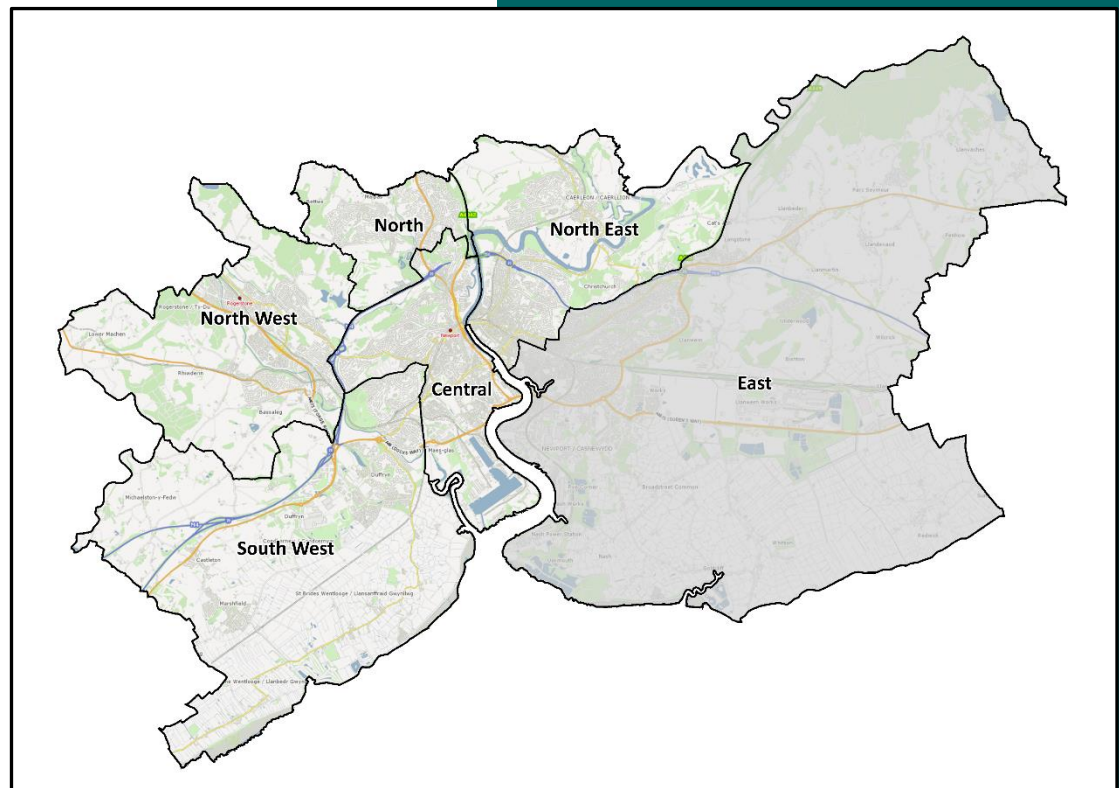


2021

Community Well-being Profile



East

- Alway
- Ringland
- Lliswerry
- Llanwern
- Langstone

Table of Contents

Preface.....	2
What are people telling us	4
Section 1: East Community Overview	6
Introduction.....	6
The population of the community.....	9
What is the make-up of the population?	12
What will the population be in the future?.....	18
Section 2: Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation.....	19
How deprived is our community?	19
Section 3: Economic well-being.....	21
What is the economic well-being of our community?	21
What do we know about the economic well-being of our children and young people?.....	36
How skilled are our children and young people?	40
Section 4: Social well-being	49
How healthy is our community?.....	49
How safe is our community?	59
What are living arrangements like for the residents?	70
Section 5: Cultural Well-being.....	80
What is the main language of the community?	80
Who speaks Welsh in the community?	82
Section 6: Environmental Well-being.....	84
What is the make-up of the environment?	84
What is the landscape like?	87
What are the air quality and emission levels in the East Community?	89
What is the risk of flooding?.....	91

Preface

Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015

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

The Act sets out a “sustainable development principle” which is about how the public bodies listed in the Act should go about meeting their well-being duty under the Act. The principle is made up of five ways of working that public bodies are required to take into account when applying sustainable development. These are:

Long Term



Prevention



Integration



Collaboration



Involvement



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

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

In addition to the well-being duty placed on listed individual public bodies, the Act also sets a well-being duty on specified public bodies to act jointly via public services boards (PSBs) by contributing to the achievement of the well-being goals



Assessment of Local Well-being

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

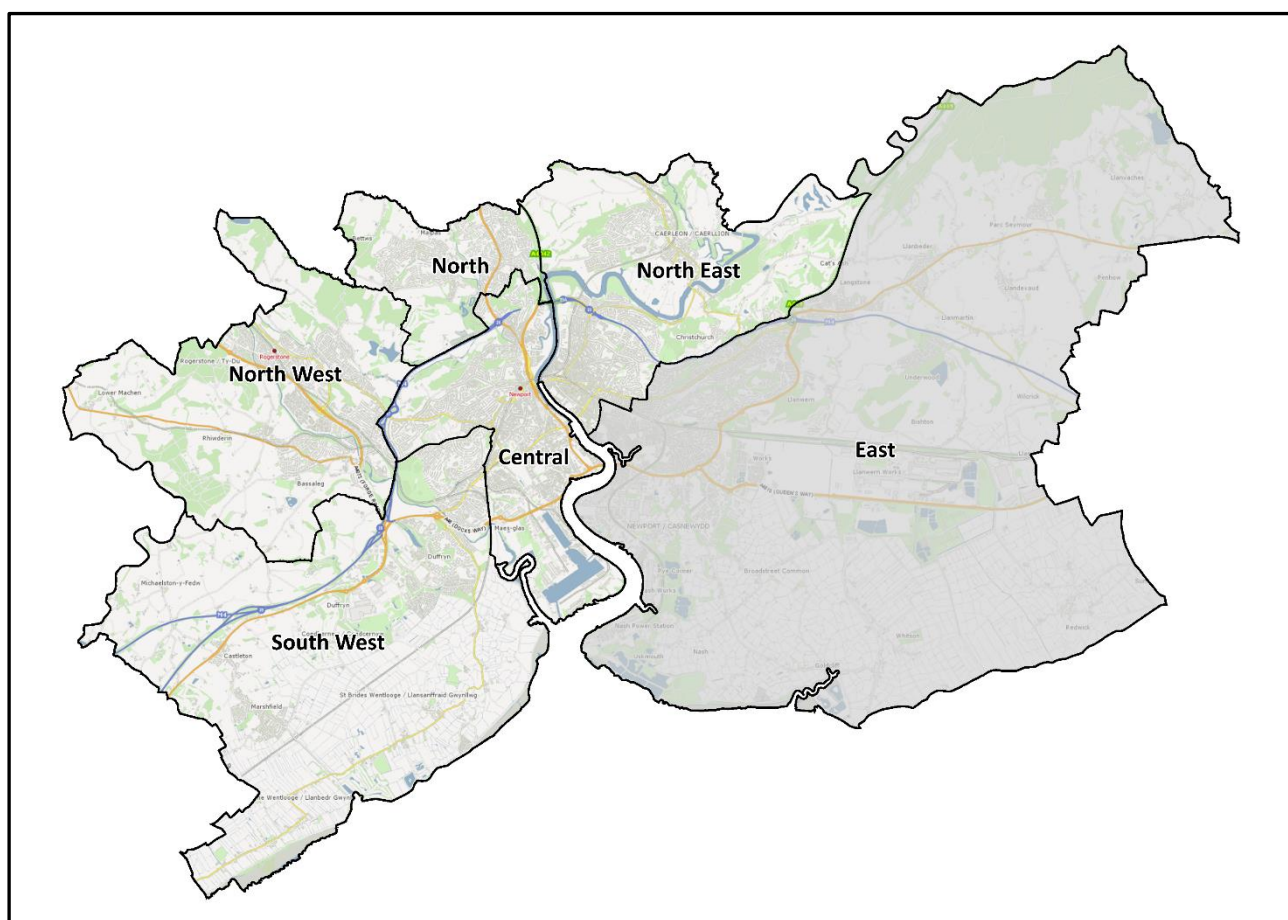
The assessment must provide an accurate analysis of the state of well-being in each community and in the area as a whole.

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

Communities that comprise the area

In support of the regional well-being assessment for Gwent, the area of Newport has been divided into 6 community areas. These communities are:

Community Area	Newport Wards					
Central	Allt-yr-yn	Stow Hill	Pillgwenlly	Shaftesbury		
North	Bettws	Malpas				
North West	Rogerstone	Graig				
North East	Caerleon	Beechwood	St Julians	Victoria		
South West	Marshfield	Gaer	Tredegar Park			
East	Alway	Ringland	Lliswerry	Llanwern	Langstone	



What are people telling us

The Gwent well-being questionnaire was circulated during late summer of 2021 in which 1,713 responses were received across the region. The aim of this questionnaire was to gather the views of residents within Gwent based on 4 questions that would help us gain an understanding of the quality of well-being within their local area. This following section provides data on the types of issues and opportunities present within Gwent that were brought up through respondents' views for those living in the five wards of the East community area. The 4 questions asked were as followed:

- What is special about your community?
- What things are important to you and your family?
- What would you like your community to look like in the future?
- How can your community work with us to make that happen?

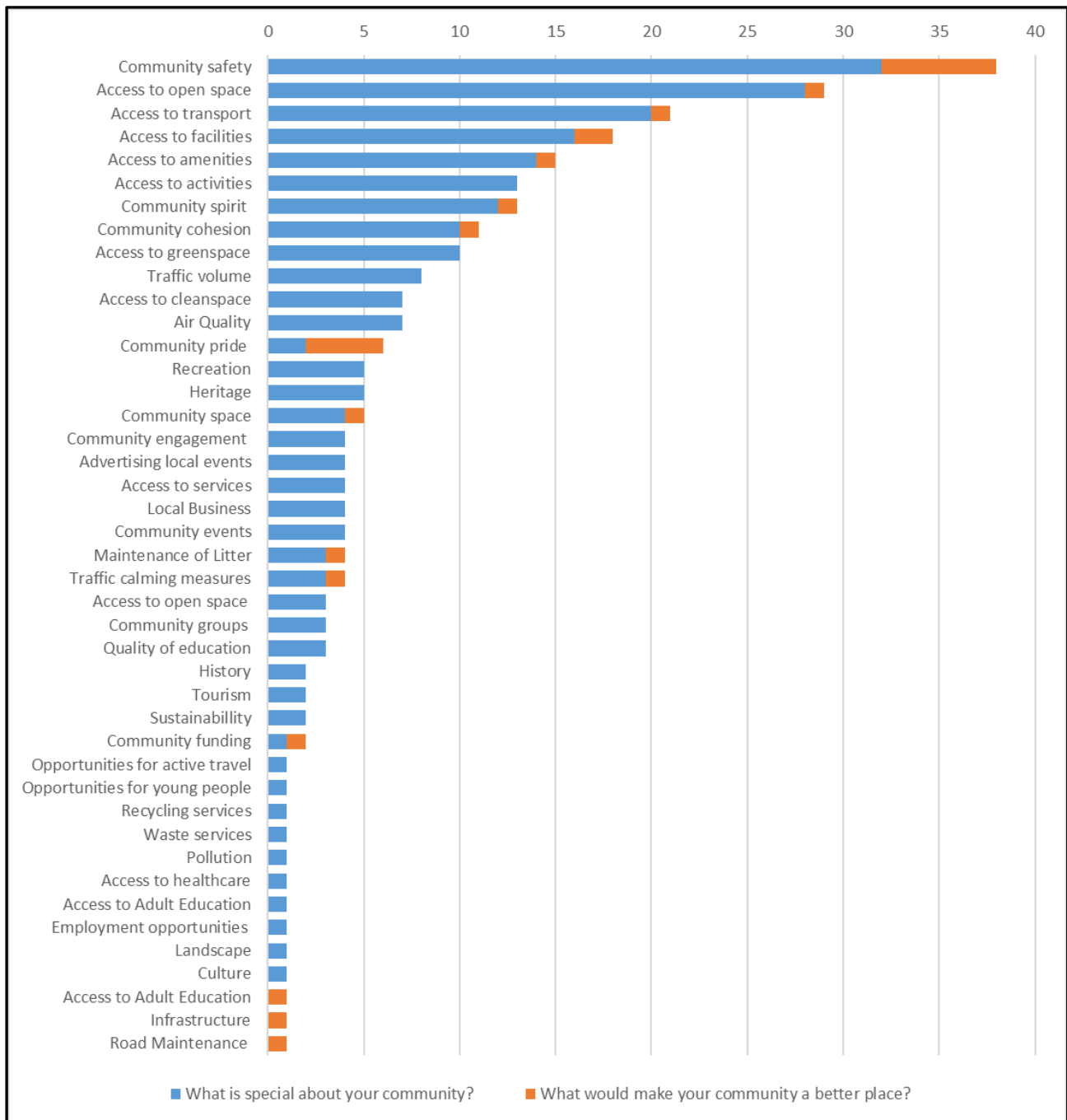
Residents within the five wards of the East community area told us that having **access to open spaces** is one of the most special aspects about living within their local area, they told us how open spaces are **valued** by their community as people regularly make use of it through **walking their dogs** or **playing sports** on the open fields that are available.

People also told us that having **access to activities** for young people is important as it will provide them with places to attend outside of school, giving them a place to **learn and have fun**. They also told us that this could help contribute to improving other aspects of well-being within their local area such as **safety** as it would provide teenagers with places to go rather than having to congregate in large groups around local shops.

Top 3 responses per well-being question

Q1: What is special about your community?	Q2: What would make it a better place?	Q3: What things are important to you and your family?	Q4: What would you like your community to look like in the future?	Q5: How can your community work with us to make that happen?
Access to open space (12)	Access to facilities (8)	Community Safety (17)	Community Safety (6)	Community engagement (4)
Access to amenities (10)	Community safety (7)	Access to activities (10)	Access to open space (5)	Volunteering (3)
Community Safety (9)	Traffic Calming Measures (4)	Access to transport (9)	Access to transport (5)	Community Events (3)

The topics that residents said are special and what would make their community better is shown below:



Section 1: East Community Overview

Introduction

Population (2020 estimate)		% of the Newport Population	
– Alway	8,830	– Alway	5.64%
– Ringland	8,344	– Ringland	5.33%
– Lliswerry	14,196	– Lliswerry	9.07%
– Llanwern	4,435	– Llanwern	2.83%
– Langstone	4,729	– Langstone	3.02%

Population Density (population per km ²)		Ethnic Minority Population	
– Alway	5,017	– Alway	10.6%
– Ringland	3,420	– Ringland	6.6%
– Lliswerry	764	– Lliswerry	13.9%
– Llanwern	84	– Llanwern	3.4%
– Langstone	155	– Langstone	6.5%

Area (km2)		Lower Super Output Areas	
– Alway	1.76	– Alway	6
– Ringland	2.44	– Ringland	6
– Lliswerry	18.59	– Lliswerry	7
– Llanwern	52.83	– Llanwern	2
– Langstone	30.43	– Langstone	3

% of Newport Area		Community Councils	
– Alway	0.81%	– Alway	0
– Ringland	1.12%	– Ringland	0
– Lliswerry	8.57%	– Lliswerry	1
– Llanwern	24.35%	– Llanwern	4
– Langstone	14.02%	– Langstone	3

	Alway	Ringland	Lliswerry	Llanwern	Langstone
Total Number of Residential Properties (Jan 2022):	3,586	3,847	6,153	2,368	1,977

Ward and Lower Super Output Area Boundaries

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

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

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

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

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

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

Population Growth 2011 – 2020

The tables below indicate the population growth for Newport between 2011 and 2020 for different age groups. This compares data collected through the Census 2011 and the most recent Mid-Year Population Estimates released at local authority level.

Summary of Changes - Population Growth Overview 2011 – 2020:

	Newport 2011 ¹	Newport 2020 ²	% Total Population	% Difference	
All Ages	145,736	156,447	100.0	+7.35	↑
Aged 0 to 15	29,388	32,050	20.49	+9.06	↑
Aged 16 to 44	56,261	58,443	37.36	+3.88	↑
Aged 45 to 64	36,336	39,300	25.12	+8.16	↑
Aged 65+	23,751	26,654	17.04	+12.22	↑

¹ 2011 Census, Office for National Statistics (ONS)

² [ONS Mid-Year Population Estimates 2020](#)

The population of the community

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

How many people are there?

Since the Census in 2001, within the East community the wards of Alway, Lliswerry, Llanwern and Langstone showed an increase in population, with the biggest percentage increase found in Langstone for the 65+ age group, which has nearly doubled in size from 614 to 1,136. While the Ringland ward showed a decrease in the whole population, for under 16s, and for 65+. The only increase in Ringland was found for the 16 to 64 age group.

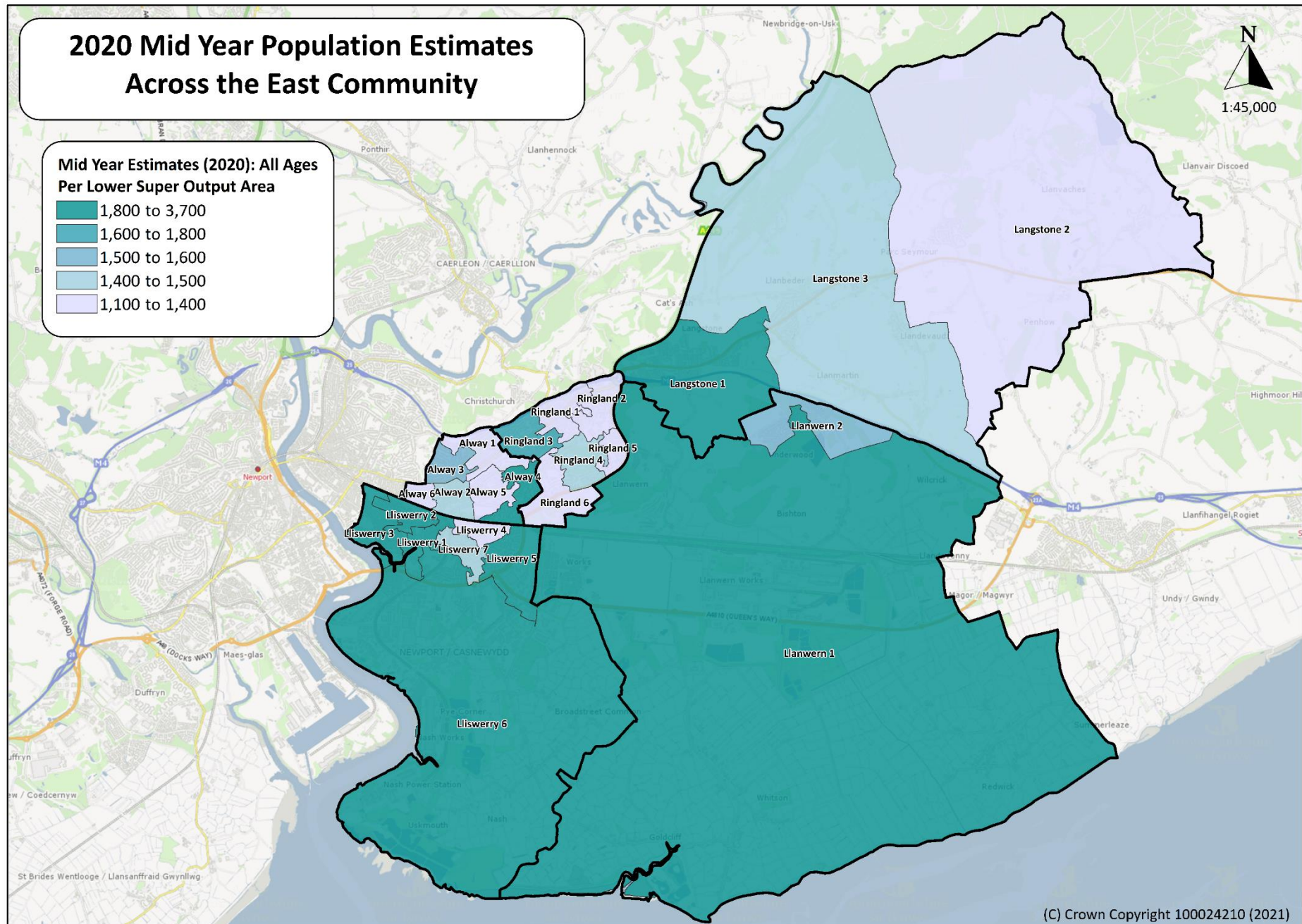
	2001 ³	2011 ⁴	2020 ⁵	% Diff (2001 to 2020)	
Newport	137,011	145,736	156,447	14.19	↑
Alway: All Ages	8,492	8,331	8,830	3.98	↑
Alway: 0 to 15	2,362	1,966	2,035	-13.84	↓
Alway: 16 to 64	4,930	5,216	5,564	12.86	↑
Alway: 65+	1,202	1,149	1,231	2.41	↑
Ringland: All Ages	8,470	8,550	8,344	-1.49	↓
Ringland: 0 to 15	2,028	1,800	1,769	-12.77	↓
Ringland: 16 to 64	4,757	4,890	4,925	3.53	↑
Ringland: 65+	1,685	1,860	1,650	-2.08	↓
Lliswerry: All Ages	10,616	12,353	14,196	33.72	↑
Lliswerry: 0 to 15	2,557	2,668	3,284	28.43	↑
Lliswerry: 16 to 64	6,554	8,139	9,134	39.37	↑
Lliswerry: 65+	1,505	1,546	1,778	18.14	↑
Llanwern: All Ages	3,027	2,961	4,435	46.51	↑
Llanwern: 0 to 15	685	560	997	45.55	↑
Llanwern: 16 to 64	1,888	1,905	2,787	47.62	↑
Llanwern: 65+	454	496	651	43.39	↑
Langstone: All Ages	3,905	4,425	4,729	21.10	↑
Langstone: 0 to 15	762	804	734	-3.67	↓
Langstone: 16 to 64	2,529	2,742	2,859	13.05	↑
Langstone: 65+	614	879	1,136	85.02	↑

The map overleaf shows the variances in population total levels across the LSOAs within each of the five wards of the East community based on the 2020 mid-year estimates.

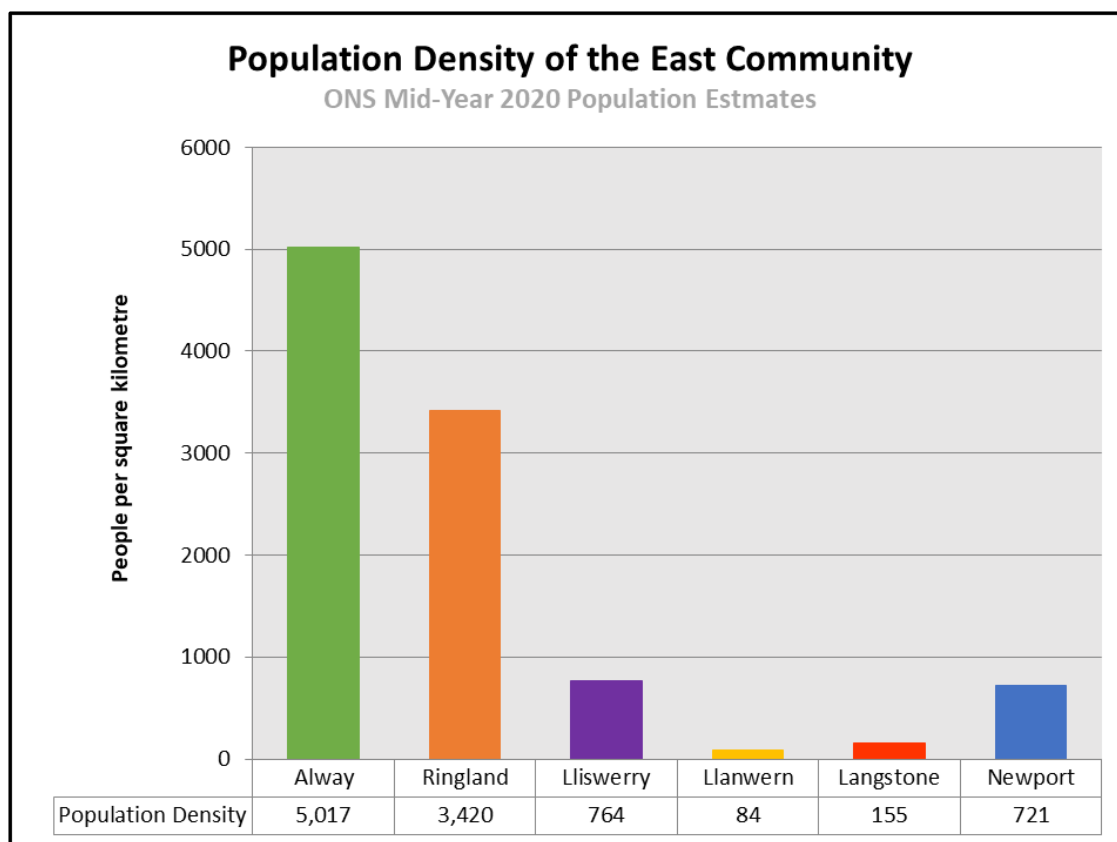
³ 2001 Census, Office for National Statistics (ONS)

⁴ 2011 Census, Office for National Statistics (ONS)

⁵ [ONS Mid-Year Population Estimates 2020](#)



Within the East community, the population density based on the 2020 mid-year estimates⁶ varied across each of its five wards ranging from 84 in Llanwern; 155 in Langstone; 764 in Lliswerry; 3,420 in Ringland; and 5,017 in Alway, with Llanwern and Langstone below the Newport average (721) and Alway, Ringland and Lliswerry above.



⁶ [ONS Mid-Year Population Estimates 2020](#)

What is the make-up of the population?

Office for National Statistics – Mid-Year 2020 Population Estimates⁷ for the East community:

	All Ages No.	Aged 0 to 15 No. %	Aged 16 to 44 No. %	Aged 45 to 64 No. %	Aged 65+ No. %
Alway 1	1,324	248 18.7	456 34.4	349 26.4	271 20.5
Alway 2	1,451	402 27.7	610 42.0	313 21.6	126 8.7
Alway 3	1,525	237 15.5	548 35.9	462 30.3	278 18.2
Alway 4	2,035	618 30.4	868 42.7	409 20.1	140 6.9
Alway 5	1,257	286 22.8	465 37.0	295 23.5	211 16.8
Alway 6	1,238	244 19.7	447 36.1	342 27.6	205 16.6
Alway	8,830	2,035 23.0	3,394 38.4	2,170 24.6	1,231 13.9
Ringland 1	1,375	232 16.9	404 29.4	383 27.9	356 25.9
Ringland 2	1,387	287 20.7	483 34.8	341 24.6	276 19.9
Ringland 3	1,628	266 16.3	509 31.3	427 26.2	426 26.2
Ringland 4	1,415	351 24.8	528 37.3	323 22.8	213 15.1
Ringland 5	1,286	330 25.7	482 37.5	315 24.5	159 12.4
Ringland 6	1,253	303 24.2	431 34.4	299 23.9	220 17.6
Ringland	8,344	1,769 21.2	2,837 34.0	2,088 25.0	1,650 19.8
Lliswerry 1	1,800	391 21.7	747 41.5	418 23.2	244 13.6
Lliswerry 2	1,874	600 32.0	807 43.1	345 18.4	122 6.5
Lliswerry 3	3,615	906 25.1	1,877 51.9	616 17.0	216 6.0
Lliswerry 4	1,281	287 22.4	497 38.8	339 26.5	158 12.3
Lliswerry 5	1,858	390 21.0	864 46.5	311 16.7	293 15.8
Lliswerry 6	2,285	433 18.9	890 38.9	541 23.7	421 18.4
Lliswerry 7	1,483	277 18.7	467 31.5	415 28.0	324 21.8
Lliswerry	14,196	3,284 23.1	6,149 43.3	2,985 21.0	1,778 12.5
Llanwern 1	2,911	672 23.1	1,124 38.6	682 23.4	433 14.9
Llanwern 2	1,524	325 21.3	595 39.0	386 25.3	218 14.3
Llanwern	4,435	997 22.5	1,719 38.8	1,068 24.1	651 14.7
Langstone 1	2,189	414 18.9	741 33.9	680 31.1	354 16.2
Langstone 2	1,121	121 10.8	233 20.8	396 35.3	371 33.1
Langstone 3	1,419	199 14.0	345 24.3	464 32.7	411 29.0
Langstone	4,729	734 15.5	1,319 27.9	1,540 32.6	1,136 24.0
Newport	156,447	32,050 20.5	58,433 37.4	39,300 25.1	26,654 17.0

⁷ [ONS Mid-Year Population Estimates 2020](#)

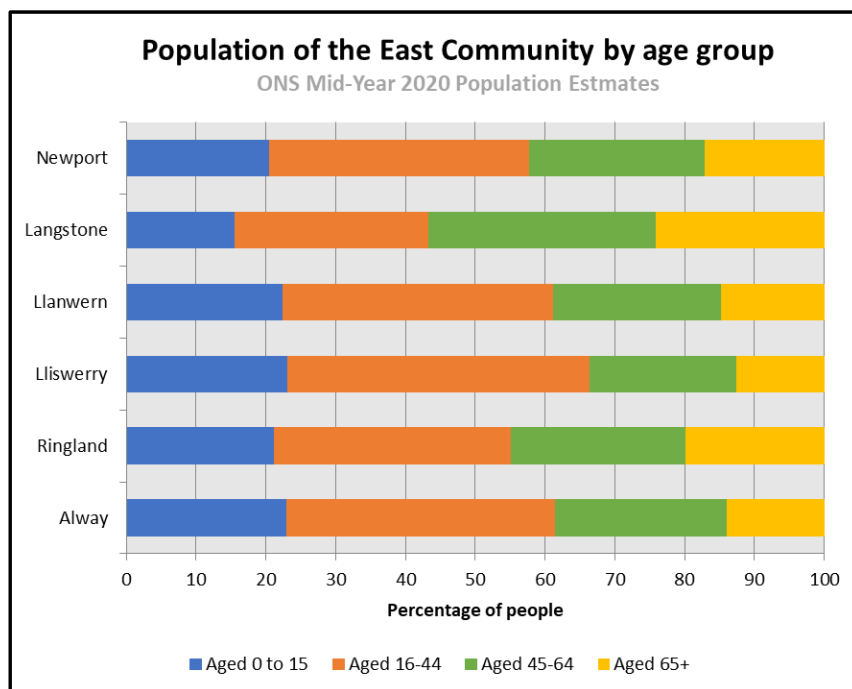
Within the East community the age split varied across each of its five wards. Alway has a higher percentage of the population under the age of 16 and aged 16-44, while a lower percentage aged 45-64 and 65+ compared to the Newport average.

Ringland has a higher percentage of the population under the age of 16 and 65+, while a lower percentage aged 16-44 and 45-64 compared to the Newport average.

Llswerry has a higher percentage of the population under the age of 16 and aged 16-44, while a lower percentage aged 45-64 and 65+ compared to the Newport average.

Llanwern has a higher percentage of the population under the age of 16 and aged 16-44, while a lower percentage aged 45-64 and 65+ compared to the Newport average.

Langstone has a lower percentage of the population under the age of 16 and aged 16-44, while a higher percentage aged 45-64 and 65+ compared to the Newport average.

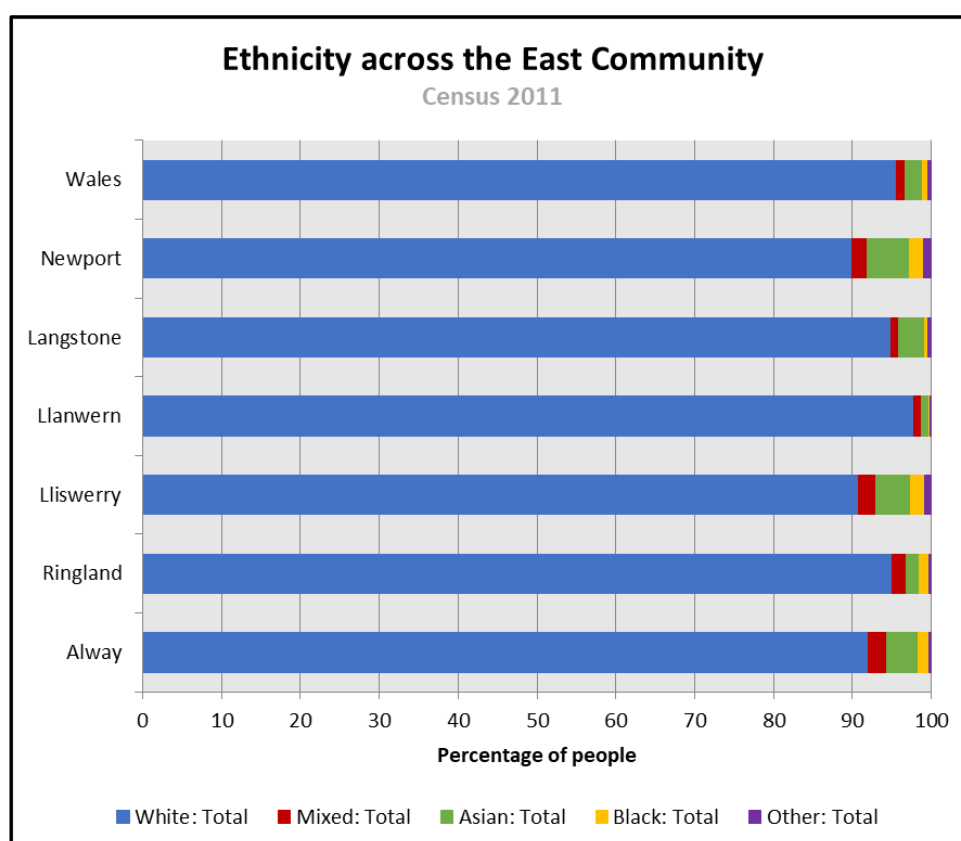


Ethnicity and Identity

The most recent Census data in 2011⁸ showed that the population of the East community for people from a white background varied across each of its five wards ranging from 97.8% in Llanwern; 95.1% in Ringland; 94.9% in Langstone; 92.0% in Alway; and 90.7% in Lliswerry; which compared to 89.9% for Newport. All of the five wards also had a lower percentage of people from a non-white background compared to Newport.

Over the past few years, the city has experienced changes to the make up of its population, with 8.2% of people from a Black, Asian and minority ethnic background at year ending 31 Dec 2011⁹, rising to 10.8% in 2015 and 13.2% in 2020. More detailed ethnicity data across these five wards will be available when the next Census is published.

Ethnicity										
Census 2011	All Residents		White: Total		Mixed: Total		Asian: Total		Black: Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Alway	8,331	100.0	7,662	92.0	200	2.4	329	3.9	112	1.3
Ringland	8,550	100.0	8,130	95.1	145	1.7	138	1.6	112	1.3
Lliswerry	12,353	100.0	11,206	90.7	285	2.3	541	4.4	221	1.8
Llanwern	2,961	100.0	2,896	97.8	28	0.9	27	0.9	6	0.2
Langstone	4,425	100.0	4,198	94.9	44	1.0	148	3.3	14	0.3
Newport	145,736	100.0	131,025	89.9	2,752	1.9	7,986	5.5	2,535	1.7
Wales	3,063,456	100.0	2,928,253	95.6	31,521	1.0	70,128	2.3	18,276	0.6

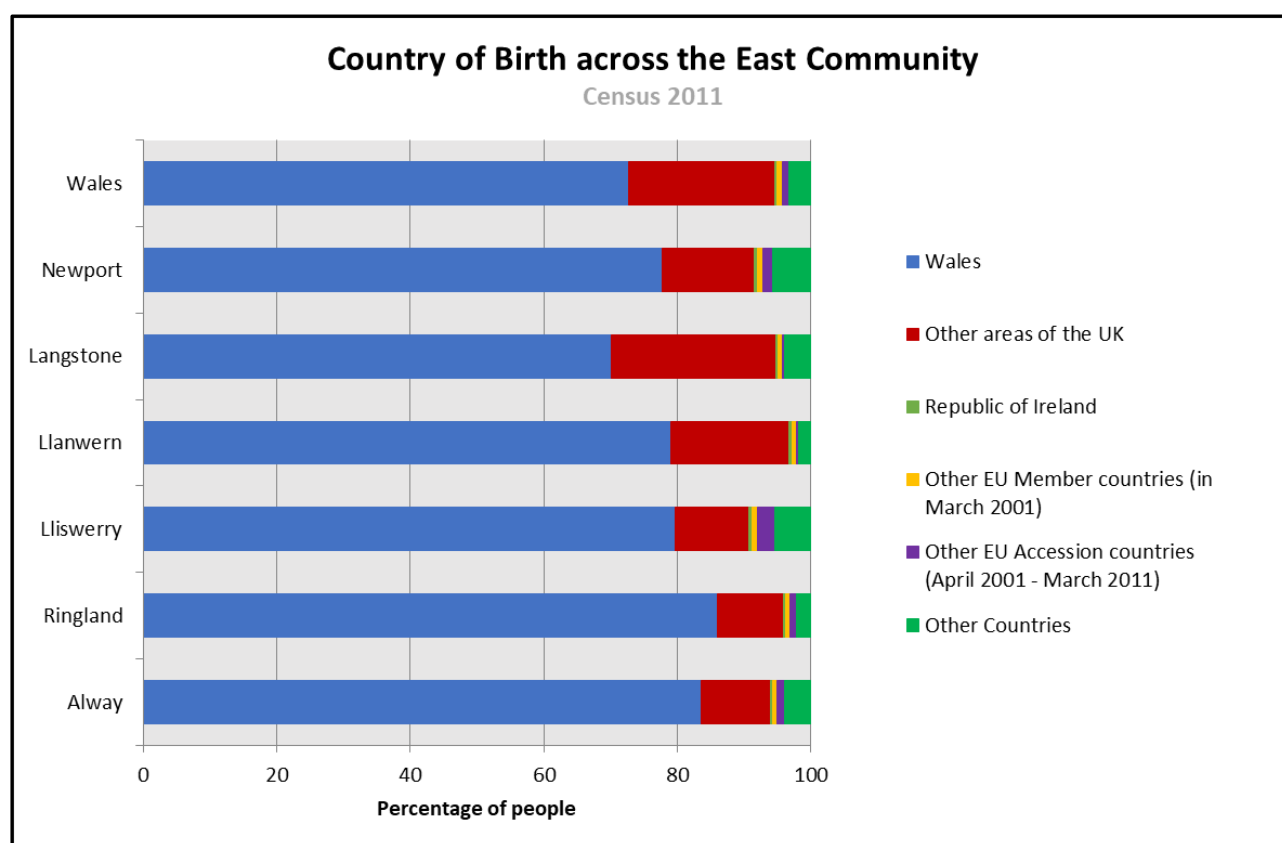


⁸ 2011 Census, Office for National Statistics (ONS)

⁹ [Annual Population Survey, ONS](#)

The most recent Census data in 2011¹⁰ showed that the population of the East community for people who were born outside of the UK varied across each of its five wards ranging from 9.3% in Lliswerry; 6.1% in Alway; 5.2% in Langstone; 4.0% in Ringland; and 3.2% in Llanwern; which compared to 8.5% in Newport. Only Lliswerry had a higher percentage of people who were born outside of the UK compared to Newport, while Llanwern, Ringland, Langstone and Alway had a lower percentage.

Country of Birth												
Census 2011	Wales		United Kingdom		Republic of Ireland		Other EU Member countries		Other EU Accession countries		Other Countries	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Alway	6,960	83.5	7,821	93.9	35	0.4	53	0.6	95	1.1	327	3.9
Ringland	7,349	86.0	8,204	96.0	28	0.3	49	0.6	90	1.1	179	2.1
Lliswerry	9,849	79.7	11,207	90.7	61	0.5	106	0.9	319	2.6	660	5.3
Llanwern	2,339	79.0	2,865	96.8	11	0.4	21	0.7	11	0.4	53	1.8
Langstone	3,104	70.1	4,194	94.8	13	0.3	31	0.7	14	0.3	173	3.9
Newport	113,353	77.8	133,403	91.5	717	0.5	1,187	0.8	2,101	1.4	8,328	5.7
Wales	2,226,005	72.7	2,895,585	94.5	12,175	0.4	26,343	0.9	29,017	0.9	100,336	3.3

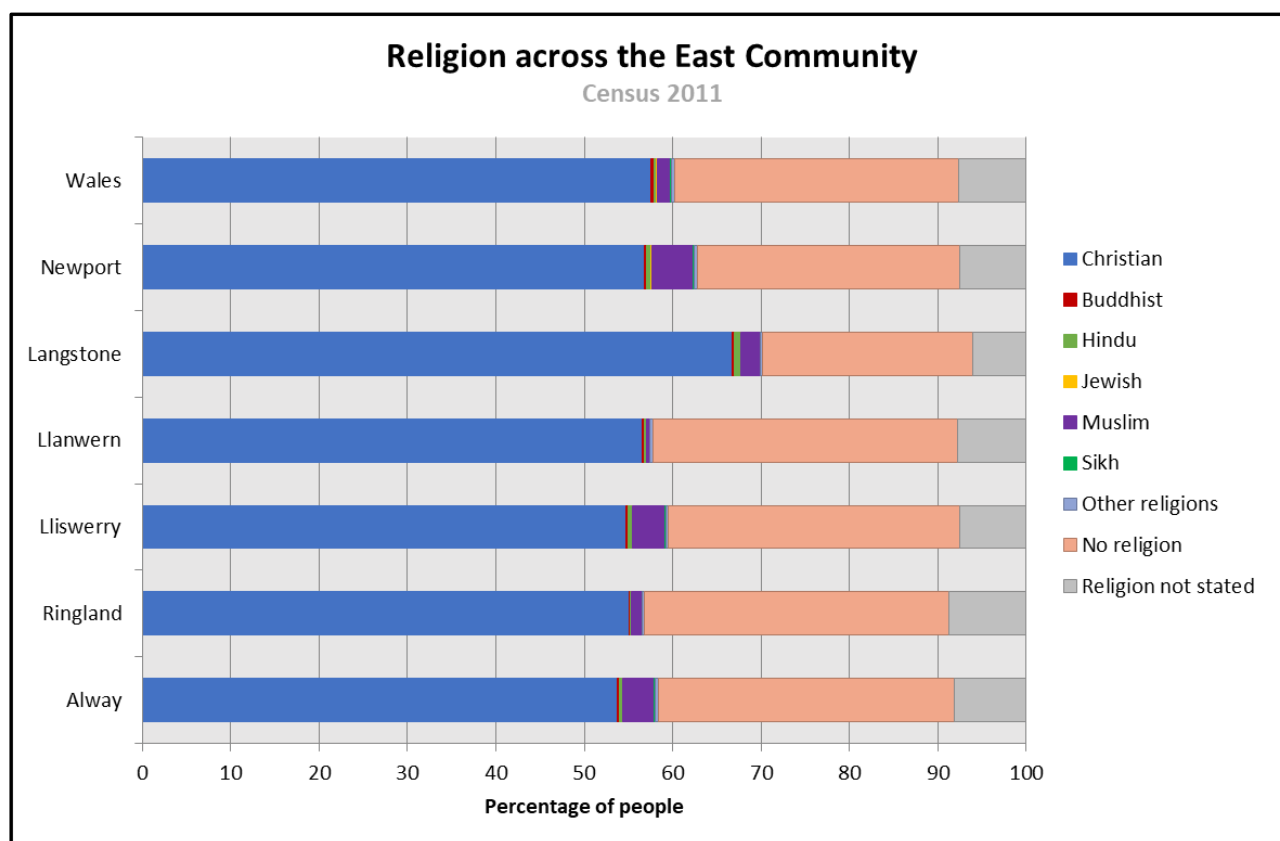


¹⁰ 2011 Census, Office for National Statistics (ONS)

The most recent Census data in 2011¹¹ showed that the population of the East community who stated they were Muslim varied across each of its five wards ranging from 3.7% in Lliswerry; 3.5% in Alway; 2.1% in Langstone; 1.1% in Ringland; and 0.3% in Llanwern; which compared to 4.7% for Newport. Only Langstone had a higher percentage of people who stated they were Christian compared to Newport, while Lliswerry, Alway, Langstone and Ringland had a lower percentage.

Religion										
Census 2011	Christian		Buddhist		Hindu		Jewish		Muslim	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Alway	4,479	53.8	23	0.3	23	0.3	7	0.1	295	3.5
Ringland	4,707	55.1	16	0.2	7	0.1	6	0.1	96	1.1
Lliswerry	6,762	54.7	22	0.2	61	0.5	1	0.0	458	3.7
Llanwern	1,675	56.6	7	0.2	9	0.3	0	0.0	8	0.3
Langstone	2,954	66.8	9	0.2	32	0.7	3	0.1	95	2.1
Newport	82,858	56.9	360	0.2	685	0.5	99	0.1	6,859	4.7
Wales	1,763,299	57.6	9,117	0.3	10,434	0.3	2,064	0.1	45,950	1.5

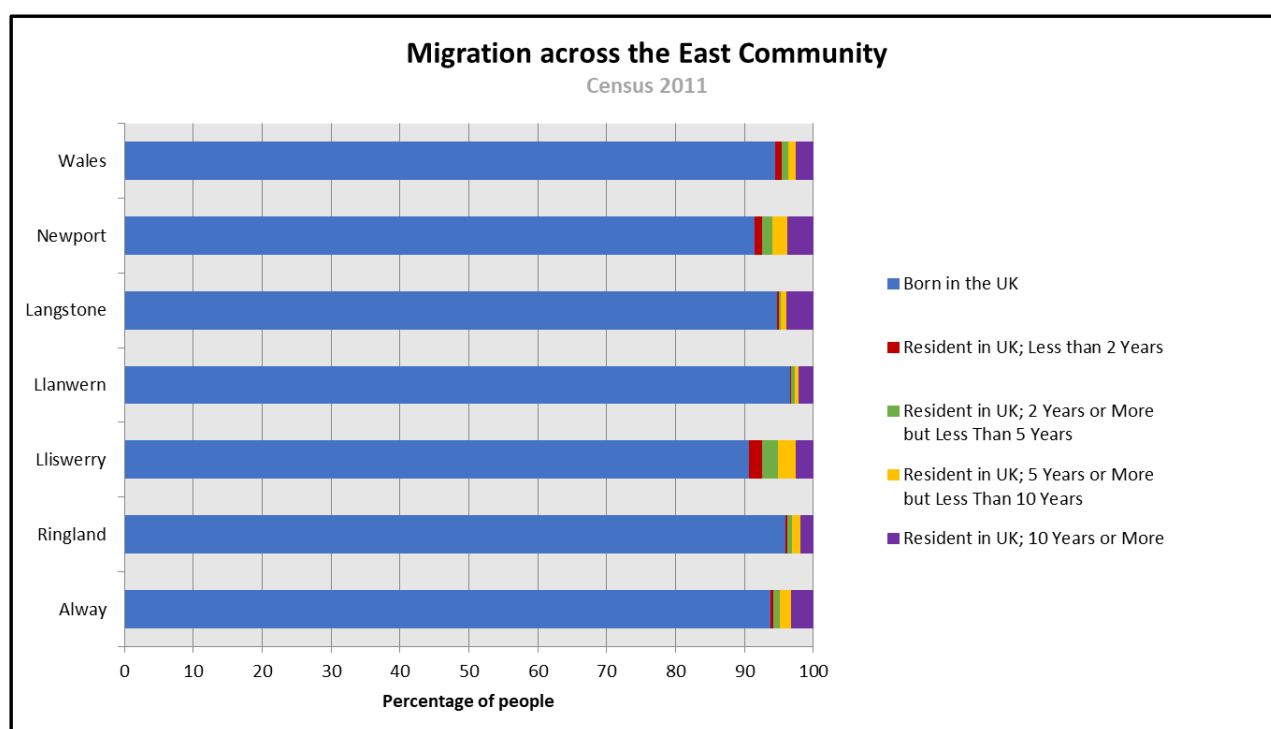
Census 2011	Sikh		Other religions		No religion		Not stated	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Alway	10	0.1	25	0.3	2,792	33.5	677	8.1
Ringland	1	0.0	29	0.3	2,939	34.4	749	8.8
Lliswerry	17	0.1	31	0.3	4,068	32.9	933	7.6
Llanwern	0	0.0	13	0.4	1,020	34.4	229	7.7
Langstone	3	0.1	9	0.2	1,051	23.8	269	6.1
Newport	141	0.1	463	0.3	43,336	29.7	10,935	7.5
Wales	2,962	0.1	12,705	0.4	982,997	32.1	233,928	7.6



¹¹ 2011 Census, Office for National Statistics (ONS)

The most recent Census data in 2011¹² showed that the population of the East community who have been a resident in the UK for less than 10 years varied across each of its five wards ranging from 1.1% in Llanwern; 1.3% in Langstone; 2.2% in Ringland; 3.0% in Alway; and 6.8% in Lliswerry; which compared to 4.8% for Newport. Only Lliswerry had a higher percentage of people who have been a resident in the UK for less than 10 years compared to Newport, while Llanwern, Langstone, Ringland and Alway had a lower percentage.

Migration										
Census 2011	Born in the UK		Resident in UK; Less than 2 years		Resident in UK; 2 years or more but less than 5		Resident in UK; 5 years or more but less than 10		Resident in UK; 10 years or more	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Alway	7,821	93.9	31	0.4	81	1.0	137	1.6	261	3.1
Ringland	8,204	96.0	29	0.3	63	0.7	100	1.2	154	1.8
Lliswerry	11,207	90.7	239	1.9	282	2.3	313	2.5	312	2.5
Llanwern	2,865	96.8	1	0.0	16	0.5	16	0.5	63	2.1
Langstone	4,194	94.8	10	0.2	12	0.3	36	0.8	173	3.9
Newport	133,403	91.5	1,609	1.1	2,242	1.5	3,082	2.1	5,400	3.7
Wales	2,895,585	94.5	27,456	0.9	29,403	1.0	35,486	1.2	75,526	2.5



¹² 2011 Census, Office for National Statistics (ONS)

What will the population be in the future?

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

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

The table below indicates the population growth for Newport and Wales between 2001 and 2020, with population projections up to 2043 based on the 2018 mid-year population estimate base¹³.

This shows that the Newport population is projected to increase to 176,632 in 2043, which is an increase of 15.2% from the 2018 population estimate these projections are based on.

	2001 ¹⁴	2011 ¹⁵	2018	2020 ¹⁶	2025	2030	2035	2040	2043
Alway	8,492	8,331	-	8,830	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available
Ringland	8,470	8,550	-	8,344	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available
Lliswerry	10,616	12,353	-	14,196	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available
Llanwern	3,027	2,961	-	4,435	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available
Langstone	3,905	4,425	-	4,729	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available
Newport	137,011	145,736	153,302	156,447	161,476	166,187	170,296	174,290	176,632
Wales	2,903,085	3,063,456	3,138,631	3,169,586	3,193,609	3,229,297	3,260,660	3,290,312	3,309,154

At a community level, population projections are not currently available. However, looking at past trends it is likely that the populations across Alway, Lliswerry, Llanwern and Langstone are going to increase, while Ringland has shown a slight reduction in population from 2001 to 2020.

¹³ [Population Projections based on 2018 mid-year estimate base, Stats Wales](#)

¹⁴ 2001 Census, Office for National Statistics (ONS)

¹⁵ 2011 Census, Office for National Statistics (ONS)

¹⁶ [ONS Mid-Year Population Estimates 2020](#)

Section 2: Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation



How deprived is our community?

The Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019¹⁷ (WIMD) is a measure of relative deprivation for small areas. WIMD is currently made up of eight separate domains (or types) of deprivation. Each domain is compiled from a range of different indicators.

WIMD Rank 2019	Number of LSOAs	% of LSOAs in most deprived 10% Ranks 1-191	% of LSOAs in most deprived 20% Ranks 1-382	% of LSOAs in most deprived 30% Ranks 1-573	% of LSOAs in most deprived 50% Ranks 1-955
Newport	95	24.2	34.7	40.0	60.0
Wales	1,909	10	20	30	50

The LSOA's of Ringland 5, Alway 2, Ringland 4, Alway 4, Lliswerry 5, Ringland 2, Lliswerry 2 & Ringland 6 ranked in the top 10% most deprived areas in Wales (overall); while Llanwern 2 ranked in the top 40% most deprived. In comparison the LSOA's of Langstone 1, Langstone 3 & Langstone 2 ranked in the top 20% least deprived; Alway 1 & Alway 3 ranked in the top 30% least deprived; Llanwern 3 & Lliswerry 3 ranked in the top 50% most deprived; and Ringland 3 ranked in the top 30% most deprived areas in Wales.

	WIMD Rank	Income	Employment	Health	Education	Access to Services	Community Safety	Physical Environment	Housing
Alway 1	1477	1557	1427	1423	1063	1574	843	164	1534
Alway 2	72	57	320	85	35	818	38	195	375
Alway 3	1426	1386	1276	1404	1245	1813	958	154	1047
Alway 4	111	164	204	75	93	775	37	217	1045
Alway 5	393	365	772	549	151	1437	35	194	856
Alway 6	834	684	908	1166	1101	1711	595	58	328
Ringland 1	329	222	797	480	142	799	190	134	1367
Ringland 2	146	181	215	420	34	577	79	116	1165
Ringland 3	645	510	816	483	670	1333	727	136	1106
Ringland 4	102	153	225	290	6	389	80	303	857
Ringland 5	69	84	185	73	13	374	721	376	690
Ringland 6	183	120	323	624	58	790	13	428	1112
Lliswerry 1	373	403	543	868	267	890	100	74	368
Lliswerry 2	171	176	400	140	385	642	110	71	118
Lliswerry 3	778	861	1392	944	490	1248	374	130	235
Lliswerry 4	620	640	964	817	479	1301	399	54	373
Lliswerry 5	134	210	564	333	7	473	63	7	601
Lliswerry 6	740	910	1058	1181	1042	292	78	95	978
Lliswerry 7	750	930	972	823	421	1649	305	29	1237
Llanwern 1	913	1315	1134	1220	1109	130	283	178	1385
Llanwern 2	760	636	794	687	388	1262	798	829	1463
Langstone 1	1702	1657	1744	1848	1759	1199	1081	198	1858
Langstone 2	1595	1844	1759	1867	1622	200	1501	677	1804
Langstone 3	1660	1863	1583	1690	1769	594	1157	526	1768

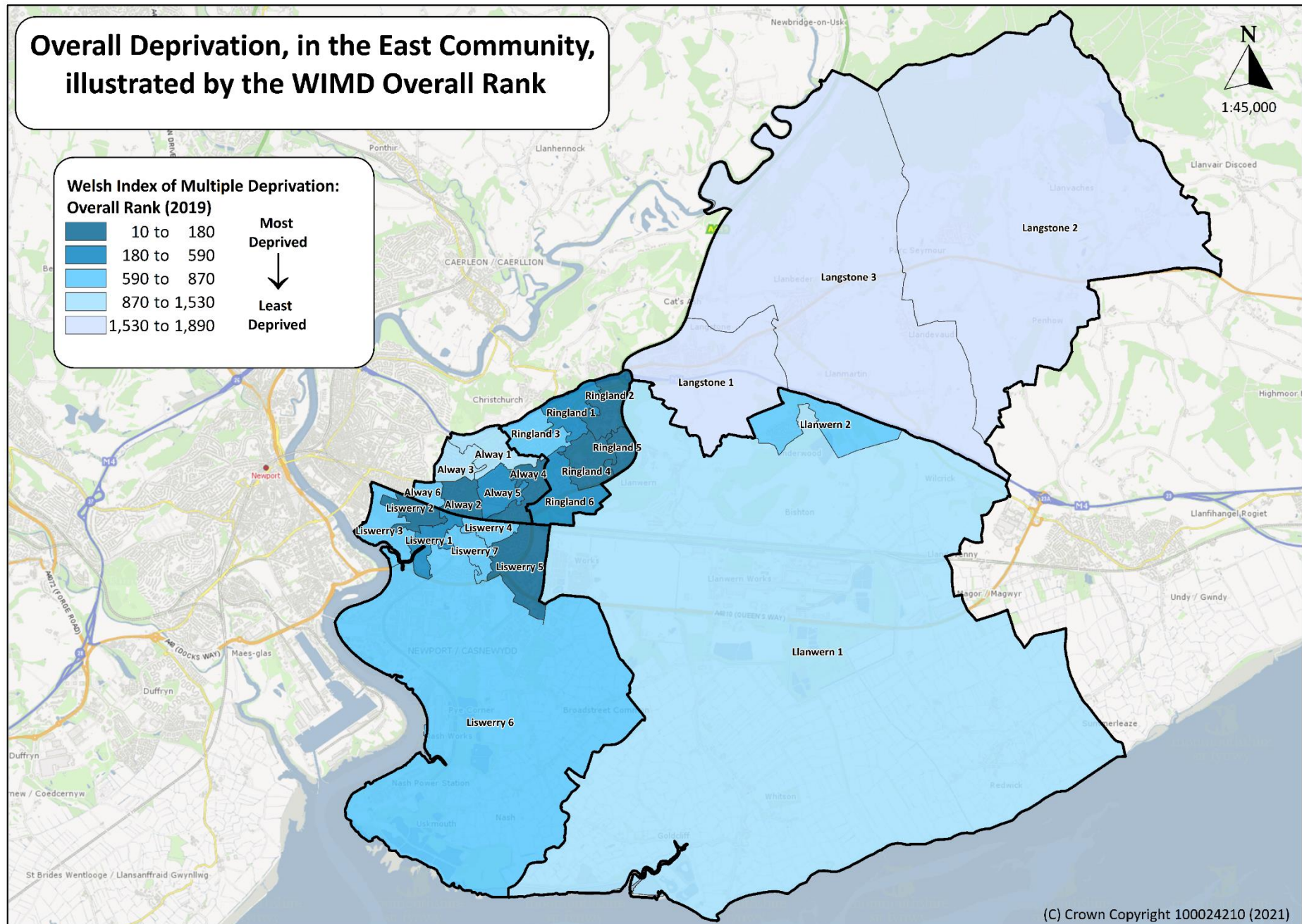
Key:  Overall WIMD Rank where Lower Super Output Area is ranked in top 10% most deprived in Wales
 Individual WIMD Domain Rank where Lower Super Output Area is ranked in top 10% most deprived in Wales

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 within the five wards of the East community area.

¹⁷ [Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019](#)



Section 3: Economic well-being

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

What is the economic well-being of our community?

WIMD 2019 – Income Domain

The Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019¹⁸ (WIMD) is a measure of relative deprivation for small areas. WIMD is currently made up of eight separate domains (or types) of deprivation. Each domain is compiled from a range of different indicators.

The income domain is made up of one indicator (the percentage of population in income deprivation), containing four elements:

- Income-Related Benefit claimants
- Tax Credit recipients
- Supported Asylum Seekers
- People on Universal Credit (excluding those ‘working with no requirements’, that is, with individual or household earnings over the level at which conditionality¹⁹ applies).

Dependent children of the above are also included. This indicator is expressed as a percentage of the residential population for each LSOA, with the prison population subtracted from the LSOAs containing prisons in Wales.

Income deprivation has been measured as the percentage of population in receipt of social security benefits since WIMD was first developed and over-time there have been small changes to the welfare system that has impacted on eligibility thresholds and criteria for some benefits. Despite these changes including the phased roll-out of Universal credit, we have aimed to keep data as comparable over time as possible. As a result, data can be considered to be broadly comparable over time. The previous edition of the WIMD indicator guidance article (2014-2017)²⁰ includes further details on the introduction of Universal Credit claimants for the 2016 and 2017 indicator updates.

For WIMD 2019 we used data from the 2016-17 financial year as this was the last point in time before the start of rollout of Universal Credit full service in Wales. The roll-out of the full Universal Credit service, began in Wales in April 2017. Given the geographical nature and lengthy timescale of service implementation, differences between Universal Credit and legacy benefits means we may not be comparing like with like during the full rollout. Using data from the 2016-17 financial year and only including early, straightforward cases of Universal Credit claimants (and their dependants), therefore ensured consistency of data across areas. Although data from the 2016-17 financial year was also used for the 2017 indicator update, due to the use of revised population estimates and the removal of the prison population in 2019, data from 2017 and 2019 will not necessarily match.

Whilst Universal Credit is still being rolled out, we are unable to update our measure of benefit claimants as a proxy for low income. However, we will continue to work with the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) and the Office for National Statistics on options for an appropriate measure of income deprivation for future indices.

¹⁸ [Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019](#)

¹⁹ [Department for Work & Pensions - Stat Xplore](#)

²⁰ [Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation - Indicator Guidance](#)

Income Rank 2019	Number of LSOAs	% of LSOAs in most deprived 10% Ranks 1-191	% of LSOAs in most deprived 20% Ranks 1-382	% of LSOAs in most deprived 30% Ranks 1-573	% of LSOAs in most deprived 50% Ranks 1-955
Newport	95	20.0	32.6	41.1	57.9
Wales	1,909	10	20	30	50

The LSOA's of Alway 2, Ringland 5, Ringland 6, Ringland 4, Alway 4, Lliswerry 2 and Ringland 2 rank in the top 10% most deprived areas in Wales for the Income domain, while Llanwern 2 ranked in the top 40% most deprived. In comparison the LSOA's of Langstone 3 and Langstone 2 ranked in the top 10% least deprived; Alway 1 ranked in the top 20% least deprived; Llanwern 1 ranked in the top 40% least deprived; Lliswerry 7, Lliswerry 6 and Lliswerry 3 ranked in the top 50% most deprived; and Ringland 3 ranked in the top 30% most deprived areas in Wales.

For the Income domain Ringland is one of most deprived wards in Newport, with four of its six LSOA's ranked in the top 10% most deprived areas in Wales.

	WIMD Rank	Income
Alway 1	1477	1557
Alway 2	72	57
Alway 3	1426	1386
Alway 4	111	164
Alway 5	393	365
Alway 6	834	684
Ringland 1	329	222
Ringland 2	146	181
Ringland 3	645	510
Ringland 4	102	153
Ringland 5	69	84
Ringland 6	183	120
Lliswerry 1	373	403
Lliswerry 2	171	176
Lliswerry 3	778	861
Lliswerry 4	620	640
Lliswerry 5	134	210
Lliswerry 6	740	910
Lliswerry 7	750	930
Llanwern 1	913	1315
Llanwern 2	760	636
Langstone 1	1702	1657
Langstone 2	1595	1844
Langstone 3	1660	1863

Key:



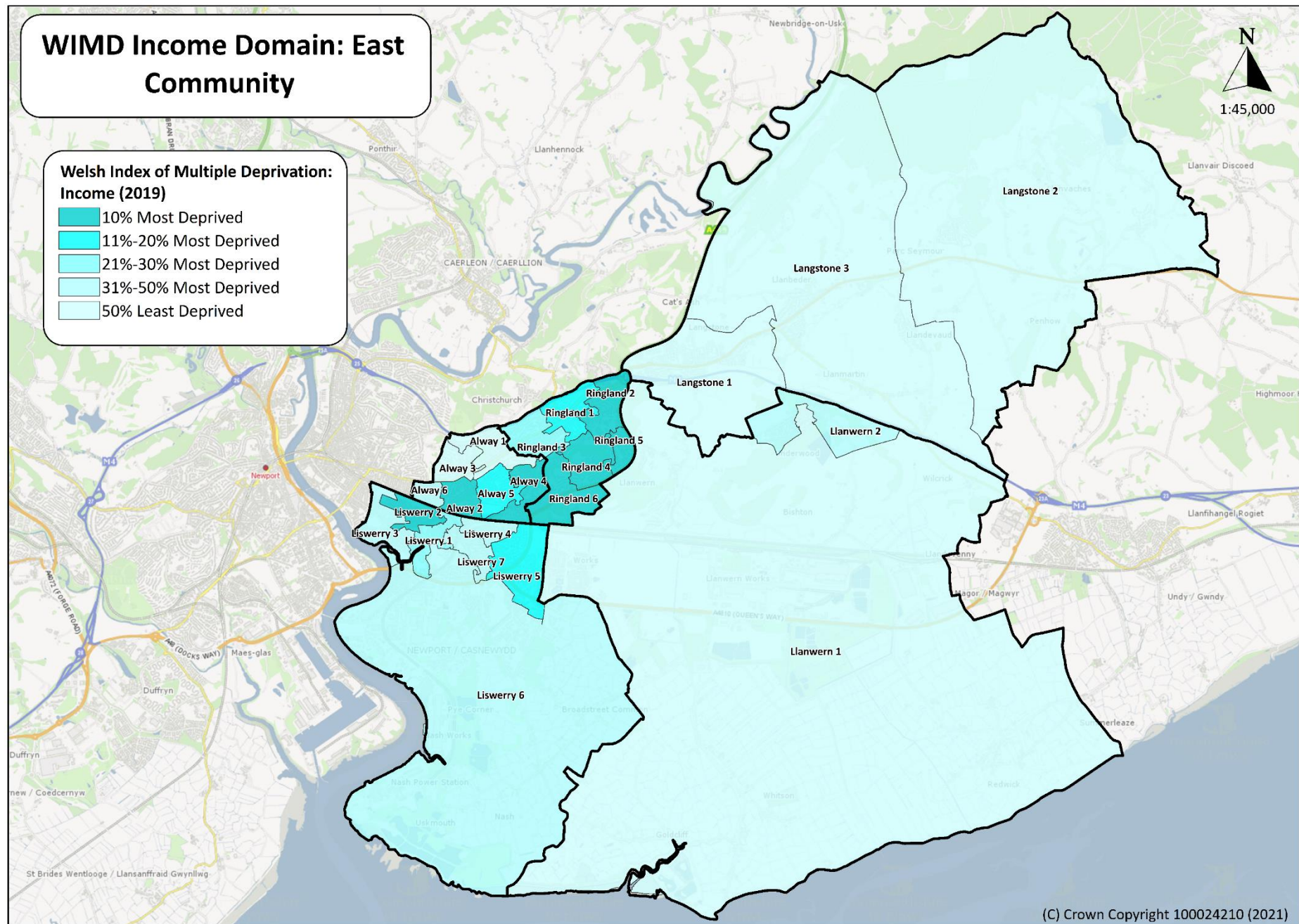
Overall WIMD Rank where Lower Super Output Area is ranked in top 10% most deprived in Wales

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 Income Domain rank for each designated Lower Super Output Area within the five wards of the East community area.



WIMD 2019 – Employment Domain

The Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019²¹ (WIMD) is a measure of relative deprivation for small areas. WIMD is currently made up of eight separate domains (or types) of deprivation. Each domain is compiled from a range of different indicators.

The employment domain is made up of one indicator (the percentage of working-age population in receipt of employment related benefits), containing four elements:

- Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA)
- Employment and Support Allowance (ESA)
- Incapacity Benefit (replaced Severe Disablement Allowance)
- Universal Credit (UC) and not in employment.

This indicator is expressed as a percentage of the residential working-age population for each LSOA, with the prison population subtracted from the LSOAs containing prisons in Wales.

Changes to the welfare system, including the phased roll-out of Universal Credit, mean that eligibility thresholds and criteria for some benefits have changed over time. Despite these changes including the phased roll-out of Universal credit, we have aimed to keep data as comparable over time as possible. As a result, data can be considered to be broadly comparable over time. The previous edition of the WIMD indicator guidance article (2014-2017)²² includes further details on the introduction of Universal Credit claimants for the 2016 and 2017 indicator updates. For WIMD 2019, data from the 2016-17 financial year was used as this is the last point in time before the start of rollout of Universal Credit full service in Wales. Given the geographical nature and lengthy timescale of service implementation, differences between Universal Credit and legacy benefits means we may not be comparing like with like during the full rollout. Using data from the 2016-17 financial year only included early, straightforward cases of Universal Credit claimants and therefore ensured consistency of data across areas. Data from the 2016-17 financial year was also used for the 2017 indicator update. However, due to the use of revised population estimates and the removal of the prison population in 2019, data from 2017 and 2019 will not necessarily match.

Whilst Universal credit is still being rolled out, we are unable to update our measure of employment deprivation. However, we will continue to work with the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) on options for an appropriate measure of employment deprivation for future indices.

Employment Rank 2019	Number of LSOAs	% of LSOAs in most deprived 10% Ranks 1-191	% of LSOAs in most deprived 20% Ranks 1-382	% of LSOAs in most deprived 30% Ranks 1-573	% of LSOAs in most deprived 50% Ranks 1-955
Newport	95	11.6	25.3	34.7	53.7
Wales	1,909	10	20	30	50

²¹ [Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019](#)

²² [Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation - Indicator Guidance](#)

The LSOA of Ringland 5 ranked in the top 10% most deprived areas in Wales for the Employment domain, while Alway 4 and Alway 2 ranked in the top 20% most deprived; Lliswerry 2, Lliswerry 1 and Lliswerry 5 ranked in the top 30% most deprived; Llanwern 2 ranked in the top 50% most deprived; and Langstone 3 ranked in the top 20 least deprived. In comparison the LSOA's of Langstone 1 and Langstone 2 ranked in the top 10% least deprived; Alway 1 and Lliswerry 3 ranked in the top 30 least deprived; Llanwern 1 ranked in the top 50% least deprived and Ringland 1 and Ringland 3 ranked in the top 50% most deprived areas in Wales.

	WIMD Rank	Employment
Alway 1	1477	1427
Alway 2	72	320
Alway 3	1426	1276
Alway 4	111	204
Alway 5	393	772
Alway 6	834	908
Ringland 1	329	797
Ringland 2	146	215
Ringland 3	645	816
Ringland 4	102	225
Ringland 5	69	185
Ringland 6	183	323
Lliswerry 1	373	543
Lliswerry 2	171	400
Lliswerry 3	778	1392
Lliswerry 4	620	964
Lliswerry 5	134	564
Lliswerry 6	740	1058
Lliswerry 7	750	972
Llanwern 1	913	1134
Llanwern 2	760	794
Langstone 1	1702	1744
Langstone 2	1595	1759
Langstone 3	1660	1583

Key:



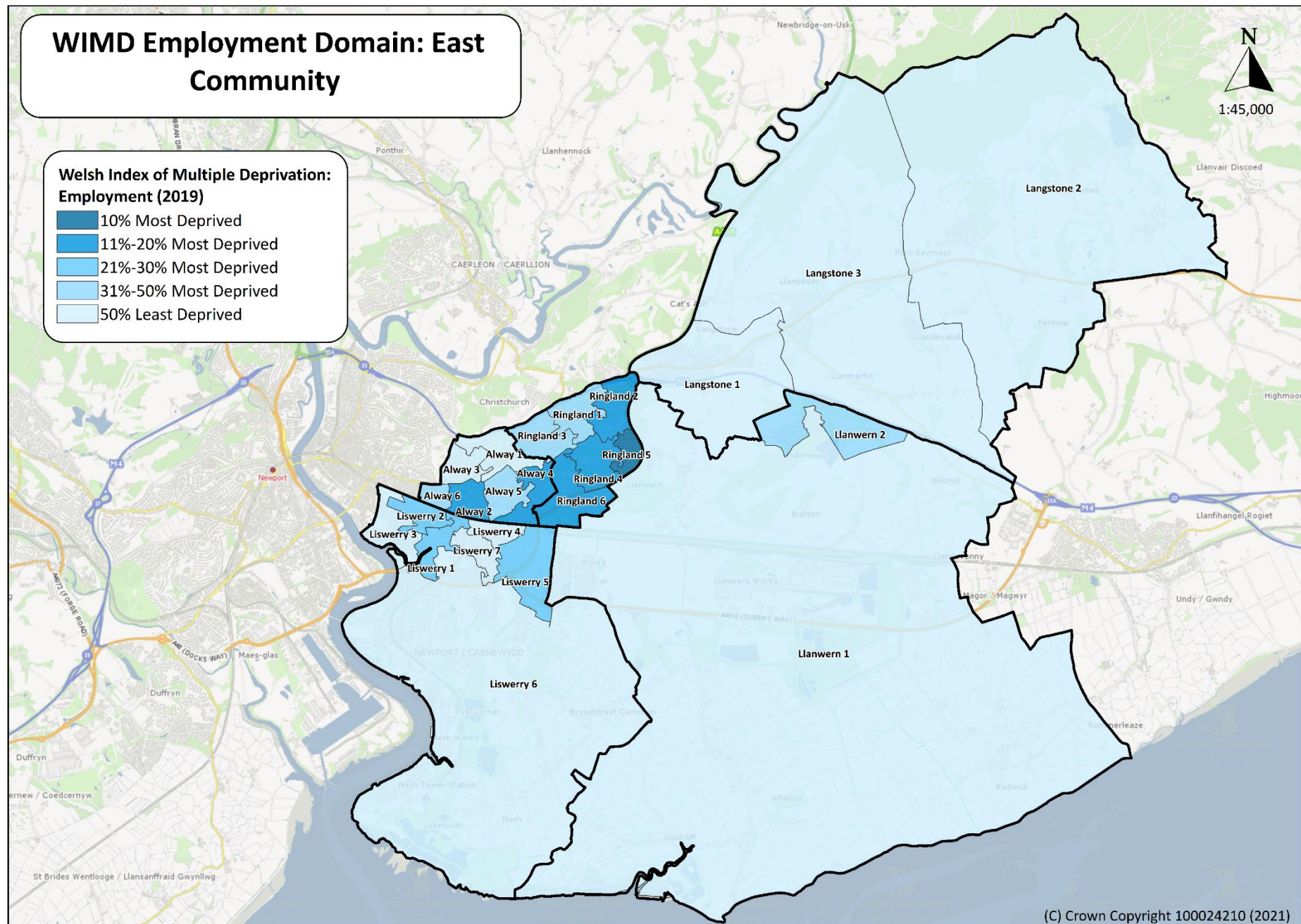
Overall WIMD Rank where Lower Super Output Area is ranked in top 10% most deprived in Wales

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 Employment Domain rank for each designated Lower Super Output Area within the five wards of the East community area.



WIMD 2019 – Education Domain

The Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019²³ (WIMD) is a measure of relative deprivation for small areas. WIMD is currently made up of eight separate domains (or types) of deprivation. Each domain is compiled from a range of different indicators. The education domain includes six indicators:

- Foundation Phase Average Point Score
- Key Stage 2 Average Points Score
- Key Stage 4 Average Point Score for Core Subjects
- Repeat Absenteeism
- Proportion of Key Stage 4 leavers entering Higher Education
- Number of Adults aged 25-64 with No Qualifications

There have been several methodological changes to the education domain between WIMD 2014 and WIMD 2019. Three of the six indicators in the domain were present in WIMD 2014:

- Key Stage 2 Average Point Score
- Repeat Absenteeism
- Number of Adults aged 25-64 with No Qualifications

Key Stage 2 and repeat absenteeism data are comparable over time.

The two Key Stage 4 indicators included in WIMD 2014 have been replaced with a single indicator. This indicator has been constructed using a new methodology and is, therefore, not comparable with the previous indicators used in WIMD 2014.

A Foundation Phase indicator based upon the results of teacher assessments for pupils taught in National Curriculum Year Group 2 has been included in WIMD 2019. It is intended to complement the Key Stage 2 indicator to measure education deprivation at primary school level.

The four indicators referred to above are all based on three years of data from Academic Years 2015/16, 2016/17 and 2017/18. The data are sourced from Pupil Level Annual School Census (PLASC), the National Data Collection (NDC), and for the Key Stage 4 Average Point Score, the Welsh Examinations Database.

The denominators used to calculate the Foundation Phase, Key Stage 2 and Key Stage 4 average point scores, were the total number of pupils studying the National Curriculum in Year Groups 2, 6 and 11 respectively.

The repeat absenteeism indicator measures the percentage of primary and secondary school pupils missing more than 15% of school sessions. The denominator used to calculate Repeat Absenteeism was the total numbers of primary and secondary school pupils.

The Proportion of People aged 18-19 not entering Higher Education indicator has been replaced with an indicator measuring the Proportion of Key Stage 4 Leavers entering Higher Education. Whilst these indicators measure similar things, they are not directly comparable. Pupil-level data from PLASC has been matched to Higher Education Statistics Authority Record (HESA) and Lifelong Learning Wales Record (LLWR) data to measure the proportion of KS4 pupils who, at some point in the subsequent three years after leaving Year 11, entered Higher Education. Higher Education provision is defined for the purposes of this indicator as any programme of learning above level 3 – i.e. it includes undergraduate degrees, higher apprenticeships. This indicator is based on the 4 year average for Academic Years 2011/12 to 2014/15. The denominator used is the total number of pupils in National Curriculum Year Group 11.

Data on the number of Adults with no qualifications is from the 2011 Census and so has not changed compared to the 2014 Index data. This indicator is expressed as a percentage and the denominator used is the total population that are aged 25-64.

²³ [Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019](#)

Education Rank 2019	Number of LSOAs	% of LSOAs in most deprived 10% Ranks 1-191	% of LSOAs in most deprived 20% Ranks 1-382	% of LSOAs in most deprived 30% Ranks 1-573	% of LSOAs in most deprived 50% Ranks 1-955
Newport	95	21.1	29.5	44.2	52.6
Wales	1,909	10	20	30	50

The LSOA's of Ringland 4, Lliswerry 5, Ringland 5, Ringland 2, Alway 2, Ringland 6, Alway 4, Ringland 1 and Alway 5 ranked in the top 10% most deprived areas in Wales for the Education domain, while Llanwern 2 ranked in the top 30% most deprived; and Langstone 2 ranked in the top 20% least deprived. In comparison the LSOA's of Langstone 3 and Langstone 1 ranked in the top 10% least deprived; Alway 3 ranked in the top 40% least deprived; Llanwern 1 and Lliswerry 6 ranked in the top 50% least deprived; and Ringland 3 ranked in the top 40% most deprived areas in Wales.

For the Education domain Ringland is one of most deprived wards in Newport, with five of its six LSOA's ranked in the top 10% most deprived areas in Wales.

	WIMD Rank	Education
Alway 1	1477	1063
Alway 2	72	35
Alway 3	1426	1245
Alway 4	111	93
Alway 5	393	151
Alway 6	834	1101
Ringland 1	329	142
Ringland 2	146	34
Ringland 3	645	670
Ringland 4	102	6
Ringland 5	69	13
Ringland 6	183	58
Lliswerry 1	373	267
Lliswerry 2	171	385
Lliswerry 3	778	490
Lliswerry 4	620	479
Lliswerry 5	134	7
Lliswerry 6	740	1042
Lliswerry 7	750	421
Llanwern 1	913	1109
Llanwern 2	760	388
Langstone 1	1702	1759
Langstone 2	1595	1622
Langstone 3	1660	1769

Key:



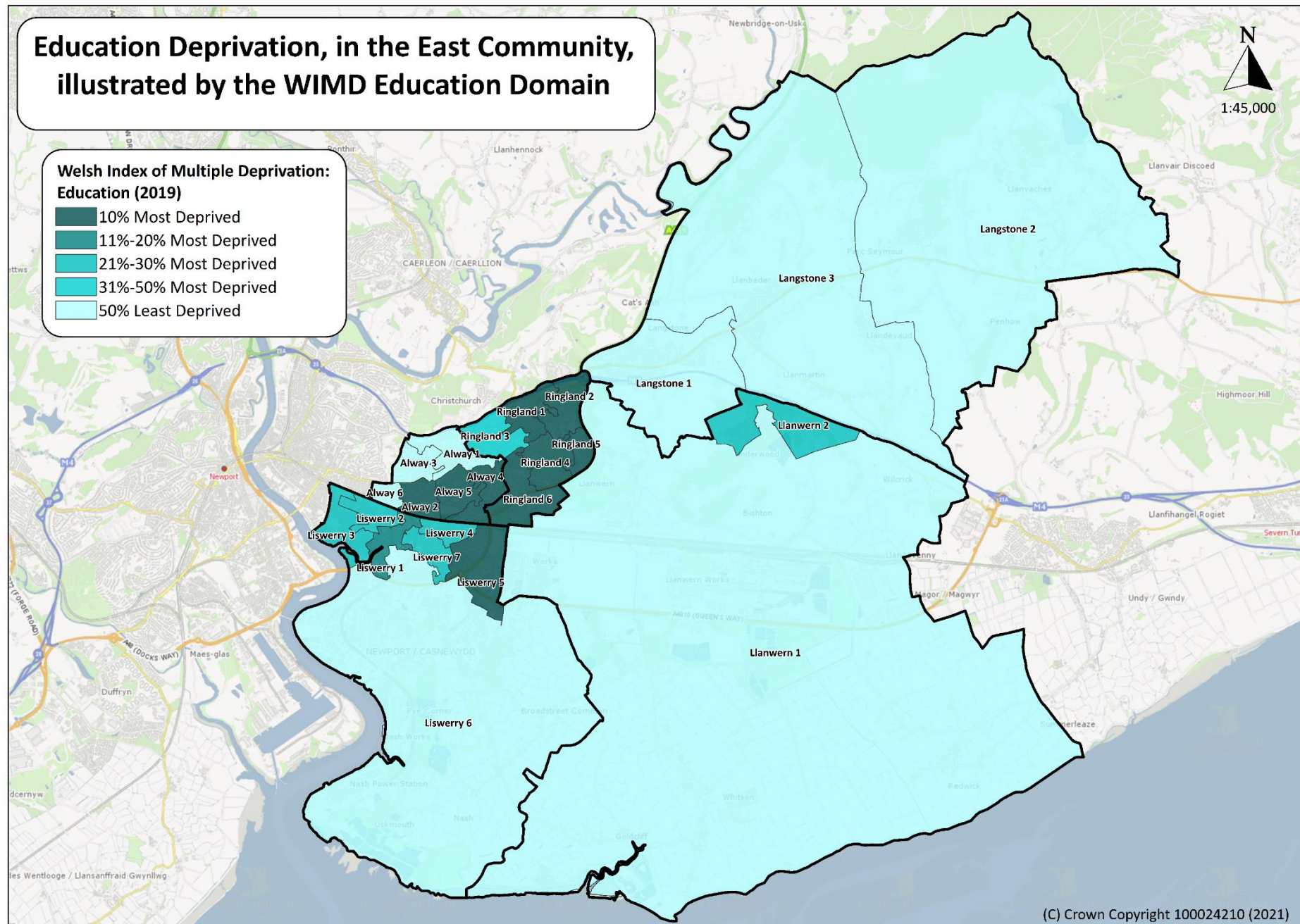
Overall WIMD Rank where Lower Super Output Area is ranked in top 10% most deprived in Wales

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 Education Domain rank for each designated Lower Super Output Area within the five wards of the East community area.



Economic Activity

The most recent Census data in 2011²⁴ showed that the economic activity of residents within the East community varied across each of its five wards ranging from 61.3% in Ringland; 65.7% in Alway; 67.5% in Lliswerry; 68.2% in Llanwern; and 68.4% in Langstone; which compared to 67.5% for Newport and 65.8% across Wales. Residents of Alway and Ringland were less economically active compared to the Newport average, while Langstone, Llanwern and Lliswerry were more economically active.

Langstone (12.4%) and Llanwern (10.3%) had a higher percentage of residents who are self-employed compared to Newport (6.6%), while Ringland (4.2%), Lliswerry (4.7%) and Alway (5.3%) had a lower percentage.

Economic Activity							
Census 2011	All Usual Residents (Aged 16-74) No.	Economically Active No. %		Employee (Part Time No. %		Employee (Full Time) No. %	
Alway	5,833	3,835	65.7	958	16.4	1,973	33.8
Ringland	5,758	3,532	61.3	920	16.0	1,823	31.7
Lliswerry	8,990	6,067	67.5	1,337	14.9	3,256	36.2
Llanwern	2,195	1,497	68.2	297	13.5	828	37.7
Langstone	3,265	2,234	68.4	426	13.0	1,256	38.5
Newport	105,141	71,011	67.5	15,531	14.8	39,177	37.3
Wales	2,245,166	1,476,735	65.8	313,022	13.9	799,348	35.6

Census 2011	Self-Employed		Unemployed		Full-Time Student	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Alway	312	5.3	394	6.8	198	3.4
Ringland	239	4.2	394	6.8	156	2.7
Lliswerry	421	4.7	594	6.6	459	5.1
Llanwern	227	10.3	92	4.2	53	2.4
Langstone	406	12.4	57	1.7	89	2.7
Newport	6,894	6.6	5,616	5.3	3,793	3.6
Wales	194,029	8.6	96,689	4.3	73,647	3.3

²⁴ 2011 Census, Office for National Statistics (ONS)

Economic Inactivity

The most recent Census data in 2011²⁵ showed that the economic inactivity of residents within the East community varied across each of its five wards ranging from 31.6% in Langstone; 31.8% in Llanwern; 32.3% in Lliswerry; 34.3% in Alway; and 38.7% in Ringland; which compared to 32.5% for Newport and 34.2% across Wales. Residents of Alway and Ringland were more economically inactive compared to the Newport average, while Langstone, Llanwern and Lliswerry were less economically inactive.

Langstone (19.6%), Ringland (17.4%) & Llanwern (16.4%) had a higher percentage of residents who were retired compared to Newport (14.6%) and Wales (16.1%), while Lliswerry (11.6%) and Alway (12.9%) had a lower percentage.

Ringland (8.2%) and Alway (7.2%) had a higher percentage of residents who are 'long-term sick or disabled' compared to both Newport (5.7%) and Wales (6.3%), while Langstone and Llanwern had a lower percentage. Meanwhile, Lliswerry (5.7%) had the same percentage as Newport but lower than Wales.

Economic Inactivity							
Census 2011	All Usual Residents (Aged 16-74)	Economically Inactive		Retired		Student	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Alway	5,833	1,998	34.3	755	12.9	296	5.1
Ringland	5,758	2,226	38.7	1,000	17.4	239	4.2
Lliswerry	8,990	2,905	32.3	1,047	11.6	708	7.9
Llanwern	2,195	698	31.8	361	16.4	82	3.7
Langstone	3,265	1,031	31.6	640	19.6	125	3.8
Newport	105,141	34,130	32.5	15,389	14.6	5,591	5.3
Wales	2,245,166	768,431	34.2	361,501	16.1	133,880	6.0

Census 2011	Looking after home or family		Long-term sick or disabled		Other	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Alway	368	6.3	419	7.2	160	2.7
Ringland	344	6.0	474	8.2	169	2.9
Lliswerry	458	5.1	508	5.7	184	2.0
Llanwern	96	4.4	120	5.5	39	1.8
Langstone	111	3.4	111	3.4	44	1.3
Newport	4,642	4.4	6,039	5.7	2,469	2.3
Wales	86,396	3.8	140,760	6.3	45,894	2.0

²⁵ 2011 Census, Office for National Statistics (ONS)

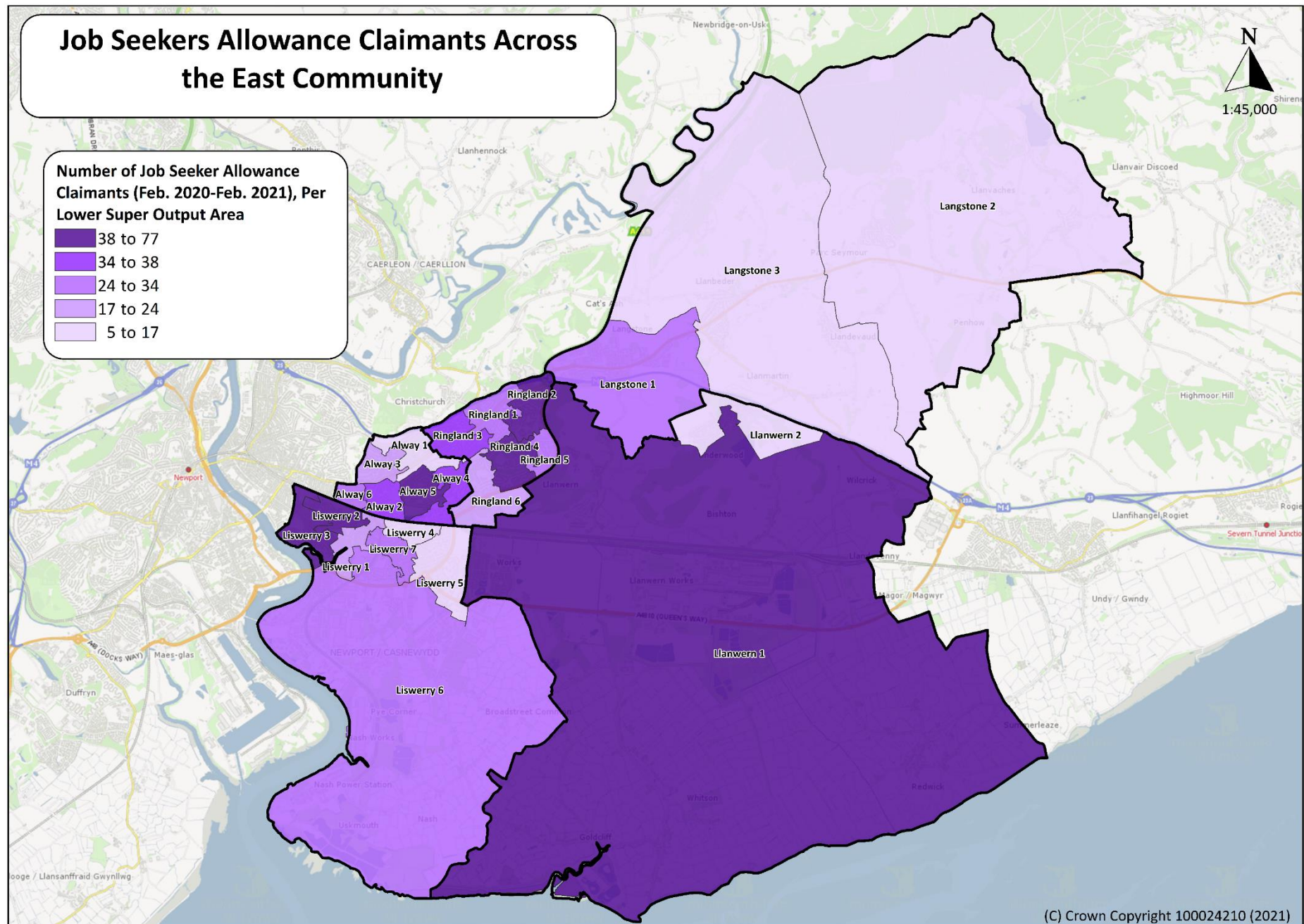
Job Seeker's Allowance

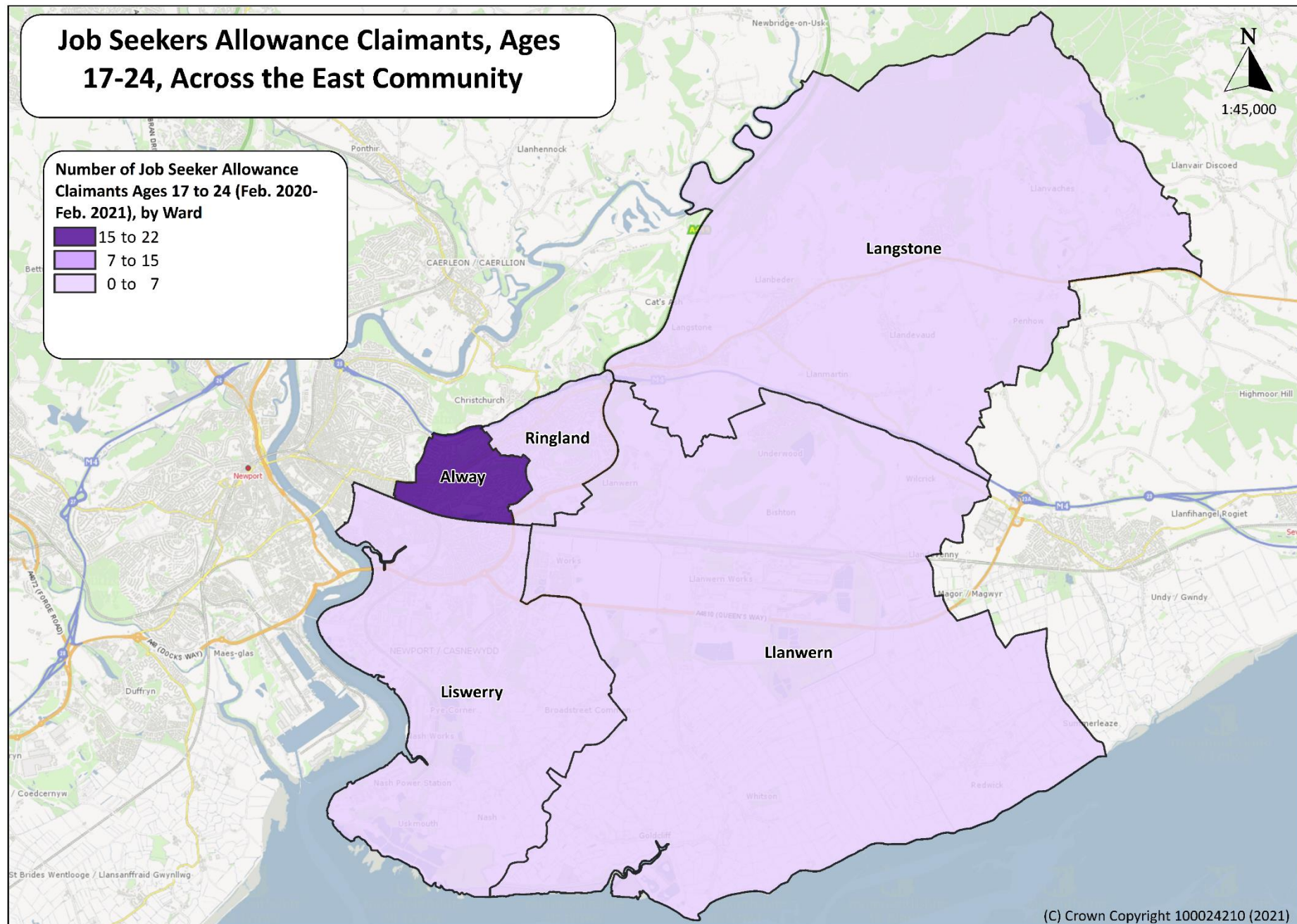
Across the five wards within the East Community the LSOA's with the highest number of Job Seeker Allowance claimants between February 2020 and February 2021 are in Alway 5; Ringland 4; Lliswerry 2; Ringland 2; Llanwern 1; and Lliswerry 3. This compares to the lowest numbers found in Llanwern 2; Alway 1; Langstone 3; Langstone 2; Lliswerry 4; and Lliswerry 5.

Only Alway and Ringland show claimants aged 17-24 between February 2020 and February 2021.

Total Job Seeker Allowance Claimants between February 2020 and February 2021		
Department for Work and Pensions²⁶	All ages	Aged 17-24
Alway 1	8	
Alway 2	35	
Alway 3	22	
Alway 4	34	
Alway 5	38	
Alway 6	28	
Alway	165	22
Ringland 1	24	
Ringland 2	48	
Ringland 3	34	
Ringland 4	38	
Ringland 5	25	
Ringland 6	17	
Ringland	186	6
Lliswerry 1	18	
Lliswerry 2	39	
Lliswerry 3	77	
Lliswerry 4	14	
Lliswerry 5	14	
Lliswerry 6	33	
Lliswerry 7	30	
Lliswerry	225	0
Llanwern 1	47	
Llanwern 2	5	
Llanwern	52	0
Langstone 1	33	
Langstone 2	12	
Langstone 3	10	
Langstone	55	0
Newport	2,535	90

²⁶ Department for Work and Pensions





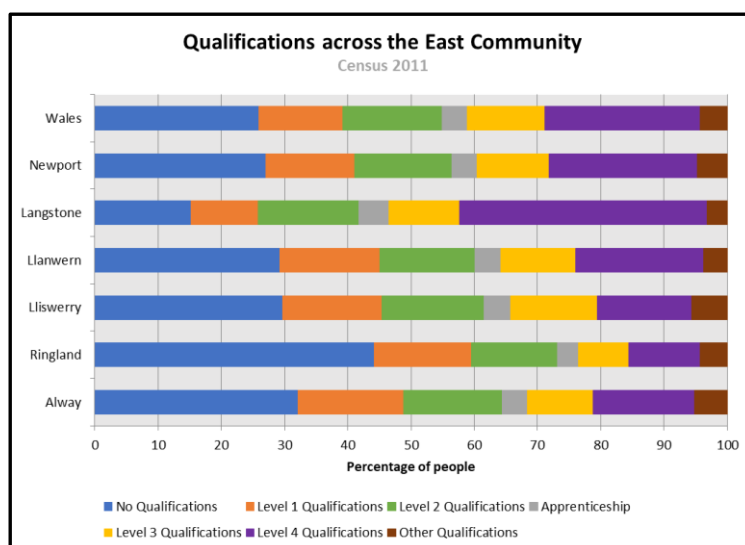
Adult Qualifications

The most recent Census data in 2011²⁷ showed that adults with no qualifications within the East community varied across each of its five wards ranging from Langstone (15.2%); Llanwern (29.3%); Lliswerry (29.7%); Alway (32.1%); and Ringland (44.2%); which compared to 27.0% for Newport. For higher level qualifications this varied from Ringland (11.2%); Lliswerry (14.9%); Alway (16.0%); Llanwern (20.2%); and Langstone (39.2%); which compared to 23.4% for Newport.

Langstone had both a lower proportion of adults with no qualifications and a higher proportion with higher level qualifications compared to the Newport average. While Alway, Ringland, Lliswerry and Llanwern had both a higher proportion of adults with no qualifications and a lower proportion with higher level qualifications compared to the Newport average.

Qualifications	All Usual Residents (Aged 16 and over)		No Qualifications		Level 1 Qualifications		Level 2 Qualifications	
	Census 2011							
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Alway	6,365		2,044	32.1	1,064	16.7	992	15.6
Ringland	6,750		2,984	44.2	1,034	15.3	920	13.6
Lliswerry	9,685		2,875	29.7	1,524	15.7	1,561	16.1
Llanwern	2,401		703	29.3	378	15.7	361	15.0
Langstone	3,621		550	15.2	385	10.6	578	16.0
Newport	116,348		31,454	27.0	16,399	14.1	17,834	15.3
Wales	2,507,160		650,517	25.9	332,943	13.3	393,819	15.7

Census 2011	Apprenticeship		Level 3 Qualifications		Level 4 Qualifications		Other Qualifications	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Alway	255	4.0	659	10.4	1,019	16.0	332	5.2
Ringland	224	3.3	540	8.0	756	11.2	292	4.3
Lliswerry	402	4.2	1,333	13.8	1,443	14.9	547	5.6
Llanwern	100	4.2	283	11.8	486	20.2	90	3.7
Langstone	171	4.7	403	11.1	1,418	39.2	116	3.2
Newport	4,685	4.0	13,203	11.3	27,202	23.4	5,571	4.8
Wales	98,843	3.9	308,171	12.3	614,116	24.5	108,751	4.3



²⁷ 2011 Census, Office for National Statistics (ONS)

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

Children Living in Low Income Families

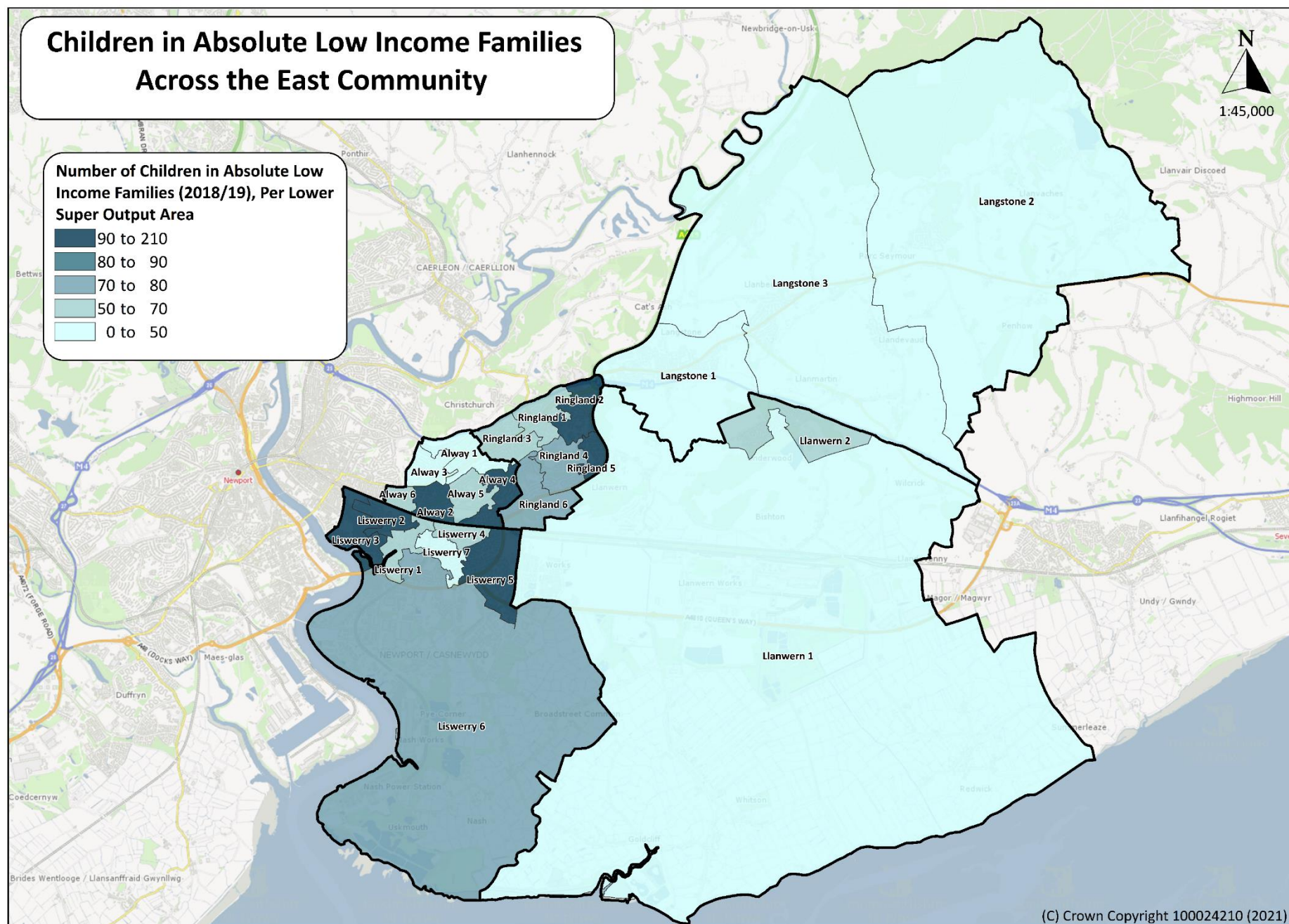
Within the East community the areas with the highest number of children in absolute low-income families in 2018-19 were in Lliswerry 3 (204); Alway 2 (145); Lliswerry 2 (134); Alway 4 (130); Lliswerry 5 (109); Ringland 2 (95); and Ringland 5 (94). This compares to the lowest numbers found in Langstone 3 (9); Langstone 2 (16); Alway 1 (27); Alway 3 (28); Lliswerry 7 (44); Llanwern 1 (48); and Langstone 1 (48).

Across the East community for the number of children in absolute low-income families this varied across each of its five wards ranging from Lliswerry (695); Ringland (456); Alway (437); Llanwern (105); and Langstone (73).

Since 2014-15 the number of children in absolute low-income families has decreased across four of its five wards, with the biggest drop in Llanwern (30.92%) followed by Alway (30.63%); Ringland (19.72%); and Lliswerry (15.24%); which compares to a decrease of 20.20% for Newport and 23.44% for Wales. While there has been a slight increase found in Langstone (5.80%).

Children in Absolute Low-Income Families					
Department for Work and Pensions²⁸	2014-15 No.	2015-16 No.	2016-17 No.	2017-18 No.	2018-19 No.
Alway 1	30	31	28	36	27
Alway 2	197	169	161	133	145
Alway 3	55	36	33	35	28
Alway 4	158	172	138	105	130
Alway 5	116	90	72	57	57
Alway 6	74	75	67	65	50
Alway	630	573	499	431	437
Ringland 1	104	81	86	63	65
Ringland 2	121	79	72	99	95
Ringland 3	58	65	53	39	53
Ringland 4	99	90	90	79	71
Ringland 5	113	117	99	91	94
Ringland 6	73	86	97	75	78
Ringland	568	518	497	446	456
Lliswerry 1	117	69	78	82	65
Lliswerry 2	129	161	120	141	134
Lliswerry 3	206	154	158	188	204
Lliswerry 4	74	73	47	69	64
Lliswerry 5	152	126	106	102	109
Lliswerry 6	88	96	86	79	75
Lliswerry 7	54	56	61	50	44
Lliswerry	820	735	656	711	695
Llanwern 1	69	52	48	54	48
Llanwern 2	83	70	63	36	57
Llanwern	152	122	111	90	105
Langstone 1	47	44	45	45	48
Langstone 2	10	17	16	8	16
Langstone 3	12	13	16	14	9
Langstone	69	74	77	67	73
Newport	8,021	7,327	6,674	6,494	6,401
Wales	130,279	118,031	105,728	103,568	99,736

²⁸ Department for Work and Pensions



Free School Meals

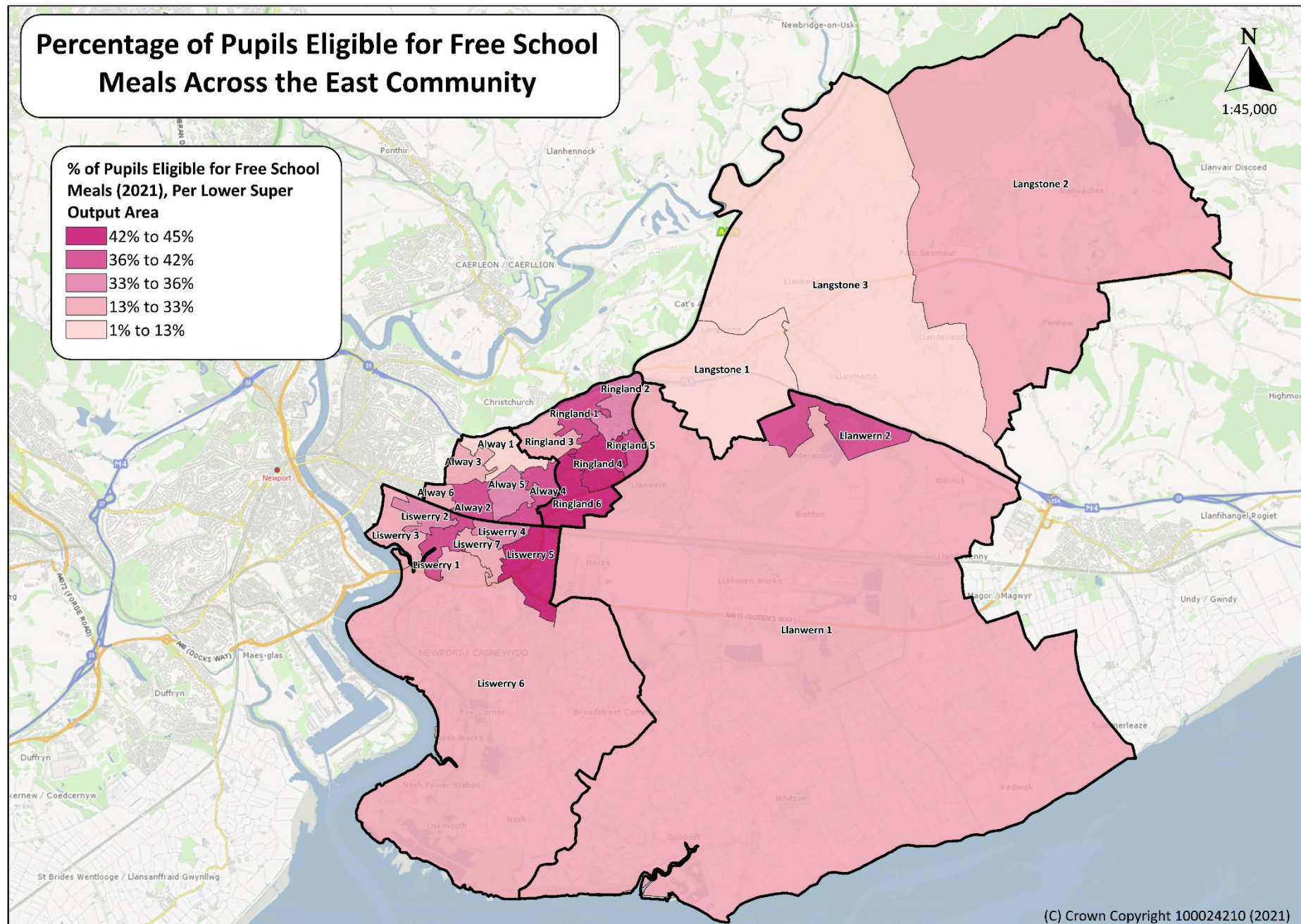
Within the East community the areas with the highest percentage of pupils eligible for free school meals in 2021 were in Ringland 4 (41.5%); Ringland 6 (43.8%); and Lliswerry 5 (45.3%). This compares to the lowest percentage of eligible pupils being in Langstone 3 (0.7%); Langstone 1 (4.9%); and Alway 1 (7.7%).

Across the East community for the highest percentage of pupils eligible for free school meals in 2021 this varied across each of its five wards ranging from Langstone (4.7%); Llanwern (21.3%); Lliswerry (27.5%); Alway (28.2%); and Ringland (36.3%); compared to 21.0% across Newport.

For pupils eligible for free school meals in 2021; Langstone has a lower percentage compared to the Newport average, with Ringland, Alway, Lliswerry and Llanwern showing a higher percentage.

Free School Meals in 2021			
PLASC 2021 ²⁹	Total Pupils	Pupils Eligible for Free School Meals	
		No.	%
Alway 1	168	13	7.7
Alway 2	375	139	37.1
Alway 3	228	30	13.2
Alway 4	431	160	37.1
Alway 5	326	111	34.0
Alway 6	212	37	17.5
Alway	1,740	490	28.2
Ringland 1	226	85	37.6
Ringland 2	232	80	34.5
Ringland 3	231	41	17.7
Ringland 4	342	142	41.5
Ringland 5	312	122	39.1
Ringland 6	240	105	43.8
Ringland	1,583	575	36.3
Lliswerry 1	274	99	36.1
Lliswerry 2	490	165	33.7
Lliswerry 3	607	117	19.3
Lliswerry 4	229	75	32.8
Lliswerry 5	307	139	45.3
Lliswerry 6	420	56	13.3
Lliswerry 7	243	55	22.6
Lliswerry	2,570	706	27.5
Llanwern 1	443	73	16.5
Llanwern 2	149	53	35.6
Llanwern	592	126	21.3
Langstone 1	369	18	4.9
Langstone 2	61	8	13.1
Langstone 3	150	1	0.7
Langstone	580	27	4.7
Newport	26,363	5,532	21.0

²⁹ Pupil Level Annual Survey Census (PLASC) 2021

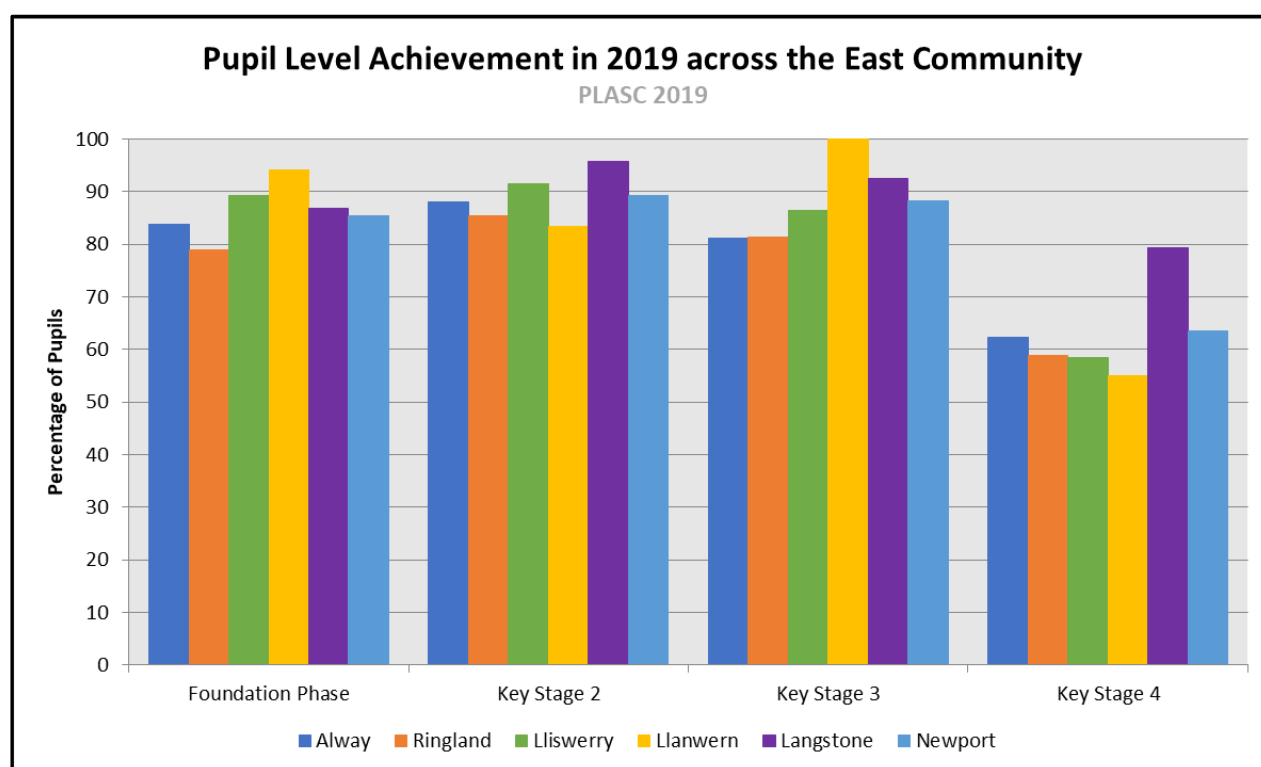


How skilled are our children and young people?

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

The graph below shows the levels of achievement obtained for school pupils across the five wards within the East community in the foundation phase and key stages 2 to 4.

Pupil Level Achievement in 2019 – Achieving Expected Level								
PLASC 2019 ³⁰	Foundation Phase		Key Stage 2		Key Stage 3		Key Stage 4	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Alway	103	83.7	124	87.9	95	81.2	58	62.4
Ringland	101	78.9	94	85.5	79	81.4	60	58.8
Lliswerry	166	89.2	171	91.4	127	86.4	72	58.5
Llanwern	32	94.1	35	83.3	17	100.0	11	55.0
Langstone	33	86.8	44	95.7	37	92.5	27	79.4
Newport	1,640	85.3	1,752	89.3	1,470	88.3	985	63.5



³⁰ Pupil Level Annual School Census (PLASC) 2019

Foundation Phase

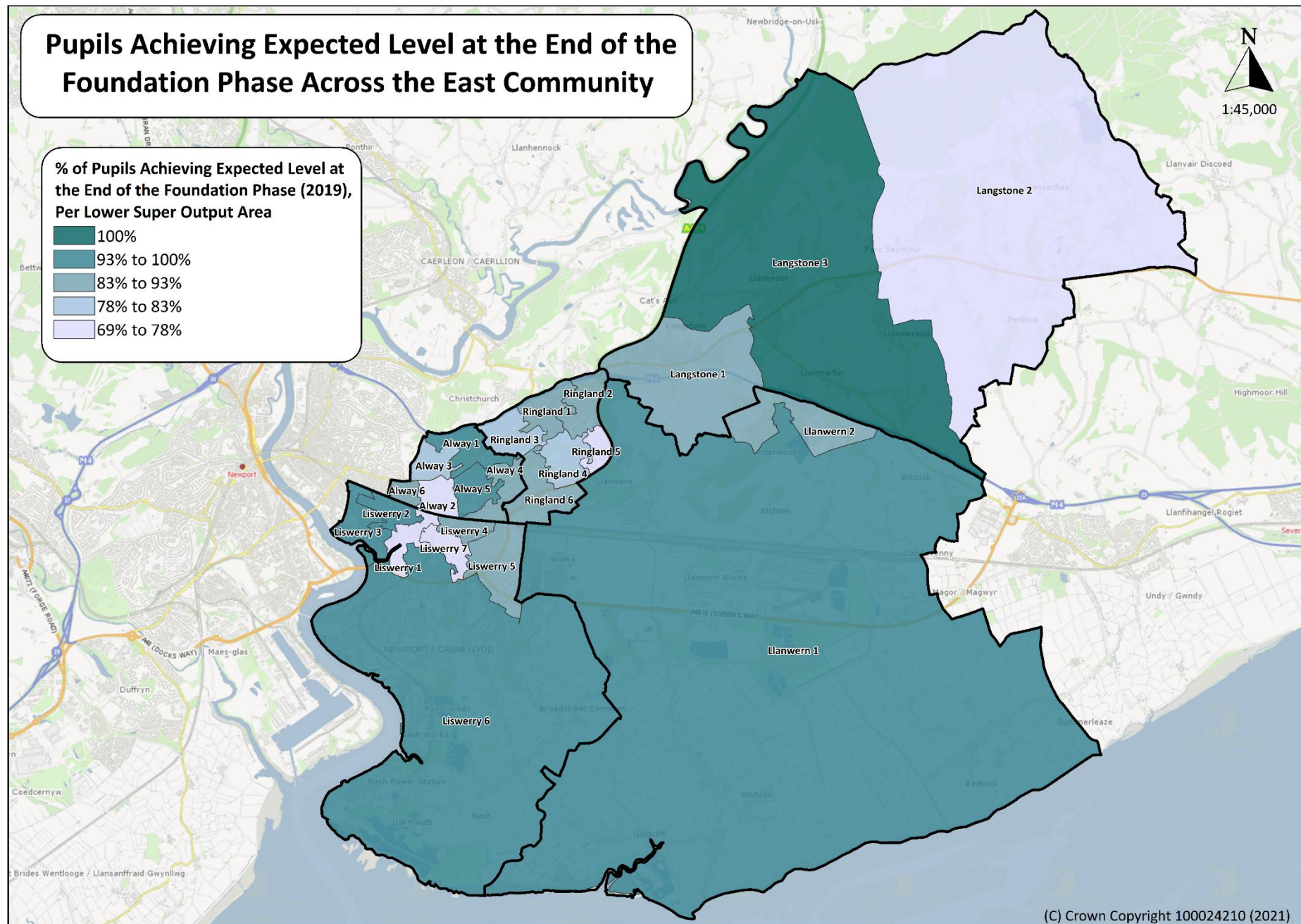
Within the East community the area with the highest percentage of pupils achieving their expected level at the end of the Foundation Phase in 2019 was in Langstone 3 at 100% achievement. This compares to the lowest percentage of pupils being in Ringland 5 (69.0%); Alway 2 (73.9%); Lliswerry 1 (73.9%); and Lliswerry 7 (75.0%).

Across the East community the percentage of pupils achieving their expected level at the end of the Foundation Phase in 2019 varied across its five wards ranging from Llanwern (94.1%); Lliswerry (89.2%); Langstone (86.8%); Alway (83.7%); and Ringland (78.9%).

Alway and Ringland had a lower percentage of pupils achieving their expected level compared to the Newport average (85.3%), while Llanwern, Lliswerry and Langstone had a higher percentage.

Pupil Level Achievement in 2019 – Foundation Phase			
PLASC 2019 ³¹	Total Pupils	Achieving Expected Level	
		No.	%
Alway 1	14	13	92.9
Alway 2	23	17	73.9
Alway 3	18	14	77.8
Alway 4	38	32	84.2
Alway 5	15	14	93.3
Alway 6	15	13	86.7
Alway	123	103	83.7
Ringland 1	23	19	82.6
Ringland 2	13	11	84.6
Ringland 3	23	18	78.3
Ringland 4	23	18	78.3
Ringland 5	29	20	69.0
Ringland 6	17	15	88.2
Ringland	128	101	78.9
Lliswerry 1	23	17	73.9
Lliswerry 2	27	25	92.6
Lliswerry 3	50	47	94.0
Lliswerry 4	19	17	89.5
Lliswerry 5	28	25	89.3
Lliswerry 6	27	26	96.3
Lliswerry 7	12	9	75.0
Lliswerry	186	166	89.2
Llanwern 1	24	23	95.8
Llanwern 2	10	9	90.0
Llanwern	34	32	94.1
Langstone 1	24	21	87.5
Langstone 2	7	5	71.4
Langstone 3	7	7	100.0
Langstone	38	33	86.8
Newport	1,922	1,640	85.3

³¹ Pupil Level Annual School Census (PLASC) 2019



Key Stage 2 (11 years)

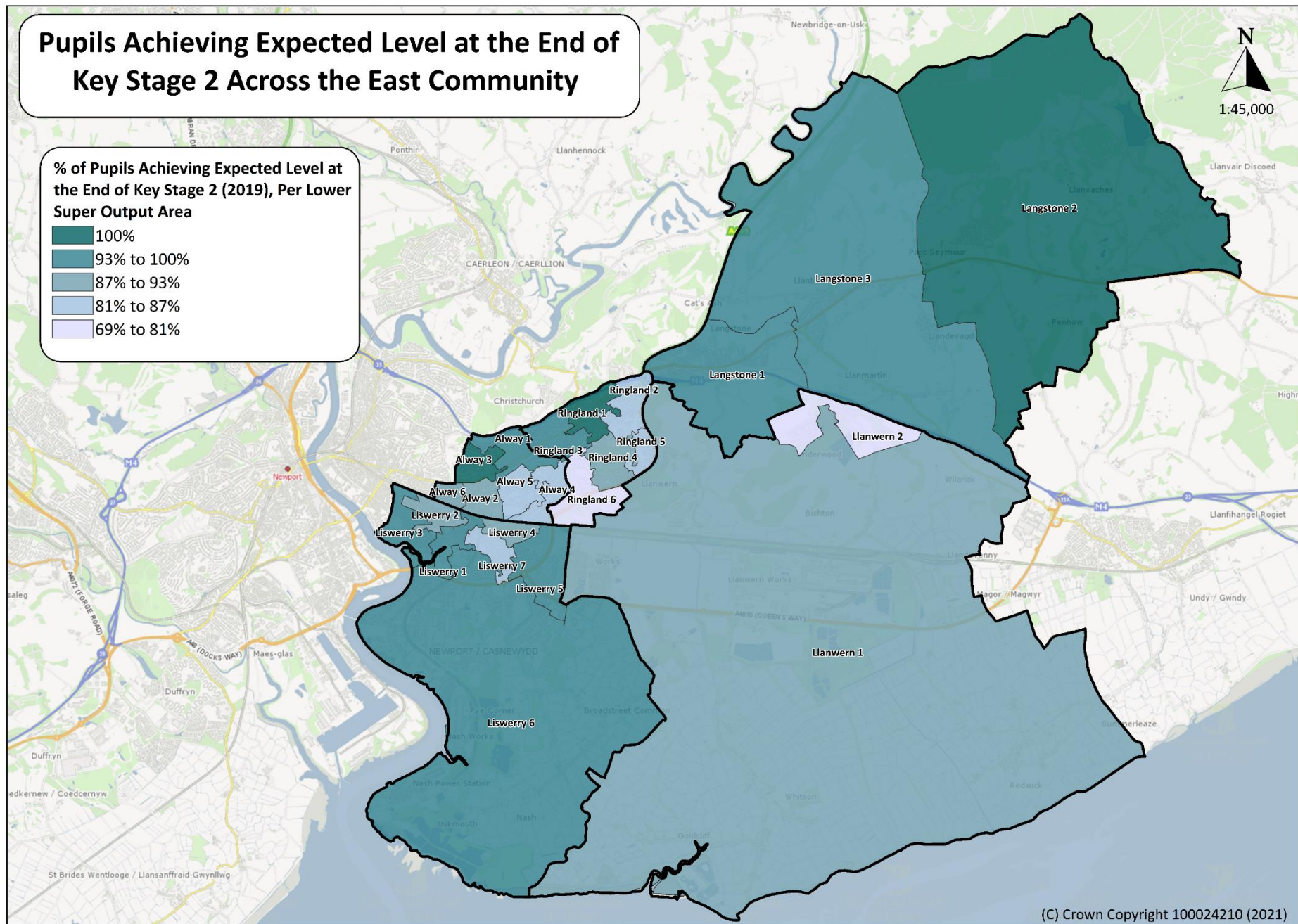
Within the East community the area with the highest percentage of pupils achieving expected level at the end of Key Stage 2 in 2019 was in Langstone 2 at 100% achievement. This compares to the lowest percentage of pupils being in Ringland 6 (68.8%); and Llanwern 2 (76.2%).

Across the East community the percentage of pupils achieving their expected level at the end of Key Stage 2 in 2019 varied across its five wards ranging from Langstone (95.7%); Lliswerry (91.4%); Alway (87.9%); Ringland (85.5%); and Llanwern (83.3%).

All of the five wards had a higher percentage of pupils achieving their expected level compared to the Newport average (83.1%).

Pupil Level Achievement in 2019 – Key Stage 2			
PLASC 2019 ³²	Total Pupils	Achieving Expected Level	
		No.	%
Alway 1	14	13	92.9
Alway 2	36	32	88.9
Alway 3	13	13	100.0
Alway 4	37	31	83.8
Alway 5	21	17	81.0
Alway 6	20	18	90.0
Alway	141	124	87.9
Ringland 1	14	14	100.0
Ringland 2	29	24	82.8
Ringland 3	14	13	92.9
Ringland 4	17	15	88.2
Ringland 5	20	17	85.0
Ringland 6	16	11	68.8
Ringland	110	94	85.5
Lliswerry 1	31	29	93.5
Lliswerry 2	39	34	87.2
Lliswerry 3	40	37	92.5
Lliswerry 4	16	14	87.5
Lliswerry 5	19	18	94.7
Lliswerry 6	30	29	96.7
Lliswerry 7	12	10	83.3
Lliswerry	187	171	91.4
Llanwern 1	21	19	90.5
Llanwern 2	21	16	76.2
Llanwern	42	35	83.3
Langstone 1	27	26	96.3
Langstone 2	3	3	100.0
Langstone 3	16	15	93.8
Langstone	46	44	95.7
Newport	1,962	1,752	89.3

³² Pupil Level Annual School Census (PLASC) 2019



Key Stage 3 (14 years)

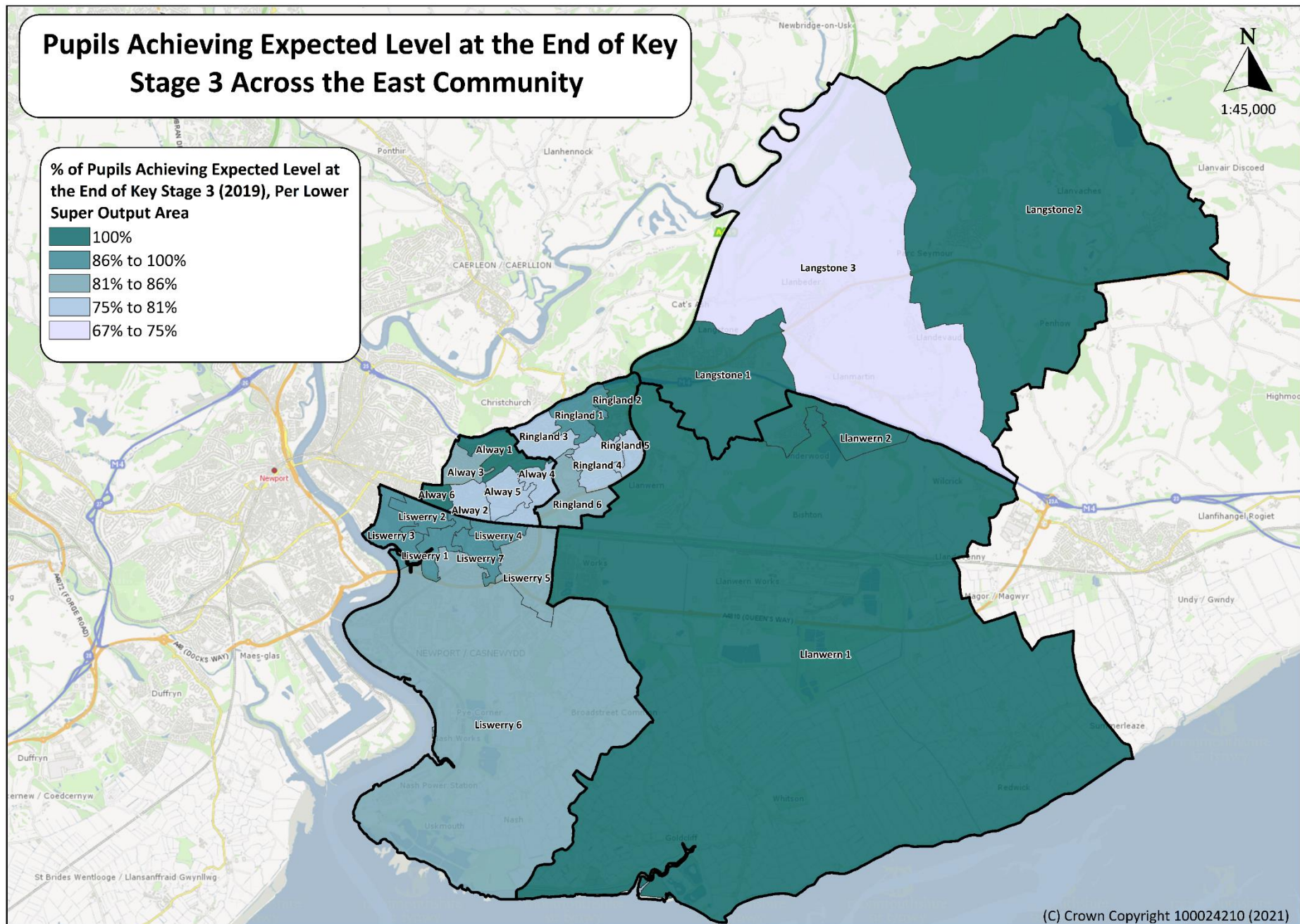
Within the East community the areas with the highest percentage of pupils achieving expected level at the end of Key Stage 3 in 2019 were in Alway 1; Alway 6; Ringland 2; Llanwern 1; Llanwern 2; Langstone 1; and Langstone 2 at 100% achievement. This compares to the lowest percentage of pupils being in Langstone 3 (66.7%).

Across the East community the percentage of pupils achieving their expected level at the end of Key Stage 3 in 2019 varied across its five wards ranging from Llanwern (100.0%); Langstone (92.5%); Lliswerry (86.4%); Ringland (81.4%); and Alway (81.2%).

Llanwern and Langstone had a higher percentage of pupils achieving their expected level compared to the Newport average (88.3%), while Alway, Ringland and Lliswerry had a lower percentage.

Pupil Level Achievement in 2019 – Key Stage 3			
PLASC 2019 ³³	Total Pupils	Achieving Expected Level	
		No.	%
Alway 1	15	15	100.0
Alway 2	28	21	75.0
Alway 3	13	11	84.6
Alway 4	36	27	75.0
Alway 5	18	14	77.8
Alway 6	7	7	100.0
Alway	117	95	81.2
Ringland 1	9	8	88.9
Ringland 2	13	13	100.0
Ringland 3	8	6	75.0
Ringland 4	28	21	75.0
Ringland 5	18	14	77.8
Ringland 6	21	17	81.0
Ringland	97	79	81.4
Lliswerry 1	15	14	93.3
Lliswerry 2	28	24	85.7
Lliswerry 3	33	29	87.9
Lliswerry 4	15	13	86.7
Lliswerry 5	16	13	81.3
Lliswerry 6	19	16	84.2
Lliswerry 7	21	18	85.7
Lliswerry	147	127	86.4
Llanwern 1	11	11	100.0
Llanwern 2	6	6	100.0
Llanwern	17	17	100.0
Langstone 1	27	27	100.0
Langstone 2	4	4	100.0
Langstone 3	9	6	66.7
Langstone	40	37	92.5
Newport	1,664	1,470	88.3

³³ Pupil Level Annual School Census (PLASC) 2019



Key Stage 4 (Level 2 Threshold)

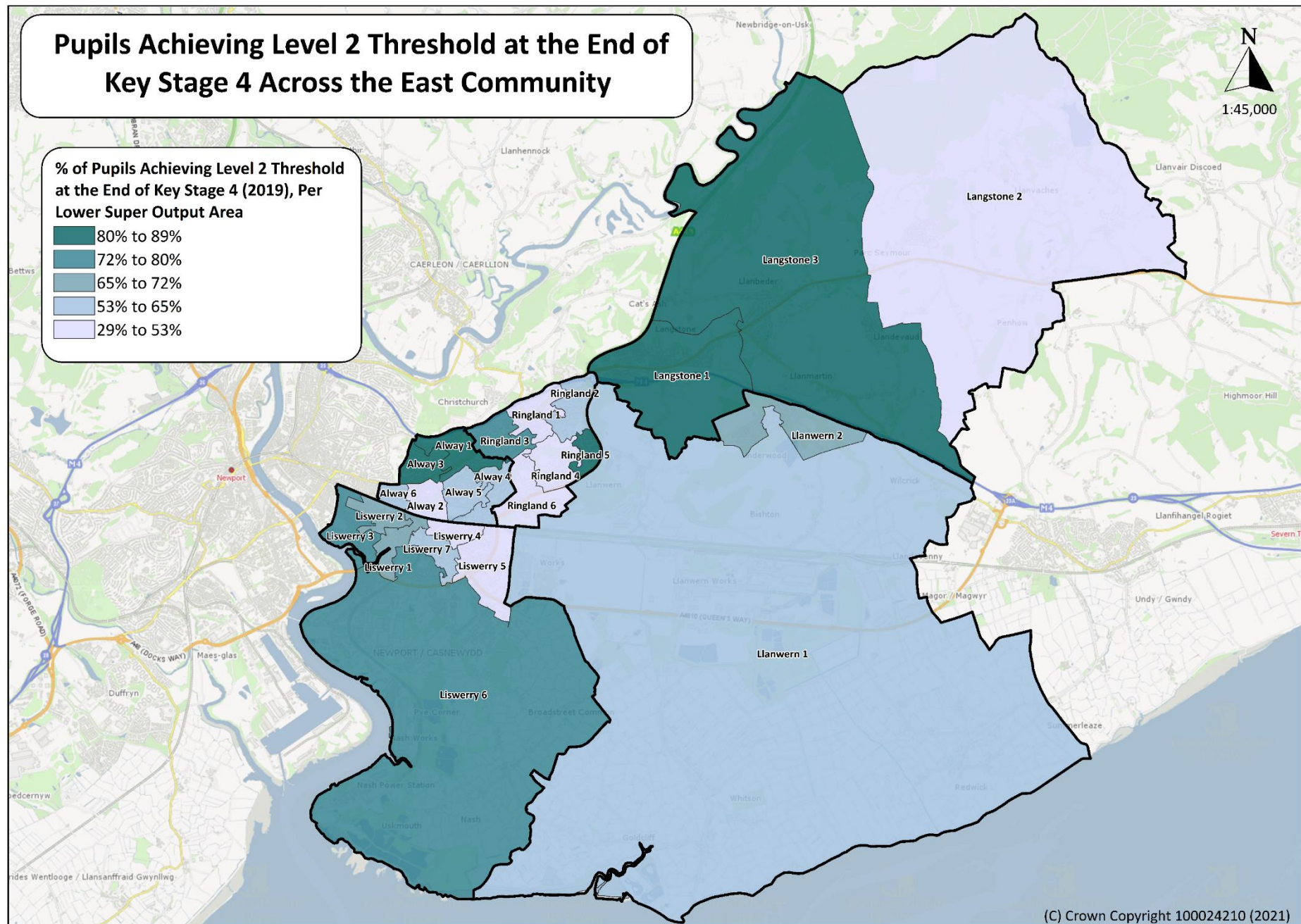
Within the East community the areas with the highest percentage of pupils achieving Level 2 Threshold at the end of Key Stage 4 in 2019 were in Alway 1 (88.9%); Langstone 1 (85.0%); Langstone 3 (81.8%); Ringland 5 (80.0%); and Alway 3 (80.0%). This compares to the lowest percentage of pupils being in Lliswerry 5 (29.4%); Langstone 2 (33.3%); Alway 2 (38.9%); Ringland 6 (41.7%); Ringland 4 (42.1%); Ringland 1 (43.8%); and Lliswerry 4 (45.0%).

Across the East community the percentage of pupils achieving Level 2 Threshold at the end of Key Stage 4 in 2019 varied across its five wards ranging from Langstone (79.4%); Alway (62.4%); Ringland (58.8%); Lliswerry (58.5%); and Llanwern (55.0%).

Langstone had a higher percentage of pupils achieving their expected level compared to the Newport average (63.5%), while Llanwern, Lliswerry, Ringland and Alway had a lower percentage.

Pupil Level Achievement in 2019 – Key Stage 4			
PLASC 2019 ³⁴	Total Pupils	Achieving Expected Level	
		No.	%
Alway 1	9	8	88.9
Alway 2	18	7	38.9
Alway 3	20	16	80.0
Alway 4	19	11	57.9
Alway 5	18	11	61.1
Alway 6	9	5	55.6
Alway	93	58	62.4
Ringland 1	16	7	43.8
Ringland 2	15	9	60.0
Ringland 3	15	11	73.3
Ringland 4	19	8	42.1
Ringland 5	25	20	80.0
Ringland 6	12	5	41.7
Ringland	102	60	58.8
Lliswerry 1	9	6	66.7
Lliswerry 2	26	17	65.4
Lliswerry 3	16	12	75.0
Lliswerry 4	20	9	45.0
Lliswerry 5	17	5	29.4
Lliswerry 6	18	13	72.2
Lliswerry 7	17	10	58.8
Lliswerry	123	72	58.5
Llanwern 1	17	9	52.9
Llanwern 2	3	2	66.7
Llanwern	20	11	55.0
Langstone 1	20	17	85.0
Langstone 2	3	1	33.3
Langstone 3	11	9	81.8
Langstone	34	27	79.4
Newport	1,550	985	63.5

³⁴ Pupil Level Annual School Census (PLASC) 2019



Section 4: Social well-being

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

How healthy is our community?

WIMD 2019 – Health Domain

The Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019³⁵ (WIMD) is a measure of relative deprivation for small areas. WIMD is currently made up of eight separate domains (or types) of deprivation. Each domain is compiled from a range of different indicators.

The indicators (relating to the whole population) within the health domain of WIMD are indirectly age-sex standardised to adjust for the expected prevalence of disease within the underlying population. This allows the Index to identify areas where health deprivations exist beyond the effect of age and sex. The health domain includes seven indicators:

- GP-recorded chronic conditions
- Limiting long-term illness
- Premature deaths
- GP-recorded mental health conditions
- Cancer Incidence
- Low birth weight
- Children aged 4-5 who are obese

GP-recorded diagnosis of a chronic condition (indirectly age-sex standardised)

This was a new indicator in 2019 and is based on counts of people with diagnoses for conditions from a defined list of disease registers and sub-indicators obtained from GP practices in Wales (as at 31 March 2019). It measures the number of people with a current diagnosis of one or more of the conditions listed below:

- Coronary Heart Disease
- Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease
- Stroke and Transient Ischaemic Attack
- Peripheral Arterial Disease
- Chronic Kidney Disease
- Diabetes Mellitus (type 1 for all ages, type 2 and other types for people aged 17+)
- Epilepsy

These counts were de-duplicated so that patients with more than one condition were not counted twice. Patient level data were aggregated to small areas (LSOAs), according to patient addresses, so that prevalence is based on where people live rather than where they are registered with a GP. This indicator is presented as a rate per 100 people. For the denominator, we have used the latest available Small Area Population Estimates (mid-2018), minus the prison population (2018).

Limiting long-term illness (indirectly age-sex standardised)

This indicator covers any long-term illness, health problem or disability that limits daily activities or work, and includes all usual residents. This indicator is based on 2011 Census data and is expressed as a rate per 100

³⁵ [Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019](#)

people. The same data was used for WIMD 2019 (as for WIMD 2014), since there was no Census update (or alternative source at small area level) in-between the two indices.

Premature death rate – for those under the age of 75 (indirectly age-sex standardised)

This was a new indicator for WIMD 2019 and is based on 10 years of death registrations data (2009-2018 average in 2019), from the Office for National Statistics. The premature death rate is presented as a rate per 100,000 people. Poor health can manifest itself in lower life expectancy, which can be captured through age and sex standardised death rates.

GP-recorded diagnosis of a mental health condition (indirectly age-sex standardised)

This was a new indicator for WIMD 2019 and is based on counts of people with diagnoses from a defined list of disease registers and sub-indicators obtained from GP practices in Wales (as at 31 March 2019). It measures the number of people with a current diagnosis of one or more of the conditions listed below:

- Depression
- Low mood (patients with record of low mood and an active repeat prescription for an anti-depressant)
- Anxiety disorder (including panic disorders)
- Dementia
- Severe mental illnesses (schizophrenia, bipolar affective disorder, and other psychoses)

These counts were de-duplicated so that patients with more than one condition were not counted twice. Patient level data were aggregated to small areas (LSOAs), according to patient addresses, so that prevalence is based on where people live rather than where they are registered with a GP. For the denominator, we have used the latest available Small Area Population Estimates (mid-2018), minus the prison population (2018).

Cancer incidence (indirectly age-sex standardised)

This indicator uses counts of all cases of cancer including all malignancies, excluding non-melanoma skin cancer (data from Public Health Wales) and population data from the Office for National Statistics. This indicator is based on ten years of data (2007-2016 in WIMD 2019) and has been published regularly since 2008. The data is expressed as a rate per 100,000 people. Indicator data are not strictly comparable over time because the technique of indirect standardisation involves using updated age-sex specific rates for Wales in calculating rates for small areas.

Low birth weight

This indicator is the percentage of live single births (singletons) for which birth weight is less than 2.5kg, and is calculated as a 10-year average, using data from the Office for National Statistics. This indicator is comparable over time. For WIMD 2019, the reference period for the data was 2009 to 2018.

Children aged 4-5 who are obese

This new indicator on children who are obese measures the proportion of reception aged children (those aged 4 and 5) who are obese. This data is based on the average over 6 years from 2012-13 to 2017-18. This data is provided by Public Health Wales (PHW), and captured through the Child Measurement Programme (CMP) for Wales. Obesity is calculated using the age and sex-specific body mass index (BMI) centiles (which includes height information) calculated using the British 1990 growth reference (UK90) (from a method proposed by Cole et al (1995)). Children who fall in the 95th centile or above are considered to be obese.

The smallest level that PHW publish the CMP data at is Middle layer Super Output Area (MSOA) level, rather than LSOA. This is because of concerns around the possible misuse of data to identify specific areas where the highest percentage of obese children live and the possibility of identifying individuals when drilling down to small numbers. For these reasons, whilst LSOA level rates are used in the domain and Index calculations, we only publish indicator values for MSOAs and higher-level geographies as part of WIMD indicator datasets. Pupil's home addresses were used to identify the LSOA in which children live rather than the LSOA of their school.

Health Rank 2019	Number of LSOAs	% of LSOAs in most deprived 10% Ranks 1-191	% of LSOAs in most deprived 20% Ranks 1-382	% of LSOAs in most deprived 30% Ranks 1-573	% of LSOAs in most deprived 50% Ranks 1-955
Newport	95	14.7	26.3	34.7	54.7
Wales	1,909	10	20	30	50

The LSOA's of Ringland 5, Alway 4, Alway 2 and Lliswerry 2 ranked in the top 10% most deprived areas in Wales for the Health domain, while Llanwern 2 ranked in the top 40% most deprived; and Langstone 3 ranked in the top 20% least deprived. In comparison the LSOA's of Langstone 2 and Langstone 1 ranked in the top 10% least deprived areas; Llanwern 1, Lliswerry 6 and Alway 6 ranked in the top 40% least deprived; and Ringland 6 ranked in the top 40% most deprived in Wales.

	WIMD Rank	Health
Alway 1	1477	1423
Alway 2	72	85
Alway 3	1426	1404
Alway 4	111	75
Alway 5	393	549
Alway 6	834	1166
Ringland 1	329	480
Ringland 2	146	420
Ringland 3	645	483
Ringland 4	102	290
Ringland 5	69	73
Ringland 6	183	624
Lliswerry 1	373	868
Lliswerry 2	171	140
Lliswerry 3	778	944
Lliswerry 4	620	817
Lliswerry 5	134	333
Lliswerry 6	740	1181
Lliswerry 7	750	823
Llanwern 1	913	1220
Llanwern 2	760	687
Langstone 1	1702	1848
Langstone 2	1595	1867
Langstone 3	1660	1690

Key:



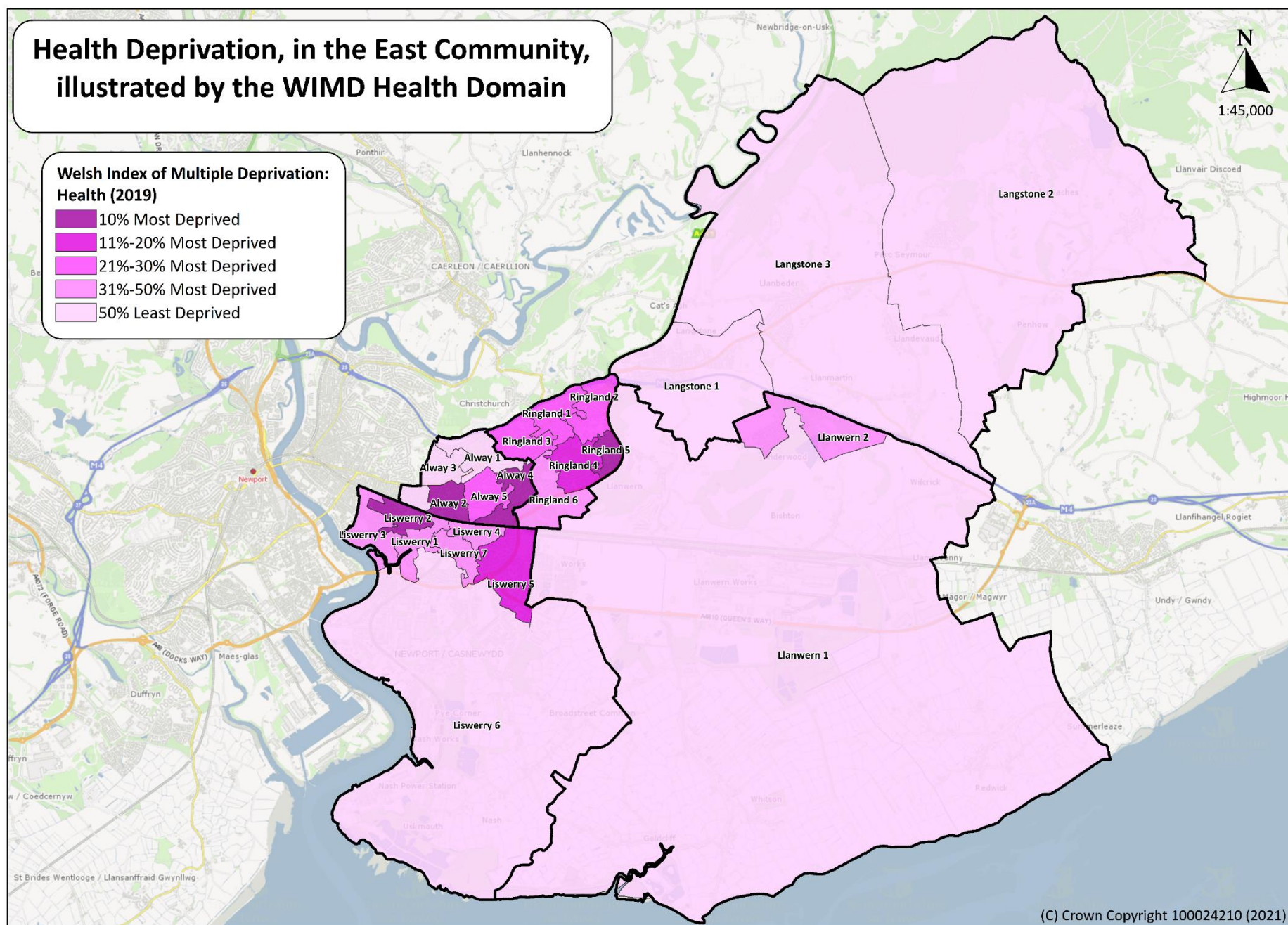
Overall WIMD Rank where Lower Super Output Area is ranked in top 10% most deprived in Wales

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 Health Domain rank for each designated Lower Super Output Area within the five wards of the East community area.

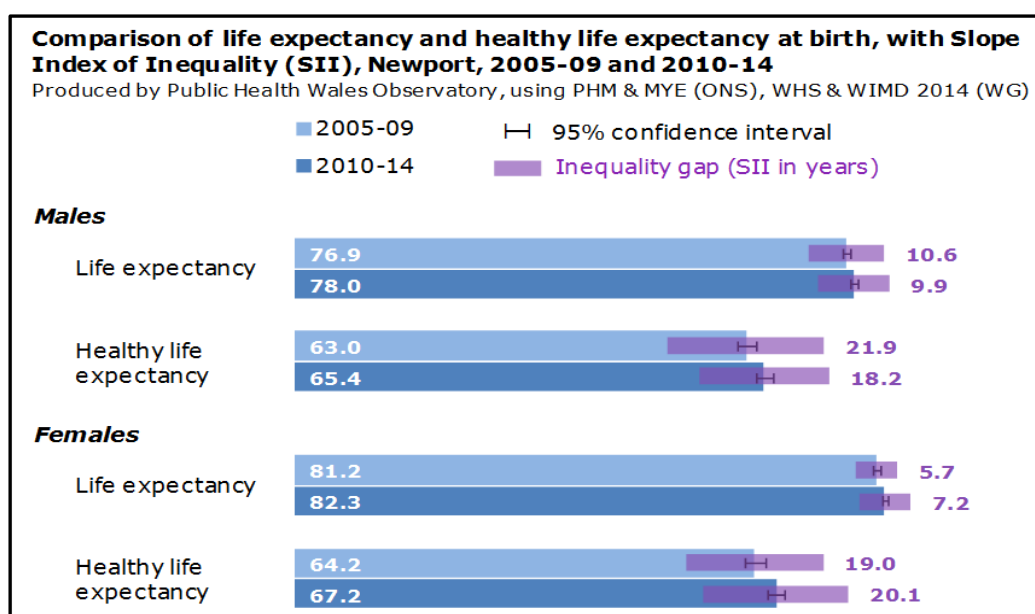


Life Expectancy

Measures of life expectancy are key to understanding the well-being of an area and its citizens. Life expectancy at birth is a widely used statistical measure of the average expected years of life for a new-born based on currently observed mortality rates. As such, life expectancy at birth is also a measure of mortality across all ages.

The life expectancy³⁶ of males in Newport in 2017-19 stands as 77.9 years, compared to 78.5 years for Wales. This has decreased gradually for Newport since 2012-14 (78.1 years). The life expectancy of females in Newport in 2017-19 stands at 82.3 years, which is the same as Wales. This has slightly decreased from 2012-14 (82.4 years). The life expectancy of females is 4.4 years longer than the life expectancy of males in 2017-19.

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



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

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

Healthy Life Expectancy

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

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

³⁶ [Life expectancy, Office for National Statistics](#)

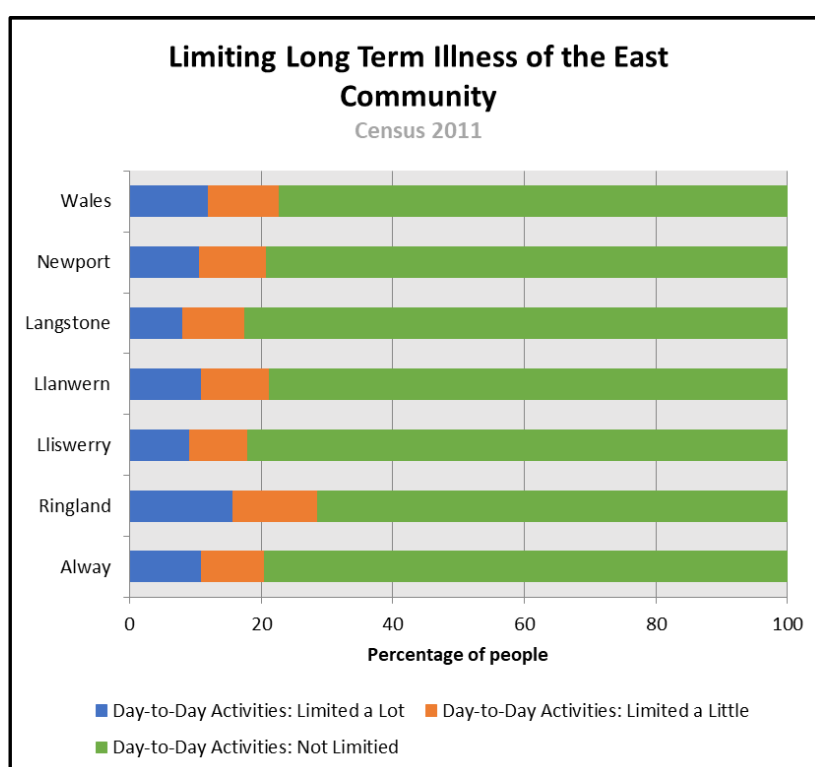
Health Status

The most recent Census data in 2011³⁷ showed that the percentage of residents within the East community whose activities were limited a lot or a little due to long term illness varied across each of its five wards ranging from 17.5% in Langstone; 18.0% in Lliswerry; 20.4% in Alway; 21.2% in Llanwern; and 28.5% in Ringland; which compared to 20.8% in Newport and 22.7% in Wales.

Ringland and Llanwern had a higher percentage of residents whose activities were limited due to long term illness compared to the Newport average; while Langstone, Lliswerry and Alway had a lower percentage.

Limiting Long Term Illness: Day-to-Day Activities

Census 2011	All Residents	Limited a Lot		Limited a Little		Not Limited	
	No.	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Alway	8,331	904	10.9	799	9.6	6,628	79.6
Ringland	8,550	1,344	15.7	1,093	12.8	6,113	71.5
Lliswerry	12,353	1,131	9.2	1,092	8.8	10,130	82.0
Llanwern	2,961	321	10.8	306	10.3	2,334	78.8
Langstone	4,425	354	8.0	421	9.5	3,650	82.5
Newport	145,736	15,515	10.6	14,801	10.2	115,420	79.2
Wales	3,063,456	364,318	11.9	331,537	10.8	2,367,601	77.3

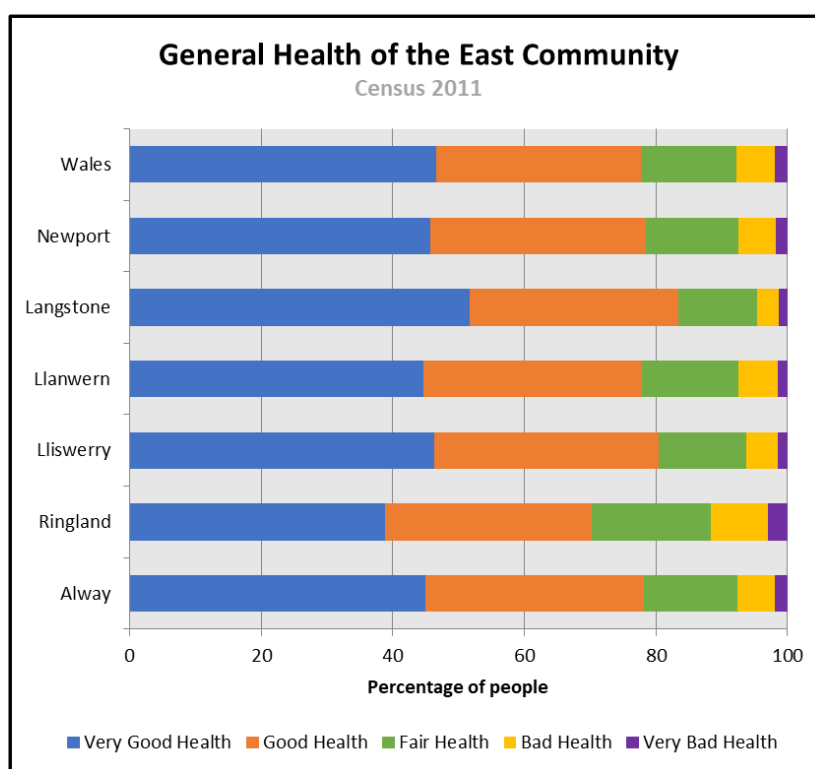


³⁷ 2011 Census, Office for National Statistics (ONS)

The most recent Census data in 2011³⁸ showed that the percentage of residents within the East community who rated their health as bad or very bad varied across each of its five wards ranging from 4.5% in Langstone; 6.2% in Lliswerry; 7.3% in Llanwern; 7.6% in Alway; and 11.5% in Ringland; which compared to 7.4% in Newport and 7.6% in Wales.

Langstone, Lliswerry and Llanwern had a lower percentage of residents who rated their health as bad or very bad compared to the Newport average, while Ringland and Alway had a higher percentage.

General Health										
Census 2011	Very Good Health		Good Health		Fair Health		Bad Health		Very Bad Health	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Alway	3,747	45.0	2,768	33.2	1,184	14.2	476	5.7	156	1.9
Ringland	3,330	38.9	2,681	31.4	1,555	18.2	735	8.6	249	2.9
Lliswerry	5,730	46.4	4,219	34.2	1,640	13.3	598	4.8	166	1.3
Llanwern	1,325	44.7	982	33.2	437	14.8	177	6.0	40	1.4
Langstone	2,290	51.8	1,402	31.7	533	12.0	143	3.2	57	1.3
Newport	66,667	45.7	47,811	32.8	20,538	14.1	8,161	5.6	2,559	1.8
Wales	1,428,697	46.6	953,363	31.1	447,789	14.6	178,222	5.8	55,385	1.8



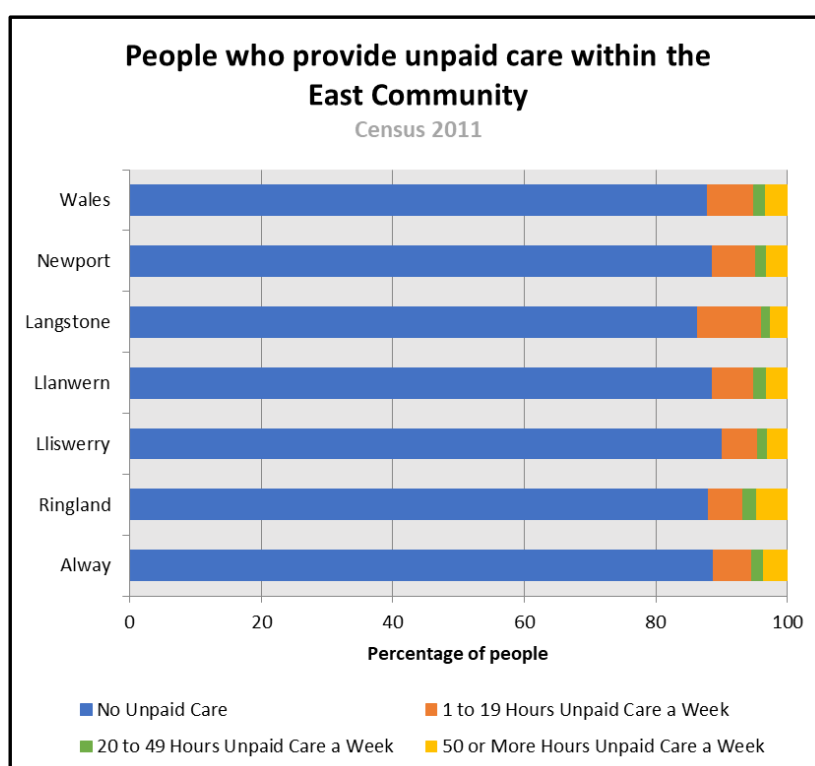
³⁸ 2011 Census, Office for National Statistics (ONS)

The most recent Census data in 2011³⁹ showed that the percentage of residents within the East community who provided any unpaid care varied across each of its five wards ranging from 9.8% in Lliswerry; 11.2% in Alway; 11.4% in Llanwern; 12.1% in Ringland; and 13.7% in Langstone; which compared to 11.4% in Newport and 12.1% in Wales.

Ringland and Langstone had a higher percentage of residents who provided any unpaid care compared to the Newport average; while Lliswerry and Alway had a lower percentage and Llanwern had the same percentage.

All people who provide unpaid care

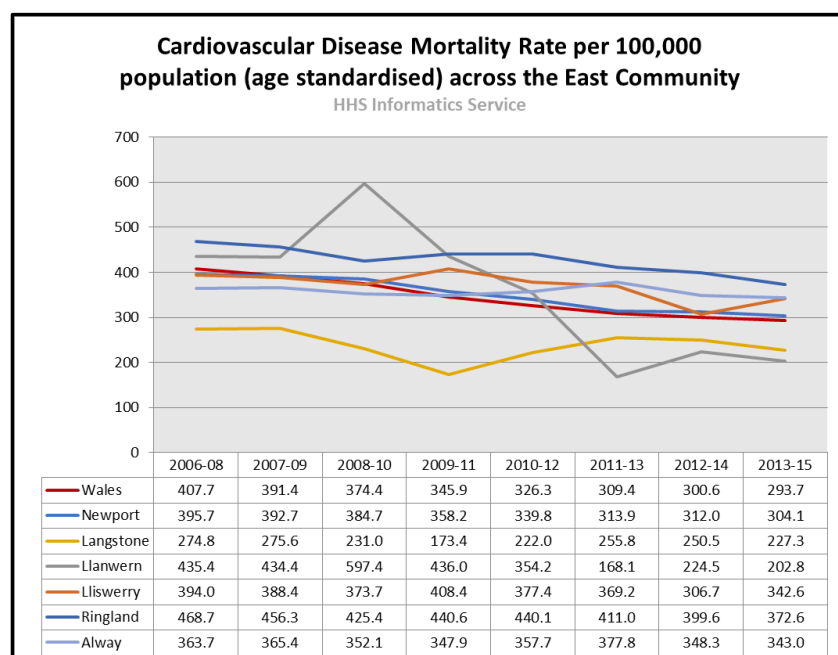
Census 2011	No unpaid care		1-19 hours unpaid care a week		20-49 hours unpaid care a week		50 or more hours unpaid care a week	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Alway	7,399	88.8	482	5.8	155	1.9	295	3.5
Ringland	7,519	87.9	459	5.4	176	2.1	396	4.6
Lliswerry	11,138	90.2	659	5.3	192	1.6	364	2.9
Llanwern	2,622	88.6	187	6.3	58	2.0	94	3.2
Langstone	3,819	86.3	436	9.9	55	1.2	115	2.6
Newport	129,132	88.6	9,548	6.6	2,549	1.7	4,507	3.1
Wales	2,693,226	87.9	212,436	6.9	54,046	1.8	103,748	3.4



³⁹ 2011 Census, Office for National Statistics (ONS)

Cardiovascular Disease

The latest cardiovascular disease mortality rates available for the five wards within the East community are for 2013-15 (no more recent data is currently available).



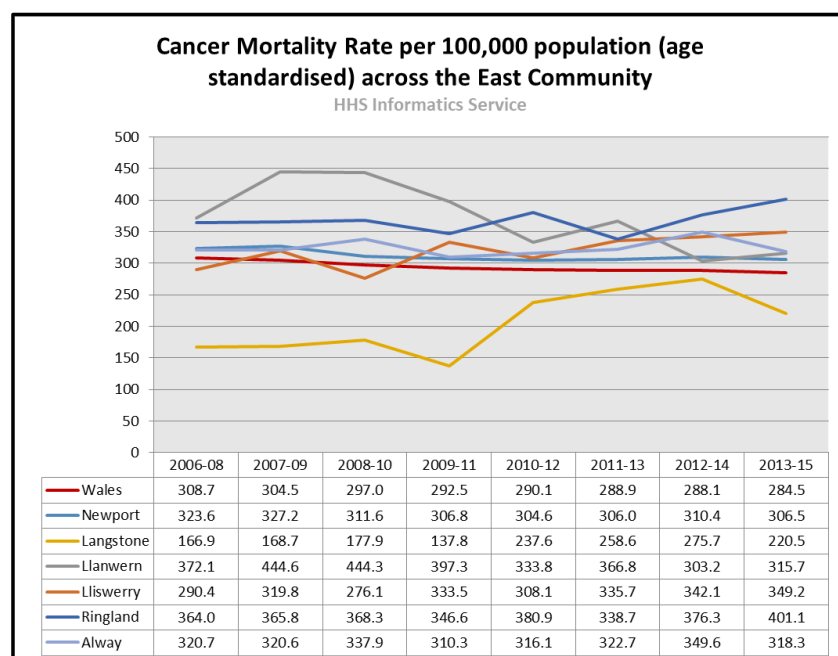
The rate of deaths due to cardiovascular diseases per 100,000 population across the East community in 2013-15 varied across each of its five wards ranging from 372.6 in Ringland; 343.0 in Alway; 342.6 in Lliswerry; 227.3 in Langstone; and 202.8 in Llanwern.

Rates have fallen across all the five wards between 2006-08 and 2013-15.

In 2013-15 Ringland, Alway and Lliswerry had a higher rate than both the Newport (304.1) and Wales average (293.7); while Llanwern and Langstone had a lower rate than both.

Cancer

The latest cancer mortality rates available for the five wards within the East community are for 2013-15 (no more recent data is currently available).



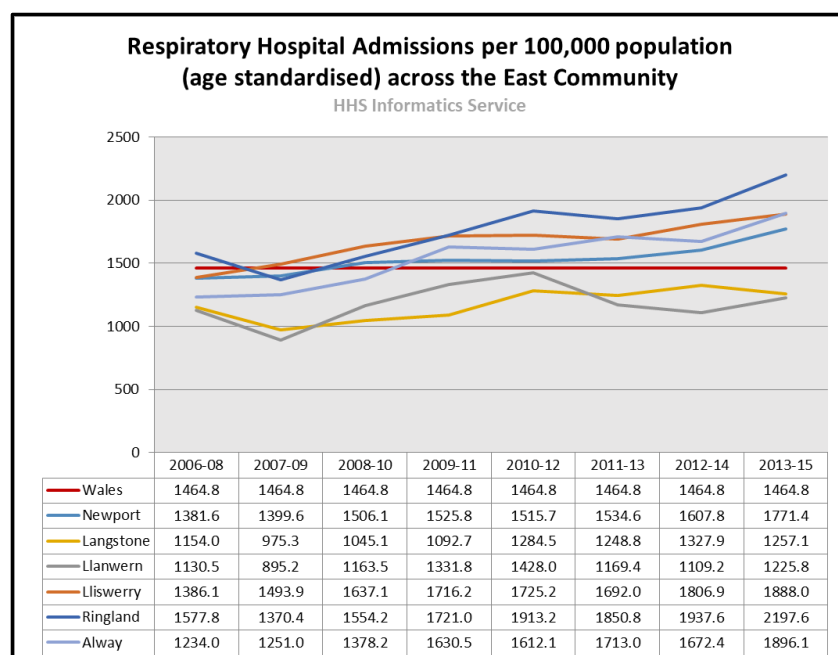
The rate of deaths due to cancer per 100,000 population across the East community in 2013-15 varied across each of its five wards ranging from 401.1 in Ringland; 349.2 in Lliswerry; 318.3 in Alway; 315.7 in Llanwern; and 220.5 in Langstone.

Rates have increased in Langstone, Lliswerry and Ringland since 2006-08 but have fallen in Llanwern and Alway.

In 2013-15 Langstone had a lower rate than both the Newport (306.5) and Wales average (284.5); while Ringland, Lliswerry, Alway and Llanwern had a higher rate than both.

Respiratory Disease

The latest respiratory hospital admission rates available for the five wards within the East community are for 2013-15 (no more recent data is currently available).



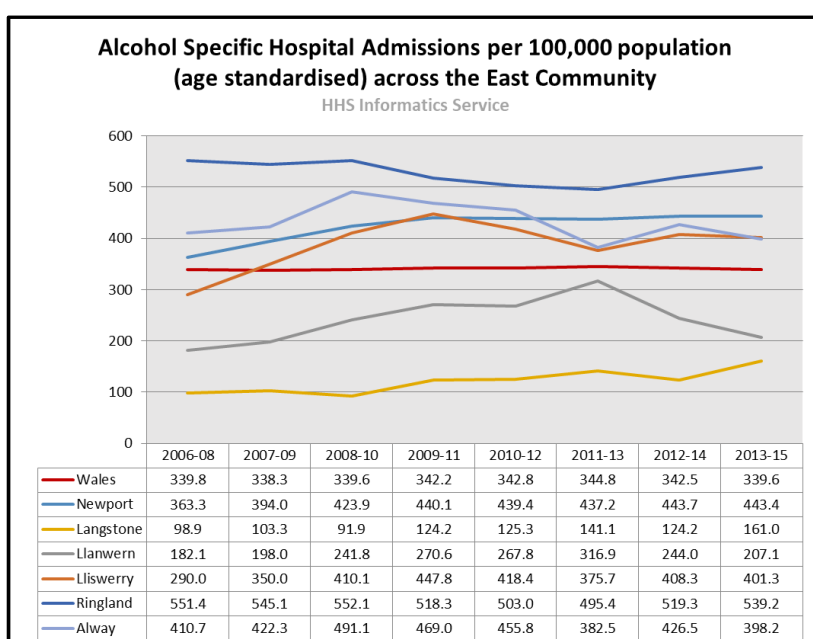
The number of hospital admissions per 100,000 population across the East community in 2013-15 varied across each of its five wards ranging from 2,197.6 in Ringland; 1,896.1 in Alway; 1,888.0 in Llisbury; 1,257.1 in Langstone; and 1,225.8 in Llanwern.

Rates have increased across all the five wards between 2006-08 and 2013-15.

In 2013-15 Langstone and Llanwern had a lower rate than both the Newport (1,771.4) and Wales average (1,464.8); while Ringland, Alway and Llisbury had a higher rate than both.

Alcohol

The latest alcohol specific hospital admission rates available for the five wards within the East community are for 2013-15 (no more recent data is currently available).



The rate of alcohol specific hospital admissions per 100,000 population across the East community in 2013-15 varied across each of its five wards ranging from 539.2 in Ringland; 401.3 in Llisbury; 398.2 in Alway; 207.1 in Llanwern; and 161.0 in Langstone.

Rates have fallen in Ringland and Alway since 2006-08; while they have increased in Langstone, Llanwern and Llisbury.

In 2013-15 Ringland had a higher rate than both the Newport (443.4) and Wales average (339.6); Langstone and Llanwern had a lower rate than both; while Llisbury and Alway had a lower rate than Newport but higher than Wales.

How safe is our community?

WIMD 2019 – Community Safety Domain

The Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019⁴⁰ (WIMD) is a measure of relative deprivation for small areas. WIMD is currently made up of eight separate domains (or types) of deprivation. Each domain is compiled from a range of different indicators.

The Community Safety Domain considers deprivation with relation to living in a safe community. There are six indicators which make up the community safety domain and these are outlined below. These are sourced from Welsh Police Forces (unless otherwise stated) and include:

- Police Recorded Criminal Damage
- Police Recorded Violent Crime
- Police Recorded Anti-Social Behaviour
- Police Recorded Burglary
- Police Recorded Theft
- Fire Incidents

All of the indicators are expressed as rates, with the numerator consisting of the number of Crimes / incidents / fires per LSOA (averaged over two years) and the denominator consisting of the number of people / properties in the LSOA.

Minor changes have been made to the methodology for constructing the crime and anti-social behaviour incident numerators for WIMD 2019. These changes include the adoption of the same geographical aggregation technique and constraining technique as used in the Crime Domain of the English Indices of Deprivation 2019. The two-stage quality assurance process with the police forces also mirrors that adopted in the Crime Domain of the English Indices of Deprivation 2019.

There have also been small changes to the detailed categories composing each of the recorded crime indicators and how some crimes are classified since the publication of WIMD 2014. However, data can still be considered as broadly comparable to data published before 2019 for this domain. For more information on methodological changes please refer to the WIMD 2019 Technical report⁴¹.

Community Safety Rank 2019	Number of LSOAs	% of LSOAs in most deprived 10% Ranks 1-191	% of LSOAs in most deprived 20% Ranks 1-382	% of LSOAs in most deprived 30% Ranks 1-573	% of LSOAs in most deprived 50% Ranks 1-955
Newport	95	35.8	47.4	54.7	75.8
Wales	1,909	10	20	30	50

⁴⁰ [Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019](#)

⁴¹ [WIMD 2019 Technical Report](#)

The LSOA's of Ringland 6, Alway 5, Alway 4, Alway 2, Lliswerry 5, Lliswerry 6, Ringland 2, Ringland 4, Lliswerry 1, Lliswerry 2 and Ringland 1 ranked in the top 10% most deprived areas in Wales for the Community Safety domain; while Llanwern 1 ranked in the top 20% most deprived; and Langstone 1 ranked in the top 50% least deprived. In comparison the LSOA of Langstone 2 ranked in the top 30% least deprived; Alway 3 ranked in the top 50% least deprived; Llanwern 2 ranked in the top 50% most deprived; Ringland 3 and 5 ranked in the top 40% most deprived; and Lliswerry 4 ranked in the top 30% most deprived areas in Wales.

For the Community Safety domain Ringland is one of the most deprived wards in Newport, with four out of its six LSOA's ranked in the top 10% most deprived areas in Wales. While in Lliswerry, all of its seven LSOA's ranked in the top 30% most deprived areas in Wales.

	WIMD Rank	Community Safety
Alway 1	1477	843
Alway 2	72	38
Alway 3	1426	958
Alway 4	111	37
Alway 5	393	35
Alway 6	834	595
Ringland 1	329	190
Ringland 2	146	79
Ringland 3	645	727
Ringland 4	102	80
Ringland 5	69	721
Ringland 6	183	13
Lliswerry 1	373	100
Lliswerry 2	171	110
Lliswerry 3	778	374
Lliswerry 4	620	399
Lliswerry 5	134	63
Lliswerry 6	740	78
Lliswerry 7	750	305
Llanwern 1	913	283
Llanwern 2	760	798
Langstone 1	1702	1081
Langstone 2	1595	1501
Langstone 3	1660	1157

Key:



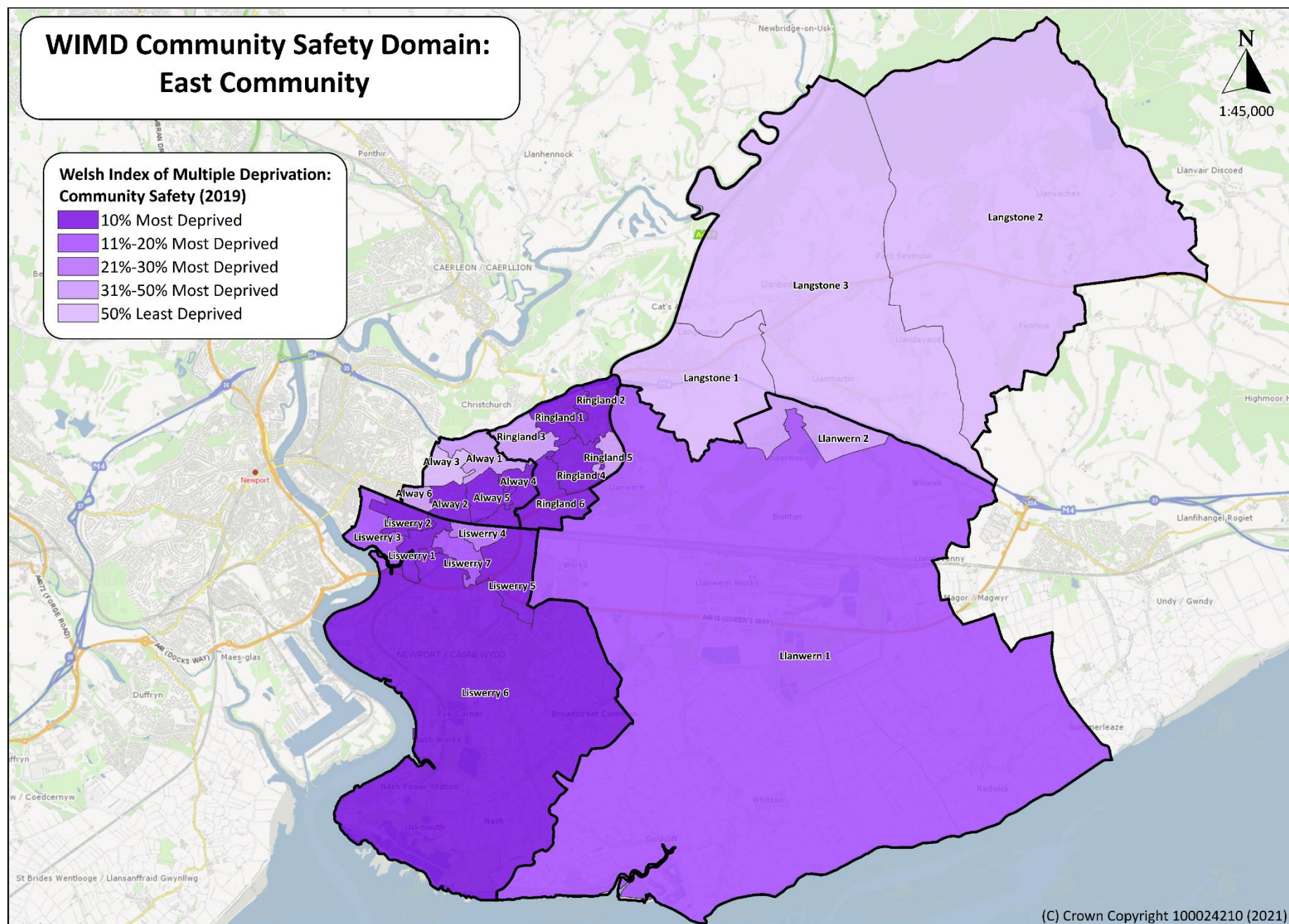
Overall WIMD Rank where Lower Super Output Area is ranked in top 10% most deprived in Wales

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 Community Safety Domain rank for each designated Lower Super Output Area within the five wards of the East community area.



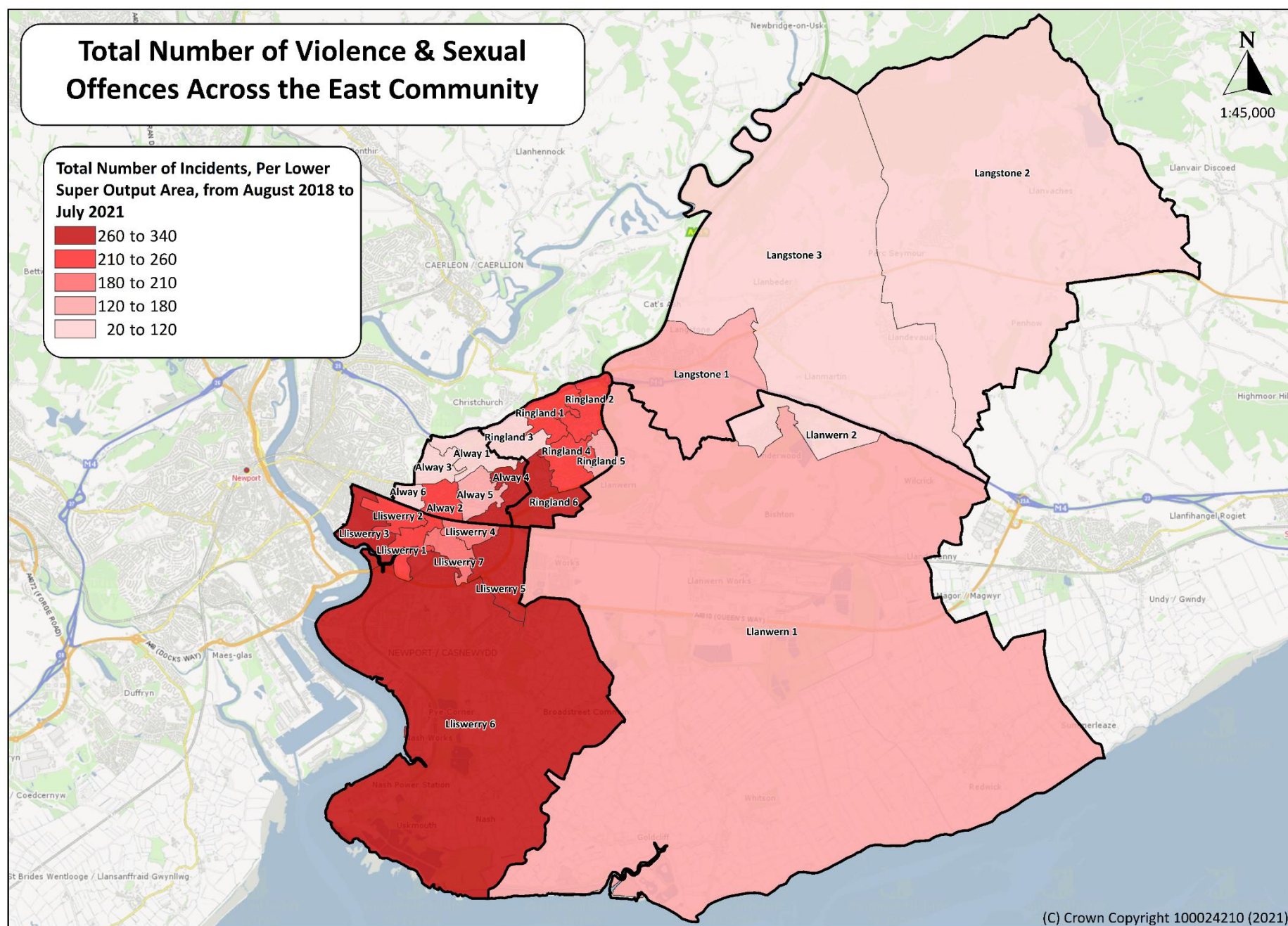
Violence & Sexual Offences

Within the East Community the LSOA's with the highest numbers of incidents of violence and sexual offences from August 2018 to July 2021 were in Ringland 6 (261), Alway 4 (268), Lliswerry 5 (305), Lliswerry 3 (310) and Lliswerry 6 (340). This compares to the lowest number of incidents in Langstone 2 (29), Alway 1 (34), Langstone 3 (89), Llanwern 2 (88), Alway 3 (98), Ringland 3 (99) and Alway 6 (118).

Across the East community the number of incidents of violence and sexual offences between August 2018 and July 2021 varied across each of its five wards ranging from Lliswerry (1,797); Ringland (1,184); Alway (916); Llanwern (264); and Langstone (248).

Total Number of Violence & Sexual Offences	
Police.co.uk⁴²	Incidents from August 2018 to July 2021
Alway 1	34
Alway 2	243
Alway 3	98
Alway 4	268
Alway 5	155
Alway 6	118
Alway	916
Ringland 1	242
Ringland 2	211
Ringland 3	99
Ringland 4	211
Ringland 5	160
Ringland 6	261
Ringland	1,184
Lliswerry 1	230
Lliswerry 2	237
Lliswerry 3	310
Lliswerry 4	181
Lliswerry 5	305
Lliswerry 6	340
Lliswerry 7	194
Lliswerry	1,797
Llanwern 1	176
Llanwern 2	88
Llanwern	264
Langstone 1	137
Langstone 2	29
Langstone 3	82
Langstone	248
Newport	18,073

⁴² www.Police.co.uk



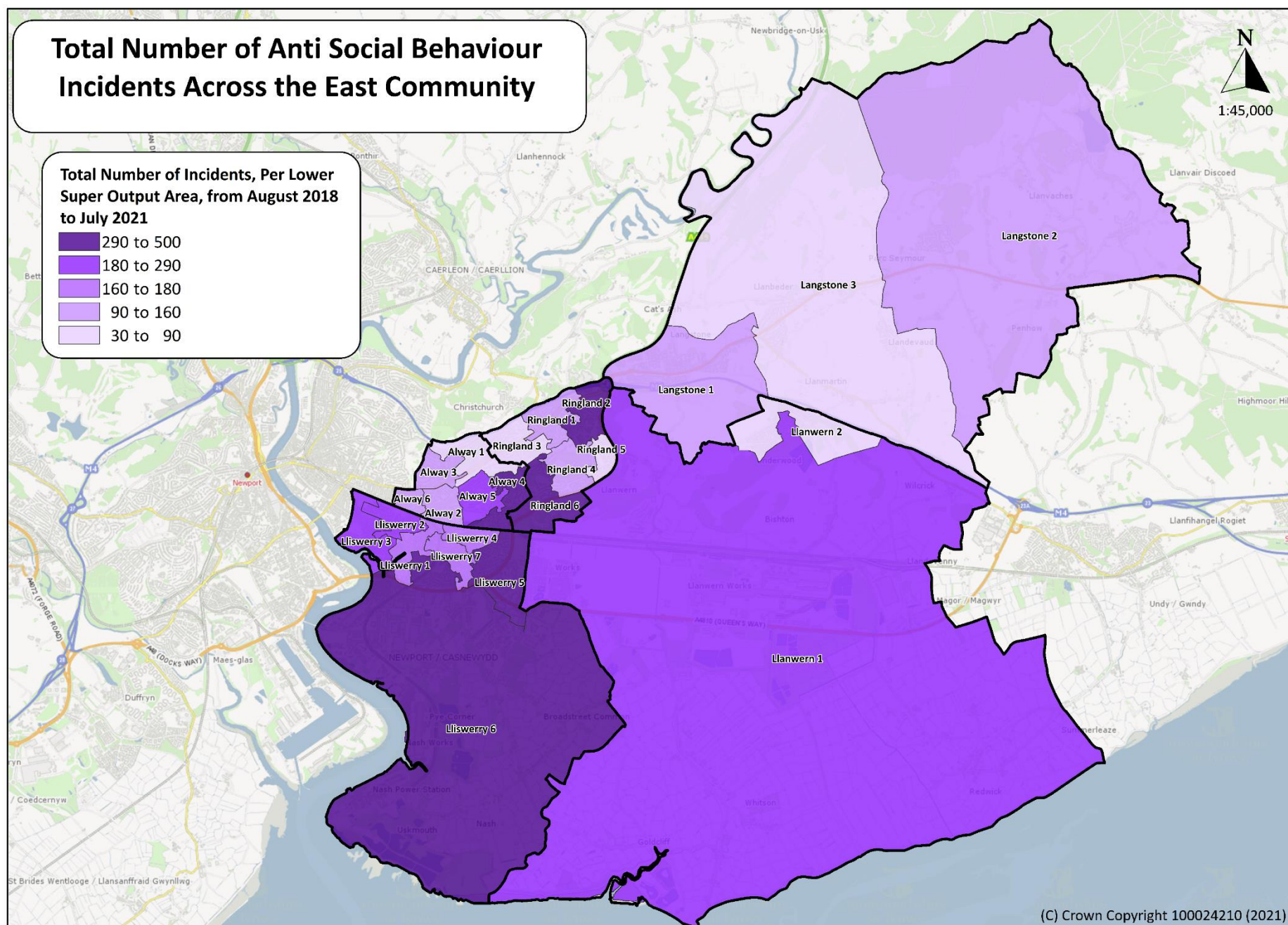
Anti-Social Behaviour Incidents

Within the East Community the LSOA's with the highest numbers of anti-social behaviour incidents from August 2018 to July 2021 were in Ringland 2 (290), Alway 4 (295), Ringland 6 (309), Lliswerry 6 (321) and Lliswerry 5 (499). This compares to the lowest number of incidents in Alway 1 (36), Langstone 3 (65), Ringland 3 (68), Llanwern 2 (71) and Ringland 5 (81).

Across the East community the number of anti-social behaviour incidents between August 2018 and July 2021 varied across each of its five wards ranging from Lliswerry (1,787); Ringland (1,030); Alway (950); Llanwern (354); and Langstone (261).

Total Number of Anti-Social Behaviour Incidents	
Police.co.uk⁴³	Incidents from August 2018 to July 2021
Alway 1	36
Alway 2	156
Alway 3	149
Alway 4	295
Alway 5	214
Alway 6	100
Alway	950
Ringland 1	136
Ringland 2	290
Ringland 3	68
Ringland 4	146
Ringland 5	81
Ringland 6	309
Ringland	1,030
Lliswerry 1	167
Lliswerry 2	183
Lliswerry 3	270
Lliswerry 4	177
Lliswerry 5	499
Lliswerry 6	321
Lliswerry 7	170
Lliswerry	1,787
Llanwern 1	283
Llanwern 2	71
Llanwern	354
Langstone 1	102
Langstone 2	94
Langstone 3	65
Langstone	261
Newport	17,583

⁴³ www.Police.co.uk



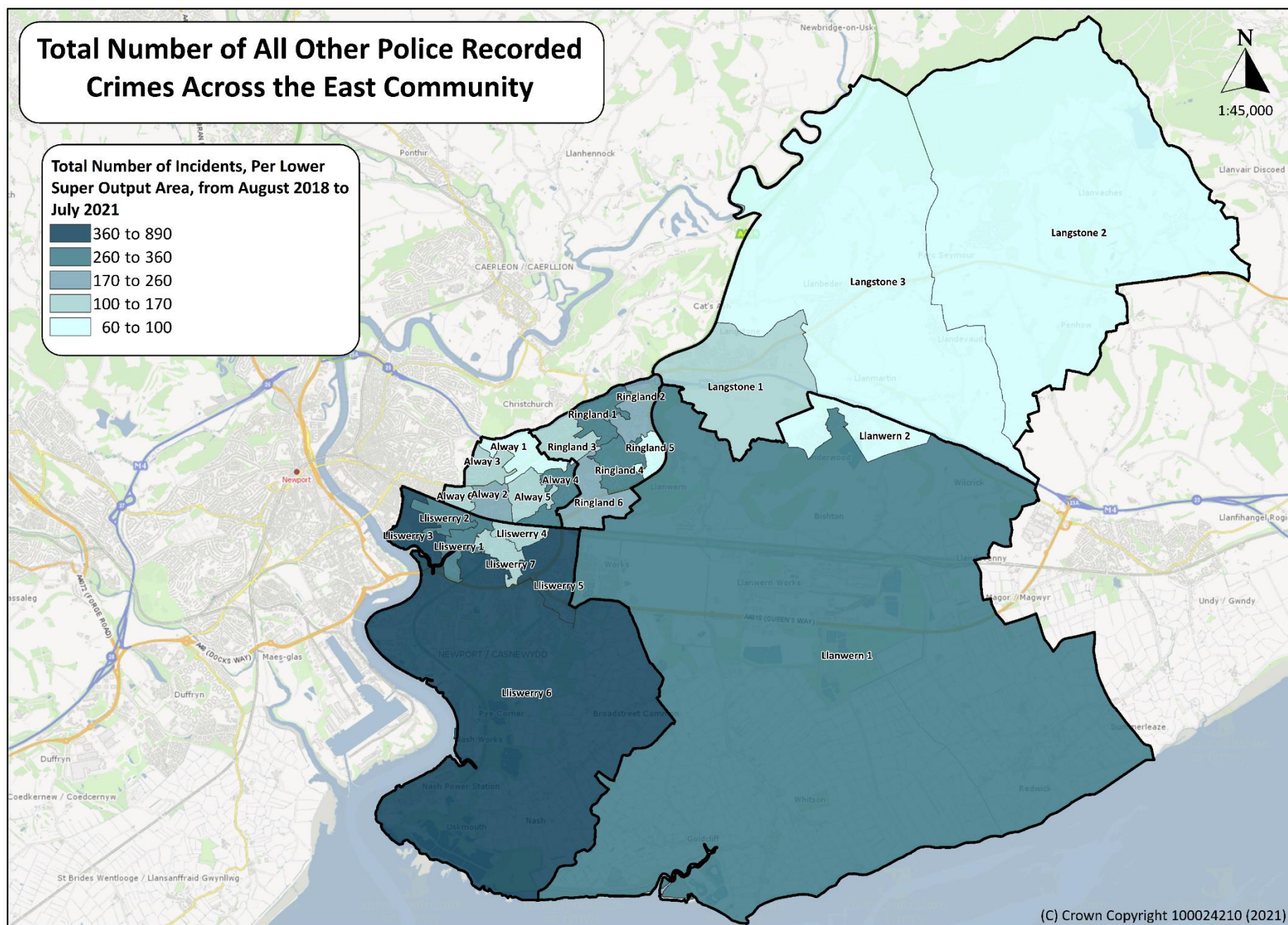
All Other Police Recorded Crime

Within the East community the LSOA's with the highest numbers of all other police recorded crime from August 2018 to July 2021 were in Lliswerry 3 (424), Lliswerry 6 (528) and Lliswerry 5 (882). This compares to the lowest number of incidents in Langstone 3 (64), Langstone 2 (73), Alway 1 (75), Llanwern 2 (80) and Ringland 5 (89).

Across the East community the number of all other police recorded crime between August 2018 and July 2021 varied across each of its five wards ranging from Lliswerry (2,838); Ringland (1,211); Alway (1,042); Llanwern (423); and Langstone (304).

Total Number of All Other Recorded Crime	
Police.co.uk⁴⁴	Incidents from August 2018 to July 2021
Alway 1	75
Alway 2	216
Alway 3	143
Alway 4	305
Alway 5	153
Alway 6	150
Alway	1,042
Ringland 1	295
Ringland 2	208
Ringland 3	101
Ringland 4	263
Ringland 5	89
Ringland 6	255
Ringland	1,211
Lliswerry 1	358
Lliswerry 2	341
Lliswerry 3	424
Lliswerry 4	154
Lliswerry 5	882
Lliswerry 6	528
Lliswerry 7	151
Lliswerry	2,838
Llanwern 1	343
Llanwern 2	80
Llanwern	423
Langstone 1	167
Langstone 2	73
Langstone 3	64
Langstone	304
Newport	27,342

⁴⁴ www.Police.co.uk



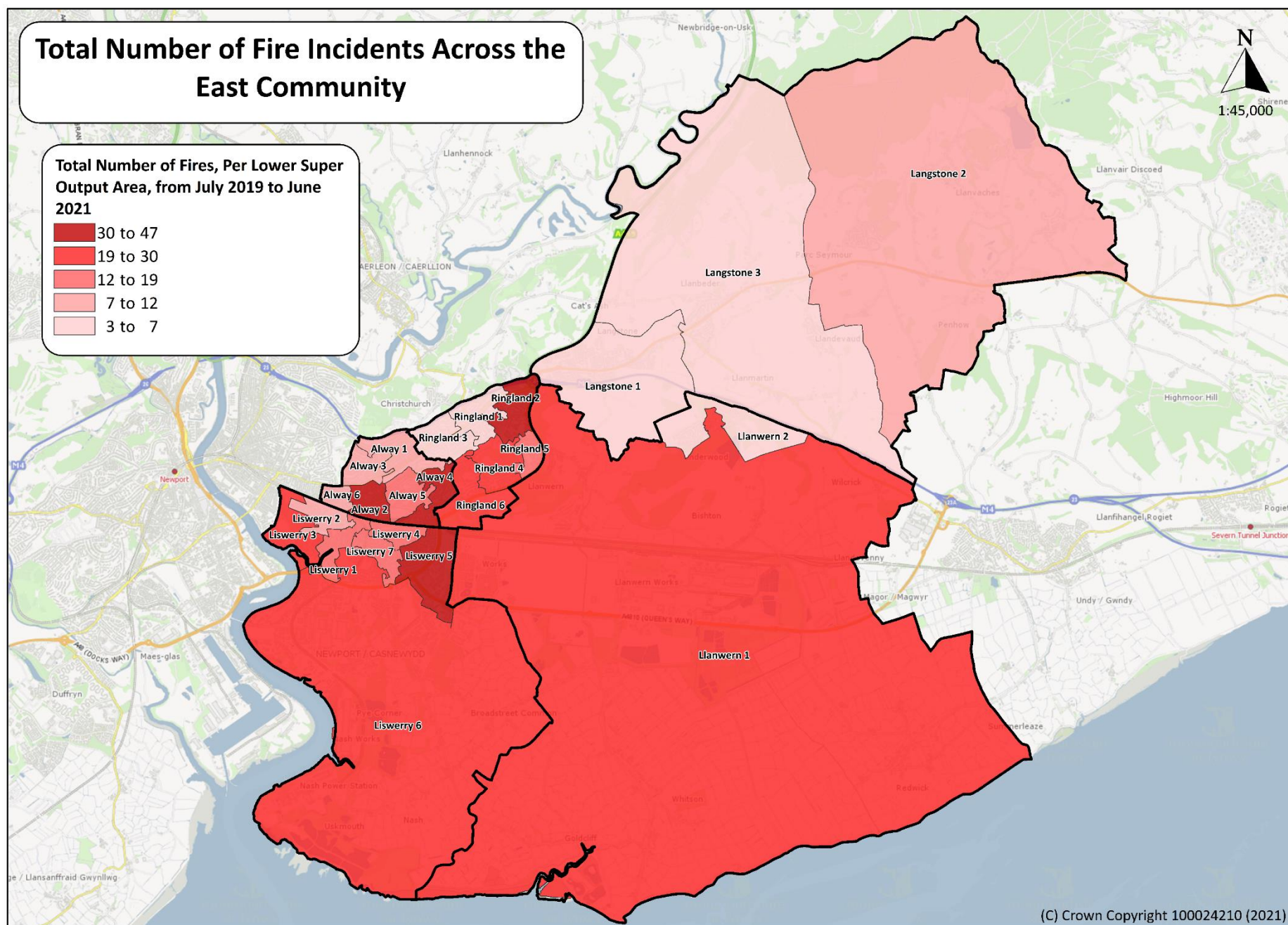
Fires

Within the East community the LSOA's with the highest total number of fire incidents from July 2019 to June 2021 were in Lliswerry 5 (30), Alway 4 (41), Alway 2 (46) and Ringland 2 (47). This compares to the lowest total number of fire incidents in Ringland 1 (3), Llanwern 2 (4), Langstone 3 (5), Langstone 1 (6) and Ringland 3 (6).

Across the East community the total number of fire incidents between July 2018 and June 2021 varied across each of its five wards ranging from Langstone (19); Llanwern (25); Ringland (114); Alway (129); and Lliswerry (135).

Total Number of Fire Incidents	
SWFRS ⁴⁵	Incidents from July 2019 to June 2021
Alway 1	9
Alway 2	46
Alway 3	9
Alway 4	41
Alway 5	17
Alway 6	7
Alway	129
Ringland 1	3
Ringland 2	47
Ringland 3	6
Ringland 4	19
Ringland 5	12
Ringland 6	27
Ringland	114
Lliswerry 1	16
Lliswerry 2	9
Lliswerry 3	23
Lliswerry 4	17
Lliswerry 5	30
Lliswerry 6	27
Lliswerry 7	13
Lliswerry	135
Llanwern 1	21
Llanwern 2	4
Llanwern	25
Langstone 1	6
Langstone 2	8
Langstone 3	5
Langstone	19
Newport	1,519

⁴⁵ South Wales Fire & Rescue Service



What are living arrangements like for the residents?

WIMD 2019 – Housing Domain

The Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019⁴⁶ (WIMD) is a measure of relative deprivation for small areas. WIMD is currently made up of eight separate domains (or types) of deprivation. Each domain is compiled from a range of different indicators.

The purpose of the housing domain is to identify inadequate housing, in terms of physical and living conditions and availability. Here, living condition means the suitability of the housing for its inhabitant(s), for example in terms of health and safety, and necessary adaptations. The housing domain is made up of two indicators:

- An indicator on overcrowding measures the percentage of people living in overcrowded households (2011 Census-based bedroom measure).
- A new modelled indicator on poor quality housing. It measures the likelihood of housing being in disrepair or containing serious hazards (for example, risk of falls or cold housing), and was calculated from a mixture of survey & administrative data sources by the Building Research Establishment (BRE).

Overcrowding

Data on people living in overcrowded households is from the 2011 Census and so has not changed compared to the 2014 data. Data included in WIMD 2011 were based on census data from 2001 but are not comparable to more recent data due to a change to the bedroom-based measure.

This indicator provides a measure of whether a household's accommodation is overcrowded (based on the number of bedrooms). The ages of the household members and their relationships to each other are used to derive the number of bedrooms they require, based on a standard formula. Please refer to the WIMD 2019 Technical report⁴⁷ for more details.

Poor Quality Housing

In WIMD 2019, the housing domain introduces a new modelled indicator on poor quality housing. This indicator helps to capture both physical and living conditions. This is the first instance of using modelled data in any domain of WIMD, and has improved the range of information on housing available at the local area. However, one drawback of using modelled data on an ongoing basis is the possible limitation in reflecting the impact of recent interventions or other changes. If informing decisions, modelled data should be used alongside robust, up-to-date local data or intelligence wherever possible.

The new indicator is calculated using a model built from survey data, which makes probabilistic predictions about individual level dwellings in Wales, using a range of administrative datasets as inputs. Please refer to the technical report for more details. This allows us to estimate the likelihood that dwellings in a given area:

- contain a Category 1 hazard for excess cold, falls or other hazards under the Housing Health and Safety Rating System (HHSRS)⁴⁸
- or are in a state of disrepair

A dwelling is determined to have a Category 1 hazard as a result of excess cold if there is a severe threat from sub-optimal indoor temperatures. A dwelling is assessed as having a Category 1 hazard in terms of falls if there is determined to be a serious risk of falling on stairs, between levels, level surfaces or falling associated with a bath, shower or similar facility.

A dwelling is said to be in disrepair if at least one of the key building components is old and needs replacing or major repair due to its condition; or more than one of the other building components are old and need

⁴⁶ [Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019](#)

⁴⁷ [WIMD 2019 Technical Report](#)

⁴⁸ [Housing Health and Safety Rating System \(HHSRS\)](#)

replacing or major repair. Note that there is a requirement for social housing to maintain the Welsh Housing Quality Standard (WHQS)⁴⁹, and therefore in areas where there is a high proportion of social housing, the modelled data tends to show a lower likelihood of poor-quality housing.

Housing Rank 2019	Number of LSOAs	% of LSOAs in most deprived 10% Ranks 1-191	% of LSOAs in most deprived 20% Ranks 1-382	% of LSOAs in most deprived 30% Ranks 1-573	% of LSOAs in most deprived 50% Ranks 1-955
Newport	95	12.6	25.3	27.4	37.9
Wales	1,909	10	20	30	50

The LSOA of Lliswerry 2 ranked in the top 10% most deprived areas in Wales for the Housing domain, while Alway 6 and Alway 2 ranked in the top 20% most deprived; and Ringland 5 ranked in the top 40% most deprived. In comparison the LSOA's of Langstone 1, Langstone 2 and Langstone 3 ranked in the top 10% least deprived; Alway 1 ranked in the top 20% least deprived; Llanwern 1, Llanwern 2 and Ringland 1 ranked in the top 30% least deprived; and Lliswerry 7 ranked in the top 40% least deprived areas in Wales.

For the Housing domain Langstone is one of the least deprived wards in Newport, with all of its LSOA's ranked in the top 10% least deprived areas in Wales.

	WIMD Rank	Housing
Alway 1	1477	1534
Alway 2	72	375
Alway 3	1426	1047
Alway 4	111	1045
Alway 5	393	856
Alway 6	834	328
Ringland 1	329	1367
Ringland 2	146	1165
Ringland 3	645	1106
Ringland 4	102	857
Ringland 5	69	690
Ringland 6	183	1112
Lliswerry 1	373	368
Lliswerry 2	171	118
Lliswerry 3	778	235
Lliswerry 4	620	373
Lliswerry 5	134	601
Lliswerry 6	740	978
Lliswerry 7	750	1237
Llanwern 1	913	1385
Llanwern 2	760	1463
Langstone 1	1702	1858
Langstone 2	1595	1804
Langstone 3	1660	1768

Key:



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

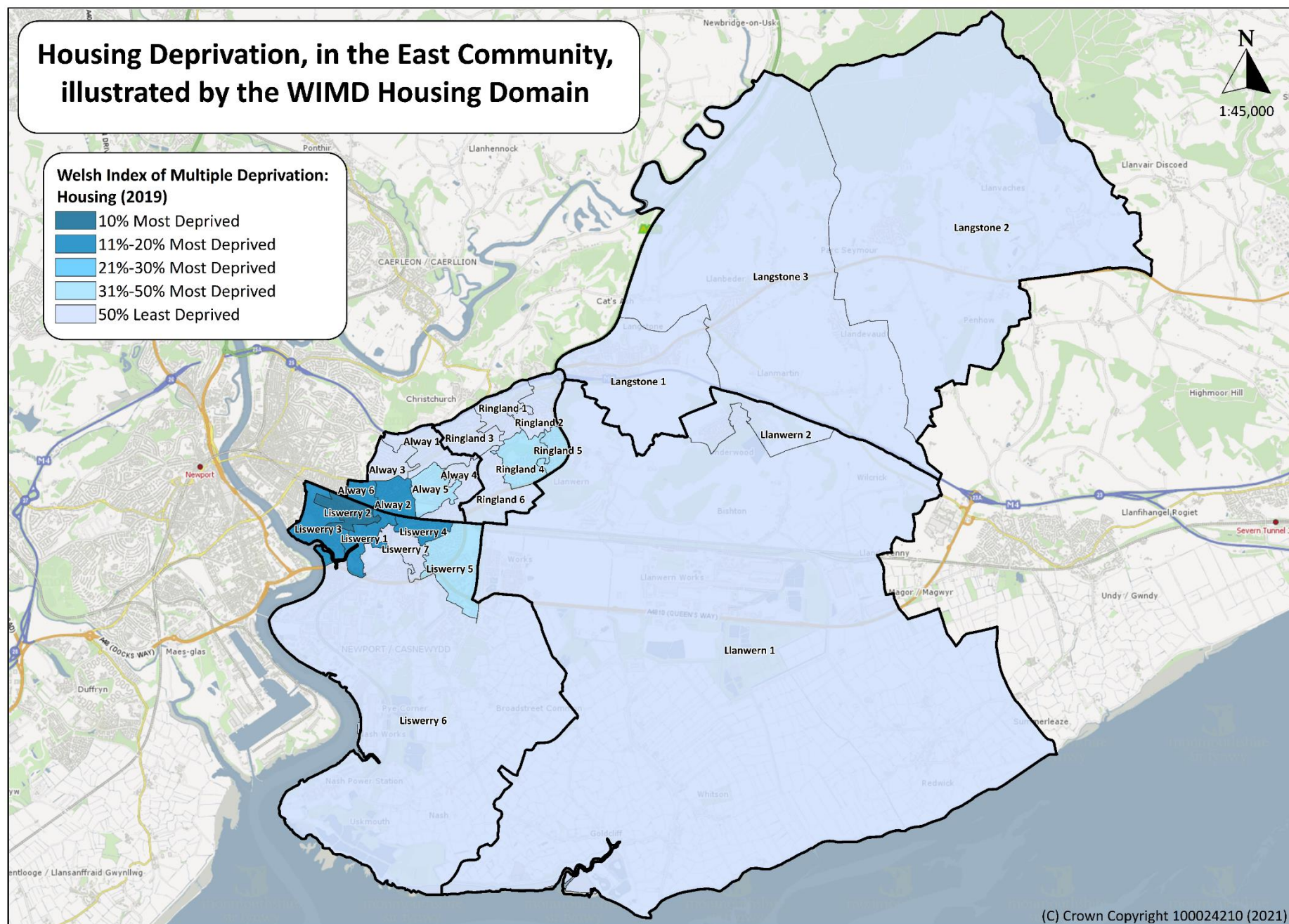
Individual WIMD Domain Rank where Lower Super Output Area is ranked in top 10% most deprived in Wales

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 Housing Domain rank for each designated Lower Super Output Area within the five wards of the East community area.

⁴⁹ [Welsh Housing Quality Standard \(WHQS\)](#)



WIMD 2019 – Access to Services Domain

The Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019⁵⁰ (WIMD) is a measure of relative deprivation for small areas. WIMD is currently made up of eight separate domains (or types) of deprivation. Each domain is compiled from a range of different indicators.

The access to services domain measures physical access through average return travel times (in minutes) to 8 services using public transport and 9 services using private transport. An access to digital services indicator has also been added for WIMD 2019, measuring access to superfast broadband. The indicators that contribute to this domain are outlined below.

- Average public and private travel time to Pharmacy
- Average public and private travel time to Food shop
- Average public and private travel time to General Practitioner (GP)
- Average public and private travel time to Post office
- Average public and private travel time to Primary school
- Average public and private travel time to Public library
- Average public and private travel time to Sports Facility
- Average public and private travel time to Secondary school
- Average private travel time to Petrol station
- % Unavailability of broadband at 30Mb/s

Physical Access

We have updated the WIMD 2014 suite of indicators measuring travel times to key services. Whilst the principles of the methodology for measuring travel times have not changed between WIMD 2014 and WIMD 2019 – the technical toolkits used have undergone rigorous change to seek to increase the accuracy, robustness and repeatability of the data. Full details of what has changed, and the parameters used for WIMD 2019 calculations are provided in the Technical Report⁵¹.

Because of the improvements made, care should be taken in interpreting changes in the travel time indicator values, which are not strictly comparable to older data.

For WIMD 2019, public transport travel times (walking and using a public bus, public train or national coach) to the nearest access point for a given service were calculated using properR, an open-source, multimodal trip planner (more information in the GitHub repository⁵²).

Private transport travel times to the nearest access point for a given service were calculated using the pgRouting library within PostGIS. The vehicular network was captured in the form of Ordnance Survey MasterMap Highways Network, with the average vehicular speed based on Average Speed Data from Basemap.

Average speed data reflects the average vehicular speed across 2018. The road geometry, public transport timetables and all service origins were obtained in March 2019.

Digital Access

The digital access indicator is calculated as the proportion of homes and small businesses unable to receive fixed line broadband at a download sync speed of 30Mb/s or higher (superfast broadband). This includes properties with no broadband coverage. The source is Ofcom's Connected Nations Report for Spring 2019⁵³.

⁵⁰ [Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019](#)

⁵¹ [WIMD 2019 Technical Report](#)

⁵² [GitHub repository](#)

⁵³ [Ofcom's Connected Nations Report for Spring 2019](#)

Access to Services Rank 2019	Number of LSOAs	% of LSOAs in most deprived 10% Ranks 1-191	% of LSOAs in most deprived 20% Ranks 1-382	% of LSOAs in most deprived 30% Ranks 1-573	% of LSOAs in most deprived 50% Ranks 1-955
Newport	95	2.1	8.4	23.2	43.2
Wales	1,909	10	20	30	50

The LSOA of Llanwern 1 ranked in the top 10% most deprived areas in Wales for the Access to Services domain, while Langstone 2, Lliswerry 6 and Ringland 5 ranked in the top 20% most deprived; and Alway 4 and Alway 2 ranked in the top 50% least deprived. In comparison the LSOA of Alway 3 ranked in the top 10% least deprived; Lliswerry 7 ranked in the top 20% least deprived; and Ringland 3, Llanwern 2 and Langstone 1 ranked in the top 40% least deprived areas in Wales.

For the Access to Services domain there are some variations across the LSOA's within each ward, Llanwern having one of its LSOA's ranked in the top 10% most deprived and the other ranked in the top 40% least deprived areas in Wales.

	WIMD Rank	Access to Services
Alway 1	1477	1574
Alway 2	72	818
Alway 3	1426	1813
Alway 4	111	775
Alway 5	393	1437
Alway 6	834	1711
Ringland 1	329	799
Ringland 2	146	577
Ringland 3	645	1333
Ringland 4	102	389
Ringland 5	69	374
Ringland 6	183	790
Lliswerry 1	373	890
Lliswerry 2	171	642
Lliswerry 3	778	1248
Lliswerry 4	620	1301
Lliswerry 5	134	473
Lliswerry 6	740	292
Lliswerry 7	750	1649
Llanwern 1	913	130
Llanwern 2	760	1262
Langstone 1	1702	1199
Langstone 2	1595	200
Langstone 3	1660	594

Key:



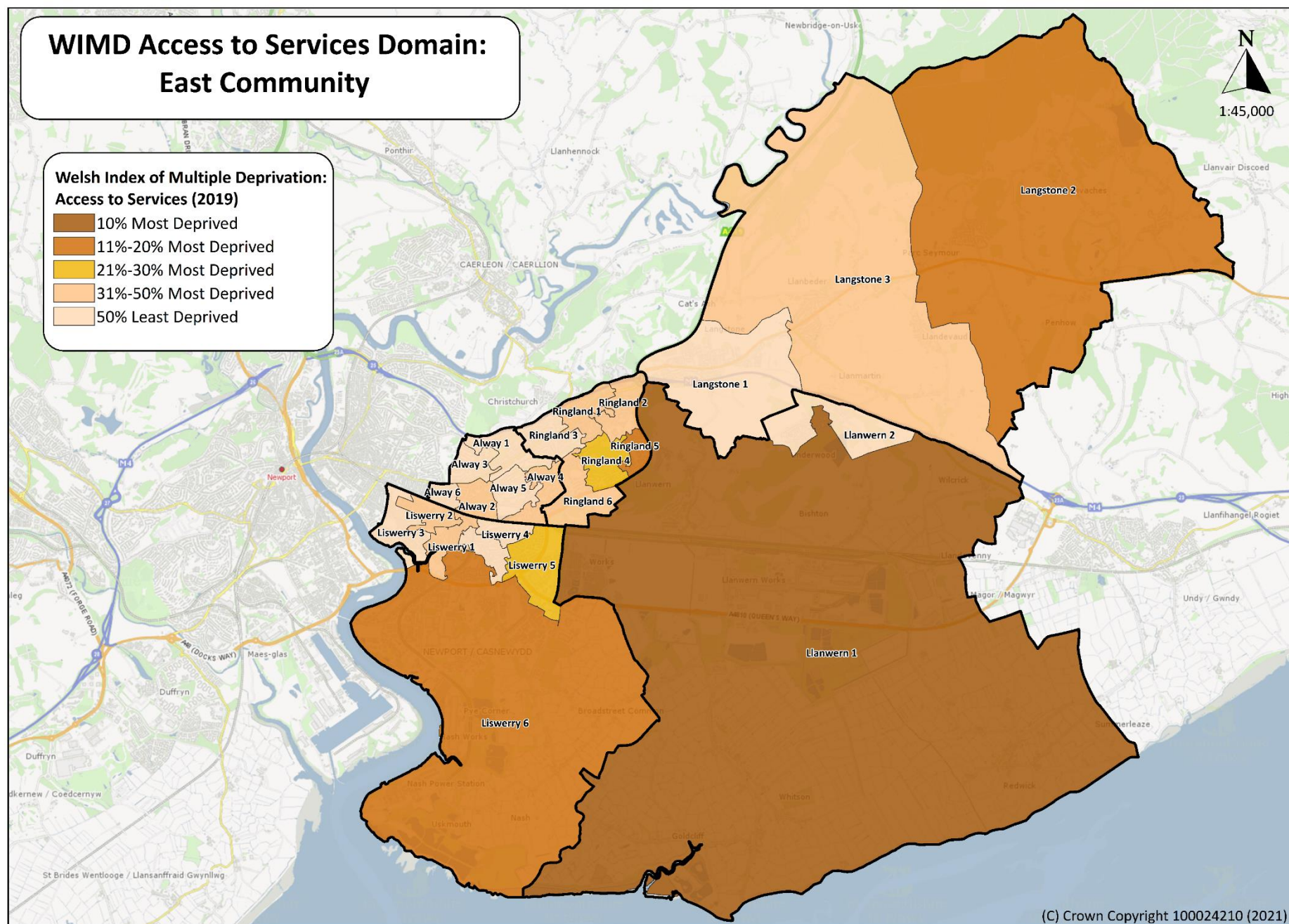
Overall WIMD Rank where Lower Super Output Area is ranked in top 10% most deprived in Wales

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 Access to Services Domain rank for each designated Lower Super Output Area within the five wards of the East community area.



Empty Homes

Across the East community the number of empty homes varied across each of its five wards ranging from Llanwern (12); Langstone (18); Ringland (22); Alway (28); and Lliswerry (44).

Number of Empty Homes	
NCC Housing Prospectus June 2021⁵⁴	No.
Alway	28
Ringland	22
Lliswerry	44
Llanwern	12
Langstone	18
Newport	625

The thematic image below shows the number of empty homes within the five wards of the East community area.

Affordable Housing

Across the East community the percentage of the existing stock which is affordable housing varied across each of its five wards ranging from Langstone (4%); Lliswerry (18%); Llanwern (19%); Alway (27%); and Ringland (41%).

Existing Stock which is Affordable Housing	
NCC Housing Prospectus June 2021	%
Alway	27
Ringland	41
Lliswerry	18
Llanwern	19
Langstone	4

The thematic image below shows the percentage of existing stock which is affordable housing within the five wards of the East community area.

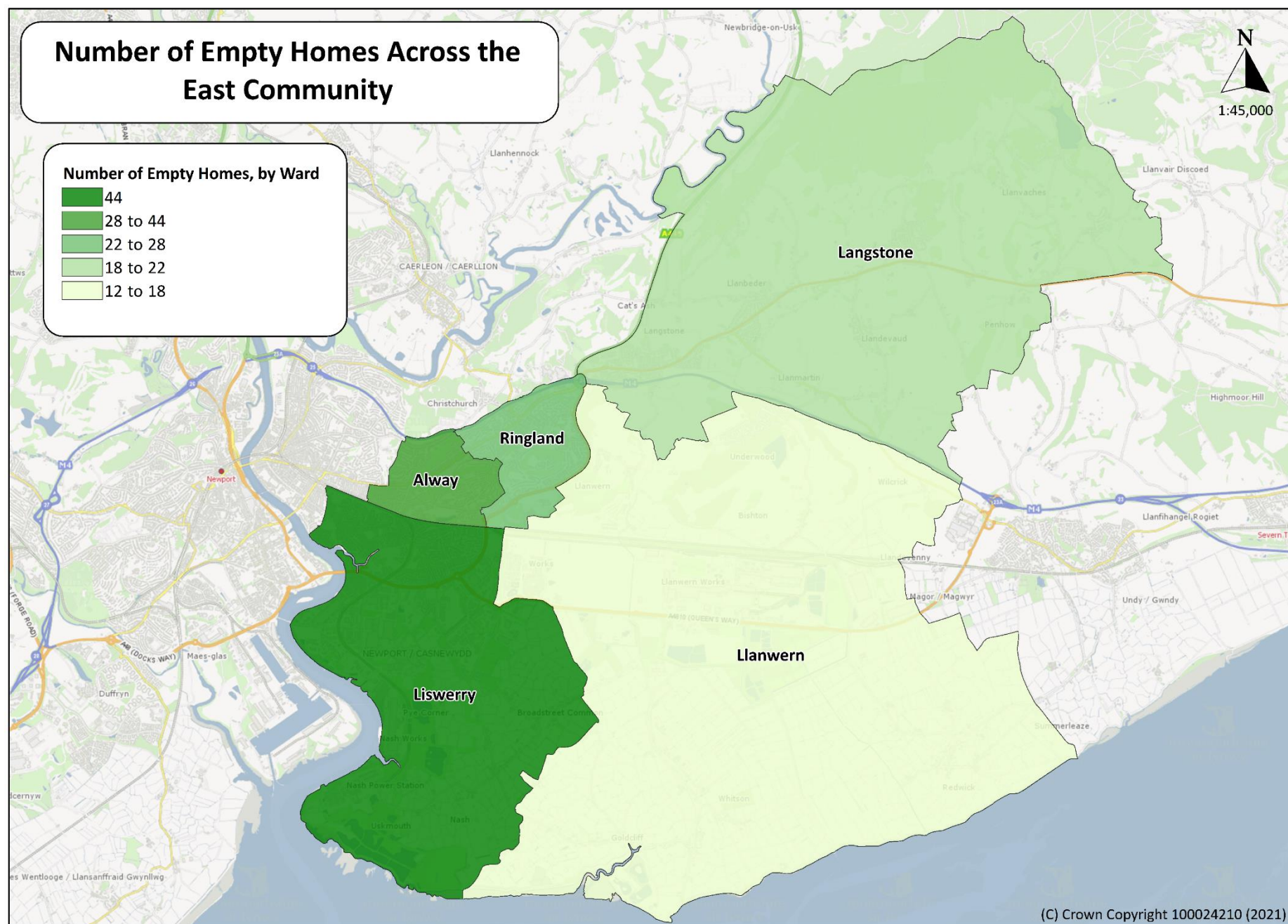
Seeking Accommodation

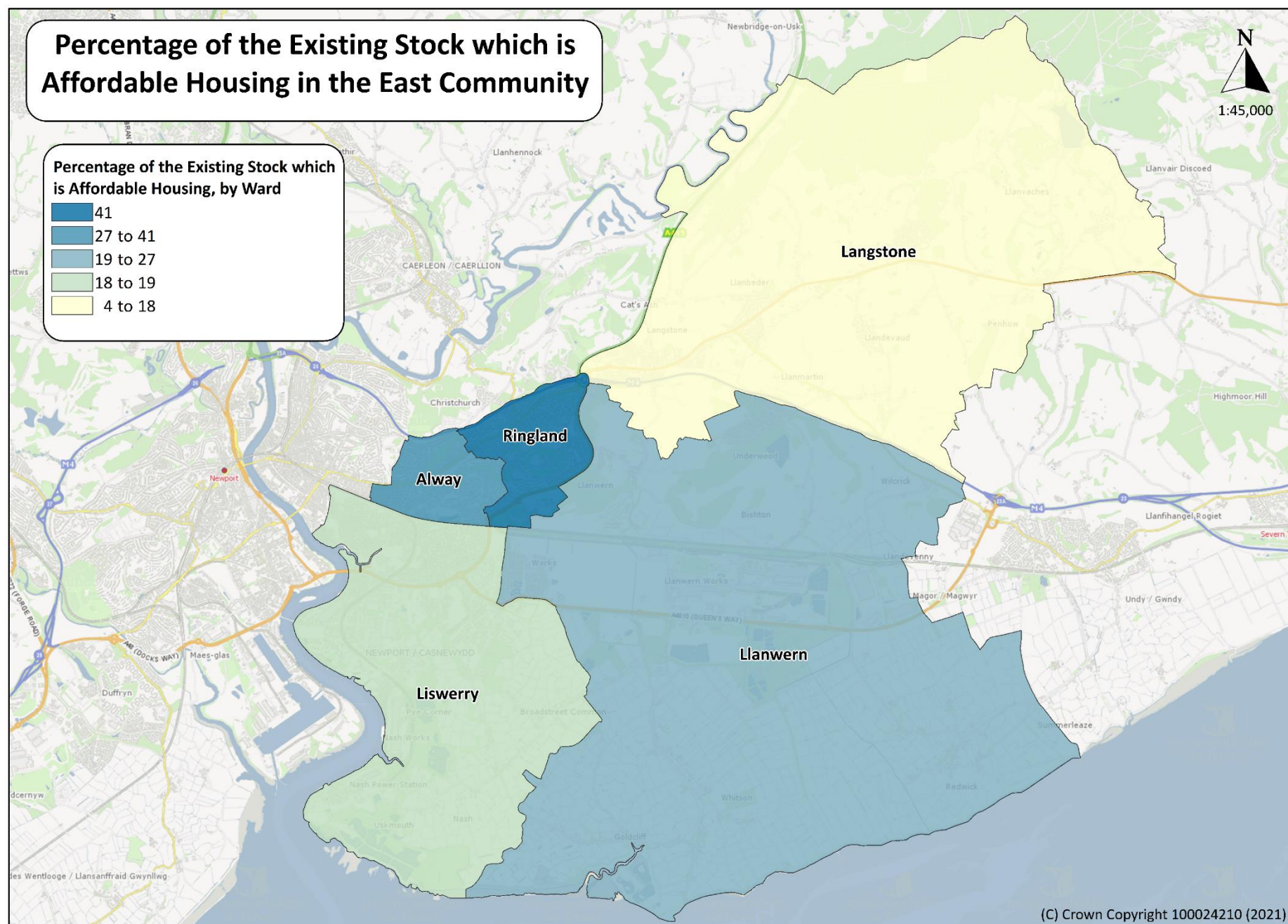
Across the East community the percentage of housing applicants seeking accommodation varied across each of its five wards ranging from Llanwern (16%); Langstone (17%); Alway (19%); Ringland (19%); and Lliswerry (20%).

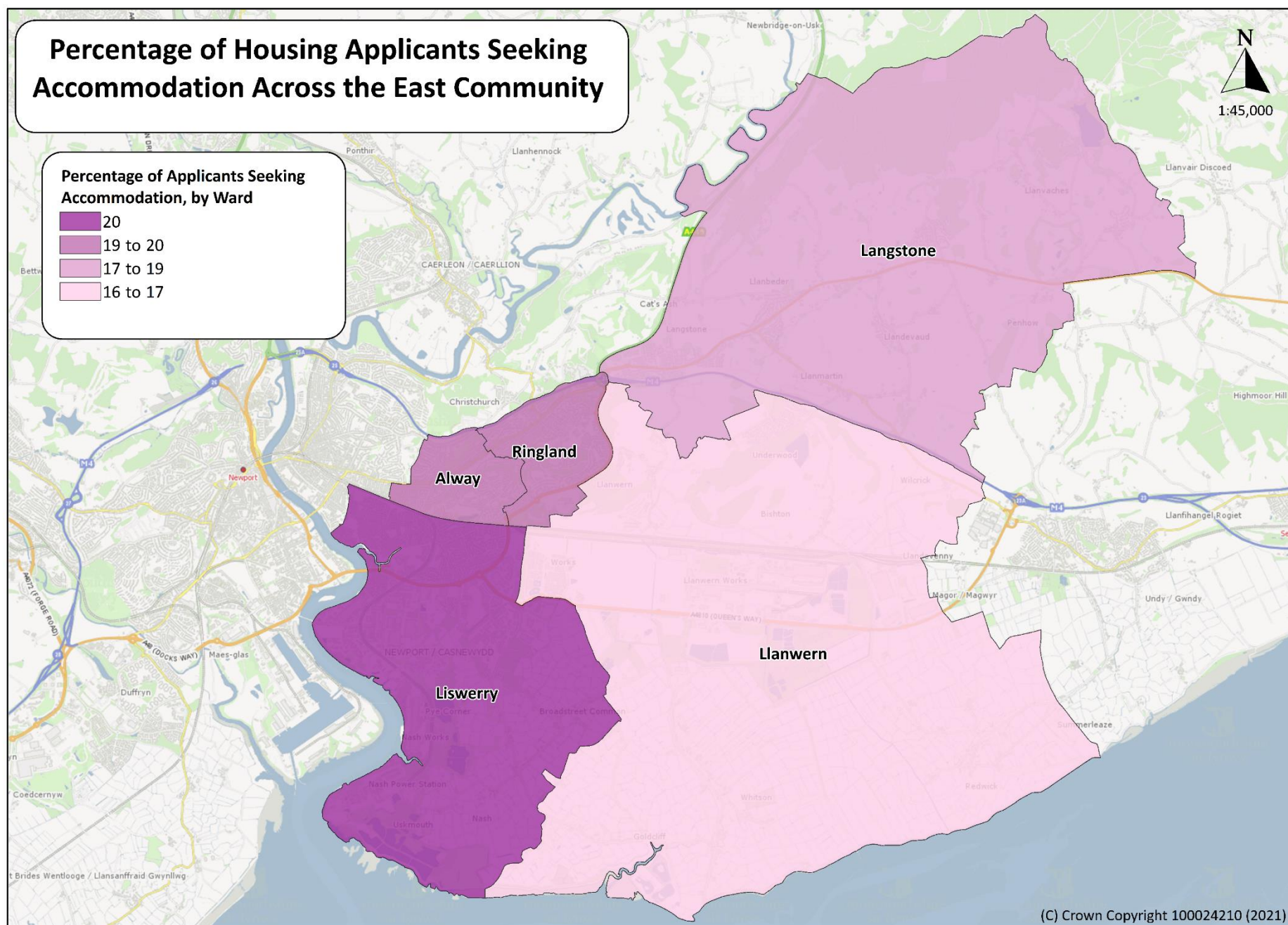
Housing Applicants Seeking Accommodation	
NCC Housing Prospectus June 2021	%
Alway	19
Ringland	19
Lliswerry	20
Llanwern	16
Langstone	17

The thematic image below shows the percentage of housing applicants seeking accommodation within the five wards of the East community area.

⁵⁴ Newport City Council Housing Prospectus June 2021







Section 5: Cultural Well-being

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

Currently there are limited measures available at ward or LSOA level to support the local area assessment of cultural well-being.

What is the main language of the community?

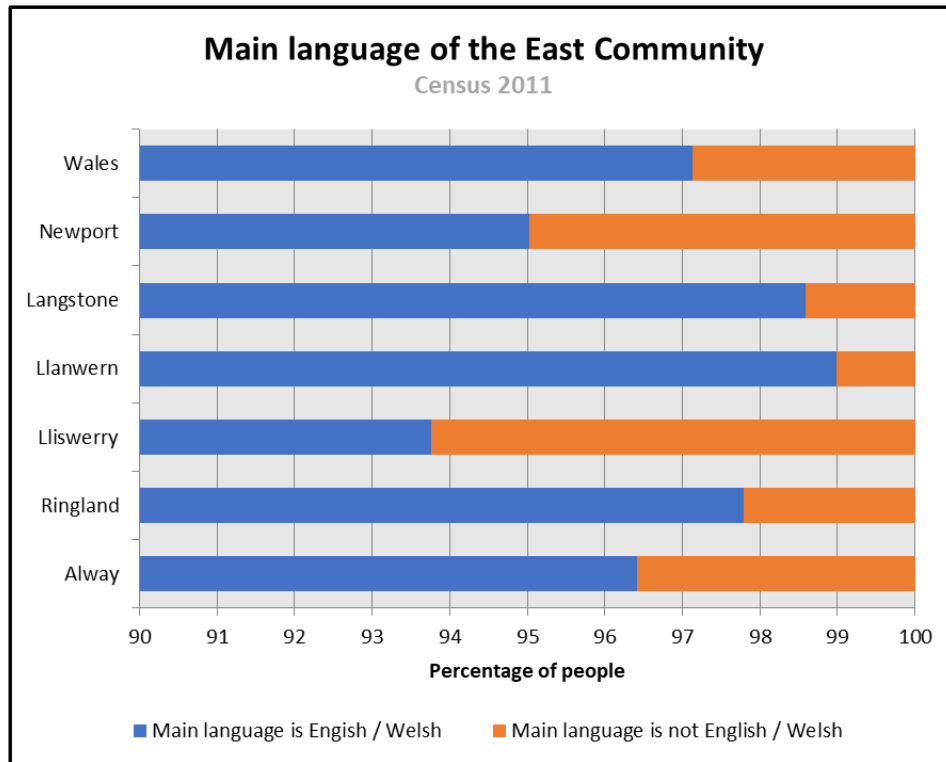
The most recent Census data in 2011⁵⁵ showed that for residents (aged 3 and over) within the East community who stated that English / Welsh was their main language varied across each of its five wards ranging from Lliswerry (93.8%); Alway (96.4%); Ringland (97.8%); Langstone (98.6%); and Llanwern (99.0%); which compared to 95.0% for Newport and 97.1% for Wales.

Main language of the community							
Census 2011	All Usual aged 3 and over		English / Welsh		Not English / Welsh		Sign language (incl. in not English / Welsh
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No. %
Alway 1	1,242	97.3	1,215	97.8	27	2.2	1 0.1
Alway 2	1,329	93.4	1,250	94.1	79	5.9	1 0.1
Alway 3	1,492	96.6	1,462	98.0	30	2.0	0 0.0
Alway 4	1,371	93.5	1,334	97.3	37	2.7	0 0.0
Alway 5	1,243	95.5	1,216	97.8	27	2.2	0 0.0
Alway 6	1,234	93.6	1,151	93.3	83	6.7	1 0.1
Alway	7,911	95.0	7,628	96.4	283	3.6	3 0.0
Ringland 1	1,450	96.7	1,415	97.6	35	2.4	1 0.1
Ringland 2	1,369	96.1	1,346	98.3	23	1.7	0 0.0
Ringland 3	1,604	96.6	1,558	97.1	46	2.9	0 0.0
Ringland 4	1,407	95.3	1,369	97.3	38	2.7	1 0.1
Ringland 5	1,280	95.0	1,254	98.0	26	2.0	0 0.0
Ringland 6	1,091	95.7	1,078	98.8	13	1.2	3 0.3
Ringland	8,201	95.9	8,020	97.8	181	2.2	5 0.1
Lliswerry 1	1,575	93.1	1,479	93.9	96	6.1	0 0.0
Lliswerry 2	1,390	93.5	1,290	92.8	100	7.2	1 0.1
Lliswerry 3	2,487	92.8	2,144	86.2	343	13.8	1 0.0
Lliswerry 4	1,301	95.5	1,273	97.8	28	2.2	1 0.1
Lliswerry 5	2,036	96.0	1,937	95.1	99	4.9	0 0.0
Lliswerry 6	1,447	97.6	1,405	97.1	42	2.9	0 0.0
Lliswerry 7	1,468	96.0	1,446	98.5	22	1.5	2 0.1
Lliswerry	11,704	94.7	10,974	93.8	730	6.2	5 0.0
Llanwern 1	1,438	97.7	1,421	98.8	17	1.2	0 0.0
Llanwern 2	1,433	96.2	1,421	99.2	12	0.8	0 0.0
Llanwern	2,871	97.0	2,842	99.0	29	1.0	0 0.0
Langstone 1	1,851	96.9	1,806	97.6	45	2.4	0 0.0
Langstone 2	1,124	98.1	1,120	99.6	4	0.4	1 0.1
Langstone 3	1,351	98.8	1,339	99.1	12	0.9	0 0.0
Langstone	4,326	97.8	4,265	98.6	61	1.4	1 0.0
Newport	139,849	96.0	132,901	95.0	6,948	5.0	71 0.1
Wales	2,955,841	96.5	2,871,405	97.1	84,436	2.9	1,118 0.0

⁵⁵ 2011 Census, Office for National Statistics (ONS)

There was also variation between the LSOA's within each of the wards ranging from 93.3% to 98.0% in Alway; 97.1% to 98.8% in Ringland; 86.2% to 98.5% in Lliswerry; 98.8% to 99.2% in Llanwern; and 97.6% to 99.6% in Langstone.

Lliswerry had a lower percentage of residents (aged 3 and over) who stated that English / Welsh was their main language compared to the Newport average, while Llanwern, Langstone, Ringland and Alway had a higher percentage.



Who speaks Welsh in the community?

The most recent Census data in 2011⁵⁶ showed that for residents (aged 3 and over) within the East community who stated they can speak Welsh varied across each of its five wards ranging from Ringland (8.1%); Lliswerry (8.9%); Langstone (10.0%); Alway (10.4%); and Llanwern (11.2%), which compared to 9.3% for Newport and 19.0% for Wales.

There is also variation between the LSOA's within each of the wards ranging from 9.5% to 11.4% in Alway; 6.2% to 10.2% in Ringland; 7.0% to 10.4% in Lliswerry; 9.0% to 13.3% in Llanwern; and 6.9% to 11.5% in Langstone.

Ringland and Lliswerry had a lower percentage of residents (aged 3 and over) who stated they can speak Welsh compared to the Newport average, while Llanwern, Alway and Langstone had a higher percentage.

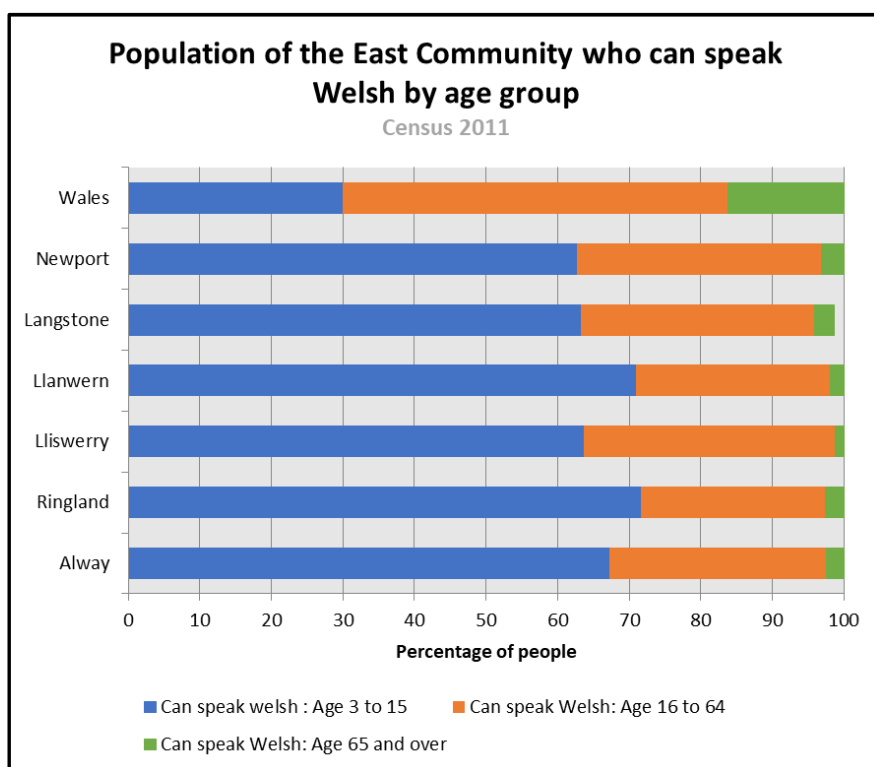
Welsh language skills of the community (aged 3 and over)								
Census 2011	Can speak Welsh		Can speak Welsh (Aged 3 to 15)		Can speak Welsh (Aged 16 to 64)		Can speak Welsh (Aged 65 and over)	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Alway 1	141	11.4	80	56.7	58	41.1	3	2.1
Alway 2	132	9.9	105	79.5	26	19.7	1	0.8
Alway 3	157	10.5	104	66.2	49	31.2	4	2.5
Alway 4	149	10.9	105	70.5	44	29.5	0	0.0
Alway 5	118	9.5	78	66.1	31	26.3	9	7.6
Alway 6	124	10.0	80	64.5	41	33.1	3	2.4
Alway	821	10.4	552	67.2	249	30.3	20	2.4
Ringland 1	115	7.9	79	68.7	34	29.6	2	1.7
Ringland 2	85	6.2	50	58.8	32	37.6	3	3.5
Ringland 3	163	10.2	107	65.6	51	31.3	5	3.1
Ringland 4	115	8.2	91	79.1	24	20.9	0	0.0
Ringland 5	103	8.0	86	83.5	16	15.5	1	1.0
Ringland 6	87	8.0	66	75.9	15	17.2	6	6.9
Ringland	668	8.1	479	71.7	172	25.7	17	2.5
Lliswerry 1	143	9.1	96	67.1	45	31.5	2	1.4
Lliswerry 2	145	10.4	114	78.6	31	21.4	0	0.0
Lliswerry 3	225	9.0	128	56.9	96	42.7	1	0.4
Lliswerry 4	124	9.5	86	69.4	38	30.6	0	0.0
Lliswerry 5	154	7.6	75	48.7	78	50.6	1	0.6
Lliswerry 6	102	7.0	60	58.8	38	37.3	4	3.9
Lliswerry 7	146	9.9	103	70.5	39	26.7	4	2.7
Lliswerry	1,039	8.9	662	63.7	365	35.1	12	1.2
Llanwern 1	130	9.0	89	68.5	37	28.5	4	3.1
Llanwern 2	191	13.3	139	72.8	50	26.2	2	1.0
Llanwern	321	11.2	228	71.0	87	27.1	6	1.9
Langstone 1	213	11.5	152	71.4	55	25.8	6	2.8
Langstone 2	77	6.9	39	50.6	33	42.9	5	6.5
Langstone 3	143	10.6	83	58.0	53	37.1	7	4.9
Langstone	433	10.0	274	63.3	141	32.6	12	2.8
Newport	13,002	9.3	8,164	62.8	4,436	34.1	402	3.1
Wales	562,016	19.0	168,750	30.0	302,334	53.8	90,932	16.2

⁵⁶ 2011 Census, Office for National Statistics (ONS)

Within the East community the age split for residents who can speak Welsh varied across each of its five wards. Ringland has the highest percentage of their population aged 3 to 15 who can speak Welsh (71.7%), followed by Llanwern (71.0%); Alway (67.2%); Lliswerry (63.7%); and the lowest percentage in Langstone (63.3%). This compared to 62.8% for Newport and 30.0% for Wales.

Lliswerry had the highest percentage of the population aged 16 to 64 who can speak Welsh (35.1%), followed by Langstone (32.6%); Alway (30.3%); Llanwern (27.1%); and the lowest percentage in Ringland (25.7%). This compared to 34.1% for Newport and 53.8% for Wales.

Langstone had the highest percentage of the population aged 65 and over who can speak Welsh (2.8%), followed by Ringland (2.5%); Alway (2.4%); Llanwern (1.9%); and the lowest percentage in Lliswerry (1.2%). This compared to 3.1% for Newport and 16.2% for Wales.



Section 6: Environmental Well-being

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

What is the make-up of the environment?

WIMD 2019 – Physical Environment Domain

The Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019⁵⁷ (WIMD) is a measure of relative deprivation for small areas. WIMD is currently made up of eight separate domains (or types) of deprivation. Each domain is compiled from a range of different indicators. The purpose of this domain is to measure factors in the local area that may impact on the well-being or quality of life of those living in an area. The physical environment domain is made up of three sub-domains as follows:

- Air Quality (three indicators)
- Flood Risk (one indicator)
- Green Space (two indicators)

There have been several methodological changes to the physical environment domain between WIMD 2014 and WIMD 2019. In WIMD 2014, the Air Quality sub-domain comprised two indicators – Air Concentrations and Air Emissions – that were calculated using a combination of concentration data for a range of pollutants and Air Quality Management Areas. The sub-domain has been simplified for WIMD 2019 and now comprises three indicators based on the population weighted average concentration values of the following pollutants:

- Nitrogen dioxide (NO₂)
- Particulates < 10 µm (PM₁₀)
- Particulates < 2.5 µm (PM_{2.5})

A Green Space sub-domain has been included in WIMD 2019 instead of the Proximity to Waste Disposal and Industrial Sites sub-domain. This sub-domain is comprised of two indicators:

- Proximity to accessible, natural green space – measuring the proportion of households within 300 metres of an accessible, natural green space, and
- Ambient green space score – measuring the mean household Normalised Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI).

The Flood Risk sub-domain for WIMD 2019 has been sourced from the Flood Risk Assessment Wales (FRAW) dataset developed and provided by Natural Resources Wales (NRW). This data includes information on flood risk from rivers, the sea and surface water flooding. This is a change from WIMD 2014 where the Flood Risk sub-domain calculation did not include surface water flooding.

Air Quality indicators

The Air Quality sub-domain comprises three separate indicators measuring concentrations of key pollutants. They are created using measurements of pollutants that could have negative effects on human health and/or the environment, based on the best medical and scientific understanding, and are proposed as a proxy measure of the quality of the surrounding environment. Poor air quality suggests proximity to certain activities such as traffic, domestic combustion and industrial sites – activities that could have a negative impact on quality of life, the local environment and health.

⁵⁷ [Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019](#)

Green space indicators

The Green Space sub-domain comprises two indicators which measure the proximity to accessible, natural green space and the amount of ambient green space respectively. The higher the NDVI value, the more ambient green space in that geographical area.

Physical Environment Rank 2019	Number of LSOAs	% of LSOAs in most deprived 10% Ranks 1-191	% of LSOAs in most deprived 20% Ranks 1-382	% of LSOAs in most deprived 30% Ranks 1-573	% of LSOAs in most deprived 50% Ranks 1-955
Newport	95	43.2	68.4	80	95.8
Wales	1,909	10	20	30	50

The LSOA's of Lliswerry 5, Lliswerry 7, Lliswerry 4, Alway 6, Lliswerry 2, Lliswerry 1, Lliswerry 6, Ringland 2, Ringland 1, Ringland 3, Lliswerry 3, Alway 3, Alway 1 and Llanwern 1 ranked in the top 10% most deprived areas in Wales for the Physical Environment domain, while Langstone 1 ranked in the top 20% most deprived. In comparison only Llanwern 2 ranked outside the top 40% most deprived; Langstone 2 ranked in the top 40% most deprived; Ringland 6 ranked in the top 30% most deprived; and Alway 4, Alway 2 and Alway 5 ranked in the top 20% most deprived areas in Wales.

For the Physical Environment domain Lliswerry is one of the most deprived wards in Newport, with all of its LSOA's ranked in the top 10% most deprived areas in Wales.

	WIMD Rank	Physical Environment
Alway 1	1477	164
Alway 2	72	195
Alway 3	1426	154
Alway 4	111	217
Alway 5	393	194
Alway 6	834	58
Ringland 1	329	134
Ringland 2	146	116
Ringland 3	645	136
Ringland 4	102	303
Ringland 5	69	376
Ringland 6	183	428
Lliswerry 1	373	74
Lliswerry 2	171	71
Lliswerry 3	778	130
Lliswerry 4	620	54
Lliswerry 5	134	7
Lliswerry 6	740	95
Lliswerry 7	750	29
Llanwern 1	913	178
Llanwern 2	760	829
Langstone 1	1702	198
Langstone 2	1595	677
Langstone 3	1660	526

Key:



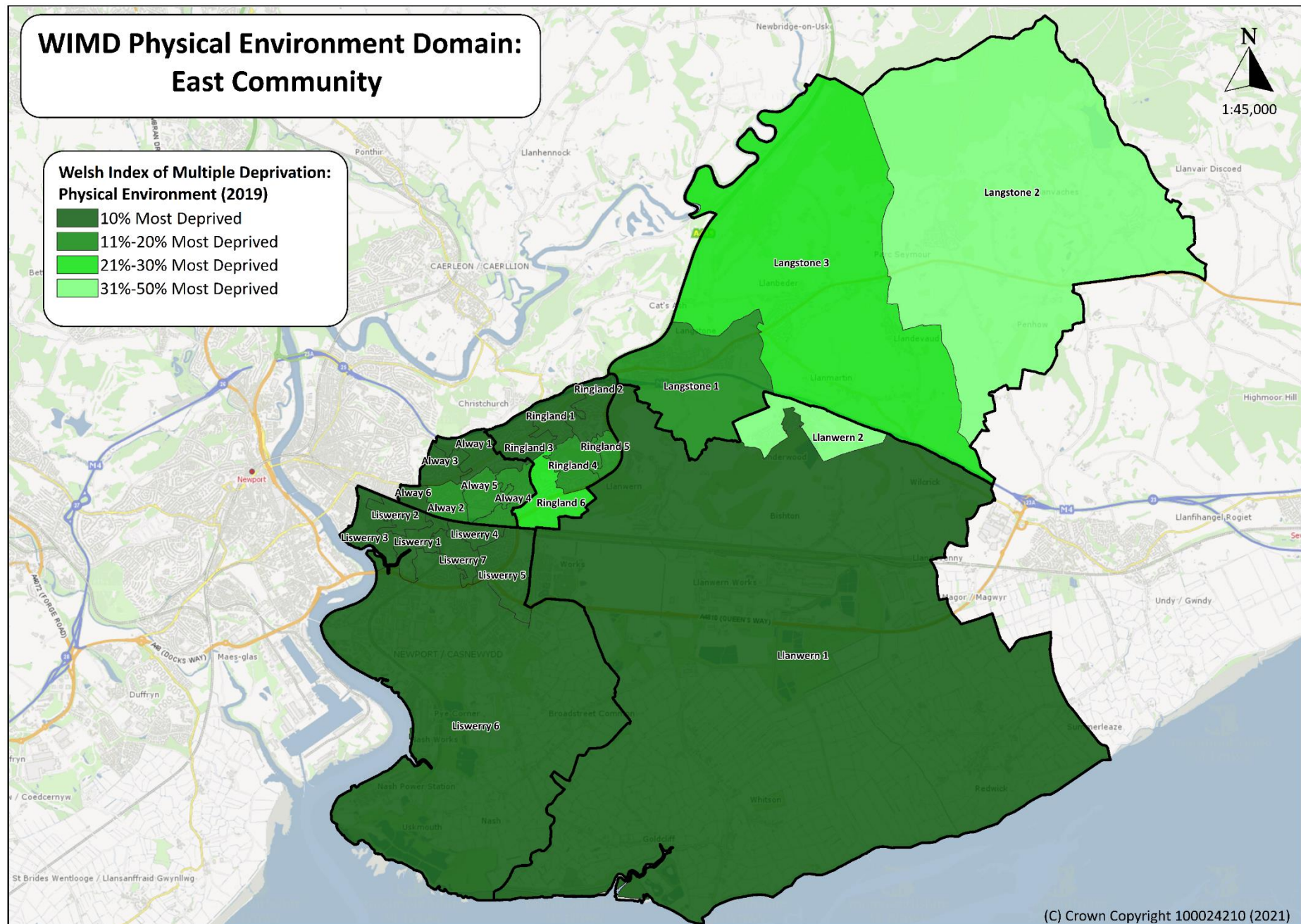
Overall WIMD Rank where Lower Super Output Area is ranked in top 10% most deprived in Wales

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 Physical Environment Domain rank for each designated Lower Super Output Area within the five wards of the East community area.



What is the landscape like?

Accessible Natural Greenspace

The adopted minimum standard of 2.4 hectares per 1,000 population for open space, sport and recreation is derived from the FIT (Field in Trust) minimum 'Benchmark Standards' for outdoor sport and play. This is the only nationally based standard provided for outdoor sport and play space and is therefore still recommended as best practice. The FIT standard represents a minimum level of provision and should be sought as such throughout Newport in both urban and rural areas.

The benchmark standards have been applied to outdoor sport and play provision and used to help identify any areas of Newport lacking in provision on a ward-by-ward basis. A detailed breakdown and summary of formal, informal and equipped Open Space Provision for the five wards within the East community is provided below.

	Population 2011	Open Space Category	FIT Requirement (hectares)	Actual Provision (hectares)	Shortfall / Surplus
Alway	8,331	Summary	19.99	13.04	-6.95 ↓
		Formal	13.33	8.27	-5.06 ↓
		Informal	4.58	4.68	0.10 ↑
		Equipped	2.08	0.09	-1.99 ↓
Ringland	8,550	Summary	20.52	18.31	-2.21 ↓
		Formal	13.68	5.82	-7.86 ↓
		Informal	4.70	12.11	7.41 ↑
		Equipped	2.14	0.38	-1.76 ↓
Lliswerry	12,353	Summary	29.65	49.85	20.20 ↑
		Formal	19.76	45.17	25.41 ↑
		Informal	6.79	4.40	-2.39 ↓
		Equipped	3.09	0.28	-2.81 ↓
Llanwern	2,961	Summary	7.11	5.66	-1.45 ↓
		Formal	4.74	3.35	-1.39 ↓
		Informal	1.63	1.75	0.12 ↑
		Equipped	0.74	0.56	-0.18 ↓
Langstone	4425	Summary	10.62	4.20	-6.42 ↓
		Formal	7.08	1.72	-5.36 ↓
		Informal	2.43	2.29	-0.14 ↓
		Equipped	1.11	0.19	-0.92 ↓

Within the East community Alway (-6.95), Langstone (-6.42), Ringland (-2.21) and Llanwern (-1.45) show overall deficiencies in open space provision when comparing FIT (Field in Trust) requirements and actual provision, while Lliswerry (20.20) has a surplus in provision.

Alway, Ringland and Llanwern have a shortfall in Formal and Equipped Open Space provision and a surplus in Informal provision. Lliswerry has a surplus in Formal Open Space provision and a shortfall in Informal and Equipped provision. While Langstone has a shortfall in Formal, Informal and Equipped Open Space provision.

The following thematic image indicates open space provision and accessible natural greenspace across the five wards of the East community.

What are the air quality and emission levels in the East Community?

The quality of the air we breathe can significantly affect our health, the main causes of poor air quality are industrial and road traffic emissions. National government and local authorities are committed to improving air quality, a commitment that has been written into law.

The pollutants of main concern are nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) which has a threshold of 40µg/m³ per year, and particulate material – PM₁₀ (18µg/m³ threshold per year) and PM_{2.5} (10µg/m³ threshold per year).

The table below show that Newport had higher levels of pollutants in 2019 compared to the Wales average.

Air Quality Exposure Indicators ⁵⁸		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Newport	NO ₂ (µg/m ³)	22	20	19	16	19	16	15	15
	PM ₁₀ (µg/m ³)	14	16	15	15	14	13	14	14
	PM _{2.5} (µg/m ³)	11	11	11	10	9	9	9	9
Wales	NO ₂ (µg/m ³)	13	12	11	10	11	9	9	9
	PM ₁₀ (µg/m ³)	12	14	13	12	12	10	12	12
	PM _{2.5} (µg/m ³)	9	10	10	8	8	7	8	7

Each year Newport City Council is required to report on the air quality of the city, with the latest reports published on the council's website⁵⁹. When air quality is found to exceed these standards an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) must be declared. Air quality monitoring has identified a number of areas that are exceeding the air quality standards for nitrogen dioxide.

A number of changes to the city's AQMAs came into effect on the 1 July 2018, with Newport identifying 11 AQMAs, with 1 located within the East community area.

Air Quality Management Areas ⁶⁰		
	Location	Community Areas
1.	Caerleon	Caerleon
2.	Caerphilly Road	Graig
3.	Cefn Road	Rogerstone
4.	Chepstow Road / Clarence Place / Caerleon Road	St Julians / Victoria / Beechwood
5.	George Street	Stow Hill / Pillgwenlly
6.	Malpas Road (South)	Shaftesbury
7.	Glasllwch	Allt-yr-yn / Rogerstone
8.	High Cross	Allt-yr-yn / Rogerstone
9.	Royal Oak Hill	Caerleon / Ringland
10.	Shaftesbury	Shaftesbury
11.	St Julians	St Julians

Key



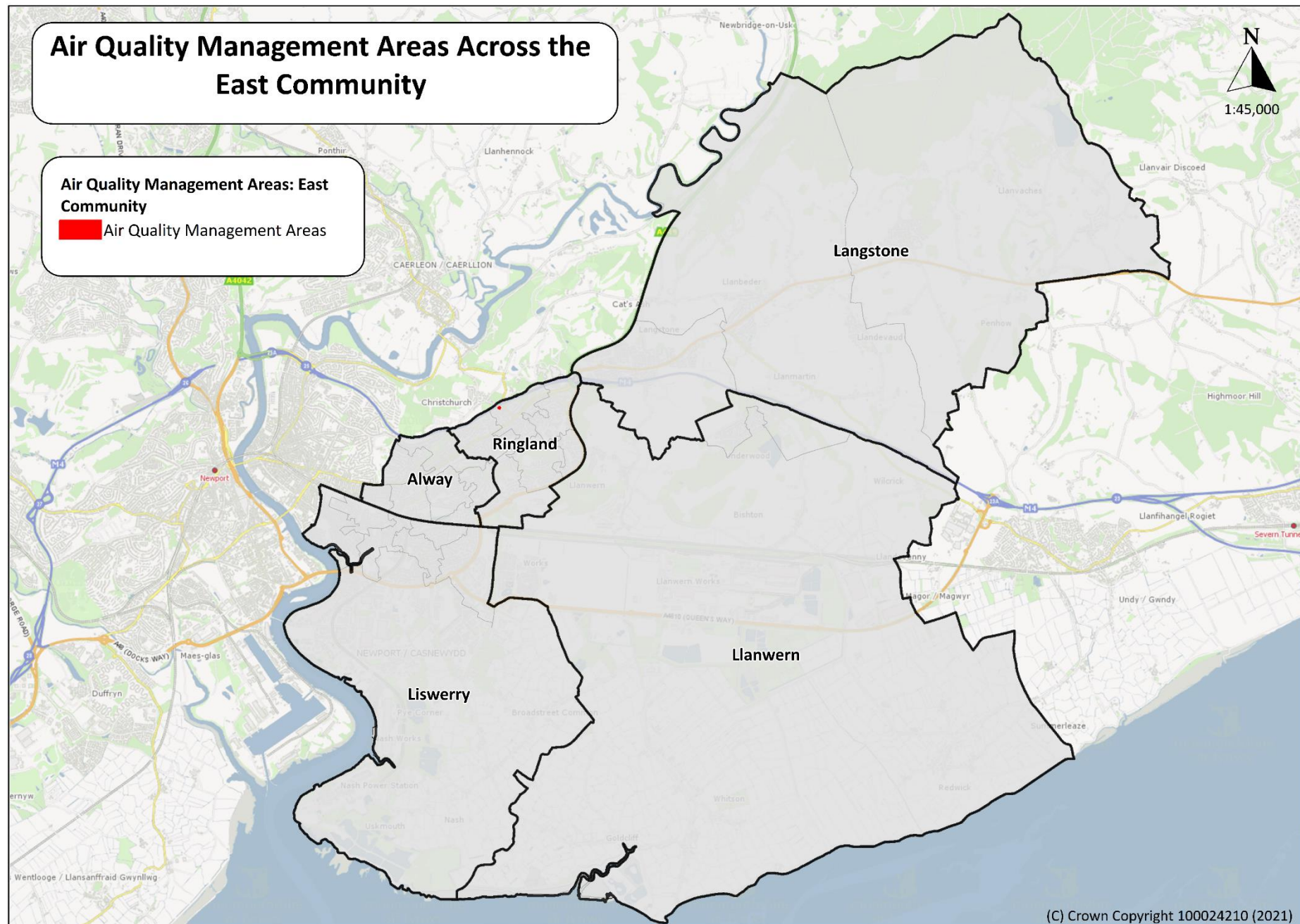
AQMAs in the East community

The thematic image shows the Air Quality Management Areas across the five wards of the East community area.

⁵⁸ [Air Quality Exposure Indicators, Stats Wales – Welsh Government](#)

⁵⁹ [Air Quality Progress Report, Newport City Council](#)

⁶⁰ [Air Quality Management Areas, Newport City Council](#)



What is the risk of flooding?

Flooding occurs when water arrives in a place quicker than it can drain away. This is usually rainfall, but can be from other sources. This causes estuaries, rivers, ditches, drains or sewers to overflow allowing water to flood surrounding houses, business, farmland and infrastructure.

The thematic image shows the latest flood risk⁶¹ across the five wards of the East community area.

⁶¹ Natural Resources Wales Flood Risk Data

