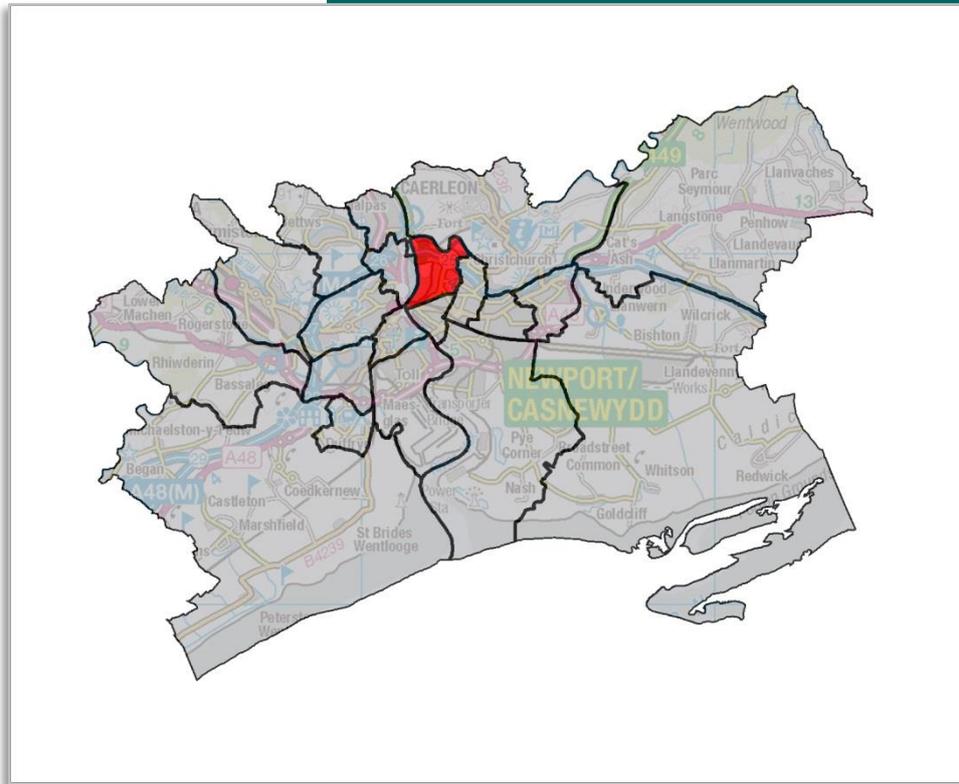


2017

Community Well-being Profile



St Julians

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.

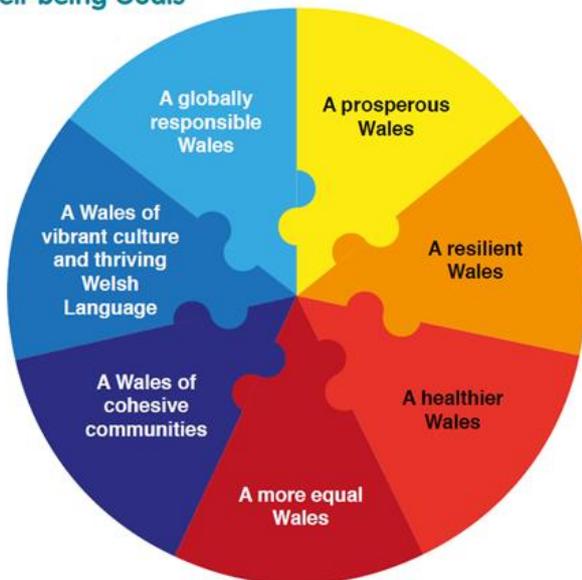
The Act sets out a “sustainable development principle” which is about how the public bodies listed in the Act should go about meeting their well-being duty under the Act.

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.

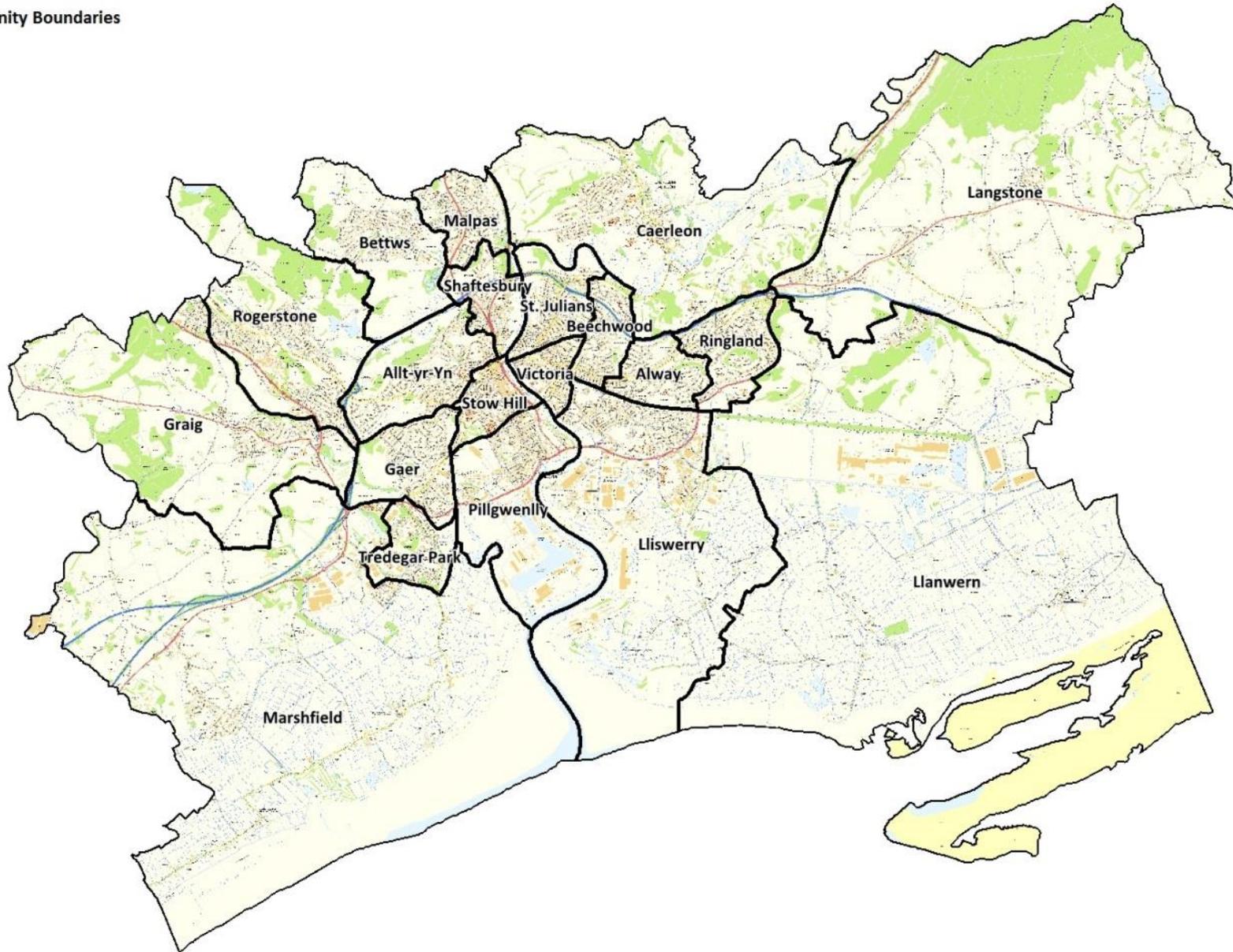
From this assessment each PSB must prepare and publish a Local Well-being Plan setting out its objectives and the steps it will take to meet them.

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

Community Boundaries



Section 1: St Julians Community Overview

Introduction

- Area:** 2.18 km² – approximately 1.0% of the total area of Newport at 217 km².
- Population:** The Office for National Statistics 2015 Mid-Year Population Estimate for St. Julians is 8,642 – approximately 5.8% of the total population of Newport at 147,769.
- Dwellings:** The Office for National Statistics 2011 Census of Population and Households dwelling count for St. Julians was 3,821 – approximately 6% of the total number of dwellings in Newport at 63,445.
- The latest published StatsWales Dwelling Stock Estimates indicate that the total number of dwellings in Newport is 64,642 – a percentage increase of approximately 2%.
- General:** St. Julians consists of 6 Lower Super Output Areas*. The ward is not represented by a designated Community Council.

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 – 2015

The tables below indicate the population growth for Newport between 2001 and 2015. 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.

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%

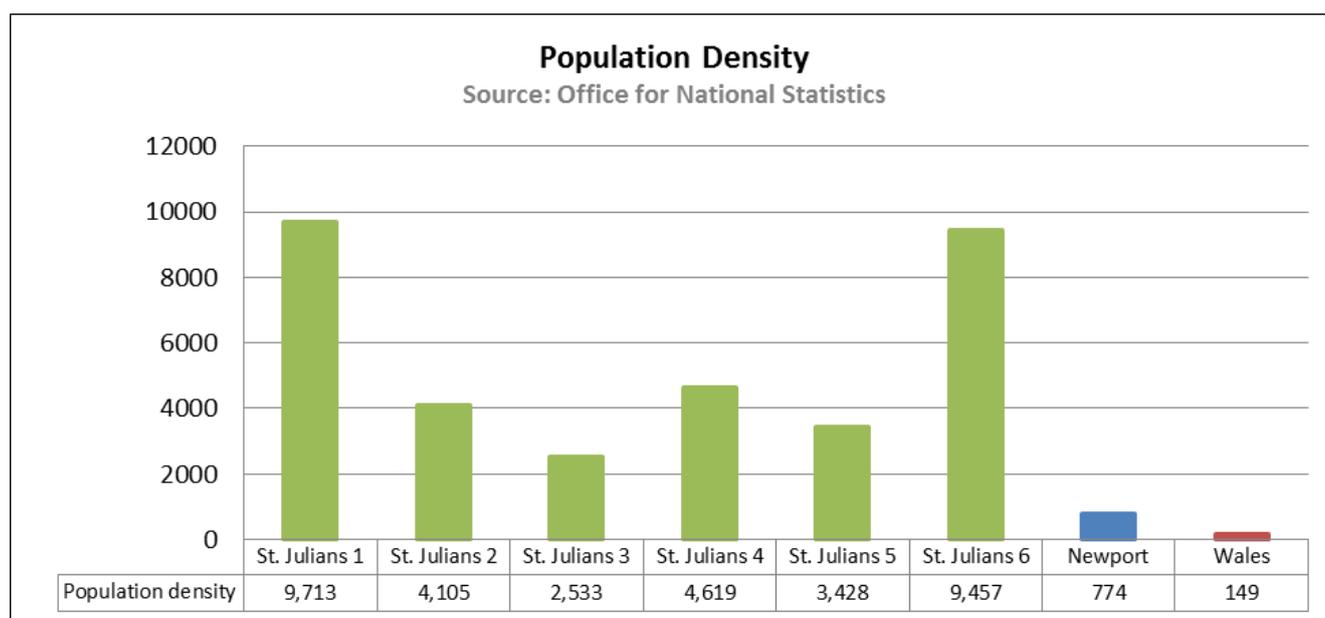
The population of the community

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?

	2001	2011	2015	% Diff	
Newport	137,014	145,736	147,769	7.85	↑
St Julians: All Age Groups	8,729	8,675	8,462	-3.06	↓
St Julians: Age 0-15	1,941	1,747	1,749	-9.89	↓
St Julians: Age 16-64	5,593	5,714	5,574	-0.34	↓
St Julians: Age 65 and over	1,195	1,214	1,319	10.38	↑

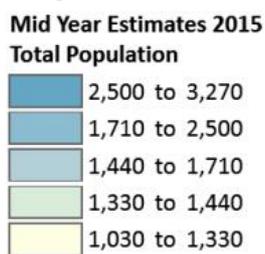
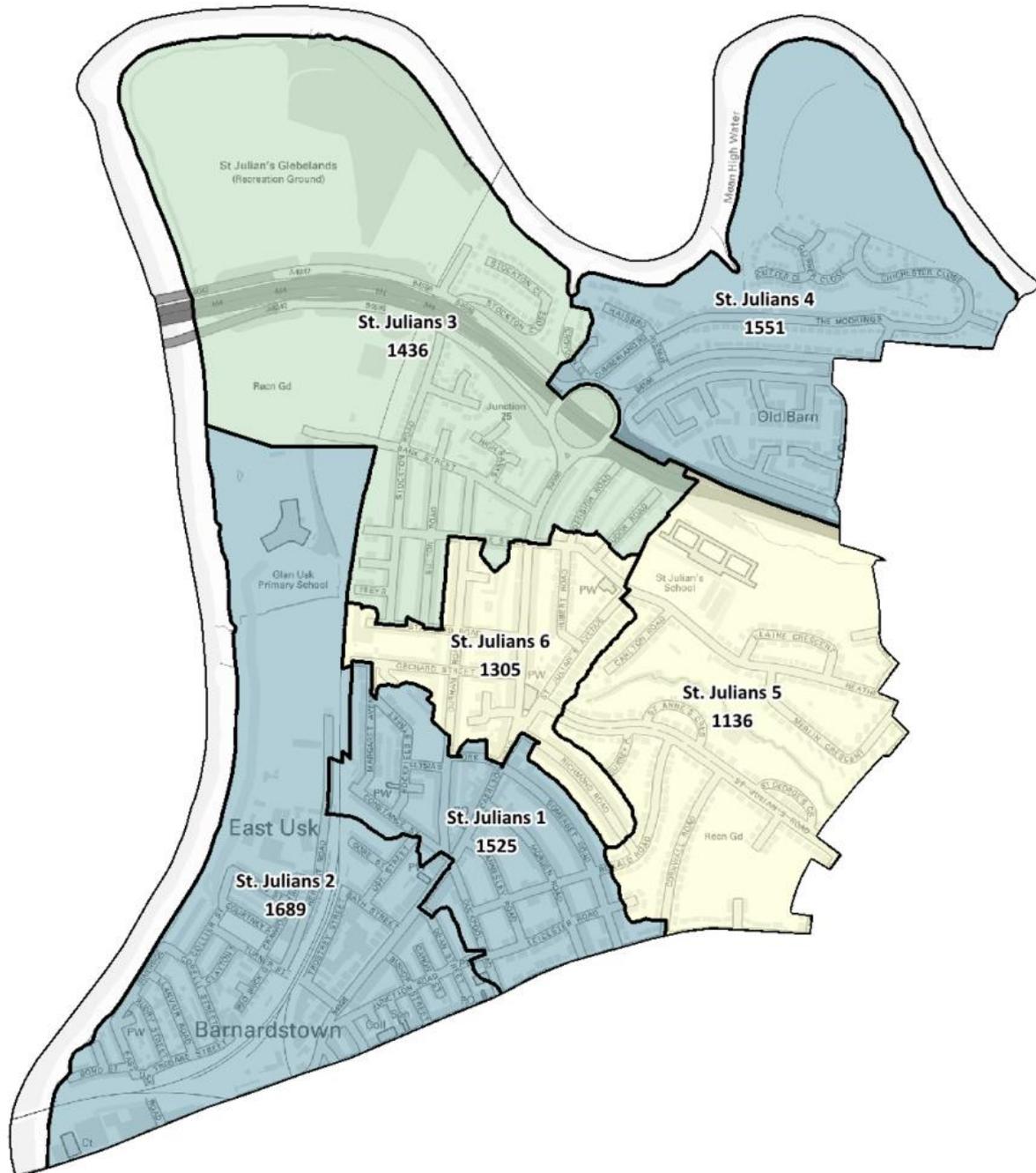
The Census in 2001 recorded 8,739 people living in St Julians, which included 1,941 under 16 years old, 5,593 aged 16 to 64 and 1,195 over 64 years old. The 2015 population estimates show a decrease of 3.06% to 8,462 for the whole population. This is in contrast to the Newport average increase of 7.85%. If we look at each age group we can see that the under 16 age group has decreased by 9.89% to 1,749, 16-64s have decreased by 0.34% to 5,574 and 65 and overs have increased by 10.38% to 1,319.



Population density estimates in St Julians vary from 2,533 people per square kilometre in St Julians 3 to 9,713 people per square kilometre in St Julians 1. These rates are higher than the Newport and Wales rates. In Newport over the five year period the population density estimates 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 total levels across the ward.

**Population - Mid year Estimates 2015
All Ages Per Lower Super Output Area**



What is the make-up of the population?

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.

In St Julians the age split from the 2015 mid-year estimates shows 20.2% of the population are under 16, 64.5% are aged 16 to 64 and 15.3% are 65 and over.

Office for National Statistics - Mid Year 2015 Population Estimates for St Julians:

	All Ages		Aged 0 to 15		Aged 16 to 64		Aged over 65	
	No.		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
St Julians 1	1,525		333	21.8	999	65.5	193	12.7
St Julians 2	1,689		371	22.0	1,161	68.7	157	9.3
St Julians 3	1,436		263	18.3	844	58.8	329	22.9
St Julians 4	1,551		297	19.1	1,014	65.4	240	15.5
St Julians 5	1,136		207	18.2	695	61.2	234	20.6
St Julians 6	1,305		278	21.3	861	66.0	166	12.7
St Julians	8,642		1,749	20.2	5,574	64.5	1,319	15.3
Newport	147,769		29,677	20.0	92,284	62.5	25,808	17.5

Ethnicity and Identity

The most recent Census data in 2011¹ shows the population of St Julians is made up of 91.8% of people from a white background and 8.2% of people from a non-white background. This is lower than the Newport average where 10.1% of people are from a non-white background. The number of people from a non-white background in Newport has continued to increase with an estimated 6.6% of the population from a minority ethnic background in the city in 2009², an increase from 4.8% in 2001³. 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.

	St Julians	%	Newport	%	Wales	%
Ethnic Group - All Usual Residents	8,675	100.0	145,736	100.0	3,063,456	100.0
White: Total	7,962	91.8	131,025	89.9	2,928,253	95.6
White; English/Welsh/Scottish/Northern Irish/British	7,743	89.3	126,756	87.0	2,855,450	93.2
White; Irish	62	0.7	769	0.5	14,086	0.5
White; Gypsy or Irish Traveller	4	0.0	84	0.1	2,785	0.1
White; Other White	153	1.8	3,416	2.3	55,932	1.8
Black and Minority Ethnic Group Total	713	8.2	14,711	10.1	135,203	4.4
Mixed: White and Black Caribbean	65	0.7	1,318	0.9	11,099	0.4
Mixed: White and Black African	26	0.3	360	0.2	4,424	0.1
Mixed: White and Asian	63	0.7	669	0.5	9,019	0.3
Mixed: Other	24	0.3	405	0.3	6,979	0.2
Asian/Asian British: Indian	45	0.5	1,218	0.8	17,256	0.6
Asian/Asian British: Pakistani	175	2.0	3,127	2.1	12,229	0.4

¹ 2011 Census (Table KS201EW), Office for National Statistics (ONS)

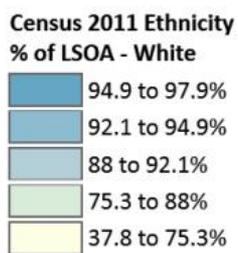
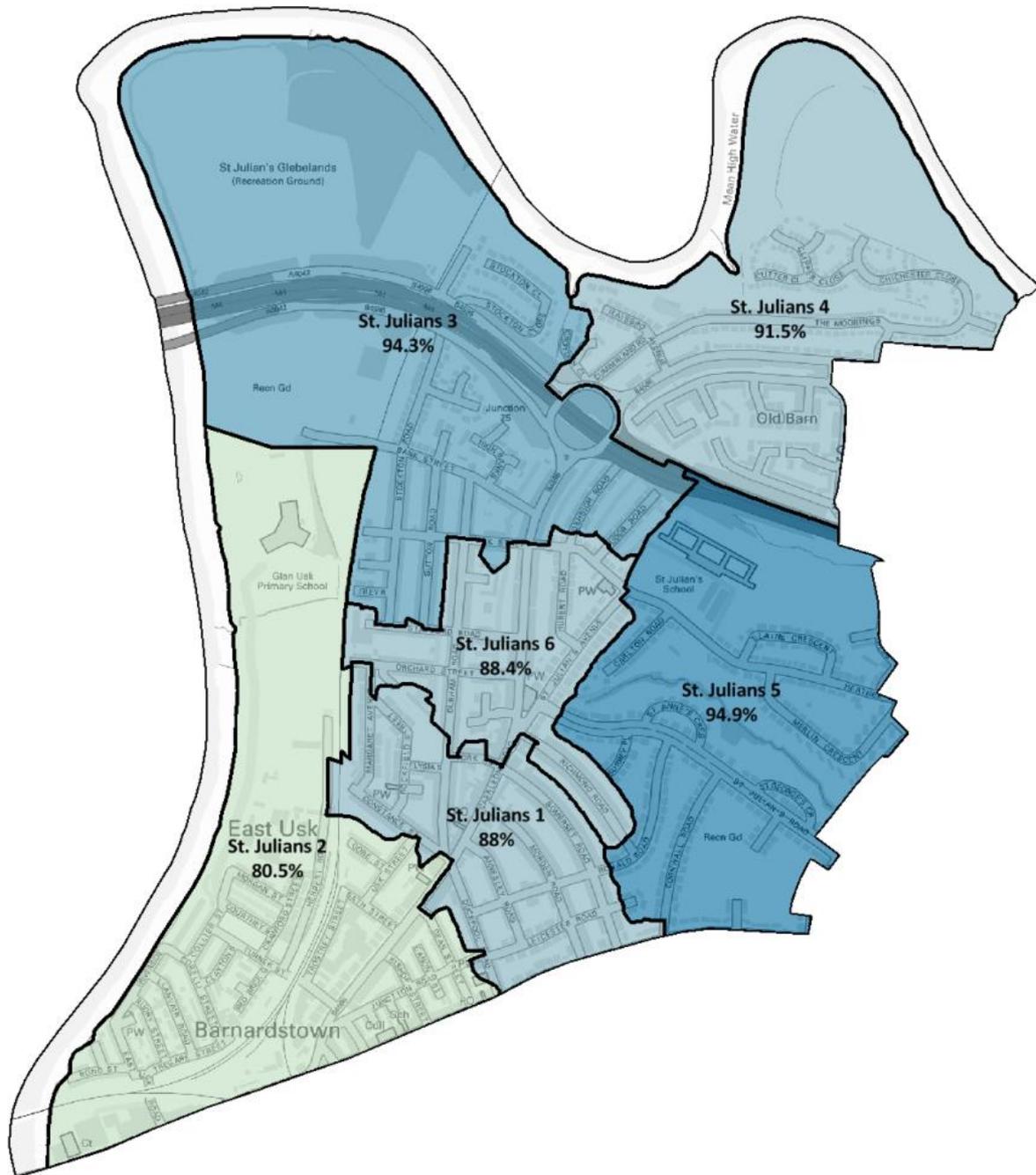
² Annual Population Survey, 2009

³ 2001 Census

	St Julians	%	Newport	%	Wales	%
Asian/Asian British: Bangladeshi	76	0.9	1,749	1.2	10,687	0.3
Asian/Asian British: Chinese	32	0.4	600	0.4	13,638	0.4
Asian/Asian British: Other Asian	38	0.4	1,292	0.9	16,318	0.5
Black/Black British: African	80	0.9	1,499	1.0	11,887	0.4
Black/Black British: Caribbean	27	0.3	782	0.5	3,809	0.1
Black/Black British: Other Black	5	0.1	254	0.2	2,580	0.1
Other ethnic Group: Arab	15	0.2	926	0.6	9,615	0.3
Other ethnic Group: Other	42	0.5	512	0.4	5,663	0.2
Country of Birth						
Wales	7,022	80.9	113,353	77.8	2,226,005	72.7
United Kingdom	8,069	93.0	133,403	91.5	2,895,585	94.5
Republic of Ireland	49	0.6	717	0.5	12,175	0.4
Other EU Member countries (in March 2001)	66	0.8	1,187	0.8	26,343	0.9
Other EU Accession countries (April 2001 - March 2011)	96	1.1	2,101	1.4	29,017	0.9
Other Countries	395	4.6	8,328	5.7	100,336	3.3
Religion						
Christian	4,786	55.2	82,858	56.9	1,763,299	57.6
Buddhist	40	0.5	360	0.2	9,117	0.3
Hindu	35	0.4	685	0.5	10,434	0.3
Jewish	2	0.0	99	0.1	2,064	0.1
Muslim	344	4.0	6,859	4.7	45,950	1.5
Sikh	6	0.1	141	0.1	2,962	0.1
Other religions	34	0.4	463	0.3	12,705	0.4
No religion	2,753	31.7	43,336	29.7	982,997	32.1
Religion not stated	675	7.8	10,935	7.5	233,928	7.6
Language						
All People Aged 3 and Over	8,350	96.3	139,849	96.0	2,955,841	96.5
Main language is English/Welsh	8,040	92.7	132,901	91.2	2,871,405	97.1
Main language is not English/Welsh	310	3.6	6,948	4.8	84,436	2.9
Main Language is sign language (included in not English/Welsh)	7	0.1	142	0.1	2,236	0.1
Migration						
Born in the UK	8,069	93.0	133,403	91.5	2,895,585	94.5
Resident in UK; Less than 2 Years	88	1.0	1,609	1.1	27,456	0.9
Resident in UK; 2 Years or More but Less Than 5 Years	108	1.2	2,242	1.5	29,403	1.0
Resident in UK; 5 Years or More but Less Than 10 Years	145	1.7	3,082	2.1	35,486	1.2
Resident in UK; 10 Years or More	265	3.1	5,400	3.7	75,526	2.5

The map overleaf developed from the 2011 Census data shows the ethnicity split across St Julians. The highest white population is in St Julians 5 with a rate of 94.9%, the lowest white population is in St Julians 2 with a rate of 80.5%.

Census 2011 - Ethnicity



What will the population 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 table below indicates the population growth for Newport and St Julians between 2001 and 2015. 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.

In addition the projected population levels for 2039 for Newport are included. This shows that the Newport population is projected to increase to 158,492 a projected increase of 7.26% from 2015 population estimates.

	2001	2011	2015	2039
Newport	137,014	145,736	147,769	158,492
St Julians	8,729	8,675	8,462	Not available

At a community level population projections are not currently available. However, looking at past trends it would suggest that the population in St Julians will decrease slowly.

Section 2: Economic well-being

Economic well-being includes a skilled and well-educated population, an economy which generates wealth and provides employment opportunities, allowing people to take benefit from the wealth generated through securing reliable work and a sufficient income.

What is the economic well-being of our community?

Economic Activity

The proportion of working age adults who are economically active in the St Julians ward is higher than the Newport average and the Wales figure. The unemployment rate is marginally lower than the Newport rate but higher than the Wales rate. A higher proportion of people work part time hours in St Julians.

Source: Census 2011	St Julians	%	Newport	%	Wales	%
All Usual Residents Aged 16 to 74	6,374	100.0	105,141	100.0	2,245,166	100.0
Economic Activity						
Total Economically active 16 to 74	4,465	70.1	71,011	67.5	1,476,735	65.8
Employee; Part-Time	992	15.6	15,531	14.8	313,022	13.9
Employee; Full-Time	2,516	39.5	39,177	37.3	799,348	35.6
Self-Employed	377	5.9	6,894	6.6	194,029	8.6
Unemployed	330	5.2	5,616	5.3	96,689	4.3
Full-Time Student	250	3.9	3,793	3.6	73,647	3.3

Employment

In terms of the industries people are employed in, St Julians is generally representative of Newport as a whole and is broadly consistent with the wider Wales industrial structure. There are however slightly higher proportions of people employed in Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motor Cycles and Transport and Storage.

Compared to Newport and Wales St Julians has a lower proportion of people in managerial occupations and Professional Occupations. There are however a higher proportion of people in Sales and Customer Service Occupations and Administrative Process, Plant and Machine Operatives and Secretarial Occupations.

Source: 2011 Census	St Julians	%	Newport	%	Wales	%
All Usual Residents Aged 16 to 74	6,374	100.0	105,141	100.0	2,245,166	100.0
Hours Worked						
Part-Time; Total	1,264	19.8	19,831	18.9	411,573	18.3
Part-Time; 15 Hours or Less Worked	380	6.0	5,681	5.4	125,060	5.6
Part-Time; 16 to 30 Hours Worked	884	13.9	14,150	13.5	286,513	12.8
Full-Time; Total	2,803	44.0	44,577	42.4	952,042	42.4
Full-Time; 31 to 48 Hours Worked	2,433	38.2	37,808	36.0	790,605	35.2
Full-Time; 49 or More Hours Worked	370	5.8	6,769	6.4	161,437	7.2
Industry						
All Usual Residents Aged 16 to 74 in Employment	4,067	63.8	64,408	61.3	1,363,615	60.7
A Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	5	0.1	207	0.2	23,497	1.0
B Mining and Quarrying	0	0.0	42	0.0	3,176	0.1
C Manufacturing	413	6.5	6,865	6.5	143,751	6.4
D Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air Conditioning Supply	31	0.5	502	0.5	10,903	0.5
E Water Supply; Sewerage, Waste Management and	23	0.4	583	0.6	12,402	0.6

Source: 2011 Census	St Julians	%	Newport	%	Wales	%
Remediation Activities						
F Construction	310	4.9	4470	4.3	111,293	5.0
G Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motor Cycles	767	12.0	11,157	10.6	212,554	9.5
H Transport and Storage	203	3.2	2,924	2.8	53,222	2.4
I Accommodation and Food Service Activities	253	4.0	4,237	4.0	84,907	3.8
J Information and Communication	117	1.8	1,852	1.8	31,004	1.4
K Financial and Insurance Activities	187	2.9	3,218	3.1	41,630	1.9
L Real Estate Activities	63	1.0	984	0.9	17,040	0.8
M Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	140	2.2	2,749	2.6	58,616	2.6
N Administrative and Support Service Activities	187	2.9	2,905	2.8	54,366	2.4
O Public Administration and Defence; Compulsory Social Security	304	4.8	4,980	4.7	108,164	4.8
P Education	352	5.5	5,325	5.1	137,864	6.1
Q Human Health and Social Work Activities	566	8.9	9,006	8.6	197,226	8.8
R,S Arts, Entertainment and Recreation; Other Service Activities	141	2.2	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	5	0.1	20	0.0	605	0.0
U Activities of Extraterritorial Organisations and Bodies	0	0.0	3	0.0	229	0.0
Occupation						
1. Managers, Directors and Senior Officials	300	7.4	5,992	9.3	125,802	9.2
2. Professional Occupations	542	13.3	9,812	15.2	215,384	15.8
3. Associate Professional and Technical Occupations	446	11.0	7,071	11.0	147,246	10.8
4. Administrative and Secretarial Occupations	542	13.3	8,052	12.5	151,407	11.1
5. Skilled Trades Occupations	468	11.5	6,724	10.4	183,277	13.4
6. Caring, Leisure and Other Service Occupations	380	9.3	6,204	9.6	143,467	10.5
7. Sales and Customer Service Occupations	478	11.8	6,461	10.0	123,392	9.0
8. Process, Plant and Machine Operatives	342	8.4	5,270	8.2	110,993	8.1
9. Elementary Occupations	496	14.0	8,822	13.7	162,647	11.9

Economic Inactivity

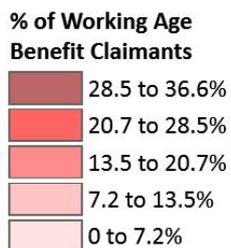
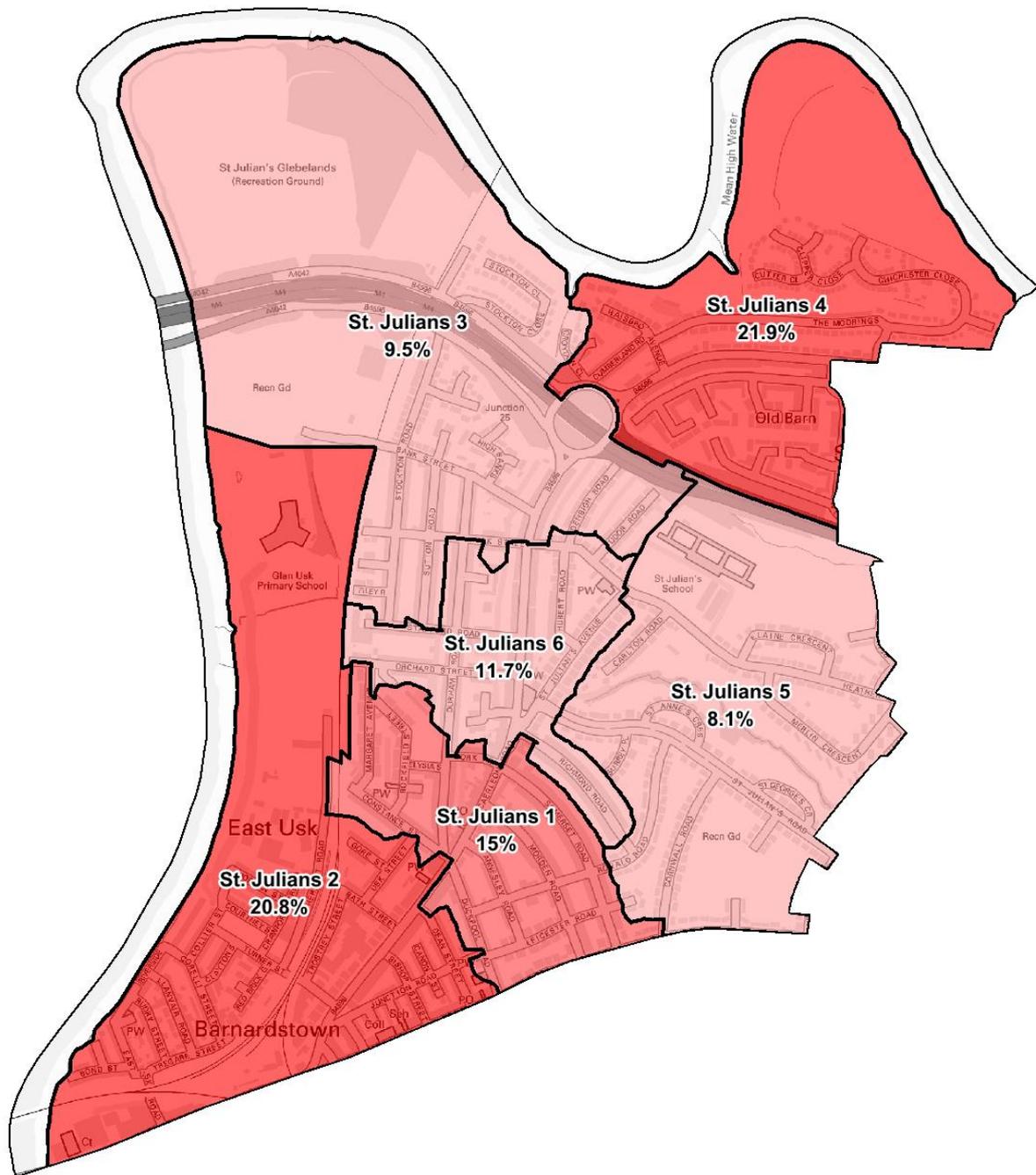
Economic inactivity is significantly lower than the wider Newport rate and also lower than the Wales rate. There is a lower proportion of retired residents but a higher proportion of students than the Newport average. There are a lower number of people looking after the home or family and long term sick or disabled residents.

Source: Census 2011	St Julians	%	Newport	%	Wales	%
All Usual Residents Aged 16 to 74	6,374	100.0	105,141	100.0	2,245,166	100.0
Total Economically inactive 16 to 74	1,909	29.9	34,130	32.5	768,431	34.2
Retired	867	13.6	15,389	14.6	361,501	16.1
Student	367	5.8	5,591	5.3	133,880	6.0
Looking after home or family	231	3.6	4,642	4.4	86,396	3.8
Long term sick or disabled	321	5.0	6,039	5.7	140,760	6.3
Other	123	1.9	2,469	2.3	45,894	2.0

Benefit Claimants

Two out of six LSOAs, St Julians 2 and 4 recorded higher working age benefits claimant rates than the Newport average at 16.4% and Wales at 15.2%. However claimant rates varied widely across the Ward with the remaining LSOAs comfortably below the Newport average.

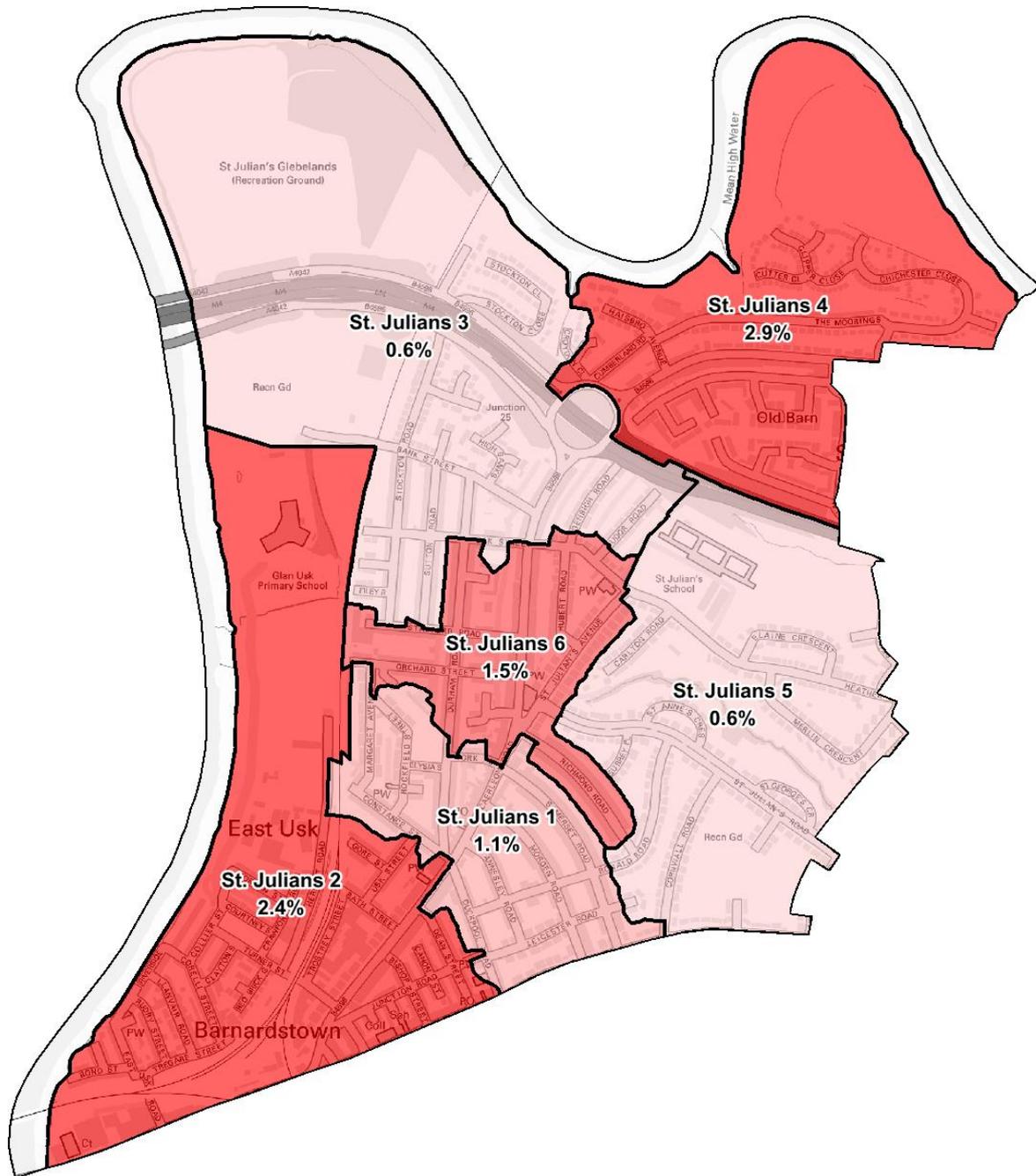
Percentage of Working Age Benefit Claimants - November 2015



Job Seeker's Allowance

In terms of Job Seekers Allowance claimant rates St Julians 4 is above the Newport average rate (2.6%). The other five LSOAs are below the Newport average and four LSOAs are below the Wales rate (1.8%).

Percentage of Job Seeker Allowance - April 2016



% JSA Claimants



Adult Qualifications

Adult qualification levels in St Julians are somewhat mixed when compared to Newport as a whole and Wales. The proportion of adults with no qualifications is lower however the proportion with higher level qualifications is also lower.

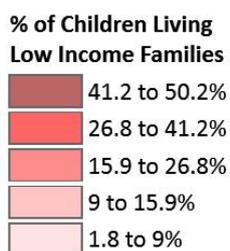
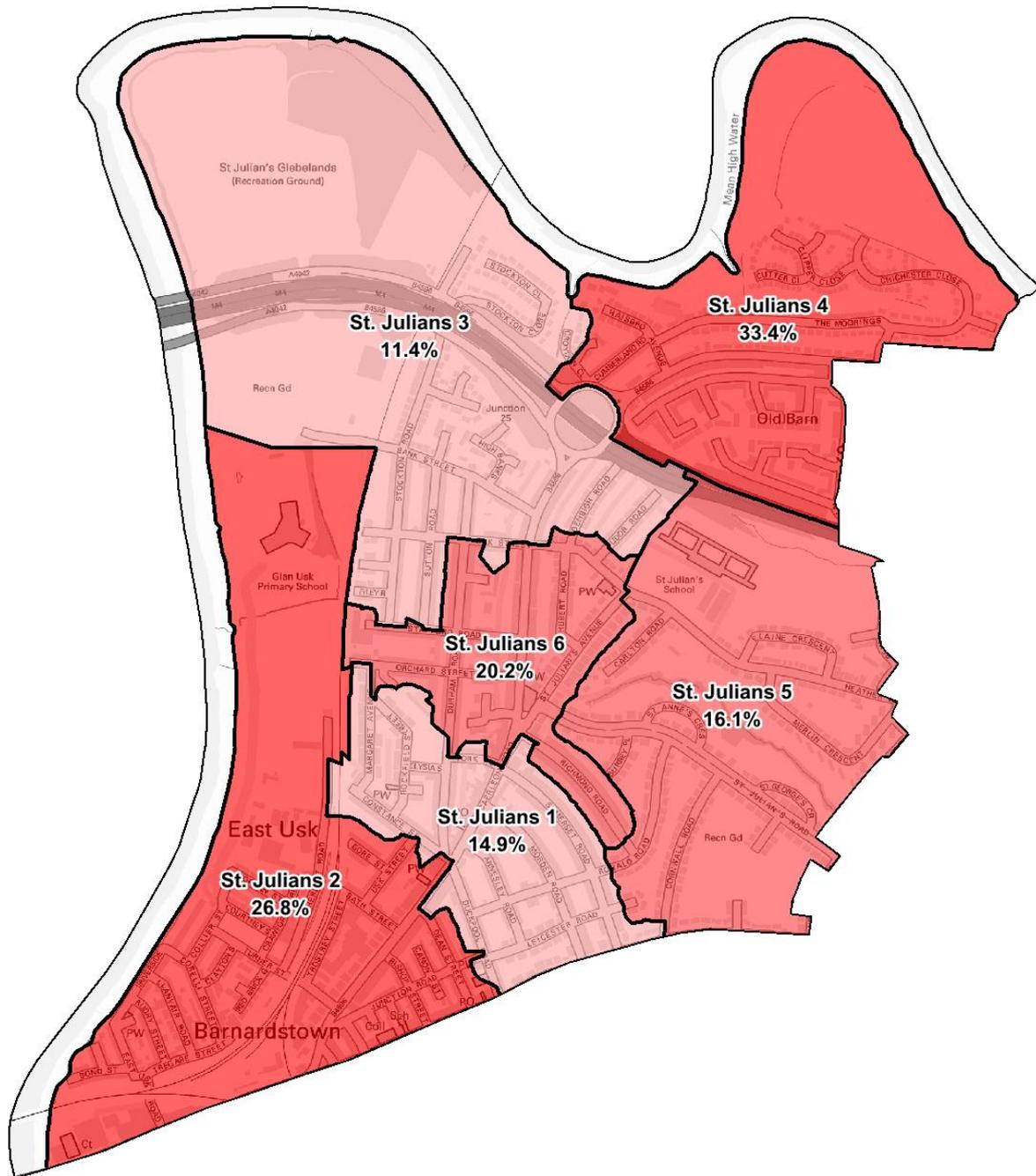
Source: Census 2011	St Julians	%	Newport	%	Wales	%
Qualifications						
All Usual Residents Aged 16 and Over	6,928	100.0	116,348	100	2,507,160	100
No Qualifications	1,659	23.9	31,454	27.0	650,517	25.9
Level 1 Qualifications	1,046	15.1	16,399	14.1	332,943	13.3
Level 2 Qualifications	1,133	16.4	17,834	15.3	393,819	15.7
Apprenticeship	369	5.3	4,685	4.0	98,843	3.9
Level 3 Qualifications	868	12.5	13,203	11.3	308,171	12.3
Level 4 Qualifications and Above	1,557	22.5	27,202	23.4	614,116	24.5
Other Qualifications	296	4.3	5,571	4.8	108,751	4.3

What do we know about the economic well-being of our children and young people?

Children Living in Low Income Families

St Julians 2 and 4 LSOA's record the proportion of children living in low income families at significantly higher rates than the Newport (24.3%) and Wales (20.5%) averages. The other LSOAs are below the Newport and Wales rates but vary widely; with St Julians 3 LSOA recording a rate a third of that in neighbouring St Julians 4.

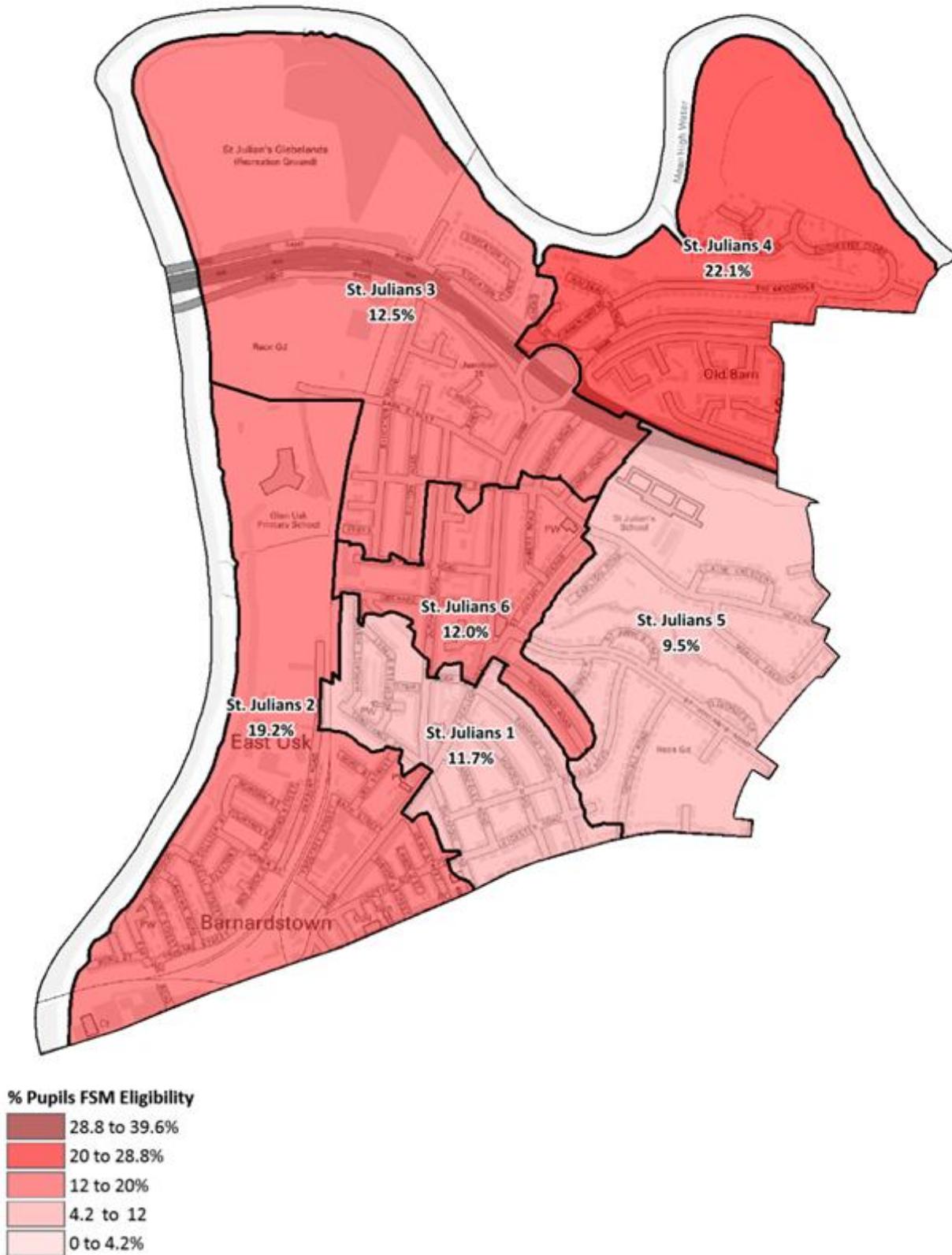
Percentage of Children Living in Low Income Families - 2013



Free School Meals

St Julians 2 and 4 LSOAs record free schools meals eligibility rates higher than the Newport rate of 18.9%. Eligibility rates vary widely over across the ward with the rate for St Julians 5 less the half that of St Julians 4.

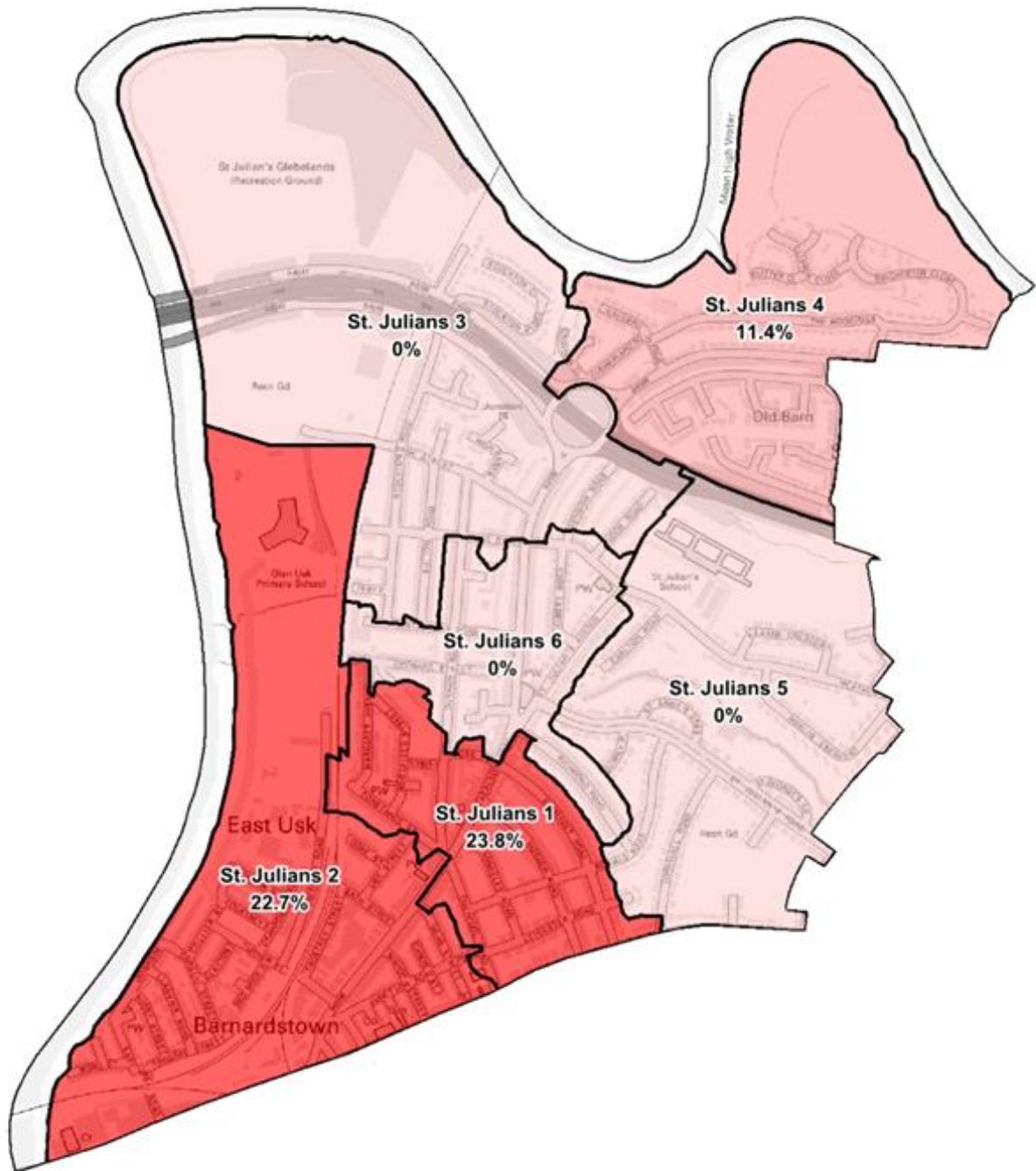
Percentage Of Pupils Eligible For Free School Meals - September 2016



Job Seeker's Allowance claimants aged 17-24

This measure shows the proportion of people who claim Job Seekers Allowance (JSA) who are aged 17-24, rather than the proportion of 17-24 year olds who claim JSA. This means that the indicator is somewhat limited in its use for tracking relative levels of deprivation. This will be identified as a data gap where better information is needed going forward.

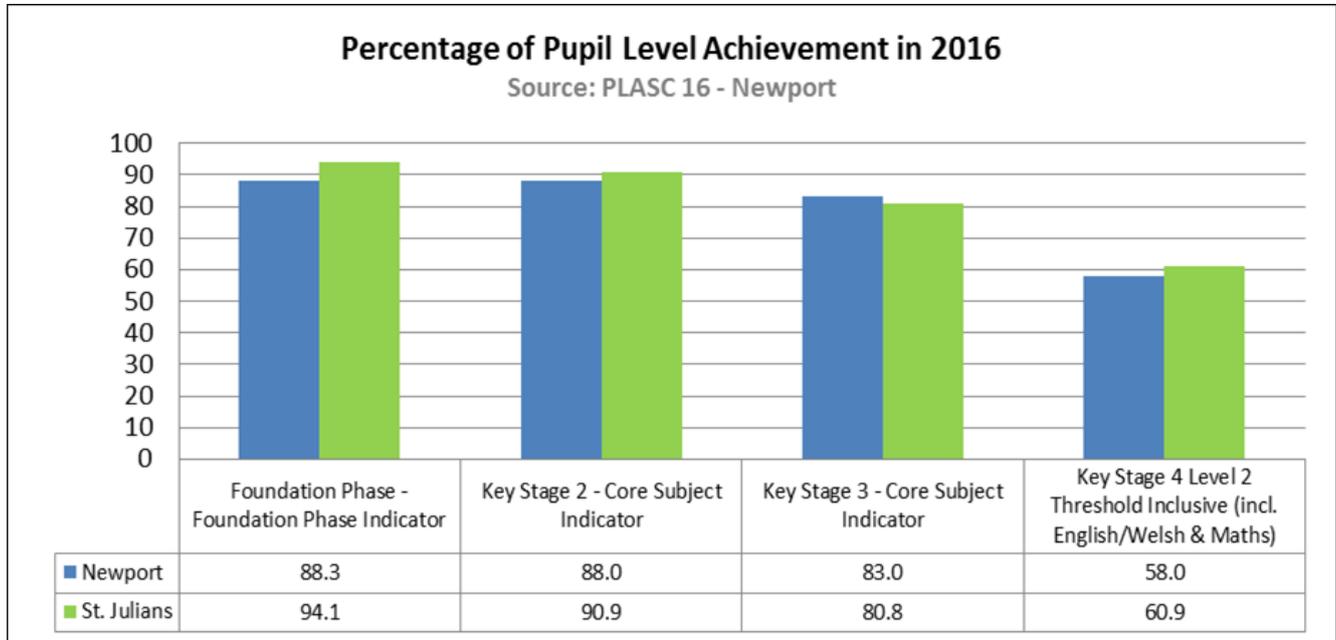
Percentage of Job Seeker Allowance Who Are Aged 17-24 - May 2016



How skilled are our children and young people in St Julians?

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 positive contribution to the economy.

The graph below shows the levels of achievement obtained by St Julians school pupils in the foundation phase and key stages 2 to 4.



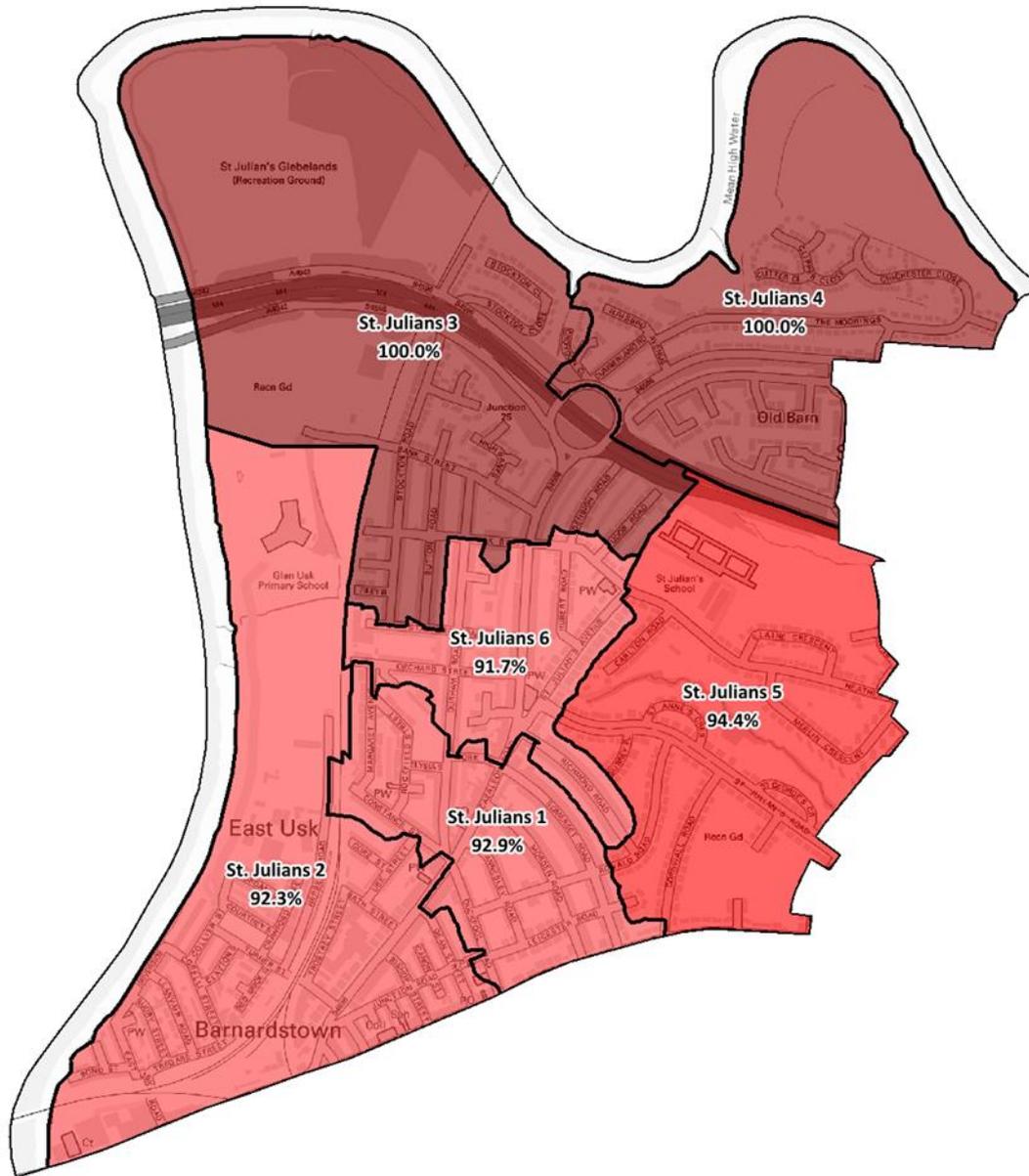
Foundation Phase

The Foundation Phase (formerly Key Stage 1) is the first phase of compulsory primary education (ages 5-7).

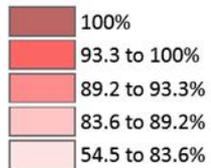
In the Foundation Phase St Julians pupils overall perform well above the Newport and Wales average (87%). Standards are high across the ward with two LSOAs recording a 100% rate and none falling below the 90% mark.

PLASC16 - Foundation Phase

% of 7 year olds achieving the expected level at the end of Foundation Phase



**PLASC16 - Foundation
Foundation Phase Indicator**

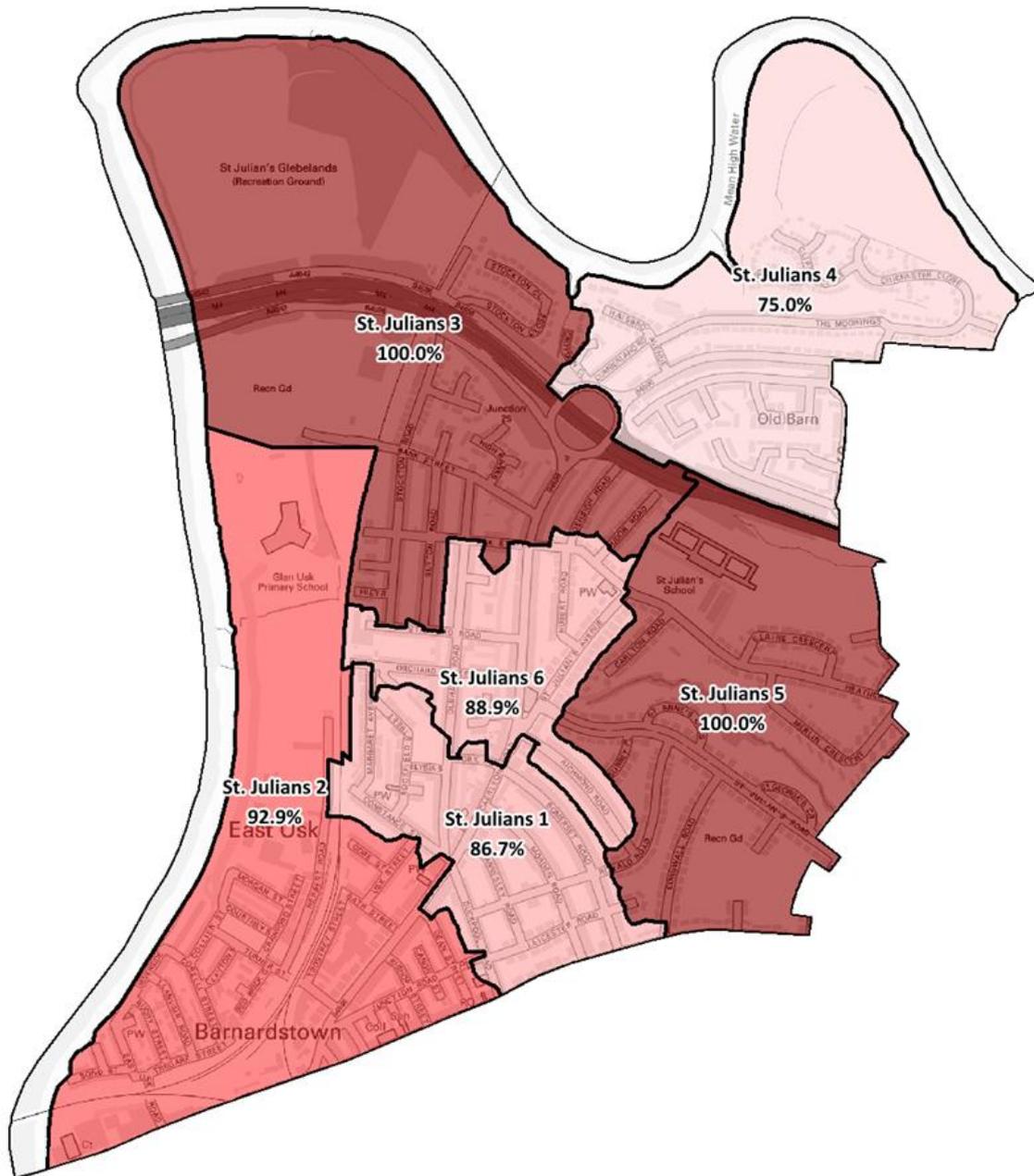


Key Stage 2 (11 years)

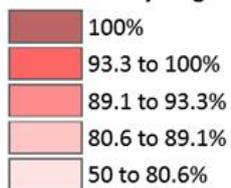
Key Stage 2 is the second phase of compulsory primary education (ages 7-11).

At Key Stage 2 in overall terms St Julians pupils achieve a higher rate than the Newport average. However this conceals a high variation in achievement rate across the ward with two LSOAs recording 100% rates whilst St Julians 4 achieves just 75%. This has an effect on the overall average figure for the ward. St Julians 1 is the only other LSOA not higher than the Newport average.

**PLASC16 - Key Stage 2
Core Subject Indicator**



PLASC16 - Key Stage 2

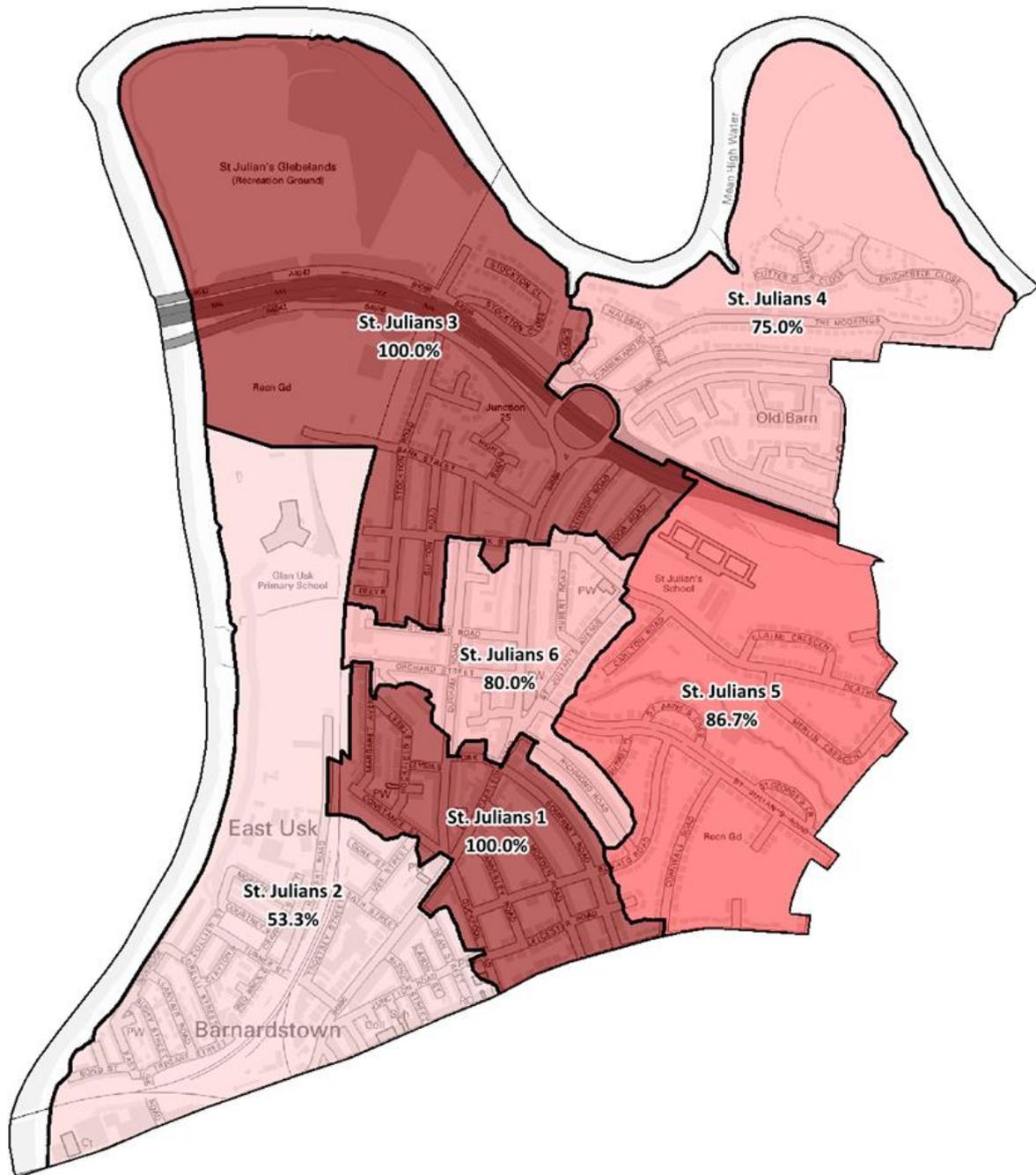


Key Stage 3 (14 years)

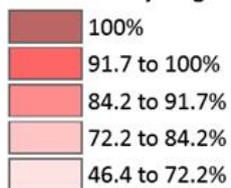
Key Stage 3 is the term for the three years of secondary schooling known as Year 7, Year 8 and Year 9, when pupils are aged between 11 and 14.

At Key Stage 3 the performance of St Julians pupils slips behind the Newport average by some three points. Variation of achievement across the ward is huge with St Julians 2 at 53.3% and St Julians 1 and 3 at 100%. The average for the ward is affected by this major geographical discrepancy.

**PLASC16 - Key Stage 3
Core Subject Indicator**



PLASC16 - Key Stage 3

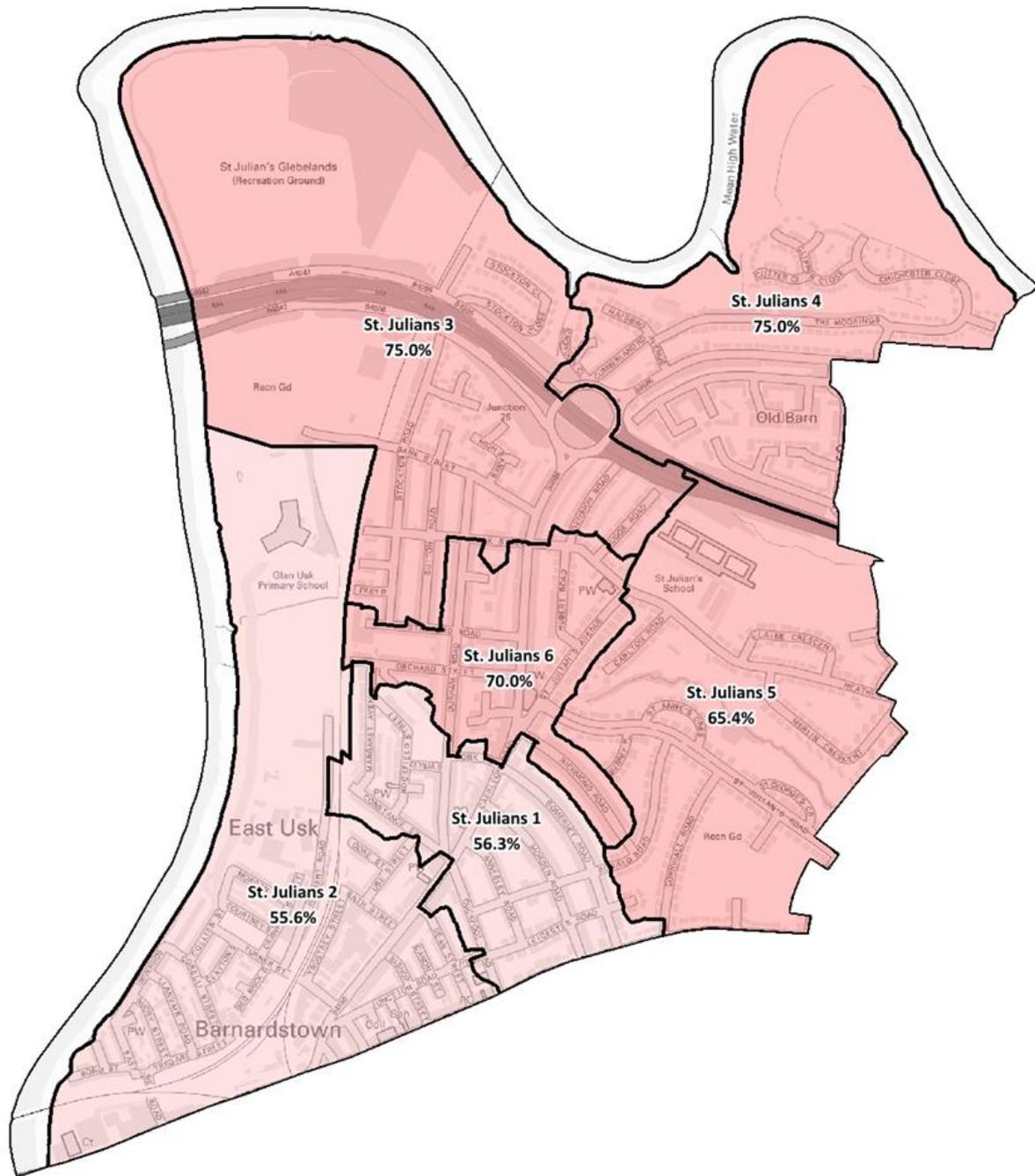


Level 2 Threshold Inclusive

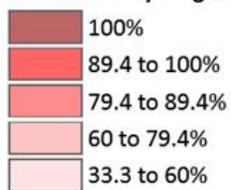
This measure relates to the achievement of a combination of qualifications at Level 2 equivalent to five GCSEs at grade A*-C, including English or Welsh first language and mathematics.

At Key Stage 4 the overall achievement rate for St Julians pupils is better than the Newport rate by almost three points. As with other key stages the average for the ward masks major variation with the rate ranging from 55.6% to 75%.

PLASC16 - Key Stage 4
% of Pupils Aged 15 Who Achieved Level 2 Threshold



PLASC16 - Key Stage 4 L2inc



How deprived is our community?

	Number of LSOAs	% of LSOAs in most deprived 10% Ranks 1-191	% of LSOAs in most deprived 20% Ranks 1-382	% of LSOAs in most deprived 30% Ranks 1-573	% of LSOAs in most deprived 50% Ranks 1-955
Newport	95	14.7	30.5	38.9	56.8
Wales	1,909	10	20	30	50

The Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation identifies some areas of deprivation across the ward in particular St. Julians 1, St. Julians 2 and St. Julians 6 for Environment and St. Julians 2 for Community Safety. However overall there are no significant areas of deprivation according to the main WIMD ranking.

	St Julians 1	St Julians 2	St Julians 3	St Julians 4	St Julians 5	St Julians 6
WIMD Rank	1,026	481	1,460	511	1,572	1,040
Income	990	461	1,257	365	1,411	824
Employment	840	634	1,335	449	1,582	981
Health	1,079	727	1,668	965	1,603	1,390
Education	1,079	495	1,030	710	1,413	1,094
Access to Services	1,891	1,842	1,831	1,118	1,729	1,884
Community Safety	836	130	992	201	518	644
Physical Environment	144	61	253	293	299	130
Housing	800	311	1,248	1,045	1,111	740

Key:



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



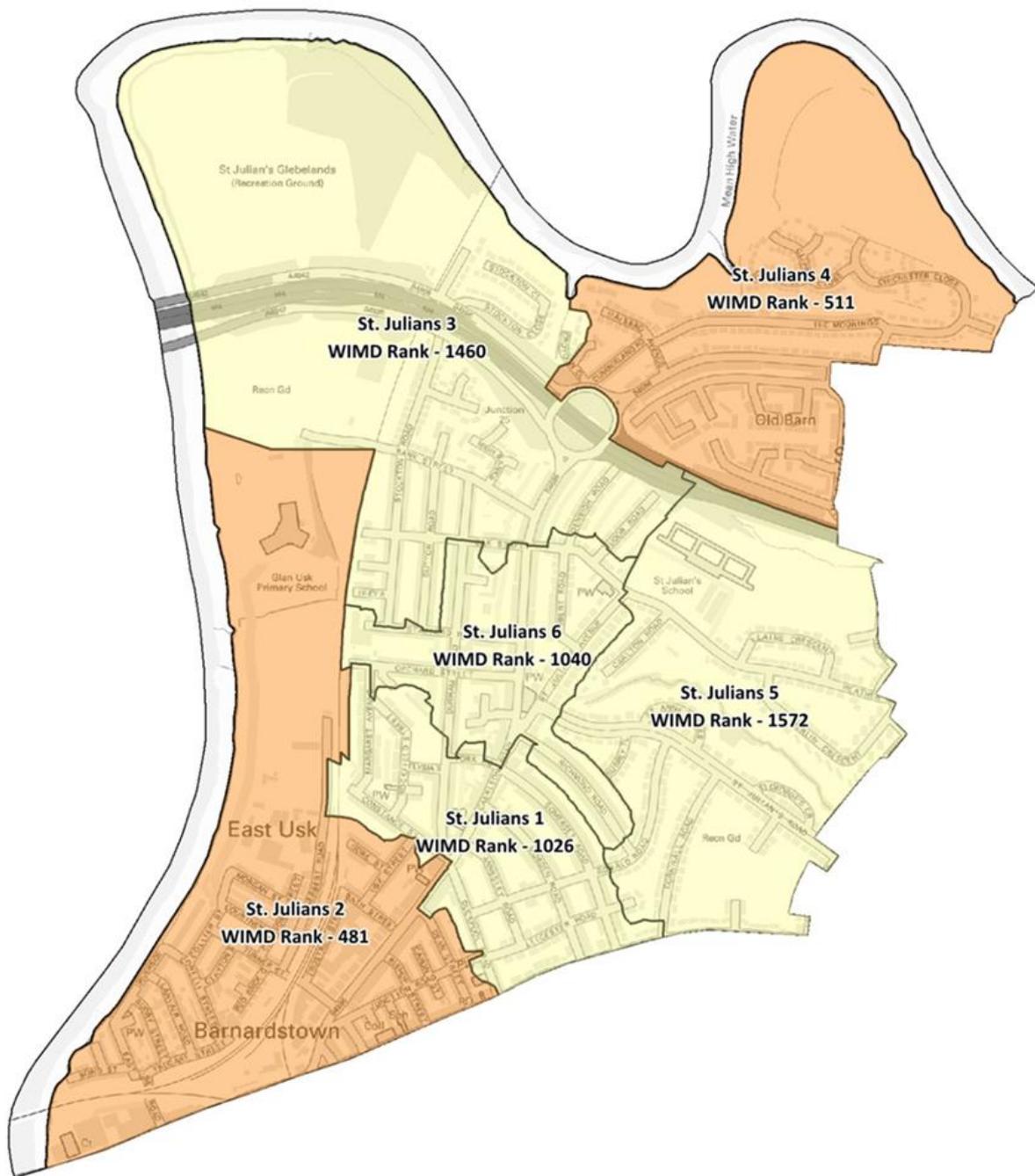
Individual WIMD Domain Rank where Lower Super Output Area is ranked in top 10% most deprived in Wales

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 thematic image shows the WIMD rank for each designated Lower Super Output Area in St Julians.

Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation - 2014



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.

How healthy is our community?

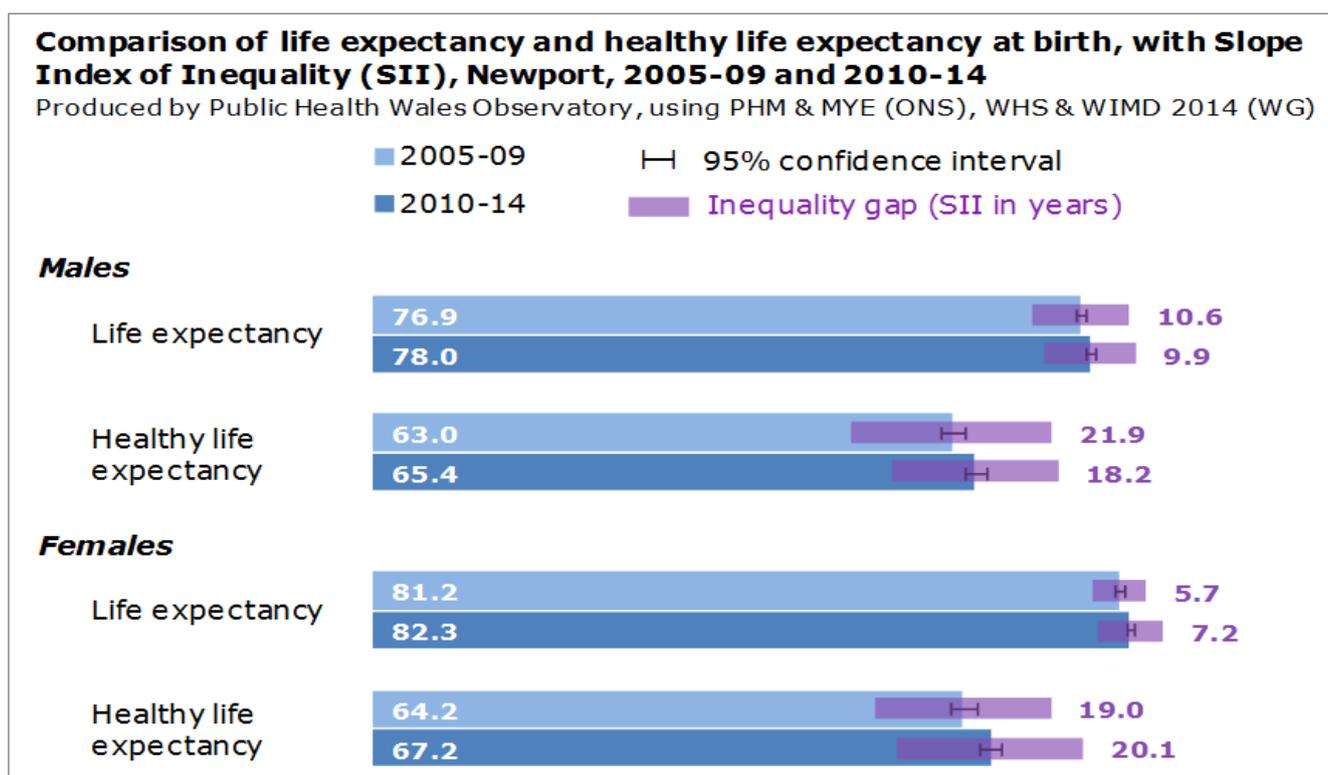
Life Expectancy

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



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.

Deprivation across the ward of St Julians varies. St Julians 2 and 4 are ranked in the 30% of most deprived areas in Wales. This would indicate that life expectancy and healthy life expectancy in this area will be lower than the rest of the ward and the Newport and Wales averages.

Health Status

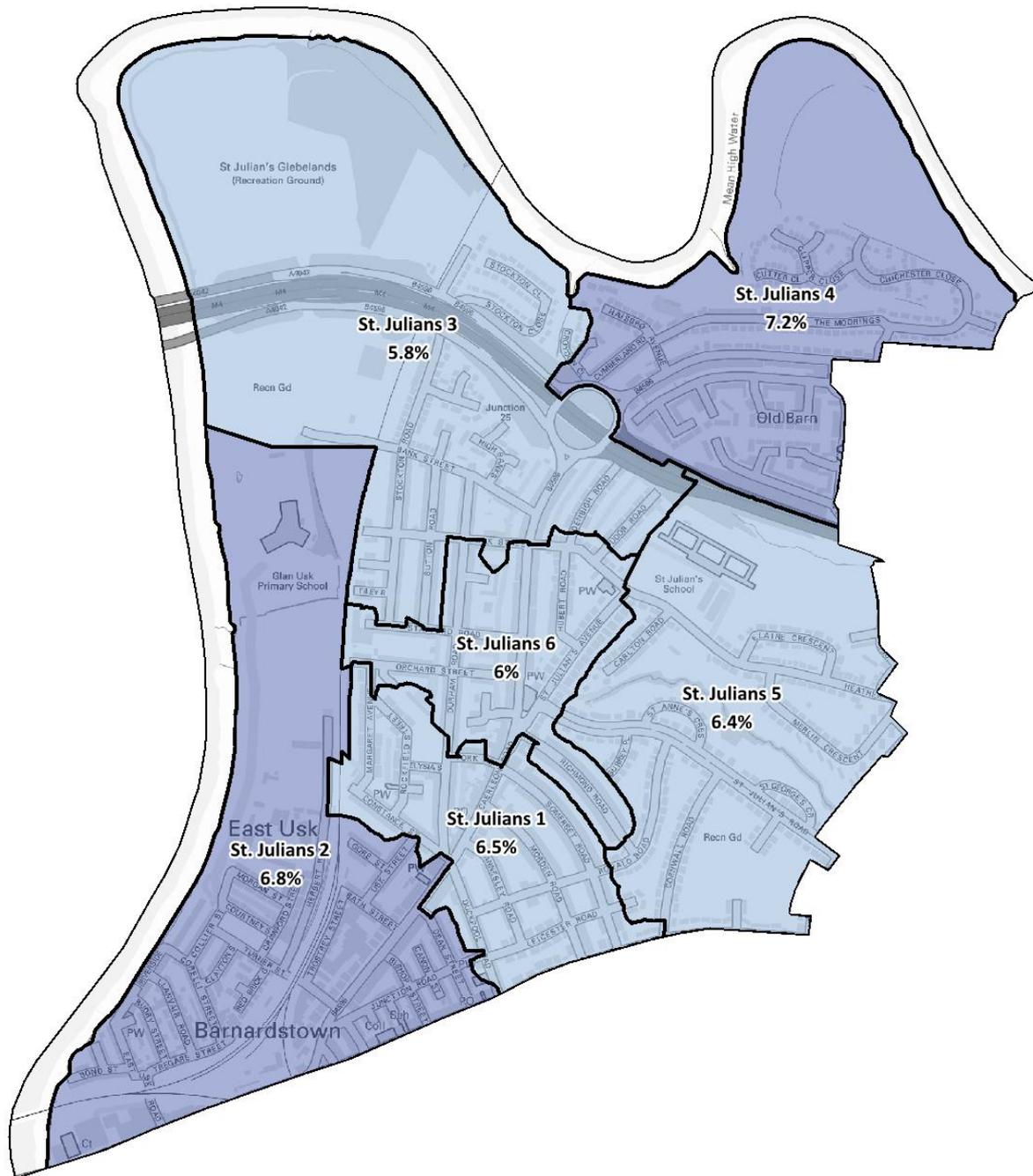
Feeling healthy can be a key element of well-being.

2011 Census	St Julians	%	Newport	%	Wales	%
All Usual Residents	8,675	100.0	145,736	100.0	3,063,456	100.0
Limiting Long Term Illness						
Day-to-Day Activities Limited a Lot	805	9.3	15,515	10.6	364,318	11.9
Day-to-Day Activities Limited a Little	881	10.2	14,801	10.2	331,537	10.8
Day-to-Day Activities Not Limited	6,989	80.6	115,420	79.2	2,367,601	77.3
General Health						
Very Good Health	4,056	46.8	66,667	45.7	1,428,697	46.6
Good Health	2,890	33.3	47,811	32.8	953,363	31.1
Fair Health	1,167	13.5	20,538	14.1	447,789	14.6
Bad Health	450	5.2	8,161	5.6	178,222	5.8
Very Bad Health	112	1.3	2,559	1.8	55,385	1.8
All People who provide unpaid care						
No Unpaid Care	7,655	88.2	129,132	88.6	2,693,226	87.9
1 to 19 Hours Unpaid Care a Week	598	6.9	9,548	6.6	212,436	6.9
20 to 49 Hours Unpaid Care a Week	158	1.8	2,549	1.7	54,046	1.8
50 or More Hours Unpaid Care a Week	264	3.0	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 St Julians is 6.5% compared with 7.4% in the whole of Newport and 7.6% in Wales. However, this percentage varies across the ward which is shown in the map overleaf.

The table also shows the percentage of people whose activities are limited by illness. The percentage of people that activities are limited a lot and a little in St Julians is 19.5% compared with 20.8% for the whole of Newport and 22.7% in Wales.

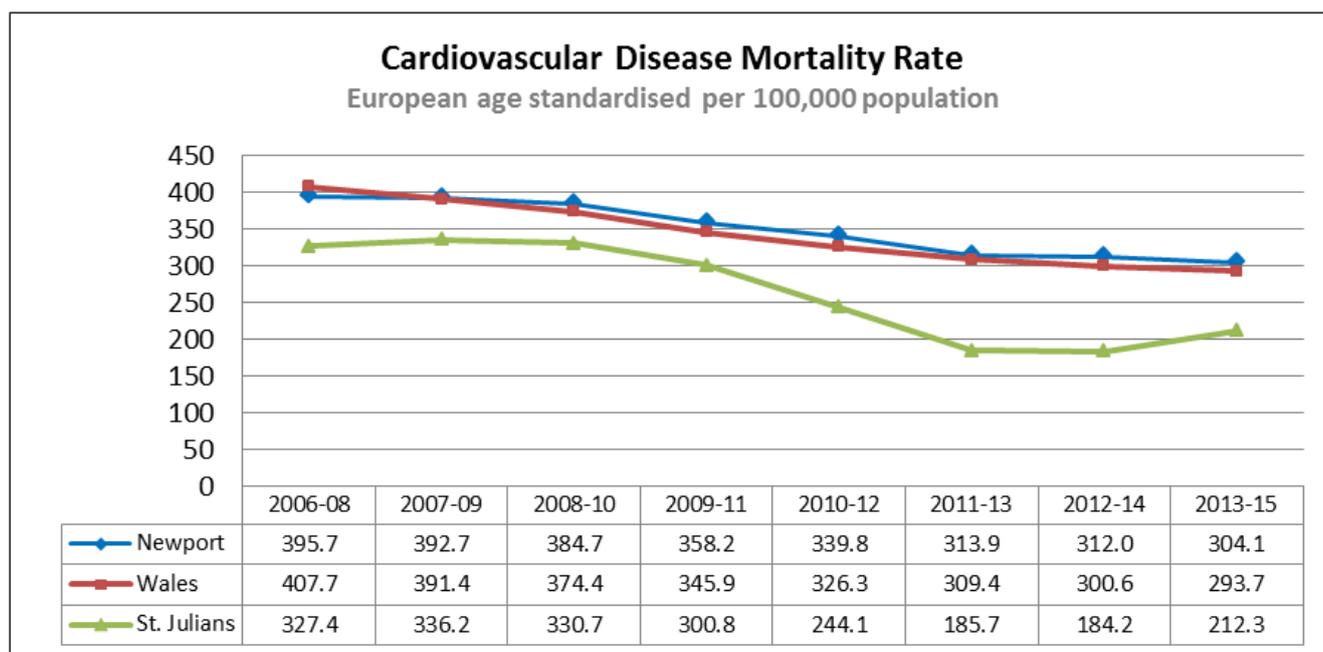
Census 2011 - General Health



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.⁴

The rate of deaths due to cardiovascular disease per 100,000 population in St Julians has varied but the overall trend is a decrease from 327.4 in 2006-08 to 212.3 by 2013-15. This rate has remained below the Wales and Newport rates. In Newport the rate fell by 91.6 from 395.7 to 304.1 and the Wales rate reduced by 114.0 from 407.7 to 293.7 in the same period.



The previous trends of CVD mortality in Newport and St Julians suggest number of deaths will continue to reduce in the future.

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.⁵

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.⁶

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.

⁴ NHS Choices

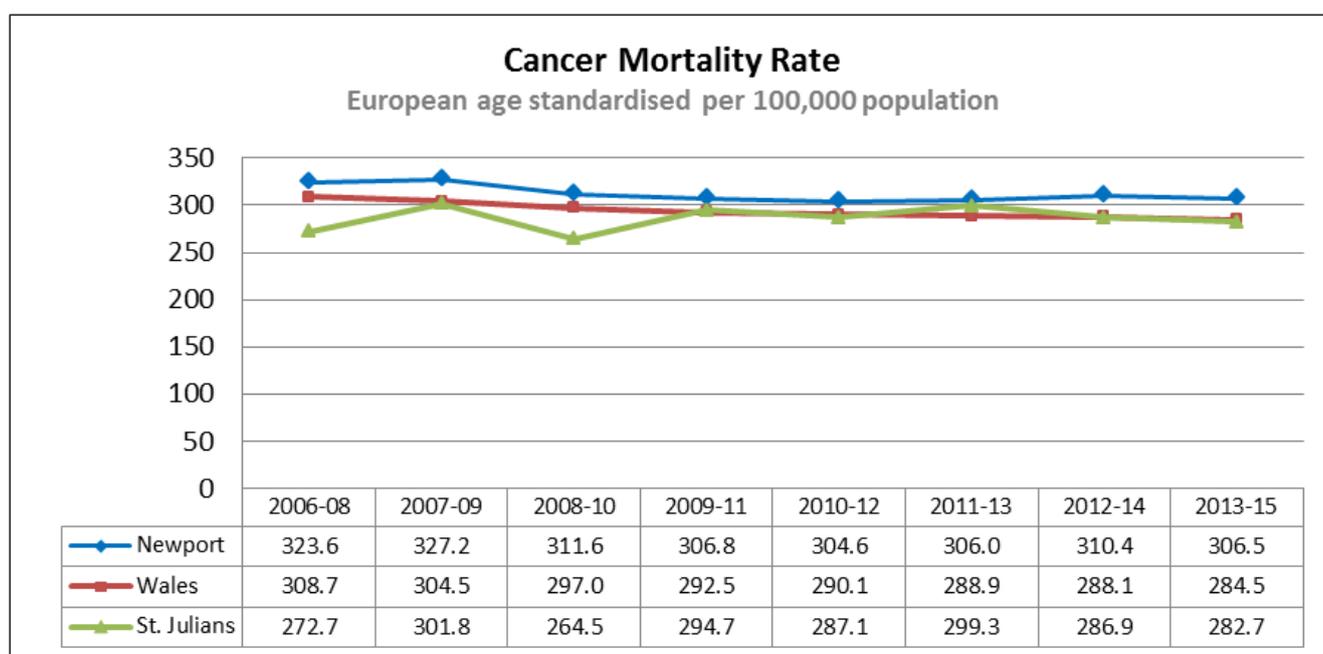
⁵ NHS Choices

⁶ Caerphilly Cohort Study, Prof Peter Elwood

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, prostate and bowel cancer.⁷

The rate of deaths due to cancer per 100,000 population in St Julians has varied but the overall trend is a slight increase from 272.7 in 2006-08 to 282.7 in 2013-15. This rate is below the Newport and Wales rate. The **Error! Reference source not found.** rate in Newport has decreased from 323.6 to 306.5 and the Wales rate has decreased from 308.7 to 284.5 over the same period.



The previous trends of cancer mortality in Newport suggest a decrease in the future. However in St Julians previous trends suggest rates in the future will remain relatively constant.

A recent study⁸ 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 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 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.⁹

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.¹⁰

The number of hospital admissions per 100,000 population due to respiratory disease in St Julians has varied, but the overall trend is an increase from 1,140.4 in 2006-08 to 1,692.6 in 2013-15. This rate is above the Wales

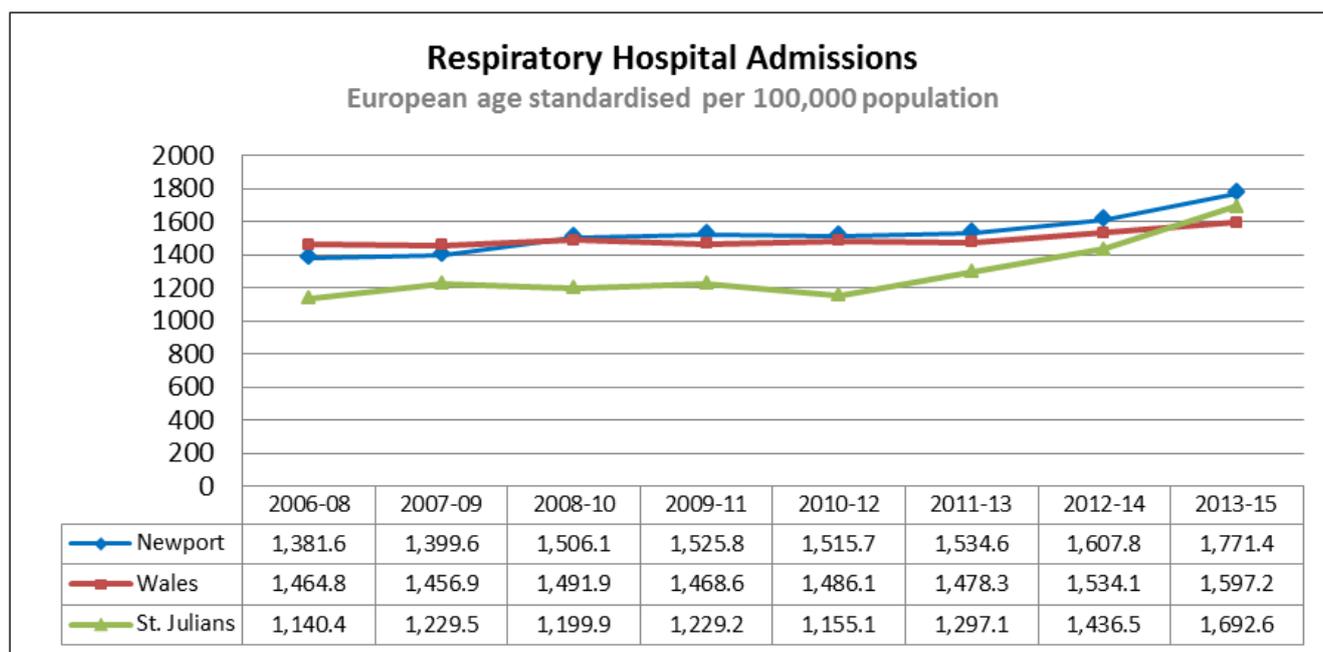
⁷ NHS Choices

⁸ Parkin DM. The fraction of cancer attributable to lifestyle and environmental factors in the UK in 2010. *British Journal of Cancer*, 2011

⁹ Caerphilly Cohort Study, Prof Peter Elwood

¹⁰ Ash Wales, 2011. Smoking and Respiratory Disease Factsheet. Accessed on 9th December 2011

rate and below the Newport rate. The rate in Newport has increased from 1,381.6 to 1,771.4 and 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.¹⁰

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.¹¹ 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.¹²

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 in Newport and St Julians suggest that these rates will continue to increase.

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 productivity¹³.

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.⁴ Too much alcohol can also cause chronic inflammation of the pancreas which can impair its ability to secrete insulin and ultimately lead to diabetes¹⁴. 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.¹⁵

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.

¹¹ Royal College of Physicians Tobacco Advisory Group, 2000

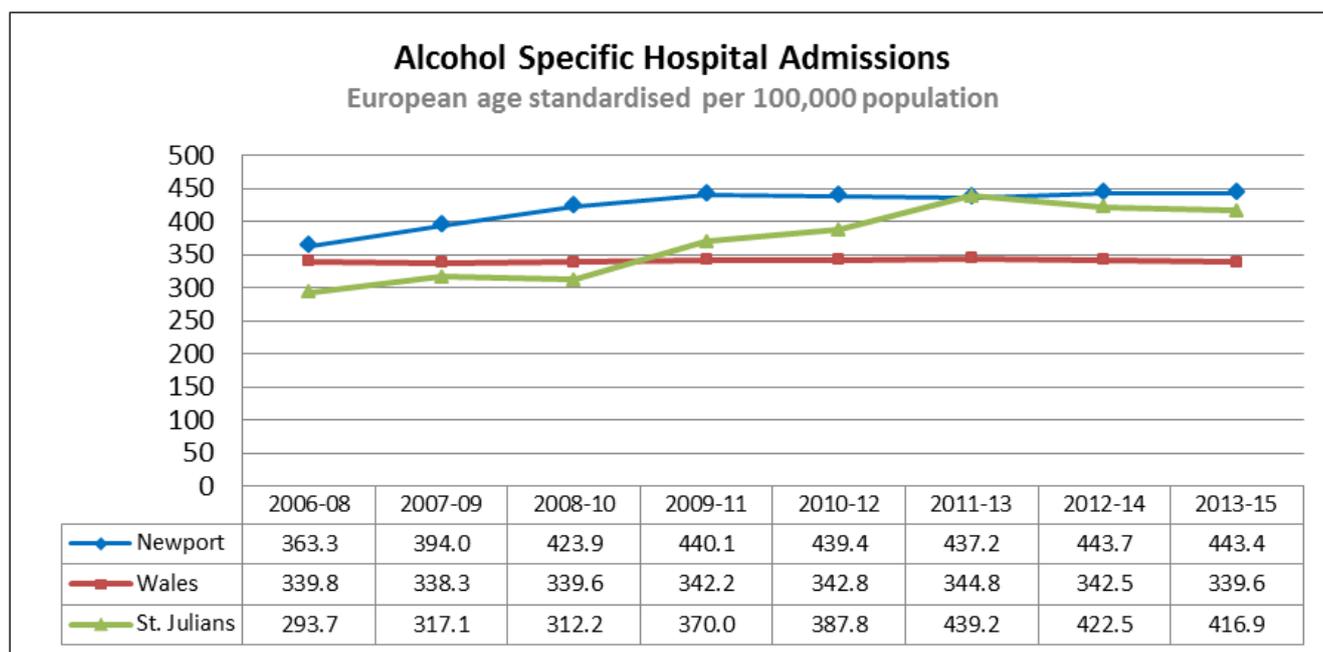
¹² Department of Health, 1998

¹³ Faculty of Public Health 2008

¹⁴ American Diabetes Association

¹⁵ Public Health 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 St Julians has varied but the overall trend is an increase from 293.7 in 2006-08 to 416.9 in 2013-15. This rate is now above the Wales average rate and below the Newport rate. In Newport, the rate has increased from 363.3 to 443.4 and in Wales the rate has increased slightly from 339.8 to 339.6 over the same period.

The previous trends of alcohol specific hospital admissions suggest that in Newport and St Julians the rates will increase in the future.

This is driven by a number of factors including:

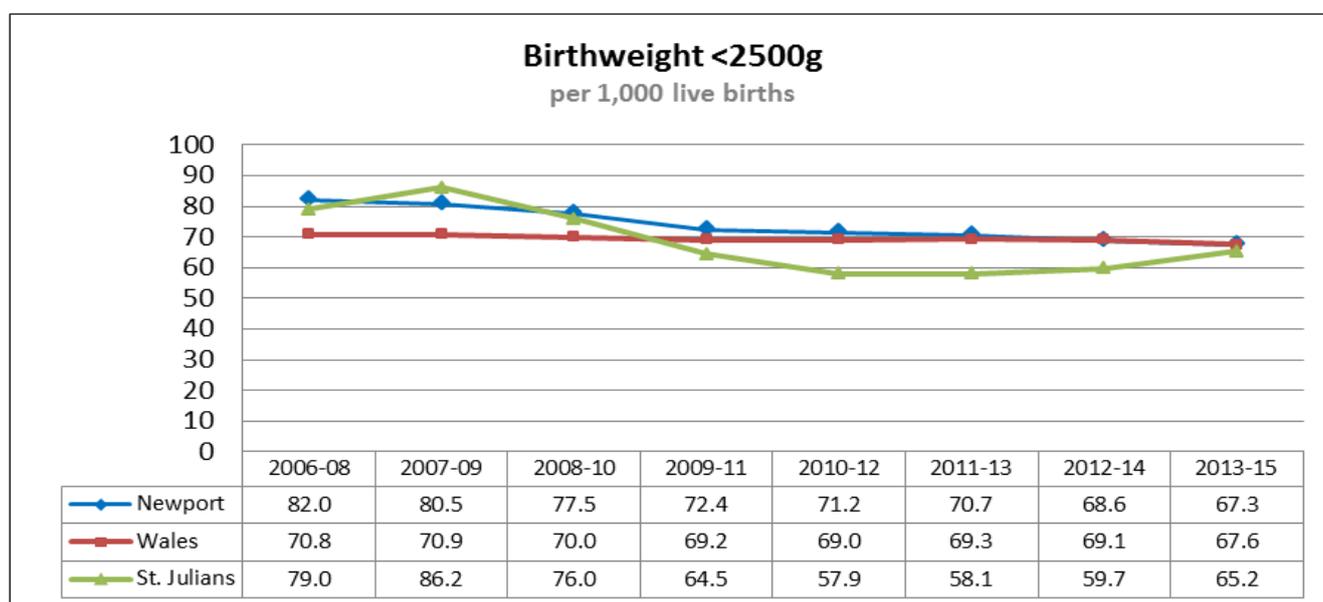
- Cost - lower unit price for alcohol e.g. supermarket drink promotions encourage drinking, happy hours in pubs;
- Size of glasses;
- Increased licensing hours for some establishments;
- Increase of people drinking at home with the closure of many local pubs;
- Increased availability / access to alcohol;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

A new collaborative study¹⁶ 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.

¹⁶ Bellis, Public Health Wales, Bangor University, Liverpool John Moore University, Alcohol Research UK 2016

Low Birth Weight Live Births

Low birth weights are those under 2.5kg. The rate of low birth weight births per 1,000 live births in St Julians has varied but overall there has been a decrease from 79.0 in 2006-08 to 65.2 in 2013-15. This rate is now below the Newport and Wales averages. In Newport the rate has decreased from 82.0 to 67.3, and in Wales the rate has decreased from 70.8 to 67.6 over the same period.



The trend in Gwent is predicted to continue with a reduction to 4.5% of live births across Gwent by 2025¹⁷. Previous trends in Newport and St Julians also suggest a decrease in future trends.

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 adulthood¹⁸. 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 pregnancy¹⁸.

There is evidence that poor maternal nutritional status at conception and inadequate maternal nutrition during pregnancy can result in low birth weight¹⁹. 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-smokers²⁰. 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 groups²¹. Other lifestyle choices of the mother linked to low birth weight also include their choice of diet, substance misuse including alcohol consumption during pregnancy.

¹⁷ Public Health Outcomes Framework for Wales Interim Reporting Tool

¹⁸ National Public Health Service (NPHS), 2006

¹⁹ Kramer, 2007

²⁰ Messecar, 2001

²¹ Graham and Der, 2009

How safe is our community?

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:

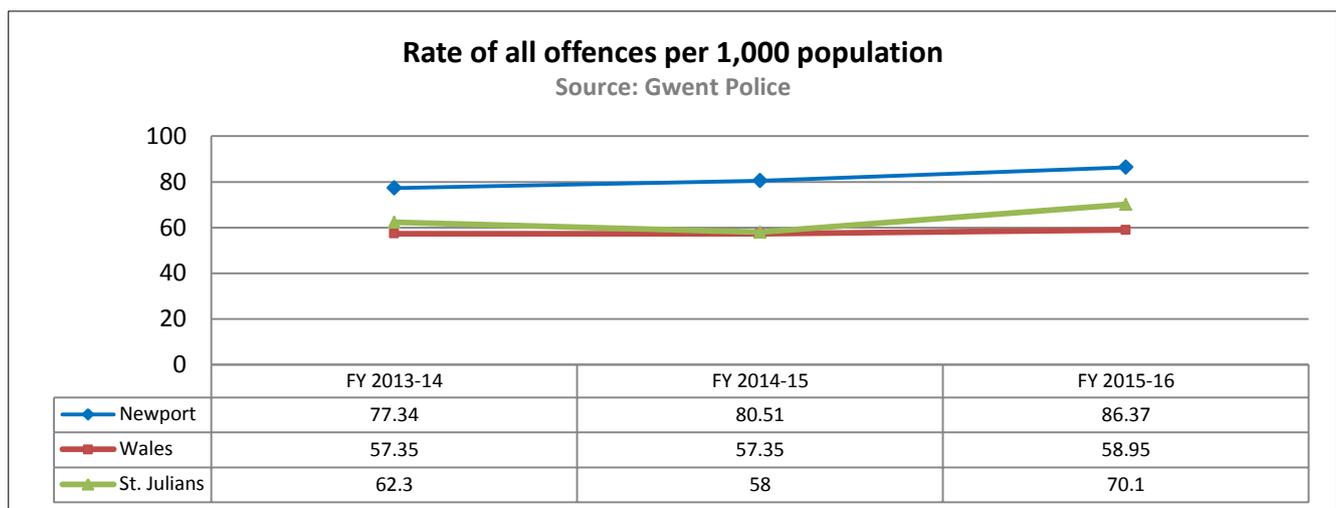
- strategic assessment prepared in accordance with regulations under section 6 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 (c.37) relating to reducing crime and disorder in the local authority area; and
- strategic assessment prepared in accordance with regulations under that section relating to the reduction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

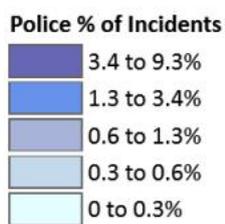
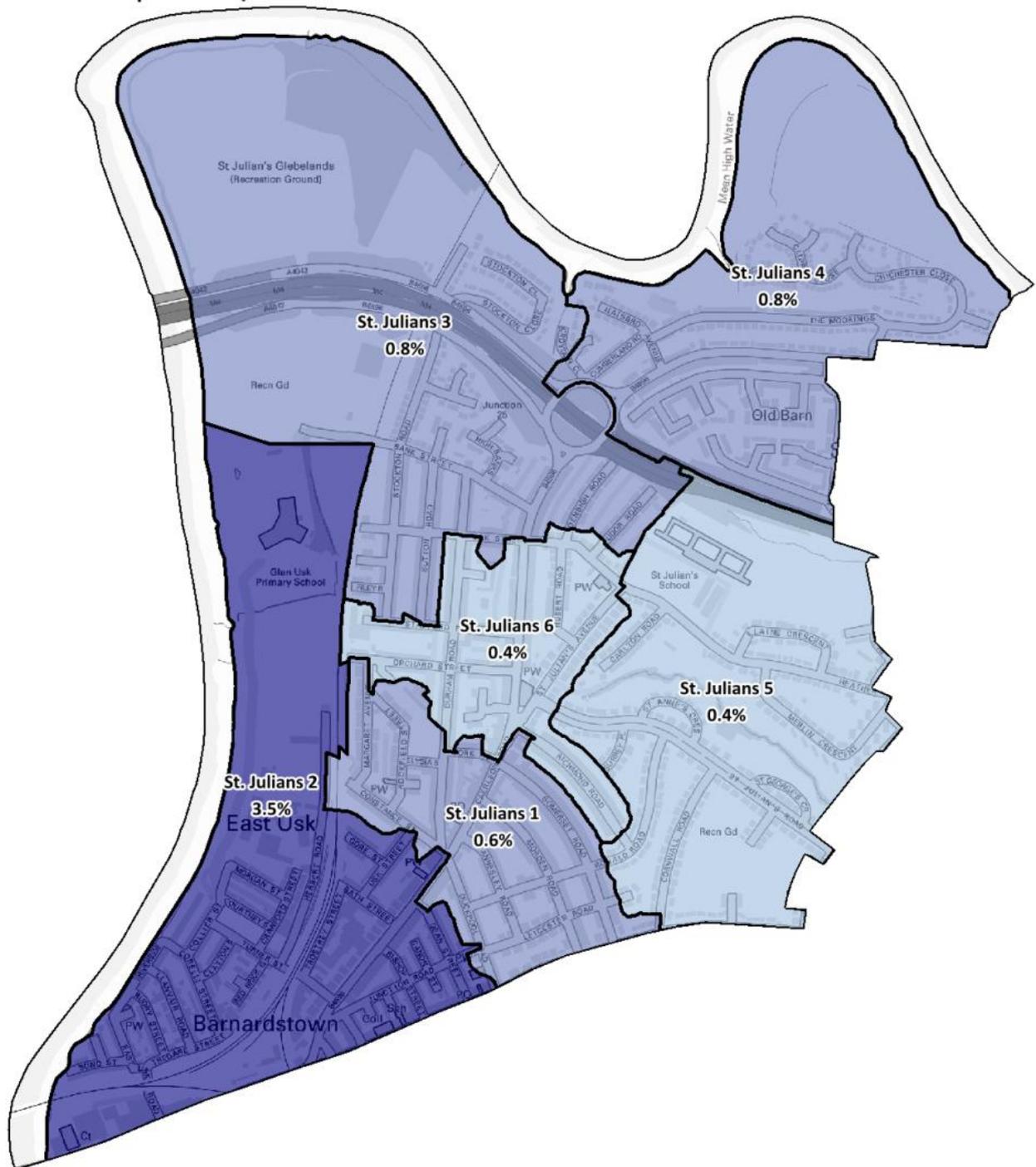
Rate of all offences per 1,000 population is the sum of all criminal offences. Data is collected by Gwent Police force and is a snapshot in time and therefore is not comparable with Home Office police recorded crime.

The number of offences per 1,000 population in St Julians has increased from 62.3 in 2013-14 to 70.1 in 2015-16. This is still below the Newport average which has increased from 77.34 to 86.37 for the same period but above the Wales average which has increased slightly from 57.35 to 58.95.



If we look at the map overleaf we can see the highest levels of incidents in St Julians are in St Julians 2 with 3.5% of all incidents in Newport in 2015-16. This area is close to the city centre so this could impact on the number of incidents.

Police - Percentage of Incidents Recorded Within Newport 2015 /16

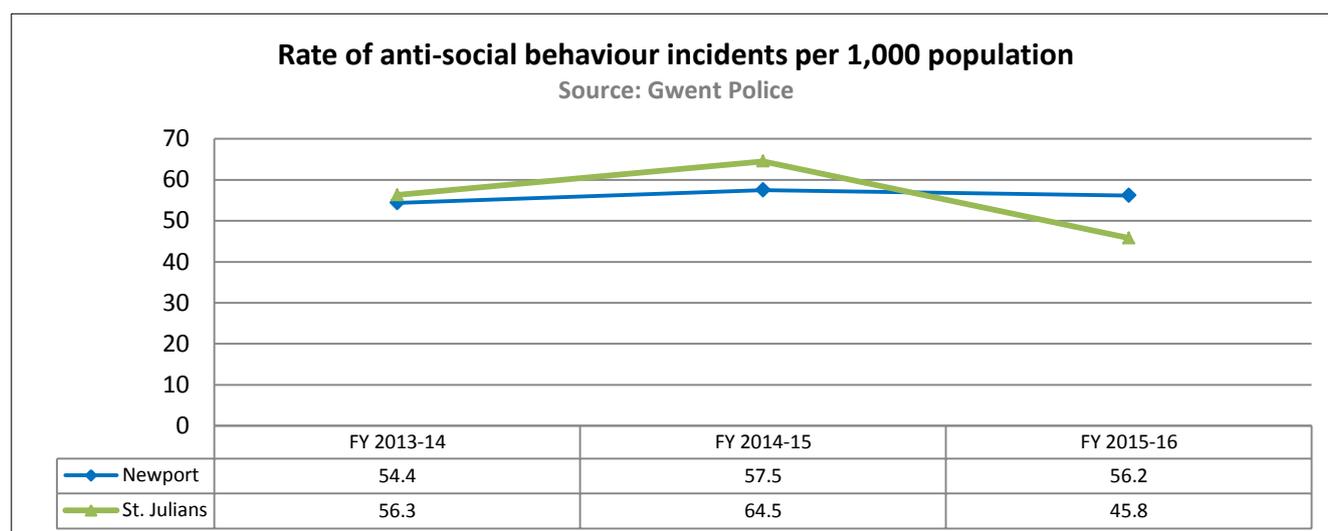


Anti-Social Behaviour

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 in St Julians from 56.3 in 2013-14 to 45.8 in 2015-16. This rate is now below the Newport rate which has increased slightly from 54.4 to 56.2.



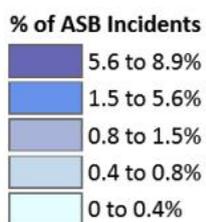
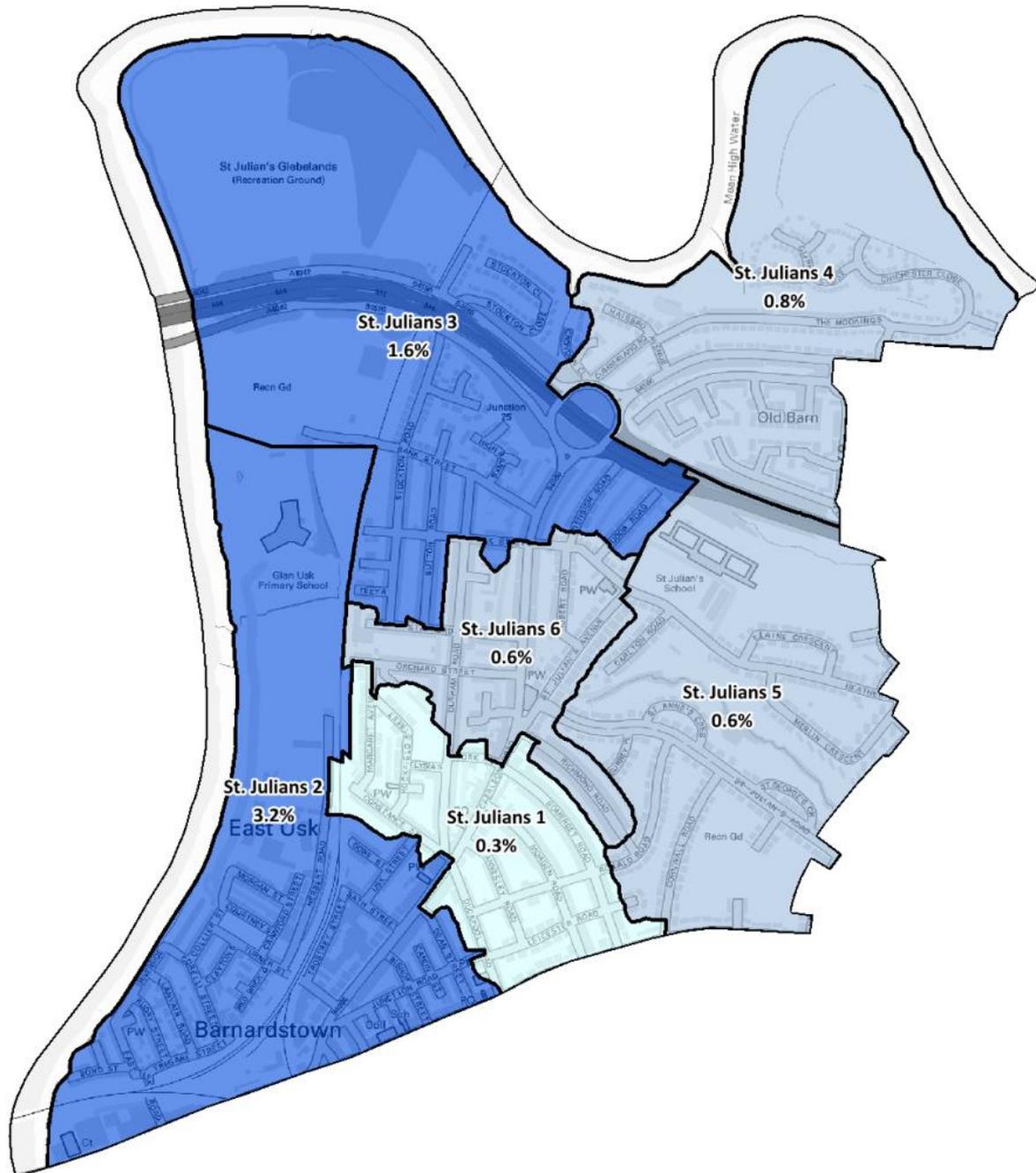
If we look at the map overleaf we can see that the highest rates of ASB in St Julians is in St Julians 3 where 3.2% of ASB offences for Newport take place. This area is close to the city centre so this could have an impact on the number of ASB incidents.

Socio-economic factors such as employment, education, 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.

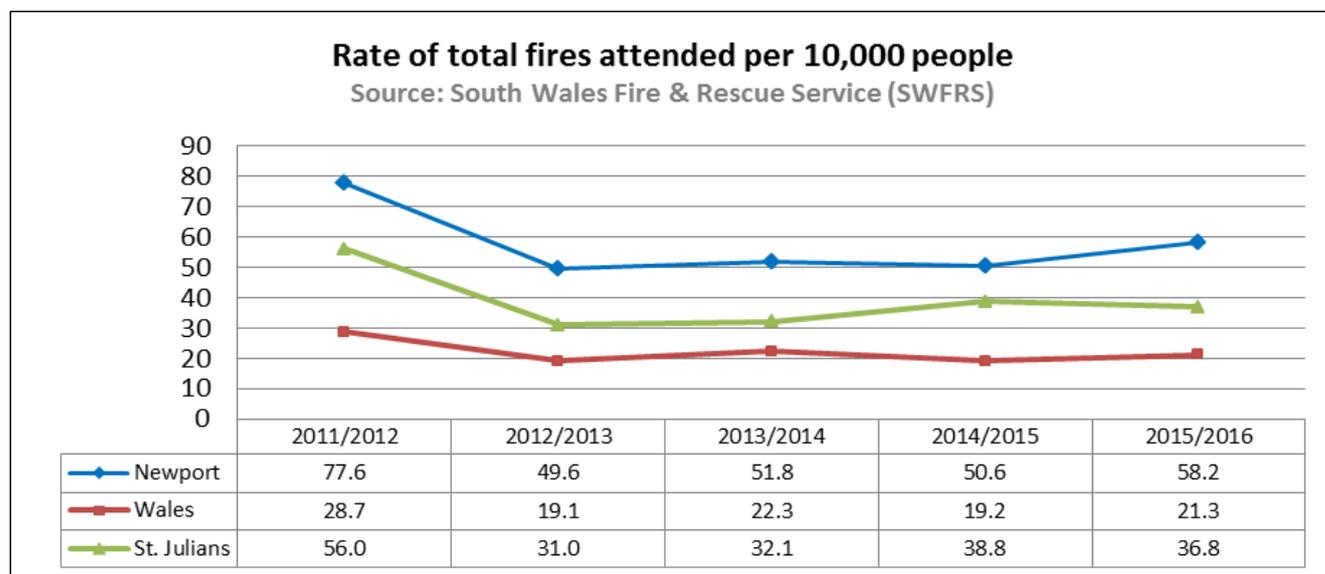
Police - Percentage of Anti-Social Behaviour Incidents Recorded Within Newport 2015 /16



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 St Julians per 10,000 people has decreased from 56.0 in 2011-12 to 36.8 in 2015-16. This rate is below the Newport rate which has decreased from 77.6 to 58.2 but above the Wales rate 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.

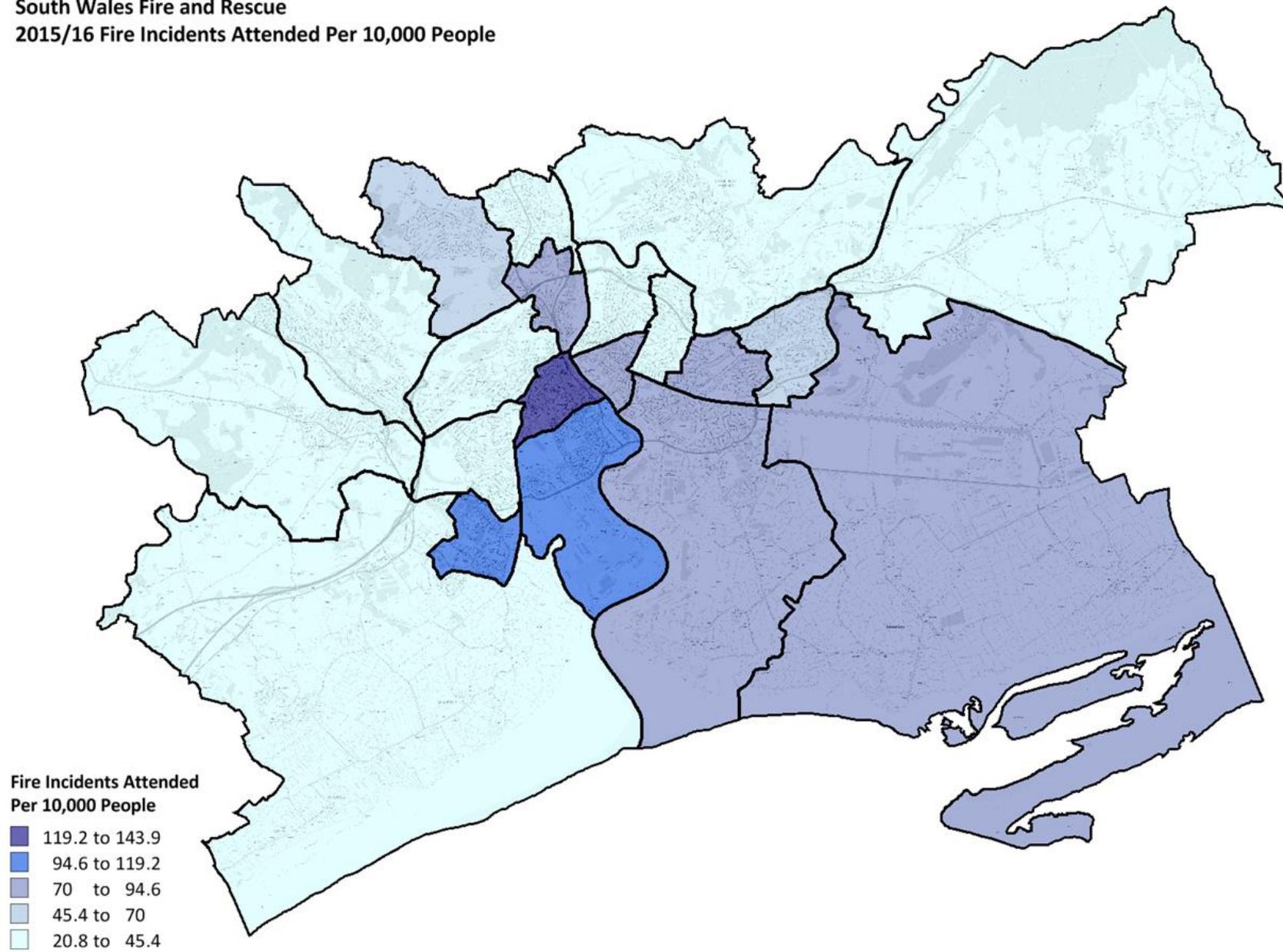
A significant proportion of the total incidents can be attributed to deliberate fire-setting in certain wards of Newport. Deliberate ignition of grass/refuse/vehicles in these wards is an issue for all partners with an interest in reducing ASB.

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.

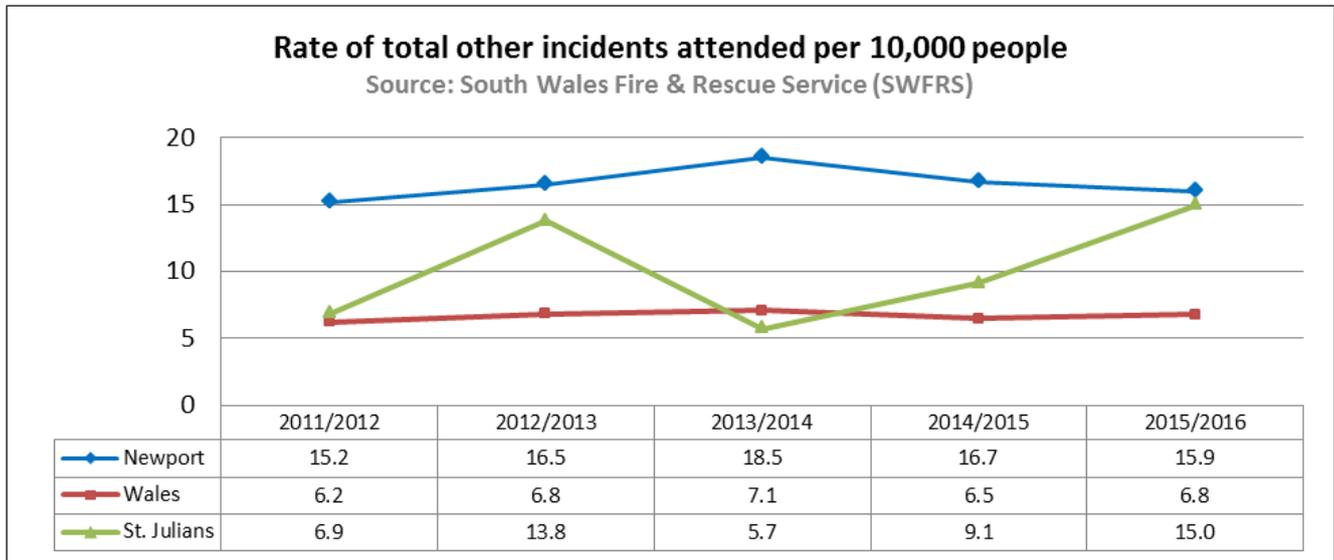
South Wales Fire and Rescue
2015/16 Fire Incidents Attended Per 10,000 People



Other Fire Service incidents

Other incidents include Special Service Incidents to which the FRS provides an emergency response, with the exception of RTCs. 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 Shaftesbury has fluctuated with a rate of 15.0 recorded in 2015-16. This is below the Newport rate which was 15.9 but above the Wales average which was 6.8.



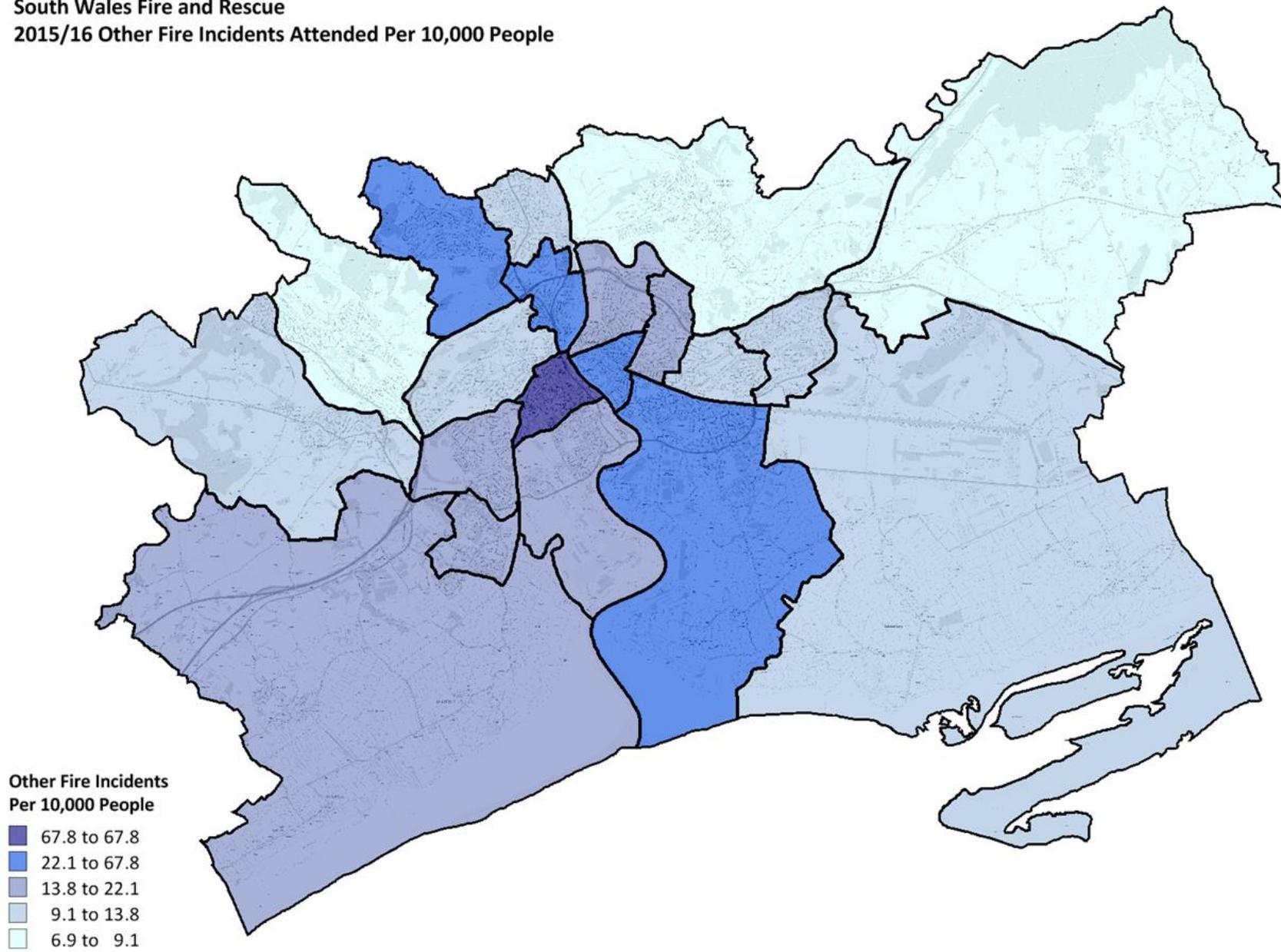
The success of SWFRS educational campaigns in raising the profile of the Fire Service may have contributed to increased calls to the Fire Service, due to the general public now being more aware of the resources available to the Fire Service. Some high profile incidents highlighting successful rescues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

Safe and secure housing is another important aspect of social well-being. The 2011 Census indicates that St. Julians consists of 3,821 dwellings – approximately 6% of the total number of dwellings in Newport at 63,445. The latest published StatsWales Dwelling Stock Estimates indicate that the total number of dwellings in Newport at 65,192 – a percentage increase of approximately 3%.

The 2011 figures indicate the household tenure for St. Julians as comprising of 71% of properties which are either owned outright, owned with a mortgage or loan or in shared ownership. This compared with 64% for the whole of Newport. Social housing constitutes approximately 9% of the total housing stock for the ward compared with approximately 20% for Newport as a whole.

Affordable Housing

The table provides a breakdown of affordable housing for 2016 for St Julians. 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	St Julians 1	St Julians 2	St Julians 3	St Julians 4	St Julians 5	St Julians 6	St Julians	Newport
AbbeyField	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Aelwyd	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Almshouse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21
Baneswell	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	68
Charter	7	38	4	27	0	1	77	2,402
Derwen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	638
Elim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24
Gwalia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23
Hafod	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
Linc Cymru	7	1	0	4	0	0	12	255
Melin	0	23	0	1	0	0	24	635
Newport City Homes	1	10	21	184	32	1	249	9,093
Seren Living	0	14	2	0	1	1	18	154
United Welsh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	90
Total	15	86	27	216	33	3	380	13,436
% of Ward Total Stock	3.95%	22.63%	7.11%	56.84%	8.68%	0.79%	100%	
% of Newport Total Stock	0.11%	0.64%	0.20%	1.61%	0.25%	0.02%	2.83%	

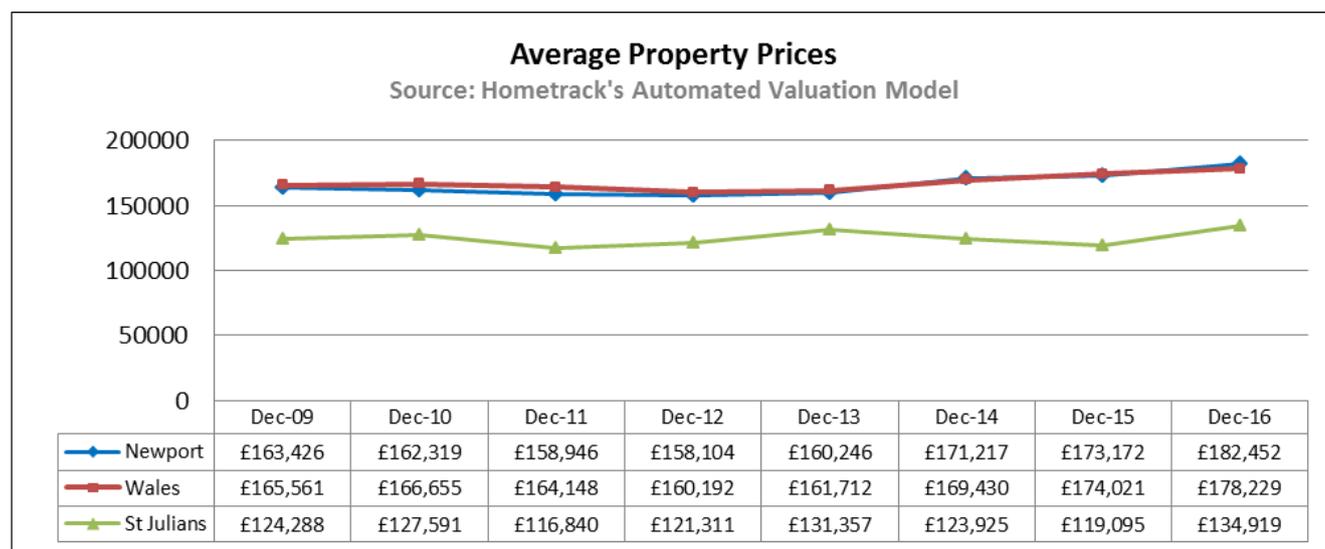
Newport operates a common housing register system through which all affordable housing provided by each of the housing associations operating in Newport is allocated. Applicants are able to indicate multiple areas in which they wish to live.

Lower Super Output Area	Number
St Julians 1	1,768
St Julians 2	1,635
St Julians 3	993
St Julians 4	990
St Julians 5 & 6	1,849

The most common reasons people were seeking rehousing were:

Reasons	Number
No permanent home	236
Health or medical reason	227
Overcrowding	180
Asked to leave by family or friends	158
To move nearer family or friends	116

Average property prices in St. Julians are lower than those in Newport as a whole.



There is also significant variance in property prices across the LSOAs that make up the St. Julians ward.

Lower Super Output Area	Average Property Price
St Julians 1	£126,656
St Julians 2	£99,688
St Julians 3	£122,710
St Julians 4	£147,625
St Julians 5	£190,312
St Julians 6	£135,908

There have not been sufficient new market properties built in St Julians in recent years to calculate the premium they attract.

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 the housing market. Around 17% of the housing stock in St. Julians is privately rented, compared to 13% in Newport as whole. In St. Julians 2, the LSOA that covers the area adjacent to the River Usk almost a third of properties are privately rented.

Lower Super Output Area	% of private rented properties
St Julians 1	22%
St Julians 2	29%
St Julians 3	12%
St Julians 4	9%
St Julians 5	6%
St Julians 6	21%

Average weekly rents in the private sector in St. Julians are generally lower than that in Newport as a whole.

Average Weekly Rents	St Julians	Newport
1 Bed	£98	£103
2 Bed	£126	£125
3 Bed	£136	£144
4 Bed	£173	£184

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.

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.

How is Welsh used?

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 who speaks Welsh in Newport, but the results vary greatly. The census data is the information gathered from the whole population, whilst the others are smaller sample based datasets.

The percentage of people aged 3+ years who could speak Welsh at the time of the last Census (2011) in St Julians was 10.2% compared with 9.3% for Newport and 19.0% for Wales. The rate varies across the community with the highest rate in St Julians 1 at 12.1% and the lowest rate in St Julians 3 at 8.9%.

	All Usual Residents	All Usual aged 3 and over	Residents aged 3 and over who could speak Welsh	% Can Speak Welsh
St Julians 1	1,550	1,492	180	12.1
St Julians 2	1,653	1,574	142	9.0
St Julians 3	1,461	1,397	124	8.9
St Julians 4	1,609	1,559	152	9.8
St Julians 5	1,155	1,128	119	10.6
St Julians 6	1,247	1,200	132	11.0
St Julians	8,675	8,350	849	10.2
Newport	145,736	139,849	13,002	9.3
Wales	3,063,456	2,955,841	562,016	19.0

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

If we look at the table overleaf, 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 10-14 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.

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

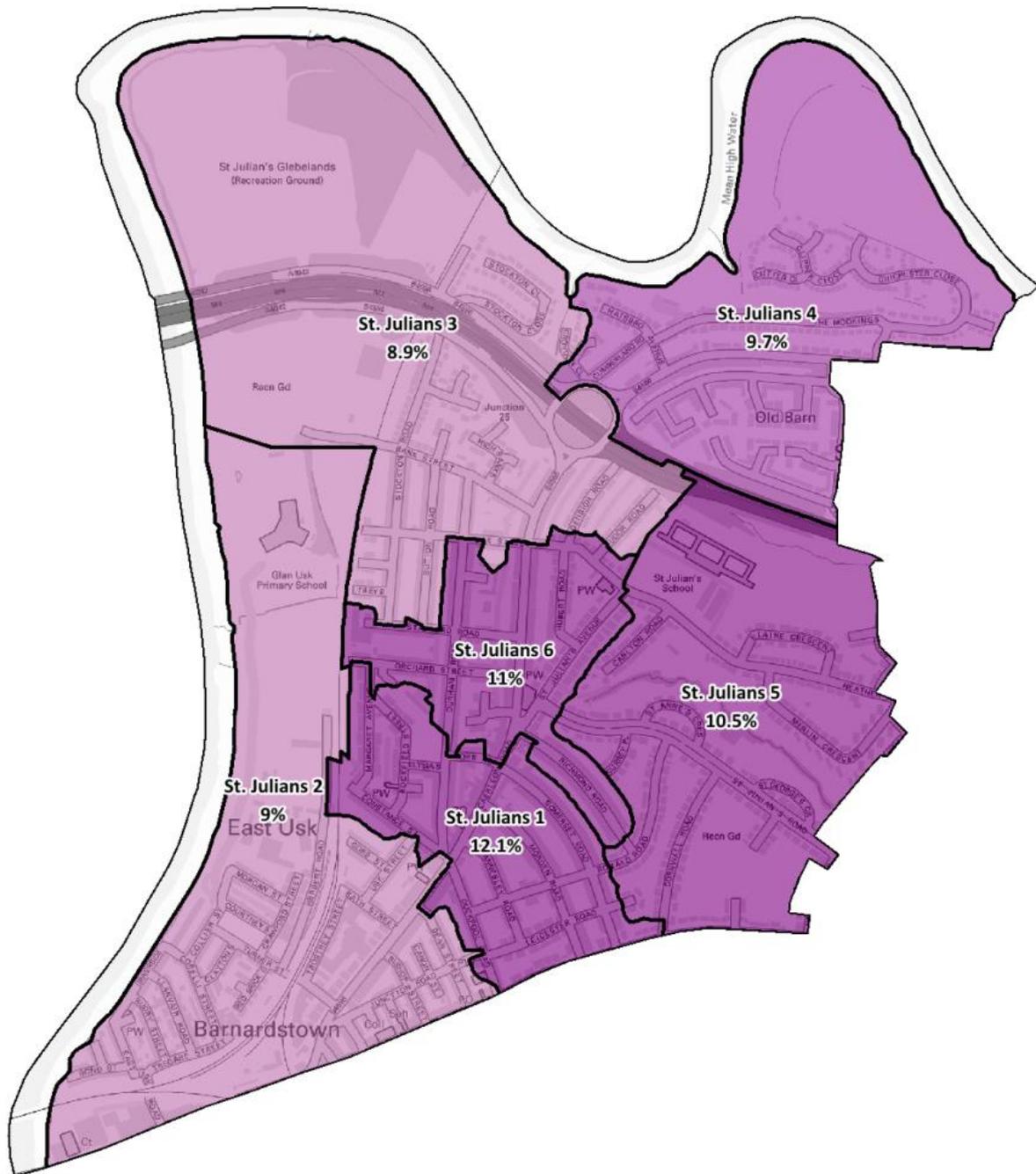
Welsh speakers. All the age groups 40 and over show a reduction in the proportion of Welsh speakers. It is clear that Welsh language skills are significantly different by age group.

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.

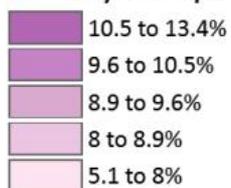
% of people who can speak Welsh by age				
Newport	2001 %	2011 %	% Diff	
Age 3 – 4	9.2	14.0	+4.8	↑
Age 5 – 9	36.3	34.8	-1.5	↓
Age 10 - 14	46.1	42.0	-4.1	↓
Age 15 - 19	21.4	23.0	+1.6	↑
Age 20 - 24	3.8	7.8	+4.0	↑
Age 25 - 29	3.4	4.9	+1.5	↑
Age 30 - 34	2.8	3.3	+0.5	↑
Age 35 - 39	2.6	3.1	+0.5	↑
Age 40 - 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	↓

The maps overleaf, show the percentage of people who can speak Welsh for each area of St Julians. 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



Census 2011 - Welsh Language
% Over 3yrs 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	1,250	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.

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.

What is the make-up of the environment?

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

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.

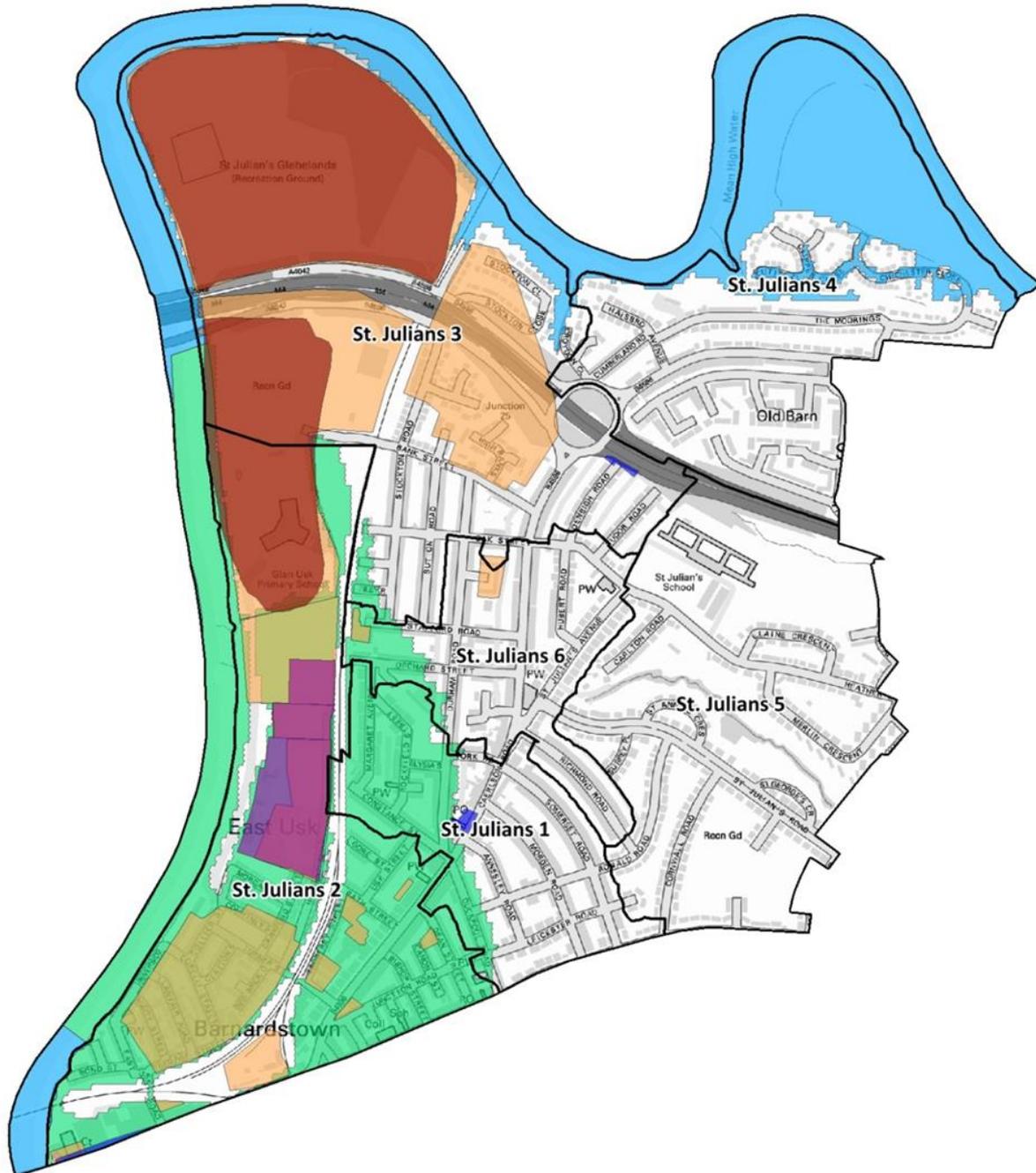
Newport has the highest percentage of Lower Super Output Areas in the most deprived 50% in Wales (80%). This is because most of the Lower Super Output Areas in Newport were in the most deprived 50% for air quality and at least one other physical environment indicator.

The Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation domain rank for physical environment identifies significant issues for St. Julians. The lower super output areas of St. Julians 1 and St. Julians 2 are both ranked within the top 8% of most deprived in Wales. All remaining LSOAs are within the top 16% of most deprived areas in Wales in terms of physical environment.

Lower Super Output Area	Physical Environment - WIMD Domain Rank
St Julians 1	144
St Julians 2	61
St Julians 3	253
St Julians 4	293
St Julians 5	299
St Julians 6	130

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

Physical Environment



Not all Physical Environmental Aspects are Present Within The Ward Mapped

- Potentially Contaminated
- Air Quality Management Areas
- EA Historic Landfill Sites
- Industrial Sites
- Zone C1 Flood Map
- Zone C2 Flood Map

What is the landscape like?

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.

A detailed breakdown and summary of formal, informal and equipped Open Space Provision for St Julians is provided below.

St. Julians has a number of identified deficiencies in regard to open space provision across the ward. This is based on the Council's adopted minimum standard of 2.4 hectares per 1,000 population for open space, sport and recreation which is derived from the FIT (Field in Trust) minimum 'Benchmark Standards' for outdoor sport and play.

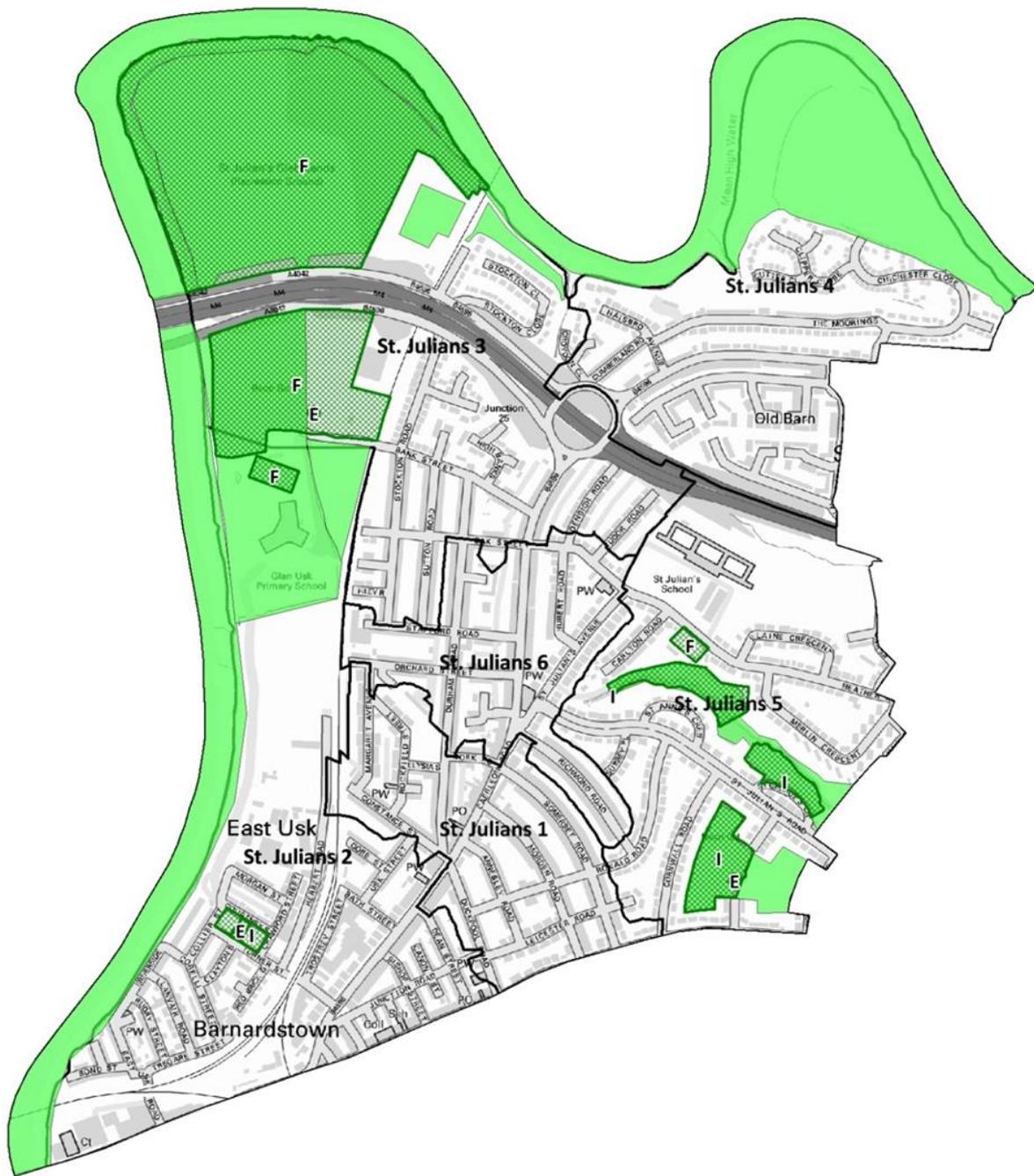
The FIT minimum benchmark standard assessment indicates that St. Julians is in the top 25% of least deficient wards in terms of designated open space provision.

The ward has an overall surplus of 7.59 hectares in terms of provision but there is a shortfall in informal and equipped open space.

Ward	Population 2011	Open Space Category	FIT Requirement (hectares)	Actual Provision (hectares)	Shortfall / Surplus
St Julians	8,675	Summary	20.82	28.41	7.59
		Formal	13.88	24.87	10.99
		Informal	4.77	3.41	-1.36
		Equipped	2.17	0.13	-2.04

The following thematic image indicates open space provision and accessible natural greenspace across St Julians ward.

Outdoor Space Provision and Accessible Natural Greenspace



- Accessible Natural Greenspace
- Open Space Provision Equipped
- Open Space Provision Formal
- Open Space Provision Informal

What are the air quality and emission levels in St Julians?

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 quality²², 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

Combined pollution scores include Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂), Particulate Matter 2.5 (PM_{2.5}) and Particulate Matter 10 (PM₁₀) across Wales. Newport is an area of high levels of combined pollution score compared with the rest of Wales.

Nitrogen Dioxide gets in the air from the burning of fuel that powers cars, trucks, buses, power plants, and off-road equipment. 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 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 emissions²³. 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 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.

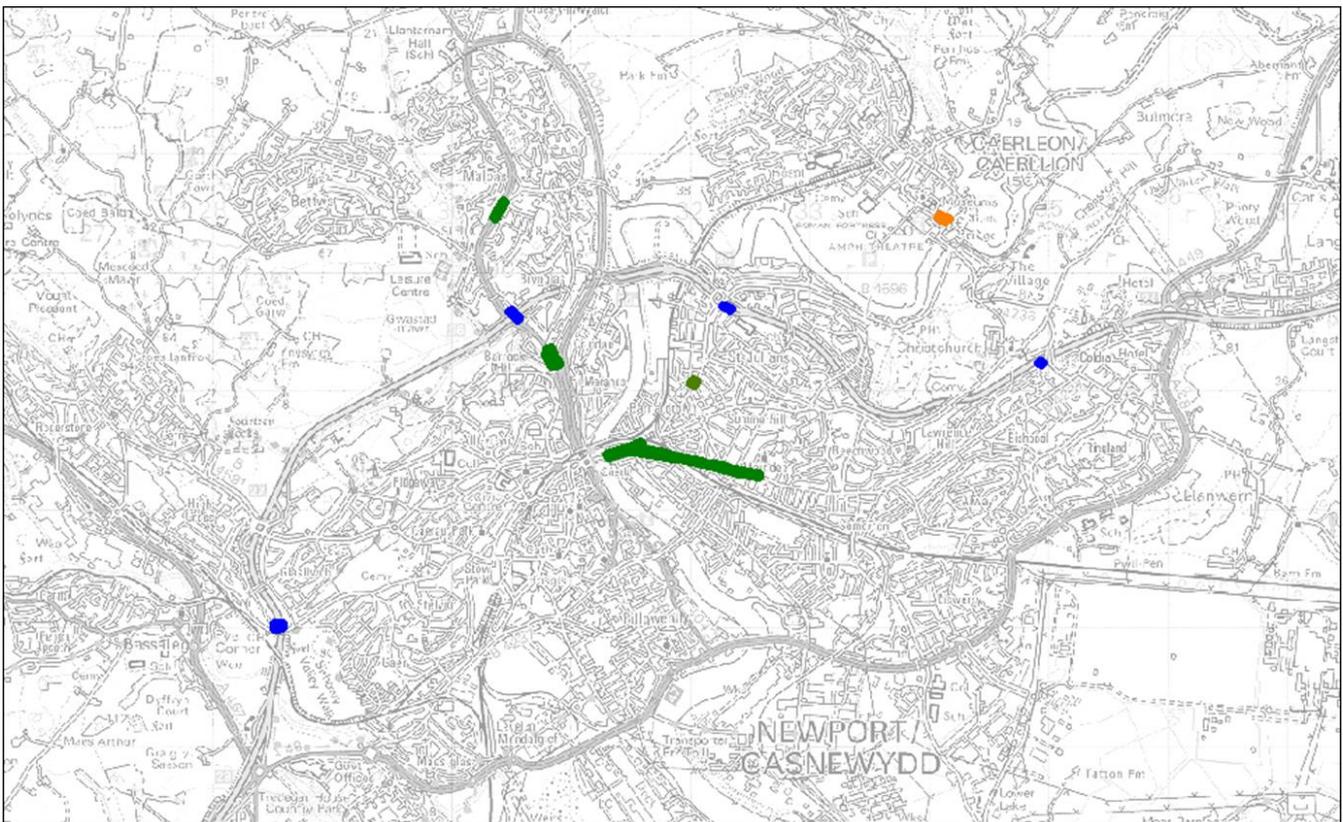
Other areas of the district may have poor air quality, such as the verge of a motorway or A-Road, however as there are no receptor present, these areas are not generally monitored by the Council and will unlikely be designated as an AQMA. Newport currently comprises of nine Air Quality Management Areas.

The Air Quality Management Areas are listed in the table and shown on the map below. AQMA 7 and art of AQMA 4 are in the St Julians area.

²² Royal College of Physicians. 2016. Every breath we take: the lifelong impact of air pollution [online]. London: Royal College of Physicians.

²³ Environmental Health News – February 2017 page 3

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:

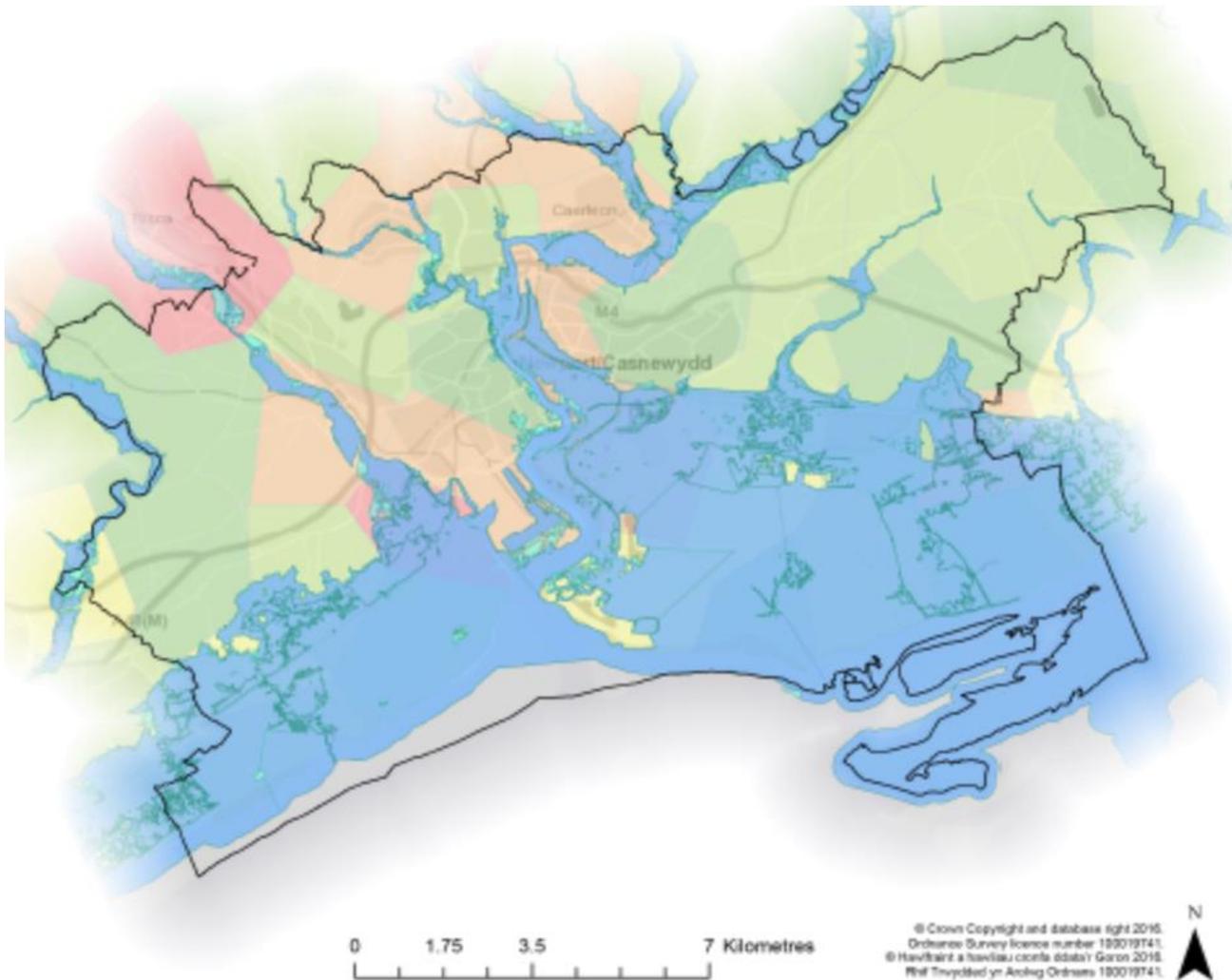
- Reduction in the overall volume of traffic.
- Improve the flow of traffic to minimise idling traffic.
- Change the vehicle fleet composition by promoting the use of less polluting forms of transport, in particular active travel.

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.

Fluvial and Tidal Flooding

The map overlaid 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

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.²⁴

Top five ranked wards, by proportion of properties at predicted flood risk (depth>0.2m)

Probability in any one year	High	Medium	Low
	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

²⁴ Newport Flood Risk Management Plan Dec 2015