

2015

Newport Ward Profile St Julians

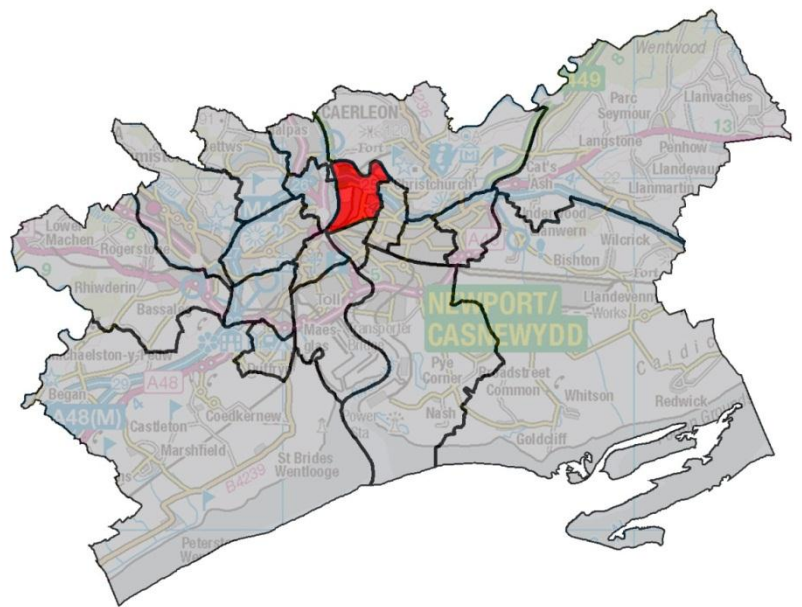


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This ward profile has been compiled by the Corporate Spatial Data and Partnership Support Teams, which form part of People & Business Change Services, Newport City Council, 2015.

Introduction

The Single Integrated Plan (SIP) was first published April 2013. It identifies key priorities that the [One Newport Local Service Board](#) (LSB) will work towards achieving over the next three years. The priorities have been identified as those where the LSB and other key stakeholders must work together to achieve success.

Improving People's Lives

The Single Integrated Plan is designed to reflect key local and regional priorities and focus on meeting the requirements of those residents most in need and those communities that are most deprived through focused, co-ordinated intervention. Supporting communities is at the heart of what we do and tackling issues that can make a difference to people's lives in the long term is key to the success of the strategy.

Sustainable development is the overarching policy framework which integrates social, economic and environmental actions to achieve a common vision for Newport. It involves ensuring that all actions are economically, socially and environmentally sustainable and so contribute to overall community wellbeing, now and in the future. Accurate, legible intelligence is critical to this.

Profiles

The Local Service Board has committed to tackle the inequities that exist across the city by combining its resources and targeting those areas most in need.

To facilitate this there must be systems for robust data analysis, intelligence gathering and community engagement. This allows the partnership to improve services and reduce gaps in outcomes such as education, community safety and quality of life measures.

In support of this individual ward profiles which provide in-depth analysis and detail have been developed with the aim of providing a snapshot of the local area and includes positive news for the ward, issues of concern and the key factors which impact on our citizens and local communities.

The individual ward profiles are supported by a ward overview of Newport which provides a comparison across the 20 designated ward areas.

In order to understand the needs of different communities across the city, information within the profiles includes demographics, health, housing, education, employment, community safety, facilities and the local environment. These profiles can be used as an evidence base to identify the need for developing new services.

This is the second edition of the ward profiles, updated with the latest data and analysis. This edition takes account of feedback and includes additional data now available such as education by area, and customer contact.

Section 1: Executive Summary

Context	Area:	2.18km ² – approximately 1.0% of the total area of Newport at 217 km ²
	Population:	The Office for National Statistics 2013 Mid-Year Population Estimate for St. Julians is 8,753 – approximately 6.0% of the total population of Newport at 146,558
	Dwellings:	<p>The Office for National Statistics 2011 Census of Population and Households dwelling count for St. Julians 3,821 – approximately 6% of the total number of dwellings in Newport at 63,445</p> <p>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%</p>
	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.

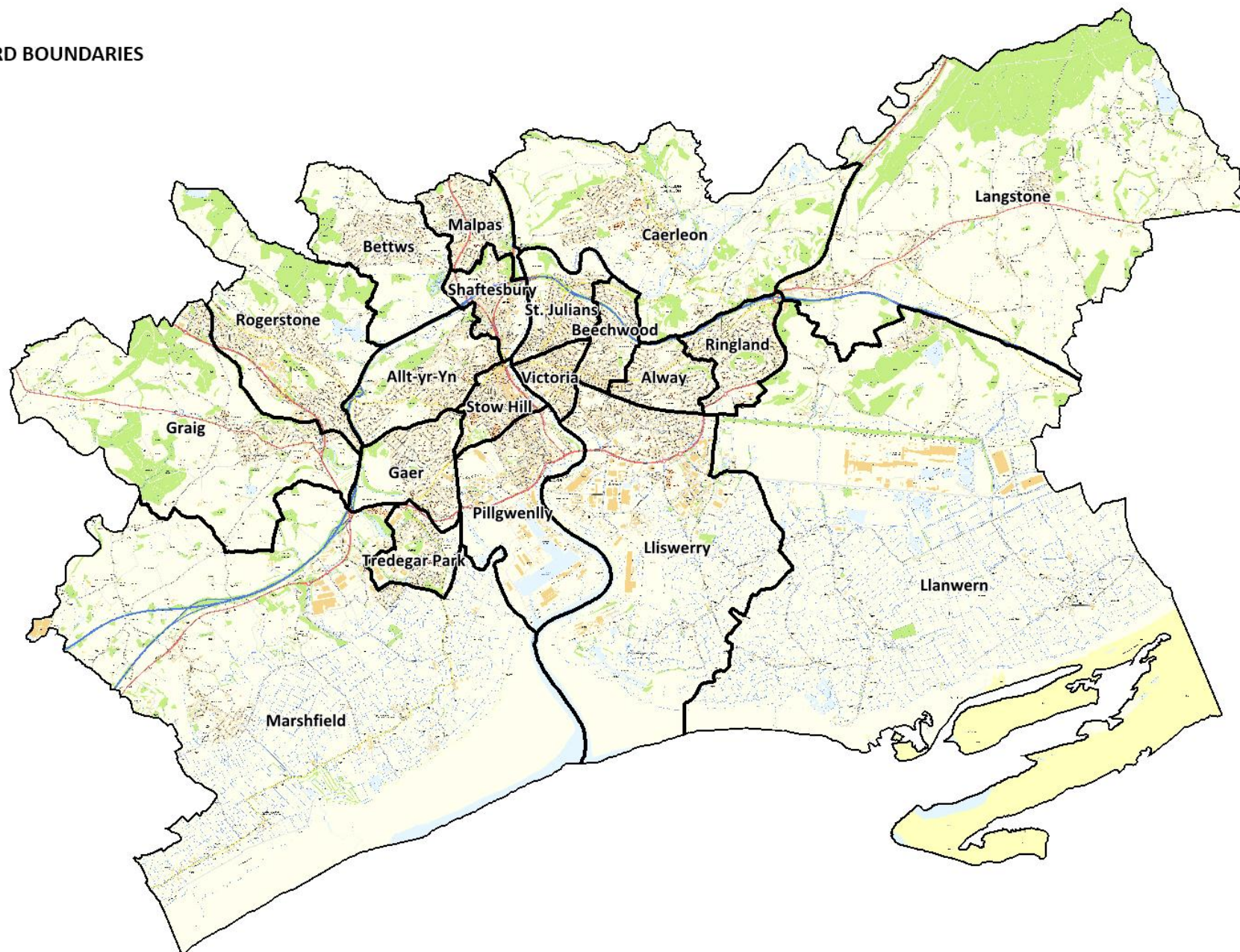
Where populations have increased since 2001, the LSOA has been split into two or more areas, where a population has decreased the LSOA have been merged with an adjacent one.

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:

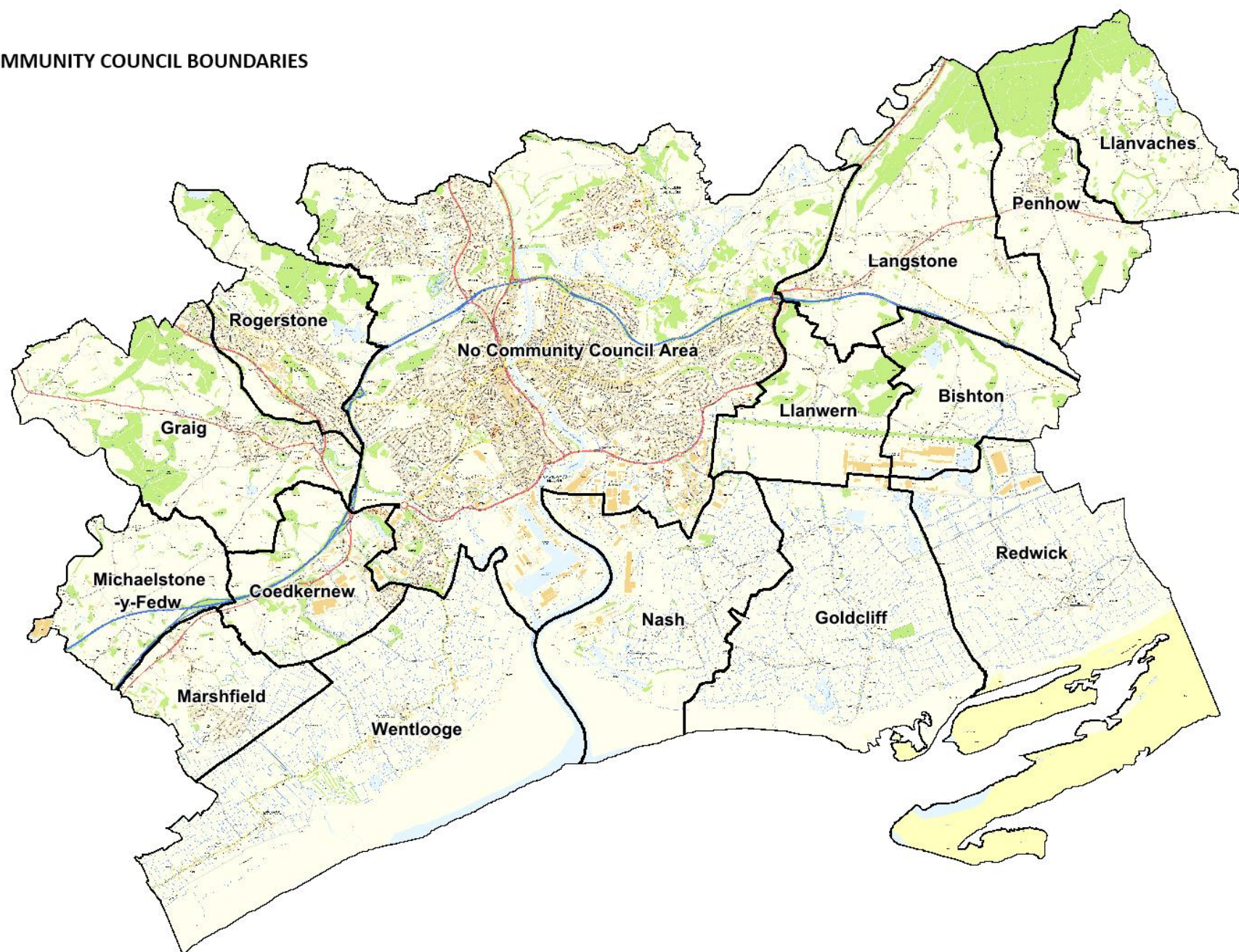
Population		Households	
Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum
1,000	3,000	400	1,200

For reference the following maps indicate the 20 designated Ward and 14 designated Community Council areas of Newport.

WARD BOUNDARIES



COMMUNITY COUNCIL BOUNDARIES



Positive News for St Julians

SIP Priority Theme(s): Economy and Skills

- | | |
|------------------------------|--|
| Education | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The proportion of residents with no formal qualifications was better than for Newport and Wales. Education attainment indicators show that for the foundation phase and key stage 2, St Julians pupils tend to perform better than the Newport average. |
| Income and Employment | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Over a three year period up to 2014 the number of residents claiming working age benefits has fallen by 9%. The 2011 Census of Population shows that economic inactivity rates for St Julians are lower than the Newport and Wales averages. Unemployment was slightly lower than the Newport average but at 5.2% was still 0.9 percentage points higher than the Wales rate. The Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation shows that some areas of St Julians rank as deprived in terms of 'physical environment' and one Lower Super-output Area (LSOA) is ranked as deprived in terms of 'community safety' none of the six LSOAs feature within the overall top 10% most deprived in Wales. |

SIP Priority Theme(s): Health and Wellbeing

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| Health and Wellbeing | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Live births with a weight less than 2,500g (per 1,000 live births) have varied between 2005-07 and 2011-13 but the overall trend is a slight increase from 57.8 to 59.7. However, this rate is below the Newport and Wales averages. Deaths due to cardiovascular disease (per 100,000 population) have varied between 2004-05 and 2012-13 but the overall trend is a decrease from 370.7 to 149.5. This rate has remained below the Newport and Wales averages which have also decreased. |
|-----------------------------|---|

SIP Priority Theme(s): Safe and Cohesive Communities

- | | |
|--|--|
| Crime, Anti-Social Behaviour and Community Safety | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The number of community safety warden incidents has decreased over the last 12 months with an overall decrease since 2011 The statistics for April 2014 to March 2015 indicate that 268 incidents were recorded across St Julians - a percentage decrease of 10.1% compared to 298 in the previous year |
|--|--|

SIP Priority Theme(s): Tackling Poverty – Cross Cutting

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| Deprivation and Child Poverty | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation identifies St.Julians 3 and 5 as in the top 24% least deprived in Wales. The Lower Super Output Areas of St.Julians 3,5 and 6 have over 65% of the working age population in employment and the overall economic activity rate is higher (at 70.1%) than the Newport rate (at 67.5%). The number of working age benefit claimants for St. Julians has fallen by 9% over the 3 year period. The percentage of pupils eligible for Free School Meals in St. Julians (16.5%) is below the Newport (18.9%) average. The attainment level for the Foundation Phase Indicator in St. Julians is 92%, |
|--------------------------------------|---|

which is above the Newport average of 87%. St Julians 1, St. Julians 2 and St. Julians 3 achieved 100%. Data also shows that attainment of the Key Stage 2 Core Subject Indicator in St. Julians is 88%, which again is above the Newport average of 86%. St. Julians 3 achieved 100%. This area also achieved 100% in the Key Stage 4 Level 2 Inclusive Indicator.

Issues of Concern for St Julians

SIP Priority Theme(s): Economy and Skills

- Education**
- The proportion of residents with a higher level qualification was lower than for Newport and Wales.
 - At key stage 4 the proportion of pupils achieving 5 GCSEs at grades A*-C, at 47% is six percentage points lower than the Newport average.

SIP Priority Theme(s): Health and Wellbeing

- Health and Wellbeing**
- Hospital admissions specifically due to alcohol (per 100,000 population) have varied between 2005-08 and 2011-14 but the overall trend is an increase from 328.1 to 439.2. This rate is now above the Newport and Wales averages which have also increased

SIP Priority Theme(s): Safe and Cohesive Communities

- Crime, Anti-Social Behaviour and Community Safety**
- The total number of recorded crimes for St Julians has increased over the last 12 months with an overall increase since 2011
 - The statistics for April 2014 to March 2015 indicate that 694 crimes were recorded across St Julians - a percentage increase of 7% compared to 649 in the previous year
 - The statistics for April 2014 to March 2015 indicate that St Julians is in the upper quartile ward range and constitutes 6% of all recorded crime for Newport
 - The highest number of crimes were recorded for violence and sexual offences (177), criminal damage and arson (130), and burglary (88)
 - The rate of recorded violence and sexual offences in St Julians has increased over the last 12 months. The statistics for April 2014 to March 2015 indicate that 177 crimes were recorded across St Julians - a percentage increase of 172% compared to 65 in the previous year
 - The number of Gwent Police recorded anti-social behaviour (ASB) incidents for St Julians has increased over the last 12 months despite an overall decrease since 2011
 - The statistics for April 2014 to March 2015 indicate that 724 ASB incidents were recorded across St Julians - a percentage increase of 19% compared to 606 in the previous year
 - The statistics for April 2014 to March 2015 indicate that St. Julians is in the upper quartile ward range and constitutes 9% of all recorded anti-social behaviour incidents for Newport

SIP Priority Theme(s): Tackling Poverty – Cross Cutting

Deprivation and Child Poverty

- 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. Overall, St. Julians 2 is ranked in the top 26% most deprived in Wales and St. Julians 4 is in the top 27% most deprived in Wales.
- Unemployment in St Julians, at 5.2%, is below the Newport average of 5.3% but above the Wales average of 4.3%. The percentage of the working age population unemployed with dependent children varies across the ward but areas of concern are St.Julians 6 at 6.3%, St. Juiians4at 6.6% and St. Julians 2 at 7.8%.
- The percentage of pupils eligible for Free School Meals in St. Julians 2 (24.9%) and St. Julians 4 (19.8%) is above the Ward (16.5%) and Newport (18.9%) average.
- The statistics indicate a lower level of attainment for the Foundation Phase Indicator in St. Julians 5 (82.1%) in comparison to the Ward (92%) and Newport (87%) averages. Data also shows a significantly lower level of attainment for the Key Stage 2 Core Subject Indicator in St. Julians 4 (83.3%) and St. Julians 5 (78.1%) in comparison to the Ward (89.0%) and Newport (86.0%) averages.
- The attainment level for the Key Stage 3 Core Subject Indicator in St. Julians is 70% which is below the Newport average of 78% and there is a significantly lower level of attainment for the Key Stage 3 Core Subject Indicator in St. Julians 4 (61.1%), St. Julians 5 (65.4%) and St. Julians 6 (65.2%).
- Statistics also indicate that attainment level for the Key Stage 4 Level 2 Inclusive Indicator in St. Julians is 47% which is below the Newport average of 53%. The statistics indicate a significantly lower level of attainment for the Key Stage 4 Level 2 Inclusive Indicator in St. Julians 2 (25.0%) with St. Julians 6 (40.7%) and St. Julians 4 (42.9%).













Section 2: Census of Population and Households

Population Growth 2001 - 2014

The tables below indicate the population growth for Newport between 2001 and 2014. 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
Population Statistics 2001 – 2014	137,014	145,736	146,106	146,558	146,841

Summary of Changes - Population Growth Overview 2011 – 2014:

	Newport 2011	Newport 2014	% Total Population 2014	% Difference	
All Ages	145,736	146,841	100.0	+0.76	
Aged 0 to 15	29,388	29,329	19.97	-0.20	
Aged 0 to 4	9,543	9,602	6.54	+0.62	
Aged 5 to 15	19,845	19,727	13.43	-0.59	
Aged 16 to 64	92,597	92,061	62.69	-0.58	
Aged 16 to 24	18,036	17,557	11.96	-2.66	
Aged 25 to 44	38,225	37,422	25.48	-2.10	
Aged 45 to 64	36,336	37,082	25.25	+2.05	
Aged 65 and over	23,751	25,451	17.33	+7.16	
Aged 65 to 74	12,544	13,809	9.40	+10.08	
Aged 75 to 84	8,059	8,397	5.72	+4.19	
Aged 85 and over	3,148	3,245	2.21	+3.08	

Population Estimates – Deprivation and Publication of Statistics:

The Office for National Statistics (ONS) produces annual estimates of the resident population. The most authoritative population estimates are produced every ten years in the United Kingdom, and come from the Census of Population and Housing which are subsequently updated to produce mid-year population estimates in the inter-censal period. **Note: mid-year population estimates are published in age ranges 0 to 15 years, 16 to 64 years and 65 years and over only.**

The estimates are derived by taking the population measured in the most recent census or mid-year estimate; ageing this on; then adjusting for births, deaths, international migration and internal migration (that is, migration within the UK). The population estimates indicate how many people live in a local authority area and what the composition of the population is by age and sex. The population estimates are made by the cohort component method. In summary, mid-year population estimates are calculated as follows:

Take the Census base or mid-year resident population, age-on one year, and estimate the population change between 1 July and 30 June by:

- Adding births occurring during the year
- Removing deaths occurring during the year
- Allowing for migration to and from the population

The estimate is made for population residents as at **30 June** of the reference year with local authority level statistics published in **July** with more detailed Lower Super Output Area statistics published in **November**. A detailed explanation of the

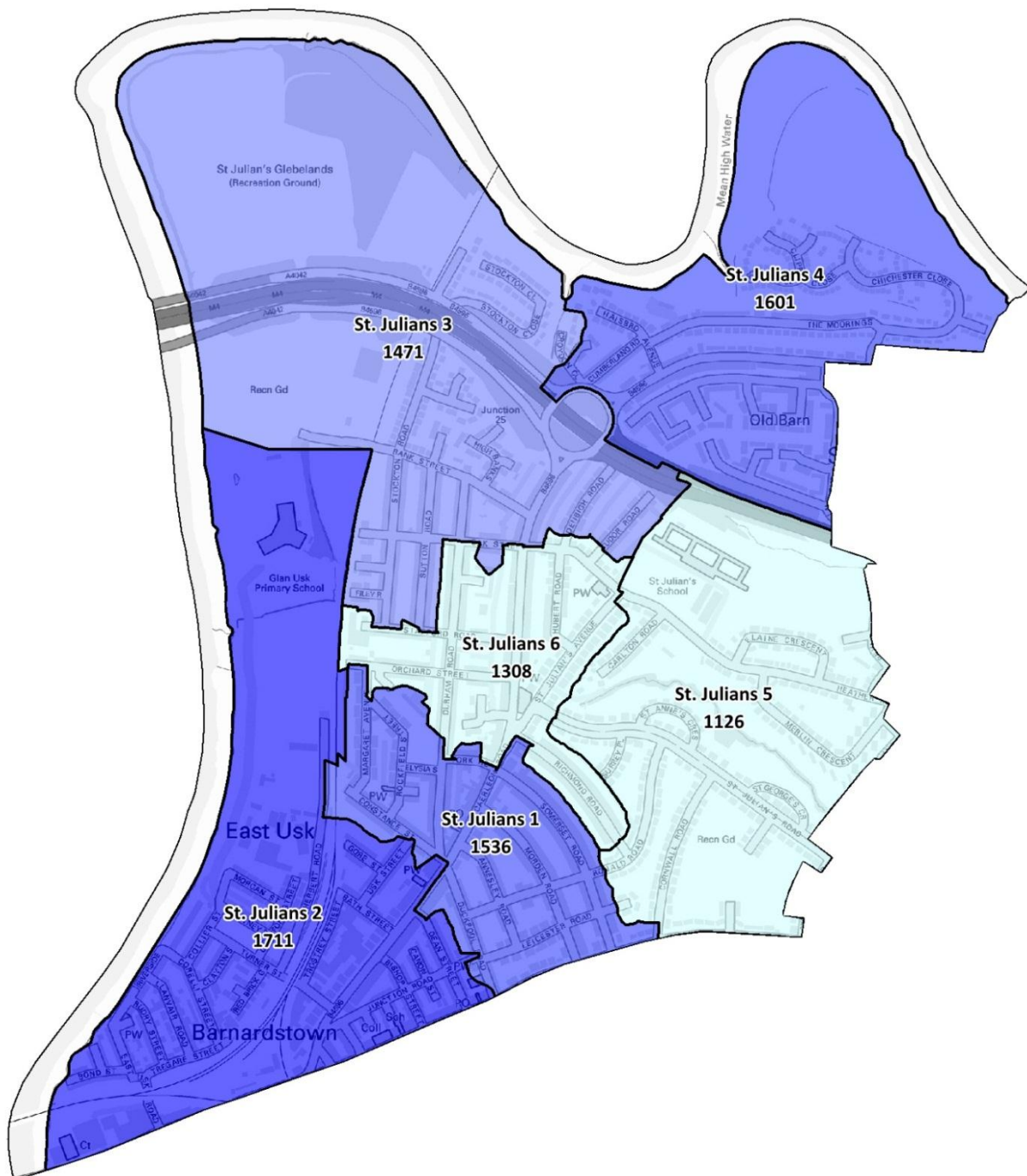
methods used for areas in England and Wales is provided in the [Methods Guide for the National and Local Authority Population Estimates](#).

Office for National Statistics – Mid Year 2013 Population Estimates for St Julians:

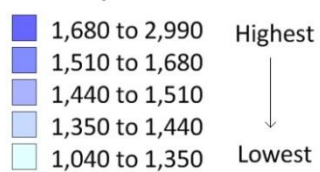
	All Ages	Aged 0 to 15	Aged 16 to 64	Aged over 65
St Julians 1	1536	305	1028	203
St Julians 2	1711	385	1168	158
St Julians 3	1471	274	870	327
St Julians 4	1601	317	1055	229
St Julians 5	1126	199	702	225
St Julians 6	1308	276	882	150
St Julians	8753	1756	5705	1292
Newport	146558	29383	92098	25077

The thematic image shows the Mid-Year 2013 Population Estimate per Lower Super Output Area for St Julians.

Population - Mid Year Estimates 2013
All Ages per Lower Super Output Area



Mid Year Estimates 2013
Total Population



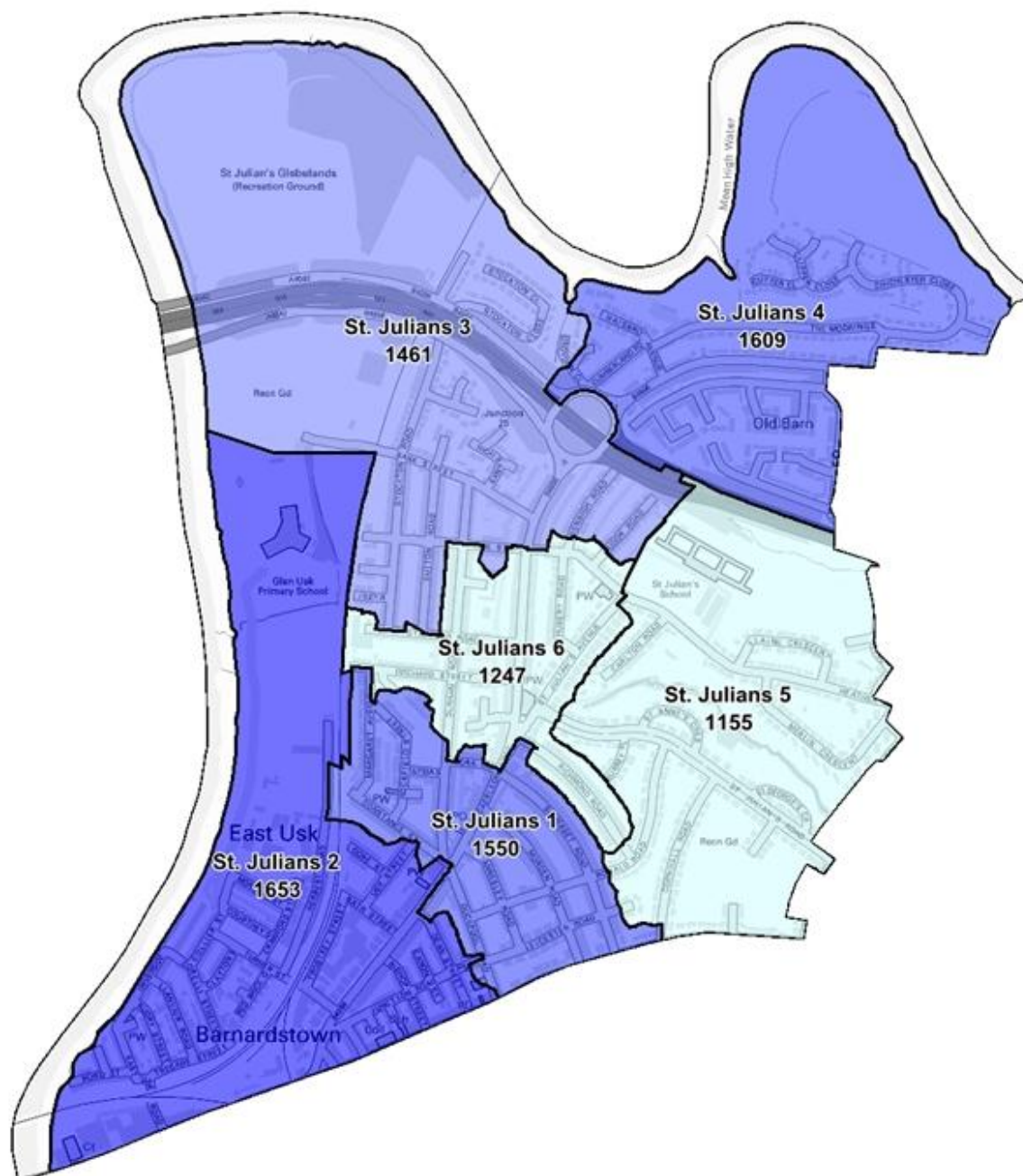
Population Growth 2001 to 2011

	St Julians 2001	St Julians 2011	% Diff	
All Usual Residents	8729	8675	-0.6	↓
Age 0 – 4	600	558	-7.0	↓
Age 5 - 7	322	318	-1.2	↓
Age 8 -9	233	218	-6.4	↓
Age 10 – 14	656	551	-16.0	↓
Age 15	130	102	-21.5	↓
Age 16 -17	254	214	-15.7	↓
Age 18 - 19	205	221	7.8	↑
Age 20 - 24	494	654	32.4	↑
Age 25 - 29	613	663	8.2	↑
Age 30 - 44	2083	1780	-14.5	↓
Age 45 - 59	1567	1679	7.1	↑
Age 60 - 64	377	503	33.4	↑
Age 65 -74	603	660	9.5	↑
Age 75 - 84	460	390	-15.2	↓
Age 85 - 89	84	113	34.5	↑
Age 90 and over	48	51	6.3	↑

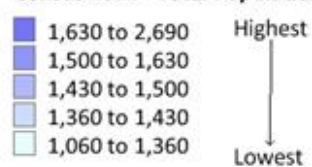
Population Profile 2011

	St Julians	%	Newport	%	Wales	%
All Usual Residents	8675	100	145736	100.0	3063456	100.0
Total Males	4343	50.1	71380	49.0	1504228	49.1
Total Females	4332	49.9	74356	51.0	1559228	50.9
Age 0 - 4	558	6.4	9543	6.5	178301	5.8
Age 5 - 7	318	3.7	5194	3.6	99429	3.2
Age 8 -9	218	2.5	3363	2.3	63650	2.1
Age 10 - 14	551	6.4	9402	6.5	177748	5.8
Age 15	102	1.2	1886	1.3	37168	1.2
Age 16 -17	214	2.5	3881	2.7	77111	2.5
Age 18 - 19	221	2.5	4114	2.8	84841	2.8
Age 20 - 24	654	7.5	10041	6.9	211924	6.9
Age 25 - 29	663	7.6	9406	6.5	185728	6.1
Age 30 - 44	1780	20.5	28819	19.8	570894	18.6
Age 45 - 59	1679	19.4	27829	19.1	609233	19.9
Age 60 - 64	503	5.8	8507	5.8	204885	6.7
Age 65 -74	660	7.6	12544	8.6	300550	9.8
Age 75 - 84	390	4.5	8059	5.5	187434	6.1
Age 85 - 89	113	1.3	2115	1.5	49360	1.6
Age 90 and over	51	0.6	1033	0.7	25200	0.8
People living in households	8668	99.9	144103	98.9	3011182	98.3
People living in Communal establishments	7	0.1	1633	1.1	52274	1.7
Full time Students aged 18 and over (at term time address)	417	4.8	5903	4.1	136804	4.5

Census 2011 - Total Population



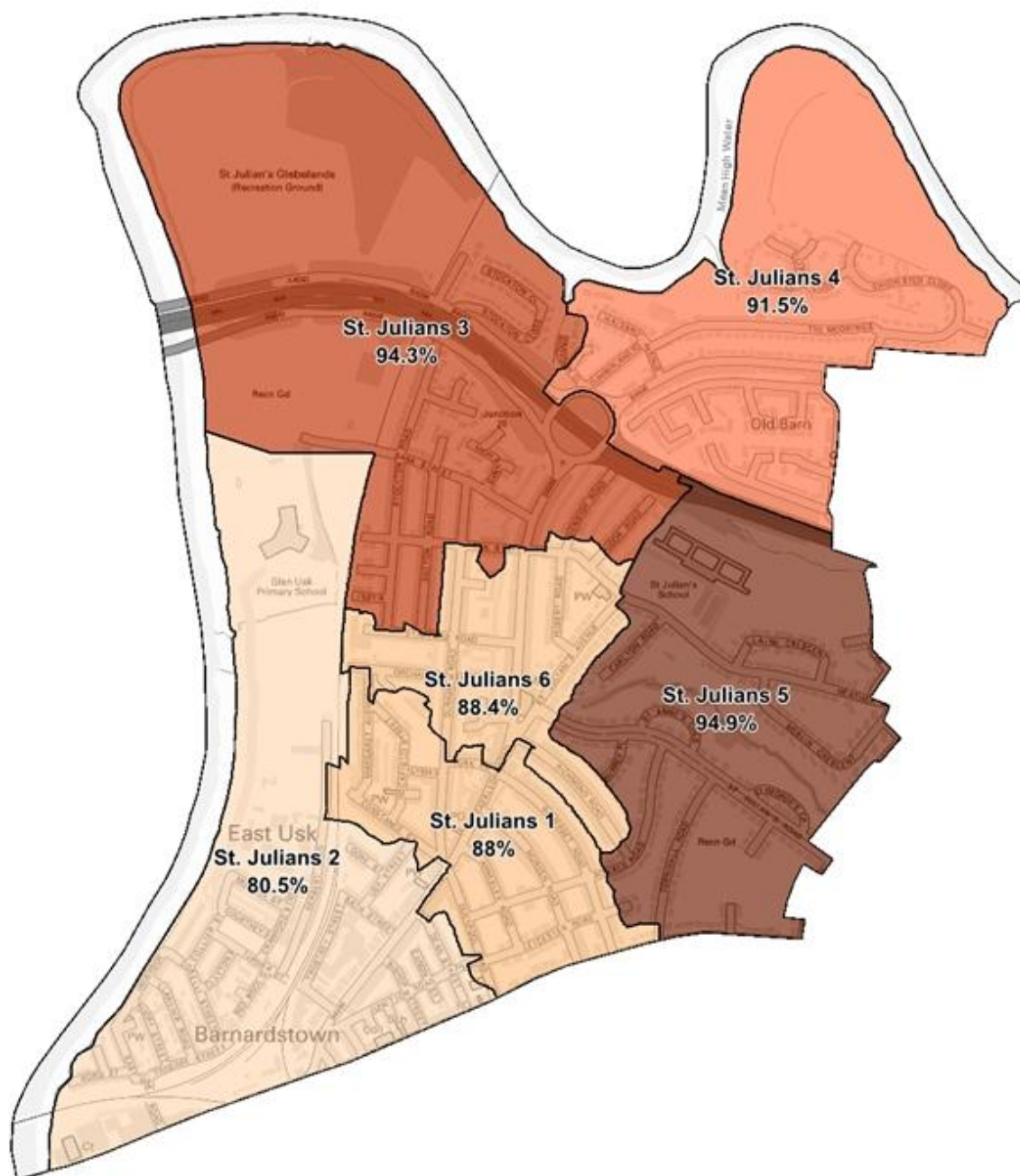
Census 2011 - Total Population



Identity

	St Julians	%	Newport	%	Wales	%
Ethnic Group - All Usual Residents	8675	100.0	145736	100.0	3063456	100.0
White: Total	7962	91.8	131025	89.9	2928253	95.6
White; English/Welsh/Scottish/Northern	7743	89.3	126756	87.0	2855450	93.2
White; Irish	62	0.7	769	0.5	14086	0.5
White; Gypsy or Irish Traveller	4	0.0	84	0.1	2785	0.1
White; Other White	153	1.8	3416	2.3	55932	1.8
Black and Minority Ethnic Group Total	713	8.2	14711	10.1	135203	4.4
Mixed: White and Black Caribbean	65	0.7	1318	0.9	11099	0.4
Mixed: White and Black African	26	0.3	360	0.2	4424	0.1
Mixed: White and Asian	63	0.7	669	0.5	9019	0.3
Mixed: Other	24	0.3	405	0.3	6979	0.2
Asian/Asian British: Indian	45	0.5	1218	0.8	17256	0.6
Asian/Asian British: Pakistani	175	2.0	3127	2.1	12229	0.4
Asian/Asian British: Bangladeshi	76	0.9	1749	1.2	10687	0.3
Asian/Asian British: Chinese	32	0.4	600	0.4	13638	0.4
Asian/Asian British: Other Asian	38	0.4	1292	0.9	16318	0.5
Black/Black British: African	80	0.9	1499	1.0	11887	0.4
Black/Black British: Caribbean	27	0.3	782	0.5	3809	0.1
Black/Black British: Other Black	5	0.1	254	0.2	2580	0.1
Other ethnic Group: Arab	15	0.2	926	0.6	9615	0.3
Other ethnic Group: Other	42	0.5	512	0.4	5663	0.2
Country of Birth						
Wales	7022	80.9	113353	77.8	2226005	72.7
United Kingdom	8069	93.0	133403	91.5	2895585	94.5
Republic of Ireland	49	0.6	717	0.5	12175	0.4
Other EU Member countries (in March 2001)	66	0.8	1187	0.8	26343	0.9
Other EU Accession countries (April 2001 - March	96	1.1	2101	1.4	29017	0.9
Other Countries	395	4.6	8328	5.7	100336	3.3
Religion						
Christian	4786	55.2	82858	56.9	1763299	57.6
Buddhist	40	0.5	360	0.2	9117	0.3
Hindu	35	0.4	685	0.5	10434	0.3
Jewish	2	0.0	99	0.1	2064	0.1
Muslim	344	4.0	6859	4.7	45950	1.5
Sikh	6	0.1	141	0.1	2962	0.1
Other religions	34	0.4	463	0.3	12705	0.4
No religion	2753	31.7	43336	29.7	982997	32.1
Religion not stated	675	7.8	10935	7.5	233928	7.6
Language						
All People Aged 3 and Over	8350	96.3	139849	96.0	2955841	96.5
Main language is English/Welsh	8040	92.7	132901	91.2	2871405	97.1
Main language is not English/Welsh	310	3.6	6948	4.8	84436	2.9
Main Language is sign language (included in not	7	0.1	142	0.1	2236	0.1
Migration						
Born in the UK	8069	93.0	133403	91.5	2895585	94.5
Resident in UK; Less than 2 Years	88	1.0	1609	1.1	27456	0.9
Resident in UK; 2 Years or More but Less Than 5	108	1.2	2242	1.5	29403	1.0
Resident in UK; 5 Years or More but Less Than 10	145	1.7	3082	2.1	35486	1.2
Resident in UK; 10 Years or More	265	3.1	5400	3.7	75526	2.5

Census 2011 Ethnicity % of LSOA - White



Census 2011 Ethnicity % of LSOA - White



Health and Wellbeing

Limiting Long Term Illness

	St Julians	%	Newport	%	Wales	%
All Usual Residents	8675	100.0	145736	100.0	3063456	100.0
Day-to-Day Activities Limited a Lot	805	9.3	15515	10.6	364318	11.9
Day-to-Day Activities Limited a Little	881	10.2	14801	10.2	331537	10.8
Day-to-Day Activities Not Limited	6989	80.6	115420	79.2	2367601	77.3

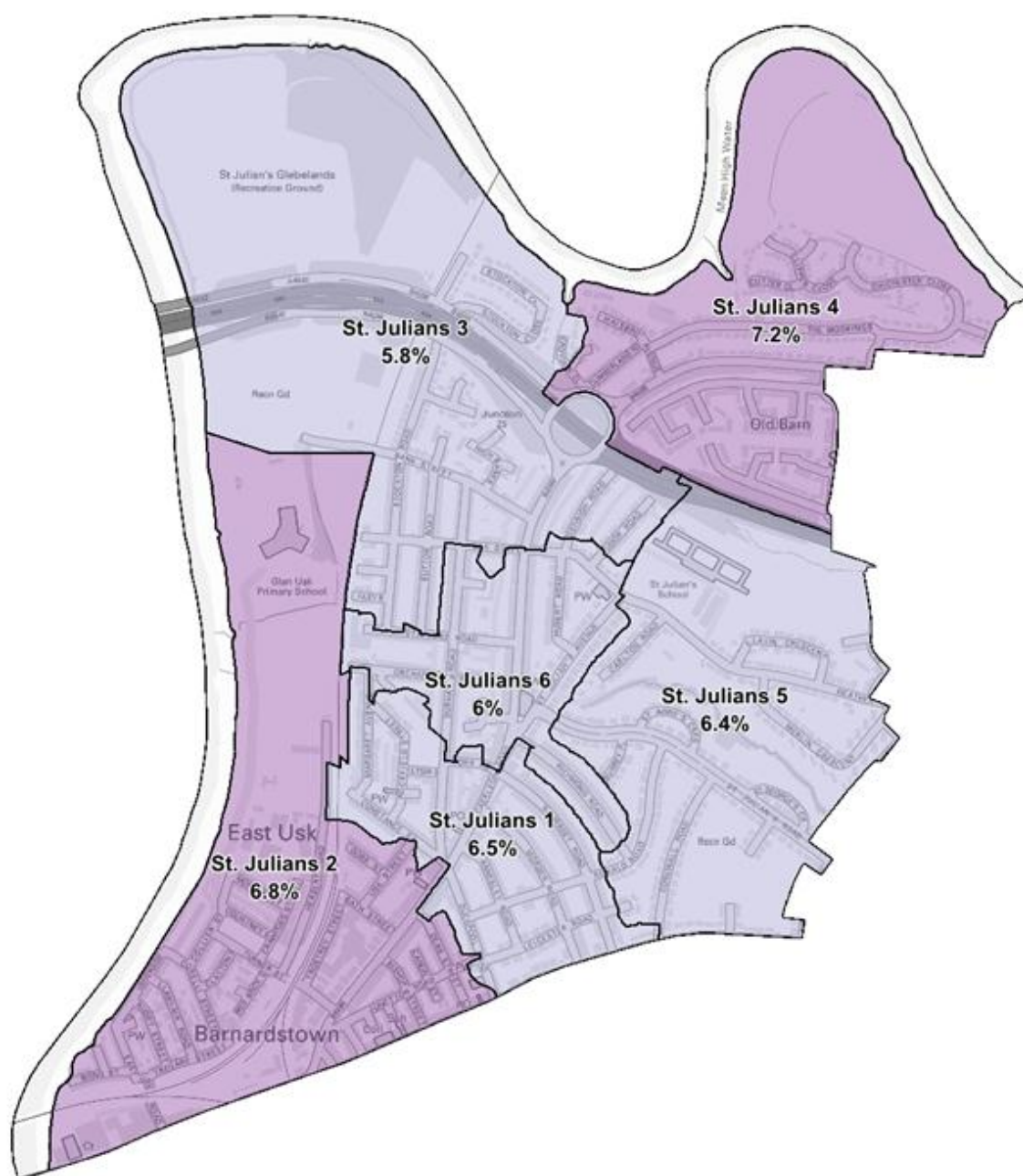
General Health

Very Good Health	4056	46.8	66667	45.7	1428697	46.6
Good Health	2890	33.3	47811	32.8	953363	31.1
Fair Health	1167	13.5	20538	14.1	447789	14.6
Bad Health	450	5.2	8161	5.6	178222	5.8
Very Bad Health	112	1.3	2559	1.8	55385	1.8

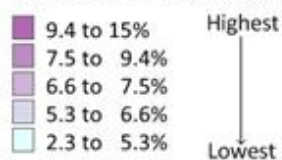
All People who provide unpaid care

No Unpaid Care	7655	88.2	129132	88.6	2693226	87.9
1 to 19 Hours Unpaid Care a Week	598	6.9	9548	6.6	212436	6.9
20 to 49 Hours Unpaid Care a Week	158	1.8	2549	1.7	54046	1.8
50 or More Hours Unpaid Care a Week	264	3.0	4507	3.1	103748	3.4

Census 2011 General Health **% of LSOA - Bad Health & Very Bad Health**



Census 2011 General Health **% of LSOA - Bad Health & Very Bad Health**



Economic Activity

	St Julians	%	Newport	%	Wales	%
All Usual Residents Aged 16 to 74	6374	100.0	105141	100.0	2245166	100.0
Total Economically active 16 to 74	4465	70.1	71011	67.5	1476735	65.8
Employee; Part-Time	992	15.6	15531	14.8	313022	13.9
Employee; Full-Time	2516	39.5	39177	37.3	799348	35.6
Self-Employed	377	5.9	6894	6.6	194029	8.6
Unemployed	330	5.2	5616	5.3	96689	4.3
Full-Time Student	250	3.9	3793	3.6	73647	3.3
Total Economically inactive 16 to 74	1909	29.9	34130	32.5	768431	34.2
Retired	867	13.6	15389	14.6	361501	16.1
Student	367	5.8	5591	5.3	133880	6.0
Looking after home or family	231	3.6	4642	4.4	86396	3.8
Long term sick or disabled	321	5.0	6039	5.7	140760	6.3
Other	123	1.9	2469	2.3	45894	2.0

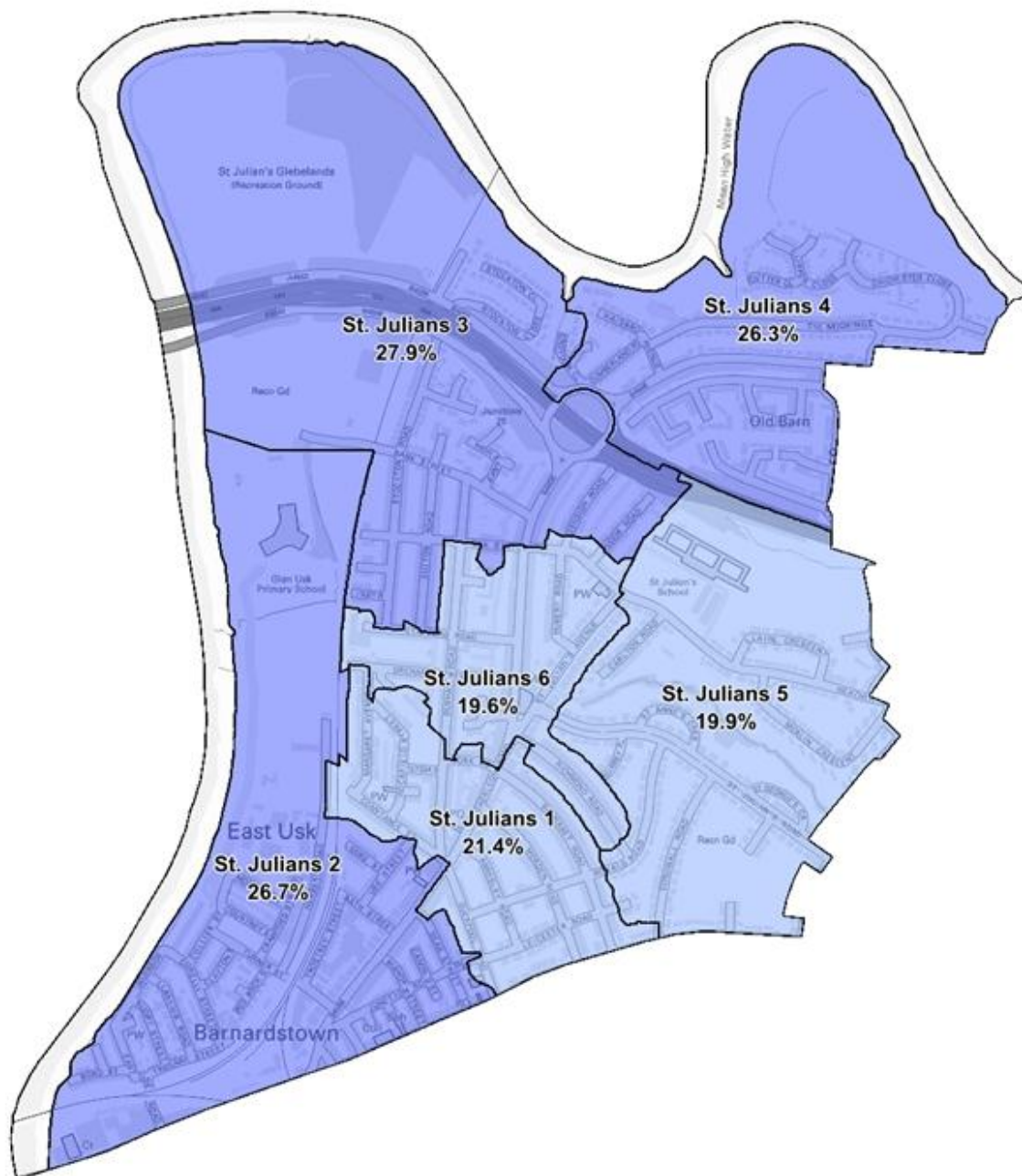
Unemployment

Total Unemployed Aged 16 to 74	330	5.2	5616	5.3	96689	4.3
Unemployed; Age 16 to 24	93	1.5	1853	1.8	30772	1.4
Unemployed; Age 50 to 74	47	0.7	879	0.8	16820	0.7
Unemployed; Never Worked	46	0.7	1033	1.0	14951	0.7
Long-Term Unemployed	123	1.9	2249	2.1	38428	1.7

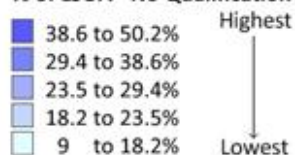
Qualifications

All Usual Residents Aged 16 and Over	6928	100.0	116348	100	2507160	100
No Qualifications	1659	23.9	31454	27.0	650517	25.9
Level 1 Qualifications	1046	15.1	16399	14.1	332943	13.3
Level 2 Qualifications	1133	16.4	17834	15.3	393819	15.7
Apprenticeship	369	5.3	4685	4.0	98843	3.9
Level 3 Qualifications	868	12.5	13203	11.3	308171	12.3
Level 4 Qualifications and Above	1557	22.5	27202	23.4	614116	24.5
Other Qualifications	296	4.3	5571	4.8	108751	4.3

Census 2011 Highest Qualification % of LSOA - No Qualification



Census 2011 Highest Qualification % of LSOA - No Qualification



People in Employment

Travel to Work	St Julians	%	Newport	%	Wales	%
All Usual Residents Aged 16 to 74	6374	100.0	105141	100.0	2245166	100.0
Work Mainly at or From Home	79	1.2	2300	2.2	73140	3.3
Underground, Metro, Light Rail, Tram	1	0.0	58	0.1	1175	0.1
Train	107	1.7	1349	1.3	27341	1.2
Bus, Minibus or Coach	362	5.7	5094	4.8	62903	2.8
Taxi	41	0.6	437	0.4	6523	0.3
Motorcycle, Scooter or Moped	33	0.5	442	0.4	7694	0.3
Driving a Car or Van	2619	41.1	42694	40.6	918645	40.9
Passenger in a Car or Van	314	4.9	4716	4.5	92727	4.1
Bicycle	47	0.7	937	0.9	19659	0.9
On Foot	440	6.9	6017	5.7	145135	6.5
Other Method of Travel to Work	24	0.4	364	0.3	8673	0.4
Not in Employment	2307	36.2	40733	38.7	881551	39.3
Hours Worked						
Part-Time; Total	1264	19.8	19831	18.9	411573	18.3
Part-Time; 15 Hours or Less Worked	380	6.0	5681	5.4	125060	5.6
Part-Time; 16 to 30 Hours Worked	884	13.9	14150	13.5	286513	12.8
Full-Time; Total	2803	44.0	44577	42.4	952042	42.4
Full-Time; 31 to 48 Hours Worked	2433	38.2	37808	36.0	790605	35.2
Full-Time; 49 or More Hours Worked	370	5.8	6769	6.4	161437	7.2
Industry						
All Usual Residents Aged 16 to 74 in Employment	4067	63.8	64408	61.3	1363615	60.7
A Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	5	0.1	207	0.2	23497	1.0
B Mining and Quarrying	0	0.0	42	0.0	3176	0.1
C Manufacturing	413	6.5	6865	6.5	143751	6.4
C10-12 Manufacturing; Food, Beverages and Tobacco	62	1.0	1009	1.0	19772	0.9
C13-15 Manufacturing; Textiles, Wearing Apparel and Leather and Related Products	4	0.1	104	0.1	3883	0.2
C16,17 Manufacturing; Wood, Paper and Paper Products	16	0.3	205	0.2	5541	0.2
C19-22 Manufacturing; Chemicals, Chemical Products, Rubber and Plastic	23	0.4	436	0.4	17161	0.8
C23-25 Manufacturing; Low Tech	146	2.3	2121	2.0	29358	1.3
C26-30 Manufacturing; High Tech	91	1.4	1643	1.6	35710	1.6
C18, 31, 32 Manufacturing; Other	71	1.1	1347	1.3	32326	1.4
D Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air Conditioning Supply	31	0.5	502	0.5	10903	0.5
E Water Supply; Sewerage, Waste Management and Remediation Activities	23	0.4	583	0.6	12402	0.6
F Construction	310	4.9	4470	4.3	111293	5.0

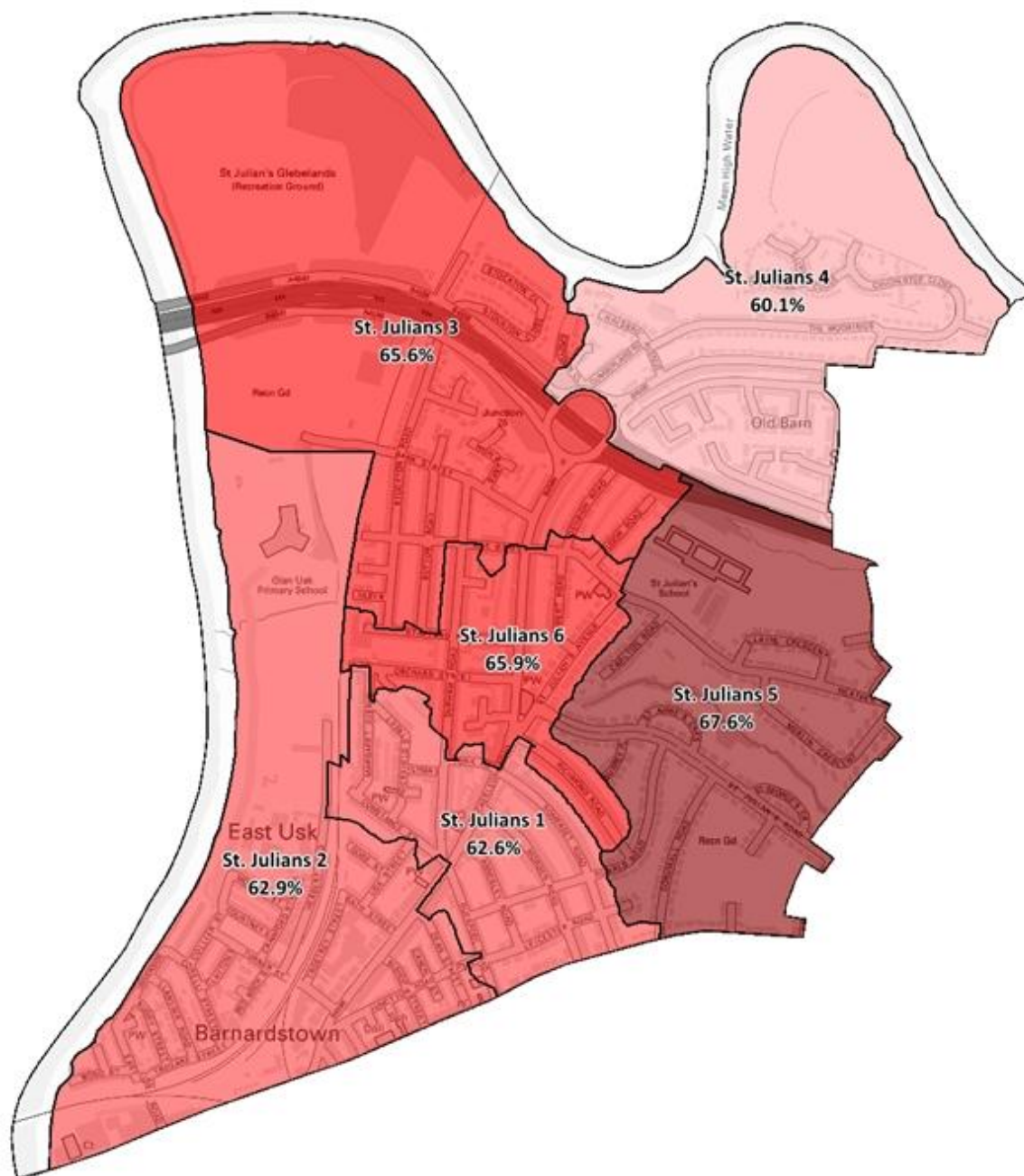
People in Employment continued

Industry continued	St Julians	%	Newport	%	Wales	%
G Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motor Cycles	767	12.0	11157	10.6	212554	9.5
H Transport and Storage	203	3.2	2924	2.8	53222	2.4
I Accommodation and Food Service Activities	253	4.0	4237	4.0	84907	3.8
J Information and Communication	117	1.8	1852	1.8	31004	1.4
K Financial and Insurance Activities	187	2.9	3218	3.1	41630	1.9
L Real Estate Activities	63	1.0	984	0.9	17040	0.8
M Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	140	2.2	2749	2.6	58616	2.6
N Administrative and Support Service Activities	187	2.9	2905	2.8	54366	2.4
O Public Administration and Defence; Compulsory Social Security	304	4.8	4980	4.7	108164	4.8
P Education	352	5.5	5325	5.1	137864	6.1
Q Human Health and Social Work Activities	566	8.9	9006	8.6	197226	8.8
R,S Arts, Entertainment and Recreation; Other Service Activities	141	2.2	2379	2.3	61166	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

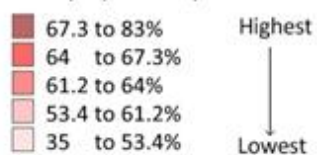
Occupation

1. Managers, Directors and Senior Officials	300	4.7	5992	9.3	125802	9.2
2. Professional Occupations	542	8.5	9812	15.2	215384	15.8
3. Associate Professional and Technical Occupations	446	7.0	7071	11.0	147246	10.8
4. Administrative and Secretarial Occupations	542	8.5	8052	12.5	151407	11.1
5. Skilled Trades Occupations	468	7.3	6724	10.4	183277	13.4
6. Caring, Leisure and Other Service Occupations	380	6.0	6204	9.6	143467	10.5
7. Sales and Customer Service Occupations	478	7.5	6461	10.0	123392	9.0
8. Process, Plant and Machine Operatives	342	5.4	5270	8.2	110993	8.1
9. Elementary Occupations	5	0.1	8822	13.7	162647	11.9

All Usual Residents Age 16 to 74 in Employment % per LSOA



All Usual Residents Age 16 to 74 in Employment % per LSOA



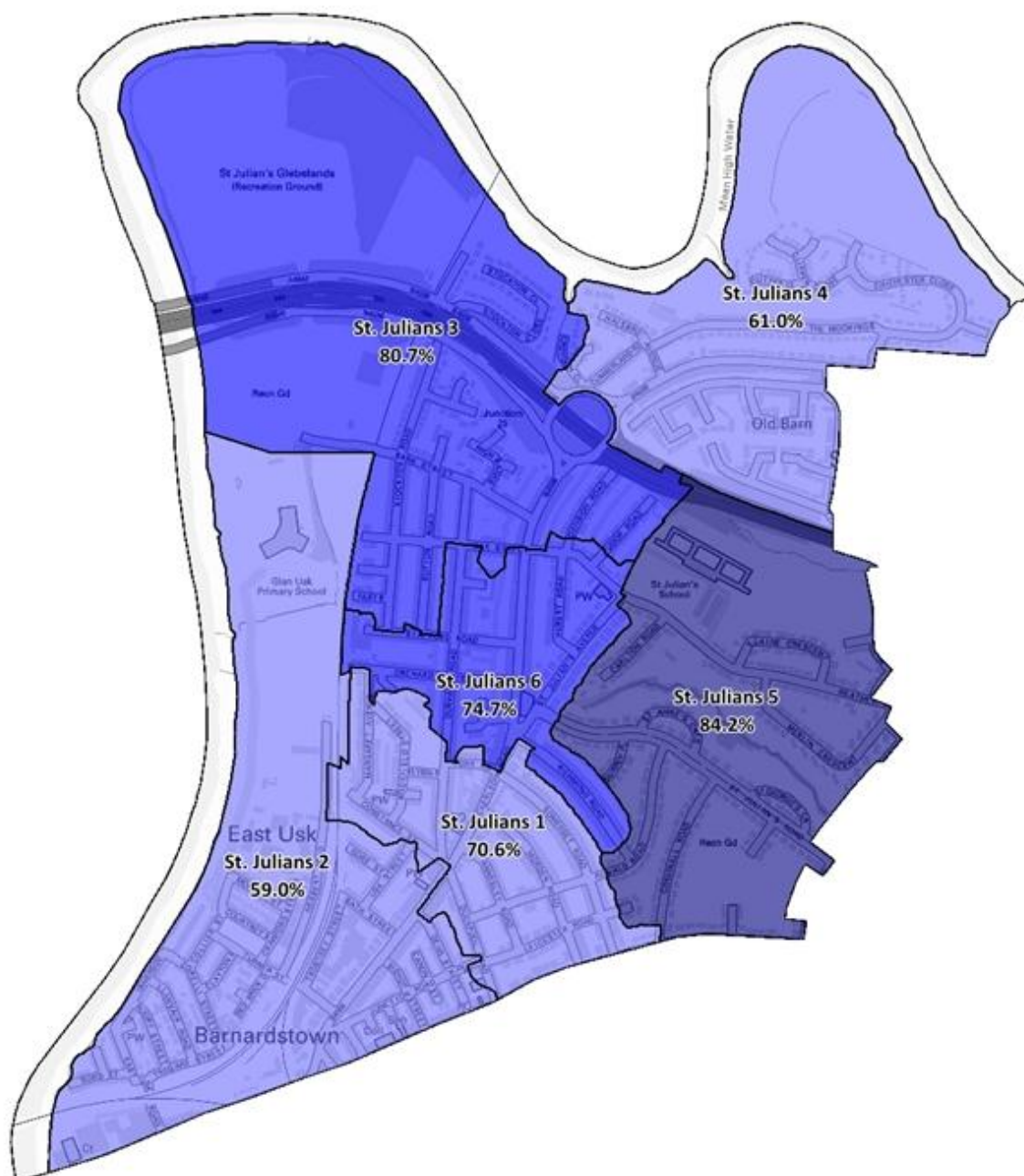
Housing and Accommodation

	St Julians	%	Newport	%	Wales	%
Total Number of Dwellings	3821	100.0	63445	100.0	1383814	100.0
Unshared Dwelling	3817	99.9	63394	99.92	1383164	99.95
Shared Dwelling	4	0.1	51	0.08	650	0.05
All Household Spaces	3832	100.3	63605	100	1385521	100
Household Spaces With At Least One Usual Resident	3655	95.7	61172	96.2	1302676	94.0
Household Spaces With No Usual Residents	177	4.6	2433	3.8	82845	6.0
Household Spaces which are						
All Dwellings	3821	100.0	63605	100	1385521	100
Detached	199	5.2	11830	18.6	383737	27.7
Semi-Detached	1031	27.0	19371	30.5	429955	31.0
Terraced	2171	56.8	21091	33.2	385379	27.8
Purpose-Built Block of Flats or Tenement	257	6.7	8736	13.7	133517	9.6
Part of a Converted or Shared House (Including Bed-Sits)	118	3.1	1875	2.9	33051	2.4
In Commercial Building	56	1.5	543	0.9	14097	1.0
Caravan or Other Mobile or Temporary Structure	0	0.0	159	0.2	5785	0.4
Tenure						
All Households	3655	100.0	61172	100	1302676	100
Owned; Total	2579	70.6	39272	64.2	878654	67.4
Owned; Owned Outright	1192	32.6	18229	29.8	461370	35.4
Owned; Owned with a Mortgage or Loan	1387	37.9	21043	34.4	417284	32.0
Shared Ownership (Part Owned and Part Rented)	12	0.3	325	0.5	4476	0.3
Social Rented; Total	332	9.1	12122	19.8	214911	16.5
Social Rented; Rented from Council (LA)	167	4.6	5981	9.8	128302	9.8
Social Rented; Other Social Rented	165	4.5	6141	10.0	86609	6.6
Private Rented; Total	688	18.8	8572	14.0	184254	14.1
Private Rented; Private Landlord or Letting Agency	621	17.0	7870	12.9	164792	12.7
Private Rented; Employer of a Household Member	3	0.1	54	0.1	1888	0.1
Private Rented; Relative or Friend of Household Member	58	1.6	510	0.8	14722	1.1
Private Rented; Other	6	0.2	138	0.2	2852	0.2
Living Rent Free	44	1.2	881	1.4	20381	1.6
Household Size						
Average Household Size	2.3		2.4		2.3	
Occupancy Rating (Bedrooms) of -1	98	2.6	1979	3.2	34853	2.7
Occupancy Rating (Rooms) of -1	132	3.5	2962	4.8	53083	4.1

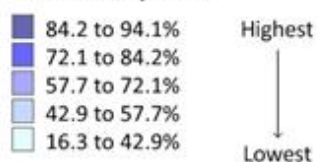
Housing and Accommodation continued

	St Julians	%	Newport	%	Wales	%
Central Heating						
All Household Spaces With At Least One Usual Resident	3655	100.0	61172	96.2	1302676	94.0
No Central Heating	64	1.8	825	1.3	29534	2.3
Gas Central Heating	3277	89.7	53157	86.9	993557	76.3
Electric (Including Storage Heaters) Central Heating	148	4.0	2757	4.5	72176	5.5
Oil Central Heating	7	0.2	1099	1.8	113984	8.7
Solid Fuel (For Example Wood, Coal) Central Heating	14	0.4	279	0.5	24987	1.9
Other Central Heating	23	0.6	966	1.6	11618	0.9
Two or More Types of Central Heating	122	3.3	2089	3.4	56820	4.4
Car Availability						
All Households	3655	100.0	61172	100	1302676	100
No Cars or Vans in Household	980	26.8	17076	27.9	298519	22.9
1 Car or Van in Household	1645	45.0	25325	41.4	559866	43.0
2 Cars or Vans in Household	828	22.7	14510	23.7	336069	25.8
3 Cars or Vans in Household	157	4.3	3193	5.2	79915	6.1
4 or More Cars or Vans in Household	45	1.2	1068	1.7	28307	2.2
All Cars or Vans in Area	3959	108.3	68626	112.2	1597823	122.7

Census 2011 - % Households Owned - % by LSOA



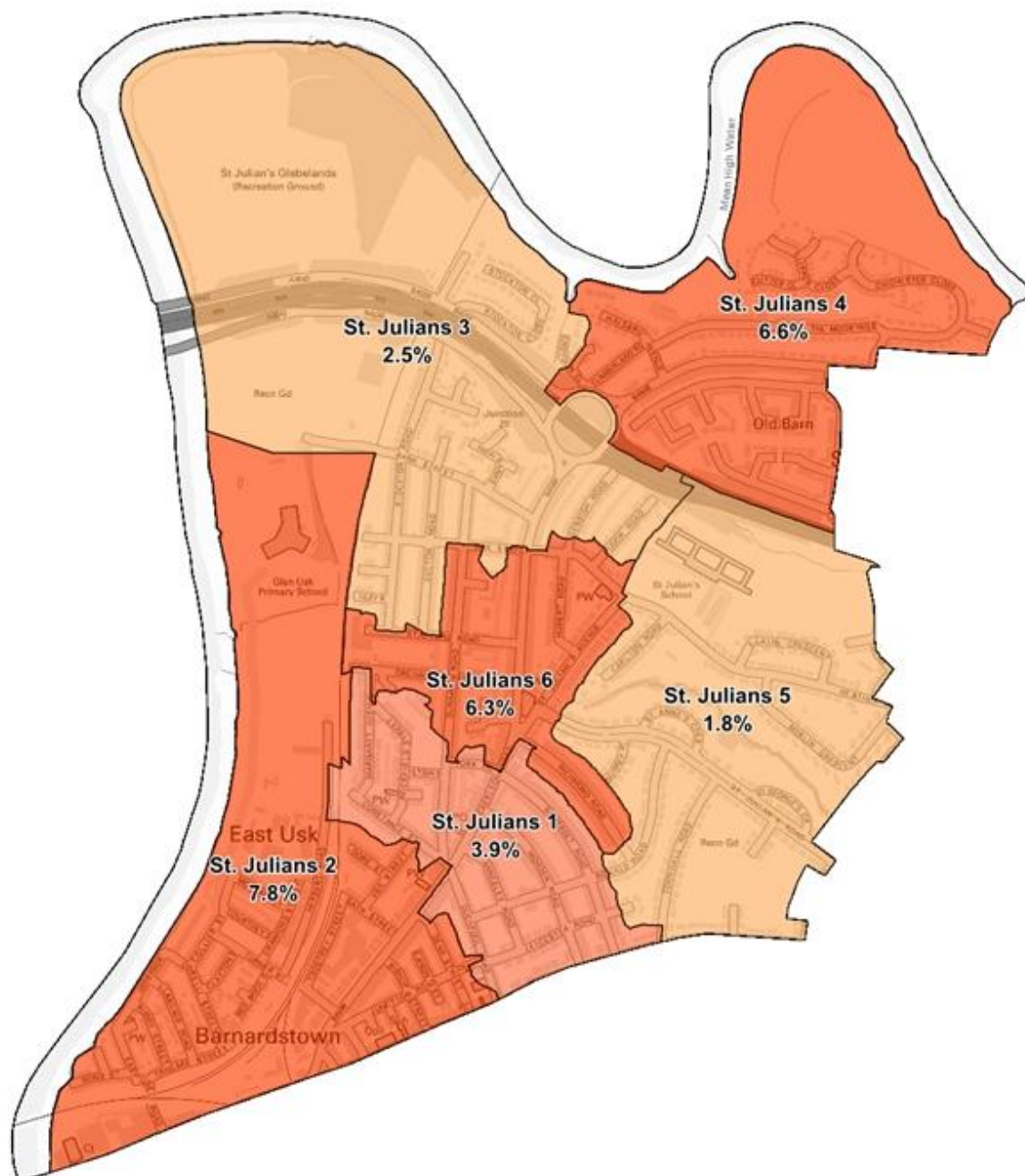
Census 2011 - % Households Owned - % by LSOA



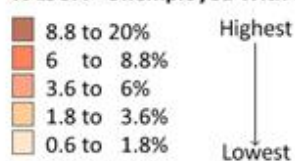
Household Composition

	St Julians	%	Newport	%	Wales	%
All Households	3655	100.0	61172	100.0	1302676	100.0
One Person Household	1076	29.4	18849	30.81	400768	30.76
Married Couple Household; With Dependent Children	559	15.3	9544	15.60	189807	14.57
Married Couple Household; No Dependent Children	941	25.7	15802	25.83	372710	28.61
Same-Sex Civil Partnership Couple Household; With Dependent Children	0	0.0	8	0.01	141	0.01
Same-Sex Civil Partnership Couple Household; No Dependent Children	0	0.0	62	0.10	1242	0.10
Cohabiting Couple Household; With Dependent Children	176	4.8	2816	4.60	61641	4.73
Cohabiting Couple Household; No Dependent Children	203	5.6	3638	5.95	78173	6.00
Lone Parent Household; With Dependent Children	399	10.9	6130	10.02	107237	8.23
Lone Parent Household; No Dependent Children	164	4.5	2527	4.13	54610	4.19
Multi-Person Household; All Full-Time Students	36	1.0	311	0.51	7794	0.60
Multi-Person Household; Other	101	2.8	1485	2.43	28553	2.19
Households with dependent children						
Households with dependent Children	1154	31.6	33539	54.83	640222	49.14
Households with dependent Children, Age 0-4	458	12.5	7536	12.32	140544	10.79
No Adults in Employment in Household; With Dependent Children	182	5.0	3466	5.67	60272	4.63
No Adults in Employment in Household; No Dependent Children	1052	28.8	19388	31.69	435437	33.43

Census 2011 Unemployed Dependent Children % LSOA - Unemployed With Dependent Children



Census 2011 Unemployed Dependent Children
% LSOA - Unemployed With Dependent Children



Welsh Language Skills - Speak, Read and Write

The 2011 Census statistics for St. Julians indicate that the percentage of the population who can speak, read and write Welsh as 6.7% which is above the Newport average of 6.3% but below the Wales average of 14.1%. The statistics indicate that the percentage of population who can speak, read and write Welsh in the Lower Super Output Areas of St. Julians 1 (8.1%), St. Julians 6 (7.6%) and St. Julians 5 (6.9%) are above the ward average of 6.7%.

The ward of St. Julians is in the interquartile ward range of percentage of population who can speak, read and write Welsh for Newport.

The table below provides a summary for St. Julians and is illustrated as a percentage of total population per Lower Super Output Area.

	All Usual Residents	Can Speak, Read and Write Welsh	% Can Speak, Read and Write Welsh
St Julians 1	1550	126	8.1%
St Julians 2	1653	84	5.1%
St Julians 3	1461	92	6.3%
St Julians 4	1609	101	6.3%
St Julians 5	1155	80	6.9%
St Julians 6	1247	95	7.6%
St Julians	8675	578	6.7%
Newport	145736	9188	6.3%
Wales	3063456	431759	14.1%

Welsh Language Skills – No Skills

The 2011 Census statistics for St. Julians indicate that the percentage of the population with no skills in Welsh as 86.2% which is below the Newport average of 87.3% but above the Wales average of 73.9%. The statistics indicate that the percentage of population with no skills in Welsh in the Lower Super Output Area of St. Julians 2 (87.1%) and St. Julians 3 (87.9%) as above the ward average of 86.2%.

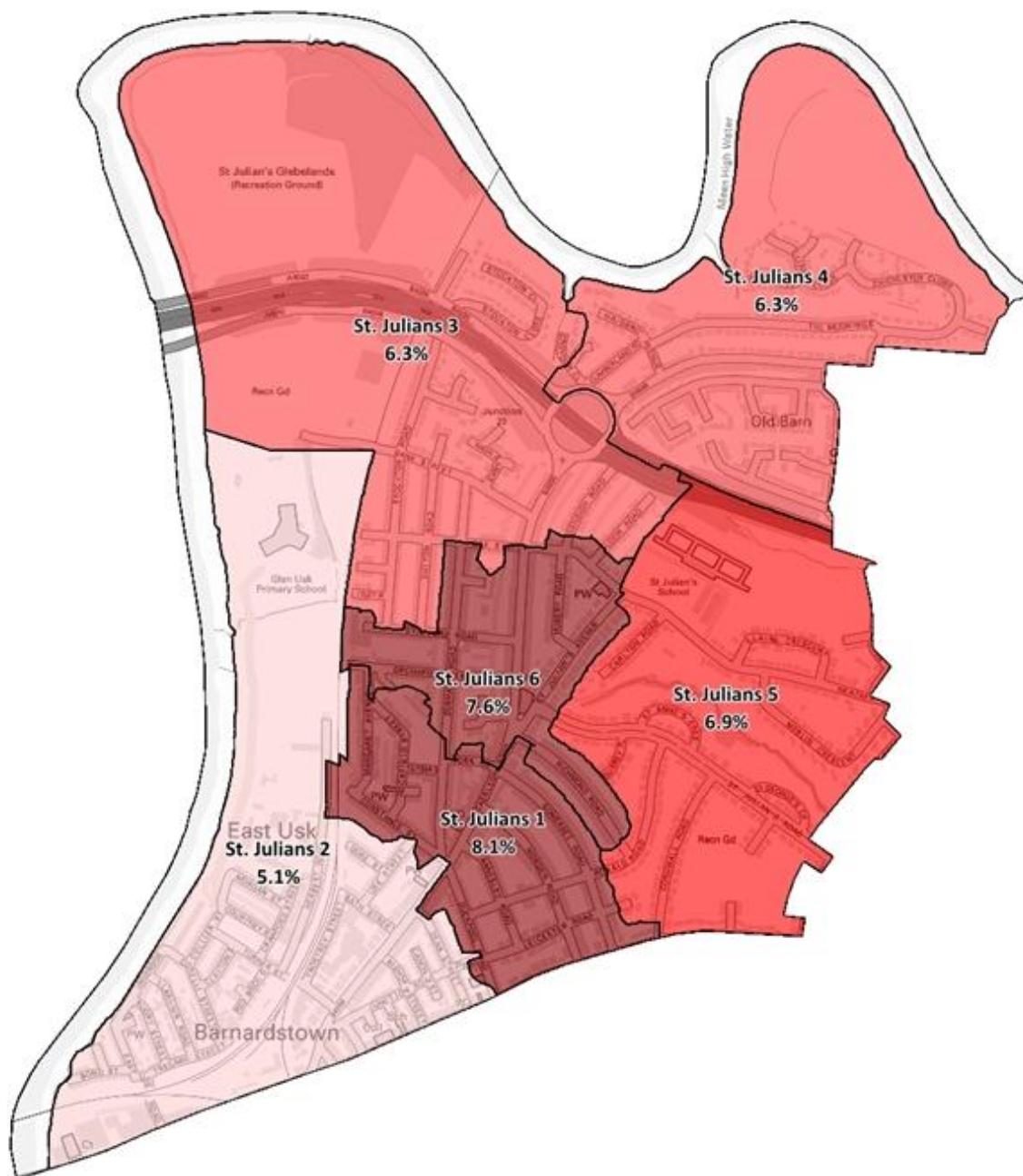
The ward of St. Julians is in just outside the lower quartile ward range of percentage of population with no skills in Welsh for Newport.

The table below provides a summary for St. Julians and is illustrated as a percentage of total population per Lower Super Output Area.

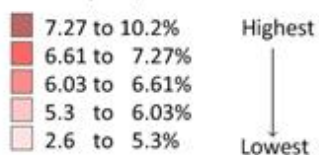
	All Usual Residents	No Skills in Welsh	% No Skills in Welsh
St Julians 1	1550	1302	84.0%
St Julians 2	1653	1440	87.1%
St Julians 3	1461	1284	87.9%
St Julians 4	1609	1387	86.2%
St Julians 5	1155	993	86.0%
St Julians 6	1247	1071	85.9%
St Julians	8675	7477	86.2%
Newport	145736	127246	87.3%
Wales	3063456	2263975	73.9%

The thematic map illustrates Welsh Language Skills by percentage range for each lower super output area in relation to the population who can speak, read and write Welsh

Census 2011 - Welsh Language Skills % Can Speak, Read and Write Welsh



Census 2011 - Welsh Language Skills % Can Speak, Read and Write Welsh



Section 3: Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation, Key Features and Characteristics

Background The Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation (WIMD) is the Welsh Government's official measure of relative deprivation for small areas in Wales. It is designed to identify those small areas where there are the highest concentrations of several different types of deprivation.

Development of WIMD 2014 In 2013, a conceptual review of WIMD was undertaken with the purpose of clarifying the conceptual basis and definitions used in WIMD. In order to develop indicator proposals a review of indicators used in WIMD 2011 was undertaken and potential new indicators considered. A number of changes were subsequently made for WIMD 2014 in relation to a number of domain indicators.

What does WIMD measure? The WIMD 2014 is made up of eight separate domains (or types) of deprivation. Each domain is compiled from a range of different indicators which are directly measurable and designed to assist in the identification of key priority areas. A summary of the domains and underlying indicators is detailed below:

Income	Employment	Health	Education
<p>% of population in Income Deprivation.</p> <p>Those who are: in receipt of Income Related Benefits, in receipt of Tax Credits with an income 60% below the Wales median; or a supported Asylum Seeker</p>	<p>% of working-age population in receipt of Employment Related Benefits</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All cause death rate • Cancer incidence • Limiting long-term illness • Low birth weight 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key Stage 2 Average Point Score • Key Stage 4 Capped Point Score • Key Stage 4 Level 2 Inclusive • Repeat Absenteeism • Proportion of 18-19 year olds not entering Higher Education • Proportion of 25-64 year olds with No Qualifications
Access to Services	Housing	Physical Environment	Community Safety
<p>Average travel time by public and private transport to the nearest:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food Shop • General Practitioner (GP) Surgery • Post Office • Public Library • Leisure Centre • Primary School • Secondary School • Pharmacy • Petrol Station • (private transport) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overcrowding (bedroom occupancy) • Lack of central Heating 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air Concentrations • Air Emissions • Flood Risk • Proximity to Waste and Industrial Sites 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Police Recorded Violent Crime • Police Recorded Criminal Damage • Police Recorded Burglary • Police Recorded Theft • Anti-Social Behaviour • Fire Incidence

Deprivation Deprivation is the lack of access to opportunities and resources which we might expect in our society. The domains listed relate to both material and social aspects of deprivation. Material deprivation is having insufficient physical resources – food, shelter and clothing – necessary to sustain a certain standard of life. Social

deprivation refers to the ability of an individual to participate in the normal social life of the community.

Multiple Deprivation Multiple deprivation refers to more than one type of deprivation. An area is multiply deprived if, for more than one of these domains, the area has a concentration of people experiencing that type of deprivation. Generally speaking, the greater the number of domains for which there are high concentrations of deprivation, the greater the overall deprivation in an area. This does not necessarily mean that the same people suffer multiple types of deprivation in the area, although there would be an expected overlap.

Area-based Measure The Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation is calculated for all Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) in Wales. Following the 2011 Census, 1,909 LSOAs were defined in Wales with each having an average population of 1,600 people.

Relative Measure The Index provides a way of identifying areas in the order of most to least deprived. It does not provide a measure of the level of deprivation in an area, but rather whether an area is more or less deprived relative to all other areas in Wales.

How the Index is Constructed The index has three main components:

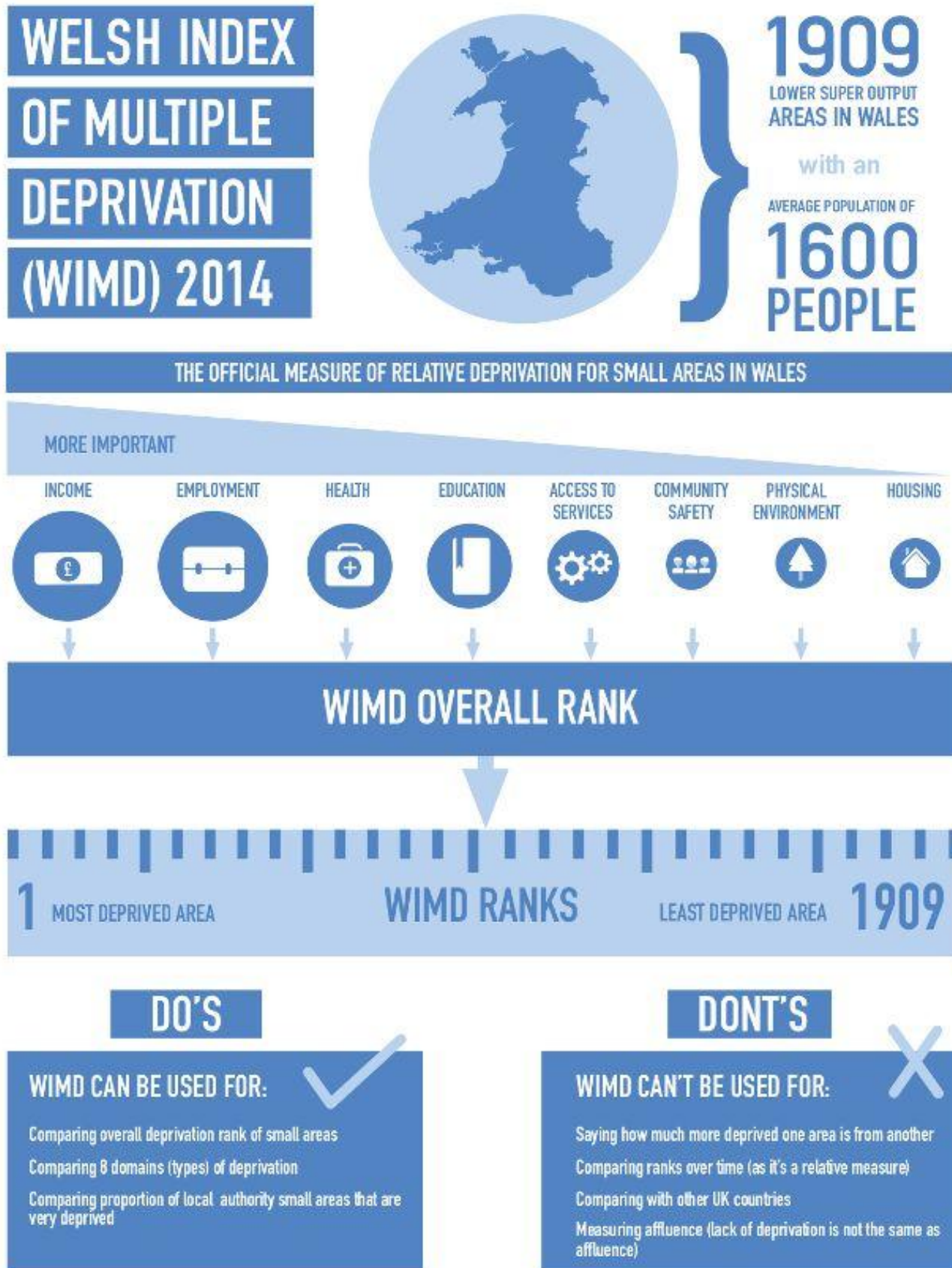
- The index itself, which is a set of ranks;
- The ranks of the eight types of deprivation, or domains, from which the overall Index is constructed; and
- The underlying indicators, which are directly measurable, and which are combined to create the domain ranks.

All of these components are calculated for each of the LSOAs in Wales. The overall 2014 WIMD ranks and the ranks of the eight domains of deprivation are published on the [StatsWales](http://StatsWales.gov.uk) website.

Using WIMD Understanding how disadvantaged people are distributed throughout Wales, by carrying out the following type of analysis, is important when developing area-based policies, programmes and funding.

WIMD can be used for:

- Identifying areas of greatest deprivation using the ranks;
- Comparing overall deprivation ranks for each small area or a group of them so that they can be put in order from the most to least deprived;
- Comparing ranks among separate domains of deprivation for small areas
- Comparing two or more local authorities (or other groups of aggregated small areas) by looking at the proportion of the small areas in the Local Authority in the most deprived (say) 10 per cent in all of Wales
- By using the underlying indicator data (although not the WIMD ranking themselves), it is possible to analyse change over time.



WIMD 2014 – Local Authority Lower Super Output Area Summary ordered by % of LSOAs in most deprived 10%:

	Number of LSOAs in local authority	% 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
Blaenau Gwent	47	23.4	46.8	66.0	85.1
Merthyr Tydfil	36	22.2	30.6	61.1	80.6
Cardiff	214	17.8	27.6	36.4	46.3
Rhondda Cynon Taf	154	16.9	29.9	47.4	72.1
Newport	95	14.7	30.5	38.9	56.8
Denbighshire	58	13.8	15.5	20.7	46.6
Neath Port Talbot	91	13.2	29.7	40.7	67.0
Caerphilly	110	12.7	28.2	39.1	67.3
Swansea	148	12.2	25.0	28.4	48.6
Bridgend	88	10.2	22.7	42.0	56.8
Wrexham	85	5.9	12.9	27.1	43.5
Pembrokeshire	71	5.6	8.5	15.5	36.6
Conwy	71	5.6	14.1	23.9	42.3
The Vale of Glamorgan	79	5.1	15.2	19.0	36.7
Torfaen	60	5.0	25.0	40.0	56.7
Carmarthenshire	112	4.5	10.7	22.3	52.7
Gwynedd	73	4.1	4.1	5.5	34.2
Isle of Anglesey	44	2.3	15.9	18.2	45.5
Flintshire	92	2.2	12.0	19.6	34.8
Ceredigion	46	2.2	2.2	6.5	39.1
Powys	79	1.3	3.8	11.4	20.3
Monmouthshire	56	0	0	7.1	21.4
Wales	1909	10	20	30	50

St Julians – WIMD 2014

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.

	Lower Super Output Areas					
	St Julians 1	St Julians 2	St Julians 3	St Julians 4	St Julians 5	St Julians 6
WIMD Rank	1026	481	1460	511	1572	1040
Income	990	461	1257	365	1411	824
Employment	840	634	1335	449	1582	981
Health	1079	727	1668	965	1603	1390
Education	1079	495	1030	710	1413	1094
Access to Services	1891	1842	1831	1118	1729	1884
Community Safety	836	130	992	201	518	644
Physical Environment	144	61	253	293	299	130
Housing	800	311	1248	1045	1111	740

Key



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



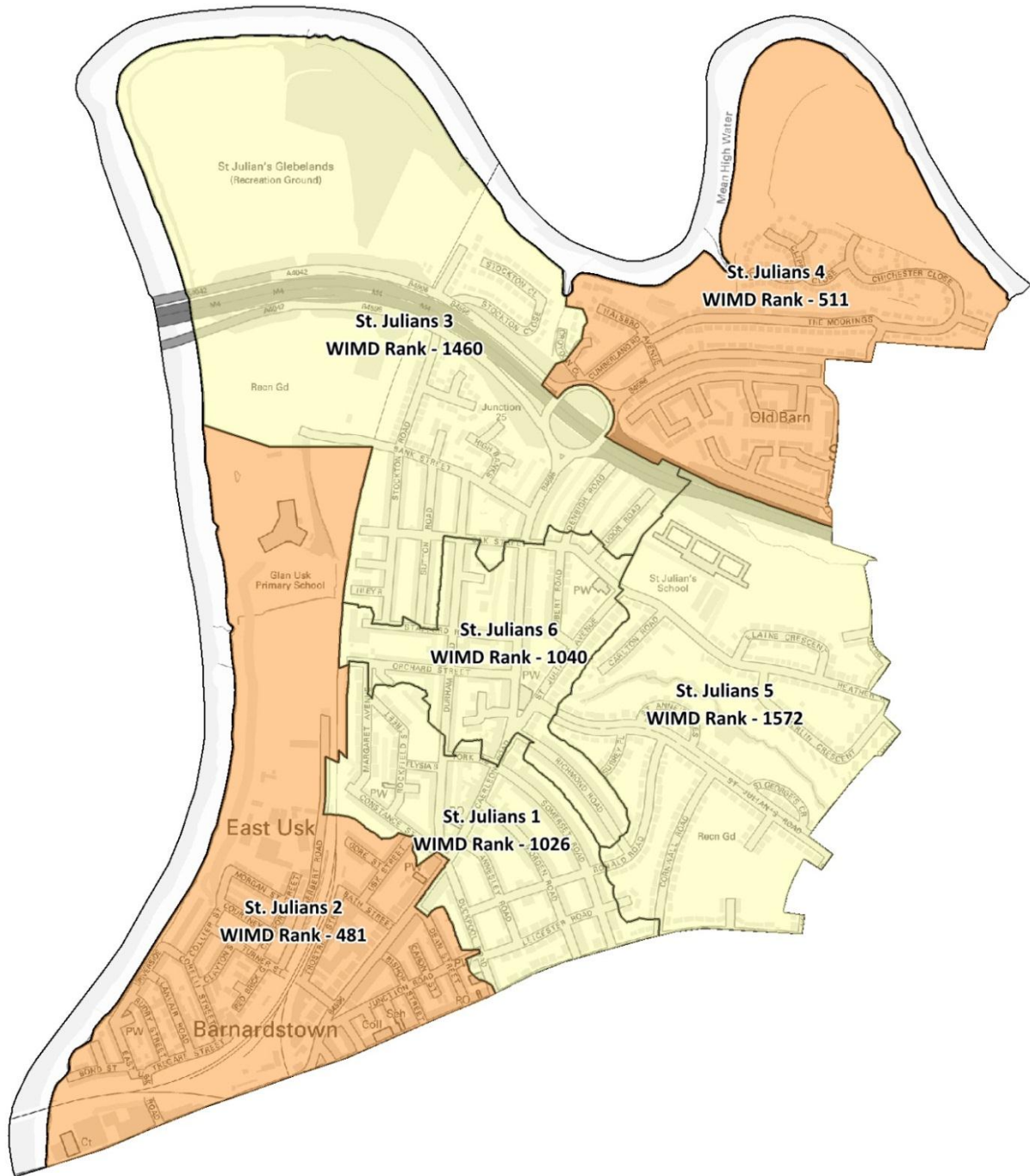
Individual WIMD Domain Rank where Lower Super Output Area is ranked in top 10% most deprived in Wales

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



WIMD Ranking

1 to 191	Most Deprived
192 to 382	
383 to 573	
574 to 955	Least Deprived
956 to 1,909	

Income and Employment

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.

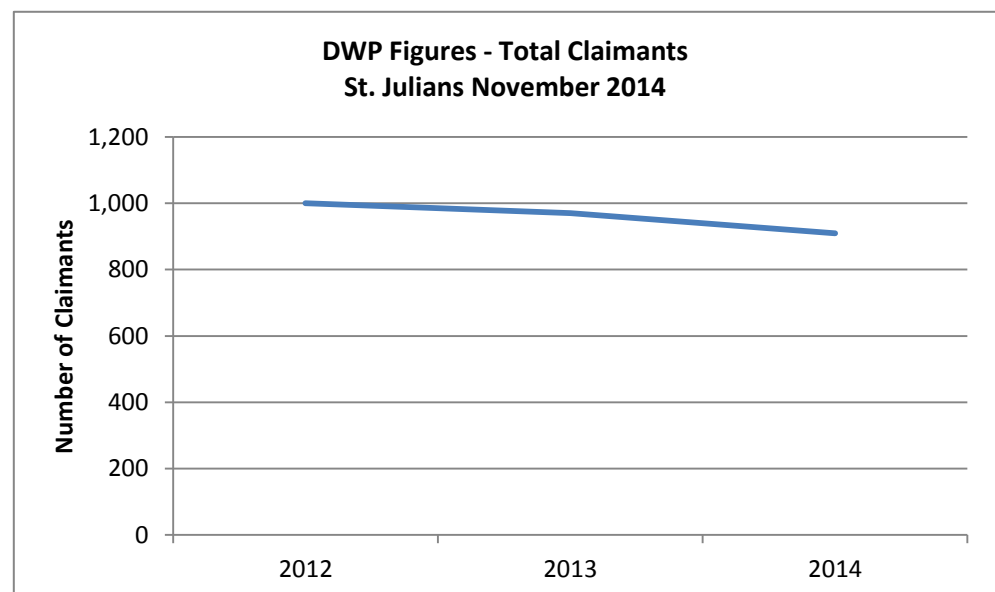
Working age is defined as females aged 16 to 59 and males aged 16 to 64.

Working Age Claimants

The number of working age benefit claimants for St. Julians has fallen.

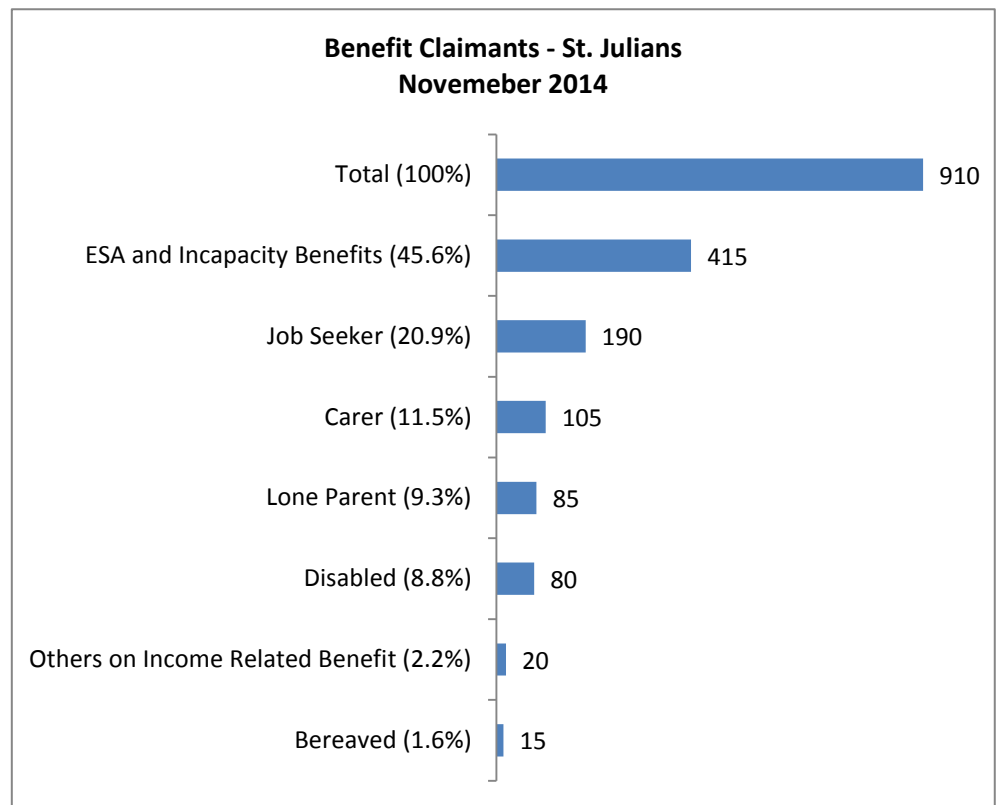
The statistics for November 2014 indicate 910 working age benefit claimants for St. Julians – a percentage decrease of 6% compared to 970 in the previous year.

The statistics November 2012 to November 2014 indicate that the total number of people in receipt of working age benefits has fallen from 1,000 to 910 – an overall percentage decrease of 9% over the 3 year period.



The highest number of working age claimants for St. Julians is within the designated Lower Super Output Areas of St. Julians 2 and St. Julians 4 which constitutes 52% of all people in receipt of working age benefits for the ward.

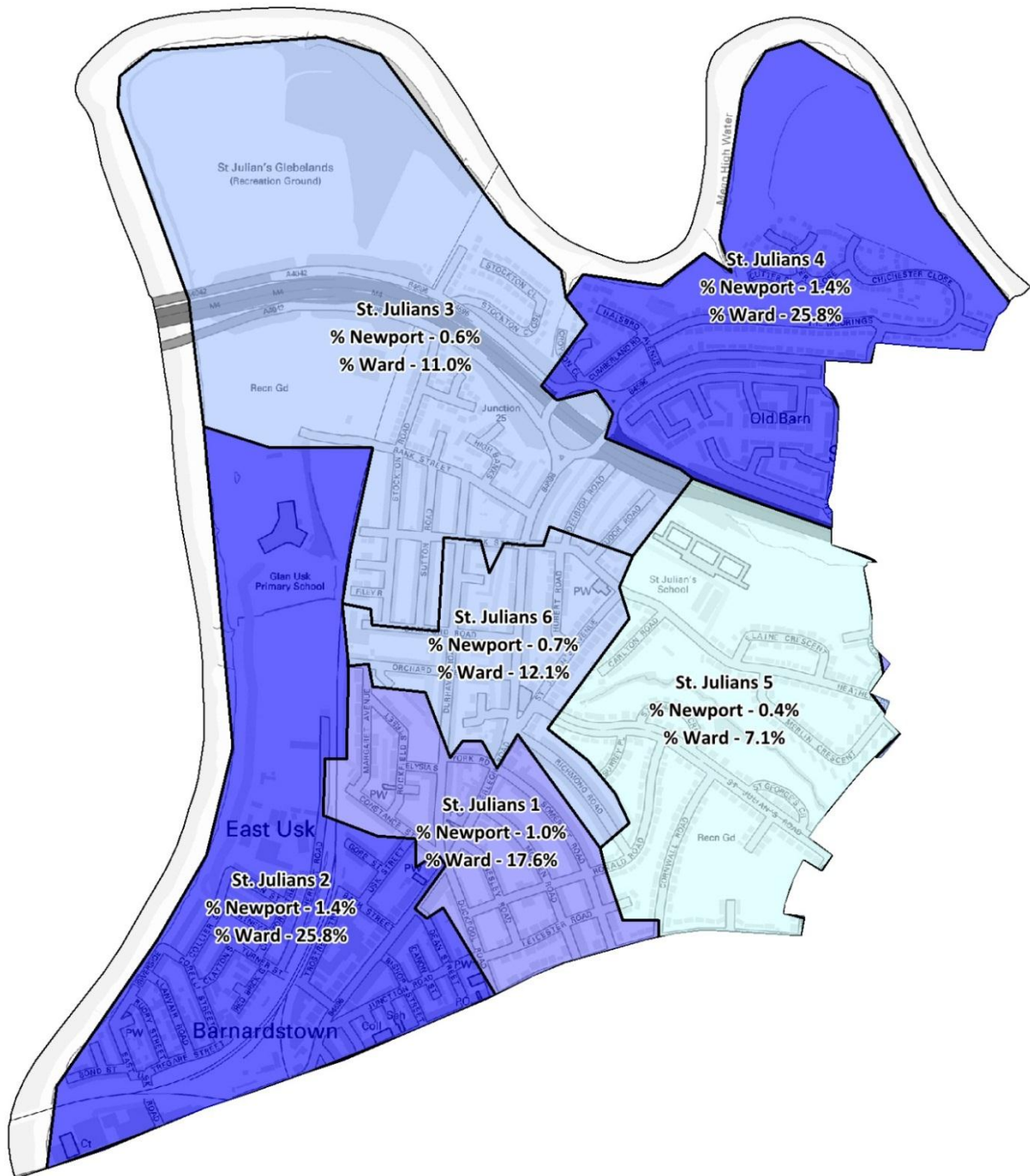
The working age statistics for St. Julians indicates that ESA and Incapacity Benefit makes up 46% of all recorded working age claimants for the ward.



The statistics for November 2014 indicate that St. Julians is in the inter quartile ward range of working age claimants in Newport and constitutes 5.4% of all recorded working age claimants for Newport.

The thematic image shows working age benefit claimants for St. Julians aggregated to Lower Super Output Area and represented as a percentage of total working age benefit claimants in Newport and total working age benefit claimants for the ward.

Department for Work and Pensions - Working Age Benefit Claimants November 2014
% of Working Age Benefit Claimants for Newport



DWP - Benefit Claimants
% of Newport

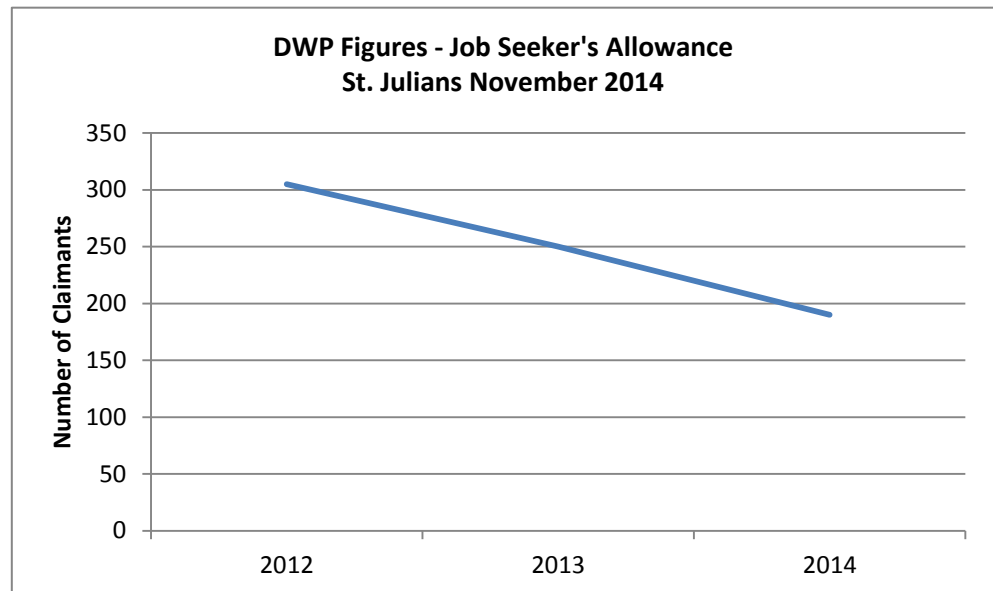


Job Seeker's Allowance

The number of working age benefit claimants in receipt of Job Seeker's Allowance for St. Julians has fallen.

The statistics for November 2014 indicate 190 working age benefit claimants in receipt of Job Seeker's Allowance for St. Julians – a percentage decrease of 24% compared to 250 in the previous year.

The statistics November 2012 to November 2014 indicate that the total number of people in receipt of Job Seeker's Allowance has fallen from 305 to 190 – an overall percentage decrease of 38% over the 3 year period.

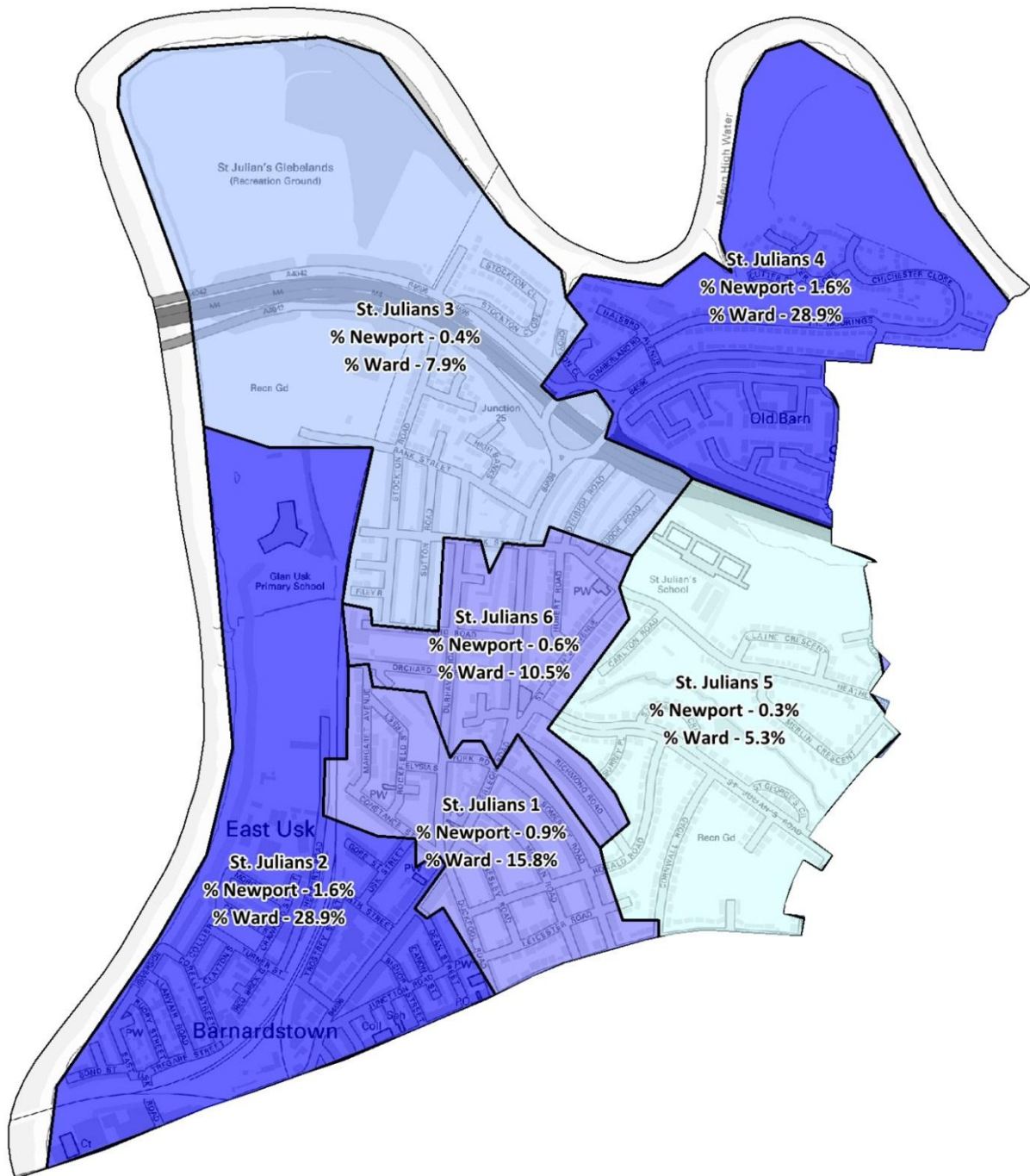


The highest number of working age benefit claimants in receipt of Job Seeker's Allowance for St. Julians is within the designated Lower Super Output Areas of St. Julians 2 and St. Julians 4 – which constitutes 60% of all people in receipt of Job Seeker's Allowance for the ward.

The statistics for November 2014 indicate that St. Julians is in the inter quartile ward range of working age benefits claimants in receipt of Job Seeker's Allowance in Newport – constituting 5.5% of all recorded Job Seeker's Allowance working age benefit claimants for Newport.

The thematic image shows working age benefit claimants in receipt of Job Seeker's Allowance for St. Julians aggregated to Lower Super Output Area and represented as a percentage of total working age benefit claimants in receipt of Job Seeker's Allowance in Newport and total working age benefit claimants in receipt of Job Seeker's Allowance for the ward.

Department for Work and Pensions - Working Age Benefit Claimants November 2014
% of Working Age Job Seeker Allowance Claimants for Newport



DWP - Benefit Claimants - JSA
% of Newport



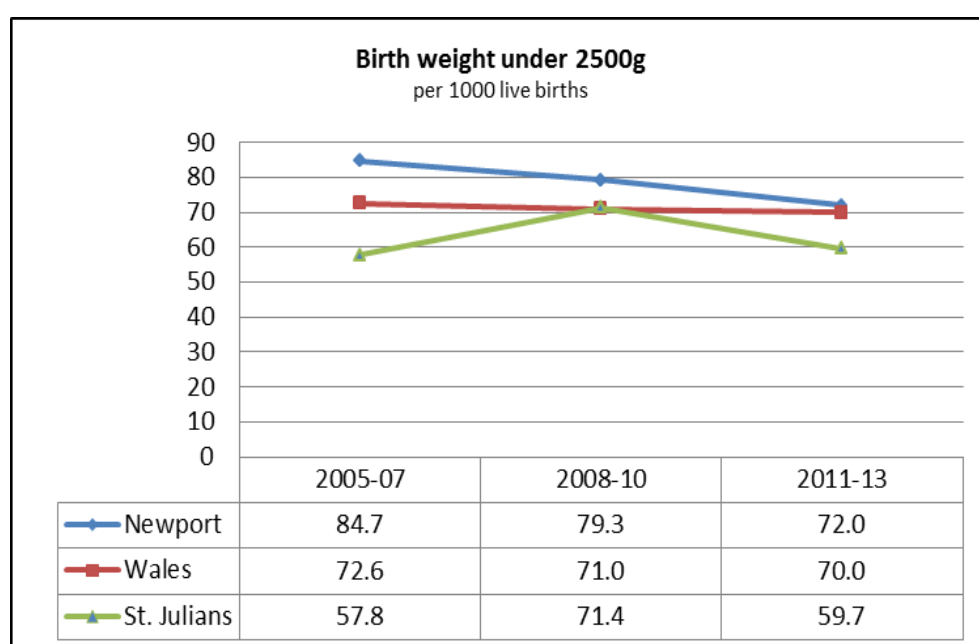
Health and Wellbeing

In the 2011 census the percentage of people who reported their health being bad or very bad was 6.5%, this is below the Newport average of 7.4% and the Wales average of 7.6%.

The percentage of people who reported their day-to-day activities as limited a lot by illness was 9.3% compared with a Newport average of 10.6% and a Wales average of 11.9%.

Birth Weight Under 2500g

Live births with a weight less than 2,500g (per 1,000 live births) have varied between 2005-07 and 2011-13 but the overall trend is a slight increase from 57.8 to 59.7. However, this rate is below the Newport and Wales averages. The Newport average has decreased from 84.7 to 72.0. The Wales average has remained relatively constant reducing slightly from 72.6 to 70.0.



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 adulthood¹. The evidence of the link 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 pregnancy².

There is evidence that poor maternal nutritional status at conception and inadequate maternal nutrition during pregnancy can result in low birth weight³. 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-smokers⁴. Smoking cessation in pregnancy is strongly affected by socio-economic status, with

¹ National Public Health Service (NPHS), 2006

² National Public Health Service (NPHS), 2006

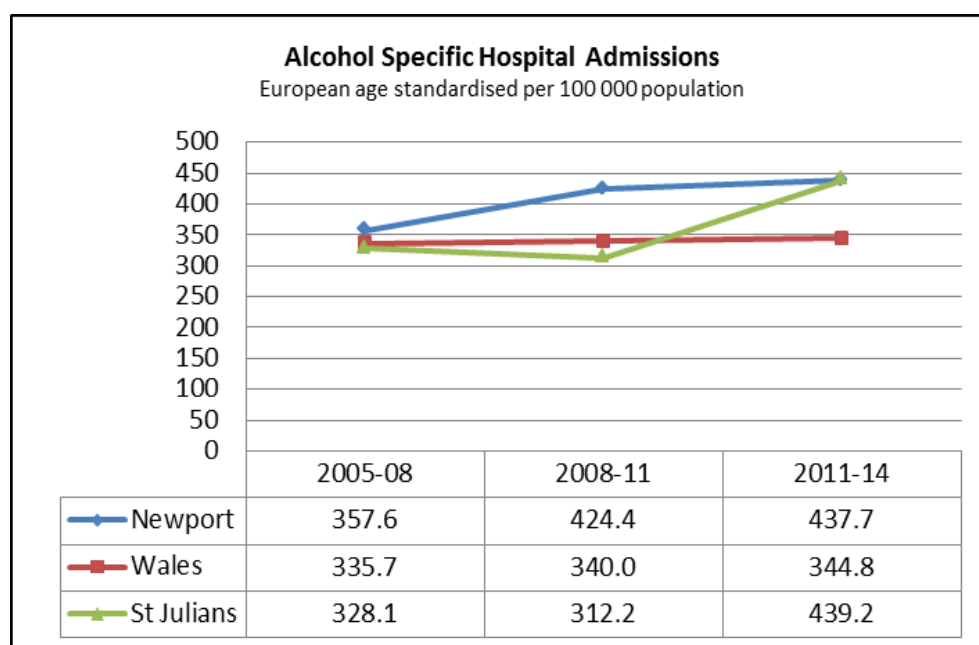
³ Kramer, 2007

⁴ Messecar, 2001

women of lower education, income and employment status far more likely to continue smoking than women from higher socio economic status groups⁵. Other lifestyle choices of the mother linked to low birth weight also include their choice of diet, substance misuse including alcohol consumption during pregnancy.

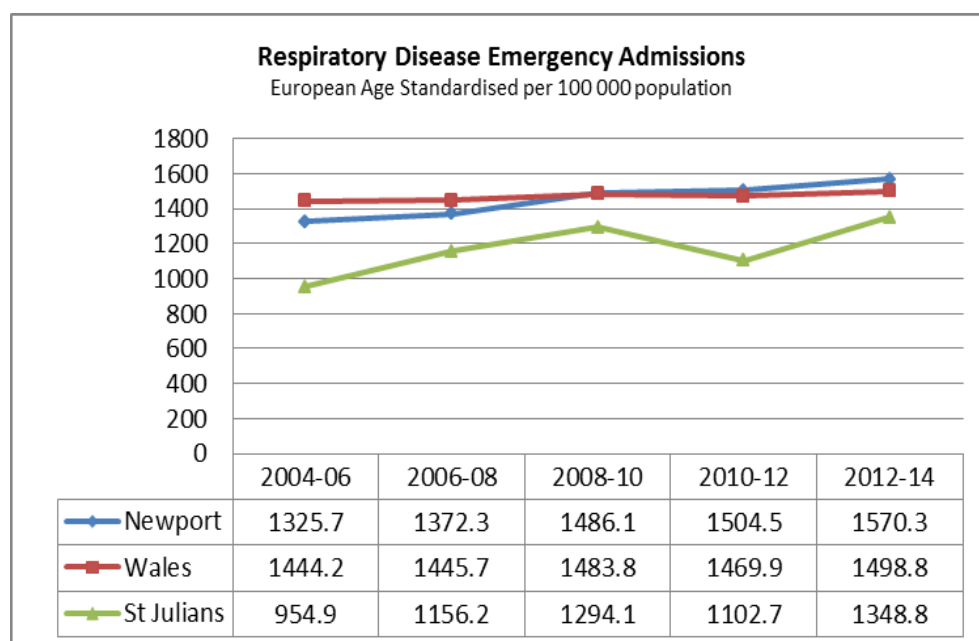
Alcohol Specific Hospital Admissions

Hospital admissions specifically due to alcohol (per 100,000 population) have varied between 2005-08 and 2011-14 but the overall trend is an increase from 328.1 to 439.2. This rate is now above the Newport and Wales averages which have also increased from 357.6 to 437.7 (Newport) and from 335.7 to 344.8 (Wales).



Alcohol specific conditions are those wholly related to alcohol for example alcoholic liver disease or alcohol overdose.

Respiratory Disease Emergency Admissions



Hospital admissions due to respiratory disease (per 100,000 population) have varied between 2004-06 and 2012-14 but the overall trend is an increase from 954.9 to 1348.8. This rates has remained below the Newport and Wales averages which have

⁵ Graham and Der, 2009

also increased from 1325.7 to 1570.3 (Newport) and from 1444.2 to 1498.8 (Wales).

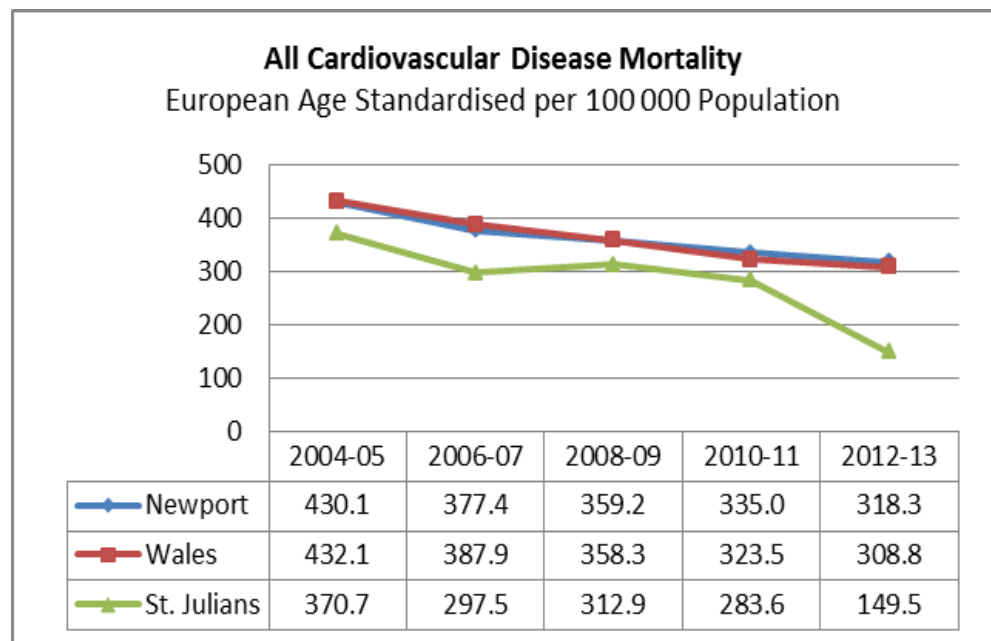
Respiratory disease is a very common cause of ill health, hospitalisation and death. It includes pneumonia, lung diseases due to external agents such as coal miners' pneumoconiosis, chronic lower respiratory diseases such as emphysema, asthma, chronic obstructive and pulmonary disease and acute upper and lower respiratory tract infections including a common cold and acute bronchitis⁶.

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 status⁷.

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 diseases⁸. 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 children⁹.

Cardiovascular Disease Mortality

Deaths due to cardiovascular disease (per 100,000 population) have varied between 2004-05 and 2012-13 but the overall trend is a decrease from 370.7 to 149.5. This rate has remained below the Newport and Wales averages which have also decreased from 430.1 to 318.3 (Newport) and from 432.1 to 308.8 (Wales).



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.

Cancer Mortality

Deaths due to cancer (per 100,000 population) have varied, between 2004-05 and 2012-13 but the overall trend is a decrease from 300.1 to 278.4. This rate is now

⁶ Ash Wales, 2011. Smoking and Respiratory Disease Factsheet. Accessed on 9th December 2011:

http://www.ash.org.uk/files/documents/ASH_110.pdf

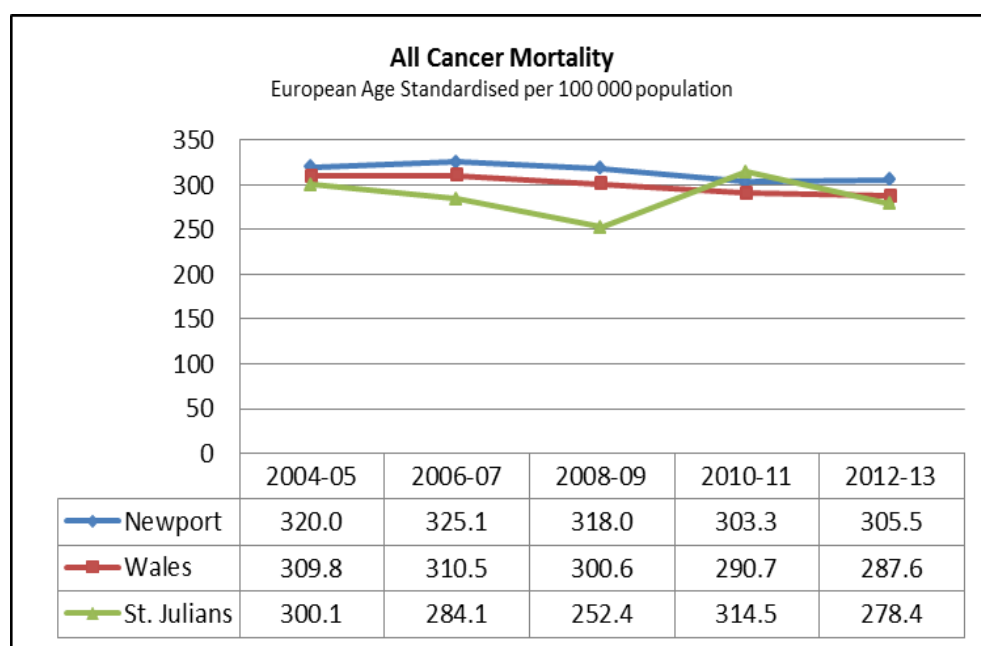
⁷ Ash Wales, 2011. Smoking and Respiratory Disease Factsheet. Accessed on 9th December 2011:

http://www.ash.org.uk/files/documents/ASH_110.pdf

⁸ Royal College of Physicians Tobacco Advisory Group, 2000

⁹ Department of Health, 1998

below the Newport and Wales averages which have also decreased from 320.0 to 305.5 (Newport) and 309.8 to 287.6 (Wales).



A recent study¹⁰ 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%).

¹⁰ Parkin DM. The fraction of cancer attributable to lifestyle and environmental factors in the UK in 2010. British Journal of Cancer, 2011

Education

Pupil Level Annual School Census (PLASC)

The following analysis is based on the Pupil Level Annual School Census (PLASC) recorded pupil address and geographic location.

PLASC is mandatory for all sectors and all pupils on roll in the census data must be included in the return. The data is used to help raise standards and target funding accurately.

Pupil Level Annual School Census and Pupil Attainment data have been collected annually from all maintained sector primary, secondary, and special schools in Wales since 2004. Statutory requirements govern the returns made by schools.

The PLASC data contain approximately 0.475 million records for each academic year and include variables on pupil characteristics including date of birth, gender, home postcode, special education need status and free school meal status.

Data on the results of pupils' Foundation Phase and Key Stage attainment tests are collected from schools during a separate exercise usually carried out in June. Foundation Phase and Key Stage tests are taken at four different age points during compulsory education typically at ages 7, 11, 14 and 16. In Wales, Foundation Phase, Key Stage 2 and Key Stage 3 are now examined by teacher assessment only. Key Stage 4 relates to attainment in GCSE and equivalent qualifications.

The PLASC dataset is published in March and the analysis contained below is based on PLASC 14 data.

Children and Young People Self Evaluation

It is also useful to look at the latest 2014 Local Authority Education Services for Children and Young People Self Evaluation Report – [link](#).

This is an evaluative assessment of how and what we and our partners are doing to support the attainment and achievement of children and young people.

Further information on individual schools can be obtained from the [My Local School](#) website (<http://mylocalschool.wales.gov.uk>).

Foundation Phase (3 to 7 years)

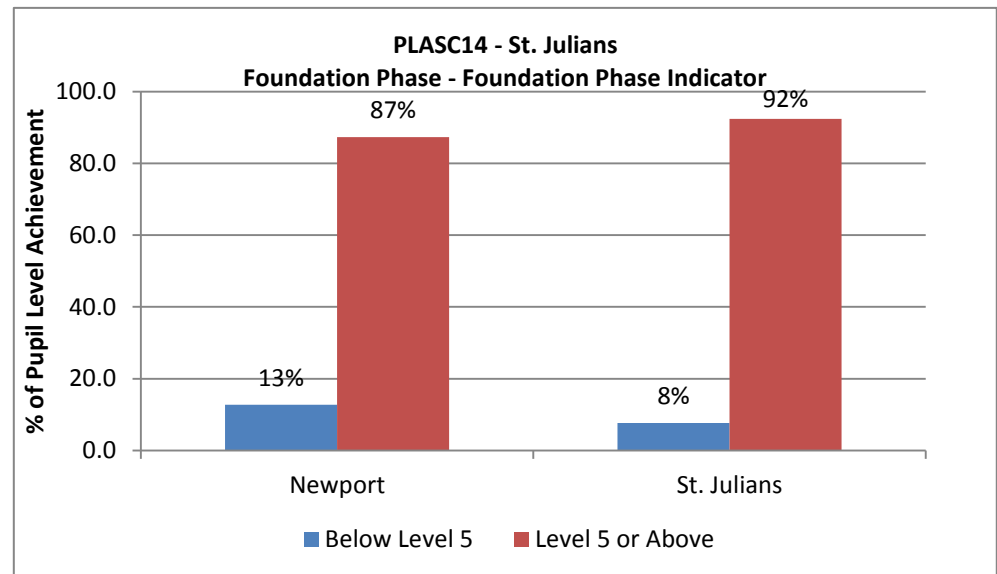
The Foundation Phase is the statutory curriculum for all 3 to 7 year olds in Wales, in both maintained and non-maintained settings. It encourages children to be creative, imaginative and makes learning more enjoyable and more effective.

The Foundation Phase has 7 Areas of Learning which are delivered through practical activities and active learning experiences both indoors and outdoors. The Areas of Learning are:

- Personal and Social Development, Well-being and Cultural Diversity (PSD)
- Language, Literacy and Communication Skills (LCE-English first language, LCW – Welsh first language)
- Mathematical Development (MDT)
- Welsh Language Development
- Knowledge and Understanding of the World
- Physical Development
- Creative Development

The general expectation is that the majority of seven year olds will attain outcome 5 in each area of learning.

At the end of Foundation Phase, the Foundation Phase Indicator (FPI) represents the percentage of pupils achieving at least the expected outcome in LCE or LCW, PSD and MDT in combination

Foundation Phase Indicator (FPI) – St Julians

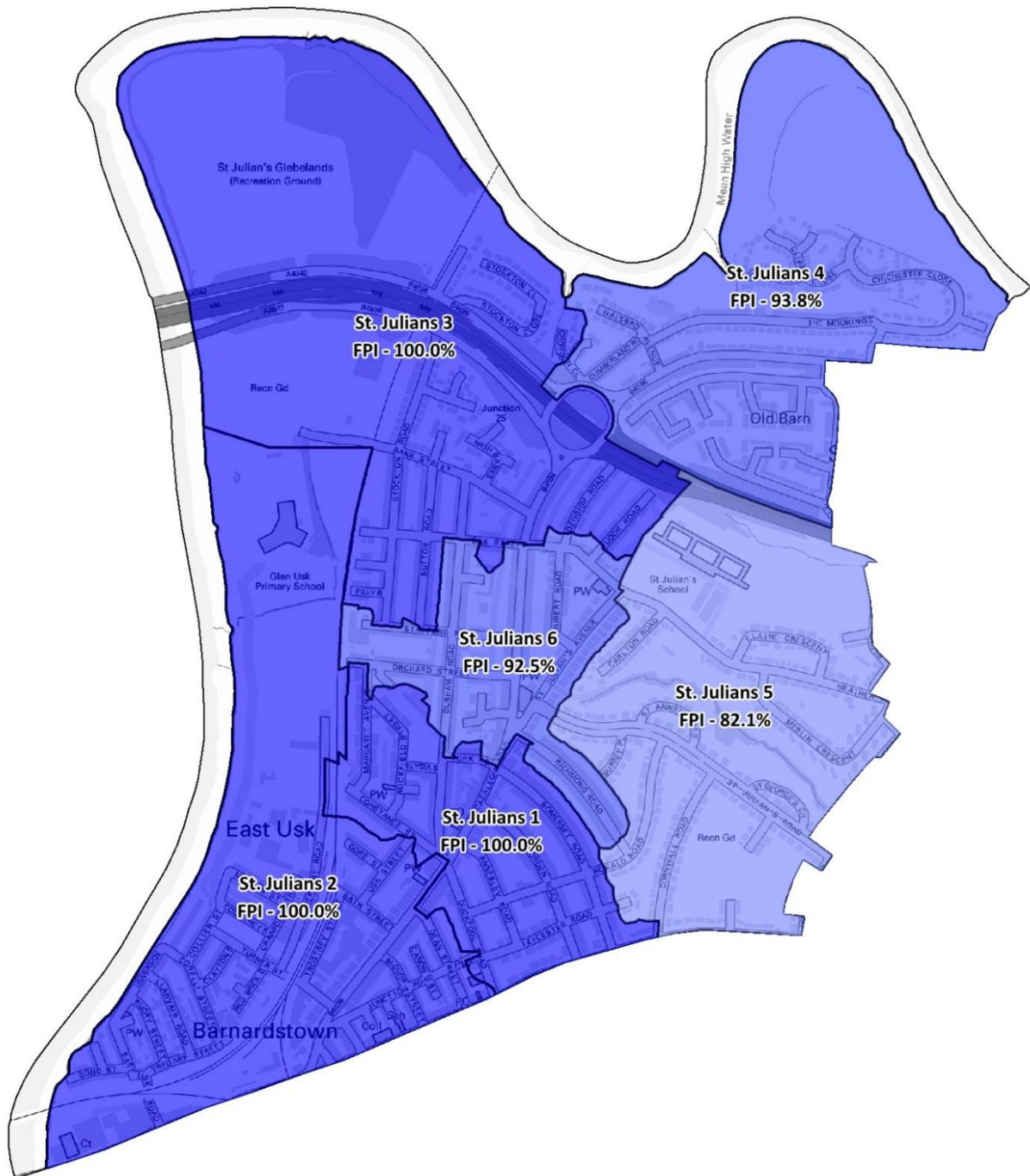
The 2014 statistics indicate that attainment level for the Foundation Phase Indicator in St. Julians is 92% which is above the Newport average of 87%.

The statistics indicate a lower level of attainment for the Foundation Phase Indicator in St. Julians 5 (82.1%) in comparison to the Ward (92%) and Newport (87%) averages. In contrast St Julians 1, St. Julians 2 and St. Julians 3 achieved 100%.

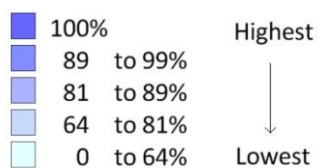
The thematic image shows Foundation Phase Indicator attainment for St. Julians aggregated to Lower Super Output Area

PLASC14 - Foundation Phase

% of Pupils per LSOA to attain the Foundation Phase Indicator



PLASC14 - Foundation Foundation Phase Indicator



Key Stage 2 (11 years)

The National Curriculum subjects for Key Stage 2 in Wales are split into two categories, core subjects and non-core subjects.

For Key Stage 2 the core subjects are:

- English, Welsh first Language
- Mathematics
- Science

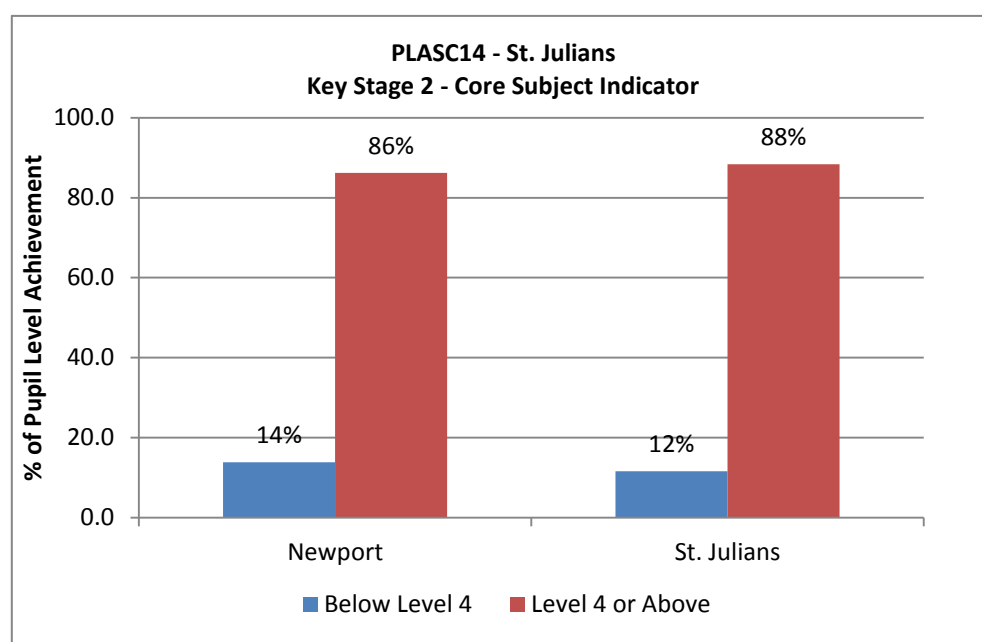
For Key Stage 2 the non-core subjects are:

- Art and Design
- Design and Technology
- Geography
- History
- Information and Communication Technology
- Modern Foreign Language
- Music
- Physical Education
- Welsh Second Language

The general expectation is that 11 year olds will attain at least a level 4 in each subject.

At Key Stage 2 the Core Subject Indicator (CSI) represents the percentage of pupils achieving at least the expected level in English or Welsh (first language), mathematics and science in combination.

Key Stage 2 Core Subject Indicator (CSI) – St Julians



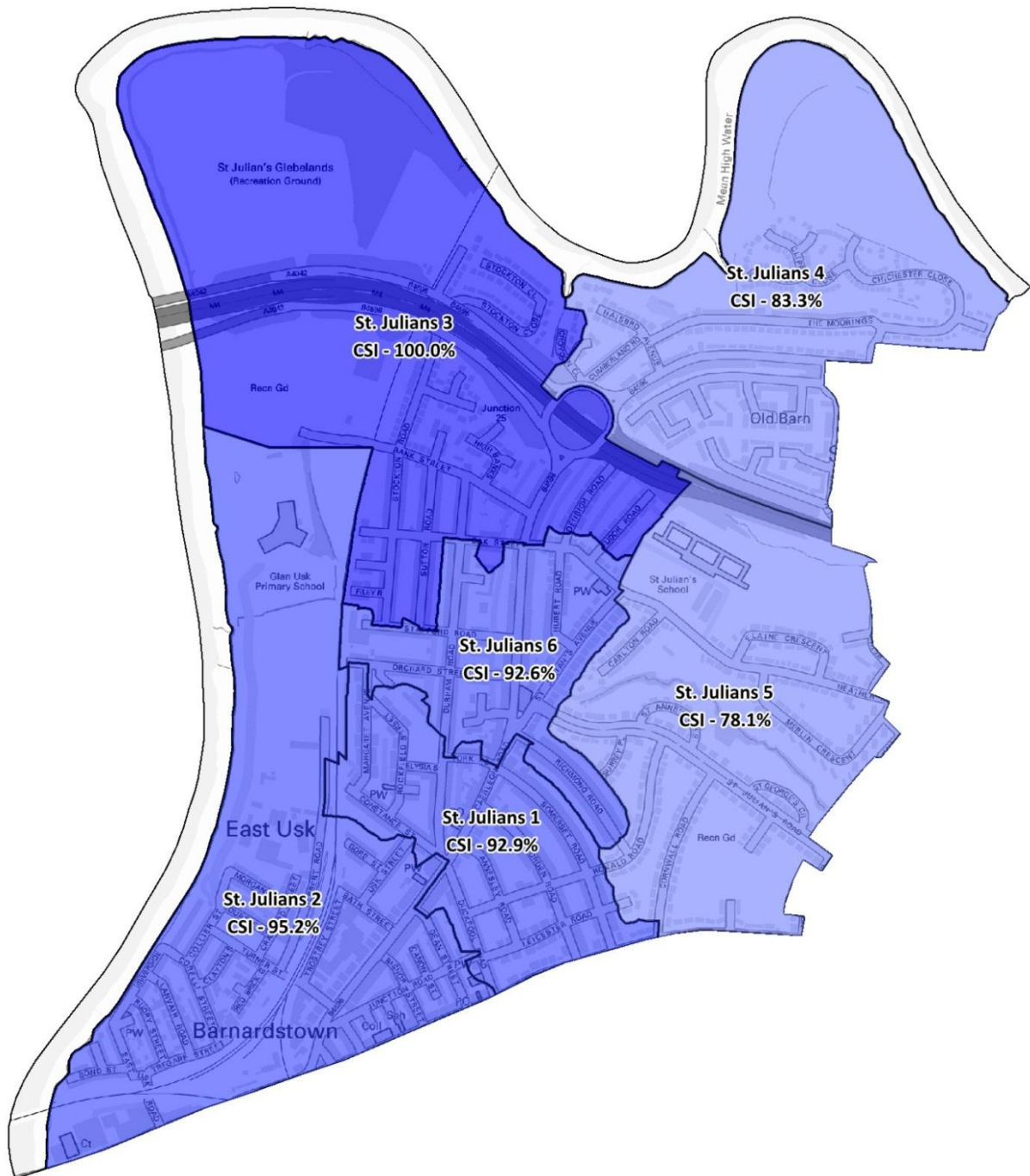
The 2014 statistics indicate that attainment level for the Key Stage 2 Core Subject Indicator in St. Julians is 88% which is above the Newport average of 86%.

The statistics indicate a significantly lower level of attainment for the Key Stage 2 Core Subject Indicator in St. Julians 4 (83.3%) and St. Julians 5 (78.1%) in comparison to the Ward (89.0%) and Newport (86.0%) averages. In contrast St. Julians 3 achieved 100%.

The thematic image shows the Key Stage 2 Core Subject Indicator attainment for St. Julians aggregated to Lower Super Output Area.

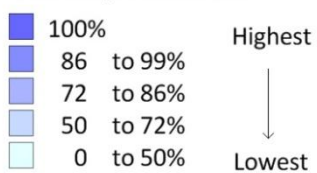
PLASC14 - Key Stage 2

% of Pupils per LSOA to attain the Core Subject Indicator



PLASC14 - KS2

Core Subject Indicator



Key Stage 3 (14 years)

The National Curriculum subjects for Key Stage 3 in Wales are split into two categories, core subjects and non-core subjects.

For Key Stage 2 the core subjects are:

- English, Welsh first Language
- Mathematics
- Science

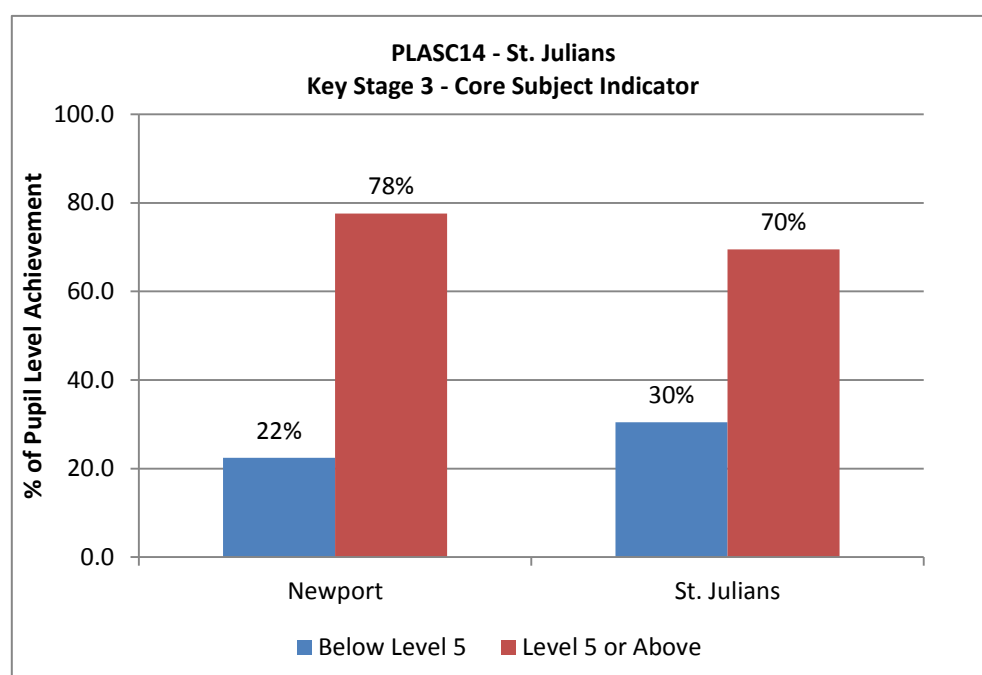
For Key Stage 2 the non-core subjects are:

- Art and Design
- Design and Technology
- Geography
- History
- Information and Communication Technology
- Modern Foreign Language
- Music
- Physical Education
- Welsh Second Language

The general expectation is that 14 year olds will attain at least a level 5 in each subject.

At Key Stage 3 the Core Subject Indicator (CSI) represents the percentage of pupils achieving at least expected level in English or Welsh (first language), mathematics and science in combination.

Key Stage 3 Core Subject Indicator (CSI) – St Julians



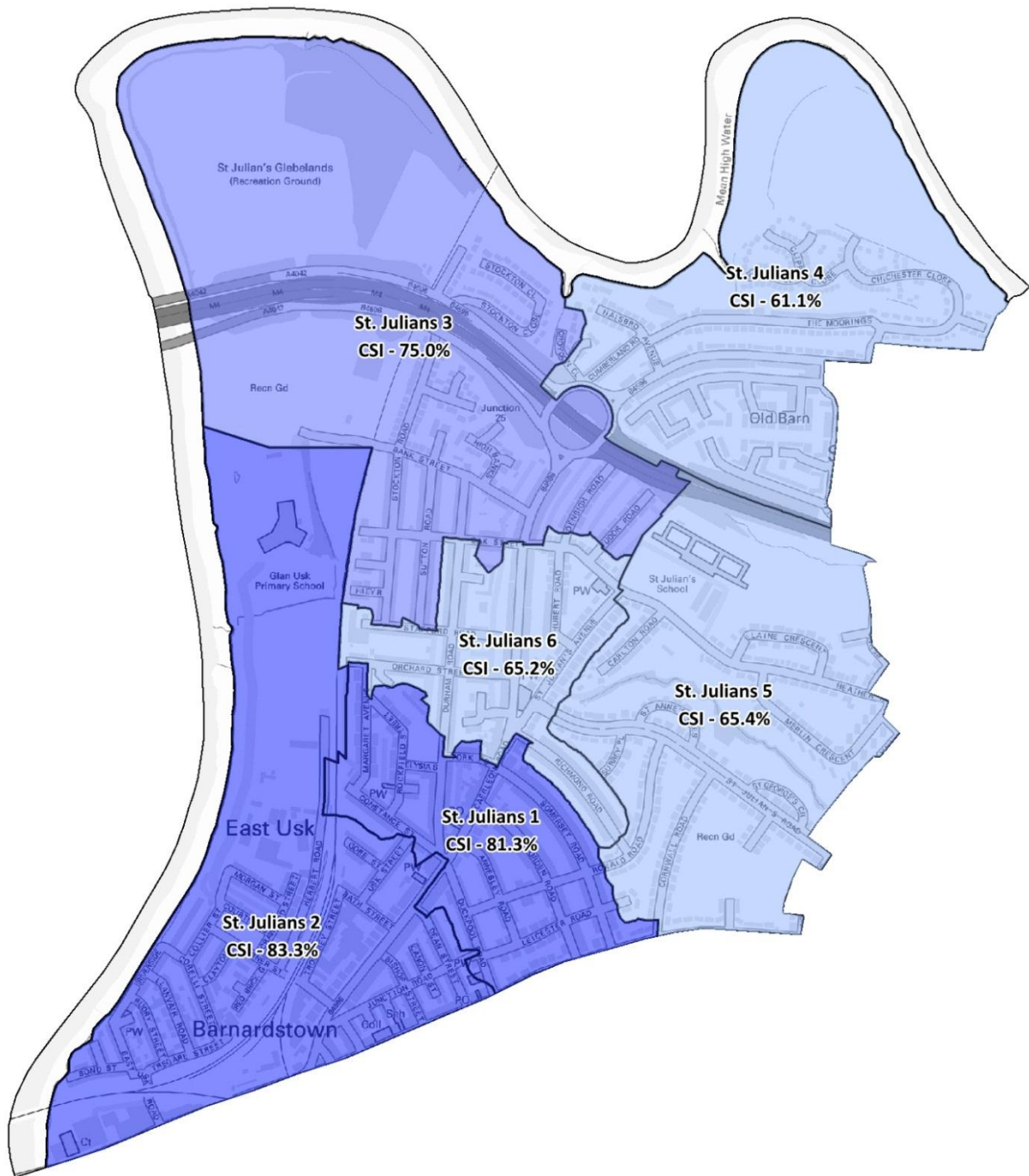
The 2014 statistics indicate that attainment level for the Key Stage 3 Core Subject Indicator in St. Julians is 70% which is below the Newport average of 78%.

The statistics indicate a significantly lower level of attainment for the Key Stage 3 Core Subject Indicator in St. Julians 4 (61.1%), St. Julians 5 (65.4%) and St. Julians 6 (65.2%) in comparison to the Ward (70%) and Newport (78%) averages.

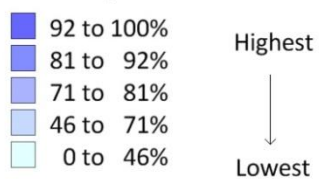
The thematic image shows Key Stage 3 Core Subject Indicator attainment for St. Julians aggregated to Lower Super Output Area.

PLASC14 - Key Stage 3

% of Pupils per LSOA to attain the Core Subject Indicator



PLASC14 - Key Stage 3 Core Subject Indicator



Key Stage 4 (16 years)

Key Stage 4 relates to attainment in GCSE and equivalent qualifications. The term is used to define the group of pupils who must follow the relevant programmes of study from the National Curriculum.

The main indicators at Key Stage 4 are:

- Level 1 Indicator – equivalent to at least 5 GCSEs grades A* - E
- Level 2 Indicator – equivalent to at least 5 GCSEs grades A* - C
- Level 2 Inclusive Indicator – equivalent to at least 5 GCSEs grades A* - C including English or Welsh first language and mathematics

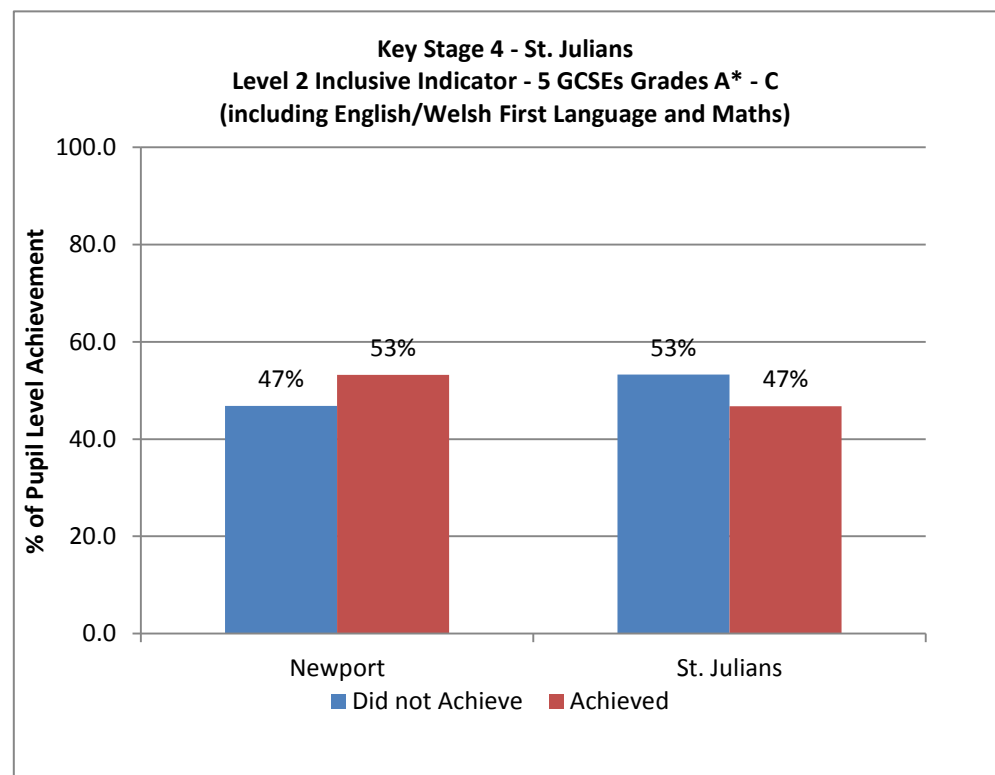
At Key Stage 4 only five National Curriculum subjects are mandatory:

- English
- Welsh or Welsh second language
- Mathematics
- Science
- Physical Education

Schools in Wales have greater flexibility to provide optional subjects that meet the needs and interests of their pupils.

In Wales the primary Key Stage 4 attainment indicator is Level 2 Inclusive.

Key Stage 4 Level 2 Inclusive Indicator (CSI) – St Julians



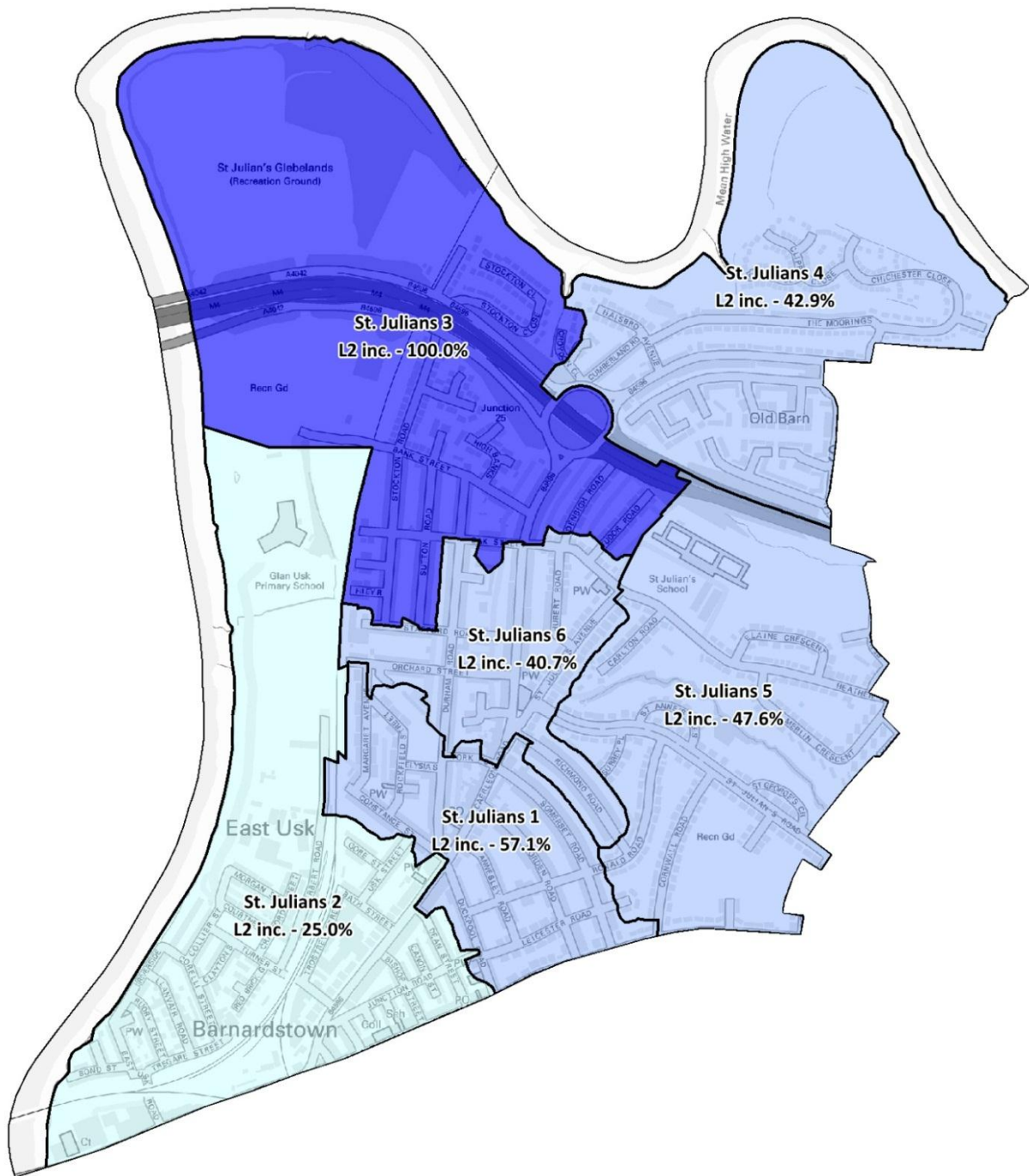
The 2014 statistics indicate that attainment level for the Key Stage 4 Level 2 Inclusive Indicator in St. Julians is 47% which is below the Newport average of 53%.

The statistics indicate a significantly lower level of attainment for the Key Stage 4 Level 2 Inclusive Indicator in St. Julians 2 (25.0%) with St. Julians 6 (40.7%) and St. Julians 4 (42.9%) in comparison to the Ward (47.0%) and Newport (53.0%) averages. In contrast St. Julians 3 achieved 100%.

The thematic image shows Key Stage 4 Level 2 Inclusive Indicator attainment for St. Julians aggregated to Lower Super Output Area.

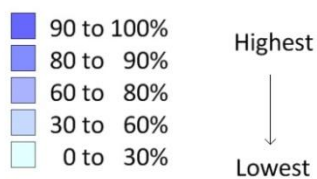
PLASC14 - Key Stage 4

% of Pupils per LSOA to attain the Level 2 Inclusive



PLASC14 - Key Stage 4

Level 2 Inclusive



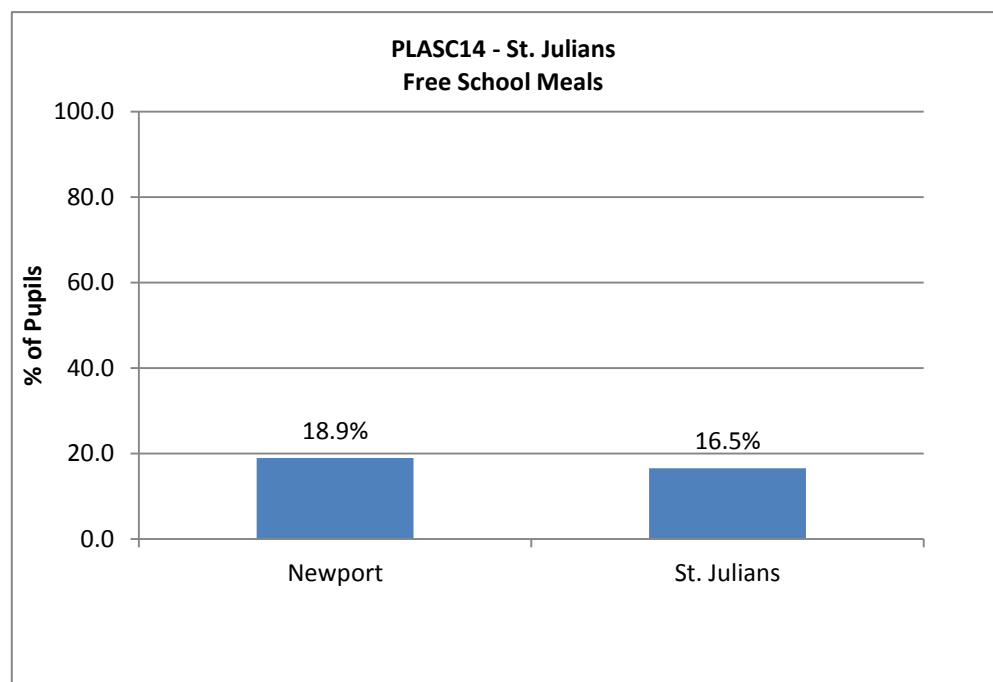
Free School Meals (All Pupils)

Free School Meals (FSMs) are a statutory benefit.

For a child to be eligible for a free school meal in Wales their parent or carer must be receiving one of the qualifying benefits:

- Income Support
- Income-based Jobseekers Allowance
- Income-related Employment and Support Allowance
- Support under Part VI of the Immigration and Asylum Act 1999
- The guaranteed element of State Pension Credit
- Child Tax Credit (provided they are not also entitled to Working Tax Credit and have an annual gross income of no more than £16,190)
- Working Tax Credit run-on – paid 4 weeks after an individual stops qualifying for Working Tax Credit
- Universal Credit

Free School Meals eligibility – St Julians



The 2014 statistics indicate that the percentage of pupils eligible for Free School Meals (FSM) in St. Julians (16.5%) is below the Newport (18.9%) average.

The statistics indicate the percentage of pupils eligible for Free School Meals (FSM) in St. Julians 2 (24.9%) and St. Julians 4 (19.8%) as being above the Ward (16.5%) and Newport (18.9%) average.

The thematic image shows the percentage of pupils eligible for Free School Meals in St. Julians aggregated to Lower Super Output Area.

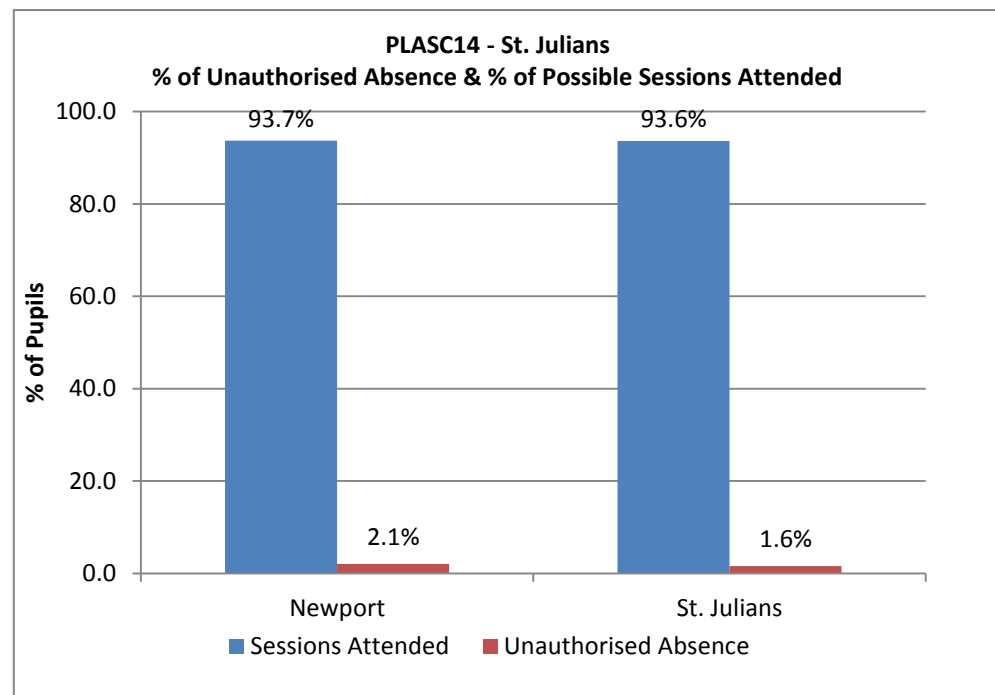
Unauthorised Absence (All Pupils)

Every school, by law, has to register pupils twice a day; first thing in the morning at the start of the school day, and again in the afternoon session. If a pupil fails to attend or arrives late they can be marked as an absence for that session.

If a pupil of compulsory school age is absent, the register must show whether the absence was authorised (acceptable) or unauthorised (where no acceptable reason is given for absence). Only the school can approve the reason for absence.

Good school attendance is key to helping children have the best possible start in life and maximize their potential both in terms of academic achievement and future employability. There is clear evidence which links high attendance to good educational achievement.

Unauthorised Absence – St Julians



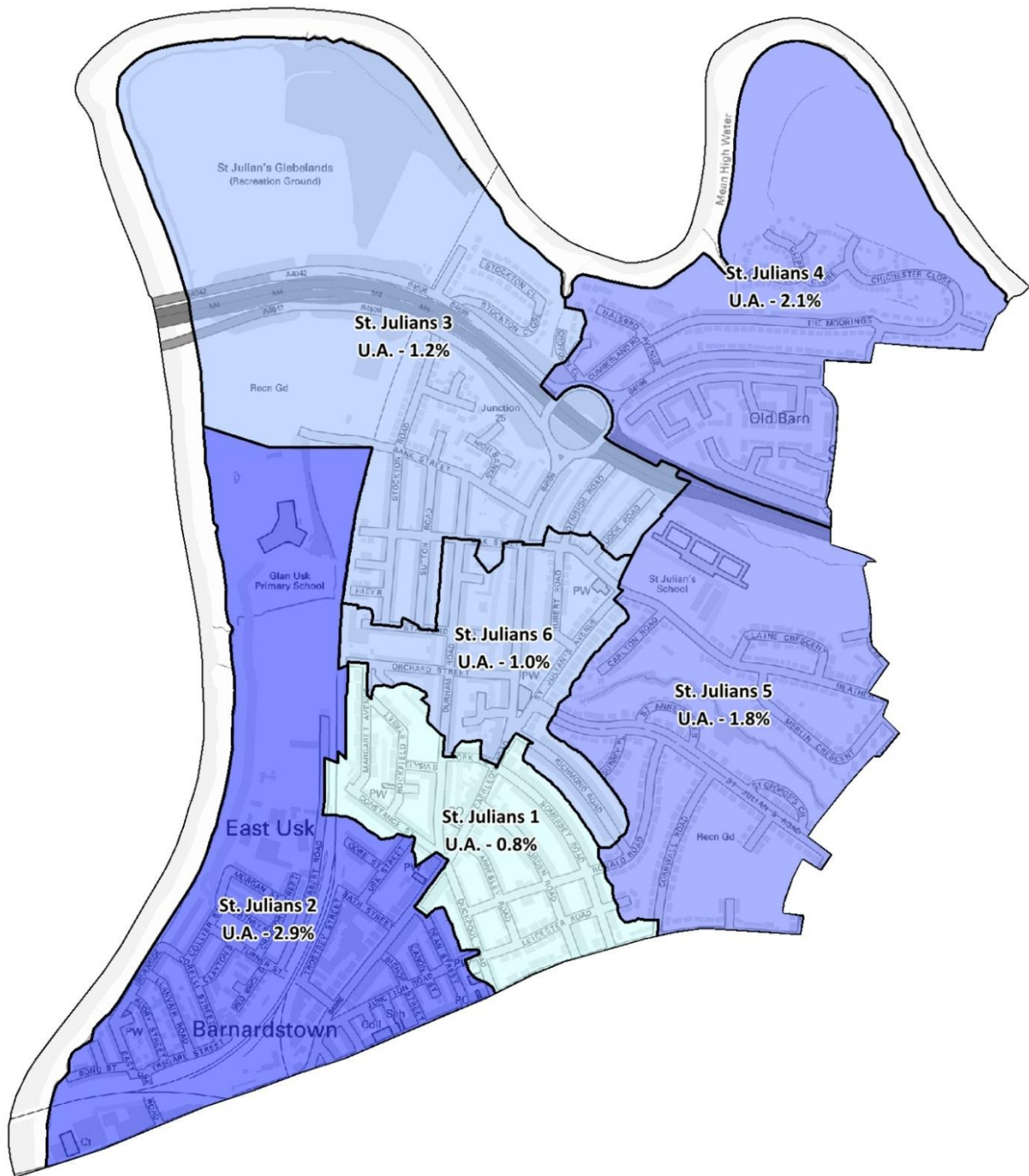
The 2014 statistics indicate that the percentage of pupil unauthorised absence in St. Julians (1.6%) is below the Newport (2.1%) average.

The statistics indicate the percentage of pupil unauthorised absence in St. Julians 2 (2.9%) as being above the Ward and Newport average.

The thematic image shows the percentage of pupil unauthorised absence for St. Julians aggregated to Lower Super Output Area.

PLASC14 - All

% of Pupils per LSOA - Unauthorised Absence



PLASC14 - All
Unauthorised Absence



Housing and Social Housing

General Overview The 2011 Census of Population and Households 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 64,642 – a percentage increase of approximately 2%.

The 2011 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.

Social Housing 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 (part-owned and part-rented) with social rented housing constituting approximately 9% of total housing for the ward.

The number of social rented housing for St. Julians has risen - a percentage increase of 4% since 2011. Social rented housing in St. Julians constitutes almost 3.0% of total social rented housing for Newport based on 2015 estimates.

The highest percentage of social housing is within the designated Lower Super Output Area of St. Julians 4 which represents 55% of total social rented housing for the ward.

The table provides a breakdown of social housing for 2015 for the ward aggregated to Lower Super Output Area.

	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	20
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	67
Charter	7	40	4	27	0	1	79	2342
Derwen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	639
Elim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24
Hafod	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
LINC	5	1	0	4	0	2	12	443
Melin	0	23	0	1	0	0	24	623
NCH	1	10	21	205	48	1	286	9791
Seren	0	24	2	0	1	1	28	249
United Welsh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	138
HMO*	22	34	4	2	0	11	73	502
HMO Units	107	165	17	8	0	49	346	2859
% Total Stock	0.09%	0.68%	0.19%	1.65%	0.34%	0.03%	2.98%	22.30%

*Only Licensed Houses in Multiple Occupancy.

The thematic image shows social rented housing for St Julians aggregated to Lower Super Output Area and represented as a percentage of total social rented housing in Newport and total social rented housing for the ward.

Crime, Anti-Social Behaviour and Community Safety

Gwent Police Recorded Crime

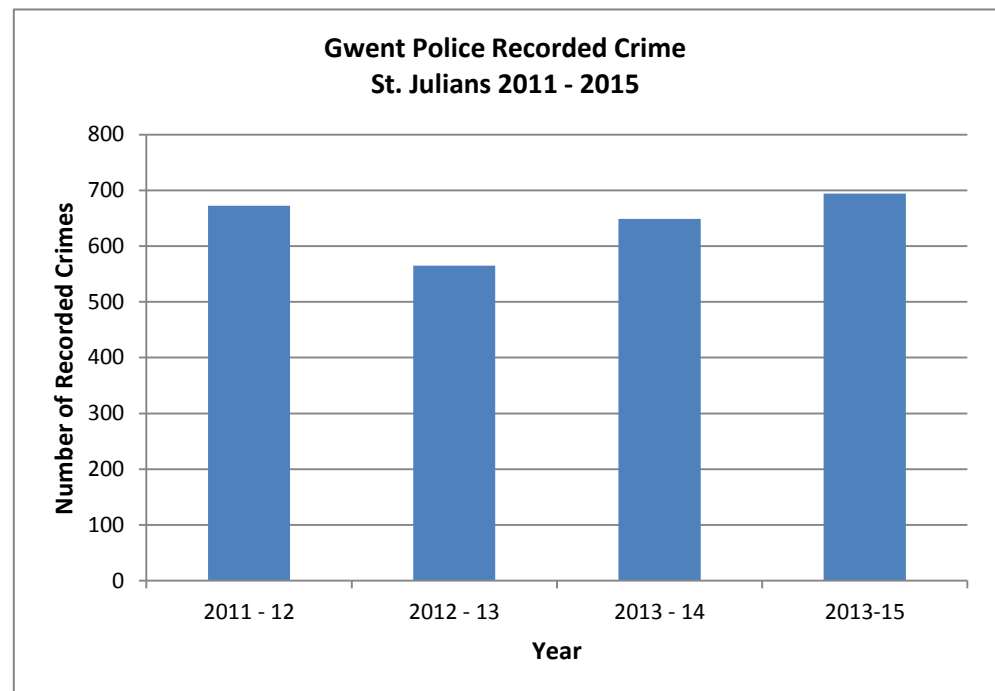
The following analysis has been produced from open street-level crime and outcome data published on Data.Police.UK under Open Government Licence.

In some categories the number of Gwent Police recorded crimes has increased in line with other national Police Forces with Statisticians from the Office for National Statistics attributing the rise to improvements in recording crime as well as a greater willingness of victims to come forward to report such crimes.

The statistics for the 12 month period April 2014 to March 2015 indicate that 37,019 crimes were recorded across Gwent – an increase of 5% compared to 35,397 in the previous year.

The number of Gwent Police recorded crimes for Newport has also risen. The statistics for the 12 month period April 2014 to March 2015 indicate that 11,542 crimes were recorded across Newport – a percentage increase of 21% compared to 9,530 in the previous year.

The number of Gwent Police recorded crimes for St. Julians has risen.

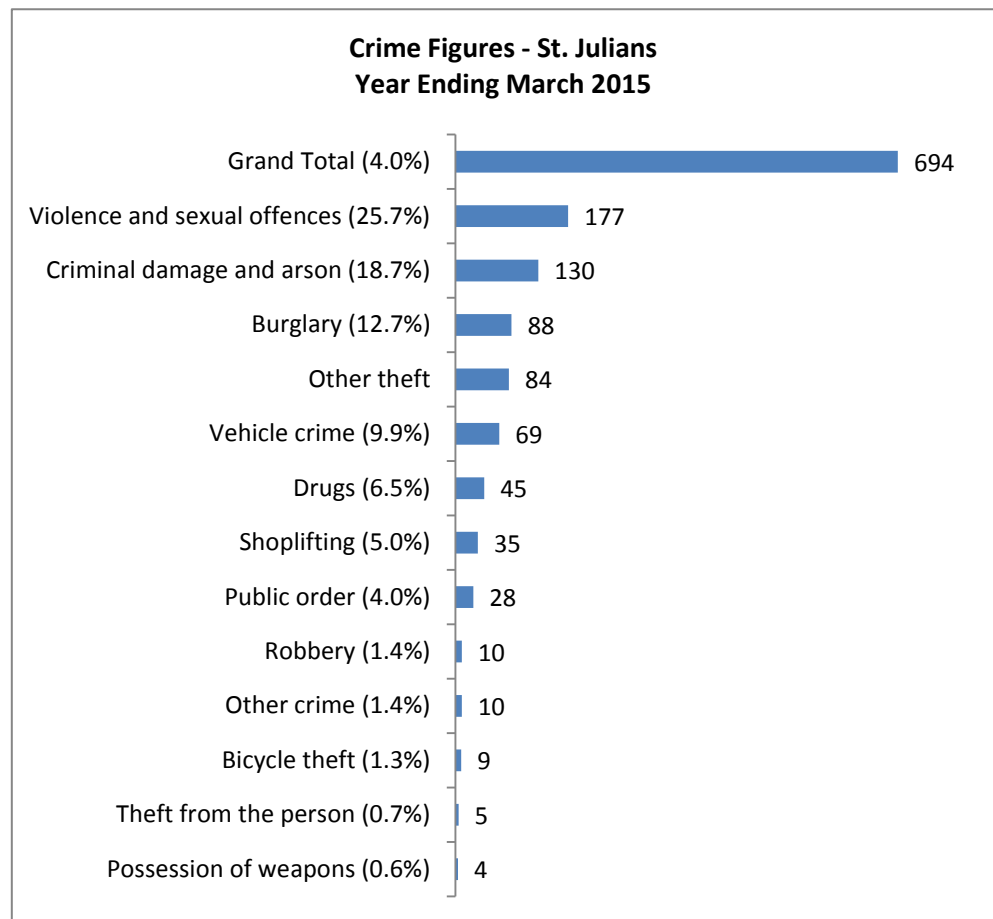


The statistics April 2014 to March 2015 indicate that 694 crimes were recorded across St. Julians - a percentage increase of 7% compared to 649 in the previous year.

The statistics April 2011 to March 2015 indicate that the total number of recorded crimes has risen from 672 to 694 - an overall percentage increase of 3% over the 4 year period.

The crime figures for St. Julians indicate that Violence and sexual offences makes up 26% of all recorded crimes for the ward.

The number of Gwent Police recorded violence and sexual offences crime for St. Julians has risen. The statistics for the 12 month period April 2014 to March 2015 indicate that 177 crimes were recorded across St. Julians – a percentage increase of 172% compared to 65 in the previous year.

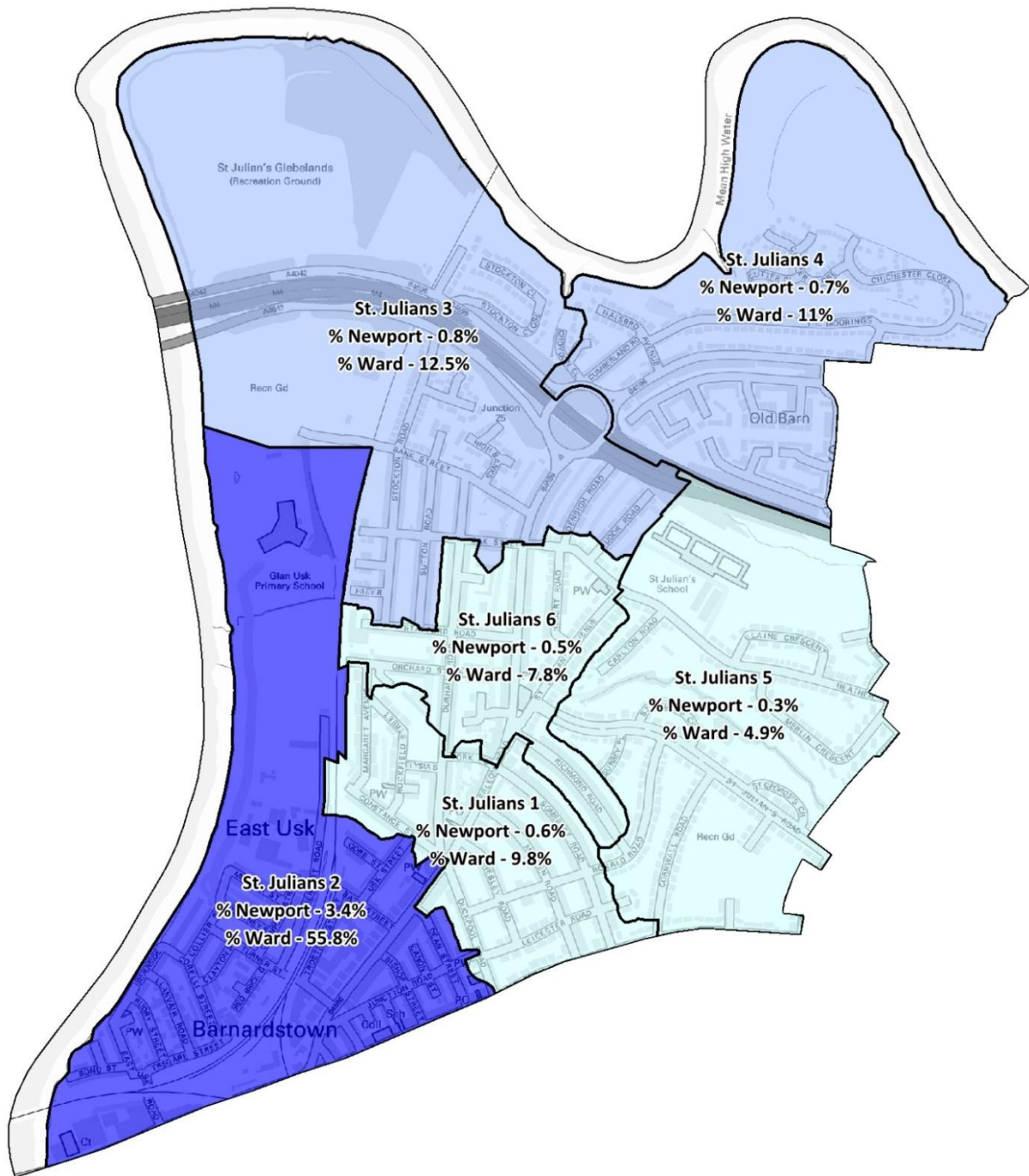


The highest number of recorded crime offences for St. Julians is within the designated Lower Super Output Area of St. Julians 2 - which represents 56% of all recorded crime for the ward.

The statistics April 2014 to March 2015 indicate that St. Julians is in the upper quartile ward range and constitutes 6.0% of all recorded crime for Newport.

The thematic image shows recorded crime for St. Julians from April 2014 to March 2015 aggregated to Lower Super Output Area and represented as a percentage of total crime in Newport and total crime for the ward.

Police - Recorded Crimes 2014/15
% of Total Crimes for Newport



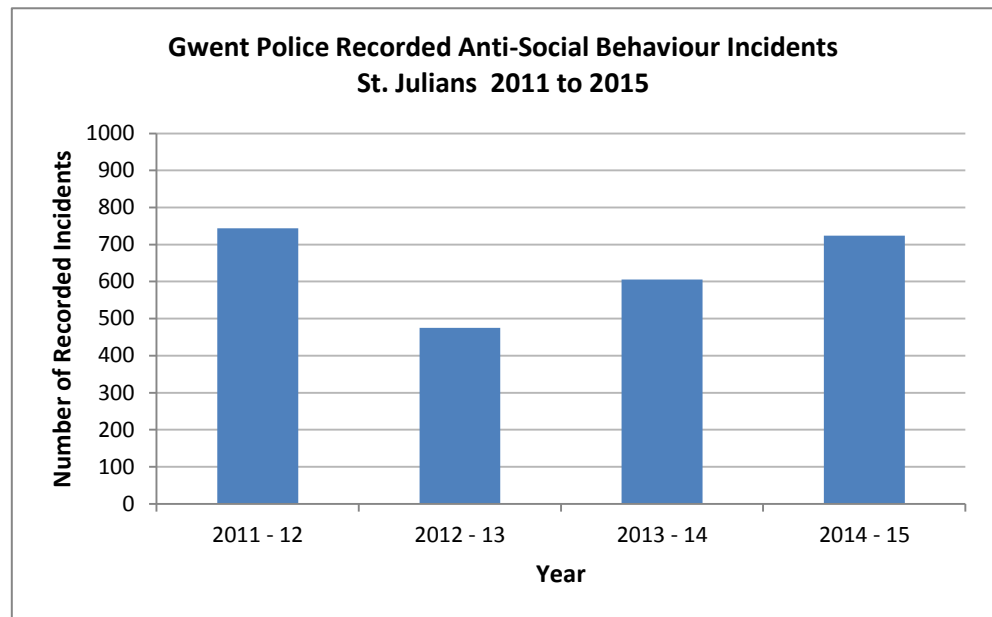
Police - Recorded Crimes
% of Newport



Gwent Police Anti-Social Behaviour

The following analysis has been produced from open street-level crime and outcome data published on [Data.Police.UK](https://data.police.uk/) under Open Government Licence.

The number of Gwent Police recorded anti-social behaviour incidents for St. Julians has risen.



The April 2014 to March 2015 statistics indicate that 724 incidents were recorded across St. Julians - a percentage increase of 19% compared to 606 in the previous year.

The statistics April 2011 to March 2015 indicate that the total number of recorded anti-social behaviour incidents has fallen from 744 to 724- an overall percentage decrease of 3% over the 4 year period.

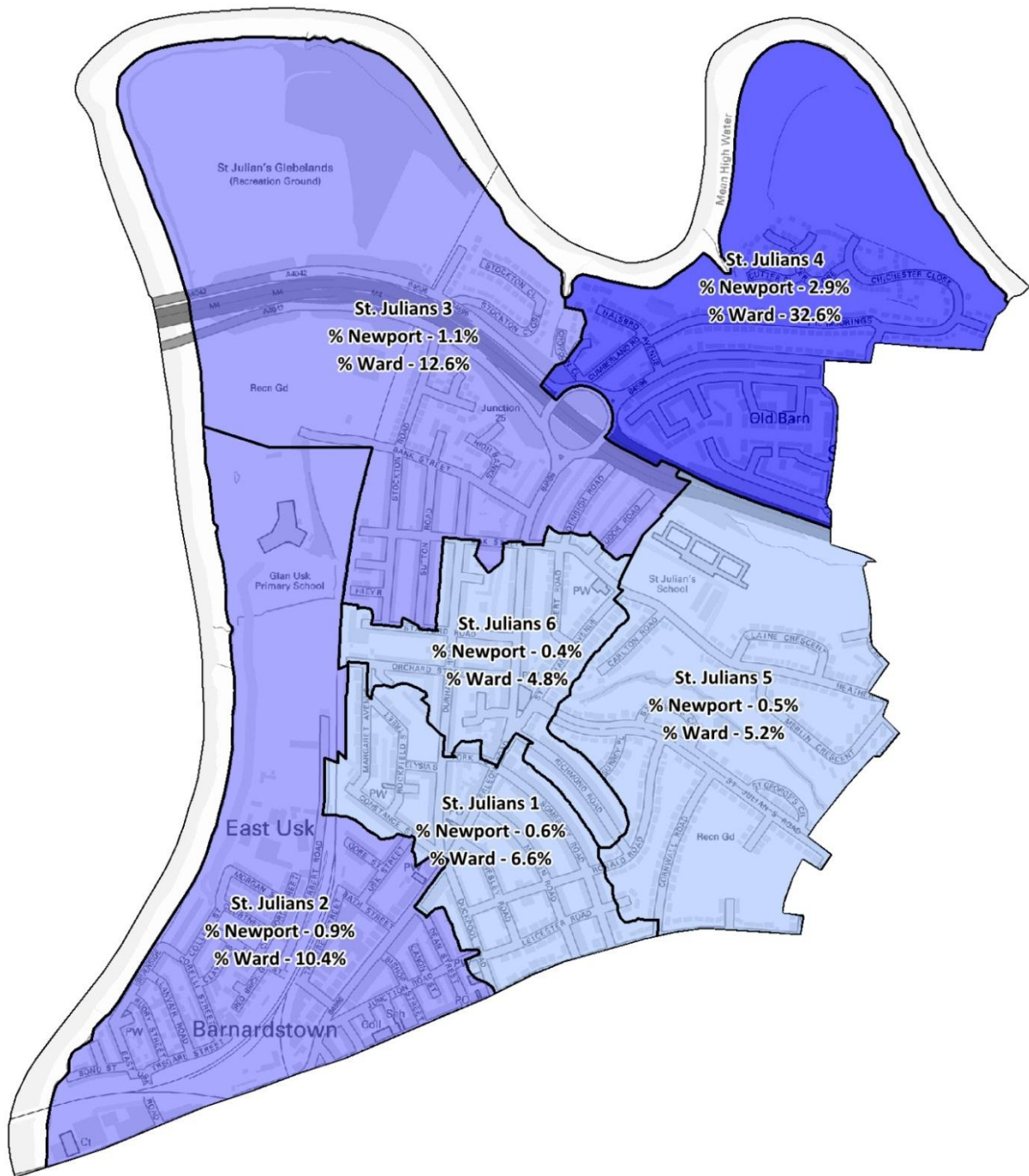
The highest number of recorded anti-social behaviour incidents for St. Julians is within the designated Lower Super Output Area of St. Julians 4 which represents 33% of all recorded anti-social behaviour incidents for the ward.

This is in contrast to analysis contained in the 2014 Ward Profile for St. Julians which indicated previously that the Lower Super Output Area of St. Julians 2 constituted the highest number of anti-social behaviour incidents for the ward at 48%.

The statistics April 2014 to March 2015 indicate that St. Julians is in the upper quartile ward range and constitutes 9.0% of all recorded anti-social behaviour incidents for Newport.

The thematic image shows recorded anti-social behaviour incidents for St. Julians from April 2014 to March 2015 aggregated to Lower Super Output Area and represented as a percentage of total anti-social behaviour incidents in Newport and total anti-social behaviour incidents for the ward.

Police - Anti Social Behaviour 2014/15
% of Total Crimes for Newport



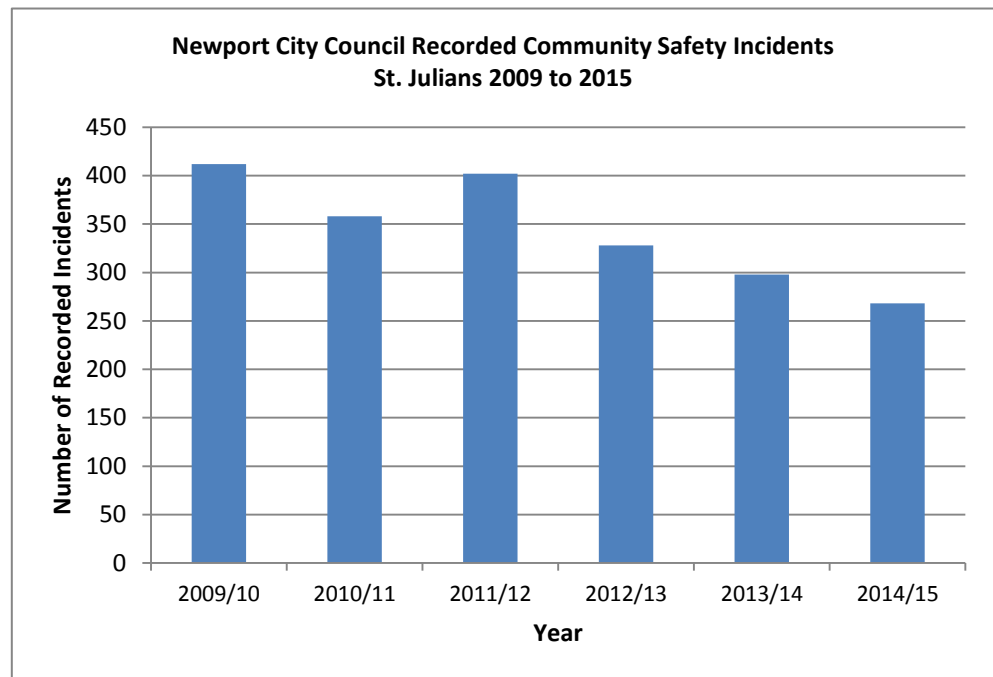
Police Anti Social Behaviour
% per Ward



Community Safety

The following analysis has been produced from data recorded by Newport City Council's Public Protection service.

The number of community safety warden incidents for St. Julians has fallen.



The statistics April 2014 to March 2015 indicate that 268 incidents were recorded across St. Julians - a percentage decrease of 10.1% compared to 298 in the previous year.

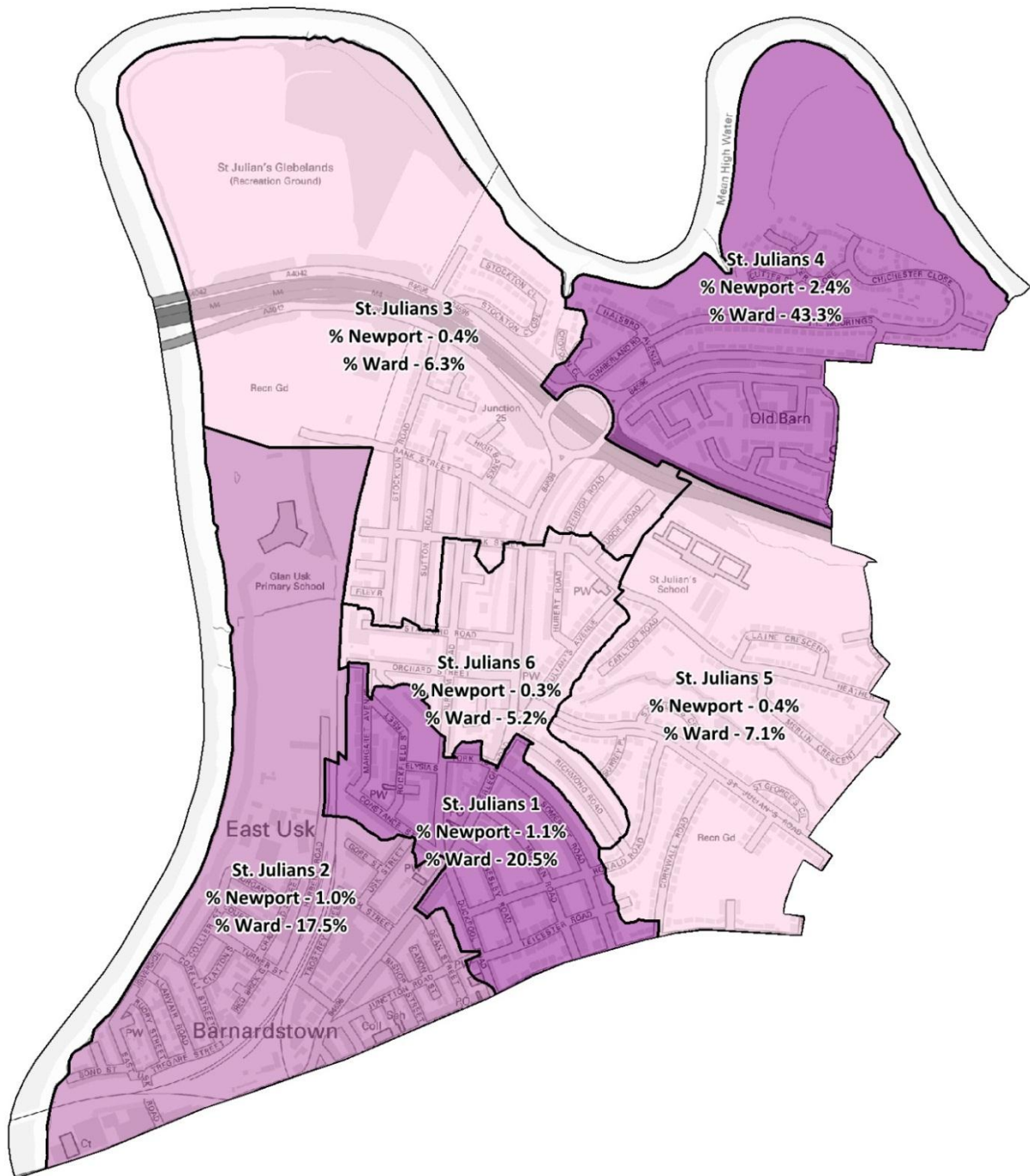
The statistics April 2009 to March 2015 indicate that the total number of recorded community safety warden incidents has fallen from 412 to 268 - an overall percentage decrease of 35.0% over the 5 year period.

The highest number of recorded community safety warden incidents for St. Julians is within the Lower Super Output Areas of St. Julians 4 and constitutes 43% of all recorded community safety warden incidents for the ward. This is aligned to previous analysis contained in the 2014 Ward Profile for St. Julians.

The statistics April 2014 to March 2015 indicate that St. Julians is in the inter quartile ward range and constitutes 5.7% of all recorded community safety warden incidents for Newport.

The thematic image shows recorded community safety warden incidents for St. Julians from April 2014 to March 2015 aggregated to Lower Super Output Area and represented as a percentage of total community safety warden incidents in Newport and total community safety warden incidents for the ward.

Newport City Council - Community Safety Incidents 2014/15 % of Community Safety Incidents per LSOA for Newport



Community Safety Incidents % of Newport



Physical 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** 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 wellbeing 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 had 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.

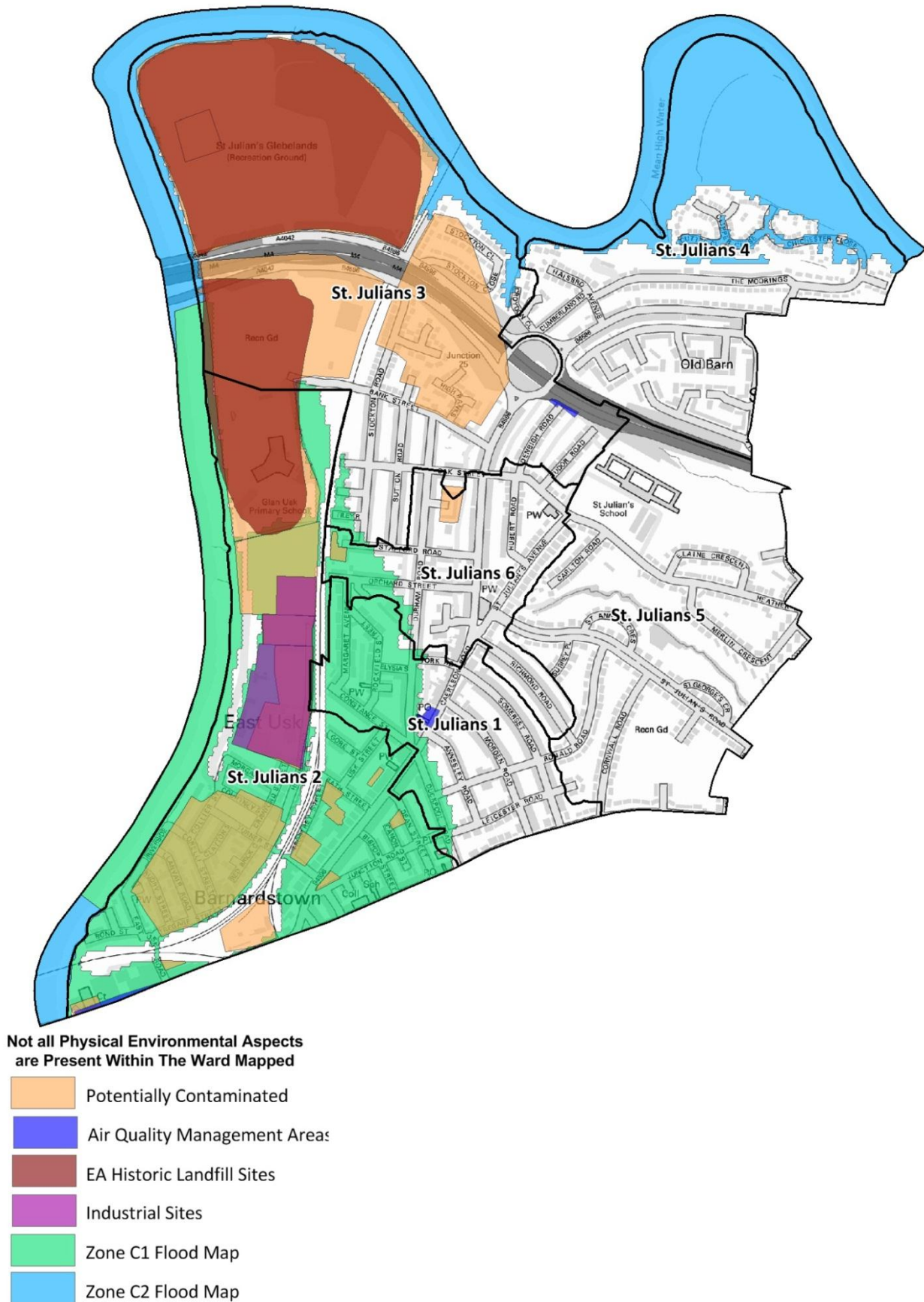
The Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation domain rank for physical environment identifies significant issues for St. Julians. The lower super output areas of St. Julians 1 and St. Julians 2 are both ranked within the top 8% of most deprived in Wales. All remaining LSOAs are within the top 16% of most deprived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

Newport comprises nine Air Quality Management Areas (see Glossary) – Allt-yr-Yn, Beechwood, Caerleon, Malpas, Ringland, Rogerstone, Shaftesbury, St Julians and Victoria.

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

Physical Environment



Access to Services

The Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation domain for access to services measures average travel time by public and private transport to the nearest:

- Food Shop
- General Practitioner (GP) Surgery
- Post Office
- Public Library
- Leisure Centre
- Primary School
- Secondary School
- Pharmacy
- Petrol Station (private transport only)

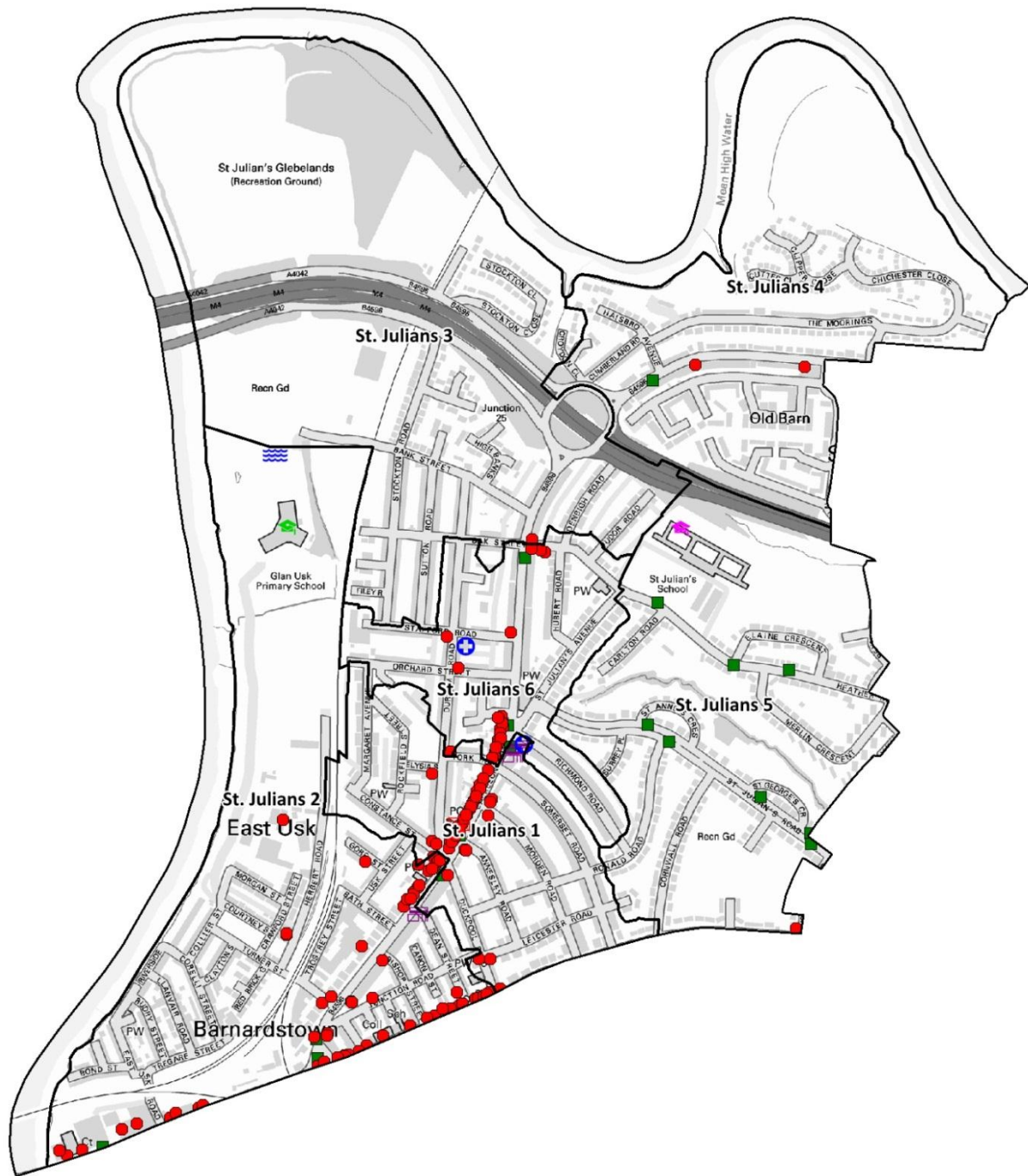
The purpose of the domain is to capture deprivation as a result of a household's inability to access a range of services considered necessary for day-to-day living. This covers both material deprivation (not being able to get food) and social aspects of deprivation (not being able to attend after school activities). Poor access to services is a factor which can compound other types of deprivation.

The Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation domain rank for access to services does not identify any specific issues for St. Julians and overall access to services is good. The WIMD ranking for Access to Services for St. Julians 1 and St. Julians 6 as being within the 2% least deprived areas in Wales.

Lower Super Output Area	Access To Services - WIMD Domain Rank
St Julians 1	1891
St Julians 2	1842
St Julians 3	1831
St Julians 4	1118
St Julians 5	1729
St Julians 6	1884

The following thematic image indicates the location of services across the ward which are included in the domain.

Access to Geographical Services



- | | | | | |
|-------------|---------|-------------------------------|------------------|----------------|
| Post Office | Library | Leisure Centre | Secondary School | Primary School |
| GP Surgery | Dentist | Commercial - Shop, Retail etc | Bus Stop | |

Open Space Provision

The Outdoor Play Space Assessment is currently under review and awaiting consultation. The information contained within this section is the most up-to-date assessment available but may be subject to some change on completion of the formal consultation process

The definition for public recreation, open space and accessible natural greenspace is provided in **Appendix A**.

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.

Summary of Open Space Provision for St Julians 2014

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.

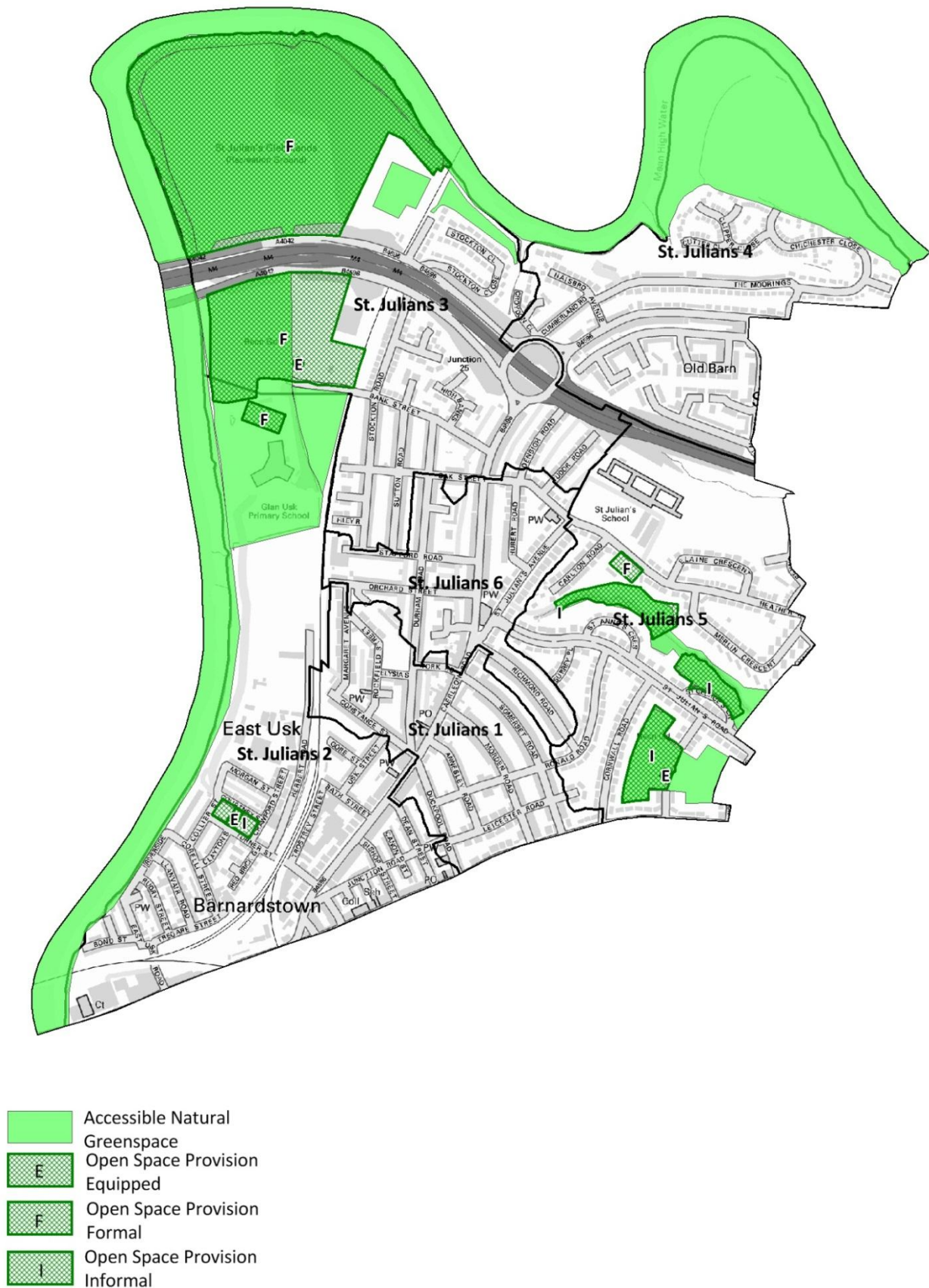
The FIT minimum benchmark standard assessment indicates that St. Julians is in the top 25% of least deficient wards in terms of designated open space provision.

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



Section 4: Service Users

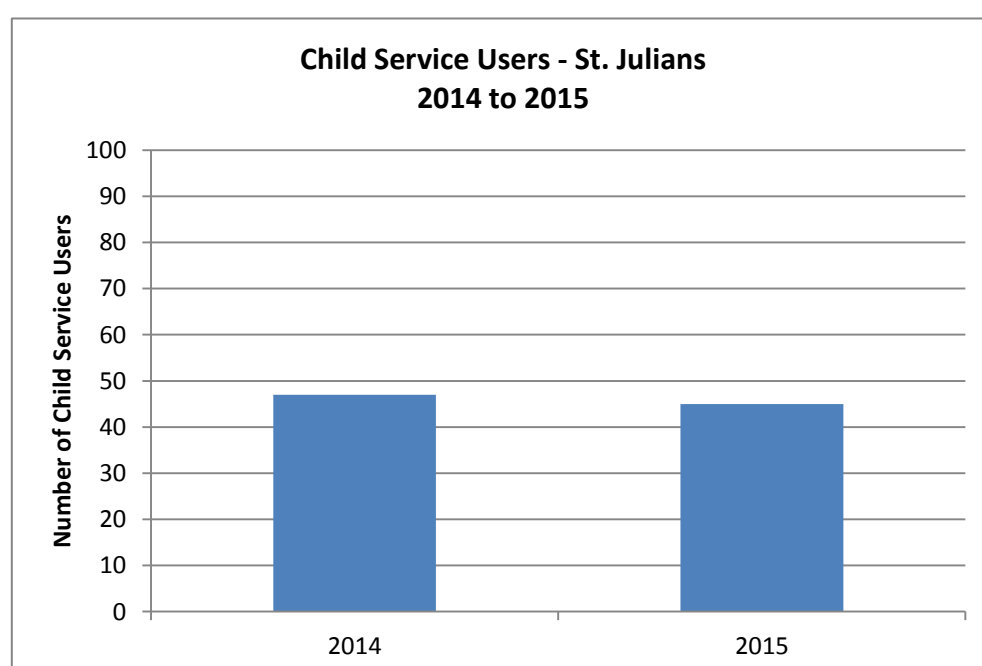
Children and Adult Services

Child Service Users

Children and family services provide a range of services to families and children in need including specialist provision for those most vulnerable and at risk of social exclusion. This incorporates those children at risk of significant harm, disabled children, children looked after and unaccompanied (separated) children and young people.

The following analysis has been produced from data extracted on Child Service Users for 2013-14 and 2014-15.

Overall the number of Child Service Users has fallen.



The statistics for 2015 indicate that 45 child service users were recorded across St. Julians – a percentage decrease of 4.3% compared to 47 in the previous year.

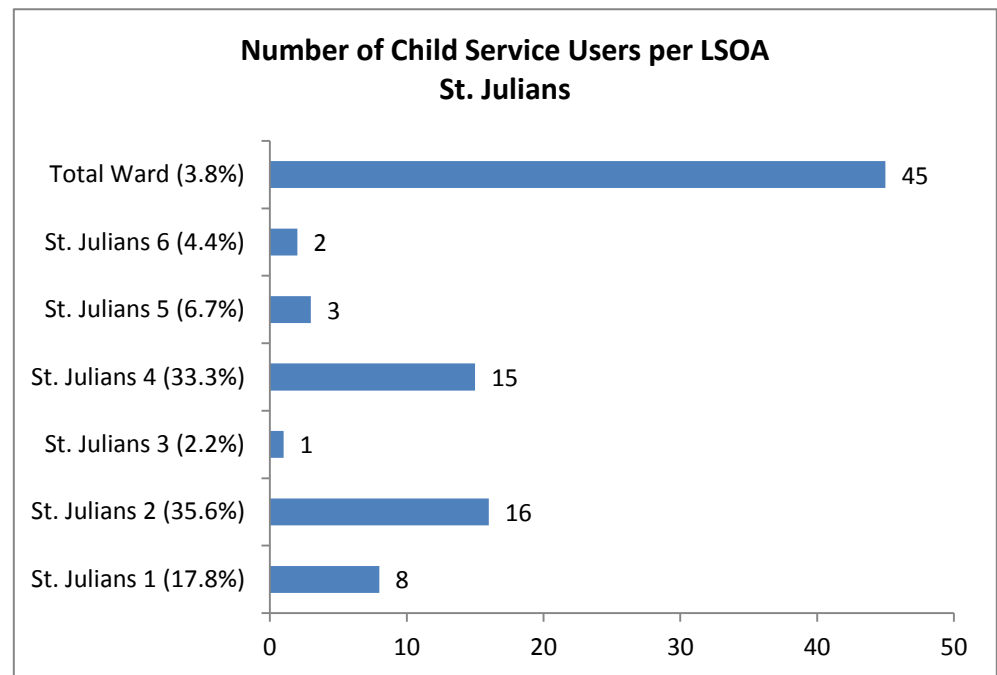
The chart overleaf provides a breakdown of total number and percentage of child service users for St. Julians aggregated to Lower Super Output Area.

The statistics indicate that 3.8% of child service users are within St. Julians.

The Lower Super Output Area of St. Julians 2 constitutes 35.6% of the total number of child service users for the ward.

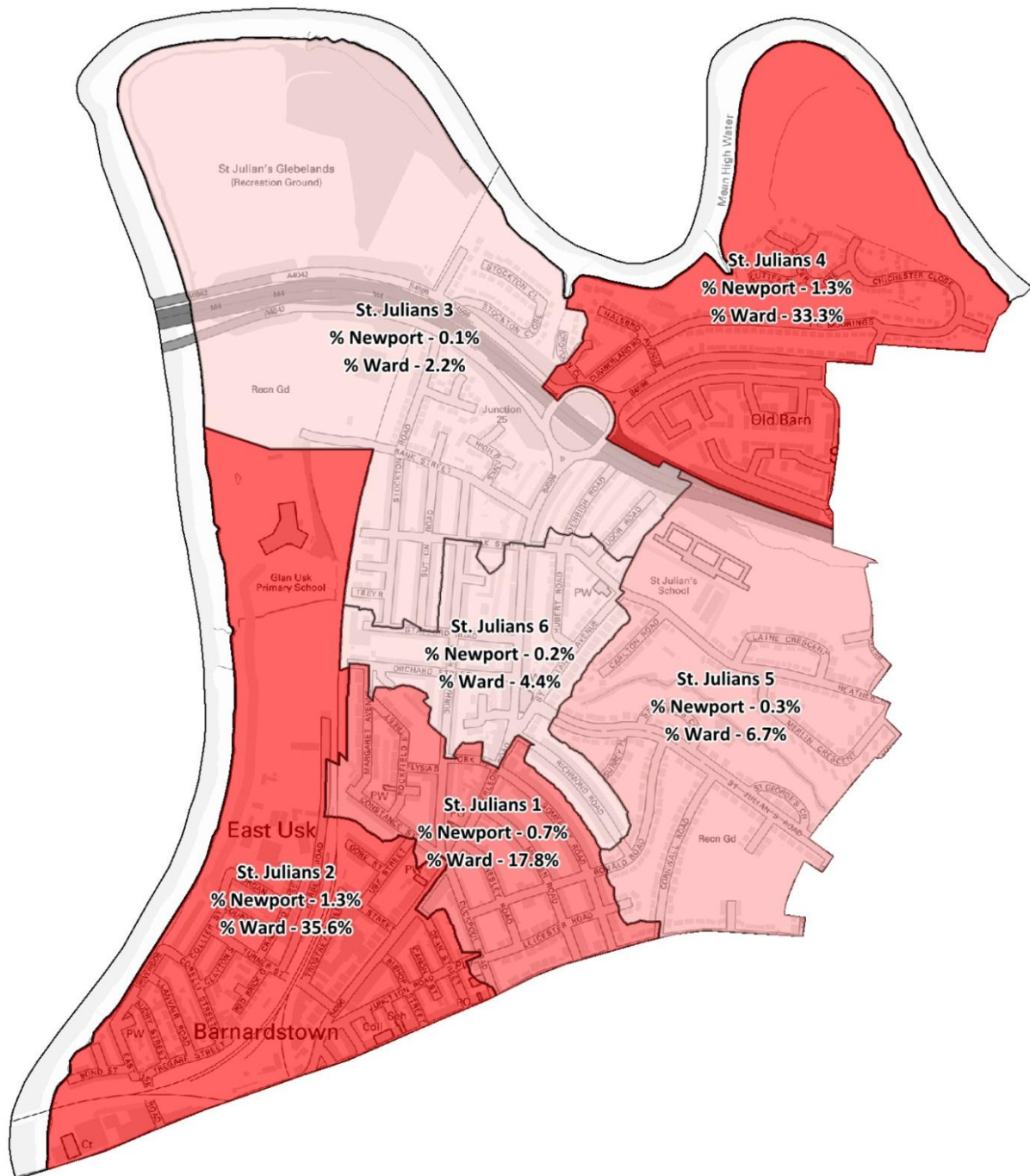
This is comparable to analysis contained in the 2014 Ward Profile for St. Julians which indicated previously that the Lower Super Output Area of St. Julians 2 constituted the highest number of child service users for the ward at 43%.

The statistics indicate that St. Julians is in the inter quartile ward range for child service users for Newport.

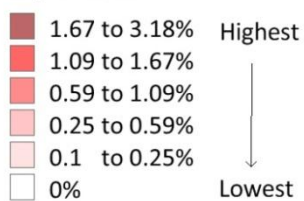


The thematic image shows child service users for St. Julians aggregated to Lower Super Output Area and represented as a percentage of total child service users in Newport and total child service users for the ward.

Newport City Council - Children and Adult Services July 2015
% of Child Service Users per LSOA for Newport



Child Service Users Numbers
% per LSOA



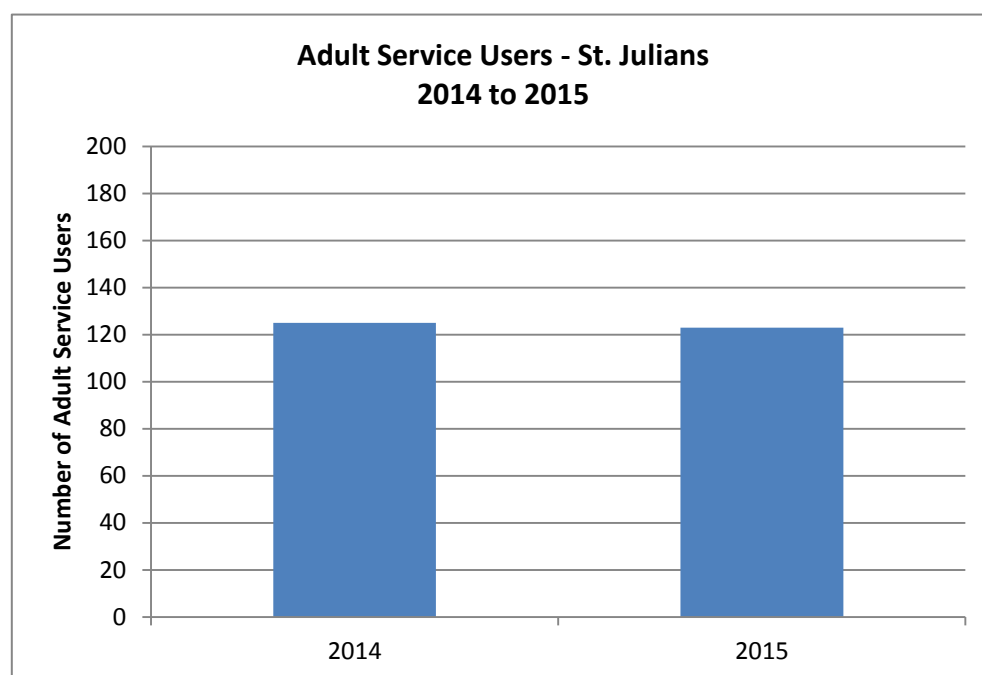
Adult Service Users

Adult Services provide a range of community care and adult services to meet the assessed need of adults over the age of eighteen who are frail and or vulnerable and to promote independence. The service work within a diverse group of adults who have wide ranging needs.

This includes older people, adults with learning disabilities and physical and sensory disabilities and older people with mental health problems, adults with mental health illness and asylum seekers and refugees.

The following analysis has been produced from data extracted on Adult Service Users for 2013-14 and 2014-15.

Overall the number of adult service users has fallen.



The statistics for 2015 indicate that 123 adult service users were recorded across St. Julians – a percentage decrease of 1.6% compared to 125 in the previous year.

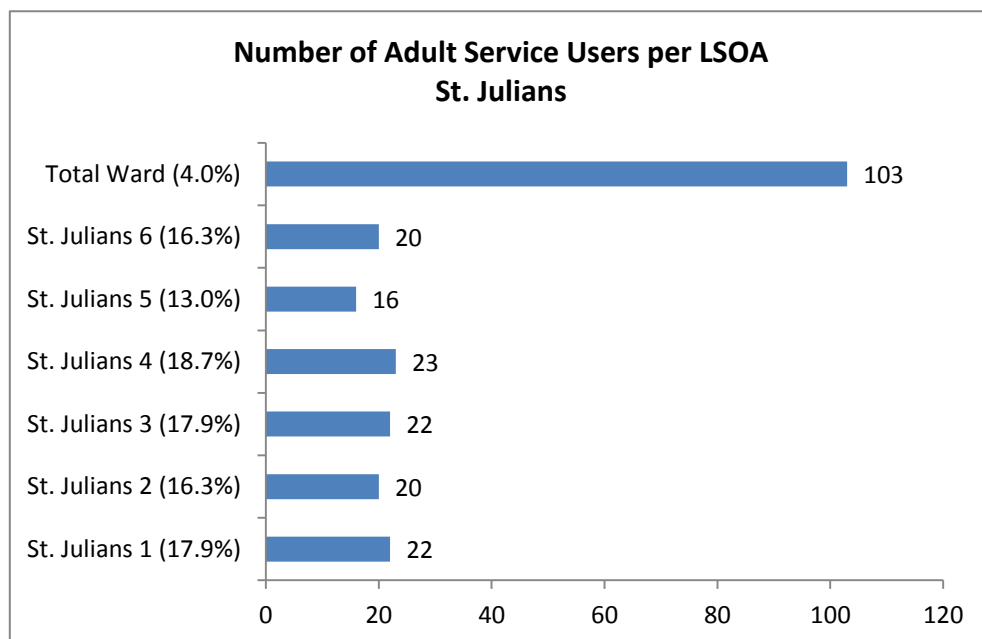
The chart overleaf provides a breakdown of total number and percentage of adult service users for St. Julians aggregated to Lower Super Output Area.

The statistics indicate that 4.0% of adult service users are within St. Julians.

The Lower Super Output Area of St. Julians 4 constitutes 18.7% of the number of adult service users for the ward, although there is a fairly even distribution throughout the lower super output areas.

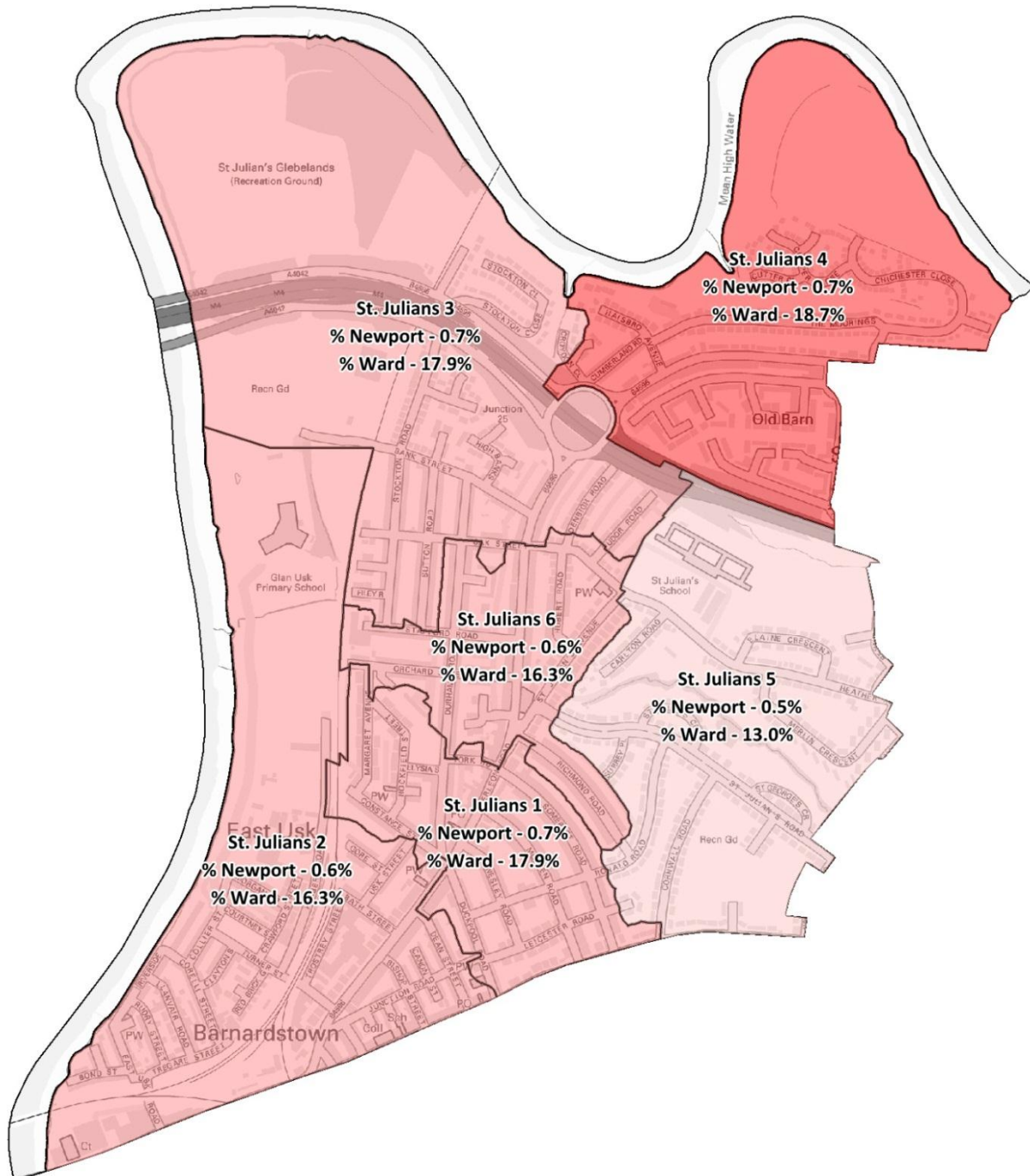
This is comparable to analysis contained in the 2014 Ward Profile for St. Julians which indicated previously that the percentage of adult service users is fairly evenly distributed throughout the ward.

The statistics indicate that St. Julians is in the inter quartile ward range for adult service users for Newport.



The thematic image shows adult service users for St. Julians aggregated to Lower Super Output Area and represented as a percentage of total adult service users in Newport and total adult service users for the ward.

Newport City Council - Children and Adult Services July 2015
% of Adult Service Users per LSOA for Newport



Adult Service User Numbers
% per LSOA



Customer Contact

Service Contact (Newport)

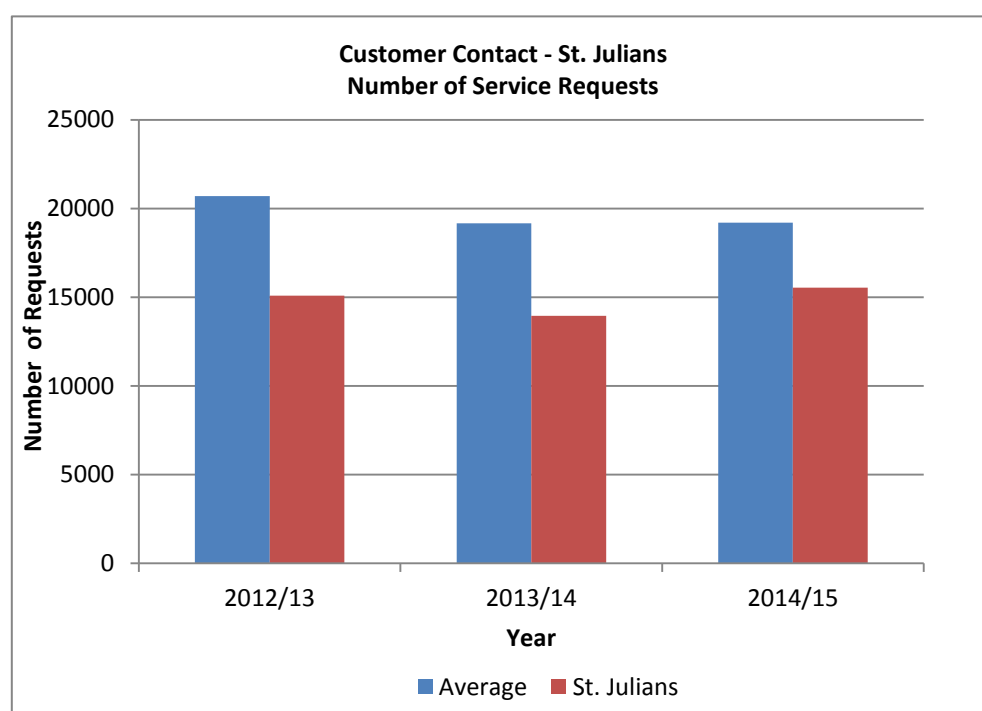
The statistics for the 12 month period April 2014 to March 2015 indicate that 403,274 customer service requests were recorded across Newport – a marginal increase of 0.13% compared to 402,723 in the previous year.

The statistics April 2012 to March 2015 for Newport indicate that the total number of customer service requests has fallen from 434,732 to 403,274 – an overall percentage decrease of 7.0% over the 3 year period.

Service Contact (St Julians)

The number of customer service requests for St. Julians has risen.

The statistics April 2014 to March 2015 indicate that 15,539 customer service requests were recorded across St. Julians – a percentage increase of 11.4% compared to 13,951 in the previous year.



The statistics April 2012 to March 2015 for St. Julians indicate that the total number of customer service requests has risen from 15,084 to 15,539 – an overall percentage increase of 3.0% over the 3 year period.

Service Contact (Volume and Frequency)

The statistics April 2014 to March 2015 indicate that the highest volume and percentage of customer service requests were received on a Monday.

In contrast the lowest volume and percentage of customer service requests were received on a Thursday.

The volume and frequency of customer service requests for Shaftesbury is aligned to the Newport average.

	St Julians 1	St Julians 2	St Julians 3	St Julians 4	St Julians 5	St Julians 6	St Julians	Newport
Mon	22.4%	20.7%	19.1%	21.1%	21.3%	20.7%	21.0%	22.8%
Tues	19.3%	20.6%	18.1%	20.2%	17.3%	19.8%	19.5%	21.0%
Wed	19.8%	20.5%	22.3%	19.1%	21.3%	20.9%	20.5%	18.7%
Thurs	16.2%	16.9%	17.8%	18.1%	17.6%	16.8%	17.1%	17.2%
Fri	17.9%	18.3%	18.0%	17.0%	18.8%	17.4%	17.9%	17.9%
Sat	2.2%	1.6%	1.6%	2.1%	1.5%	1.8%	1.8%	1.2%
Sun	2.2%	1.4%	3.1%	2.3%	2.3%	2.8%	2.2%	1.3%

The statistics April 2014 to March 2015 indicate that the highest volume and percentage of customer service requests were received in May.

In contrast the lowest volume and percentage of customer service requests were received in December.

The volume and frequency of customer service requests for St. Julians is generally aligned to the Newport average.

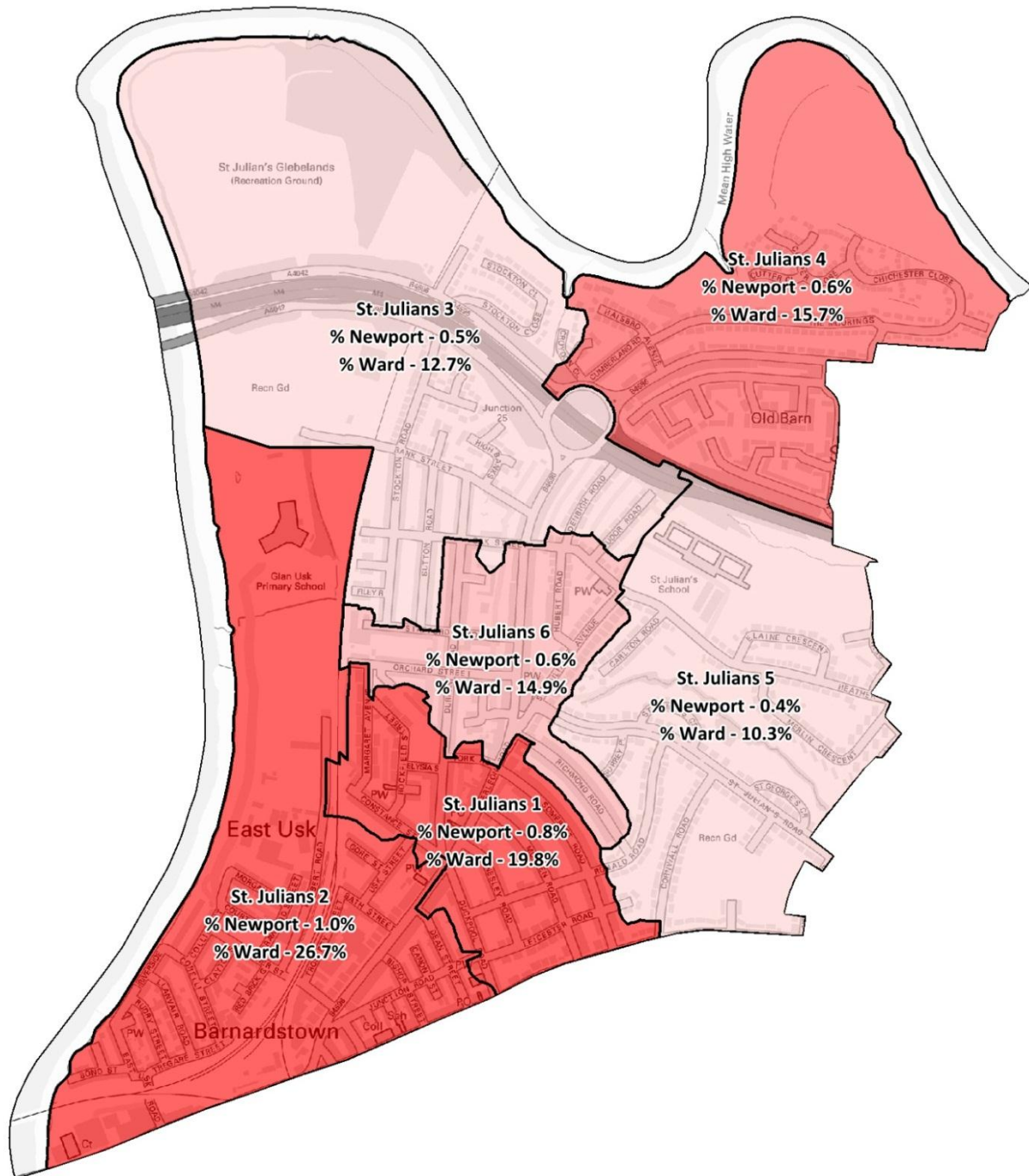
	St Julians 1	St Julians 2	St Julians 3	St Julians 4	St Julians 5	St Julians 6	St Julians	Newport
Jan	9.3%	8.1%	8.7%	9.1%	8.6%	10.1%	8.9%	8.8%
Feb	8.2%	7.7%	8.2%	5.9%	8.9%	7.7%	7.7%	7.7%
Mar	9.4%	9.0%	10.2%	7.9%	8.7%	8.5%	8.9%	8.9%
Apr	8.5%	7.6%	7.5%	7.7%	7.6%	6.9%	7.7%	8.0%
May	9.3%	8.9%	8.1%	9.2%	10.1%	11.3%	9.4%	8.4%
Jun	7.7%	8.2%	9.1%	9.7%	7.6%	8.3%	8.4%	8.4%
Jul	8.4%	8.8%	8.4%	9.3%	9.7%	8.5%	8.8%	8.9%
Aug	6.8%	8.3%	8.2%	8.9%	7.6%	7.2%	7.8%	8.3%
Sep	7.9%	10.0%	9.5%	8.6%	10.6%	8.8%	9.2%	9.1%
Oct	9.0%	9.1%	8.9%	8.2%	7.6%	7.9%	8.6%	9.1%
Nov	7.6%	7.4%	7.4%	9.0%	6.4%	8.3%	7.7%	7.4%
Dec	7.9%	6.9%	5.8%	6.5%	6.6%	6.6%	6.8%	6.9%

The highest volume and percentage of customer service requests is within the Lower Super Output Area of St. Julians 2 which constitutes 26.7% of all recorded customer service contacts for the ward.

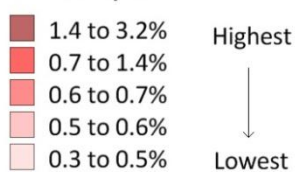
The thematic image shows customer service requests for St. Julians aggregated to Lower Super Output Area and represented as a percentage of total customer service requests in Newport and total customer service requests for the ward.

Customer Services - Contact 2014/15

% of Contact per LSOA



Customer Contact % of Newport

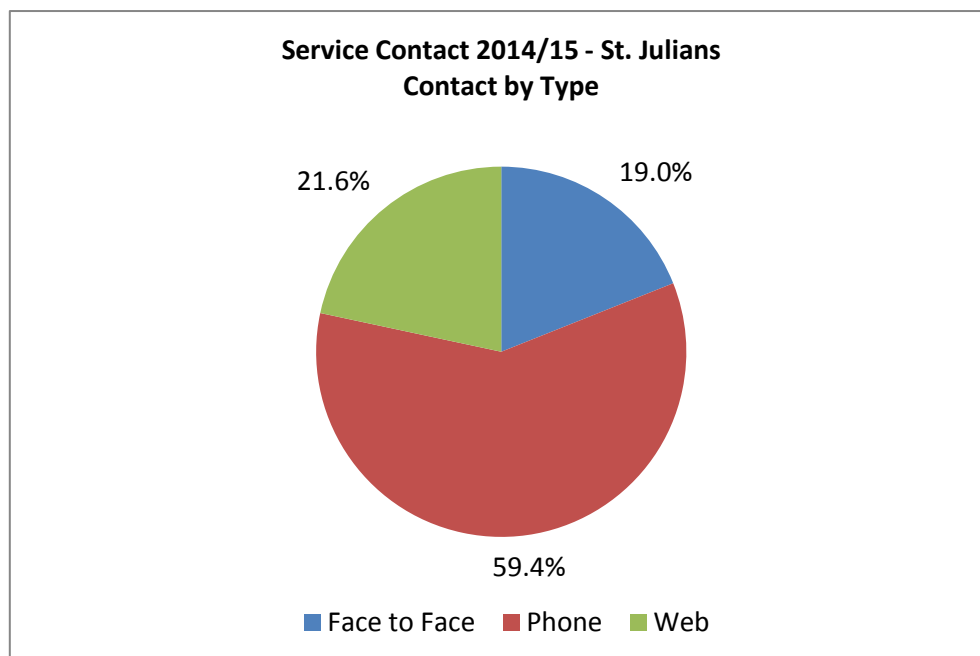


Customer Contact with No Address given - 29.7%

Service Contact (Type)

Newport City Council provide customer services at first point of contact to residents, businesses and visitors irrespective of whether they choose to contact the organisation face-to-face, by telephone or via self-service options such as the web site.

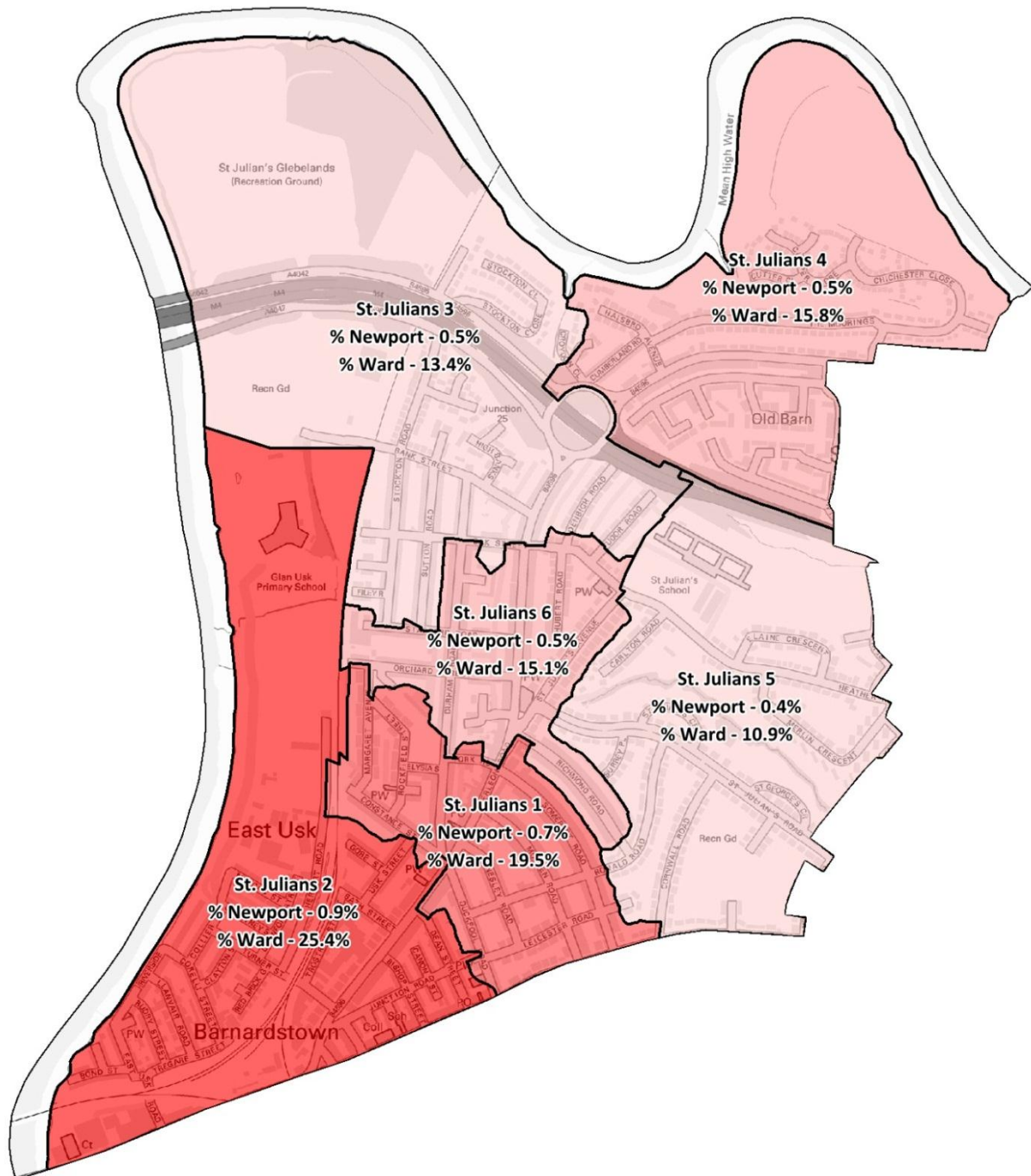
The statistics April 2014 to March 2015 indicate that telephone contact constitutes the highest volume and percentage of customer service contact for St. Julians at 59.4%.



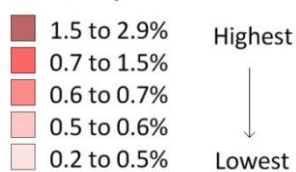
The following thematic images show:

- Telephone customer service contact for St. Julians aggregated to Lower Super Output Area and represented as a percentage of total face-to-face customer service contact in Newport and total face-to-face customer service contact for the ward
- Face-to-face customer service contact for St. Julians aggregated to Lower Super Output Area and represented as a percentage of total face-to-face customer service contact in Newport and total face-to-face customer service contact for the ward
- Web customer service contact for St. Julians aggregated to Lower Super Output Area and represented as a percentage of total face-to-face customer service contact in Newport and total face-to-face customer service contact for the ward

Customer Services - Contact Type 2014/15 % of Telephone contact per LSOA

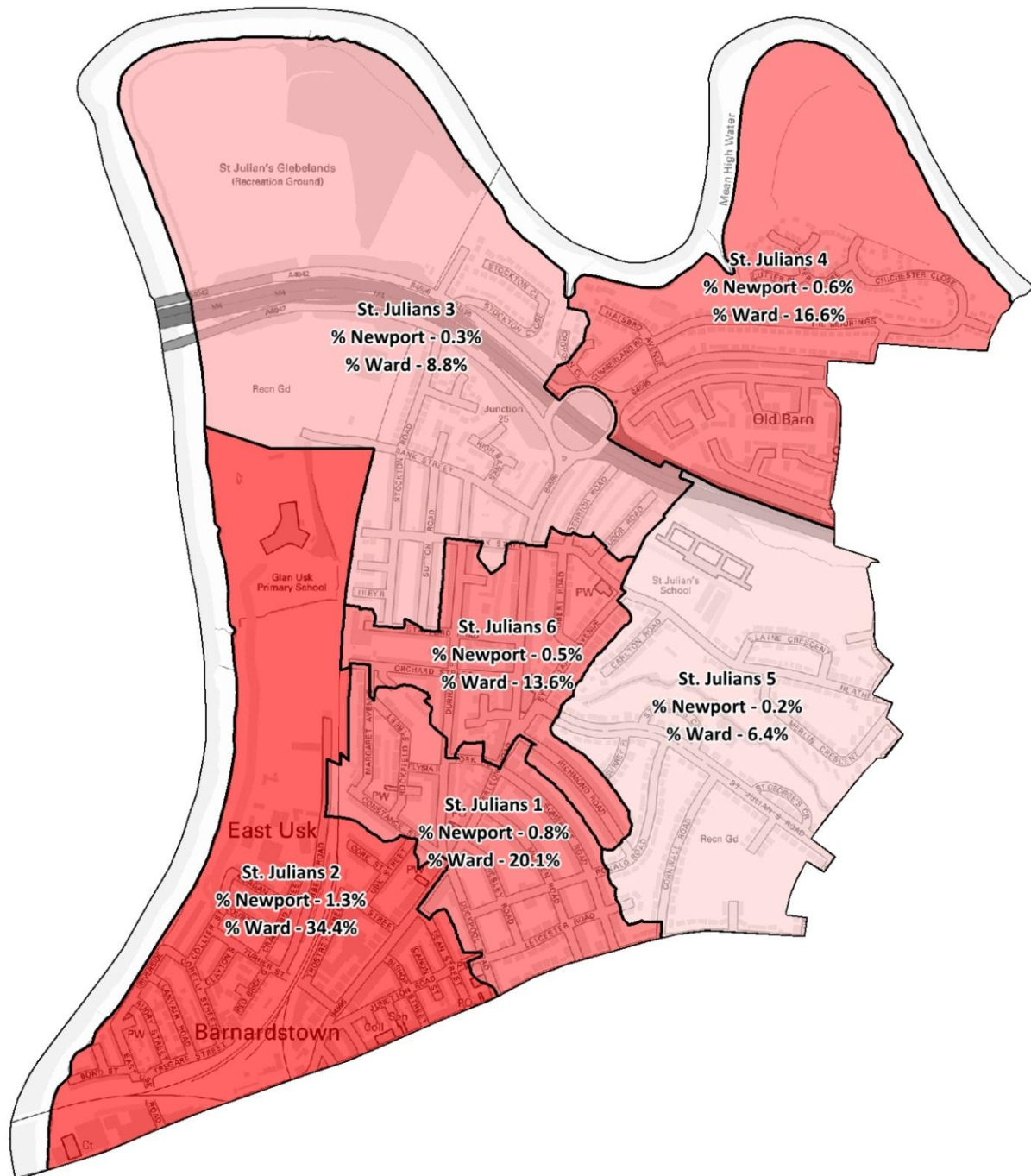


Contact Type - Telephone % of Newport



Contact via Telephone with No Address given - 36.3%

Customer Services - Contact Type 2014/15 % of Face to Face contact per LSOA



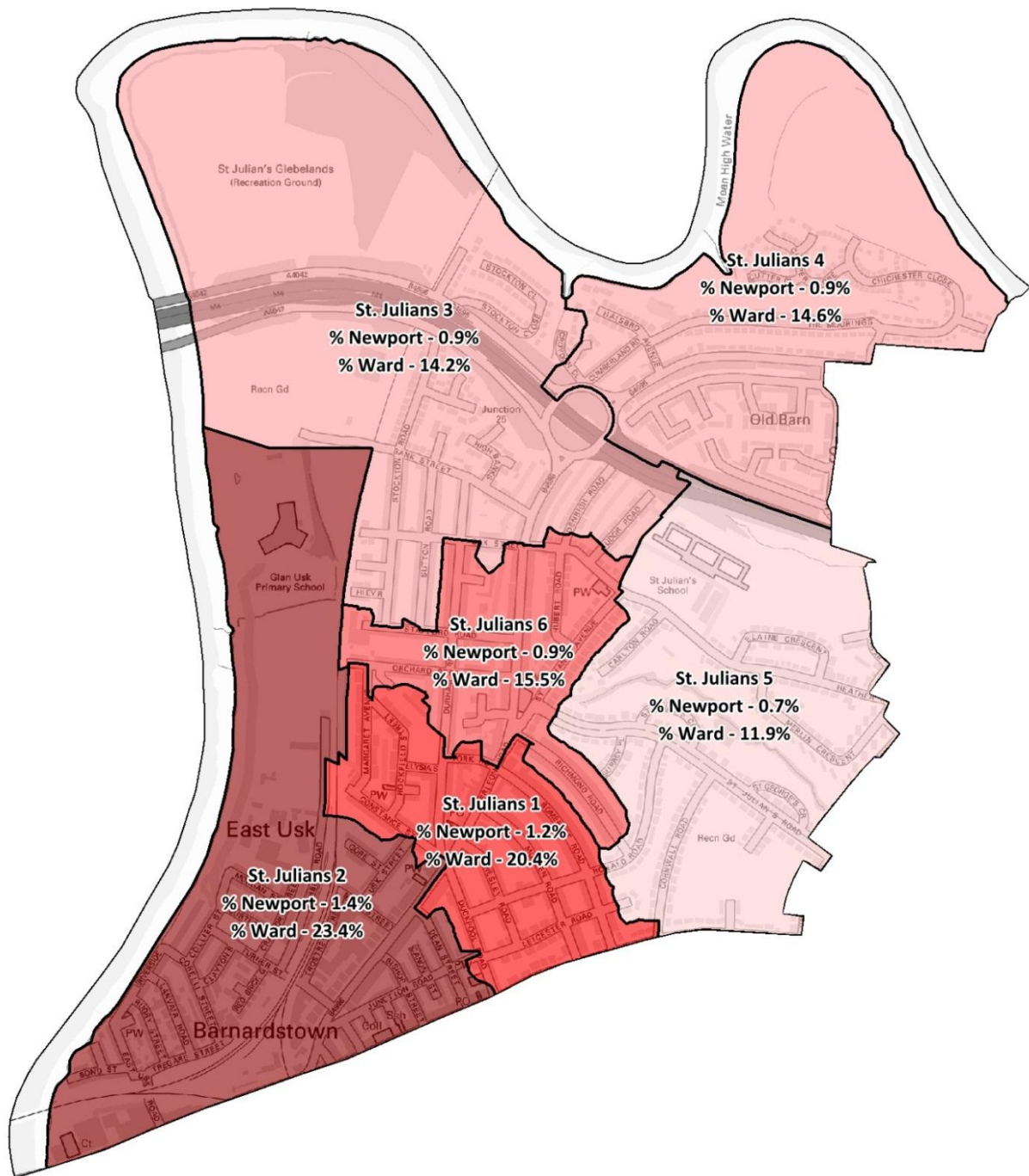
Contact Type - Face to Face % of Newport



Contact via Face to Face with No Address given - 25.6%

Customer Services - Contact Type 2014/15

% of Web contact per LSOA



Contact Type - Web

% of Newport



Contact via Web with No Address given - 2.8%

Appendix A – Definitions and Standards: Open Space and Accessible Natural Greenspace

What is Open Space Provision

The Council's 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.

Outdoor playing space refers to land for sport, recreation and children's play and comprises the following:

Outdoor Sport – 1.6 Hectares	Informal Playing Space – 0.55 Hectares	Designated Equipped Children's Playing Space – 0.25 Hectares
Land for inclusion under this part of the standard comprises: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilities such as pitches, greens, courts, athletics tracks and miscellaneous sites such as croquet lawns and training areas Facilities described within the education sector which are available for public use Facilities within the voluntary, private, industrial and commercial sectors, which serve the leisure time needs for outdoor recreation of their members or public 	Land for inclusion under this part of the standard comprises: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Casual or informal playing space within housing areas 	Land for inclusion under this part of the standard comprises: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Designated areas for children and young people containing a range of facilities and an environment that has been designated to provide focused opportunities for outdoor play

These standards are again derived from FIT guidance and are set accordingly for each type of provision:

Type	Accessibility Standard (Distance in metres)
Outdoor Sport	1,200m
Informal Playing Space	400m
Designated Equipped Playing Space:	
Walking distance for Local Equipped Areas of Play (LEAP)	400m
Walking distance for Neighbourhood Equipped Areas of Play (NEAP)	1000m

What is natural greenspace?

Natural Resource Wales (NRW) believes that accessible natural greenspaces has an important contribution to make to the quality of the environment and life in urban areas. Such sites are valued by the community, provide important refuges for

wildlife in otherwise impoverished areas and are beneficial to public health and wellbeing.

Accessible Natural Greenspace Standards are an approach to promote experience of nature for urban residents. 'Natural' is understood as a particular quality which greenspaces can offer. Natural areas, in this sense, are places where greenspace structure and quality of management combine to support a diverse or distinctive flora and fauna which otherwise might not be encountered in the built environment.

Urban areas can comprise a large range of greenspaces, such as public parks and gardens, playing fields, derelict land, greenspace on institutions and private greenspace, but also woodlands, wetlands, farmland on the fringe and coastal areas. All of these greenspaces can provide for the experience of nature depending on the existence and cover of features such as woods and groups of trees, extensively managed grasslands, wetland vegetation, and surface waters with broad margins where features such as reeds can develop.

It is important to note that the concept of multifunctional greenspace whereby an area of managed parkland or playing fields could also be said to be natural, at least in part, if the appropriate criteria are met and sympathetic management is in place.

The definition of natural greenspace includes:

- sites awaiting redevelopment which have been colonised by spontaneous assemblages of plants and animals;
- land alongside water-ways, transport and service corridors which, although perhaps once deliberately landscaped or planted are now mixtures of planted and spontaneous assemblages;
- tracts of 'encapsulated countryside' such as woodlands, scrub, heathlands, meadows and marshes which, through appropriate management, continue to support essentially wild plant and animal assemblages. Often these natural areas exist within the framework of formally designated public open space;
- ponds, ditches, rivers, lakes and reservoirs;
- the less intensively managed parts of parks, school grounds, sports pitches, golf courses, churchyards and cemeteries;
- incidental pocket-sized plots along residential and commercial roads, pathways, car parks and property boundaries, including walls and built structures which are often spontaneously colonised by plants and animals; and
- allotments, orchards and gardens.

Appendix B – Information Sources

Census Population Profile	Office for National Statistics Census of Population and Households 2011© and Mid-Year Population Estimates
Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation	Welsh Government Knowledge and Analytical Services
Income and Employment	Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) published Working Age Client Groups
Housing	Newport City Council's Regeneration, Investment & Housing Service
Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour	National Police website Data.Police.Uk under Open Government Licence
Community Safety	Newport City Council's Law & Regulation Service
Education	South East Wales Education Achievement Service (SEWEAS)
Children and Adult Services	Newport City Council's Children & Family and Adult Service
Health	NHS Wales Informatics Service (NWIS) June 2015
Environment, Open Space Provision and Geographical Services	Newport City Council's Customer Services & Digital Innovation, Streetscene & City Services and Regeneration, Investment & Housing Services
Community Insight Profiling	Experian Mosaic Public Sector©
Compilation, analysis and narrative	Newport City Council's Customer Service & Digital Innovation and People & Business Change Services
Thematic Mapping	Newport City Council's Customer Service & Digital Innovation under licence of Ordnance Survey©

Glossary

Term	Definition
Adult Services	This includes residential and nursing care in care homes, day care, domiciliary care, community occupational therapy (including aids and adaptations to property), blue badge parking schemes for disabled people, assessment and care management, support for carers, direct payments, re-ablement, respite, supporting people, asylum seekers and refugees, protection of vulnerable adults, supported employment and extra care housing partnership work
Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA)	In Nov 2005 Newport City Council declared seven Air Quality Management Areas otherwise known as AQMA's. The Air Quality Management Areas were declared because assessments of air quality predicted that the annual mean objective for nitrogen dioxide (NO ₂) was not likely to be met by the target date of Dec 2005. A major contributor to the pollution in these areas was found to be road traffic.
Alcohol Related Hospital Admissions	<p>Alcohol Related Hospital Admissions are defined as hospital admissions specifically due to alcohol and are rate standardised per 100,000 population.</p> <p>Data Source: Patient Episode Database for Wales (PEDW) - date extracted 16 Jul 2014</p> <p>Additional Information: A list of alcohol-specific conditions with their ICD-10 codes can be found at:</p> <p>http://www.nwph.net/nwpho/publications/AlcoholAttributableFractions.pdf</p>
Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB)	"The term anti-social behaviour covers a wide range of unacceptable activity that blights the lives of many people on a daily basis. It often leaves victims feeling helpless, desperate and with a seriously reduced quality of life" - Police UK 2014
Boundary Commission for Wales	"The Parliamentary Boundary Commission for Wales is an advisory Non-Departmental Public Body funded by the Cabinet Office. The Commission are required by the Parliamentary Constituencies Act 1986 (as amended) to periodically conduct a review of all constituencies in Wales and submit to the Secretary of State a report showing the constituencies they recommend" - Boundary Commission for Wales 2014
Cancer Mortality	<p>Cancer Mortality is defined as the number of deaths per 100,000 population due to cancer.</p> <p>Data Source: The Annual District Death Extract supplied by the Office for National Statistics to Public Health Wales - date extracted 20 Jul 2014</p> <p>Clinical Codes: Underlying cause of death ICD10 are C00-C97</p>
Cardiovascular Disease Mortality	<p>Cardiovascular Disease Mortality is defined as the number of deaths per 100,000 due to cardiovascular disease.</p> <p>Data Source: The Annual District Death Extract supplied by the Office for National Statistics to Public Health Wales - date extracted 20 Jul 2014</p> <p>Clinical Codes: Underlying cause of death ICD10 codes are I00-I99</p>
Census of Population & Households	The Census of Population and Households is undertaken every ten years and initially commenced in 1801. The Census is a count of all people and households in the UK and is the most complete source of information about the population for the UK

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Children and Family Services	This includes residential home care, day care, fostering service, support for disabled children and children acting as carers, maintenance of the Child Protection Register, adoption support, aftercare and support for families and young offenders																												
Community Council	Newport comprises 14 designated Community Councils each with a Chairman and a Clerk. The Community Councils are an elected tier of local government and are corporate bodies, each with a legal existence of its own quite separate from that of its members																												
Flood Map Zones	Flood Map Zone C1 is areas of the floodplain which are developed and served by significant infrastructure, including flood defences.																												
Historic Landfill Sites	The Environment Agency (2014) defines Historic Landfill Sites as “places where records of waste being received to be buried are now closed or covered.”																												
Industrial Sites	Industrial sites are defined as an area predominately being utilised for industrial development (light and heavy)																												
Job Seekers Allowance (JSA)	The Department for Works and Pensions (DWP) defines Job Seekers Allowance as “benefit provided to help a person while looking for work”																												
Key Stages (Education)	<p>A Key Stage is a stage of the state education system in Wales setting the educational knowledge expected of students at various ages. The Key Stages set out to be achieved in various subject areas at each of the Key Stages. In Wales the Key Stages are as follows:</p> <table><tr><th>Key Stage</th><th>Ages</th><th>Duration</th><th>School Year</th></tr><tr><td>Foundation</td><td>3 to 5</td><td>2 Years</td><td>Infant</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>5 to 7</td><td>2 Years</td><td>1 to 2</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>7 to 11</td><td>4 Years</td><td>3 to 6</td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td>11 to 14</td><td>3 Years</td><td>7 to 9</td></tr><tr><td>4</td><td>14 to 16</td><td>2 Years</td><td>10 to 11</td></tr><tr><td>5</td><td>16 to 18</td><td>2 Years</td><td>12 to 13</td></tr></table>	Key Stage	Ages	Duration	School Year	Foundation	3 to 5	2 Years	Infant	1	5 to 7	2 Years	1 to 2	2	7 to 11	4 Years	3 to 6	3	11 to 14	3 Years	7 to 9	4	14 to 16	2 Years	10 to 11	5	16 to 18	2 Years	12 to 13
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Local Service Board (LSB)	The One Newport Local Service Board (LSB) is where the leaders of local public, private and third sector organisations work together to ensure services are effective, focused on local people and improve the quality of life in the city																												
Low Birth weights	<p>Low Birth weight babies are defined as live births per 1,000 that are under 2,500g.</p> <p>Data Source: National Community Child Health Database (NCCHD) - date extracted 24 Jul 2014</p> <p>Additional Information: Birth weight data is 99% complete. From 2009 onwards, birth weights less than 0.5kg are considered 'unlikely' and are excluded from the analysis. Numbers of low birth weight under 5 were suppressed</p>																												
Lower Super Output Area (LSOA)	Lower Super Output Areas are small area geographies produced by the Office for National Statistics and are designed to improve the reporting of small geographic area statistics. LSOA boundaries are fully aligned and contiguous with electoral divisions and electoral ward boundaries																												
Mid-Year Population Estimates	The Office for National Statistics (ONS) produces annual estimates of the resident population. The estimates are derived by taking the population measured in the most recent census or mid-year estimate; ageing this on; then adjusting for births,																												

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	deaths, international migration and internal migration (that is, migration within the UK). The population estimates indicate how many people live in a local authority area and what the composition of the population is by age and sex.
Office for National Statistics (ONS)	The ONS is the UK's largest independent producer of official statistics and is the recognised national statistical institute for the UK
Potentially Contaminated Land	Potentially Contaminated Land is a symptom of society's past failings to deal with land use in a sustainable manner. Before the days of environmental regulation and awareness, many industries would leave large areas of land blighted by contaminants
Quartile	<p>Quartiles are a ranked set of data values that divide the data set into four equal groups, each group comprising a quarter of the data:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • first quartile also called the lower quartile or the 25th percentile (splits off the lowest 25% of data from the highest 75%) • second quartile also called the median or the 50th percentile (cuts data set in half) • third quartile also called the upper quartile or the 75th percentile (splits off the highest 25% of data from the lowest 75%) • interquartile range is the difference between the upper and lower quartiles.
Respiratory Disease	<p>Respiratory Disease Emergency Admissions is defined as the number of hospital admissions per 100,000 population due to respiratory disease including pneumonia, pneumoconiosis, emphysema, asthma, chronic obstructive and pulmonary disease and acute upper and lower respiratory tract infections such as the common cold and acute bronchitis.</p> <p>Data Source: Patient Episode Database for Wales (PEDW) - date extracted 16 Jul 2014</p> <p>Clinical Codes: Primary diagnosis ICD10 codes are J00-J99</p>
Single Integrated Plan (SIP)	The Single Integrated Plan (SIP) is the defining statement of strategic planning intent for the local authority area. It contains the Local Service Board's (LSB's) vision for improving the city over the next three years
Ward	Ward boundaries are geographic boundaries formally defined and produced by the Boundary Commission for Wales in relation to existing electoral divisions and electoral ward boundaries
Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation	The Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation or WIMD is the official measure of relative deprivation for small areas (LSOAs) in Wales. The index was developed as a tool to identify and understand deprivation in Wales, so that funding, policy and programmes can be effectively focussed on the most disadvantaged communities.
Working Age Claimants	Working Age Claimants are defined as people between compulsory school leaving age and state retirement pension age