2021

Community Well-being Profile

North East

– **Caerleon**

– **Beechwood**

– **St Julians**

– **Victoria**

Final v1.3

Table of Contents

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
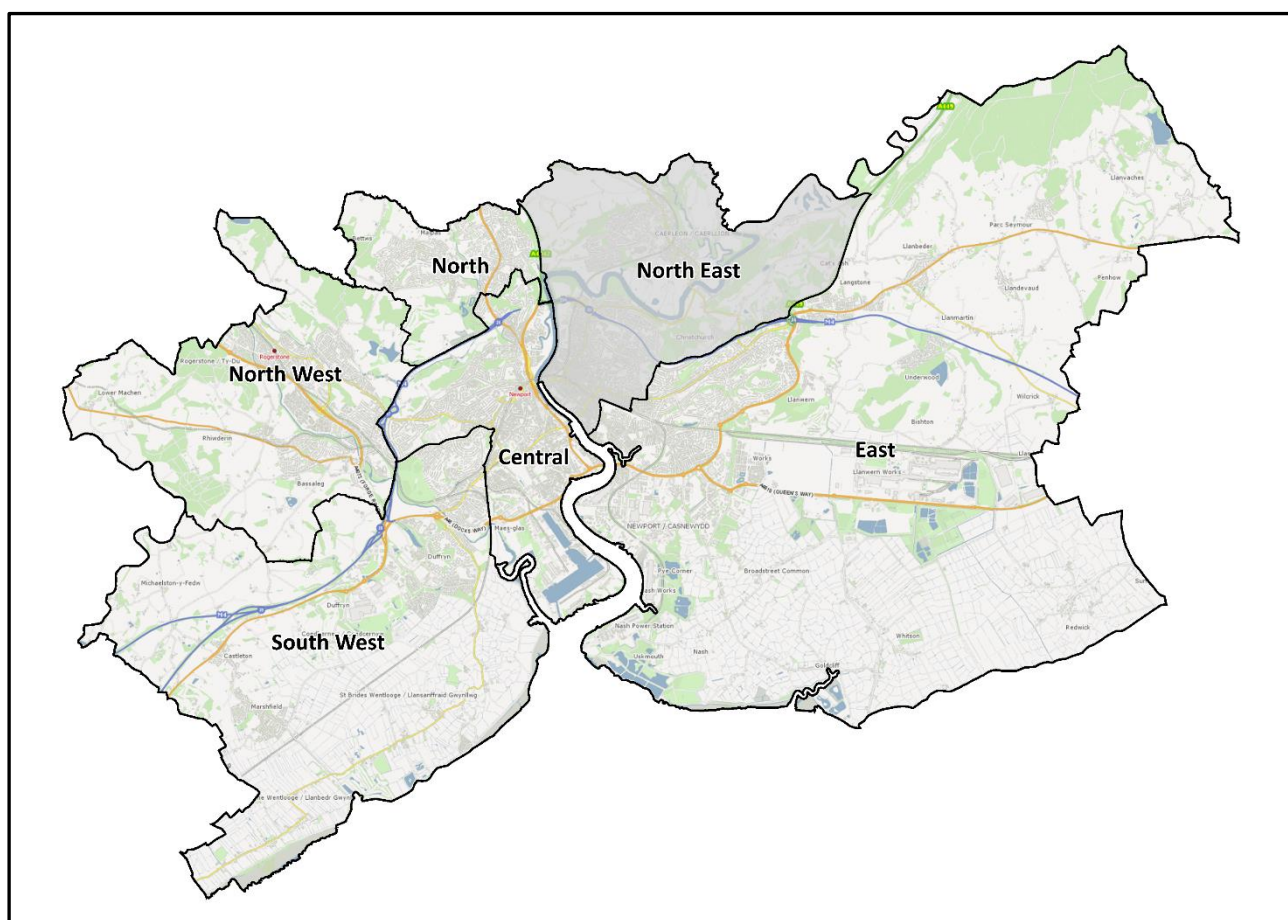
What are people telling us

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 North 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 four wards of the North East community area told us that having ***access to regular public transport*** is very important to their local area. They told us how ***transport is regular*** across their local area and it helps them access local amenities such as shops and ***healthcare facilities***. However, people did tell us that it would be helpful to provide services specifically for the elderly and vulnerable for them to attend their errands would help improve transport services across their local area.

Residents also told us how having ***access to clean space*** within their local area is very important to them and that having ***access to more bins*** across local parks and streets would encourage more people to ***stop littering*** and use the bins, therefore improving the ***level of cleanliness*** within their local area.

People highlighted issues regarding ***safety*** across North East Newport highlighting that there is ***lots of drug use*** across their community. When asked how we can work with you to help prevent this, people told us that introducing ***more police officers*** onto local streets would help deter people from committing drug related crime.

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?
Community Cohesion (13)	Community Safety (15)	Community safety (31)	Community Safety (12)	Community engagement (8)
Community spirit (11)	Access to transport (11)	Access to open space (10)	Access to transport (9)	Community Groups (3)
Access to amenities (7)	Access to facilities (6)	Access to healthcare (9)	Access to open space (6)	Community Cohesion (3)

The topics that residents said are special and what would make their community better is shown below:
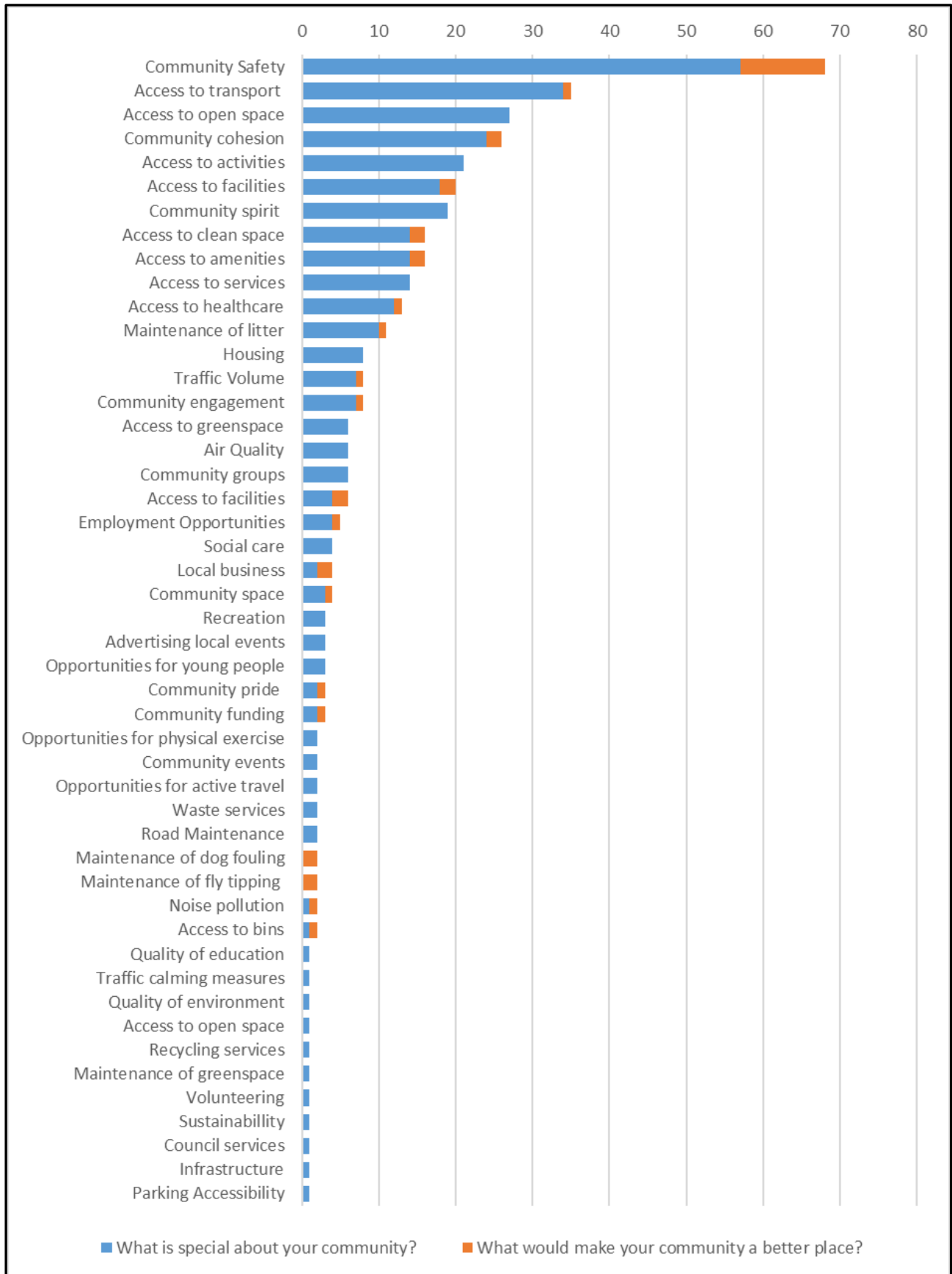
Section 1: North East Community Overview

Introduction

Population (2020 estimate)	
– Caerleon	7,768
– Beechwood	7,890
– St Julians	8,844
– Victoria	8,263

% of the Newport Population	
– Caerleon	4.97%
– Beechwood	5.04%
– St Julians	5.65%
– Victoria	5.28%

Population Density (population per km^2)	
– Caerleon	535
– Beechwood	5,191
– St Julians	4,057
– Victoria	8,022

Ethnic Minority Population	
– Caerleon	4.7%
– Beechwood	9.1%
– St Julians	10.7%
– Victoria	37.8%

Area (km2)	
– Caerleon	14.53
– Beechwood	1.52
– St Julians	2.18
– Victoria	1.03

Lower Super Output Areas	
– Caerleon	6
– Beechwood	5
– St Julians	6
– Victoria	4

% of Newport Area	
– Caerleon	6.70%
– Beechwood	0.70%
– St Julians	1.00%
– Victoria	0.47%

Community Councils	
– Caerleon	0
– Beechwood	0
– St Julians	0
– Victoria	0

	Caerleon	Beechwood	St Julians	Victoria
Total Number of Residential Properties (Jan 2022):	4,363	3,513	4,086	3,848

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 North East community the wards of Beechwood, St Julians and Victoria showed an increase in population since 2001, with the biggest percentage increase found in Victoria for the 16-64 age group, rising nearly 35%. While the Caerleon ward showed a decrease in the whole population, for under 16s, and for the 16 to 64 age group. The only increase in Caerleon was found for the 65 and over age group.

	2001[3]	2011[4]	2020[5]	% Diff (2001 to 2020)	
Newport	**137,011**	**145,736**	**156,447**	**14.19**	⬆
Caerleon: All Ages	8,708	8,061	7,768	-10.79	⬇
Caerleon: 0 to 15	1,623	1,346	1,292	-20.39	⬇
Caerleon: 16 to 64	5,647	5,047	4,472	-20.81	⬇
Caerleon: 65+	1,438	1,668	2,004	39.36	⬆
Beechwood: All Ages	7,594	7,576	7,890	3.90	⬆
Beechwood: 0 to 15	1,491	1,432	1,610	7.98	⬆
Beechwood: 16 to 64	4,418	4,776	4,885	10.57	⬆
Beechwood: 65+	1,685	1,368	1,395	-17.21	⬇
St Julian: All Ages	8,729	8,675	8,844	1.32	⬆
St Julian: 0 to 15	1,941	1,747	1,719	-11.44	⬇
St Julian: 16 to 64	5,593	5,714	5,671	1.39	⬆
St Julian: 65+	1,195	1,214	1,454	21.67	⬆
Victoria: All Ages	6,688	7,464	8,263	23.55	⬆
Victoria: 0 to 15	1,602	1,557	1,844	15.11	⬆
Victoria: 16 to 64	4,238	5,170	5,698	34.45	⬆
Victoria: 65+	848	737	721	-14.98	⬇

The map overleaf shows the variances in population total levels across the LSOAs within each of the four wards of the North 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

2020 Mid Year Population Estimates Across the North East Community

Mid Year Estimates (2020): All Ages Per Lower Super Output Area
- 1,800 to 2,500
- 1,700 to 1,800
- 1,600 to 1,700
- 1,400 to 1,600
- 1,000 to 1,400

1:25,000

(C) Crown Copyright 100024210 (2021)
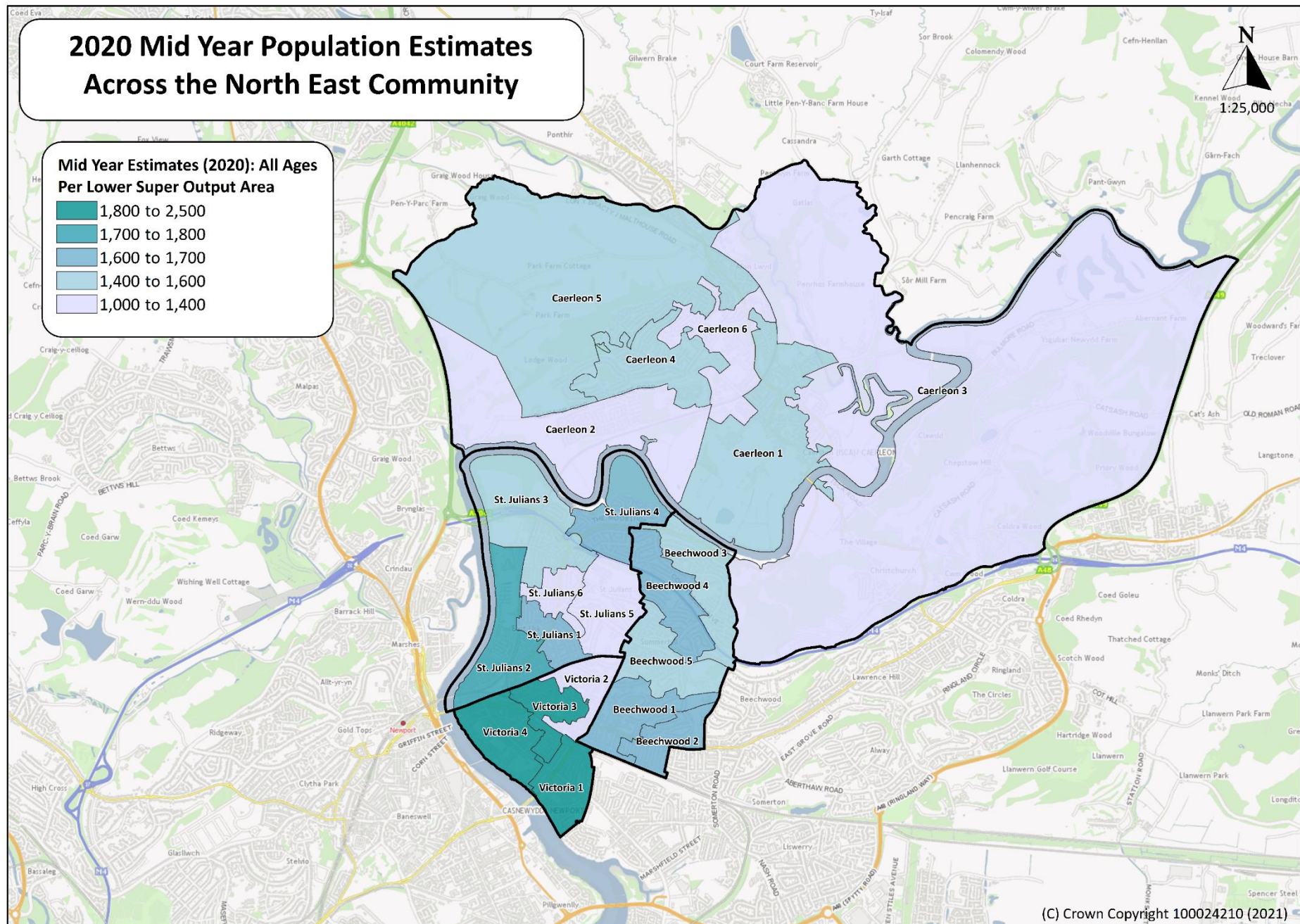
Within the North East community, the population density based on the 2020 mid-year estimates[6] varied across each of its four wards ranging from 535 in Caerleon; 4,057 in St Julians; 5,191 in Beechwood; and 8,022 in Victoria, with only Caerleon below the Newport average (721).

Population Density of the North East Community

ONS Mid-Year 2020 Population Estmates

	Caerleon	Beechwood	St Julians	Victoria	Newport
Population Density	535	5,191	4,057	8,022	721
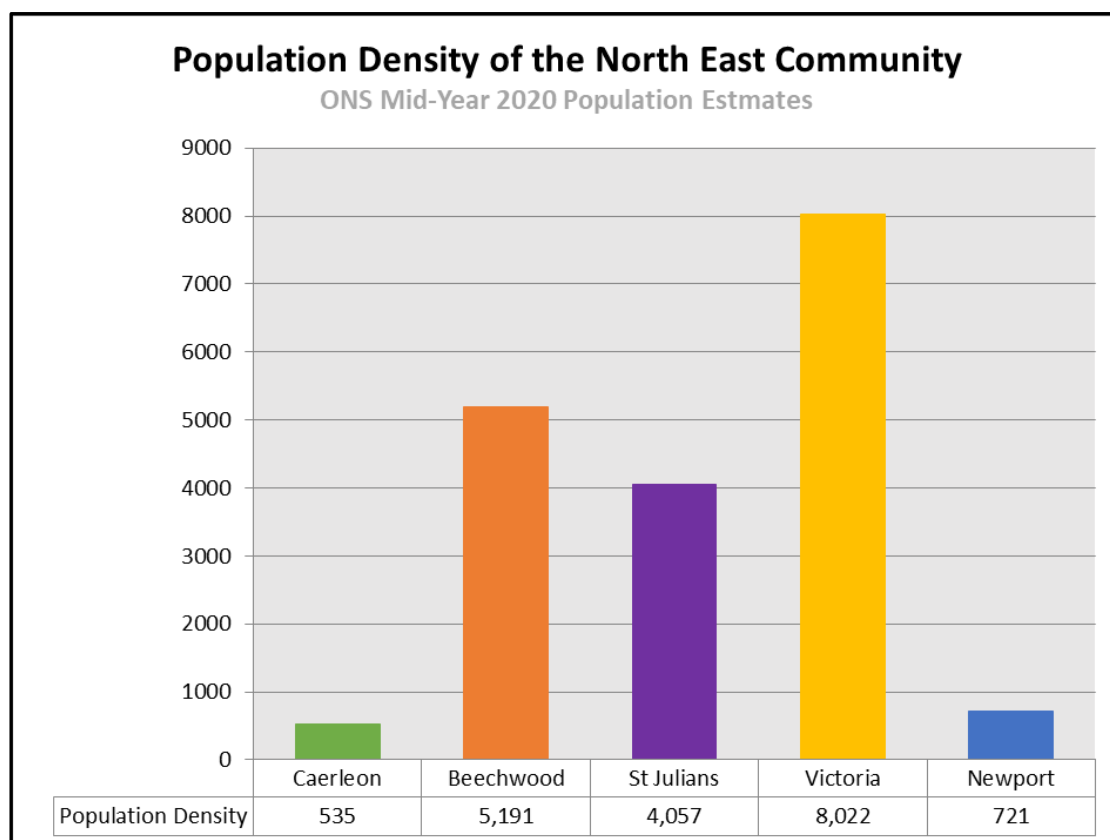
What is the make-up of the population?

Within the North East community, the age split varied across each of its four wards. Victoria 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.

Caerleon and Beechwood have 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.

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

Population of the North East Community by age group
ONS Mid-Year 2020 Population Estmates

Office for National Statistics – Mid-Year 2020 Population Estimates[7] for the North East community:

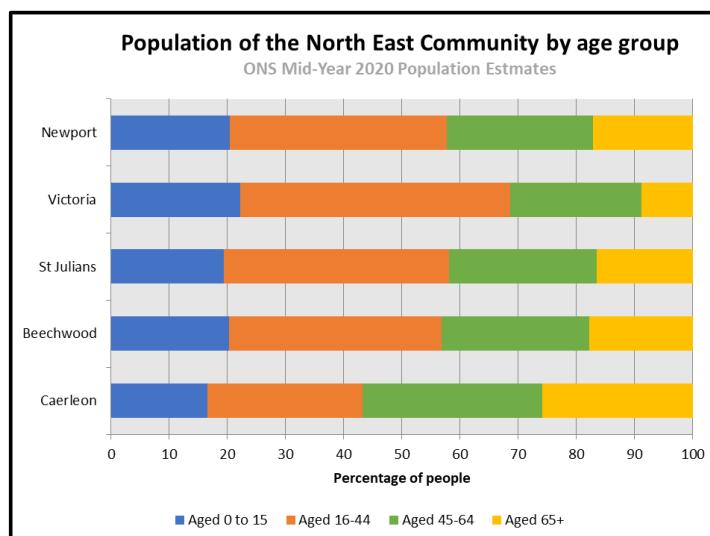|	All Ages	Aged 0 to 15		Aged 16 to 44		Aged 45 to 64		Aged 65+	
	No.	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Caerleon 1	1,429	233	16.3	385	26.9	437	30.6	374	26.2
Caerleon 2	1,229	214	17.4	343	27.9	382	31.1	290	23.6
Caerleon 3	1,125	151	13.4	273	24.3	381	33.9	320	28.4
Caerleon 4	1,411	266	18.9	375	26.6	420	29.8	350	24.8
Caerleon 5	1,552	240	15.5	419	27.0	477	30.7	416	26.8
Caerleon 6	1,022	188	18.4	278	27.2	302	29.5	254	24.9
Caerleon	**7,768**	**1,292**	**16.6**	**2,073**	**26.7**	**2,399**	**30.9**	**2,004**	**25.8**
Beechwood 1	1,677	303	18.1	639	38.1	453	27.0	282	16.8
Beechwood 2	1,614	387	24.0	631	39.1	400	24.8	196	12.1
Beechwood 3	1,583	331	20.9	555	35.1	354	22.4	343	21.7
Beechwood 4	1,607	391	24.3	601	37.4	364	22.7	251	15.6
Beechwood 5	1,409	198	14.1	454	32.2	434	30.8	323	22.9
Beechwood	**7,890**	**1,610**	**20.4**	**2,880**	**36.5**	**2,005**	**25.4**	**1,395**	**17.7**
St Julians 1	1,663	353	21.2	641	38.5	406	24.4	263	15.8
St Julians 2	1,759	360	20.5	843	47.9	375	21.3	181	10.3
St Julians 3	1,430	239	16.7	531	37.1	334	23.4	326	22.8
St Julians 4	1,613	306	19.0	546	33.8	467	29.0	294	18.2
St Julians 5	1,121	197	17.6	346	30.9	336	30.0	242	21.6
St Julians 6	1,258	264	21.0	525	41.7	321	25.5	148	11.8
St Julians	**8,844**	**1,719**	**19.4**	**3,432**	**38.8**	**2,239**	**25.3**	**1,454**	**16.4**
Victoria 1	2,407	580	24.1	1,087	45.2	538	22.4	202	8.4
Victoria 2	1,328	243	18.3	542	40.8	370	27.9	173	13.0
Victoria 3	2,173	538	24.8	1,028	47.3	433	19.9	174	8.0
Victoria 4	2,355	483	20.5	1,180	50.1	520	22.1	172	7.3
Victoria	**8,263**	**1,844**	**22.3**	**3,837**	**46.4**	**1,861**	**22.5**	**721**	**8.7**
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

Ethnicity and Identity

The most recent Census data in 2011[8] showed that the population of the North East community for people from a white background varied across each of its four wards ranging from 96.9% in Caerleon; 92.8% in Beechwood; 91.8% in St Julians; and 67.3% in Victoria, which compared to 89.9% for Newport. Victoria also had a higher percentage of people from a non-white background compared to Newport, while Caerleon, Beechwood and St Julians had a lower percentage.

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 2011[9], rising to 10.8% in 2015 and 13.2% in 2020. More detailed ethnicity data across these four wards will be available when the next Census is published.

Ethnicity Census 2011	All Residents		White: Total		Mixed: Total		Asian: Total		Black: Total		Other: Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Caerleon	8,061	100.0	7,808	96.9	75	0.9	109	1.4	61	0.8	8	0.1
Beechwood	7,576	100.0	7,027	92.8	78	1.0	366	4.8	69	0.9	36	0.5
St Julians	8,675	100.0	7,962	91.8	178	2.1	366	4.2	112	1.3	57	0.7
Victoria	7,464	100.0	5,026	67.3	192	2.6	1,805	24.2	310	4.2	131	1.8
Newport	**145,736**	**100.0**	**131,025**	**89.9**	**2,752**	**1.9**	**7,986**	**5.5**	**2,535**	**1.7**	**1,438**	**1.0**
Wales	**3,063,456**	**100.0**	**2,928,253**	**95.6**	**31,521**	**1.0**	**70,128**	**2.3**	**18,276**	**0.6**	**15,278**	**0.5**
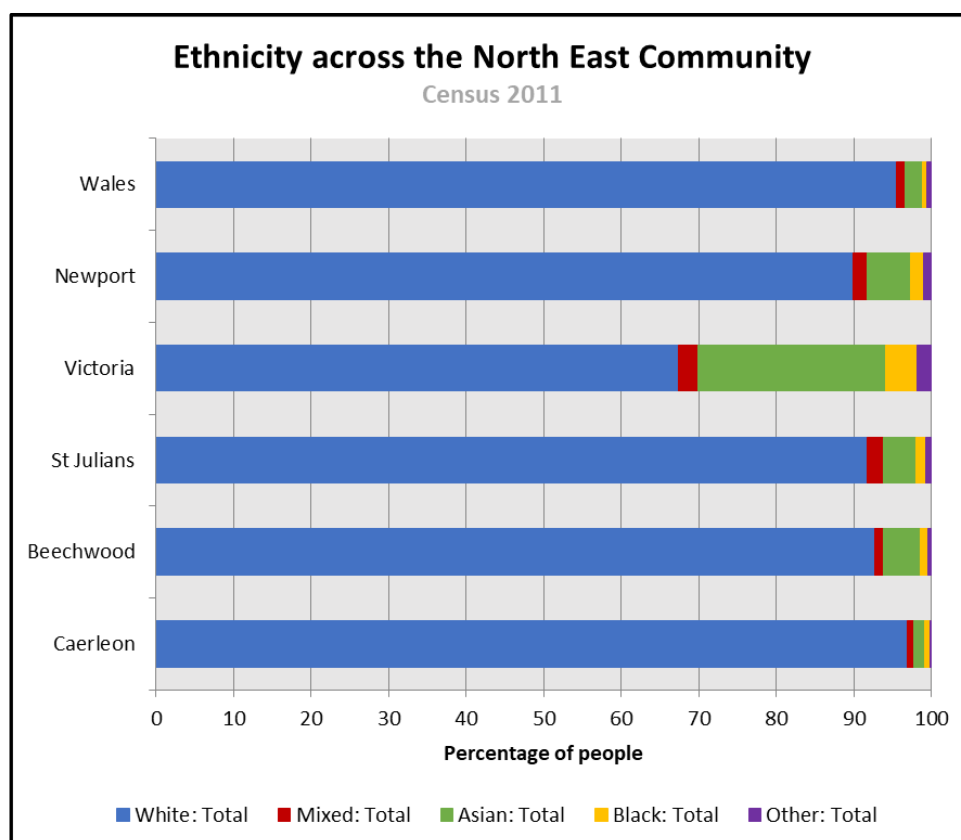
Ethnicity across the North East Community
Census 2011

The most recent Census data in 2011[10] showed that the population of the North East community for people who were born outside of the UK varied across each of its four wards ranging from 22.7% in Victoria; 7.0% in St Julians; 6.2% in Beechwood; and 4.3% in Caerleon; which compared to 8.5% for Newport. Victoria also had a higher percentage of people who were born outside of the UK compared to Newport, while Caerleon, Beechwood and St Julians 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.	%
Caerleon	6,117	75.9	7,712	95.7	21	0.3	76	0.9	38	0.5	214	2.7
Beechwood	6,264	82.7	7,107	93.8	31	0.4	57	0.8	81	1.1	300	4.0
St Julians	7,022	80.9	8,069	93.0	49	0.6	66	0.8	96	1.1	395	4.6
Victoria	4,911	65.8	5,771	77.3	37	0.5	71	1.0	266	3.6	1,319	17.7
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**

Country of Birth across the North East Community
Census 2011

---
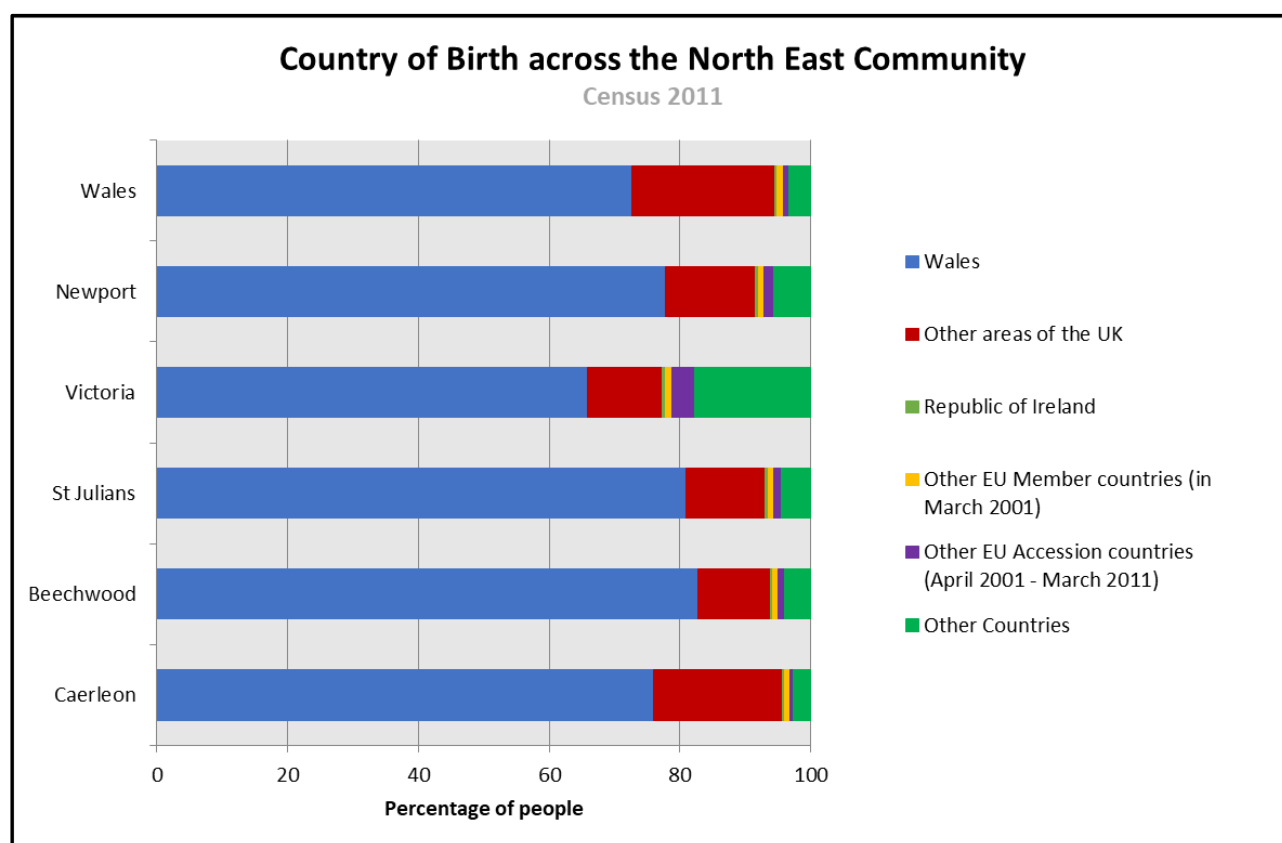
[10] 2011 Census, Office for National Statistics (ONS)

The most recent Census data in 2011[11] showed that the population of the North East community who stated they were Muslim varied across each of its four wards ranging from 22.7% in Victoria; 4.0% in St Julians; 3.7% in Beechwood; and 0.7% in Caerleon; which compared to 4.7% for Newport. Only Caerleon and Beechwood had a higher percentage of people who stated they were Christian compared to Newport, while Victoria and St Julians had a lower percentage.

Religion										
Census 2011	**Christian**		**Buddhist**		**Hindu**		**Jewish**		**Muslim**	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Caerleon	5,301	65.8	19	0.2	15	0.2	2	0.0	58	0.7
Beechwood	4,430	58.5	16	0.2	14	0.2	1	0.0	282	3.7
St Julians	4,786	55.2	40	0.5	35	0.4	2	0.0	344	4.0
Victoria	3,021	40.5	25	0.3	110	1.5	6	0.1	1,692	22.7
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.	%		
Caerleon	10	0.1	26	0.3	2,105	26.1	525	6.5
Beechwood	1	0.0	14	0.2	2,238	29.5	580	7.7
St Julians	6	0.1	34	0.4	2,753	31.7	675	7.8
Victoria	15	0.2	32	0.4	1,977	26.5	586	7.9
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**

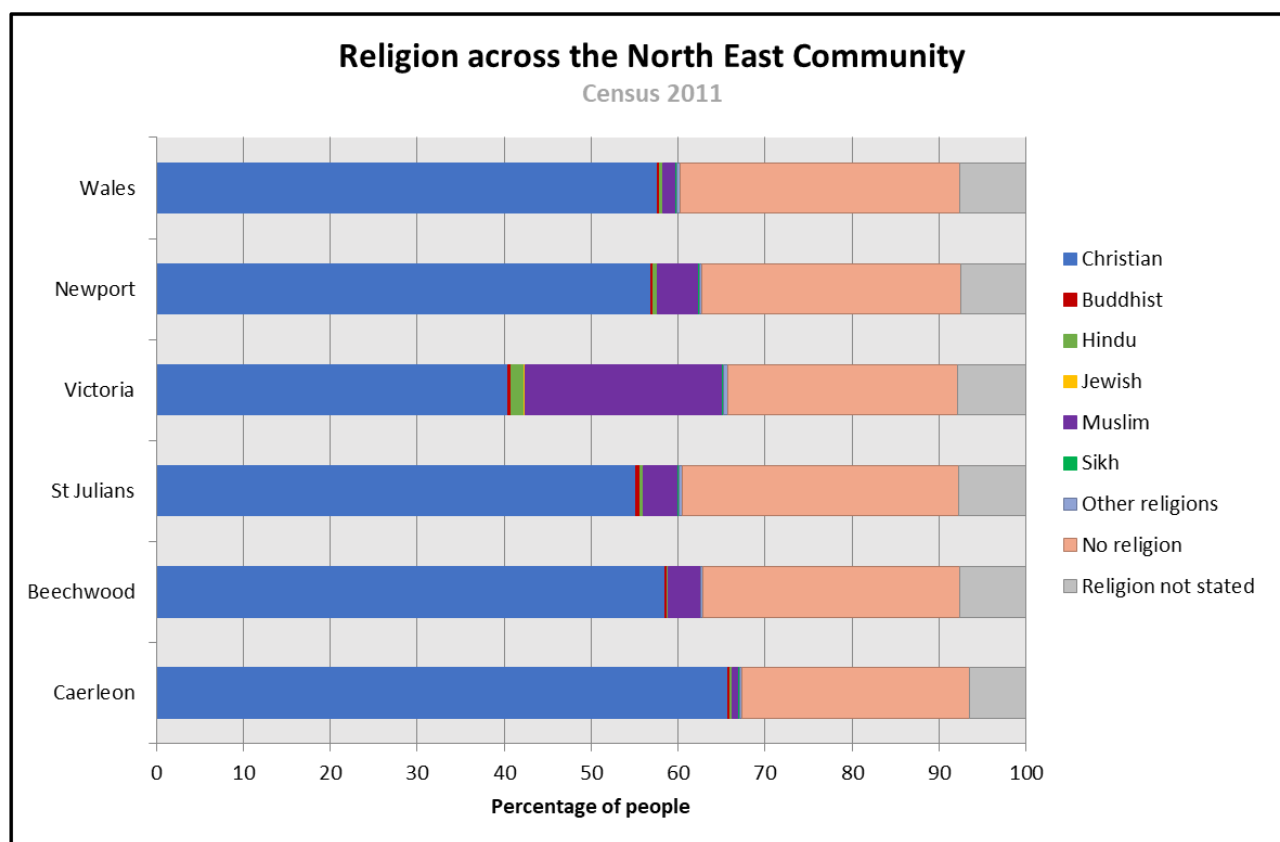Religion across the North East Community
Census 2011

---

[11] 2011 Census, Office for National Statistics (ONS)

The most recent Census data in 2011[12] showed that the population of the North East community who have been a resident in the UK for less than 10 years varied across each of its four wards ranging from 1.7% in Caerleon; 3.0% in Beechwood; 3.9% in St Julians; and 13.5% in Victoria; which compared to 4.8% for Newport. Only Victoria had a higher percentage of people who have been a resident in the UK for less than 10 years compared to Newport, while Caerleon, Beechwood and St Julians had a lower percentage.

Victoria also had a much lower percentage of people who were born in the UK compared to Newport, while St Julians, Beechwood and Caerleon had a higher 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.	%
Caerleon	7,712	95.7	47	0.6	38	0.5	54	0.7	210	2.6
Beechwood	7,107	93.8	78	1.0	62	0.8	84	1.1	245	3.2
St Julians	8,069	93.0	88	1.0	108	1.2	145	1.7	265	3.1
Victoria	5,771	77.3	315	4.2	314	4.2	375	5.0	689	9.2
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**

Migration across the North East Community
Census 2011

---
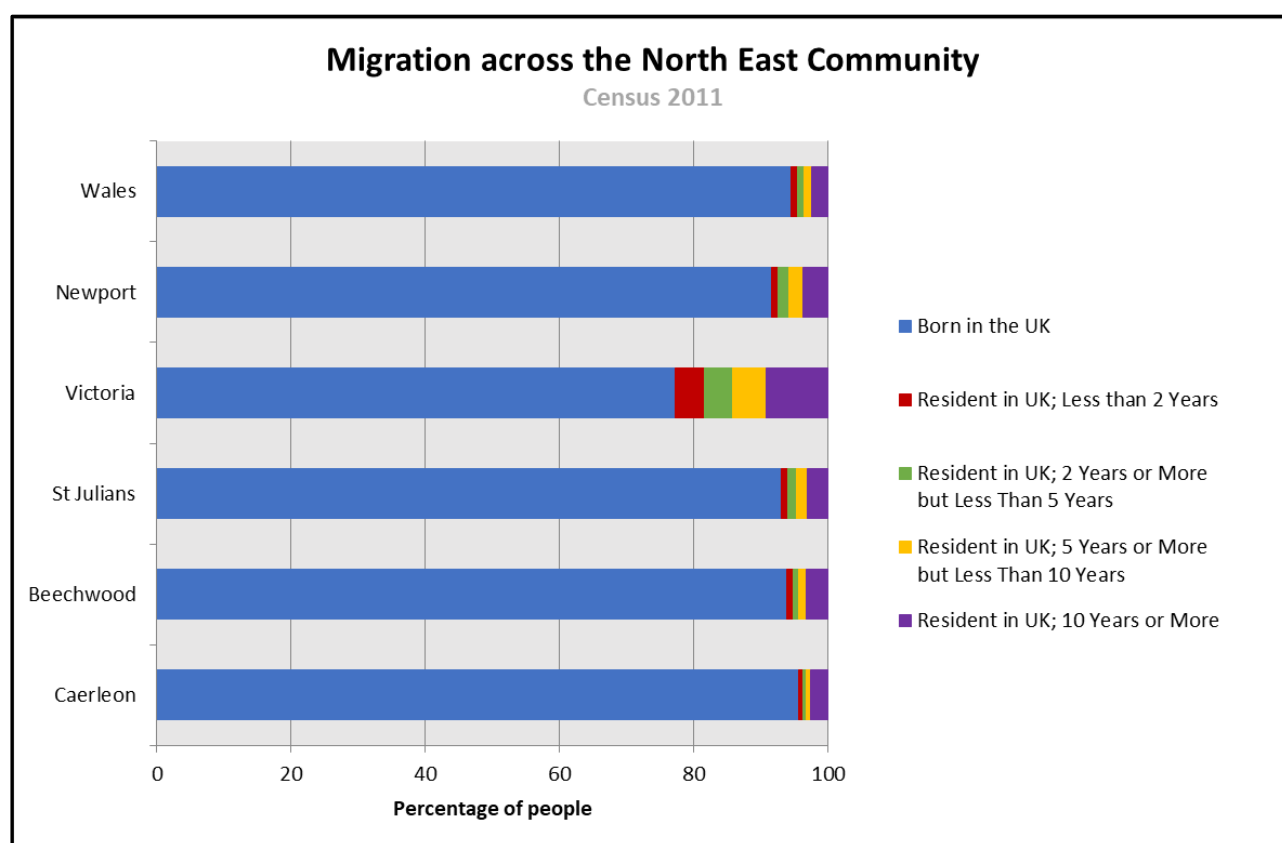
[12] 2011 Census, Office for National Statistics (ONS)

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 base[13].

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
Caerleon	8,708	8,061	-	7,768	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available
Beechwood	7,594	7,576	-	7,890	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available
St Julians	8,729	8,675	-	8,844	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available
Victoria	6,688	7,464	-	8,263	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 Victoria, Beechwood and St Julians are going to increase, while Caerleon has shown a 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 2019[17] (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 Victoria 2, Victoria 3 and Victoria 4 ranked in the top 10% most deprived areas in Wales (overall); Beechwood 3 and St Julians 2 ranked in the top 20% most deprived; and Caerleon 6 ranked in the top 30% most deprived. In comparison Caerleon 5 ranked in the top 10% least deprived; and Beechwood 5 and St Julians 5 ranked in the top 30% least deprived areas in Wales. Overall, Victoria is one of most deprived wards in Newport, with three of its four LSOA's ranked in the top 10% most deprived areas in Wales.

	WIMD Rank	Income	Employment	Health	Education	Access to Services	Community Safety	Physical Environment	Housing
Caerleon 1	1526	1482	1444	1511	1872	1823	603	91	1133
Caerleon 2	1698	1812	1885	1843	1815	1756	1233	16	1838
Caerleon 3	1331	1500	1438	1562	1810	1159	122	33	1468
Caerleon 4	1413	1235	912	1472	1379	1734	510	635	1846
Caerleon 5	1762	1758	1644	1729	1755	1749	1443	321	1744
Caerleon 6	556	323	359	720	1142	832	631	559	1608
Beechwood 1	772	936	841	946	781	1561	582	51	303
Beechwood 2	1039	1141	1249	982	1199	1767	1010	53	214
Beechwood 3	226	149	154	453	264	678	578	389	1420
Beechwood 4	817	813	1060	1069	511	1151	267	185	847
Beechwood 5	1353	1363	1221	1210	1242	1194	1014	261	1096
St Julians 1	865	1009	959	1016	1038	1686	683	17	275
St Julians 2	330	606	555	790	265	913	42	12	121
St Julians 3	1276	1277	1576	1274	1134	1787	567	32	801
St Julians 4	421	412	370	878	660	950	96	5	1430
St Julians 5	1386	1459	1516	1484	1418	1755	214	111	844
St Julians 6	956	905	1264	1105	1124	1886	481	10	426
Victoria 1	317	404	670	613	206	1211	326	28	48
Victoria 2	161	212	277	104	448	1140	118	47	71
Victoria 3	178	242	470	332	190	1119	157	4	10
Victoria 4	112	219	265	117	237	749	50	22	41

Key:

(red)	Overall WIMD Rank where Lower Super Output Area is ranked in top 10% most deprived in Wales
(pink)	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 four wards of the North East community area.

---

[17] Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019

Overall Deprivation, in the North East Community, illustrated by the WIMD Overall Rank

Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation: Overall Rank (2019)

10 to 180	Most Deprived
180 to 590	
590 to 870	↓
870 to 1,530	
1,530 to 1,890	Least Deprived

1:25,000

(C) Crown Copyright 100024210 (2021)
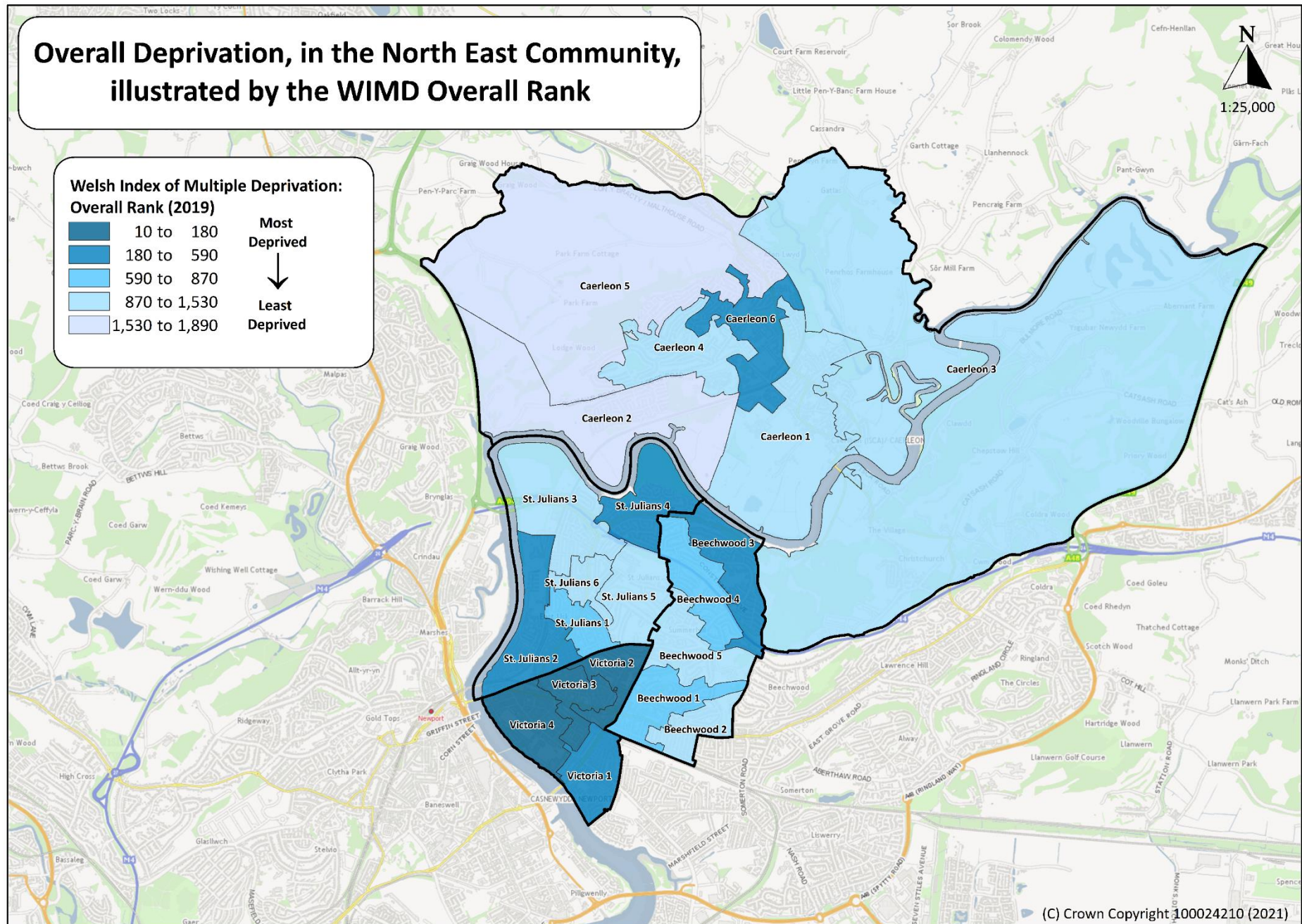
Section 3: Economic well-being

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 2019[18] (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 conditionality[19] 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 of Beechwood 3 ranked in the top 10% most deprived areas in Wales for the Income domain. While Caerleon 6, Victoria 2, Victoria 3 and Victoria 4 ranked in the top 20% most deprived; and St Julians 4 ranked in the top 30% most deprived. In comparison the LSOA's of Caerleon 2 and Caerleon 5 ranked in the top 10% least deprived; Beechwood 5 and St Julians 5 ranked in the top 30% least deprived; and Victoria 1 ranked in the top 30% most deprived areas in Wales.

	WIMD Rank	Income
Caerleon 1	1526	1482
Caerleon 2	1698	1812
Caerleon 3	1331	1500
Caerleon 4	1413	1235
Caerleon 5	1762	1758
Caerleon 6	556	323
Beechwood 1	772	936
Beechwood 2	1039	1141
Beechwood 3	226	149
Beechwood 4	817	813
Beechwood 5	1353	1363
St Julians 1	865	1009
St Julians 2	330	606
St Julians 3	1276	1277
St Julians 4	421	412
St Julians 5	1386	1459
St Julians 6	956	905
Victoria 1	317	404
Victoria 2	161	212
Victoria 3	178	242
Victoria 4	112	219

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 four wards of the North East community area.

WIMD Income Domain: North East Community

1:25,000

Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation: Income (2019)

- 10% Most Deprived
- 11%-20% Most Deprived
- 21%-30% Most Deprived
- 31%-50% Most Deprived
- 50% Least Deprived

(C) Crown Copyright 100024210 (2021)
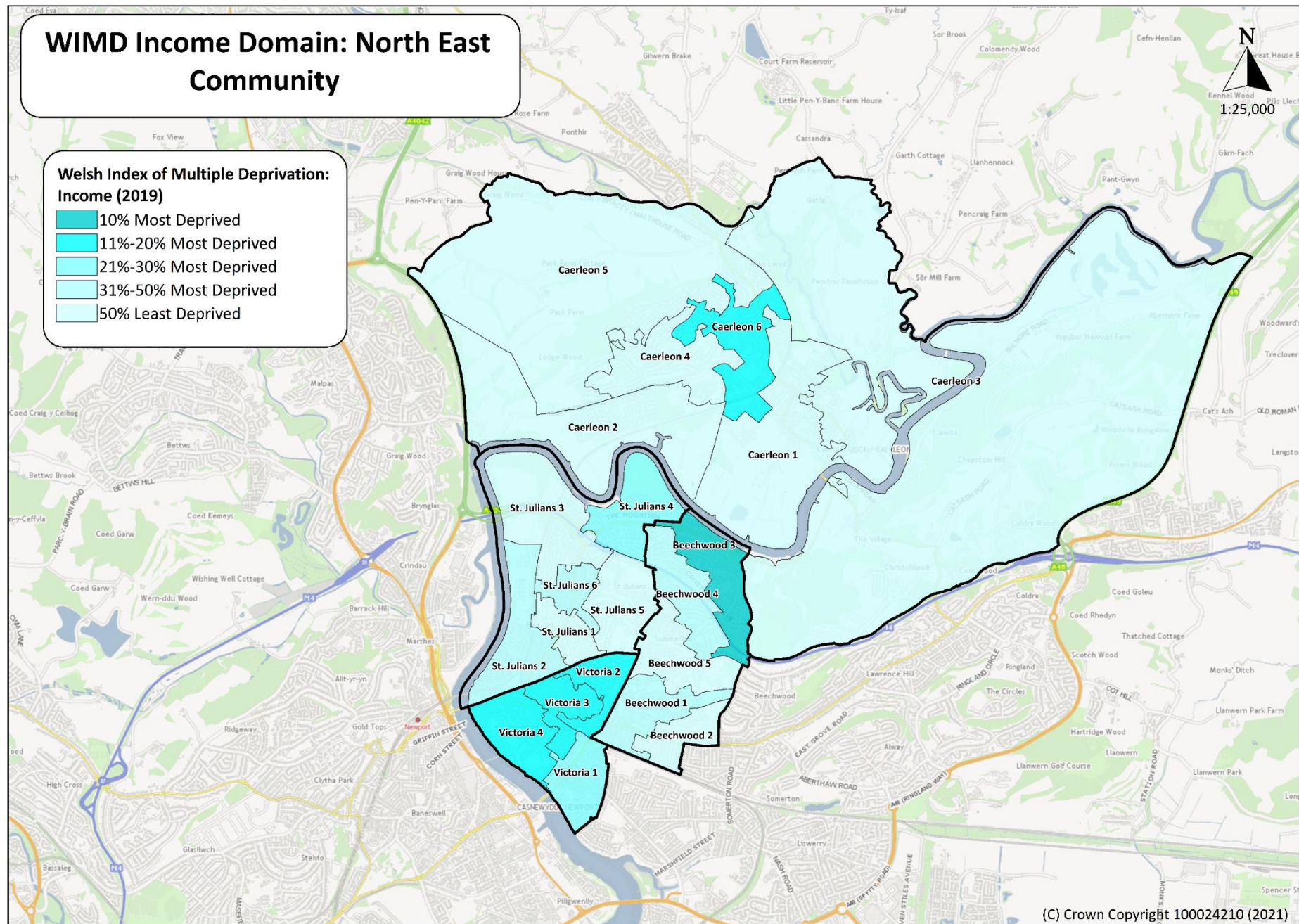
WIMD 2019 – Employment Domain

The Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019[21] (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

The LSOA of Beechwood 3 ranked n the top 10% most deprived areas in Wales for the Employment domain, while Caerleon 6, St Julians 4, Victoria 2 and Victoria 4 ranked in the top 20% most deprived. In comparison the LSOA of Caerleon 2 ranked in the top 10% least deprived; St Julians 3 ranked in the top 20% least deprived; Beechwood 2 and Beechwood 5 ranked in the top 40% least deprived; and Victoria 1 ranked in the top 50% most deprived areas in Wales.

---

[21] Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019
[22] Welsh Index-of Multiple Deprivation - Indicator Guidance

	WIMD Rank	Employment
Caerleon 1	1526	1444
Caerleon 2	1698	1885
Caerleon 3	1331	1438
Caerleon 4	1413	912
Caerleon 5	1762	1644
Caerleon 6	556	359
Beechwood 1	772	841
Beechwood 2	1039	1249
Beechwood 3	226	154
Beechwood 4	817	1060
Beechwood 5	1353	1221
St Julians 1	865	959
St Julians 2	330	555
St Julians 3	1276	1576
St Julians 4	421	370
St Julians 5	1386	1516
St Julians 6	956	1264
Victoria 1	317	670
Victoria 2	161	277
Victoria 3	178	470
Victoria 4	112	265

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 four wards of the North East community area.

WIMD Employment Domain: North East Community

Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation: Employment (2019)

- 10% Most Deprived
- 11%-20% Most Deprived
- 21%-30% Most Deprived
- 31%-50% Most Deprived
- 50% Least Deprived

N

1:25,000

(C) Crown Copyright 100024210 (2021)
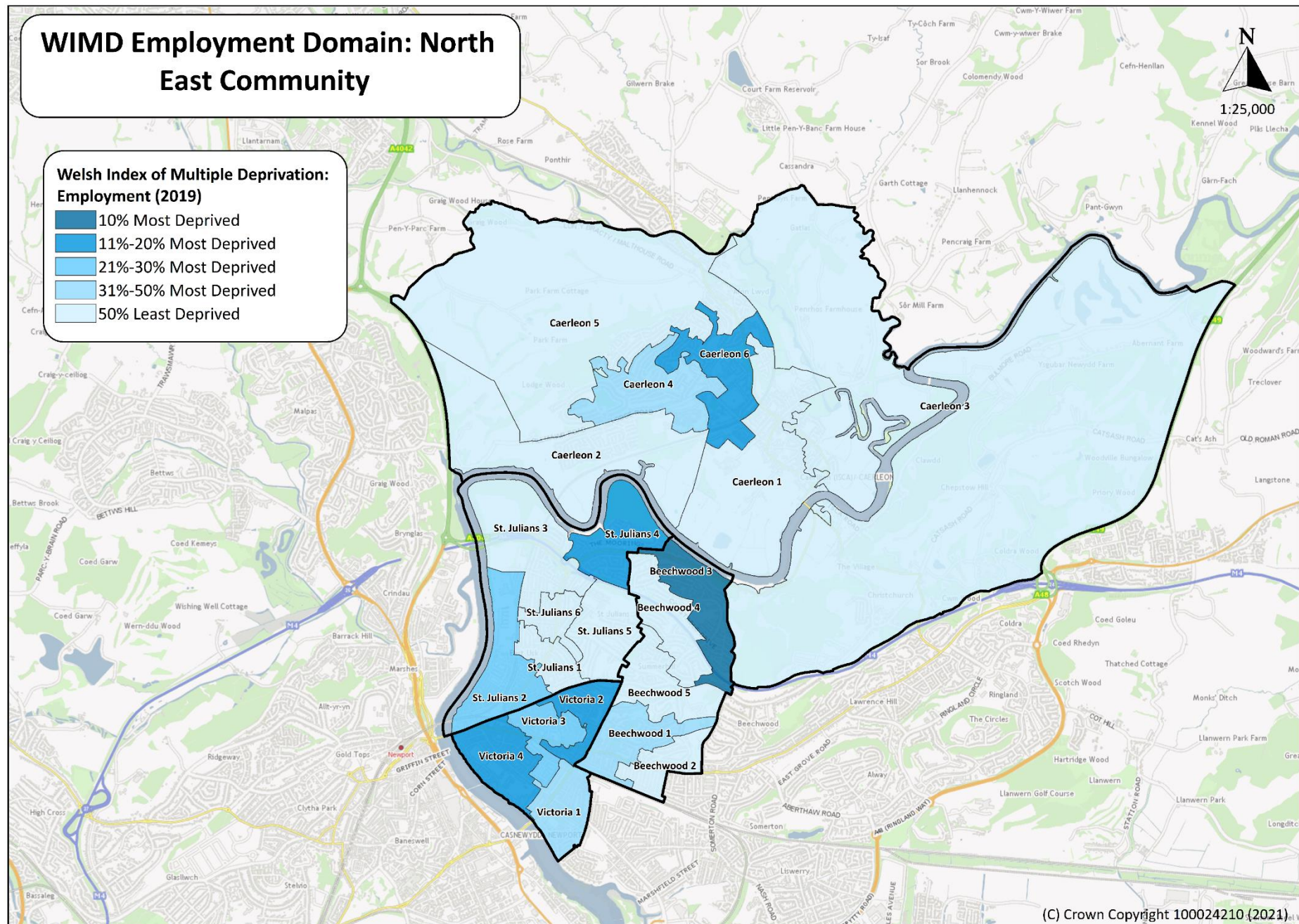
WIMD 2019 – Education Domain

The Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019[23] (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 of Victoria 3 ranked in the top 0% most deprived areas in Wales for the Education domain, while Beechwood 3 and St Julians 2 ranked in the top 20% most deprived; and Caerleon 6 ranked in the top 50% least deprived. In comparison the LSOA's of Caerleon 1, Caerleon 2, Caerleon 3 and Caerleon 5 ranked in the top 10% least deprived; St Julians 5 ranked in the top 30% least deprived; Beechwood 2 and Beechwood 5 ranked in the top 40% least deprived; and Victoria 2 ranked in the top 30% most deprived areas in Wales.

	WIMD Rank	Education
Caerleon 1	1526	1872
Caerleon 2	1698	1815
Caerleon 3	1331	1810
Caerleon 4	1413	1379
Caerleon 5	1762	1755
Caerleon 6	556	1142
Beechwood 1	772	781
Beechwood 2	1039	1199
Beechwood 3	226	264
Beechwood 4	817	511
Beechwood 5	1353	1242
St Julians 1	865	1038
St Julians 2	330	265
St Julians 3	1276	1134
St Julians 4	421	660
St Julians 5	1386	1418
St Julians 6	956	1124
Victoria 1	317	206
Victoria 2	161	448
Victoria 3	178	190
Victoria 4	112	237

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 four wards of the North East community area.

Education Deprivation, in the North East Community, illustrated by the WIMD Education Domain

Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation: Education (2019)
- 10% Most Deprived
- 11%-20% Most Deprived
- 21%-30% Most Deprived
- 31%-50% Most Deprived
- 50% Least Deprived

1:25,000

Caerleon 5

Caerleon 6

Caerleon 4

Caerleon 3

Caerleon 2

Caerleon 1

St. Julians 3

St. Julians 4

Beechwood 3

St. Julians 6

St. Julians 5

Beechwood 4

St. Julians 1

Beechwood 5

St. Julians 2

Victoria 2

Victoria 3

Beechwood 1

Victoria 4

Beechwood 2

Victoria 1

(C) Crown Copyright 100024210 (2021)

Economic Activity

The most recent Census data in 2011[24] showed that the economic activity of residents within the North East community varied across each of its four wards ranging from 66.6% in Victoria; 68.0% in Beechwood; 68.8% in Caerleon and 70.1% in St Julians; which compared to 67.5% for Newport and 65.8% across Wales. Only residents of Victoria were less economically active compared to the Newport average, while St Julians, Caerleon and Beechwood were more economically active.

Caerleon (2.9%), Beechwood (4.7%) and St Julians (5.2%) had a lower percentage of residents who are unemployed compared to Newport (5.3%), while Victoria (7.7%) had a higher percentage.

Economic Activity

Census 2011	All Usual Residents (Aged 16-74)	Economically Active		Employee (Part Time		Employee (Full Time)	
	No.	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Caerleon	5,929	4,080	68.8	794	13.4	2,363	39.9
Beechwood	5,386	3,663	68.0	854	15.9	2,080	38.6
St Julians	6,374	4,465	70.1	992	15.6	2,516	39.5
Victoria	5,574	3,712	66.6	768	13.8	1,876	33.7
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.	%
Caerleon	516	8.7	170	2.9	237	4.0
Beechwood	319	5.9	255	4.7	155	2.9
St Julians	377	5.9	330	5.2	250	3.9
Victoria	359	6.4	427	7.7	282	5.1
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 2011[25] showed that the economic inactivity of residents within the North East community varied across each of its four wards ranging from 29.9% in St Julians; 31.2% in Caerleon; 32.0% in Beechwood; and 33.4% in Victoria; which compared to 32.5% for Newport and 34.2% across Wales. Only residents of Victoria were more economically inactive compared to the Newport average, while St Julians, Caerleon and Beechwood were less economically inactive.

Caerleon (18.6%) and Beechwood (15.0%) had a higher percentage of residents who were retired compared to Newport (14.6%), while Victoria (8.4%) and St Julians (13.6%) had a lower percentage. Victoria (7.6%) and Beechwood (6.2%) had a higher percentage of residents who are 'long-term sick or disabled' compared to Newport (5.7%), while Caerleon (3.3%) and St Julians (5.0%) had a lower percentage.

Economic Inactivity Census 2011	All Usual Residents (Aged 16-74)	Economically Inactive		Retired		Student	
	No.	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Caerleon	5,929	1,849	31.2	1,102	18.6	314	5.3
Beechwood	5,386	1,723	32.0	807	15.0	247	4.6
St Julians	6,374	1,909	29.9	867	13.6	367	5.8
Victoria	5,574	1,862	33.4	470	8.4	356	6.4
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.	%
Caerleon	151	2.5	193	3.3	89	1.5
Beechwood	226	4.2	335	6.2	108	2.0
St Julians	231	3.6	321	5.0	123	1.9
Victoria	346	6.2	422	7.6	268	4.8
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 four wards within the North East community the LSOA's with the highest number of Job Seeker Allowance claimants between February 2020 and February 2021 are in Victoria 1, Victoria 4, Beechwood 3, St Julians 2 & Victoria 2. This compares to the lowest numbers found in Caerleon 6, Caerleon 1, Caerleon 3, St Julians 5 & Beechwood 1.

Only Beechwood and Victoria 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 Pensions[26]	**All ages**	**Aged 17-24**
Caerleon 1	11	
Caerleon 2	20	
Caerleon 3	16	
Caerleon 4	18	
Caerleon 5	22	
Caerleon 6	5	
Caerleon	**92**	**0**
Beechwood 1	16	
Beechwood 2	34	
Beechwood 3	40	
Beechwood 4	22	
Beechwood 5	30	
Beechwood	**142**	**5**
St Julians 1	24	
St Julians 2	37	
St Julians 3	20	
St Julians 4	33	
St Julians 5	15	
St Julians 6	25	
St Julians	**154**	**0**
Victoria 1	48	
Victoria 2	36	
Victoria 3	24	
Victoria 4	44	
Victoria	**152**	**5**
Newport	**2,535**	**90**

---

[26] Department for Work and Pensions

Job Seekers Allowance Claimants Across the North East Community

1:25,000

Number of Job Seeker Allowance Claimants (Feb. 2020-Feb. 2021), Per Lower Super Output Area

- 36 to 48
- 25 to 36
- 24 to 25
- 18 to 24
- 5 to 18

(C) Crown Copyright 100024210 (2021)

Job Seekers Allowance Claimants, Ages 17-24, Across the North East Community

Number of Job Seeker Allowance Claimants Ages 17 to 24 (Feb. 2020-Feb. 2021), by Ward

- 3 to 5
- 2 to 3
- 0 to 2

1:25,000

Caerleon

St. Julians

Beechwood

Victoria

(C) Crown Copyright 100024210 (2021)

Adult Qualifications

The most recent Census data in 2011[27] showed that adults with no qualifications within the North East community varied across each of its four wards ranging from Caerleon (17.2%); St Julians (23.9%); Beechwood (29.2%); and Victoria (29.7%); which compared to 27.0% for Newport. For higher level qualifications this varied from Victoria (19.2%); Beechwood (19.7%); St Julians (22.5%); and Caerleon (36.3%); which compared to 23.4% for Newport.

Caerleon has both a lower proportion of adults with no qualifications and a higher proportion with higher level qualifications compared to the Newport average. Beechwood and Victoria have both a higher proportion of adults with no qualifications and a lower proportion with higher level qualifications compared to Newport. While St Julians has a lower proportion for both adults with no qualifications and higher level qualifications compared to Newport.
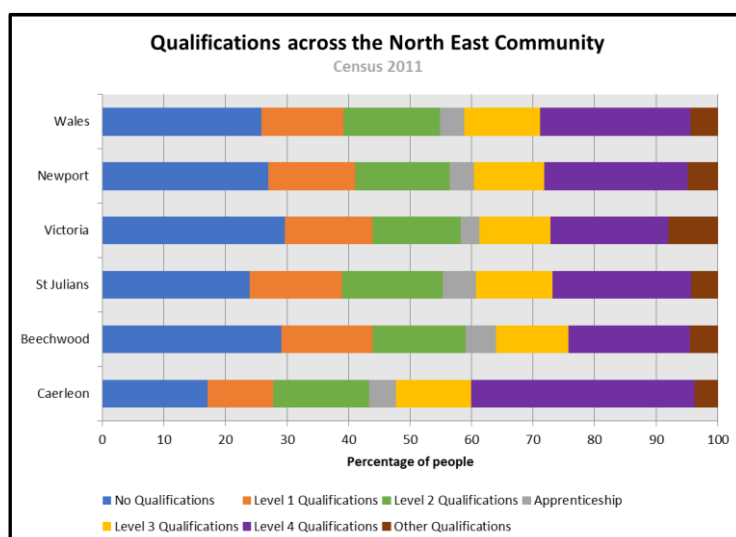
Qualifications Census 2011	All Usual Residents (Aged 16 and over)	No Qualifications		Level 1 Qualifications		Level 2 Qualifications	
	No.	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Caerleon	6,715	1,155	17.2	709	10.6	1,046	15.6
Beechwood	6,144	1,793	29.2	909	14.8	928	15.1
St Julians	6,928	1,659	23.9	1,046	15.1	1,133	16.4
Victoria	5,907	1,754	29.7	842	14.3	849	14.4
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	%
Caerleon	299	4.5	822	12.2	2,439	36.3	245	3.6
Beechwood	304	4.9	725	11.8	1,210	19.7	275	4.5
St Julians	369	5.3	868	12.5	1,557	22.5	296	4.3
Victoria	176	3.0	687	11.6	1,132	19.2	467	7.9
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**

Qualifications across the North East Community
Census 2011

----

[27] 2011 Census, Office for National Statistics (ONS)

What do we know about the economic well-being of our children and young people?
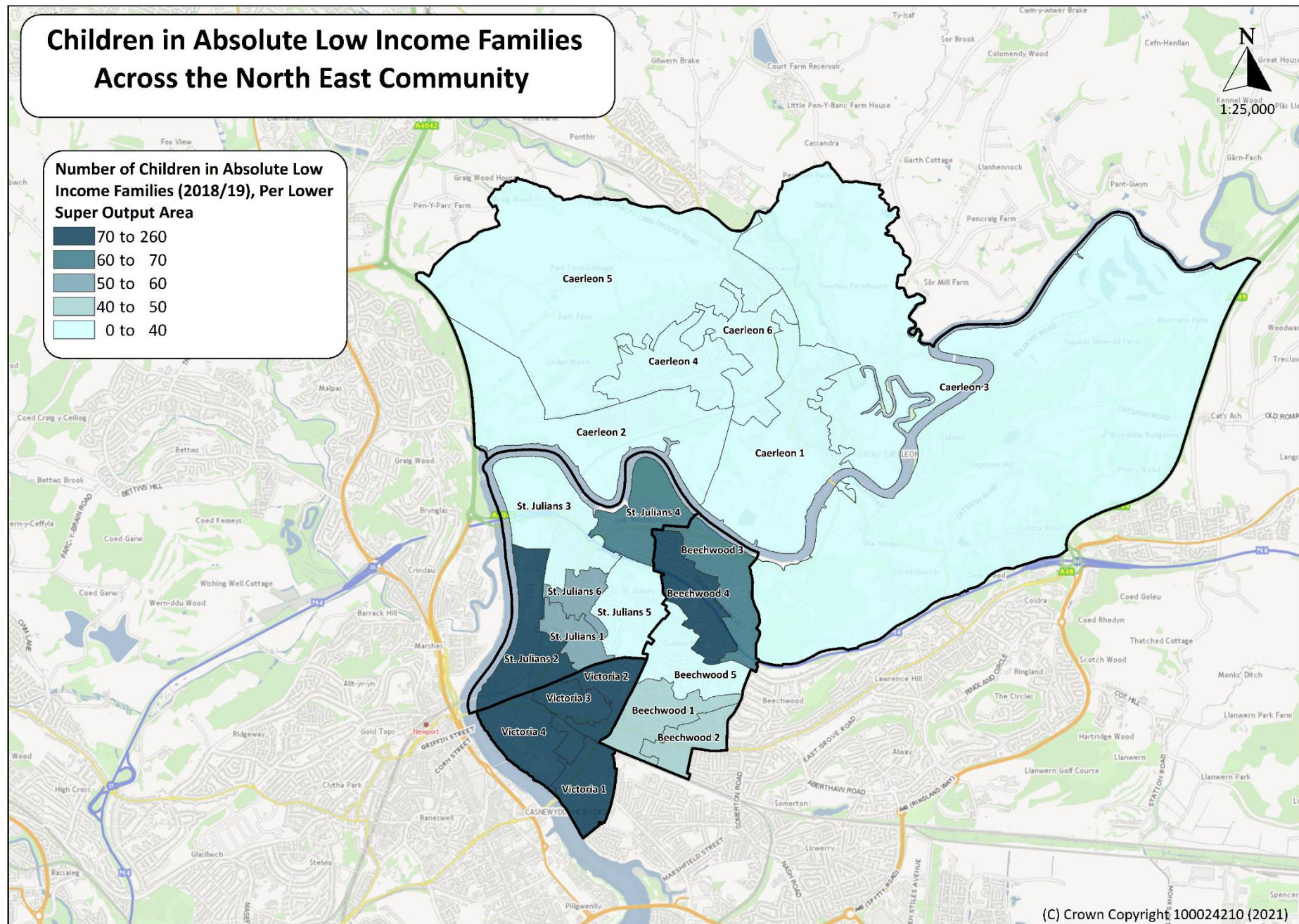
Children Living in Low Income Families

Within the North East community, the areas with the highest number of children in absolute low-income families in 2018-19 were in Beechwood 4 (73), Victoria 2 (95), St Julians 2 (96), Victoria 1 (187), Victoria 3 (213); and Victoria 4 (254). This compares to the lowest numbers found in Caerleon 2 (7), Caerleon 1 (16), Caerleon 5 (17), Caerleon 3 (22), St Julians 3 (28), St Julians 5 (31), Caerleon 6 (32), Caerleon 4 (34); and Beechwood 5 (37).

Across the North East community for the number of children in absolute low-income families this varied across each of its four wards ranging from Victoria (749); St Julians (325); Beechwood (265); and Caerleon (128).

Since 2014-15 the number of children in absolute low-income families has decreased across all of its four wards, with the biggest drop in Beechwood (26.18%) followed by Caerleon (26.01%); St Julians (11.92%); and Victoria (8.99%); which compares to a decrease of 20.20% for Newport and 23.44% for Wales.

Children in Absolute Low-Income Families					
Department for Work and Pensions[28]	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Caerleon 1	21	16	20	19	16
Caerleon 2	21	13	14	5	7
Caerleon 3	42	32	23	27	22
Caerleon 4	30	37	38	23	34
Caerleon 5	19	11	12	16	17
Caerleon 6	40	56	32	61	32
Caerleon	**173**	**165**	**139**	**151**	**128**
Beechwood 1	58	61	52	58	46
Beechwood 2	72	79	61	68	49
Beechwood 3	91	89	62	83	60
Beechwood 4	95	78	76	61	73
Beechwood 5	43	22	40	29	37
Beechwood	**359**	**329**	**291**	**299**	**265**
St Julians 1	53	65	64	74	53
St Julians 2	94	104	115	98	96
St Julians 3	31	29	32	35	28
St Julians 4	85	90	67	61	61
St Julians 5	37	28	35	29	31
St Julians 6	69	62	67	65	56
St Julians	**369**	**378**	**380**	**362**	**325**
Victoria 1	244	206	194	202	187
Victoria 2	126	81	90	102	95
Victoria 3	213	194	197	216	213
Victoria 4	240	239	247	271	254
Victoria	**823**	**720**	**728**	**791**	**749**
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

Children in Absolute Low Income Families Across the North East Community

Number of Children in Absolute Low Income Families (2018/19), Per Lower Super Output Area

- 70 to 260
- 60 to 70
- 50 to 60
- 40 to 50
- 0 to 40

1:25,000

Caerleon 5

Caerleon 6

Caerleon 4

Caerleon 2

Caerleon 1

Caerleon 3

St. Julians 3

St. Julians 4

Beechwood 3

St. Julians 6

Beechwood 4

St. Julians 5

St. Julians 1

St. Julians 2

Victoria 2

Beechwood 5

Victoria 3

Beechwood 1

Victoria 4

Beechwood 2

Victoria 1

(C) Crown Copyright 100024210 (2021)
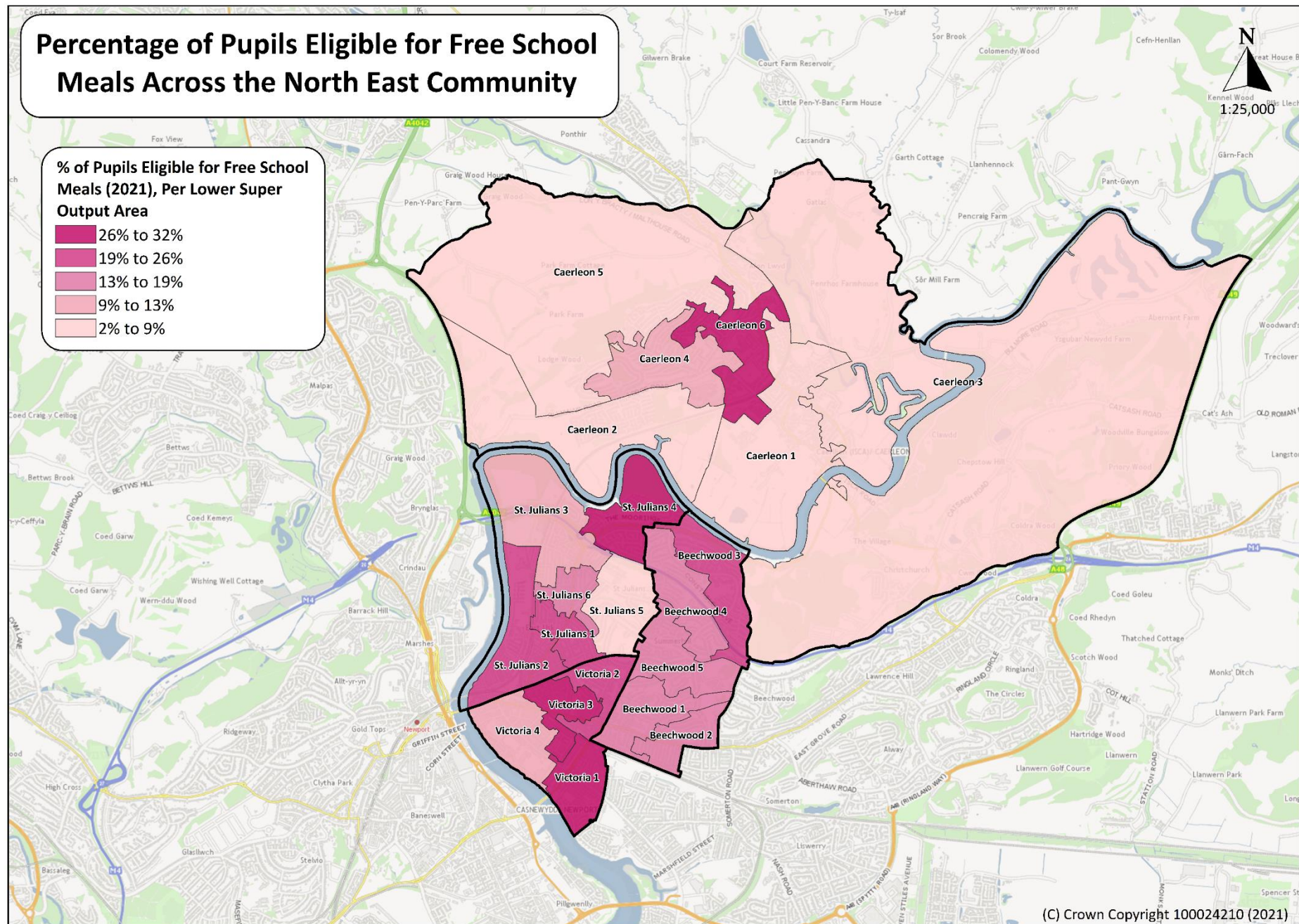
Free School Meals

Within the North East community, the areas with the highest percentage of pupils eligible for free school meals in 2021 were in Caerleon 6 (26.4%), Victoria 1 (26.8%), St Julians 4 (31.3%) and Victoria 3 (32.4%). This compares to the lowest percentage of eligible pupils being in Caerleon 2 (1.5%), Caerleon 1 (4.2%), Caerleon 5 (5.8%), St Julians 5 (6.9%) and Caerleon 3 (7.4%).

Across the North East community for the highest percentage of pupils eligible for free school meals in 2021 this varied across each of its four wards ranging from Caerleon (8.3%); Beechwood (16.3%); St Julians (17.4%); and Victoria (23.4%); compared to 21.0% across Newport.

For pupils eligible for free school meals in 2021; Victoria has a higher percentage compared to the Newport average, with Caerleon, Beechwood and St Julians showing a lower percentage.

Free School Meals in 2021

PLASC 2021[29]	Total Pupils	Pupils Eligible for Free School Meals	
		No.	%
Caerleon 1	190	8	4.2%
Caerleon 2	196	3	1.5%
Caerleon 3	176	13	7.4%
Caerleon 4	280	25	8.9%
Caerleon 5	224	13	5.8%
Caerleon 6	148	39	26.4%
Caerleon	**1,214**	**101**	**8.3**
Beechwood 1	220	32	14.5%
Beechwood 2	277	36	13.0%
Beechwood 3	248	56	22.6%
Beechwood 4	316	51	16.1%
Beechwood 5	171	26	15.2%
Beechwood	**1,232**	**201**	**16.3**
St Julians 1	272	52	19.1%
St Julians 2	255	49	19.2%
St Julians 3	197	19	9.6%
St Julians 4	243	76	31.3%
St Julians 5	204	14	6.9%
St Julians 6	241	36	14.9%
St Julians	**1,412**	**246**	**17.4**
Victoria 1	392	105	26.8%
Victoria 2	218	48	22.0%
Victoria 3	451	146	32.4%
Victoria 4	402	44	10.9%
Victoria	**1,463**	**343**	**23.4**
Newport	**26,363**	**5,532**	**21.0**

---

[29] Pupil Level Annual Survey Census (PLASC) 2021

Percentage of Pupils Eligible for Free School Meals Across the North East Community

% of Pupils Eligible for Free School Meals (2021), Per Lower Super Output Area

- 26% to 32%
- 19% to 26%
- 13% to 19%
- 9% to 13%
- 2% to 9%

1:25,000

(C) Crown Copyright 100024210 (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 four wards within the North East community for 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.**	**%**
Caerleon	71	92.2	85	97.7	63	100.0	57	77.0
Beechwood	73	92.4	70	89.7	80	94.1	44	57.1
St Julians	111	88.1	99	90.8	88	90.7	61	63.5
Victoria	87	77.7	88	83.0	71	89.0	51	54.8
Newport	**1,640**	**85.3**	**1,752**	**89.3**	**1,470**	**88.3**	**985**	**63.5**
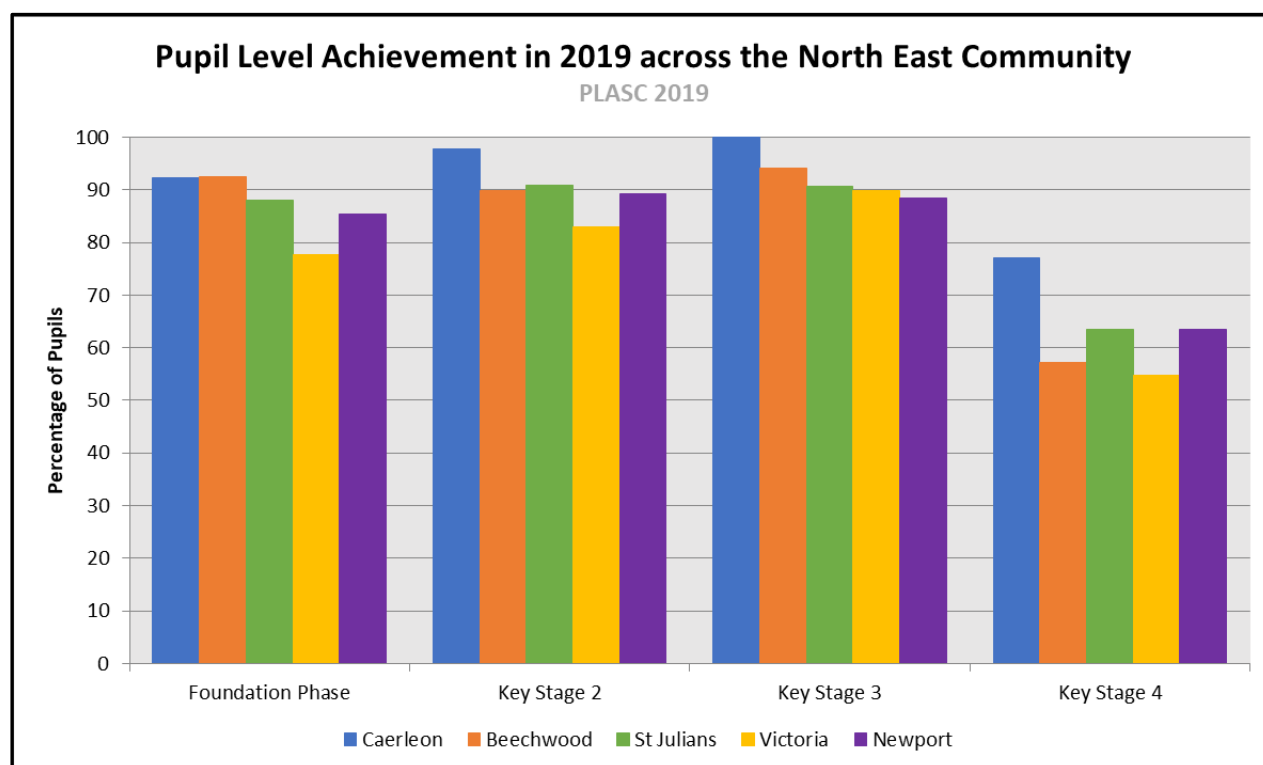
Pupil Level Achievement in 2019 across the North East Community
PLASC 2019

Foundation Phase

Within the North East community, the areas with the highest percentage of pupils achieving their expected level at the end of the Foundation Phase in 2019 were in Caerleon 2, Caerleon 6, Beechwood 3, Beechwood 5 and St Julians 5 at 100% achievement. This compares to the lowest percentage of pupils being in St Julians 1 (68.4%), Victoria 4 (70.3%) and Victoria 3 (74.2%).
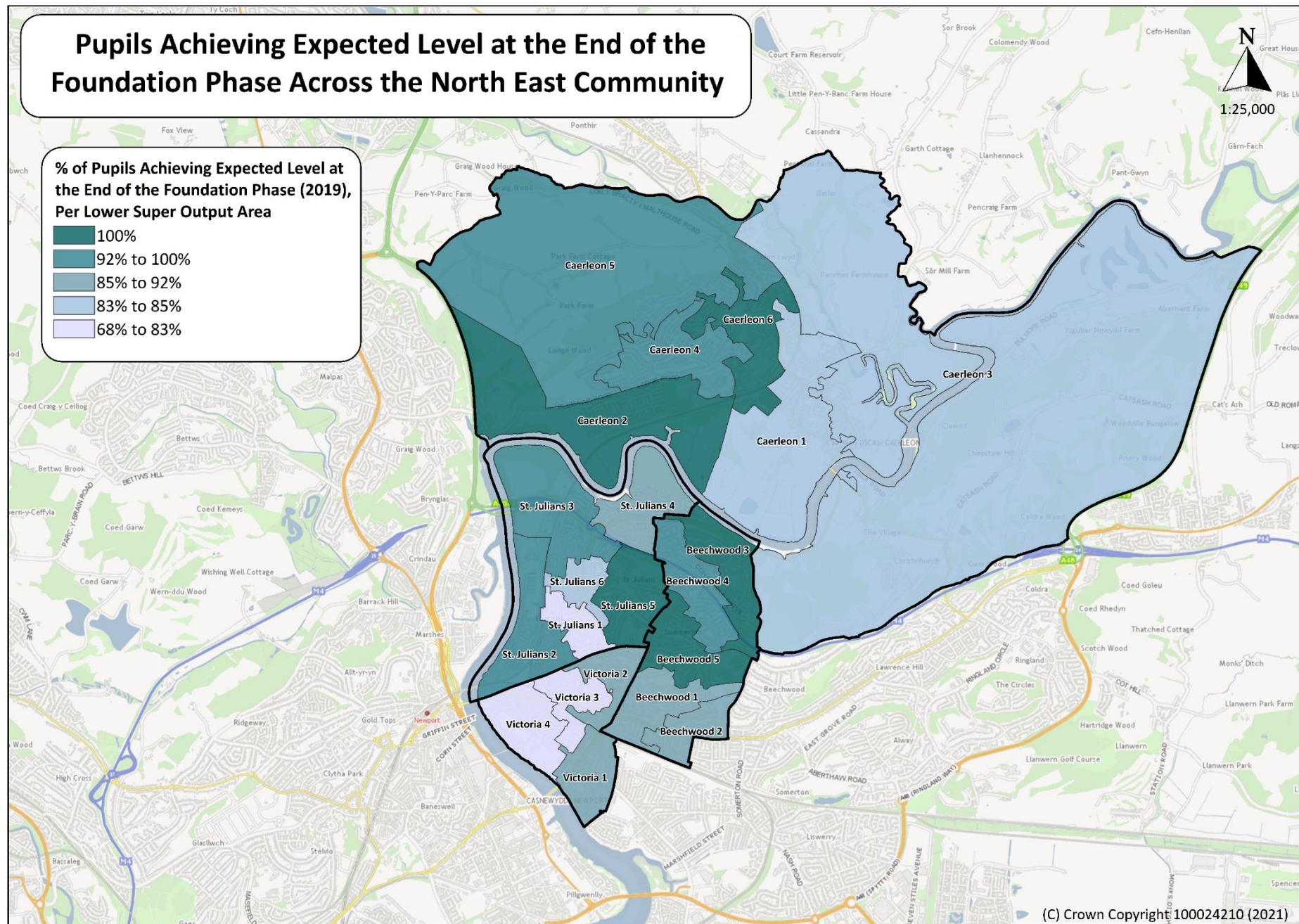
Across the North East community the percentage of pupils achieving their expected level at the end of the Foundation Phase in 2019 varied across its four wards ranging from Beechwood (92.4%); Caerleon (92.2%); St Julians (88.1%); and Victoria (77.7%).

Victoria had a lower percentage of pupils achieving their expected level compared to the Newport average (85.3%), while Beechwood, Caerleon and St Julians had a higher percentage.

Pupil Level Achievement in 2019 – Foundation Phase			
PLASC 2019[31]	**Total Pupils**	**Achieving Expected Level**	
		No.	**%**
Caerleon 1	12	10	83.3
Caerleon 2	12	12	100.0
Caerleon 3	6	5	83.3
Caerleon 4	24	22	91.7
Caerleon 5	15	14	93.3
Caerleon 6	8	8	100.0
Caerleon	**77**	**71**	**92.2**
Beechwood 1	9	8	88.9
Beechwood 2	26	22	84.6
Beechwood 3	22	22	100.0
Beechwood 4	17	16	94.1
Beechwood 5	5	5	100.0
Beechwood	**79**	**73**	**92.4**
St Julians 1	19	13	68.4
St Julians 2	33	31	93.9
St Julians 3	16	15	93.8
St Julians 4	24	21	87.5
St Julians 5	16	16	100.0
St Julians 6	18	15	83.3
St Julians	**126**	**111**	**88.1**
Victoria 1	30	26	86.7
Victoria 2	14	12	85.7
Victoria 3	31	23	74.2
Victoria 4	37	26	70.3
Victoria	**112**	**87**	**77.7**
Newport	**1,922**	**1,640**	**85.3**

---

[31] Pupil Level Annual School Census (PLASC) 2019

Pupils Achieving Expected Level at the End of the Foundation Phase Across the North East Community

1:25,000

% of Pupils Achieving Expected Level at the End of the Foundation Phase (2019), Per Lower Super Output Area
- 100%
- 92% to 100%
- 85% to 92%
- 83% to 85%
- 68% to 83%

(C) Crown Copyright 100024210 (2021)
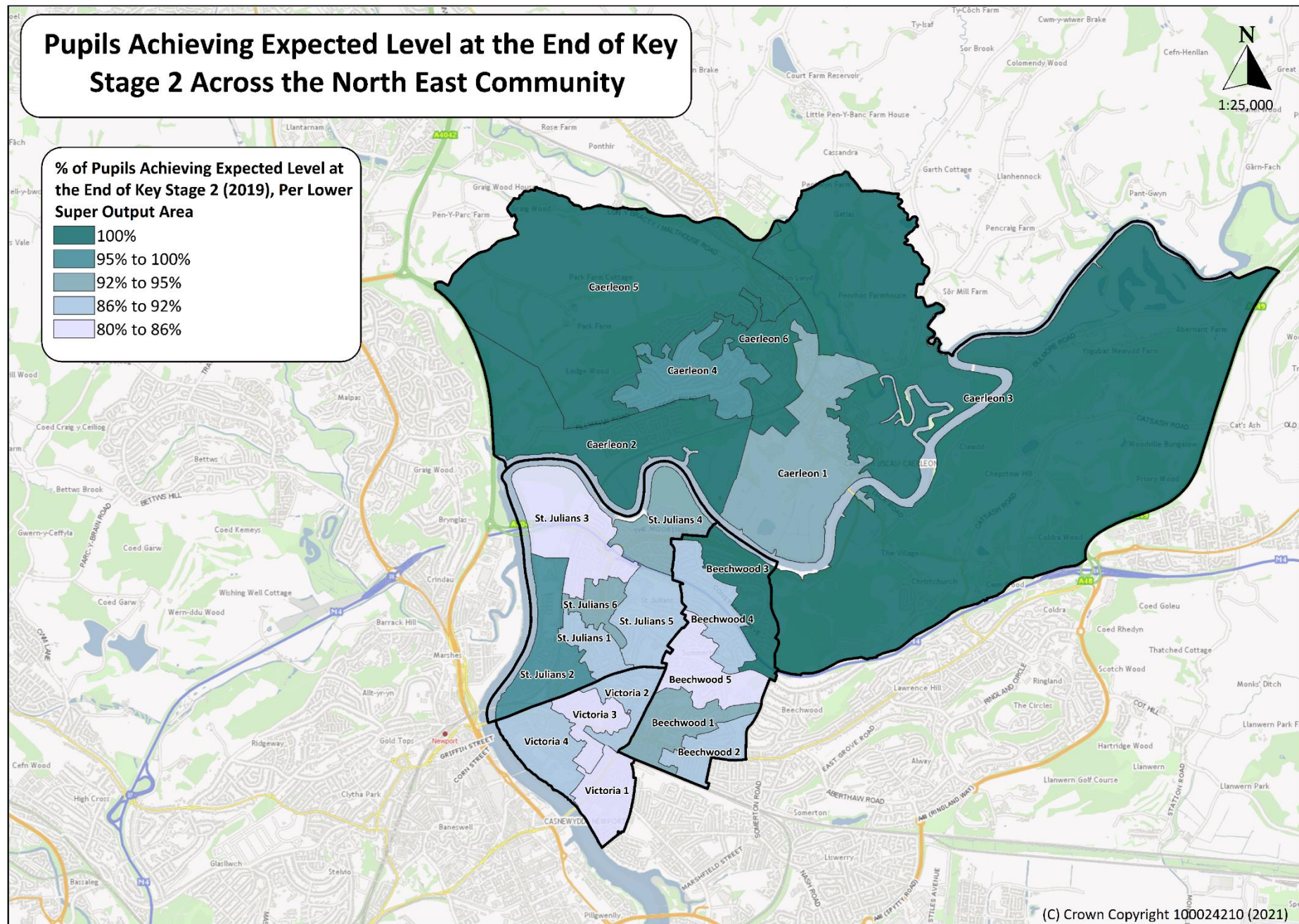
Key Stage 2 (11 years)

Within the North East community the areas with the highest percentage of pupils achieving expected level at the end of Key Stage 2 in 2019 were in Caerleon 3, Caerleon 3, Caerleon 5, Caerleon 6 and Beechwood 3 at 100% achievement. This compares to the lowest percentage of pupils being in Beechwood 5 (80.0%); Victoria 1 (80.0%); Victoria 3 (80.6%); and St Julians 3 (81.8%).

Across the North East community the percentage of pupils achieving their expected level at the end of Key Stage 2 in 2019 varied across its four wards ranging from Caerleon (97.7%); St Julians (90.8%); Beechwood (89.7%); and Victoria (83.0%).

Victoria had a lower percentage of pupils achieving their expected level compared to the Newport average (83.1%), while Caerleon, St Julians and Beechwood had a higher percentage.

Pupil Level Achievement in 2019 – Key Stage 2		Achieving Expected Level	
PLASC 2019[32]	Total Pupils	No.	%
Caerleon 1	12	11	91.7
Caerleon 2	15	15	100.0
Caerleon 3	10	10	100.0
Caerleon 4	23	22	95.7
Caerleon 5	12	12	100.0
Caerleon 6	15	15	100.0
Caerleon	**87**	**85**	**97.7**
Beechwood 1	15	14	93.3
Beechwood 2	17	15	88.2
Beechwood 3	12	12	100.0
Beechwood 4	24	21	87.5
Beechwood 5	10	8	80.0
Beechwood	**78**	**70**	**89.7**
St Julians 1	21	19	90.5
St Julians 2	22	21	95.5
St Julians 3	11	9	81.8
St Julians 4	24	22	91.7
St Julians 5	18	16	88.9
St Julians 6	13	12	92.3
St Julians	**109**	**99**	**90.8**
Victoria 1	30	24	80.0
Victoria 2	16	14	87.5
Victoria 3	31	25	80.6
Victoria 4	29	25	86.2
Victoria	**106**	**88**	**83.0**
Newport	**2,108**	**1,752**	**89.3**

---

[32] Pupil Level Annual School Census (PLASC) 2019

Pupils Achieving Expected Level at the End of Key Stage 2 Across the North East Community

1:25,000

% of Pupils Achieving Expected Level at the End of Key Stage 2 (2019), Per Lower Super Output Area

- 100%
- 95% to 100%
- 92% to 95%
- 86% to 92%
- 80% to 86%

Caerleon 5

Caerleon 6

Caerleon 4

Caerleon 3

Caerleon 2

Caerleon 1

St. Julians 3

St. Julians 4

Beechwood 3

St. Julians 6

St. Julians 5

Beechwood 4

St. Julians 1

Beechwood 5

St. Julians 2

Victoria 2

Victoria 3

Beechwood 1

Victoria 4

Beechwood 2

Victoria 1

(C) Crown Copyright 100024210 (2021)
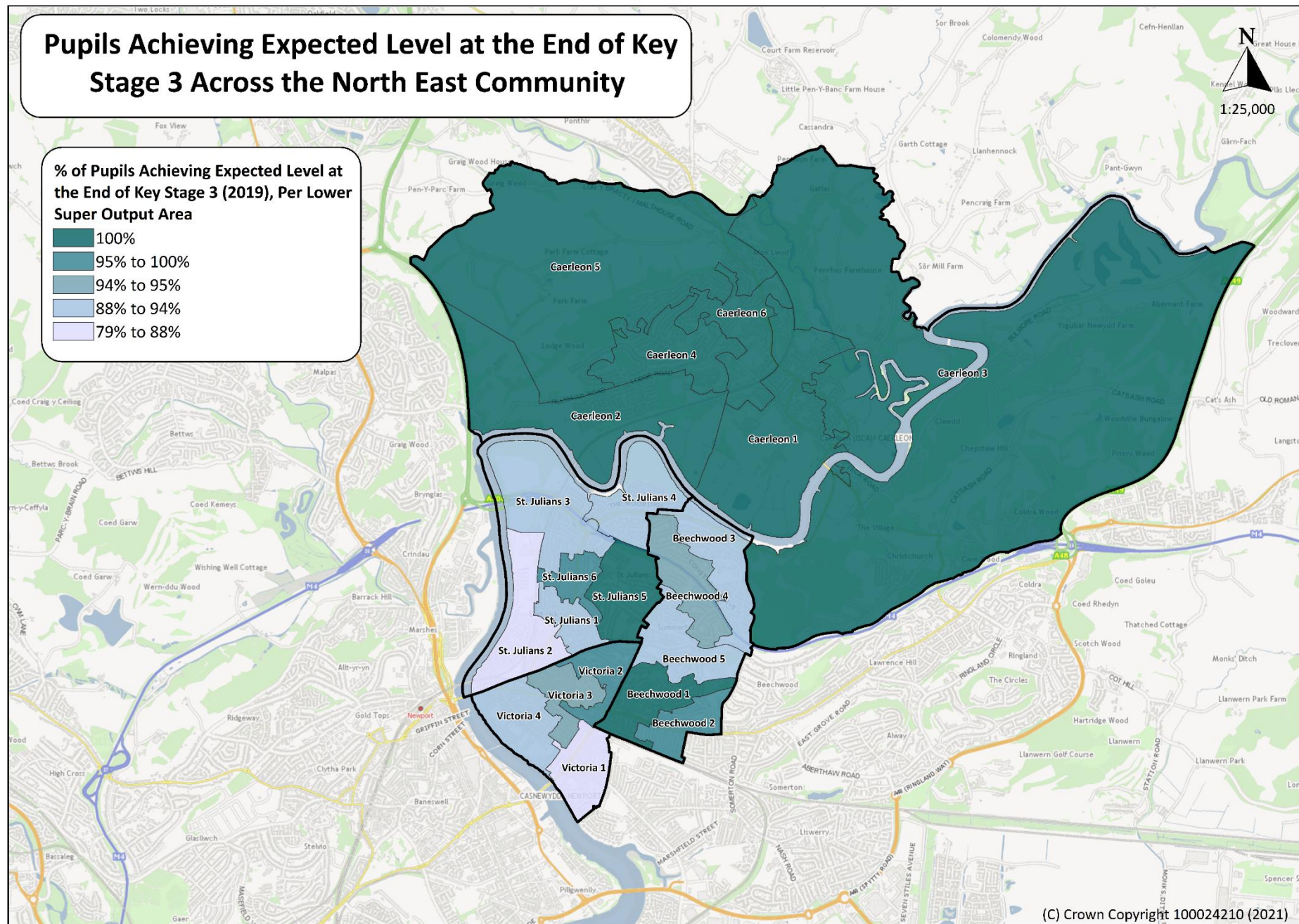
Key Stage 3 (14 years)

Within the North East community the areas with the highest percentage of pupils achieving expected level at the end of Key Stage 3 in 2019 were in Caerleon 1, Caerleon 2, Caerleon 3, Caerleon 4, Caerleon 5, Caerleon 6, Beechwood 1 and St Julians 5 at 100% achievement. This compares to the lowest percentage of pupils being in St Julians 2 (78.6%) and Victoria 1 (81.0%).

Across the North East community the percentage of pupils achieving their expected level at the end of Key Stage 3 in 2019 varied across its four wards ranging from Caerleon (100.0%); Beechwood (94.1%); St Julians (90.7%); and Victoria (89.9%).

Caerleon, Beechwood, St Julians, and Victoria had a higher percentage of pupils achieving their expected level compared to the Newport average (88.3%).

Pupil Level Achievement in 2019 – Key Stage 3			
PLASC 2019[33]	**Total Pupils**	**Achieving Expected Level**	
		No.	**%**
Caerleon 1	11	11	100.0
Caerleon 2	7	7	100.0
Caerleon 3	8	8	100.0
Caerleon 4	13	13	100.0
Caerleon 5	15	15	100.0
Caerleon 6	9	9	100.0
Caerleon	**63**	**63**	**100.0**
Beechwood 1	14	14	100.0
Beechwood 2	20	19	95.0
Beechwood 3	20	18	90.0
Beechwood 4	18	17	94.4
Beechwood 5	13	12	92.3
Beechwood	**85**	**80**	**94.1**
St Julians 1	23	21	91.3
St Julians 2	14	11	78.6
St Julians 3	10	9	90.0
St Julians 4	17	15	88.2
St Julians 5	14	14	100.0
St Julians 6	19	18	94.7
St Julians	**97**	**88**	**90.7**
Victoria 1	21	17	81.0
Victoria 2	19	18	94.7
Victoria 3	16	15	93.8
Victoria 4	23	21	91.3
Victoria	**79**	**71**	**89.9**
Newport	**1,664**	**1,470**	**88.3**

---

[33] Pupil Level Annual School Census (PLASC) 2019

Pupils Achieving Expected Level at the End of Key Stage 3 Across the North East Community

% of Pupils Achieving Expected Level at the End of Key Stage 3 (2019), Per Lower Super Output Area

- 100%
- 95% to 100%
- 94% to 95%
- 88% to 94%
- 79% to 88%

1:25,000

(C) Crown Copyright 100024210 (2021)
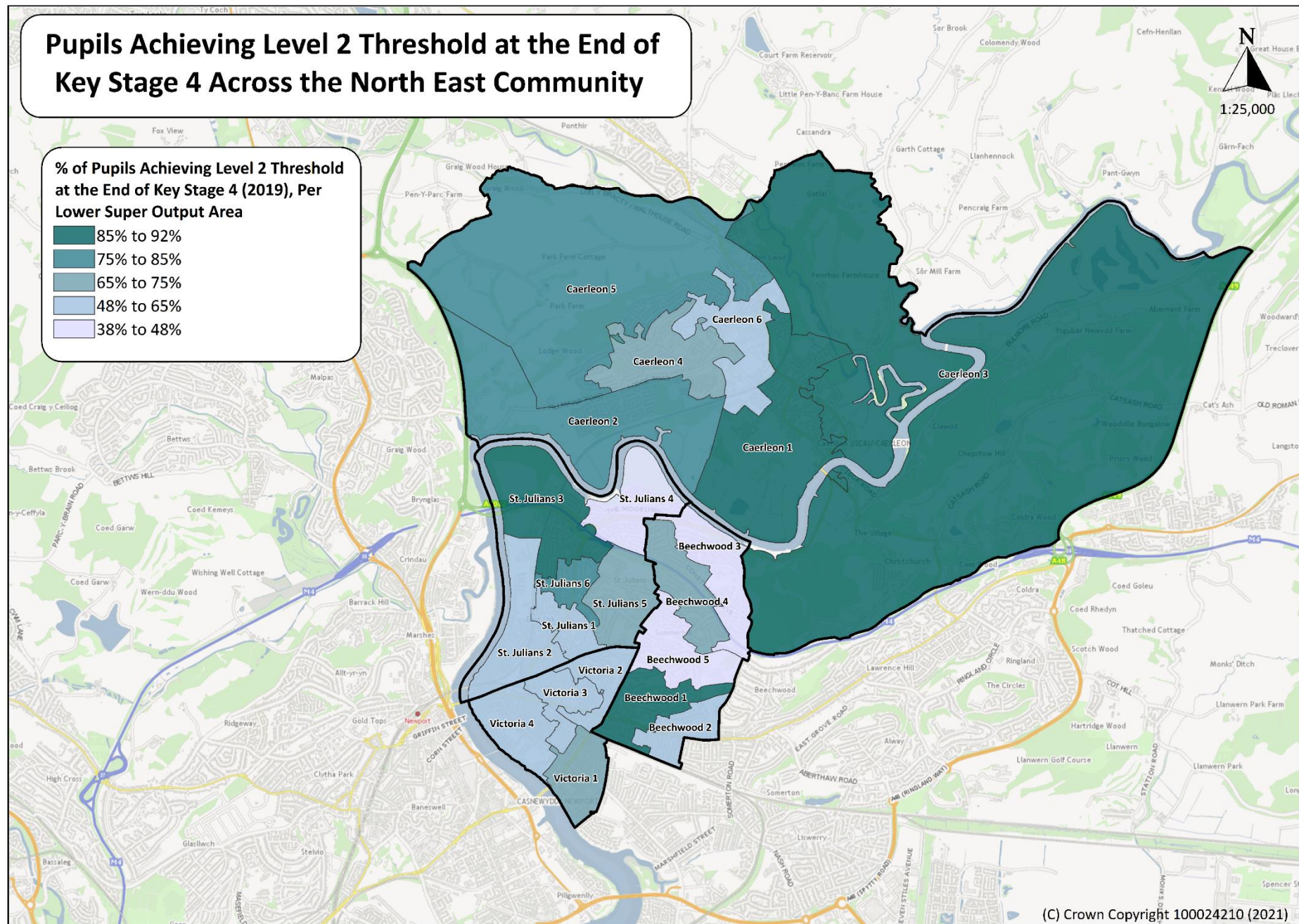
Key Stage 4 (Level 2 Threshold)

Within the North 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 Caerleon 3 (91.7%); St Julians 3 (90.9%); Caerleon 1 (85.7%); and Beechwood 1 (84.6%). This compares to the lowest percentage of pupils being in Beechwood 3 (37.5%); Beechwood 5 (40.0%); and St Julians 4 (43.8%).

Across the North East community the percentage of pupils achieving Level 2 Threshold at the end of Key Stage 4 in 2019 varied across its four wards ranging from Caerleon (77.0%); St Julians (63.5%); Beechwood (57.1%); and Victoria (54.8%).

Caerleon had a higher percentage of pupils achieving their expected level compared to the Newport average (63.5%), while Victoria, Beechwood and St Julians had a lower percentage.

Pupil Level Achievement in 2019 – Key Stage 4			
PLASC 2019[34]	Total Pupils	Achieving Expected Level	
		No.	%
Caerleon 1	7	6	85.7
Caerleon 2	19	15	78.9
Caerleon 3	12	11	91.7
Caerleon 4	13	9	69.2
Caerleon 5	16	12	75.0
Caerleon 6	7	4	57.1
Caerleon	**74**	**57**	**77.0**
Beechwood 1	13	11	84.6
Beechwood 2	18	10	55.6
Beechwood 3	16	6	37.5
Beechwood 4	20	13	65.0
Beechwood 5	10	4	40.0
Beechwood	**77**	**44**	**57.1**
St Julians 1	14	7	50.0
St Julians 2	18	10	55.6
St Julians 3	11	10	90.9
St Julians 4	16	7	43.8
St Julians 5	20	13	65.0
St Julians 6	17	14	82.4
St Julians	**96**	**61**	**63.5**
Victoria 1	16	11	68.8
Victoria 2	21	11	52.4
Victoria 3	25	12	48.0
Victoria 4	31	17	54.8
Victoria	**93**	**51**	**54.8**
Newport	**1,550**	**985**	**63.5**

---

[34] Pupil Level Annual School Census (PLASC) 2019

Pupils Achieving Level 2 Threshold at the End of Key Stage 4 Across the North East Community

% of Pupils Achieving Level 2 Threshold at the End of Key Stage 4 (2019), Per Lower Super Output Area
- 85% to 92%
- 75% to 85%
- 65% to 75%
- 48% to 65%
- 38% to 48%

1:25,000

(C) Crown Copyright 100024210 (2021)

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 2019[35] (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 exists 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 Victoria 2 and Victoria 4 ranked in the top 10% most deprived areas in Wales for the Health domain, while Beechwood 3 ranked in the top 30% most deprived; Caerleon 6 ranked in the top 40% most deprived; and St Julians 2 & St Julians 4 ranked in the top 50% most deprived. In comparison the LSOA's of Caerleon 2 and Caerleon 5 ranked in the top 10% least deprived areas; St Julians 3 & Beechwood 5 ranked in the top 40% least deprived; and Victoria 1 ranked in the top 40% most deprived areas in Wales.

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

	WIMD Rank	Health
Caerleon 1	1526	1511
Caerleon 2	1698	1843
Caerleon 3	1331	1562
Caerleon 4	1413	1472
Caerleon 5	1762	1729
Caerleon 6	556	720
Beechwood 1	772	946
Beechwood 2	1039	982
Beechwood 3	226	453
Beechwood 4	817	1069
Beechwood 5	1353	1210
St Julians 1	865	1016
St Julians 2	330	790
St Julians 3	1276	1274
St Julians 4	421	878
St Julians 5	1386	1484
St Julians 6	956	1105
Victoria 1	317	613
Victoria 2	161	104
Victoria 3	178	332
Victoria 4	112	117

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 four wards of the North East community area.

Health Deprivation, in the North East Community, illustrated by the WIMD Health Domain

Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation: Health (2019)

- 10% Most Deprived
- 11%-20% Most Deprived
- 21%-30% Most Deprived
- 31%-50% Most Deprived
- 50% Least Deprived

N

1:25,000

Caerleon 5

Caerleon 6

Caerleon 4

Caerleon 2

Caerleon 1

Caerleon 3

St. Julians 3

St. Julians 4

St. Julians 6

Beechwood 3

St. Julians 5

Beechwood 4

St. Julians 1

St. Julians 2

Victoria 2

Beechwood 5

Victoria 3

Beechwood 1

Victoria 4

Beechwood 2

Victoria 1

(C) Crown Copyright 100024210 (2021)

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 expect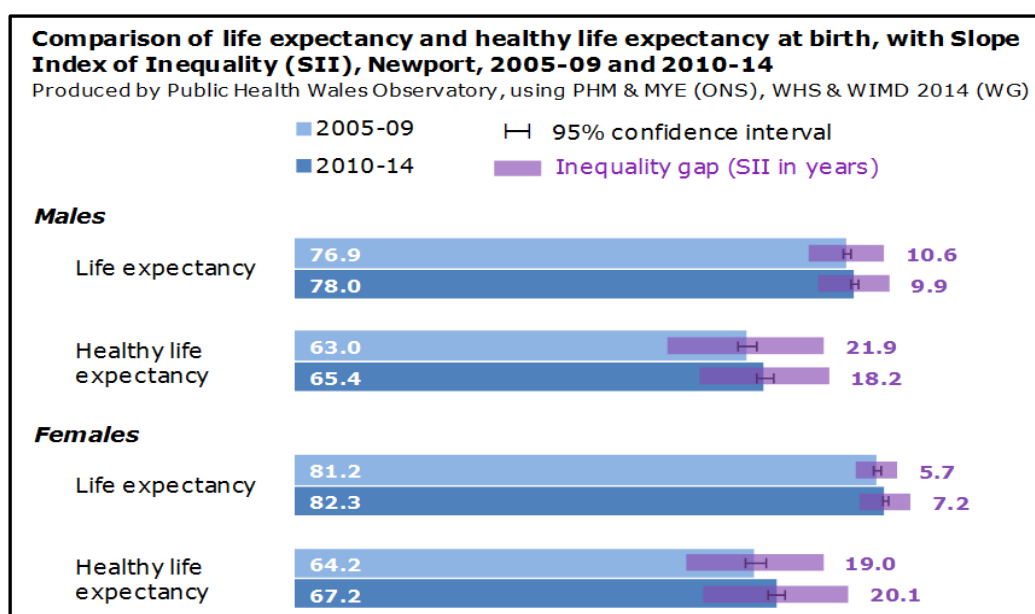ed years of life for a new-born based on currently observed mortality rates. As such, life expectancy at birth is also a measure of mortality across all ages.

The life expectancy[36] 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.

Comparison of life expectancy and healthy life expectancy at birth, with Slope Index of Inequality (SII), Newport, 2005-09 and 2010-14
Produced by Public Health Wales Observatory, using PHM & MYE (ONS), WHS & WIMD 2014 (WG)

- 2005-09
- 2010-14
- ⊢ 95% confidence interval
- Inequality gap (SII in years)

Males

Life expectancy	76.9	10.6
	78.0	9.9
Healthy life expectancy	63.0	21.9
	65.4	18.2

Females

Life expectancy	81.2	5.7
	82.3	7.2
Healthy life expectancy	64.2	19.0
	67.2	20.1

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.
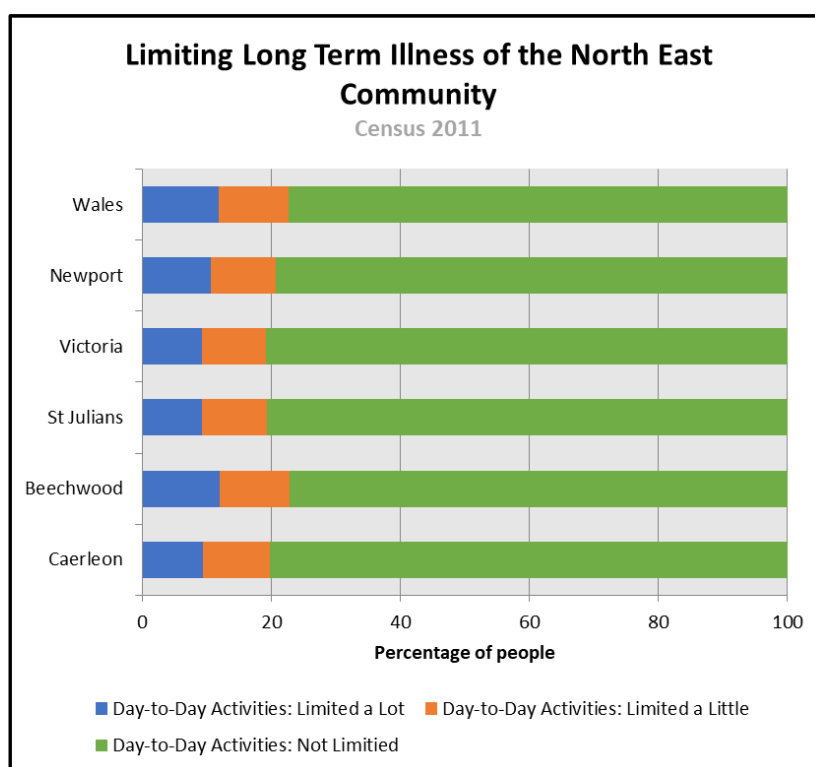
---

[36] Life expectancy, Office for National Statistics

Health Status

The most recent Census data in 2011[37] showed that the percentage of residents within the North East community whose activities were limited a lot or a little due to long term illness varied across each of its four wards ranging from Victoria (19.2%); St Julians (19.4%); Caerleon (19.8%); and Beechwood (23.0%); which compared to 20.8% in Newport and 22.7% in Wales.

Beechwood had a higher percentage of residents whose activities were limited due to long term illness compared to the Newport average, while Victoria, St Julians and Caerleon 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.**	**%**
Caerleon	8,061	769	9.5	831	10.3	6,461	80.2
Beechwood	7,576	920	12.1	820	10.8	5,836	77.0
St Julians	8,675	805	9.3	881	10.2	6,989	80.6
Victoria	7,464	701	9.4	732	9.8	6,031	80.8
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**

Limiting Long Term Illness of the North East Community — Census 2011

The most recent Census data in 2011[38] showed that the percentage of residents within the North East community who rated their health as bad or very bad varied across each of its four wards ranging from 5.9% in Caerleon; 6.5% in St Julians; 7.2% in Victoria; and 8.2% in Beechwood; which compared to 7.4% in Newport and 7.6% in Wales.

Caerleon, St Julians and Victoria had a lower percentage of residents who rated their health as bad or very bad compared to the Newport average, while Beechwood 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.	%
Caerleon	3,867	48.0	2,593	32.2	1,125	14.0	358	4.4	118	1.5
Beechwood	3,285	43.4	2,518	33.2	1,152	15.2	501	6.6	120	1.6
St Julians	4,056	46.8	2,890	33.3	1,167	13.5	450	5.2	112	1.3
Victoria	3,323	44.5	2,574	34.5	1,033	13.8	402	5.4	132	1.8
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**

General Health of the North East Community
Census 2011
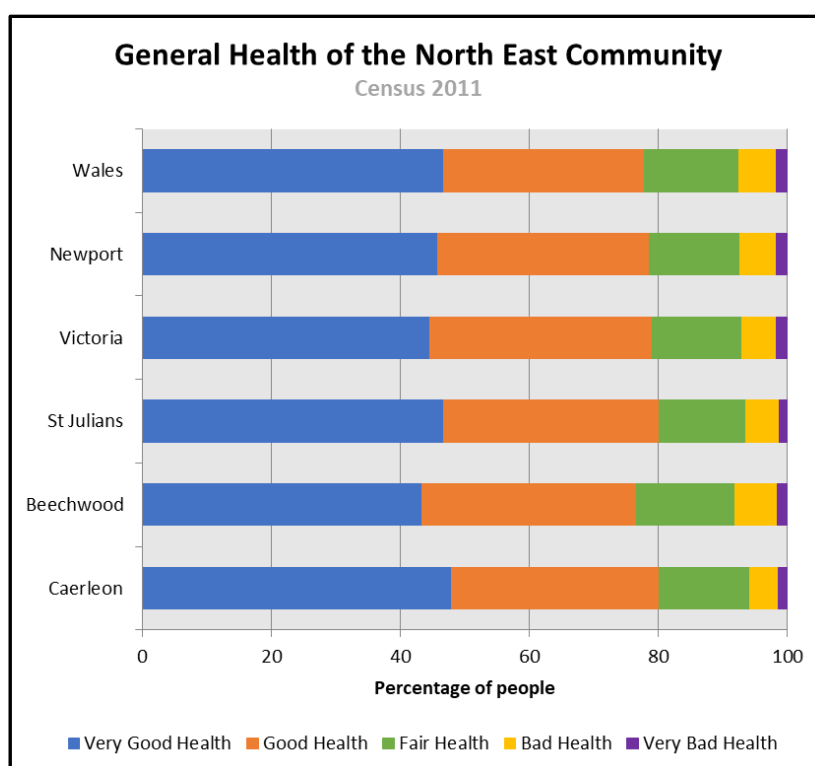
The most recent Census data in 2011[39] showed that the percentage of residents within the North East community who provided any unpaid care varied across each of its four wards ranging from 9.5% in Victoria; 11.8% in St Julians; 12.1% in Beechwood; and 13.0% in Caerleon; which compared to 11.4% in Newport and 12.1% in Wales.

Victoria had a lower percentage of residents who provided any unpaid care compared to the Newport average; while Caerleon, Beechwood and St Julians had a higher 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.	%
Caerleon	7,017	87.0	727	9.0	119	1.5	198	2.5
Beechwood	6,657	87.9	502	6.6	144	1.9	273	3.6
St Julians	7,655	88.2	598	6.9	158	1.8	264	3.0
Victoria	6,752	90.5	375	5.0	139	1.9	198	2.7
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**

People who provide unpaid care within the North East Community
Census 2011
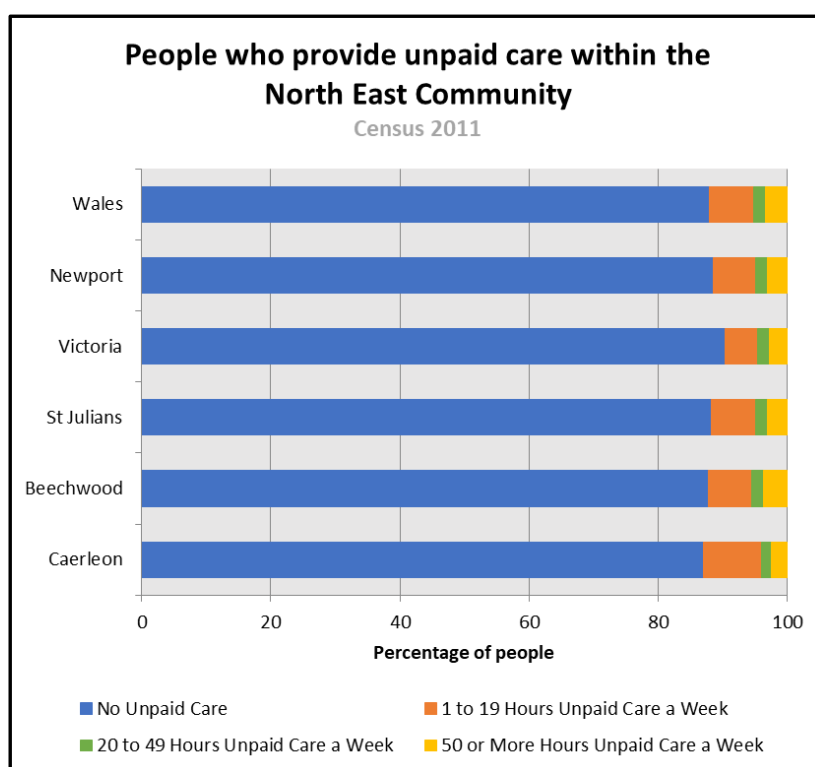
Cardiovascular Disease

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

Cardiovascular Disease Mortality Rate per 100,000 population (age standardised) across the N East Community
HHS Informatics Service

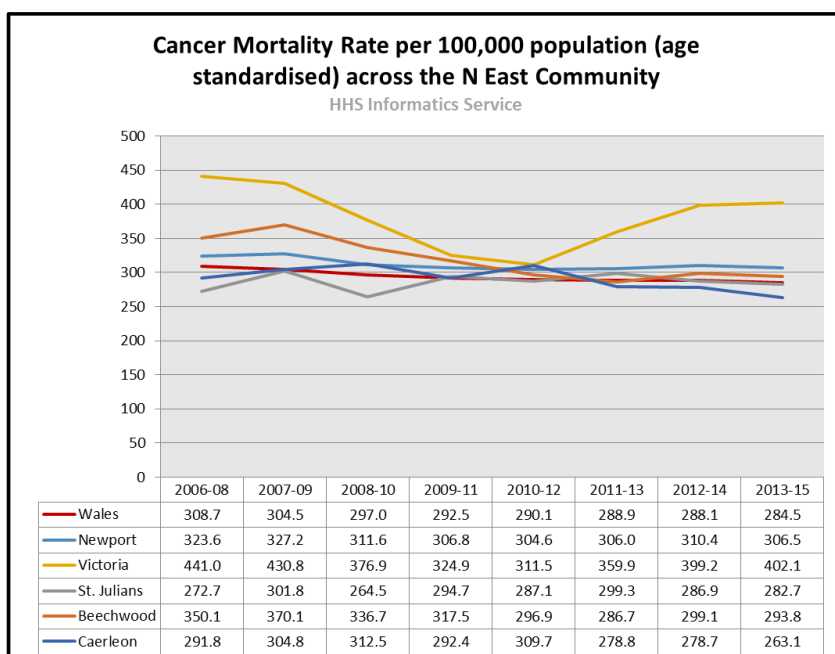|	2006-08	2007-09	2008-10	2009-11	2010-12	2011-13	2012-14	2013-15
Wales	407.7	391.4	374.4	345.9	326.3	309.4	300.6	293.7
Newport	395.7	392.7	384.7	358.2	339.8	313.9	312.0	304.1
Victoria	568.6	483.8	466.1	415.1	437.7	434.1	411.4	387.1
St. Julians	327.4	336.2	330.7	300.8	244.1	185.7	184.2	212.3
Beechwood	434.8	394.5	376.4	345.8	362.1	306.1	278.0	238.2
Caerleon	368.2	351.7	323.0	318.6	301.8	345.0	335.3	327.1
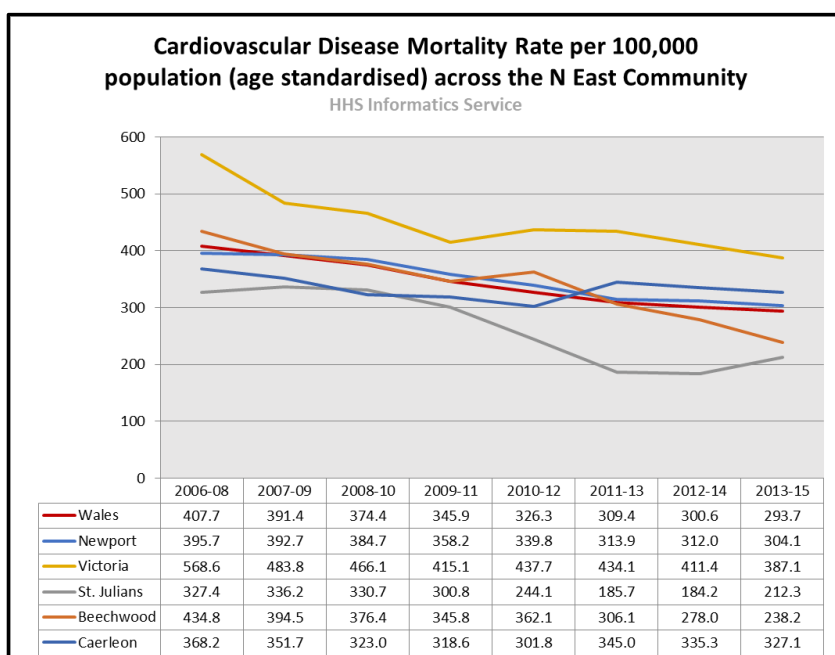
The rate of deaths due to cardiovascular diseases per 100,000 population across the North East community in 2013-15 varied across each of its four wards ranging from 387.1 in Victoria; 327.1 in Caerleon; 238.2 in Beechwood; and 212.3 in St Julians.

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

In 2013-15 Victoria and Caerleon had a higher rate than both the Newport average (304.1) and Wales average (293.7); while St Julians and Beechwood had a lower rate than both.

Cancer

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

Cancer Mortality Rate per 100,000 population (age standardised) across the N East Community
HHS Informatics Service

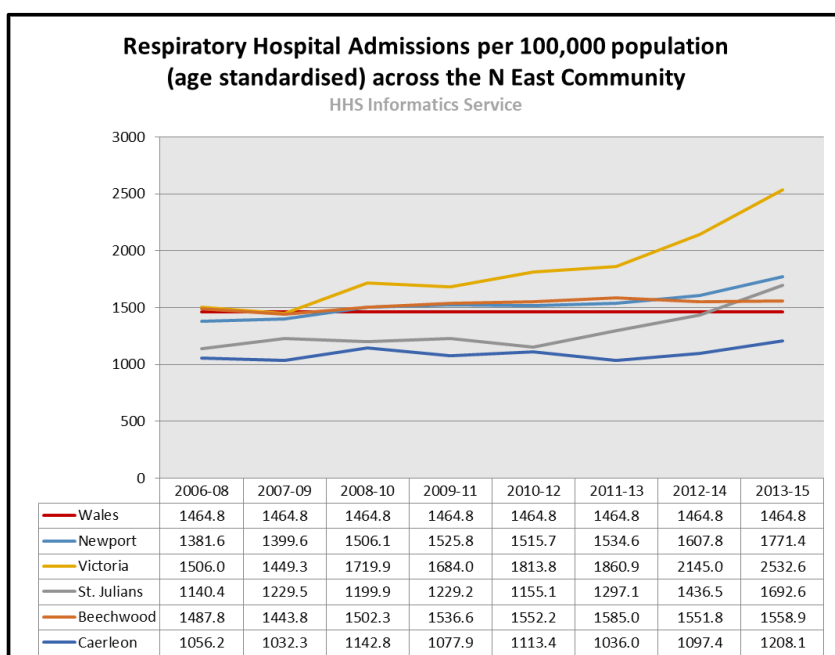|	2006-08	2007-09	2008-10	2009-11	2010-12	2011-13	2012-14	2013-15
Wales	308.7	304.5	297.0	292.5	290.1	288.9	288.1	284.5
Newport	323.6	327.2	311.6	306.8	304.6	306.0	310.4	306.5
Victoria	441.0	430.8	376.9	324.9	311.5	359.9	399.2	402.1
St. Julians	272.7	301.8	264.5	294.7	287.1	299.3	286.9	282.7
Beechwood	350.1	370.1	336.7	317.5	296.9	286.7	299.1	293.8
Caerleon	291.8	304.8	312.5	292.4	309.7	278.8	278.7	263.1

The rate of deaths due to cancer per 100,000 population across the North East community in 2013-15 varied across each of its four wards ranging from 402.1 in Victoria; 293.8 in Beechwood; 282.7 in St Julians; and 263.1 in Caerleon.

Rates have fallen in Victoria, Beechwood and Caerleon since 2006-08 but have increased in St Julians.

In 2013-15 Victoria had a higher rate than both the Newport average (306.5) and Wales average (284.5); while Caerleon and St Julians had a lower rate than both. Beechwood though had a higher rate than Wales but lower than the Newport average.

Respiratory Disease

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

Respiratory Hospital Admissions per 100,000 population (age standardised) across the N East Community
HHS Informatics Service

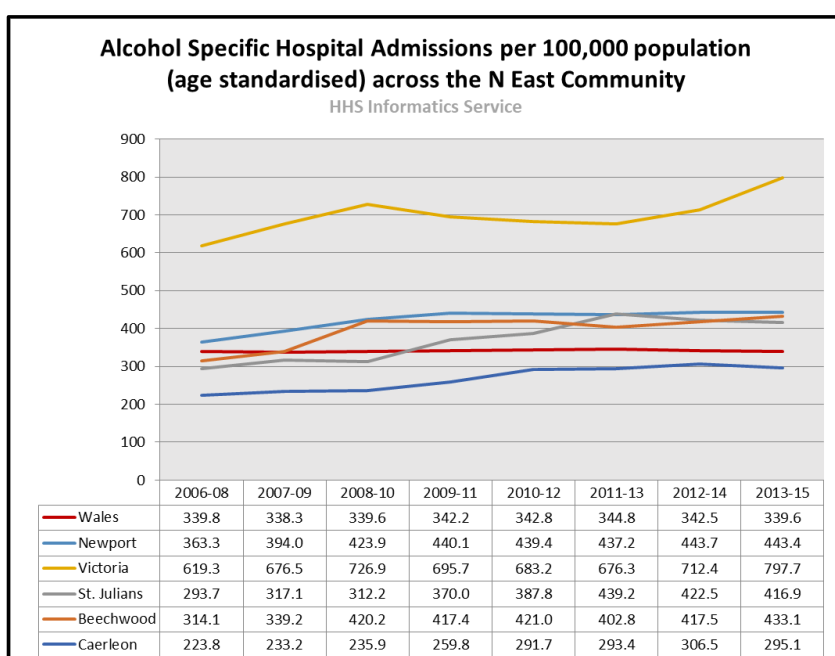|	2006-08	2007-09	2008-10	2009-11	2010-12	2011-13	2012-14	2013-15
Wales	1464.8	1464.8	1464.8	1464.8	1464.8	1464.8	1464.8	1464.8
Newport	1381.6	1399.6	1506.1	1525.8	1515.7	1534.6	1607.8	1771.4
Victoria	1506.0	1449.3	1719.9	1684.0	1813.8	1860.9	2145.0	2532.6
St. Julians	1140.4	1229.5	1199.9	1229.2	1155.1	1297.1	1436.5	1692.6
Beechwood	1487.8	1443.8	1502.3	1536.6	1552.2	1585.0	1551.8	1558.9
Caerleon	1056.2	1032.3	1142.8	1077.9	1113.4	1036.0	1097.4	1208.1

The number of hospital admissions per 100,000 population across the North East community in 2013-15 varied across each of its four wards ranging from 2,532.6 in Victoria; 1,692.6 in St Julians; 1,558.9 in Beechwood; and 1,208.1 in Caerleon.

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

In 2013-15 Victoria had a higher rate than both the Newport average (1,771.4) and Wales average (1,464.8), while Caerleon had a lower rate than both. St Julians and Beechwood though had a higher rate than Wales but lower than the Newport average.

Alcohol

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

Alcohol Specific Hospital Admissions per 100,000 population (age standardised) across the N East Community
HHS Informatics Service

	2006-08	2007-09	2008-10	2009-11	2010-12	2011-13	2012-14	2013-15
Wales	339.8	338.3	339.6	342.2	342.8	344.8	342.5	339.6
Newport	363.3	394.0	423.9	440.1	439.4	437.2	443.7	443.4
Victoria	619.3	676.5	726.9	695.7	683.2	676.3	712.4	797.7
St. Julians	293.7	317.1	312.2	370.0	387.8	439.2	422.5	416.9
Beechwood	314.1	339.2	420.2	417.4	421.0	402.8	417.5	433.1
Caerleon	223.8	233.2	235.9	259.8	291.7	293.4	306.5	295.1

The rate of alcohol specific hospital admissions per 100,000 population across the North East community in 2013-15 varied across each of its four wards ranging from 797.7 in Victoria; 433.1 in Beechwood; 416.9 in St Julians; and 295.1 in Caerleon.

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

In 2013-15 Victoria had a higher rate than both the Newport average (443.4) and Wales average (339.6), while Caerleon had a lower rate than both. St Julians and Beechwood though had a higher rate than Wales but lower than the Newport average.

How safe is our community?

WIMD 2019 – Community Safety Domain

The Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019[40] (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 report[41].

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 St Julians 2, Victoria 4, St Julians 4, Victoria 2, Caerleon 3 and Victoria 3 ranked in the top 10% most deprived areas in Wales for the Community Safety domain. In comparison the LSOA of Caerleon 5 ranked in the top 30% least deprived; Beechwood 5 and Beechwood 3 ranked in the top 50% least deprived; St Julians 1 ranked in the top 50% most deprived; and Victoria 1 ranked in the top 20% most deprived areas in Wales.

For the Community Safety domain Victoria is one of the most deprived wards in Newport, with three out of its four LSOA's ranked in the top 10% most deprived areas in Wales.

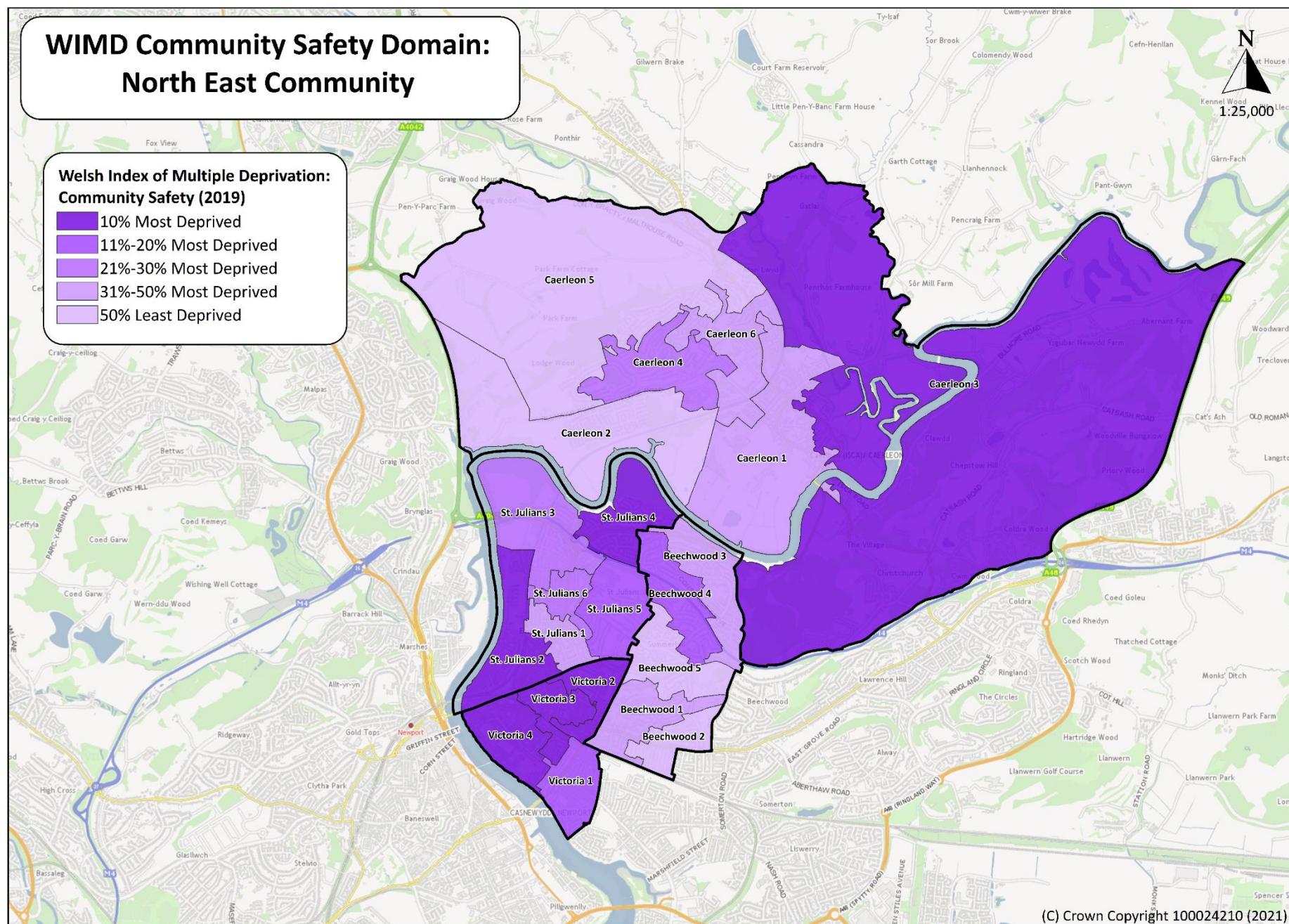|	WIMD Rank	Community Safety
Caerleon 1	1526	603
Caerleon 2	1698	1233
Caerleon 3	1331	122
Caerleon 4	1413	510
Caerleon 5	1762	1443
Caerleon 6	556	631
Beechwood 1	772	582
Beechwood 2	1039	1010
Beechwood 3	226	578
Beechwood 4	817	267
Beechwood 5	1353	1014
St Julians 1	865	683
St Julians 2	330	42
St Julians 3	1276	567
St Julians 4	421	96
St Julians 5	1386	214
St Julians 6	956	481
Victoria 1	317	326
Victoria 2	161	118
Victoria 3	178	157
Victoria 4	112	50

Key:

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

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

WIMD Rank Range:

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

The thematic image shows the WIMD Community Safety Domain rank for each designated Lower Super Output Area within the four wards of the North East community area.

WIMD Community Safety Domain: North East Community

Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation: Community Safety (2019)

- 10% Most Deprived
- 11%-20% Most Deprived
- 21%-30% Most Deprived
- 31%-50% Most Deprived
- 50% Least Deprived

N

1:25,000

Caerleon 5

Caerleon 6

Caerleon 4

Caerleon 2

Caerleon 1

Caerleon 3

St. Julians 3

St. Julians 4

Beechwood 3

St. Julians 6

St. Julians 5

Beechwood 4

St. Julians 1

St. Julians 2

Victoria 2

Beechwood 5

Victoria 3

Beechwood 1

Victoria 4

Beechwood 2

Victoria 1

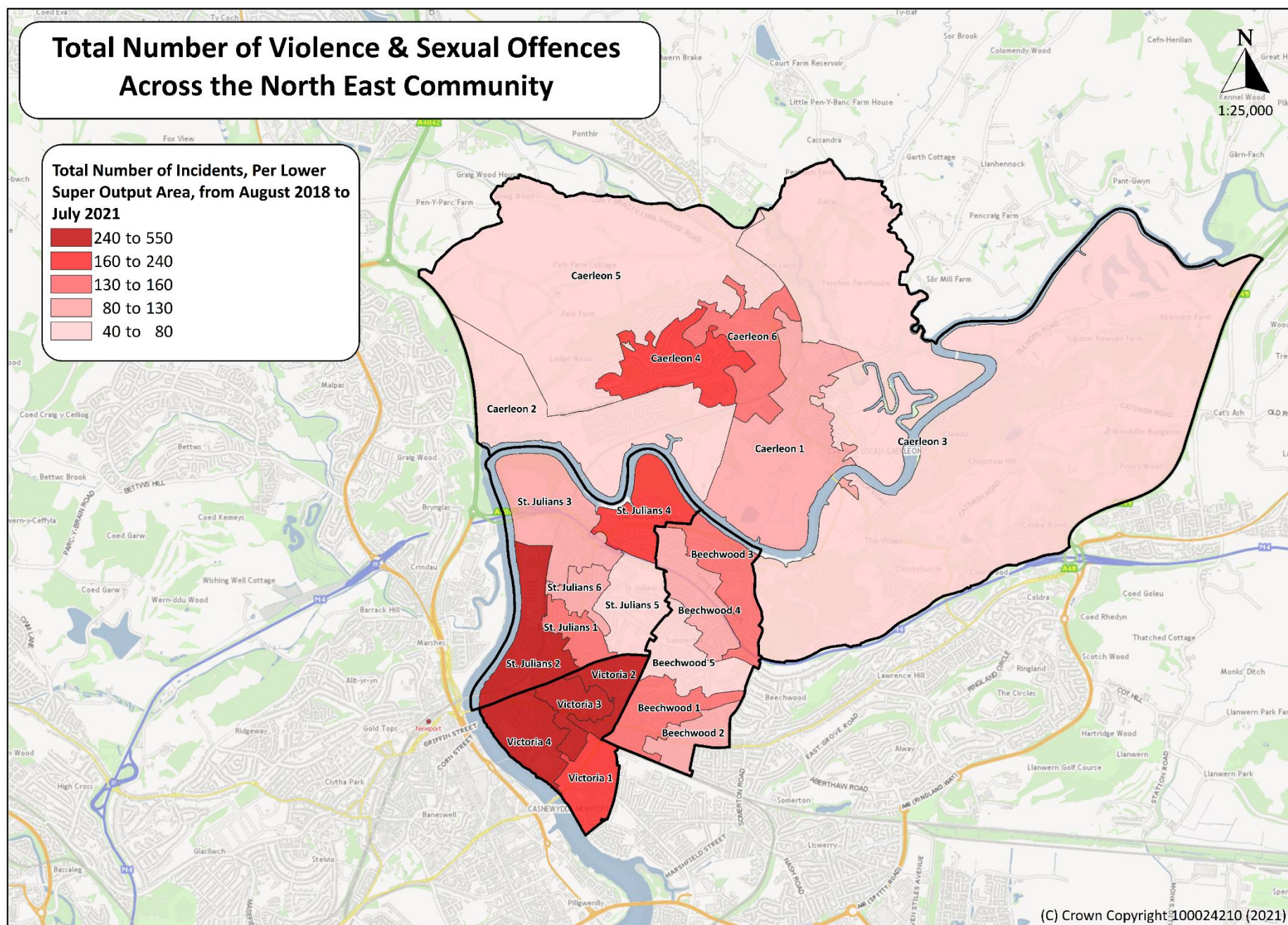(C) Crown Copyright 100024210 (2021)

Violence & Sexual Offences

Within the North East Community the LSOA's with the highest numbers of incidents of violence and sexual offences from August 2018 to July 2021 were in Victoria 4 (541), Victoria 3 (401), Victoria 3 (362) and St Julians (251). This compares to the lowest number of incidents in Caerleon (42), St Julians 5 (49), Caerleon 5 (54), Beechwood 5 (61) and Caerleon 3 (62).

Across the North East community the number of incidents of violence and sexual offences between August 2018 and July 2021 varied across each of its four wards ranging from Victoria (1,539); St Julians (842); Beechwood (587); and Caerleon (538).

Total Number of Violence & Sexual Offences	
Police.co.uk[42]	**Incidents from August 2018 to July 2021**
Caerleon 1	83
Caerleon 2	42
Caerleon 3	62
Caerleon 4	163
Caerleon 5	54
Caerleon 6	134
Caerleon	**538**
Beechwood 1	138
Beechwood 2	114
Beechwood 3	147
Beechwood 4	127
Beechwood 5	61
Beechwood	**587**
St Julians 1	147
St Julians 2	251
St Julians 3	103
St Julians 4	196
St Julians 5	49
St Julians 6	96
St Julians	**842**
Victoria 1	235
Victoria 2	362
Victoria 3	401
Victoria 4	541
Victoria	**1,539**
Newport	**18,073**

---

[42] www.Police.co.uk

Total Number of Violence & Sexual Offences Across the North East Community

Total Number of Incidents, Per Lower Super Output Area, from August 2018 to July 2021

- 240 to 550
- 160 to 240
- 130 to 160
- 80 to 130
- 40 to 80

N

1:25,000

Caerleon 5

Caerleon 6

Caerleon 4

Caerleon 2

Caerleon 1

Caerleon 3

St. Julians 3

St. Julians 4

Beechwood 3

St. Julians 6

St. Julians 5

Beechwood 4

St. Julians 1

St. Julians 2

Victoria 2

Beechwood 5

Victoria 3

Beechwood 1

Victoria 4

Beechwood 2

Victoria 1

(C) Crown Copyright 100024210 (2021)

Anti-Social Behaviour Incidents

Within the North East Community the LSOA's with the highest numbers of anti-social behaviour incidents from August 2018 to July 2021 were in Victoria 4 (628), St Julians 4 (382), Victoria 1 (337) and Victoria 3 (230). This compares to the lowest number of incidents in Caerleon 2 (38), Caerleon 5 (48), St Julians 5 (60), St Julians 6 (70), Caerleon 3 (75), Beechwood 5 (81) and Beechwood 2 (95).

Across the North East Community the number of anti-social behaviour incidents between August 2018 and July 2021 varied across each of its four wards ranging from Victoria (1,416); St Julians (1,100); Beechwood (604); and Caerleon (569).

Total Number of Anti-Social Behaviour Incidents	
Police.co.uk[43]	**Incidents from August 2018 to July 2021**
Caerleon 1	178
Caerleon 2	38
Caerleon 3	75
Caerleon 4	108
Caerleon 5	48
Caerleon 6	122
Caerleon	**569**
Beechwood 1	157
Beechwood 2	95
Beechwood 3	168
Beechwood 4	103
Beechwood 5	81
Beechwood	**604**
St Julians 1	151
St Julians 2	217
St Julians 3	220
St Julians 4	382
St Julians 5	60
St Julians 6	70
St Julians	**1,100**
Victoria 1	337
Victoria 2	219
Victoria 3	232
Victoria 4	628
Victoria	**1,416**
Newport	**17,583**

---

[43] www.Police.co.uk

Total Number of Anti Social Behaviour Incidents Across the North East Community

1:25,000

Total Number of Incidents, Per Lower Super Output Area, from August 2018 to July 2021

- 230 to 630
- 170 to 230
- 110 to 170
- 100 to 110
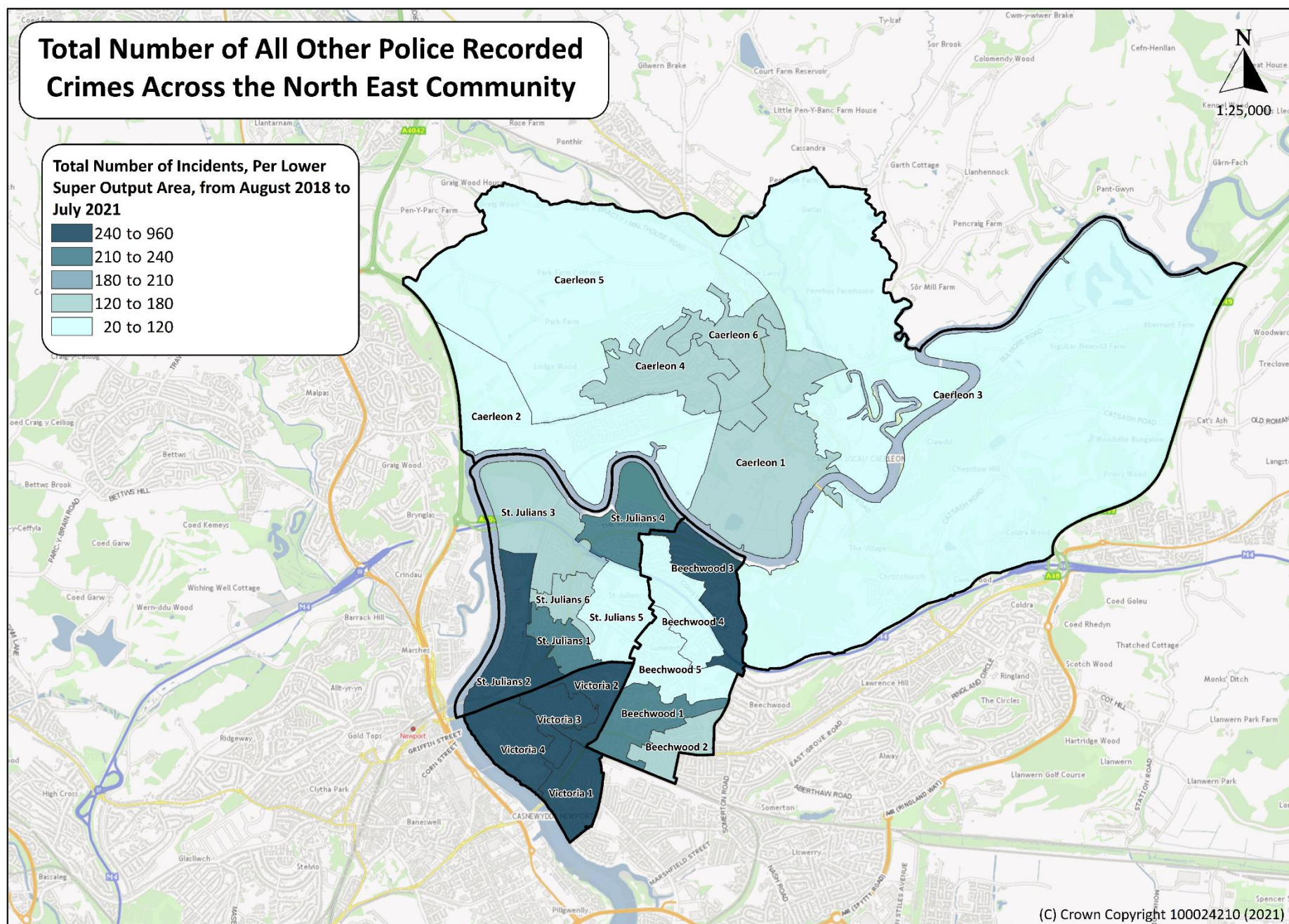- 30 to 100

(C) Crown Copyright 100024210 (2021)
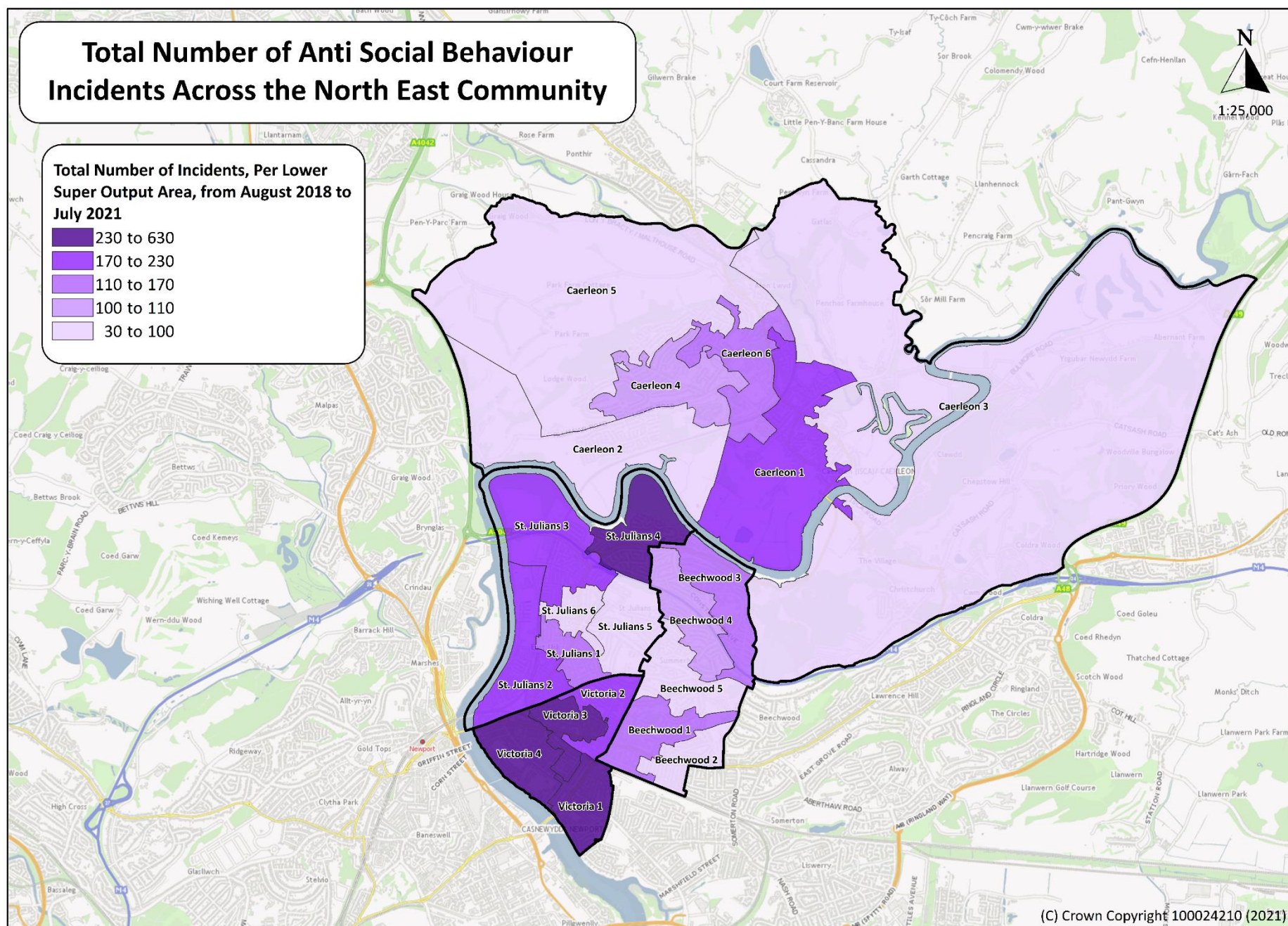
All Other Police Recorded Crime

Within the North East Community the LSOA's with the highest numbers of all other police recorded crime from August 2018 to July 2021 were in Victoria 4 (959), St Julians 2 (415), Victoria 1 (411), Victoria 2 (377), Victoria 3 (361) and Beechwood 3 (241). This compares to the lowest number of incidents in Caerleon 2 (23), Caerleon 5 (70), St Julians 5 (78), Caerleon 3 (86), Beechwood 5 (107) and Beechwood 4 (117).

Across the North East Community the number of all other police recorded crime between August 2018 and July 2021 varied across each of its four wards ranging from Victoria (2,108); St Julians (1,202); Beechwood (830); and Caerleon (640).

Total Number of All Other Recorded Crime	
Police.co.uk[44]	**Incidents from August 2018 to July 2021**
Caerleon 1	175
Caerleon 2	23
Caerleon 3	86
Caerleon 4	149
Caerleon 5	70
Caerleon 6	137
Caerleon	**640**
Beechwood 1	220
Beechwood 2	145
Beechwood 3	241
Beechwood 4	117
Beechwood 5	107
Beechwood	**830**
St Julians 1	214
St Julians 2	415
St Julians 3	151
St Julians 4	216
St Julians 5	78
St Julians 6	128
St Julians	**1,202**
Victoria 1	411
Victoria 2	377
Victoria 3	361
Victoria 4	959
Victoria	**2,108**
Newport	**27,342**

---

[44] www.Police.co.uk

Total Number of All Other Police Recorded Crimes Across the North East Community

Total Number of Incidents, Per Lower Super Output Area, from August 2018 to July 2021

- 240 to 960
- 210 to 240
- 180 to 210
- 120 to 180
- 20 to 120

1:25,000

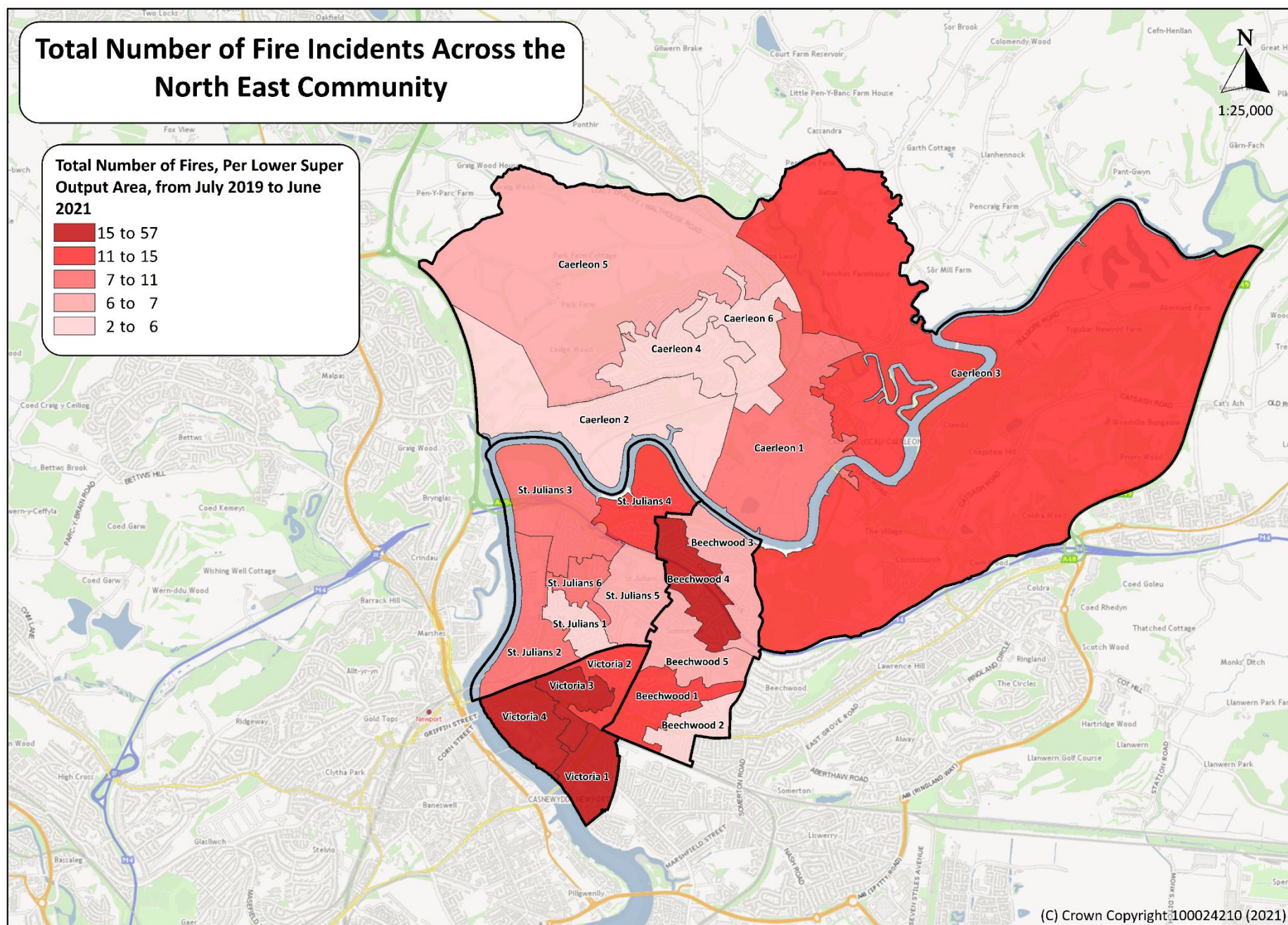(C) Crown Copyright 100024210 (2021)

Fires

Within the North East Community the LSOA's with the highest total number of fire incidents from July 2019 to June 2021 were in Victoria 1 (57), Victoria 4 (31), Beechwood 4 (16) and Victoria 3 (15). This compares to the lowest total number of fire incidents in Caerleon 2 (2), Caerleon 4 (2), St Julians 1 (2), Beechwood 2 (3), and Caerleon 6 (5).

Across the North East Community the total number of fire incidents between July 2018 and June 2021 varied across each of its four wards ranging from Victoria (115); Beechwood (44); St Julians (42); and Caerleon (34).

Total Number of Fire Incidents	
SWFRS[45]	**Incidents from July 2019 to June 2021**
Caerleon 1	8
Caerleon 2	2
Caerleon 3	11
Caerleon 4	2
Caerleon 5	6
Caerleon 6	5
Caerleon	**34**
Beechwood 1	13
Beechwood 2	3
Beechwood 3	6
Beechwood 4	16
Beechwood 5	6
Beechwood	**44**
St Julians 1	2
St Julians 2	7
St Julians 3	9
St Julians 4	11
St Julians 5	6
St Julians 6	7
St Julians	**42**
Victoria 1	57
Victoria 2	12
Victoria 3	15
Victoria 4	31
Victoria	**115**
Newport	**1,519**

---

[45] South Wales Fire & Rescue Service

Total Number of Fire Incidents Across the North East Community

1:25,000

Total Number of Fires, Per Lower Super Output Area, from July 2019 to June 2021

- 15 to 57
- 11 to 15
- 7 to 11
- 6 to 7
- 2 to 6

(C) Crown Copyright 100024210 (2021)

What are living arrangements like for the residents?

WIMD 2019 – Housing Domain

The Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019[46] (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 report[47] 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's of Victoria 3, Victoria 4, Victoria 1, Victoria 2 and St Julians 2 ranked in the top 10% most deprived areas in Wales for the Housing domain, while Beechwood 2 ranked in the top 20% most deprived. In comparison the LSOA's of Caerleon 4, Caerleon 2 and Caerleon 5 ranked in the top 10% least deprived; and St Julians 4 and Beechwood 3 ranked in the top 30% least deprived areas in Wales.

For the Housing domain Victoria 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
Caerleon 1	1526	1133
Caerleon 2	1698	1838
Caerleon 3	1331	1468
Caerleon 4	1413	1846
Caerleon 5	1762	1744
Caerleon 6	556	1608
Beechwood 1	772	303
Beechwood 2	1039	214
Beechwood 3	226	1420
Beechwood 4	817	847
Beechwood 5	1353	1096
St Julians 1	865	275
St Julians 2	330	121
St Julians 3	1276	801
St Julians 4	421	1430
St Julians 5	1386	844
St Julians 6	956	426
Victoria 1	317	48
Victoria 2	161	71
Victoria 3	178	10
Victoria 4	112	41

Key:

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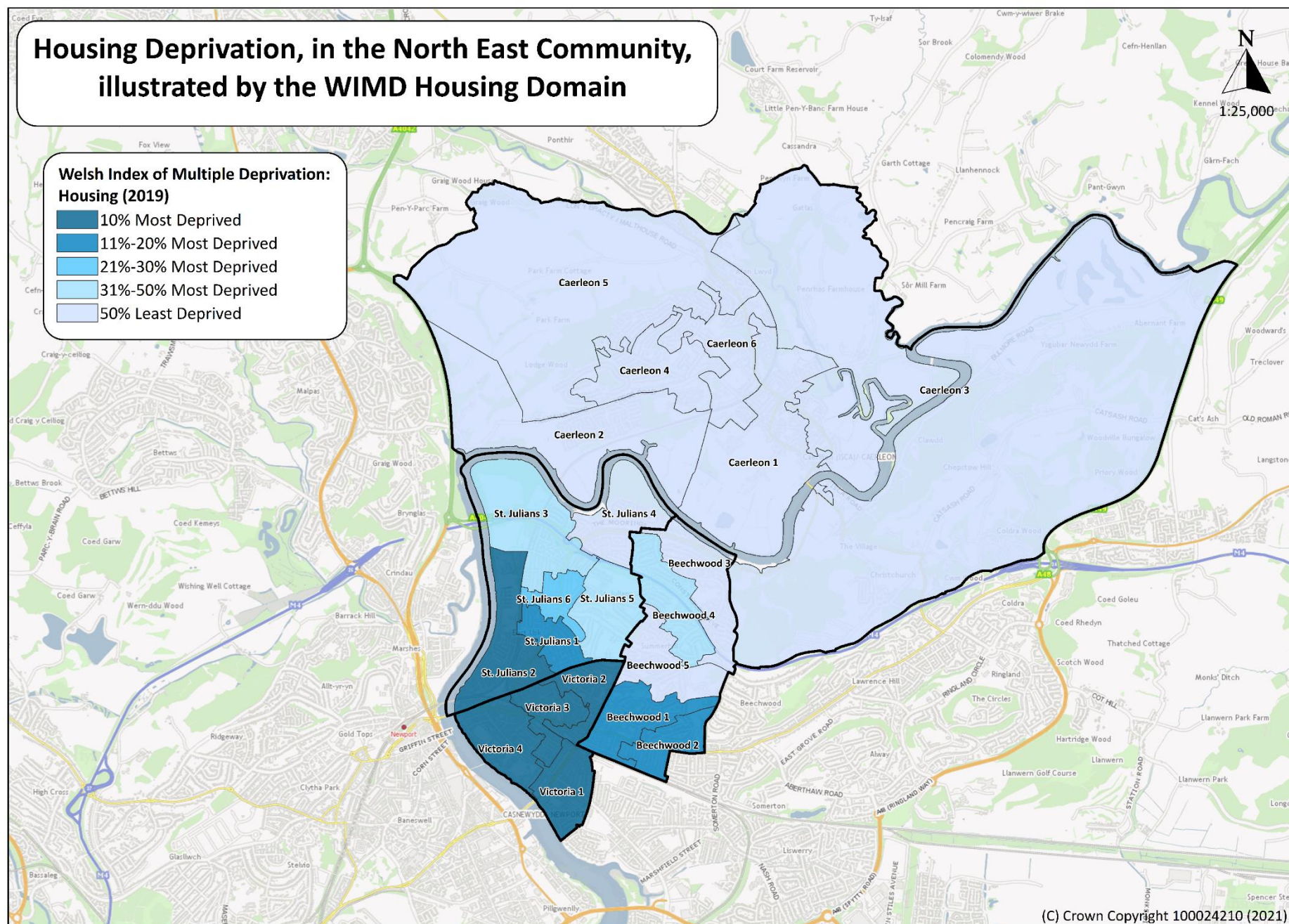
Individual WIMD Domain Rank where Lower Super Output Area is ranked in top 10% most deprived in Wales

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 four wards of the North East community area.

---

[49] Welsh Housing Quality Standard (WHQS)

Housing Deprivation, in the North East Community, illustrated by the WIMD Housing Domain

Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation: Housing (2019)

- 10% Most Deprived
- 11%-20% Most Deprived
- 21%-30% Most Deprived
- 31%-50% Most Deprived
- 50% Least Deprived

Caerleon 5
Caerleon 6
Caerleon 4
Caerleon 3
Caerleon 2
Caerleon 1
St. Julians 3
St. Julians 4
Beechwood 3
St. Julians 6
St. Julians 5
Beechwood 4
St. Julians 1
Beechwood 5
St. Julians 2
Victoria 2
Victoria 3
Beechwood 1
Victoria 4
Beechwood 2
Victoria 1

1:25,000

(C) Crown Copyright 100024210 (2021)

WIMD 2019 – Access to Services Domain

The Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019[50] (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 Report[51].

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 propeR, an open-source, multimodal trip planner (more information in the GitHub repository[52]).

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 2019[53].

---

[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

Across the North East community area the LSOA of Beechwood 3 ranked in the top 40% most deprived areas in Wales for the Access to Services domain; while Victoria 4 ranked in the top 40% most deprived; and Caerleon 6, St Julians 2 and St Julians 4 ranked in the top 50% most deprived. In comparison the LSOA's of St Julians 6, Caerleon 1, St Julians 3, Beechwood 2, Caerleon 2, St Julians 5, Caerleon 5 and Caerleon 4 are ranked in the top 10% least deprived; and Victoria 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, with Beechwood 3 ranked in the top 40% most deprived, while Beechwood 2 ranked in the top 10% least deprived in Wales.

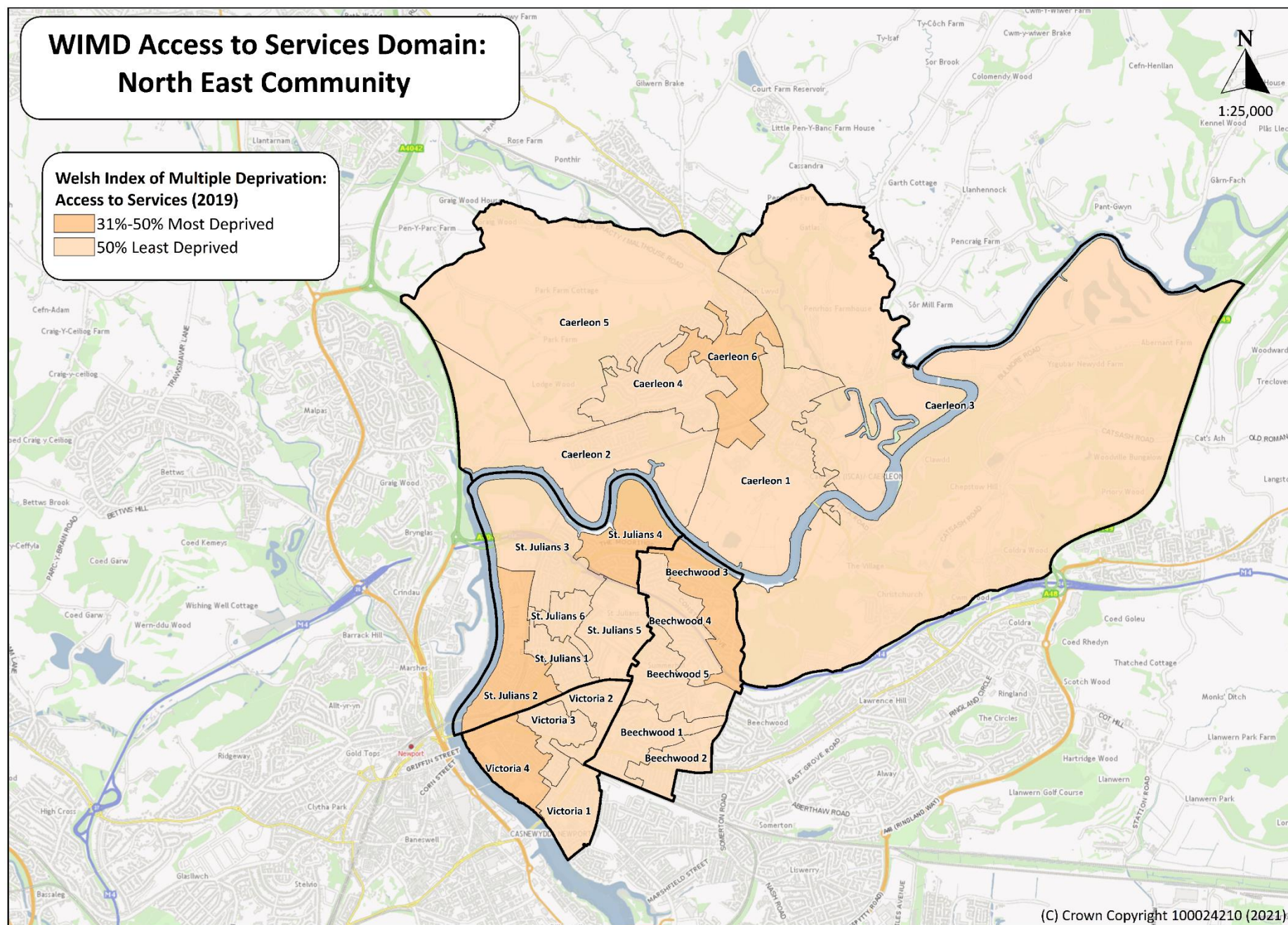|	WIMD Rank	Access to Services
Caerleon 1	1526	1823
Caerleon 2	1698	1756
Caerleon 3	1331	1159
Caerleon 4	1413	1734
Caerleon 5	1762	1749
Caerleon 6	556	832
Beechwood 1	772	1561
Beechwood 2	1039	1767
Beechwood 3	226	678
Beechwood 4	817	1151
Beechwood 5	1353	1194
St Julians 1	865	1686
St Julians 2	330	913
St Julians 3	1276	1787
St Julians 4	421	950
St Julians 5	1386	1755
St Julians 6	956	1886
Victoria 1	317	1211
Victoria 2	161	1140
Victoria 3	178	1119
Victoria 4	112	749

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 four wards of the North East community area.

**WIMD Access to Services Domain:
North East Community**

N

1:25,000

**Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation:
Access to Services (2019)**

31%-50% Most Deprived

50% Least Deprived

(C) Crown Copyright 100024210 (2021)

Empty Homes

Across the North East Community the number of empty homes varied across each of its four wards ranging from Caerleon (21); Beechwood (35); St Julians (42); and Victoria (67).

Number of Empty Homes NCC Housing Prospectus June 2021[54]	No.
Caerleon	21
Beechwood	35
St Julians	44
Victoria	69
Newport	**625**

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

Affordable Housing

Across the North East Community the percentage of the existing stock which is affordable housing varied across each of its four wards ranging from Caerleon and Victoria (10%); St Julians (18); and Beechwood (19%).

Existing Stock which is Affordable Housing NCC Housing Prospectus June 2021	%
Caerleon	10
Beechwood	19
St Julians	18
Victoria	10

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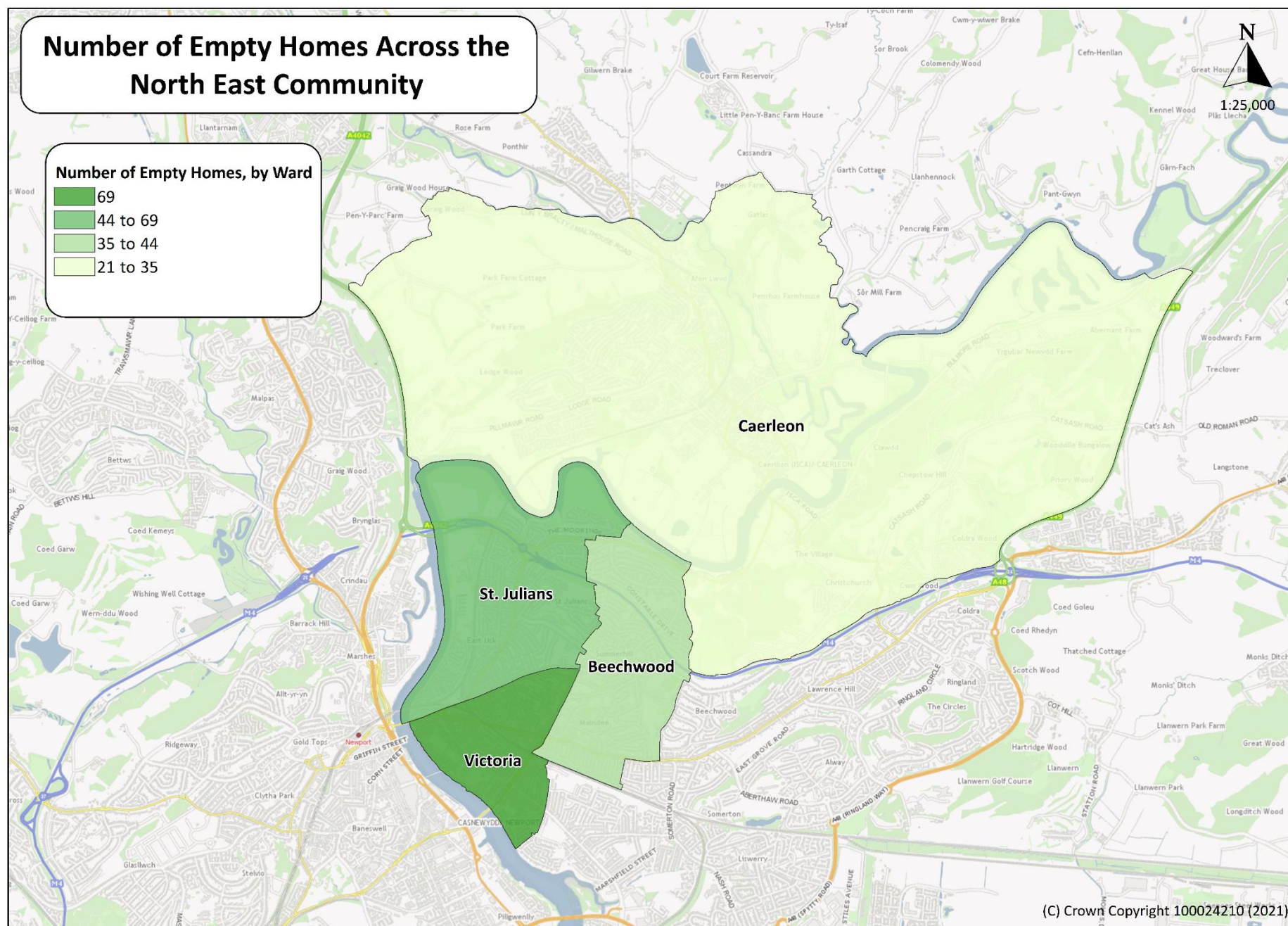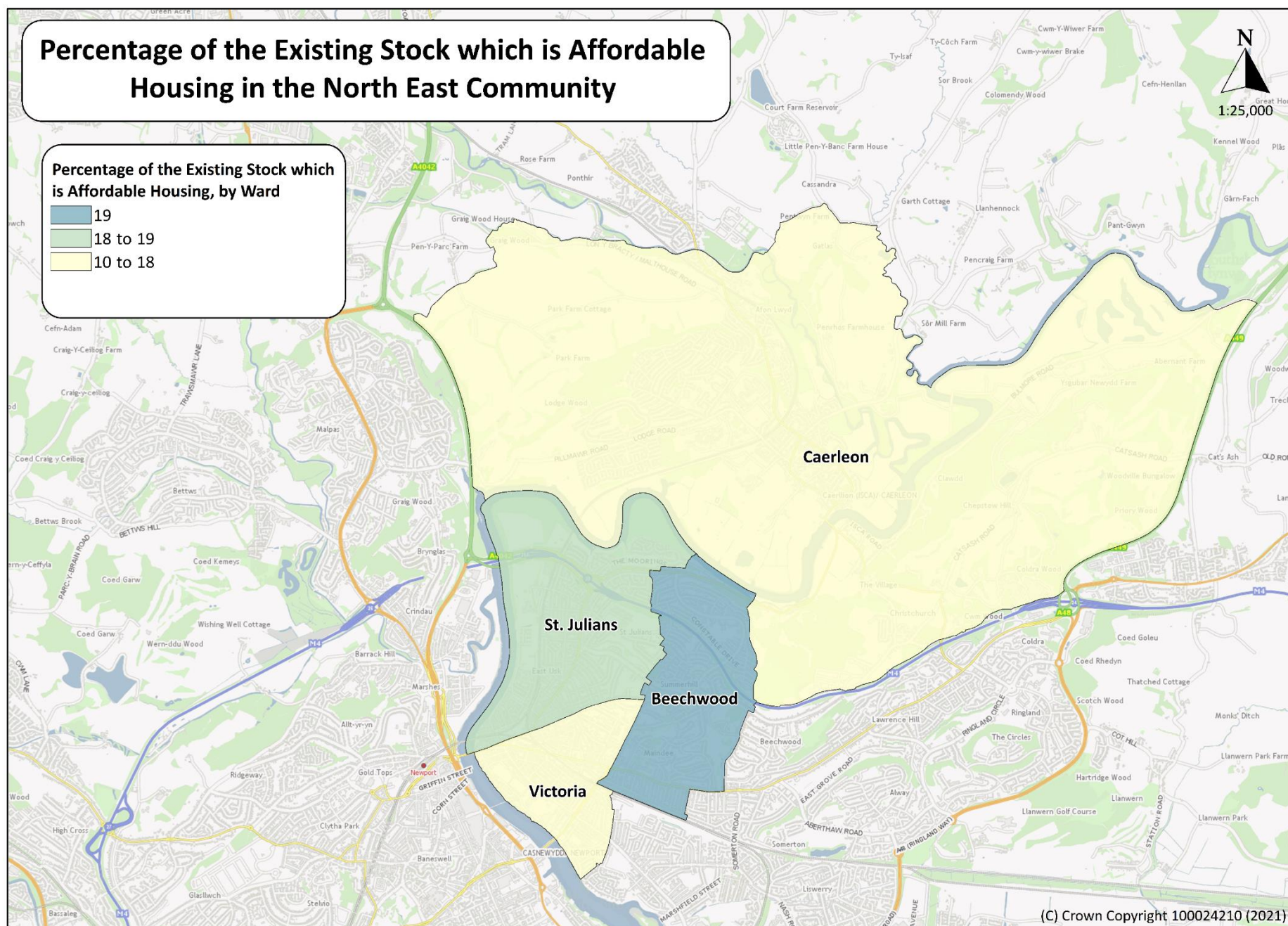
Seeking Accommodation

Across the North East Community the percentage of housing applicants seeking accommodation varied across each of its four wards ranging from St Julians (20%) Victoria (22%); Caerleon (24%); and Beechwood (25%).
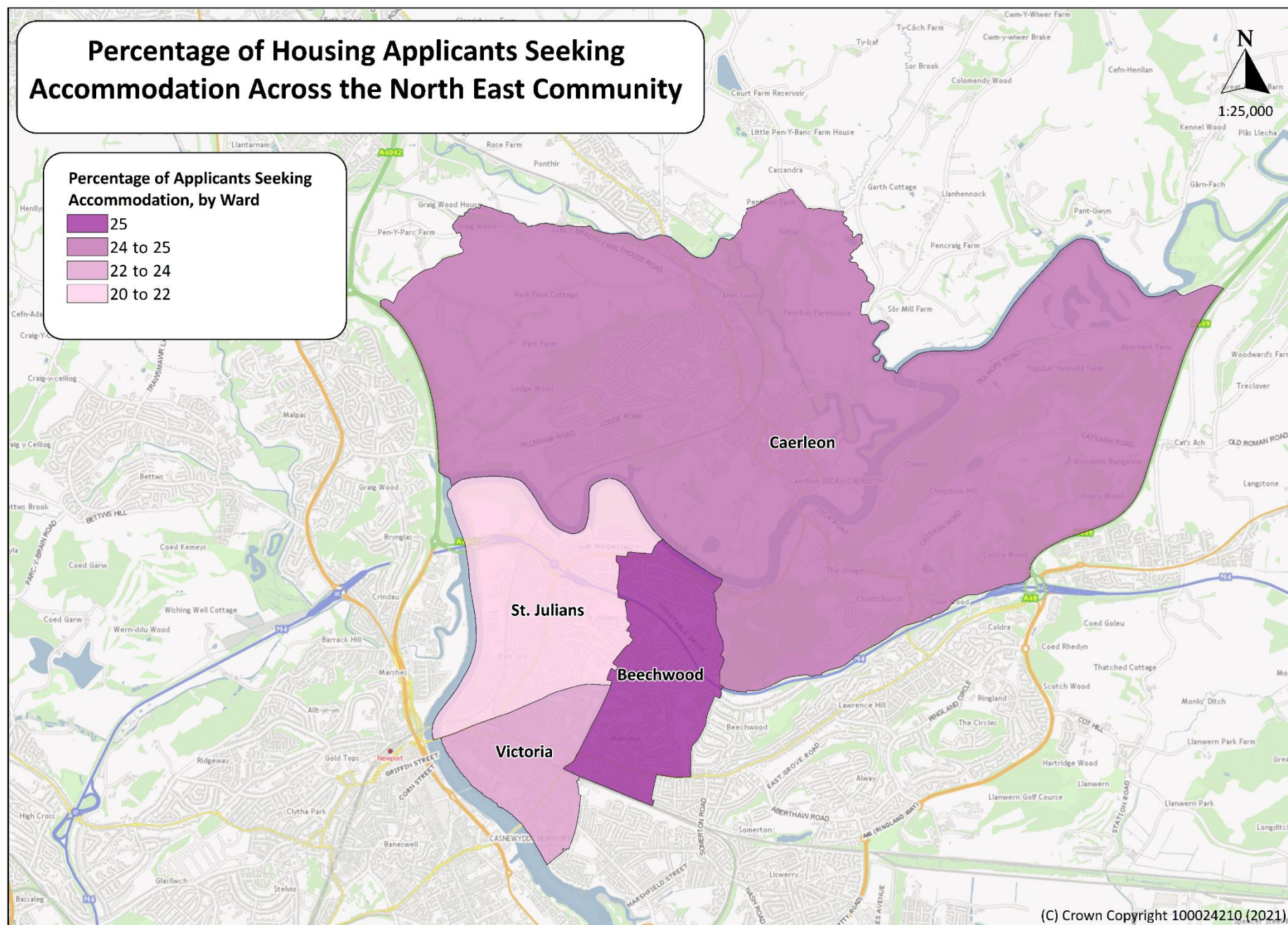
Housing Applicants Seeking Accommodation NCC Housing Prospectus June 2021	%
Caerleon	24
Beechwood	25
St Julians	20
Victoria	22

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

---

[54] Newport City Council Housing Prospectus June 2021

Number of Empty Homes Across the North East Community

Number of Empty Homes, by Ward
- 69
- 44 to 69
- 35 to 44
- 21 to 35

1:25,000

(C) Crown Copyright 100024210 (2021)

Percentage of the Existing Stock which is Affordable Housing in the North East Community

Percentage of the Existing Stock which is Affordable Housing, by Ward

- 19
- 18 to 19
- 10 to 18

1:25,000

Caerleon

St. Julians

Beechwood

Victoria

(C) Crown Copyright 100024210 (2021)

Percentage of Housing Applicants Seeking Accommodation Across the North East Community

N

1:25,000

Percentage of Applicants Seeking Accommodation, by Ward

- 25
- 24 to 25
- 22 to 24
- 20 to 22

Caerleon

St. Julians

Beechwood

Victoria

(C) Crown Copyright 100024210 (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.
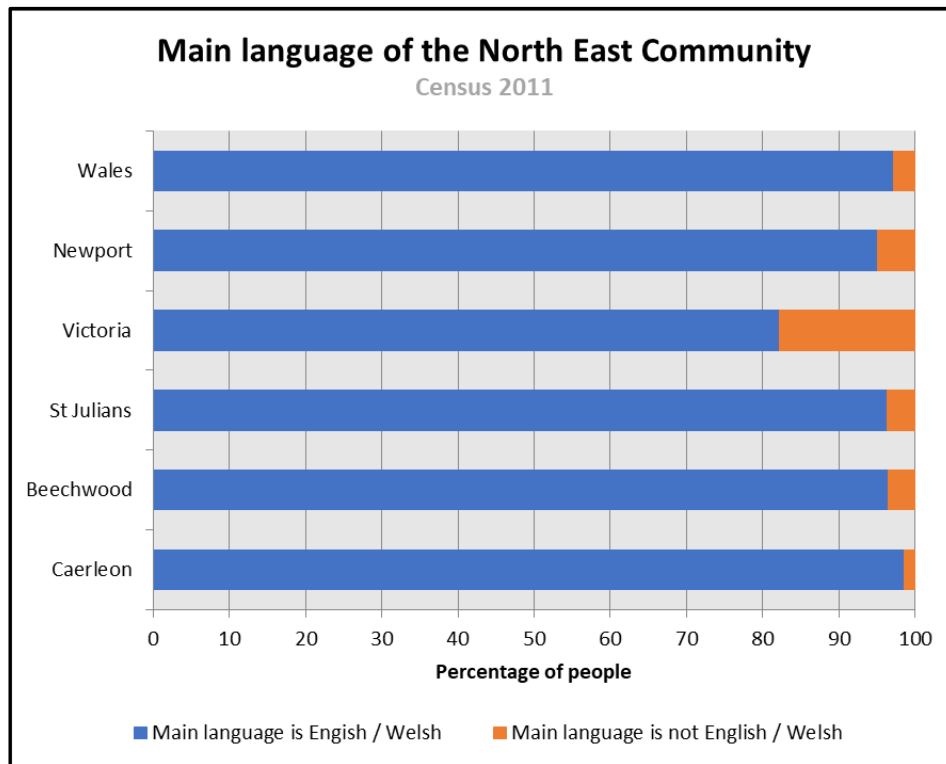
What is the main language of the community?

The most recent Census data in 2011[55] showed that for residents (aged 3 and over) within the North East community who stated that English / Welsh was their main language varied across each of its four wards ranging from Victoria (82.3%); St Julians (96.3%); Beechwood (96.4%); and Caerleon (98.5%); 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.**	**%**
Caerleon 1	1,453	97.5	1,436	98.8	17	1.2	0	0.0
Caerleon 2	1,232	96.6	1,218	98.9	14	1.1	0	0.0
Caerleon 3	1,252	97.9	1,228	98.1	24	1.9	1	0.1
Caerleon 4	1,364	97.8	1,350	99.0	14	1.0	0	0.0
Caerleon 5	1,530	98.5	1,506	98.4	24	1.6	0	0.0
Caerleon 6	1,040	97.3	1,018	97.9	22	2.1	0	0.0
Caerleon	**7,871**	**97.6**	**7,756**	**98.5**	**115**	**1.5**	**1**	**0.0**
Beechwood 1	1,504	96.5	1,410	93.8	94	6.3	1	0.1
Beechwood 2	1,485	95.6	1,400	94.3	85	5.7	2	0.1
Beechwood 3	1,444	96.5	1,413	97.9	31	2.1	1	0.1
Beechwood 4	1,464	95.6	1,444	98.6	20	1.4	1	0.1
Beechwood 5	1,384	96.4	1,355	97.9	29	2.1	0	0.0
Beechwood	**7,281**	**96.1**	**7,022**	**96.4**	**259**	**3.6**	**5**	**0.1**
St Julians 1	1,492	96.3	1,446	96.9	46	3.1	1	0.1
St Julians 2	1,574	95.2	1,457	92.6	117	7.4	0	0.0
St Julians 3	1,397	95.6	1,367	97.9	30	2.1	3	0.2
St Julians 4	1,559	96.9	1,522	97.6	37	2.4	1	0.1
St Julians 5	1,128	97.7	1,107	98.1	21	1.9	1	0.1
St Julians 6	1,200	96.2	1,141	95.1	59	4.9	1	0.1
St Julians	**8,350**	**96.3**	**8,040**	**96.3**	**310**	**3.7**	**7**	**0.1**
Victoria 1	2,073	93.5	1,721	83.0	352	17.0	2	0.1
Victoria 2	1,424	96.3	1,324	93.0	100	7.0	0	0.0
Victoria 3	1,878	94.5	1,569	83.5	309	16.5	0	0.0
Victoria 4	1,699	95.4	1,205	70.9	494	29.1	0	0.0
Victoria	**7,074**	**94.8**	**5,819**	**82.3**	**1,255**	**17.7**	**2**	**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 97.9% to 99.9% in Caerleon; 93.8% to 98.6% in Beechwood; 92.6% to 98.1% in St Julians; and 93.0% to 93.0% in Victoria.

Victoria 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 Caerleon, Beechwood and St Julians had a higher percentage.

Main language of the North East Community
Census 2011

Who speaks Welsh in the community?

The most recent Census data in 2011[56] showed that for residents (aged 3 and over) within the North East community who stated they can speak Welsh varied across each of its four wards ranging from ranging from Victoria (8.2%); Caerleon (9.8%); Beechwood (10.0%); and St Julians (10.2%), which compared to 9.3% for Wales and 19.0% for Wales.

There was also variation between the LSOA's within each of the wards ranging from 8.0% to 13.4% in Caerleon; 8.5% to 13.0% in Beechwood; 8.9% to 12.1% in St Julians; and 7.2% to 9.4% in Victoria.

Victoria had a lower percentage of residents (aged 3 and over) who stated they can speak Welsh compared to the Newport average, while St Julians, Beechwood and Caerleon had a higher percentage.
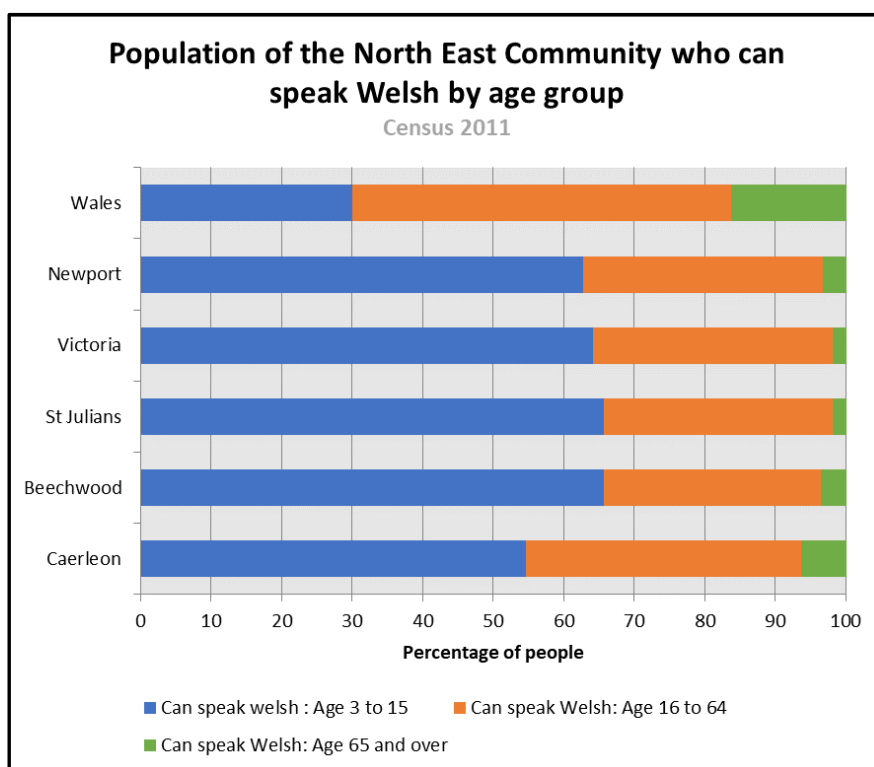
Welsh language skills of the community (aged 3 and over)								
	Can speak Welsh		Can speak Welsh (Aged 3 to 15)		Can speak Welsh (Aged 16 to 64)		Can speak Welsh (Aged 65 and over)	
Census 2011	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Caerleon 1	128	8.8	76	59.4	46	35.9	6	4.7
Caerleon 2	165	13.4	99	60.0	60	36.4	6	3.6
Caerleon 3	109	8.7	52	47.7	50	45.9	7	6.4
Caerleon 4	118	8.7	61	51.7	45	38.1	12	10.2
Caerleon 5	171	11.2	93	54.4	67	39.2	11	6.4
Caerleon 6	83	8.0	43	51.8	34	41.0	6	7.2
Caerleon	**774**	**9.8**	**424**	**54.8**	**302**	**39.0**	**48**	**6.2**
Beechwood 1	146	9.7	85	58.2	57	39.0	4	2.7
Beechwood 2	149	10.0	102	68.5	40	26.8	7	4.7
Beechwood 3	125	8.7	83	66.4	36	28.8	6	4.8
Beechwood 4	191	13.0	140	73.3	47	24.6	4	2.1
Beechwood 5	118	8.5	69	58.5	45	38.1	4	3.4
Beechwood	**729**	**10.0**	**479**	**65.7**	**225**	**30.9**	**25**	**3.4**
St Julians 1	180	12.1	123	68.3	55	30.6	2	1.1
St Julians 2	142	9.0	89	62.7	53	37.3	0	0.0
St Julians 3	124	8.9	87	70.2	36	29.0	1	0.8
St Julians 4	152	9.7	99	65.1	48	31.6	5	3.3
St Julians 5	119	10.5	72	60.5	43	36.1	4	3.4
St Julians 6	132	11.0	89	67.4	40	30.3	3	2.3
St Julians	**849**	**10.2**	**559**	**65.8**	**275**	**32.4**	**15**	**1.8**
Victoria 1	149	7.2	100	67.1	48	32.2	1	0.7
Victoria 2	134	9.4	85	63.4	44	32.8	5	3.7
Victoria 3	174	9.3	112	64.4	59	33.9	3	1.7
Victoria 4	122	7.2	75	61.5	46	37.7	1	0.8
Victoria	**579**	**8.2**	**372**	**64.2**	**197**	**34.0**	**10**	**1.7**
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 North East community the age split for residents who can speak Welsh varied across each of its four wards. St Julians has the highest percentage of their population aged 3 to 15 who can speak Welsh (65.8%), followed by Beechwood (65.7%); Victoria (64.2%); and the lowest percentage in Caerleon (54.8%). This compared to 62.8% for Newport and 30.0% for Wales.

Caerleon had the highest percentage of the population aged 16 to 64 who can speak Welsh (39.0%), followed by Victoria (34.0%); St Julians (32.4%); and the lowest percentage in Beechwood (30.9%). This compared to 34.1% for Newport and 53.8% for Wales.

Caerleon had the highest percentage of the population aged 65 and over who can speak Welsh (6.2%), followed by Beechwood (3.4%); St Julians (1.8%); and the lowest percentage in Victoria (1.7%). This compared to 3.1% for Newport and 16.2% for Wales.

Population of the North East Community who can speak Welsh by age group
Census 2011

Percentage of people

■ Can speak welsh : Age 3 to 15   ■ Can speak Welsh: Age 16 to 64
■ Can speak Welsh: Age 65 and over

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 2019[57] (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 (PM2.5)

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 Caerleon 1, Caerleon 2, Caerleon 3, Beechwood 1, Beechwood 2, Beechwood 4, St Julians 1, St Julians 2, St Julians 3, St Julians 4, St Julians 5, St Julians 6, Victoria 1, Victoria 2, Victoria 3 and Victoria 4 ranked in the top 10% most deprived areas in Wales for the Physical Environment domain. In comparison only Caerleon 4 ranked outside of the top 30% most deprived areas in Wales, while only Beechwood 3 ranked in the top 30% most deprived.

For the Physical Environment domain Victoria and St Julians are some of the most deprived wards in Newport, with all of its LSOA's ranked in the top 10% most deprived in Wales.

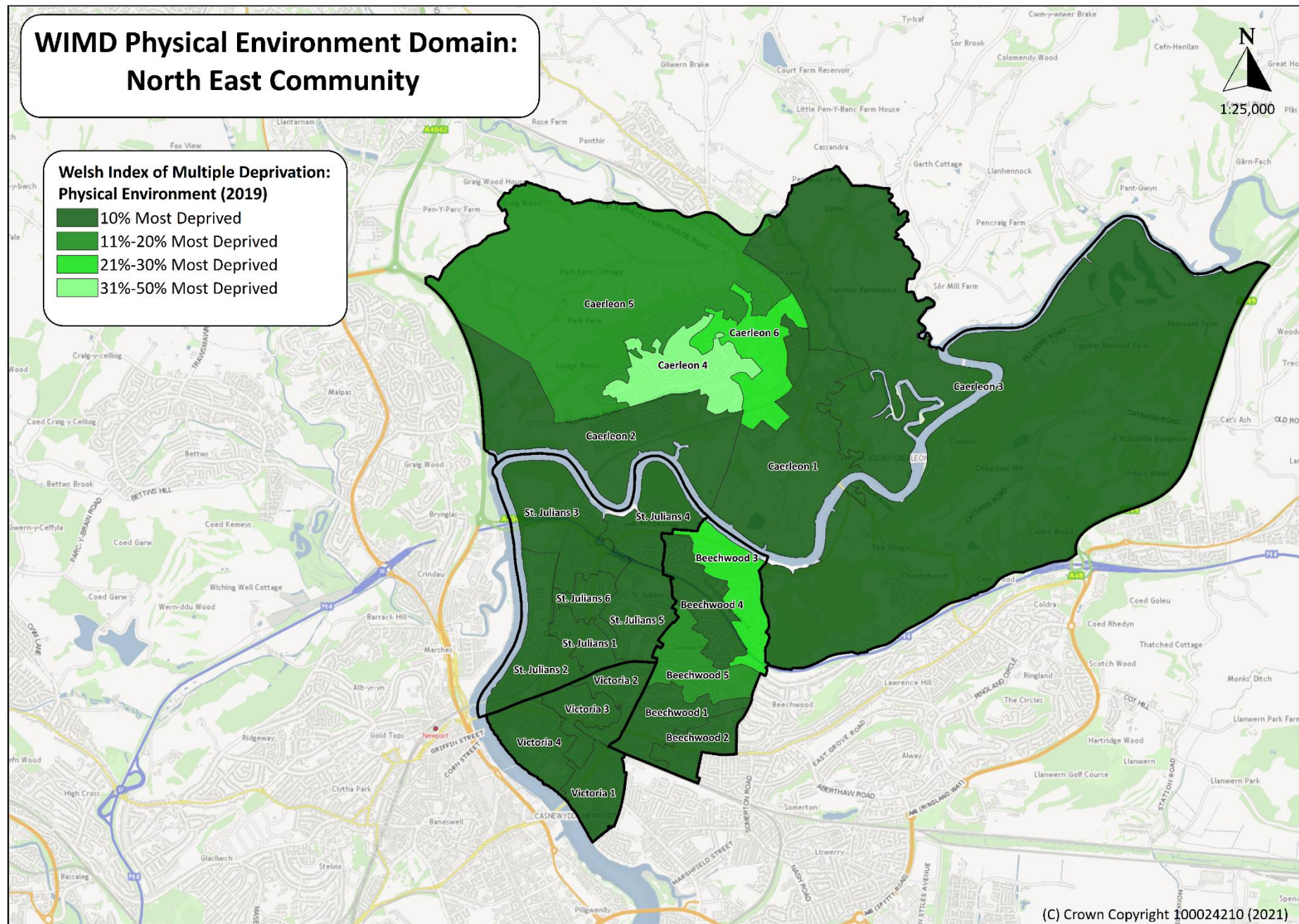|	WIMD Rank	Physical Environment
Caerleon 1	1526	91
Caerleon 2	1698	16
Caerleon 3	1331	33
Caerleon 4	1413	635
Caerleon 5	1762	321
Caerleon 6	556	559
Beechwood 1	772	51
Beechwood 2	1039	53
Beechwood 3	226	389
Beechwood 4	817	185
Beechwood 5	1353	261
St Julians 1	865	17
St Julians 2	330	12
St Julians 3	1276	32
St Julians 4	421	5
St Julians 5	1386	111
St Julians 6	956	10
Victoria 1	317	28
Victoria 2	161	47
Victoria 3	178	4
Victoria 4	112	22

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 four wards of the North East community area.

WIMD Physical Environment Domain: North East Community

Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation: Physical Environment (2019)

- 10% Most Deprived
- 11%-20% Most Deprived
- 21%-30% Most Deprived
- 31%-50% Most Deprived

1:25,000

(C) Crown Copyright 100024210 (2021)

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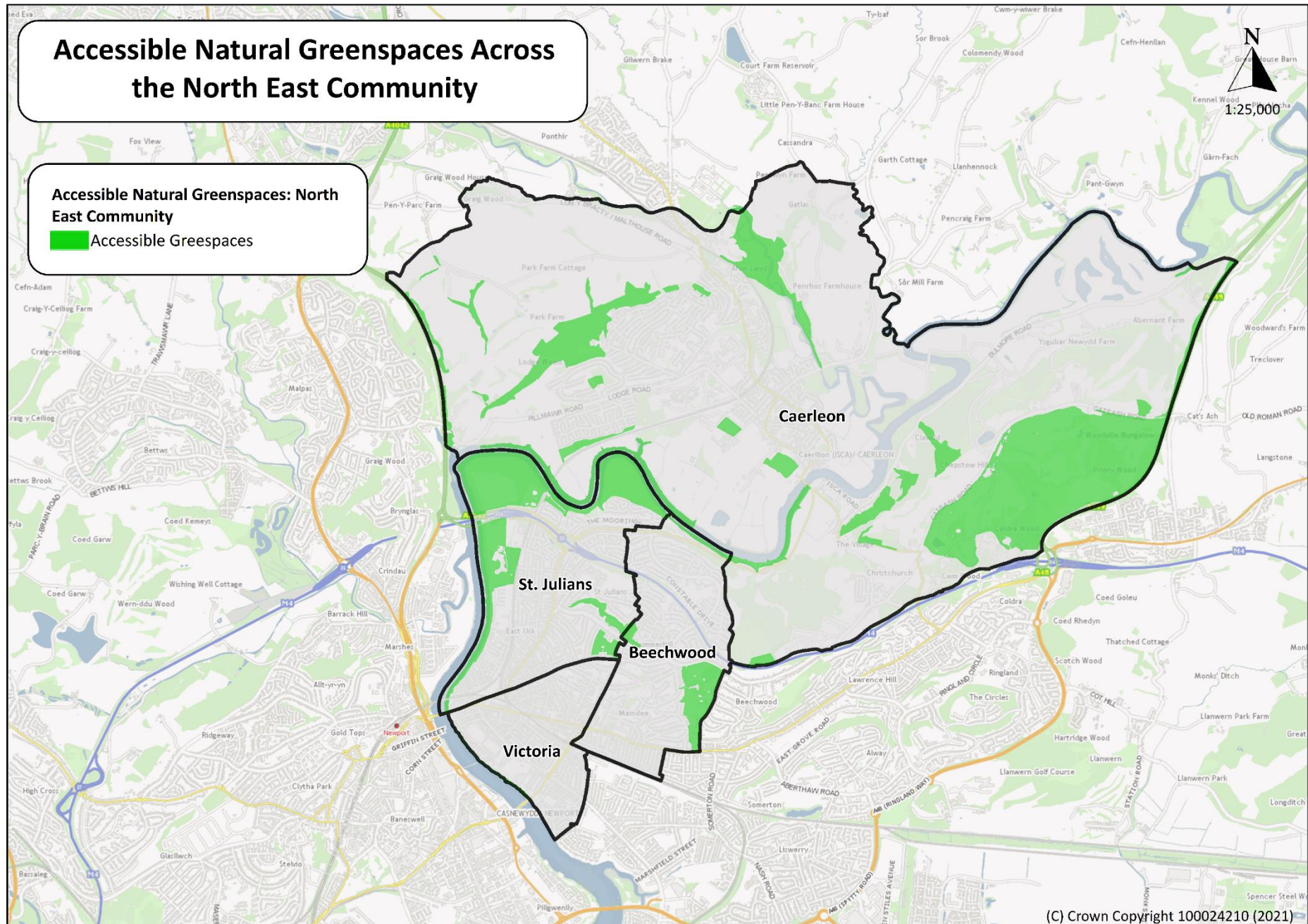
The benchmark standards have been applied to outdoor sport and play provision and used to help identify any areas of Newport lacking in provision on a ward-by-ward basis. A detailed breakdown and summary of formal, informal and equipped Open Space Provision for the four wards within the North East community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

	Population 2011	Open Space Category	FIT Requirement (hectares)	Actual Provision (hectares)	Shortfall / Surplus	
Caerleon	**8,061**	**Summary**	**19.35**	**14.92**	**-4.43**	⬇
		Formal	12.90	8.81	-4.09	⬇
		Informal	4.43	5.79	1.36	⬆
		Equipped	2.02	0.32	-1.70	⬇
Beechwood	**7,576**	**Summary**	**18.18**	**12.12**	**-6.06**	⬇
		Formal	12.12	0.53	-11.59	⬇
		Informal	4.17	11.49	7.32	⬆
		Equipped	1.89	0.10	-1.79	⬇
St Julians	**8,675**	**Summary**	**20.82**	**28.41**	**7.59**	⬆
		Formal	13.88	24.87	10.99	⬆
		Informal	4.77	3.41	-1.36	⬇
		Equipped	2.17	0.13	-2.04	⬇
Victoria	**7,464**	**Summary**	**17.91**	**0.31**	**-17.60**	⬇
		Formal	11.94	0.12	-11.82	⬇
		Informal	4.11	0.00	-4.11	⬇
		Equipped	1.87	0.19	-1.68	⬇

Within the North East community three of its four wards showed overall deficiencies in open space provision ranging from Victoria (-17.60); Beechwood (-6.06); and Caerleon (-4.43) when comparing FIT (Field in Trust) requirements and actual provision. While St Julians (7.59) showed an overall surplus in open space provision.

Caerleon and Beechwood have a shortfall in Formal and Equipped Open Space provision and a surplus in Informal provision. St Julians has a surplus in Formal Open Space provision and a shortfall in Informal and Equipped provision. While Victoria has a shortfall in Formal, Informal and Equipped Ope Space provision.

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

Accessible Natural Greenspaces Across the North East Community

1:25,000

Accessible Natural Greenspaces: North East Community
Accessible Greenspaces

Caerleon

St. Julians

Beechwood

Victoria

(C) Crown Copyright 100024210 (2021)

What are the air quality and emission levels in the North 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 (NO_2) which has a threshold of $40\mu gm^3$ per year, and particulate material – PM_{10} ($18\mu g/m^3$ threshold per year) and $PM_{2.5}$ ($10\mu g/m^3$ 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/m3)**	22	20	19	16	19	16	15	15
	PM_{10} (µg/m3)	14	16	15	15	14	13	14	14
	$PM_{2.5}$ (µg/m3)	11	11	11	10	9	9	9	9
Wales	**NO_2 (µg/m3)**	13	12	11	10	11	9	9	9
	PM_{10} (µg/m3)	12	14	13	12	12	10	12	12
	$PM_{2.5}$ (µg/m3)	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 website[59]. 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 4 located within the North East community area.

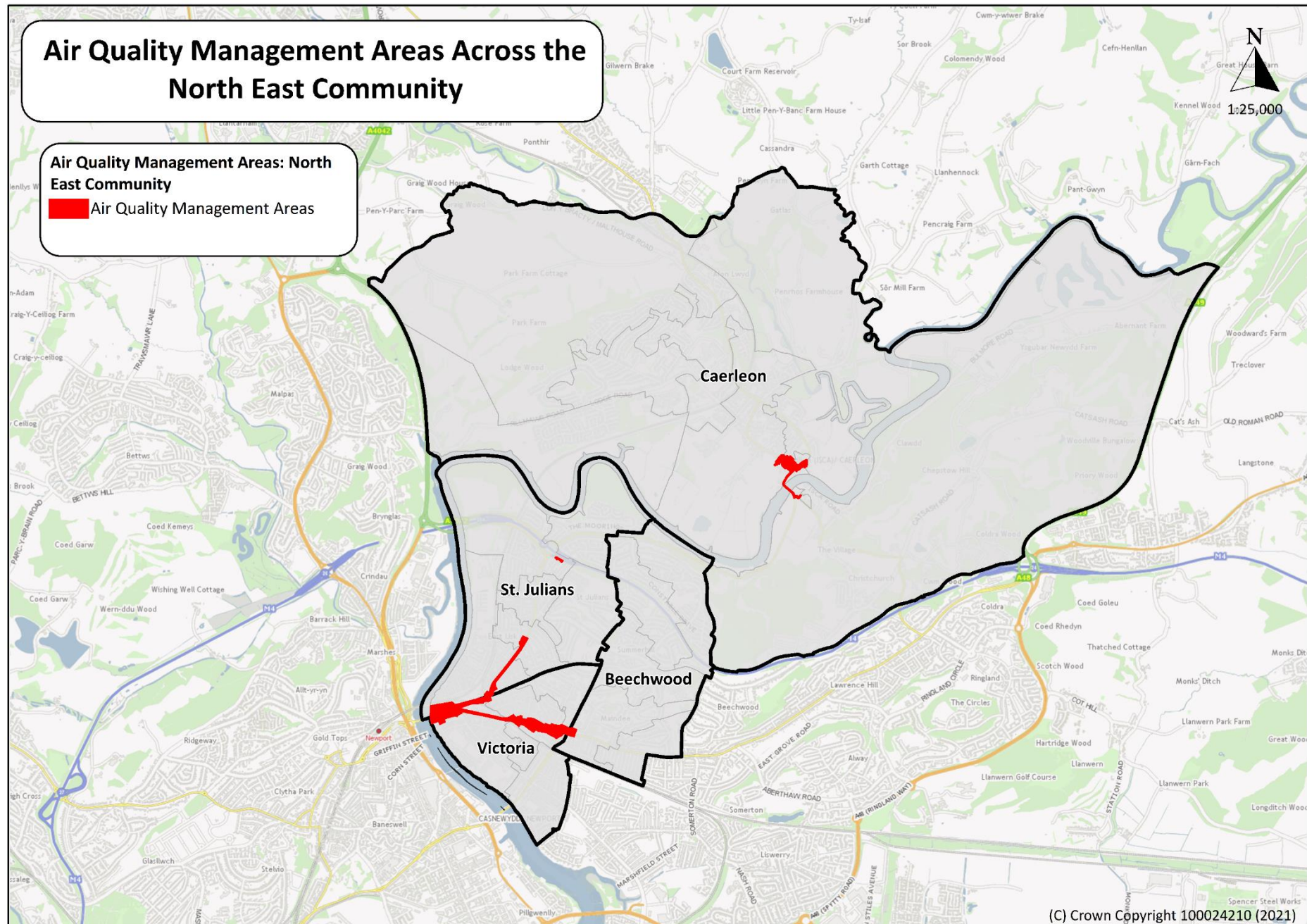| Air Quality Management Areas[60]		Location	Community Areas
1.		Caerleon	Caerleon
2.		Caerphilly Road	Graig
3.		Cefn Road	Rogerstone
4.		Chepstow Road / Clarence Place / Caerleon Road	St Julians / Victoria / Beechwood
5.		George Street	Stow Hill / Pillgwenlly
6.		Malpas Road (South)	Shaftesbury
7.		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   [pink box]   AQMAs in the North East community

The thematic image shows the Air Quality Management Areas across the four wards of the North 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

Air Quality Management Areas Across the North East Community

Air Quality Management Areas: North East Community

Air Quality Management Areas

Caerleon

St. Julians

Beechwood

Victoria

1:25,000

N

(C) Crown Copyright 100024210 (2021)

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 risk[61] across the four wards of the North East community area.

---

[61] Natural Resources Wales Flood Risk Data

Flood Risk Across the North East Community

Flood Risk

TAN 15 Defended Zones

Sea

Rivers

Rivers and Sea

Rivers and Sea

Flood Zone 3

Flood Zone 2

Surface Water and Small Watercourses

Flood Zone 2

Flood Zone 3

N

1:25,000

© Crown Copyright 100024210 (2021)