literacy and numeracy) has not been updated for Newport since 2004, and national level data is also not up to date.

Economic trends are often difficult to predict and the heightened, current economic and political uncertainty make this more the case. As such forecasts for indicators which may prove misleading have been avoided, although some of the known contextual issues are discussed where relevant.

Whilst this assessment focuses on the Newport local authority area, it should be recognised that Newport plays a key regional economic role within South East Wales. Newport's future prosperity will therefore have an impact on the well-being of the wider region which is expected to become increasingly connected in terms of public transport infrastructure with the development of the South Wales Metro and mainline electrification. This region includes some of the most deprived areas of Wales and the UK. With a strong strategic location and a proven track record in manufacturing, public services, finance, education and increasingly tourism, Newport can play a major part as a driver of economic growth and improved well-being.

The Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 specifies a number of statutory reviews and assessments which the board must take into account when preparing their assessment. There are a number to consider which relate to the economic well-being of our community:

These are:

- The review of the sufficiency of nursery education provision for the local authority area carried out under section 119(5)(a) of the School Standards and Frameworks Act 1998 (c.31) (Appendix b).
- The review of the sufficiency of the provision of childcare in the local authority area carried out in accordance with regulations made under section 26(1) of the Childcare Act 2006 (c.21) (Appendix c).

These assessments will be considered alongside the information contained in the Local Well-being Assessment to inform the Response Analysis and the Local Well-being Plan.

Engagement

Initial analysis of the engagement considers 662 responses to the Your Newport Survey 2016. The survey formed part of the Local Well-being Assessment engagement activity undertaken in summer/autumn 2016. Other surveys were also undertaken and the results of those will be added to these initial findings.

This analysis looks at responses to two particular questions in the survey as follows:

- What are the things you like most about living in Newport? (Up to 3 things).
- What do you think your community would like to see more / less of in the next 20 years.

There were no multiple choice questions. All the responses were unprompted and respondents were able to comment openly and freely. This means that responses were very wide ranging and individualised which has resulted in relatively low figures for many of the issues raised. This suggests that well-being is a personalised concept and means different things to different people. Despite this several common themes did emerge as being important to a significant proportion of respondents' well-being and these are highlighted below.

The overwhelming message coming from survey comments about Newport's economy is the popularity of the regeneration of the city centre and Friars Walk. Of the whole survey, this was the aspect of city life most often referred to by respondents, with over one third of all respondents saying they liked the city's shops / restaurants (97 references), Friars Walk (94 references) or new development (43 references). This is likely to contrast strongly with views held on the city centre just two years ago.

"Friars Walk has given a much better social element to Newport." "Newport currently feels like a lively up and coming city, with some nice new shops and restaurants." "Love the town centre (Friars Walk) as it's made a huge difference."

Respondents were also keen to see further regeneration. 75 respondents said they would like to see more regeneration / improvements to High Street and Commercial Street and more shops in the future. 12 people said they would like fewer empty shops.

"The improvement to the city and the opening of new businesses. The city centre has been improved dramatically but there are still parts to be improved."

Regarding employment, 37 people wanted more job opportunities in Newport and a further 26 said they would like to see a thriving economy with more support for businesses and more business investment attracted to the city.

"More support for town centre businesses to build on success of Friars Walk." "More offices in the city centre." "More jobs."

Newport residents clearly see the city's location and accessibility as positive benefits with 116 out of 662 respondents referring to access to the M4 / transport connections as good things about living in Newport.

Traffic congestion was an issue for some with 26 people saying they would like to see lower congestion levels. 25 respondents referred to the need for an M4 bypass or other road improvements including better maintenance.

While 26 respondents listed public transport as a positive aspect of the city, a greater number (46 people) said they would like to see more or improved public transport in the future.

18 people referred to house prices and the cost of living as positives for Newport.

Respondents also referred to the city's schools with 9 respondents commenting that good schools were one of the things they liked about living here. 23 people said they would like to see more investment in Newport schools.

"The excellent schools in the area that are brand new. Glan Usk for my children is a wonderful school."

"Better school infrastructures." "Continue improving schools." "Improved schools – Caerleon Comp is falling down!"

14 people commented that they wanted to see less new housing development, particularly without supporting infrastructure.

In addition to the open response questions, local people were also asked their views on whether Newport is a good place to live, and whether it is becoming a better place to live. The results are as shown in the following

table and indicate 55% of people thought that Newport was currently a good place to live, with less than 18% in disagreement, but almost 70% of people thought that Newport was becoming a better place to live (Strongly agree + agree).

		Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	No reply
Newport is a good place to live	No. of people	61	298	174	82	33	14
	% of people	9.41%	45.99%	26.85%	12.65%	5.09%	
Newport is becoming a better place to live	No. of people	143	299	108	62	27	23
	% of people	22.38%	46.79%	16.90%	9.70%	4.23%	

A second survey format was undertaken through the Newport Citizens Panel and Communities First clients with 397 responses received. The results are set out in the following table. Key findings include:

- 84% of respondents thought that Newport has gone through regeneration in recent years.
- 19% thought that Newport has a strong economy.
- 14% thought that there are enough jobs to be found in Newport.
- 18% thought that people in Newport have enough money to run their households.

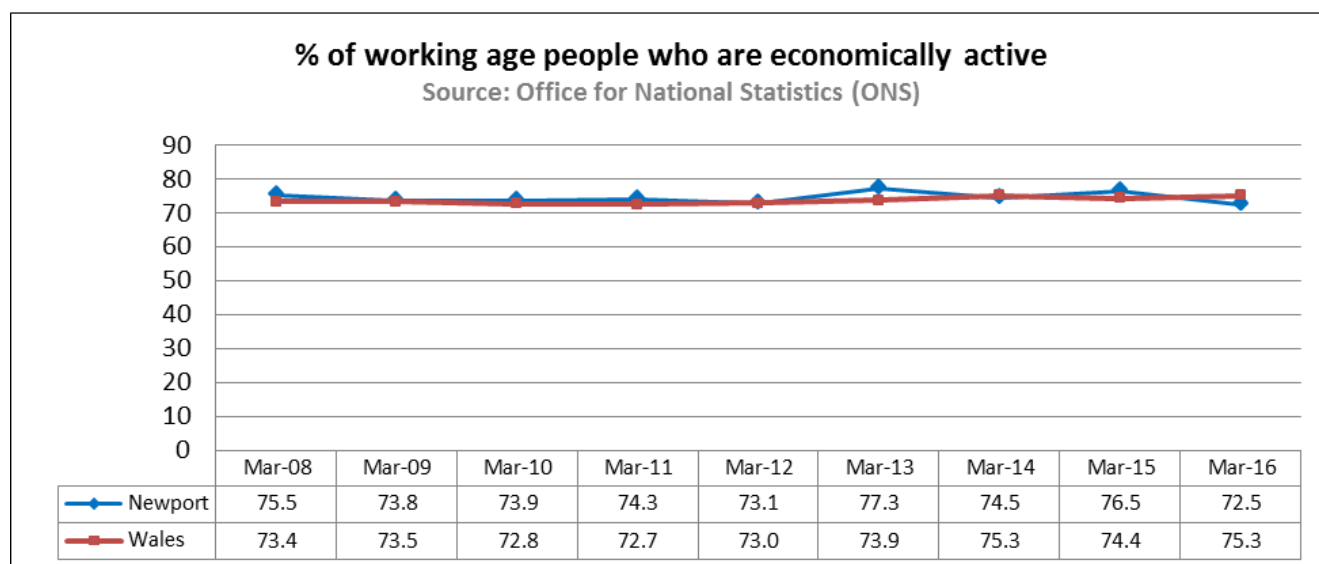
Statement	Yes		No		Unsure		No reply
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
There are enough jobs to be found in Newport	56	14.32%	179	45.78%	156	39.90%	6
Education and skill levels are good in Newport	134	34.27%	94	24.04%	163	41.69%	6
There are enough opportunities for everyone to learn	178	45.29%	103	26.21%	112	28.50%	4
Newport is a good place for businesses	183	47.16%	68	17.53%	137	35.31%	9
People in Newport have enough money to run their households	71	18.35%	161	41.60%	155	40.05%	10
Newport has a strong economy	75	19.33%	143	36.86%	170	43.81%	9
Newport has gone through regeneration in recent years	322	84.29%	16	4.19%	44	11.52%	15

How strong is our local economy?

The strength of the local economy is considered to be an important contextual measure of well-being. There are a number of measures we can look at to obtain a picture of the local economy.

Economic Activity

The percentage of working aged people who are economically active over the period March 2008 to March 2016 has fluctuated in both Newport and Wales. However, the trend shows a decrease in Newport of 3% from 75.5% to 72.5% and an increase in Wales from 73.4% to 75.3%.



The general trend over the period has tended to fluctuate by around three or four percentage points. This can be explained by the dynamic, multiple categories of working age people deemed economically inactive which include the retired (but under age 64), students, long term sick, and those looking after homes. Changing figures within these categories from year to year have accounted for the varying rate. Most recently the four percentage point drop between 2015 and 2016 is primarily accounted for by a significant increase in the number of students (counted as 'economically inactive') recorded in Newport. Student numbers increased by 2,600 over a two year period and at 6,800 are currently at the highest rate recorded in Newport. This amounts to over one quarter of the working age population, and this group is deemed to be 'economically inactive' as they are not available for work. Other groups counted as 'economically inactive' have remained more constant. Despite minor fluctuations the overall, medium term trend for economic activity is relatively constant at between 72-77%.

Despite the fact that the Economic Activity rate has remained relatively constant over the medium term period, the long term projection of this data is difficult and likely to be inaccurate. This is particularly true for a complex and dynamic urban area such as Newport which has higher numbers of students, a mobile and transient population and diverse, changing communities.

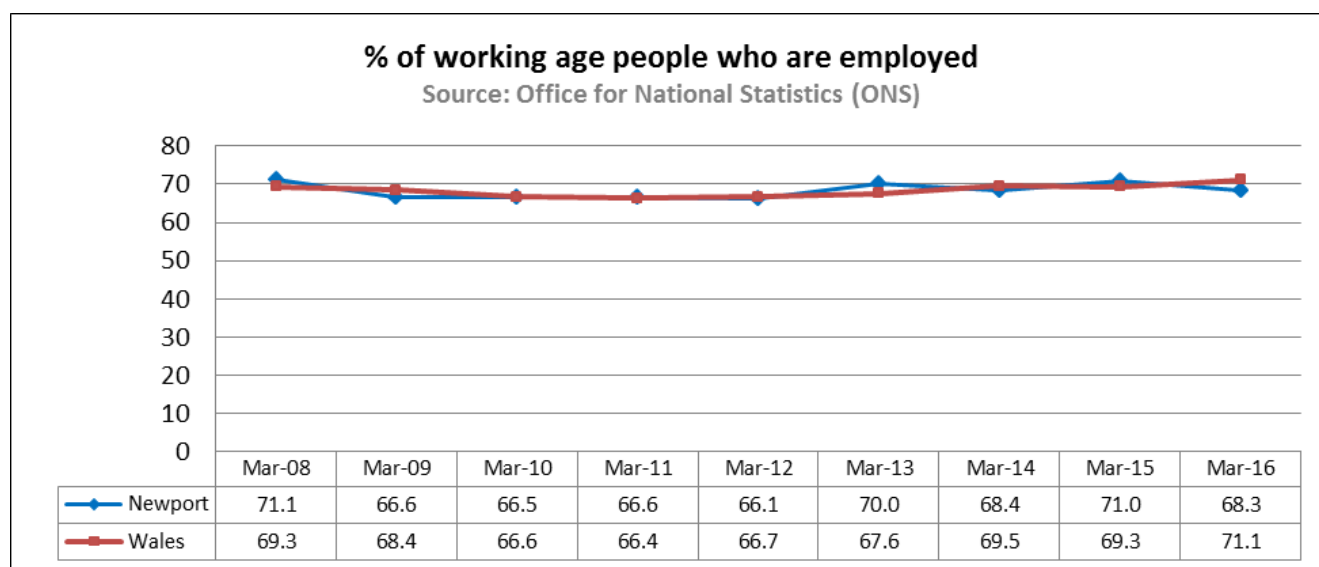
The following comments are typical of the consultation responses received in relation to economic activity / inactivity and employment:

- *Most new jobs tend to be low paid. Jobs in Cardiff and Bristol much better paid.*
- *There are no graduate jobs in Newport, most job are minimum wage jobs!*
- *There are really no or very manufacturing jobs in Newport most have been lost. We also need much more banking & insurance type jobs in the centre as it is mainly coffee shops etc.*
- *I think there are jobs available if you look hard enough. However, these jobs are often poorly paid and people can be better off staying on benefits. Higher paid jobs often need applicants to have high level qualifications above experience meaning it is difficult for those with fewer qualifications to develop their careers.*

- *Industry has vanished. Retail jobs have vanished from city centre, excluding Friars Walk. Too many zero hours contracts.*
- *There are jobs, but many are white collar work requiring qualifications, which many local unemployed people do not have.*
- *Too many low paid jobs and many are fixed term.*

Employment

The percentage of working age people who are employed over the period March 2008 to March 2016 has also fluctuated in Newport and in Wales. The overall trend for Newport shows a decrease from 71.1% to 68.3%, compared with an increase from 69.3% to 71.1% for Wales.



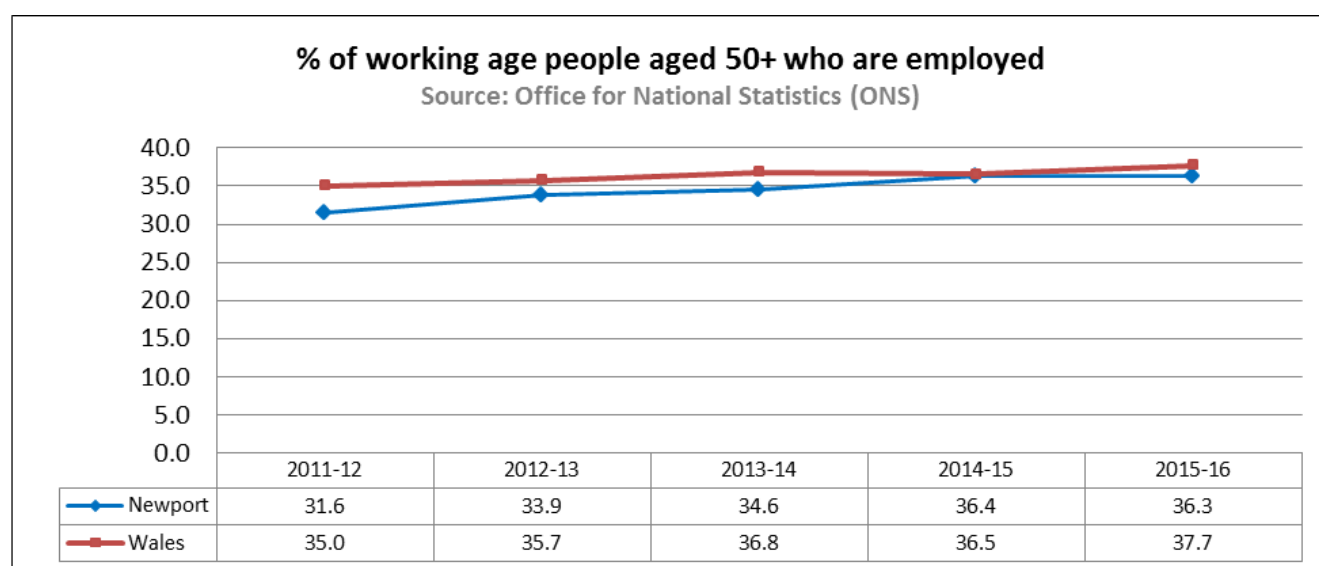
The trends for Newport and Wales have regularly fluctuated in terms of which has the higher employment rate over the period although in general both rates are very similar. Newport having a significantly smaller working age population than Wales is more prone to the effects of local economic change in particular business start-ups and closures. Newport has traditionally been relatively dependent on large employers in sectors that have experienced contraction in employment numbers e.g. the steel and allied industries and port activities. Closures and downsizing in these large employers have had a long term effect on the labour market in terms of employment rates. More recently the effects of public sector job losses have also been reflected in the employment rates most markedly in the period of austerity following the 2008 recession. Encouragingly despite the job losses in established sectors Newport has managed to maintain a generally constant employment rate which has been achieved through the emergence of new sectors e.g. tourism and leisure, high-tech manufacturing, non-traditional financial services, and retail. There has also been an increase in business start-ups in the last three years suggesting that the labour market is diversifying with growing entrepreneurship and self-employment.

The long-term projection of economic data is often inaccurate and this is considered to be particularly the case in the uncertainty of the current economic climate following the decision to leave the EU and the difficult conditions since the 2008 recession. However economic forecasts ⁵ have identified future trends such as the increasing skills demands of employers and the contraction of unskilled and semi-skilled occupations. This is thought to present a potential regional skills shortage for employers which could hinder growth in the Sciences, Technology, Engineering and Maths sectors, further compounded by the expected retirement of skilled and experienced 'baby-boomers' from the workforce in coming years. In order to remain competitive the Newport and wider regional workforce will need to respond to the skills demands of modern industry and services and

⁵ NEF Institute 2014 - Defining a Regional STEM Strategy for Newport City Region

particularly key growth sectors, as 'footloose' employers are known to relocate where skills are readily available.

The percentage of working age people aged 50 and over who are employed over the period 2011-12 to 2013-14 saw an increase from 32% to 34% in Newport, compared with an increase of 35% to 37% in the whole of Wales.



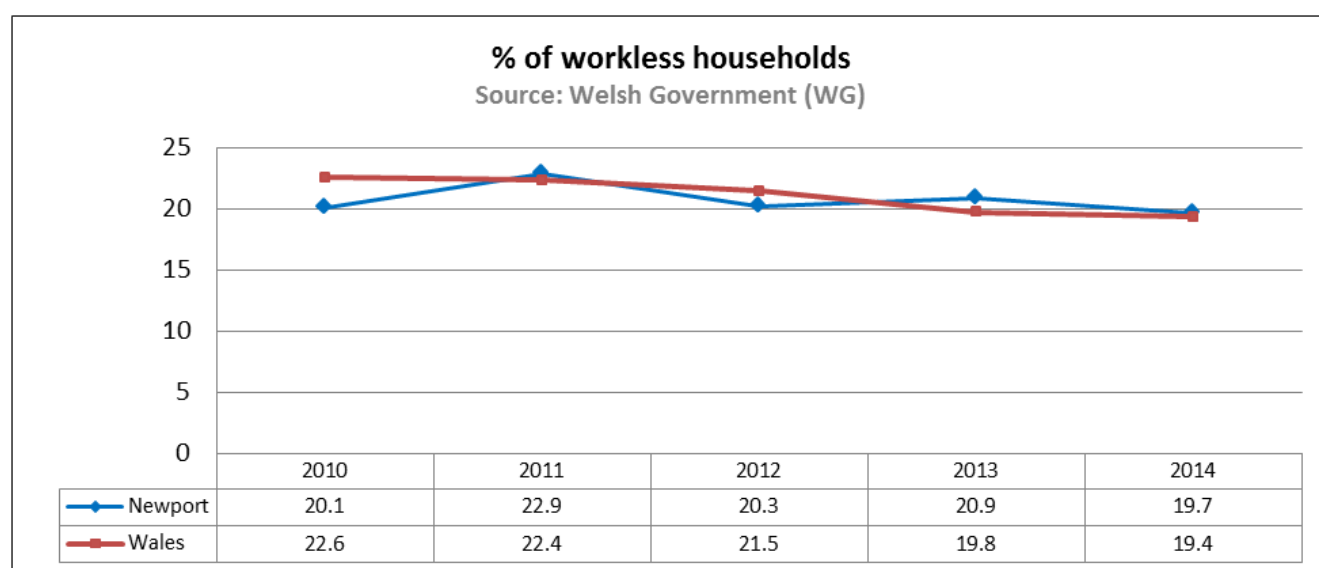
The trend in Newport has increased to be closer to the Wales average, however, the Newport rate is lower. This reflects the UK wide of people working at an older age. The possible reasons include people not having made sufficient financial provision for their retirement, the rising cost of living, the costs of caring for older relatives, the improving health of older people, and the promoted benefits of remaining mentally active. More flexible working options such as semi-retirement and voluntary reduced working hours have become more readily available and attractive. However, other 'push' factors such as poorer and less widely available financial incentives for earlier retirement are also likely to have come into play. Whilst the improved rates are generally considered to be positive, and to reflect increasing life expectancy, there are also concerns that older adults often experience difficulties in competing in a job market characterised by rapid technological advances. This is thought to result in both direct and indirect discrimination by employers and within employment. This is often associated with older adults needing to change occupation following redundancy, particularly coming from low skilled or specialist occupations, as has been the case in Newport as a result of industrial restructuring.

Social, economic and public policy factors suggest that the proportion of older adults in employment looks set to increase over the long term. The state pension age will be increased in phases for the next fifty years or more. Personal finance experts also warn that younger people are making less provision for their retirement and will be forced to work longer. Attitudes towards older people in the workforce and the ability for people of all ages to improve their skills is likely to be critical in whether this trend is generally a positive and to prevent older people becoming marginalised in the labour market.

Source: 2011 Census	Newport	%	Wales	%
All Usual Residents Aged 16 to 74	105,141	100.0	2,245,166	100.0
Hours Worked				
Part-Time; Total	19,831	18.9	411,573	18.3
Part-Time; 15 Hours or Less Worked	5,681	5.4	125,060	5.6
Part-Time; 16 to 30 Hours Worked	14,150	13.5	286,513	12.8
Full-Time; Total	44,577	42.4	952,042	42.4
Full-Time; 31 to 48 Hours Worked	37,808	36.0	790,605	35.2
Full-Time; 49 or More Hours Worked	6,769	6.4	161,437	7.2
Industry				

Source: 2011 Census	Newport	%	Wales	%
All Usual Residents Aged 16 to 74 in Employment	64,408	61.3	1,363,615	60.7
A Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	207	0.2	23,497	1.0
B Mining and Quarrying	42	0.0	3,176	0.1
C Manufacturing	6,865	6.5	143,751	6.4
D Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air Conditioning Supply	502	0.5	10,903	0.5
E Water Supply; Sewerage, Waste Management and Remediation Activities	583	0.6	12,402	0.6
F Construction	4,470	4.3	111,293	5.0
G Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motor Cycles	11,157	10.6	212,554	9.5
H Transport and Storage	2,924	2.8	53,222	2.4
I Accommodation and Food Service Activities	4,237	4.0	84,907	3.8
J Information and Communication	1,852	1.8	31,004	1.4
K Financial and Insurance Activities	3,218	3.1	41,630	1.9
L Real Estate Activities	984	0.9	17,040	0.8
M Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	2,749	2.6	58,616	2.6
N Administrative and Support Service Activities	2,905	2.8	54,366	2.4
O Public Administration and Defence; Compulsory Social Security	4,980	4.7	108,164	4.8
P Education	5,325	5.1	137,864	6.1
Q Human Health and Social Work Activities	9,006	8.6	197,226	8.8
R,S Arts, Entertainment and Recreation; Other Service Activities	2,379	2.3	61,166	2.7
T Activities of Households as Employers; Undifferentiated Goods - and Services - Producing Activities of Households for Own Use	20	0.0	605	0.0
U Activities of Extraterritorial Organisations and Bodies	3	0.0	229	0.0

Economic Inactivity



The percentage of workless households over the period 2010 to 2014 saw a decrease from 20.1% to 19.7% for Newport compared with a decrease from 22.6% to 19.4% for Wales.

The figures for both Newport and Wales both show the rate of workless households at the lowest level for five years, however over this period the Newport figure has fluctuated with a less sustained decrease than for Wales.

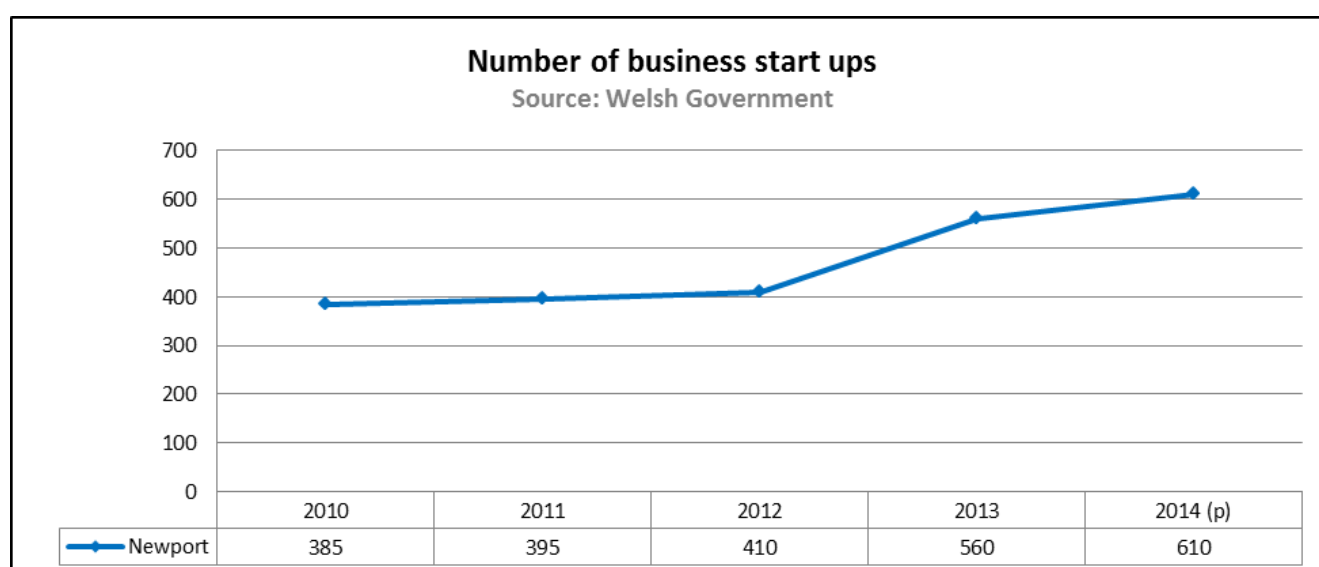
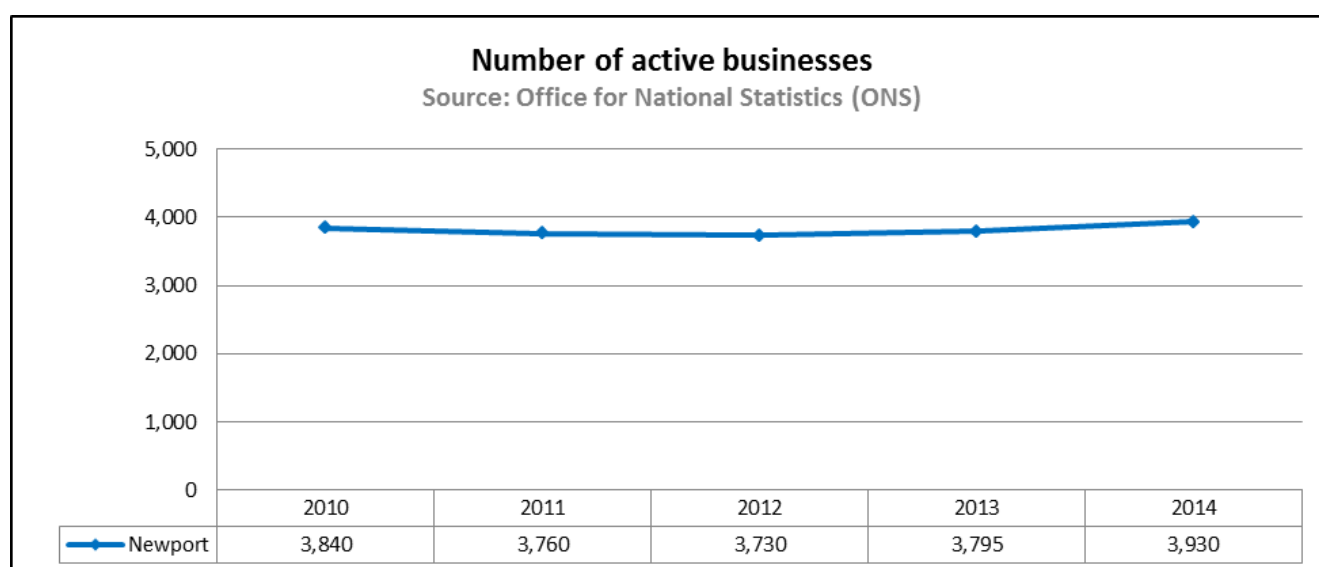
Both figures reflect the UK wide trend which shows that the current rate of workless households is at the lowest level since records began two decades ago, however, both Newport and Wales are significantly higher than the figure 14.3% for the UK. The 2014 figure for Newport is also a record low and has fallen by almost four percentage points in the ten years since 2004, however, relative to the rest of Wales, Newport now has a higher rate of workless households. The figures given above include student's households which are known to have grown in Newport and may mask some improvement. The Newport rate which exceeds Wales and the UK is indicative of the enduring level of deprivation in our localities. Furthermore the data shows that around half of lone parents and a third of single adults (households) without children are workless, compared with around one in ten couples. This statistic illustrates why worklessness is likely to be more serious for a single adult household than for a couple, as the whole of the household is workless and there is no earned income.

Longer term forecasting for this indicator is complicated and potentially unreliable given the current economic uncertainty and potential influence of Government welfare and employment policy.

Active Businesses, Business Start-ups and Survival Rates

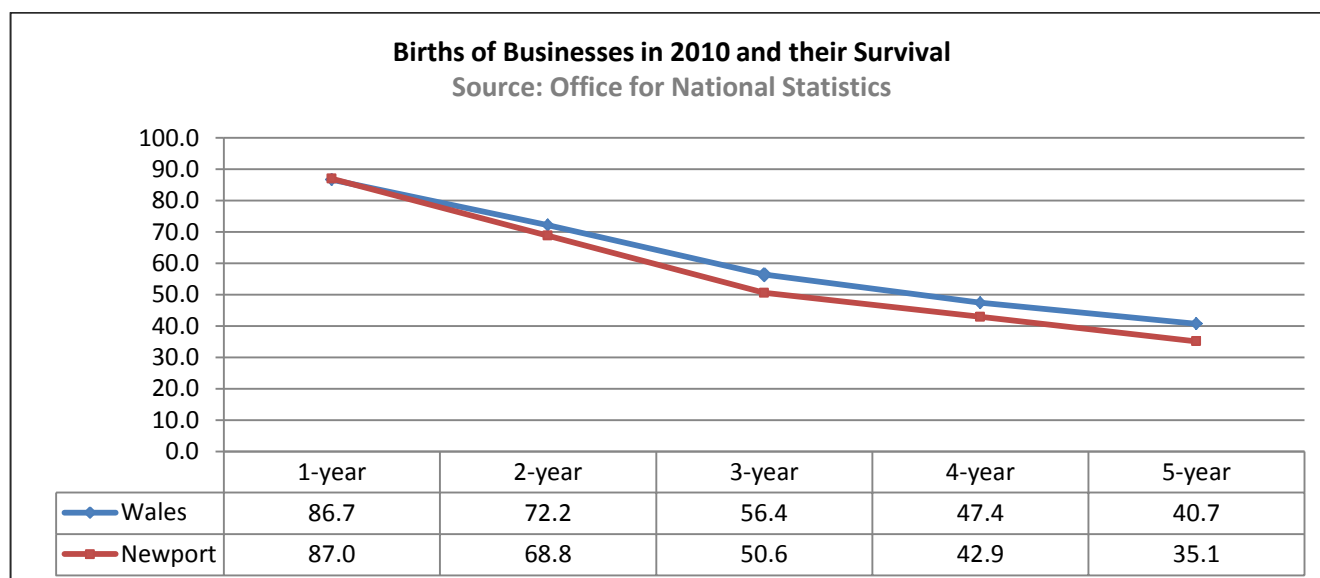
This measure is the number of active enterprises in Newport. These are defined as businesses that had either turnover or employment at any time during the reference period. Births and deaths are then identified by comparing active populations for different years.

The number of active businesses in Newport increased from 3,840 in 2010 to 3,930 in 2014, an increase of 2.3% over the five year period.



The number of annual business start-ups in Newport has increased from 385 in 2010 to 610 in 2014 (2014 figure is provisional). The number of annual business deaths has shown small fluctuations over the same with an average of 450 deaths per annum between 2010 and 2014 (peaking at 475 in 2012).

The survival rates for businesses born in Newport in 2010 have been lower than for Wales as a whole. In Newport, 35.1% of businesses born in 2010 were still active in 2015, compared to 40.7% across Wales.



The number of active enterprises had remained relatively steady since the early 2000's until a marked decrease in 2011 as Newport started to experience the delayed fall-out of the recession upon business survival rates. Newport's economy, based largely on public sector investment and specialised manufacturing, has left the city vulnerable to the effects of the recession and its impacts on global markets. This marked decrease in the number of active enterprises in Newport is representative of a range of economic effects relating to the impact of the financial downturn on companies, however the most recent figures for 2014 show an encouraging upturn. This may indicate an improving economic picture and is also likely to reflect the pick-up of the construction industry and high-street retail following the years of recession and regeneration work again accelerating in the city during this period. There is clearly a significant reporting lag for this indicator and figures for 2015 and 2016 should be more positive again and should reflect other indicators like the unemployment rate (JSA claimants) which show an improving position.

The number of business start-ups also shows a highly encouraging trend with an improvement of almost 60% from 2010 to 2014 and nearly 9% improvement in just one year between 2013 and 2014. The reporting lag time for this indicator should also be stressed, as the business start-ups in 2014 will not include the multitude of new start-ups in the Friars Walk development in 2015/16.

Despite Newport's relatively high levels of employment and a diverse and dense job market in comparison to the rest of Wales, the city traditionally does less well in terms of new business formation. Newport is historically reliant on several big employers, many of which are in the public sector. This reliance may contribute to the relative lack of entrepreneurship in the city. Ill-informed negative stereotyping of Newport may have further contributed to it failing to attract people into the area who wish to start a business of their own, as will the structural weaknesses in the economy and skills base inherent in parts of Newport and the wider hinterland area.

When compared to other local authority areas, Newport performs well in terms of the number of active enterprises per 10,000 head of population, falling only slightly behind the capital and sustaining higher numbers than the neighbouring Valleys authorities.

Newport's reliance on public sector impetus to drive its economy has a knock-on effect on the local economy. Support for businesses has been reduced in the wider sense of fewer contracts being procured from local Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs), many of whom rely on the public sector for business. The climate in terms of direct aid is less severe, with the need to regenerate the city centre seeing generous financial support and grant assistance being awarded to companies willing to invest in the centre of Newport, for instance the £90m

loan to Queensberry by Newport City Council to kick start the Friars Walk build; however, the current climate of austerity contributes to a risk aversion in the economy in terms of starting a business.

Many of the business deaths in the city over recent years can be accounted for by the decline in Newport's construction industry - in 2011 over 14% of failing businesses were in construction. This sector remains one of the largest in terms of active enterprises (13%) but is particularly reliant on significant financial investment to generate work, and many ambitious projects in Newport were postponed or cancelled due to the recession. Likewise, retail businesses have seen a notable decline due to a number of reasons including changes in shopping behaviours, consumer preference for neighbouring centres, and compulsory purchase orders being levied to pave the way for the development of a new city centre shopping facility. These situations are now starting to reverse with regeneration work, house building and retail development once again picking up and this seems to be reflected in the most recent figures which now show a significant increase in the number of active enterprises.

Other sectors have weathered the financial downturn more successfully, and Newport's professional scientific and technical business base has grown over recent years to almost 14%, and is now the largest sector of active enterprises. This demonstrates the future for Newport as a modern city generating significant employment through the knowledge economy. In ICT in particular, Newport has been identified as the leading digital cluster in Wales in terms of high-end development and employment.

There has also been a strong focus on building Newport's tourism economy, particularly promoting the city as a centre for business tourism. Latest figures show that the economic value of tourism to Newport was £286.62M in 2015, up by 8.3% on the previous year. The number of full time equivalent jobs supported by tourism spend was 3,124 in 2015, an increase of 9.2% on 2014. Newport has already demonstrated its ability to stage world class business and sporting events (Ryder Cup, NATO Summit) and further growth in this regard is expected from the development of the new Wales International Convention Centre at the Celtic Manor Resort.

In Newport, as in any city, it is important to maintain a diverse range of businesses to ensure there is not too great a reliance upon any particular industry or large employers. Key partner organisations have encouraged all types and size of businesses to set up in the city, from major retailers linked to the Friar's Walk development to small independent enterprises. A number of initiatives aimed at driving up footfall in the city centre will also likely have a knock-on effect in assisting business viability, including the Newport Food Festival and Big Splash events. The relocation of Admiral to the city centre sends a clear message that Newport is open for business and will hopefully encourage other major employers to take up office space in the vicinity.

Newport retains a healthy mix of small to large enterprises, however, turnover from business is concentrated in larger companies. It is debateable how much of this is retained in the local area and again demonstrates the need to support and grow independent local enterprises. However, these larger companies also account for over half the jobs in Newport, which demonstrates their continuing importance to the city economy. It is vital that Newport achieves the right balance in its business demography to sustain any future economic recovery.

To continue to ensure businesses remain sustainable in Newport, there needs to be continued investment along with on-going support and advice and a clear focus on how the city can attract investment and benefit from its advantageous business location and connectivity in the south east Wales region. Newport should be quick to seize on emerging economic growth areas in addition to capitalising on its significant technical and manufacturing industry capacity. Newport must draw upon its history of reinvention and innovation to embrace emerging business sectors such as digital technology, tourism, green energy and other advanced manufacturing.

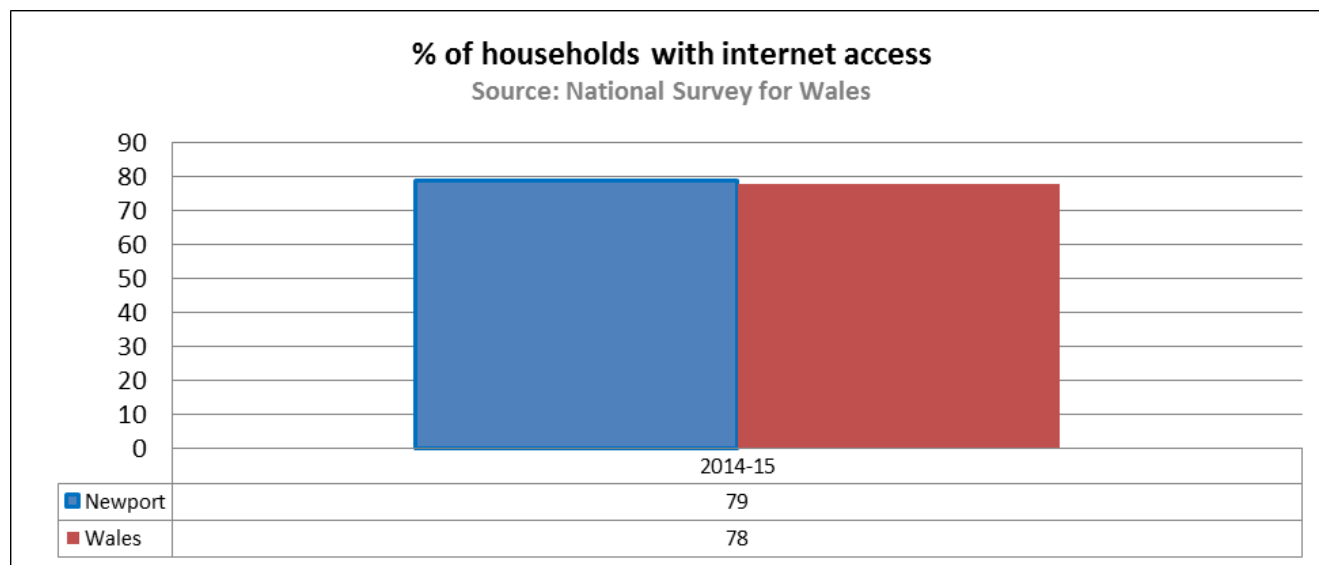
The following comments are typical of the consultation responses received:

- *No shortage of premises and Newport has good transport links.*
- *With easy access to M4, the gateway to Wales and England there should be more happening for Newport.*
- *Transportation is very poor in Newport and there are many traffic jams and accidents.*
- *Need to ensure the rates in city centre encourage businesses to come in, high street and commercial street needs some high profile shops to improve this part of town. Make sure the market does not close.*
- *Businesses struggle with poor perceptions of Newport, often with very good reason.*

- *Lots of prime opportunities. Friars Walk putting businesses in Newport on the map.*
- *The town should attract business but high quality office and factory accommodation is vital.*

Internet Access

The percentage of households in Newport with internet access in 2014-15 was 79%, this compares with 78% for Wales.



This measure is an indicator of the level of digital inclusion at a Newport and Wales level, sourced from the National Survey for Wales. It shows the percentage of households who are digitally included in terms of having access to the internet. This is the latest information available and the growing uptake of information technology means that the current figure may be somewhat higher than the 79% recorded for 2014/15. Data from 2011 obtained from an alternative source (Experian – Welsh Government Digital Inclusion Analysis Package) indicated that the uptake of internet by household at that time was 68.4%, suggesting considerable growth over a short period.

Take-up of superfast broadband connections by household is in line with the Welsh average figure at just under 20%.

Digital inclusion offers many potential benefits to citizens across a wide range of outcomes, from health to accessing education and employment. Access to the internet is now an important predictor of well-being and prosperity. The Welsh Government has released a strategy for digital inclusion for Wales, and it is important that residents in Newport are not excluded from the economic and social opportunities that access to the internet can bring.

The National Survey for Wales's data provides a headline figure for households with access to the internet but is otherwise limited in terms of analysis and geographical breakdown. The 2011 Experian data, although more dated, provided richer data e.g. by ward. The National Survey however does identify several relevant Wales-wide trends relating to digital inclusion which are also considered relevant to Newport. These are outlined in the following paragraphs.

The proportion of owner occupied households with access to the internet was the same as for privately rented households (both 81%). In contrast, the proportion of households in social housing who had access to the internet was 61%. This was significantly lower than the other tenure types, although there has been an increase since 2013-14 (56%). 71% of households living in the 20% most deprived areas in Wales had access to the internet, compared with 86% of households living in the 20% least deprived areas. The proportion of households with internet access in the 20% most deprived areas had increased from 67% in both 2012-13 and 2013-14. However, for households in the 20% least deprived areas there was no significant increase. As the proportions of people in certain groups with internet access get closer to 100%, the scope for year on year

increases naturally reduces. There is more scope for year on year increases among groups with lower levels of internet access, narrowing the gap between them and groups with a high proportion of internet access.

As mentioned above, similar trends driving the uptake of technology across the UK and Wales are believed to be at play in Newport. The 2014-15 National Survey found that for Wales households containing two adults with children were the types of households most likely to have access to the internet (97%), and single pensioner households were the households least likely to have access to the internet at home (41%). The percentage of single pensioner households with access to the internet had however increased significantly, from 34% in 2013-14. Whilst the rate of digital exclusion is falling these trends suggest that some societal groups could become increasingly marginalised including isolated older people and low income households.

Welsh Government research shows that 79% of adults in Wales use the internet and of those, 83% had accessed public service websites. The Office for national Statistics most recent published survey showed the number of people who have 'ever' used the internet in Newport as 87%, and customer insight data indicates that 50% of Newport households use the internet most days. National Survey for Wales also looked at how many people said that they had "used a local public services website to complete an on-line transaction". The Newport figure at 37% is below the Welsh average of 43% however Newport City Council data indicates that the figure for use of it's online transactional services has risen to 53.8% for online (non-mediated) transactions.

There are now 2.4 billion internet users worldwide. To put this unprecedented speed of adoption into context, radio took 38 years to reach 50 million users, television took 13 years, whereas the web took 4 years and Facebook took just 10 months. By 2013, 89% of young people were using a smartphone or tablet to go online, up from 43% in 2010. The web has transformed almost every aspect of public, private and work life. It has now underpins the UK economy; from changing the way every workplace communicates to creating new industries. It is also reshaping government through digital public services and improving transparency through open data. However if all people are to benefit from the advantages of the internet, public policy will need to tackle the current situation that typifies digital exclusion; that the people digitally excluded tend to be from groups who are also most disadvantaged in terms of other economic and social measures. In effect there is a need to ensure that digital technology does not exacerbate social inequality as online services and information becomes increasingly more embedded in day to day life.

The following comments are typical of the consultation responses received:

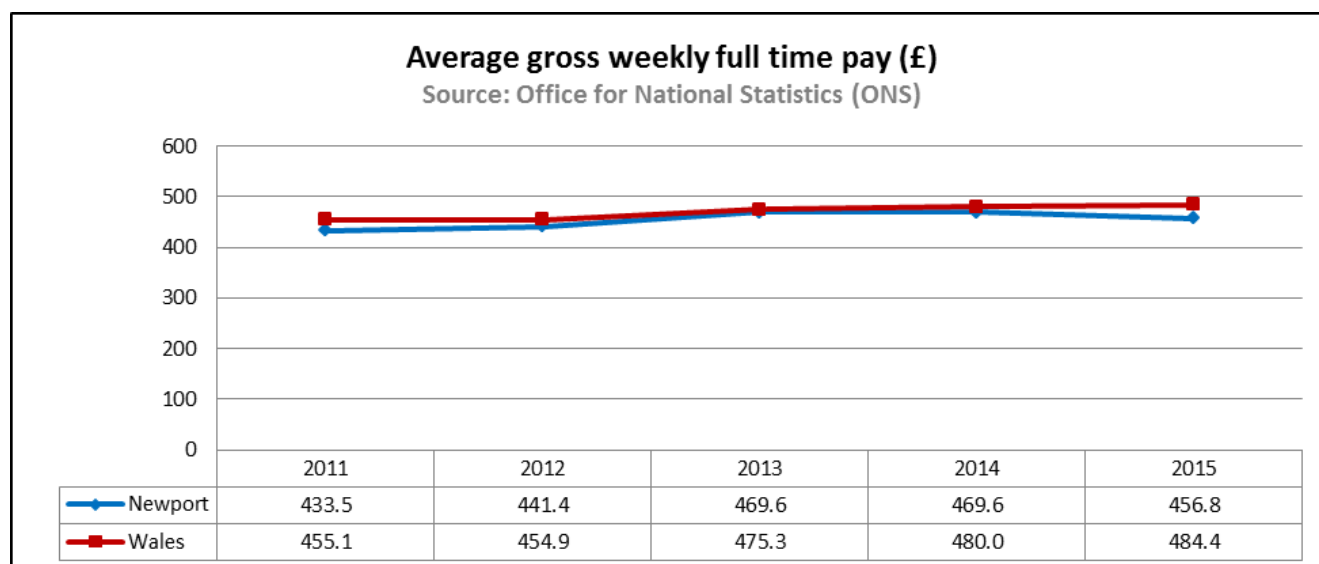
- *Fibre connections are not readily available in the city centre.*
- *Would be good for classes for older people to learn how to use the internet.*
- *Cannot afford line rental, local library is closed and town library is packed and not private.*
- *We have reasonably good internet access in Newport.*
- *We increasingly struggle to afford the connection fees on a pension.*

What is the income of Newport residents?

Income can be an important factor in meeting people's basic needs. It can also increase their freedom to make choices about their lives.

Weekly Pay

Newport has seen a gradual increase in average weekly pay from £433.50 in 2011 to £456.80 in 2015, an increase of £23.30 per week. This compares to an increase of £29.30 over the same period for Wales.



Newport records a lower than average level of earnings by residence, with the average full time earnings over 6% lower in comparison to the Wales average and over 10% lower than the average wages of Cardiff and Swansea. This trend having narrowed in 2013 appears to be widening in 2014 and 2015 with a concerning - 2.7% decrease in average earnings in the most recent figure. Data on average earnings by workplace show that people who work in Newport earn far closer to the Wales average than the earnings by residence figure show in the graph above.

Newport is traditionally an employment hub for the south east of Wales, and enjoys excellent transport connections which make it an enviable location for business. As a result Newport has a potential work catchment population of over 1.5 million people in its travel to work area. The discrepancy between earnings by workplace, and earnings by residence, would suggest that many of the higher paid roles in the city are taken by people who do not also reside in the area. Whilst it is important that Newport is able to draw in a high quality workforce to support sustainable inward business investment, it is also vital that local people can access these higher paid roles, and are able to develop the skills and qualifications that enable them to obtain the best job opportunities. It is important to note that whilst Newport attracts in significant amounts of commuters to work in the city, it also exports large numbers, and the relatively high employment rate of Newport residents in comparison to other areas in South-East Wales suggests that Newport residents have been competitive in terms of accessing work in an austere jobs market.

For both indicators, although wages for men are higher than for women, men's average wages are lower in comparison to the Wales average indicating that gender continues to play a role in earning trends. Furthermore, almost a third of Newport's jobs are available on a part time basis. Limited working hours can contribute to reduced earnings and relative poverty for those who occupy such roles, and women in particular are far more likely than men to occupy part time jobs.

In common with other areas in Wales, a significant proportion of Newport's population is employed in the public sector (consistently over 25%) which has seen severe pay constraints since 2009. This will continue to place a downward pressure upon wages. However, inflation rates have decreased since the height of recession, easing pressures on households and the impact on real wages.

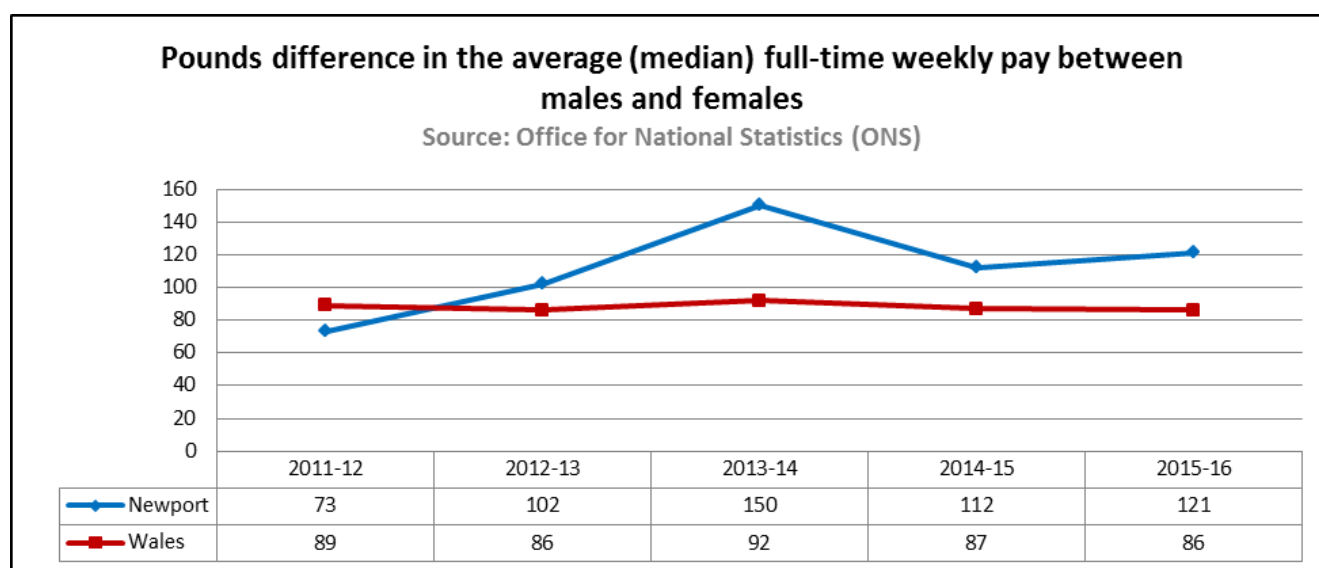
Newport is currently seeking to attract investment from companies that will add to the high-value services and industries available in the city and contribute to the strengthening and diversification of key sectors. Knowledge-based industries including financial services, high-specification manufacture and digital technology are already established in the city. Regeneration of the city centre, and especially the opening of the University Campus, is already generating significant business activity to build on – the Alacrity Foundation, Creative Hub, Food Academy and the relocation of Admiral to a bespoke city centre location on Cambrian Road are critical steps to achieving these aims. Each also presents an opportunity to strengthen the skills base on offer in Newport, particularly by retaining graduates in the area, which will benefit the city in terms of attracting future investment in high-value jobs.

The following comments are typical of the consultation responses received:

- *The Communities First, Flying Start and Families First programmes in Newport would indicate that there is still inequality of income.*
- *There are significant areas of deprivation where income is a problem.*
- *Some people think poor means no Sky TV, for some it's no food.*
- *With the current economic climate bringing low fuel costs etc. there is a sense of reasonable stability in household budgets but the concern is that levels of personal debt do not appear to have reduced and the uncertainty over the impact of Brexit on jobs remains as does the steel industry through the supply chain.*
- *Newport is, as it has always been, a tale of two cities. There are well off and there are still people living in extreme poverty and everything in between.*
- *Since one of Newport's problems is the clear divide between different segments of its population, there are obvious 'haves' and 'have nots' tensions and shortfalls.*
- *I have 2 part time jobs but always struggle to pay bills.*
- *Zero hours, fuel poverty, not enough social housing and benefit caps.*

Gender Pay Difference

The difference (in pounds) in the average (median) full time weekly pay between males and females over the period 2011-12 to 2015-16 has varied year on year in Newport. However the difference has increased over time, with a difference of £121 per week in the average full time weekly pay between males and females in 2015-16. This compares with a difference of £86 per week between male and female weekly pay for Wales.



'Gendered' work patterns and the resulting gender pay gap are considered to be a key cause of poverty for many families and act as a drain on the economy due to under use of women's skills and potential. A 2015 report by Cardiff University, the University of South Wales and the Wave Partnership⁶ showed that gender segregated working was deeply embedded in Wales, with 91% of jobs in skilled trades being held by men. Their research showed that, of 353 identified occupations, 267 are dominated by one sex or the other; with most of the higher-paid roles dominated by men and a high proportion of the female dominated occupations characterised by low pay and part-time working. Furthermore they concluded that four out of five workers in Wales are in gender-segregated occupations. Other research from WAVE showed that female entrepreneurs in Wales earn less than their male counterparts, due to the sectors they tend to work in and the lower prices received for their goods and services.

⁶ https://www.cardiff.ac.uk/__data/assets/pdf_file/0008/112796/CU-WAVE-Research-Review-Employer-Workforce-and-Pay-Case-Studies.pdf

In reverse to the decreasing gender pay gap in Wales the gap for Newport has widened significantly over the last five years and is now 40% greater than the Wales figure. This clearly warrants more in depth research into the underlying reasons and local labour market gender profile.

Zero Hours Contracts

Office for National Statistics data shows that zero hours contracts are most common within the 16-24 age group. Latest figures for the UK for the period October to December 2016 show that 7.5% of people aged 16-24 in employment were on a zero hours contract compared with 2.8% of all age groups in employment. No Newport data is available but in Wales as a whole 2.5% of people in employment were on a zero hours contract during October to December 2016 compared with 3.4% for the same period in 2015 (Source: ONS Labour Force Survey).

Anti-poverty campaigners have expressed concern that whilst unemployment in the UK and Wales is at the lowest level for decades, this masks the changing nature of the labour market and working conditions. For instance The Institute for Fiscal Studies (IFS) revealed in 2016 that 20 years ago in the late 1990's only one person in 20 was engaged in low- paid, part time work, however that figure is now one in five and is worse in the most economically deprived parts of the country, which would include Newport. The IFS also noted the growing association between low hourly wages and low hours of work.

Research by the Resolution Foundation suggested that workers on zero hours contracts lose an estimated £1,000 a year compared with employees doing the same work, according to a study that underscores the divide between people in precarious jobs and those who have a permanent contract. The report said all workers who find themselves without a permanent, full-time role lose out in terms of wages, but people hired on zero-hours contracts suffer the biggest financial loss.

How many people in Newport are claiming benefits?

The extent to which people of working age are reliant on welfare benefits can provide further perspective on local economic well-being.

Benefits

The following analysis has been produced from Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) published Working Age Client Groups.

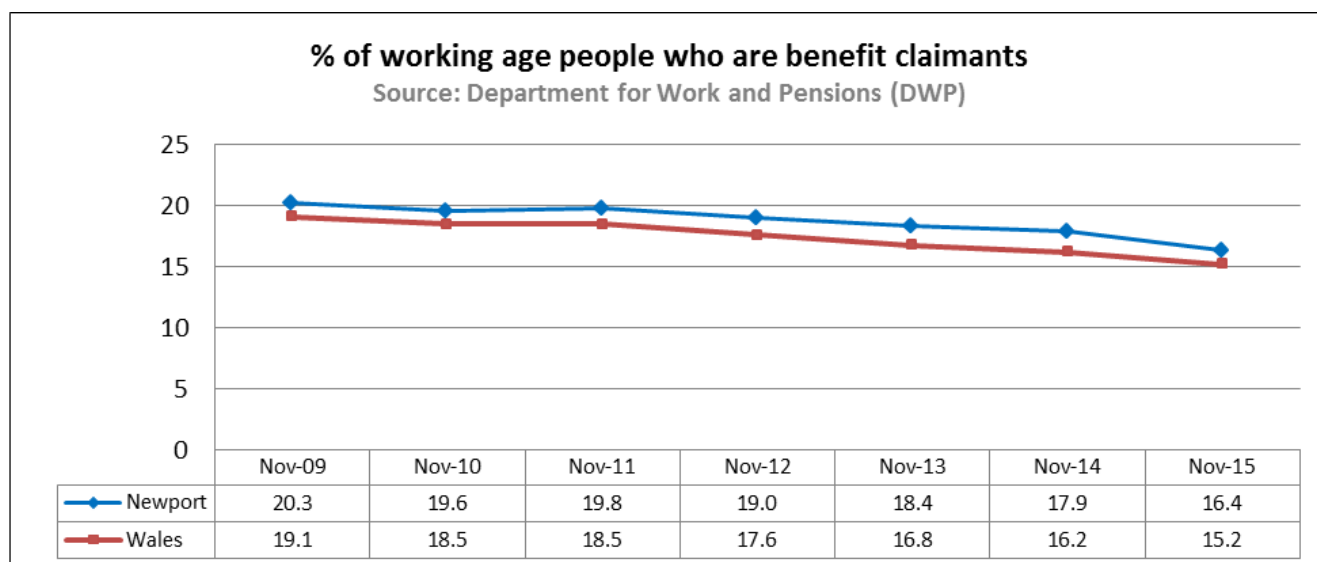
The information in the dataset refers to numbers of Working Age Benefit Claimants and is derived from a 100% data source; the Work and Pensions Longitudinal Study (WPLS). The geographical breakdown is compiled to 2003 Statistical Wards and pre-2011 census Lower Super Output Area boundaries and refers to a snapshot in time which is taken at quarterly intervals.

The Working Age Client Group (WACG) data provides counts of working age claimants of key benefits. It shows breakdowns by statistical group (the main reason for interacting with the benefit system). The main advantage of this dataset is that double counting of claimants on more than one benefit has been removed to ensure a more accurate picture of benefit claiming and worklessness at a small area level (Lower Super Output Area).

Benefits are arranged hierarchically and claimants are assigned to the highest statistical group that they belong to. Thus a person who claims Income Support as a Lone Parent and also receives Incapacity Benefit would be classified into the 'incapacity benefits' group.

Working age is defined as females aged 16 to 59 and males aged 16 to 64.

The percentage of working age people claiming benefits over the period November 2009 to November 2015 has consistently decreased in Newport which mirrors the trend for Wales. In November 2009, the rate of working age people claiming benefits remained higher in Newport (20.3%) than Wales (19.1%) but by November 2015 has decreased to 16.4% (Newport) and 15.2% (Wales).



A reduction in the number of working age people claiming benefits would appear to be a positive outcome, as it suggests that more people have found paid employment, which in turn is believed to result in a range of well-being benefits for the individual, their families and the wider community. This improving figure corresponds with an improving unemployment rate (JSA claimants), improved business demography and a generally brighter economic outlook. However this trend is inherently linked in with the UK Government's welfare reform programme, the societal and economic impacts of which are the subject of much debate.

The Welfare Reform Act 2012 introduced a new welfare benefit called Universal Credit which is to replace six of the main means-tested benefits and tax credits:

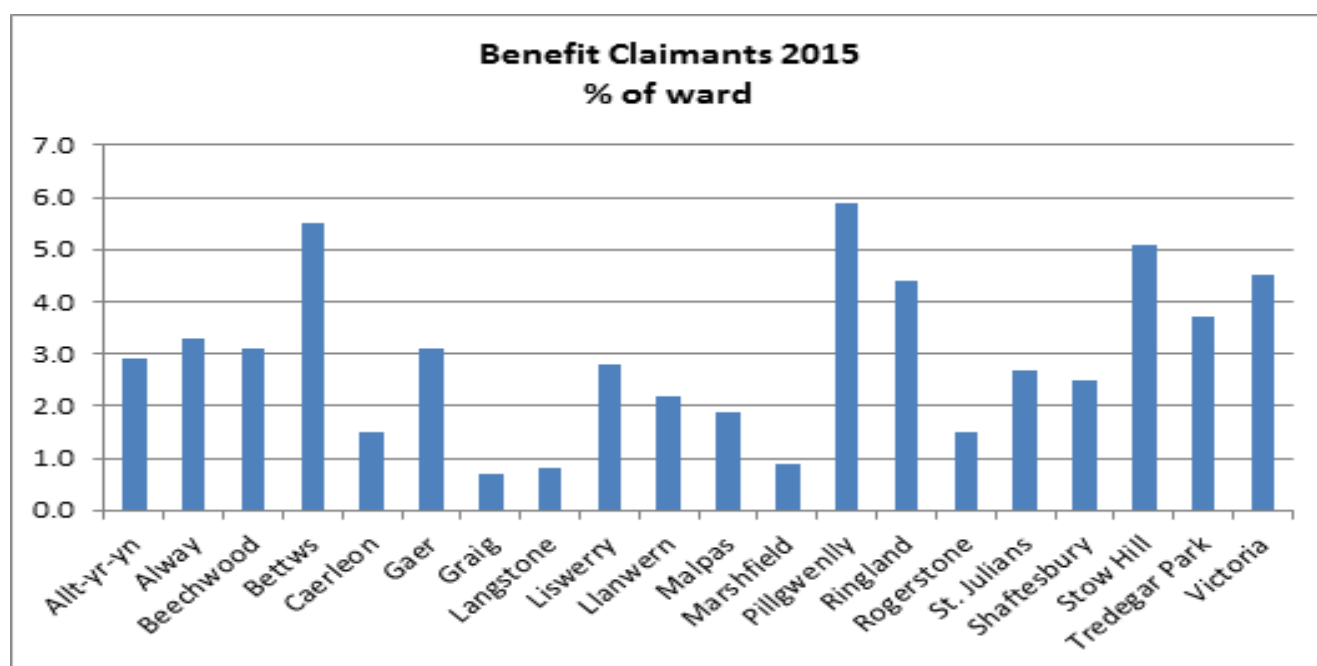
- income-based Jobseeker's Allowance
- income-related Employment and Support Allowance (Part 1 of the Welfare Reform Act 2007)
- Income Support under section 124 of the (Social Security Contributions and Benefits Act 1992 Section 124)
- Housing Benefit (section 130 of the 1992 Act)
- Council Tax Benefit (section 131 of the 1992 Act)
- Child Tax Credit and Working Tax Credit (Tax Credits Act 2002)

The benefit is to operate as a single payment to claimants and is available to working people on a low income and the unemployed. Its stated aim is to improve the incentive to work by making it easier for people who have temporary, low-paid work to move in and out of employment without losing benefits, and to simplify the benefits system by bringing together several benefits into a single payment. Through this scheme, it is envisaged that unemployed people will be encouraged to take on more work for any period of time that is available.

Benefits available to people with disabilities are also changed by the Welfare Reform Act. The Personal Independence Payment (PIP) is to replace Disability Living Allowance gradually, first with an initial pilot in selected areas of England which began in April 2013, with a full roll-out across Great Britain by October 2015. Claimants are required to undergo assessments to prove their eligibility for the benefit. The tests must be passed three months prior to claiming and claimants must be able to satisfy the requirements of the test for a period of at least nine months after their claim. Payments are varied according to the severity of disability as decided by the tests and relate to ability to carry out daily living activities and level mobility. Claimants are also required to undergo periodic re-assessments to ensure ongoing eligibility for the benefit; depending on the type of disability, a person may be given a short award of up to two years or longer PIP award which would last for up to five or ten year. Whilst proponents of PIP argue that by requiring claimants to undergo periodic assessments, the system could be targeted at those most in need whilst preventing payments being made to people who had recovered from a temporary disability, critics of this reform suggest that flawed assessment criteria have places undue pressure on people to look for work they were unfit to do whilst losing their benefits.

The impacts of Welfare Reform are contested however Welsh Government's report⁷ on the impact of welfare reform in Wales suggest that household incomes in Wales would reduce by a total of £900 million, equivalent to £500 a year for every working age adult. This means that the local authorities with the largest percentage of the population claiming a benefit lose the highest amount per head, while those with the largest numbers of claimants lose the most in gross terms. Whilst the claimant rate in Newport is falling it remains higher than the Wales average which is itself significantly higher than the UK rate. This means that the estimated impact per working age adult in Newport is a loss of income of between £500 -£599 compared to an average of £480 for Wales.

For those whose income is affected by the welfare reforms, there may be subsequent changes in spending and wider knock-on effects for the economy. For example, less money in people's pockets means that they buy less goods and services, the firms producing those then employ fewer people, leaving those people with less money to spend, and so on known as multiplier effects. Some evidence suggests that multiplier effects may be larger during periods of economic weakness. However, if the welfare reforms are successful in increasing employment, in the long term, this may lead to increases in economic output.

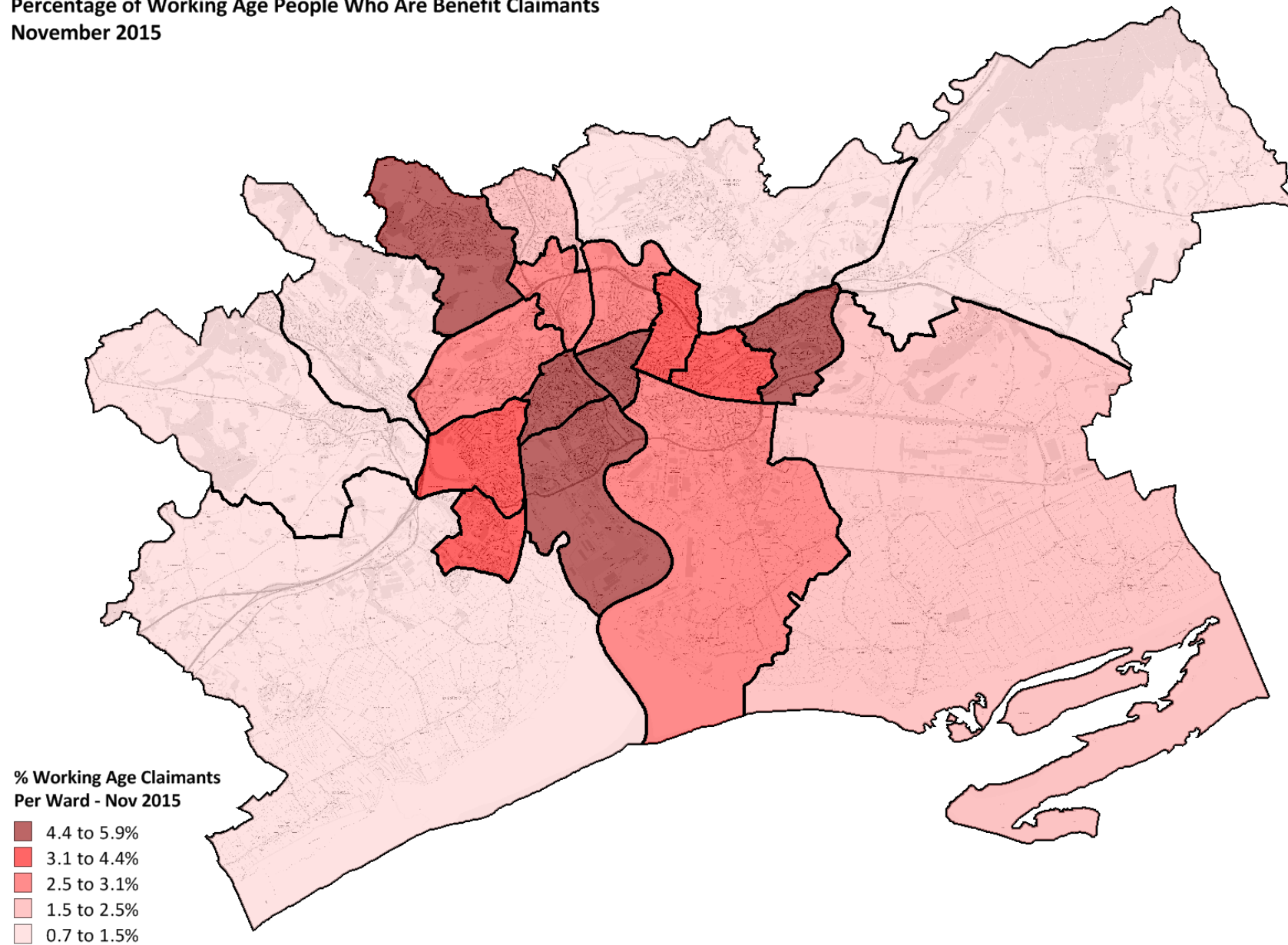


A strong geographical pattern emerges for benefits claimants in Newport which closely reflects wider indicators of deprivation, most notably the Wales Index of Multiple Deprivation.

Long term forecasting of this indicator is complicated and potentially unreliable as it relates to uncertain economic conditions and UK Government policy. However in the short term the UK Government have stated that they intend to progress with their Welfare Reform programme which intends to promote people to enter paid employment whilst aiming to reduce spending on the welfare state.

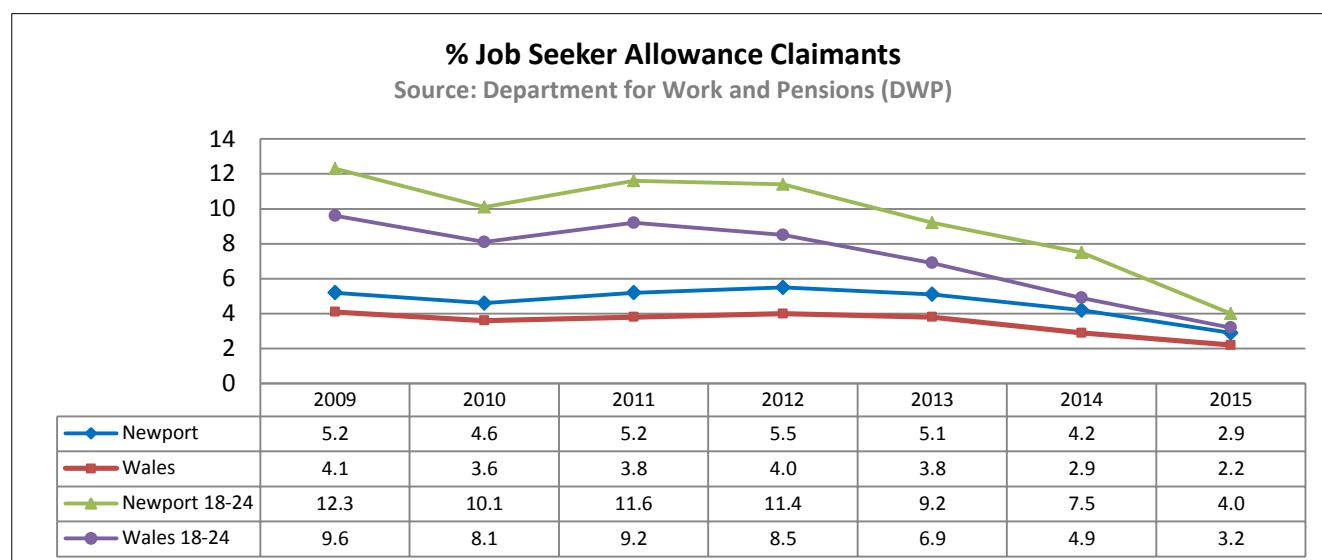
⁷ <http://gov.wales/docs/ds/jlg/report/140217-wr-stage3-part2-summary-en.pdf>

Percentage of Working Age People Who Are Benefit Claimants November 2015



Job Seeker's Allowance

The percentage of 18-24 year olds claiming Job Seekers Allowance in Newport has been consistently above the Wales average over the past seven years and the trend over this time was initially an increase, rising from 6% in 2007 to 11.4% in 2012 followed by a reduction in 2013, 2014 and again in 2015 to the lowest level since before 2008. Whilst it has mirrored the trends for 18-24 years olds and the population as a whole within Newport and across Wales, the rate for 18-24 year olds in Newport remains significantly higher than other areas of Wales and most UK cities.



JSA Claimants shows the total number of people claiming Job Seekers allowance and the total number of claimants aged 18-24 years. The information shown refers to the month of September.

The JSA claimants stood at 3,061 in September 2015, almost 2,200 people less than the high point in Dec 2012 (39% reduction). This is the lowest it has been since 2008. Only 10 (out of 64) UK cities have achieved a bigger reduction over this period. However there are still only 5 UK cities with higher JSA claimant rates (Cardiff and Swansea are better than Newport).

The issues affecting 18-24 year olds are a continuation of the issues for Year 11 and Year 13 schools leavers. The general economic climate has meant greater competition for jobs, with many older, higher skilled and more experienced people competing for the jobs that young people would have previously accessed. This seems to have had a more significant impact on young people in Newport compared to the Wales average, possibly due to the greater dependency on employment in the manufacturing sector within Newport. However the upturn in the economy and particularly the progress on Newport's regeneration is having an impact on JSA claimant rates with Newport recording one of the biggest decreases in claimant rates for any UK city.

There are a number of initiatives in place aimed at improving the skills of people, and engaging and supporting people into employment, including:

- A coordinated partnership focus on reducing NEETS through the Youth Engagement and Progression Framework.
- Business start-ups and support, including university spin-offs.
- Skills training including the Children and Young Peoples Skills and Family Skills projects under Families First.
- Community based job clubs.
- Pre-employment training courses.
- Expansion of job preparation, work placement and training through the Work Based Learning Academy, which is run by Newport City Council Community Development.
- Jobs fairs.
- Delivery of the Work Programme initiative in partnership with Working Links.

Other initiatives are in place to encourage investment and economic regeneration, including:

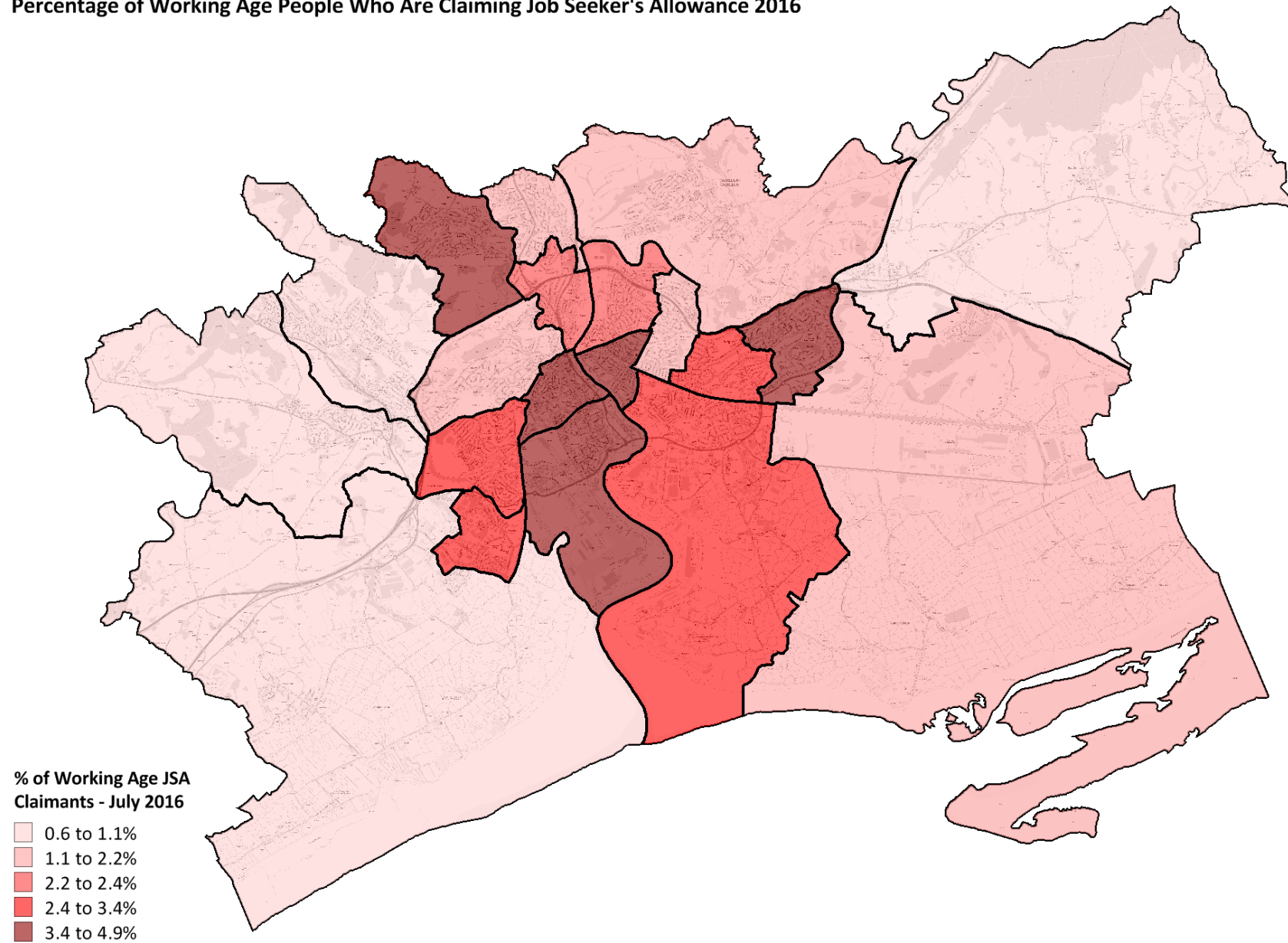
- Inward investment strategies.
- Building on the success of Friar's Walk through business start-up grants for High Street/Commercial Street, Vibrant and Viable Places programme and other city centre developments.
- Digital City – Implementation of the Super Connected Cities programme.
- Development of the business tourism economy particularly based on conventions and conferences.

Significant programmes have been put in place in Newport that are specifically aimed at supporting people back in to employment. Families First - Children and Young People Skills and Families First - Family Skills are both designed to engage with and support people in to work through employment and skills based provision. The Communities First programme has a renewed focus on education and employment through the new cluster model. However future funding for these programmes is currently uncertain although indications are that anti-poverty programmes will continue to focus primarily on employability and skills development.

Long term forecasting of this indicator is complicated and potentially unreliable as it relates to uncertain economic conditions and UK Government policy. However in the short term the UK Government have stated that they intend to progress with their Welfare Reform programme which intends to promote people to enter paid employment whilst aiming to reduce spending on the welfare state and in particular on key out of work benefits.

The thematic map shows a strong geographical correlation between JSA claimant rates and wider indicators of poverty e.g. low skills levels, children in low income households, free school meals eligibility and the Wales Index of Multiple deprivation. The highest claimant rates are recorded in Bettws, Ringland, Pillgwenlly, Stow Hill and Tredegar Park. The rural fringe wards tend to record significantly lower levels with rate typically a quarter of the wards listed above.

Percentage of Working Age People Who Are Claiming Job Seeker's Allowance 2016

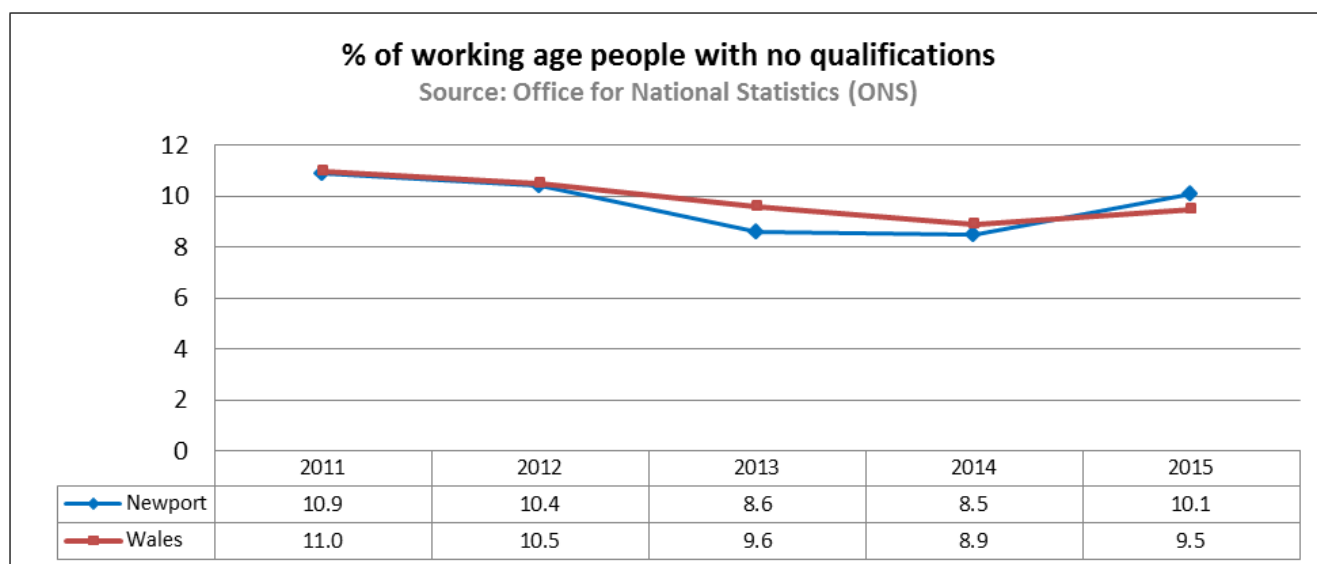


How skilled is the working age population of Newport?

People with higher qualifications may have a greater chance of securing employment, will have higher incomes, will have more career options and can better respond to changing economic circumstances.

No Qualifications

The percentage of working age people in Newport with no qualifications over the period 2011 to 2015 has decreased from 10.9% to 10.1%. This decrease is slower than Wales as a whole which has decreased from 11.0% to 9.5%.



The percentage of adults with no qualifications in Newport had been decreasing over the medium term and had more than halved between 2008 and 2014. By 2011 the Newport figure had fallen below the Wales average (decreasing figures = positive trend) and remained at a lower rate until 2015. In 2015 the rate increased by 1.6% points which in real terms means an additional 1,700 people with no qualifications recorded as living in Newport. Generally it is expected that qualification levels improve over time, as people without qualifications and most new entrants have some form of qualification, so the reversed trend is not easy to explain. Possible reasons for this could relate to the in-migration of people without recognised UK qualifications, although the overall Newport population grew by only 200 people over the same period, as indicated by the mid-year population estimate, a significantly smaller figure than 1,700. However population figures and skills level qualification figures are estimates and survey based, respectively, and as they are not exact counts they can be potentially inaccurate. The 2016 data once available will help to judge whether 2015 was an outlier or represents an emerging trend.

Most forecasts agree that the future labour market will increasingly require higher level skills and unskilled/low skilled occupations will contract, however current uncertainty over international free trade agreements may have some bearing on industrial activity over this period. Currently employment growth projections for the medium term suggest that almost all employment growth (rather than replacement) will be limited to skills requirements at NQF level 4 and above. In order to remain competitive the Newport workforce will need to respond to the increasingly skills demands of employers or businesses will locate elsewhere.

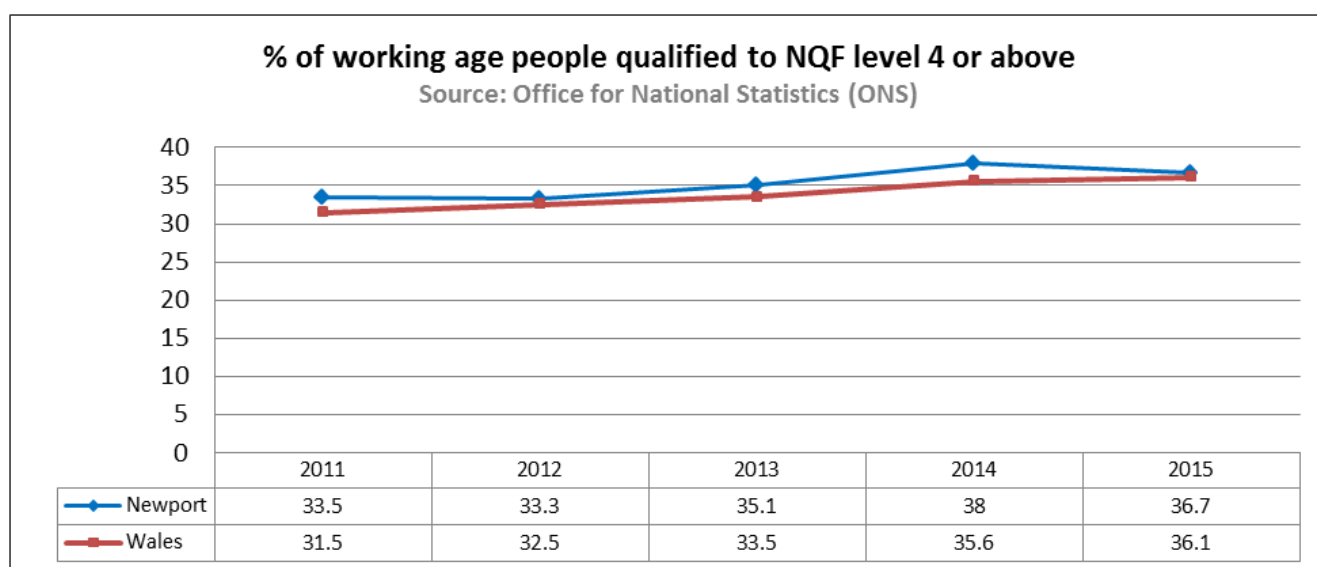
A report for Newport City Council by the NEF Foundation using UK Commission for Employment and Skills stated that "The growth in higher order occupations is reflected by a growth in demand for employees with NQF Levels 4-6 and, particularly, NQF Level 7. The proportion of the workforce with level 4+ qualifications is now expected to grow from 36% in 2012 to 47% by 2022, 62% of the total demand, with a high proportion of the demand being in new jobs. There will be a net reduction in demand for all other levels of qualification. The proportion of those with NQF Level 3 or Level 2 will decline from 44% to 38% but will still constitute 30% of the overall demand. The proportion of those holding NQF Level 1 or no qualifications will fall from 19% to 12% and there will be very little demand for any new entrants to the workforce. The projected decline in the numbers

required will create an urgent need for upward progression. Although there will be replacement demand for those with NQF Levels 2 and 3, there will be fewer employment opportunities for those that achieve qualifications below level 4 than in the past.”

Up to date local data on literacy/numeracy is not available, however the proportion of adults with no qualifications is a proxy indicator of this. Across the UK, around 1 in 6 adults struggle with reading and writing; the latest Welsh statistics (2010) show that 12% of the Welsh population have not reached Level 1 of basic literacy skills – a problem that is particularly acute in over 55s, where 15% of the population are below Level 1. Basic literacy is the skill employers most commonly cite as being of concern when they are recruiting (CBI / Pearson Education and Skills Survey, 2014).

NQF Level 4 or above

In terms of higher level qualifications, the percentage of working age people qualified to NQF level 4 or above between 2011 and 2015 in Newport saw an increase of 3.2 percentage points over the period to 36.7% in 2015, this compares with an increase of 4.6 percentage points for Wales to 36.1%.



Since 2008 the percentage of adults in Newport with a higher level qualification (NQF level 4 or above) has shown a sustained increase and since 2009 has been above the Wales Average. There was a small decrease from 2011 to 2012 of 0.2% points which might be explained by population dynamics for instance the outward migration of individuals with higher level qualifications, or possibly by the inward migration of people with lower skills. This short term decrease reversed and the 2014 figure was at a higher level than any time before. A 2014 study by the Centre for Cities When compared to other UK cities Newport ranks in the upper half of the table in terms of higher level skills (NQF 4 and above) and is around mid-table for the proportion of the working age population with no qualifications. However in 2015 Newport recorded another dip, this time by a larger degree than in 2012, amounting to 1.3 percentage points. As normally you would expect qualifications levels for the working age population to increase, due to natural wastage and replacement, this situation is not easily explained. A similar trend was noted for the proportion of people with no qualifications. The most probable explanation might relate to population dynamics with the in-migration of adults without UK qualifications, perhaps EU migrant workers and also from outside of the EU. This however is not borne out by the annual estimate of population which shows a smaller rise of only 200 people over the same period for Newport.

The overall longer term trend towards improved qualifications can be seen across all the qualification levels in Newport. This can be attributed to the increased range of learning opportunities to suit all levels of ability. The rise is also influenced by successive UK Government's promotion of degree level qualifications, but also concerns on the part of the workforce about unemployment, the need to up-skill and retrain and the diminishing number of unskilled jobs. A more recent concern expressed by young people and learners is the increasing cost and growing unaffordability of degree level education and as a result the need for education providers to offer alternative, skilled vocational and work based learning pathways.

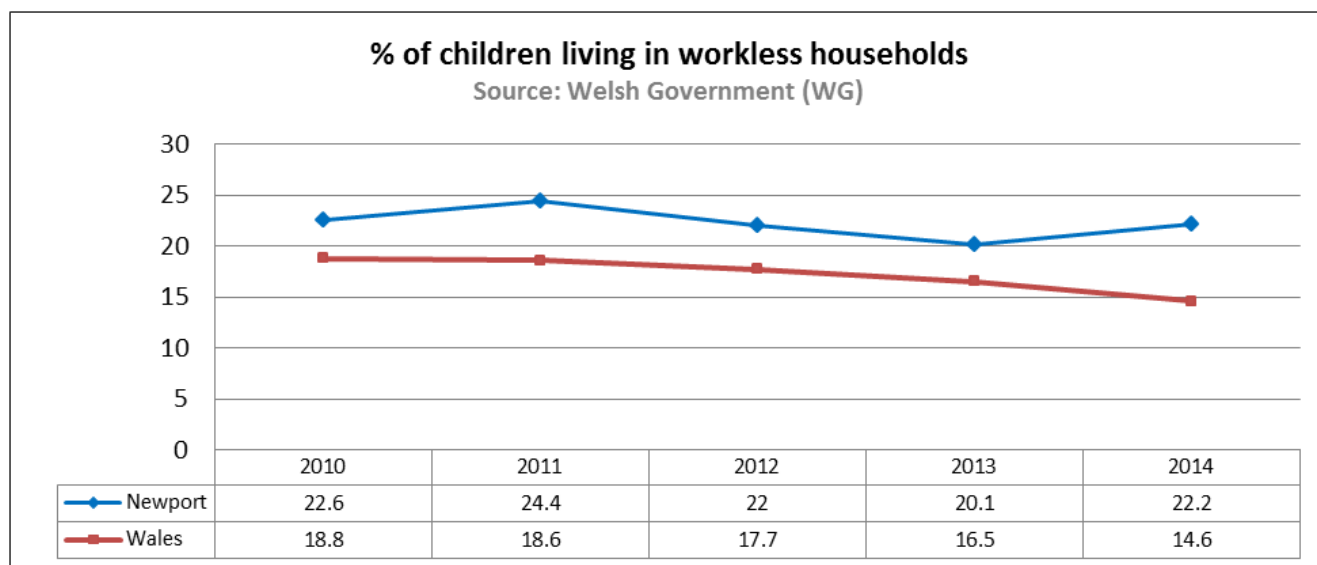
The following comments are typical of the consultation responses received:

- *Year after year adult learning has decreased in Newport's community centres (Charles Street & Brynglas House for example).*
- *Learning for adults has been cut again, there are still people who can't read and write who were born here. Mostly doing menial tasks.*
- *Not enough IT skills. Not enough economic numeracy. Not enough apprenticeships.*
- *Not very good even against the all-Wales position, which is itself poor against rest of UK and elsewhere in Europe. This is a major factor holding us back.*
- *Not enough training courses for young adults or people over 50 years old.*
- *Lots of people with skills - unused due to their unemployment.*
- *Education for school age pupils is good although there are fewer subjects on offer nowadays. Adult education is not as comprehensive as it could be nor is it widely available. Skills levels need to be matched to employment opportunities. In a post-industrial city like Newport there are skilled people but will their skills match the needs of new employers?*

What do we know about the Economic Well-being of our children and young people in Newport?

Children Living in Workless Households

The percentage of children in Newport living in workless households between 2010 and 2014 has fluctuated with a slight decrease from 22.6% to 22.2%. However, a decrease from 18.8% to 14.6% has been seen for the whole of Wales.



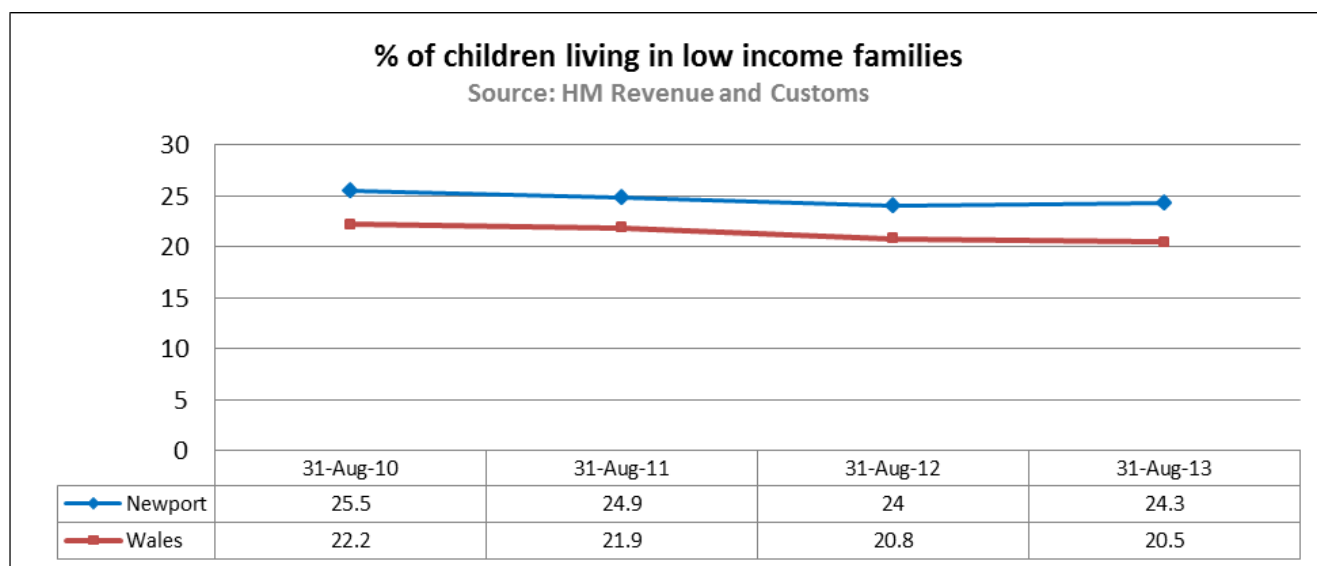
The number of children living in households where no one works in Newport is not following the same trend as the rest of Wales and the wider UK. Both Wales and the UK are in 2014 recording the lowest levels since this measure was first recorded in 1997, whilst Newport has not recorded a significant and sustained reduction in the last five years. This measure is generally regarded as a key indicator of poverty and so suggests that poverty is still deeply embedded in pockets of Newport. The figures also show that in Newport children in one parent families were far more likely to be living in workless households (37.2%) than those in couples (4.3%). This suggests that barriers to accessing employment particularly for single parents may be coming into play, despite the UK Government Welfare Reform policy of promoting employment for example through Universal Credit, Working Tax Credits and the Work Programme. For non-working single parents the main barriers to work are lack of quality childcare, and a scarcity of jobs they can combine with parenting. For many single parents, a lack of confidence and skills, following changes in their home life and possibly a prolonged period out of work, are also factors.

As a city, in Newport the issues associated with the vicious cycle of worklessness and associated poverty are hugely complex. The impact of job cuts as a result of the recession and the associated lack of employment opportunities available have served to compound existing problems of inter-generational worklessness in some families. Equally, the personal circumstances of individuals can impact on their likelihood of living in poverty. For instance, young people leaving care, families with a disability or children with disabilities, people with caring responsibilities, and young teenage parents that have left school with poor qualifications. The cost of travel/transport can also be a barrier to work. Childcare costs can act as a significant barrier to parents accessing employment as can the flexibility of childcare provision.

Regarding absolute levels of poverty, lack of awareness of benefit entitlements due to the complexity of the benefits regime can result in families not maximising their potential income. There are some specific groups who are particularly susceptible to both poverty and inability to work. For instance, the introduction of the 'Leave to Remain' policy for asylum seekers resulted in an increase in those on benefits. Language skills could also be a barrier to accessing work for asylum seekers (given leave to remain), migrants, other transient groups and Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) groups, whilst qualifications and skill sets of migrants may not be recognised in the UK.

Children Living in Low Income Families

The percentage of children in Newport living in low income families between 2010 and 2014 has decreased from 25.5% to 24.3%. However, this is still above Wales as a whole which has decreased from 22.2% to 20.5%.



Firstly it should be noted that there is a significant reporting time lag for this indicator, however the trend shows that for the latest available data little sustained reduction has been recorded in Wales and less so for Newport in the four years shown. However both Newport and Wales both indicate a small year on year reduction over the period.

Poverty is a hugely complex phenomenon however and is caused by a range of factors which work together and result in families, individuals and groups experiencing inadequate resources.

Low income measures for families, are closely linked with other key indicators of poverty and as such are associated with lone parent households, children with disabilities, certain BME groups and workless families.

Low paid work is thought to be an increasingly important factor in low household income. In 2009/10, 58% of families below the UK poverty line contained at least one working member. Low wages, part-time work and the high costs of childcare all interact to reduce incomes.

Many low wage jobs offer limited prospects for progression referred to as 'low pay, low prospects'; or may be insecure, providing only sporadic and unpredictable incomes so-called 'low pay, no pay'.

Low income families experiencing financial hardship 'do without' everyday necessities, social activities, and holidays – putting a strain on parenting and family relationships. Furthermore living on a low income can bring

multiple stresses such as food and fuel poverty, debt, dispossession, and restricted social opportunities – affecting family relationships, harming parents’ physical and mental health, and contributing to feelings of stigma, isolation, and exclusion for the whole family.

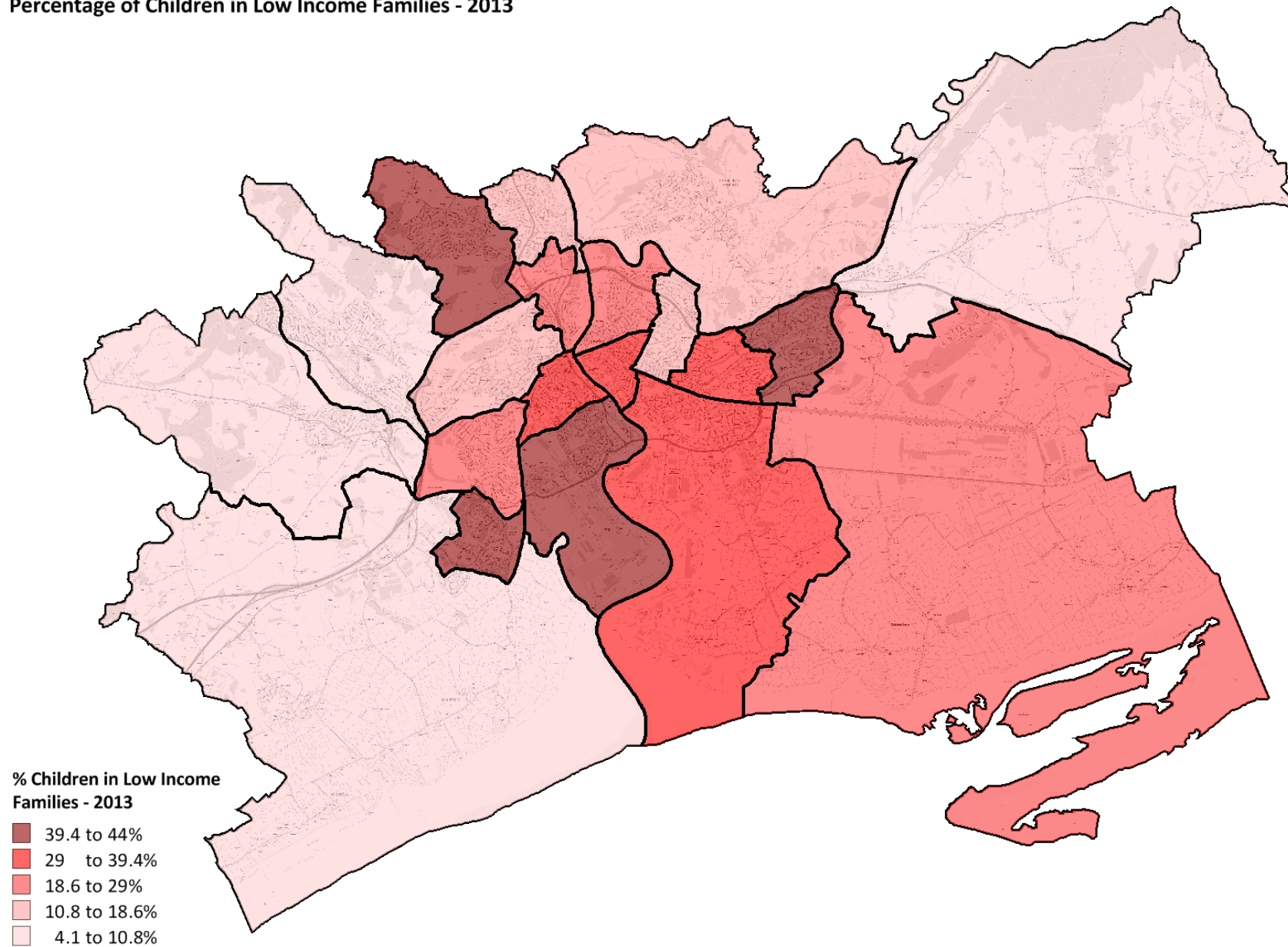
People on low incomes increasingly tend to live in areas with others who are materially disadvantaged. Deprived neighbourhoods often have inadequate housing and a lack of basic amenities and services, all of which can contribute to stress. Balancing safety with opportunities for children’s development adds to pressure for parents. However, more families on low incomes live outside deprived areas than in them any may not have the same access to the key support programmes which operate on a predominantly geographical basis e.g. Communities First and Flying Start.

The benefits system is often a significant source of confusion and stress, and many families do not receive all the benefits to which they are entitled which compounds low income levels.

As low income for families with children is an indicator of poverty, unsurprisingly the geographical pattern across Newport tends to reflect other key deprivation indicators, including the Wales Index of Multiple Deprivation. Pillgwenlly, Bettws, Tredegar Park, Ringland, Alway and Victoria record the highest rates with the first four wards recording rates of 40% or more.

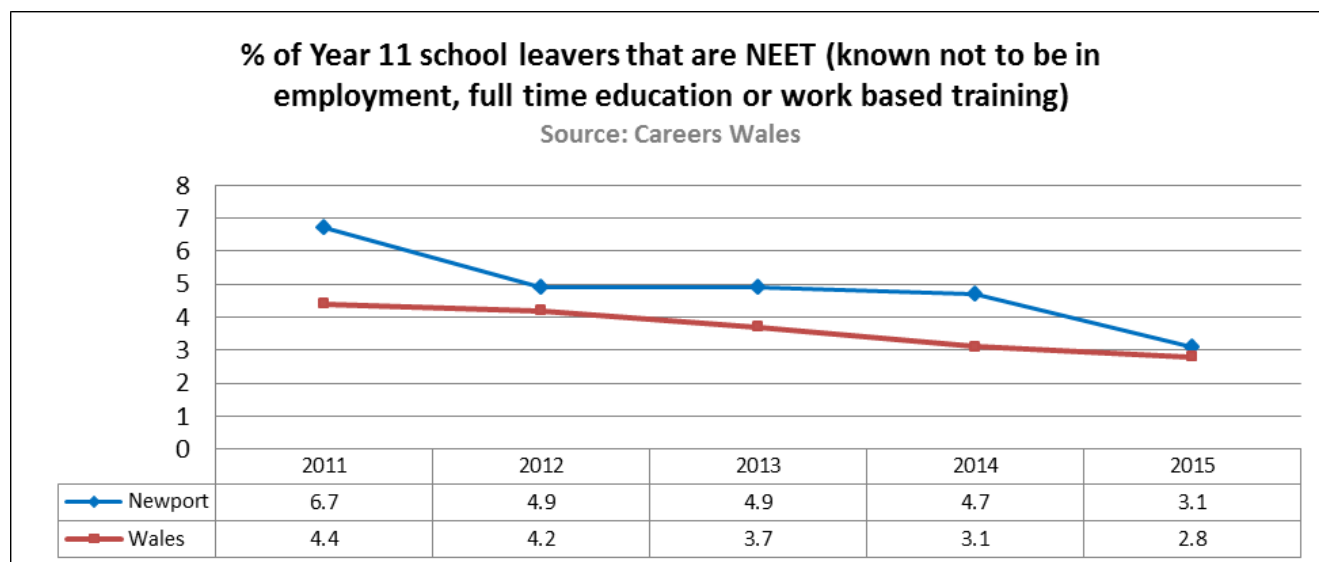
The thematic map shows a strong geographical correlation between low income families and wider indicators of poverty e.g. low skills levels, benefits claimant rates, free school meals eligibility and the Wales Index of Multiple deprivation. The highest claimant rates are recorded in Bettws, Ringland, Pillgwenlly, Stow Hill and Tredegar Park. The rural fringe wards tend to record significantly lower levels with rate typically a quarter or less than the wards listed above.

Percentage of Children in Low Income Families - 2013



Year 11 Schools Leavers Known not to be in Employment, Full Time Education or Work Based Training

The percentage of Year 11 school leavers that are known not to be in employment, full time education or work based training for young people (NEET) in Newport has decreased from 6.7% in 2011 to 3.1% in 2015. This has resulted in a substantial closing of the gap between Newport and the Wales average over the period.



Engagement in learning and training are critical if young people are to make successes of their lives, meet their own needs, and make a positive contribution to society and the local economy. The council and its partners have an important role to play in helping young people to make the most of opportunities for training and employment.

Newport has made a significant impact on the numbers of young people not in education, employment and training (NEET) over the past seven years. In 2008 the number of young people leaving year 11 and becoming NEET in Newport was 10.4%. By 2013 we had reduced this figure to 4.9%, in 2014 the figure was 4.7% and by 2015 this has fallen to a record low of 3.1% a reduction of over 70% over a seven year period. Newport now stands above Cardiff, Bridgend, Neath Port Talbot, Rhondda Cynon Taf, Carmarthenshire and Pembrokeshire, as shown in the following table.

**Year 11 Leavers known to be not in education,
employment or training by local authority**

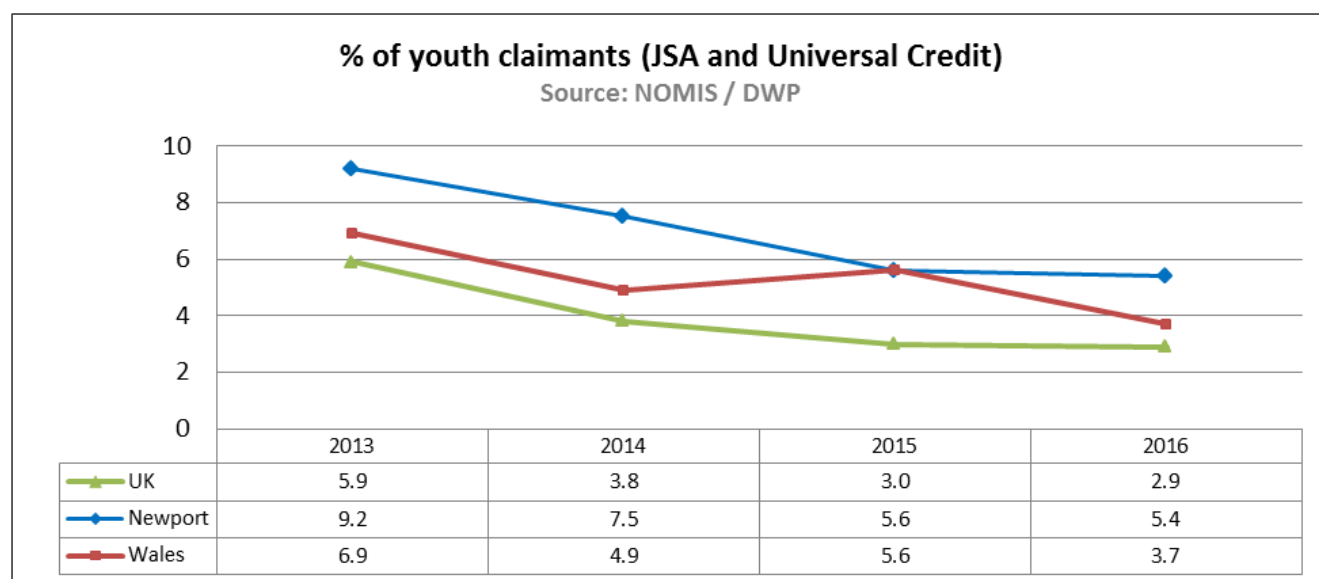
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Wales	4.4	4.2	3.7	3.1	2.8
Isle of Anglesey	2.7	2.4	3.7	1.7	2.2
Gwynedd	3.6	3.0	2.4	1.7	1.8
Conwy	4.0	3.4	3.6	1.8	2.4
Denbighshire	3.6	2.9	4.1	2.1	3.1
Flintshire	2.7	2.3	3.6	1.3	1.3
Wrexham	3.4	3.2	3.2	1.8	1.7
Powys	3.0	2.2	2.7	2.3	2.0
Ceredigion	3.3	2.3	1.3	1.8	1.4
Pembrokeshire	3.8	3.1	3.4	3.2	3.8
Carmarthenshire	2.8	4.3	3.0	3.4	3.5
Swansea	3.1	3.2	3.9	3.5	2.7
Neath Port Talbot	4.6	3.1	4.4	3.8	3.6
Bridgend	4.4	6.4	3.7	3.6	3.2
The Vale of Glamorgan	4.3	3.9	3.8	2.8	1.7
Cardiff	7.7	6.7	4.9	4.3	4.5
Rhondda Cynon Taf	3.9	4.5	4.1	3.9	3.7
Merthyr Tydfil	5.6	6.2	1.9	2.6	1.6
Caerphilly	4.5	5.9	4.4	3.5	2.1
Blaenau Gwent	6.6	4.2	4.6	3.4	2.4
Torfaen	6.7	5.5	2.5	2.2	1.9
Monmouthshire	3.8	3.8	2.8	1.7	1.9
Newport	6.7	4.9	4.9	4.7	3.1

The significant improved results in this area follow more effective and targeted working arrangements in relation to the provision of support for young people not in education, employment or training which commenced in 2015/16. The Local Authority has taken the lead in implementing the Youth Engagement and Progression Framework (YEPF) and has developed an early identification tool which all secondary schools are using. There are robust partnership arrangements in place to manage processes both pre and post compulsory school age and these are backed up by an Information Sharing Protocol. Careers Wales have been able to provide data in a timely manner that has supported the allocation of appropriate support to young people where a straightforward transition is not possible. The delivery of work focused programmes through the Work Based Learning Academy, Newport Works Programme and tackling poverty programmes (Families First and Communities First) has ensured that support is always available for young people to help with the transition. The Youth Service has undertaken an invaluable role in tracking and engaging with young people who have disengaged from services and providers. Schools have put in place best practice support arrangements for young people who may be at risk of disengaging from learning and providers of post compulsory education work well together to better plan provision.

Long term forecasting for this indicator is unreliable. Given the relatively high levels of deprivation in Newport it could be expected that the significant improvements made to date will slow as we close the gap on the Wales average rate. Furthermore, whilst Newport has recorded a significant reduction in the number of young people leaving school who become NEET, the Youth Job Seekers Allowance claimant count (18-24) remains at a concerning level and ranks alongside the lowest performing UK cities (October 2016 figures), even though this rate has almost halved over a three year period. This situation is likely to reflect the wider context of high levels of deprivation in the city and will be one of the key factors which need to be addressed if generational cycles of deprivation are to be broken.

Job Seeker's Allowance claimants aged 17-24

The percentage of youth claimants in Newport has fallen at a faster rate than the Wales and UK comparative figures. Only three years data is available for this indicator as Universal Credit was introduced over the period alongside Job Seekers Allowance.



Whilst considerable progress has been made in reducing the youth claimant rate in Newport it remains the fact that the figure is still amongst the highest for UK cities ranking 4 out of 64⁸. However Newport has also recorded the sixth biggest reduction in the rate over this same period.

The issues affecting 18-24 year olds are a continuation of the issues for Year 11 and Year 13 schools leavers. The general economic climate has meant greater competition for jobs, with many older, higher skilled and more experienced people competing for the jobs that young people would have previously accessed. This seems to have had a more significant impact on young people in Newport compared to the Wales average, possibly due to the greater dependency on employment in the manufacturing sector within Newport. However the upturn in the economy and particularly the progress on Newport's regeneration is having an impact on JSA claimant rates with Newport recording one of the biggest decreases in claimant rates for any UK city.

There are a number of initiatives in place aimed at improving the skills of people, and engaging and supporting people into employment, including:

- A coordinated partnership focus on reducing NEETS through the Youth Engagement and Progression Framework.
- Business start-ups and support, including university spin-offs.
- Skills training including the Children and Young Peoples Skills and Family Skills projects under Families First.
- Community based job clubs.
- Pre-employment training courses.
- Expansion of job preparation, work placement and training through the Work Based Learning Academy, which is run by Newport City Council Community Development.
- Jobs fairs.
- Delivery of the Work Programme initiative in partnership with Working Links.

⁸ <http://www.centreforcities.org/city/newport/>

Other initiatives are in place to encourage investment and economic regeneration, including:

- Inward investment strategies.
- Building on the success of Friar's Walk through business start-up grants for High Street/Commercial Street, Vibrant and Viable Places programme and other city centre developments.
- Digital City – Implementation of the Super Connected Cities programme.
- Development of the business tourism economy particularly based on conventions and conferences.

Significant programmes have been put in place in Newport that are specifically aimed at supporting people back in to employment. Families First - Children and Young People Skills and Families First - Family Skills are both designed to engage with and support people in to work through employment and skills based provision. The Communities First programme has a renewed focus on education and employment through the new cluster model. However future funding for these programmes is currently uncertain although indications are that anti-poverty programmes will continue to focus primarily on employability and skills development.

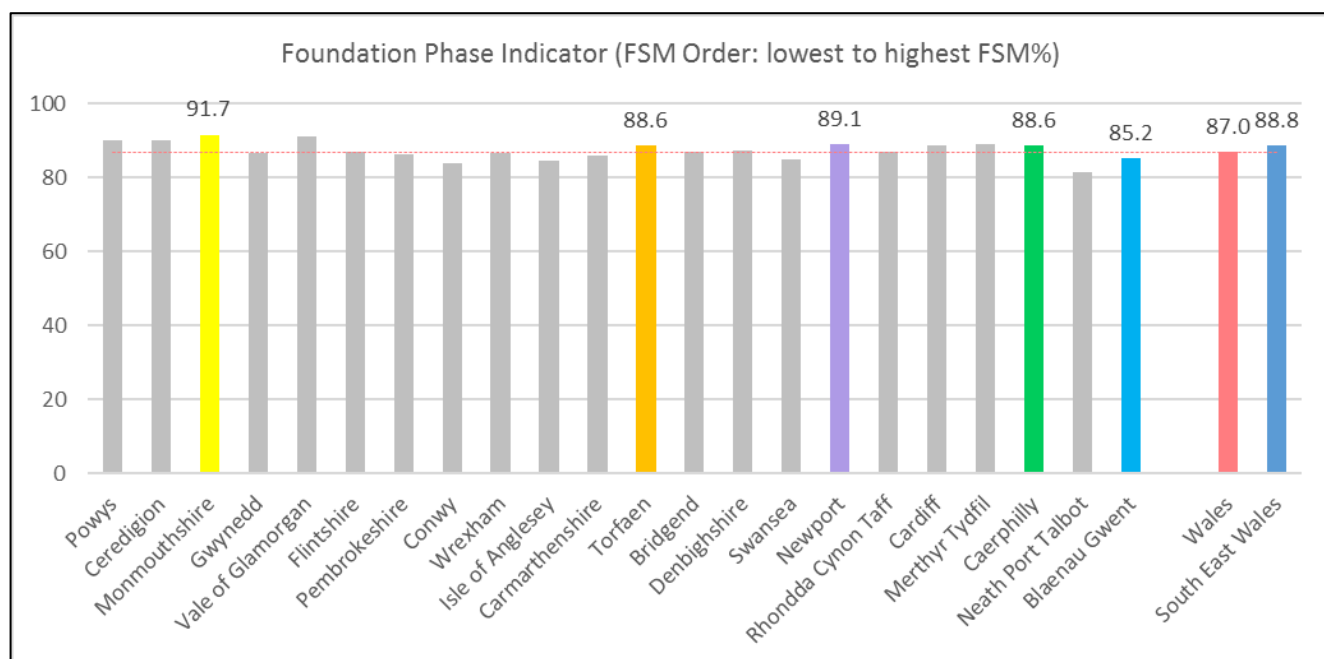
It is difficult to reliably forecast this indicator as it is related to complex economic and social conditions and Government welfare policy. The current low ranking for Newport in comparison to other UK cities would suggest that further performance improvements can be made, however this will require a sustainable strategy which tackles wider causes of poverty e.g. barriers to employment, health conditions, qualification levels etc.

How skilled are our children and young people in Newport?

Having a good education can play a crucial role in enabling young people to maximise the opportunities available to them, achieve their potential and make a contribution to the economy.

Foundation Phase

Performance in the foundation phase improved from 88.1% in 2015, to 89.1% pupils achieving the foundation phase indicator (FPI) in 2016, an increase of 1 percentage point. Newport currently ranks 6th in Wales for the FPI when compared with other local authorities, which is above the LA's FSM ranking (16th, 2016 PLASC data), and above the rank position of 8th in 2015.



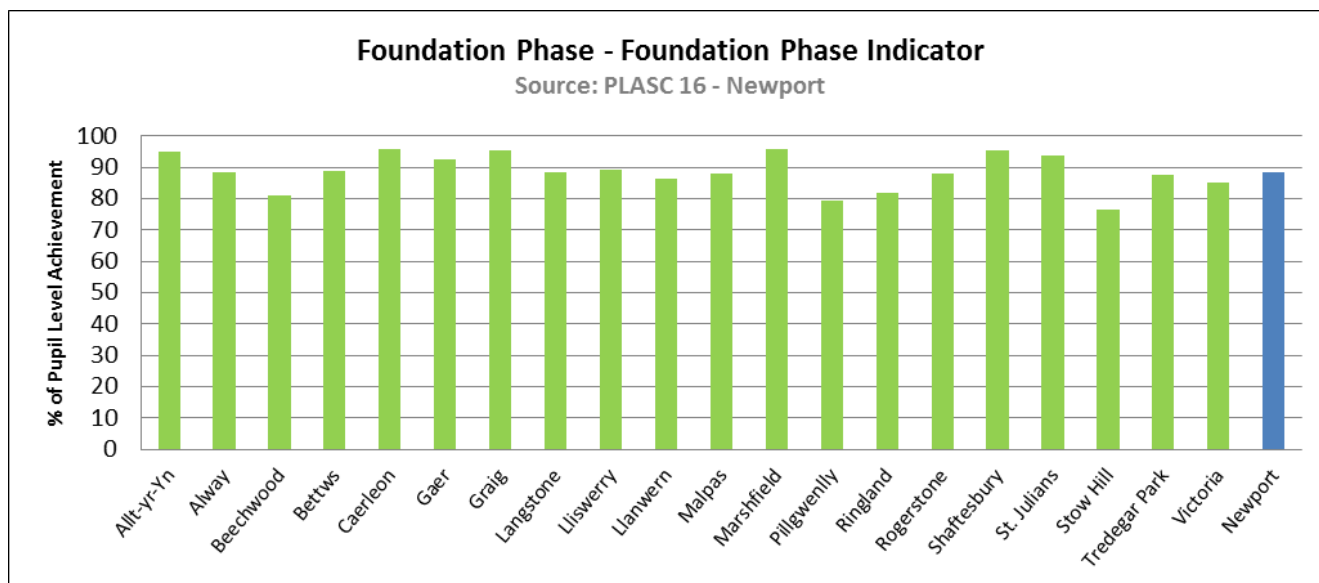
Wales rankings

In the Foundation Phase, following the implementation of a revised curriculum, schools reported for the first time in 2012 on the performance of 7 year olds in language, literacy and communication (English or Welsh language) (LLC), mathematical development (MD), and personal and social development, well-being and

cultural development (PSDWCD). The foundation phase indicator (FPI) measures the percentage achieving the expected outcome in all three areas of learning.

When compared with other LAs in Wales, performance in Newport is higher than could be expected for each area of learning. Ranks positions have improved at all indicators.

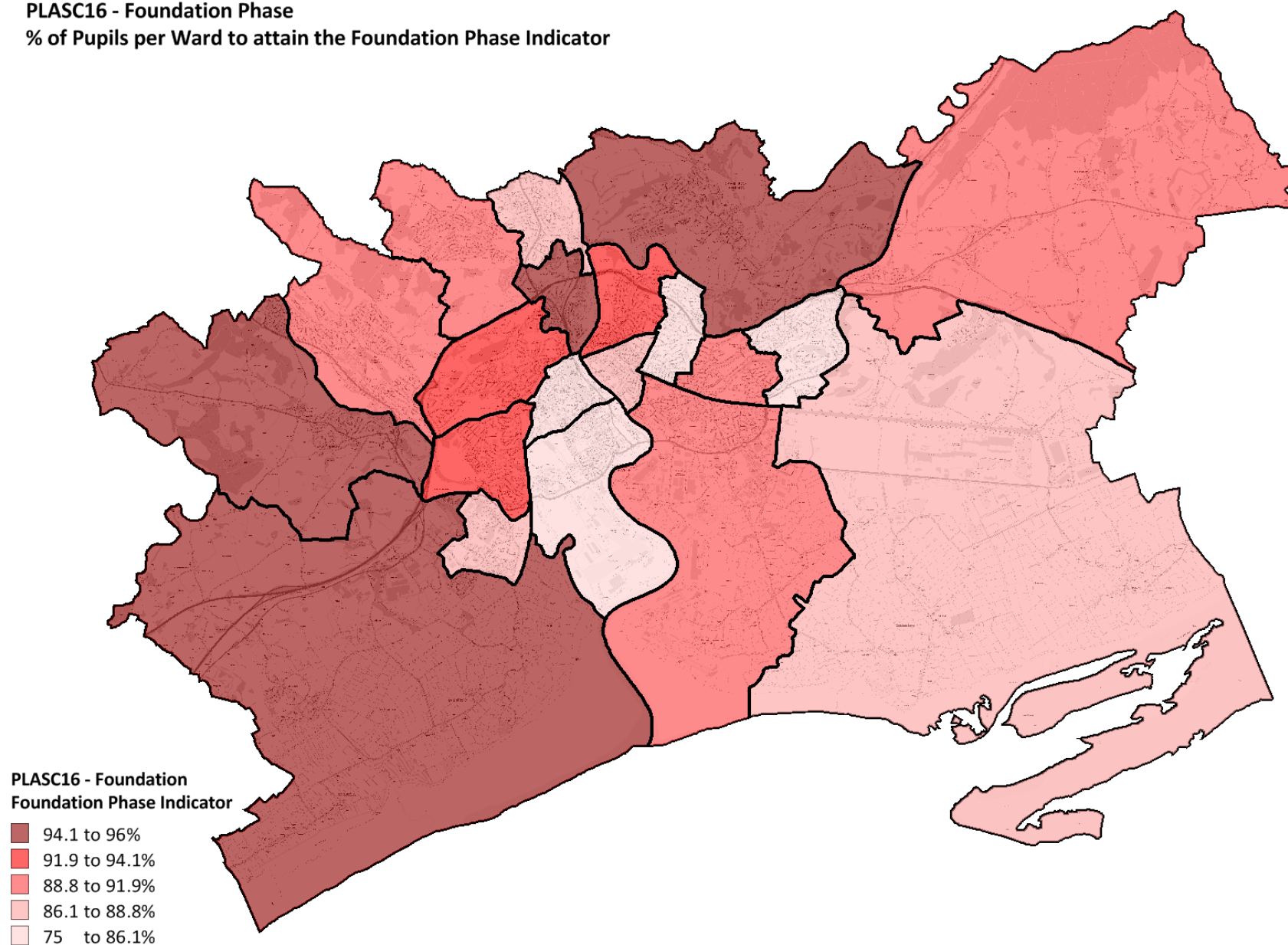
	FPI	LLC English	LLC Welsh	Mathematical Development	PSDWCD
2016	6	5	1	9	7
2015	8	7	2	10	9
2014	8	=6	9	9	17



There is a significant variation in performance across the city for the Foundation Phase Indicator with around 20 percentage points difference between high performing wards such as Caerleon, Graig, Marshfield, and Shaftesbury compared to lower performers such as Stow Hill, Pillgwenlly, Ringland and Beechwood. These geographical patterns are more complex than for other indicators of deprivation, although the basic urban/rural ward variation in performance is still generally evident.

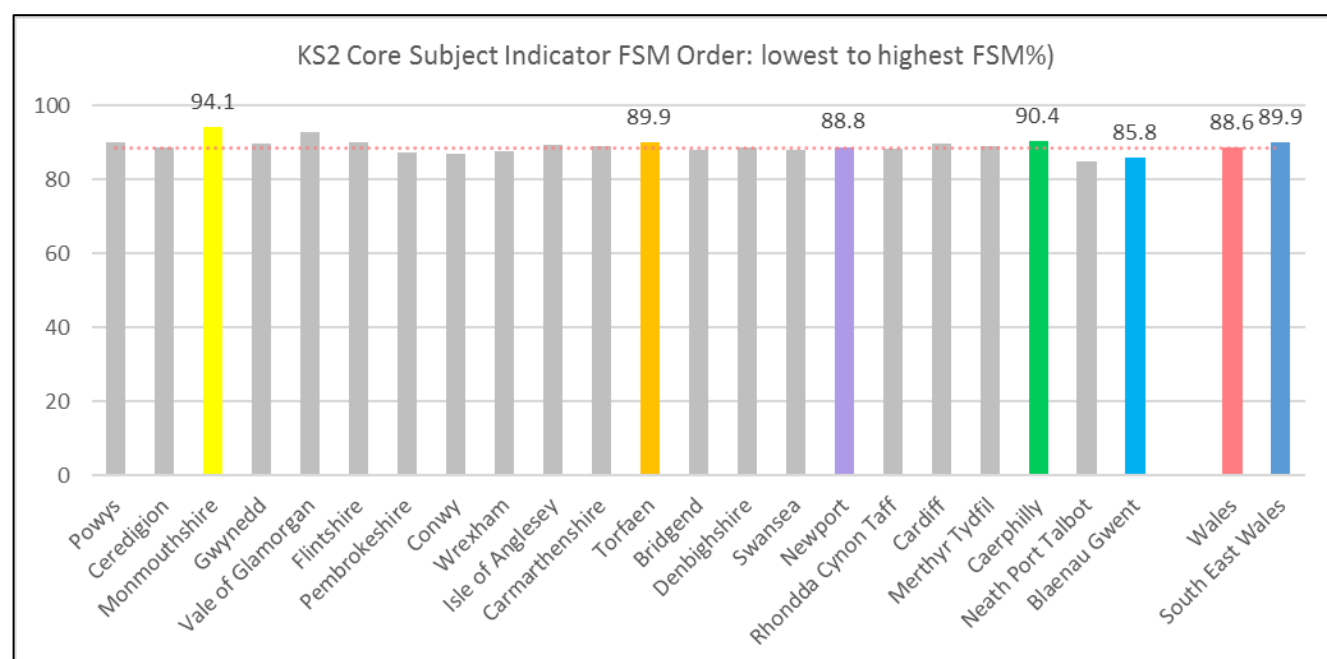
PLASC16 - Foundation Phase

% of Pupils per Ward to attain the Foundation Phase Indicator



Key Stage 2 (11 years)

Performance declined slightly in 2016, with 88.8% pupils achieving the core subject indicator (CSI), 0.5 percentage points below 89.3% in 2015. Newport is ranked 12th in Wales, which is higher than could be expected given the LA's FSM ranking (7th).



Performance in the CSI has declined by 0.5 percentage points and is ranked 12th in Wales.

Performance in English at the expected level 4+ has improved by 0.2 percentage points and is ranked 4th in Wales. Performance at the higher level 5+ has improved by 0.5 percentage points.

Performance in Welsh (first language) at the expected level 4+ has improved by 0.5 percentage points and is ranked 7th in Wales. Performance in Welsh (first language) at the higher level 5+ has improved by 3.7 percentage points.

Performance in mathematics at the expected level 4+ has improved slightly by 0.1 percentage points and is ranked 11th in Wales. Performance in mathematics at the higher level 5+ has improved by 1.3 percentage points.

Performance in science at the expected level 4+ has declined by 0.2 percentage points and is ranked 5th in Wales. Performance in science at the higher level 5+ has improved by 0.7 percentage points.

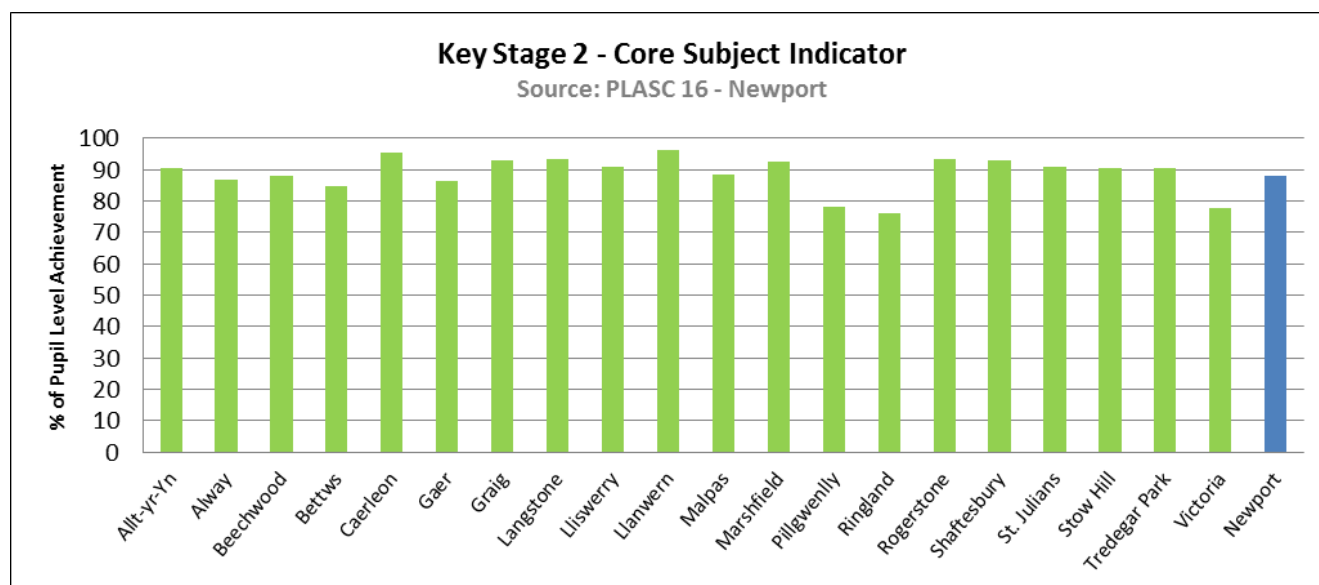
Performance at the expected level 4+ and expected level +1 (5+) for all indicators met or exceeded all of the school aggregate targets.

Wales rankings:

Static performances have resulted in a decline in the LA's rankings against other LAs in Wales for CSI, Welsh and maths, but remains in line with or higher than could be expected for all indicators given the LA's FSM ranking.

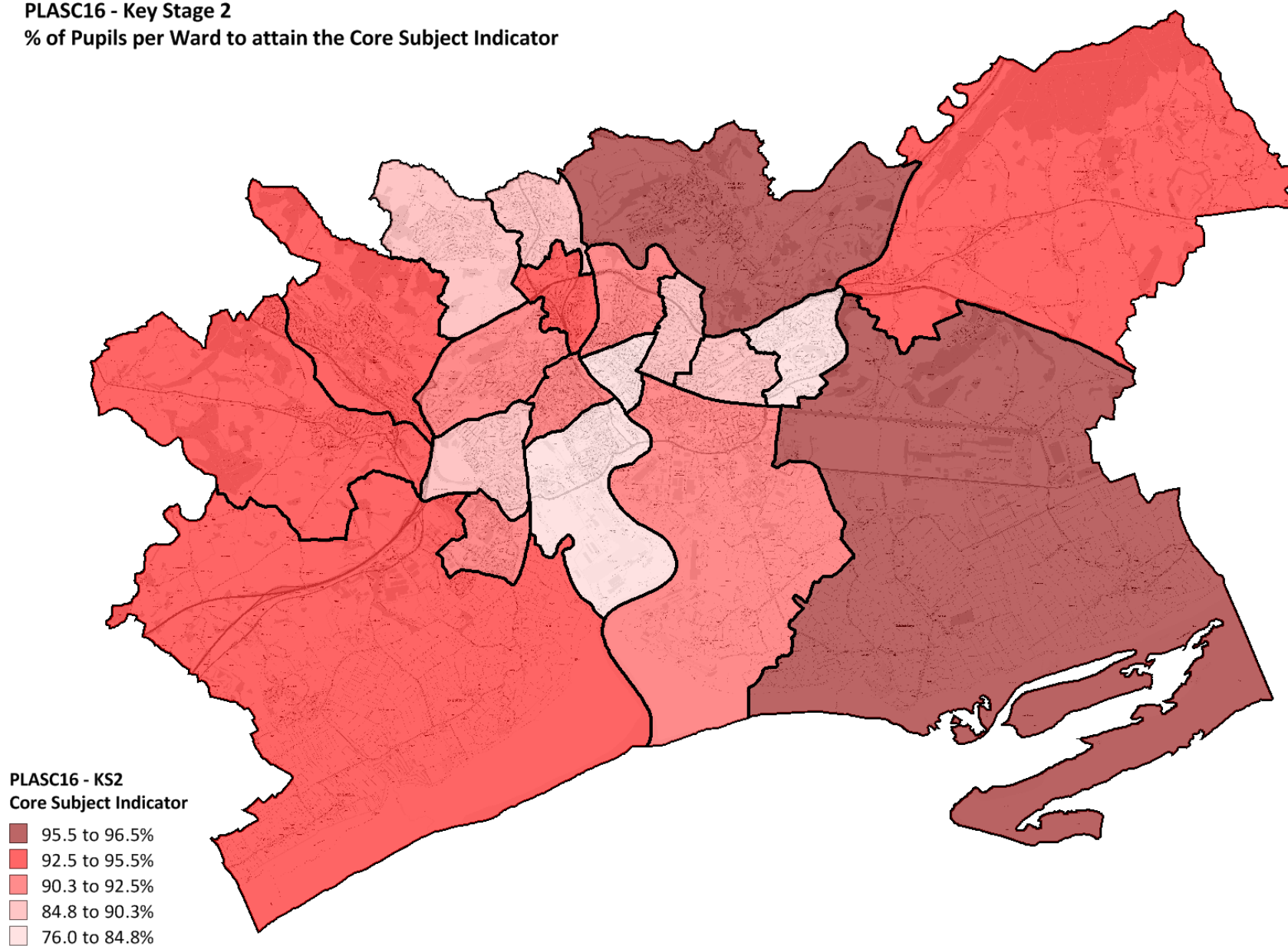
	CSI	English	Welsh (first language)	Mathematics	Science
2016	12 ↓	4 ↑	7 ↓	11 ↓	5 →
2015	7 ↑	5 ↑	5 ↓	8 ↑	5 ↑
2014	=11 ↓	8 ↓	3 ↓	=12 ↓	6 ↓

Geographically there is less variation in performance, across Newport, for KS2 than the Foundation Phase. Lower performing wards Ringland, Victoria, Pillgwenlly and Bettws which tends to reflect wider indicators of deprivation. Higher performers include the 'rural fringe wards' of Llanwern, Caerleon, Rogerstone Graig and Langstone, but inner urban wards including Victoria, Shaftesbury, Stow Hill and St Julians perform above the Newport average, which is in itself marginally higher than the Wales average.



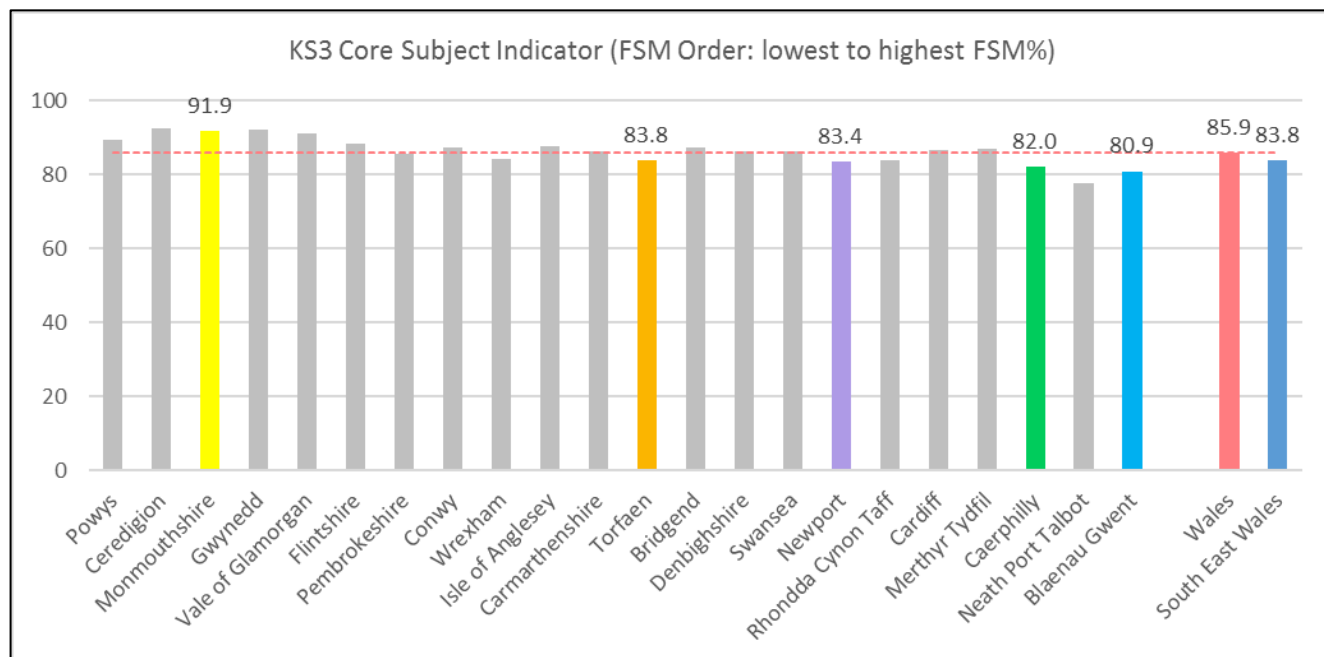
PLASC16 - Key Stage 2

% of Pupils per Ward to attain the Core Subject Indicator



Key Stage 3 (14 years)

Performance has improved, with 83.4% pupils achieving the core subject indicator (CSI), an increase of 1.8 percentage points from 81.6% in 2015. Newport is ranked 19th in Wales.



Performance in the CSI has improved by 1.8 percentage points and is ranked 19th in Wales, slightly down from 18th in 2015.

Performance in English at the expected level 5+ has improved by 1.1 percentage points and is ranked 15th in Wales. Performance in English at the higher level 6+ has improved by 1.6 percentage points.

Performance in mathematics at the expected level 5+ has improved by 2.3 percentage points and is ranked 17th in Wales. Performance in mathematics at the higher level 6+ has improved by 5.5 percentage points.

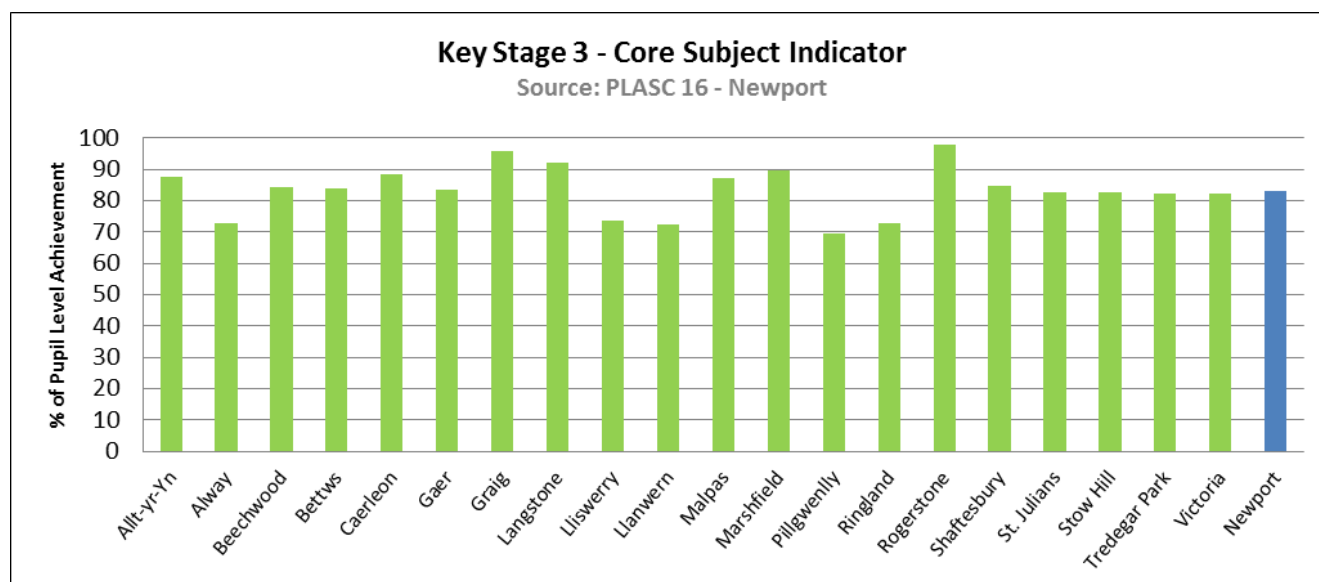
Performance in science at the expected level 5+ has declined by 0.4 percentage points and is ranked 19th in Wales. Performance in science at the higher level 6+ has improved by 3.2 percentage points.

Performance at the expected Level 5+ was less than 1 percentage point below school aggregate targets and science exceeded the target.

Wales rankings:

Newport's rankings have declined in all areas, except maths, which remains the same as the previous year.

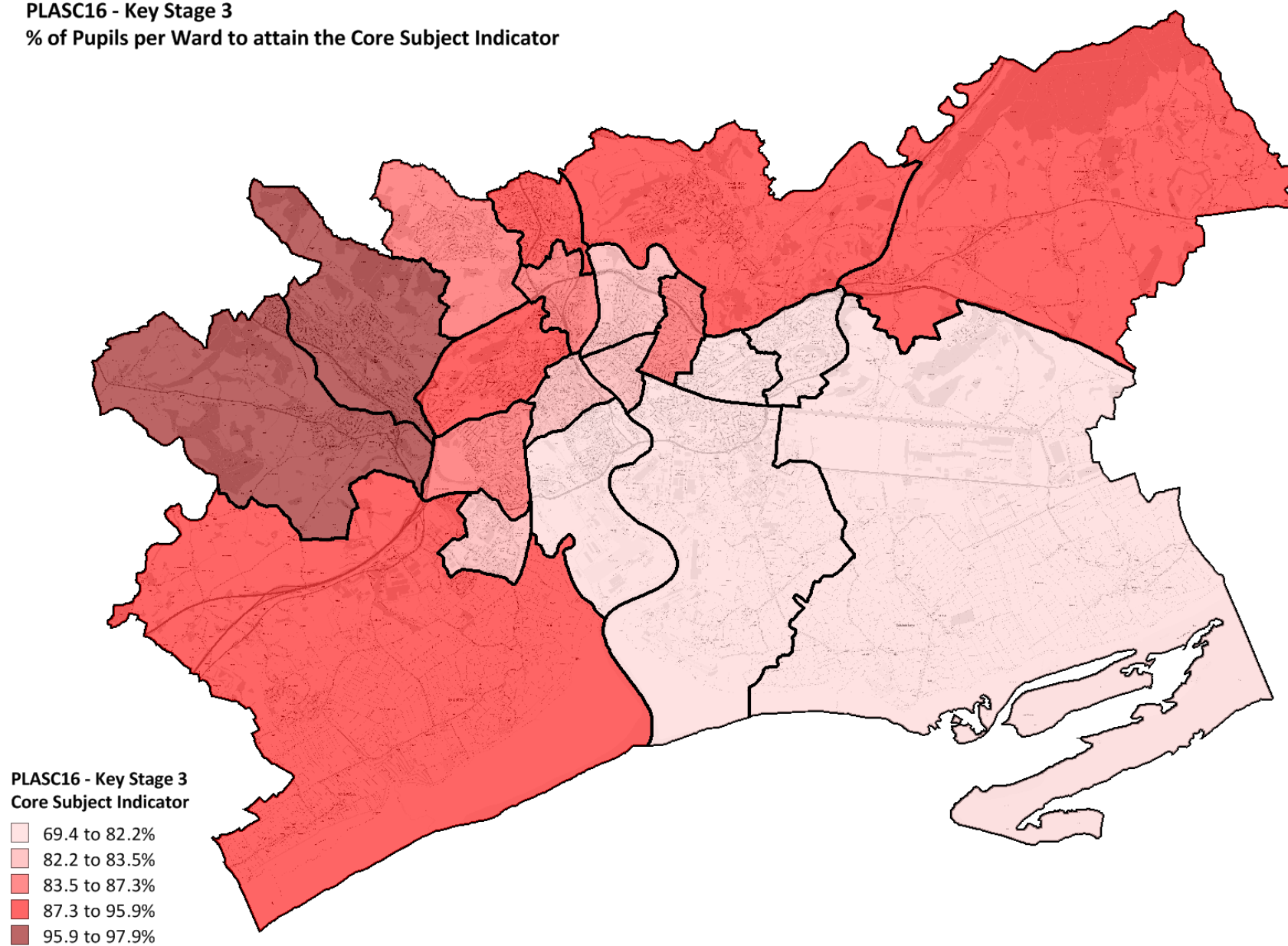
	CSI	English	Mathematics	Science
2016	19 ↓	15 ↓	17 →	19 ↓
2015	18 ↑	14 ↑	17 ↑	15 ↑
2014	19 ↓	17 ↓	18 ↓	20 ↓



The geographical pattern for this indicator shows wide variance across Newport, with the gap between the highest and lowest performing wards in the order of 20 percentage points and more. Alway, Liswerry, Llanwern, Pillgwenlly and Ringland perform significantly below the Newport average. The highest performers include Rogerstone, Graig, Langstone, Marshfield and Caerleon suggesting that educational attainment mirrors other indicators of deprivation across the city.

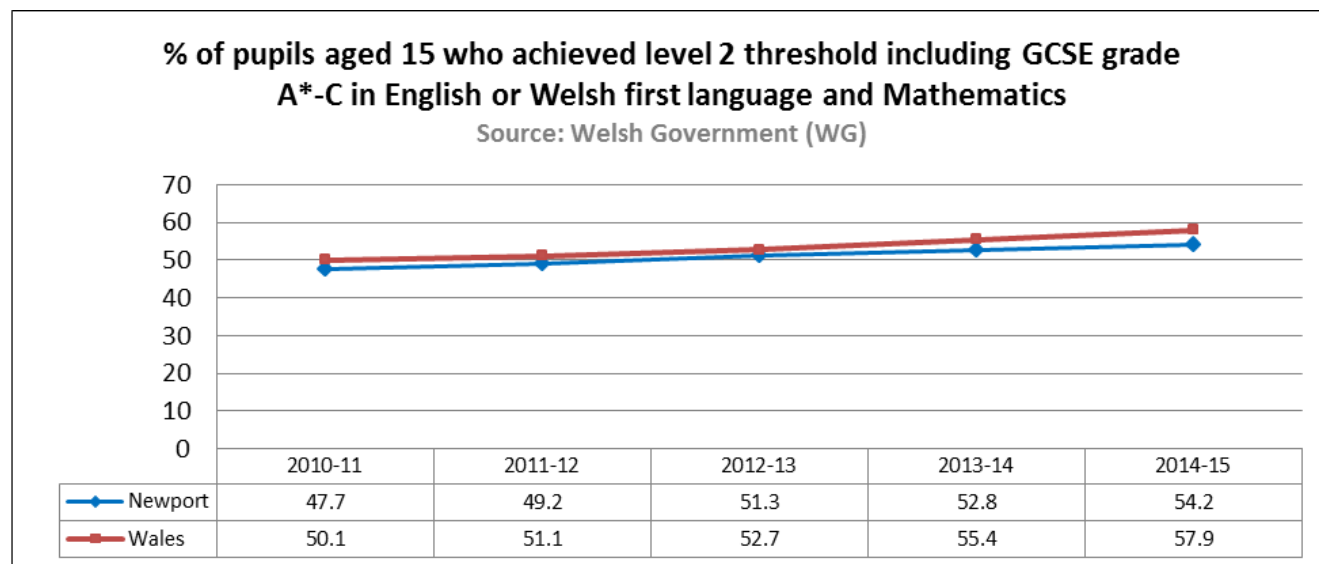
PLASC16 - Key Stage 3

% of Pupils per Ward to attain the Core Subject Indicator



Level 2 Threshold Inclusive

In Newport the percentage of pupils aged 15 who achieved the level 2 inclusive (L2+) threshold (5 or more GCSEs grades A*-C including English or Welsh first language and Mathematics) over the period 2010-11 to 2014-15 saw an increase of 6.5% from 47.7% to 54.2%. In comparison the Wales average shows an increase of 7.8% from 50.1% to 57.9% over the same period.



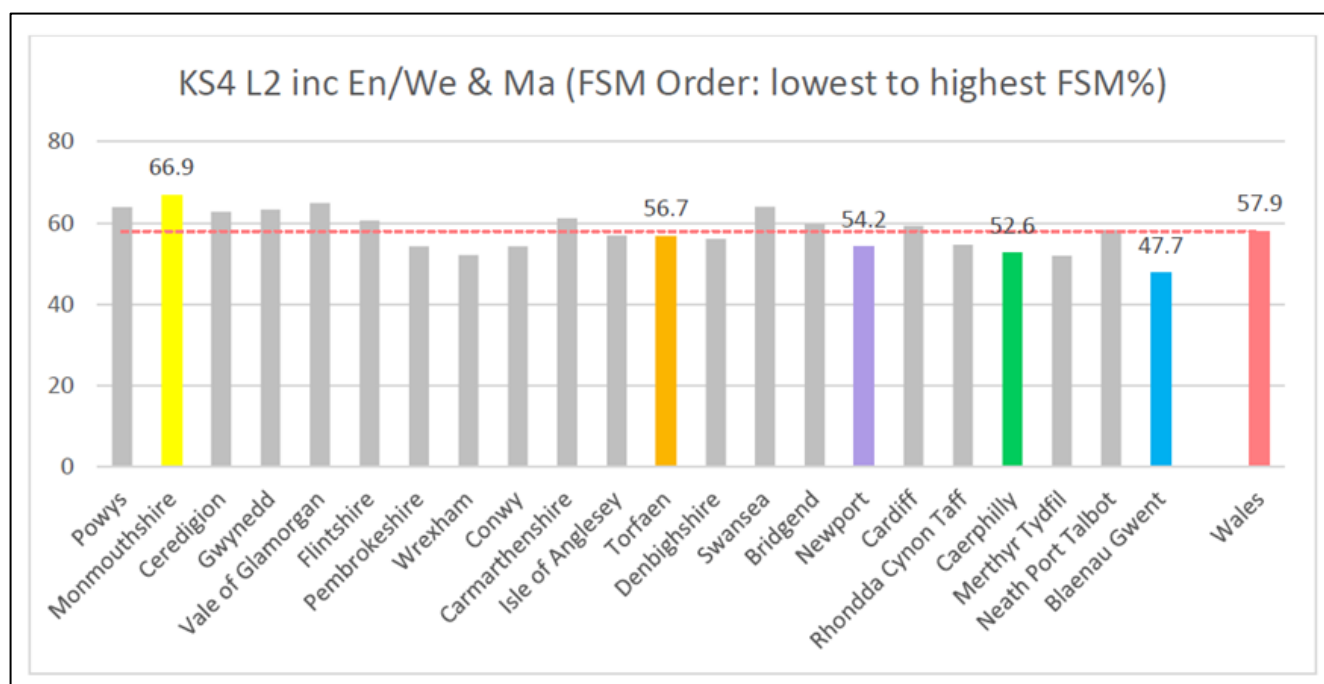
Key Stage 4 results show continued progress with increases in all high level indicators apart from Capped Points Score and CSI. The proportion of pupils achieving the Level 2 threshold inclusive of English/Welsh first language and mathematics has improved from 52.8% in 2014 to 54.2% in 2015. Newport is now ranked in 16th position for the Level 2 Inclusive Indicator. This improves Newport's ranking by one place (ranked 17th in 2014) and is also 'in line' with its expected performance linked to deprivation. Newport's performance in the indicator is 3.7% under the all Wales average.

At Key Stage 4, the following key performance measures are used to evaluate and compare the full range of achievement within and across local authorities:

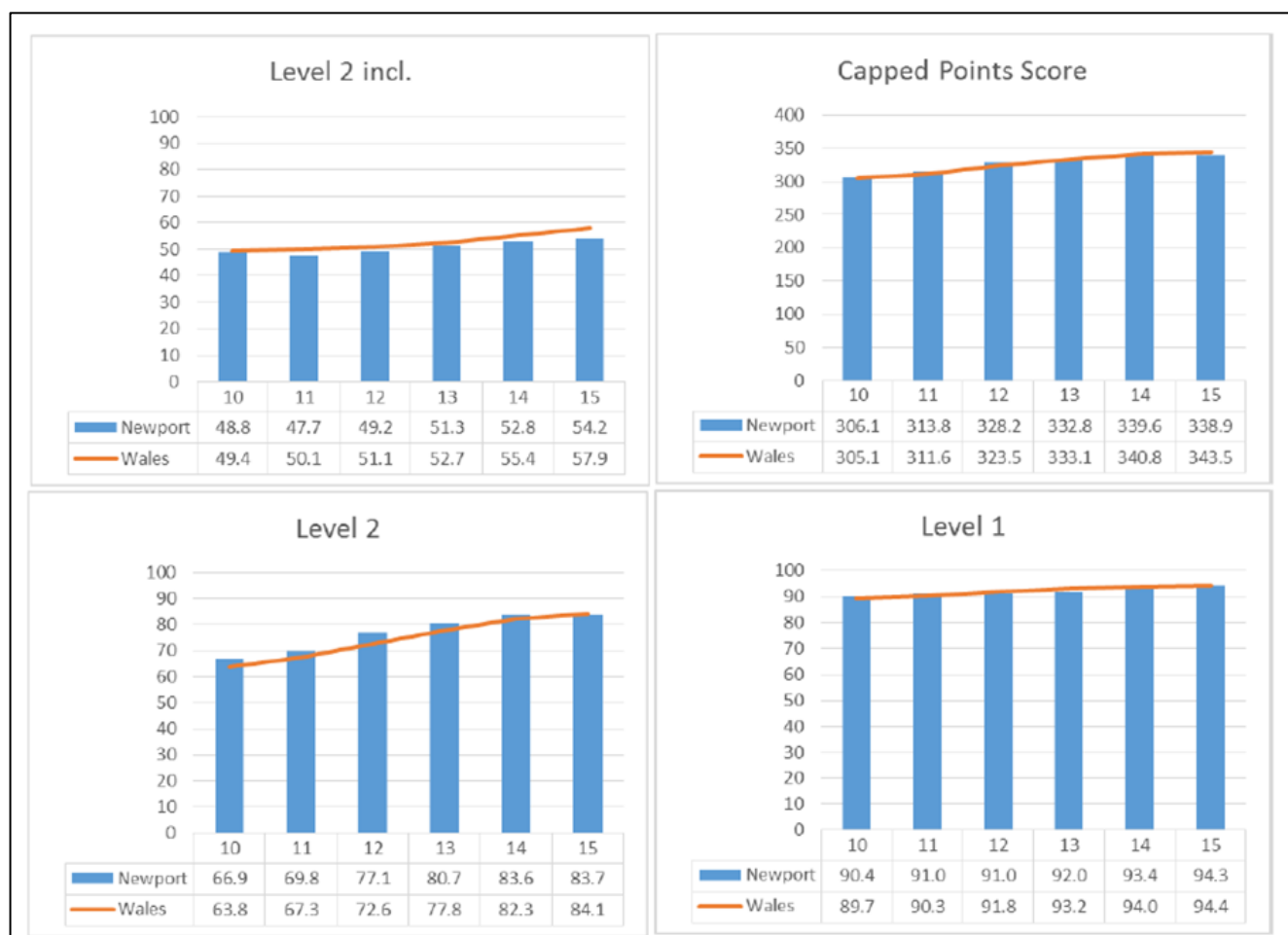
- Level 2 threshold including English or Welsh first language and mathematics (L2+).
- Level 2 threshold (L2).
- Level 1 threshold (L1).
- Core Subject Indicator (CSI).
- Capped Points Score (CPS).
- Level 2 qualification (equivalent to GCSE A*-C) in English or Welsh first language.
- Level 2 qualification (equivalent to GCSE A*-C) in mathematics.
- Level 2 qualification (equivalent to GCSE A*-C) in science.

Of these, the Level 2 threshold including English/Welsh first language and mathematics and the capped point score are particularly important and WG publishes local authority benchmarks based on these each year.

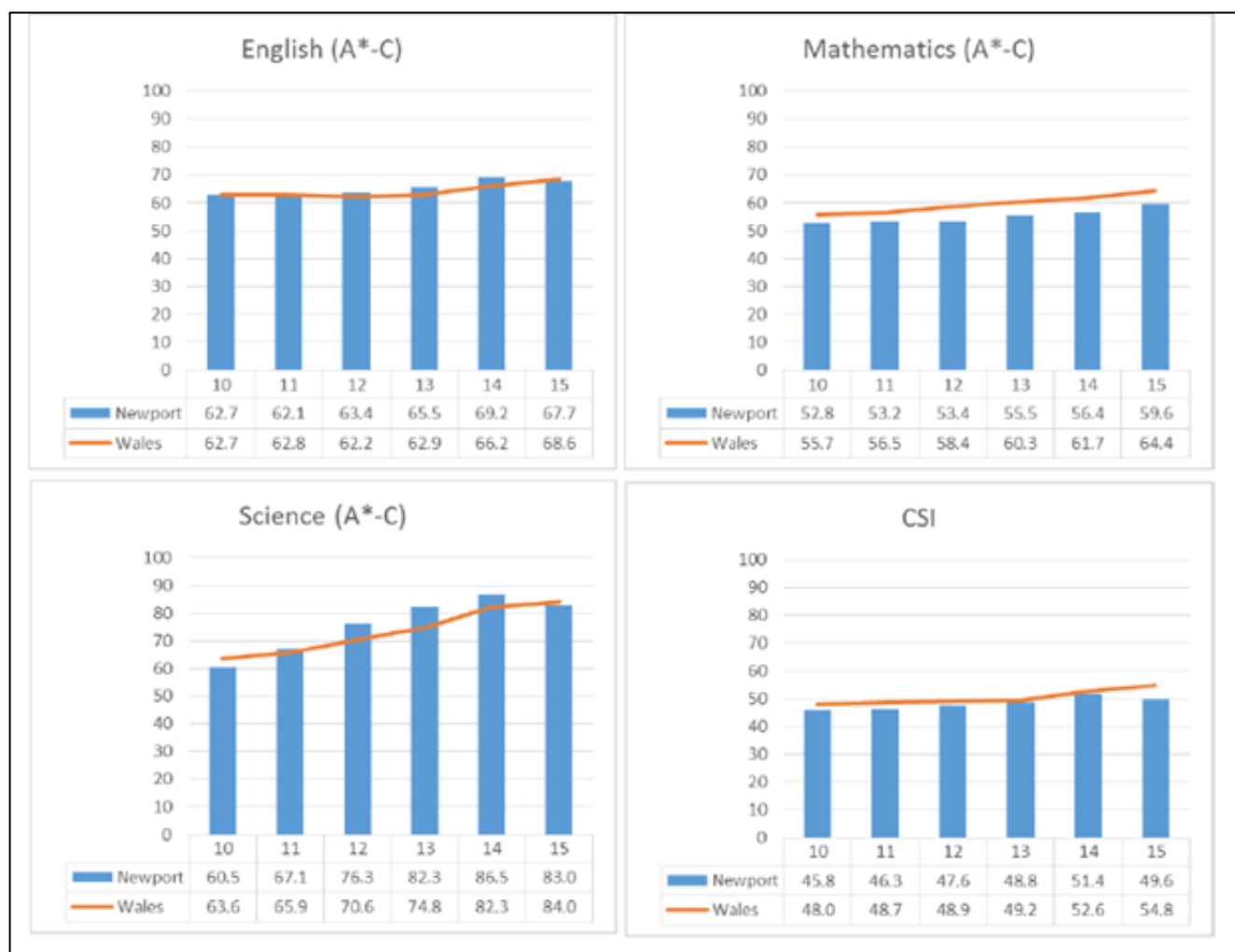
Final 2015 results indicate continued progress with increases in all high level indicators apart from Capped Points Score and CSI. The proportion of pupils achieving the Level 2 threshold inclusive of English/Welsh first language and mathematics has improved from 52.8% in 2014 to 54.2% in 2015.



There was also a small increase to the L2 threshold and a more significant increase to the L1 threshold, although both remain slightly below the national average. The capped point score declined to now be 4.6 points below the national average.



There were declines in both English and Science, but an improvement in mathematics. Mathematics however remains below the national average to the greatest extent.



Gender Differences

The gender gap reduced in 2015 for the Level 2 threshold inclusive of English/Welsh first language and mathematics from a 6.5 points gap in 2013 to a 4.6 points gap in 2015, below the Wales average of 7.5 points. The gap has been smaller than across Wales since 2011. This gap has reduced due to the acceleration of boys' performance relative to girls'. In fact, girls' performance in 2015 was lower than 2014 in all measures apart from L2 inc and mathematics. This is reflected in the gender gap decrease for all measure apart from L2 inc and mathematics, as this is due to poor performance of girls whilst boys continue to improve. The gender gap for all measures is smaller than that for Wales.

KS4 L2 inc E/W & M (% achieving)	Year				
	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Boys - Newport	44.2	47.4	48.3	51.1	51.9
Boys - Wales	46.4	46.9	48.7	51.4	54.3
Girls - Newport	51.1	51.3	54.8	54.5	56.5
Girls - Wales	54.0	55.5	57.0	59.7	61.8
Difference (boys% - girls%) - Newport	-6.9	-3.9	-6.5	-3.4	-4.6
Difference (boys% - girls%) - Wales	-7.6	-8.6	-8.3	-8.3	-7.5

Performance of eligible for Free School Meals (eFSM) compared to non-eFSM Pupils

The FSM/non FSM gap reduced in 2015 for the Level 2 threshold inclusive of English/Welsh first language and mathematics from a 35.7 points gap in 2013 to a 34.2 points gap in 2015, above the Wales average of 32.5 points. This gap has reduced due to the acceleration of FSM pupil performance relative to non FSM pupil performance. In fact, non FSM pupil performance in 2015 was lower than 2014 in L2 threshold, CSI and Capped Points Score. This is reflected in the narrowing of the gap for all measures.

KS4 L2 inc E/W & M achieving) (%)	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
FSM - Newport	21.1	20.0	22.5	25.9	26.4
FSM - Wales	22.0	23.4	25.8	27.8	31.6
non FSM - Newport	54.3	55.9	58.2	58.9	60.6
non FSM - Wales	55.7	56.6	58.5	61.6	64.1
Difference (FSM% -non FSM%) - Newport	-33.2	-35.9	-35.7	-33.0	-34.2
Difference (FSM% -non FSM%) - Wales	-33.7	-33.2	-32.7	-33.8	-32.5

Local Authority Rankings

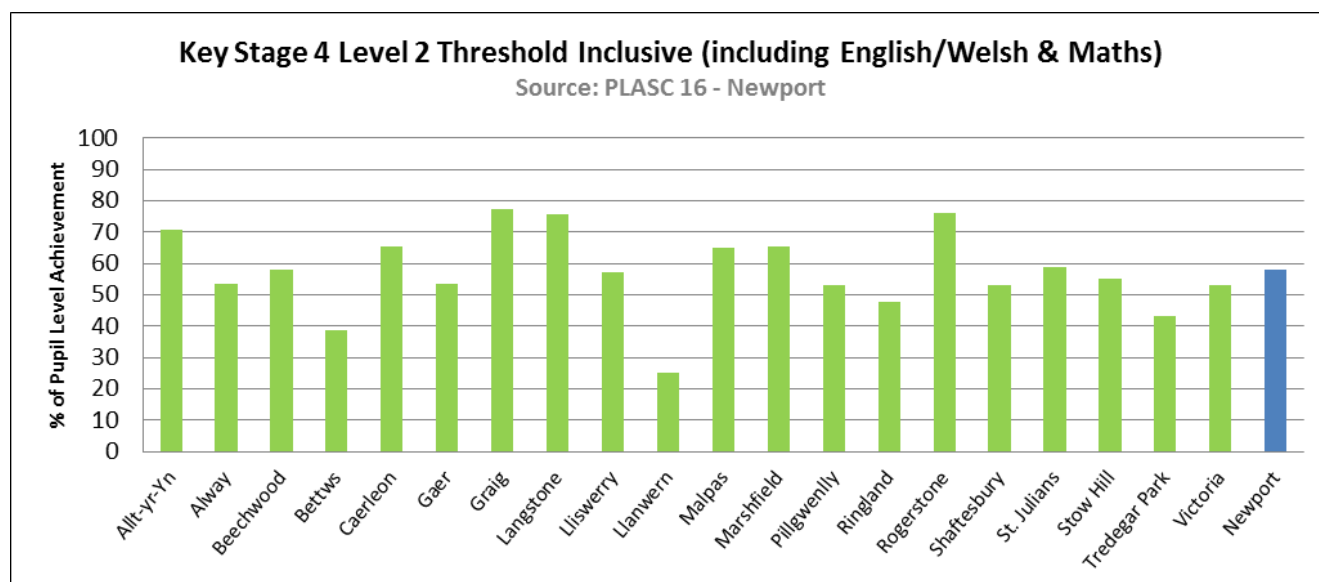
Despite improvements in some indicators, improvement is at a slower rate than the national average in the majority of indicators. However Newport's performance improved in the Level 2 Threshold, including E/W&M, the Level 2 Threshold and mathematics. There were however declines in English, which had an impact on the Core Subject Indicator. The following table shows rankings for Newport against the 21 other Welsh Local Authorities.

	L2 inclusive	L2	L1	CSI	Capped Point Score	English	Maths	Science
2015	16	12	19	19	18	12	19	17
2014	17	13	18	15	15	8	20	7

Welsh Government Modelled Expectation

The gap between the LA benchmarks for performance modelled on FSM entitlement and actual performance increased in 2015, with the Level 2 threshold including English/Welsh and mathematics 1.3 percentage points below the expected achievement and the capped point score 5.9 percentage points below the expected achievement. The last 2 years has seen performance in Newport fall below expected achievement, in the 3 years prior to that performance was above.

		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Level 2 threshold including English/Welsh and maths	Actual	48	50	52	53.2	54.9
	Target	48	49	51	53.6	56.2
	Difference	0	1	1	-0.4	-1.3
Capped Average Wider Point Score 2011-13	Actual	318	331	339	342.0	342.9
	Target	311	323	336	345.4	348.8
	Difference	7	8	3	-3.4	-5.9



The highest percentage of Key Stage 4 phase pupils to achieve a Level 2 Inclusive Indicator for Newport are in the wards of Langstone, Rogerstone, Caerleon, Allt-yr-yn and Graig which are all above the Newport (58.0%) and Wales (57.9%) averages.

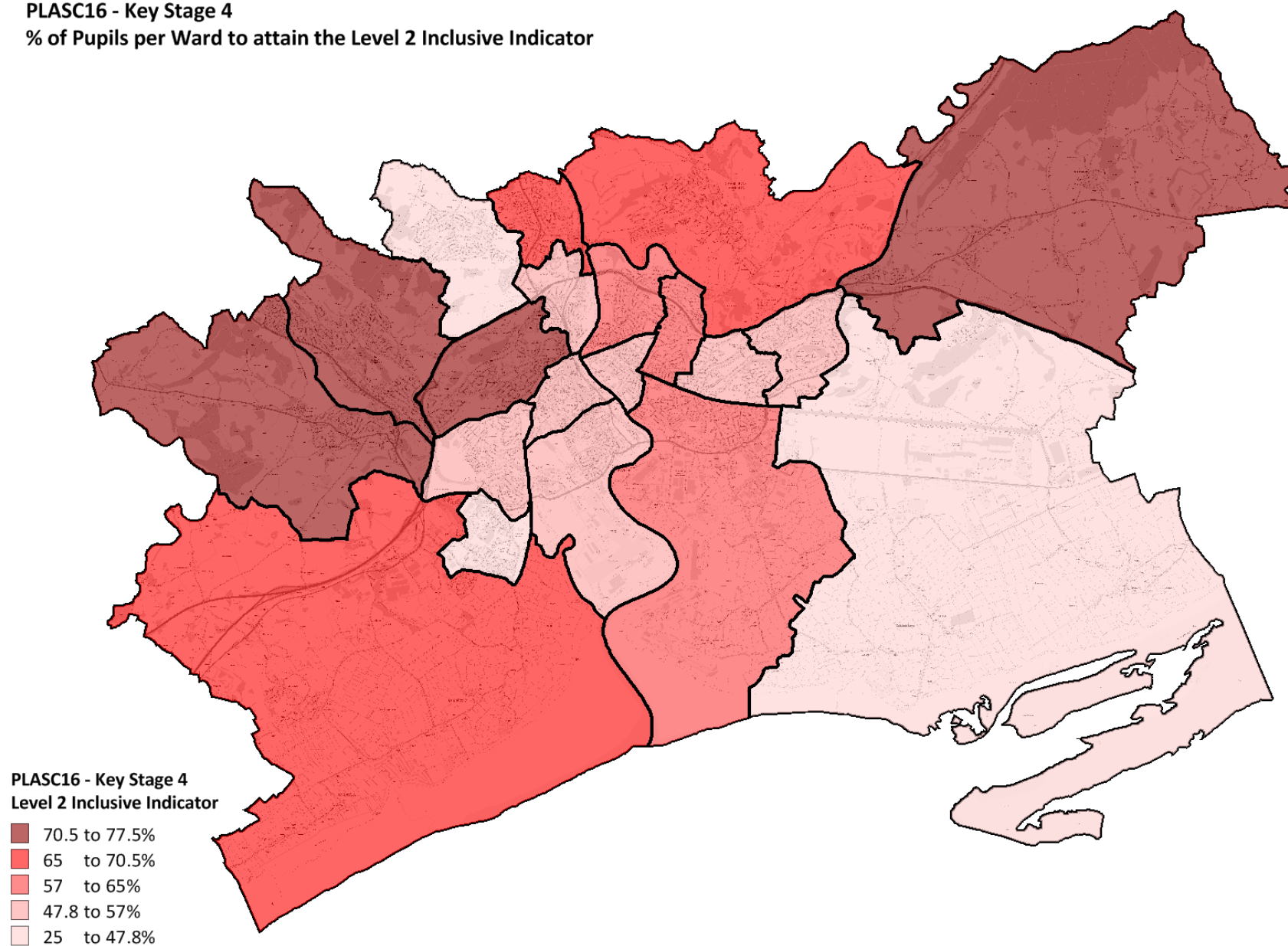
The lowest percentage of Key Stage 4 phase pupils to achieve a Level 2 Inclusive Indicator for Newport are in the wards of Stow Hill, Llanwern, Alway, Bettws, Tredegar Park, Pillgwenlly and Ringland which are all below both the Newport and Wales averages.

The degree of variance across wards is significant with the difference between the highest and lowest performers in the order of 40 or more percentage points. At KS4 the achievement level closely reflects wider indicators of geographical deprivation, most notably the Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation.

The thematic image shows Key Stage 4 Level 2 Inclusive Indicator attainment for Newport aggregated to designated ward area. The map shows wide variance of performance across electoral wards and takes account of pupils home addresses rather than which school they attend.

PLASC16 - Key Stage 4

% of Pupils per Ward to attain the Level 2 Inclusive Indicator



How deprived are our communities?

Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation

	Number of LSOAs	% in most deprived 10%	% in most deprived 20%	% in most deprived 30%	% in most deprived 50%
Newport	95	14.7	30.5	38.9	56.8
Wales	1,909	10	20	30	50

The Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation identifies a total of 14 Lower Super Output Areas which rank in the top 10% most deprived areas in Wales.

LSOA Name	WIMD Rank	Income	Employment	Health	Education	Access to Services	Community Safety	Physical Environment	Housing
Pillgwenlly 4	10	22	10	25	68	911	50	307	17
Pillgwenlly 1	12	21	53	10	81	312	96	106	30
Alway 2	36	10	145	38	24	1,204	178	272	337
Tredegar Park 2	42	46	82	225	15	870	273	3	260
Alway 4	69	54	91	107	84	986	145	424	393
Ringland 5	74	57	167	84	83	349	438	921	174
Bettws 1	77	56	21	419	187	537	250	1327	422
Pillgwenlly 3	93	134	356	231	36	434	167	76	4
Malpas 2	114	61	57	319	122	1,577	335	1422	816
Bettws 3	118	145	126	183	137	508	113	1,009	271
Ringland 4	130	174	186	215	62	290	415	813	430
Stow Hill 3	156	133	111	343	608	1,486	7	651	44
Bettws 5	159	126	144	180	242	1,048	86	1,432	475
Lliswerry 2	183	125	496	249	192	1,528	294	17	50

Key:



Overall WIMD Rank where Lower Super Output Area is ranked in top 10% most deprived in Wales



Individual WIMD Domain Rank where Lower Super Output Area is ranked in top 10% most deprived in Wales

WIMD Rank Range:

1 to 191	-	top 10% most deprived
192 to 382	-	top 20% most deprived
383 to 573	-	top 30% most deprived
574 to 955	-	top 50% most deprived
956 to 1,909	-	top 50% least deprived

The index Income domain key results indicate that the local authority with the highest proportion of Lower Super Output Areas in the most deprived 10% in Wales for the income domain was Newport (20.0).

The index indicates that Pillgwenlly 4 lies within the top 10% most deprived Lower Super Output Areas for the Income, Employment, Education, Health, Housing and Community Safety domains. Collectively, these domains have a combined weight of 85% in the overall index. Pillgwenlly has moved from rank 27 in 2011 to 10 in 2014.

In particular this could be attributed to it becoming relatively more deprived in the Income and Employment domains (which have a high weighting within the Index), as well as in the Health, Education, Housing and Access to Services domains.

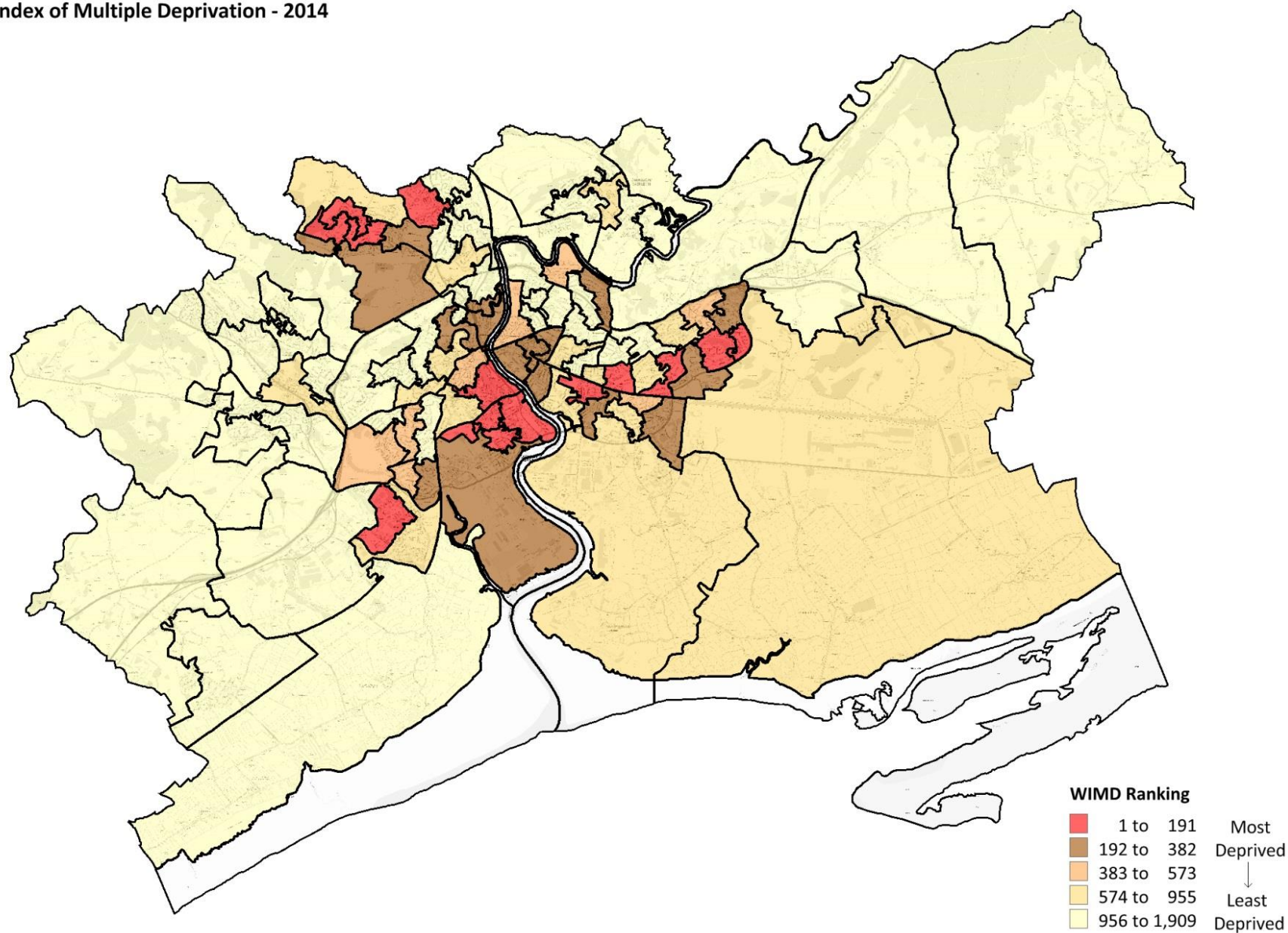
The index Community Safety domain indicates that the Lower Super Output Area of Stow Hill 2 was one of only two Lower Super Output Areas that moved from the 50% least deprived group to the top 10% most deprived group in Wales.

In contrast the Community Safety domain indicates that the Lower Super Output Area of Bettws 4 was one of seven Lower Super Output Areas that moved from the top 10% most deprived group to the 30-50% most deprived group in Wales. The domain also indicates that the Lower Super Output Area of Beechwood 4 was one of two Lower Super Output Areas that moved from the 10-20% most deprived group to the 50% least deprived group in Wales.

The index Physical Environment domain indicates that Newport has the second highest proportion (29.5%) of Lower Super Output Areas in the most deprived 10% and the highest percentage of Lower Super Output Areas in the most deprived 50% in Wales (80.0%). This is because many of the Lower Super Output Areas were in the most deprived 50% for air quality and at least one other physical environment indicator.

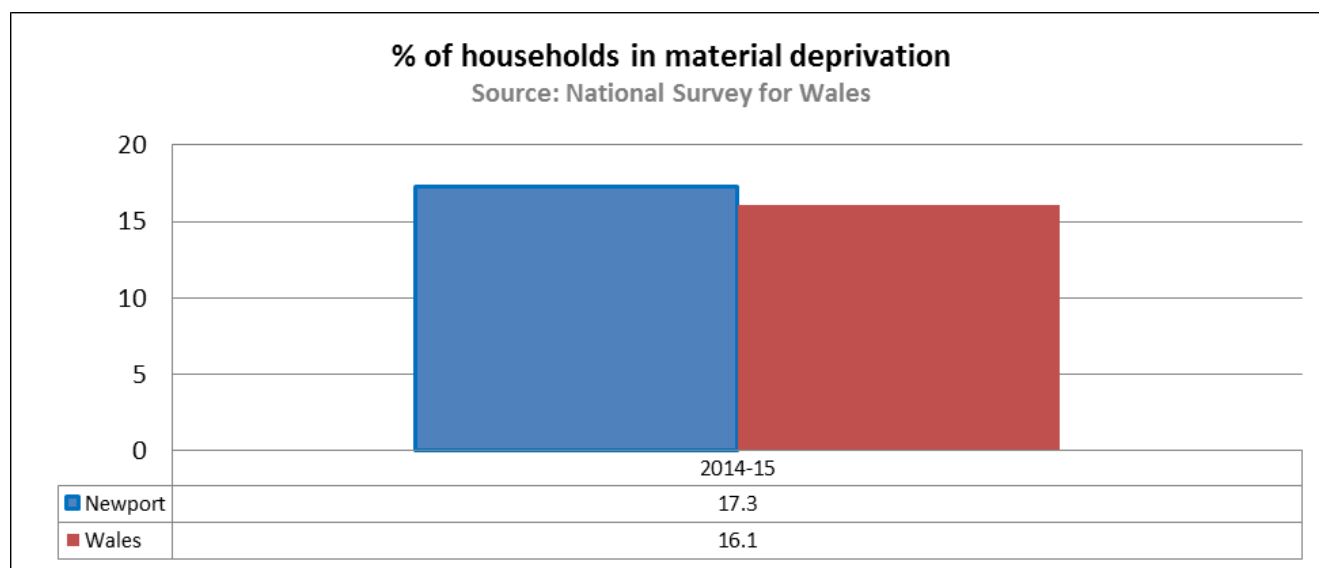
The thematic image shows the Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation rank for each of the 95 designated Lower Super Output Areas in Newport.

Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation - 2014



Material Deprivation

17.3% of households in Newport are in material deprivation in 2014-15 compared with 16.1% in Wales as a whole.



In 2014/15 the National Survey for Wales included questions on material deprivation. Initial analysis of the data shows that, compared with people who are not in material deprivation, people in material deprivation are less likely to: be healthy; be satisfied with their lives; feel in control of their daily lives; feel treated with respect; feel safe or feel valued in society. The National Survey asked questions on material deprivation (e.g. whether a household is able to afford things like keeping the house warm enough, make regular savings, or have a holiday once a year). Material deprivation questions are designed to capture the consequences of long-term poverty on households, rather than short-term financial strain.

In line with other indicators of poverty Newport records a higher proportion of people in material deprivation compared to the Wales average. This would be consistent with indicators relating to household income, workless households and free school meals rates, all of which show Newport rates higher than for Wales. As just a single year's data is currently available the usefulness of the indicator will increase over time and will give an insight into people's perception of the degree of deprivation they face which will complement the more quantitative measures on income, employment etc.

Material deprivation rates will be closely linked to wider indicators of deprivation. The experience in Wales and the UK has found that deprivation/poverty is often deep-seated and has proven difficult to address. Also, given that poverty is linked to macro-economic conditions and advances in industry it is difficult to forecast these indicators in the long-term. However Newport will need to make sustained progress in tackling NEET rates, youth unemployment and skills attainment and relevance if future generational cycles of poverty are to be avoided.

Section 3: Social Well-being

Social well-being encompasses areas such as health, housing and safe communities. Information which may be useful in assessing social well-being of an area might include measures around physical and mental well-being, health behaviours, life expectancy, quality and availability of housing, community safety and living without fear of crime.

Similar to economic well-being indicators, social well-being indicators show that even in a relatively small geographical area such as Newport there can be significant differences in outcomes from place to place. Often this variance is lost when looking at aggregated Newport average figures. For this reason thematic maps have been included so that geographical patterns can be identified across indicators.

Whilst the indicators used in this section give an overall picture of social well-being there are some areas where additional data would help to refine the Local Well-being Assessment. This includes:

- more up to date and accurate breastfeeding data at 10 days;
- Local level data of health behaviours of children and young people;
- Mental health and well-being of children and young people;
- Local level data of adverse childhood experiences; and
- Local level data on loneliness.

In addition the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 specifies a number of statutory reviews and assessments which the board must take into account when preparing their assessment. There are a number to consider which relate to the social well-being of our community:

These are:

- The **review of the sufficiency of nursery education provision** for the local authority area carried out under section 119(5)(a) of the **School Standards and Frameworks Act 1998** (c.31) (Appendix b).
- The **review of the sufficiency of the provision of childcare** in the local authority area carried out in accordance with regulations made under section 26(1) of the **Childcare Act 2006** (c.21) (Appendix c).
- The **assessment of sufficiency of play opportunities** in the local authority area carried out under section 11(1) of the **Children and Families (Wales) Measure 2010**. (Appendix d).
- The **assessment** carried out by the local authority in conjunction with a Local Health Board under section 14 of the **Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014** (the “**population assessment**” of needs for care and support, support of carers and preventative services). (Appendix e).
- The **strategic assessment** prepared in accordance with regulations under section 6 of the **Crime and Disorder Act 1998** (c.37) relating to **reducing crime and disorder** in the local authority area; (Appendix f).
- The **strategic assessment** prepared in accordance with regulations under that section relating to **combating substance misuse** in the local authority area. (Appendix g).
- The **strategic assessment** prepared in accordance with regulations under that section relating to the **reduction of reoffending** in the local authority area. (Appendix i).

These assessments will be considered alongside the information contained in the Local Well-being Assessment to inform the Response Analysis and the Local Well-being Plan.

Engagement

Initial analysis of the engagement considers 662 responses to the Your Newport Survey 2016. The survey formed part of the Local Well-being Assessment engagement activity undertaken in summer/autumn 2016. Other surveys were also undertaken and the results of those will be added to these initial findings.

This analysis looks at responses to two particular questions in the survey as follows:

- What are the things you like most about living in Newport? (up to 3 things).

- What do you think your community would like to see more / less of in the next 20 years.

There were no multiple choice questions. All the responses were unprompted and respondents were able to comment openly and freely. This means that responses were very wide ranging and individualised which has resulted in relatively low figures for many of the issues raised. This suggests that well-being is a personalised concept and means different things to different people. Despite this several common themes did emerge as being important to a significant proportion of respondents well-being and these are highlighted below.

Many respondents pointed to their relationships with others (family, friends and neighbours) as reasons for enjoying living in Newport while 33 respondents referred to the friendliness of Newport people:

"Newport people." "Friendly people." "The people in Newport are very welcoming." "Nice people."

A sense of community and good community spirit in Newport came through strongly in the survey with 29 people making reference to this. A further 50 respondents cited community groups as positive:

"Community spirit in many local areas." "Community groups involving members of the public." "Good community group supporting people in Always." "There is a sense of community – people tend to support each other."

Survey respondents also see it as important to maintain community networks, facilities and activities into the future with 48 people saying they would like to see more of this type of community focus in the next 20 years.

Ten per cent of all respondents cited access to public services and facilities as things they liked about life in the Newport

Increased policing and reductions in crime and anti-social behaviour came out strongly as intentions for the future. Ten per cent of all respondents said they would like to see more of a police presence; 96 people said they would like to see a drop in antisocial behaviour including substance abuse, drunken behaviour, violence, vandalism and graffiti; 25 people commented that they would like to see a reduction in crime.

There were 51 references to providing more support to vulnerable or disadvantaged groups in the future including people with disabilities, the elderly and the homeless. There were also 55 references to the need for more facilities / provision for children and young people.

"More things for teens." "More support for older generation including suitable housing for people with physical or psychological disability."

Thirty-two people said they would like to see better health provision across a range of areas including primary health care, mental health support and dental practices.

"Upgrade health services." "easy to access and efficient health services." "new hospital."

A second survey format was undertaken through the Newport Citizens Panel and Communities First clients with 397 responses received. The results are set out in the following table. Key findings include:

- 85% of people were able to use the internet and online services.
- 45% thought that people from different backgrounds get on well together.
- 75% of people felt safe in their local area, but 51% felt safe in the city centre.
- 22% thought that vulnerable people get the support that they need.
- 77% of people thought that they have a good social life .
- 78% thought that the environment that they live in and the opportunities available allow them to keep physically active.

Statement	Yes		No		Unsure		No reply
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
There are opportunities for me to play a part in my community	271	70.57%	42	10.94%	71	18.49%	13
I feel safe in my local area	289	74.68%	68	17.57%	30	7.75%	10
I feel safe in the city centre	195	51.59%	119	31.48%	64	16.93%	19
There are enough opportunities for children to play	149	38.60%	137	35.49%	100	25.91%	11
I am able to use the internet and online services	330	85.94%	38	9.90%	16	4.17%	13
I have a good social life	299	77.46%	69	17.88%	18	4.66%	11
People from different backgrounds get on well in Newport	174	45.08%	55	14.25%	157	40.67%	11
Newport is a good place to raise children	192	49.48%	70	18.04%	126	32.47%	9
Vulnerable people get the support they need	87	22.83%	98	25.72%	196	51.44%	16
The environment that live in has a positive effect on my well-being	246	63.73%	66	17.10%	74	19.17%	11
People can access the health care they need when they are unwell	212	55.06%	97	25.19%	76	19.74%	12
People have access to affordable healthy food	247	64.32%	75	19.53%	62	16.15%	13
The environment that I live in and the opportunities available allow me to keep physically active	302	78.44%	45	11.69%	38	9.87%	12
There are opportunities available for me to improve my health and well-being e.g. stop smoking, weight management, alcohol & drug services, etc.	250	64.60%	32	8.27%	105	27.13%	10

How healthy are adults in Newport?

Health is affected, positively and negatively, by many factors. At an individual level there are fixed biological factors, such as age, sex and genetic (or inherited) makeup, and potentially modifiable lifestyle factors, such as smoking, diet and exercise.

The society within which individuals live can influence their health, with involvement in social and community networks, including friendships, contact with relatives and supportive community interactions, playing an important role in maintaining health.

Then, at a higher level again, are the wider determinants of health, or the “causes of the causes”, the environmental, social and economic contexts of lives. Factors such as education, employment, income and housing all influence health both directly and indirectly.

Many of these wider determinants of health are both inter-related and beyond the direct control of individuals. For example, an individual with few qualifications is more likely to be unemployed or to have a low income, which in turn limits their housing choice. Similarly there is evidence of a link between unemployment and health whereby ill health may be caused by, or result from, unemployment.

All of these circumstances may act to influence what is often wrongly perceived as solely a personal lifestyle choice. For example, whilst smoking may appear to an individual’s lifestyle choice, it is possible that their decision to smoke is pushed by the effects of the context of their lives and is in effect a response to those stresses.

It follows then that any attempt to tackle poor health must address the wider contextual factors, rather than simply looking to influence individuals and their specific behaviours in isolation.⁹

The Marmot Review Report “Fair Society Healthy Lives”, concluded that reducing health inequalities would require action in six areas:

- Give every child the best start in life.
- Enable all children, young people and adults to maximise their capabilities and have control over their lives.
- Create fair employment and good work for all.
- Ensure healthy standard of living for all.
- Create and develop healthy and sustainable places and communities.
- Strengthen the role and impact of ill-health prevention.

Measures of life expectancy and mortality are key to understanding the well-being of an area and its citizens.

Life Expectancy

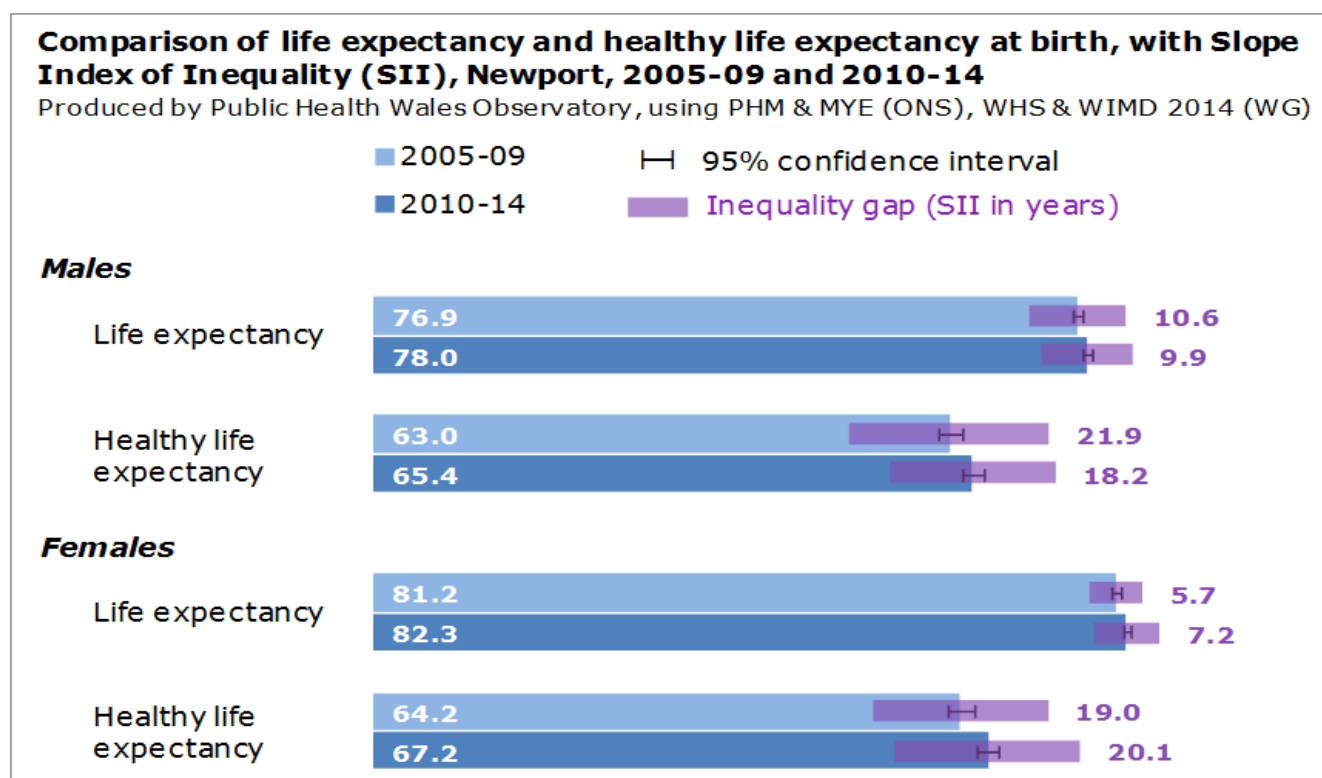
Life expectancy at birth is a widely used statistical measure of the average expected years of life for a new-born based on currently observed mortality rates. As such, life expectancy at birth is also a measure of mortality across all ages.

The life expectancy of males in Newport has gradually increased and the latest available data (2012-14) stands at 78.1 years, compared with 78.5 years for Wales.

The life expectancy of females in Newport has seen an increase to 82.4 years, compared to 82.3 years for Wales. The life expectancy of females is 4.3 years longer than the life expectancy of males.

There continues to be significant health inequalities between those living in areas with the highest concentration of deprivation compared to those living in areas with a lower concentration of deprivation.

⁹ Public Health Wales Observatory - Wider Determinants of Health – Aunerin Bevan University Health Board April 2012



Whilst life expectancy continues to increase the gap in years in life expectancy at birth of males between the most and least deprived areas of Newport is still significant but has decreased from 10.6 years in 2005-2009 to 9.9 years in 2010-2014. The gap in Wales has decreased slightly from 8.9 years to 8.8 years.

Conversely, the gap in years in the life expectancy at birth of females between the most and least deprived areas of Newport has increased from 5.7 years in 2005-2009 to 7.2 years in 2010-2014. This is now the same gap as the Wales average which has increased from 6.9 years to 7.2 years.

Healthy Life Expectancy

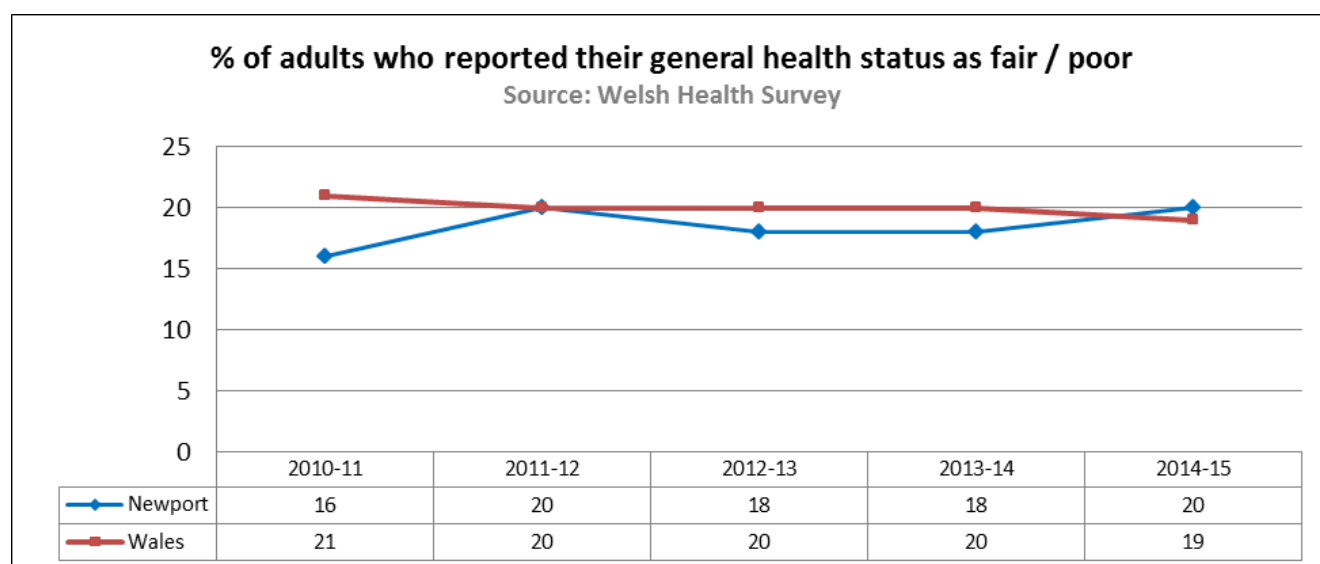
Healthy life expectancy is an estimate of how many years a person may live in a 'healthy' state. Healthy life expectancy in Males in Newport has increased from 63.0 years in 2005-09 to 65.4 years in 2010-14. However the gap in years between the least and most deprived areas of Newport is substantial at 21.9 years in 2005-09 decreasing to 18.2 years in 2010-14. This compares to the Wales average which has decreased from 19.0 years to 18.7 years in the same period.

Healthy life expectancy for females has also increased from 64.2 years to 67.2 years. However, the gap in years in the healthy life expectancy at birth of females between the most and least deprived areas of Newport has increased from 19.0 years in 2005-2009 to 20.1 years 2010-2014. This compares to the Wales average which has increased from 18.0 years to 18.2 years in the same period.

Health Status

Feeling healthy can be a key element of well-being.

The percentage of adults who reported their general health status as fair/poor in Newport in the Welsh Health Survey has increased from 16% in 2010-11 to 20% in 2014-15. This is now above the Wales average which has decreased from 21% to 19% over the same period. The rate in Newport is a similar rate to the measures in the 2011 census that can be seen in the table below.



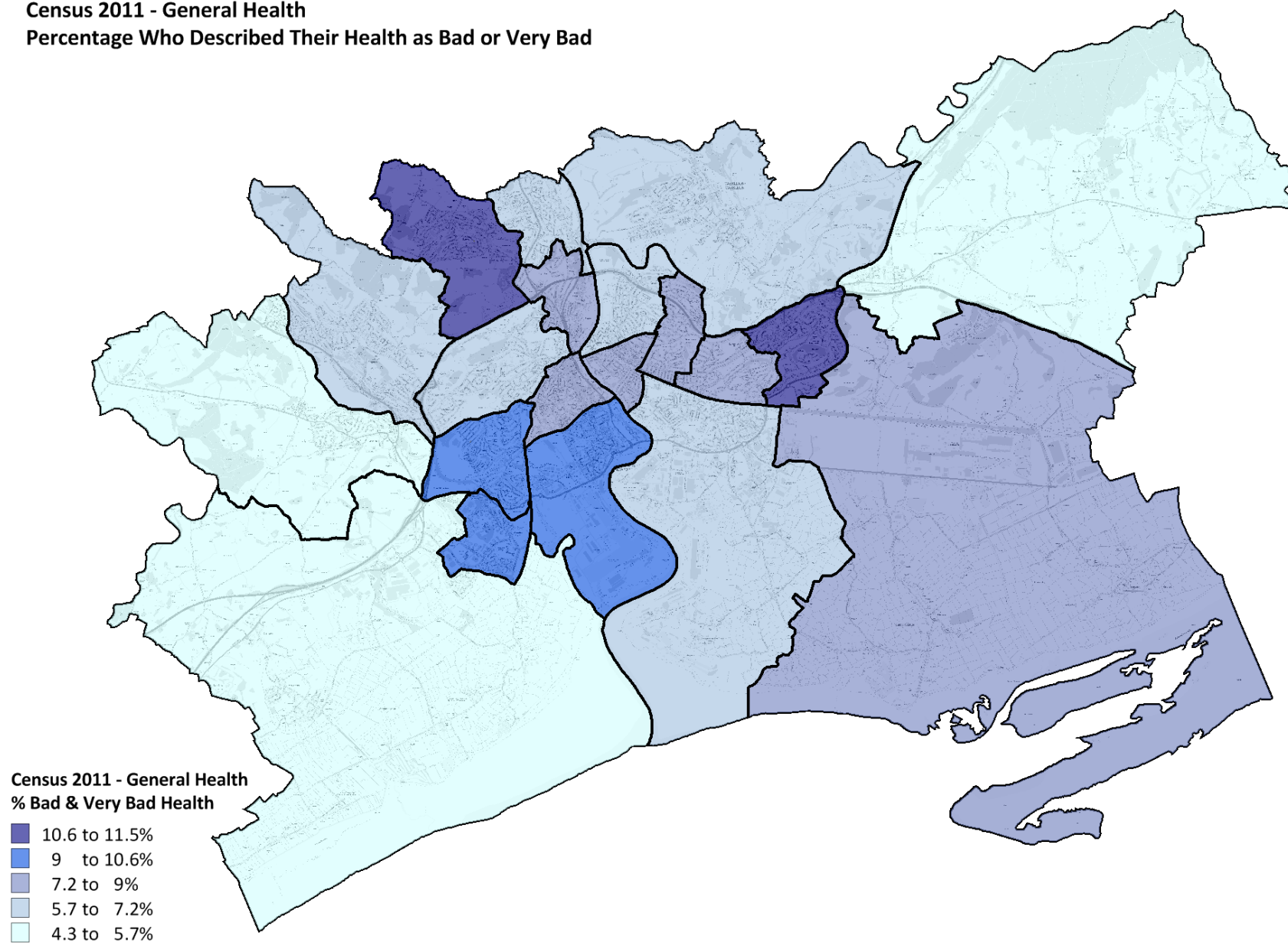
Source: 2011 Census	Newport	%	Wales	%
All Usual Residents	145,736	100.0	3,063,456	100.0
Limiting Long Term Illness				
Day-to-Day Activities Limited a Lot	15,515	10.6	364,318	11.9
Day-to-Day Activities Limited a Little	14,801	10.2	331,537	10.8
Day-to-Day Activities Not Limited	115,420	79.2	2,367,601	77.3
General Health				
Very Good Health	66,667	45.7	1,428,697	46.6
Good Health	47,811	32.8	953,363	31.1
Fair Health	20,538	14.1	447,789	14.6
Bad Health	8,161	5.6	178,222	5.8
Very Bad Health	2,559	1.8	55,385	1.8
All People who Provide Unpaid Care				
No Unpaid Care	129,132	88.6	2,693,226	87.9
1 to 19 Hours Unpaid Care a Week	9,548	6.6	212,436	6.9
20 to 49 Hours Unpaid Care a Week	2,549	1.7	54,046	1.8
50 or More Hours Unpaid Care a Week	4,507	3.1	103,748	3.4

From the table it can be seen that the percentage of people that rate their health as bad or very bad in Newport is 7.4% compared with 7.6% in Wales. However this percentage varies across Newport with the highest rates are in Ringland (11.5%) Bettws (10.6%), Pillgwenlly (9.8%), Gaer (9.2%) and Tredegar Park (9%). This is shown in the map overleaf.

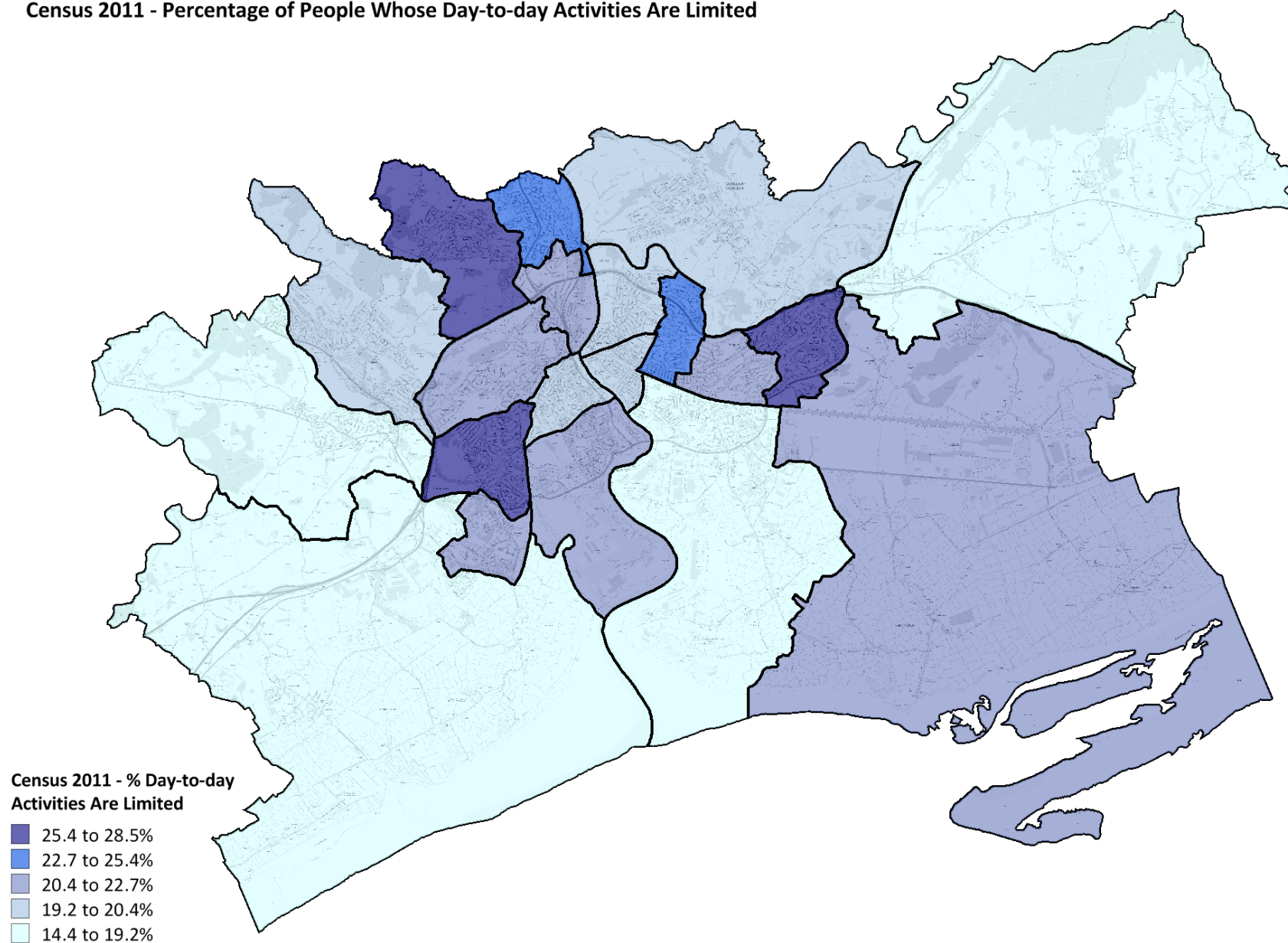
The table also shows people whose activities are limited by illness. The percentage of people that activities are limited a lot and a little in Newport is 20.8% compared with 22.7% in Wales. This percentage also varies across Newport with the highest rates in Ringland (28.5%), Bettws (26%) and Gaer (25.4%). This is shown on the map overleaf.

Census 2011 - General Health

Percentage Who Described Their Health as Bad or Very Bad



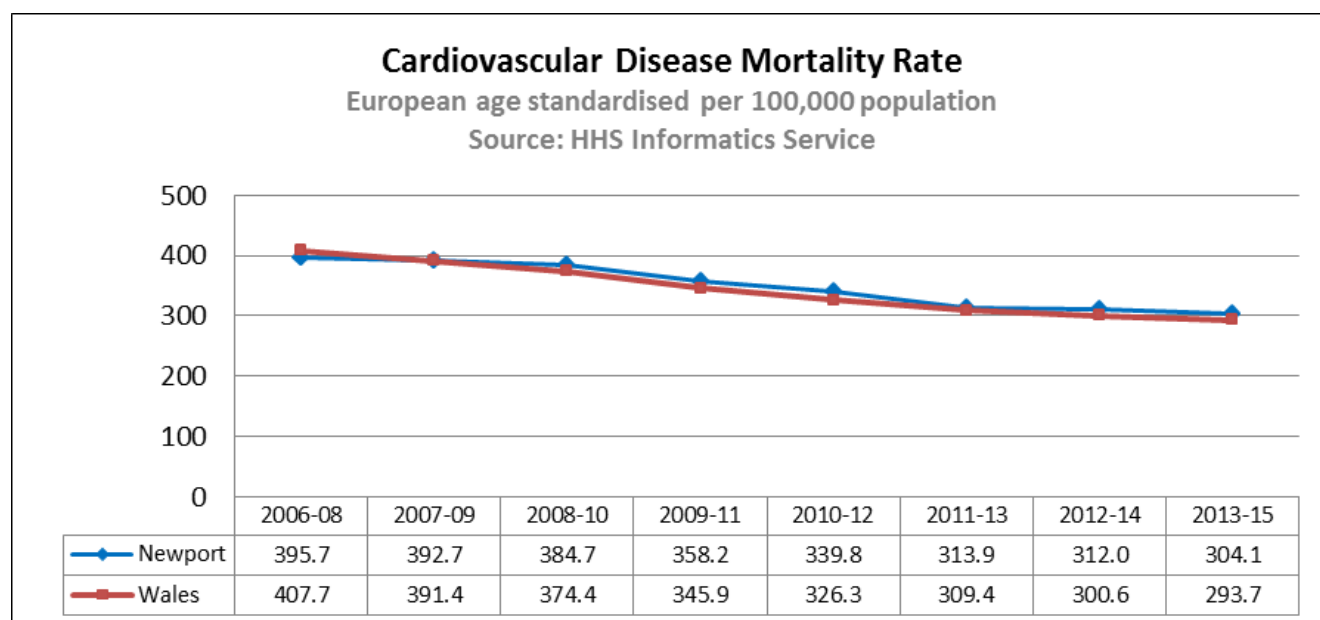
Census 2011 - Percentage of People Whose Day-to-day Activities Are Limited



Cardiovascular Disease

There are four main types of cardiovascular disease (CVD) these are coronary heart disease, stroke, peripheral arterial disease and aortic disease. Cause of death is based on the underlying cause of death as provided on the individual's death certificate. CVD is a big health problem and the leading cause of death both in the UK and worldwide.¹⁰

The rate of deaths due to cardiovascular diseases per 100,000 population in Newport fell by 91.6 from 395.7 in 2006-08 to 304.1 in 2013-15. Wales' rates have reduced by 114.0 from 407.7 to 193.7 in the same period.



The previous trends of CVD mortality in Newport suggest number of deaths will continue to reduce but at a slower rate going forward.

Whilst the CVD mortality rate is decreasing in Newport there are still communities where this rate is consistently above the Wales and Newport average. These areas are Bettws, Victoria, Pillgwenlly, Ringland and Stow Hill. The map overleaf shows the rates for the latest data in 2013-15.

There are nine main risk factors for cardiovascular disease. These are smoking, poor diet, lack of exercise or physical activity, being overweight or obese, excessive alcohol consumption, stress, high blood pressure, high blood cholesterol and diabetes. Many of the risk factors are linked which means that if you have one risk factor you are also likely to have others.¹¹

A study of 2,500 men over 35 years which started in 1979 showed that those following four or five of the following healthy lifestyle behaviours were 60% less likely to have heart attacks and strokes. The lifestyle behaviours included not smoking, a low BMI (18-25), meeting the physical activity guidelines, a low fat diet combined with consuming five portions of fruit and vegetables a day and alcohol intake within recommended guidelines.¹²

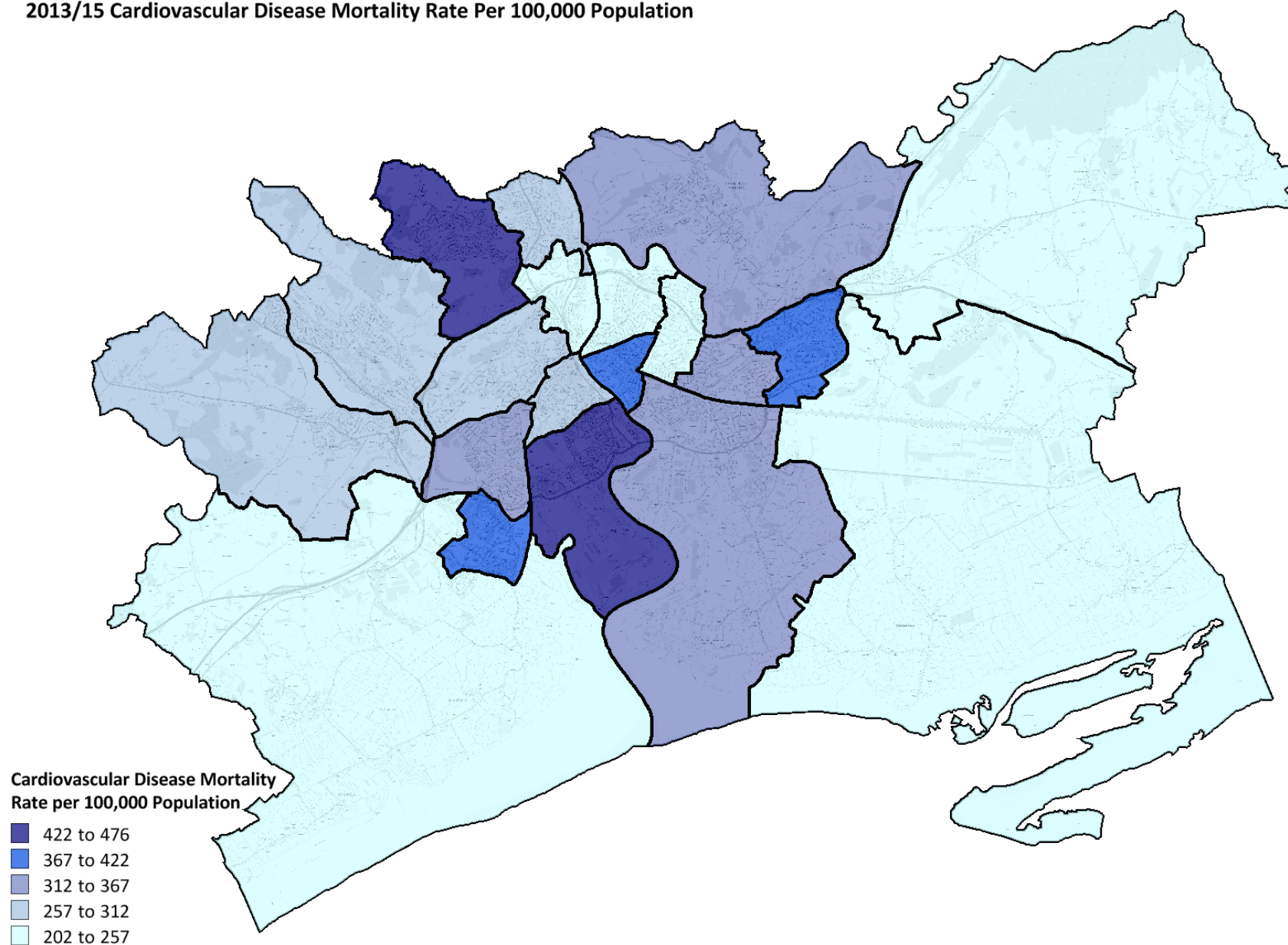
The reduction in CVD mortality could be partly due to reduction in smoking levels. All of the other risk factors listed above are not improving in the Newport area. This does suggest that the reduction in mortality could be partly due to improvements in treatment and medicines for these conditions.

¹⁰ NHS Choices

¹¹ NHS Choices

¹² Caerphilly Cohort Study, Prof Peter Elwood

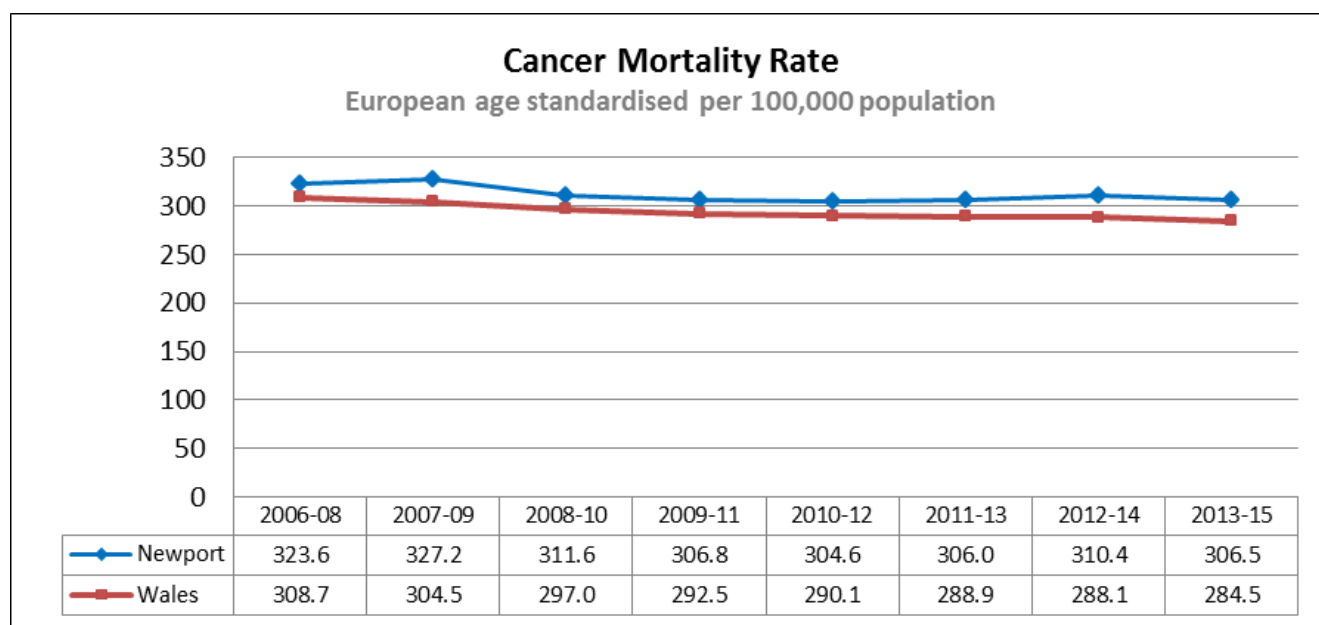
2013/15 Cardiovascular Disease Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population



Cancer

Cancer is a condition where cells in a specific part of the body grow and reproduce uncontrollably. The cancerous cells can invade and destroy surrounding healthy tissue, including organs. In the UK, the four most common types of cancer are breast, lung, and prostate and bowel cancer. Cause of death is based on the underlying cause of death as provided on the individual's death certificate.¹³

The rate of deaths due to cancer per 100,000 population in Newport has decreased overall from 323.6 in 2006-08 to 306.5 in 2013-15. This rate has remained above the Wales rate during the same period which has decreased from 308.7 to 284.5.



A recent study¹⁴ has found that tobacco smoking was the biggest risk factor for cancer, responsible for over 19% of all new cases. Other factors included being overweight (5.5% of cases), having a poor diet (9.2%) and drinking too much alcohol (4%). As cancers usually have multiple causes, these figures do not mean that specific people can be identified whose cancer was caused by each of these factors, but they can help to estimate how many cases could be prevented by cutting out all of these harmful factors.

Another study¹⁵ of 2,500 men over 35 years which started in 1979 showed that those following four or five of the following healthy lifestyle behaviours were 40% less likely to develop cancer. The lifestyle behaviours included not smoking, a low BMI (18-25), meeting the physical activity guidelines, a low fat diet combined with consuming five portions of fruit and vegetables a day and alcohol intake within recommended guidelines.

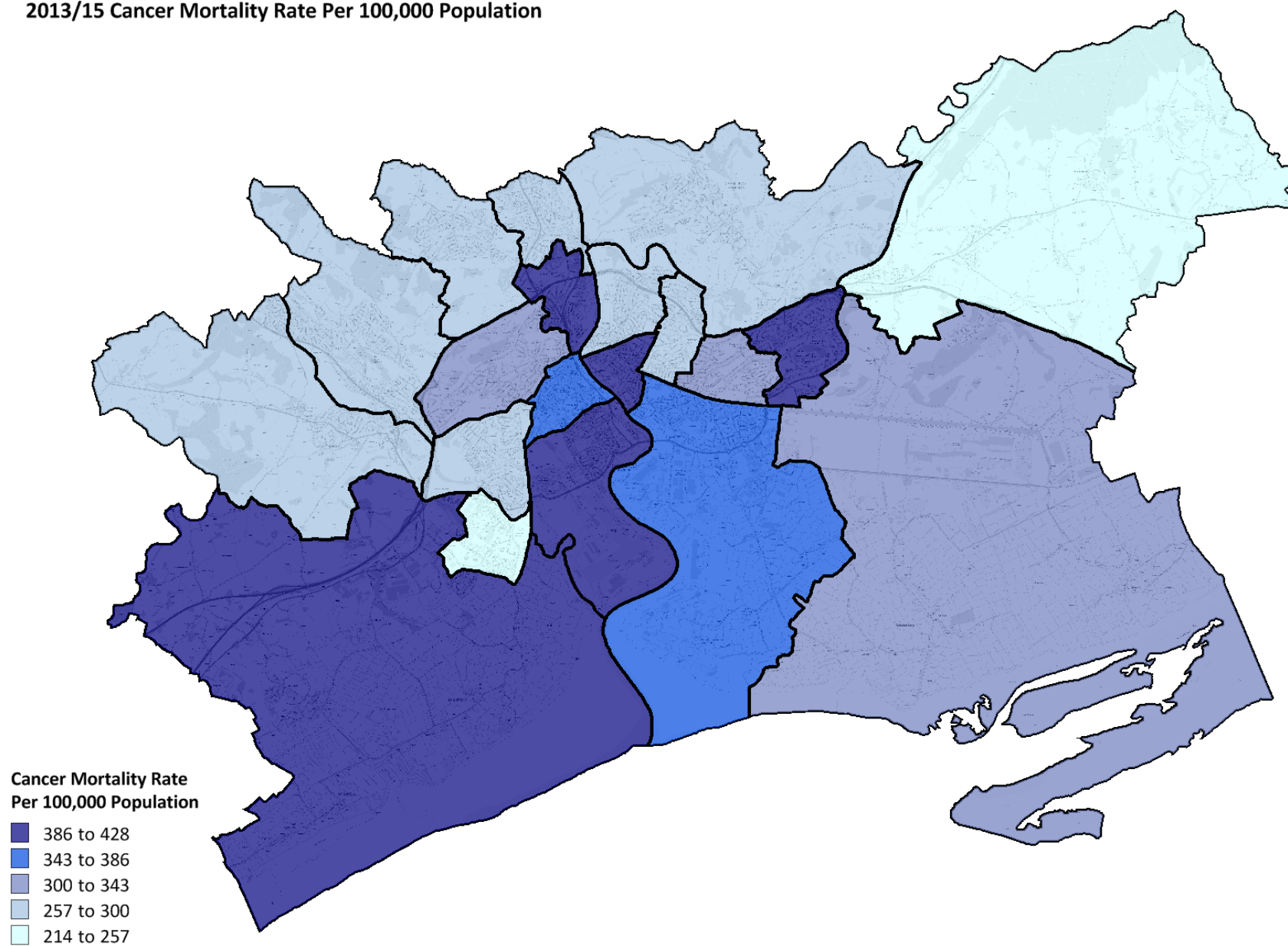
Whilst smoking levels in Newport have decreased overall the increase in cancer mortality in recent years may be due to many of the risk factors listed above not improving in Newport. The previous trends of cancer mortality in Newport suggest the number of deaths could remain constant. In addition there are certain communities within Newport with rates consistently above the Wales and Newport average. These are Pillgwenlly, Ringland, Shaftesbury, and Victoria. The map overleaf shows the rates for the latest data in 2013-15.

¹³ NHS Choices

¹⁴ Parkin DM. The fraction of cancer attributable to lifestyle and environmental factors in the UK in 2010. British Journal of Cancer, 2011

¹⁵ Caerphilly Cohort Study, Prof Peter Ellwood

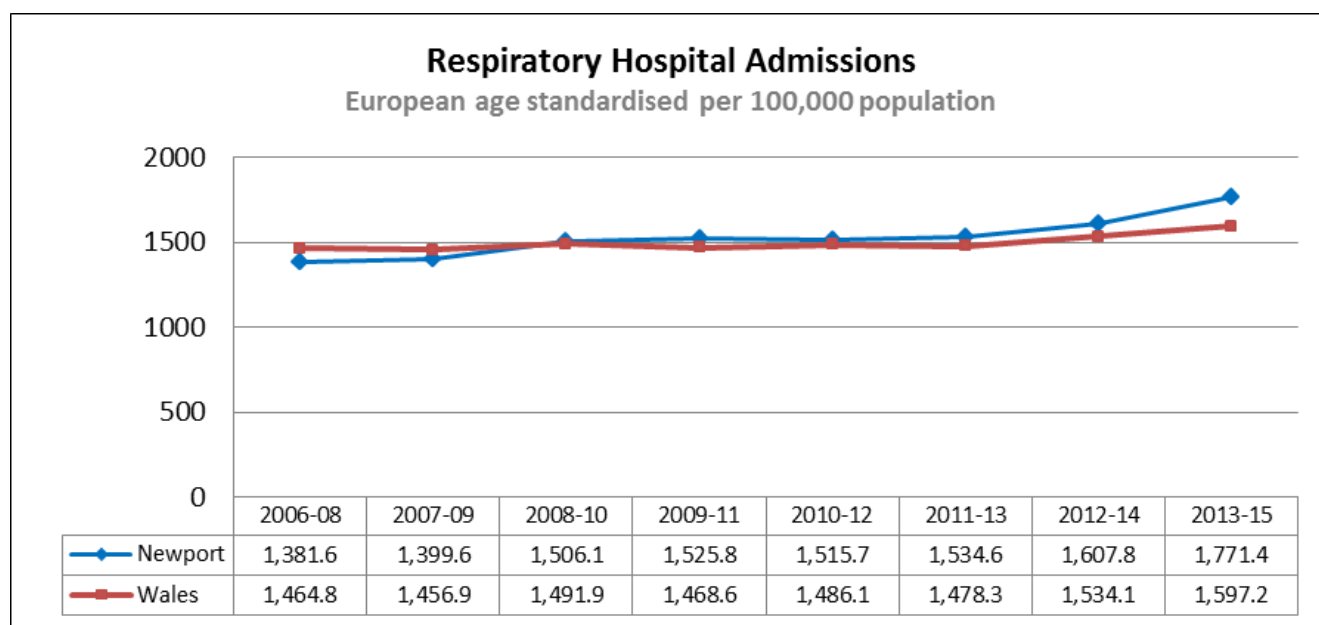
2013/15 Cancer Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population



Respiratory Disease

Respiratory disease is a common cause of ill health, hospitalisation and death. It includes pneumonia, lung diseases due to external agents such as coal miners' pneumoconiosis, chronic lower respiratory diseases such as emphysema, asthma, chronic obstructive and pulmonary disease and acute upper and lower respiratory tract infections including a common cold and acute bronchitis.¹⁶

The number of hospital admissions per 100,000 population due to respiratory disease has varied, but the overall trend is an increase from 1,381.6 in 2006-08 to 1,771.4 in 2013-15. This rate is now above the Wales average which has increased from 1,464.8 to 1,597.2 for the same period.



There are a range of factors that impact upon respiratory disease including inadequate lung development in childhood, smoking, passive smoking, genetics, air pollution, occupational exposure to materials such as dust, asbestos fibres and other irritant particles, social deprivation and socio-economic status.¹⁷

It is important to note that smokers are at greater risk of developing a number of diseases, which include a range of respiratory diseases such as chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.¹⁸ The UK Scientific Committee on Tobacco and Health concluded in 1998 that contact with second-hand smoke causes lung cancer and heart disease among adult non-smokers and respiratory disease, cot death and asthma among children.¹⁹

Whilst smoking levels in Newport have decreased overall this does not seem to have impacted in respiratory disease hospital admissions. The previous trends of respiratory disease hospital admission suggest that these rates will continue to increase. In addition there are certain communities within Newport that have rates consistently above the Wales and Newport average. These are Bettws, Pillgwenlly and Stow Hill. The map overleaf shows the rates for the latest data in 2013-15.

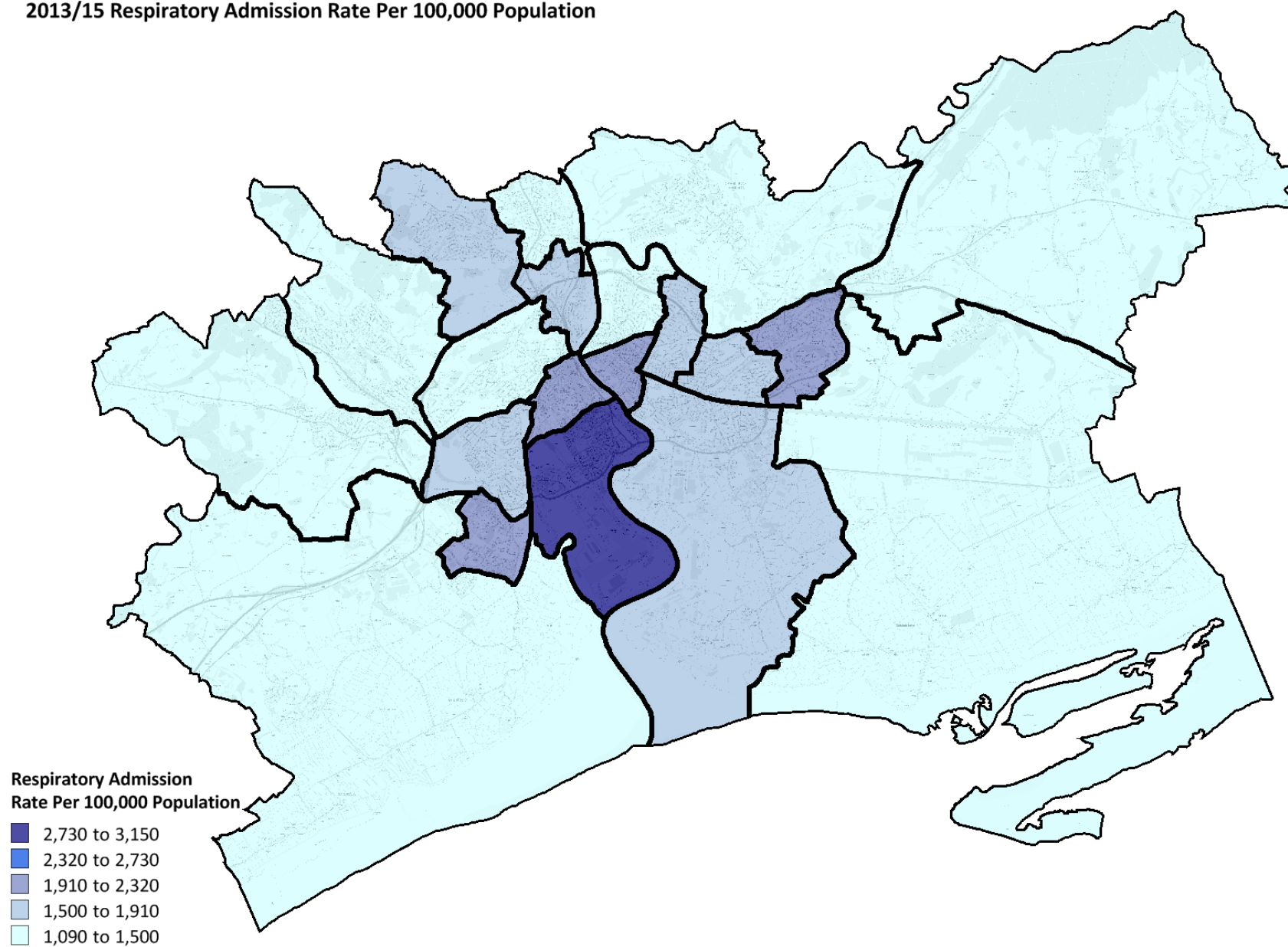
¹⁶ Ash Wales, 2011. Smoking and Respiratory Disease Factsheet. Accessed on 9th December 2011

¹⁷ Ash Wales, 2011. Smoking and Respiratory Disease Factsheet. Accessed on 9th December 2011

¹⁸ Royal College of Physicians Tobacco Advisory Group, 2000

¹⁹ Department of Health, 1998

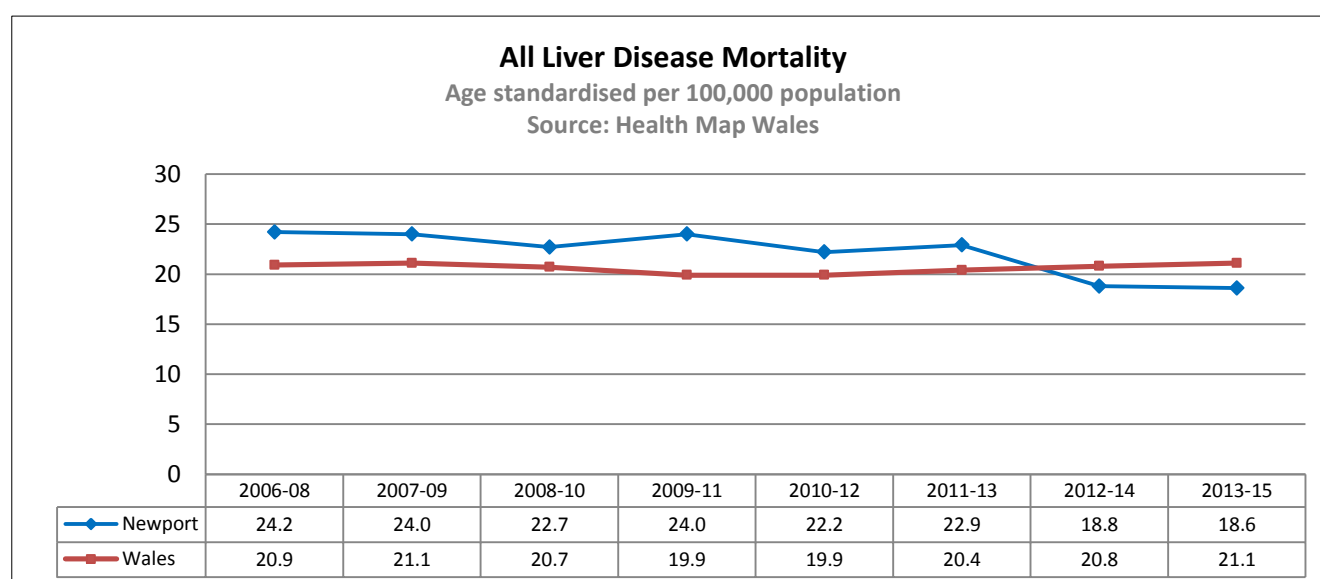
2013/15 Respiratory Admission Rate Per 100,000 Population



Liver Disease

There are more than 100 different types of liver disease, which together affect at least 2 million people in the UK. The liver is the second largest organ in the body. It works hard, performing hundreds of complex functions, including fighting infections and illness, removing toxins (poisons), such as alcohol, from the body, controlling cholesterol levels, helping blood to clot (thicken) and releasing bile, a liquid that breaks down fats and aids digestion. Liver disease doesn't usually cause any obvious signs or symptoms until it's fairly advanced and the liver is damaged.²⁰

The number of deaths per 100,000 population due to liver disease has varied, but the overall trend is a decrease from 24.2 in 2006-08 to 18.6 in 2013-15. This rate is now below the Wales average which has remained relatively constant varying between 21.1 and 19.9 for the same period.



In the UK, liver disease is on the increase. Three of the main causes of liver disease are obesity, undiagnosed hepatitis infections and alcohol misuse. These causes of liver disease are all preventable.²¹ Obesity and alcohol abuse are analysed later in the document.

Previous trends in Liver disease mortality in Newport would suggest that deaths will continue to decrease. However, since 2012 the rate has remained relatively constant so this could suggest that this reduction is levelling off.

Mental Well-being

Mental health problems can affect anyone, regardless of age, race, gender or social background. Mental health disorders take many different forms and affect people in different ways. Schizophrenia, depression and personality disorders are all types of mental health problem. Diseases such as Alzheimer's and dementia generally develop in old age, whereas eating disorders are more common in young people.²²

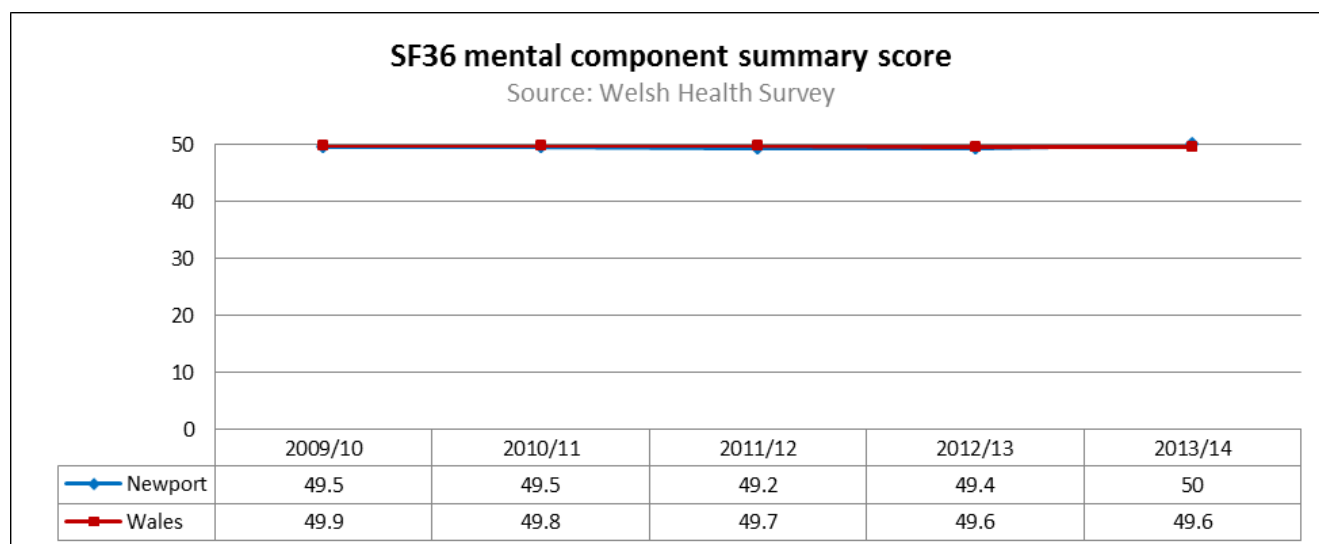
The SF36 score is derived from a number of self-assessed questions within the Welsh Health Survey asking respondents about their mental health and the impact on their lives. A higher score indicates better mental health.

The SF36 mental component summary score for Newport has fluctuated between 2009/10 and 2013/14, but the overall trend is an increase from 49.5 to 50.0. This rate is now above the Wales average which has decreased from 49.9 to 49.6.

²⁰ NHS Choices

²¹ NHS Choices

²² Public Health Wales



Mental health and well-being can affect a wide range of factors in our lives including forming and sustaining relationships, going to work and school, being able to participate in leisure activities and feeling part of the wider community.

There is compelling evidence to indicate that action to improve mental well-being and reduce mental illness across the population results in a wide range of health and non-health outcomes including higher educational achievement, reduced unemployment and worklessness, reduced reliance on welfare and disability benefits, higher productivity in the workplace, reduced crime and anti-social behaviour, better social relationships and community involvement and reduced costs to health and social services²³.

The health and well-being of individuals and communities is influenced by a wide range of social, environmental and economic factors as well as individual genetics, behaviours and experiences. It has been widely established that some health determinants can improve mental health, while some can increase the risk of poor mental health.²⁴ For example, protective factors for mental health may include supportive friends and family, good quality housing, feeling safe and part of a community, accessible leisure opportunities and availability of support for major life transitions. Risk factors for poor mental health may include social isolation, unemployment, social or cultural discrimination, lack of accessible services or leisure opportunities and low self-esteem.²⁵

Suicide

Suicide is quite rare but suicide, self-harm and thoughts of suicide are a cause of distress for many people - the individual, family, friends, professionals and the community at large. Losing someone through suicide is particularly difficult.²⁶

There's no single reason why someone may try to take their life, but certain things can increase the risk. A person may be more likely to have suicidal thoughts if they have a mental health condition, such as depression, bipolar disorder or schizophrenia. Misusing alcohol or drugs and having poor job security can also make a person more vulnerable.²⁷

The rate of suicide deaths per 100,000 population in Newport was 5.8 in 2008-10 and has increased to 10.5 in 2011-13 and then decreased to 9.2 in 2012-14. This is well below the Wales average which has increased from 10.2 to 13.3 between 2008-10 and 2011-13 then decreased to 12.2 in 2012-14.

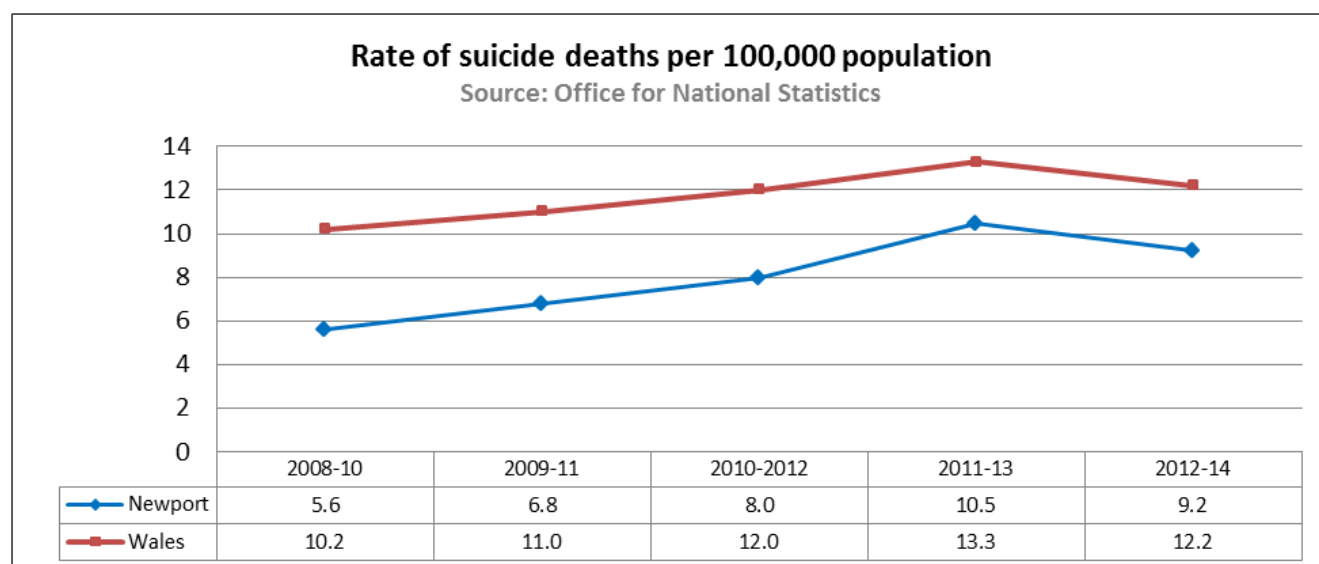
²³ Joint Commissioning Panel for Mental Health, 2015

²⁴ Kazdin and Kagan, 1994

²⁵ National Public Health Service (NPHS), 2008

²⁶ Public Health Wales

²⁷ NHS Choices



Many experts believe a number of things determine how vulnerable a person is to suicidal thinking and behaviour. These include:

- life history – for example, having a traumatic experience during childhood, a history of sexual or physical abuse, or a history of parental neglect.
- mental health – for example, developing a serious mental health condition, such as schizophrenia.
- lifestyle – for example, if you misuse drugs or misuse alcohol.
- employment – such as poor job security, low levels of job satisfaction or being unemployed.
- relationships – being socially isolated, being a victim of bullying or having few close relationships.
- genetics and family history.

In addition, a stressful event may push a person "over the edge", leading to suicidal thinking and behaviour.

It may only take a minor event, such as having an argument with a partner. Or it may take one or more stressful or upsetting events before a person feels suicidal, such as the break-up of a significant relationship, a partner dying or being diagnosed with a terminal illness.

It's not always possible to prevent suicidal thoughts, but keeping your mind healthy with regular exercise, healthy eating and maintaining friendships can help to cope better with stressful or upsetting situations.²⁸

Previous trends in Newport would suggest a continued increase of the suicide rate in the future, however the rate should remain below the Wales average.

Loneliness

There is little data on loneliness but it is estimated that older men in Wales are the loneliest group of people in the UK, and it is estimated that 8,666 older people in Wales spent Christmas Day alone last year. Furthermore, the Welsh Local Government Association have noted that an increasing number of people report high levels of social isolation.²⁹

What lifestyle choices are people in Newport making?

Unhealthy lifestyles arise because of inequalities in the conditions in which people are born, grow, live, work, and age. There is a 'social gradient' in health – the lower someone's socio-economic position, the worse their health. The Marmot Review (Fair Society, Healthy Lives, 2010) highlighted the range of interacting factors that shape health and well-being. These include material circumstances, the social environment, psychosocial

²⁸ NHS Choices

²⁹ Dr Ed Bridges, Policy Advisor (Wellbeing), Older People's Commissioner for Wales

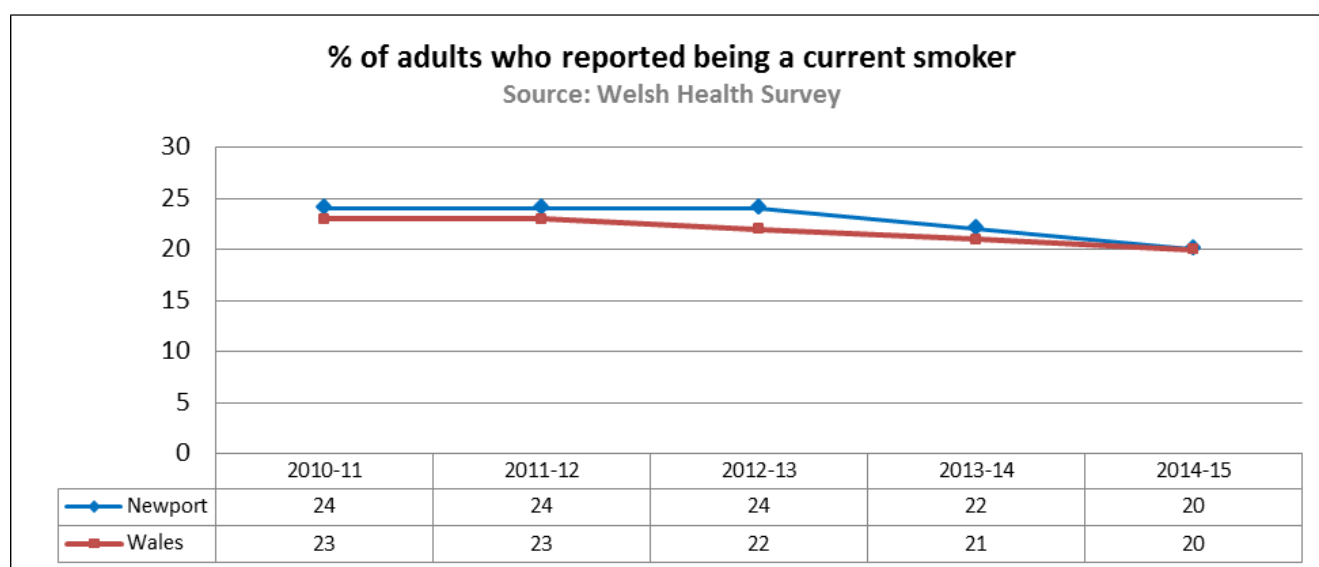
factors, behaviours, and biological factors. In turn, these factors are influenced by social position, itself shaped by education, occupation, income, gender, ethnicity and race.

Smoking

Smoking is known as the single biggest avoidable cause of disease and early death in the UK. Smoking causes many serious and fatal diseases including lung cancer, heart disease, bronchitis and emphysema. It also causes many other cancers, respiratory diseases, strokes and can affect fertility.

Childhood exposure to tobacco smoke is of specific concern. Two in three smokers start before the age of 18 years; one in five children aged 10-11 years are exposed to second hand smoke.

The percentage of adults who reported being a current smoker in Newport has decreased from 24% in 2010-11 to 20% in 2014-2015. This rate is now comparable with the Wales average which has decreased from 23% to 20% over the same period.



The reduction in smoking has been driven mainly by the smoking ban which came in to force in 2006. A ban on selling cigarettes directly from vending machines came into force in Wales in February 2012. The Welsh Government imposed the ban after it emerged 10% of regular smokers aged 11-15 in the UK said they bought cigarettes from the machines regularly. In December 2012 cigarettes and tobacco products were removed from view in large shops / supermarkets and smaller shops by April 2015.

The reduction in smoking is predicted to continue with predicted rates of 15% in Wales and 16.3% in Gwent by 2025.

However, deprivation is a risk factor for smoking. In Wales, 29% in the most deprived fifth of the population smoke, compared to 11% in the least deprived fifth. Smoking rates are 2.5 times higher in the most deprived populations, and 4 times higher in the long term unemployed. The health of babies born into lower income households is disproportionately affected by second hand smoke. This can result in 2 times higher risk of sudden infant death, 50% higher risk of lower respiratory infections and asthma and 571 hospital admissions for children every year. Currently 1 in 5 pregnant women smoke, resulting in higher risk of miscarriage, premature birth and low birth weight.³⁰

Smoking rates among certain ethnic minority groups are higher than those of the general population. The groups with the highest rates of smokers are Afro Caribbean men at 37% and Bangladeshi men at 36%. Smoking rates among female ethnic minorities are lower than the average population.

The following comments are typical of the consultation responses received:

³⁰ Making a difference July 2016

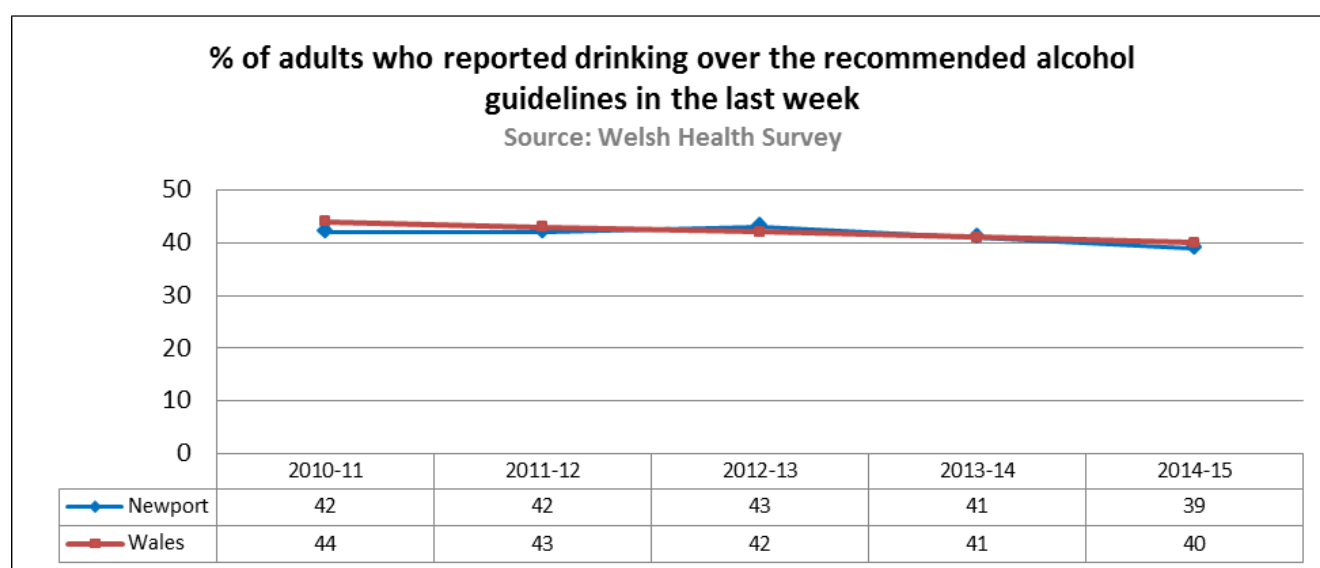
- *Smoking at the Royal Gwent Hospital is rife, who is supposed to monitor this?*
- *I'm an avid non-smoker anyway and there are plenty of options to stop and improve.*
- *Local Stop Smoking course held at the Forest Family Centre.*
- *There is plenty of information available on adopting a healthy lifestyle. It's up to the individual to do something.*

Alcohol

Alcohol has been part of our culture for centuries and many people use it sensibly. However, alcohol misuse has become a serious and worsening public health problem in Wales and for other parts of the UK. Alcohol misuse not only poses a threat to the health and well-being of the drinker, it can also cause harm to family, friends, communities and wider society through such problems as crime, anti-social behaviour and loss of productivity³¹.

Alcohol consumption above recommended limits can lead to a range of conditions such as liver disease, reduced fertility, high blood pressure, increased risk of various cancers and cardiovascular diseases.³² Too much alcohol can also cause chronic inflammation of the pancreas which can impair its ability to secrete insulin and ultimately lead to diabetes³³. Other problems that are linked to excess alcohol include assault, sexually transmitted infections, obesity, road traffic crashes, liver damage, unwanted pregnancy, falls and injuries, mental health problems, physical inactivity, self-harm, relationship problems, cancers, dental problems, homelessness, financial problems and workplace problems.³⁴

The percentage of adults who reported drinking over the recommended guidelines in Newport has fluctuated over the five year period but has reduced overall from 42% in 2010-11 to 39% in 2014-15. This is below the Wales average which has reduced from 44% to 40% over the same period.



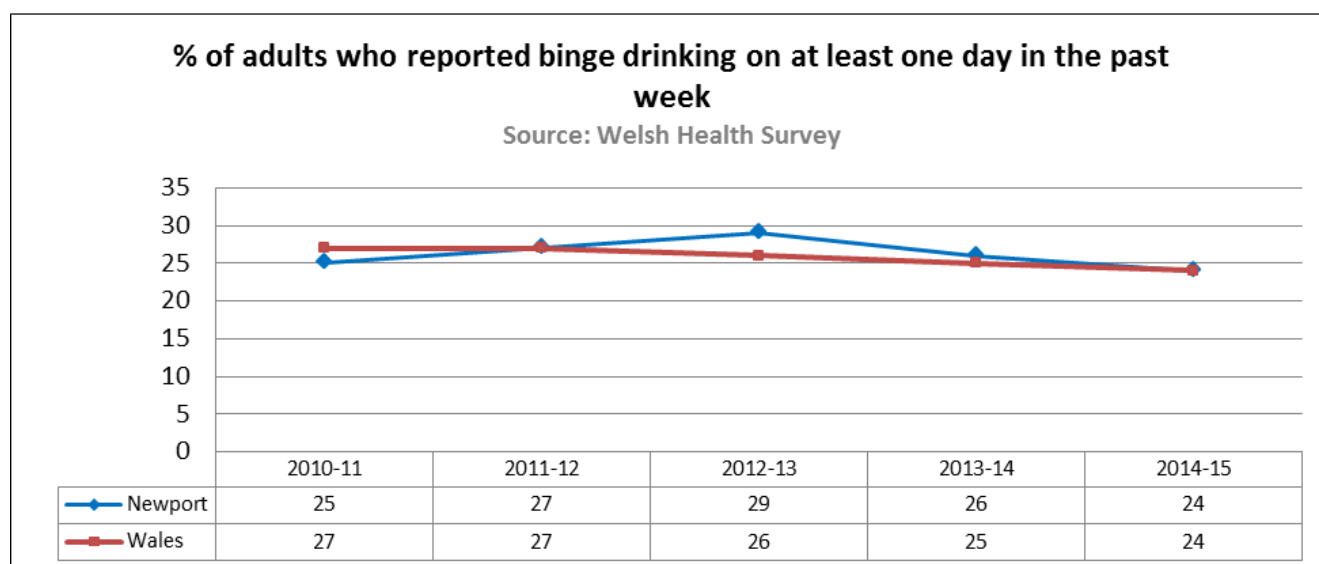
The percentage of adults who reported binge drinking alcohol on at least one day in the past week in Newport has fluctuated but overall a slight decrease has been seen from 25% in 2010-11 to 24% in 2014-15. This is now comparable with the Wales average which has decreased from 27% to 24%.

³¹ Faculty of Public Health 2008

³² NHS Choices

³³ American Diabetes Association

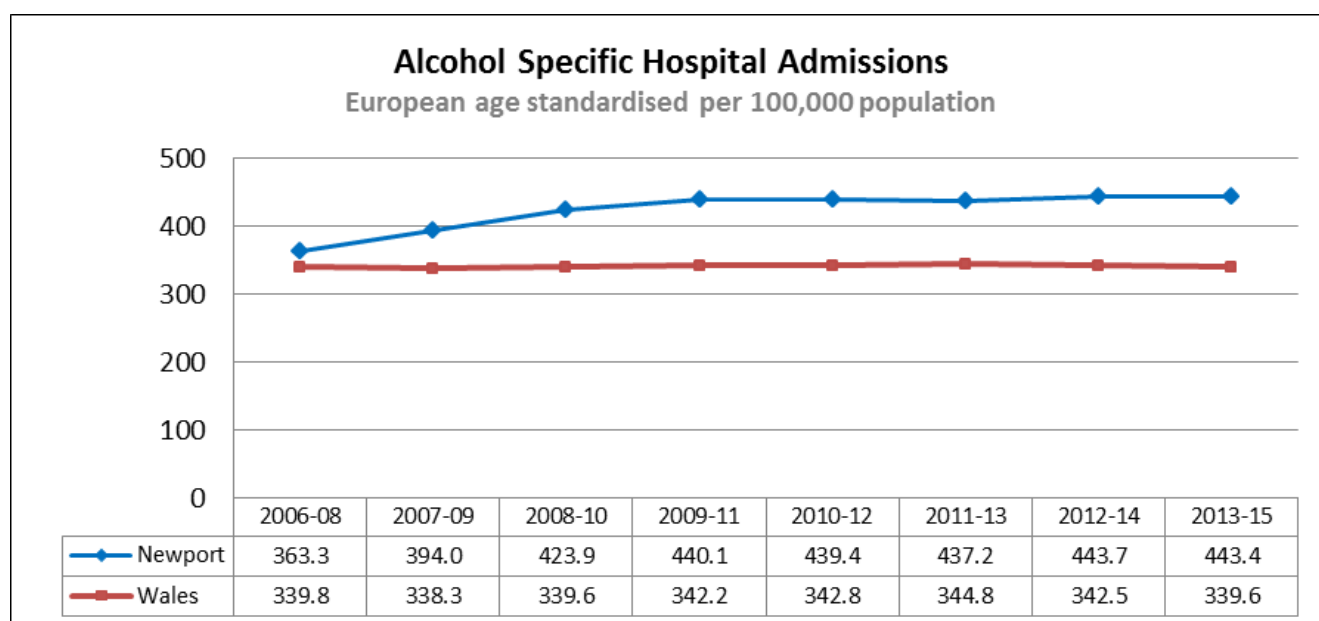
³⁴ Public Health Wales



In the Welsh Health Survey the percentage of people reporting drinking over the consumption guidelines has reduced in recent years, however these rates are still relatively high in Newport and Wales.

This can be evidenced by the level of Alcohol Specific Hospital Admissions. Alcohol-specific (wholly attributable) conditions are those, either as the primary diagnosis (main reason) or as a secondary diagnosis. This indicator measures the burden of alcohol-specific harm on hospital services.

The rate of alcohol specific hospital admissions per 100,000 population in Newport has increased from 363.3 in 2006-08 to 443.4 in 2013-15. This is above the Wales average which has remained relatively constant over the same period.



This is driven by a number of factors including:

- Cost - lower unit price for alcohol e.g. supermarket drink promotions encourage drinking, happy hours in pubs;
- Size of glasses;
- Increased licensing hours for some establishments;
- Increase of people drinking at home with the closure of many local pubs;
- Increased availability / access to alcohol;
- Increases due to high levels of unemployment and areas of deprivation;

- Changes in culture, with the acceptability of drinking increased especially for women;
- Size of individual premises as larger venues could increase social drinking;
- Increase in acceptability of binge drinking e.g. stag/hen/birthday parties;
- Glamourising of alcohol on TV and in films;
- Harmful effects of alcohol are not reported in the media in the same way as other drugs; and
- Hospital being located in Newport could possibly increase hospital admissions.

It is difficult to predict future trends of alcohol consumption going forward. The percentage of people drinking over the guidelines and binge drinking is reducing, however with new guidelines being published this year, there is likely to be an impact on this dataset going forward.

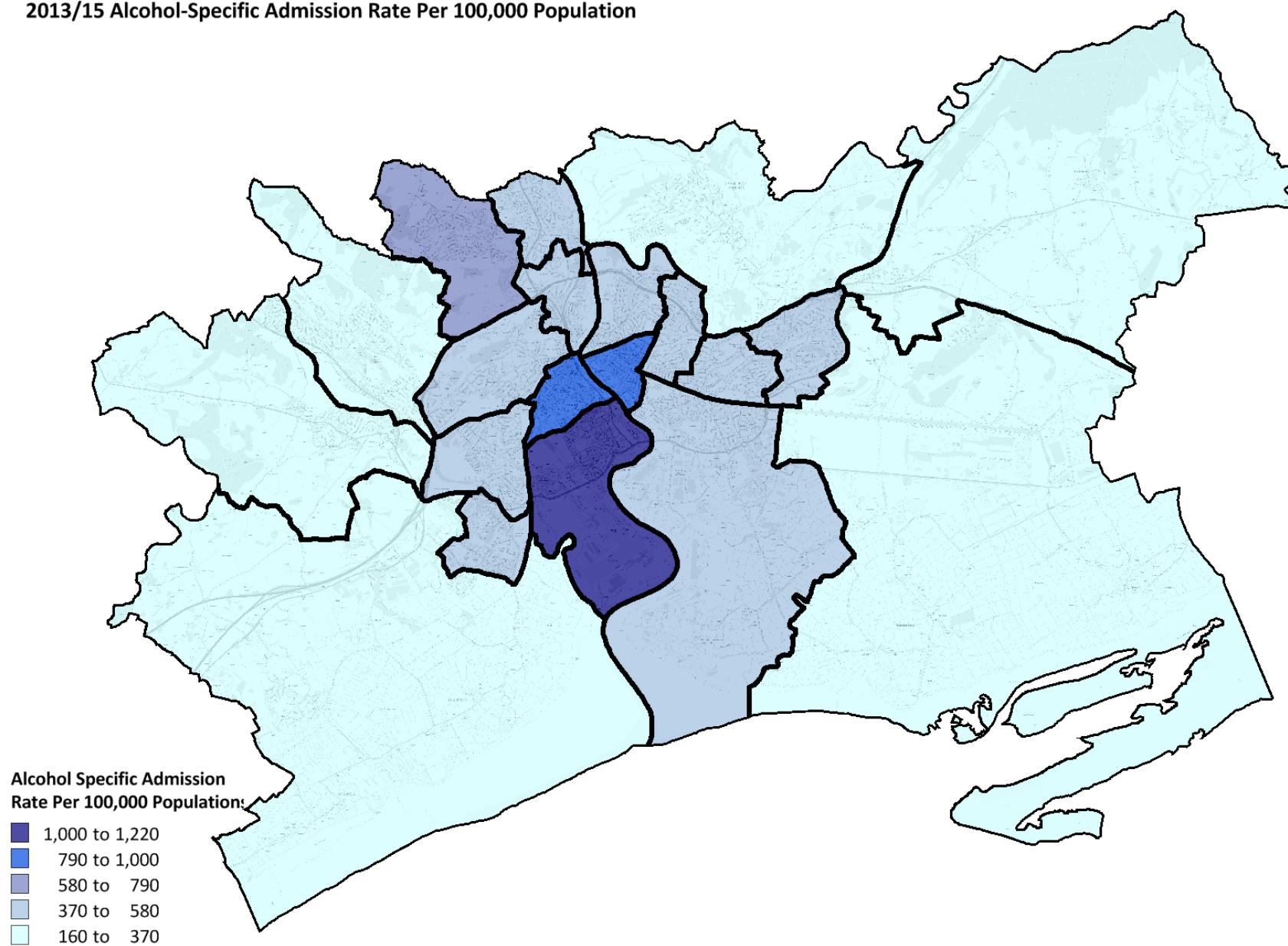
In addition there are certain communities within Newport that have rates consistently above the Wales and Newport average. These are Bettws, Pillgwenlly, Ringland, Stow Hill, and Victoria. The map overleaf shows the rates for the latest data in 2013-15.

A new collaborative study³⁵ suggests why people in deprived communities have higher levels of alcohol-related ill health than those in non-deprived communities, despite consuming similar levels of alcohol – the so-called “alcohol harm paradox”. The research found that heavy drinkers living in low-income communities were almost 11 times more likely to combine heavy drinking with other harmful behaviours than those living in more prosperous areas. It is believed that this ‘clustering of unhealthy behaviours’ over time has an overwhelming impact on the ability of people to limit the health harms caused by alcohol.

In 2013 the Area Planning Board for Gwent produced a Gwent Substance Misuse Area Planning Board Needs Assessment. The key findings in this assessment must be considered in the response analysis.

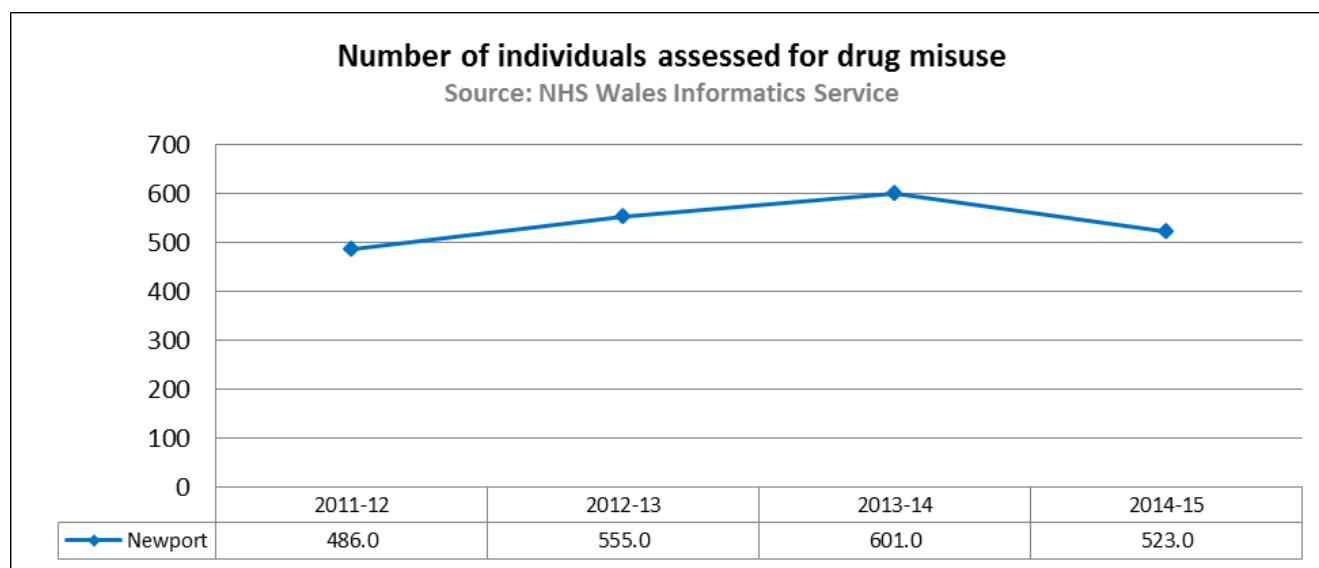
³⁵ Bellis et al 2016

2013/15 Alcohol-Specific Admission Rate Per 100,000 Population



Drug Use

The number of individuals assessed for drug misuse in Newport has increased from 486 in 2011-12 to 601 in 2013-14. This then decreased to 523 individuals in 2014-15.



The potential harms from substance use and misuse need to be considered in a variety of ways. The range of substances carries different risks to different aspects of life. They may threaten physical and/or mental health, social circumstances, education and employment and may put people at risk of entering the criminal justice system. They may also affect the safety and well-being of others.

The level of harm can vary from major to minor and can be one-off or chronic. Harms can be caused directly by the drug or by the lifestyle associated with drug misuse. For some substances there is an increasing risk depending on length and intensity of use, for others harms can be much more random (e.g. contamination of drugs). One of the dangers of substance misuse is the tendency to lead to dependence, which can impair decision making and lifestyles. The ultimate harm is death.³⁶

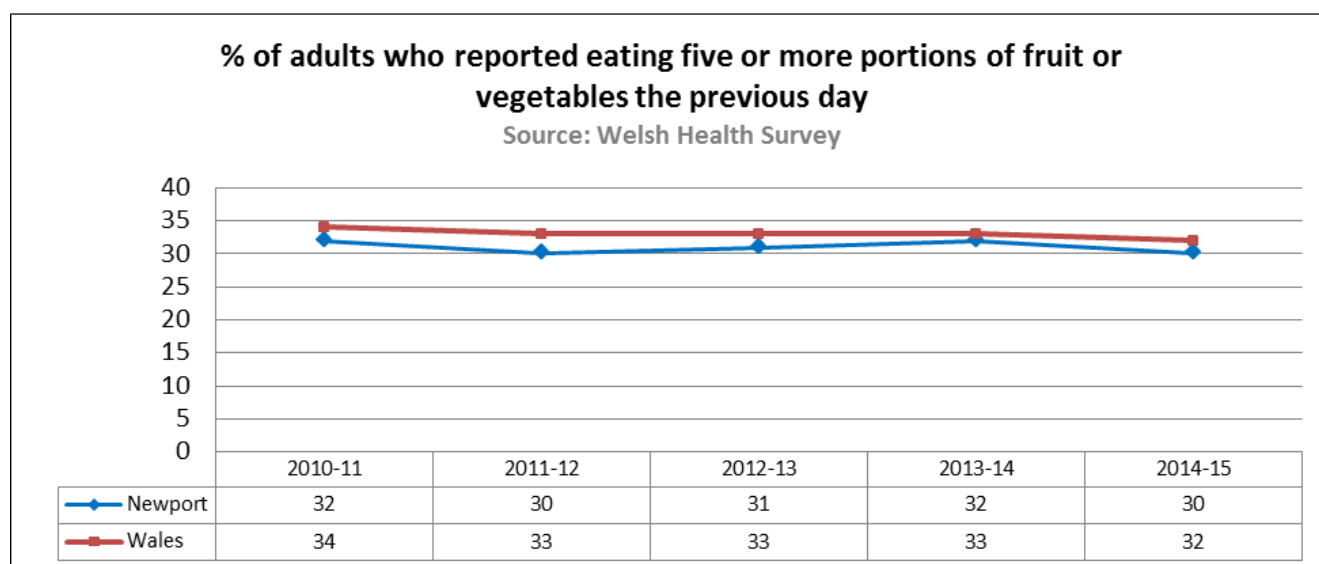
In 2013 the Area Planning Board for Gwent produced a Gwent Substance Misuse Area Planning Board Needs Assessment. The key findings in this assessment must be considered in the response analysis.

Nutrition

The consumption of fruit and vegetables as part of a balanced diet has the potential to have a significant positive impact on health. There are numerous protective factors attributed to eating 5 portions of fruit and vegetables a day, including a reduced risk of developing certain cancers and a reduced risk of developing heart disease (dependent on other factors).

The percentage of adults who reported eating five or more portions of fruit and vegetables the previous day in Newport has decreased from 32% in 2010-11 to 30% in 2014-15. This is lower than the Wales average which has decreased from 34% to 32% over the same period.

³⁶ APB Needs Assessment 2013



A healthy, balanced diet and regular physical activity are the best ways to maintain a healthy weight, and are key lifestyle choices to make in order to avoid becoming overweight or obese. With the increasing amount of people being diagnosed as obese or overweight in what has been described as an obesity epidemic, fruit and vegetables are a vital healthy food group to include as a daily staple of one's diet, as opposed to sugary and fatty foods which are known to lead to weight gain, and have the potential to cause further health problems. People who develop healthy eating habits early in life are more likely to maintain them in adulthood and have reduced risk of cardiovascular disease, cancer, type 2 diabetes and osteoporosis. This is why fruit and vegetable consumption from an early age is vital for the future health and well-being of the population.

A combination of a number of complex factors may be responsible for the decrease of fruit and vegetable consumption in Newport in recent years. The following factors have been known to affect consumption:

- Availability of fresh and good value fruit and vegetables;
- Affordability of fresh fruit and vegetables in comparison with less healthy foods;
- Social factors including social and cultural desirability of eating fruit and vegetables;
- Familiarity and habit of not eating fruit and vegetables;
- Personal ideology including individual's importance placed on fruit and vegetable consumption;
- Lack of knowledge of health benefits associated with fruit and vegetable consumption;
- Obesogenic environment and the appeal of affordable takeaways and fast food outlets in the city; and
- Role of media and advertising of takeaways and fast food outlets.³⁷

The reduction in fruit and vegetable consumption is predicted to continue with predicted rates of 25.7% in Wales and 24.3% in Gwent by 2025.

The following comments are typical of the consultation responses received:

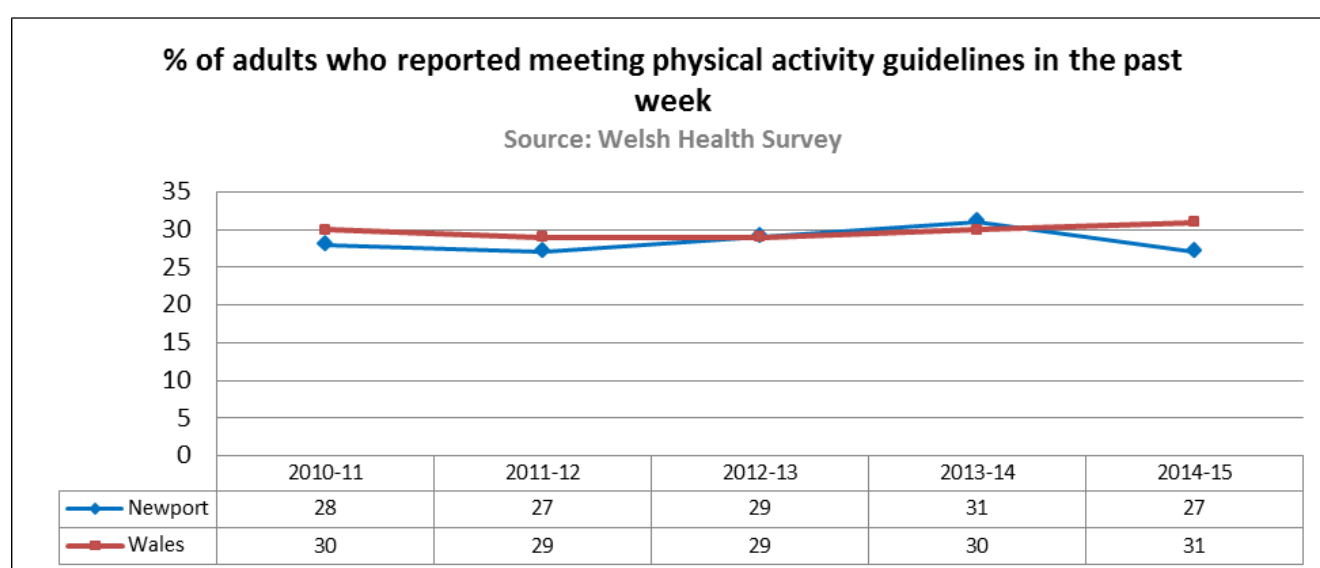
- *Healthy food is often too expensive.*
- *People may not have the skills to know what healthy food is, or how to cook it.*
- *Many choose not to eat healthy food.*
- *Once upon a time the indoor market was a very viable place to buy good healthy food. These days certain discounts retailers are the place to turn to. Also people must be prepared to cook.*
- *It is accessible but it is questionable whether people opt for healthy alternatives.*
- *Organic food is expensive.*

³⁷ J Pollard*, S. F. L. Kirk and J. E. Cade (2002). Factors affecting food choice in relation to fruit and vegetable intake: a review. *Nutrition Epidemiology Group, Nuffield Institute for Health, University of Leeds, 71-75 Clarendon Road, Leeds LS2 9PL, UK.*

- *Isn't the problem that healthy foods are cheaper than ready meals yet many don't have the initiative to prepare for themselves?*
- *Food is too expensive, disused land could be used to grow and share.*

Physical Activity

Regular physical activity can make an important contribution to improving quality of life for adults i.e. both physical and psychological.³⁸ Physical activity is a vital component in maintaining a healthy body weight and along with eating a healthy balanced diet, is the most effective way of avoiding becoming overweight or obese. Physical inactivity also known as sedentary behaviour is in itself a risk factor for numerous conditions such as high blood pressure and can contribute significantly to illnesses such as, heart disease, stroke, diabetes and some cancers.³⁹ Physical activity is also a very important factor in maintaining muscle and bone strength during adulthood; this is an important element of ageing healthily and reducing the risk of falls in old age.

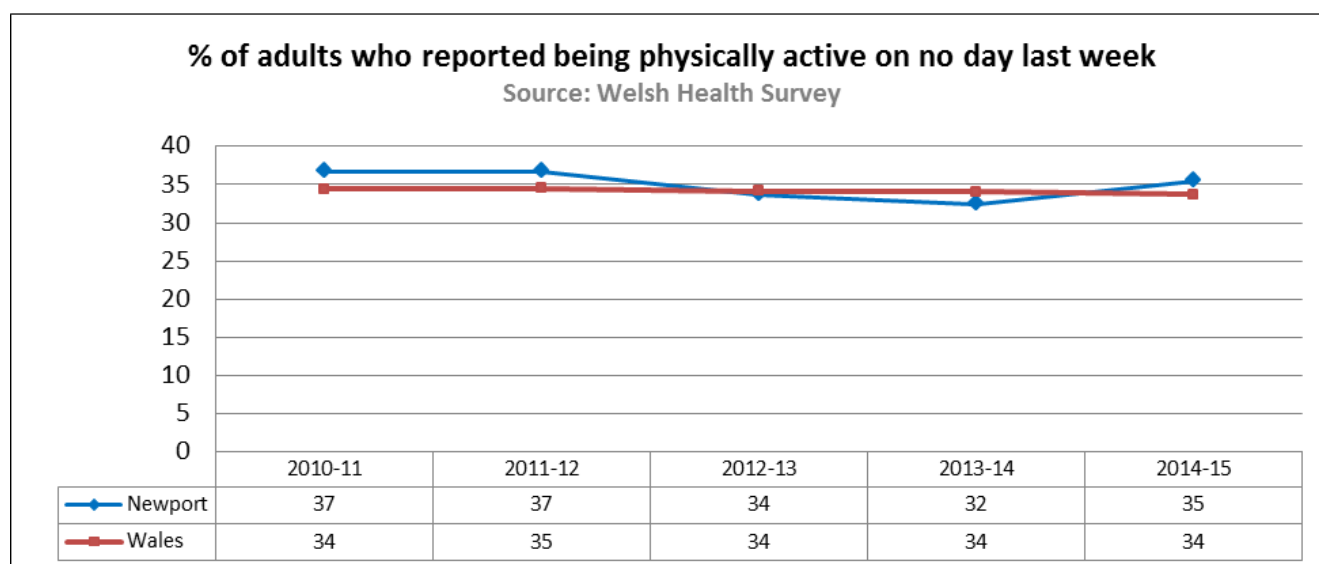


The percentage of adults who reported meeting exercise/physical activity guidelines in the past week in Newport has increased from 28% in 2010-11 to 31% in 2013-14. However, in 2014-15 a decrease to 27% has been seen. This rate is below the Wales average which has increased from 30% to 31% over the same period.

Conversely the percentage of adults who reported being physically active on no days last week in Newport has decreased from 37% in 2010-11 to 32% in 2013-14. However, an increase to 35% was seen in 2014-15. The Wales average has stayed relatively stable at 34%.

³⁸ World Health Organisation, 2004

³⁹ Department of Health, 1993



A number of factors are known to contribute to the level and frequency of physical activity of adults, many of which may be specific to Newport:

- Environment we live in;
- Personal ideology - the perception of what it means to be physically active. Some research has suggested that people perceive sport as the only form of being physically active.
- Personal knowledge of the importance of physical activity;
- Time constraints - a lack of time is often a reason given by working aged adults and adults with families in particular;
- Financial constraints - similarly, a lack of finances to spend on exercise activities is often a reason given for lack of physical activity;
- Lack of knowledge of health benefits associated with physical activity; and
- Social and cultural values placed on the importance of physical activity.⁴⁰

It is hard to predict a future trend as there is no clear previous trend in this dataset.

The following comments are typical of the consultation responses received:

- *Gym memberships are expensive and the price of a family swim is awful.*
- *There is only the road to walk along.*
- *Need more cycle paths especially to schools from home estates which are traffic free.*
- *Plenty of areas to walk for free.*
- *I am a member of a local gym and swim regularly.*
- *Due to cuts some of the local amenities such as ground keeping have had to be taken over by the clubs themselves. This means extra expense for the individuals and some cannot afford it.*
- *Velodrome excellent.*
- *Poor cycling routes in the city linking areas, walking routes in my area not maintained and grassy areas overgrown.*
- *Plenty of affordable gyms.*

⁴⁰ Carnegie Research Institute, Leeds Met University (2007). *The National Evaluation of LEAP: Final Report on the National Evaluation of the Local Exercise Action Pilots*. Prepared for the Department of Health, Countryside Agency and Sport England. Decloe, M.D., Kaczynski, A.T., Havitz, M.E. cited in National Recreation and Park Association (2009). [Social participation, flow and situational involvement in recreational physical activity](#). Haughton McNeill, L., Kreuter, M.W. and Subramanian, S.V. (2006). Social Environment and Physical activity: A review of concepts and evidence.

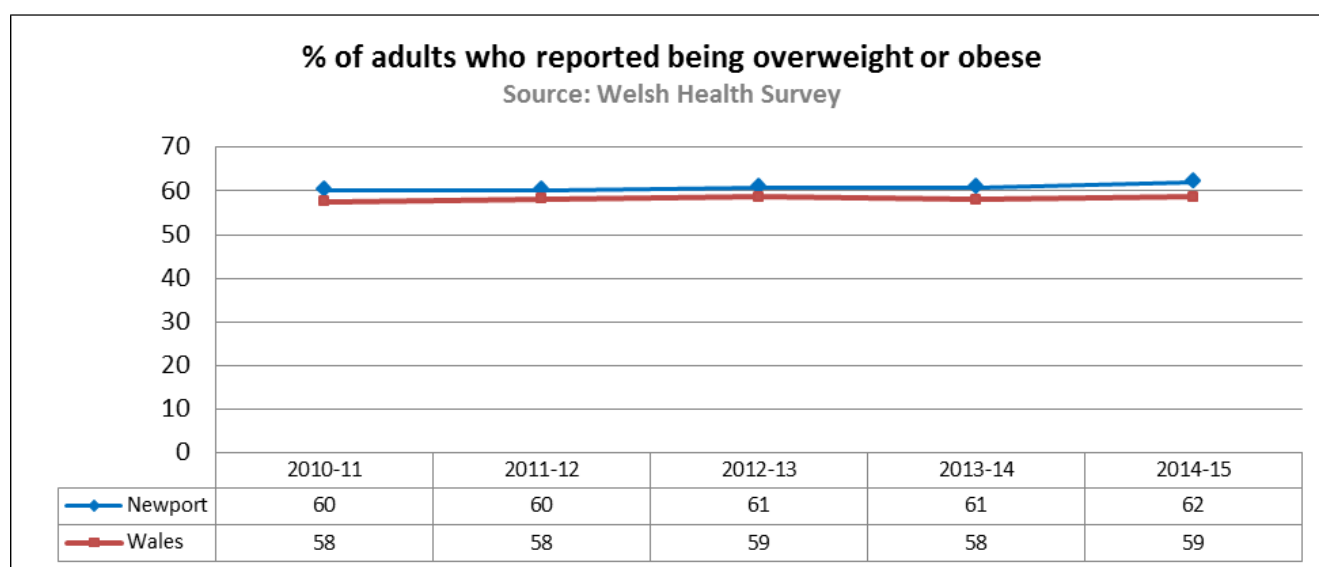
Obesity

This data is sourced from the Welsh Health Survey. Respondents are asked their height and weight and from these details a Body Mass Index (BMI) is calculated for each respondent. Those with a BMI of 30 or more are classed as obese. Those with a BMI of 25 or more are classed as overweight or obese.

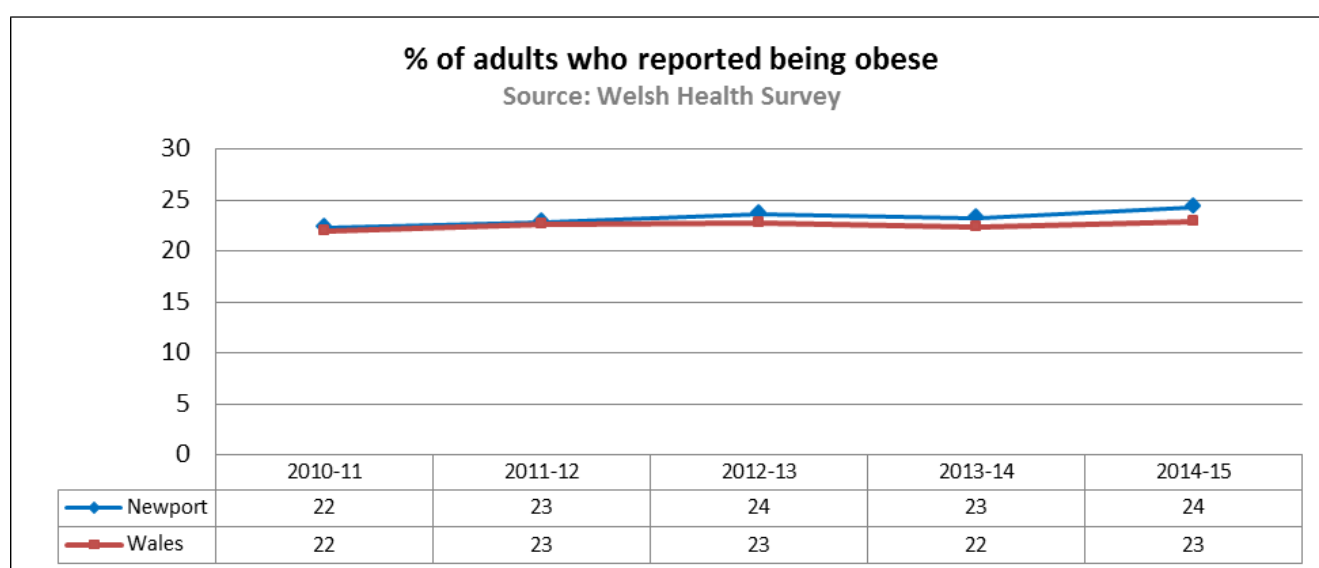
Obesity can lead to a number of serious and potentially life-threatening diseases such as type 2 diabetes, heart disease, stroke and some types of cancer. In addition, obesity can affect your quality of life and can often trigger depression.

If obesity rates are not reduced, the costs of treating these illnesses will be a considerable burden to the NHS and will lead to an increased demand on a variety of Health and Social care services, which will be difficult to meet.

The percentage of adults who reported being overweight or obese in Newport has increased from 60% in 2010-11 to 62% in 2014-15. This is above the Wales average which has increased from 58% to 59% in the same period.



The percentage of adults who reported being obese in Newport has increased from 22% in 2010-11 to 24% in 2014-15. The Wales average has increased from 22% to 23% in the same period.



The Foresight report⁴¹ referred to a “complex web of societal and biological factors that have, in recent decades, exposed our inherent human vulnerability to weight gain.”

- Biology - an individual’s starting point; the influence of genetics and ill health;
- Activity environment - the influence of the environment on an individual’s activity behaviour, for example a decision to cycle to work may be influenced by road safety, air pollution or provision of a cycle shelter and showers;
- Physical activity - the type, frequency and intensity of activities an individual carries out, such as cycling vigorously to work every day;
- Societal influences - the impact of society, for example the influence of peer pressure or culture, the media and education;
- Individual psychology - for example a person’s individual psychological drive for particular foods and consumption patterns, or physical activity patterns or preferences;
- Food environment - the influence of the food environment on an individual’s food choices, for example a decision to eat more fruit and vegetables may be influenced by the availability and quality of fruit and vegetables near home;
- Food consumption - the quality, quantity (portion sizes) and frequency (snacking patterns) of an individual’s diet; and
- Increase in alcohol consumption and its association with higher calorie intake.

Obesity rates have tripled in the UK since the 1980s. In Wales, as in many other countries, the proportion of adults and children who are not maintaining a healthy body weight is increasing. The UK Government Office for Science’s Foresight report has predicted that by 2050, 9 out of 10 adults and two-thirds of children in the UK will be overweight or obese.

The increase in the percentage of people who are overweight or obese is predicted to increase with predicted rates of 62.1% in Wales and 65.8% in Gwent by 2025. This is approximately a 5 percentage point increase over 10 years.

Sexual Health

Gonorrhoea is a sexually acquired infection caused by the bacterium *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*. After genital chlamydia, gonorrhoea is the second most common bacterial sexually transmitted infection (STI) in the UK.⁴² If treated early, gonorrhea is unlikely to lead to any complications or long-term problems. However, without treatment it can spread to other parts of your body and cause serious problems. The more times that you have gonorrhea, the more likely you are to get complications.

- In women, gonorrhea can spread to the reproductive organs and cause pelvic inflammatory disease (PID). PID can lead to long-term pelvic pain, ectopic pregnancy and infertility.
- In men, gonorrhea can cause painful infection in the testicles and prostate gland, which may lead to reduced fertility.⁴³

Genital Chlamydia trachomatis is the most commonly diagnosed bacterial STI in the UK. Highest rates are seen in young people, especially men and women under 24 years. 10-30% of untreated infected women develop PID. A significant proportion of cases, particularly amongst women, are asymptomatic and so, are liable to remain undetected, putting women at risk of developing PID.⁴⁴

This data has only been reported in this format twice so a trend is yet to be established. The rate of Gonorrhoea tests per 100,000 population in Newport has increased from 2,795.9 in 2012 to 3,581.4 in 2014. This is well above the Wales average which has increased from 1,214.4 to 1,572.0 for the same period. The

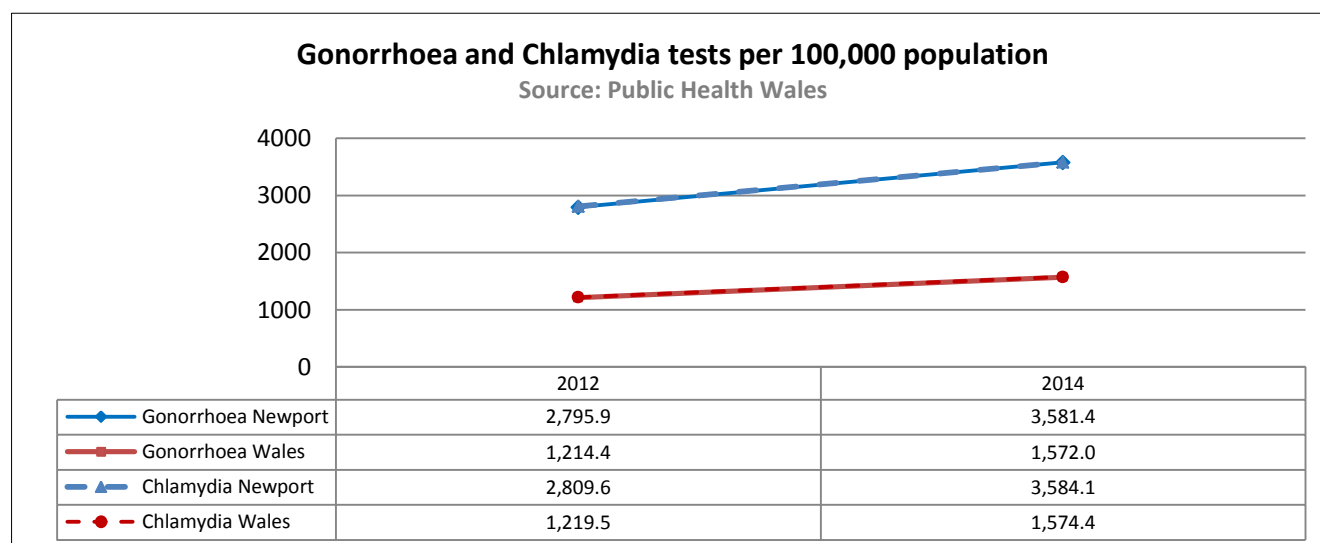
⁴¹ Foresight report Oct 2007 – Tackling obesity: future choices

⁴² Public Health Wales Communicable Disease Surveillance Centre, HIV and STI Trends in Wales Surveillance Report April 2012

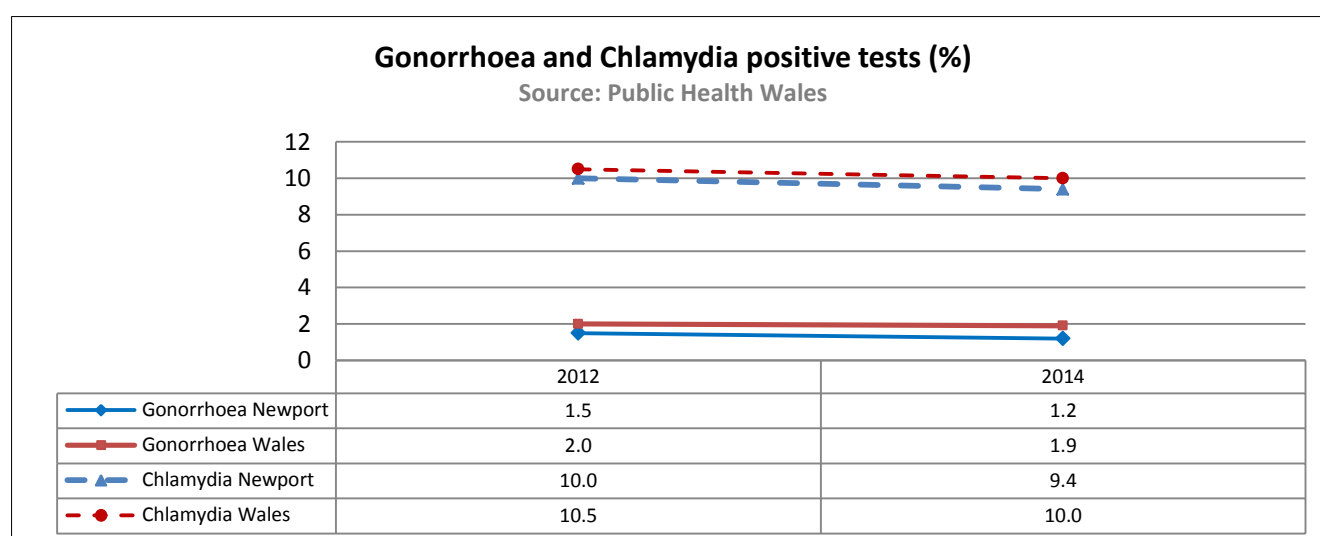
⁴³ NHS Choices

⁴⁴ Public Health Wales Communicable Disease Surveillance Centre, HIV and STI Trends in Wales Surveillance Report April 2012

rate of Chlamydia tests per 100,000 population in Newport has increased from 2,809.6 in 2012 to 3,584.1 in 2014. This is well above the Wales average which has increased from 1,219.5 to 1,574.4 for the same period.



The number of positive tests for Gonorrhoea in Newport has remained relatively constant between 2012 and 2014, with 1.5% (approximately 42 per 100,000 population) recorded in 2012 and 1.2% (approximately 43 per 100,000 population) recorded in 2014. The Wales number is less but has increased slightly with a rate of 2.0% (approximately 24 per 100,000 population) recorded in 2012 and a rate of 1.9% (approximately 30 per 100,000 population) recorded in 2014.



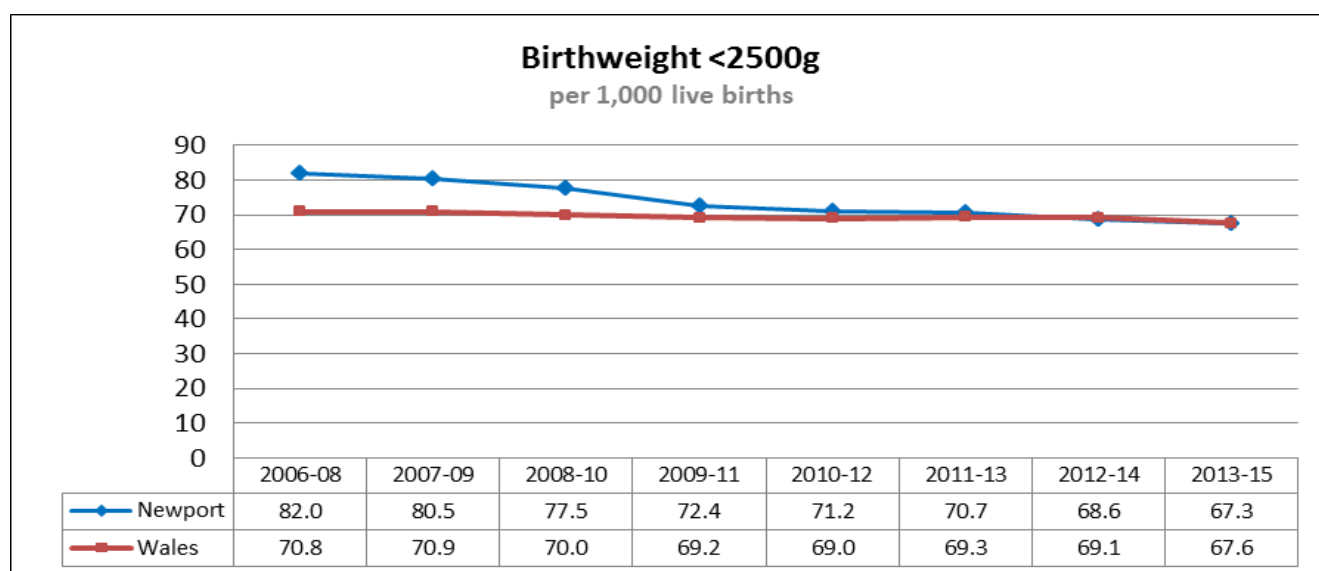
The number of positive tests for Chlamydia in Newport has increased between 2012 and 2014, with 10.0% (approximately 281 per 100,000 population) recorded in 2012 and 9.4% (approximately 337 per 100,000 population) recorded in 2014. The Wales number is less and has increased slightly with a rate of 10.5% (approximately 128 per 100,000 population) recorded in 2012 and a rate of 10.0% (approximately 157 per 100,000 population) recorded in 2014.

As a trend is yet to be established it is not possible to predict future trends for sexual health.

How healthy are children in Newport?

Low Birth Weight Live Births

Low birth weights are those under 2.5kg. The percentage of low birth weight live births in Newport has decreased from 82.0 in 2006-08 to 67.3 in 2013-15. This is now slightly below the Wales average which has decreased from 70.8 to 67.6 over the same period. This trend is predicted to continue to a rate of 4.5% of live births across Gwent by 2025.



Low birth weight babies are at greater risk of problems occurring during and after birth, as well as at greater risk of chronic disease in adulthood⁴⁵. The evidence of the links between low birth weight and poor lifestyle during pregnancy is strong.

Specifically, low birth weight is associated with poor maternal general health, a low level of education, poor nutrition, alcohol consumption and smoking both pre-conceptually and during pregnancy.⁴⁶

There is evidence that poor maternal nutritional status at conception and inadequate maternal nutrition during pregnancy can result in low birth weight⁴⁷. However, smoking is the major modifiable risk factor contributing to low birth weight. Babies born to women who smoke weigh on average 200g less than babies born to non-smokers.

The incidence of low birth weight is twice as high among smokers as non-smokers⁴⁸. Smoking cessation in pregnancy is strongly affected by socio-economic status, with women of lower education, income and employment status far more likely to continue smoking than women from higher socio-economic status groups⁴⁹. Other lifestyle choices of the mother linked to low birth weight also include their choice of diet, substance misuse including alcohol consumption during pregnancy.

This trend is predicted to continue with a reduction to 4.5% of live births across Gwent by 2025. However, there are certain communities within Newport that have rates consistently above the Wales and Newport average. These are Pillgwenlly, Ringland, Shaftesbury, Stow Hill and Victoria. The map overleaf shows the rates for the latest data in 2013-15.

⁴⁵ National Public Health Service (NPHS), 2006

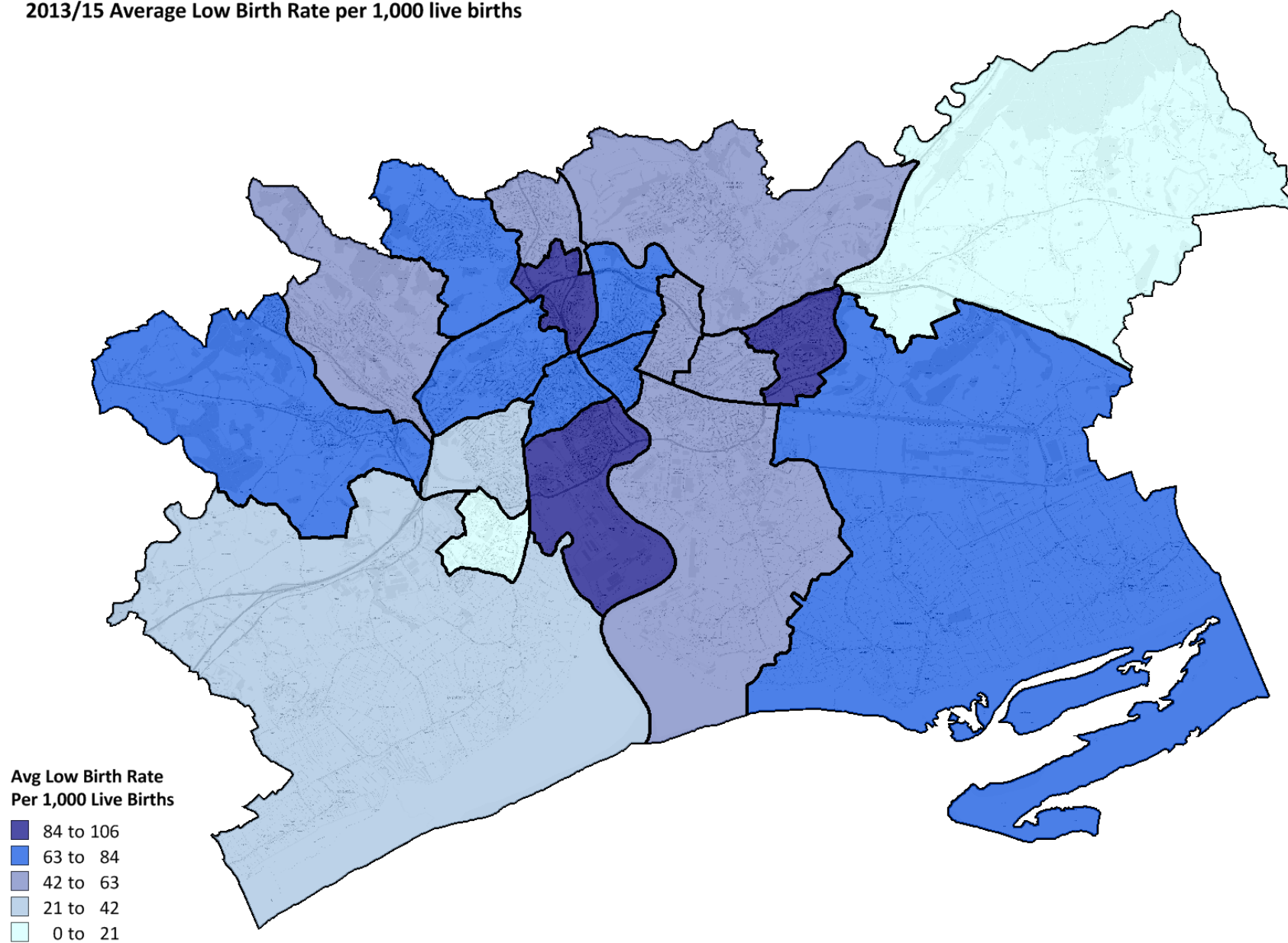
⁴⁶ National Public Health Service (NPHS), 2006

⁴⁷ Kramer, 2007

⁴⁸ Messecar, 2001

⁴⁹ Graham and Der, 2009

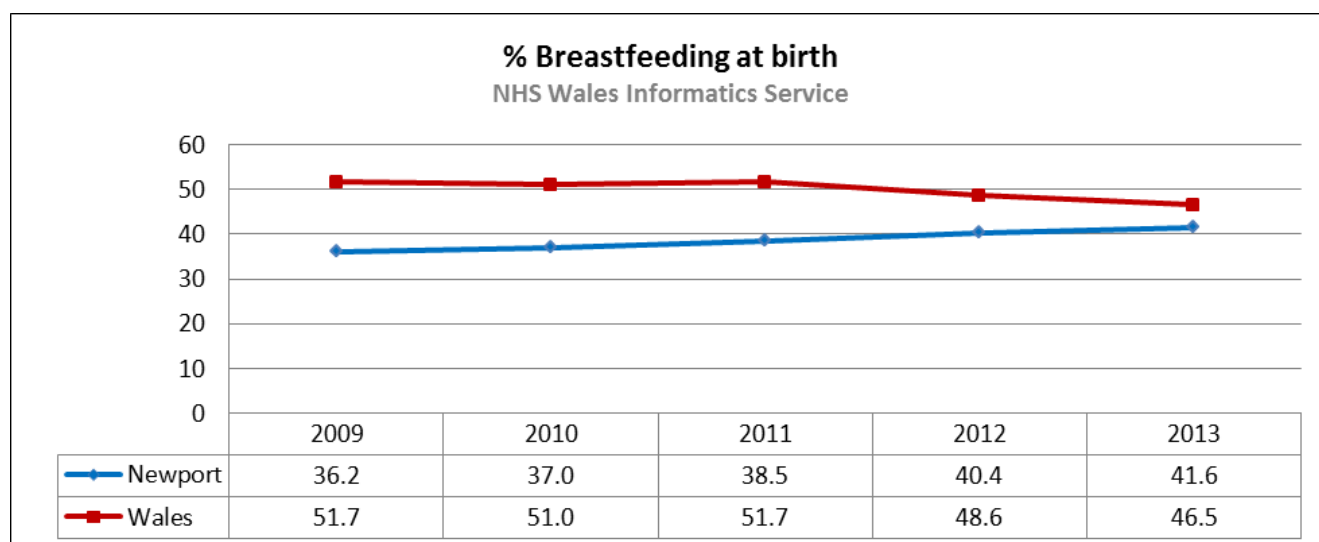
2013/15 Average Low Birth Rate per 1,000 live births



Breastfeeding

This dataset is defined as the percentage of live born babies with known breastfeeding status, i.e. live births who were breastfed at birth divided by live births who were not breastfed at birth.

The percentage of babies that are breastfed at birth has increased in Newport from 36.2% in 2009 to 41.6% in 2013. This rate is still below the Wales average which has decreased from 51.7% to 46.5%.



There have been difficulties associated with the definition of the indicator and how the data was collected by midwives in different hospitals and Health Boards. This may have resulted in over/under reporting performance against this measure. A shift towards the standardisation of data recording and reporting will help to ensure more robust reporting in the future.

Research shows that breastfeeding contributes to health in both the short and long term, providing essential nutrients and protective factors for babies in early life.⁵⁰

The close mother-baby contact provided by breastfeeding promotes emotional attachment between mother and child which is crucial for later emotional health and well-being in childhood. There are numerous benefits to the health of babies and their mother in both the long and short term.

Babies that are breastfed are at a lower risk of:

- Gastro intestinal infection;
- Respiratory illness;
- Coronary heart disease;
- Obesity;
- Ear infections;
- Urinary tract infections;
- Early onset insulin diabetes;
- Allergies such as eczema; and
- Leukaemia and childhood cancers.

Mothers that breastfeed are at a lower risk of:

- Pre-menopausal breast cancer;
- Ovarian cancer;
- Hip fractures, low bone density, osteoporosis and rheumatoid arthritis; and
- Are more likely to return to pre-pregnancy weight.

⁵⁰ NICE (2008). Improving the Nutrition of Pregnant and Breastfeeding Mothers and Children in Low Income Households

Despite the focus of health professionals on encouraging mothers to breastfeed their babies, there continues to be a decline in the rate of breastfeeding at birth in Wales. Research has shown that mothers in lower socio-economic groups are less likely to choose to breastfeed and get poorer advice and support than middle class mothers⁵¹. The situation has not been helped by the way in which breastfeeding has been presented as part of a middle class lifestyle.

In Newport, the Flying Start health programme are working with vulnerable families from deprived areas (based on the Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation) by providing additional support and advice on breastfeeding in targeted areas.

The UNICEF Baby Friendly Initiative in the Community is currently being undertaken by Aneurin Bevan University Health Board (ABUHB) on a pan Gwent basis. Both the Royal Gwent Hospital and Newport Flying Start programme are part of the UNICEF initiative. This initiative has had great success in raising breastfeeding rates in developed and developing countries alike, some of whom report 95% of women choosing to breast feed their babies at birth.

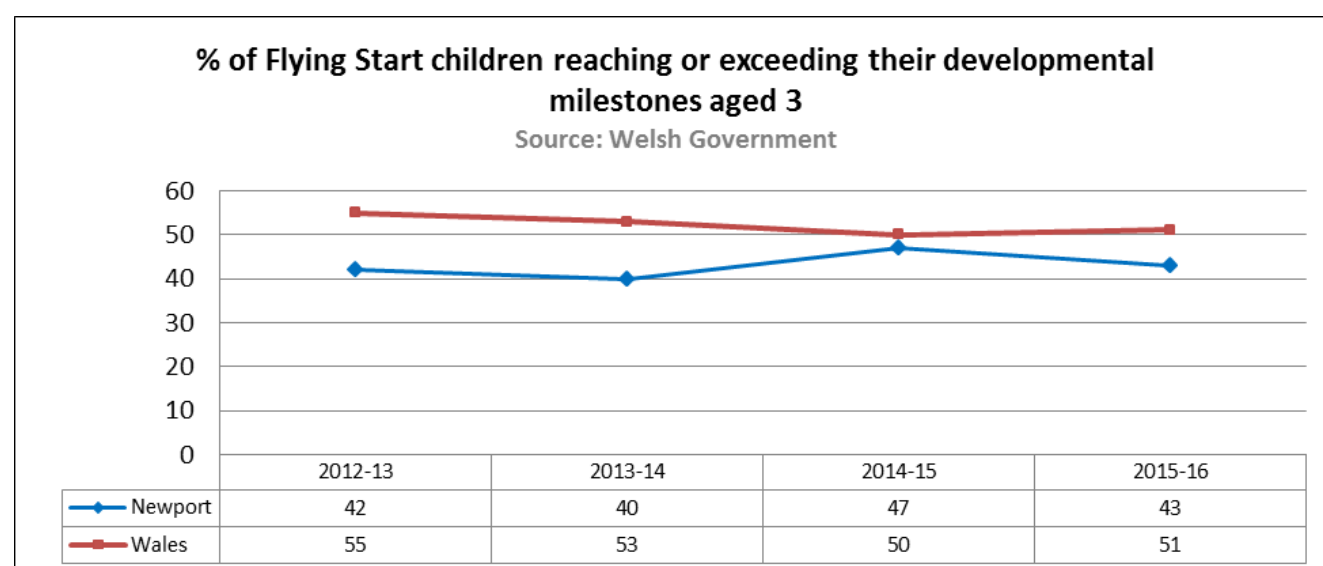
As mentioned previously data collection has not been consistent in the past so it is difficult to predict trends going forward. With this in mind we need to monitor these rates going forward and consider other ways of collecting information in this area to get a clearer picture.

Developmental Milestones

Flying Start is part of the early years programme for families with children under 4 years of age living in disadvantaged areas of Wales. The programme aims to make a decisive difference to the life chances of children aged under 4 in the areas where it runs. It includes four core elements –free quality childcare, parenting support, intensive health visitor support, and support for early literacy. At age 3 a Schedule of Growing Skills (SoGS) Assessment is undertaken to establish the developmental levels of children.

SoGs provides a ‘snapshot’ of a child’s developmental level, including areas of strength and potential delay. It examines nine key areas, passive posture, active posture, locomotor, manipulative, visual, hearing and language, speech and language and interactive social and self-care social.

The percentage of Flying Start children reaching or exceeding their developmental milestones at 3 years in Newport has fluctuated between 2012-13 to 2015-16 and stands at 43% in 2015-16. This rate has remained consistently lower than the Wales average which has decreased during the same period from 55% to 51%.



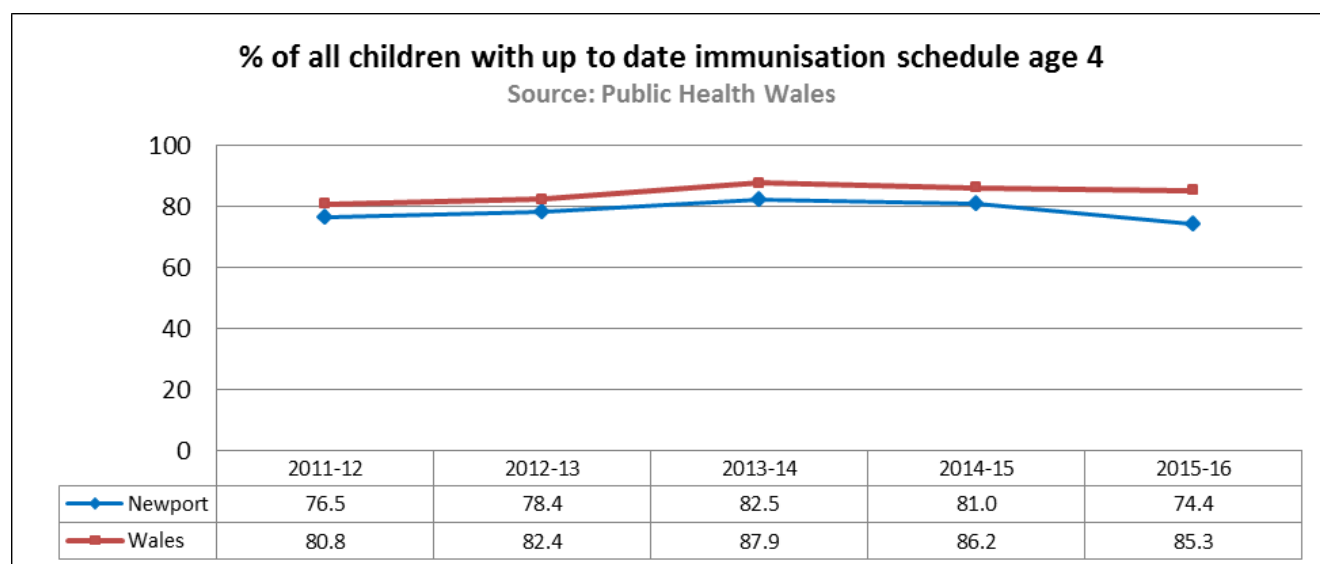
This would suggest that children in deprived areas of Newport are not developing at the same rate as those in other deprived areas of Wales.

⁵¹ M K Minchin, 2003

Immunisations and Vaccinations

This dataset covers the percentage of children aged 4 that have had all the required immunisations by their 4th birthday.

The percentage of all children in Newport with an up to date immunisation schedule by age four has consistently been lower than Wales, with the most recent data showing that 74.4% of children in Newport were up to date in their immunisation schedule by age four compared to 85.3% for Wales. There has been a decrease of 2.1 percentage points in Newport over the five year period, compared to an increase of 4.5 percentage points for Wales.



Generally uptake rates for early childhood vaccinations in Newport have been close to the Wales average. In 2015-16 there were 471 children and 353 children were fully immunised. This generally reflects the involvement of the health visitor and the regular input and contact that parents have with them. In the majority of cases the health visitors will undertake the vaccinations in most GP surgeries and are responsible for the follow up work with parents that have not taken their child for an immunisation. The health visitor's role is also vital in making parents more aware of the needs for their child. Over the course of a child's development health visitors develop a good rapport and relationship with the parents of the children on their caseload, so are effective in encouraging parents to take their children to be vaccinated.

The Aneurin Bevan University Health Board (ABUHB) has provided training on vaccination to support clinical workers. This has increased staff capacity to deal effectively with patients who are ambiguous about taking up vaccinations. Such training has helped to support the clinical workers to confidently explain the facts associated with the vaccine to encourage parents to get their children immunised.

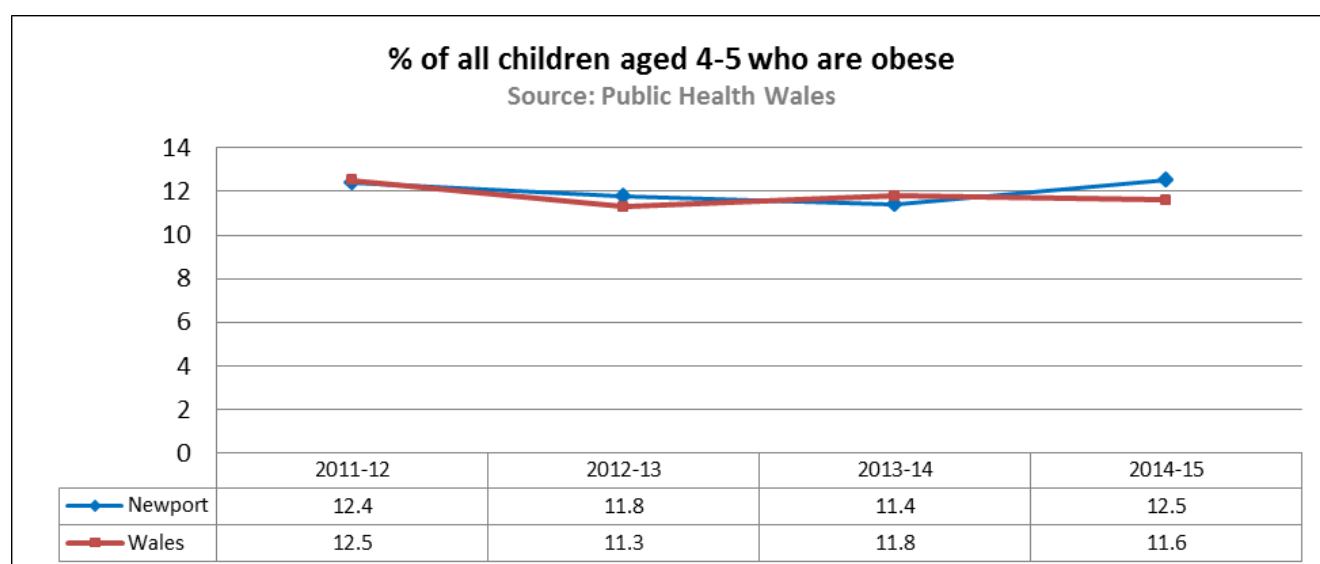
Due to the outbreak of measles in South Wales in 2013 a high profile campaign and extra MMR immunisation clinics took place to encourage those that have not had the MMR jab to come forward.

The previous trends in Newport suggest that the percentage of 4 year olds with up to date immunisations is likely to stay relatively constant in the future.

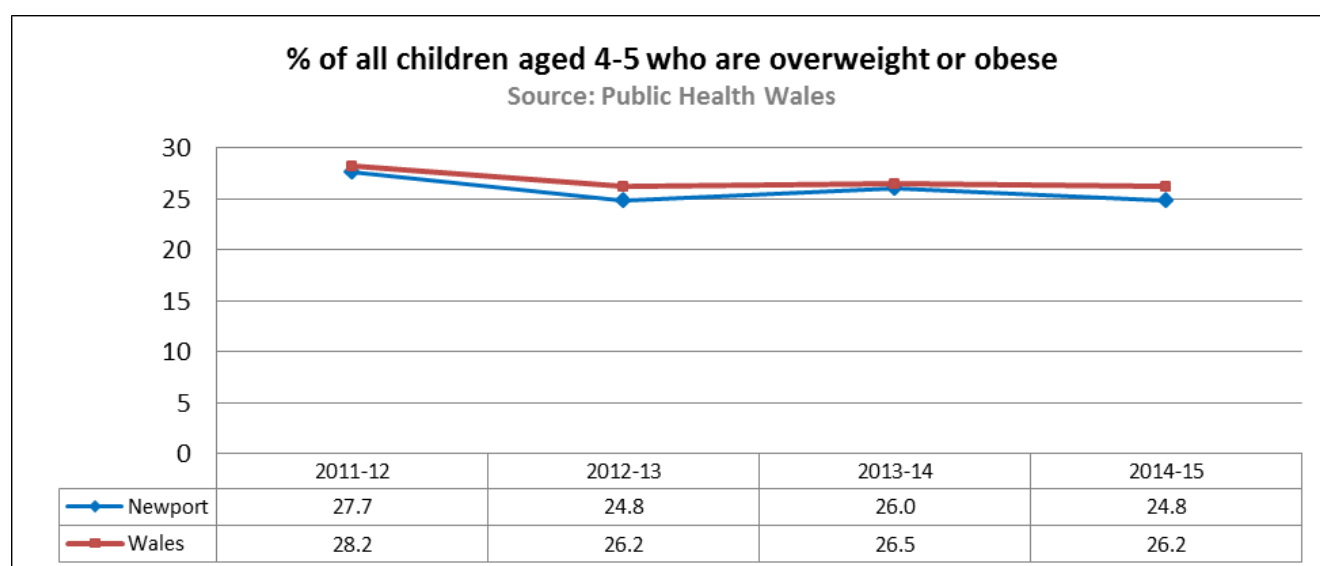
Childhood Obesity

The Child Measurement Programme was implemented in reception year across Wales for the first time during the 2011/12 academic year so a trend is yet to be established. Prevalence rates were calculated using the age and sex-specific body mass index (BMI) centiles calculated using the British 1990 growth reference (UK90) (from a method proposed by Cole et al (1995)). The body mass index (BMI) was calculated using a method proposed by Keys et al (1972)⁵².

The percentage of children in Newport aged 4 – 5 years who were obese over the period 2011/12 to 2014/15 (academic years) has remained around the Wales average. The latest data in 2014-15 shows 12.5% were obese, which is over the Wales average of 11.6%.



The percentage of children in Newport aged 4 – 5 years who were overweight or obese over the period 2011/12 to 2014/15 (academic years) has remained below the Wales average. The latest data in 2014-15 shows 24.8% were overweight or obese compared to 26.2% for Wales.



The harms to child health and well-being caused by obesity are serious and wide ranging and include physical, psychological and social harms (see Table below).

⁵² The Child Measurement Programme for Wales

Complications of childhood obesity	
Psychosocial	Poor self-esteem, Anxiety, Depression, Eating disorders, Social isolation, Lower educational attainment
Neurological	Pseudotumor cerebri
Endocrine	Insulin resistance, Type 2 diabetes, Precocious puberty, Polycystic ovaries (girls), Hypogonadism (boys)
Cardiovascular	Dyslipidemia, Hypertension, Coagulopathy, Chronic inflammation, Endothelial dysfunction
Pulmonary	Sleep apnea, Asthma, Exercise intolerance
Gastrointestinal	Gastroesophageal reflux, Steatohepatitis, Gallstones, Constipation
Renal	Glomerulosclerosis
Musculoskeletal	Slipped capital femoral epiphysis, Blount's disease, Forearm fracture, Back pain, Flat feet

Obesity harms children in the short term but also, as most (between 55 to 80%) go on to become obese adults⁵³; childhood obesity harms life chances undermining a range of well-being goals in future generations.

The Foresight report⁵⁴ referred to a “complex web of societal and biological factors that have, in recent decades, exposed our inherent human vulnerability to weight gain.”

- Biology - an individual's starting point; the influence of genetics and ill health;
- Activity environment - the influence of the environment on an individual's activity behaviour, for example a decision to cycle to work may be influenced by road safety, air pollution or provision of a cycle shelter and showers;
- Physical activity - the type, frequency and intensity of activities an individual carries out, such as cycling vigorously to school every day;
- Societal influences - the impact of society, for example the influence of peer pressure or culture, the media and education;
- Individual psychology - for example a person's individual psychological drive for particular foods and consumption patterns, or physical activity patterns or preferences;
- Food environment - the influence of the food environment on an individual's food choices, for example a decision to eat more fruit and vegetables may be influenced by the availability and quality of fruit and vegetables near home; and
- Food consumption - the quality, quantity (portion sizes) and frequency (snacking patterns) of an individual's diet.

The previous trends in Newport suggest that the percentage of children aged 4-5 years who are overweight or obese will remain relatively constant in the future. However this dataset has only been collected for a short time so monitoring over the coming years will be important.

However, there are significant variations in rates of overweight and obesity from the Child Measurement Programme relating to deprivation. Children living in the most deprived areas are much more likely to be overweight or obese.

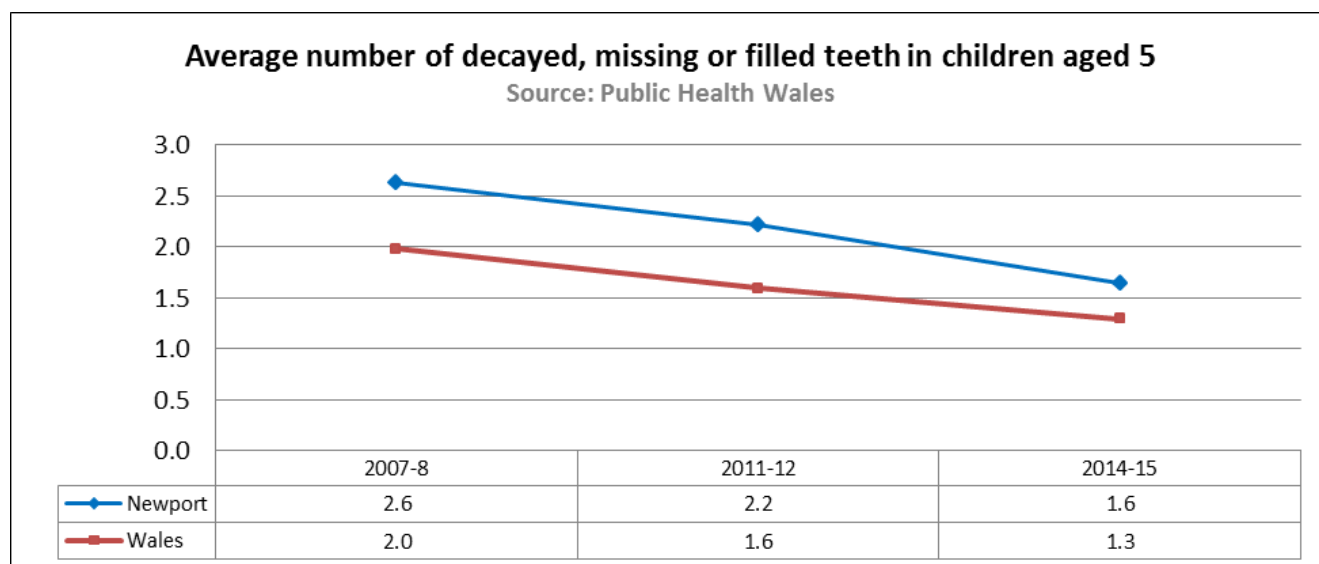
Decayed, Missing or Filled Teeth

The Welsh Oral Health Information Unit (WOHIU) compiles a survey of the number of decayed, missing or filled teeth (dmft) in children aged 5.

The average number of dmft in children in Newport aged 5 years has decreased from 2.63 in 2007-08 to 1.64 in 2014-15. This is still above the Wales average which has also decreased from 1.98 to 1.29 over the same period.

⁵³ Schonfeld-Warden & Warden 1997; Lifshitz, 2008

⁵⁴ Foresight report Oct 2007 – Tackling obesities: future choices



The levels of dmfts vary by unitary authority, but as highlighted by the WOHU survey, oral health status is clearly linked to levels of deprivation. The trends indicate that children living in deprived areas are much more likely to experience decayed missing or filled teeth than children living in more affluent areas.

Tooth decay in children is almost entirely preventable. Poor dental health is the most common single reason why 5-9 year olds are admitted to hospital, in some cases children are admitted to hospital for multiple extractions under general anaesthetic.

The most effective method of maintaining good oral health is the daily application of fluoride to the surface of the teeth (via tooth brushing with fluoride toothpaste). The avoidance of consuming sugary foods and sugary / fizzy drinks is also understood to be beneficial to oral health, as regular consumption of these foods and drinks are known to have detrimental effects on teeth. The direct link between poor oral health and areas of deprivation is well documented, with wider lifestyle choices including poor dental hygiene and poor diet understood to be major contributing factors to poor oral health. In younger children, poor oral health may be related to a lack of parental awareness of the appropriate type of toothpaste and tooth brushing techniques, as well as appropriate consumption of food and drinks.

Recent improvements in dental health could relate to the “Designed to Smile” programme which is in place in targeted schools and pre-school settings in Newport. Designed to Smile is a Welsh Government Programme that aims to reduce the gap between the oral health of children from the most deprived and the least deprived families in Wales.

The previous trends in Newport suggest that the average number of dmft in children aged 5 will continue to decrease in the future.

Adverse Childhood Experiences

Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) are chronic stressful experiences in childhood that can directly hurt a child (such as abuse or neglect) or affect them through the environment in which they live (such as growing up in a house with domestic violence or with individuals with alcohol and other substance use problems).

ACEs are known to have direct and immediate effects on a child’s health. However, exposure to ACEs can alter how children’s brains develop as well as changing the development of their immunological and hormonal systems. The psychological changes affect the body, thus increasing the risk of premature ill health such as cancer, heart disease and mental illness (e.g. schizophrenia). There is also increased risk of developing poor mental well-being, in terms of how people feel emotionally and how they interact with others, including attachment. In addition, children who experience stressful and poor quality childhoods are more likely to adopt health-harming behaviours (for example smoking, problem drinking, poor diet, low levels of exercise and risky sexual behaviour), often during adolescence, which can themselves lead to increased risk of non-communicable diseases such as mental health illnesses and disease such as cancer, heart disease and diabetes later in life.

ACEs can also lead to individuals developing anti-social behaviours, including a tendency for aggressive and violent behaviour, and ultimately problems with criminal justice services. Individuals' engagement in education, their ability to gain qualifications and ultimately their contribution to the economy can all be affected by the combination of anti-social behaviour, difficulties with social adjustment and ill health.

ACEs tend to be 'passed down' through families and lock successive generations of families into poor health and anti-social behaviour. There are thus long-term, inter-generational benefits from breaking the cycle. Preventing ACEs in future generations could reduce levels of heroin/crack cocaine (lifetime) use by 66%; incarceration (lifetime) by 65%, violence perpetration (past year) by 60%, violence victimisation (past year) by 57%, cannabis use (lifetime) by 42%, unintended teen pregnancy by 41%, high-risk drinking (current) by 35%, early sex (before age 16) by 31%, smoking tobacco or e-cigarettes by 24%, poor diet (less than by 16%).

Addressing ACEs also links with the Violence Against Women, Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence Act (Wales) 2015.

There is no local data for ACEs but the table below shows prevalence across Wales with 47% of adults suffering at least one ACE in their childhood.

ACES in Wales	
Number per person	%
0	53
1	19
2-3	13
4+	14

These proportions are comparable to those found in other parts of the UK as well as further afield. It is also known that those living in areas of deprivation are at greater risk of experiencing multiple ACEs.

The table below illustrates what percentage had experienced each type of ACE. Verbal abuse was the most common, experienced by 23% of individuals.

Individual ACEs Experienced	
Parental separation	
Child abuse	21
Verbal abuse	23
Physical abuse	17
Household dysfunction	
Sexual abuse	10
Mental illness	14
Domestic violence	16
Alcohol abuse	14
Incarceration	5
Drug abuse	5

In Wales the impact of ACEs may include being responsible for nearly a quarter of current adult smoking, over a third of teenage pregnancy and more than half of the violence, heroin/crack use and incarceration reported. ACEs could also be responsible for almost a third (27%) of adults reporting low mental well-being.

Prevalence of harmful behaviours increases with the number of ACEs experienced, even after accounting for socio-demographics (age, sex, ethnicity and deprivation), as shown in the table below.

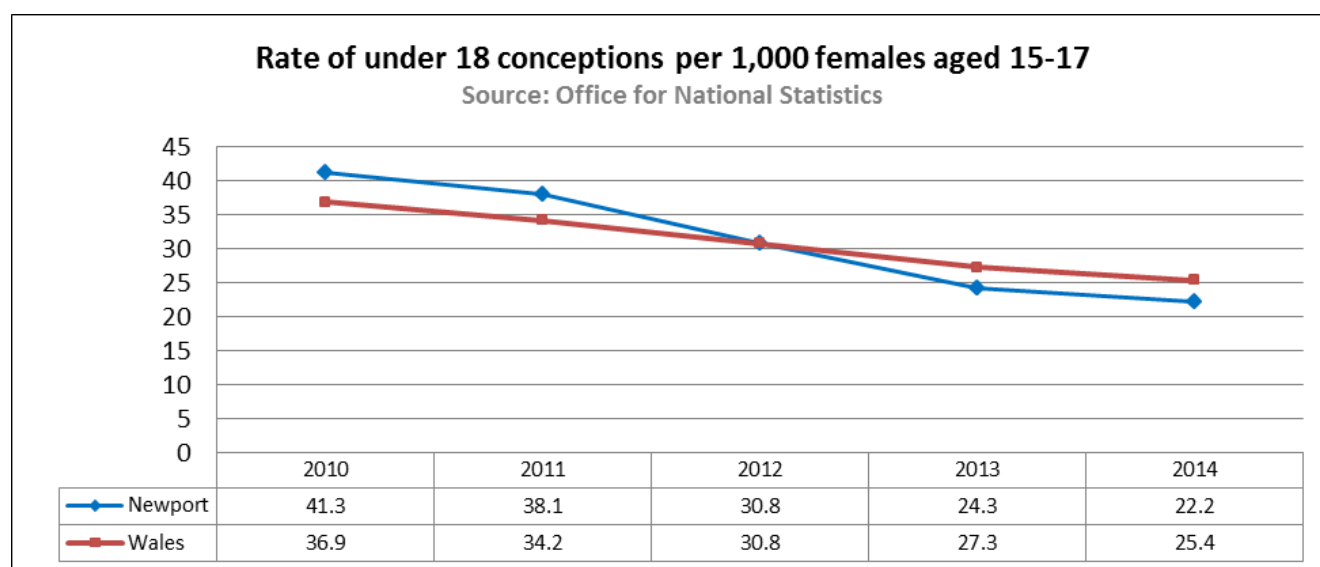
Individuals with 4 or more ACEs - Increased risk of undertaking harmful behaviours	Number of times
High-risk drinker	4
Had or caused unintended teenage pregnancy	6
Smoked e-cigarettes or tobacco	6
Had sex under the age of 16 years	6
Smoked cannabis	11
Victim of violence over the last 12 months	14
Committed violence against another person in the last 12 months	15
Used crack cocaine or heroin	16
Incarcerated at any point in their lifetime	20

Adults with 4+ ACEs were five times more likely to have low mental well-being than those with no ACEs.

Under 18 Conceptions

Teenage pregnancy is an important indicator associated with increased risk of poor social, economic and health outcomes for both mother and child. Teenage parents are more likely than their peers to live in poverty and unemployment.

The rate of under 18 conceptions per 1,000 females in Newport aged 15-17 years has decreased from 41.3 (119 conceptions) in 2010 to 22.2 (63 conceptions) in 2014, a substantial decrease. This rate is now below the Wales average which has decreased from 36.9 to 25.4 in the same period.



This gradual reduction in conception rates in Wales could be attributed to the increase in the use of long acting reversible contraception (LARCs) in teenagers.

Initiatives are in place to increase the awareness and uptake of LARC through the “Empower to Choose” project and the standardisation of the C-Card scheme (free condom distribution service for young people aged 13-25 years) across areas of Gwent.

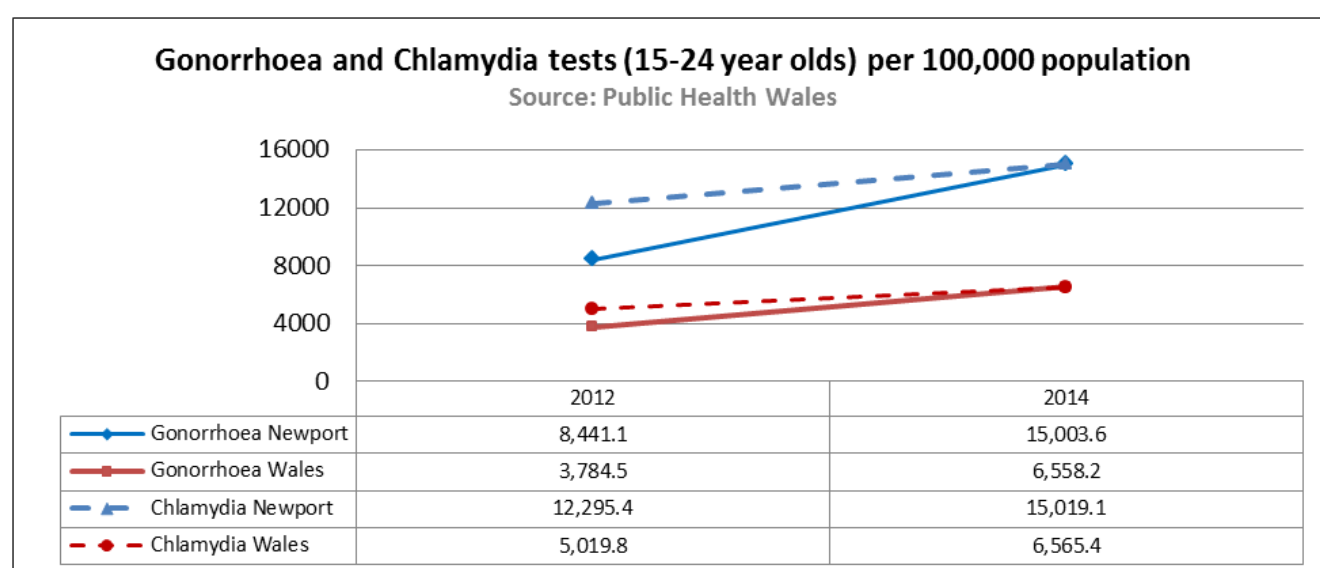
The previous trends in Newport are decreasing year on year, however this decrease is starting to slow. This suggests that in the future that decreases will continue but at a slower rate.

Sexual Health

Gonorrhoea is a sexually acquired infection caused by the bacterium *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*. After genital chlamydia, gonorrhoea is the second most common bacterial sexually transmitted infection in the UK.⁵⁵ If treated early, gonorrhoea is unlikely to lead to any complications or long-term problems. However, without treatment it can spread to other parts of your body and cause serious problems. The more times that you have gonorrhoea, the more likely you are to get complications.

- In women, gonorrhoea can spread to the reproductive organs and cause pelvic inflammatory disease (PID). PID can lead to long-term pelvic pain, ectopic pregnancy and infertility.
- In men, gonorrhoea can cause painful infection in the testicles and prostate gland, which may lead to reduced fertility.⁵⁶

Genital Chlamydia trachomatis is the most commonly diagnosed bacterial STI in the UK. Highest rates are seen in young people, especially men and women under 24 years. 10-30% of untreated infected women develop PID. A significant proportion of cases, particularly amongst women, are asymptomatic and so, are liable to remain undetected, putting women at risk of developing PID.⁵⁷

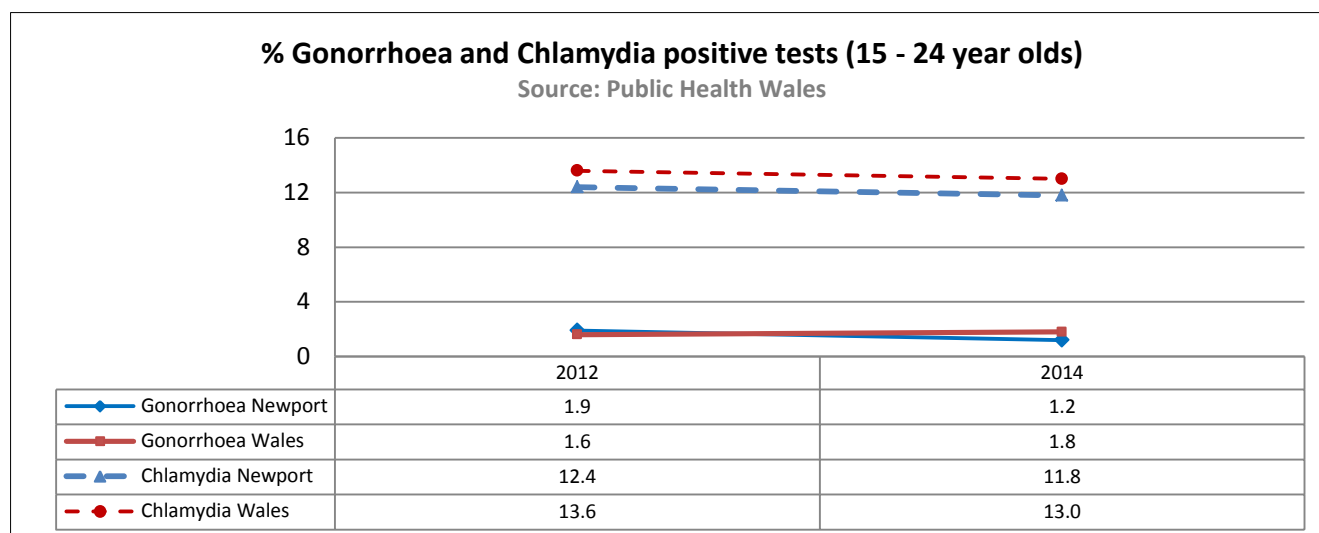


This data has only been reported in this format twice so a trend is yet to be established. The rate of Gonorrhoea tests per 100,000 population for 15-24 year olds in Newport has increased from 8,441.1 in 2012 to 15,003.6 in 2014. This is well above the Wales average which has increased from 3,784.5 to 6,558.2 for the same period. The rate of Chlamydia tests per 100,000 population for 15-24 year olds in Newport has increased from 12,295.4 in 2012 to 15,019.1 in 2014. This is well above the Wales average which has increased from 5,019.8 to 6,565.4 for the same period.

⁵⁵ Public Health Wales Communicable Disease Surveillance Centre, HIV and STI Trends in Wales Surveillance Report April 2012

⁵⁶ NHS Choices

⁵⁷ Public Health Wales Communicable Disease Surveillance Centre, HIV and STI Trends in Wales Surveillance Report April 2012



The number of positive tests for Gonorrhoea in Newport for 15-24 year olds has increased between 2012 and 2014, with 1.9% (approximately 160 per 100,000 population) recorded in 2012 and 1.2% (approximately 180 per 100,000 population) recorded in 2014. The Wales number is less but has also increased with a rate of 1.6% (approximately 61 per 100,000 population) recorded in 2012 and a rate of 1.8% (approximately 118 per 100,000 population) recorded in 2014.

The number of positive tests for Chlamydia in Newport has increased between 2012 and 2014, with 12.4% (approximately 1525 per 100,000 population) recorded in 2012 and 11.8% (approximately 1772 per 100,000 population) recorded in 2014. The Wales number is less and has also increased with a rate of 13.6% (approximately 683 per 100,000 population) recorded in 2012 and a rate of 13.0% (approximately 854 per 100,000 population) recorded in 2014.

As a trend is yet to be established it is not possible to predict future trends for sexual health.

How safe are communities in Newport?

Community safety and living without fear of crime is an important measure of social well-being.

The Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 specifies a number of statutory reviews and assessments which the board must take into account when preparing their assessment. There are a number to consider which relate to the safety of our community:

These are:

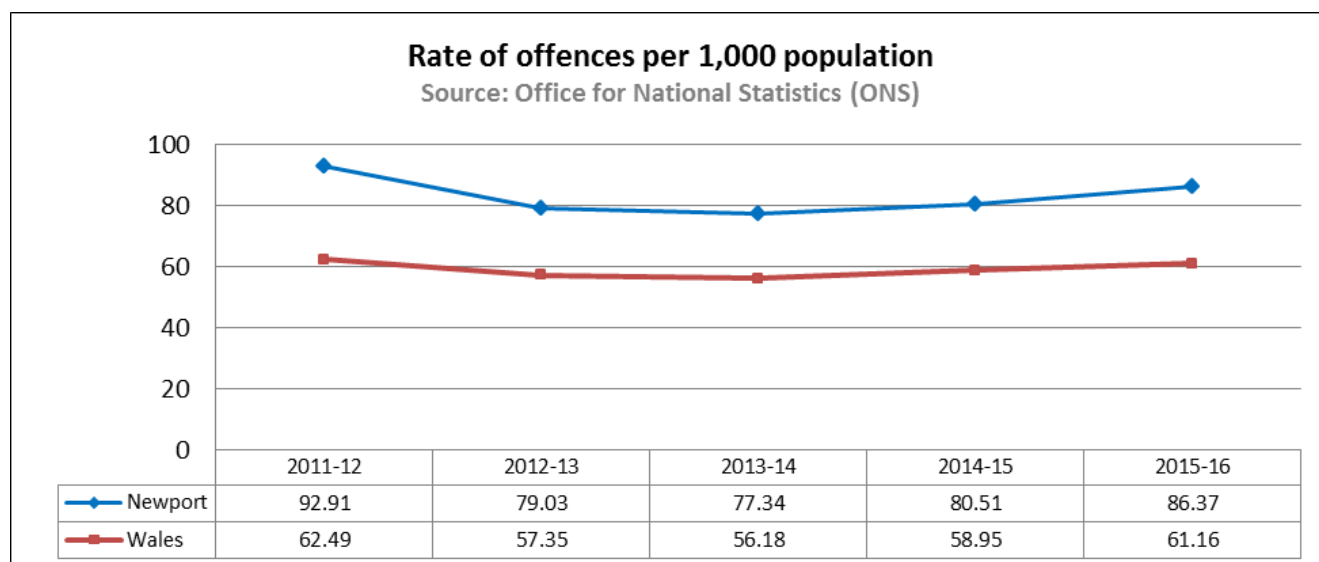
- strategic assessment prepared in accordance with regulations under section 6 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 (c.37) relating to reducing crime and disorder in the local authority area;
- strategic assessment prepared in accordance with regulations under that section relating to the reduction of reoffending in the local authority area.

These strategic assessments will give a full analysis of crime and reoffending across the city and will be added to this Assessment of Local Well-being once complete. A short overview of crime datasets have been also considered below:

Criminal Offences

Rate of all offences per 1,000 population is the sum of all criminal offences. Data is collected by Gwent Police force and is a snapshot in time and therefore is not comparable with Home Office police recorded crime.

The number of offences per 1,000 population in Newport over the period 2011-12 to 2015-16 has decreased overall from 92.91 to 86.37. However since 2013-14 an increase from 77.34 to 86.37 has been seen. Newport has consistently had a higher rate of offences than is seen for Wales, with a rate of 86.37 offences per 1,000 population in Newport compared to 61.16 offences per 1,000 population in Wales in 2015-16.



The reason why Newport has historically had a relatively high crime rate are not fully understood and further research may be of benefit in providing clearer understanding of these factors. The reasons may include:

- The urban and diverse nature of Newport compared to other parts of Wales;
- Socio Economic factors unique to Newport;
- Links that Newport has with criminality elsewhere in the Gwent area and more widely across the country;
- Genuine higher levels of crime in Newport compared with other similar areas;
- Different approaches to policing with other similar areas;
- Differences in recording of crime;
- Differences in reporting of crime;
- Errors in the methodology and/or the data that is used to construct comparisons; and
- The combination of vulnerable persons, multi occupancy housing, local service provision, and community cohesion may be factors that are contributing to and possibly driving, crime and disorder in hotspot areas across the city.

If we look at the map overleaf we can compare across Newport we can see that the highest rates of offences are in Stow Hill (where the city centre is located), Shaftesbury, Victoria, Alway, Lliswerry, Pillgwenlly and Tredegar Park. The lowest rates are in Graig, Malpas and Langstone.

Analysis shows that there are various factors driving the current crime trend including an increase particularly in shoplifting and violent crime across areas of the city. Recently, shoplifting has expanded beyond the city centre and now includes Pill (predominantly the ASDA store) and Lliswerry ward (predominantly Spytt Retail Park).

Repeat and Prolific offending is another factor that contributes to crime and ASB. The estimated rate of repeat offending (as a percentage of all offending) is currently about 45% (based on the assumption that what we know about known offenders applies equally to all offenders). This compares to an estimated rate of 36.6% for the same period a year earlier. It must be noted that this is only an estimate and measuring repeat offending rates can be carried out in a number of different ways. The method used for the calculation above is simply to look at all crimes with a named offender, and then working out the percentage of those offenders who are named in more than one crime.

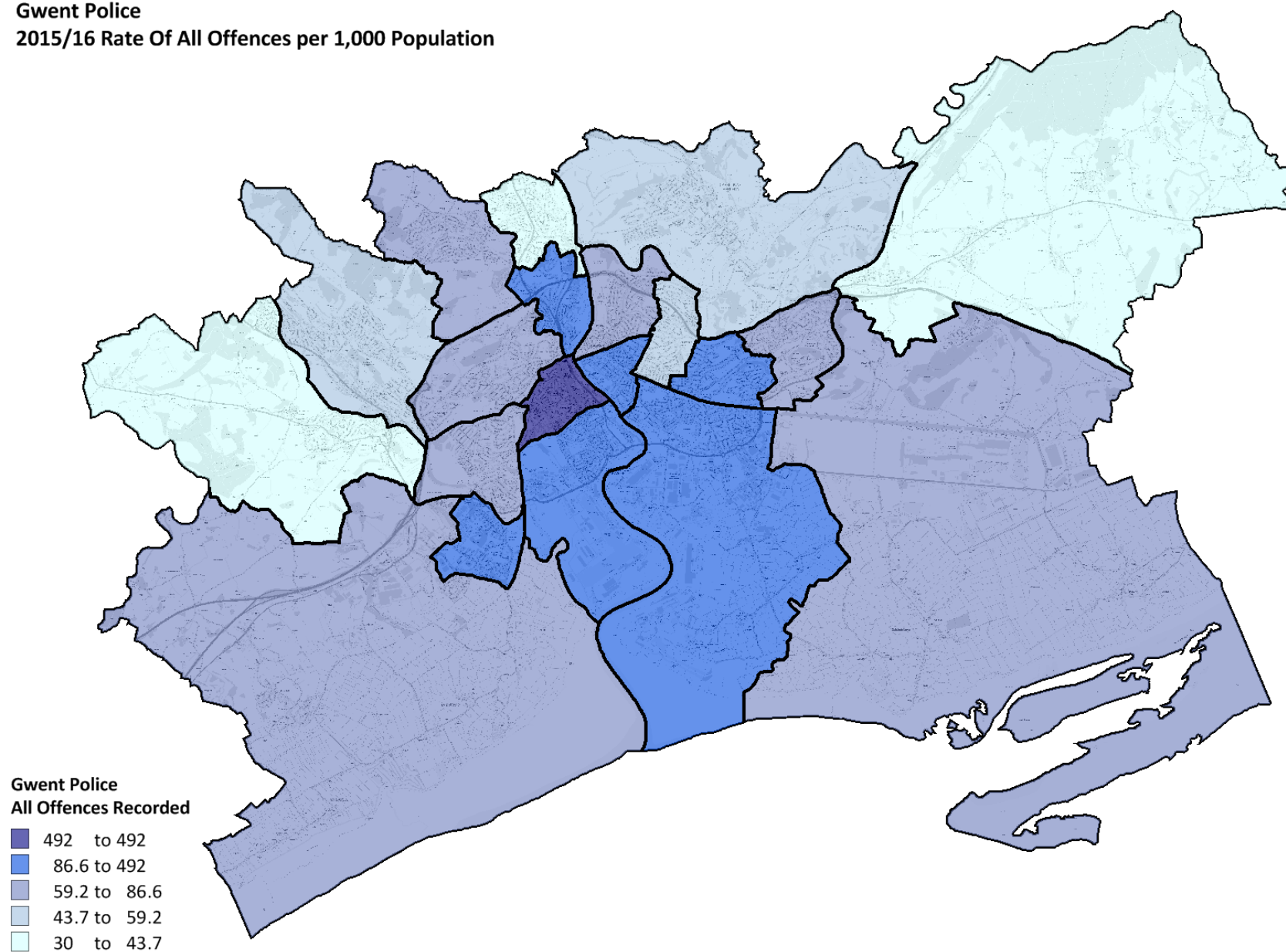
A more extensive analysis will be included in the Crime and Disorder Strategic Assessment.

The following comments are typical of the consultation responses received:

- *Drugs and gangs – I have been threatened twice in two years.*
- *Drugs, drugs, drugs!!*
- *There are a lot of groups hanging around.*

- *Young people bored and hanging around - intimidating.*
- *Lived here for 3 years and no issues.*
- *Safe during the daytime, doubtful after dark.*
- *But street lighting being switched off overnight does make going out at night less likely.*
- *There certainly are concerns walking around the streets alone.*
- *I've always lived in Newport and I never felt afraid.*
- *I live in the city centre and nights are bad.*

Gwent Police
2015/16 Rate Of All Offences per 1,000 Population

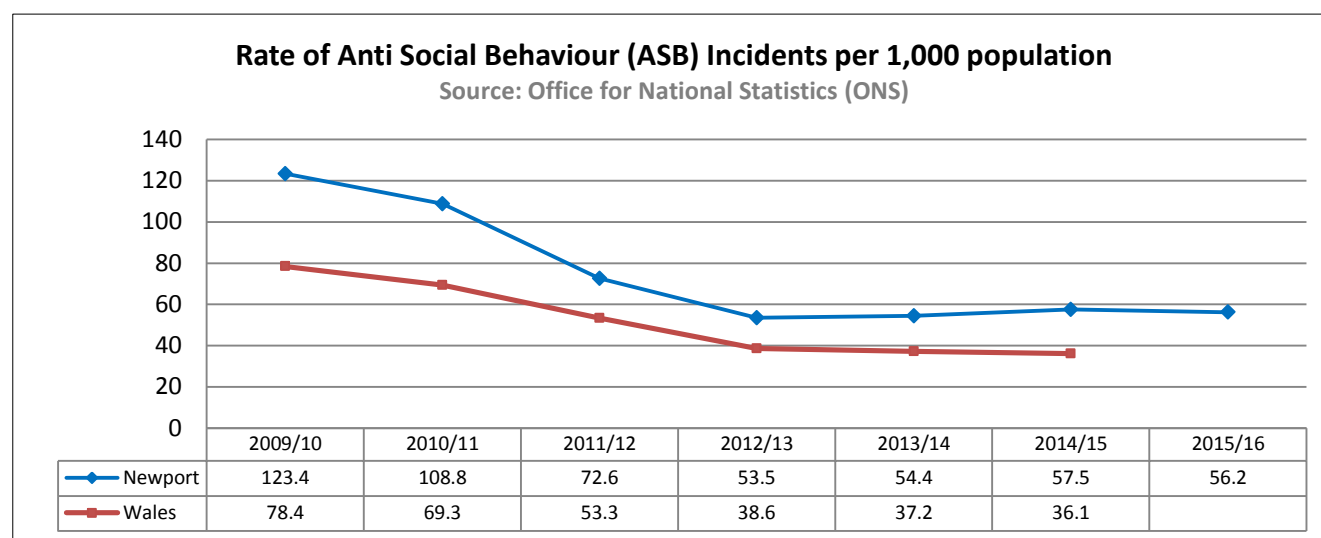


Anti-Social Behaviour

Anti-social behaviour (ASB) is any aggressive, intimidating or destructive activity that damages or destroys another person's quality of life. The legal definition of ASB is found in the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 and describes ASB as "Acting in a manner that caused or was likely to cause harassment, alarm or distress to one or more persons not of the same household".

ASB doesn't just make life unpleasant; it also holds back the regeneration of disadvantaged areas. It creates an environment where more serious crime can take hold and has a negative effect on many people's lives.

The rate of ASB incidents per 1,000 population has decreased over recent years from 123.4 in 2009/10 to 56.2 in 2015/16. This rate is still above the Wales average which has decreased from 78.4 in 2009/10 to 36.1 in 2014/15.



If we look at the map overleaf we can compare rates across Newport we can see that the highest rates of ASB are in Stow Hill (where the city centre is located), Victoria, Lliswerry and Pillgwenlly. The lowest rates are in Graig, Rogerstone, Allt-Yr-Yn, Malpas and Langstone.

Socio-economic factors such as employment, education and housing can be a widespread driver in towns and cities across the whole country and there is no single solution. This needs to be addressed in partnership with all agencies.

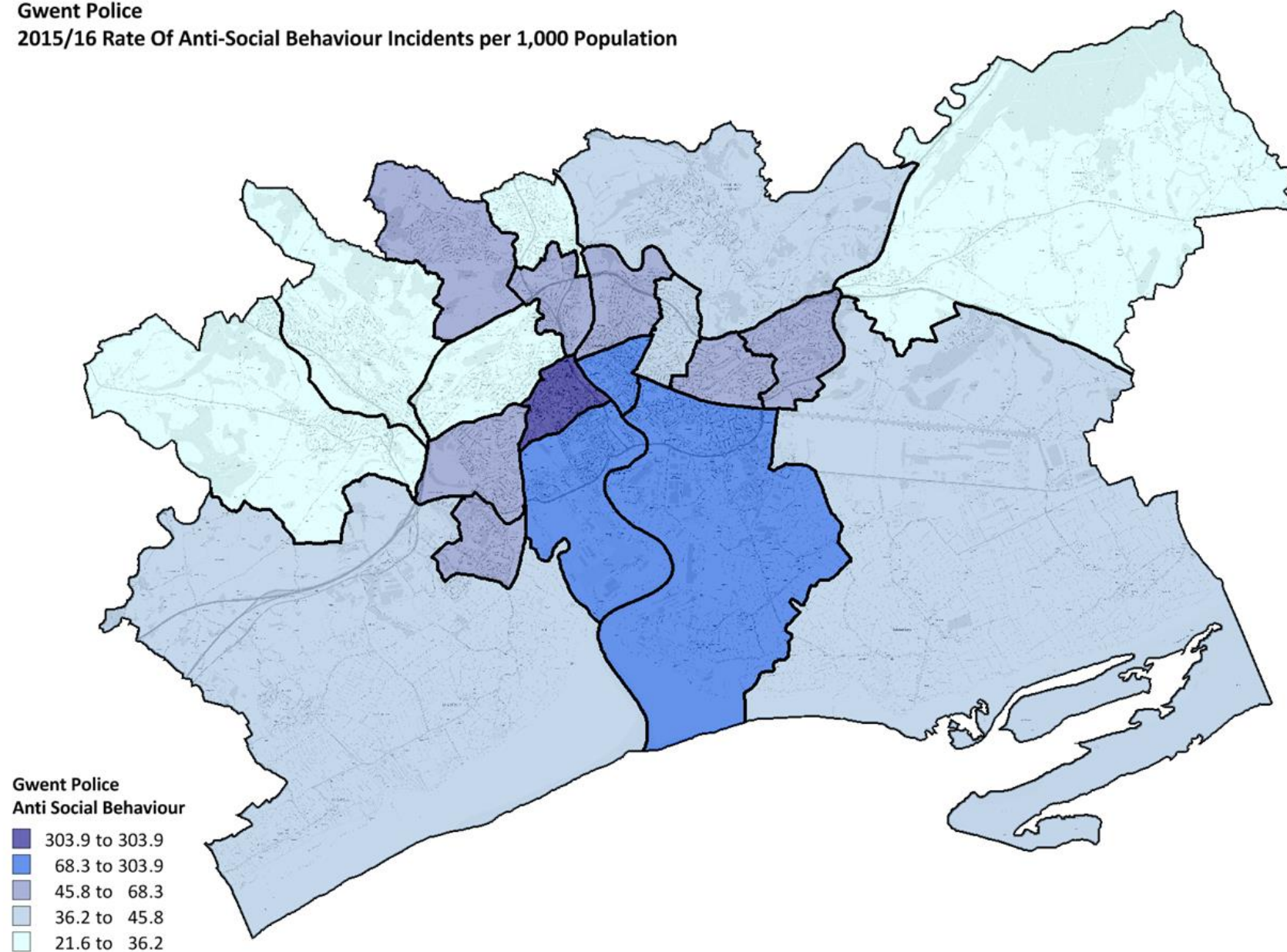
Other factors driving these trends include 'seasonal factors' such as off road biking, school holidays, Halloween, Bonfire Night and the Christmas period. Past experience shows that to a greater extent these drivers can be planned for and minimized through a proactive partnership approach. Annually, partners address these seasonal variations through a joint approach in problem solving. Each ward area within the city has its own individual and specific problems which impact on the number of calls generated.

A more extensive analysis will be included in the Crime and Disorder Strategic Assessment.

The following comments are typical of the consultation responses received:

- *We need to deal with the low level anti-social behaviour. People sleeping rough and begging e.g. between the banks. Youths cycling the wrong way up high street there are never any police or community officers around in the evenings to deal with these.*
- *Cyclists still use the pedestrian areas in town making it unsafe for anyone infirm or elderly to move out of the way in time. They show no regard for people's safety. At night I never venture into the City centre anymore due to too much drunken behaviour and intimidation from beggars and people behaving in an anti-social manner. Be it, drink, drugs, violence or threatening anti-social behaviour as a result of drink and drugs. Too few services to look after these people.*
- *City Centre always has trouble and people drunk.*

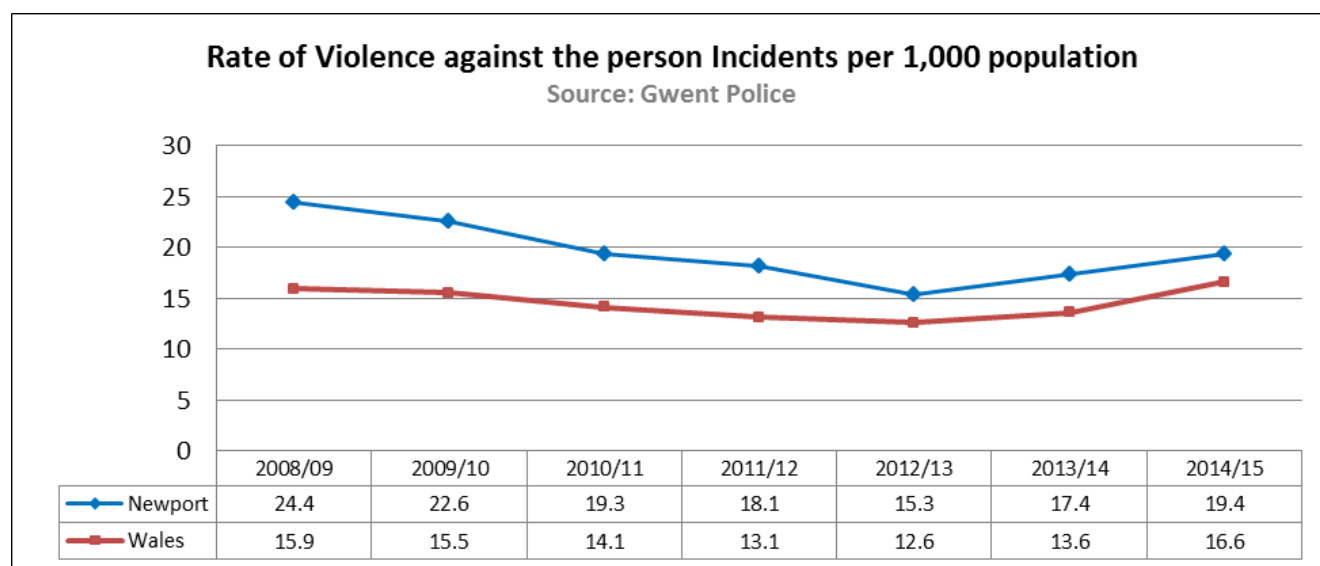
Gwent Police
2015/16 Rate Of Anti-Social Behaviour Incidents per 1,000 Population



Violent Crime

Violence against the person includes police-recorded crimes of homicide, violence with injury and violence without injury. Data is collected by Gwent Police force and is a snapshot in time and therefore is not comparable with Home Office police recorded crime.

The rate of violence against the person has reduced from 24.4 per 1,000 in 2008/09 to 15.3 per 1,000 by 2012/13. Since then an increase has been seen to 19.4 per 1,000 by 2014/15. This rate has remained above the Wales average which decreased from 15.9 in 2008/09 to 12.6 in 2012/13. This increased to 16.6 by 2014/15.



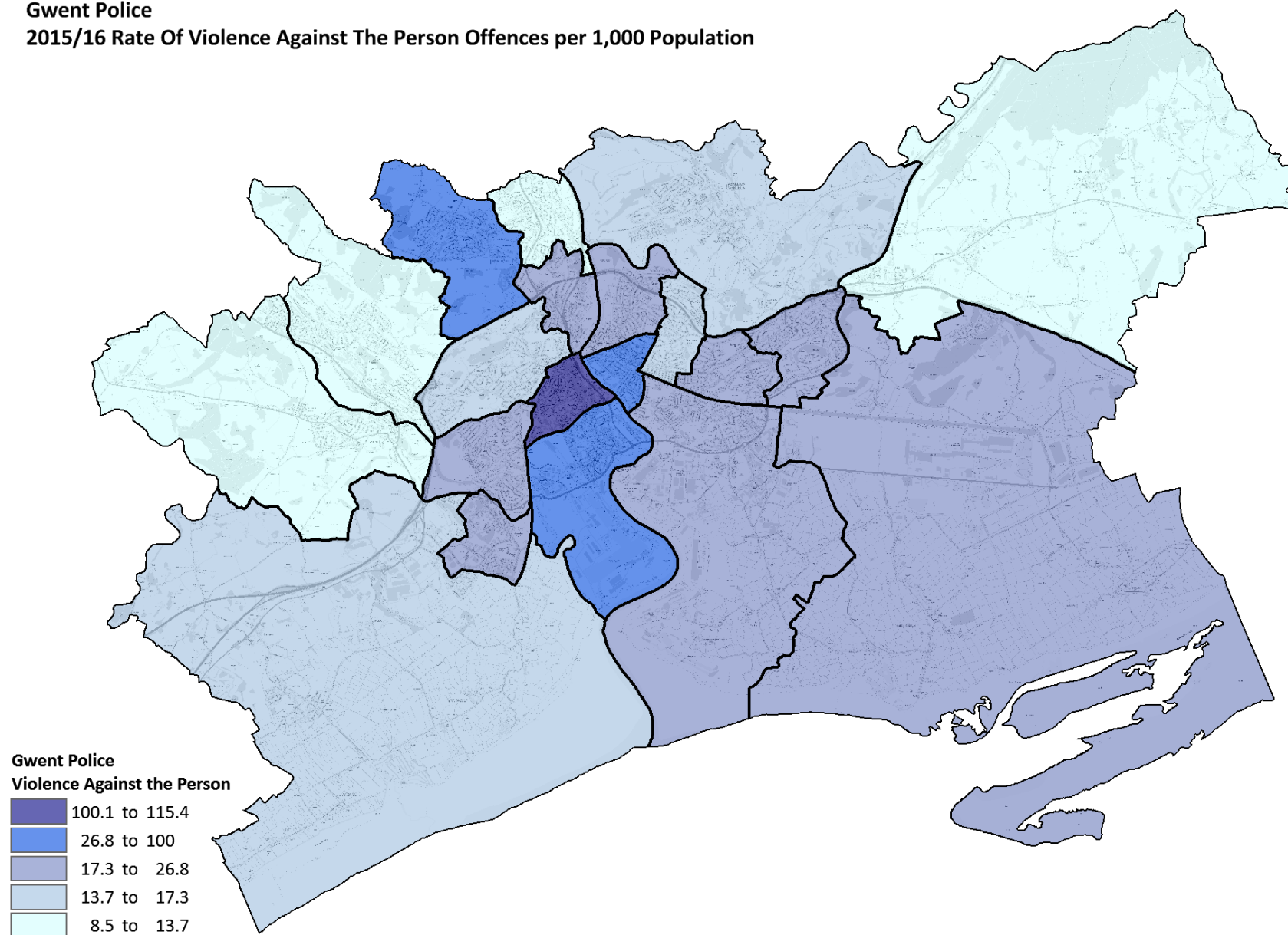
Activity in the city centre is a major contributor to violent crime. A proactive stance to public order has resulted in less recorded incidents of violent crime causing an injury but increased recording of minor assaults.

If we look at the map overleaf we can see that the highest number of violence against the person incidents take place in Stow Hill (where the city centre is located), Pillgwenlly, Victoria and Bettws.

The main contributing factors towards violent crime are alcohol fuelled violence and domestic violence. Outside of the city centre, the main areas for violent crime are Clarence Place and Chepstow Road in the Victoria ward. There are three smaller hotspots in Bettws, Pill and Cromwell Road in the Lliswerry ward.

A more extensive analysis will be included in the Crime and Disorder Strategic Assessment.

Gwent Police
2015/16 Rate Of Violence Against The Person Offences per 1,000 Population

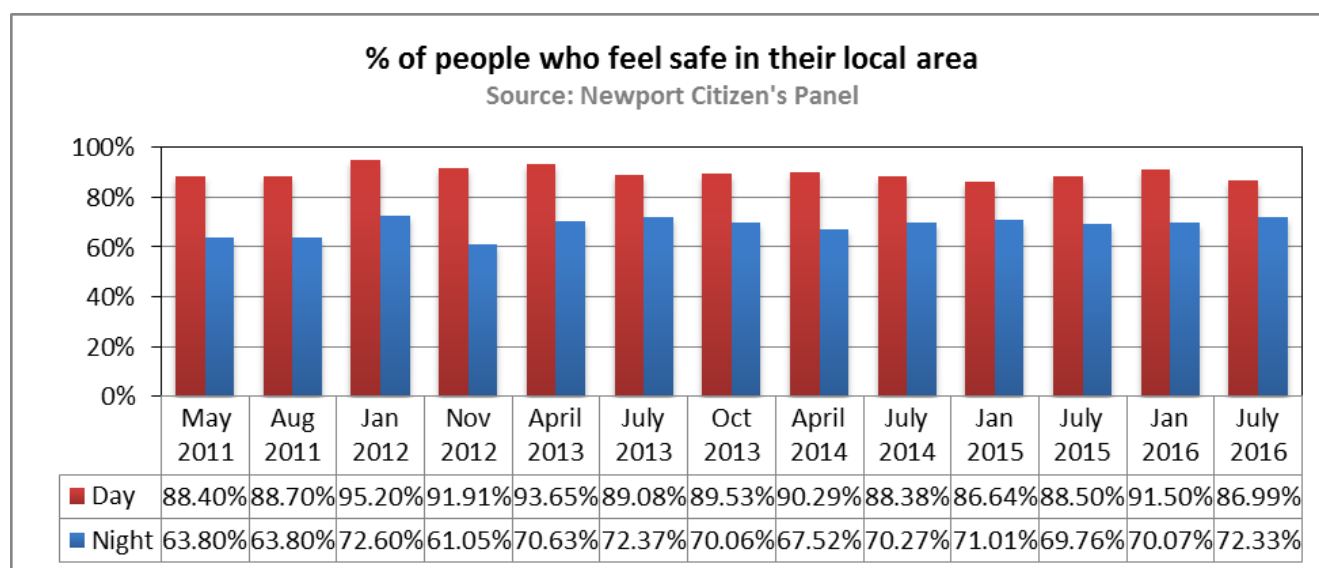


Community Safety Perception

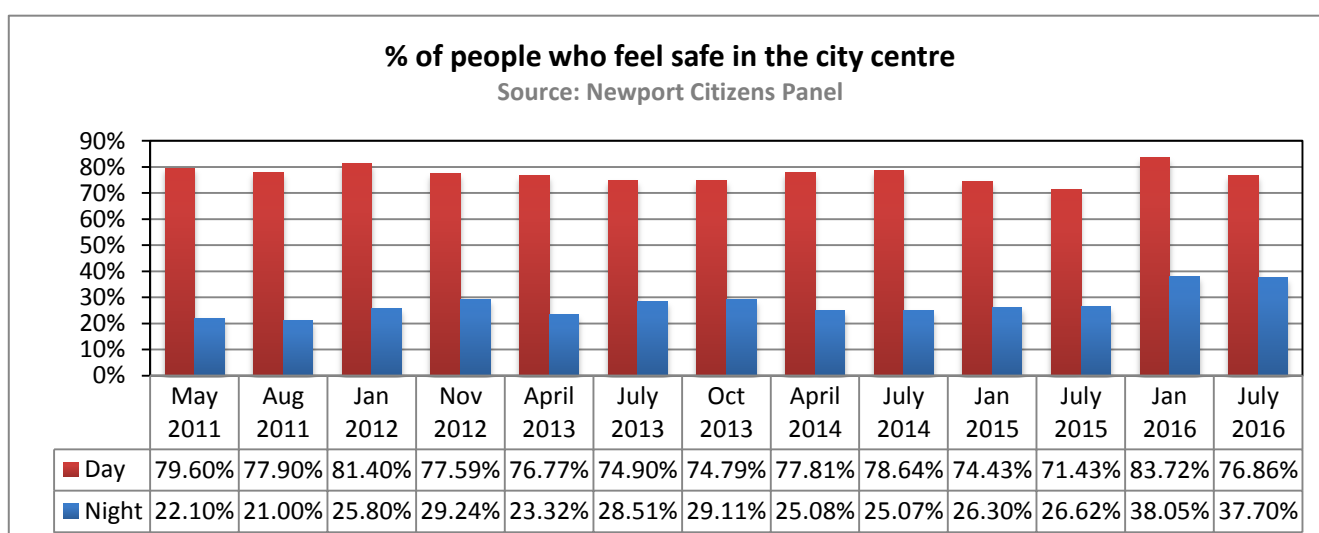
On a six monthly basis the Newport Citizens Panel are asked the following questions.

- Do you feel safe in your local community (day and night)
- Do you feel safe in the city centre (day and night)

The percentage of people who feel safe during the night in their local area has increased overall by 8.53% from 63.80% in May 2011 to 72.33% in July 2016. The percentage of people who feel safe in the day in their local area has fluctuated over the last few years with rates varying between 86.64% and 91.91% with a slight overall decrease during the period of 1.41%.



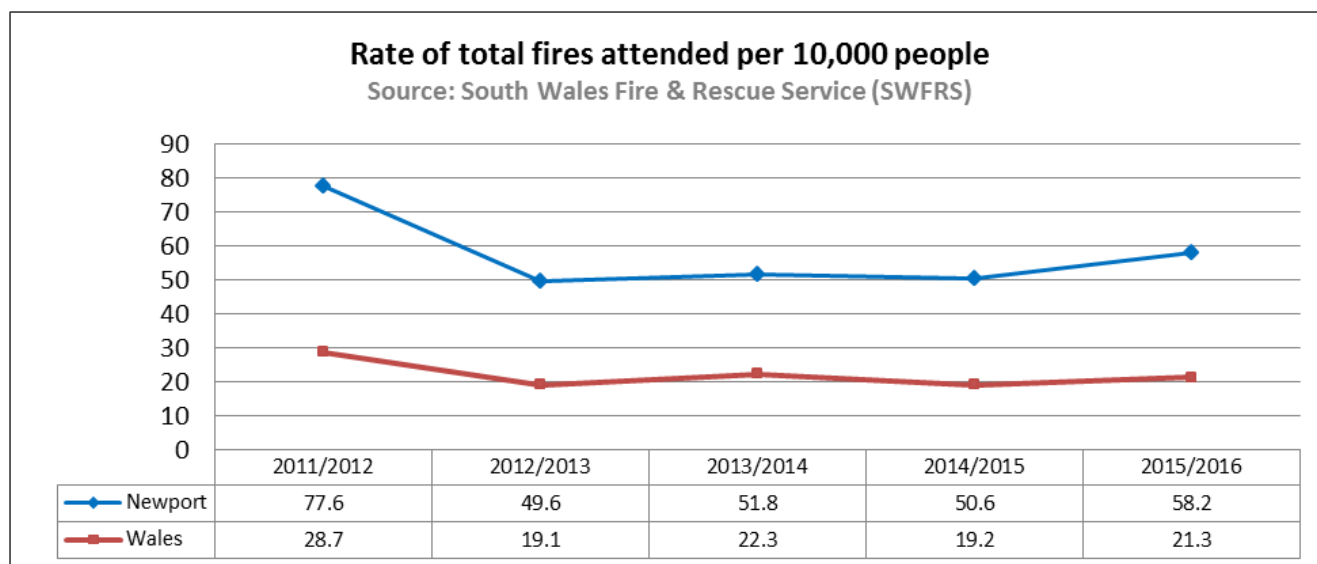
The percentage of people who feel safe during the night in the city centre has increased overall by 15.6% from 22.10% in May 2011 to 37.70% in July 2016. The percentage of people who feel safe in the day in the city centre has fluctuated over the last few years with rates varying between 71.43% and 83.72% with a slight overall decrease during the period of 2.74%.



Fires

A reportable fire is an event of uncontrolled burning involving flames, heat or smoke and which the Fire and Rescue Service (FRS) attended. These rates are based on population data based on mid-year estimates by local authority.

The rate of fires attended by the FRS in Newport per 10,000 people has decreased from 77.6 in 2011-12 to 50.6 in 2014-15, however in 2015-16 the rate increased to 58.2. This is consistently well above the Wales average which has fluctuated between 28.7 and 19.1 in the same period.



South Wales Fire and Rescue Service (SWFRS) area contains two large cities, being Newport and Cardiff. This will always give South Wales a higher than the average for total incidents due to the higher population base. Large parts of Wales are more rural giving a lower incident rate.

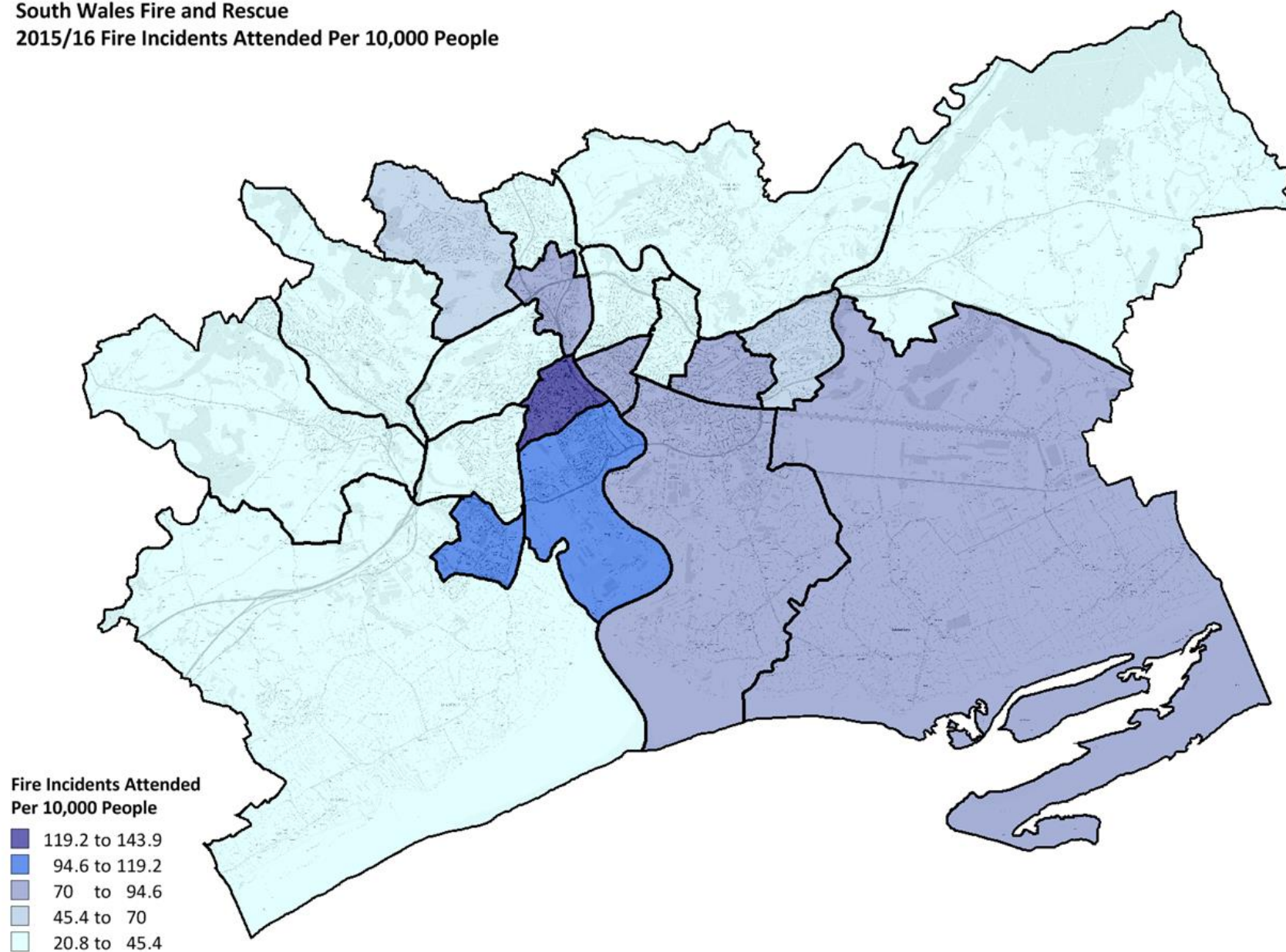
A significant proportion of the total incidents can be attributed to deliberate fire-setting in certain wards of Newport. Deliberate ignition of grass/refuse/vehicles in these wards is an issue for all partners with an interest in reducing ASB.

If we look at the map overleaf we can compare the rates across Newport. We can see that the highest rates of fires are experienced in Stow Hill (where the city centre is located), Pillgwenlly and Tredegar Park. The lowest rates are in Marshfield, Graig, Rogerstone, Allt-Yr-Yn, Gaer, Malpas, Caerleon, St Julians, Beechwood and Langstone.

An analysis of the incident types across Newport indicates that there is a direct link to population and affluence density to number of incidents.

The Stow Hill, Pillgwenlly and Tredegar Park wards not only have the highest number of total incidents, but also they appear high on the deliberate fire-setting tables which closely links to Police data with ASB.

South Wales Fire and Rescue
2015/16 Fire Incidents Attended Per 10,000 People



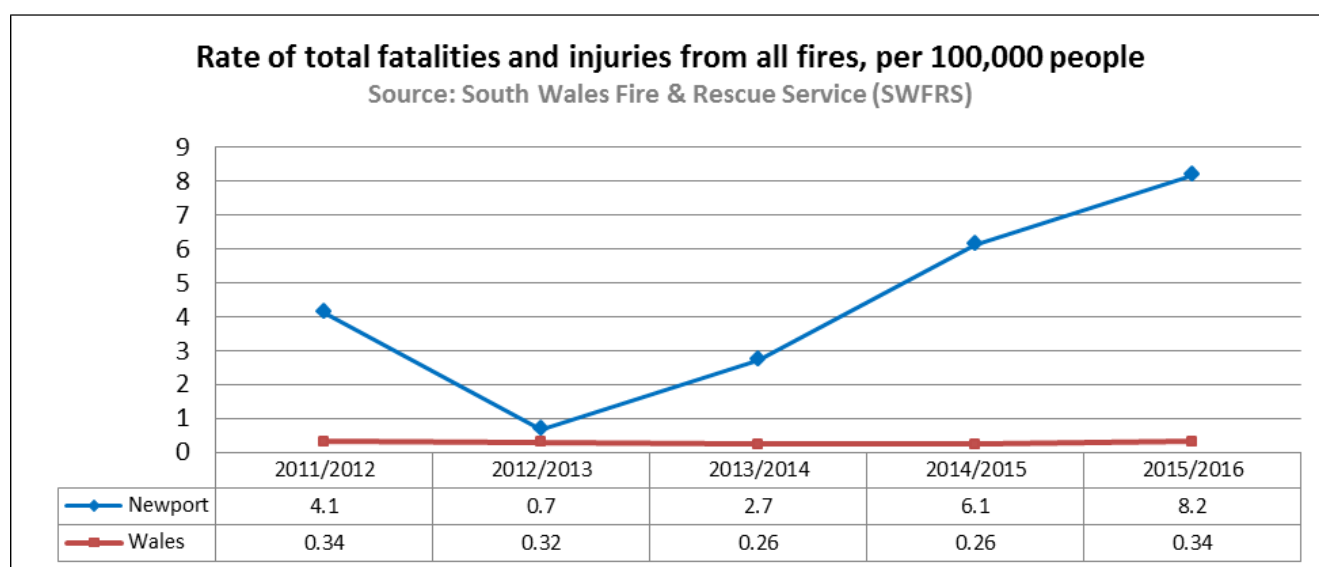
Deaths and Injuries from fires

A fire death is recorded when a person has died as a direct or indirect result of injuries received at the fire. This definition includes for example, persons who die from pneumonia brought on by burns or inhalation of smoke, or from heart failure following such injuries, thought to be caused by fire-related injuries.

A fire injury is a non-fatal casualty and is recorded when a person is injured as a direct result of the fire. A precautionary check can be defined as a person who has no obvious injury or distress but is sent to hospital or is advised to see a doctor as a precaution.

These rates are based on population data based on mid-year estimates by local authority.

The number of deaths and injuries in Newport arising from all fires per 100,000 population has fluctuated between 2011-12 and 2015-16, however the overall trend is an increase from 4.1 to 8.2. This is well above the Wales average which has remained at a similar level and is 0.34 in 2015-16.



As mentioned previously, SWFRS area contains two large cities, being Newport and Cardiff. This has the greater potential to give South Wales a higher than the average for incidents involving deaths and injuries due to the higher population base. Large parts of Wales are more rural giving a lower incident rate.

Most injuries occur in accidental fires and so the overall trend in injuries occurring in such fires is very similar to the trend across all fires.

Vulnerable groups such as the ageing population and people living in deprived areas are more at risk from fire related incidents and therefore injuries.

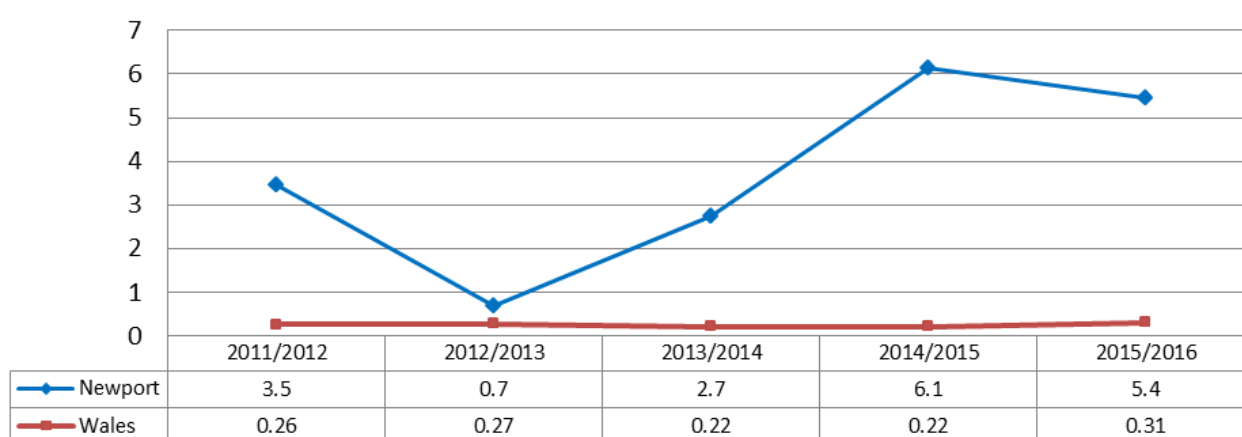
The rate of deaths and injuries in Newport arising from all accidental fires per 100,000 population has varied between 2011-12 and 2015-16, however the overall trend has been an increase from 3.5 to 5.4. This is again well above the Wales average which was 0.31 in 2015-16.

In the last three years, SWFRS has attended an increase in accidental house incidents which were caused by cooking.

However, 40% of the fires attended were ignited by food and the Service is working to raise awareness of how simple behaviour change such as not leaving cooking food unattended can protect homes from the risk of fire. The Service has also found that in the last three years, 51% of injuries received by householders in accidental house fires have also involved food.

Rate of total fatalities & injuries from accidental fires, per 100,000 people

Source: South Wales Fire & Rescue Service (SWFRS)



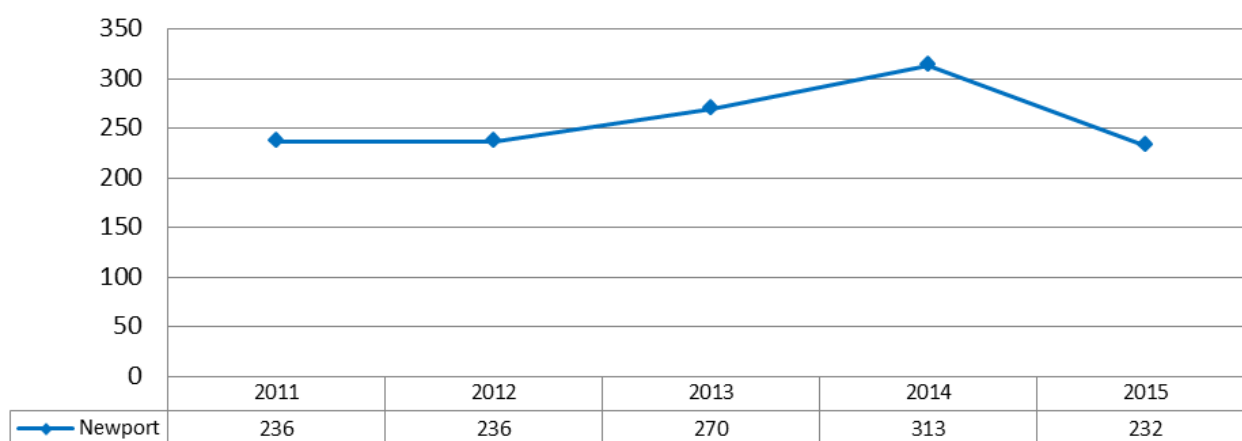
Road Traffic Accidents

Road Traffic Collisions are recorded when a mechanically propelled vehicle (e.g. a car, lorry or motorbike) on a public road or other public place causes damage to someone else's property or vehicle, or any other person or animal is injured.

The number of road traffic accidents in Newport has increased from 236 in 2011 to 313 in 2014. However the number has decreased to 232 in 2015.

Number of road traffic accidents

Source: Welsh Government



Road Safety directly involves all road users in Wales, whether they are a resident, visitor or someone simply passing through the Newport's road network. Roads can unfortunately sometimes prove to be a dangerous environment and for those involved in road traffic collisions, there are often devastating and tragic consequences. It is often traumatic for those first on the scene, the emergency services and innocent bystanders - road traffic collisions affect us all.

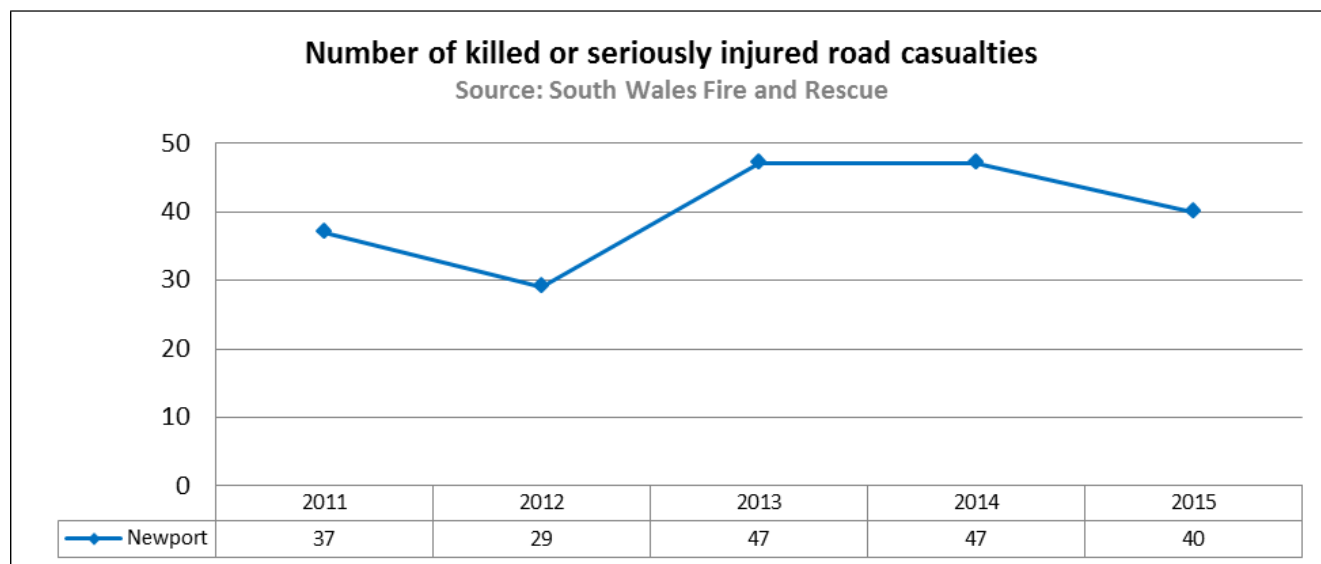
Statistics show that poor driving and observation are the leading cause of collisions. The road environment has a much lower association with those killed and seriously injured (KSI) than driver behaviour, while vehicle defects appear to play little role at all. A disproportionate number of vulnerable road users, including young people and motorcyclists are KSI compared to other groups. Not only do these incidents cost lives and cause immeasurable human suffering, but they have a significant economic impact on our communities. They cost the Welsh economy millions of pounds per year in attendance, recovery and investigation; in legal proceedings and insurances; in repairs to roads and carriageways; in delays to other road users; and in lost economic

output. The Department for Transport recently estimated that the value to society in preventing fatal road casualties in Great Britain was over £1.9 million per fatality.

With an increase in population and therefore more vehicles on the roads, the long term outlook over the next 25 years is for RTCs to increase without significant intervention.

Deaths and Injuries from road traffic accidents

The number killed or seriously injured in road casualties in Newport has fluctuated year on year over the 5 year period. The lowest number is in 2012 at 29 and the highest number is 47 in 2013 and 2014.

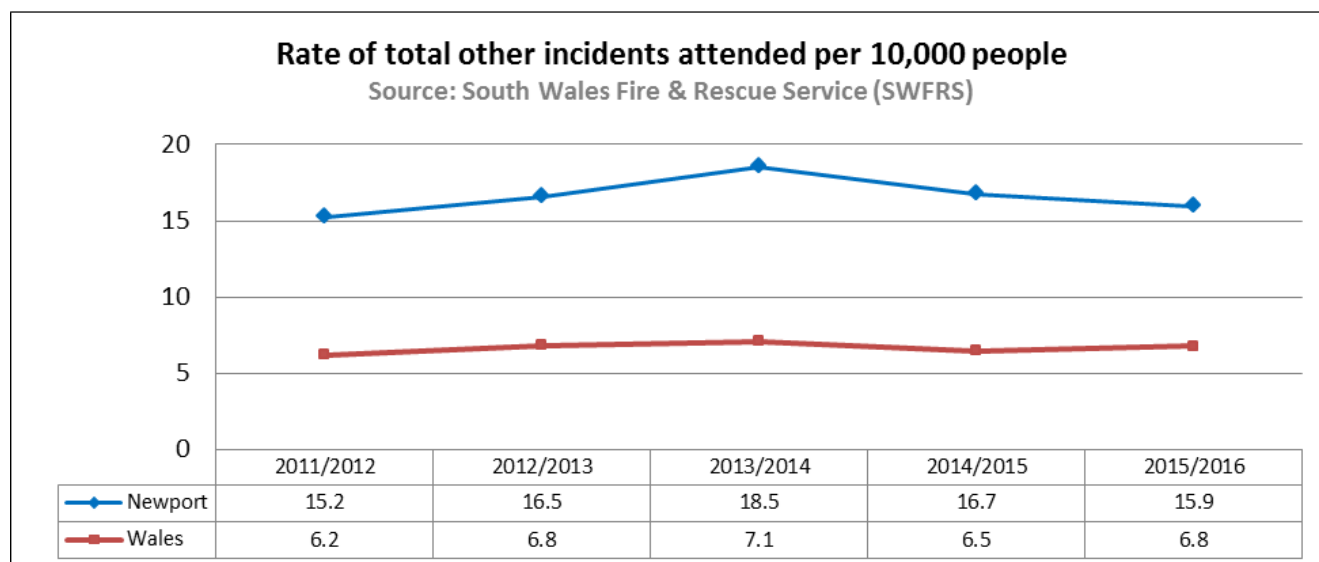


The reduction of deaths and serious injuries on our roads is a high priority but it is not achievable by one service working in isolation. Over the last 10 years, significant progress has been made to reduce the number of people KSI on Welsh roads. This has been achieved through collaborative working with road safety partners and other key stakeholders.

Other Fire Service incidents

Other incidents include Special Service Incidents to which the FRS provides an emergency response, with the exception of road traffic collisions. These include releasing / rescuing people / animals, dealing with spills and leaks, flooding incidents, water provision and removal/retrieval of objects.

The rate of total other incidents attended by FRS per 10,000 people in Newport has fluctuated between 2011-12 and 2015-16. In 2015-16 the rate is 15.9 per 10,000 people in 2015-16. This rate has remained well above the Wales average which was 6.8 in 2015-16.



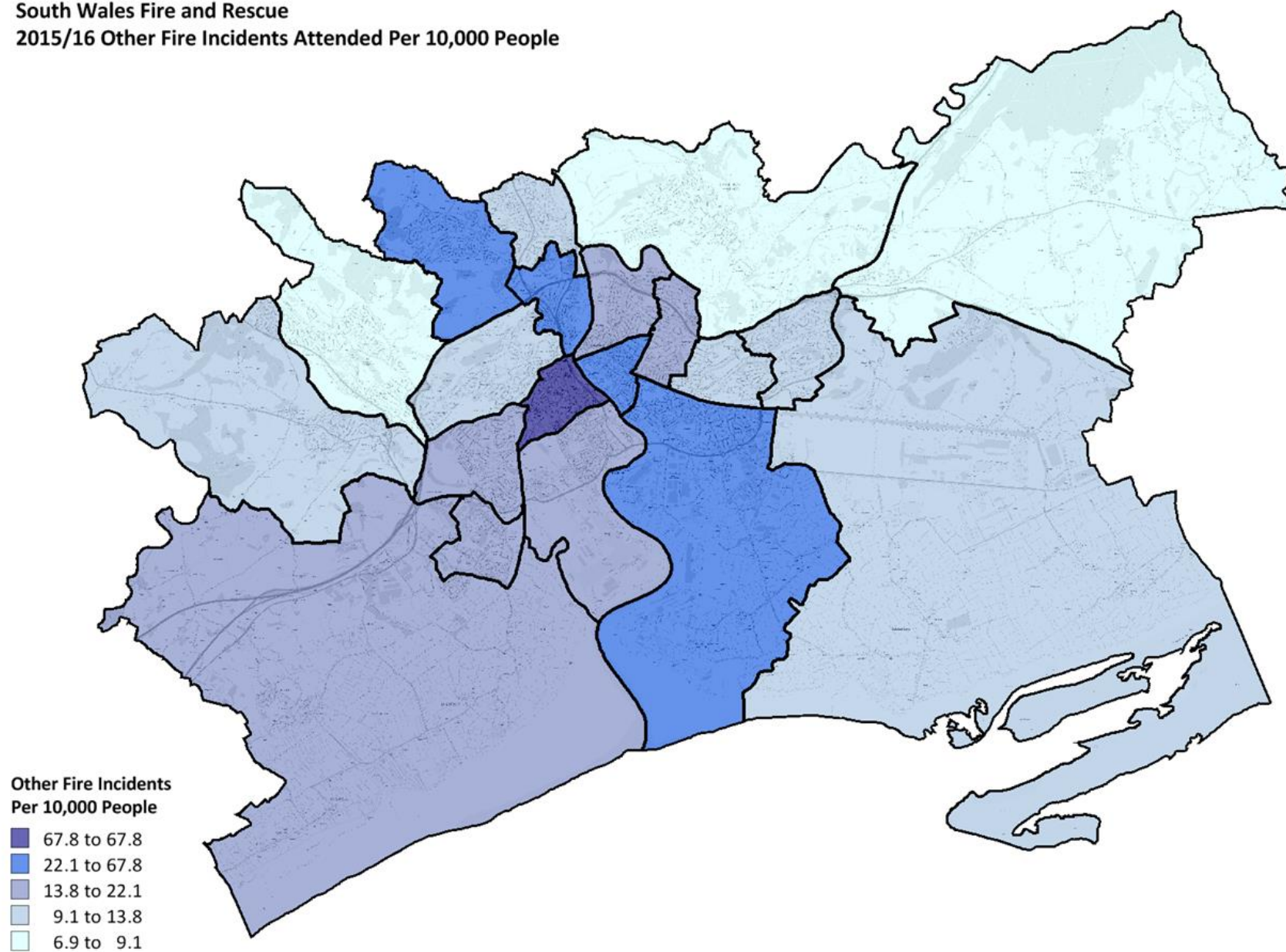
The success of SWFRS educational campaigns in raising the profile of the Fire Service may have contributed to increased calls to the Fire Service, due to the general public now being more aware of the resources available to the Fire Service. Some high profile incidents highlighting successful rescues from water and animal rescues have also increased the awareness.

If educational campaigns continue to decrease incidents in other areas and Welsh Government continue to fund Fire Services in specialist functions, the likelihood, is for the breadth of special service incidents to increase over the long term as the Fire Service become a more specialist response service.

In the map overleaf we can compare the rates across Newport. The highest rates of other incidents are experienced in Stow Hill (where the city centre is located), Bettws, Shaftesbury, Victoria and Lliswerry. The lowest rates are in Rogerstone, Caerleon, and Langstone.

An analysis of the incident types across Newport indicates that there is a direct link to population and affluence density to number of incidents. Lliswerry through the city centre to Bettws has a higher proportion of people so attracts the highest incident profile.

South Wales Fire and Rescue
2015/16 Other Fire Incidents Attended Per 10,000 People



What are living arrangements like for the residents of Newport?

Safe and secure housing is another important aspect of social well-being.

The 2011 Census of Population and Households indicates that Newport consists of 63,445 dwellings – approximately 5% of the total dwellings in Wales at 1,383,814. The figures indicate the household tenure for Newport as comprising of 64% of properties which are either owned outright, owned with a mortgage or loan or in shared ownership (part-owned and part-rented) with social rented housing constituting approximately 20% of total housing for Newport.

The latest StatsWales Dwelling Stock Estimates published in August 2016 indicates that the total number of dwellings in Newport is 65,192 – a percentage increase of approximately 3% compared to 63,445 in 2011.

The Dwelling Stock Estimate by Local Authority and Tenure for Newport comprises of:

Dwelling Stock Estimate	Newport
Owner Occupied	42,730
Privately Rented	9,605
Social Rented	12,857
Total	65,192

Overall the amount of social rented housing in Newport has risen. The latest statistics indicate 12,857 social rented housing dwellings across Newport – a percentage increase of 1.3% compared to 12,689 in 2011.

Affordable Housing

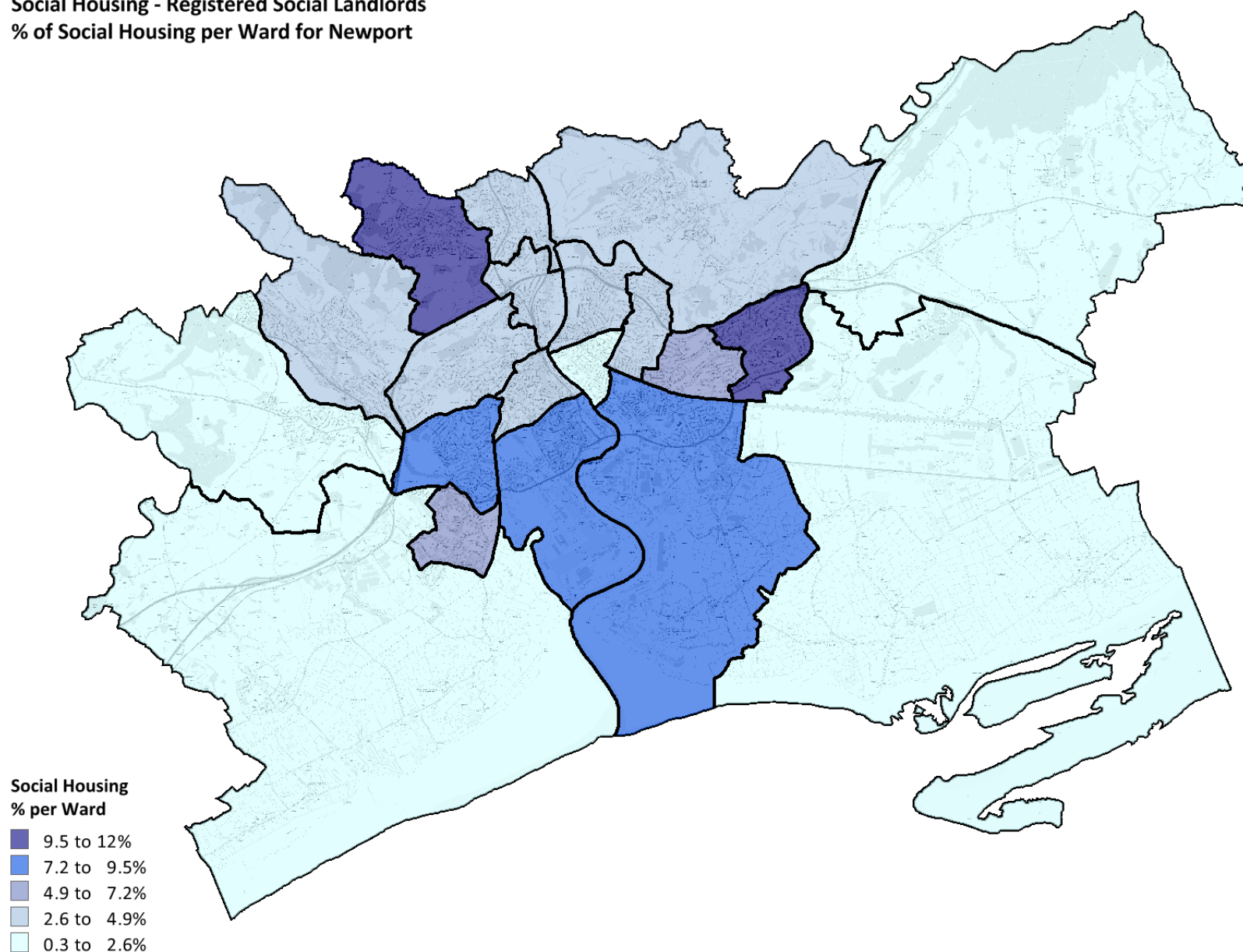
The table provides a breakdown of affordable housing for 2016 for Newport. Affordable housing is different from social housing in that it includes intermediate tenures, intermediate rents and other forms of social housing. Rents that are intermediate are set a rate higher than social rents but lower than market rents.

Affordable Housing			
AbbeyField	10	Gwalia	23
Aelwyd	10	Hafod	13
Almshouse	21	Linc Cymru	255
Baneswell	68	Melin	635
Charter	2,402	Newport City Homes	9,093
Derwen	638	Seren	154
Elim	24	United Welsh	90
Total	13,436	% Total Stock	20.94%

The statistics indicate that almost 48% of social rented housing in Newport is within the designated ward areas of Ringland, Bettws, Gaer, Pillgwenlly and Alway.

The thematic image shows social rented housing for Newport aggregated to Ward and represented as a percentage of total social rented housing in Newport.

Social Housing - Registered Social Landlords **% of Social Housing per Ward for Newport**

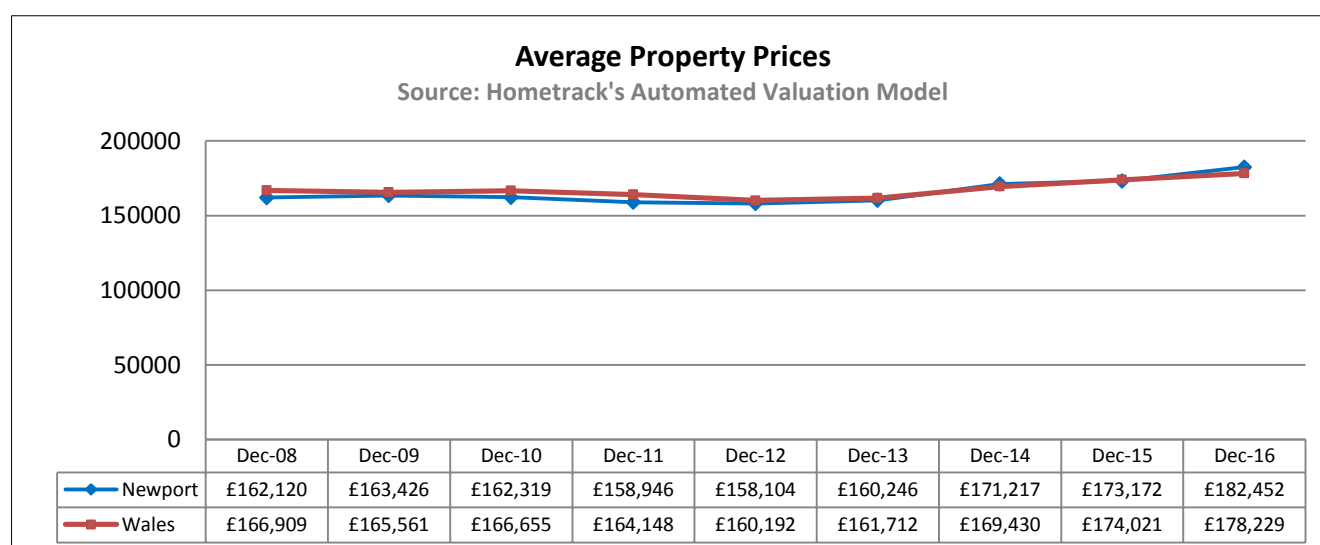


Whilst the amount of affordable housing in Newport has increased so have the numbers of people on the housing waiting list. Newport operates a common housing register system through which all affordable housing provided by each of the housing associations operating in Newport is allocated.

Despite the increase in the amount of affordable housing provided in Newport there is still a significant unmet need. There are currently over 6,700 households with active applications on the housing register. The most common reasons why people were seeking rehousing were due to health or medical reasons, having no permanent home and their current home being overcrowded.

Housing Market

Average property prices in Newport have fluctuated significantly in recent years, mirroring the trend in Wales as a whole. Since December 2012 property prices in both Newport and Wales have seen a gradual but sustained increase. In December 2016 the average price of a property in Newport exceeded that for Wales as a whole for the first time.



Looking at the average property price for Newport as a whole masks significant differences in property prices across the city. The Inner Core Lower Value submarket area has the lowest average property price and the Rural Hinterland submarket area has the highest property price.

Property Prices Averages across Newport

Central Newport		£130,169	
Gaer	£153,296	Shaftesbury	£106,750
Lliswerry	£124,742	St Julians	£135,885
Inner Core Higher Value		£179,128	
Allt-yr-yn	£235,567	Stow Hill	£122,688
Inner Core Lower Value		£120,727	
Pillgwenlly	£128,081	Victoria	£113,372
Outer Area Higher Value		£230,802	
Caerleon	£248,490	Rogerstone	£213,114
Outer Area Lower Value		£142,083	
Alway	£148,983	Malpas	£144,358
Beechwood	£153,940	Ringland	£131,176
Bettws	£131,958		

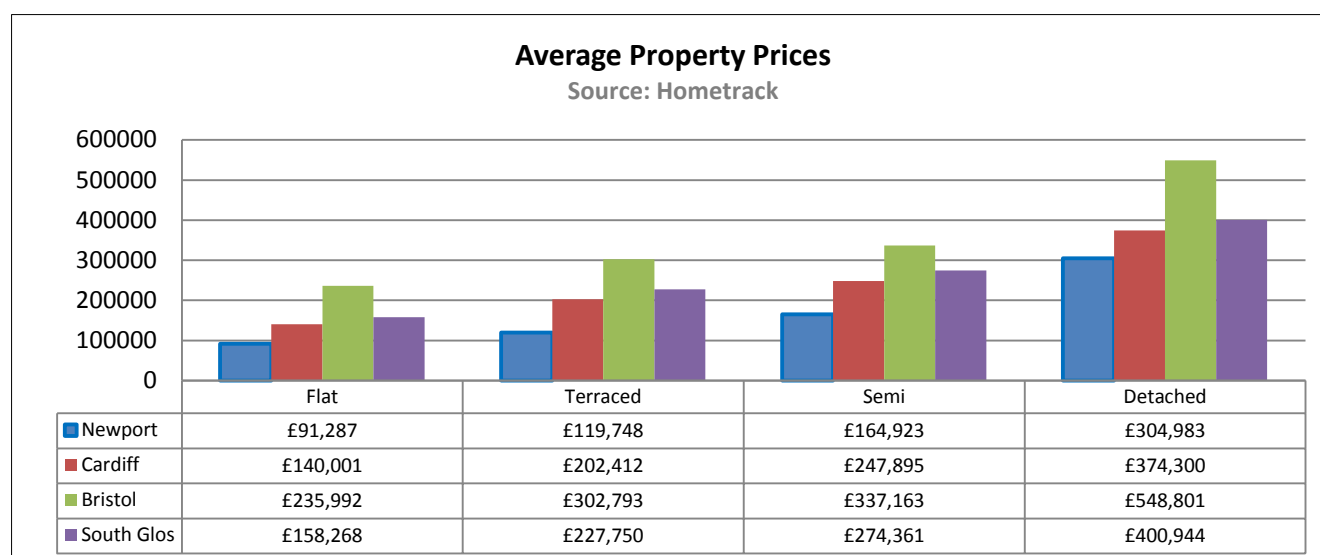
Rural Hinterland	£238,101		
Graig	£214,204	Marshfield	£263,169
Langstone	£335,318	Tredeggar Park	£148,829
Llanwern	£228,983		

There has been significant new build housing activity in Newport in recent years. In 2015 – 2016, 908 new homes were completed in Newport. The table below shows the premium new build properties can attract compared to second hand properties. In areas with lower average house prices the premium can be as much as 100%, whilst in areas with higher than average property prices new build properties can actually sell for less than second hand properties, leading to a negative premium.

Property Prices Average changes across Newport

Central Newport	17%		
Gaer	-1%	Shaftesbury	No data
Lliswerry	33%	St Julians	No data
Inner Core Higher Value	14%		
Allt-yr-yn	62%	Stow Hill	-33%
Inner Core Lower Value	69%		
Pillgwenlly	100%	Victoria	37%
Outer Area Higher Value	-8%		
Caerleon	-31%	Rogerstone	15%
Outer Area Lower Value	39%		
Alway	No data	Malpas	No data
Beechwood	No data	Ringland	8%
Bettws	70%		
Rural Hinterland	-13%		
Graig	No data	Marshfield	-22%
Langstone	-23%	Tredeggar Park	No data
Llanwern	7%		

Much of the demand for new build properties may be being driven by people who live in Newport but commute to areas with much higher property prices. Newport's population increases by nearly 9,000 people due to inward commuting, but about 2,500 people commute out of Newport for work in Bristol, Cardiff and South Gloucestershire. Average property prices in these areas can be more than double those in Newport. This is shown in the graph overleaf.



Private Rented Housing

As rising property prices and mortgage availability have prevented many people from buying a home the private rented sector has become an increasingly important part of Newport's housing market. In 2001 3,069 households lived in the private rented sector in Newport. By 2011 this had increased to 8,572. Other factors that will have led to an increase in households living in the private rented sector are increased migration to Newport, the city becoming an asylum dispersal area and the continuing growth of the student population. The highest proportions of privately renting households are found living in the inner city wards of Pillgwenlly, Victoria and Stow Hill where nearly a third of households live in the private rented sector.

The highest median rental prices are found in the Rural Hinterland submarket area at an average of £163 a week. This is partly due to the scarcity of supply as well as the size and quality of properties available.

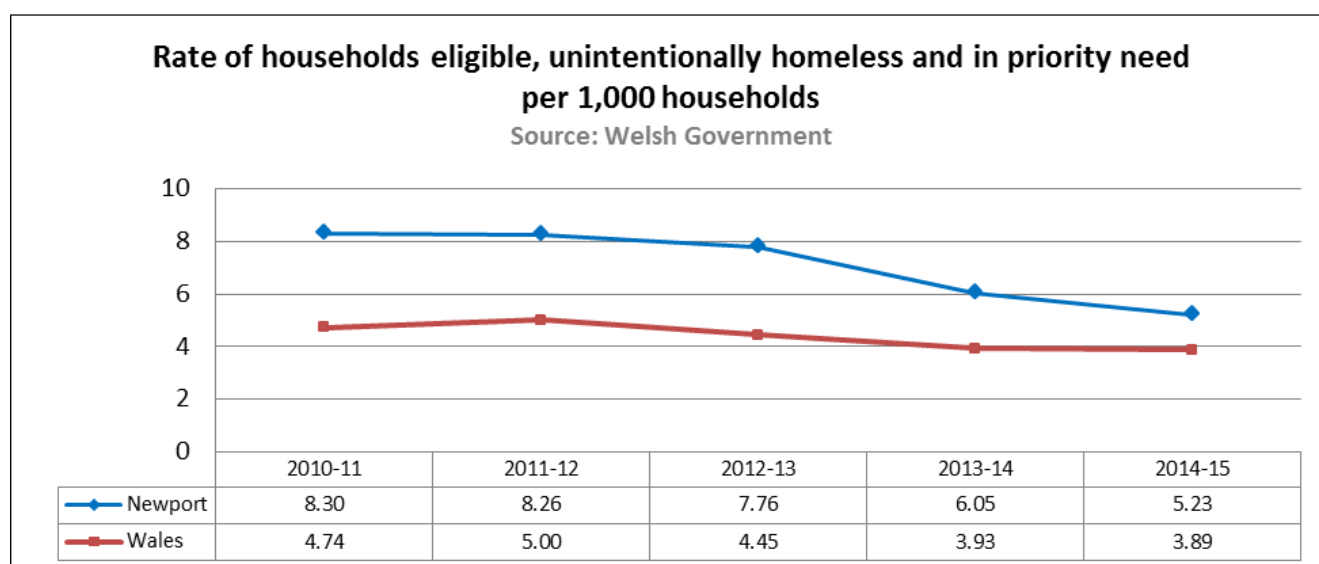
Average Private Rent across Newport

Central Newport		£128	
Gaer	£118	Shaftesbury	£138
Lliswerry	£127	St Julians	£130
Inner Core Higher Value		£132	
Allt-yr-yn	£151	Stow Hill	£114
Inner Core Lower Value		£129	
Pillgwenlly	£130	Victoria	£128
Outer Area Higher Value		£141	
Caerleon	£139	Rogerstone	£143
Outer Area Lower Value		£133	
Alway	£123	Malpas	£154
Beechwood	£127	Ringland	£136
Bettws	£126		
Rural Hinterland		£163	
Graig	£148	Marshfield	£167
Langstone	£196	Tredegar Park	£139
Llanwern	No data available		

Homelessness

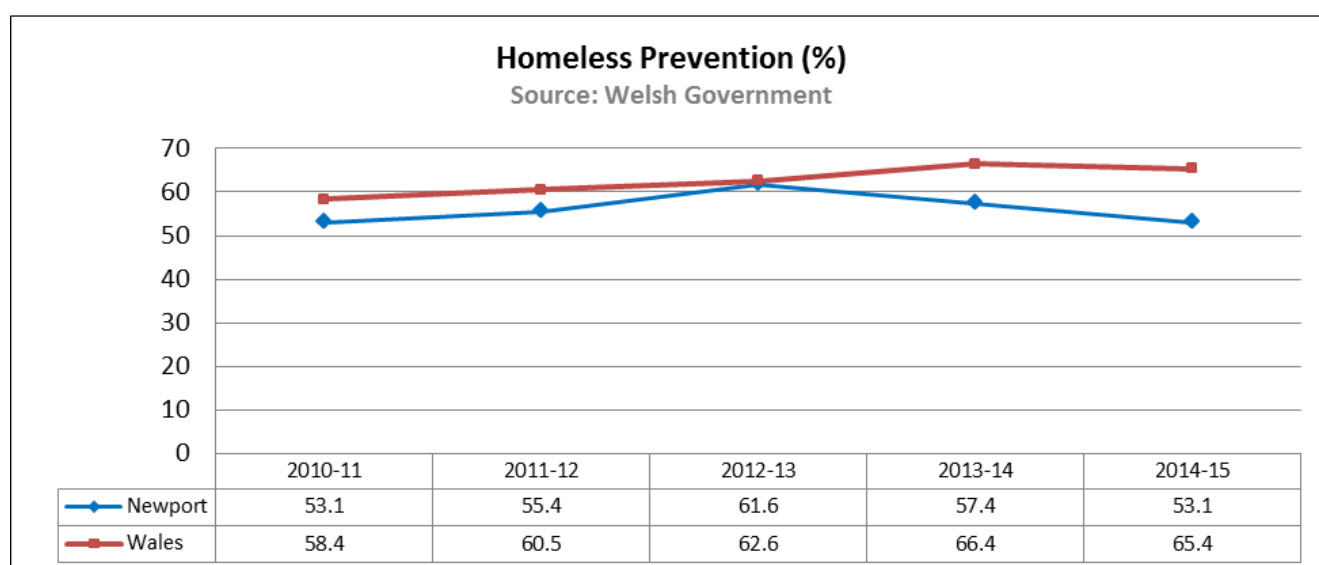
The rate of households eligible, unintentionally homeless and in priority need per 1,000 households is based on Welsh local authorities' actions under the homelessness provisions of the Housing Act 1996. This covers the decision as to whether or not there is an obligation under the Act for the local authority to help the household. That is whether the authority accepts that the household is "eligible, unintentionally homeless and falls within a priority need group". In this case the household is accepted as statutory homeless.

The rate of households in Newport eligible, unintentionally homeless and in priority need per 1,000 households over the period 2010-11 to 2014-15 has decreased from 8.30 to 5.23. This is still consistently above the Wales average which has decreased from 4.74 to 3.89 per 1,000 households.



Changes to legislation came into effect in April 2015 and this placed a duty upon the Council to seek to prevent homelessness from occurring where there is a risk of an individual being made homeless within 56 days. In addition, where individuals are homeless, the Council has a legal obligation to attempt to relieve homelessness. Guidance has been issued on this and the Council is now working towards this and is implementing the legislation as required

The percentage of all potentially homeless households in Newport for whom homelessness was prevented for at least six months has fluctuated with an increase from 53.1% in 2010-11 to 61.6% in 2012-13. This rate has then decreased to 53.1% by 2014-15. The Wales average has increased year on year in the same period and in 2014-15 was 65.4%.



The options used to prevent homelessness include:

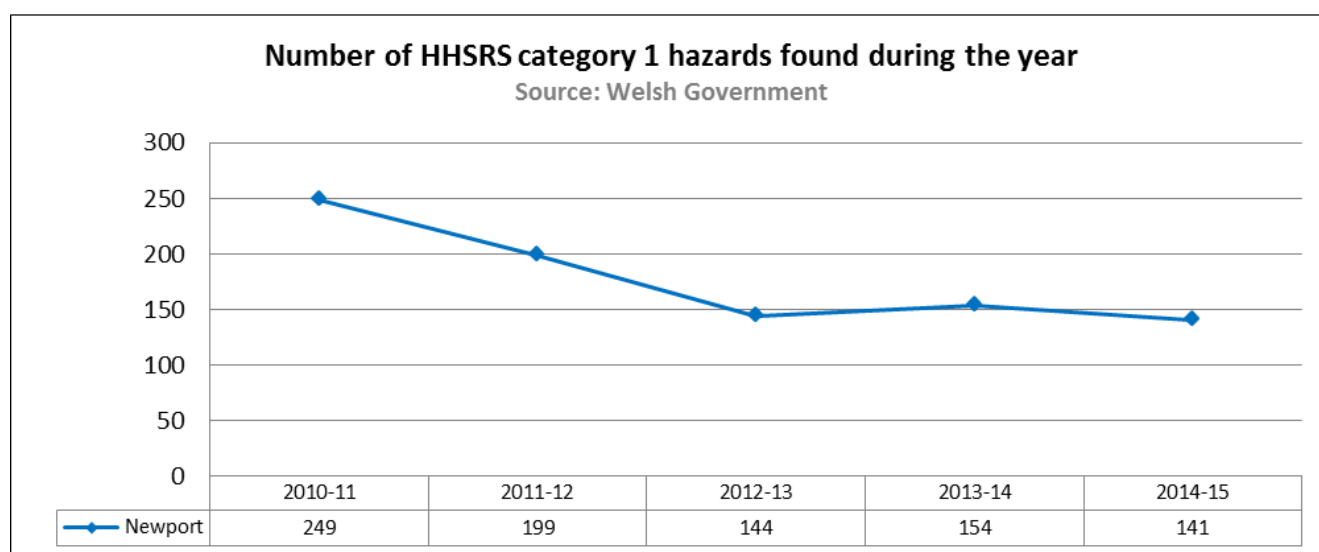
- Help to secure alternative private rented housing.
- Help to secure supported housing.
- Help to secure existing accommodation.
- Mediation.
- Provision of support to help to sustain existing accommodation.
- Payment of rent arrears where landlords are willing to then retract any notice issued.

Housing Health & Safety

The Housing Health and Safety Rating System (HHSRS) is used to determine whether residential premises are safe to live in.

Local authorities use the System to determine whether a hazard exists that may cause harm to the health and safety of a potential occupant who is most vulnerable to that hazard. For instance, stairs are a greater risk to older people and the very young so when assessing hazards associated with stairs they are considered the most vulnerable group. Hazards are divided into two categories. Those which score high on the scale (and therefore the greatest risk) are called Category 1 hazards. Those that fall lower down the scale and pose a lesser risk are called Category 2 hazards. Where a condition is classified as a Category 1 hazard the local authority has a duty to take the appropriate enforcement action. If it poses a Category 2 hazard the local authority may take enforcement action.

The number of HHSRS category 1 hazards found in Newport over the period 2010-11 to 2014-15 has decreased from 249 to 141 over the period.



Local authorities have a range of options when they find a hazard, they can:

- serve a hazard awareness notice.
- serve an improvement notice requiring work to remove or reduce the hazard.
- make a prohibition order to restrict the use of all or part of the dwelling.
- take action themselves where they consider the hazard needs to be dealt as an emergency.

The number of hazards does appear to be reducing in Newport but we must be careful when analysing this data. The number of assessments undertaken is not constant year to year so this can affect the level of hazards identified. The table below shows the overall picture to compare.

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Assessments					
HMOs*	277	149	174	279	419
Non HMOs*	469	266	200	271	573
Hazards Identified					
Category 1	249	199	144	154	141
Category 2	205	356	335	500	284

*HMOs Houses of multiple occupation

Section 4: Cultural Well-being

Cultural well-being encompasses areas such as customs, shared beliefs, behaviours and identity. Information which might be useful in assessing the cultural well-being of an area might include measures around heritage, language and traditions, and involvement in recreational, creative and cultural activities. These are included in this chapter.

Currently there are limited measures available at a national level to support an assessment of cultural well-being. However, several measures are under development and will become available from the National Survey for Wales.

Whilst the indicators used in this chapter give a picture of cultural well-being there are some areas where additional data would help to refine the Local Well-being Assessment. This includes:

- The long term trends and accuracy of speaking and using the Welsh language;
- The National Survey for Wales data around influencing decision making, different backgrounds getting on well together, belonging to the area, being rated with respect and consideration has only been collected for one year in 2014-15. Trends would be useful to monitor and measure long term community cohesion;
- The heritage and arts measures have only been reported through the National Survey for Wales for one year. Long term trends will enable us to monitor changes in usage and predict trends going forward;
- Measures around other recreational activities; and
- The trends for sports participation also need to be developed.

In addition the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 specifies a number of statutory reviews and assessments which the board must also take into account when preparing their assessment. There are a number to consider which relate to the cultural well-being of our community:

These are:

- The **assessment of sufficiency of play opportunities** in the local authority are carried out under section 11(1) of the **Children and Families (Wales) Measure 2010** (appendix d).
- The **strategic assessment** prepared in accordance with regulations under section 6 of the **Crime and Disorder Act 1998** (c.37) **relating to reducing crime and disorder** in the local authority area (Appendix f).

These assessments will be considered alongside the information contained in the Local Well-being Assessment to inform the Response Analysis and the Local Well-being Plan.

Engagement

Initial analysis of the engagement considers 662 responses to the Your Newport Survey 2016. The survey formed part of the Local Well-being Assessment engagement activity undertaken in summer/autumn 2016. Other surveys were also undertaken and the results of those will be added to these initial findings.

This analysis looks at responses to two particular questions in the survey as follows:

- What are the things you like most about living in Newport? (up to 3 things).
- What do you think your community would like to see more / less of in the next 20 years.

There were no multiple choice questions. All the responses were unprompted and respondents were able to comment openly and freely.

The responses that relate to Cultural Well-being point to the popularity of Newport's sport and leisure facilities. The survey ranks sport and leisure provision as the third most popular aspect of life in the city with 79 people citing this something they like. Twenty four people said they would like to see additional sport and leisure provision in the future.

- *"Sports facilities are fantastic." "Great sports facilities." "Leisure facilities are excellent – velodrome, rugby, football."*

- Roughly an equal number of people said that they liked the city's arts venues (37 respondents) the city's libraries (38 respondents) and the city's heritage and places to visit (36 respondents).
- Sixteen people said they liked the city's events with 26 saying they would like to see more events taking place.
- Welsh language provision was commented on by five people, four of whom wanting to see more provision and one person wanting less.

A second survey format was undertaken through the Newport Citizens Panel and Communities First clients with 397 responses received. The results are set out in the following table. Key findings include:

- 87% of people who thought that there are opportunities to enjoy sports and the arts.
- 89% of people who thought that there are opportunities to take part in sports and leisure.
- 49% of people who thought that there are opportunities to speak the Welsh language.

Statement	Yes		No		Unsure		No reply
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
There are opportunities to enjoy sports & the arts e.g. film, theatre, art, dance, etc.	337	87.99%	21	5.48%	25	6.53%	14
There are opportunities to take part in the arts	212	55.50%	33	8.64%	137	35.86%	15
There are opportunities to take part in sports and leisure	345	89.38%	11	2.85%	30	7.77%	11
There are opportunities to learn about history and local heritage	261	67.62%	32	8.29%	93	24.09%	11
There are opportunities to speak the Welsh language	185	49.47%	46	12.30%	143	38.24%	23

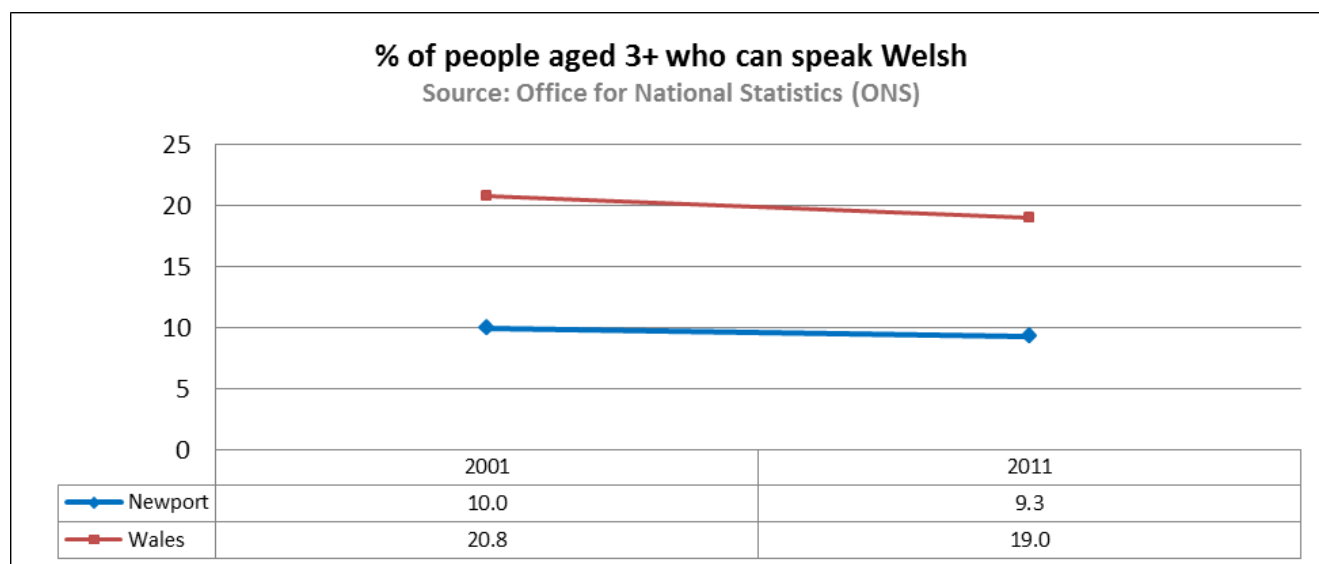
How is Welsh used in the community?

There are two aspects to the data on people speaking Welsh in Newport. The first is to identify who can speak Welsh. The second is to identify whether they are using their Welsh, and where they have the opportunities to speak Welsh.

Speaking Welsh

There are different datasets on how many Welsh speakers we have in Newport and the results from these vary greatly. The census data is the most frequently cited dataset and gathers information from the whole population, whilst others datasets such as National Survey for Wales (NSfW) use smaller samples.

The percentage of people aged 3+ years who could speak Welsh at the time of the last Census (2011) in Newport was 9.3%, compared to 19.0% for Wales. Between the 2001 Census and the 2011 Census there was a decrease of 0.7 percentage points in Newport, this compares with a 1.8 percentage point decrease for Wales.



There is evidence to suggest that Census data over estimates the prevalence of Welsh speakers in Newport.

% of people who can speak Welsh by age				
	2001 %	2011 %	% Diff	
Age 3 - 4	9.2	14.0	+4.8	↑
Age 5 - 9	36.3	34.8	-1.5	↓
Age 10 - 14	46.1	42.0	-4.1	↓
Age 15 - 19	21.4	23.0	+1.6	↑
Age 20 - 24	3.8	7.8	+4.0	↑
Age 25 - 29	3.4	4.9	+1.5	↑
Age 30 - 34	2.8	3.3	+0.5	↑
Age 35 - 39	2.6	3.1	+0.5	↑
Age 40 - 44	2.7	2.6	-0.1	↓
Age 45 - 49	2.8	2.4	-0.4	↓
Age 50 - 54	2.7	2.4	-0.3	↓
Age 55 - 59	2.6	1.9	-0.7	↓
Age 60 - 64	2.1	1.8	-0.3	↓
Age 65 - 69	2.9	1.7	-1.2	↓
Age 70 - 74	2.3	1.4	-0.9	↓
Age 75 - 79	2.6	2.0	-0.6	↓
Age 80 +	2.2	1.8	-0.4	↓
Total	10.0	9.3	-0.7	↓

If we look at the table above, it is possible that parents overestimated their children's ability to speak Welsh. In 2011, parents completing the census said that 42% of children and young people aged 11-14 speak Welsh. The figure was 46% in 2001. In tracing that cohort from the 2001 to 2011 the figure drops from 46% of 10-14 year olds to 7.8% of 20-24 year olds speaking Welsh over a decade later. It is unlikely that individual skill levels would change this significantly over a decade and brings into question the validity of the data. However, this must also be seen as a positive that parents believe that their children can speak Welsh.

Furthermore, the 2011 Welsh in Education Strategic Plan (WESP) figures suggest that about 4% of the 24,000 pupils in Newport sought education through the medium of Welsh. This contradicts the figure of 34.8% of total 5–9 year olds which the 2011 census claim speak Welsh within the local authority area.

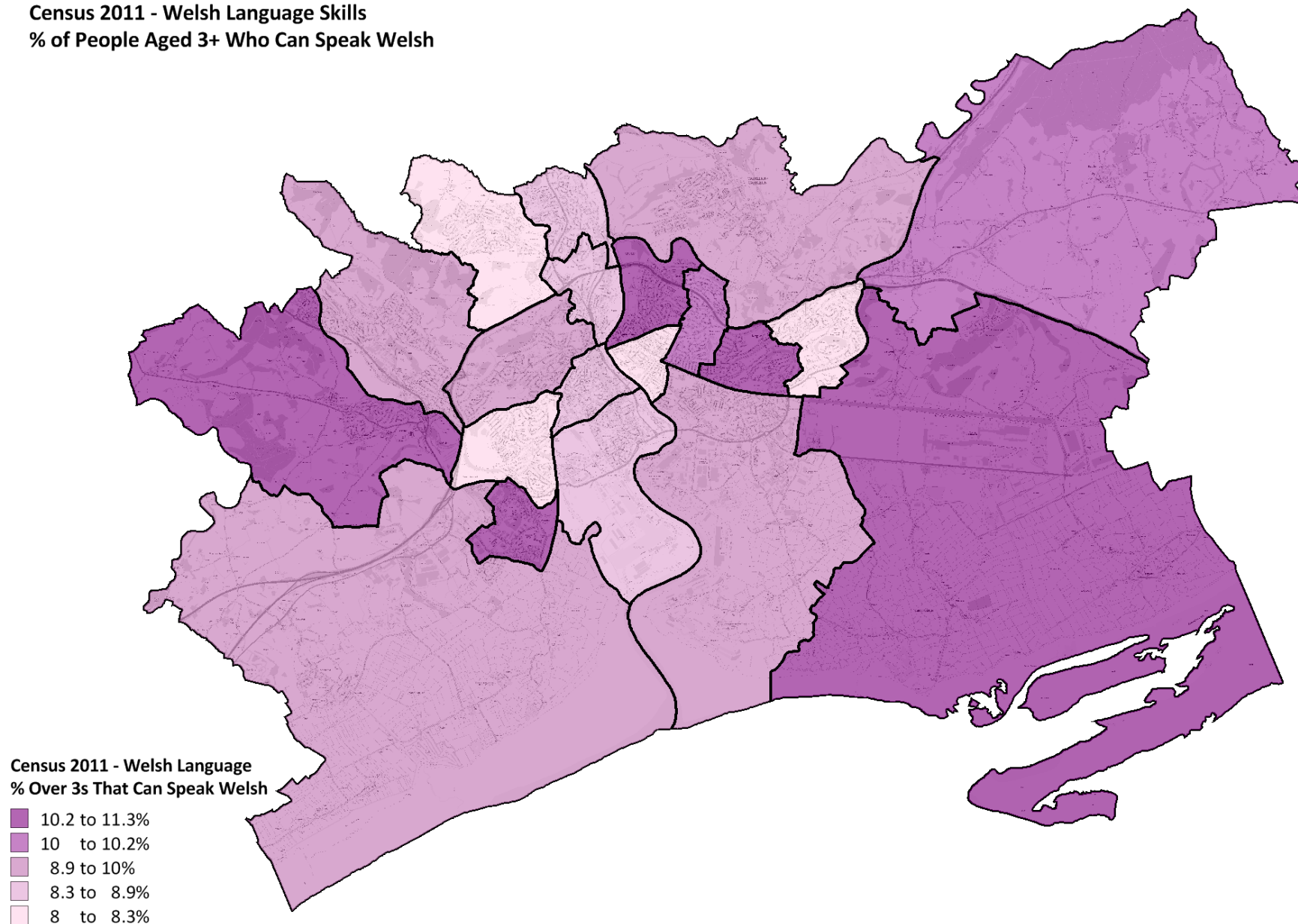
In summary, it is likely that both the 2001 and 2011 census overestimates the number and proportion of Welsh speakers in Newport.

Whilst we have reason to question the validity of the census data on children and young people we have no basis to question the adult data. All the age groups between 20 and 39 show an increase in the proportion of Welsh speakers. All the age groups 40 and over show a reduction in the proportion of Welsh speakers. It is clear that Welsh language skills are significantly different by age group.

The older age groups are either losing their skills or moving away. The people in the younger age groups are either gaining skills in Newport, or have benefitted from a Welsh medium education, or are moving into Newport with Welsh language skills. If this trend continues in the long term it will result in a growth in the number and proportion of Welsh speakers in Newport.

The map overleaf, show the percentage of people who can speak Welsh for each ward in Newport. As previously mentioned we have reason to question the validity of the data for 3-19 year olds, and this is sufficiently significant to affect the whole population percentage for each ward. It is likely that the figures overstate the proportion of Welsh speakers by ward. We will be examining the data to try and get more accurate ward level information.

Census 2011 - Welsh Language Skills % of People Aged 3+ Who Can Speak Welsh



Using Welsh Daily

The Annual Population Survey (2016) estimates, 18.9% of the population speak Welsh in Newport. Again, this is statistically lower than the Welsh average of 26.4%, but higher than the data provided by the census.

The 2015 National Survey for Wales (NSfW) asks ability to speak Welsh for those people over 16 years old.

	Newport %	Wales %
Daily Users	*1	11
Can Speak Welsh	6	20
Can't Speak Welsh, but have some speaking ability	2	4
Can't Speak Welsh	92	76

*estimate is not reliable

6% of the sampled population stated that they could speak Welsh the lowest of any local authority in the survey with the Welsh figure standing considerably higher at 20%. Only 1% of people over the age of 16 speak Welsh daily, compared with an average of 11% across Wales. However, it must be noted that the Newport percentage is not statistically viable due to size of the sample.

Using these two datasets we can see that only 1 in every 6 Welsh speakers in Newport uses the language on a daily basis, this compares to 1 in every 2 across Wales. This suggests that as well as having fewer Welsh speakers than the Welsh average, there also seems to be fewer opportunities for Welsh speakers to use the language in the city.

Welsh Language in the Future

In Newport we anticipate that the main growth of Welsh speakers will likely come through Welsh Medium education. This will likely be buttressed by people moving from other areas of Wales to Newport and wider legislative developments which require public bodies to offer services through the medium of Welsh.

The projected figures for pupils in Welsh medium education in Newport show a growth from 934 pupils in 2016/17 to 1,123 in 2021/22. This is outlined in the tables below which are based on PLASC figures from January 2016.

	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Ysgol Gymraeg Casnewydd	305	290	288	284	284	282
Ysgol Gymraeg Ifor Hael	186	168	163	158	153	147
Ysgol Gymraeg Bro Teyrnnon	128	146	164	163	174	181
Primary Pupil Total	619	604	615	605	611	610
Ysgol Gyfun Gwent Is Coed *	81	135	210	303	396	463
Ysgol Gyfun Gwynllyw	234	217	179	149	92	50
Secondary Pupil Total	315	352	389	452	488	513
Pupil Totals	934	956	1,004	1,057	1,099	1,123
*Adjusted to account for pupils coming from Monmouthshire						

In Newport City Council's 5 Year Welsh Language Strategy there is a target to fill the places available in the Welsh medium primaries' reception classes. This would result in a growth from 4% of children and young people in Newport attending Welsh medium schools in 2016/17 to 5% in 2021/22.

	Actual 2016/17		Target 2021/2022	
	Pupils	%	Pupils	%
All primary pupils	13,101	100	13,734	100
Welsh medium primary pupils	619	4.7	737	5.3
All secondary pupils	10,058	100	11,464	100
Welsh medium secondary pupils	315	3.1	513	4.5
All primary & secondary pupils	23,159	100	25,198	100
Welsh medium primary & secondary pupils	934	4.0	1250	5.0

Furthermore, national policy may result in a change of pace in the development of Welsh medium education. The Welsh Government's draft strategy 'A Million Welsh Speakers by 2050' sets an ambitious target of a million Welsh speakers by 2050.

As the data from the National Survey for Wales suggests, at present there are few opportunities to use the Welsh language in Newport outside of the family, friendship groups, education, and events that target Welsh speakers specifically, i.e. music events organised by Menter Iaith Casnewydd (the Welsh language venture for Newport) or theatrical productions at the Riverfront. Some businesses are known to be 'Welsh friendly' for example The Cwtch community centre and 'Crafted' in the city's Kingsway centre, but these are relatively few in number.

Children and adults learn to speak Welsh, but in order to maintain fluency they need opportunities to use it. When people don't have the opportunities to speak Welsh in work and in a social context they fail to develop their skills and lose fluency. As such, the use of the Welsh language in Newport is as important as counting the speakers.

The vision for Newport City Council's 5 year Welsh Language Strategy states 'The people of Newport can use Welsh in all parts of life.' In developing and implementing the strategy we would expect to see growth in opportunities to use the Welsh language in Newport for people with a broad range of Welsh language skills. We expect that this will result in more Welsh being used in Newport in the next 5 years and indeed, into the next 25 years.

This is supported by the experiences of other areas in South East Wales where it has become normal to hear Welsh spoken, when it would have been rare only a generation before. It is hoped that this will also be the experience of Newport.

The following comments are typical of the consultation responses received:

- *Lack of opportunities for adults and families to learn Welsh.*
- *I would like to learn Welsh, but it's very expensive unless you are claiming benefits.*
- *Why is it cheaper to Learn Polish than WELSH our own tongue?*
- *I think that the Welsh language is pretty much non-existent in Newport and forcing a Square Peg into a Round hole makes people even more reluctant to take it up.*
- *Should be free classes for non-Welsh speakers. Especially with the ambitious targets set by the Government.*
- *Welsh is a lovely cultural language but of no use in day to day activities.*
- *Opportunities to learn it but, in practice, few opportunities to use it.*
- *As a non Welsh speaker I think Newport should promote and encourage older people to speak Welsh.*

How cohesive are our communities?

Perceptions of Newport

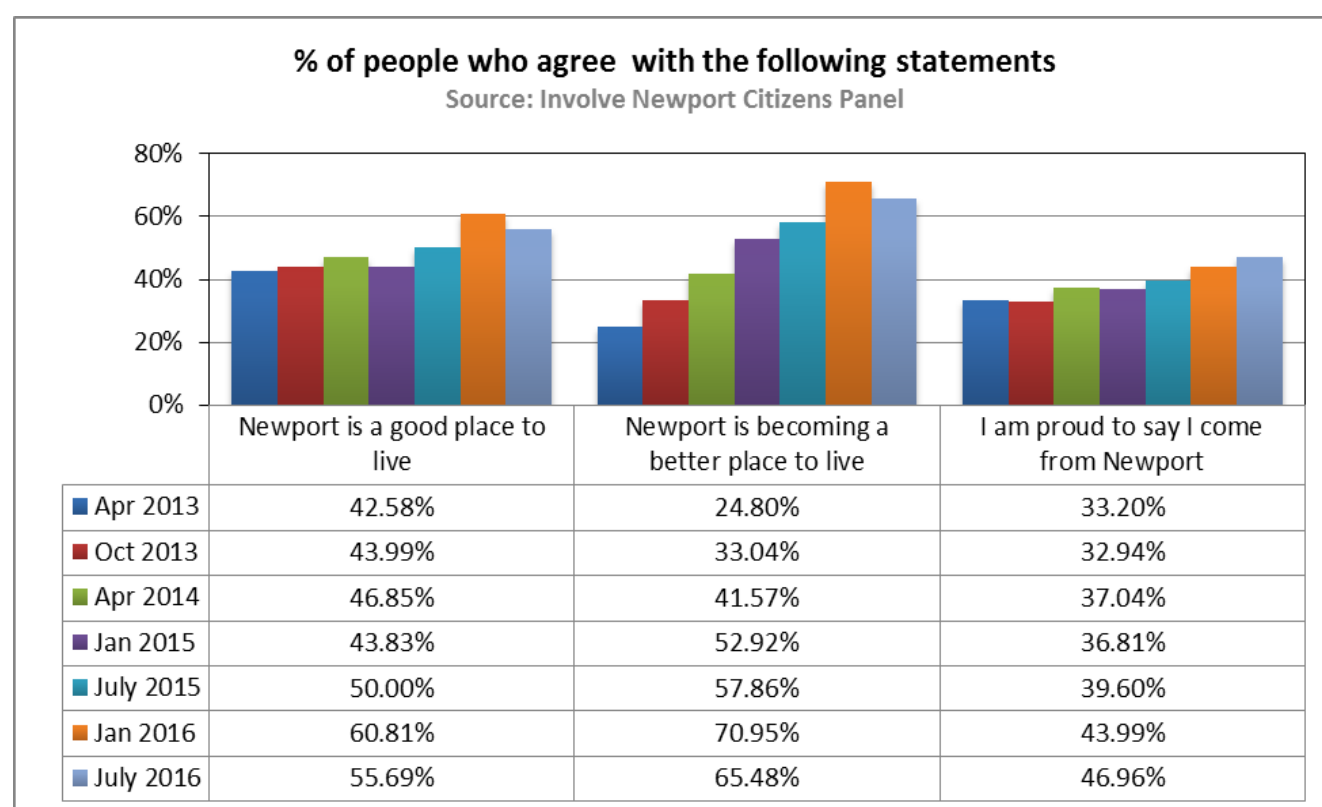
The most common definition of Community cohesion is 'what must happen in all communities to enable different groups of people to get on well together'. Community cohesion describes the ability of communities to function and grow in harmony together.

A cohesive community is a community where people feel a sense of belonging, where they are comfortable mixing and interacting with others who are different to them and respect diversity.

Key indicators of community cohesion relate to how people feel about their local area and can be used as a measure as to how well different communities relate to each other and if they have a shared identity. It is also important to note that communities are not just geographical in nature but can be defined by neighbourhood, ethnicity or culture, age group, faith, sexual orientation, language, gender or other characteristics or interests.

Within the Citizens Panel questionnaire, responders are asked for insights on the level of self-belonging that they have to Newport. This includes asking a response to statements such as; 'Newport is a good place to live', 'Newport is becoming a better place to live' and 'I am proud to say I come from Newport'.

Since April 2013 to July 2016, there is a noticeable growing trend indicating that the level of feeling a sense of belonging to the city has steadily increased particularly in the perception that Newport is becoming a better place to live.

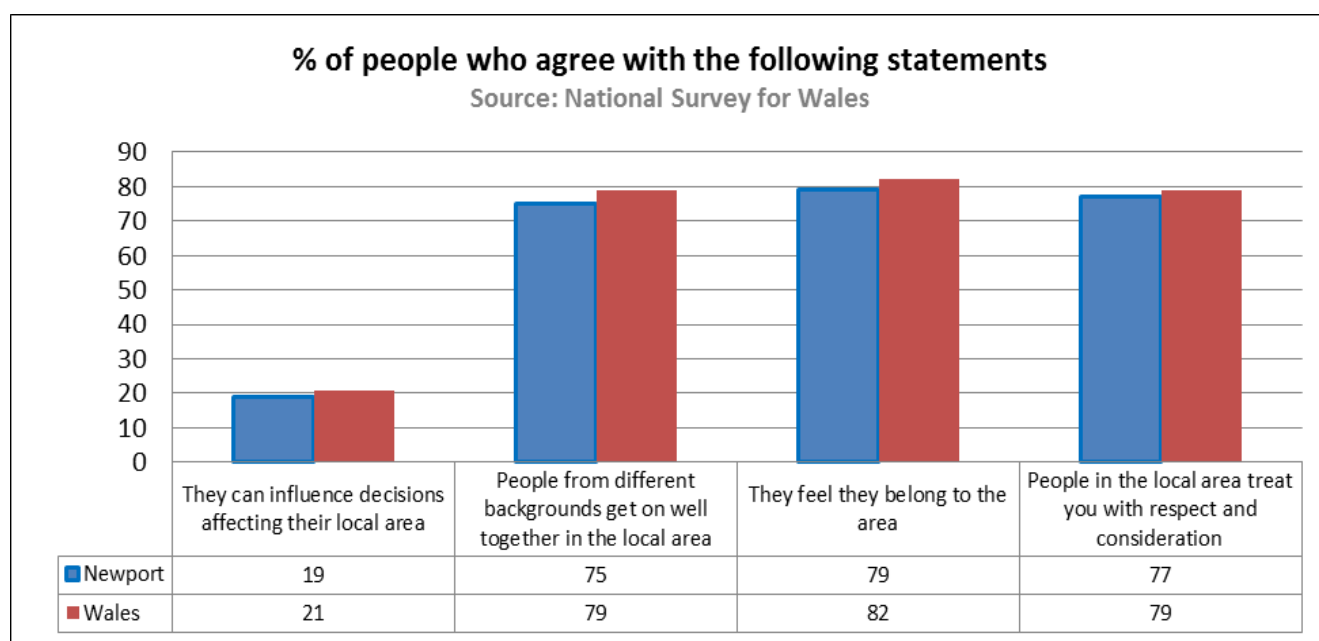


This growth can be attributed to a number of factors, one being the visible increase in investment and regeneration that has taken place in the city e.g. Friars Walk, USW City Centre Campus, Business parks around the city. Internationally, Newport has also increased its profile as a city by hosting high-profile events including the Ryder Cup as well as the NATO conference. These developments, alongside the on-going annual rota of other sporting and cultural events has contributed to an increase in the feeling of confidence within the residents of Newport as well as a sense of pride that the city is progressing. The council, alongside its partners have also taken proactive action to continue to push for a positive narrative about the city via the #backingnewport campaign.

It is anticipated that with the continued levels of investment and regeneration taking place within the city, the levels of confidence and positivity across Newport will continue to rise. However it is important to also take into consideration that this increase may be tempered by the effect of austerity measures which may result in cuts to public services.

The National Survey for Wales is a representative sample of around 12,000 from across Wales. The questions below were asked for the first time in 2014-15 so we are unable to see a trend currently.

19% of people in Newport agreed that they felt they could influence decisions affecting their local area in 2014-2015. This compares with 21% for Wales. 75% of people in Newport agreed that people from different backgrounds get on well together in the local area. This compares with 79% for Wales. 79% of people in Newport agreed that they feel they belong to the area compared with 82% in Wales. 77% of people in Newport agreed that people in the local area treat you with respect and consideration compared with 79% in Wales.



The city has long been an ethnically diverse area but its demographic make-up has remained essentially stable for a significant period of time. The strong levels of community cohesion particularly reflected in the response to 'People from different background get on well together in the local area' and 'they feel they belong to the area'. Newport has always experienced good inter-community relations in the city and it is vital that all of the people and agencies in the city continue to maintain this commendable social cohesion.

Asylum Seekers, Refugees, Migrants, and Hate Crime are closely interwoven with Community Cohesion. Although there is no evidence to date of serious inter-community conflict in Newport, extensive research conducted elsewhere in the UK has identified certain 'predictors' of both positive and negative community cohesion, many of which are in evidence in Newport at this time. It is vital therefore that the city's key delivery agencies take a proactive approach to promoting social cohesion.

The following comments are typical of the consultation responses received:

- *There does not appear to be many opportunities for people to do projects to work together.*
- *I here lots of stories of racial abuse even to people who are white British due to lack of understanding (talking in Welsh to their children) and I fear that Brexit has had a massive impact on those from different cultures and how welcome they feel in this country. I tend to see that anyone from a different background to the traditional White British tends to stick to each other in their own communities.*
- *For most parts yes, but there will always be people who don't agree with other cultures and beliefs but better understanding on both sides should be promoted.*
- *In the community centres there is a good mix of different backgrounds. Unsure about segregated residential areas elsewhere.*

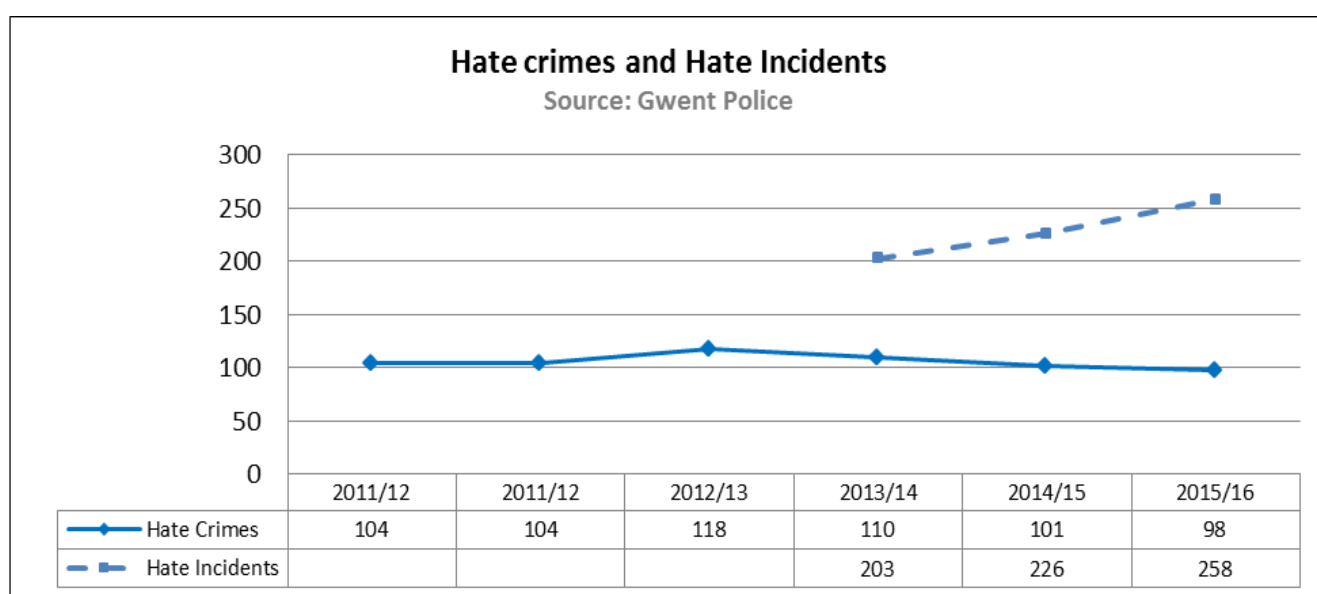
- *In certain areas of Newport communities get on well, but other areas are more culturally segregated and so there is no opportunity for them to come together / build rapport.*
- *Most areas don't mix well with others.*
- *There needs to be more intercultural community cohesion.*
- *In the main people get on well. Members of the various communities are forming mixed relationships, etc. Which is a good sign of integration.*

Hate Crime

The number of recorded hate crimes has remained fairly consistent since 2010/11. The most recent data shows an increase from 99 in 2010/11, up to 104 in 2011/12, 118 in 2012/13 with a slight fall to 110 in 2013/14. This number has continued to decrease in 2014/15 to 101 and this trend continued in 2015/16 to 98. In the past, the rate of hate crime in Newport has been above the Wales average however in the past 2 years, the data has reflected that Newport's figures are below the national average. Despite the decrease in Hate Crimes, the number of hate incidents has increased from 203 incidents in 2013/14 to 226 incidents in 2014/15 and 258 in 2015/16.

Although race and religiously motivated hate crime feature highly in the reported crime figures, reports such as the Equality and Human Rights Commission's "Hidden in Plain Sight – Inquiry into disability related hate crime" state that disability related hate crime is under reported.

Occasionally, localised matters such as proposals for gypsy / traveller sites or groups of new arrivals in Newport can cause a public reaction which negatively affects certain sections of society. These matters may not be consistent but they can be serious and require a high level, multi-agency response.



Global and national incidents can also increase community tensions leading to a spike in hate incidents i.e. increased activity from the extreme far-right, increased media attention on global events (particularly around terrorism). During times of heightened tensions, Newport City Council and Gwent Police ensure that we are in touch with affected communities in order to provide reassurance and support to our communities.

On Thursday 23 June 2016, the EU referendum took place and the people of the United Kingdom voted to leave the European Union. Following this result, information released by the National Police Chiefs' Council (NPCC), which covers Northern Ireland as well as England and Wales, showed that there had been an increase in the level of reported and recorded hate crime. This spike was reflected in Newport's hate crime and incidents figures; however the levels have now normalised and are similar to trends from the previous years.

With the increased resources directed at increasing reporting and improving reporting mechanisms, it is anticipated that reporting levels will continue to increase alongside continued development of support services.

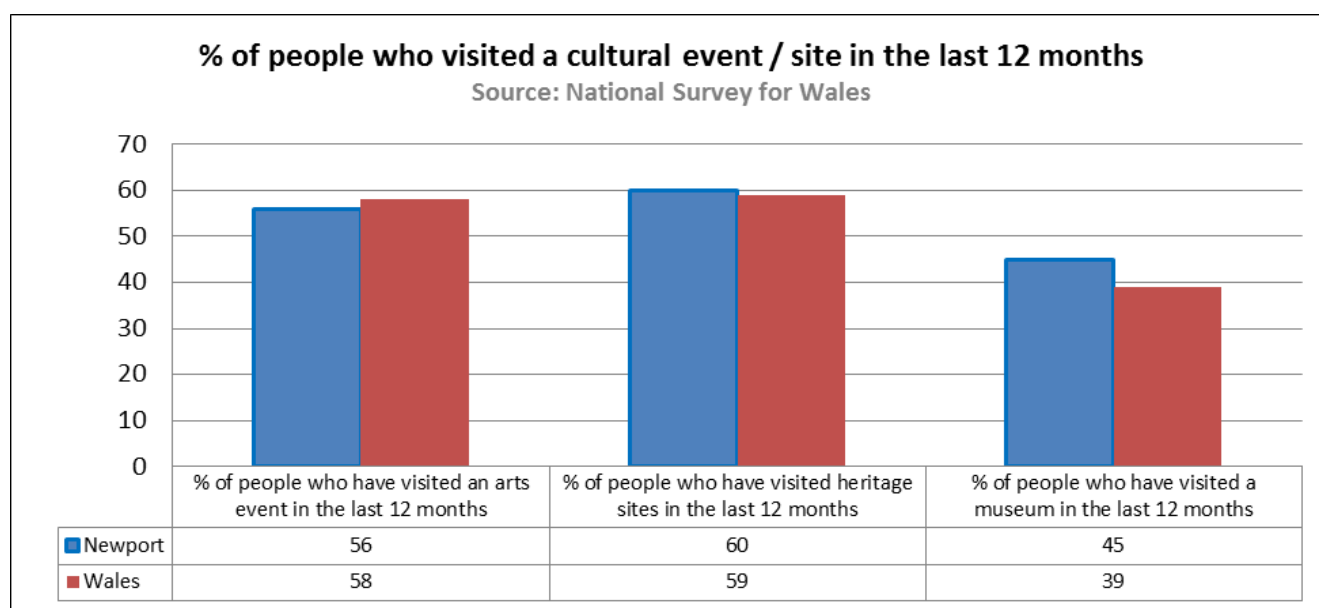
What else do we know about cultural well-being in Newport?

Arts & Heritage

The National Survey for Wales asks respondents whether they have attended an arts event, heritage site or museum in the last 12 months. These questions have only been added to the survey recently and only one year of results has been reported.

There are a range of events that are classified as an arts event. These include plays, dramas, pantomimes, musicals, comedy event, opera, live music events and dance performances.

The percentage of people in Newport who attended an arts event in 2014-15 was 56%, slightly below the Wales average of 58%. The percentage who visited a heritage site was 60%, slightly above the Wales average of 59%. The percentage of people who visited a museum was 45%, this compares with 39% for Wales.



As only one year of data has been reported a trend has not been evidenced at this stage. It is also hard to predict the future trend as there is no previous trend yet recorded.

The following comments are typical of the consultation responses received:

- *There are constant threats to close the library, reference library, art gallery and museum. Murals have been destroyed and not replaced as it was promised they would be! And as for exhibiting the ship, which a Nationally if not Internally important discovery which council didn't want to know about when it was found and now appears to want to forget about it.*
- *Really impressed by the huge range available.*
- *More high quality theatre at the Riverside would be good.*
- *Seems to be more going on than before. City Centre isn't so much about pubs and clubs anymore.*
- *Something like Chapter would be good to have in Newport. The Riverfront offers some. When last contacting the Beaufort Centre, I was told that the Budget for arts has been axed. This combined with the tutors effectively having to be self-employed; it is no longer worthwhile for them to teach here. Those interested in the arts now have to look as far afield as Risca, which doesn't sound far, but if you're on a limited budget can be a problem.*
- *As well as the excellent museum there are plenty of local projects such as the Transporter Bridge, Medieval Ship etc. to get involved in.*
- *Getting involved in heritage is becoming more difficult with changes at the museum and Library together with the loss of university history teaching in the city.*

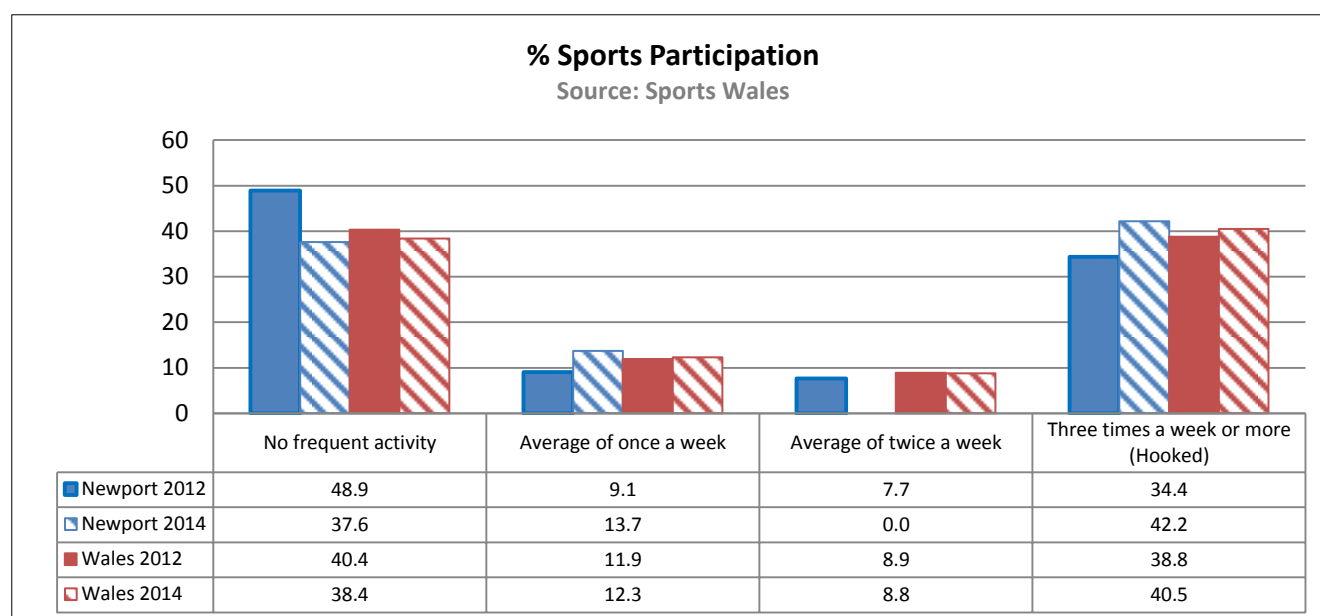
- *On local heritage does the education system ensure adequate awareness of just how significant this area's role was?*

Sports

The Active Adult Survey is a large scales population based survey of adult sport participation in Wales that have been commissioned by the Sports Council for Wales (Sport Wales) since 1987. The Active Adults Survey takes the form of a biennial household survey which measures levels of sports participation, club membership and volunteering in addition to lifestyle, health and other sport related behaviours amongst adults in Wales.

The percentage of adults participating in sports activities three or more times a week has increased from 34.4% to 42.2% between 2012 and 2014, compared with the Wales average which has increased from 38.8% to 40.5%. This does seem to contradict the number of adults that meet the physical active guidelines from the Welsh Health Survey (see Social Well-being Chapter) which has varied between 27% and 31% in the past five years.

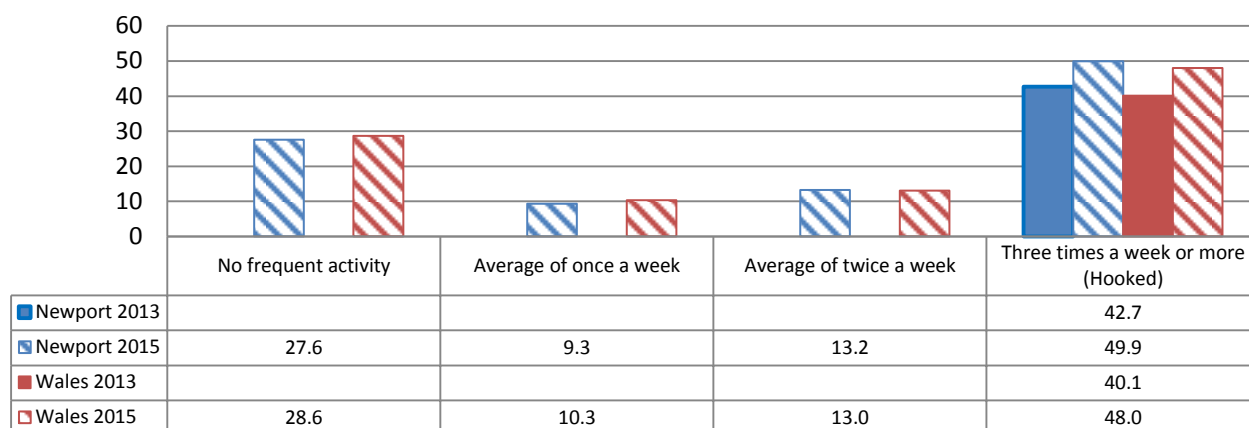
The percentage of adults with no frequent activity has reduced from 48.9% to 37.6% compared with the Wales average which has reduced from 40.4% to 38.4%. This also compares with the Welsh Health Survey which records that 35% of people were not physically active in the last week.



The percentage of school age children participating in sports activities three or more times a week in Newport has increased from 42.7% in 2013 to 49.9% in 2015. This is compared with an increase from 40.1% to 48.0% in Wales. The percentage of school age children with no frequent activity has only been recorded in the most recent survey in 2015 where rates of 27.6% were recorded in Newport compared with 28.6% for Wales.

% School Aged Children and Young People Sports Participation

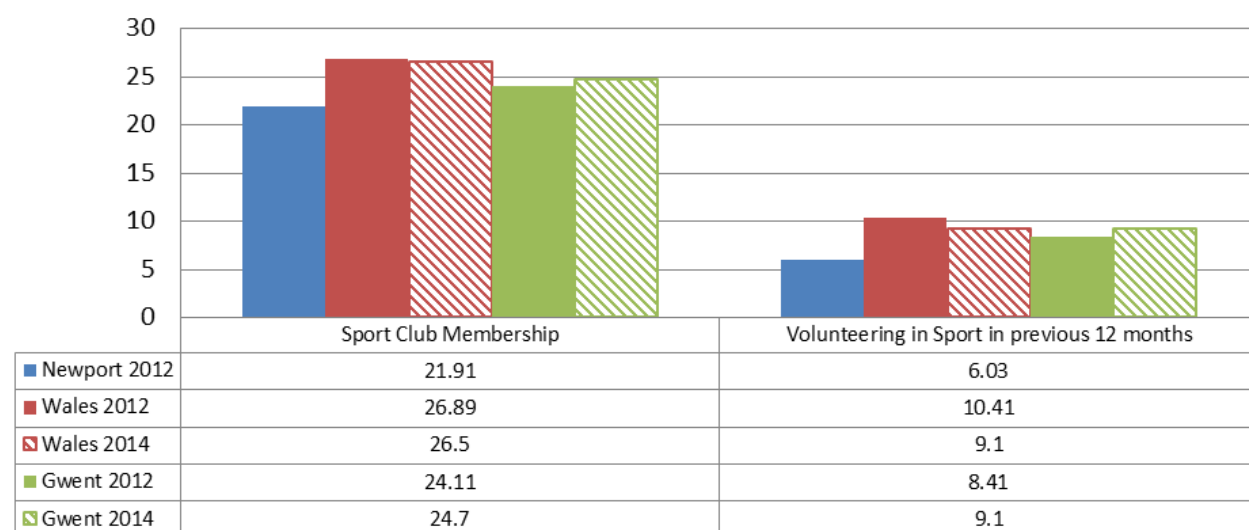
Source: Sports Wales



In 2012 the percentage of people that are members of a sports club in Newport is 21.91%, this is below the Gwent percentage of 24.11% and the Wales figure of 26.89%. In 2014 a Newport percentage was not recorded, however the Gwent and Wales figures were similar at 24.7% and 26.5% respectively.

Sports Club Membership & Volunteering

Source: Sports Wales



In 2012 the percentage of people that had volunteered in Sports in the previous 12 months was 6.03%, however, this estimate was marked as unreliable. The Gwent percentage was 8.41% and the Wales percentage was 10.419%. In 2014 a Newport percentage was not recorded, however the Gwent percentage had increased to 9.1% but the Wales percentage had decreased to 9.1%.

The following comments are typical of the consultation responses received:

- Fewer opportunities each year as sports pitches dwindle.
- Too costly for older people.
- Although I had to join a private gym so I could go swimming. Other public pools restrict access during evenings which is frustrating if you work during the day.
- Great choices and lots of options with the Council gyms.
- Excellent profile raising by the leisure centres noted and the role of the Velodrome in national events.
- Some activities can be expensive.
- Cost is always an issue for people wishing to take part in sport and leisure.

- *There are good facilities in the town.*
- *Limited to narrow range of sports. Provision for swimming for example is pathetic.*
- *Plenty of leisure facilities, gyms, centres and green parks.*

Section 5: Environmental Well-being

Our environment and how we feel about it can impact on our wellness. Environmental well-being covers a broad range of areas. These include understanding the current state of our natural environment and the impact of our actions upon it. It also includes managing and safeguarding the environment and understanding any risks to ourselves and others from the environment around us. Quantitative and Qualitative data relating to environmental well-being are included in this chapter.

Whilst the indicators used in this chapter give an overall picture of environmental well-being there are some areas where additional information would help to refine the Local Well-being Assessment. This includes:

- Predictions of trends going forward of a number of the datasets displayed.
- New analysis has not yet- been published for National Indicator 44: Status of biological diversity in Wales. However:
 - The “State of National Resources Report (SoNaRR) 2016” states for Wales states that overall, **diversity** is declining, which is shown by loss of habitats and species. The ‘extent’ of some habitats has also declined significantly. ‘Condition’ shows mixed results, while ‘connectivity’ has greatly reduced. All ecosystems have problems with one or more attributes of resilience. This means that their capacity to provide ecosystem services and benefits may be at risk. No ecosystem, on the basis of our assessment, can be said to have all the features needed for resilience.
 - The ‘State of Nature’ report published in 2013 by a collaboration of 25 UK conservation and research organisations set out the current state of wildlife, showing that 60% of the 3,148 species that were assessed had declined in the last 50 years⁵⁸. Five main pressures on nature were highlighted: habitat change, climate change, pollution, over-exploitation and invasive non-native species⁵⁹.

In addition the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 specifies a number of statutory reviews and assessments which the board must take into account when preparing their assessment. There are a number to consider which relate to the environmental well-being of our community:

These are:

- The **assessment of the risks** for the United Kingdom of the **current and predicted impact of climate change** sent to Welsh ministers under section 56(6) of the **Climate Change Act 2008** (c.27) (Appendix a1).
- **Climate change risk assessment for Wales** (Appendix a2).

These assessments will be considered alongside the information contained in the Local Well-being Assessment to inform the Response Analysis and the Local Well-being Plan.

In addition the **area statement** under section 11 of the **Environmental (Wales) Bill 2016** once enacted, which relates to any part of the local authority’s area should also be considered. However, the area statement will not be out in time for this iteration of the Local Well-being Assessment.

Engagement

Initial analysis of the engagement considers 662 responses to the Your Newport Survey 2016. The survey formed part of the Local Well-being Assessment engagement activity undertaken in summer/autumn 2016. Other surveys were also undertaken and the results of those will be added to these initial findings.

This analysis looks at responses to two particular questions in the survey as follows:

- What are the things you like most about living in Newport? (up to 3 things).

⁵⁸ Burns F, Eaton MA, Gregory R D, et al. (2013) State of Nature Report. The State of Nature Partnership.

⁵⁹ Secretariat of the Convention of Biological Diversity (2010). Global Biodiversity Outlook 3, Montreal, Page 55

- What do you think your community would like to see more / less of in the next 20 years.

There were no multiple choice questions. All the responses were unprompted and respondents were able to comment openly and freely.

The responses that relate to Environmental Well-being are as follows:

"I love its open and wooded green areas."

Newport's green space is clearly valued by the city's residents with almost a quarter of respondents mentioning open space on their survey forms. 86 respondents referenced parks and green open spaces as something they liked about living in the city, a further 60 people listed access to the surrounding countryside as a positive for Newport and 9 people mentioned cycle paths.

In terms of the future, 81 people also said that they wanted to see green spaces better maintained or more green spaces created, including cycle paths and children's play areas.

"The rural areas surrounding the city." "Easy access to beautiful countryside to walk, etc."

"Beautiful walks along the coast, country and wetlands."

"How green the city is. There are lovely trees, woodlands and parks scattered among the city and these should be kept. They increase the value of properties and are beneficial for people's well-being."

"More green areas with parks for children on new housing estates."

30 people referred to the city's compact size as beneficial, giving easy access to services and facilities:

"[Newport] has all the facilities I enjoy close to hand (theatres, outdoors, gym classes) easy to get around – Newport is a nice size, so travelling from one place to another does not take much time."

"Compact and accessible with good bus and train services. Not far to go to be in the countryside but with benefits of city life."

The issues most often raised as having negative impacts were litter and fly-tipping (mentioned 56 times). In addition 28 respondents said they would like cleaner streets with a further 5 people calling for more litter bins or regular refuse collections in the city:

"Less litter and fly-tipping." "More spent on street cleaning." "More litter bins around town."

A second survey format was undertaken through the Newport Citizens Panel and Communities First clients with 397 responses received. The results are set out in the following table. Key findings include:

- 83% of people who were able to enjoy outdoor spaces.
- 24% of people thought that the development and protection of land was well balanced.
- 26% of people thought Newport is free from pollution.
- 36% of people thought Newport has attractive, clean and safe neighbourhoods.

Statement	Yes		No		Unsure		No reply
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Newport has attractive, clean and safe neighbourhoods	136	36.17%	160	42.55%	80	21.28%	21
Newport has an attractive, clean and safe city centre	154	40.53%	159	41.84%	67	17.63%	17
Wildlife and natural habitats are well protected	187	48.45%	67	17.36%	132	34.20%	11
I am able to enjoy outdoor spaces	322	83.85%	43	11.20%	19	4.95%	13
Newport is well protected from flooding	137	36.05%	62	16.32%	181	47.63%	17

Statement	Yes		No		Unsure		No reply
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
The development and protection of land is well balanced	93	24.16%	78	20.26%	214	55.58%	12
Transport and travel works well in Newport	205	53.95%	111	29.21%	64	16.84%	17
Newport is free from pollution e.g. clean air, rivers, etc.	103	26.96%	138	36.13%	141	36.91%	15

What is the makeup of the environment in Newport?

The Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation domain for physical environment includes a number of indicator measures in relation to:

- **Air Concentrations** which is based on pollutant levels from 2012 DEFRA grids
- **Air Emissions** which is based on pollutant levels from National Atmosphere Emissions Inventory 2011 grids
- **Flood Risk** which is based on the proportion of households at risk of flooding from rivers and seas (National Flood Risk Assessment)
- **Proximity to Waste Disposal and Industrial Sites** which is based on the proportion of households within set distances of such sites in 2014

The purpose of the domain is to measure factors in the local area that may impact on the well-being or quality of life of those living in the area.

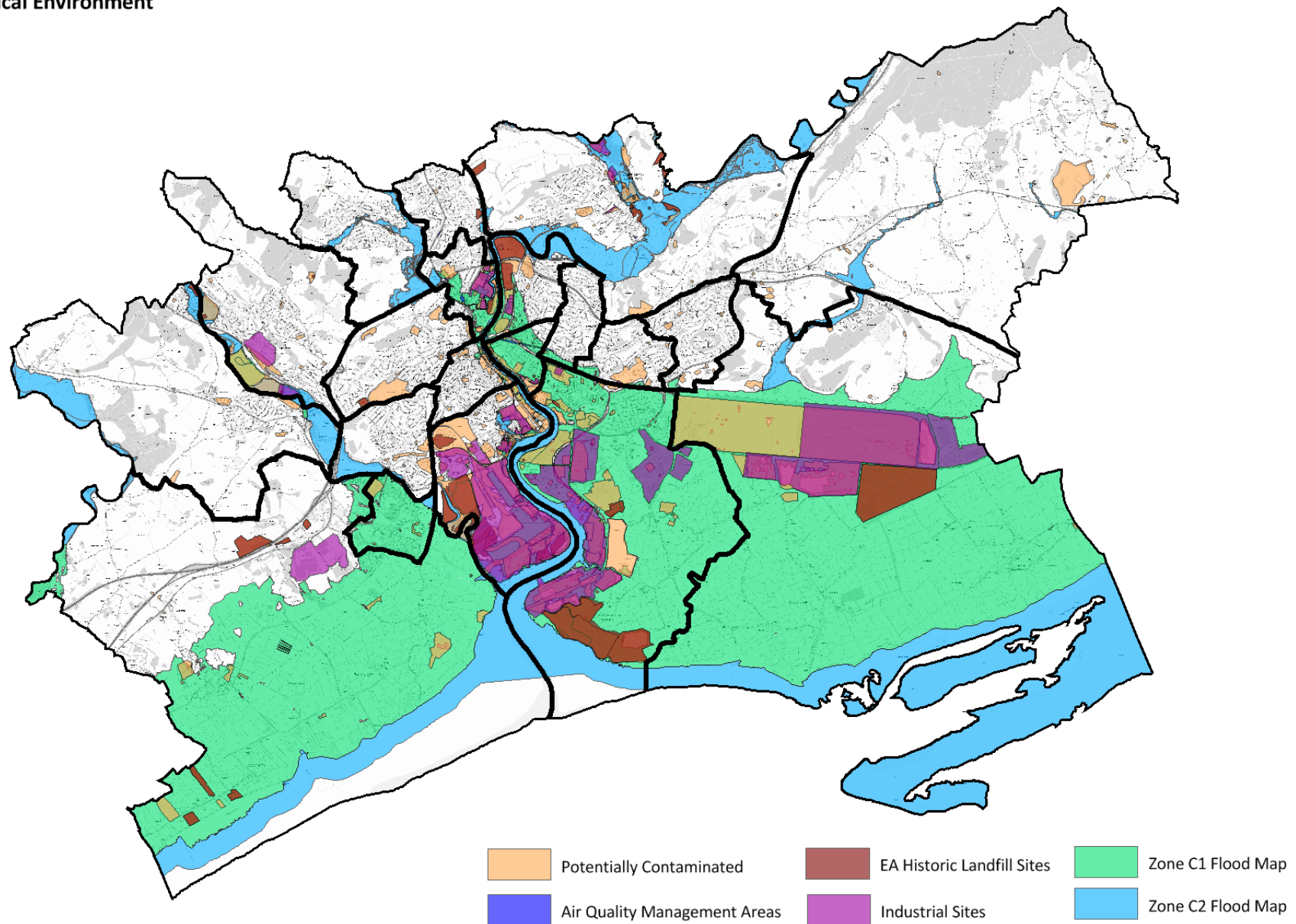
As a local authority Newport (29.5%) has the second highest proportion of Lower Super Output Areas in the most deprived 10% in Wales for physical environment. This was due to a high proportion of Lower Super Output Areas in Newport being among the most deprived for a combination of most of the physical environment indicators.

Newport has the highest percentage of Lower Super Output Areas in the most deprived 50% in Wales (80%). This is because most of the Lower Super Output Areas in Newport were in the most deprived 50% for air quality and at least one other physical environment indicator.

Lower Super Output Area	Physical Environment - WIMD Domain Rank
Tredeggar Park 2	3
Tredeggar Park 1	4
Lliswerry 7	5
Lliswerry 5	6

The following thematic image indicates the location of physical environment features across Newport which is included in the domain.

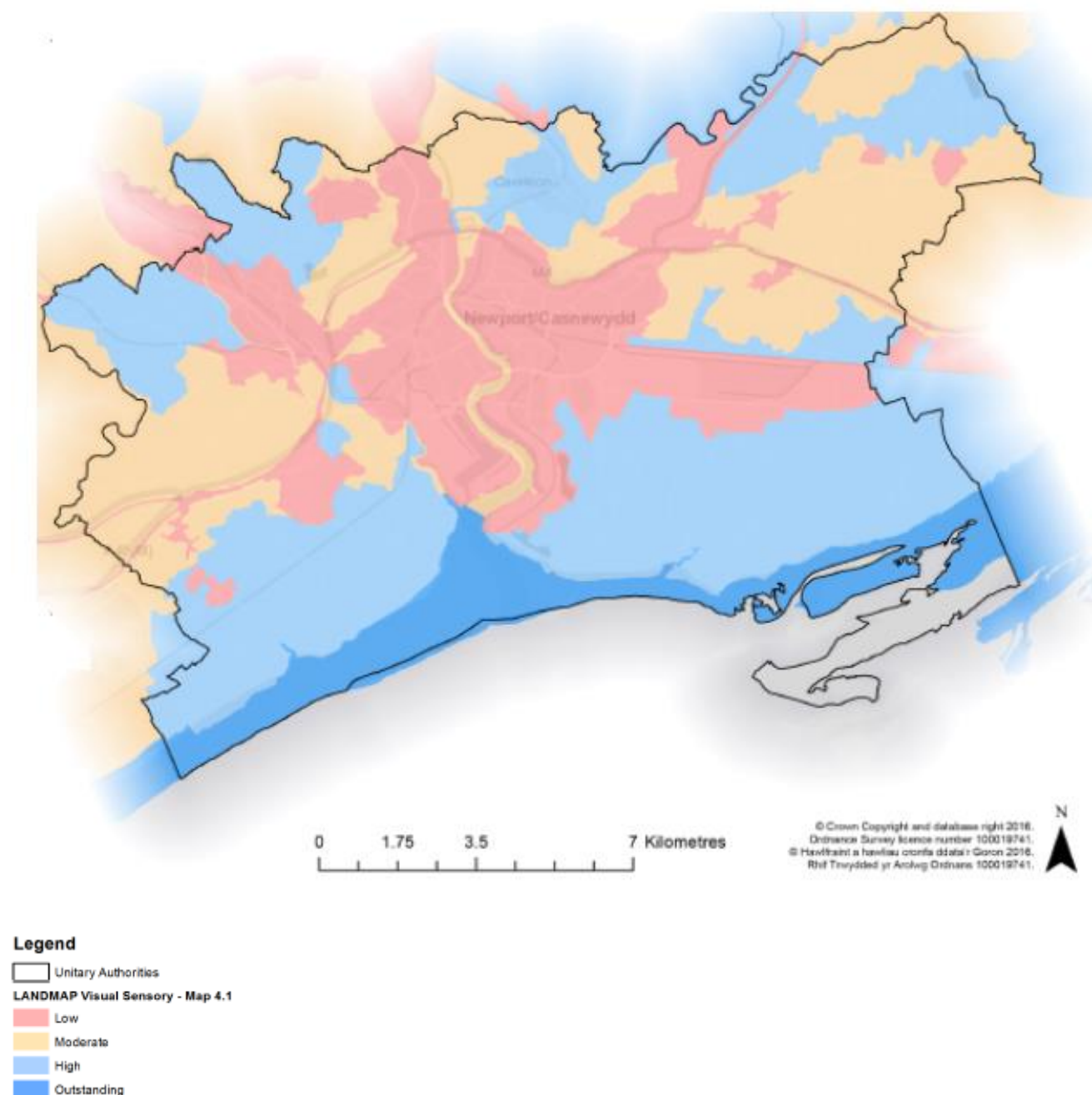
Physical Environment



What is the landscape like?

The diversity of our landscapes

Landscapes are defined by the interrelationships between people, place and resources. As places they are identified and recognised by their character, component parts, quality and local distinctiveness. People relate to landscapes as places to live, work and enjoy, they contribute to our sense of place, identity, well-being and quality of life. Landscapes reflect the complex diversity, nature and state of a range of natural resources, human influences, preferences and land use decisions. It is a useful lens through which to explore interactions between people, environment and economic activity. LANDMAP is an all-Wales landscape resource where landscape characteristics, qualities and influences on the landscape are recorded and evaluated.



Our experience and interaction with landscape can have a positive effect on our health and well-being. Attractive landscapes, natural beauty, cultural heritage and tranquillity provide opportunities and benefits for healthy communities, recreation, tourism and economic activity. Many of Wales' landscape areas and characteristics are rare, unique and valued. Local landscape can provide an important link to our sense of national pride, culture and local identity. Landscapes provide places and opportunities for access and enjoyment, enticing healthy lifestyles and reducing stress in all age groups. There is an economic value in landscapes as destinations for visitors, but also as places for communities to prosper. Welsh landscapes are worth £8 billion/year (with £4.2 billion from tourism).

The Gwent Levels of the Wentloog and Caldicot Levels form an extensive, low-lying, coastal reclaimed landscape with a very distinctive network of reens and drainage channels, fields and settlements. The area is historically and archaeologically important, with a strong sense of place, reflecting the history of land reclamation since Roman times. There are extensive views over the Severn Estuary and the Newport Wetlands and Wales Coast Path are important recreation features. The area is tranquil, away from the backdrop of residential and industrial areas fringing Newport.

The Severn Estuary is an exposed, natural feature with extensive views across water, mudflats and saltmarshes to the English coast and the distinctive Severn bridges.

Inland, attractive rolling farmland provide tranquillity away from the M48 and M4, and a network of paths and bridleways, with views over the estuary; rising to higher hills around Machen and Wentwood, with woodlands and small reservoirs important for recreation.

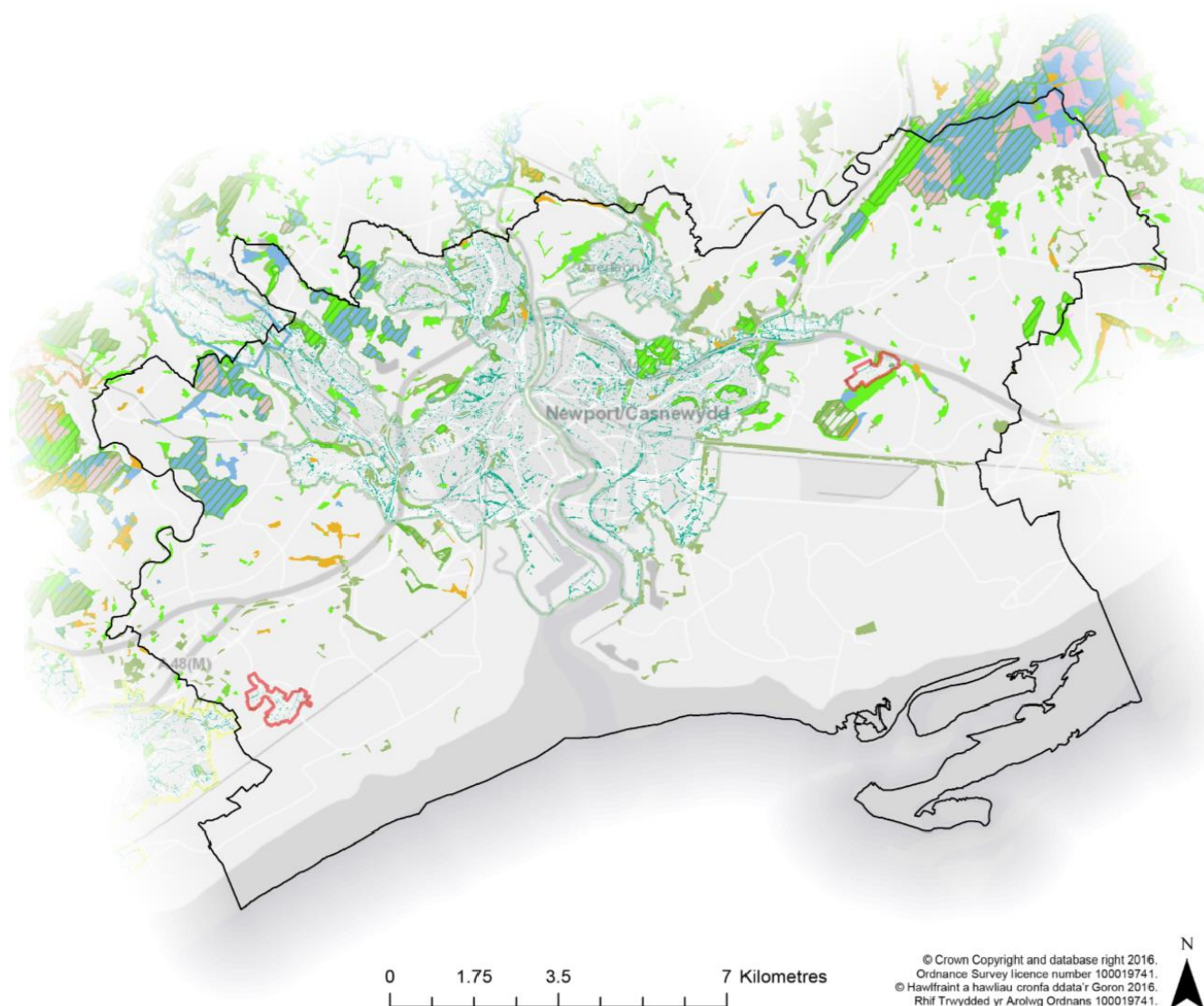
The rivers Usk, Rhymney and Ebbw provide strong natural features flowing through the rural lowlands, which are tranquil away from main roads, and include historic villages and the Roman fort and historic town of Caerleon. The Monmouthshire and Brecon Canal is an important heritage feature, walking and cycling route.

The River Usk gives a sense of place as it flows through Newport and the Gaer hillfort and Ridgeway on high ground provide important public spaces and views. Around the city fringes, sports and recreation facilities including the Celtic Manor Golf Course and parkland such as at Tredegar House, Tredegar Park, Belle Vue Park, Beechwood Park and the Glebelands are important.

Forests, woods and trees

The maps below shows the extent of woodland in Newport. Both the ancient woodland resource (the most important woodland for biodiversity) and our urban trees. Woodland in Wales' covers 306,000 hectares, with approximately half being conifer and half broadleaved. Wales is one of the least wooded countries in Europe (14.8% of land area compared to the EU average of 38%). Forestry based industries are worth over £400 million per annum to the Welsh economy, however, we still import 63% of softwood and 94% of the hardwood timber. Forecasts of future timber production in Wales' shows a drop in availability from current levels if we do not bring more areas into production and/or increase our woodland cover.

Trees in urban areas have an average of 16.4% canopy cover (2013) (covering 14,145 ha) which is mid-range in world rankings. One hundred and sixty out of our 220 towns (73%) showed an overall decline in tree canopy cover between 2009 and 2013. Of particular concern is the loss between 2006 and 2013 of 7,000 large urban trees that are valued by communities. Tree cover in deprived areas tends to be lower and relatively less diverse in urban trees.



Legend

- Unitary Authorities
- Tree cover in urban areas (quintile)**
 - 0
 - 0.25
 - 0.5
 - 0.75
 - 1
- Urban Tree Canopy Cover (2009)
- Woods For People
- Ancient woodland inventory 2011**
 - Ancient Semi Natural Woodland
 - Restored Ancient Woodland Site
 - Plantation on Ancient Woodland Site
 - Ancient Woodland Site of Unknown Category
- National Forest Inventory Wales (2013)**
 - Woodland

Woodlands and trees provide a variety of benefits to well-being. They help regulate our climate, provide income & jobs from timber and other activities, store carbon; contribute to reducing flood and low river flow risk; safeguard soils; improve air quality; reduce noise; and regulate pests and diseases. They play a major role in pollination, soil formation, nutrient cycling, water cycling and oxygen production, all of which are crucial in supporting well-being. Trees also contribute to improving our health. Studies have shown that there are

significant positive associations between mental and physical well-being and increased trees and greenspace in urban areas. Children living in areas with more street trees, for example, have lower prevalence of asthma⁶⁰. The effectiveness of woodland & trees in providing the above 'services' are dependent on its location, extent, condition and resilience. Therefore, if we want to realise the benefits that woodland & trees provide – we need to: create more new woodlands which can both produce timber and deliver community and biodiversity benefits; bring more woodlands into active management; use more locally produced wood products in construction and in our homes – this will help drive demand and increase woodland management; get people out into the woods to enjoy them.

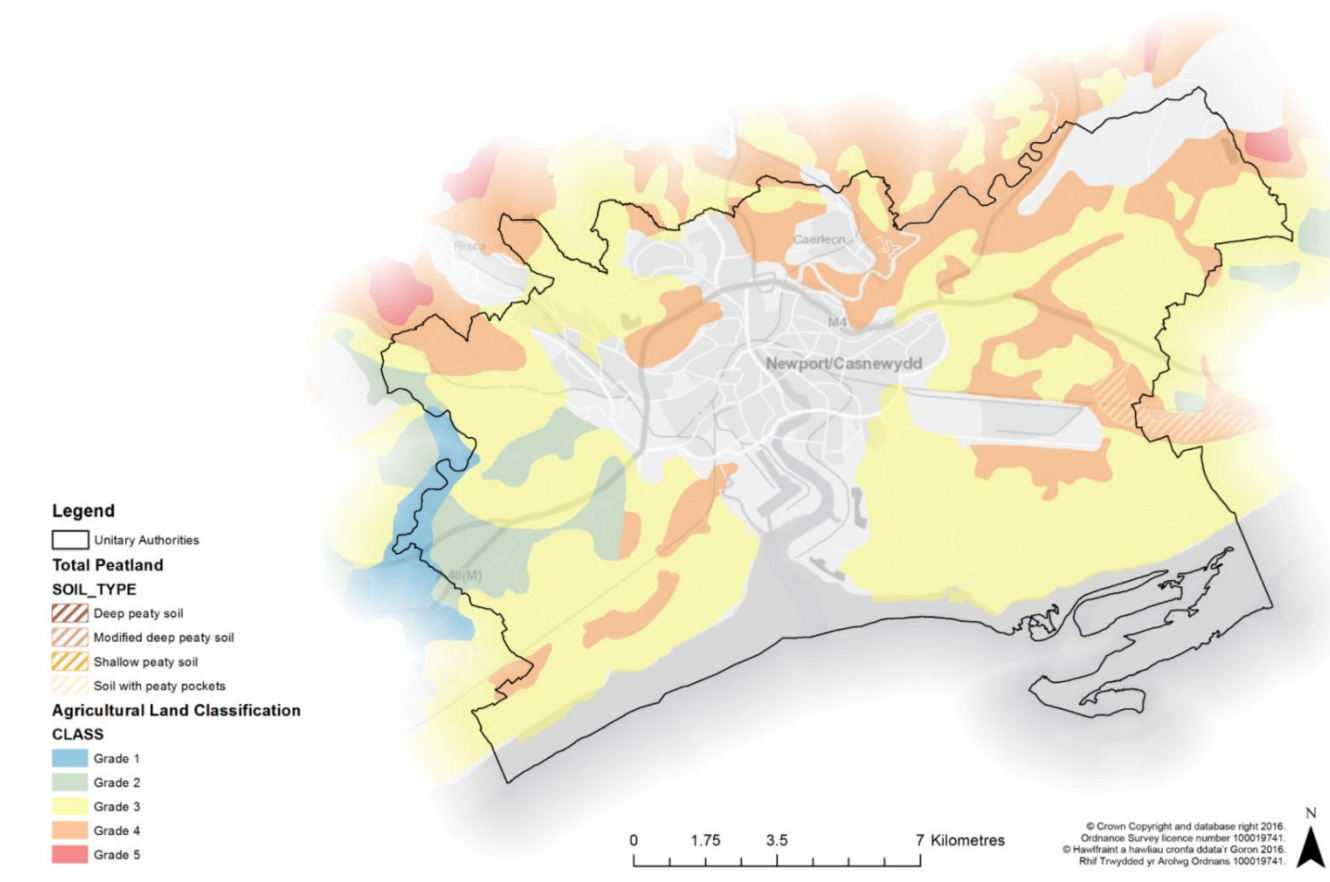
Newport is dominated by the 'Wentwood' complex of woodlands as well as small farm and mixed woodlands, mainly lowland in character. Wentwood has high conservation value and includes, significant areas of Plantations on Ancient Woodland Sites and recreation areas. Natural Resources Wales (NRW) manages approximately 700 Hectares of woodland on behalf of the Welsh Government.

In recent years there has been substantial felling and restocking due to the effects of larch disease which has impacted both landscape and communities. Some anti-social behaviour is also found.

The ability of our woodlands to provide a range of benefits is not being realised due to their often poor condition and fragmented nature. Protecting trees from development, educating people about woodlands and restoring, expanding and improving the condition of our woods is key to realising these benefits.

Soils and agriculture

While Newport is predominantly an urban landscape, there are approximately 200 active farms including beef, sheep, dairy and arable. These farms cover approximately 10,000 ha, the majority of which are found on the Gwent Levels. Soil in the area is predominantly deep calcareous clayey and fine silty soils.



⁶⁰ Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health 62(7): pp647-9. Lovasi GS, Quinn JW, Neckerman KM, Perzanowski MS, Rundle A (2007)

Agriculture has shaped and defined the man-made landscape of the Gwent Levels. It is however a landscape that presents challenges to farming. Water levels are controlled by a historic network of ditches and reens which are essential to drain the high water table and provide water during the summer months. The drainage network and high water table make opportunities for the storage and spreading of organic manures limited and the waterways are at high risk of nutrient enrichment. Additionally, its archaeological interest and historic features can limit or prevent some practices.

Many areas in Newport have been affected by historical land uses causing contamination of soils. It is estimated that up to 200 planning applications per year are received by the local planning authority at sites where land contamination is a potential issue. These sites can pollute groundwater and rivers and pose a risk to human health. As sites are redeveloped Natural Resources Wales works with the Local Authority and developers to make sure this historical contamination is dealt with. Where redevelopment via the planning process is not a possibility we provide support to Local Authorities in carrying out their duty under Part 2A of the Environmental Protection Act. This involves investigating potential 'contaminated land' (as defined by Part 2A EPA 1990) sites within the local authority area. Between 1st of July 2001 and the 31st of December 2013, Newport City Council investigated 5 potential contaminated land sites.

Greenspaces

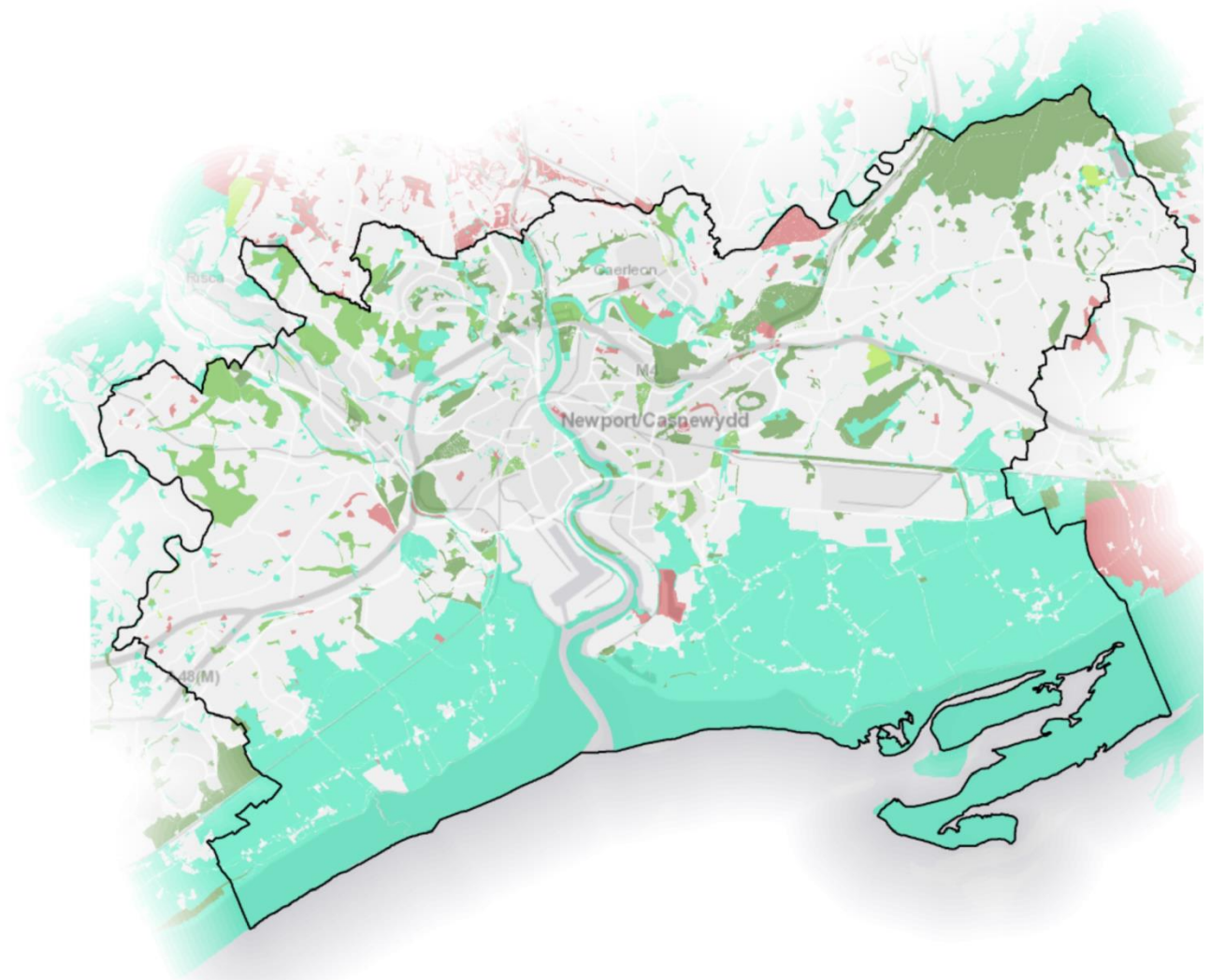
The maps show the areas of accessible natural greenspace in Wales. Greenspace and trees can make a significant contribution to the physical and mental health and well-being of the population in Wales. Increasing levels of physical activity has beneficial consequences in terms of increasing peoples' healthy lifespans and reducing the incidence of chronic disease, including cardiovascular disease, some cancers, type II diabetes and osteoporosis.

Even in our 'green' country, not everyone has access to the green space required to maintain physical health and mental well-being. Path networks, urban woodlands and other green infrastructure aimed at enhancing the quality and accessibility of the local environment can all play an important role in improving the health and well-being of people in Wales. But these are not always located near to the people that would benefit from them most, or are not managed in ways which make them accessible and attractive to use.

The cost of physical inactivity to Wales is estimated to be £650 million per year⁶¹. However, it's widely recognised that several of the key health issues faced by Wales (and other countries) are considered to be 'preventable' (Chief Medical Officer Annual Report 2013-14 & 2014-15). These include many of the chronic conditions that insufficient physical activity contributes to such as cardiovascular disease, Type 2 diabetes, chronic kidney disease, some cancers, osteoporosis and arthritis.

Use of the natural environment can support social resilience by providing opportunities for interaction and engagement. This helps build social cohesion, along with improving mental well-being and increased physical activity, both of which are of particular benefit in more deprived areas, where social resilience is often at a lower level.

⁶¹ Climbing higher: creating an active Wales by the Welsh Government 2009



0 2.25 4.5 9 Kilometres

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Rhif Trwydded yr Arolwg Ordnans 100019741.



Legend

Casnewydd - Newport

Potentially Accessible Natural Greenspaces

Naturalness, Accessible

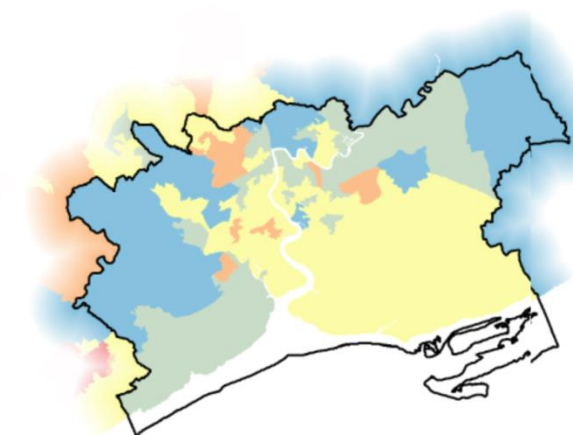
- T, Full
- T, Conditional
- T, Proximate and Remote
- T, No Access
- T, Potential Sites

(Inset)

Mental wellbeing - Wales

Mental Health Score Quintile

- 0
- 0.25
- 0.5
- 0.75
- 1



0 3.25 6.5 13 Kilometers

The following comments are typical of the consultation responses received:

- *More needs to be done to protect the SSSI Gwent levels during the M4 consultation.*
- *We love the Wetlands.*
- *I am sure the Council does what it can with the resources available, but a lot more could be done. For example, our local park and woodland need much more management - a local community group has stepped in to help but there are limits to what we can do.*
- *Trees are constantly being chopped down. Green areas sacrificed for new housing estates.*
- *Around Newport there are lots of nature reserves. Also grass verges are allowed to support wild flowers which look nice and provides habitat.*
- *Too much building and development on Greenfield sites.*
- *There is always rubbish in the woods and burned cars which prevents children playing in there. Housing and jobs always takes priority.*

Open Space

The adopted minimum standard of 2.4 hectares per 1,000 population for open space, sport and recreation is derived from the FIT (Field In Trust) minimum 'Benchmark Standards' for outdoor sport and play. This is the only nationally based standard provided for outdoor sport and play space and is therefore still recommended as best practice. The FIT standard represents a minimum level of provision and should be sought as such throughout Newport in both urban and rural areas.

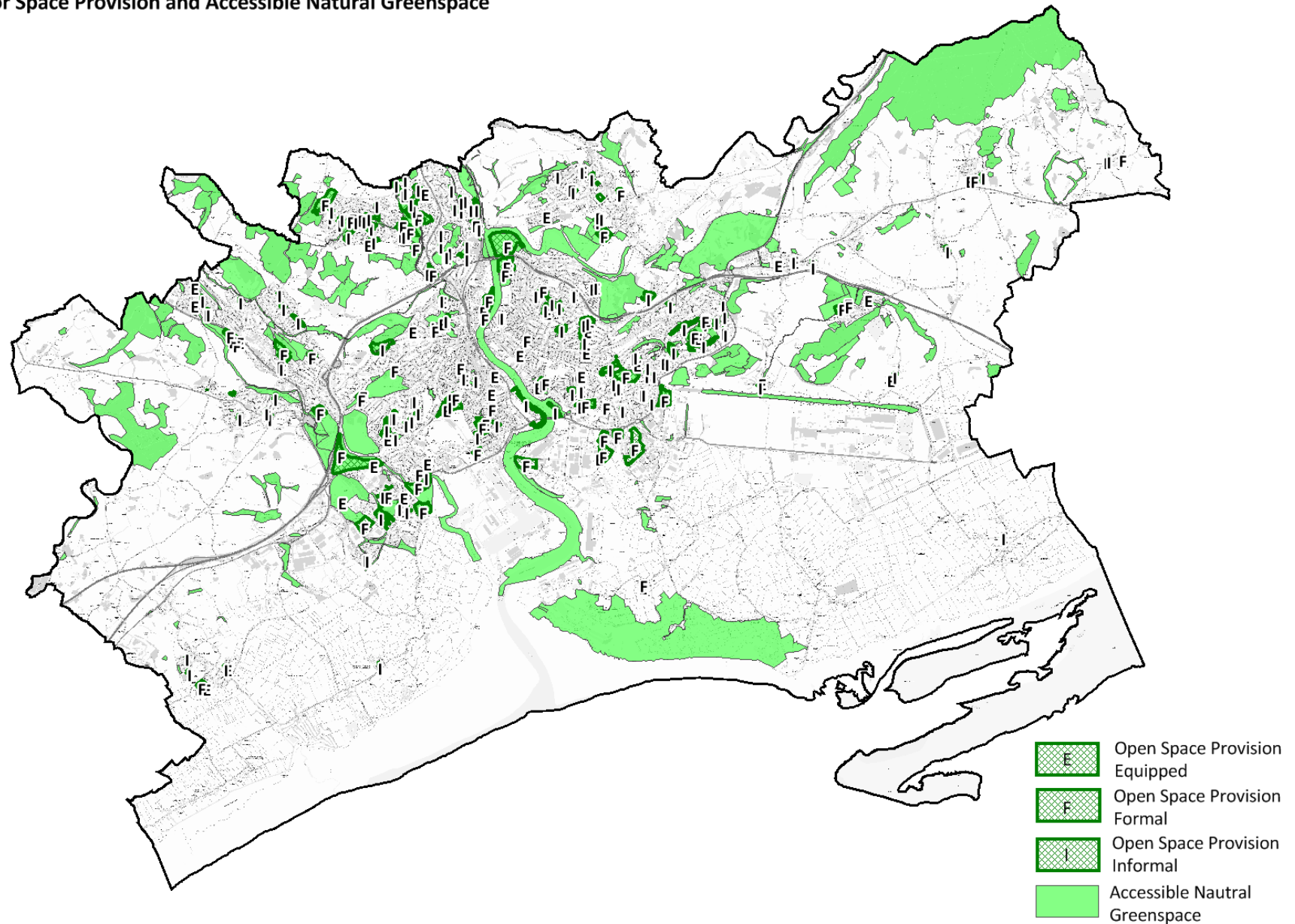
The benchmark standards have been applied to outdoor sport and play provision and used to help identify any areas of Newport lacking in provision on a ward-by-ward basis. Newport has a number of identified deficiencies in regard to open space provision across the city. The FIT minimum benchmark standard assessment overall Newport has a shortfall of 33.25 hectares in terms of provision.

A detailed breakdown and summary of formal, informal and equipped Open Space Provision for Newport is provided below.

Ward		Hectares			Summary
		Formal Category	Informal Category	Equipped Category	
Victoria	FIT Requirement	11.94	4.11	1.87	17.91
Population 2011: 7,464	Actual Provision	0.12	0.00	0.19	0.31
	Shortfall / Surplus	-11.82	-4.11	-1.68	-17.60
Marshfield	Required Provision	10.03	3.45	1.57	15.05
Population 2011: 6,270	Actual Provision	2.00	1.33	0.20	3.53
	Shortfall / Surplus	-8.03	-2.12	-1.37	-11.52
Allt-yr-yn	Required Provision	14.05	4.83	2.20	21.08
Population 2011: 8,782	Actual Provision	3.77	7.27	0.59	11.63
	Shortfall / Surplus	-10.28	2.44	-1.61	-9.45
Graig	Required Provision	9.85	3.59	1.54	14.98
Population 2011: 6,159	Actual Provision	3.37	2.50	0.16	6.03
	Shortfall / Surplus	-6.48	-1.09	-1.38	-8.95
Rogerstone	Required Provision	16.25	5.59	2.54	24.38
Population 2011: 10,158	Actual Provision	12.86	3.88	0.17	16.91
	Shortfall / Surplus	-3.89	-1.71	-2.37	-7.47
Alway	Required Provision	13.33	4.58	2.08	19.99
Population 2011: 7,576	Actual Provision	8.27	4.68	0.09	13.04
	Shortfall / Surplus	-5.06	0.10	-1.99	-6.96
Langstone	Required Provision	7.08	2.43	1.11	10.62

Ward		Hectares			Summary
		Formal Category	Informal Category	Equipped Category	
Population 2011: 4,425	Actual Provision	1.72	2.29	0.19	4.20
	Shortfall / Surplus	-5.36	-0.14	-0.92	-6.42
Beechwood	Required Provision	12.12	4.17	1.89	18.18
Population 2011: 7,576	Actual Provision	0.53	11.49	0.10	12.12
	Shortfall / Surplus	-11.59	7.32	-1.79	-6.06
Caerleon	Required Provision	12.9	4.43	2.02	19.35
Population 2011: 8,061	Actual Provision	8.81	5.79	0.32	14.92
	Shortfall / Surplus	-4.09	1.36	-1.70	-4.43
Pillgwenlly	Required Provision	11.71	4.02	1.83	17.56
Population 2011: 7,318	Actual Provision	6.30	6.03	0.34	12.67
	Shortfall / Surplus	-5.41	2.01	-1.49	-4.89
Ringland	Required Provision	13.68	4.70	2.14	20.52
Population 2011: 8,550	Actual Provision	5.82	12.11	0.38	18.31
	Shortfall / Surplus	-7.86	7.41	-1.76	-2.21
Llanwern	Required Provision	4.74	1.63	0.74	7.11
Population 2011: 2,961	Actual Provision	3.35	1.75	0.56	5.66
	Shortfall / Surplus	-1.39	0.12	-0.18	-1.45
Shaftesbury	Required Provision	8.22	2.82	1.28	12.32
Population 2011: 5,135	Actual Provision	9.20	1.68	0.43	11.31
	Shortfall / Surplus	0.98	-1.14	-0.85	-1.01
Stow Hill	Required Provision	7.64	2.39	1.19	11.22
Population 2011: 4,773	Actual Provision	0.64	9.52	0.29	10.45
	Shortfall / Surplus	-7.00	7.13	-0.90	-0.77
Malpas	Required Provision	12.80	4.40	2.00	19.19
Population 2011: 7,997	Actual Provision	4.98	16.77	0.29	22.04
	Shortfall / Surplus	-7.82	12.37	-1.71	2.84
St. Julians	Required Provision	13.88	4.77	2.17	20.82
Population 2011: 8,675	Actual Provision	24.87	3.41	0.13	28.41
	Shortfall / Surplus	10.99	-1.36	-2.04	7.59
Bettws	Required Provision	12.17	4.18	1.90	18.25
Population 2011: 7,606	Actual Provision	16.57	10.55	0.12	27.24
	Shortfall / Surplus	4.40	6.37	-1.78	8.99
Tredegar Park	Required Provision	7.07	2.21	1.11	10.39
Population 2011: 4,421	Actual Provision	13.54	7.00	0.28	20.82
	Shortfall / Surplus	6.47	5.49	-0.83	10.43
Gaer	Required Provision	13.95	4.80	2.18	20.93
Population 2011: 8,721	Actual Provision	30.04	7.06	1.32	38.42
	Shortfall / Surplus	16.09	2.26	-0.86	17.49
Lliswerry	Required Provision	19.76	6.79	3.09	29.65
Population 2011: 12,353	Actual Provision	45.17	4.40	0.28	49.85
	Shortfall / Surplus	25.41	-2.39	-2.81	20.20
All Wards	Required Provision	221.00	75.71	34.55	307.67
Population 2011: 145,736	Actual Provision	185.36	108.96	6.31	274.44
	Shortfall / Surplus	-35.64	33.95	-28.24	-33.25

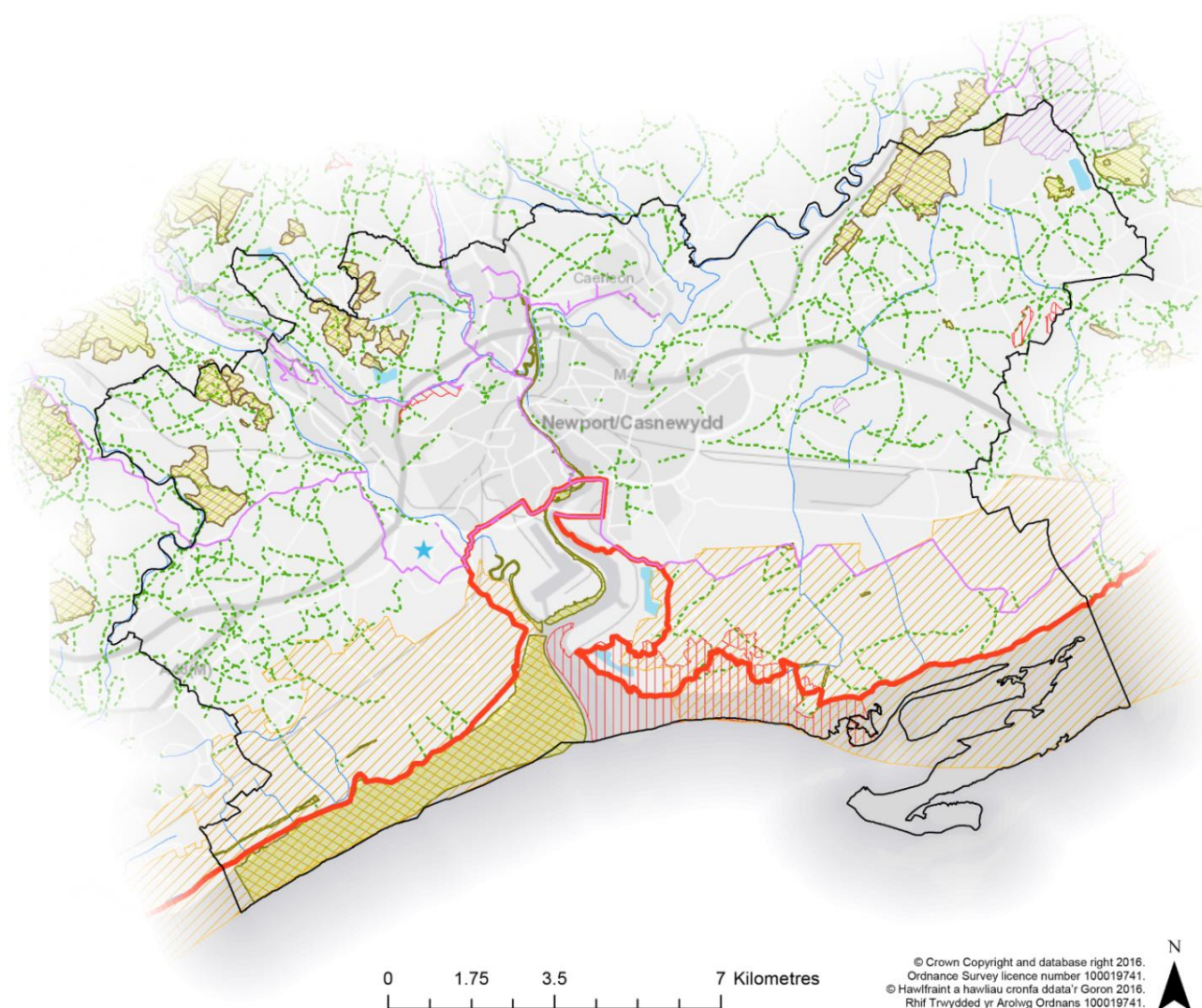
Outdoor Space Provision and Accessible Natural Greenspace



Recreation, access and tourism

Over 25% of Wales is designated as National Parks and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty, with iconic landscapes providing a clear sense of place and cultural identity. Wales has a wealth of opportunities for people to enjoy the outdoors. There are thousands of kilometres of public paths, some of these are part of the flagship National Trails or the award-winning Wales Coast Path. Over a fifth of Wales also has 'open access' where you can walk anywhere, this includes 100,000 hectares of Welsh Government woodland that NRW manages.

There are also many other places people can visit including Local Nature Reserves, country parks and most National Nature Reserves. Horse riding is allowed in some NRW managed woodland. There are cycle routes across Wales allowing active travel and more technical mountain bike routes in some woodland. Enjoyment of the outdoors is also an important part of appreciating the cultural and landscape heritage of Wales and people's place within it.



Legend

Unitary Authorities

Tourist locations

LEGEND

- ★ Country Park
- Cycle route (Sustrans)
- Wales coast path
- National Parks
- Historic Landscapes

- Local Nature Reserve (LNR)
- National Nature Reserves (NNR)
- Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty
- Horse Riding Access Woodland
- Open Access Land
- Public Right of Way (PRoW)
- Lakes
- Rivers

Outdoor recreation can make a significant contribution to the physical health and mental well-being of the population in Wales: increasing levels of physical activity has beneficial consequences in terms of increasing peoples' healthy lifespans and reducing the incidence of chronic disease, including cardiovascular disease, some cancers, type II diabetes and osteoporosis. Many outdoor recreational activities are free at the point of use, enabling participation across and between communities. The outdoors can offer opportunities for everyone; and appropriate promotion, facilities and access opportunities can improve social inclusion. Equitable access to the countryside, water and green space close to where people live is increasingly important, providing health, economic and social benefits for communities and businesses.

Walking and cycling can play a key role in serving local transport needs and helping address the issues of congestion, pollution and climate change associated with car dependency. What are sometimes classed as 'everyday journeys' to work by foot or bike cost less and help to keep people fit as well as being enjoyable. This type of journey is sometimes known as 'active travel'.

In Newport there are 281 kilometres of public rights of way, most of which are public footpaths. Currently there are 39 kilometres of Wales Coast Path, although this may change depending on the outcome of any new M4 route.

Additionally there are 1,492 hectares of access land (where people can walk anywhere, instead of having to keep to linear paths) making up 7% of Newport's area, 513 hectares of this is NRW managed woodland.

What are air quality and emission levels?

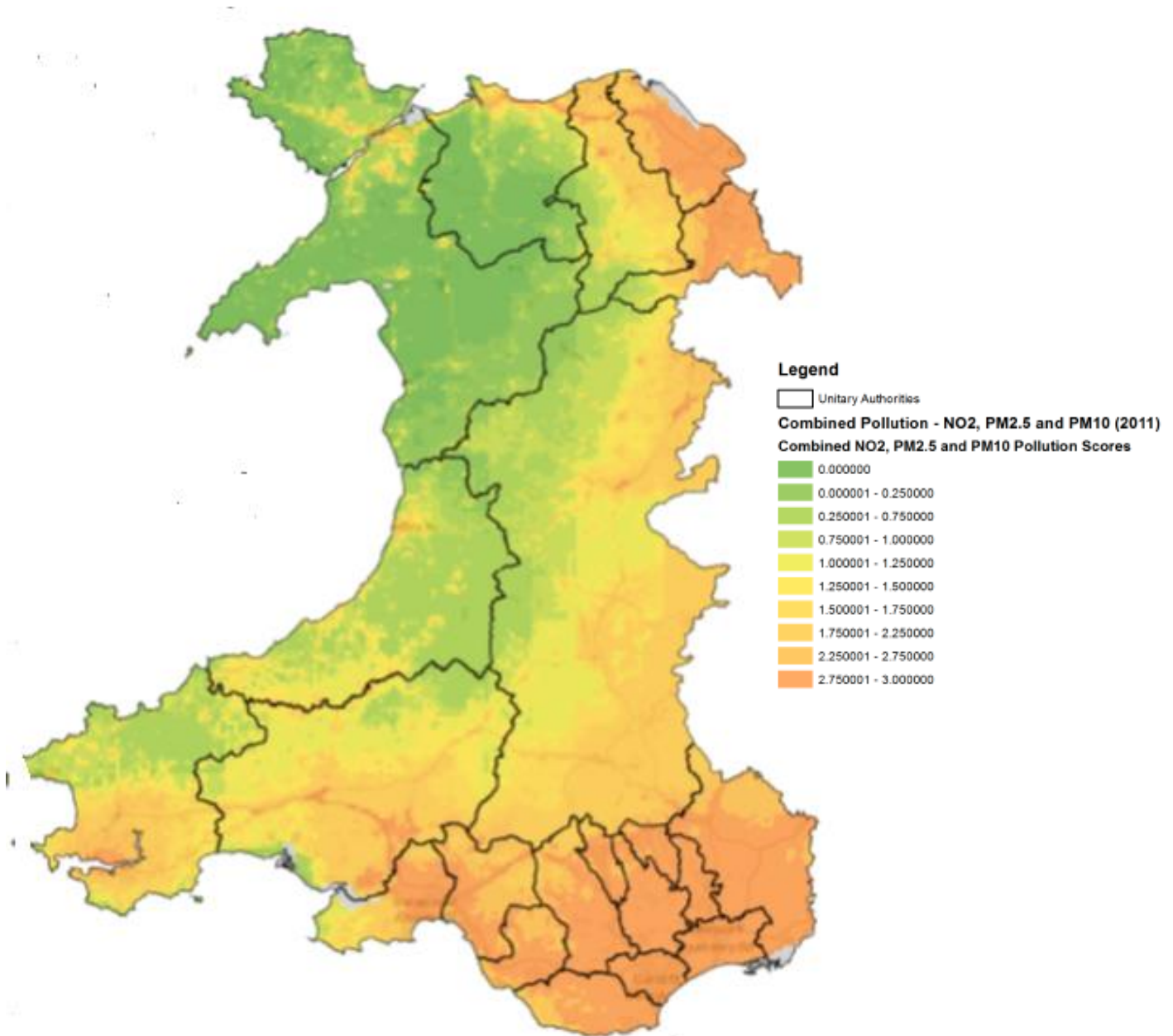
Air Quality is the leading cause of the environmental burden of disease in Europe. In February 2016 it was reported that 40,000 additional deaths per year are attributable to poor air quality⁶², with a health cost of £20 billion per annum. The health impacts of air pollution are far reaching and impact on us all.

Combined Pollution

The map overleaf gives a national picture of the combined pollution of Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂), Particulate Matter 2.5 (PM_{2.5}) and Particulate Matter 10 (PM₁₀) across Wales.

It can be seen from the map that Newport is an area of high levels of combined pollution score compared with the rest of Wales.

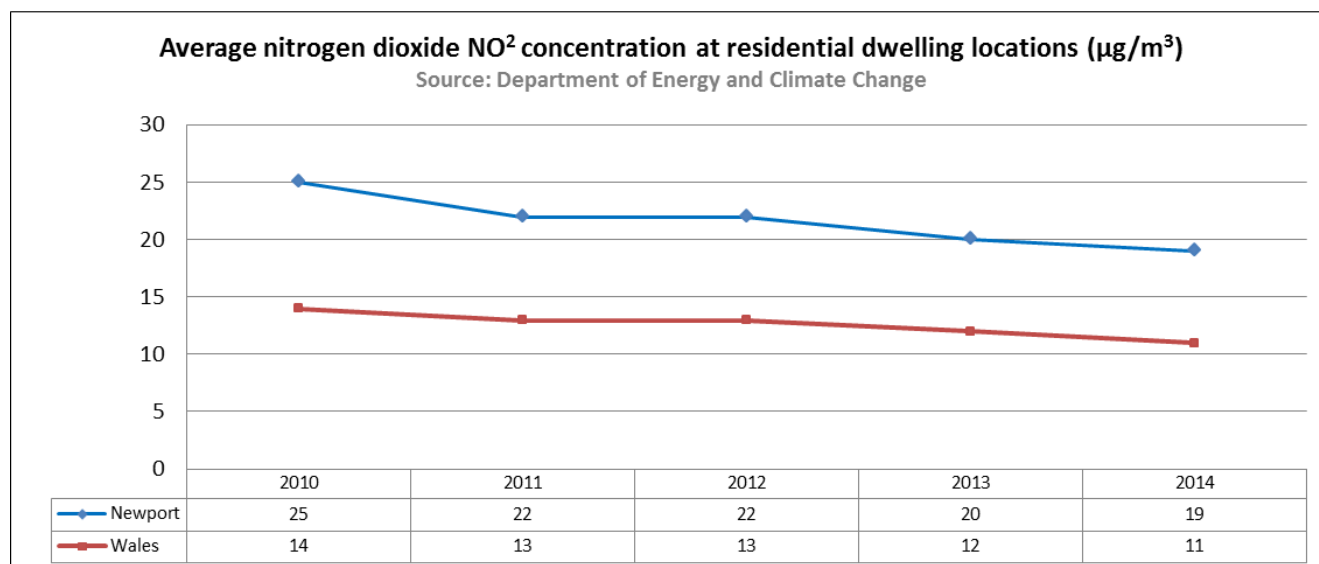
⁶² Royal College of Physicians. 2016. Every breath we take: the lifelong impact of air pollution [online]. London: Royal College of Physicians.



Nitrogen dioxide (NO₂)

Nitrogen Dioxide gets in the air from the burning of fuel that powers cars, trucks, buses, power plants, and off-road equipment.

If we look at Average Nitrogen Dioxide concentration in the graph overleaf, we can see that levels in Newport have reduced from 25 µg/m³ in 2010 to 19 µg/m³ in 2014. However the concentration is still well above the Wales average, which has reduced from 14 to 11 µg/m³ over the same period.



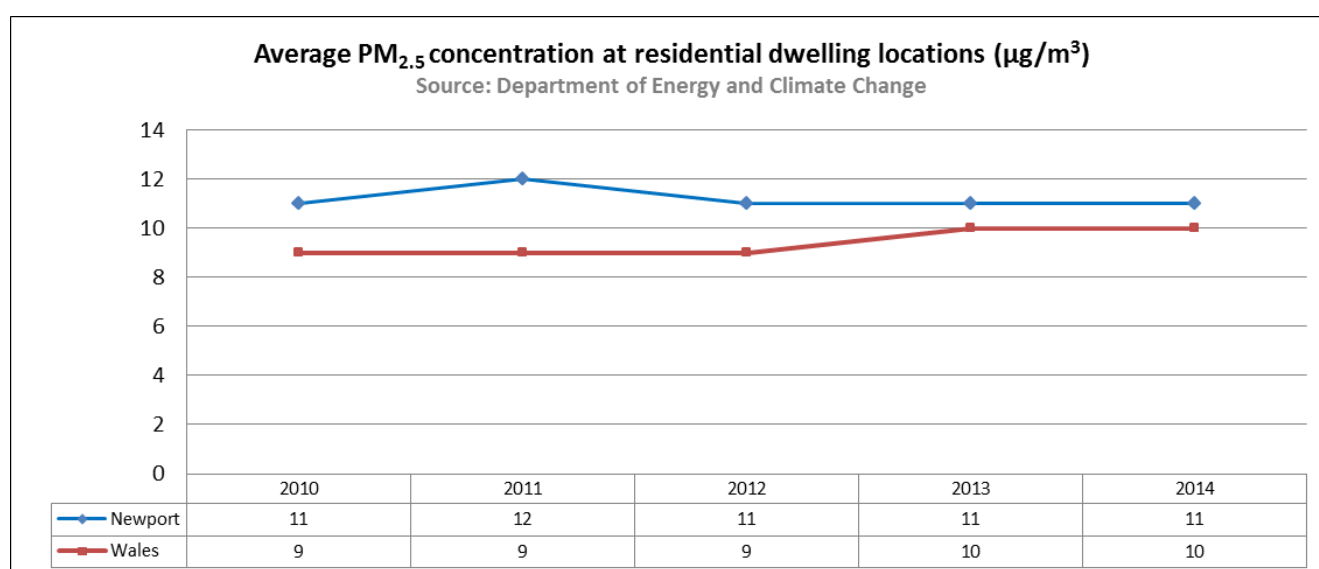
Newport is currently one of the highest levels of air pollution in Wales. The number of road vehicles has increased by approximately 17% in Newport over the last 15 years.⁶³ Unfortunately the road network has struggled to keep pace with this increase. With traffic levels increasing it is unlikely that Nitrogen Dioxide levels will fall significantly any time soon.

Short term exposure to high levels of Nitrogen Dioxide is known to cause inflammation of the airways. Long term exposure can cause bronchitis, asthma and reduced lung function in children.

Particulate Material

Particulate material is generated from many sources, both natural and man-made. Within the urban environment road traffic produces a high proportion of particulate material. 80% of the particulate generated from a vehicle comes from brake pads and tyre wear, with the remaining 20% from engine emissions⁶⁴.

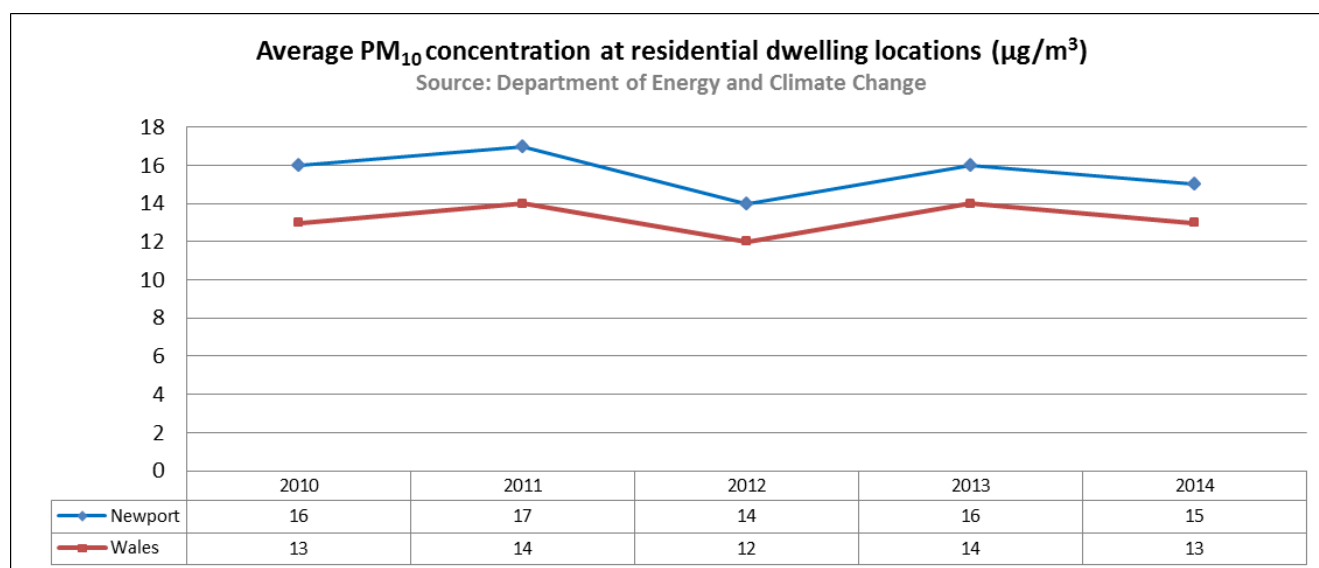
Particulate emissions from chimneys are also a contributor, along with a range of other diffuse sources such as construction sites, domestic bonfires, wood burners, fireworks, road salting etc. Particulate Material is split into two sizes, PM₁₀ (material smaller than 10µm) and PM_{2.5} (material smaller than 2.5µm).



⁶³ <http://www.dft.gov.uk/traffic-counts/area.php?region=Wales&la=Newport>

⁶⁴ Environmental Health News – February 2017 page 3

Average PM_{2.5} concentration levels have fluctuated but have remained relatively constant at 11 µg/m³ from 2010 to 2014. This is still above the Wales average which has increased from 9 to 10 µg/m³ over the same period.



Average PM₁₀ concentration levels have fluctuated between 2010 and 2014 but the latest data recorded is 15 µg/m³. This is above the Welsh average concentration levels which with latest data of 13 µg/m³.

Again with traffic levels increasing it is unlikely there will be a significant reduction in particulate levels any time soon.

Particulate material consists of a complex mixture of solid and liquid particles of organic and inorganic substances suspended in the air. These substances can penetrate deep inside the lungs. Short or long term exposure to high levels increases the risk of developing cancer, cardiovascular and respiratory disease. The World Health Organisation (WHO) have been unable to identify a level of either PM₁₀ or PM_{2.5} which does not cause damage to human health. However it is generally accepted that achieving a particulate free environment is impractical. Hence particulate standards that are considered to be the lowest practicably achievable have been set.

Responsibility to regulate industrial facilities falls to the Local Authority or National Resources Wales (depending upon the nature and scale of the facility). However within Newport the vast majority of air pollution is caused by road traffic. Road traffic emissions (and other sources) contribute to an elevated urban background level of pollution. And secondly, high traffic volumes on restricted road systems cause hot spots of particularly poor air quality. There is a fundamental link between transport and air quality within the Newport district.

There are also direct impacts on the economy due to poor air quality. Because air quality impacts the health of the population, including people of working age there are direct consequences for the loss of working days contributing to low productivity. The health impacts also cause a strain on the health services, which in turn increase the funding requirements. It is estimated that the health impact of poor air quality costs UK economy 20 billion per year.

Air Quality Management Areas

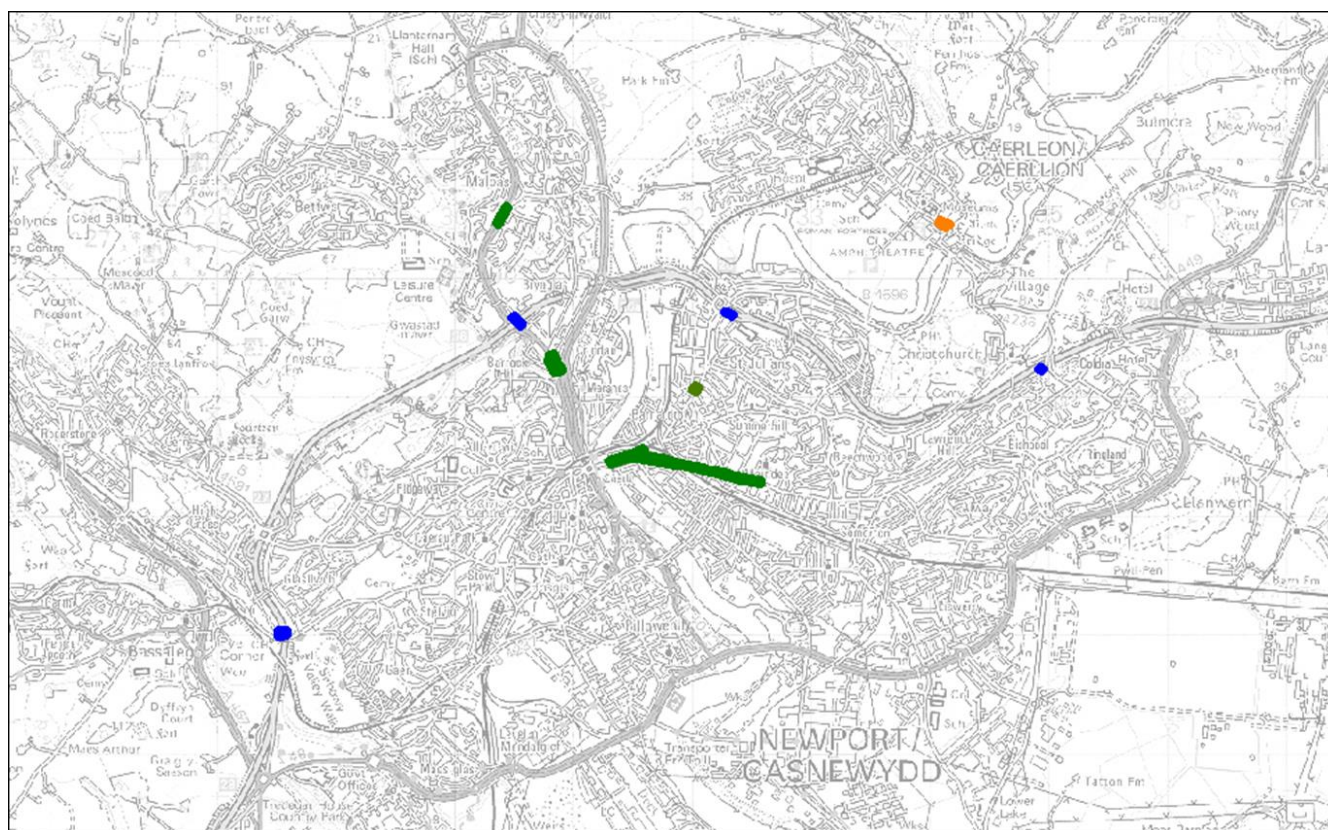
The local authority has the duty to investigate air quality. Where it is found to be failing the standards at the façade of a receptor (residents, school, care home or hospital) an Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA) has to be declared.

For example: narrow restricted roads with high traffic volume comprised mainly of older HGVs and cars that frequently get congested on a hill with residential houses on the kerb would likely result in very poor air quality and the designation of an AQMA.

Other areas of the district may have poor air quality, such as the verge of a motorway or A-Road, however as there are no receptor present, these areas are not generally monitored by the Council and will unlikely be designated as an AQMA. Newport currently comprises of nine Air Quality Management Areas.

The Air Quality Management Areas are listed in the table and shown on the map below.

Air Quality Management Areas		
	Location	Community Area
1	Malpas Road / Graig Park Ave	Malpas
2	Caerleon Road	St Julians
3	Harlequin Roundabout, Malpas Road	Shaftesbury
4	Chepstow Road	St Julians / Victoria / Beechwood
5	Royal Oak Hill	Ringland / Caerleon
6	Malpas Road (M4 junction)	Shaftesbury
7	Caerleon Road (M4 junction)	St Julians
8	Glasllwch Lane	Allt-yr-yn
9	High Street, Caerleon	Caerleon



To improve air quality across the city and Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs), an Air Quality Action Plan is currently being developed to identify actions to reduce traffic emissions across the road network in three key target areas:

- Reduction in the overall volume of traffic.
- Improve the flow of traffic to minimise idling traffic.
- Change the vehicle fleet composition by promoting the use of less polluting forms of transport, in particular active travel.

Climate Change

Climate change is happening in Wales. Over the period 1914 to 2006, daily mean temperature rose by 0.7°C, and there has been a 22.4 day reduction in air frosts per year between 1961 and 2006. There has been a significant decline in summer rainfall in Wales of 24% (1914-2006), and heavy rainfall events (between 1961 and 2006) have increased in winter and decreased in summer⁶⁵.

In 2009, Welsh Government summarised the projected climatic changes for Wales⁶⁶ as: more frequent and intense rainfall events; hotter, drier summers; more extremely warm days; milder, wetter winters and less snowfall and frost.

With these predicted changes in weather, the Committee on Climate Change (2017)⁶⁷ has identified key risks. These are:

- *More frequent flooding to communities, businesses and infrastructure.*
- *Effects on health and well-being from high temperatures.*
- *Water shortages.*
- *Impacts to the benefits nature provides (natural capital).*
- *Threats to UK and global food production.*
- *New and emerging pests and diseases.*

These risks can present serious consequences to health and well-being of residents, as well as to essential community assets. The PSB needs to develop an understanding of the actions that need to be taken locally to adapt and build resilience, protecting from the impacts of severe weather. This should also allow mitigation measures to be spotted and the accompanying opportunities to develop a low carbon society which may also benefit air quality.

Carbon Dioxide Emissions

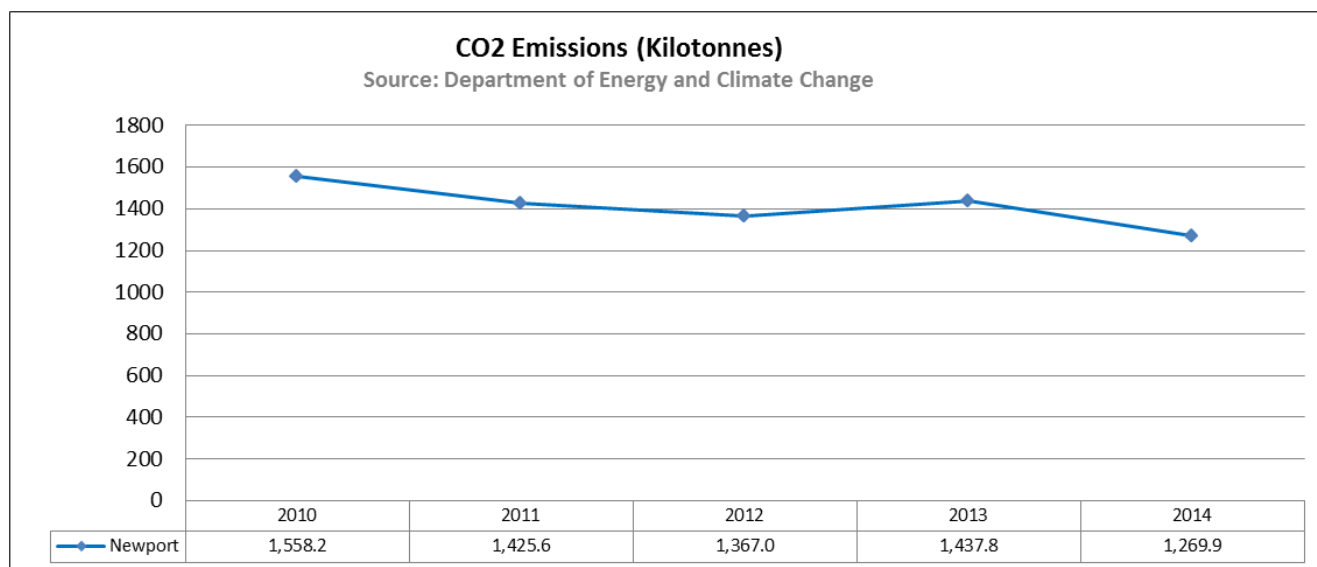
There are both natural and human sources of **carbon dioxide emissions**. Natural sources include decomposition, ocean release and respiration. Human sources come from activities like cement production, deforestation as well as the burning of fossil fuels like coal, oil and natural gas

The level of Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) emissions in kilotonnes between 2010 and 2014 has varied year on year. However the overall trend is a decrease from 1,558.2 to 1,269.9.

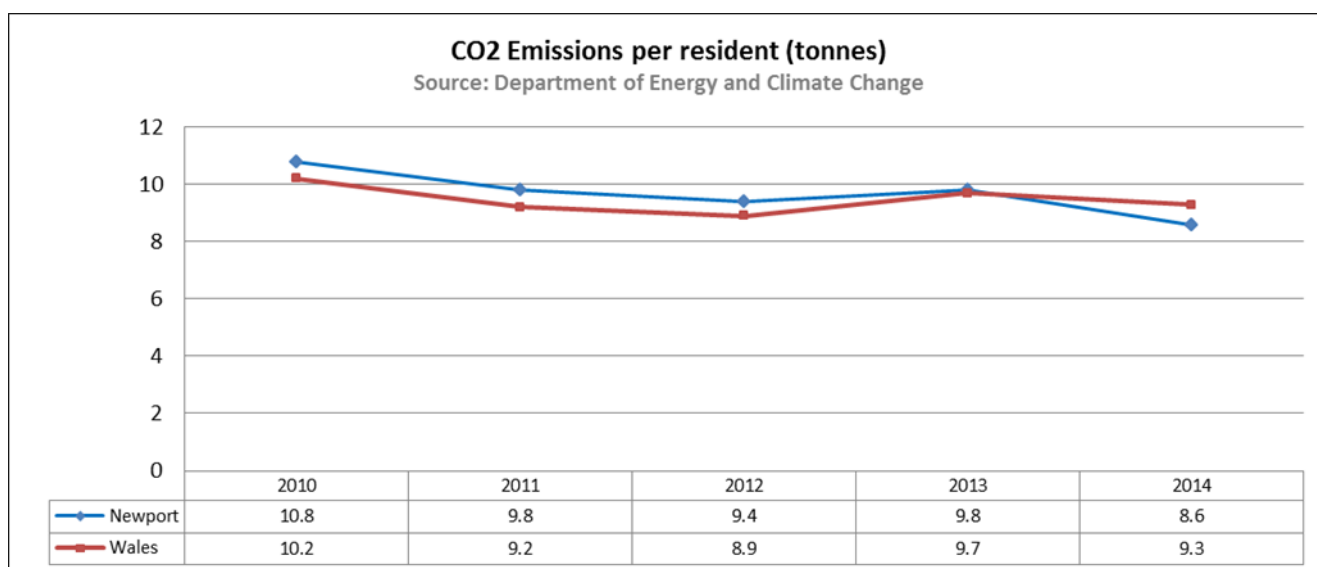
⁶⁵ Jenkins et al. 2009 (Jenkins, G.J., Perry, M.C. & Prior M.J.O. 2009. The climate of the United Kingdom and recent trends. Met Office Hadley Centre, Exeter, UK).

⁶⁶ Welsh Assembly Government. 2009. Climate Change: its impacts for Wales [online]. Available at: <http://gov.wales/topics/environmentcountryside/climatechange/publications/impactsforwales/?lang=en> [Accessed on 24 January 2017]

⁶⁷ Committee on Climate Change. 2017. UK Climate Change Risk Assessment, 2017 (UKCCRA17), Wales Summary.



If we look at the tonnes of Carbon Dioxide emissions per resident this also varies with the highest rate again in 2010 at 10.8 tonnes and the lowest rate in 2014 at 8.6 tonnes. This compares with the Wales average which has varied also with the highest rate in 2010 at 10.2 tonnes and the lowest rate in 2012 at 8.9 tonnes.



Carbon Dioxide levels have increased by more than 40% since before the industrial revolution. Other greenhouse gases have increased by similarly large amounts. All the evidence shows that this increase in greenhouse gases is almost entirely due to human activity. The increase is mainly caused by:

- burning of fossil fuels for energy.
- agriculture and deforestation.
- the manufacture of cement, chemicals and metals.

About 43% of the Carbon Dioxide produced goes into the atmosphere, and the rest is absorbed by plants and the oceans. Deforestation reduces the number of trees absorbing carbon dioxide and releases the carbon contained in those trees.⁶⁸

The following comments are typical of the consultation responses received:

- *The new M4 will improve traffic flow and help with this.*
- *It is one of the dirtiest towns in the UK, air quality is poor.*

⁶⁸ www.gov.uk

- *Air quality is better since Llanwern closed, but I think parts of the city still breach health standards at a number of locations. Car pollution is a major concern. There is increasing evidence that car exhausts (e.g. diesel particulates) have a major adverse impact on human health. Noise pollution is also high in many areas. E.g. The M4 prevents us sleeping with the windows open in Malpas. Again recent research suggests noise pollution linked to depression. There have been big improvements in sewage treatments but still problems in some areas e.g. River Usk downstream of Abergavenny, Storm overflows into watercourses over the whole of Newport.*
- *In the main however there are occasional industrial air pollutants.*
- *Traffic too heavy to be free from pollution.*
- *It would be nice to see more being done to promote public transport instead of higher travel fairs and more roads / M4 being developed.*
- *Much improved over the years, except poor air quality as a result of traffic congestion. I would like to see charging points for electric cars in the city centre and surrounding areas, as this part of the U.K. is poorly serviced. I would like to support this initiative, so please contact me (S Clarke). This is now cheap to implement and would raise the city green image.*
- *Relief M4 urgent to remove stationary traffic leading to tunnel.*
- *I was shocked to hear the summary of findings of the air pollution monitoring in Caerleon - I suspect that air quality is an issue in other parts of the city.*
- *Air quality is better than it was years ago.*
- *Has improved in recent years.*

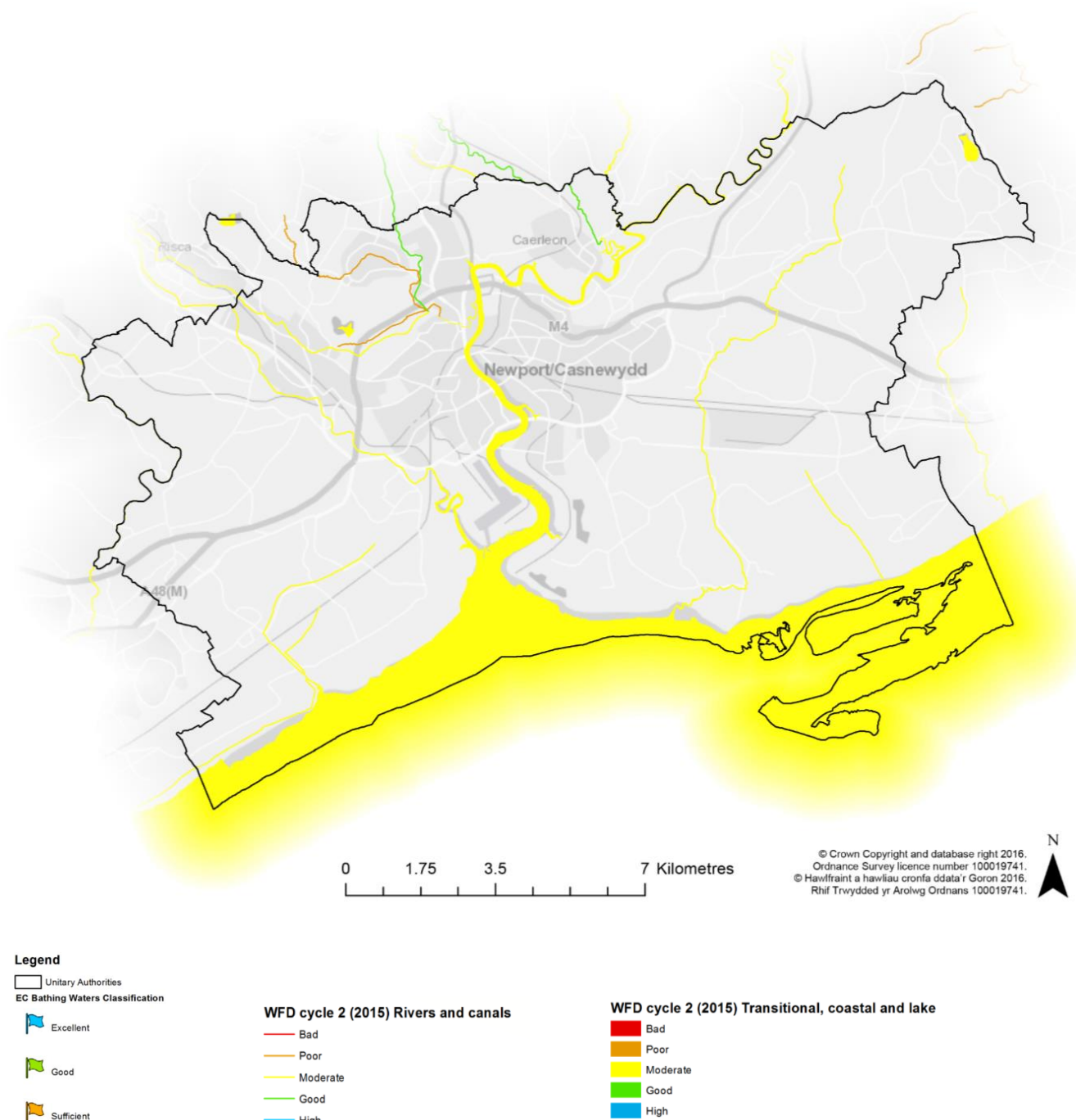
What is the water quality in Newport?

Managing our waters

The Water Framework Directive requires the water quality/quantity of our rivers, lakes, groundwater, estuaries and coastline is assessed using ecological (fish, invertebrates, plants etc.) and chemical (nutrients, pesticides, etc.) monitoring.

Our waterbodies are assigned a status of health which is represented by colours on the map. Water bodies, that are classified as 'Bad', 'Poor' or 'Moderate' are failing the EU Water Framework Directive standards and these waterbodies will need to improve to at least 'Good' ecological status by 2027.

Our EU designated bathing waters are monitored from May to September for contamination from faecal indicator organisms. Bathing waters are classified annually according to the quality of the water (Excellent, Good, Sufficient, Poor). At the end of the 2015 season the beaches were classified and all designated bathing waters in Wales met the sufficient standard or above.



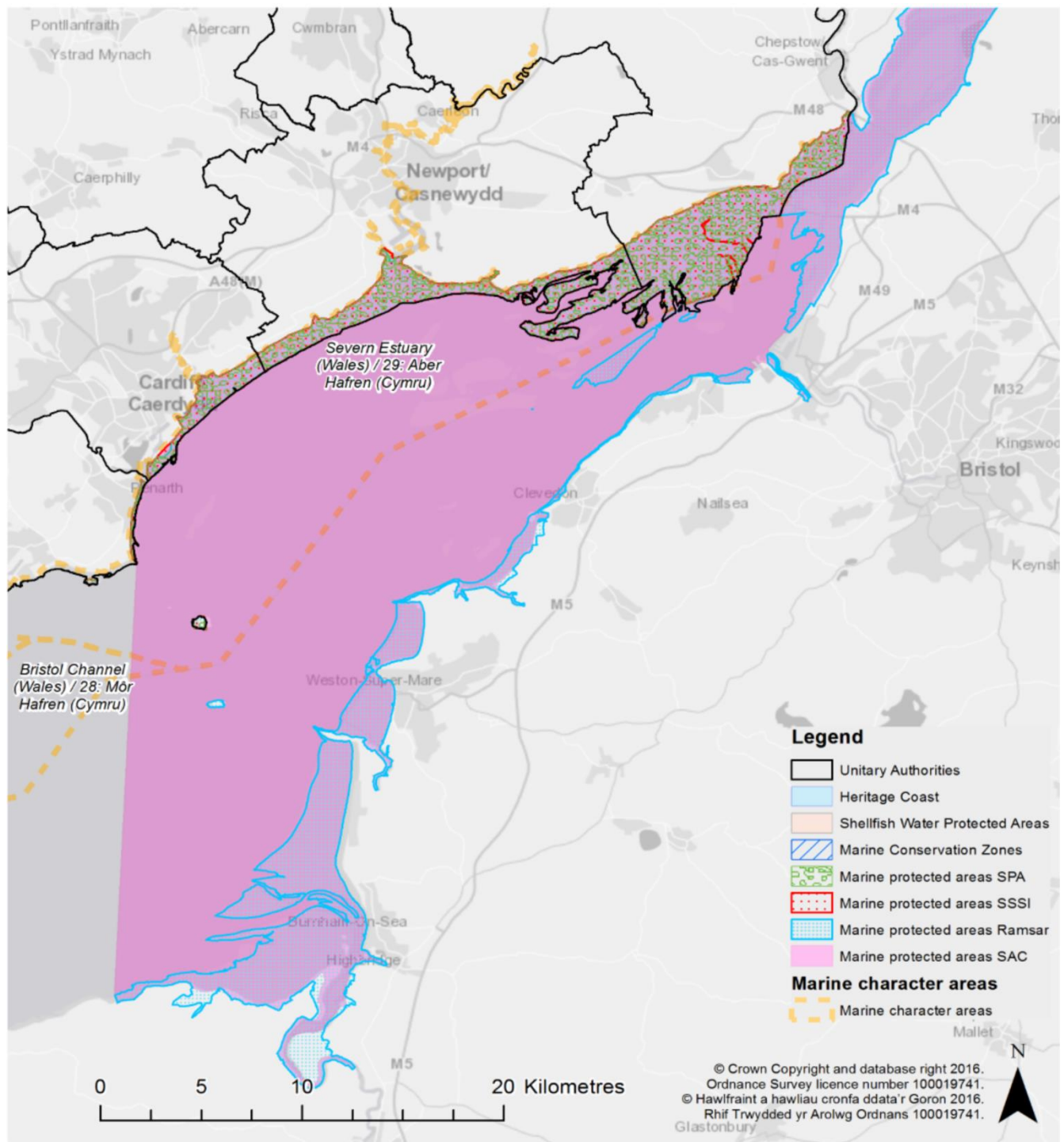
Our rivers, lakes, groundwater, estuaries, coastline and beaches provide us with important natural benefits, many of which contribute to the well-being of local communities and the wider population. These natural benefits include access to drinking water, clean rivers and seas for recreation and relaxation, income generation from business and industry, tourism, green energy production and angling. By working together to improve and maintain the quality of these watery assets we can deliver benefits for the environment, the local economy, health and quality of life. The top five sources of bathing water pollution are sewage, water draining from farms and farmland, animals and birds on or near beaches, water draining from populated areas and domestic sewage.

Pollution from domestic sewage and misconnections is a pressure on water quality. Water resources are important with several reservoirs within the area. The Gwent levels either side of Newport are designated Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) due to their unique reed and ditch network. Water quality in this network is under pressure from development, diffuse rural, industrial and sewage pollution. There are potential benefits on Gwent levels through Living Levels Project and the Monmouthshire & Brecon Canal provides opportunities for both people and wildlife.

Managing our seas and coast

This map shows the designated areas around the coast of Newport. There are several types of statutory designations at a local, national and international level. Together they form a network of marine protected areas. These sites are crucial in supporting a healthy and resilient environment in Wales. There are additional designations in some areas that relate to economically significant shellfish species.

Heritage coasts have been established in some areas to conserve, protect and enhance areas of undeveloped coast. Although this is not a statutory designation, it must be considered in local development planning.



Marine ecosystems around the coast of Wales are important for well-being. Coasts and seas support well-being in many ways by providing jobs, food, and opportunities for recreation, energy generation, and enjoyment of wildlife, landscape and cultural heritage.

Marine ecosystems help to regulate water and air quality by trapping, assimilating and degrading pollutants. They provide seafood (fish and shellfish) and support associated coastal communities and food processing industries.

The Welsh Coast is vital to the tourism industry in Wales. In 2006, spending associated with an overnight visit to the coast amounted to around £648 million, nearly 40% of total tourism spending in Wales⁶⁹.

The Severn Estuary is a Special Areas of Conservation (SAC), Special Protection Area (SPA), Ramsar⁷⁰ and SSSI within the inshore and intertidal zones.

Strong tidal streams and turbidity produce biological communities' characteristic of the extreme physical conditions of liquid mud and tide-swept sand and rock.

The tidal flats, saltmarshes and the extensive wet grasslands are of international importance for wintering waterfowl and migratory birds. The species-poor invertebrate community forms an important food source for passage and wintering waders. Some of the richest and most diverse populations of non-exploited fish in the UK are to be found here with sea lamprey and twaite shad populations considered to be larger than in any other estuary.

The Usk banks and Severn estuary coastline are heavily modified for flood protection where the ecology will need to be maximised, given the modified nature of the water bodies, in order to attain Good Ecological 'Potential' (as opposed to status). Coastal squeeze is an issue for the saltmarsh of the Severn estuary and historic chemical inputs are evident.

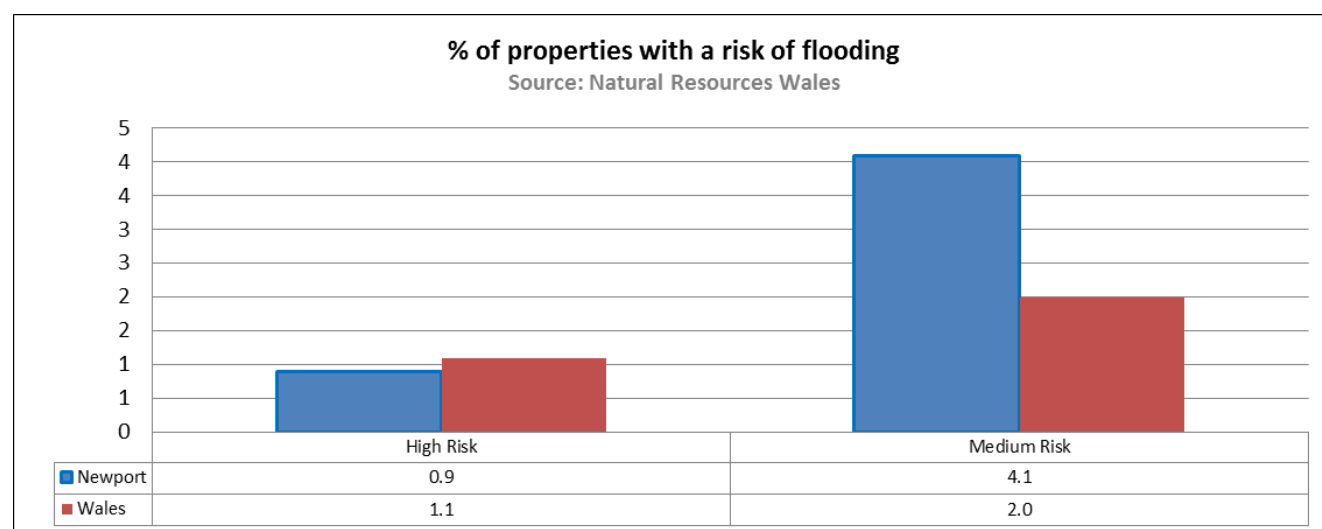
What is the risk of flooding?

Flooding occurs when water arrives in a place quicker than it can drain away. This is usually rainfall, but can be from other sources. This causes estuaries, rivers, ditches, drains or sewers to overflow allowing water to flood surrounding houses, business, farmland and infrastructure.

Properties at Risk of Flooding

The percentage of properties with a high risk of flooding in 2014 was 0.9% of properties in Newport compared to 1.1% for Wales. A high risk is defined as a greater than or equal to 1 in 30 (3.3%) chance in any given year.

The percentage of properties with a medium risk of flooding in 2014 was 4.1% of properties in Newport had a high risk of flooding, this compares with 2.0% for Wales. A medium risk is defined as a less than 1 in 30 (3.3%) but greater than or equal to 1 in 100 (1%) chance in any given year.

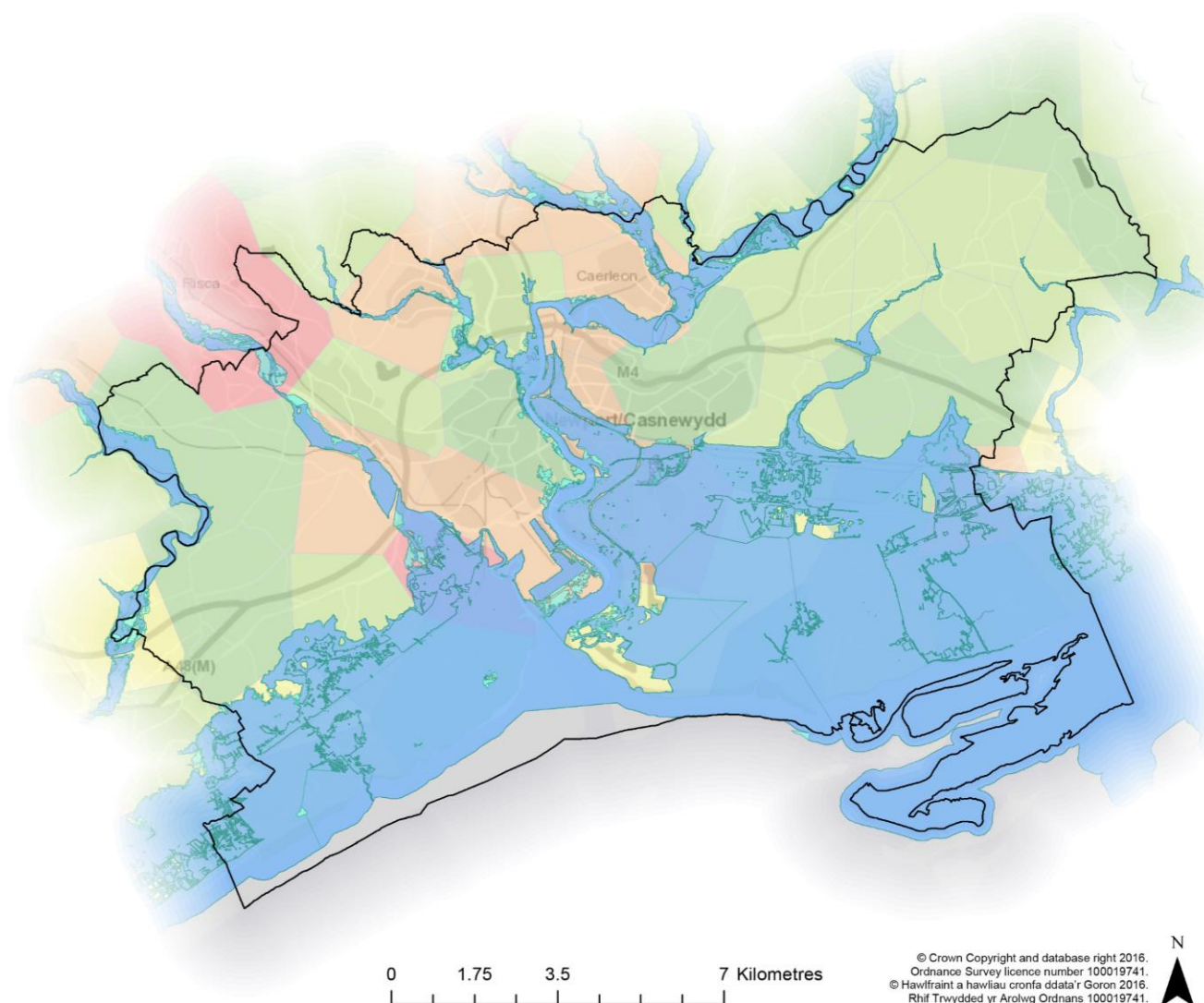


⁶⁹ Welsh Government Coastal Tourism Strategy 2008

⁷⁰ Ramsar Site is a wetland site designated of international importance under the Ramsar Convention

Fluvial and Tidal Flooding

The map overleaf shows the different flood risk level if there were no flood defences. The areas shaded dark blue (flood zone 3) have a high probability of flooding. This is land assessed as having a greater than 1.0% probability of flooding (or greater than 0.5% from the sea) in any one year. Areas shaded light blue (flood zone 2) have a medium probability of flooding. This is land assessed as having a 0.1-1.0% probability of flooding (or 0.1-0.5% from the sea) in any one year. Map areas without blue shading (flood zone 1) are unlikely to be flooded by rivers and very unlikely to be flooded by the sea. In these areas there is less than a 0.1 per cent (1 in 1000) chance of flooding occurring each year. The majority of Wales falls within this area.



Legend

- Unitary Authorities
- Flood Zone 3
- Flood Zone 2

Communities at risk from fluvial flooding

MAX_SCORE

- 0
- 1 - 10
- 11 - 100
- 101 - 1000
- 1001 - 10000

* Score is a relative risk score and not the number of properties at risk of flooding.

Due to climate change, winter rainfall in Wales is projected to increase by an average of about 14% by the 2050s. Flooding will therefore continue to be a key threat to many communities. However, increased resilience the natural environment and well planned developments can help provide resilience to flooding.

Flooding is the most frequent type of “natural” disaster affecting home and businesses and often disrupts the normal functioning of whole communities. The problem is estimated to cost the UK £1 billion per year. The consequences of flooding are not just financial, however, and even modest flooding events can significantly impact on the physical and mental well-being of the individuals affected for many years after the actual flooding event. From a health perspective, quite often the worst affected are the more vulnerable in society.

In Newport, the communities at the most risk are Duffryn and Rogerstone. The communities of Pye Corner, the Levels and those in City, including Somerton, Crindau, Maindee, Lliswerry and the Docks are also at risk.

Surface Water Flooding

Surface water flooding is not a significant flooding mechanism for many parts of Newport as fluvial and/or tidal flooding presents a more significant risk. However it presents a residual risk and, often exacerbated by blockages, localised surface water flooding in a few locations is relatively frequent. Notably historic surface water flooding includes the City Centre in 1997, Gaer Vale in 2000 and across the Borough in 2014. Surface water drainage issues can be exacerbated by high tides in the Severn and Usk Estuary causing river or drainage systems to back up and occasionally flood. This is a particular issue on the low-lying Caldicot and Wentloog levels. The wards with the highest proportion of properties at predicted surface water flood risk are Alway, Allt-yr-yn, Bettws, Graig and Ringland.

The following table provides an initial overview of surface water flood risk within Newport. Less densely populated wards have less property at risk but otherwise the predicted risk is relatively spread across the borough.

The predominant flood risk throughout much of Newport is from the Rivers Usk and Ebbw, and tidal flooding from the Severn Estuary. Flood risk from surface water and ordinary watercourses is localised, exacerbated by blockages and/or high tides restricting drainage.

The wards with the greatest proportion of residential properties at predicted risk of surface water flooding are ranked below. The wards with a greater proportion of properties at high predicted risk of surface water flooding include those with steeper topography or adjoining the levels. The densely populated flatter, tidal flood risk dominated wards have the greatest proportion of properties at low predicted risk of surface water flooding.⁷¹

	High	Medium	Low
Probability in any one year	More than 1 in 30 chance	1 in 30 - 1 in 100	1 in 100 - 1 in 1,000
1	Bettws	Alway	Victoria
2	Alway	Bettws	Pillgwenlly
3	Ringland	St Julians	St Julians
4	Allt-yr-yn	Beechwood	Bettws
5	Graig	Ringland	Alway

The following comments are typical of the consultation responses received:

- *There are lots of houses and flats built right on the flood plain along the Usk which is not a great position.*
- *Look at the flood management plan. Maintaining the flood defences to protect the Gwent Levels (which lie below high mean sea level) will not be affordable in the medium to long term.*

⁷¹ Newport Flood Risk Management Plan Dec 2015

- *I suspect there is too much new housing on areas that have been subject to flooding in the past which may result in other areas flooding.*
- *I think great measures have been made on that front to combat flooding in recent years, but as climate change is threatened to affect more people and areas of the UK especially in a low lying area like Newport, I think more will need to be done to give further protection in the future.*
- *The reens are full of rubbish.*
- *I've seen where I live 3 times flooding in the area and it's shocking for everyone who's had their homes flooded.*
- *Excellent work for flooding defence in local area, keep up the good work.*
- *Having been flooded twice by surface water and from the amount of water from the so called play area next to my home I have not received any help at all. It is a constant worry when heavy rainfall is forecast (Surface water flooding is covered in the next section).*

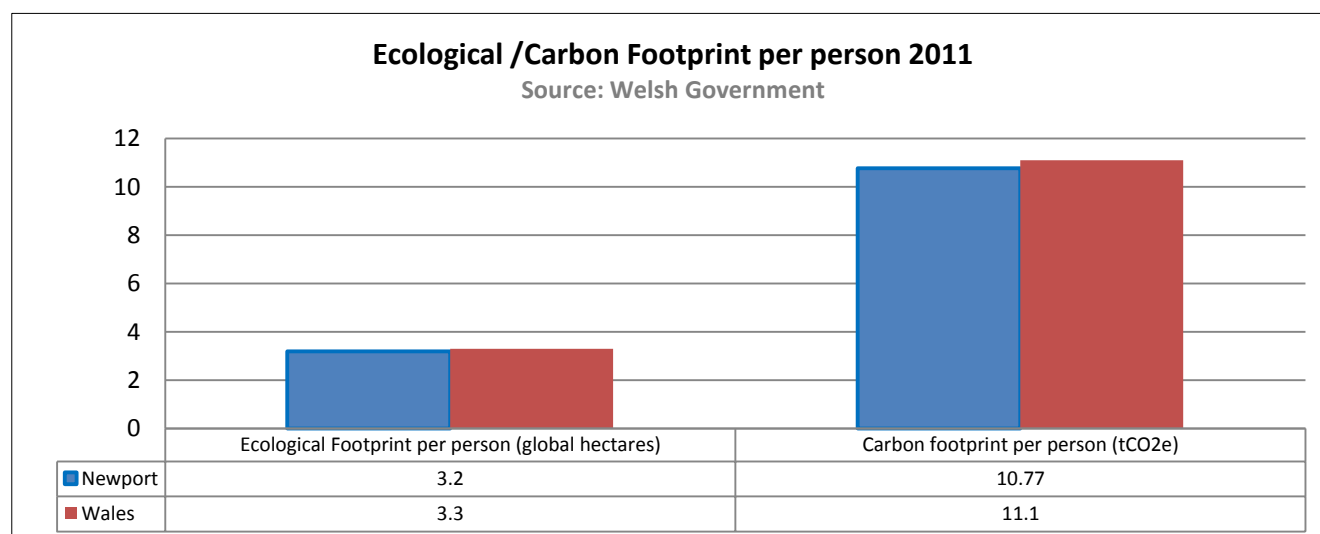
What is the carbon and ecological footprint?

The ecological footprint is 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.

The ecological footprint for Newport in 2011 was 3.20 global hectares per person, this compares with 3.30 global hectares per person for Wales.

The carbon footprint describes the physical quantity of greenhouse gases emitted to the atmosphere, expressed as tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent.

The carbon footprint per person in Newport in 2011, measured in tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent per person was 10.77 tonnes per person in Newport, this compares with 11.10 per person for Wales.



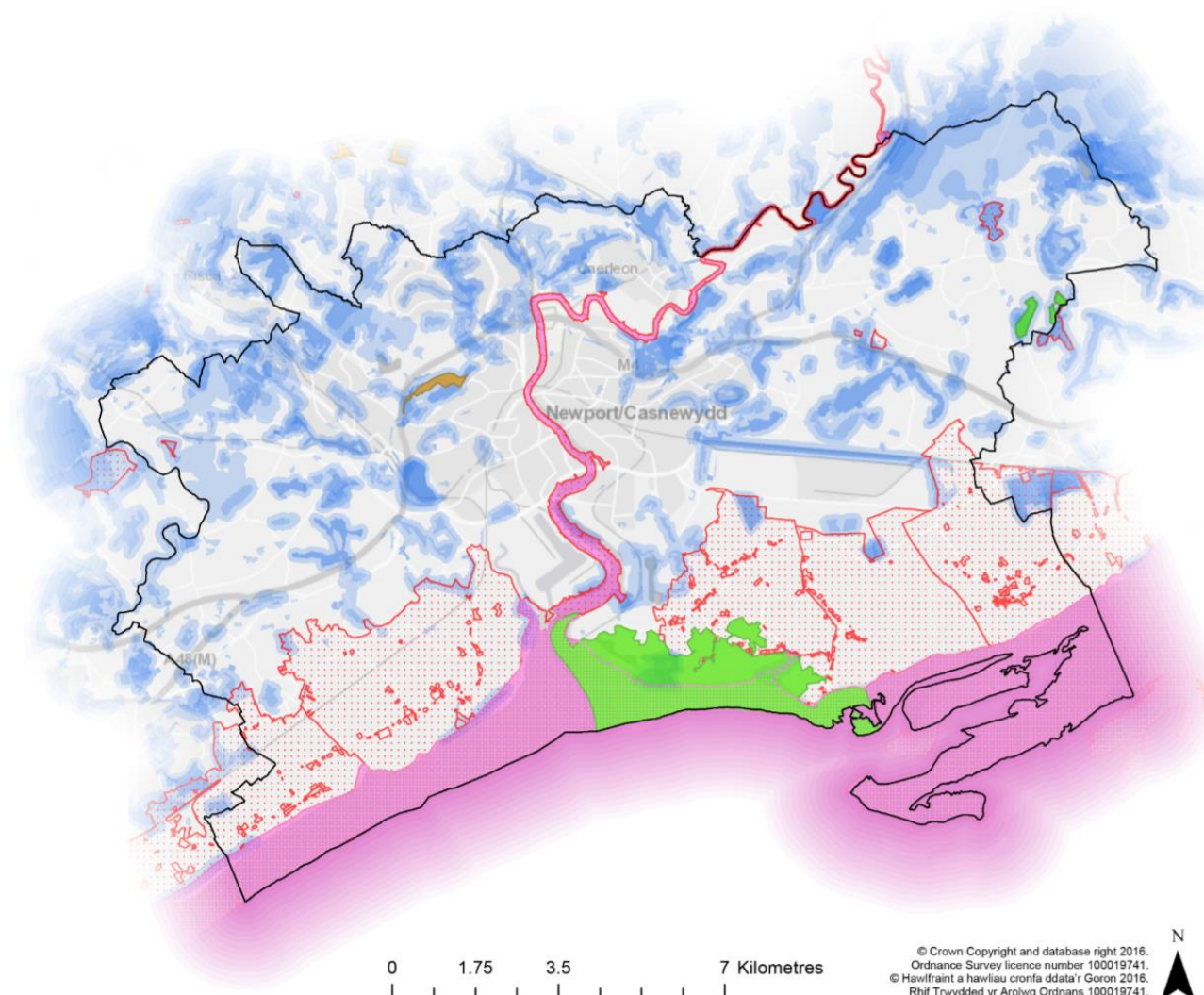
Resilience of ecosystems

This map shows the areas of designated, or 'special' wildlife sites in Newport. There are several types of designations at a local, national and international level. Many of these overlap but the basic, fundamental building block of designated sites under UK law is the Site of Special Scientific Interest. Special Areas of Conservation and Special Protected Areas are international designations. In most cases such sites are privately owned and have a multi-functional land use e.g. livestock grazing.

Connectivity is the degree to which wildlife can move in the landscape, and is important for it to survive and adapt to change. The map shows where connectivity is likely to be relatively high for a wide range of wildlife, and reflects the extent and diversity of wildlife habitats in the landscape.

Ecosystem resilience means how well ecosystems can deal with disturbances, either by resisting them or adapting to them. Resilient ecosystems are able to carry on delivering environmental services and benefits despite these disturbances.

Resilience is considered in terms of the diversity of species and habitats, their extent, their condition, the connections between them and their ability to adapt to changes, for example a changing climate. In Wales all ecosystems have problems with one or more of these criteria that contribute to resilience. This means that their capacity to provide ecosystems services and benefits may be at risk. NRW has multiple roles, including a duty to select and legally notify SSSIs as well as to be consulted over operations, direct land management, and a general duty to conserve biodiversity.



Legend

- Unitary Authorities
- Ramsar
- National Park
- National Nature Reserve (NNR)
- Local Nature Reserve (LNR)
- Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)
- Special Areas Conservation (SAC)
- Habitat connectivity*

Protected sites make a vital contribution to our economic prosperity and are places for scientific research and study, where science leads exemplary management. It has been estimated that protected sites contribute £128 m annually to the Welsh economy (Benefits of SSSIs, Defra 2011).

NRW partnerships with land managers directly contribute about £2 million pounds each year. Protected sites, particularly those on common land or open access land are a community environmental asset providing access and recreation opportunities that contribute to well-being. Although protected for nature and wildlife, they provide a connection between people and their environment. They can also be a fundamental part of the local landscape and its cultural heritage.

Animals, plants and other organisms and the habitats they live in play a wide range of functional roles in ecosystems and therefore in the processes that underpin the benefits that society relies on such as food production, clean water or pollination. If they are not resilient, ecosystems are not able to deliver the services and benefits that we are ultimately reliant on.

Newport has a wealth of habitats and wildlife. The River Usk is designated as a SAC, as is the Severn estuary which is also a SPA, SSSI and RAMSAR site. There are 11 SSSIs covering a variety of habitats; rivers, estuary, the levels, woods and meadows, and a national nature reserve at Penhow woods. In addition there are a number of Local Designations, Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs) and Non-statutory Nature Reserves. The Newport Wetlands Reserve, created as compensation for the loss of habitat caused by the building of the barrage in Cardiff Bay, consists of reedbeds, lowland wet grassland, saline lagoons, and saltmarsh covering over 438.6 ha between Uskmouth and Goldcliff. While many of the habitats are relatively scattered, the coastal fringe and the River Usk provide opportunities to develop and enhance networks.

The following comments are typical of the consultation responses received:

- *Newport is not being protected enough from development. The new M4 relief road is set to carve a great swathe through the Gwent levels and wetlands, areas of SSSI's. Woodland walks and hedgerows aren't having nearly enough time and money spent on them. I do appreciate spending cuts, but it always seems that wildlife and natural habitats seem to come at the bottom of the list for priorities. I for one do not believe we need another motorway through Newport! You know how it is, if one road, be it main road, SDR, or motorway goes down to a major incident, the whole of Newport comes to a grinding halt. Another M4 cutting through the levels will not stop this. You add more roads; more people will start relying on their own transport as a choice rather than being persuaded to use public transport and the extra roads will become clogged in a very short time. More road choices mean more vehicles. But, when all the green spaces in Newport and surrounding areas are confined to the history books and concrete reigns supreme, it will be too late to consider the wildlife and its natural habitats then, as most will be lost forever.*
- *Wetlands and M4 changes need to be a target, many habitats could be lost.*
- *Around Newport there are lots of nature reserves. Also grass verges are allowed to support wild flowers which look nice and provide habitat.*

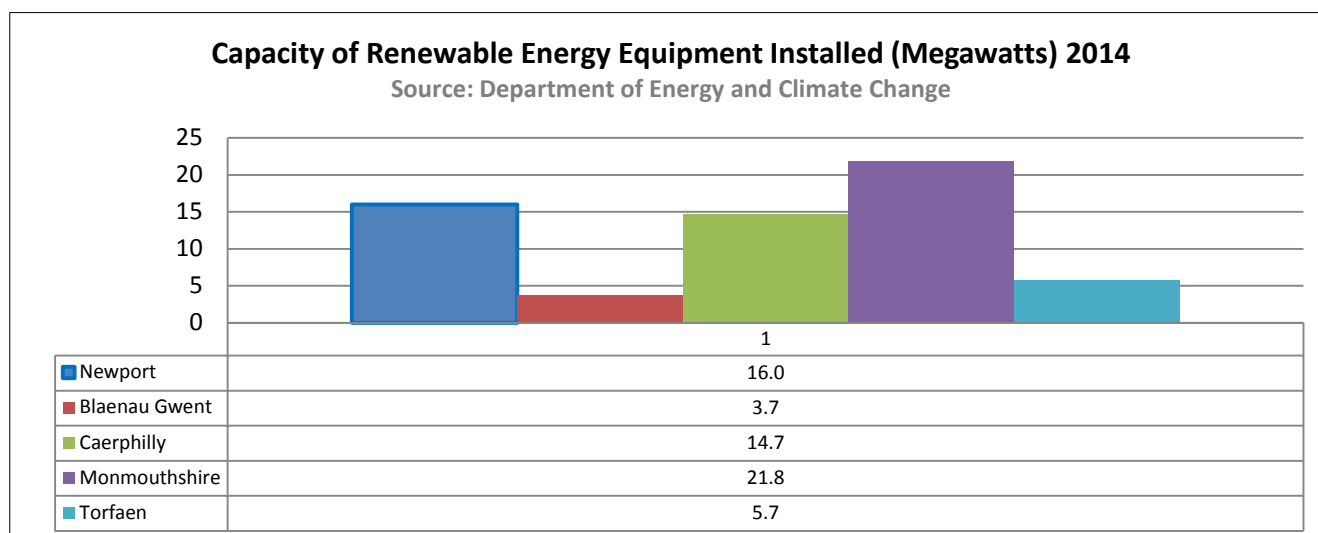
What else do we know about environmental well-being?

Renewable Energy

Renewable energy is generated from natural resources such as the sun, wind, and water, using technology which ensures that the energy stores are naturally replenished.⁷²

The capacity of renewable energy equipment installed in Newport in 2014 was 16.0 megawatts (MW). This is above the amount in Caerphilly, Torfaen and Blaenau Gwent but below the amount in Monmouthshire.

⁷² Energy Saving Trust



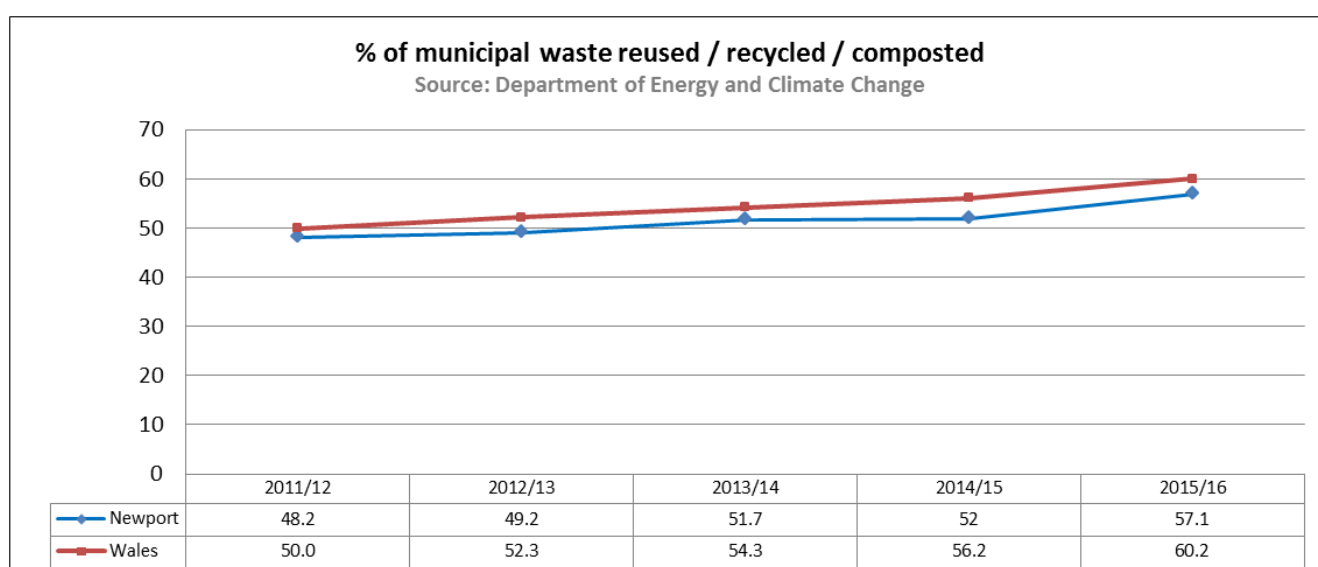
Using renewables makes use of secure and local resources, reduces the dependence on non-renewable energy, helps to reduce the production of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases, creates new jobs in renewable energy industries, reduces energy bills and in some cases can generate income by selling surplus energy back to your energy provider.⁷²

It is difficult to make an assessment of where we are with renewable energy in Newport as this is a snapshot of one year. We are unable to assess a trend or to ascertain predictions for the future.

Waste

Our way of life is very resource intensive, generating huge amounts of waste material. Efforts are made, in light of this problem, to maximise the reduction of waste and where possible the re-use and recycling of materials in order to divert waste from landfill sites. European Union (EU) pressure in the form of landfill taxes means that the need to reduce waste is more crucial than ever, and creative solutions must be found to this persistent problem. It is impossible to eliminate waste but Newport must move away from the 'throwaway' attitudes that create this problem, whilst continuing to maximise clean disposal of our waste.

The percentage of municipal waste sent for reuse, recycling or composting over the period 2011-12 to 2015-16 has increased year on year from 48.2% to 57.1%. This is below the Wales average which has increased from 50.0% to 60.2%.



Newport broadly follows the Welsh national trend of diminishing waste to landfill or incineration. Along with all other Welsh local authorities, Newport is concerned with maximising recycling and composting to divert waste from landfill. Newport historically outperformed the Wales average having adopted forward-thinking measures such as an early kerbside collection services, a major marketing focus to educating people about recycling and the approval of the Docksway Waste Management Facility as a designated collection facility for waste electrical equipment.

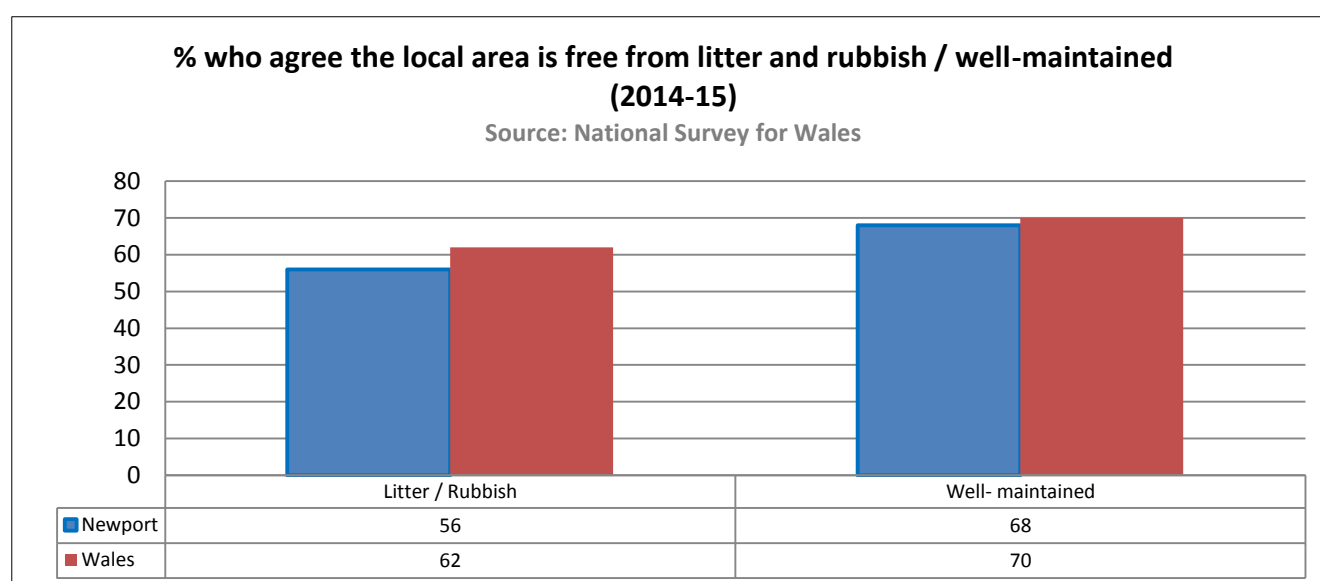
However, as can be seen the Wales national average has now caught up to Newport's rate, as recycling rates 'bottom out' due to the capacity of recycling schemes to deal with materials. Once collection of domestic waste is maximised and biological waste collected, more innovative solutions become necessary to deal with the remainder, which in most cases cannot be reused, recycled, or used for compost given the current waste infrastructure.

A particular weakness of this indicator is that current performance measurement encourages recycling of waste rather than reduction. A local authority is seen as performing better by recycling 50% of 100 tonnes rather than finding ways to reduce or recycle 100% of each tonne of waste produced. Measuring recycling performance by virtue of tonnage of waste diverted from landfill has also come under criticism from bodies such as Campaign for Real Recycling, who highlight how the quality of recycling, and the method of its collection, is the most important factor – the Campaign has singled out Newport's system as a European exemplar of efficiency and effectiveness, despite a 'recycling rate' that is lower than other Welsh local authorities.

The main issue facing Newport is, as discussed, the production of large volumes of residual waste that cannot be recycled or composted. The data trend supports the view that waste diversion to landfill is approaching maximisation given the existing waste infrastructure and Newport will need to identify long-term, innovative solutions to this problem if we are to avoid significant environmental and economic ramifications. Turning waste to energy is the most positive solution to these problems and Newport's efforts should be concentrated in this area.

Perceptions of cleanliness and maintenance

The National Survey for Wales shows that 56% of people in Newport agreed that the local area is free from litter and rubbish in 2014-2015, this compares with 62% for Wales. 68% of people in Newport agreed that the local area is well-maintained in 2014-2015, compared with 70% in Wales.



It is difficult to make an assessment of where we are with the perception of cleanliness and maintenance in Newport as this is a snapshot of one year. We are unable to assess a trend or to ascertain predictions for the future.