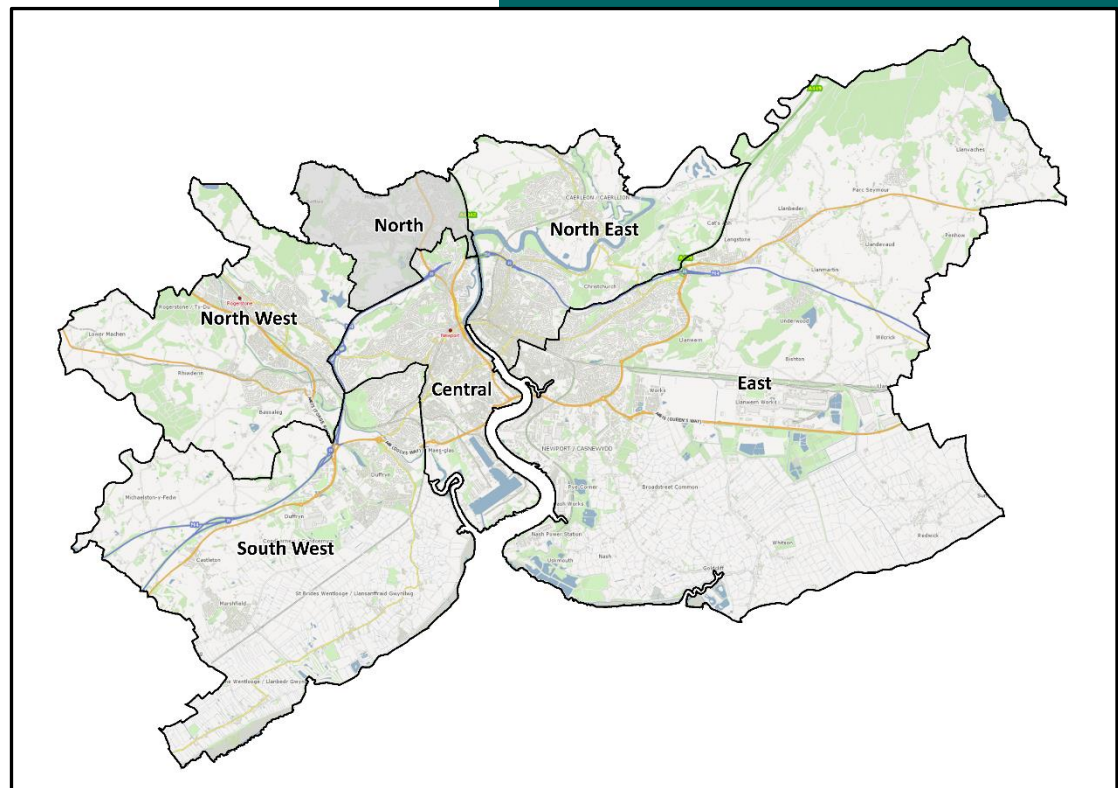


2021

Community Well-being Profile



North

- Bettws
- Malpas

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Preface

Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015

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

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

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.

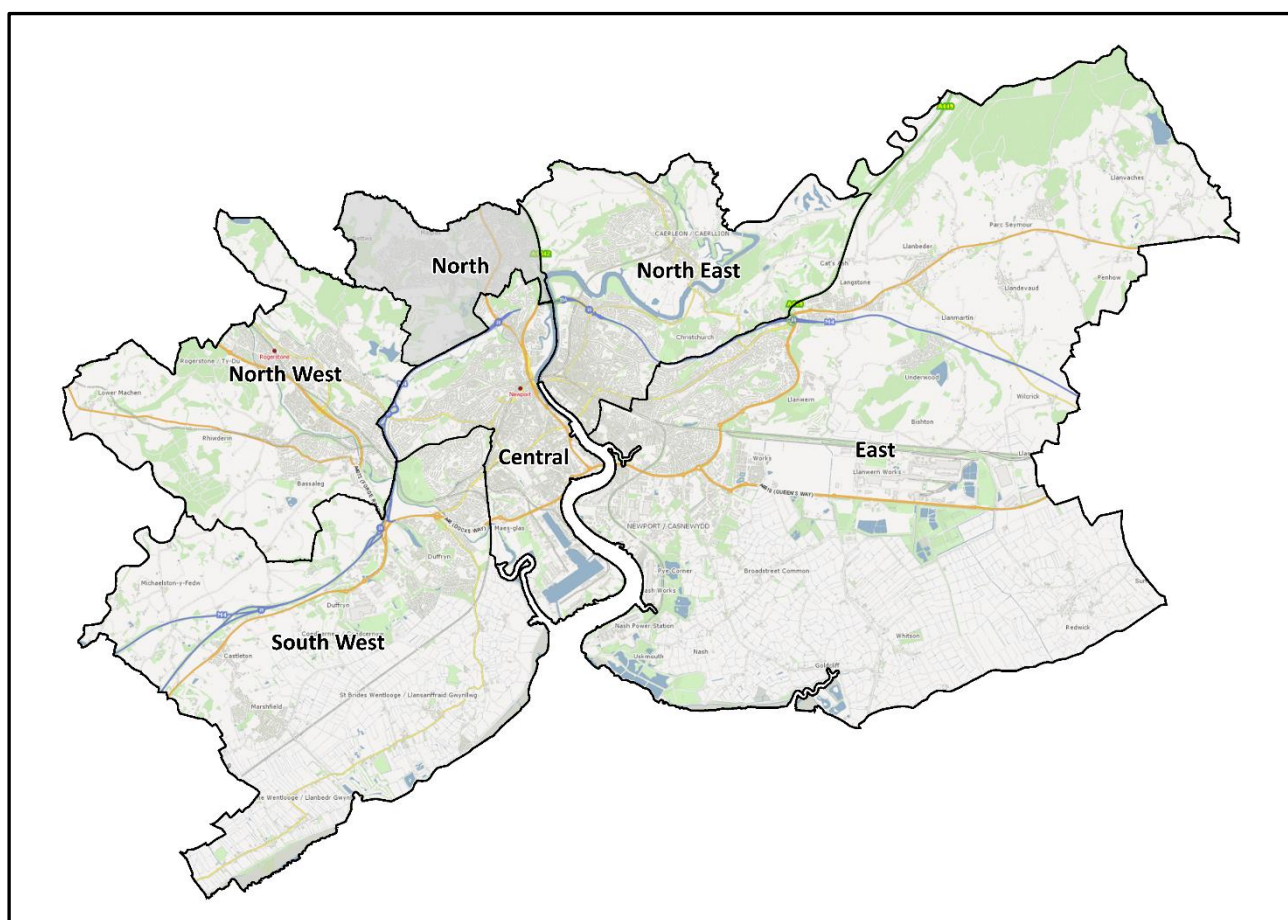
The assessment must provide an accurate analysis of the state of well-being in each community and in the area as a whole.

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 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?

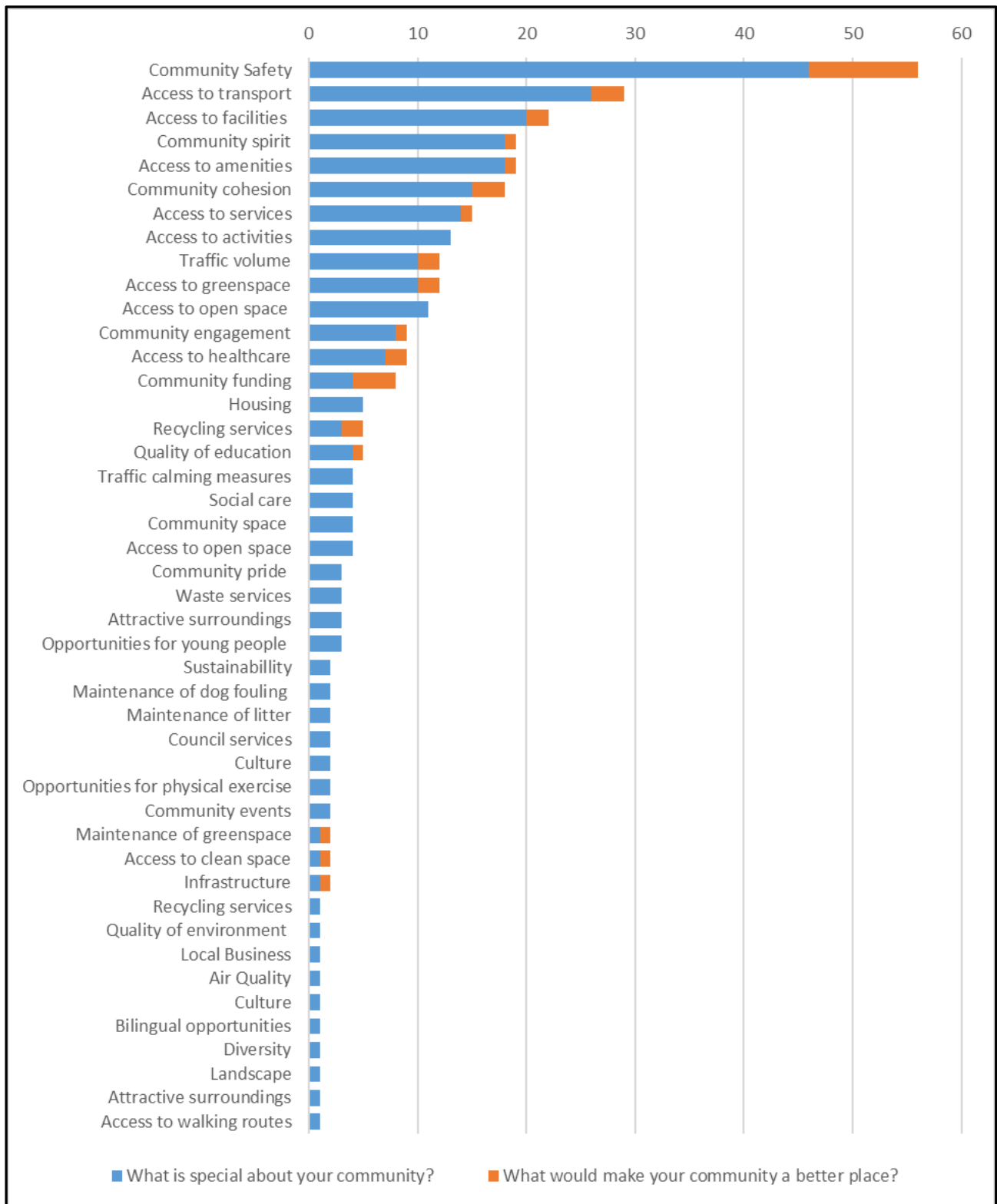
Residents within the four wards of the North community area told us that feeling **safe** within their community is very important to them. They told us that **people feel unsafe** while walking around their local community **especially at night**. When asked how we could work with them to help improve levels of safety within their community, people told us that **keeping street lights on** during the night time would help **improve feelings of safety** within their community.

People also told us that there are **lots of facilities available** within their community. They told us that facilities such as **leisure centres** are very important for them, however they also said that introducing **more facilities for families** would be beneficial for their local area.

Top 3 responses per well-being question

Q1: What is special about your community?	Q2: What would make it a better place?	Q3: What things are important to you and your family?	Q4: What would you like your community to look like in the future?	Q5: How can your community work with us to make that happen?
Access to open space (11)	Access to transport (11)	Community Safety (23)	Community Safety (11)	Community Engagement (8)
Community Cohesion (11)	Community Safety (8)	Access to open space (9)	Community Spirit (8)	Community Safety (3)
Community Safety (11)	Traffic Volume (5)	Access to healthcare (6)	Access to transport (5)	Community Events (1)

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



Section 1: North Community Overview

Introduction

Population (2020 estimate) – Bettws 8,132 – Malpas 7,746	% of the Newport Population – Bettws 5.20% – Malpas 4.95%
Population Density (population per km²) – Bettws 1,582 – Malpas 3,689	Ethnic Minority Population – Bettws 7.4% – Malpas 5.4%
Area (km²) – Bettws 5.14 – Malpas 2.10	Lower Super Output Areas – Bettws 6 – Malpas 5
% of Newport Area – Bettws 2.37% – Malpas 0.97%	Community Councils – Bettws 0 – Malpas 0

	Bettws	Malpas
Total Number of Residential Properties (Jan 2022):	3,652	3,471

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 community the wards of Malpas and Bettws showed a decrease in population, with the biggest percentage decrease found in both wards for under 16's, reducing by nearly 20%. While the only increase for Bettws and Malpas was found for the 65+ age group.

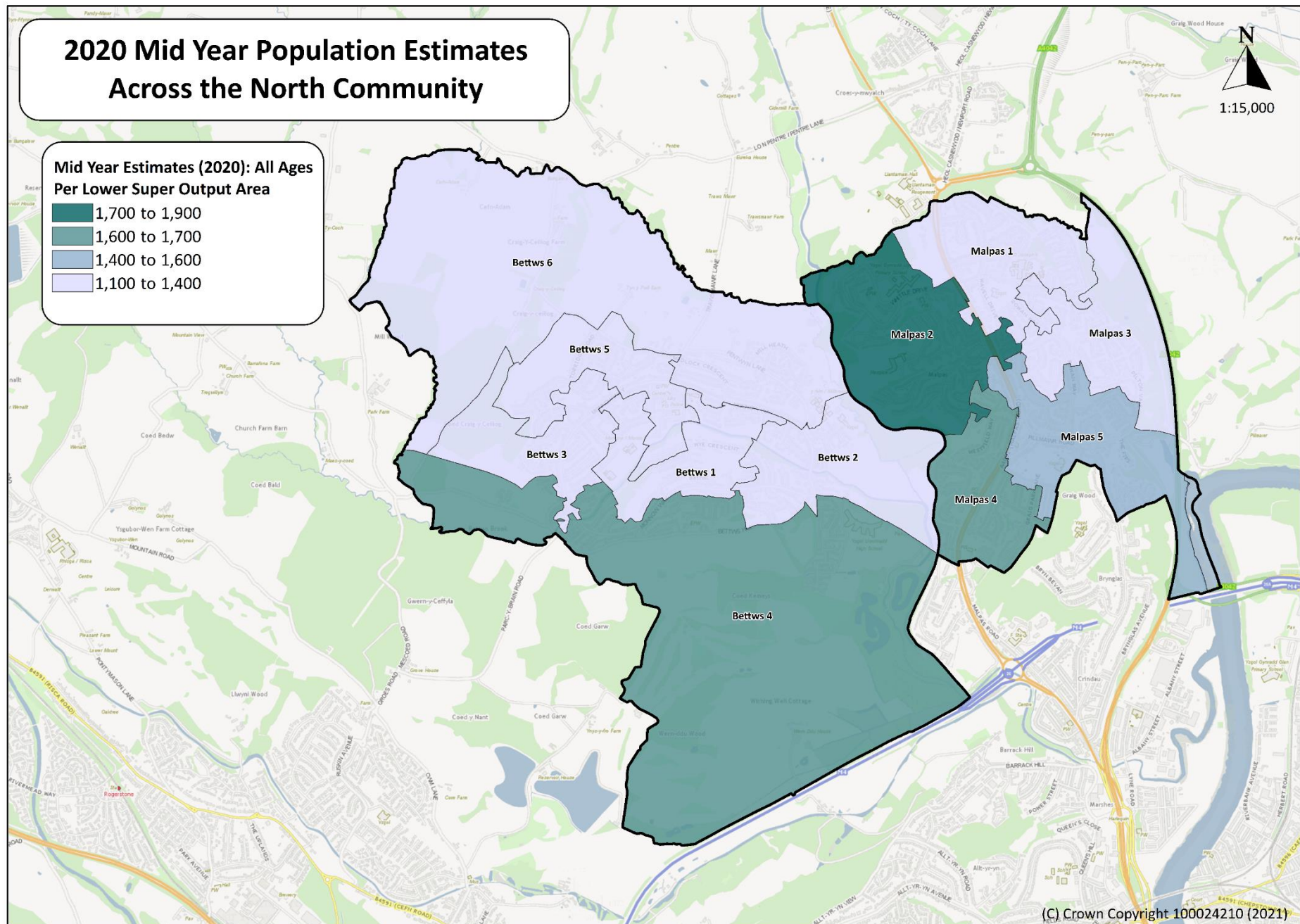
	2001 ³	2011 ⁴	2020 ⁵	% Diff (2001 to 2020)	
Newport	137,011	145,736	156,447	14.19	↑
Bettws: All Ages	8,278	7,606	8,132	-1.76	↓
Bettws: 0 to 15	2,121	1,571	1,703	-19.71	↓
Bettws: 16 to 64	5,311	4,754	5,076	-4.42	↓
Bettws: 65+	846	1,281	1,353	59.93	↑
Malpas: All Ages	8,148	7,997	7,746	-4.93	↓
Malpas: 0 to 15	1,688	1,469	1,359	-19.49	↓
Malpas: 16 to 64	5,120	4,853	4,526	-11.60	↓
Malpas: 65+	1,340	1,675	1,861	38.88	↑

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

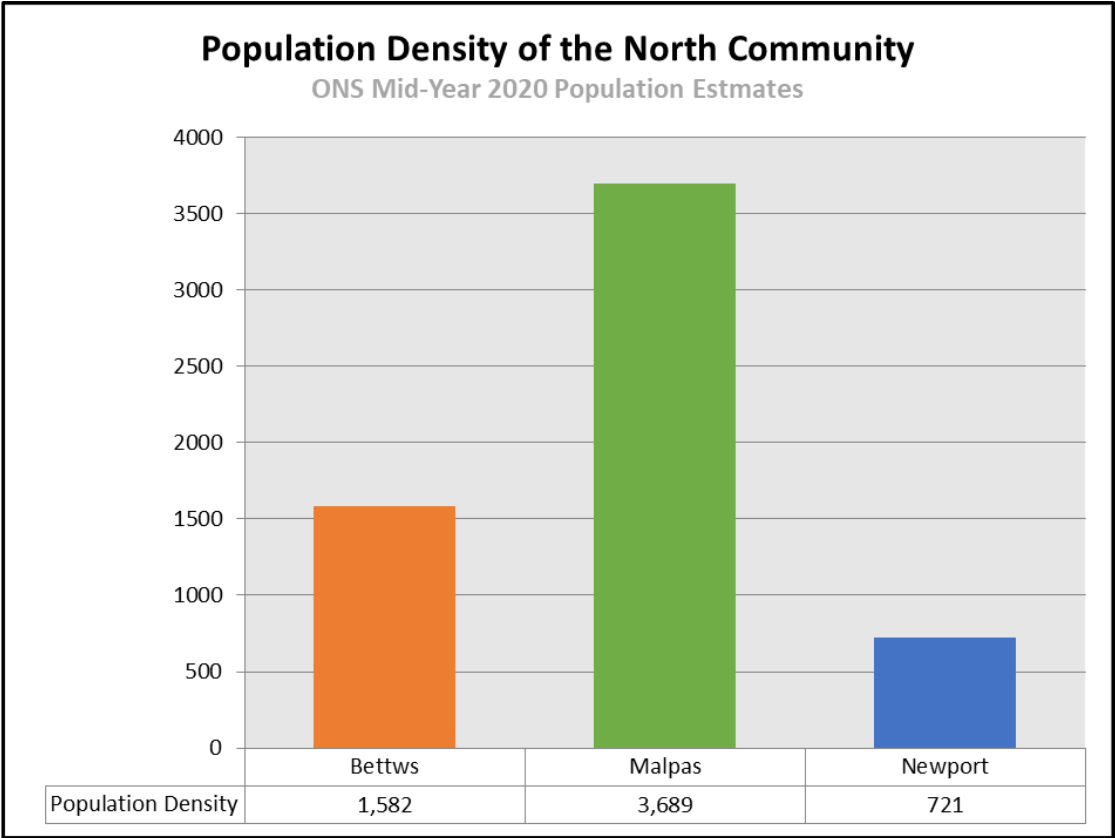
³ 2001 Census, Office for National Statistics (ONS)

⁴ 2011 Census, Office for National Statistics (ONS)

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



Within the North community, the population density based on the 2020 mid-year estimates⁶ varied across each of its two wards ranging from 1,582 in Bettws to 3,689 in Malpas, with both wards above the Newport average (721).



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

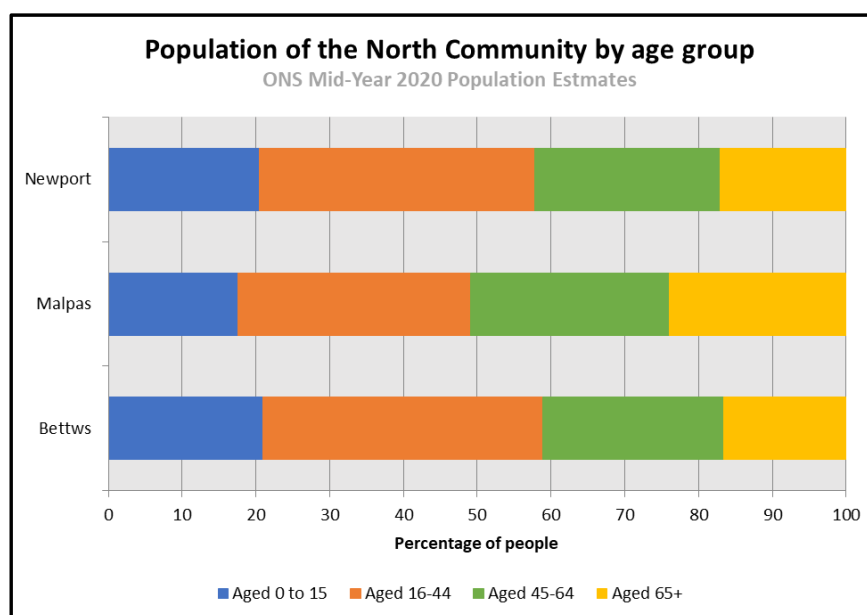
What is the make-up of the population?

Within the North community the age split varied across each of its two wards. Bettws 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.

Malpas 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.

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

	All Ages	Aged 0 to 15		Aged 16 to 44		Aged 45 to 64		Aged 65+	
	No.	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Bettws 1	1,354	319	23.6	503	37.1	289	21.3	243	17.9
Bettws 2	1,185	226	19.1	442	37.3	319	26.9	198	16.7
Bettws 3	1,344	309	23.0	493	36.7	337	25.1	205	15.3
Bettws 4	1,653	387	23.4	715	43.3	340	20.6	211	12.8
Bettws 5	1,342	268	20.0	471	35.1	337	25.1	266	19.8
Bettws 6	1,254	194	15.5	459	36.6	371	29.6	230	18.3
Bettws	8,132	1,703	20.9	3,083	37.9	1,993	24.5	1,353	16.6
Malpas 1	1,366	182	13.3	392	28.7	399	29.2	393	28.8
Malpas 2	1,874	446	23.8	706	37.7	435	23.2	287	15.3
Malpas 3	1,323	171	12.9	347	26.2	377	28.5	428	32.4
Malpas 4	1,632	303	18.6	537	32.9	446	27.3	346	21.2
Malpas 5	1,551	257	16.6	459	29.6	428	27.6	407	26.2
Malpas	7,746	1,359	17.5	2,441	31.5	2,085	26.9	1,861	24.0
Newport	156,447	32,050	20.5	58,433	37.4	39,300	25.1	26,654	17.0



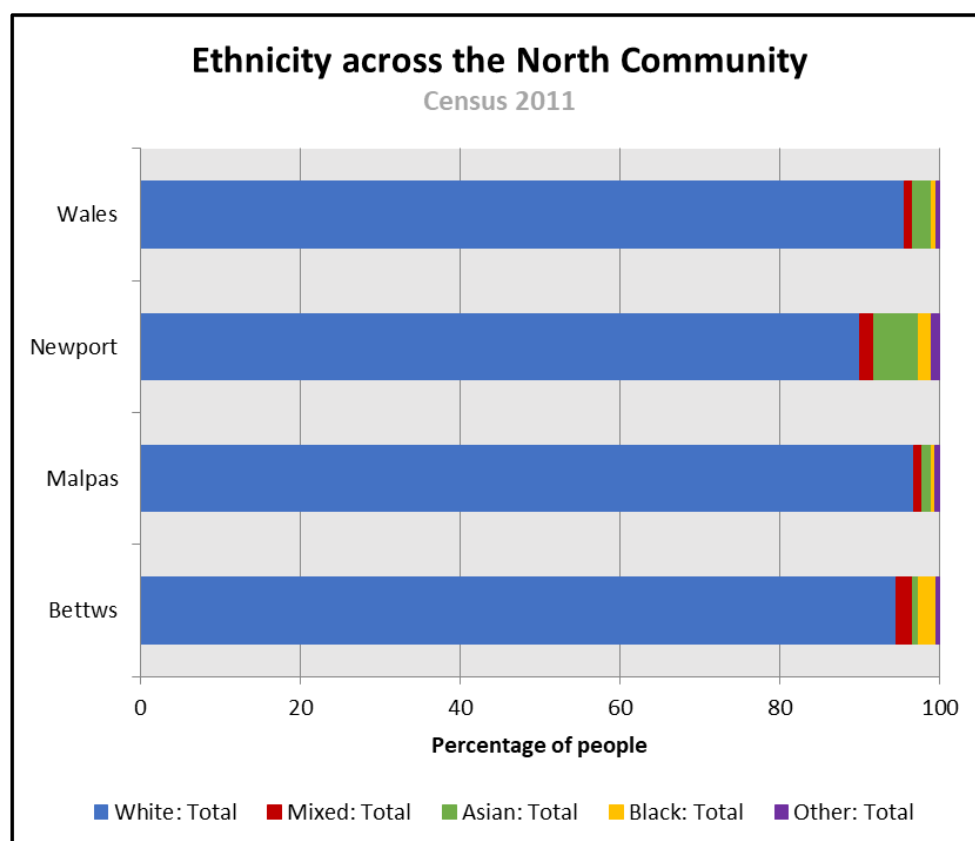
⁷ [ONS Mid-Year Population Estimates 2020](#)

Ethnicity and Identity

The most recent Census data in 2011⁸ showed that the population of the North community for people from a white background varied slightly across each of its two wards ranging from 94.6% in Bettws to 96.7% in Malpas; which compared to 89.9% for Newport. Malpas and Bettws also had a lower percentage of people from a non-white background compared to Newport.

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

Ethnicity		All Residents		White: Total		Mixed: Total		Asian: Total		Black: Total		Other: Total	
Census 2011		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Bettws		7,606	100.0	7,195	94.6	152	2.0	56	0.7	165	2.2	38	0.5
Malpas		7,997	100.0	7,736	96.7	84	1.1	91	1.1	38	0.5	45	0.6
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

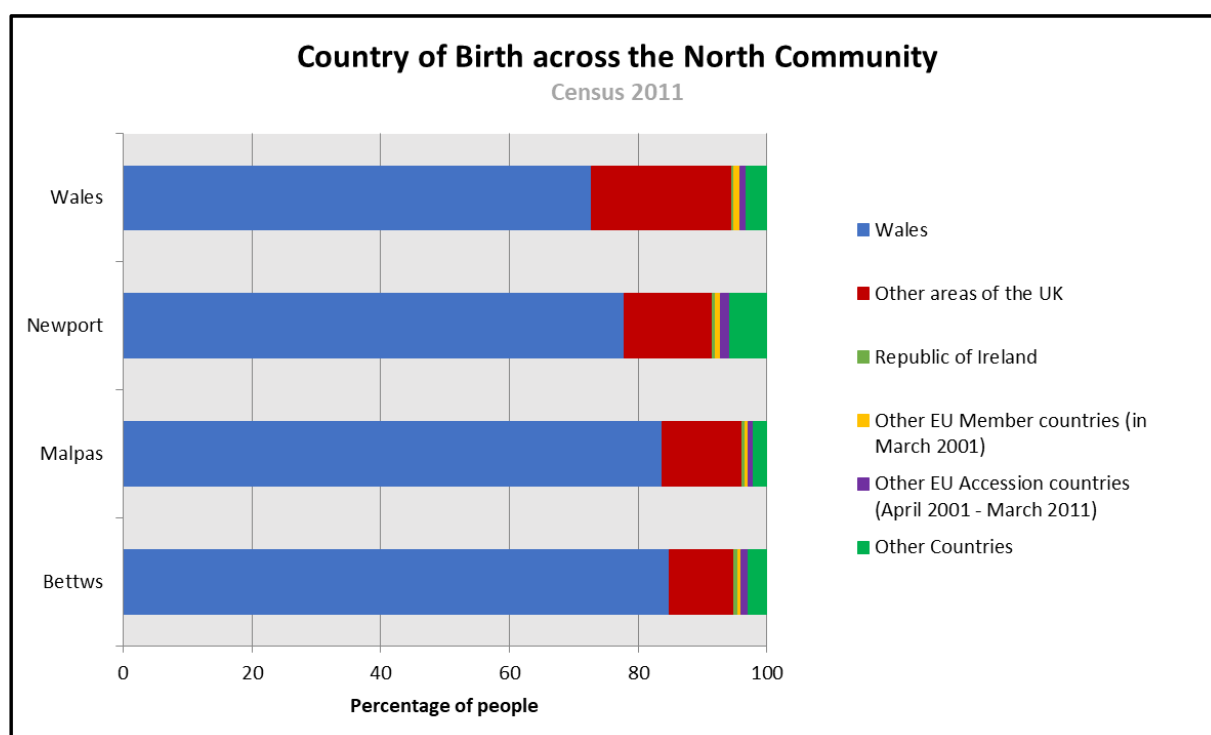


⁸ 2011 Census, Office for National Statistics (ONS)

⁹ [Annual Population Survey, ONS](#)

The most recent Census data in 2011¹⁰ showed that the population of the North community for people who were born outside of the UK varied across each of its two wards ranging from 5.1% in Bettws to 3.9% in Malpas; which compared to 8.5% for Newport. Malpas and Bettws both had a lower percentage of people who were born outside of the UK compared to Newport.

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.	%
Bettws	6,448	84.8	7,216	94.9	43	0.6	44	0.6	82	1.1	221	2.9
Malpas	6,694	83.7	7,683	96.1	39	0.5	39	0.5	66	0.8	170	2.1
Newport	113,353	77.8	133,403	91.5	717	0.5	1,187	0.8	2,101	1.4	8,328	5.7
Wales	2,226,005	72.7	2,895,585	94.5	12,175	0.4	26,343	0.9	29,017	0.9	100,336	3.3

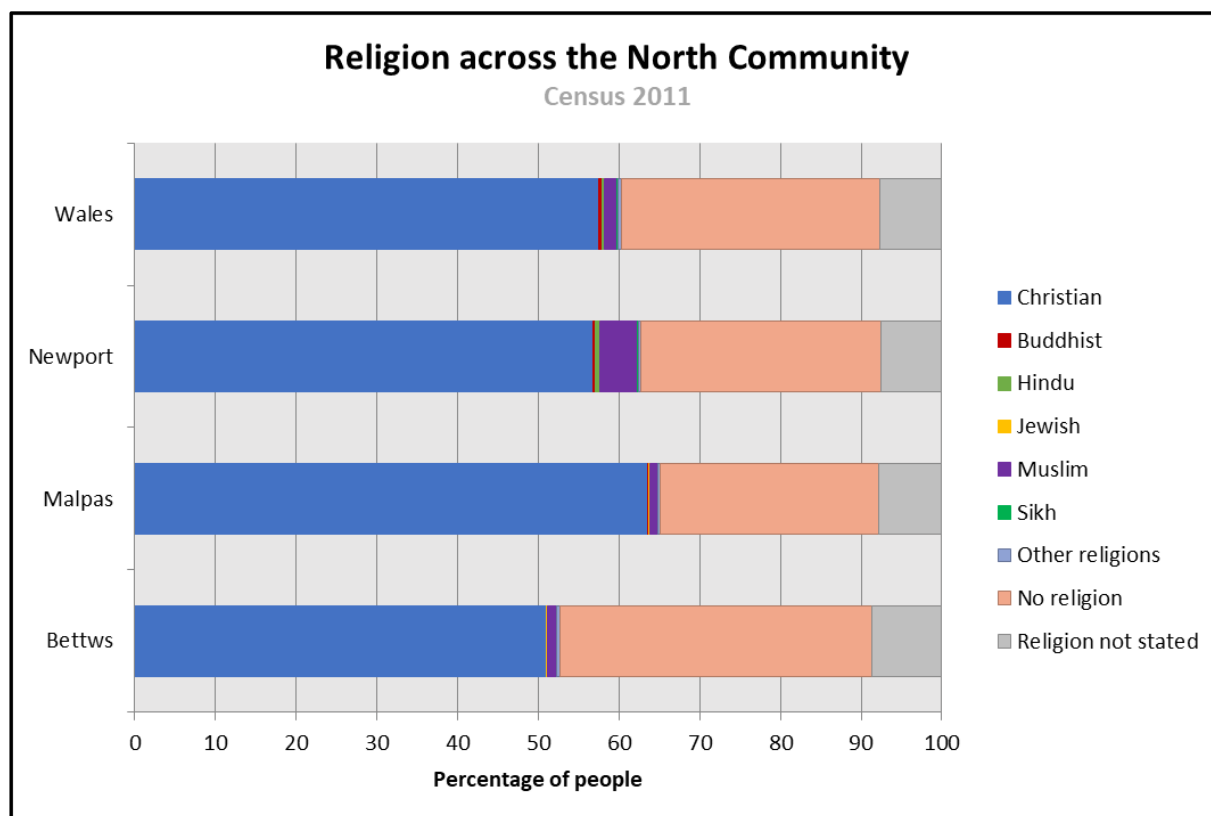


¹⁰ 2011 Census, Office for National Statistics (ONS)

The most recent Census data in 2011¹¹ showed that the population of the North community who stated that they were Christian varied across each of its two wards ranging from 63.5% in Malpas to 50.9% in Bettws, which compared to 56.9% for Newport. Only Malpas had a higher percentage of people who stated they were Christian compared to Newport, while Bettws had a lower percentage.

Religion										
Census 2011	Christian		Buddhist		Hindu		Jewish		Muslim	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Bettws	3,874	50.9	4	0.1	3	0.0	14	0.2	78	1.0
Malpas	5,079	63.5	11	0.1	8	0.1	4	0.1	81	1.0
Newport	82,858	56.9	360	0.2	685	0.5	99	0.1	6,859	4.7
Wales	1,763,299	57.6	9,117	0.3	10,434	0.3	2,064	0.1	45,950	1.5

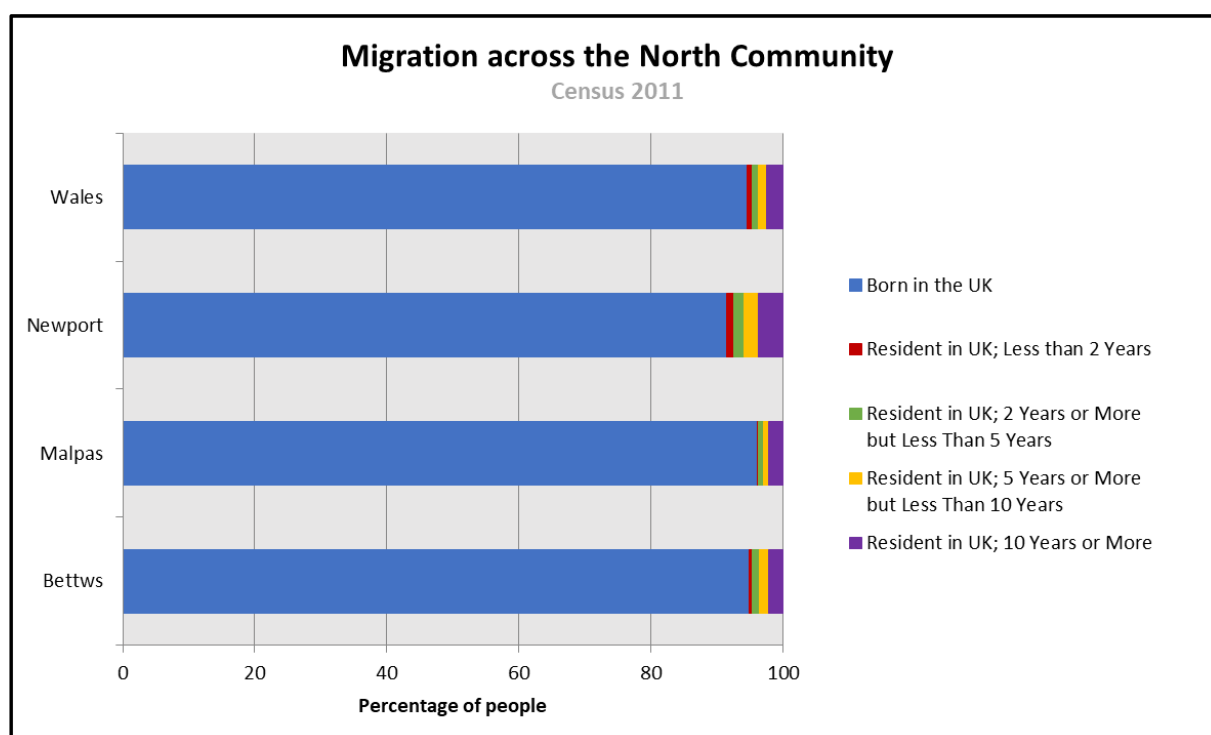
Census 2011	Sikh		Other religions		No religion		Not stated	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Bettws	4	0.1	31	0.4	2,935	38.6	663	8.7
Malpas	6	0.1	20	0.3	2,167	27.1	621	7.8
Newport	141	0.1	463	0.3	43,336	29.7	10,935	7.5
Wales	2,962	0.1	12,705	0.4	982,997	32.1	233,928	7.6



¹¹ 2011 Census, Office for National Statistics (ONS)

The most recent Census data in 2011¹² showed that the population of the North community who have been a resident in the UK for less than 10 years varied across each of its two wards ranging from 1.8% in Malpas to 2.9% in Bettws, which compared to 4.8% for Newport. Malpas and Bettws both had a lower percentage of people who have been a resident in the UK for less than 10 years compared to Newport.

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.	%
Bettws	7,216	94.9	32	0.4	87	1.1	102	1.3	169	2.2
Malpas	7,683	96.1	21	0.3	54	0.7	67	0.8	172	2.2
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



¹² 2011 Census, Office for National Statistics (ONS)

What will the population be in the future?

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

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

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

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

	2001 ¹⁴	2011 ¹⁵	2018	2020 ¹⁶	2025	2030	2035	2040	2043
Bettws	8,278	7,606	-	8,132	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available
Malpas	8,148	7,997	-	7,746	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 Bettws and Malpas are going to decrease.

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

¹⁴ 2001 Census, Office for National Statistics (ONS)

¹⁵ 2011 Census, Office for National Statistics (ONS)

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

Section 2: Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation

How deprived is our community?

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

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

The LSOA's of Bettws 1, Bettws 3, Malpas 2 and Bettws 5 ranked in the top 10% most deprived areas in Wales (overall). In comparison the LSOA's of Malpas 1, Malpas 3 and Malpas 4 ranked in the top 20% least deprived; and Bettws 6 ranked in the top 40% most deprived areas in Wales.

In overall terms Bettws is one of most deprived wards in Newport, with three of its six LSOA's ranked in the top 10% most deprived areas in Wales, with the others in the top 30% most deprived.

	WIMD Rank	Income	Employment	Health	Education	Access to Services	Community Safety	Physical Environment	Housing
Bettws 1	47	39	15	195	73	602	46	826	1252
Bettws 2	204	345	184	196	111	593	150	748	1426
Bettws 3	77	71	41	158	182	446	114	695	1225
Bettws 4	289	396	425	278	157	398	158	644	1001
Bettws 5	169	186	142	151	159	643	137	1305	1150
Bettws 6	644	795	742	343	389	1005	361	968	1404
Malpas 1	1710	1799	1613	1602	1469	1492	1357	346	1703
Malpas 2	79	67	91	162	42	472	200	928	1407
Malpas 3	1627	1663	1536	1580	1362	1414	1091	301	1649
Malpas 4	1528	1366	1300	1272	1204	1835	1256	725	1114
Malpas 5	1666	1661	1649	1276	1382	1697	1023	548	1702

Key:



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



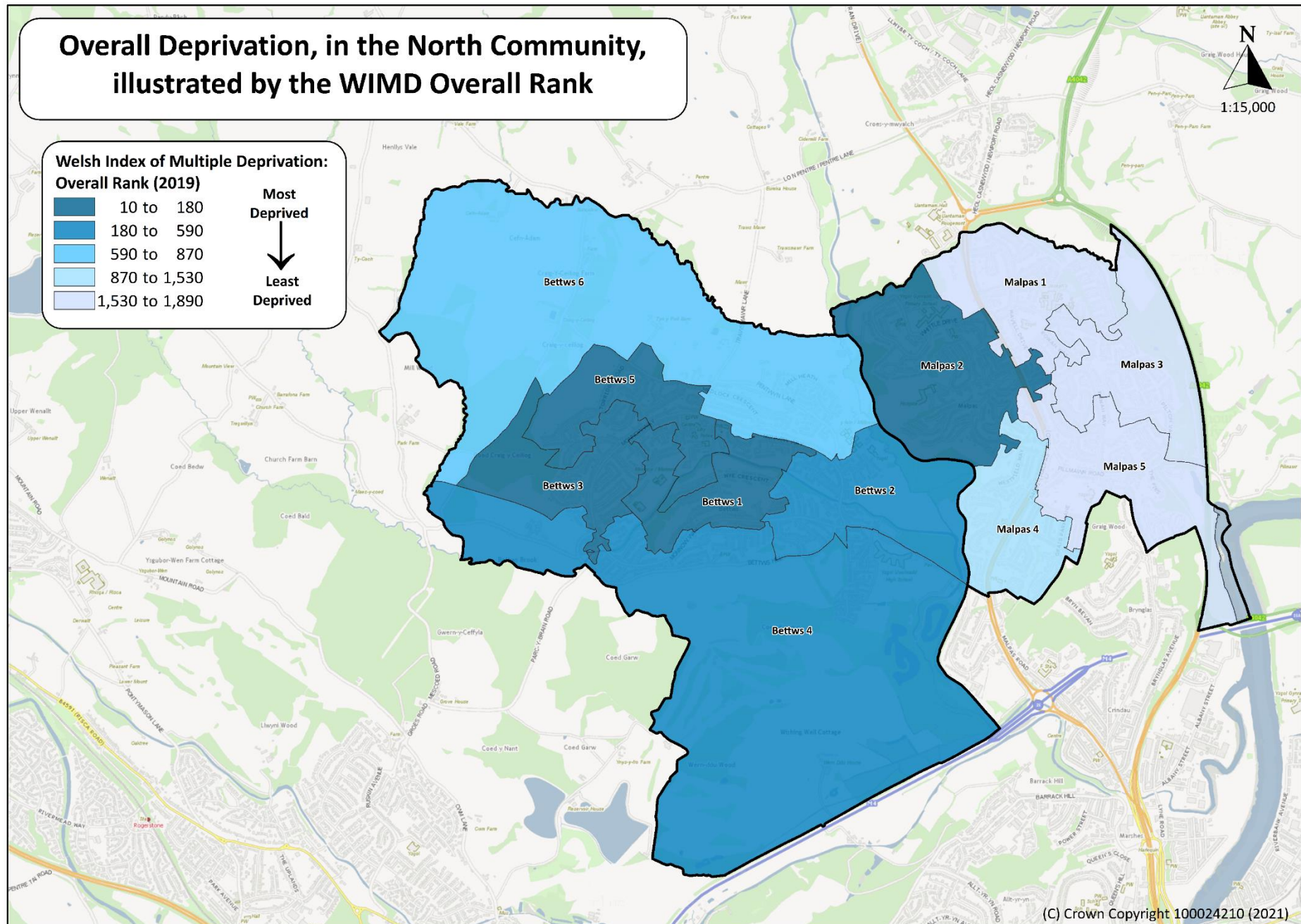
Individual WIMD Domain Rank where Lower Super Output Area is ranked in top 10% most deprived in Wales

WIMD Rank Range:

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

The thematic image shows the WIMD rank for each designated Lower Super Output Area within the two wards of the North community area.

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



Section 3: Economic well-being

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

What is the economic well-being of our community?

WIMD 2019 – Income Domain

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The LSOA's of Bettws 1, Malpas 2, Bettws 3 and Bettws 5 ranked in the top 10% most deprived areas in Wales for the Income domain. In comparison the LSOA of Malpas 1 ranked in the top 10% least deprived; and Bettws 6 ranked in the top 50% most deprived areas in Wales.

In the Income domain Bettws is one of most deprived wards in Newport, with three of its six LSOA's ranked in the top 10% most deprived areas in Wales, with the others in the top 30% most deprived.

	WIMD Rank	Income
Bettws 1	47	39
Bettws 2	204	345
Bettws 3	77	71
Bettws 4	289	396
Bettws 5	169	186
Bettws 6	644	795
Malpas 1	1710	1799
Malpas 2	79	67
Malpas 3	1627	1663
Malpas 4	1528	1366
Malpas 5	1666	1661

Key:



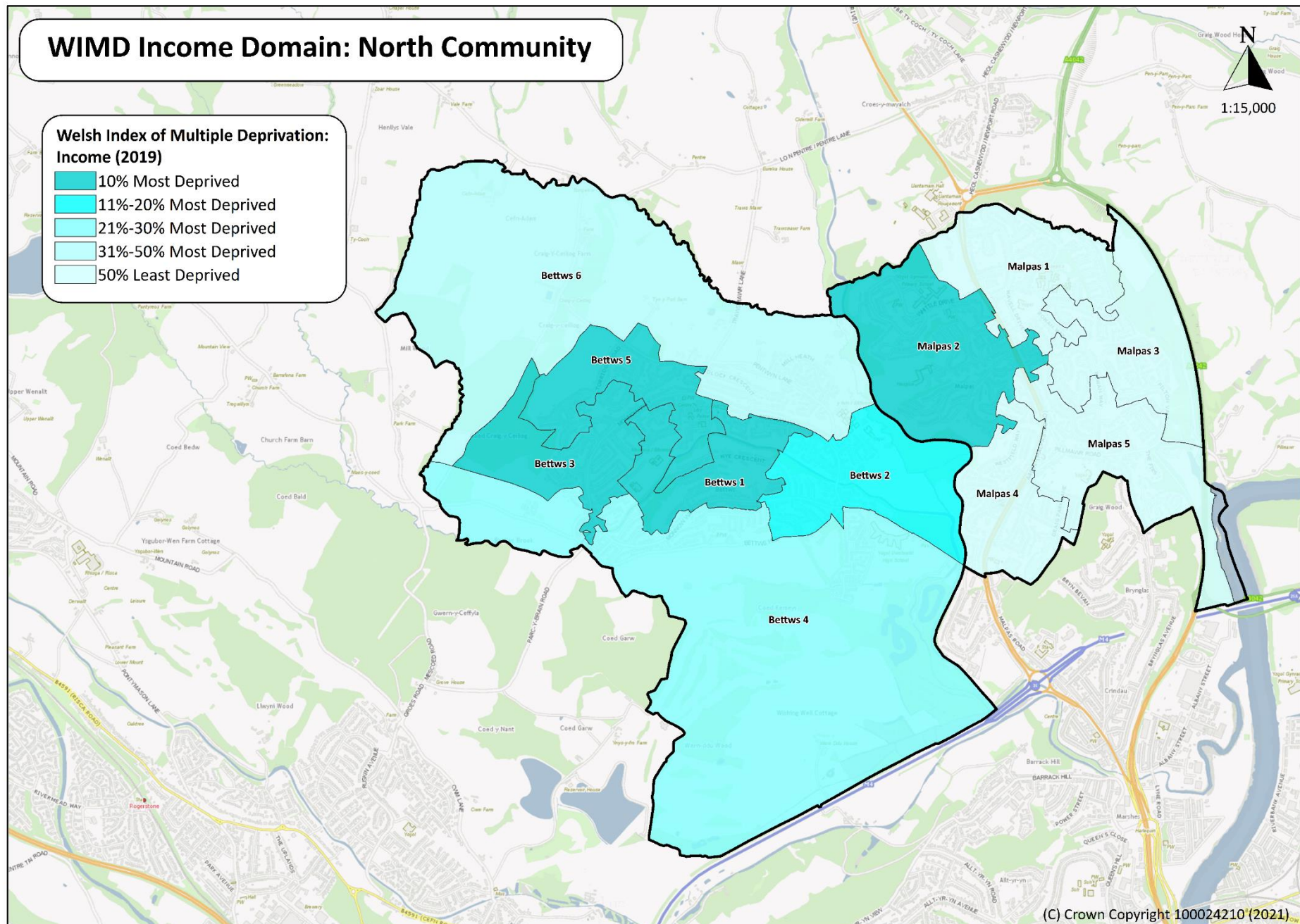
Overall WIMD Rank where Lower Super Output Area is ranked in top 10% most deprived in Wales

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 two wards of the North community area.



WIMD 2019 – Employment Domain

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The LSOA's of Bettws 1, Bettws 3, Malpas 2, Bettws 5 and Bettws 2 ranked in the top 10% most deprived areas in Wales for the Employment domain. In comparison the LSOA's of Malpas 5, Malpas 1 and Malpas 3 ranked in the top 20% least deprived; and Bettws 6 ranked in the top 40% most deprived areas in Wales.

In the Employment domain Bettws is one of most deprived wards in Newport, with four of its six LSOA's ranked in the top 10% most deprived areas in Wales, with the others in the top 30% most deprived.

	WIMD Rank	Employment
Bettws 1	47	15
Bettws 2	204	184
Bettws 3	77	41
Bettws 4	289	425
Bettws 5	169	142
Bettws 6	644	742
Malpas 1	1710	1613
Malpas 2	79	91
Malpas 3	1627	1536
Malpas 4	1528	1300
Malpas 5	1666	1649

Key:



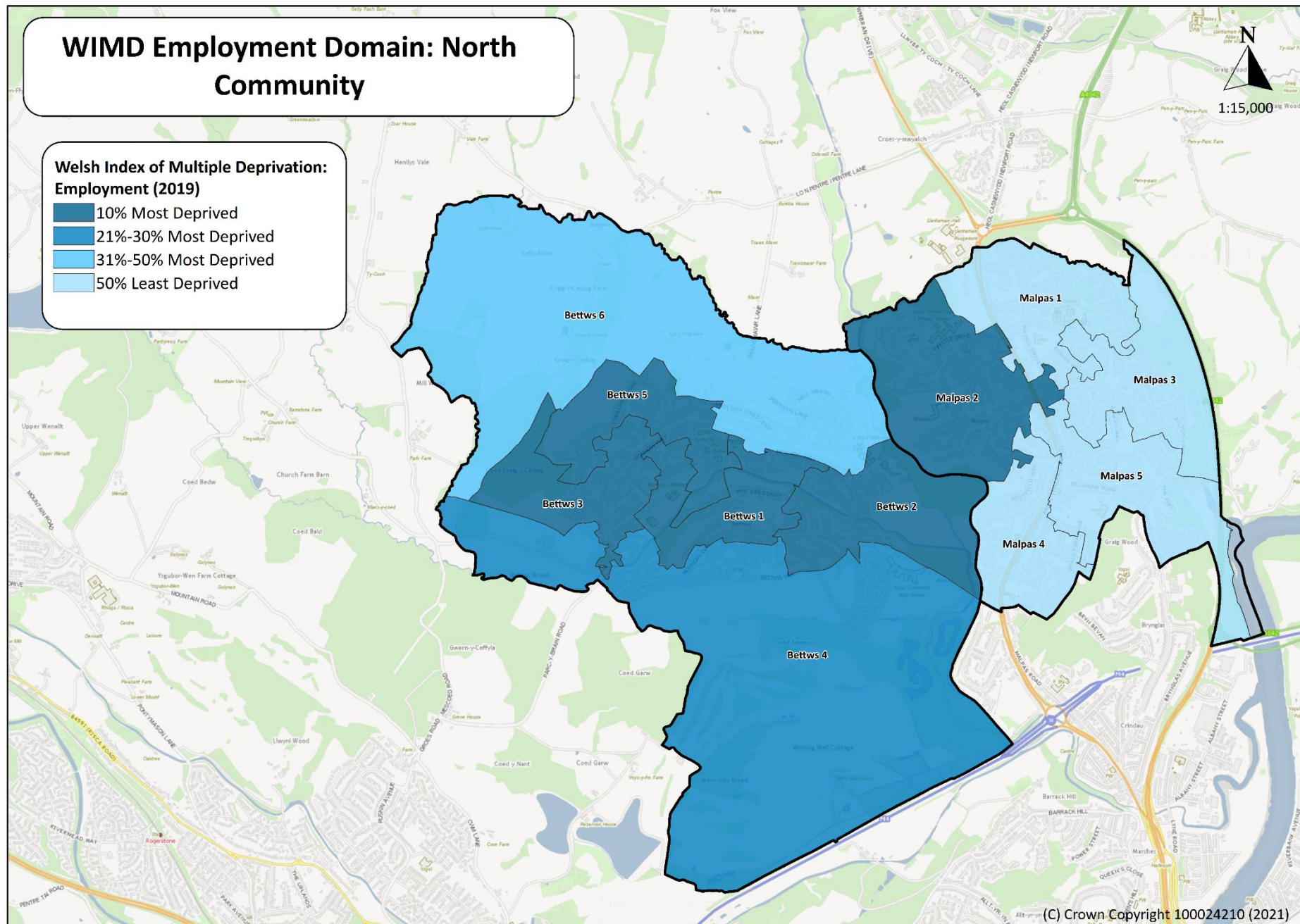
Overall WIMD Rank where Lower Super Output Area is ranked in top 10% most deprived in Wales

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

WIMD Rank Range:

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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 two wards of the North community area.



WIMD 2019 – Education Domain

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The LSOA's of Malpas 2, Bettws 1, Bettws 2, Bettws 4, Bettws 5 and Bettws 3 ranked in the top 10% most deprived areas in Wales for the Education domain. In comparison the LSOA's of Malpas 1, Malpas 5 and Malpas 3 ranked in the top 30% least deprived; and Bettws 6 ranked in the top 30% most deprived areas in Wales.

In the Education domain Bettws is one of most deprived wards in Newport, with five of its six LSOA's ranked in the top 10% most deprived areas in Wales, with the other in the top 30% most deprived.

	WIMD Rank	Education
Bettws 1	47	73
Bettws 2	204	111
Bettws 3	77	182
Bettws 4	289	157
Bettws 5	169	159
Bettws 6	644	389
Malpas 1	1710	1469
Malpas 2	79	42
Malpas 3	1627	1362
Malpas 4	1528	1204
Malpas 5	1666	1382

Key:



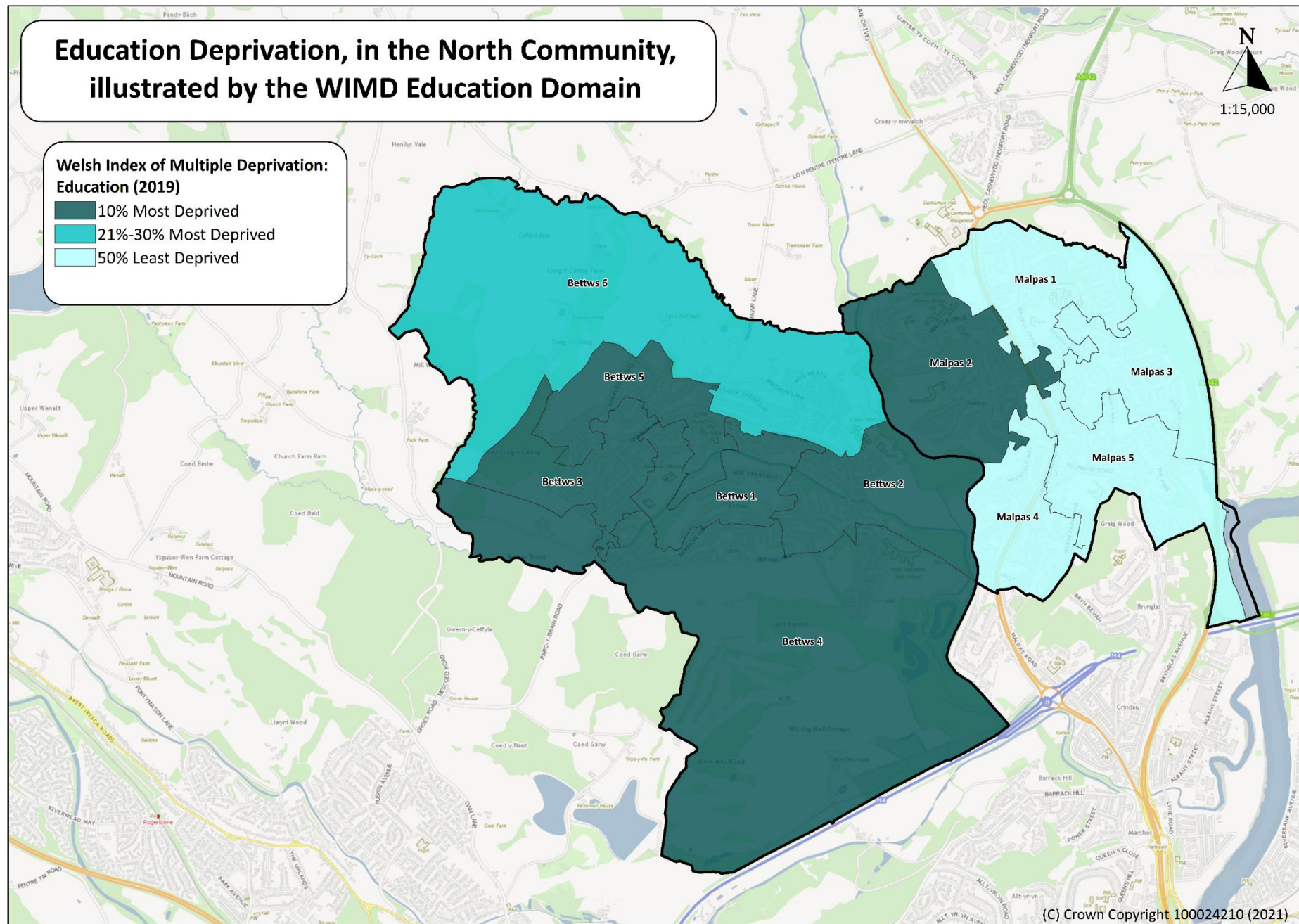
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The thematic image shows the WIMD Education Domain rank for each designated Lower Super Output Area within the two wards of the North community area.



Economic Activity

The most recent Census data in 2011²⁴ showed that the economic activity of residents within the North community varied across each of its two wards ranging from 60.1% in Bettws to 67.9% in Malpas; which compared to 67.5% for Newport and 65.8% across Wales. Only residents of Bettws were less economically active compared to the Newport average, while Malpas was slightly more economically active.

Malpas (4.6%) had a lower percentage of residents who are unemployed compared to Newport (5.3%), while Bettws (8.0%) 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.	%
Bettws	5,640		3,391	60.1	896	15.9	1,698	30.1
Malpas	5,761		3,909	67.9	976	16.9	2,166	37.6
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.	%
Bettws	209	3.7	453	8.0	135	2.4
Malpas	324	5.6	266	4.6	177	3.1
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 2011²⁵ showed that the economic inactivity of residents within the North community varied across its two wards ranging from 32.1% in Malpas to 39.9% in Bettws; which compared to 32.5% for Newport and 34.2% across Wales. Only residents of Bettws were more economically inactive compared to the Newport average, while Malpas was slightly less economically active.

Malpas (19.3%) and Bettws (17.2%) had a higher percentage of residents who were retired compared to Newport (14.6%) and Wales (16.1%). Only Bettws (9.0%) had a higher percentage of residents who are 'long-term sick or disabled' compared to Newport (5.7%) and Wales (6.3%), while Malpas (4.4%) had a lower percentage.

Economic Inactivity								
Census 2011	All Usual Residents (Aged 16-74)		Economically Inactive		Retired		Student	
	No.		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Bettws	5,640		2,249	39.9	968	17.2	248	4.4
Malpas	5,761		1,852	32.1	1,110	19.3	195	3.4
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.	%
Bettws	343	6.1	509	9.0	181	3.2
Malpas	193	3.4	255	4.4	99	1.7
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)

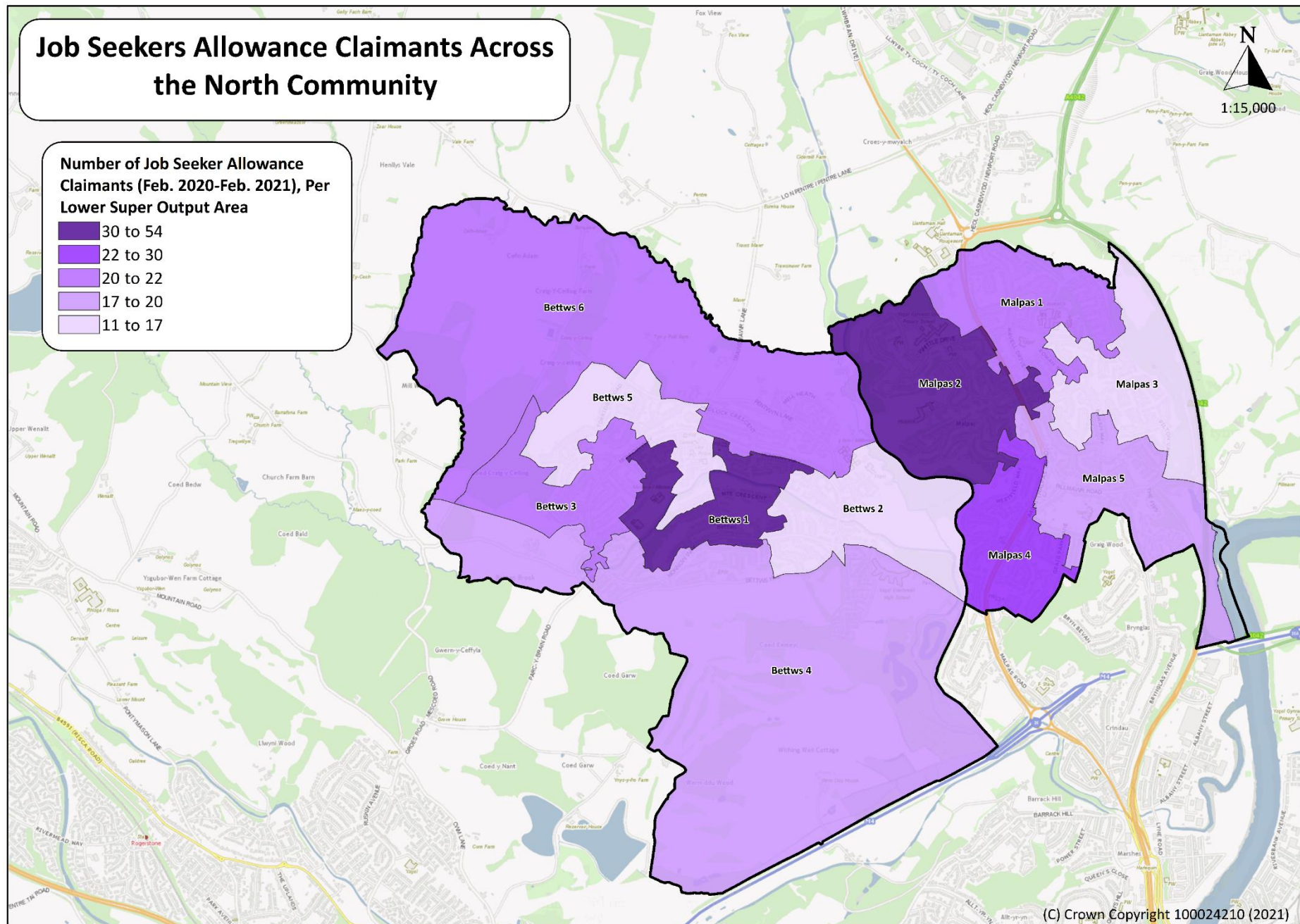
Job Seeker's Allowance

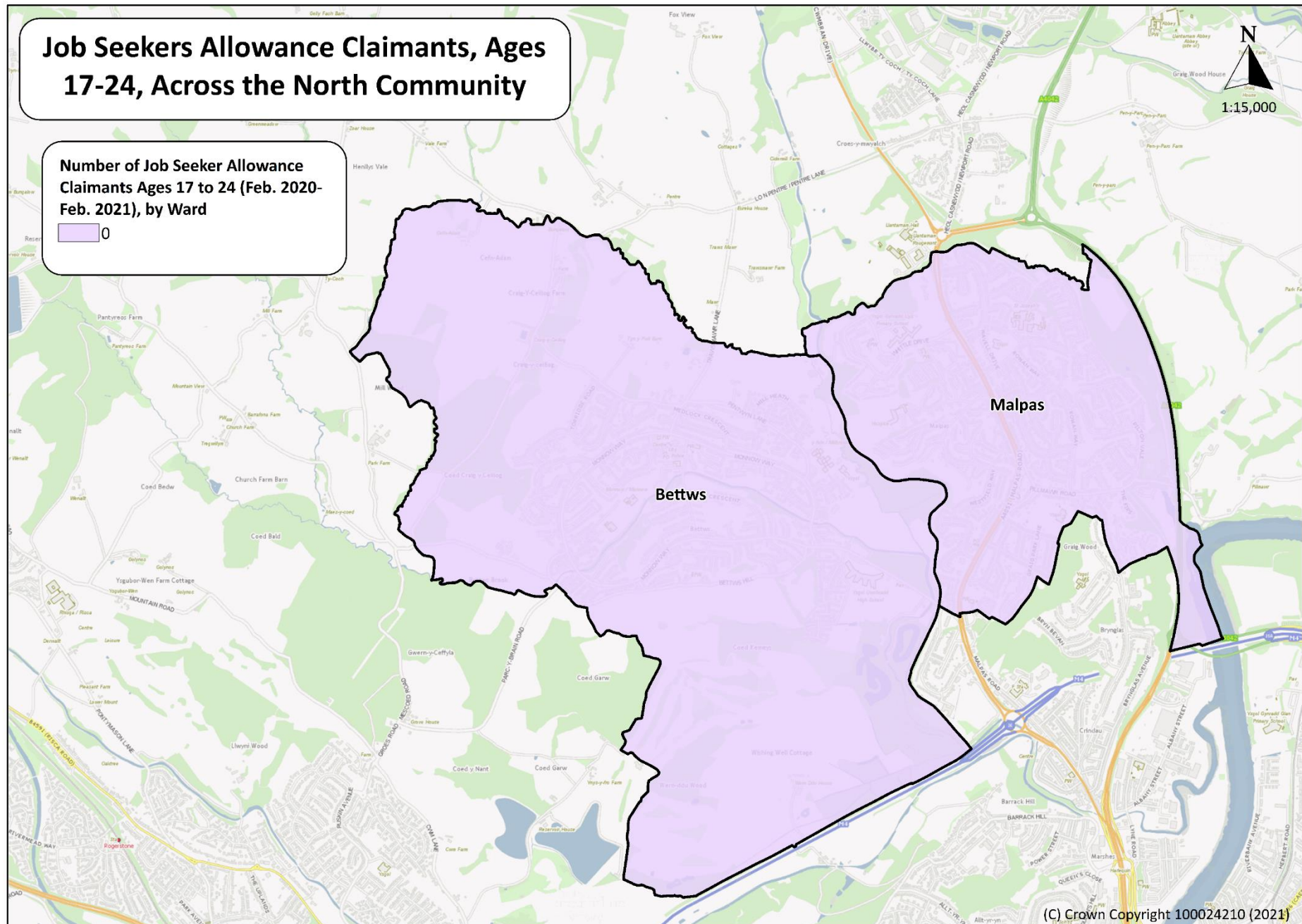
Across the two wards within the North community the LSOA's with the highest number of Job Seeker Allowance claimants between February 2020 and February 2021 are in Malpas 2 and Bettws 1. This compares to the lowest numbers found in Bettws 2, Malpas 3 and Bettws 5.

Bettws and Malpas didn't show claimants aged 17-24 between February 2020 and February 2021.

Total Job Seeker Allowance Claimants between February 2020 and February 2021		
Department for Work and Pensions²⁶	All ages	Aged 17-24
Bettws 1	30	
Bettws 2	11	
Bettws 3	21	
Bettws 4	17	
Bettws 5	16	
Bettws 6	21	
Bettws	116	0
Malpas 1	20	
Malpas 2	54	
Malpas 3	12	
Malpas 4	22	
Malpas 5	17	
Malpas	125	0
Newport	2,535	90

²⁶ Department for Work and Pensions





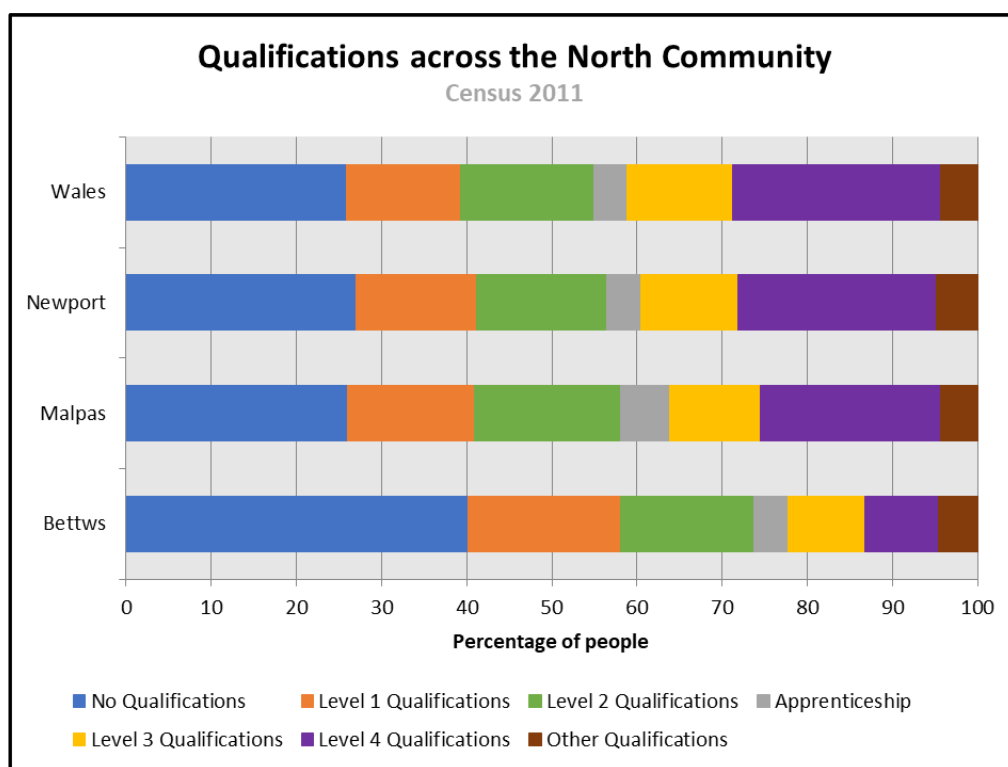
Adult Qualifications

The most recent Census data in 2011²⁷ showed that adults with no qualifications within the North community varied across each of its two wards ranging from Malpas (26.0%) to Bettws (40.1%); which compared to 27.0% for Newport. For higher level qualifications this varied from Bettws (8.6%) to Malpas (21.2%); which compared to 23.4% for Newport.

Bettws had a higher proportion of adults with no qualifications and a lower proportion with higher level qualifications compared to the Newport average. While Malpas had both a lower proportion of adults with no qualifications and higher level qualifications compared to the Newport average.

Qualifications							
Census 2011	All Usual Residents (Aged 16 and over)	No Qualifications		Level 1 Qualifications		Level 2 Qualifications	
	No.	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Bettws	6,035	2,423	40.1	1,080	17.9	944	15.6
Malpas	6,528	1,696	26.0	977	15.0	1,118	17.1
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.	%
Bettws	242	4.0	548	9.1	520	8.6	278	4.6
Malpas	379	5.8	690	10.6	1,385	21.2	283	4.3
Newport	4,685	4.0	13,203	11.3	27,202	23.4	5,571	4.8
Wales	98,843	3.9	308,171	12.3	614,116	24.5	108,751	4.3



²⁷ 2011 Census, Office for National Statistics (ONS)

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

Children Living in Low Income Families

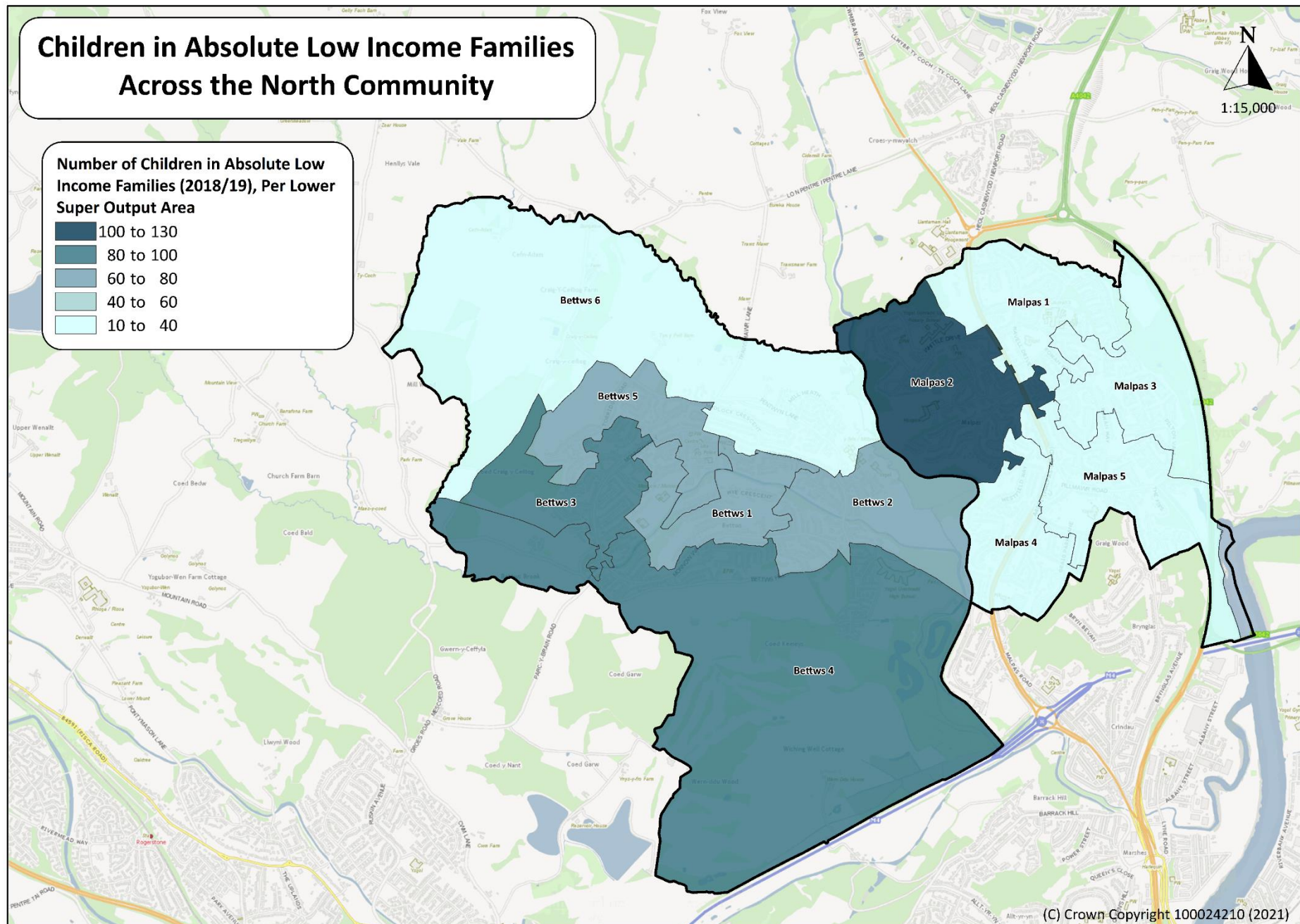
Within the North community the area with the highest number of children in absolute low-income families in 2018-19 was in Malpas 2 (124). This compares to the lowest numbers found in Malpas 3 (19), Malpas 1 (20), Malpas 4 (31), Malpas 5 (37) and Bettws 6 (37).

Across the North community for the number of children in absolute low-income families this varied across each of its two wards ranging from Malpas (231) to Bettws (408).

Since 2014-15 the number of children in absolute low-income families has decreased across both of its two wards, with the biggest drop in Malpas (26.20%), followed by Bettws (23.02%); 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 No.	2015-16 No.	2016-17 No.	2017-18 No.	2018-19 No.
Bettws 1	102	79	63	102	67
Bettws 2	75	60	77	62	64
Bettws 3	88	86	79	57	80
Bettws 4	106	104	60	72	95
Bettws 5	103	82	71	59	65
Bettws 6	56	54	52	51	37
Bettws	530	465	402	403	408
Malpas 1	39	29	27	18	20
Malpas 2	166	155	119	85	124
Malpas 3	17	28	26	27	19
Malpas 4	50	34	34	33	31
Malpas 5	41	38	43	44	37
Malpas	313	284	249	207	231
Newport	8,021	7,327	6,674	6,494	6,401
Wales	130,279	118,031	105,728	103,568	99,736

²⁸ Department for Work and Pensions



Free School Meals

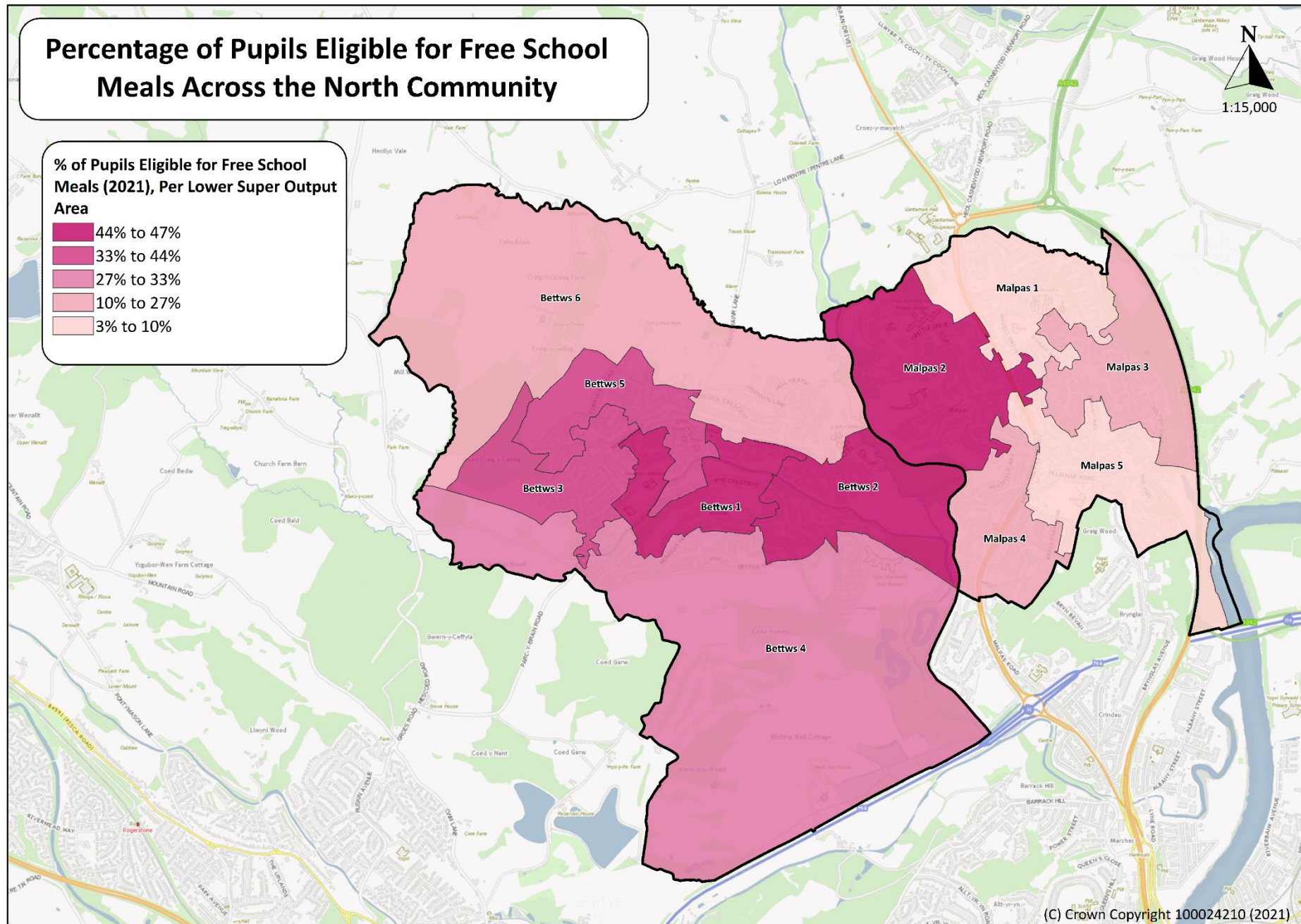
Within the North community the areas with the highest percentage of pupils eligible for free school meals in 2021 were in Malpas 2 (47.2%), Bettws 2 (44.7%) and Bettws 1 (43.9%). This compares to the lowest percentage of eligible pupils being in Malpas 5 (3.2%) and Malpas 1 (6.0%).

Across the North community for the highest percentage of pupils eligible for free school meals in 2021 this varied across each of its two wards ranging from Malpas (18.2%) to Bettws (33.3%); compared to 21.0% across Newport.

For pupils eligible for free school meals in 2021; Bettws has a higher percentage compared to the Newport average, with Malpas showing a lower percentage.

Free School Meals in 2021			
PLASC 2021²⁹	Total Pupils	Pupils Eligible for Free School Meals	
		No.	%
Bettws 1	255	112	43.9
Bettws 2	228	102	44.7
Bettws 3	280	91	32.5
Bettws 4	354	97	27.4
Bettws 5	208	71	34.1
Bettws 6	175	26	14.9
Bettws	1,500	499	33.3
Malpas 1	149	9	6.0
Malpas 2	305	144	47.2
Malpas 3	164	16	9.8
Malpas 4	252	26	10.3
Malpas 5	248	8	3.2
Malpas	1,118	203	18.2
Newport	26,363	5,532	21.0

²⁹ Pupil Level Annual Survey Census (PLASC) 2021

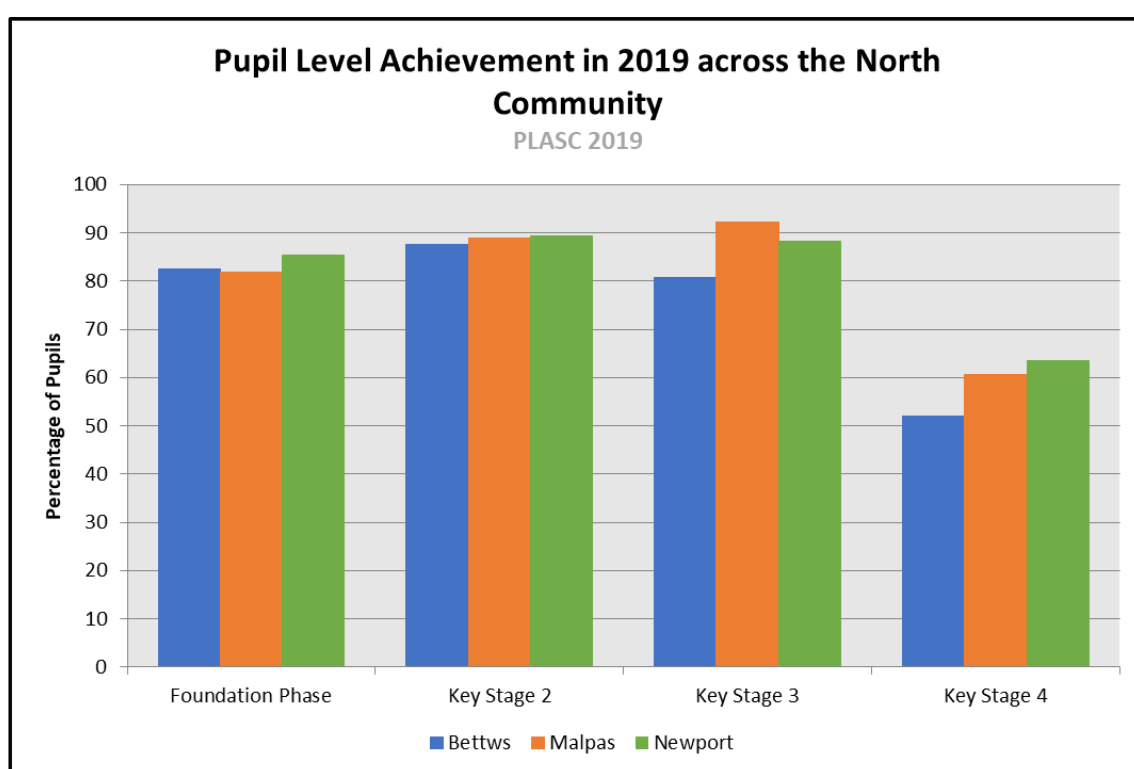


How skilled are our children and young people?

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

The graph below shows the levels of achievement obtained for school pupils across the two wards within the North 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.	%
Bettws	104	82.5	78	87.6	71	80.7	40	51.9
Malpas	68	81.9	81	89.0	83	92.2	43	60.6
Newport	1,640	85.3	1,752	89.3	1,470	88.3	985	63.5



³⁰ Pupil Level Annual School Census (PLASC) 2019

Foundation Phase

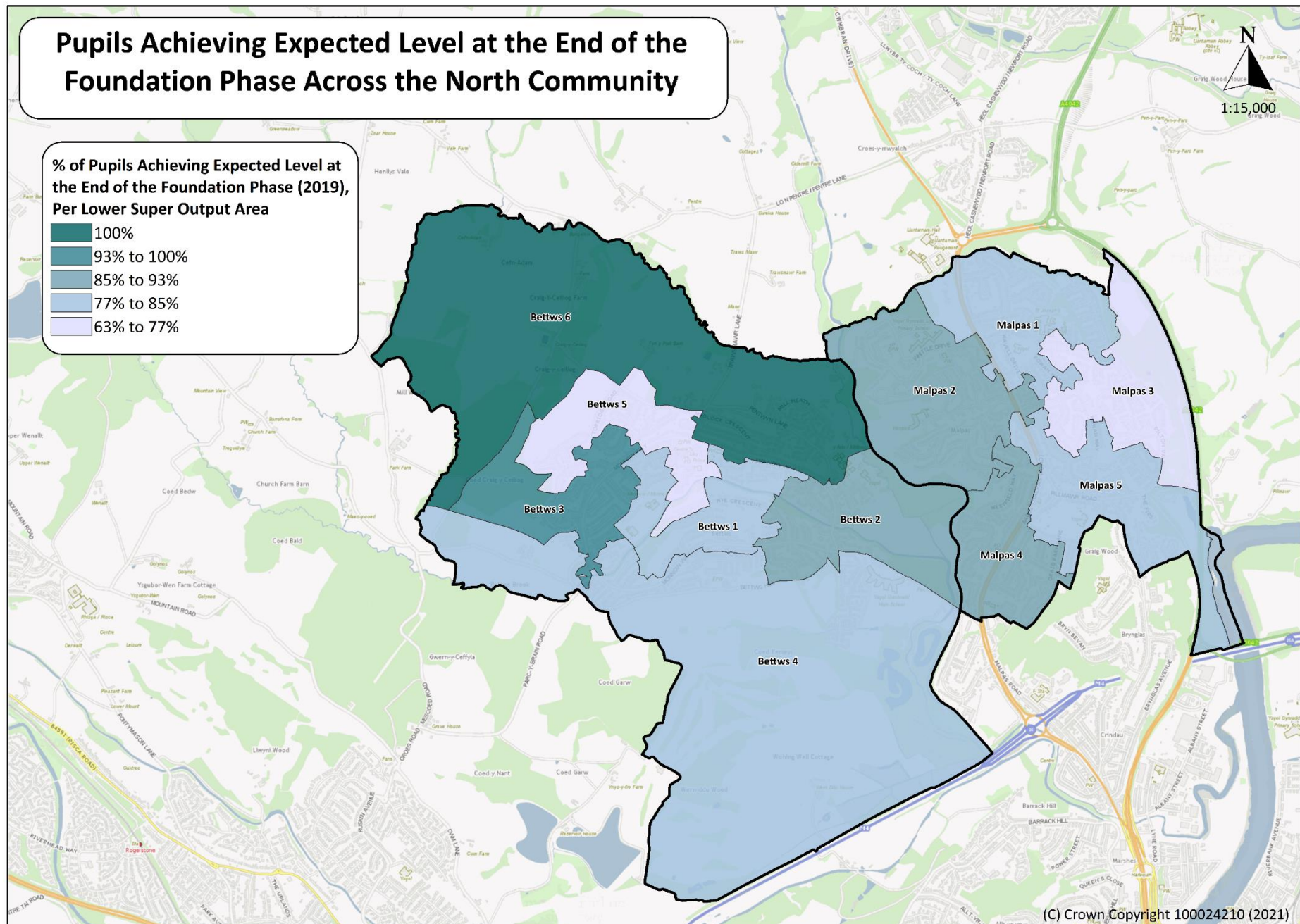
Within the North community the area with the highest percentage of pupils achieving their expected level at the end of the Foundation Phase in 2019 was in Bettws 6 at 100% achievement. This compares to the lowest percentage of pupils being in Malpas 3 (62.5%) and Bettws 5 (68.4%).

Across the North community the percentage of pupils achieving their expected level at the end of the Foundation Phase in 2019 varied slightly across its two wards ranging from Bettws (82.5%) to Malpas (81.9%).

Malpas and Bettws had a lower percentage of pupils achieving their expected level compared to the Newport average (85.3%).

Pupil Level Achievement in 2019 – Foundation Phase			
PLASC 2019 ³¹	Total Pupils	Achieving Expected Level	
		No.	%
Bettws 1	29	23	79.3
Bettws 2	7	6	85.7
Bettws 3	28	26	92.9
Bettws 4	30	23	76.7
Bettws 5	19	13	68.4
Bettws 6	13	13	100.0
Bettws	126	104	82.5
Malpas 1	11	9	81.8
Malpas 2	26	22	84.6
Malpas 3	8	5	62.5
Malpas 4	16	14	87.5
Malpas 5	22	18	81.8
Malpas	83	68	81.9
Newport	1,922	1,640	85.3

³¹ Pupil Level Annual School Census (PLASC) 2019



Key Stage 2 (11 years)

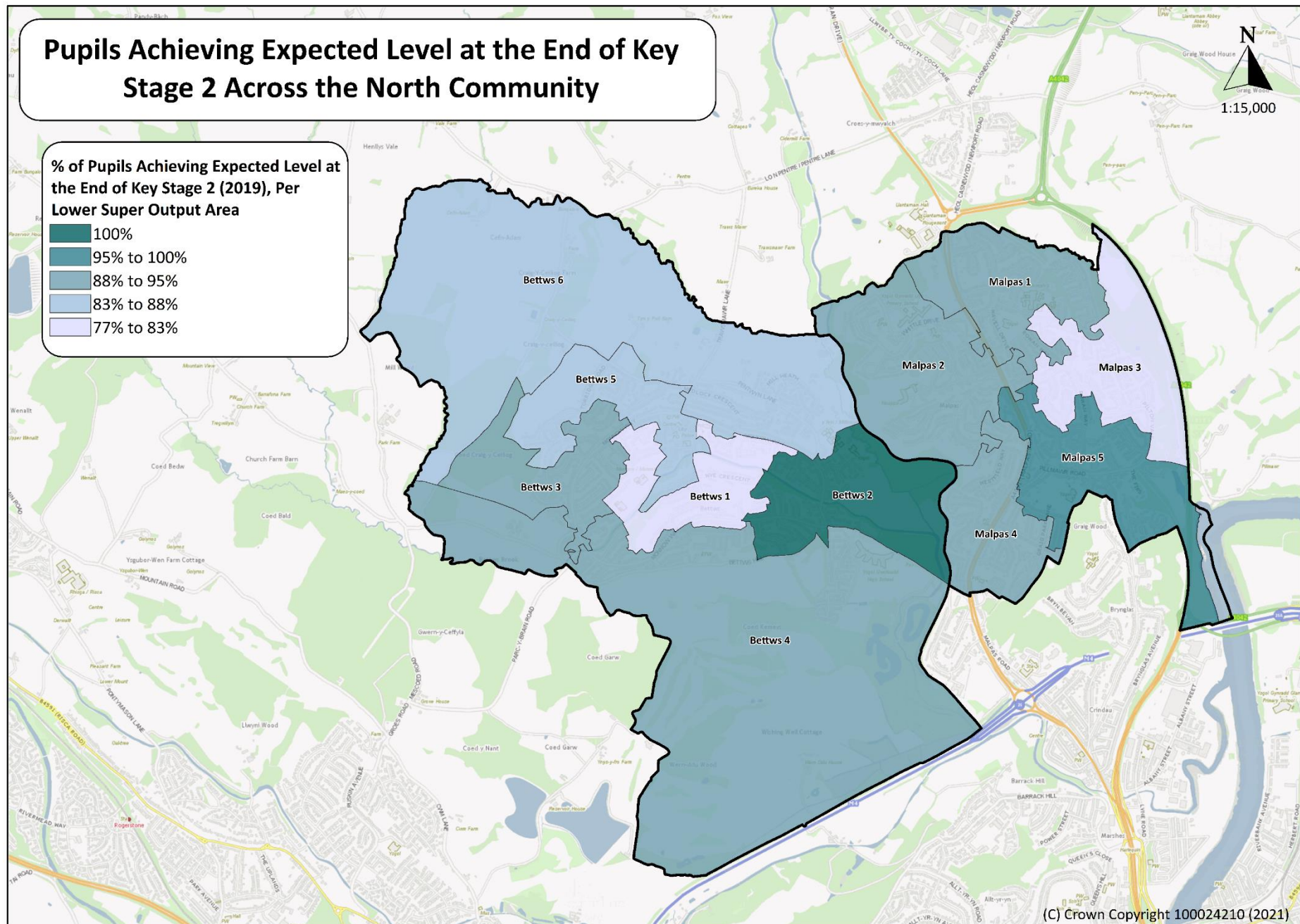
Within the North community the area with the highest percentage of pupils achieving expected level at the end of Key Stage 2 in 2019 was in Bettws 2 at 100% achievement. This compares to the lowest percentage of pupils being in Bettws 1 (76.9%) and Malpas 3 (78.6%).

Across the North community the percentage of pupils achieving their expected level at the end of Key Stage 2 in 2019 varied across its two wards ranging from Malpas (89.0%) to Bettws (87.6%).

Malpas and Bettws had a higher percentage of pupils achieving their expected level compared to the Newport average (83.1%).

Pupil Level Achievement in 2019 – Key Stage 2			
PLASC 2019 ³²	Total Pupils	Achieving Expected Level	
		No.	%
Bettws 1	13	10	76.9
Bettws 2	10	10	100.0
Bettws 3	16	14	87.5
Bettws 4	24	22	91.7
Bettws 5	14	12	85.7
Bettws 6	12	10	83.3
Bettws	89	78	87.6
Malpas 1	11	10	90.9
Malpas 2	29	26	89.7
Malpas 3	14	11	78.6
Malpas 4	18	16	88.9
Malpas 5	19	18	94.7
Malpas	91	81	89.0
Newport	2,108	1,752	83.1

³² Pupil Level Annual School Census (PLASC) 2019



Key Stage 3 (14 years)

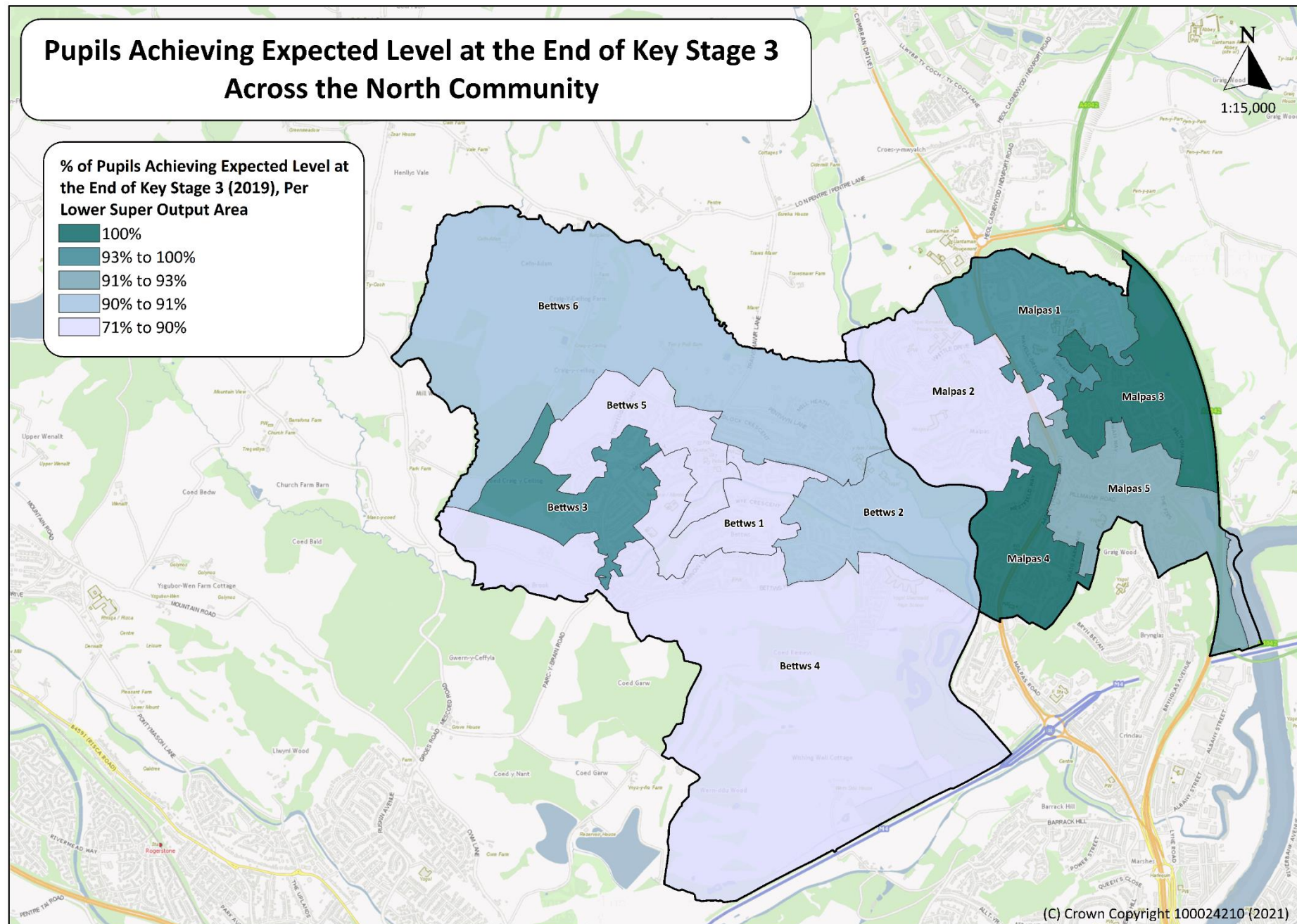
Within the North community the areas with the highest percentage of pupils achieving expected level at the end of Key Stage 3 in 2019 were in Malpas 3 and Malpas 4 at 100% achievement. This compares to the lowest percentage of pupils being Bettws 1 (70.6%), Bettws 4 (73.9%), Bettws 5 (78.6%) and Malpas 2 (81.0%).

Across the North community the percentage of pupils achieving their expected level at the end of Key Stage 3 in 2019 varied across its two wards ranging from Malpas (92.2%) to Bettws (80.7%).

Bettws had a lower percentage of pupils achieving their expected level compared to the Newport average (88.3%), while Malpas had a higher percentage.

Pupil Level Achievement in 2019 – Key Stage 3			
PLASC 2019 ³³	Total Pupils	Achieving Expected Level	
		No.	%
Bettws 1	17	12	70.6
Bettws 2	10	9	90.0
Bettws 3	14	13	92.9
Bettws 4	23	17	73.9
Bettws 5	14	11	78.6
Bettws 6	10	9	90.0
Bettws	88	71	80.7
Malpas 1	17	16	94.1
Malpas 2	21	17	81.0
Malpas 3	10	10	100.0
Malpas 4	19	19	100.0
Malpas 5	23	21	91.3
Malpas	90	83	92.2
Newport	1,664	1,470	88.3

³³ Pupil Level Annual School Census (PLASC) 2019



Key Stage 4 (Level 2 Threshold)

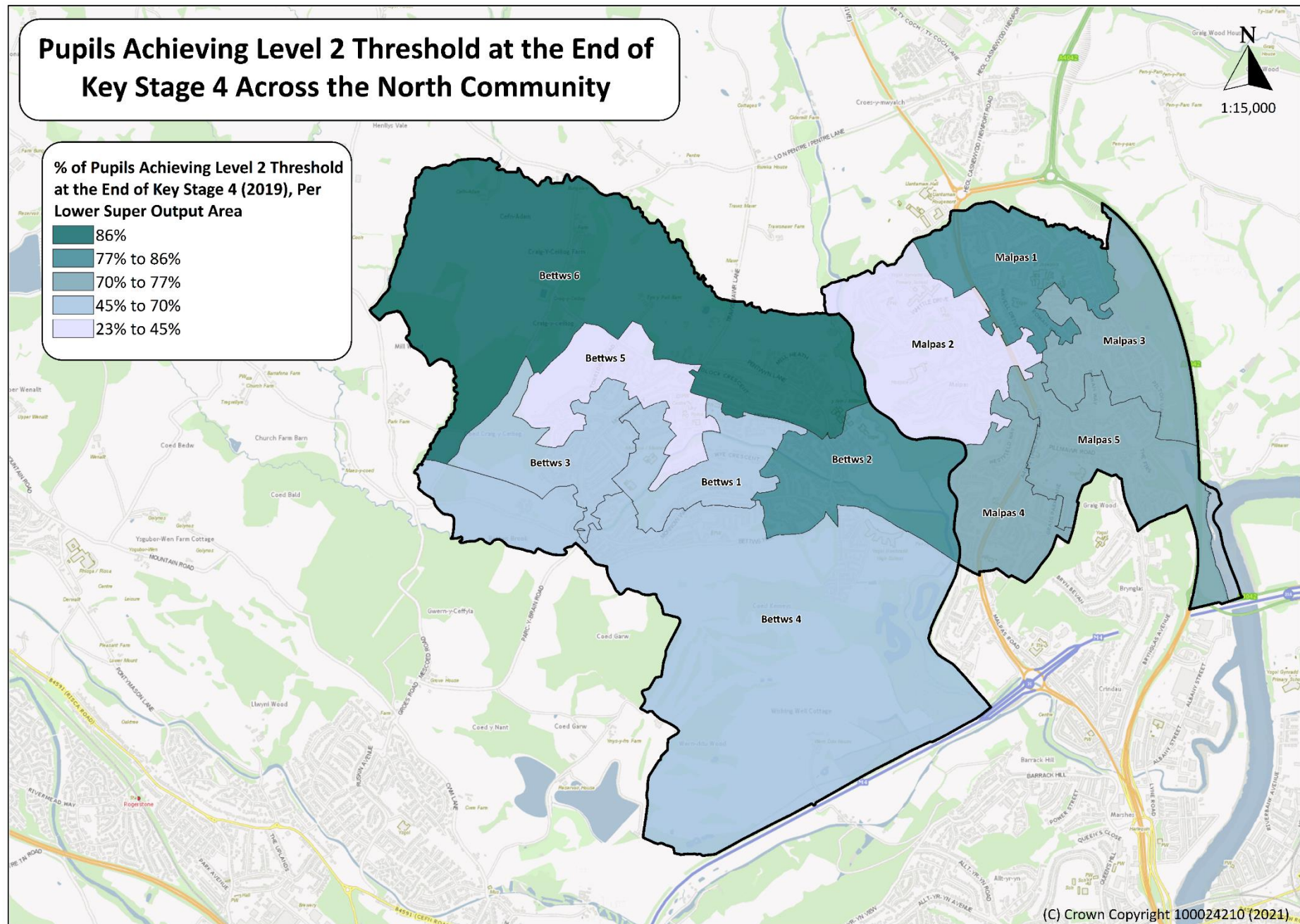
Within the North community the area with the highest percentage of pupils achieving Level 2 Threshold at the end of Key Stage 4 in 2019 was in Bettws 6 (85.7%). This compares to the lowest percentage of pupils being in Bettws 5 (23.1%) and Malpas 2 (31.8%).

Across the North community the percentage of pupils achieving Level 2 Threshold at the end of Key Stage 4 in 2019 varied across its two wards ranging from Malpas (60.6%) to Bettws (51.9%).

Bettws and Malpas had a lower percentage of pupils achieving their expected level compared to the Newport average (63.5%).

Pupil Level Achievement in 2019 – Key Stage 4			
PLASC 2019 ³⁴	Total Pupils	Achieving Expected Level	
		No.	%
Bettws 1	11	5	45.5
Bettws 2	9	7	77.8
Bettws 3	16	9	56.3
Bettws 4	21	10	47.6
Bettws 5	13	3	23.1
Bettws 6	7	6	85.7
Bettws	77	40	51.9
Malpas 1	13	10	76.9
Malpas 2	22	7	31.8
Malpas 3	10	7	70.0
Malpas 4	15	11	73.3
Malpas 5	11	8	72.7
Malpas	71	43	60.6
Newport	1,550	985	63.5

³⁴ Pupil Level Annual School Census (PLASC) 2019



Section 4: Social well-being

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

How healthy is our community?

WIMD 2019 – Health Domain

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Cancer incidence (indirectly age-sex standardised)

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

Low birth weight

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

Children aged 4-5 who are obese

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

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

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

The LSOA's of Bettws 5, Bettws 3 and Malpas 2 rank in the top 10% most deprived areas in Wales for the Health domain. In comparison the LSOA's of Malpas 1 and Malpas 3 ranked in the top 20% least deprived; and Bettws 6, Bettws 4, Bettws 2 and Betts 1 ranked in the top 20% most deprived areas in Wales.

For the Health domain Bettws is one of most deprived wards in Newport, with all of its LSOA's ranked in the top 20% most deprived areas in Wales.

	WIMD Rank	Health
Bettws 1	47	195
Bettws 2	204	196
Bettws 3	77	158
Bettws 4	289	278
Bettws 5	169	151
Bettws 6	644	343
Malpas 1	1710	1602
Malpas 2	79	162
Malpas 3	1627	1580
Malpas 4	1528	1272
Malpas 5	1666	1276

Key:



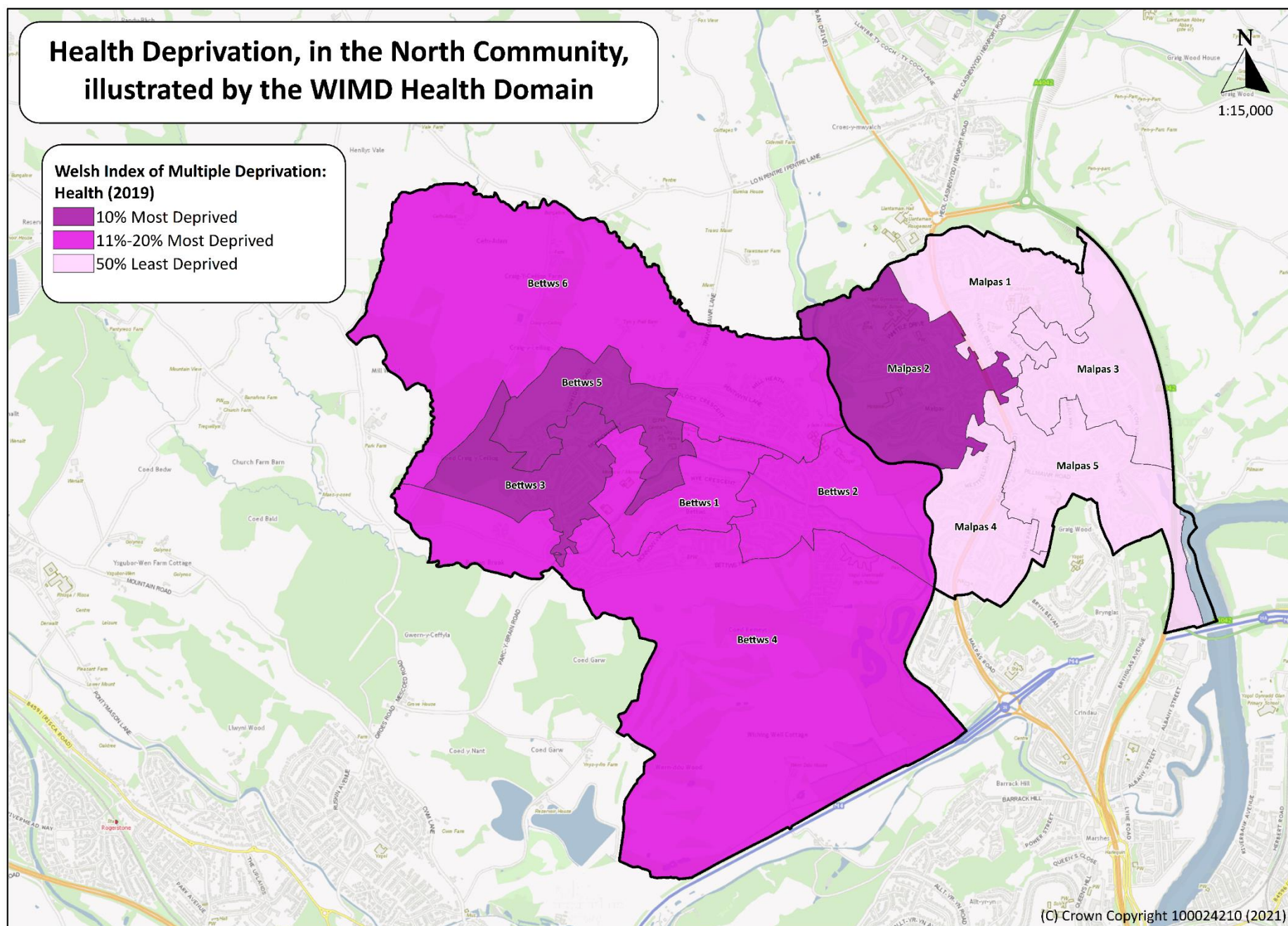
Overall WIMD Rank where Lower Super Output Area is ranked in top 10% most deprived in Wales

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 two wards of the North community area.

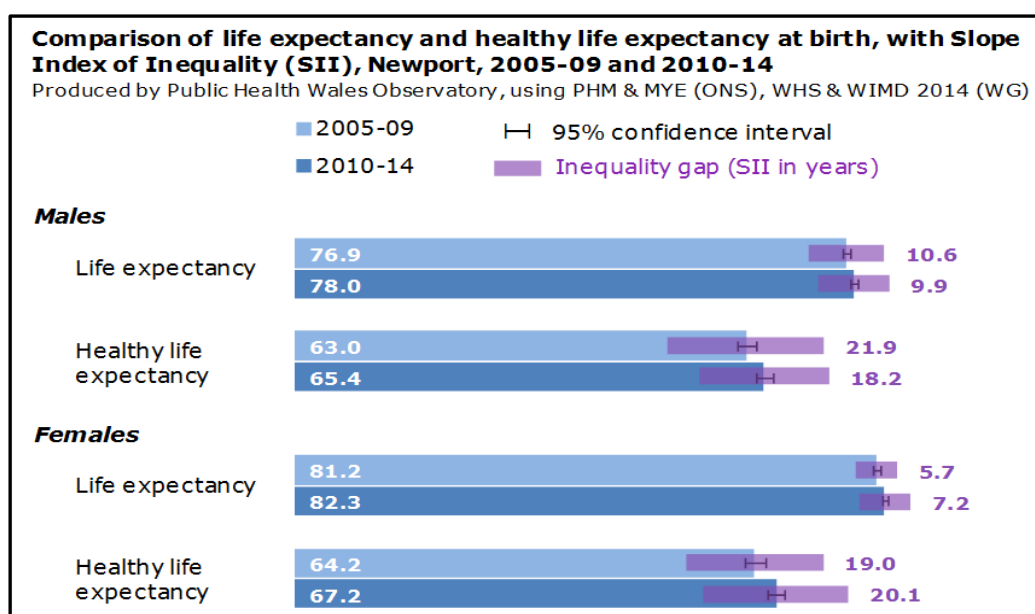


Life Expectancy

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

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

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



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

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

Healthy Life Expectancy

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

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

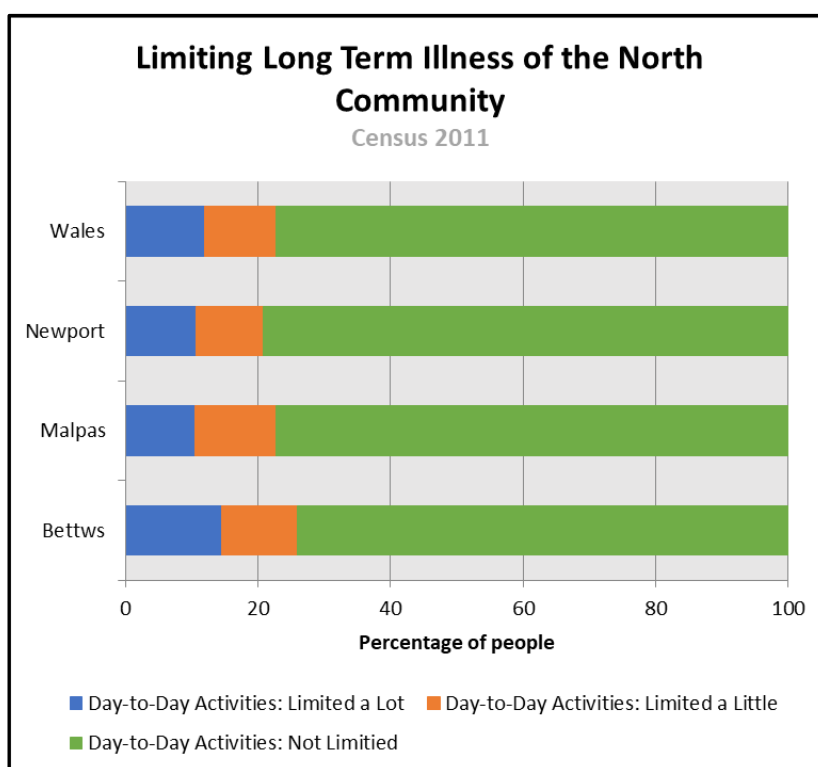
³⁶ [Life expectancy, Office for National Statistics](#)

Health Status

The most recent Census data in 2011³⁷ showed that the percentage of residents within the North community whose activities were limited a lot or a little due to long term illness varied across each of its two wards ranging from 22.7% in Malpas to 26.0% in Bettws; which compared to 20.8% in Newport and 22.7% in Wales.

Bettws and Malpas had a higher percentage of residents whose activities were limited due to long term illness compared to the Newport average.

Limiting Long Term Illness: Day-to-Day Activities							
Census 2011	All Residents	Limited a Lot		Limited a Little		Not Limited	
	No.	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Bettws	7,606	1,100	14.5	875	11.5	5,631	74.0
Malpas	7,997	843	10.5	976	12.2	6,178	77.3
Newport	145,736	15,515	10.6	14,801	10.2	115,420	79.2
Wales	3,063,456	364,318	11.9	331,537	10.8	2,367,601	77.3

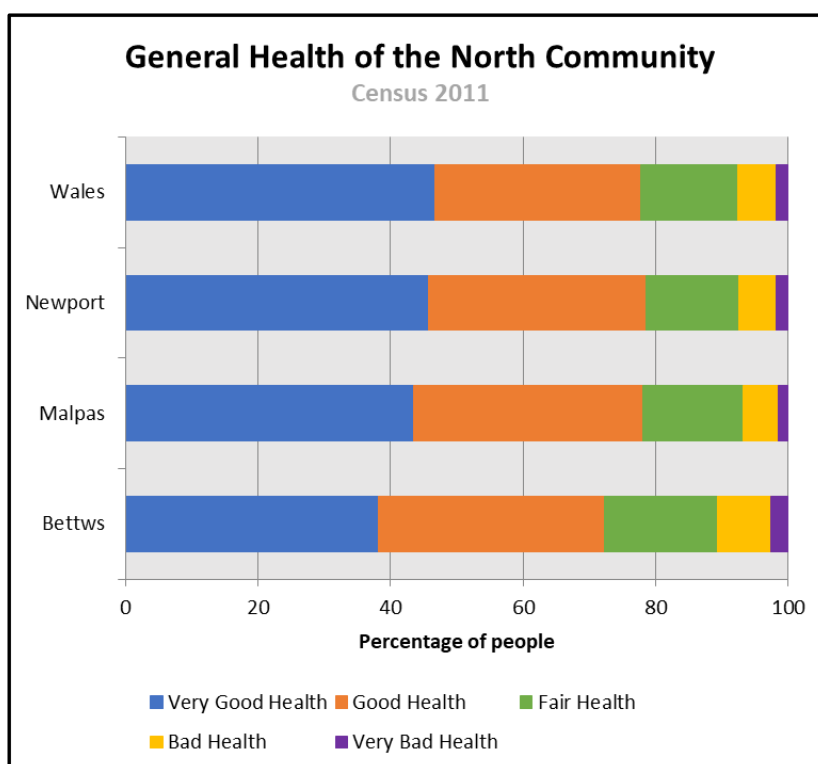


³⁷ 2011 Census, Office for National Statistics (ONS)

The most recent Census data in 2011³⁸ showed that the percentage of residents within the North community who rated their health as bad or very bad varied across each of its two wards ranging from 6.8% in Malpas to 10.6% in Bettws; which compared to 7.4% in Newport and 7.6% in Wales.

Bettws had a higher percentage of residents who rated their health as bad or very bad compared to the Newport average; while Malpas had a lower percentage.

General Health										
Census 2011	Very Good Health		Good Health		Fair Health		Bad Health		Very Bad Health	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Bettws	2,901	38.1	2,602	34.2	1,297	17.1	611	8.0	195	2.6
Malpas	3,476	43.5	2,775	34.7	1,205	15.1	427	5.3	114	1.4
Newport	66,667	45.7	47,811	32.8	20,538	14.1	8,161	5.6	2,559	1.8
Wales	1,428,697	46.6	953,363	31.1	447,789	14.6	178,222	5.8	55,385	1.8

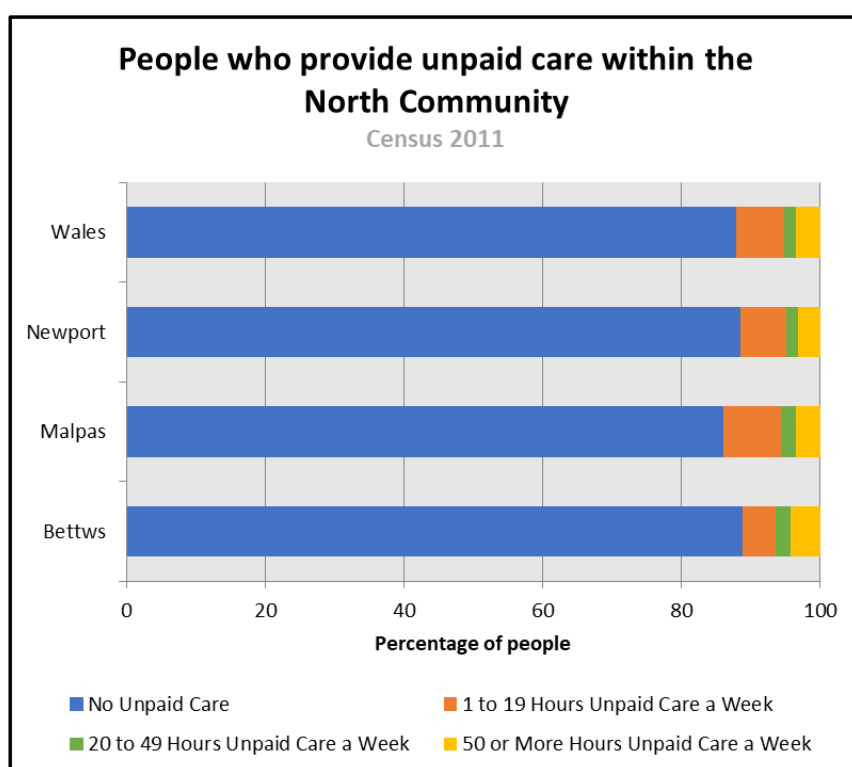


³⁸ 2011 Census, Office for National Statistics (ONS)

The most recent Census data in 2011³⁹ showed that the percentage of residents within the North community who provided any unpaid care varied across each of its two wards ranging from 11.1% in Bettws to 13.9% in Malpas; which compared to 11.4% in Newport and 12.1% in Wales.

Bettws had a lower percentage of residents who provided any unpaid care compared to the Newport average; while Malpas had a higher percentage.

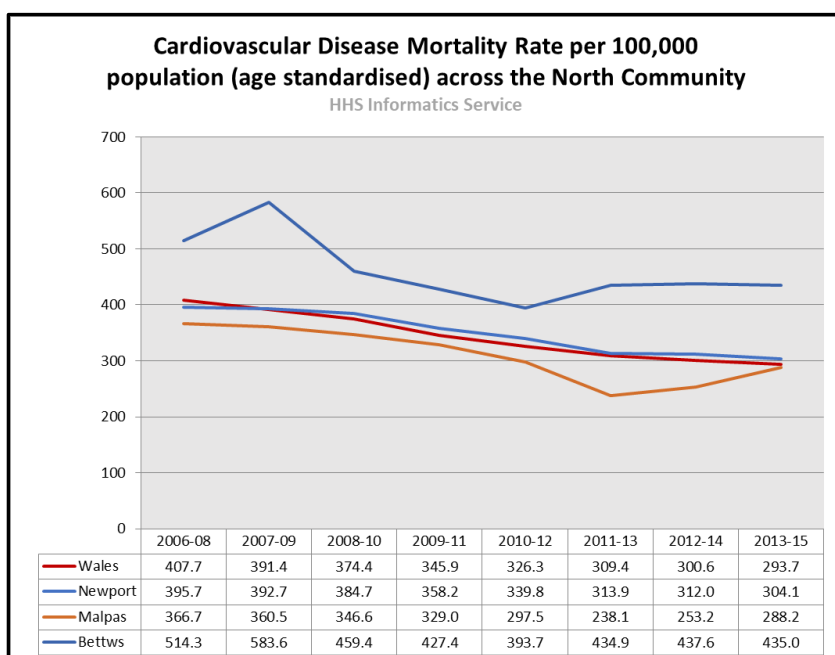
All people who provide unpaid care								
Census 2011	No unpaid care		1-19 hours unpaid care a week		20-49 hours unpaid care a week		50 or more hours unpaid care a week	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Bettws	6,758	88.9	368	4.8	164	2.2	316	4.2
Malpas	6,882	86.1	665	8.3	169	2.1	281	3.5
Newport	129,132	88.6	9,548	6.6	2,549	1.7	4,507	3.1
Wales	2,693,226	87.9	212,436	6.9	54,046	1.8	103,748	3.4



³⁹ 2011 Census, Office for National Statistics (ONS)

Cardiovascular Disease

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



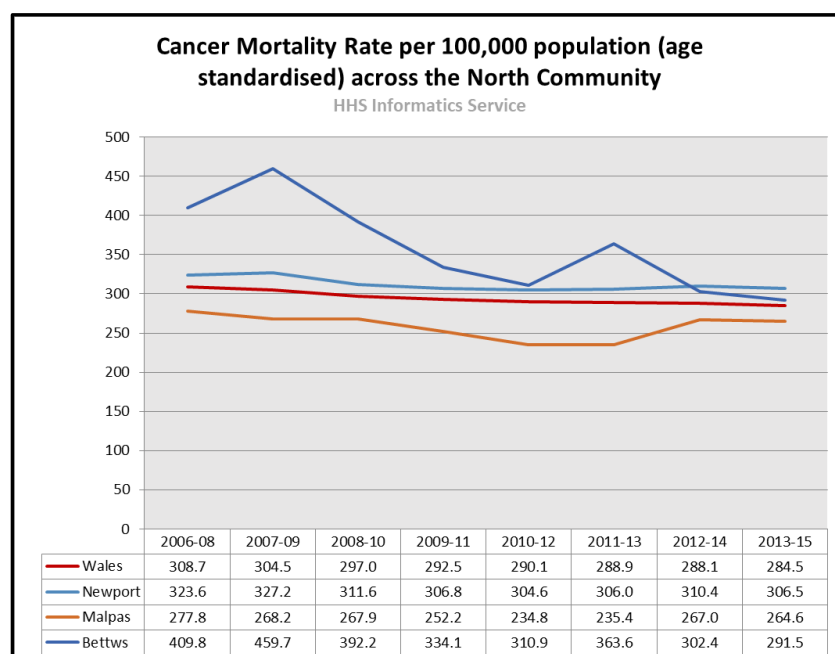
The rate of deaths due to cardiovascular diseases per 100,000 population across the North community in 2013-15 varied across each of its two wards ranging from 435.0 in Bettws to 288.2 in Rogerstone.

Rates have fallen across both wards between 2006-08 and 2013-15.

In 2013-15 Bettws had a higher rate than both the Newport (304.1) and Wales average (293.7); while Malpas had a lower rate than both.

Cancer

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



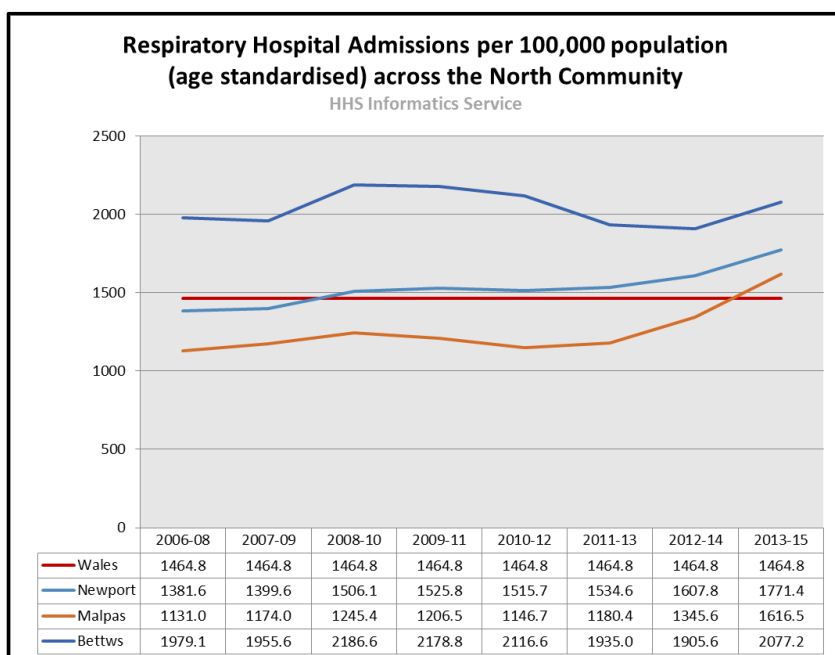
The rate of deaths due to cancer per 100,000 population across the North community in 2013-15 varied across each of its two wards ranging from 291.5 in Bettws to 264.6 in Malpas.

Rates have fallen across both wards between 2006-08 and 2013-15.

In 2013-15 Malpas had a lower rate than both the Newport (306.5) and Wales average (284.5); while Bettws had a lower rate than Newport but a higher rate than Wales.

Respiratory Disease

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



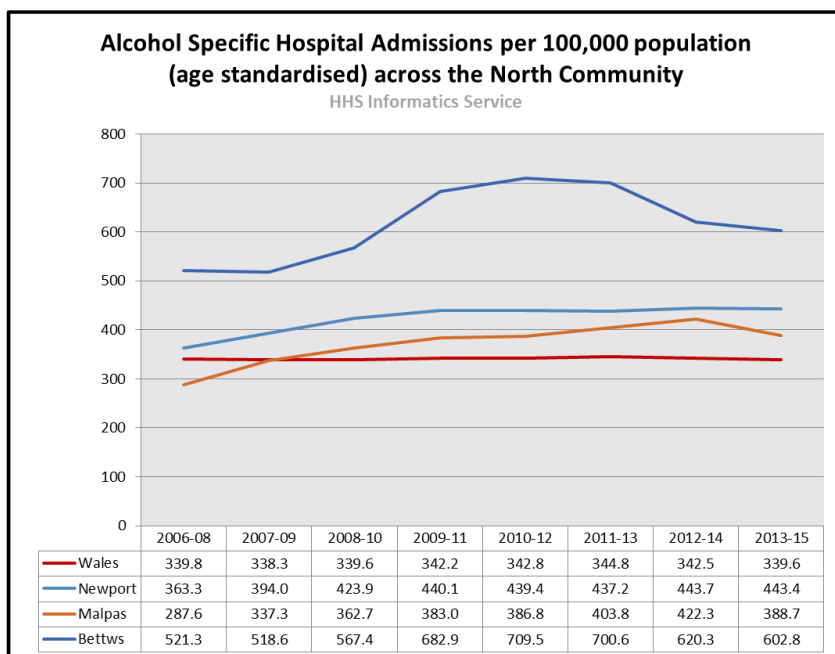
The number of hospital admissions per 100,000 population across the North community in 2013-15 varied across each of its two wards ranging from 2,077.2 in Bettws to 1,616.5 in Malpas.

Rates have increased across both wards between 2006-08 and 2013-15.

In 2013-15 Bettws had a higher rate than both the Newport (1,771.4) and Wales average (1,464.8) while Malpas had a lower rate than Newport but a higher rate than Wales.

Alcohol

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



The rate of alcohol specific hospital admissions per 100,000 population across the North community in 2013-15 varied across each of its two wards ranging from 602.8 in Bettws to 388.7 in Malpas.

Rates have increased across both wards between 2006-08 and 2013-15.

In 2013-15 Bettws had a higher rate than both the Newport (443.4) and Wales average (339.6); while Malpas had a lower rate than Newport but a higher rate than Wales.

How safe is our community?

WIMD 2019 – Community Safety Domain

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

⁴¹ [WIMD 2019 Technical Report](#)

The LSOA's of Bettws 1, Bettws 3, Bettws 5, Bettws 2 and Bettws 4 ranked in the top 10% most deprived areas in Wales for the Community Safety domain, while Malpas 2 ranked in the top 20% most deprived. In comparison the LSOA's of Malpas 1 ranked in the top 30% least deprived; and Bettws 6 ranked in the top 20% most deprived areas in Wales.

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

	WIMD Rank	Community Safety
Bettws 1	47	46
Bettws 2	204	150
Bettws 3	77	114
Bettws 4	289	158
Bettws 5	169	137
Bettws 6	644	361
Malpas 1	1710	1357
Malpas 2	79	200
Malpas 3	1627	1091
Malpas 4	1528	1256
Malpas 5	1666	1023

Key:



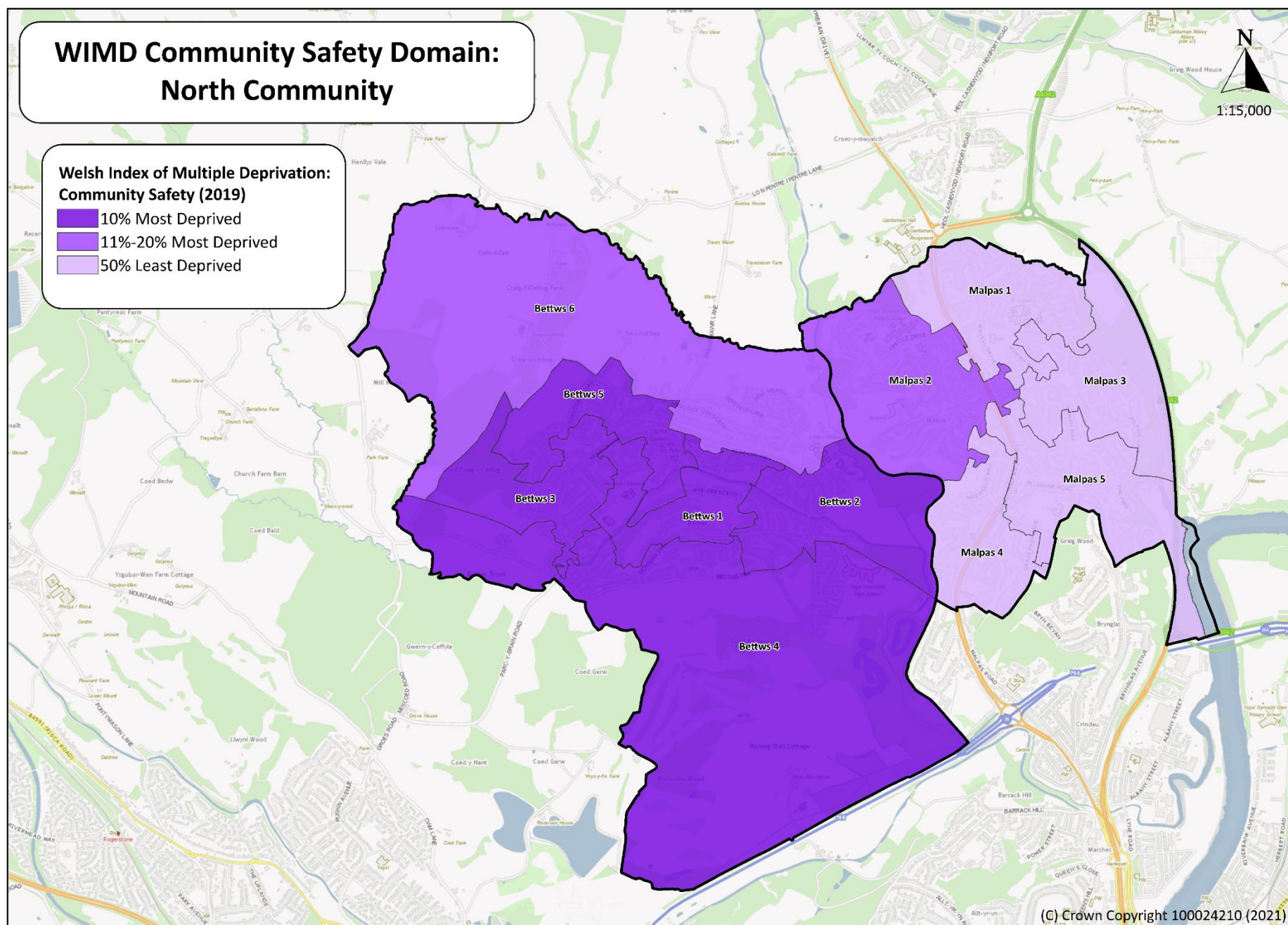
Overall WIMD Rank where Lower Super Output Area is ranked in top 10% most deprived in Wales

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 two wards of the North community area.



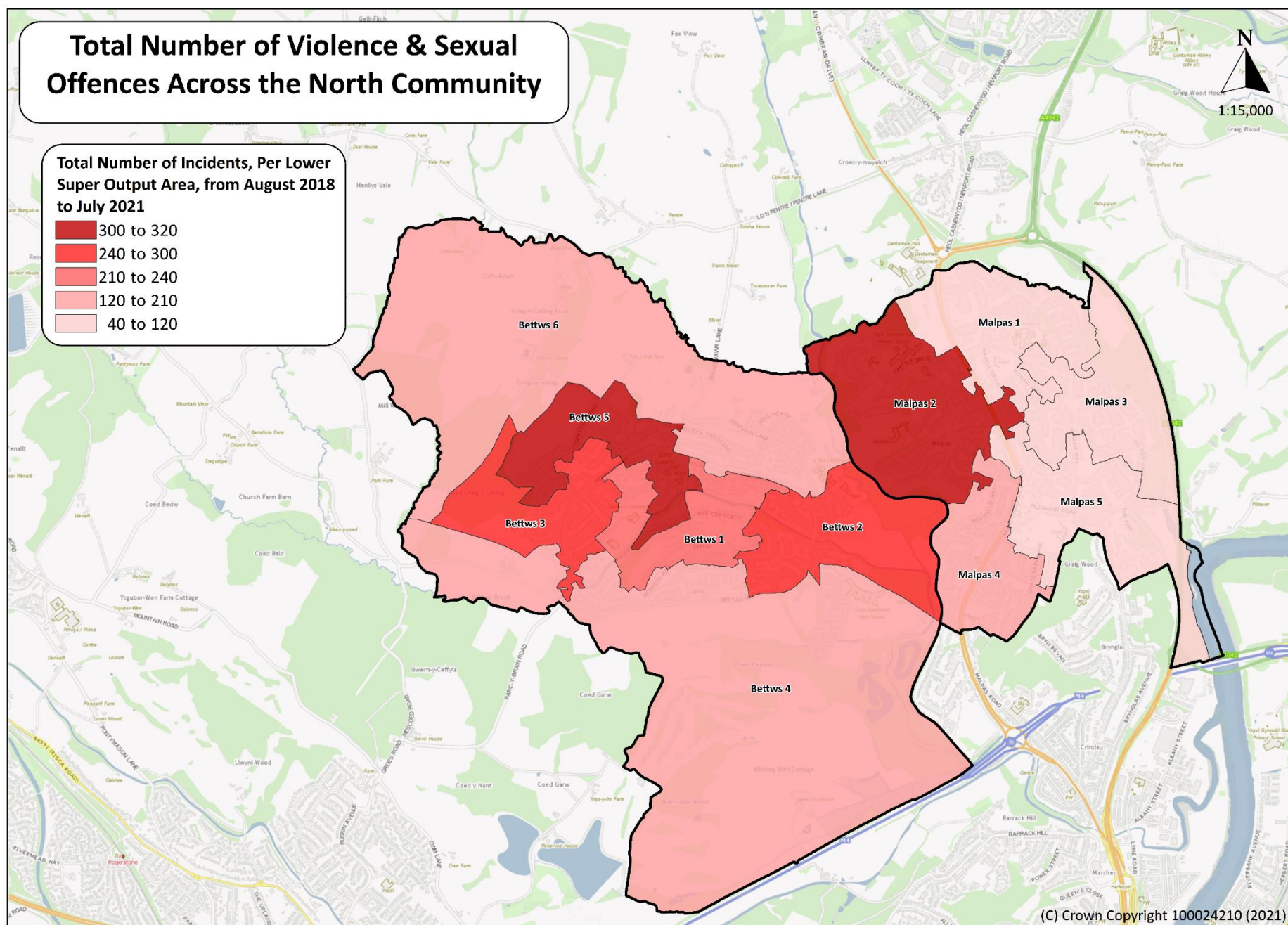
Violence & Sexual Offences

Within the North community the LSOA's with the highest numbers of incidents of violence and sexual offences from August 2018 to July 2021 were in Malpas 2 (317) and Bettws 5 (303). This compares to the lowest number of incidents in Malpas 1 (47), Malpas 3 (74) and Malpas 5 (98).

Across the North community the number of incidents of violence and sexual offences between August 2018 and July 2021 varied across each of its wards ranging from Bettws (1,367) to Malpas (659).

Total Number of Violence & Sexual Offences	
Police.co.uk ⁴²	Incidents from August 2018 to July 2021
Bettws 1	210
Bettws 2	244
Bettws 3	264
Bettws 4	208
Bettws 5	303
Bettws 6	138
Bettws	1,367
Malpas 1	47
Malpas 2	317
Malpas 3	74
Malpas 4	123
Malpas 5	98
Malpas	659
Newport	18,073

⁴² <https://www.police.co.uk/>



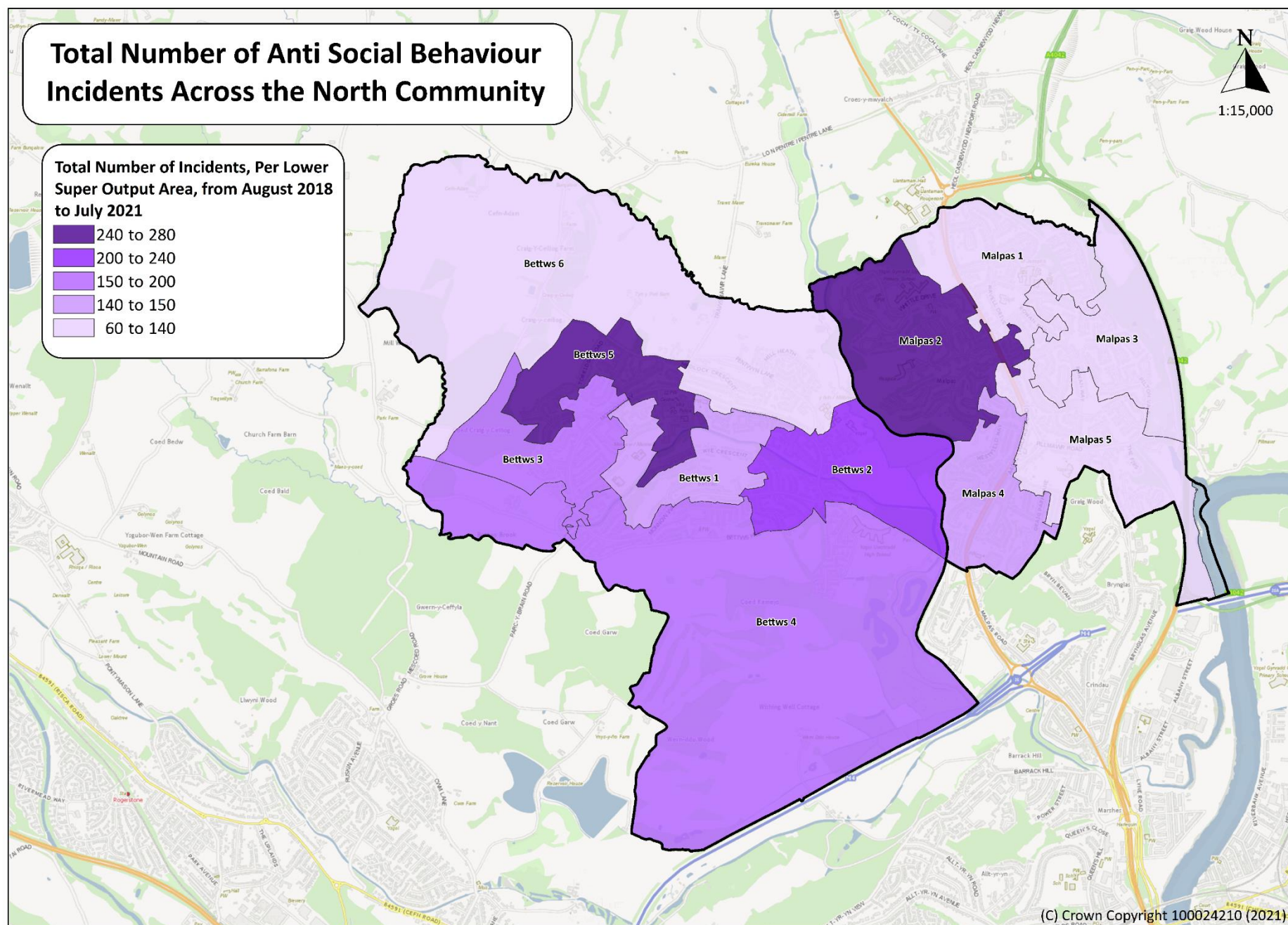
Anti-Social Behaviour Incidents

Within the North community the LSOA's with the highest numbers of anti-social behaviour incidents from August 2018 to July 2021 were in Bettws 5 (280) and Malpas 2 (241). This compares to the lowest number of incidents in Malpas 3 (68), Malpas 1 (77), Bettws 6 (106) and Malpas 5 (137).

Across the North community the number of anti-social behaviour incidents between August 2018 and July 2021 varies across each of its two wards ranging from Bettws (1,109) to Malpas (668).

Total Number of Anti-Social Behaviour Incidents	
Police.co.uk ⁴³	Incidents from August 2018 to July 2021
Bettws 1	144
Bettws 2	201
Bettws 3	198
Bettws 4	180
Bettws 5	280
Bettws 6	106
Bettws	1,109
Malpas 1	77
Malpas 2	241
Malpas 3	68
Malpas 4	145
Malpas 5	137
Malpas	668
Newport	17,583

⁴³ www.Police.co.uk



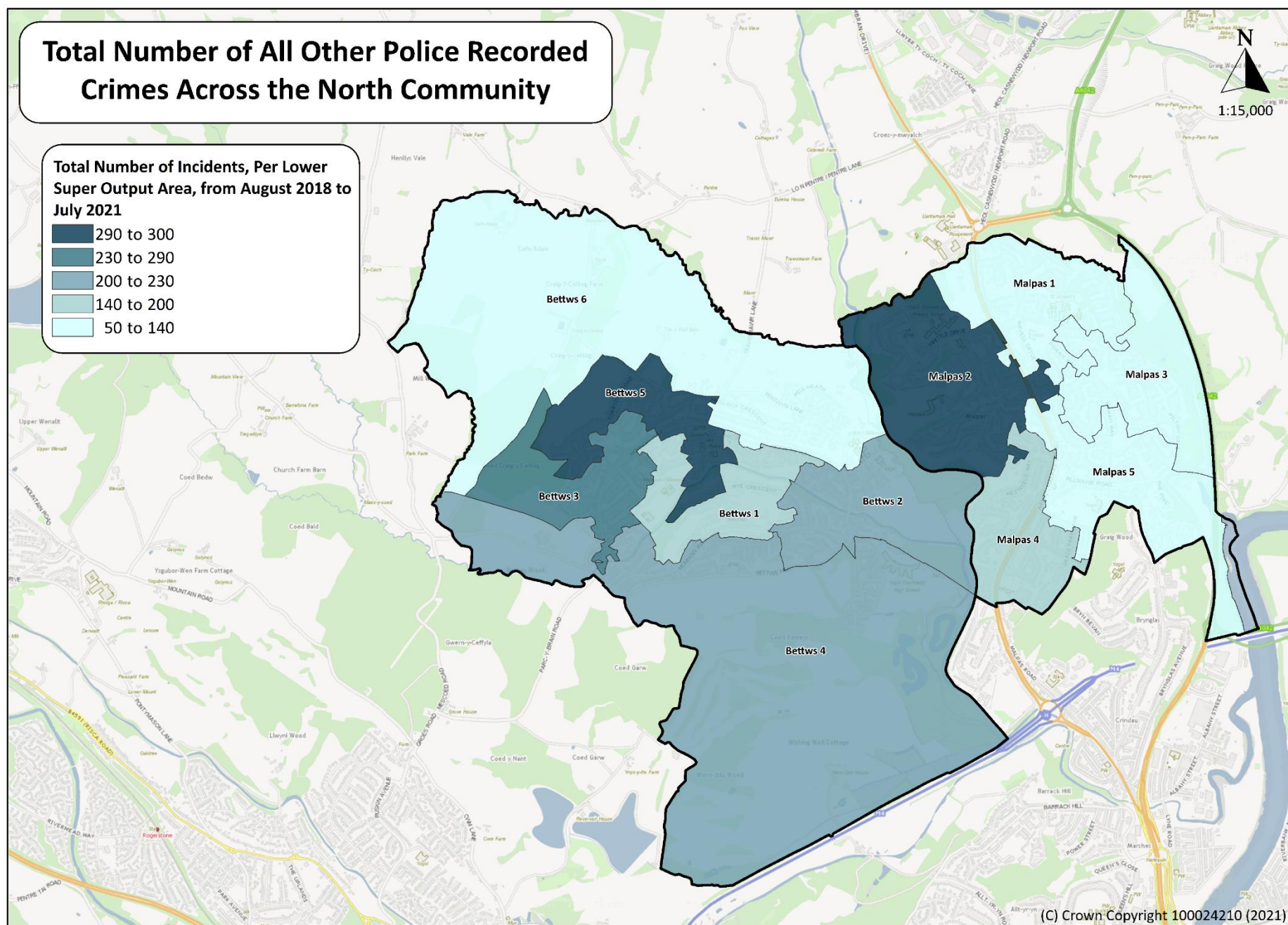
All Other Police Recorded Crime

Within the North community the LSOA's with the highest numbers of all other police recorded crime from August 2018 to July 2021 were in Bettws 5 (298) and Malpas 2 (293). This compares to the lowest number of incidents in Malpas 3 (54), Malpas 5 (100), Malpas 1 (123) and Bettws 6 (139).

Across the North community the number of all other police recorded crime between August 2018 and July 2021 varies across each of its two wards ranging from Bettws (1,334) to Malpas (734).

Total Number of All Other Recorded Crime	
Police.co.uk ⁴⁴	Incidents from August 2018 to July 2021
Bettws 1	198
Bettws 2	228
Bettws 3	268
Bettws 4	203
Bettws 5	298
Bettws 6	139
Bettws	1,334
Malpas 1	123
Malpas 2	293
Malpas 3	54
Malpas 4	164
Malpas 5	100
Malpas	734
Newport	27,342

⁴⁴ www.Police.co.uk



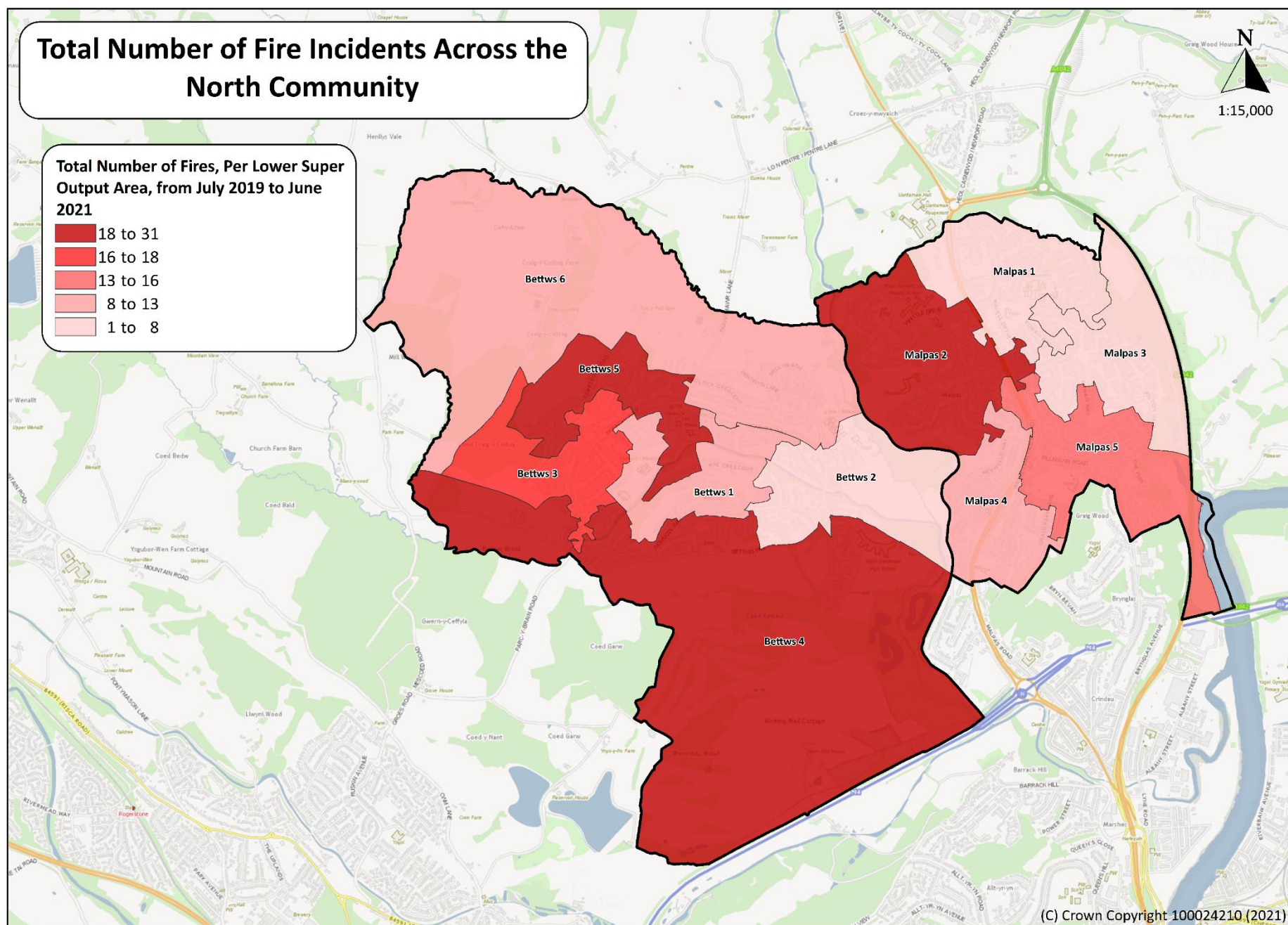
Fires

Within the North community the LSOA's with the highest total number of fire incidents from July 2019 to June 2021 were in Bettws 4 (31), Malpas 2 (29) and Bettws 5 (18). This compares to the lowest total number of fire incidents in Malpas 3 (1), Malpas 1 (3) and Bettws 2 (6).

Across the North community the total number of fire incidents between July 2018 and June 2021 varied across each of its two wards ranging from Malpas (55) to Bettws (88).

Total Number of Fire Incidents	
SWFRS⁴⁵	Incidents from July 2019 to June 2021
Bettws 1	9
Bettws 2	6
Bettws 3	16
Bettws 4	31
Bettws 5	18
Bettws 6	8
Bettws	88
Malpas 1	3
Malpas 2	29
Malpas 3	1
Malpas 4	9
Malpas 5	13
Malpas	55
Newport	1,519

⁴⁵ South Wales Fire & Rescue Service



What are living arrangements like for the residents?

WIMD 2019 – Housing Domain

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

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

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

Overcrowding

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

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

Poor Quality Housing

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

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

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

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

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

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

⁴⁷ [WIMD 2019 Technical Report](#)

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

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

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

The LSOA's of Bettws 4 and Malpas 4 ranked in the top 50% least deprived areas in Wales for the Housing domain. In comparison the LSOA's of Malpas 1, Malpas 5 and Malpas 3 ranked in the top 20% least deprived; and Bettws 2 and Bettws 6 ranked in the top 30% least deprived areas in Wales.

	WIMD Rank	Housing
Bettws 1	47	1252
Bettws 2	204	1426
Bettws 3	77	1225
Bettws 4	289	1001
Bettws 5	169	1150
Bettws 6	644	1404
Malpas 1	1710	1703
Malpas 2	79	1407
Malpas 3	1627	1649
Malpas 4	1528	1114
Malpas 5	1666	1702

Key:



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

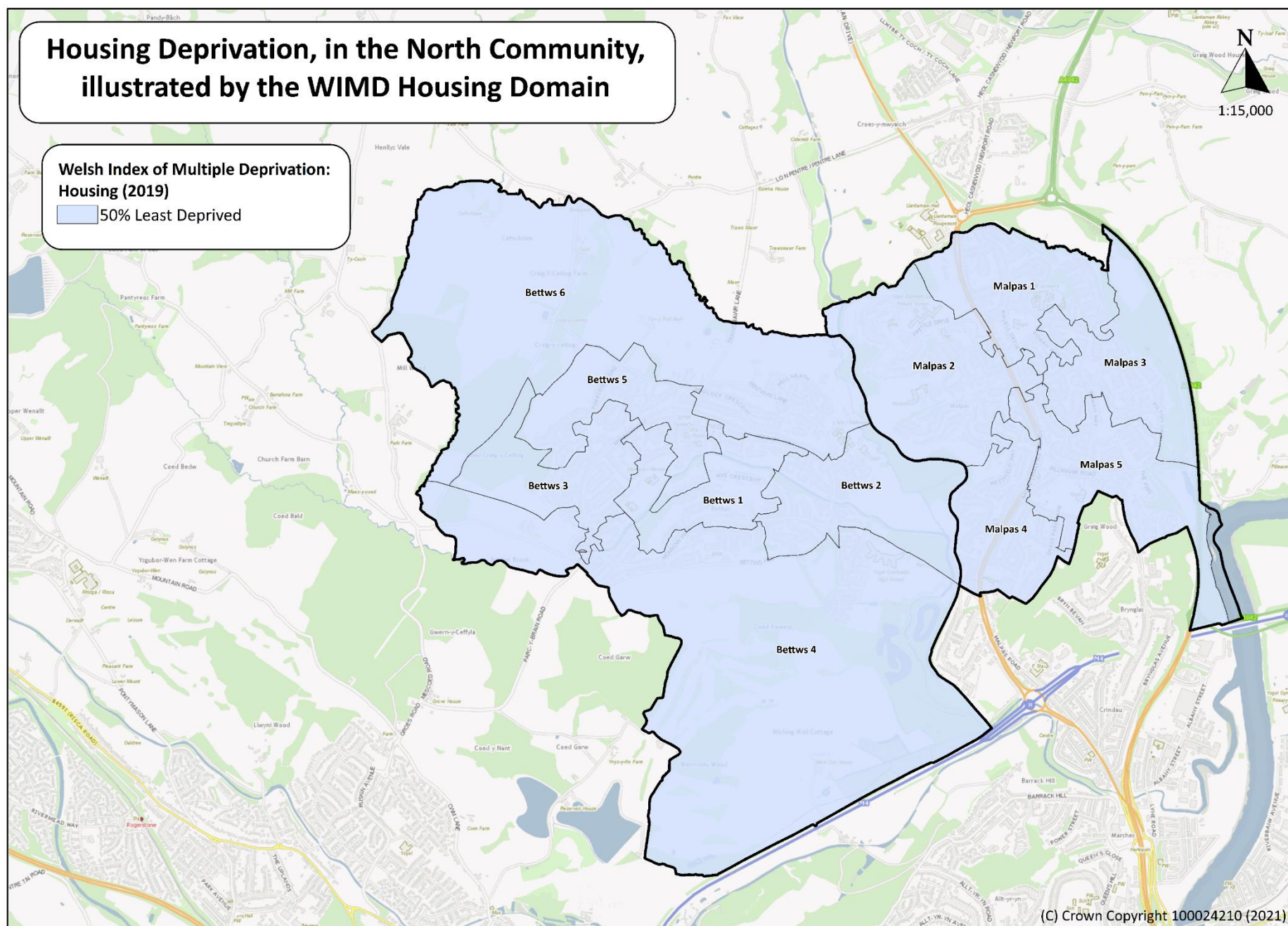
Individual WIMD Domain Rank where Lower Super Output Area is ranked in top 10% most deprived in Wales

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 two wards of the North community area.

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



WIMD 2019 – Access to Services Domain

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

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

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

Physical Access

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

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

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

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

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

Digital Access

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

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

⁵¹ [WIMD 2019 Technical Report](#)

⁵² [GitHub repository](#)

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

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

The LSOA's of Malpas 2, Bettws 3 and Bettws 4 ranked in the top 30% most deprived areas in Wales for the Access to Services domain. In comparison the LSOA of Malpas 4 ranked in the top 10% least deprived; and Bettws 6 ranked in the top 50% least deprived areas in Wales.

	WIMD Rank	Access to Services
Bettws 1	47	602
Bettws 2	204	593
Bettws 3	77	446
Bettws 4	289	398
Bettws 5	169	643
Bettws 6	644	1005
Malpas 1	1710	1492
Malpas 2	79	472
Malpas 3	1627	1414
Malpas 4	1528	1835
Malpas 5	1666	1697

Key:



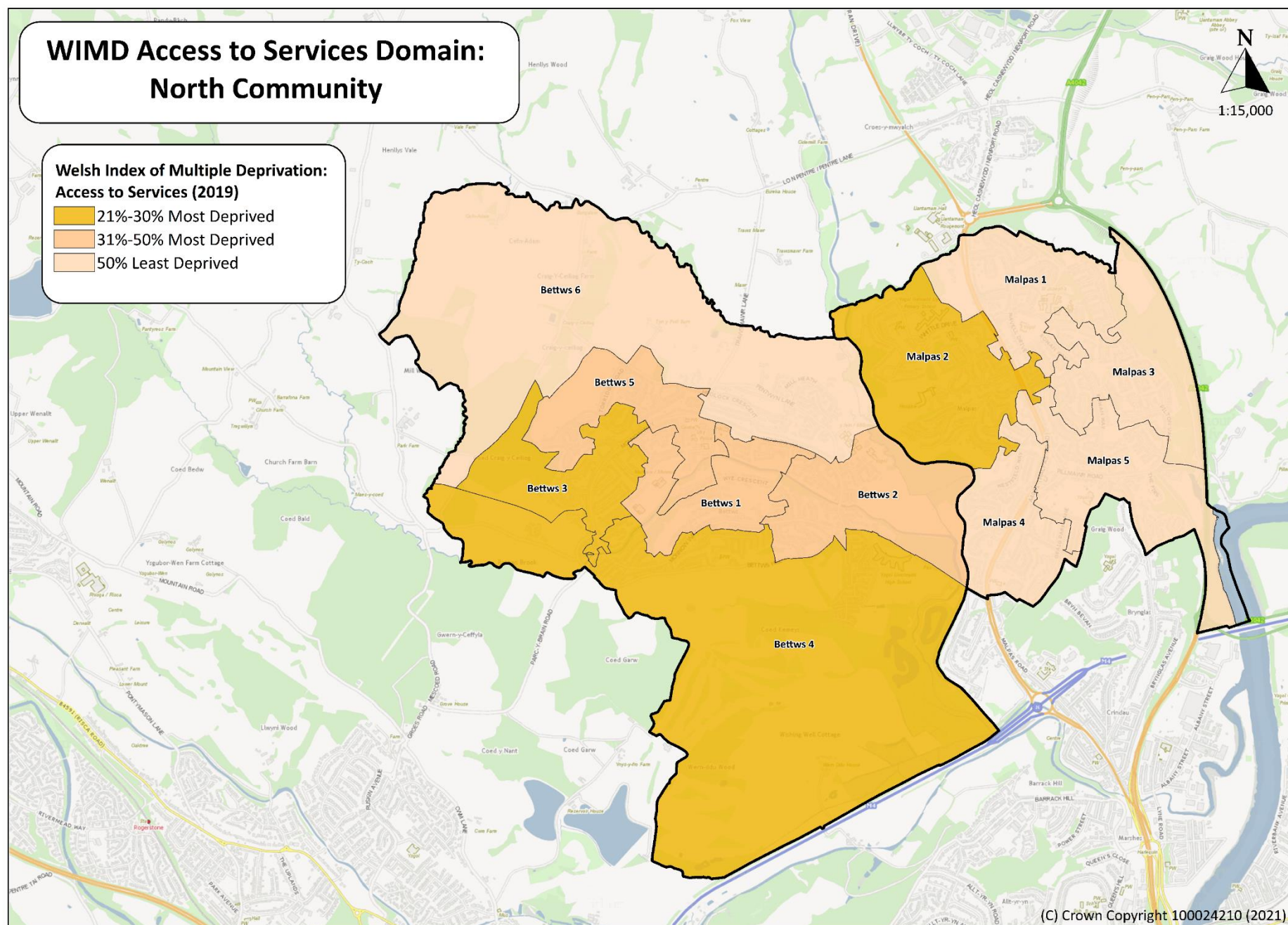
Overall WIMD Rank where Lower Super Output Area is ranked in top 10% most deprived in Wales

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 two wards of the North community area.



Empty Homes

Across the North community the number of empty homes varied across each of its two wards ranging from Bettws (7) to Malpas (16).

Number of Empty Homes NCC Housing Prospectus June 2021 ⁵⁴	
	No.
Bettws	7
Malpas	16
Newport	625

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

Affordable Housing

Across the North community the percentage of the existing stock which is affordable housing varied across each of its two wards ranging from Malpas (15%) to Bettws (41%).

Existing Stock which is Affordable Housing NCC Housing Prospectus June 2021	
	%
Bettws	41
Malpas	15

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

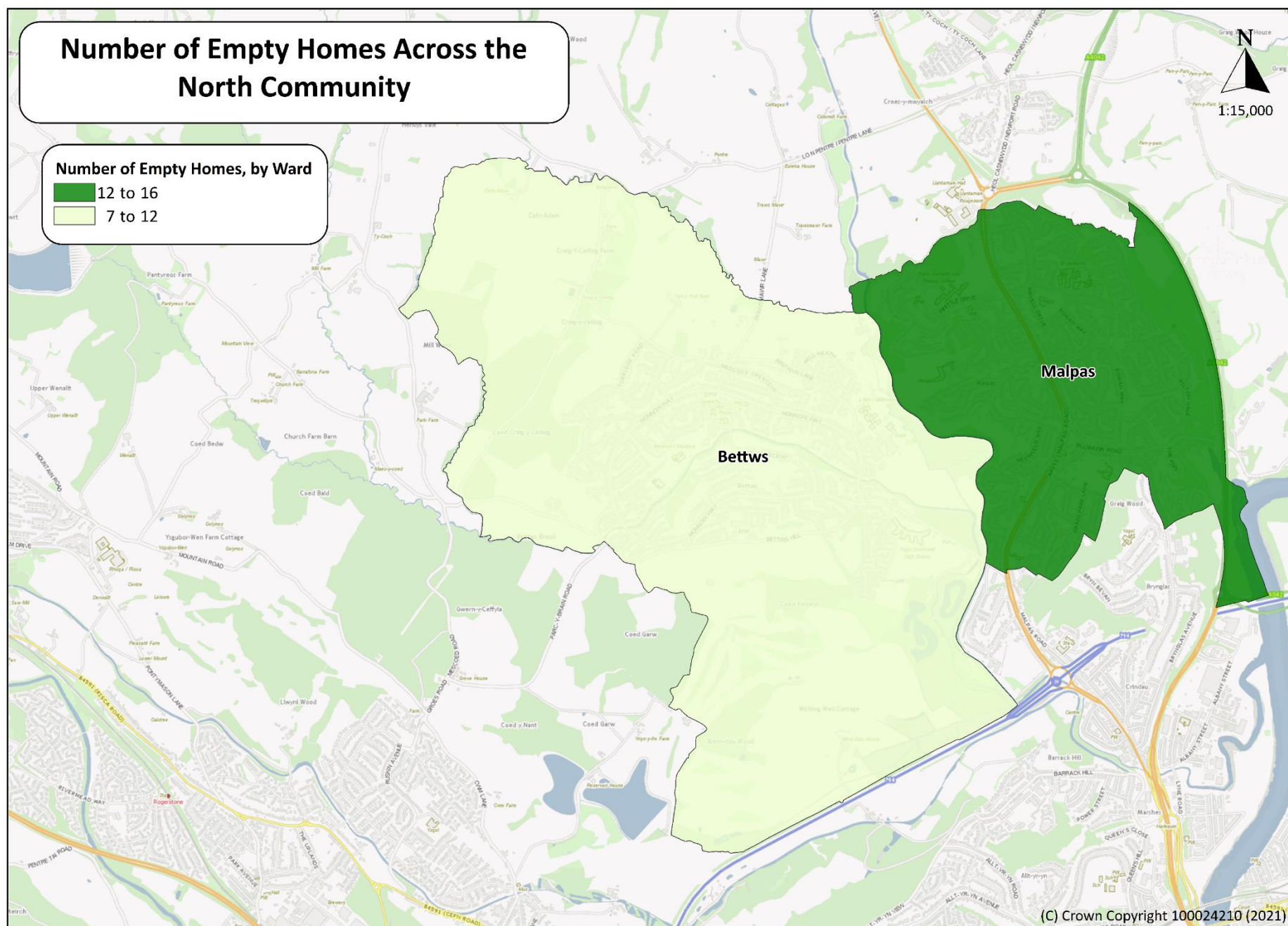
Seeking Accommodation

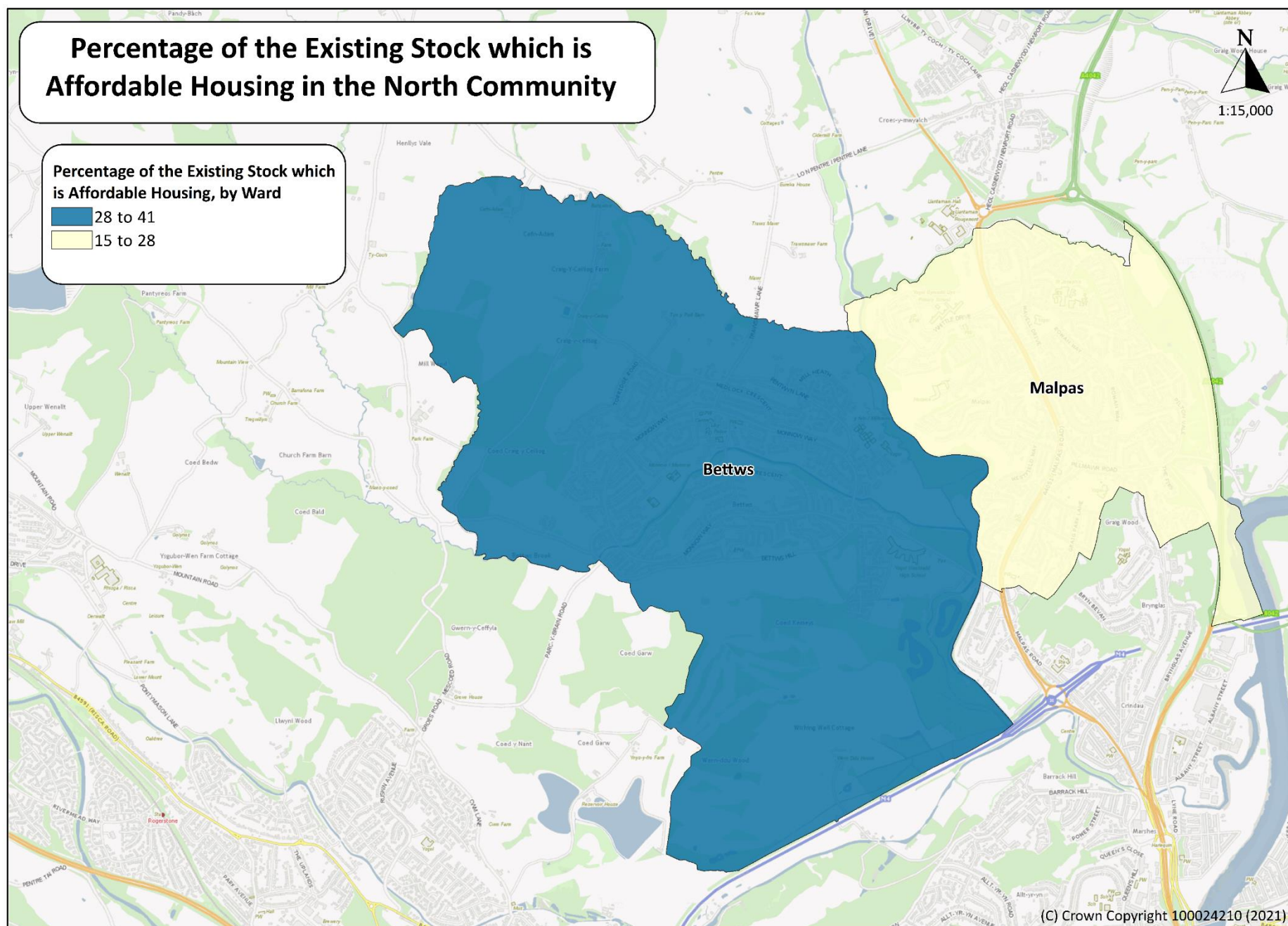
Across the North community the percentage of housing applicants seeking accommodation varied across each of its two wards ranging from Bettws (21%) to Malpas (24%).

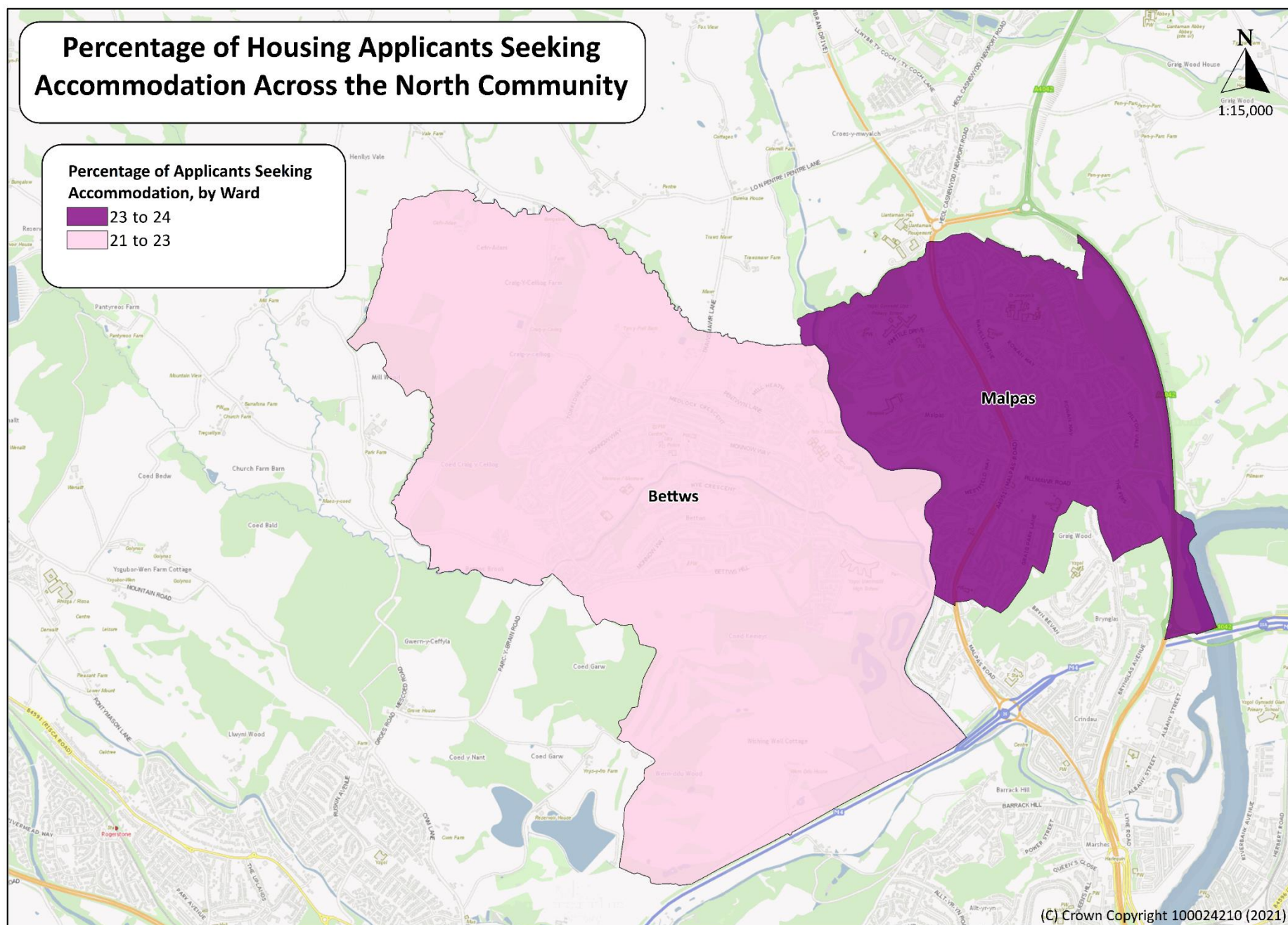
Housing Applicants Seeking Accommodation NCC Housing Prospectus June 2021	
	%
Bettws	21
Malpas	24

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

⁵⁴ Newport City Council Housing Prospectus June 2021







Section 5: Cultural Well-being

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

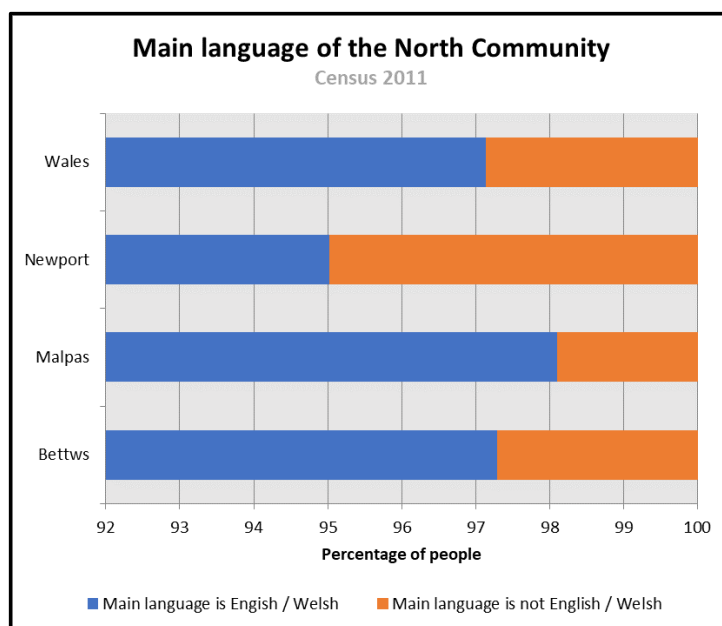
Currently there are limited measures available at ward or LSOA level to support the local area assessment of cultural well-being.

What is the main language of the community?

The most recent Census data in 2011⁵⁵ showed that for residents (aged 3 and over) within the North community who stated that English / Welsh was their main language varied across each of its two wards ranging from Bettws (97.3%) to Malpas (98.1%); which compared to 95.0% for Newport and 97.1% for Wales.

There was also a slight variation between the LSOA's within each of the wards ranging from 95.7% to 99.5% in Bettws; and 96.3% to 98.9% in Malpas.

Malpas and Bettws had a higher percentage of residents (aged 3 and over) who stated that English / Welsh was their main language compared to the Newport average.



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. %
Bettws 1	1,220	94.6	1,171	96.0	49	4.0	2 0.2
Bettws 2	1,088	96.9	1,064	97.8	24	2.2	1 0.1
Bettws 3	1,311	94.6	1,272	97.0	39	3.0	0 0.0
Bettws 4	1,115	95.6	1,067	95.7	48	4.3	0 0.0
Bettws 5	1,313	96.0	1,283	97.7	30	2.3	1 0.1
Bettws 6	1,221	95.8	1,215	99.5	6	0.5	0 0.0
Bettws	7,268	95.6	7,072	97.3	196	2.7	4 0.1
Malpas 1	1,502	98.5	1,486	98.9	16	1.1	0 0.0
Malpas 2	1,687	95.1	1,624	96.3	63	3.7	5 0.3
Malpas 3	1,403	96.8	1,388	98.9	15	1.1	0 0.0
Malpas 4	1,580	97.0	1,548	98.0	32	2.0	0 0.0
Malpas 5	1,577	97.3	1,557	98.7	20	1.3	0 0.0
Malpas	7,749	96.9	7,603	98.1	146	1.9	5 0.1
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)

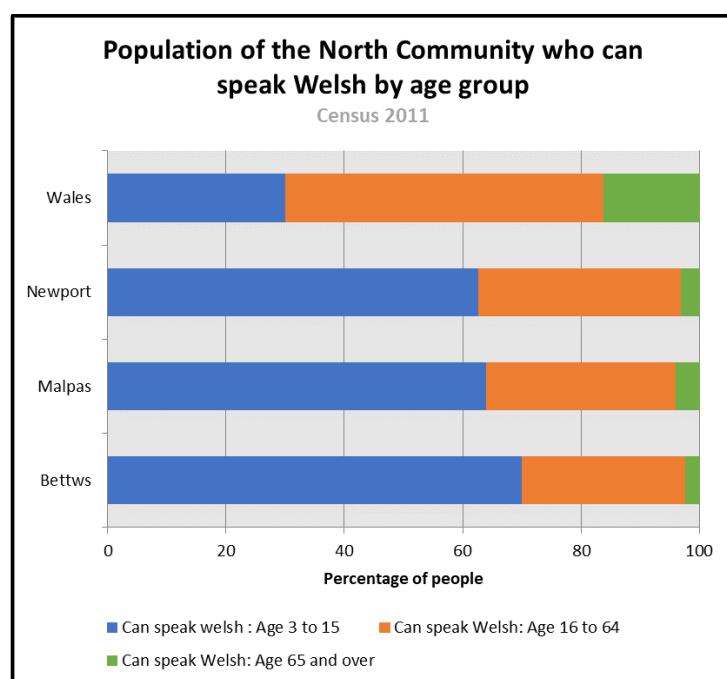
Who speaks Welsh in the community?

The most recent Census data in 2011⁵⁶ showed that for residents (aged 3 and over) within the North community who stated they can speak Welsh varied across each of its two wards ranging from Bettws (8.0%) to Malpas (8.5%), which compared to 9.3% for Newport and 19.0% for Wales.

There was also variation between the LSOA's within each of the wards ranging from 6.7% to 8.8% in Bettws; and 7.9% to 9.2% in Malpas.

Bettws and Malpas had a lower percentage of residents (aged 3 and over) who stated they can speak Welsh compared to the Newport average.

Welsh language skills of the community (aged 3 and over)								
Census 2011	Can speak Welsh		Can speak Welsh (Aged 3 to 15)		Can speak Welsh (Aged 16 to 64)		Can speak Welsh (Aged 65 and over)	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Bettws 1	82	6.7	67	81.7	15	18.3	0	0.0
Bettws 2	79	7.3	53	67.1	22	27.8	4	5.1
Bettws 3	113	8.6	83	73.5	27	23.9	3	2.7
Bettws 4	98	8.8	70	71.4	27	27.6	1	1.0
Bettws 5	101	7.7	60	59.4	36	35.6	5	5.0
Bettws 6	105	8.6	72	68.6	33	31.4	0	0.0
Bettws	578	8.0	405	70.1	160	27.7	13	2.2
Malpas 1	138	9.2	83	60.1	48	34.8	7	5.1
Malpas 2	137	8.1	97	70.8	34	24.8	6	4.4
Malpas 3	123	8.8	63	51.2	56	45.5	4	3.3
Malpas 4	134	8.5	96	71.6	36	26.9	2	1.5
Malpas 5	124	7.9	81	65.3	36	29.0	7	5.6
Malpas	656	8.5	420	64.0	210	32.0	26	4.0
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



Within the North community the age split for residents who can speak Welsh varied across each of its two wards. Bettws has the highest percentage of their population aged 3 to 15 who can speak Welsh (70.1%) followed by Malpas (64.0%). This compared to 62.8% for Newport and 30.0% for Wales.

Malpas had the highest percentage of the population aged 16 to 64 who can speak Welsh (32.0%), followed by Bettws (27.7%). This compared to 34.1% for Newport and 53.8% for Wales.

Malpas had the highest percentage of the population aged 65 and over who can speak Welsh (4.0%), followed by Bettws (2.2%). This compared to 3.1% for Newport and 16.2% for Wales.

⁵⁶ 2011 Census, Office for National Statistics (ONS)

Section 6: Environmental Well-being

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

What is the make-up of the environment?

WIMD 2019 – Physical Environment Domain

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Air Quality indicators

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

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

Green space indicators

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

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

The LSOA's of Malpas 3 and Malpas 1 ranked in the top 20% most deprived areas in Wales for the Physical Environment domain, while Bettws 4, Bettws 3 and Bettws 2 ranked in the top 40% most deprived. In comparison the LSOA of Bettws 5 ranked in the top 40% least deprived; and Malpas 2 ranked in the top 50% most deprived areas in Wales.

	WIMD Rank	Physical Environment
Bettws 1	47	826
Bettws 2	204	748
Bettws 3	77	695
Bettws 4	289	644
Bettws 5	169	1305
Bettws 6	644	968
Malpas 1	1710	346
Malpas 2	79	928
Malpas 3	1627	301
Malpas 4	1528	725
Malpas 5	1666	548

Key:



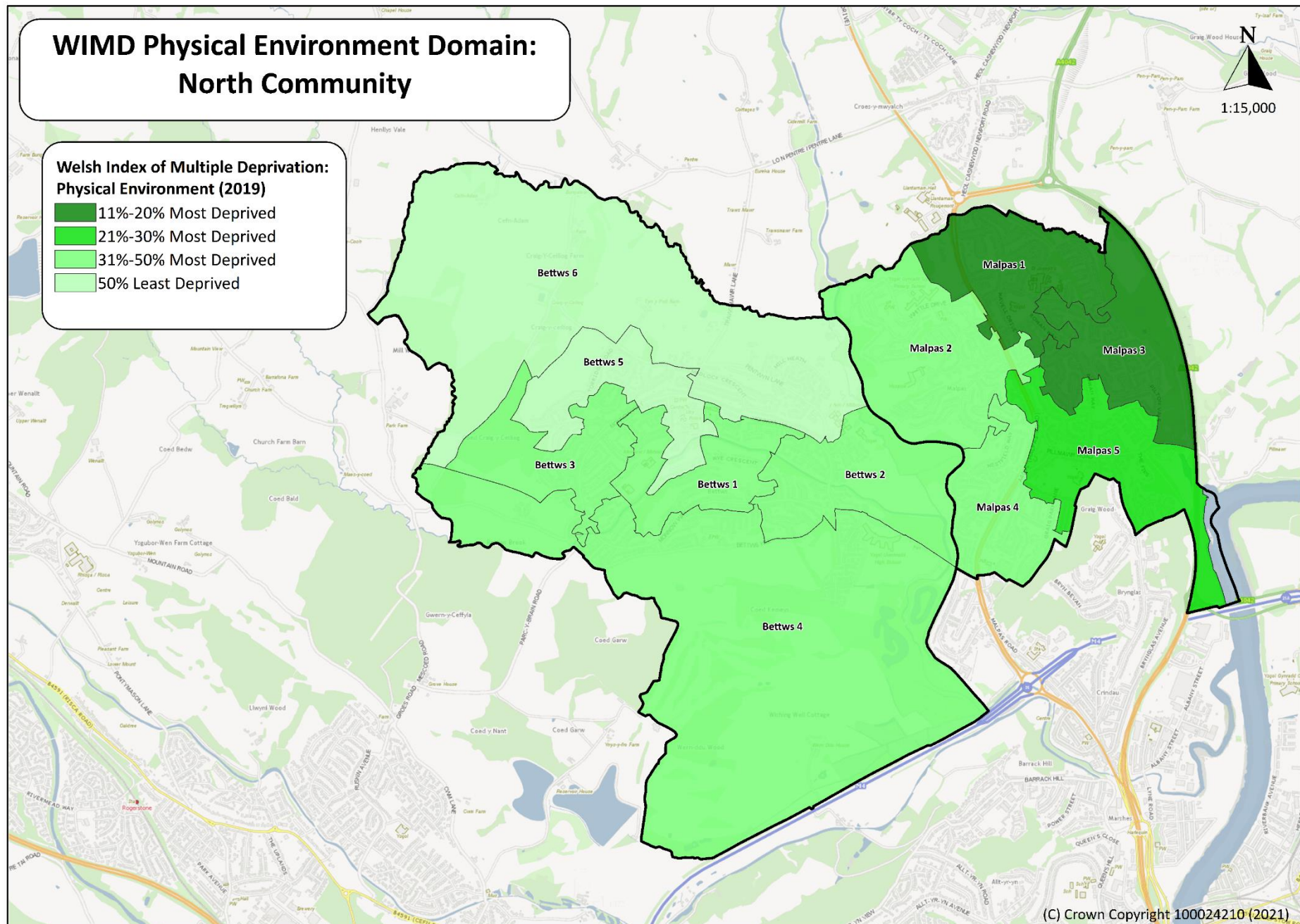
Overall WIMD Rank where Lower Super Output Area is ranked in top 10% most deprived in Wales

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 two wards of the North community area.











What is the landscape like?

Accessible Natural Greenspace

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

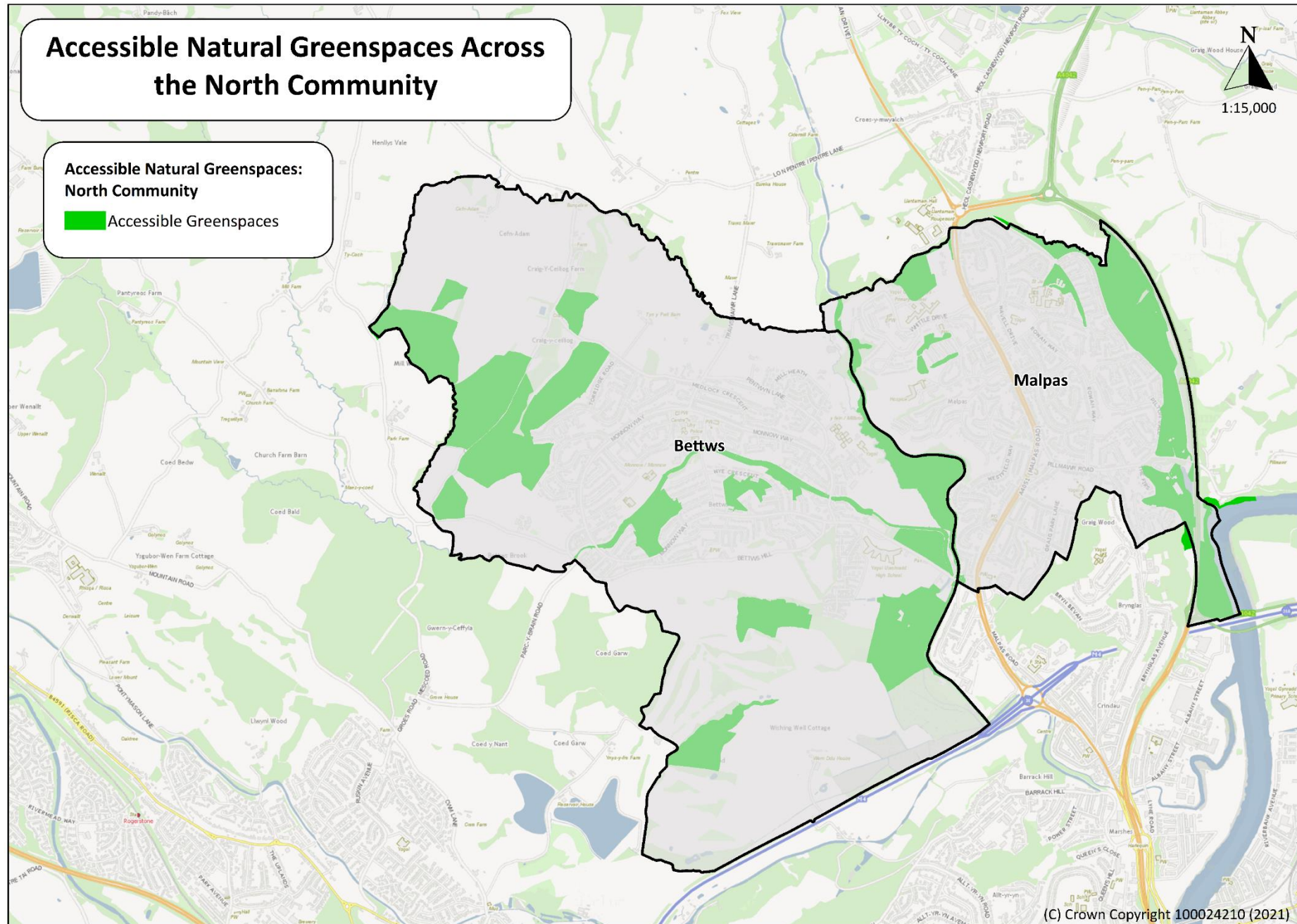
The benchmark standards have been applied to outdoor sport and play provision and used to help identify any areas of Newport lacking in provision on a ward-by-ward basis. A detailed breakdown and summary of formal, informal and equipped Open Space Provision for the two wards within the North community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

	Population 2011	Open Space Category	FIT Requirement (hectares)	Actual Provision (hectares)	Shortfall / Surplus
Bettws	7,606	Summary	18.25	27.24	8.99 
		Formal	12.17	16.57	4.40 
		Informal	4.18	10.55	6.37 
		Equipped	1.90	0.12	-1.78 
Malpas	7,997	Summary	19.20	22.04	2.84 
		Formal	12.80	4.98	-7.82 
		Informal	4.40	16.77	12.37 
		Equipped	2.00	0.29	-1.71 

Within the North community both of its two wards show an overall surplus in open space provision ranging from Bettws (8.99) to Malpas (2.84) when comparing FIT (Field in Trust) requirements and actual provision.

Bettws has a surplus in Formal and Informal Open Space provision and a shortfall in Equipped provision. While Malpas has a shortfall in Formal and Equipped Open Space provision and a surplus in Informal provision.

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



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

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

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


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

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

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

A number of changes to the city's AQMAs came into effect on the 1 July 2018, with Newport identifying 11 AQMAs, with none located within the North community area.

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

Key  AQMAs in the North Community

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

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

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

What is the risk of flooding?

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

The thematic image shows the latest flood risk⁶¹ across the North community area.

⁶¹ Natural Resources Wales Flood Risk Data

Flood Risk Across the North Community

Flood Risk

TAN 15 Defended Zones

 Sea Rivers Rivers and Sea


Rivers and Sea Rivers

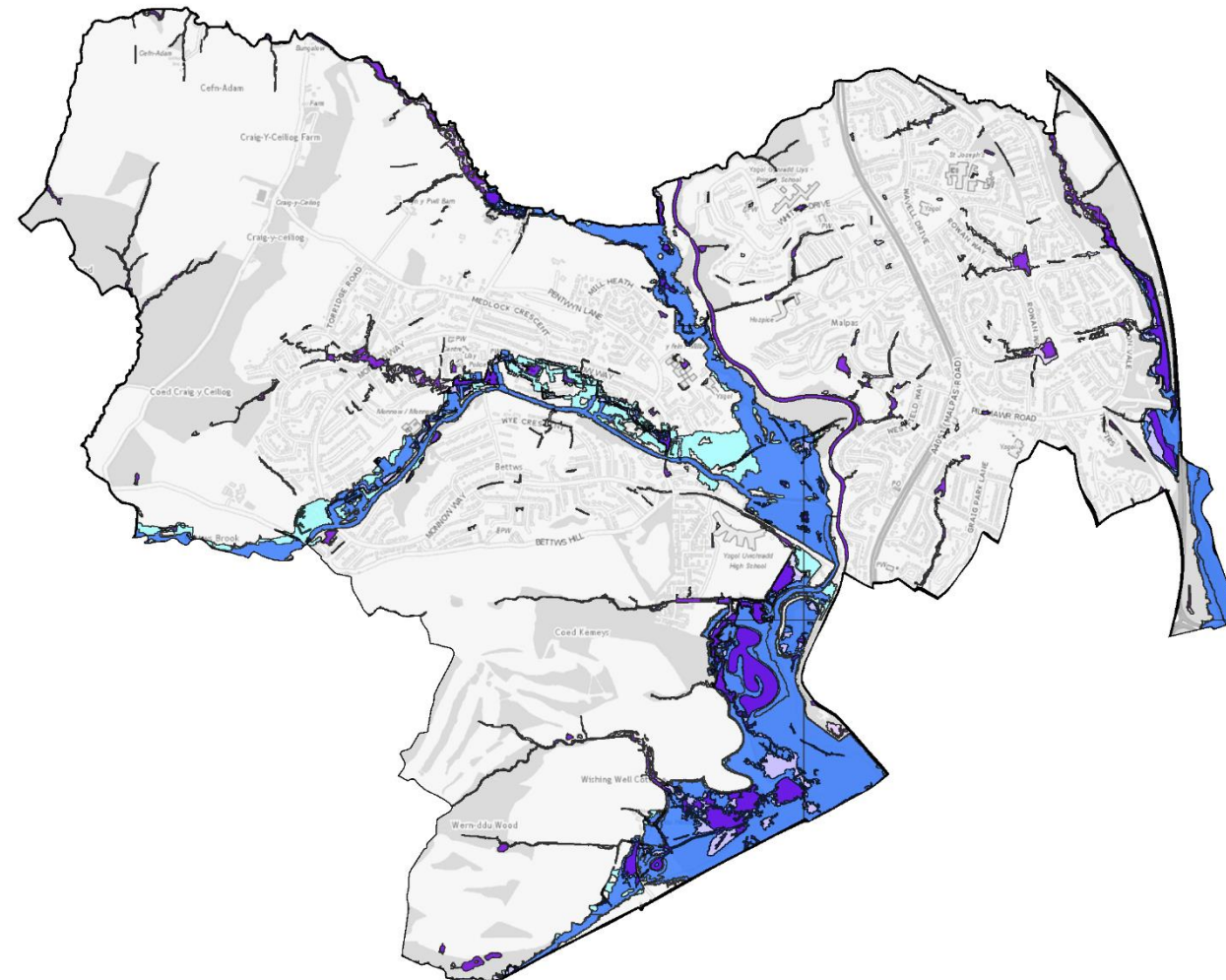
 Flood Zone 3

Flood Zone 2

Surface Water and Small Watercourses

 Flood Zone 2

 Flood Zone 3



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