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# IPSWICH CORE STRATEGY

## Census Data Trends Analysis

29/02/2016

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## Census Data Trends Analysis

29/02/2016

### Client

Ipswich Borough Council

### Consultant

WSP  
Unit 9, The Chase  
Hertford  
SG13 7NN  
UK

Tel: +44 19 9252 6000  
Fax: +44 19 9252 6001

[www.wspgroup.co.uk](http://www.wspgroup.co.uk)

### Registered Address

WSP UK Limited  
01383511  
WSP House, 70 Chancery Lane, London, WC2A 1AF

### WSP Contacts

Matthew Chilvers – Project Director

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# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 Foreword

- 1.1.1 This report has been prepared on behalf of Ipswich Borough Council to provide an analysis of population data for Ipswich to provide information for the Ipswich Core Strategy.
- 1.1.2 The census analysis shows that the population and number of households in Ipswich are growing at a faster rate than other local authorities in Suffolk, and that the population per household is decreasing at a slower rate than most other Suffolk districts. The census data show a large increase in working age population in Ipswich, while the number of people aged over 65 has remained almost static, in contrast to other local authorities in Suffolk.
- 1.1.3 The census data also show a higher rate of increase in rented accommodation in Ipswich than in any other Suffolk local authority with a fairly static level of owner occupied dwellings.
- 1.1.4 The origin-destination data show that the majority of Ipswich residents work in Ipswich or the adjacent local authority areas.

## 1.2 Report Structure

- 1.2.1 Section 2 describes the data and geographic boundaries used in this report
- 1.2.2 Section 3 describes the population of Ipswich with regards to numbers of people and households and car ownership levels.
- 1.2.3 Section 4 describes the census statistics relating to housing in Ipswich.
- 1.2.4 Section 5 describes the census statistics relating to working and workers in Ipswich.
- 1.2.5 Section 6 describes the commuting behaviour of people living and working in Ipswich.

## 2 Census Data and Geography

### 2.1 Description of Study Area

2.1.1 The study comprises Ipswich and its surrounds, including areas in the following local authority areas:

- Ipswich;
- Babergh;
- Mid Suffolk;
- Suffolk Coastal;
- Tendring.

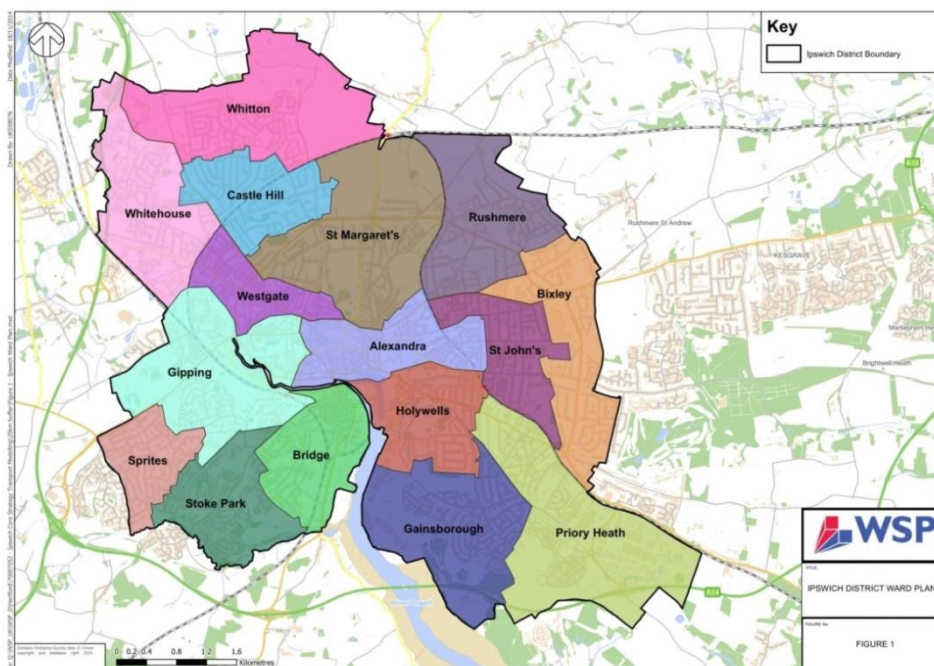
2.1.2 At local authority level, the demography of Ipswich has been compared with the other local authorities in Suffolk:

- Babergh;
- Forest Heath;
- Mid Suffolk;
- St Edmundsbury;
- Suffolk Coastal; and
- Waveney.

### 2.2 Geographic Boundaries

2.2.1 Between the 2001 and 2011 censuses, the geographic boundaries of some census areas have been redrawn to reflect changes in population. However, within the Ipswich local authority area, the 2001 and 2011 ward and Mid-Level Super Output Area (MSOA) boundaries have remained consistent, allowing for the direct comparison between census data from 2001 and 2011. Figure 1, below, shows the ward boundaries in Ipswich.

**Figure 1 Ipswich Ward Boundaries**





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2.2.2 The 2011 ward boundaries also correspond to the 2011 MSOA boundaries.

## 3 Population Statistics

### 3.1 Population

3.1.1 The 2011 census shows the population of Ipswich Local Authority as being 133,384 people with there being 57,298 households in the town. Table 3.1 summarises the change in population in Ipswich, and the other Suffolk local authorities, between 2001 and 2011.

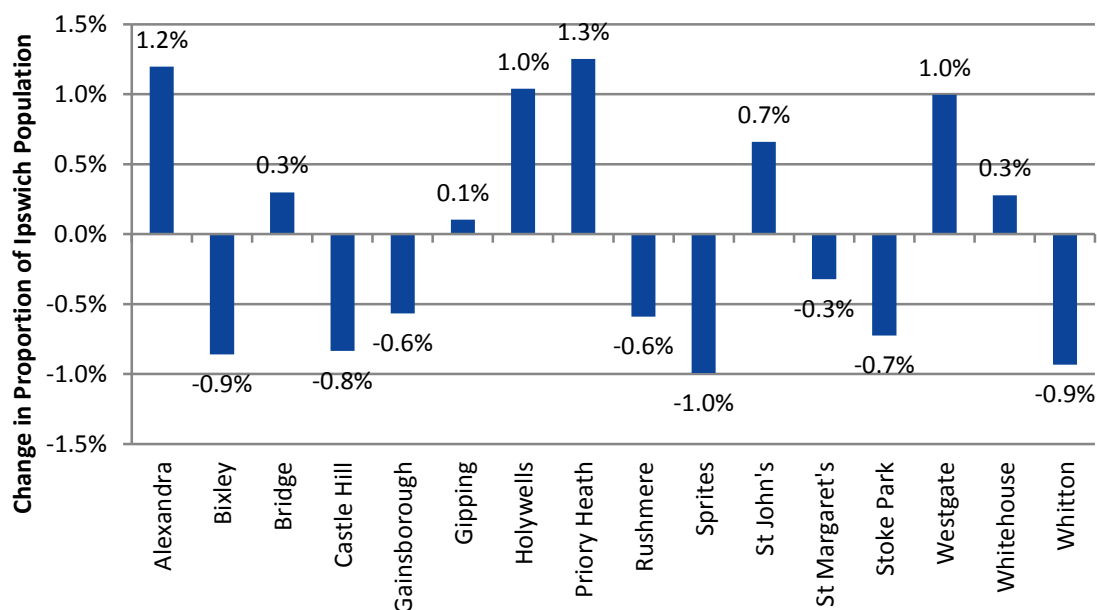
**Table 3.1 Population, 2001 and 2011 Censuses**

Local Authority	2001	2011	Net Change	% Change
Babergh	83,461	87,740	4,279	+5.1%
Forest Heath	55,510	59,748	4,238	+7.6%
Ipswich	117,069	133,384	16,315	+13.9%
Mid Suffolk	86,837	96,731	9,894	+11.4%
St Edmundsbury	98,193	111,008	12,815	+13.1%
Suffolk Coastal	115,141	124,298	9,157	+8.0%
Waveney	112,342	115,254	2,912	+2.6%
<b>Suffolk Total</b>	<b>668,553</b>	<b>728,163</b>	<b>+59,610</b>	<b>+8.9%</b>

3.1.2 Table 3.1 shows that Ipswich is the most populated local authority in Suffolk, and also experienced the greatest population growth between 2001 and 2011.

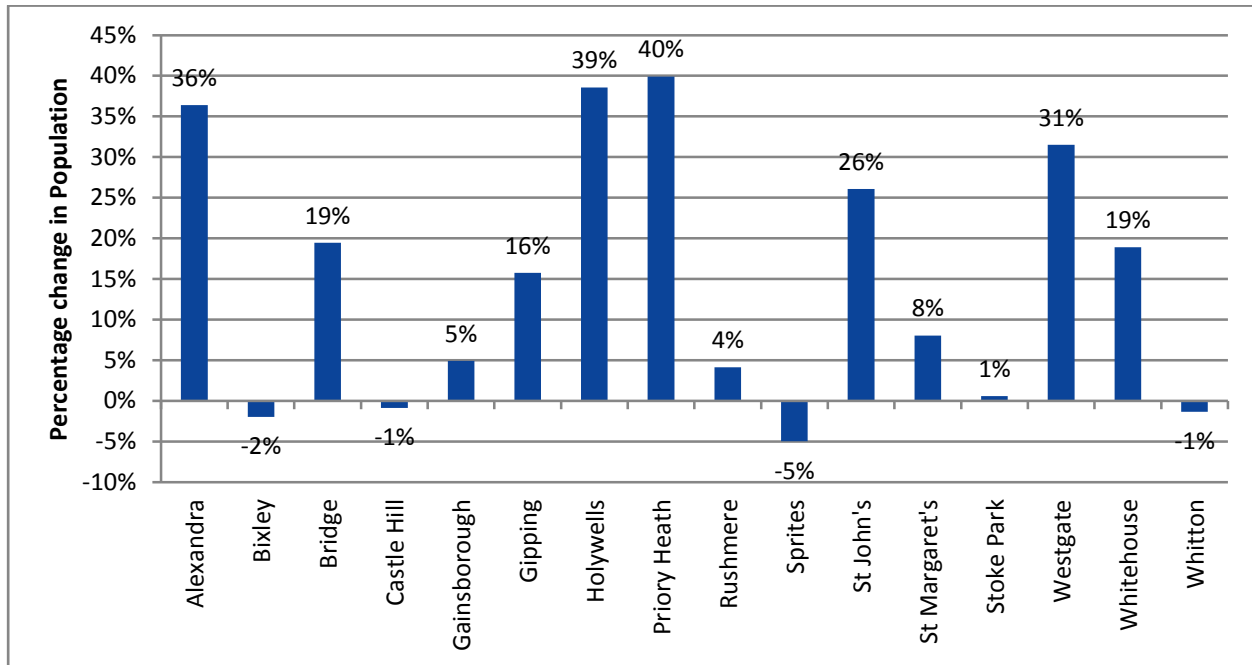
3.1.3 Chart 3.1 shows the change in the proportion of Ipswich's population by ward between 2001 and 2011, and shows that a greater proportion of the population of Ipswich is living in the wards adjacent to the town centre in 2011 than in 2001.

**Chart 3.1 Change in Proportion of Ipswich Population**



3.1.4 Chart 3.2 summarises the percentage change in population by ward in Ipswich between 2001 and 2011.

**Chart 3.2 Percentage Change in Population, Ipswich Wards 2001-2011**



3.1.5 Chart 3.1 shows that twelve out of the sixteen wards experienced an increase in population between 2001 and 2011. The greatest increases have taken place in Alexandra and Priory Heath, where the population increased by over 2500 people between 2001 and 2011. Four wards experienced a decrease in population between 2001 and 2011. The greatest decrease occurred in the Sprites ward, where the population fell by 348 between 2001 and 2011.

3.1.6 Figures P1 and P2 show the net and percentage change in population in the wards in Ipswich respectively between 2001 and 2011. It indicates that areas on a northwest to southeast axis through the town experienced an increase in population, with the areas to the southeast of the town centre showing the largest increase in population.

3.1.7 Table 3.2 shows the change in households in Ipswich and the surrounding local authorities between 2001 and 2011, indicating that all local authorities have experienced an increase in the number of households between 2001 and 2011.

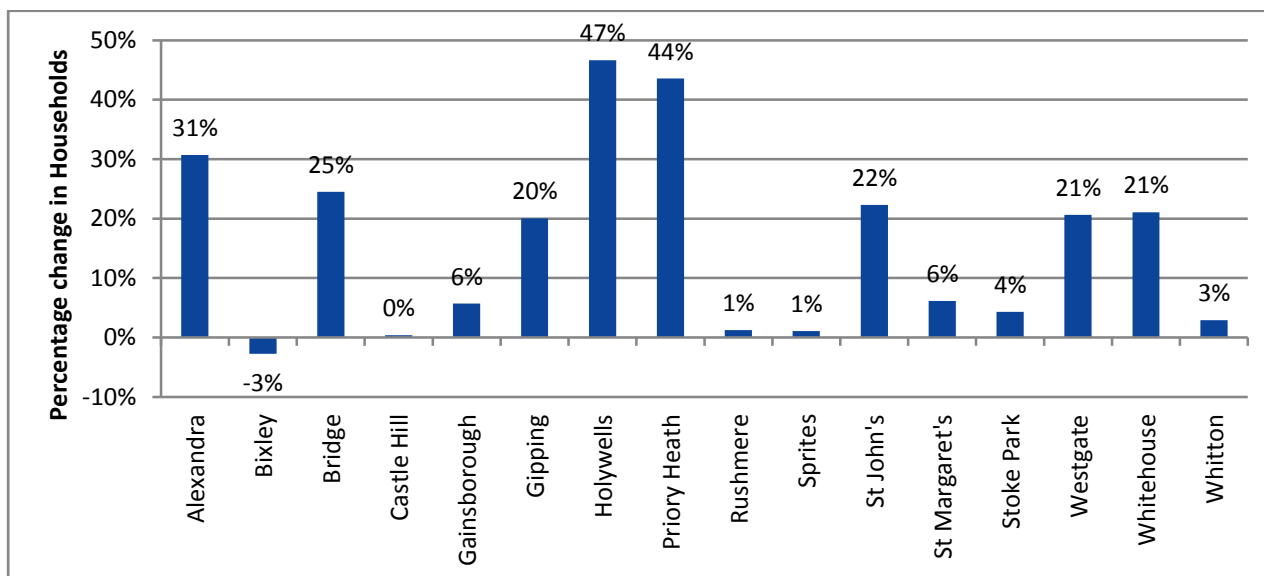
**Table 3.2 Households, 2001 and 2011 Censuses**

Local Authority	2001	2011	Net Change	% Change
Babergh	34,865	37,522	2,657	+7.6%
Forest Heath	23,018	25,376	2,358	+10.2%
Ipswich	49,869	57,298	7,429	+14.9%
Mid Suffolk	35,396	40,306	4,910	+13.9%
St Edmundsbury	40,560	45,802	5,242	+12.9%
Suffolk Coastal	49,025	53,558	4,533	+9.2%
Waveney	48,424	50,883	2,459	+5.1%
<b>Suffolk Total</b>	<b>281,157</b>	<b>310,745</b>	<b>29,588</b>	<b>+10.5%</b>

3.1.8 Table 3.2 shows that Ipswich experienced greater housing growth (numerically as well as a percentage) than any other local authority in Suffolk.

3.1.9 Chart 3.2 summarises the percentage change in the number of households by ward in Ipswich between 2001 and 2011.

**Chart 3.2 Percentage Change in Number of Households, Ipswich Wards 2001 – 2011**



3.1.10 Chart 3.2 indicates that fifteen out of the sixteen wards experienced a percentage increase in households between 2001 and 2011. Holywells ward displayed the greatest increase, with an additional 1136 households (a 47% increase) between 2001 and 2011. Bixley was the only ward to experience a fall in the number of households, which alongside the reduction in population in the ward indicates that this area is becoming less popular.

3.1.11 Figures H1 and H2 show the net and percentage change in households in the wards in Ipswich respectively and indicates that areas on a northwest to southeast axis through the town experienced an increase in the number of households, with the areas to the southeast of the town centre showing the largest increases. The change in number of households shows a similar pattern to the change in population.

3.1.12 Table 3.3 shows the change in population per household in Ipswich and the other Local Authorities in Suffolk between 2001 and 2011.

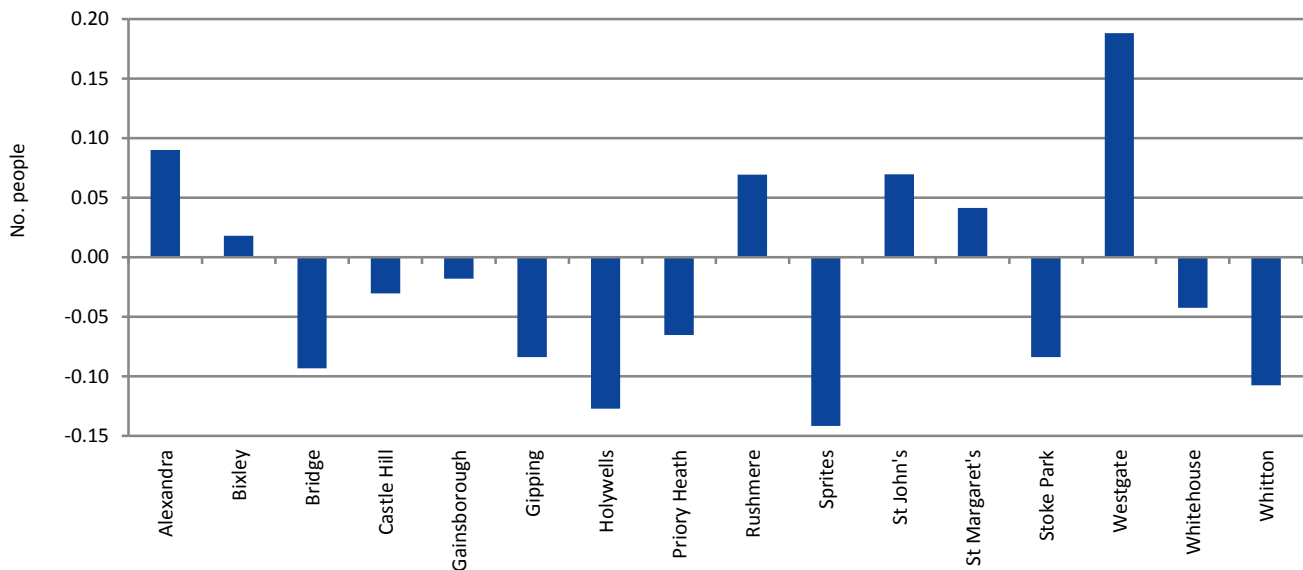
**Table 3.3 Population per Household, 2001 and 2011 Censuses**

Local Authority	2001	2011	Net Change	% Change
Babergh	2.39	2.34	-0.06	-2.3%
Forest Heath	2.41	2.35	-0.06	-2.4%
Ipswich	2.35	2.33	-0.02	-0.8%
Mid Suffolk	2.45	2.40	-0.05	-2.2%
St Edmundsbury	2.42	2.42	0.00	0.0%
Suffolk Coastal	2.35	2.32	-0.03	-1.2%
Waveney	2.32	2.27	-0.05	-2.4%

3.1.13 Table 3.3 shows that the population per household has fallen in all districts except for St Edmundsbury, where it remained static. The fall in population per households was lower in Ipswich than in other areas.

3.1.14 Chart 3.3 shows the change in population per household in the wards in Ipswich.

**Chart 3.3 Change in population per household, Ipswich wards 2001 – 2011**



3.1.15 Chart 3.3 indicates that six out of the sixteen wards in Ipswich experienced an increase in the population per household, whilst ten wards experienced a fall in population per household. Westgate ward experienced an increase of 0.19 people per household from 2001 to 2011. It is considered that this is has been a result of the increase in student population, which has more than doubled in the Westgate ward, and thus an increase in shared housing, increasing the population per household.

3.1.16 Whitton, Sprites and Holywells experienced the greatest decreases in population per household.

## 3.2 Age Breakdown

3.2.1 Table 3.4 shows the change in age breakdown in Ipswich and the other Local Authorities in Suffolk between 2001 and 2011.

**Table 3.4 Age Breakdown, 2001 and 2011 Censuses**

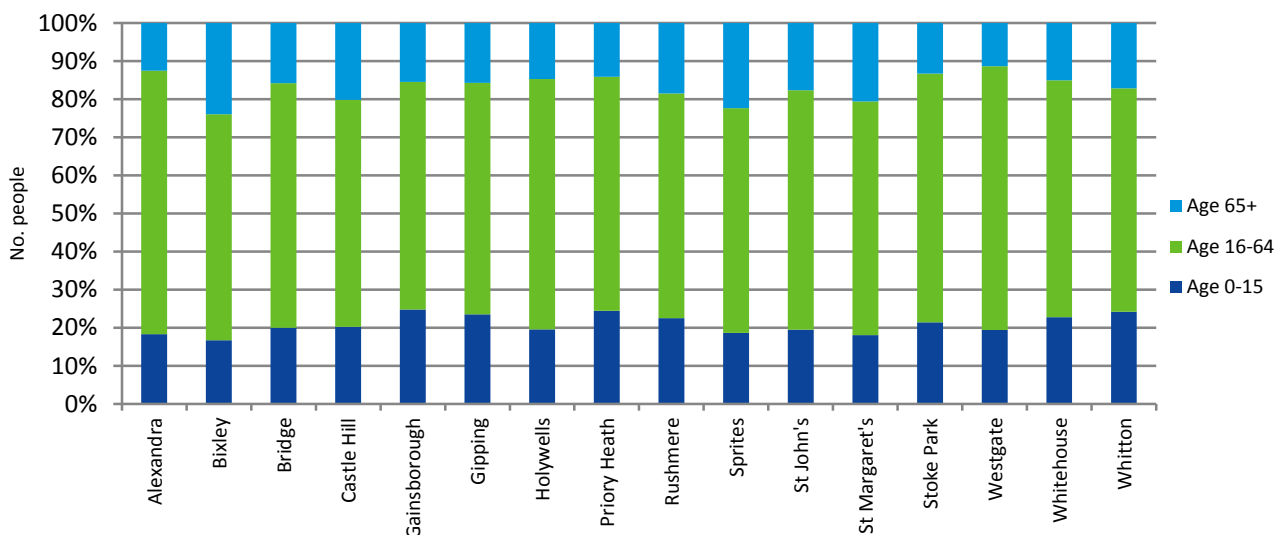
Local Authority	2001			2011		
	Age 0-15	Age 16-64	Age 65+	Age 0-15	Age 16-64	Age 65+
Babergh	16,260	51,873	15,328	15,919 (-2.1%)	53,065 (+2.2%)	18,756 (+22.4%)
Forest Heath	11,523	35,716	8,271	11,064 (-4.0%)	38,990 (+9.1%)	9,694 (+17.2%)
Ipswich	24,563	72,846	19,660	25,988 (+5.8%)	87,556 (+20.2%)	19,830 (+0.9%)
Mid Suffolk	17,150	54,437	15,250	17,824 (+3.9%)	59,436 (+9.2%)	19,471 (+27.7%)
St Edmundsbury	18,973	63,269	15,951	20,325 (+7.1%)	69,693 (+10.2%)	20,990 (+33.2%)
Suffolk Coastal	22,296	68,875	23,970	21,897 (-1.8%)	73,596 (+6.8%)	28,805 (+20.2%)
Waveney	21,773	66,328	24,241	19,885 (-8.6%)	67,876 (+2.3%)	27,493 (+13.4%)
<b>Suffolk Total</b>	<b>132,538</b>	<b>413,344</b>	<b>122,671</b>	<b>132,902 (+0.3%)</b>	<b>450,222 (+8.9%)</b>	<b>145,039 (+18.2%)</b>
	<b>668,553</b>			<b>728,163 (+8.9%)</b>		

3.2.2 Table 3.4 shows that all local authorities experienced an increase in population in the 16-64 age group, with Ipswich increasing by around 20.2% which is nearly double the next highest increase in St Edmundsbury (10.2%). This suggests that people of working age see Ipswich as an attractive location to live. In the 0-15 age group, Ipswich, Mid Suffolk, and St Edmundsbury were the only Local authorities to experience an increase in population, which indicates that families with school aged children are now tending to live in or close to the larger towns in Suffolk.

3.2.3 Perhaps most significantly, population data for people in the 65+ age group shows that all local authorities in Suffolk, except for Ipswich, experienced a large increase in people in this age group. The data shows that there was only a negligible increase in the number of people of retirement age living in Ipswich.

3.2.4 Chart 3.4 summarises the age composition by ward in Ipswich in 2001.

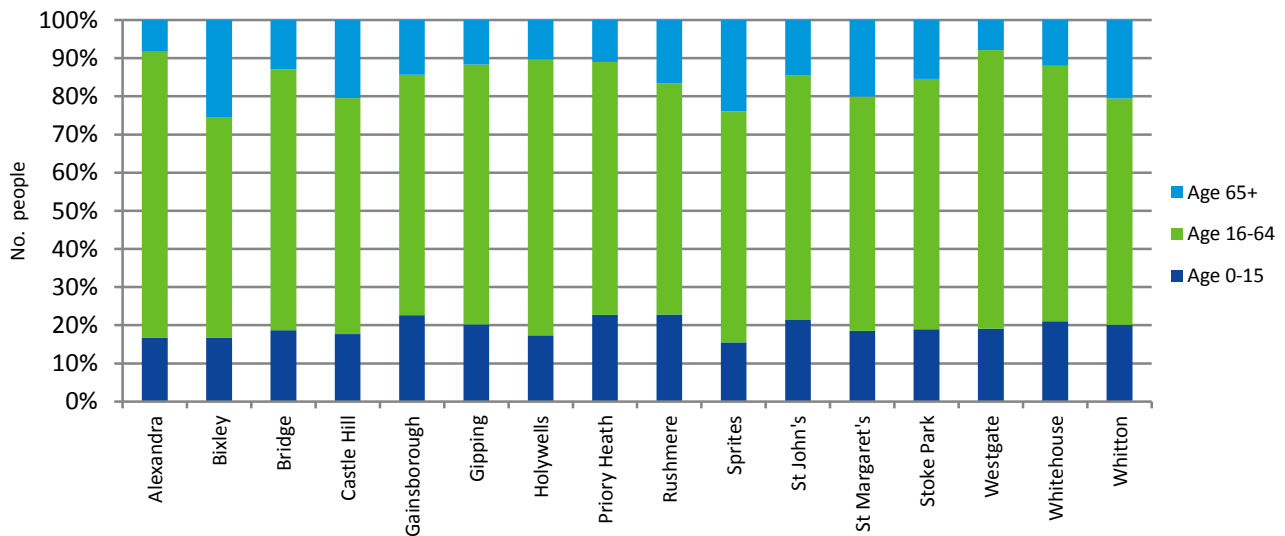
**Chart 3.4 Age Composition, Ipswich wards 2001**





3.2.5 Chart 3.5 summarises the age composition by ward in Ipswich in 2011.

**Chart 3.5 Age Composition, Ipswich wards 2011**



- 3.2.6 Charts 3.4 and 3.5 indicate that the wards of Alexandra, Holywells, Priory Heath, St John's and Westgate have all experienced an overall increase in population of more than 1800 people. The wards of Bixley, Castle Hill, Sprites and Whitton all experienced decreases in their overall populations. The greatest increases occurred in the 16-64 age category, where the population increased by over 2000 people in Alexandra, Priory Heath, and Westgate.
- 3.2.7 In both 2001 and 2011, Gainsborough had the highest proportion of children aged 0-15, although the only areas to show an increase in the proportion of residents in the age group were Rushmere, St John's and St Margaret's.
- 3.2.8 Between 2001 and 2011, Bixley, Castle Hill, Sprites, Stoke Park and Whitton all showed an increase in the proportion of residents over 65, with over a quarter of residents in the Bixley ward being in this age group.
- 3.2.9 Figure A1 shows the mean age of residents of each of the wards in Ipswich in 2001 and 2011, and indicates that younger people tend to live in the central areas of Ipswich and older people tend to live closer to the edge of the town, particularly to the north and east. Figure A1 indicates an overall ageing population within the Ipswich wards.
- 3.2.10 Figure A2 shows the % of the population aged <16 years in each ward in 2001 and 2011. It indicates that the proportion of the population aged < 16 years has decreased across all wards in Ipswich except Rushmere, St John's and St Margaret's. Figure A2 indicates that the greatest proportion of under 16s live to the southeast and east of Ipswich.
- 3.2.11 Figure A7 shows the number of individuals aged <16 in each ward in 2001 and 2011. It indicates that the wards with the greatest number of individuals aged <16 tend to be closer to the edge of town, particularly to the southeast and northwest. In 2001, Gainsborough had the greatest number of individuals aged <16 (2082), and Holywells had the lowest number of individuals aged <16 (1101). In 2011, Priory Heath had the greatest number of individuals aged <16 in 2011 (2040), whilst Sprites had the lowest number of individuals aged <16 in 2011 (1030).
- 3.2.12 Figure A3 shows the % of the population that are of working age (age 16-64) in each ward in 2001 and 2011, and indicates that the middle-aged population tend to live in the central areas of Ipswich.

Between 2001 and 2011, there has been an increase in individuals aged 16-64 living in the central wards of Ipswich.

- 3.2.13 Figure A8 shows the number of individuals that are of a working age (age 16-64) in each ward in 2001 and 2011. It indicates that the greatest number of individuals age 16-64 tend to live towards the centre of town. In 2001, Westgate had the greatest number of individuals of working age (5235), whilst Alexandra had the greatest number of individuals of working age in 2011 (7278). In 2001, Holywells had the lowest number of individuals of working age (3699), whilst Sprites had the lowest number of individuals of working age in 2011 (4039).
- 3.2.14 Figure A4 shows the % of the population aged >65 years in each ward in 2001 and 2011. It indicates that the older population tend to live closer to the edge of town, particularly to the north and east.
- 3.2.15 Figure A9 shows the number of individuals aged >65 in each ward in 2001 and 2011. It indicates that the wards with lowest number of individuals aged >65 tend to be in the centre of town, in particular the wards of Alexandra, Westgate and Holywells. In 2001, Bixley had the greatest number of individuals aged >65 (1724), and the lowest number of individuals aged >65 (829) was found in Holywells. In 2011, Bixley continued to have the greatest number of individuals aged >65 (1796), and the lowest number of individuals aged >65 (787) was found in Westgate.
- 3.2.16 Figure A5 shows the number of primary school aged children in each ward, and the locations of the primary schools across Ipswich. Figure A5 indicates that there has been a decrease in primary school aged children in the majority of wards from 2001 to 2011. The wards of Alexandra and St John's are the only wards to experience an increase from 2001 to 2011. Figure A5 shows that the primary schools are well-distributed across Ipswich, and generally show that where there is a higher number of primary school aged children, the number of primary schools is higher.
- 3.2.17 Figure A6 shows the number of secondary school aged children in each ward, and the locations of the secondary schools across Ipswich. Figure A6 indicates that the majority of wards have experienced an increase in the number of secondary school aged children. The number of secondary school aged children is at its lowest in central Ipswich, where there are no secondary schools.

### 3.3 Car Ownership

3.3.1 The car ownership levels within the Suffolk Local Authorities are as summarised in Table 3.5 below.

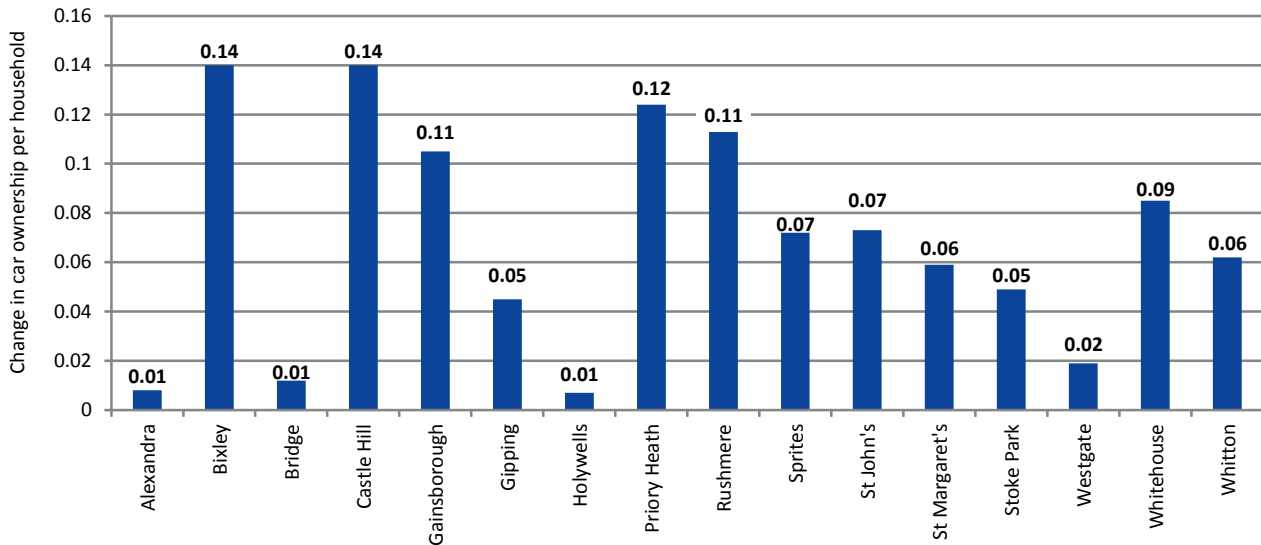
**Table 3.5 Car Ownership per Household, 2001 and 2011 Censuses**

Local Authority	2001	2011	Net Change	% Change
Babergh	1.40	1.49	0.08	+5.9%
Forest Heath	1.30	1.34	0.05	+3.7%
Ipswich	1.00	1.06	0.06	+5.9%
Mid Suffolk	1.47	1.59	0.11	+7.7%
St Edmundsbury	1.33	1.38	0.05	+3.9%
Suffolk Coastal	1.33	1.45	0.12	+8.8%
Waveney	1.08	1.20	0.12	+10.8%

3.3.2 Table 3.5 shows that car ownership rates in Ipswich are significantly below the Suffolk average, suggesting that residents in Ipswich have a greater choice of modes of travel than in the more rural districts of Suffolk.

3.3.3 Chart 3.6 summarises the net change in car ownership per household between 2001 and 2011.

**Chart 3.6 Car Ownership per Household, Ipswich Wards 2001 – 2011**



3.3.4 Chart 3.6 shows that all sixteen wards in Ipswich experienced an increase in car ownership between 2001 and 2011. In the wards of Bixley and Castle Hill, car ownership increased by 0.14 cars per household between 2001 and 2011. In the wards of Alexandra, Bridge and Holywells, car ownership barely changed between 2001 and 2011.

3.3.5 Figure C1 shows the percentage change in car ownership per household between 2001 and 2011, and indicates that car ownership per household has increased in all Ipswich wards. The greatest increase in car ownership per household has taken place on the edge of Ipswich, with the smallest increase seen in central Ipswich. Figure C2 shows the number of cars per households in each of the wards in Ipswich in 2001 and 2011. It indicates that the number of cars per household has increased marginally across all wards in Ipswich.

3.3.6 Figure C3 shows the percentage of households, and Figure C4 shows the number of households with no car in the wards in Ipswich in 2001 and 2011. Figure C3 shows that the over a third of households in the central areas of Ipswich do not have access to a car. The proportion of households with no car is falling in the areas outside the town centre. Figure C4 shows that in 2001, Westgate had the greatest number of households with no car (1420), whilst Castle Hill had the fewest number of households with no car (543). In 2011, Alexandra had the greatest number of households with no car (1719), and Bixley had the lowest number of households with no car (473). The proximity of the central wards to Ipswich town centre, and the railway station, is likely to allow residents to make a choice as to whether they need to own a car, especially when other modes are available.

# 4 Housing

## 4.1 Occupied Household Spaces

4.1.1 The number of vacant household spaces within the Suffolk Local Authorities is summarised in Table 4.1 below.

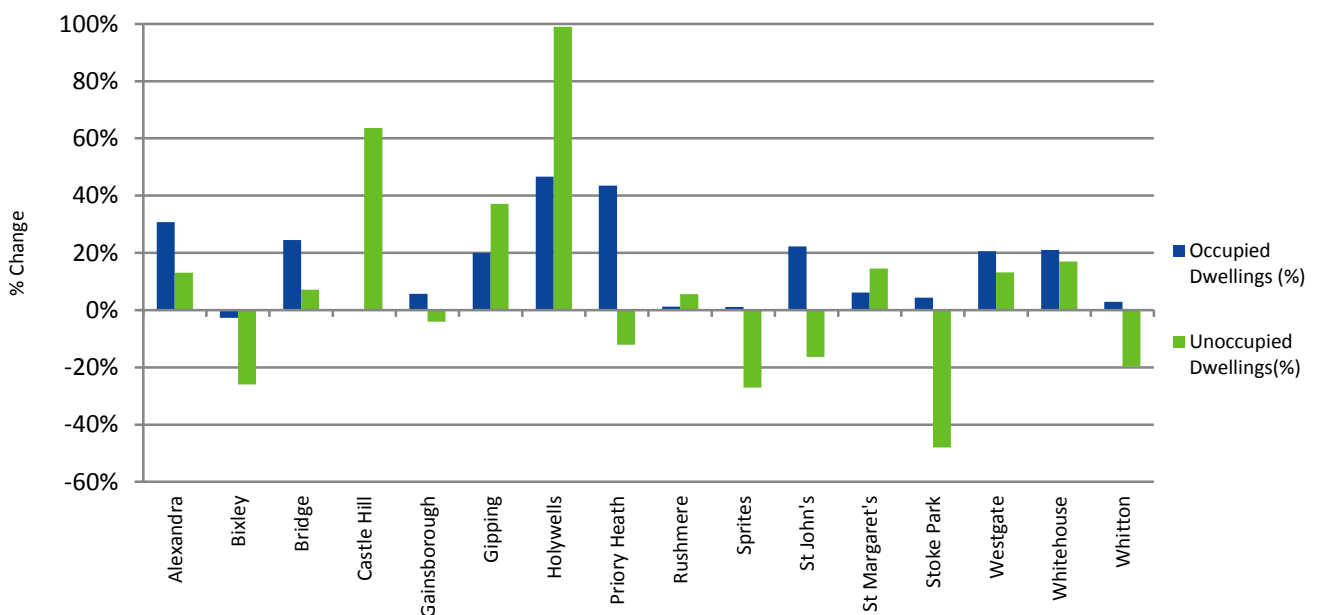
**Table 4.1 Vacant Household Spaces, 2001 and 2011 Censuses**

Local Authority	2001	2011	2001 % Vacant	2011 % Vacant
Babergh	1,207	1,504	3.3%	3.9%
Forest Heath	1,354	2,185	5.6%	7.9%
Ipswich	2,055	2,150	4.0%	3.6%
Mid Suffolk	1,367	1,623	3.7%	3.9%
St Edmundsbury	1,640	1,386	3.9%	2.9%
Suffolk Coastal	3,672	4,827	7.0%	8.3%
Waveney	3,182	3,745	6.2%	6.9%
<b>Suffolk Total</b>	<b>14,477</b>	<b>17,420</b>	<b>4.8%</b>	<b>5.3%</b>

4.1.2 Table 4.1 shows that the number of unoccupied dwellings increased in all local authorities other than St Edmundsbury. The census data shows that although the number of unoccupied household spaces in Ipswich slightly increased between 2001 and 2011, the percentage of unoccupied household spaces slightly reduced.

4.1.3 Chart 4.1 summarises the percentage change in occupied and unoccupied dwellings in the Ipswich wards between 2001 and 2011.

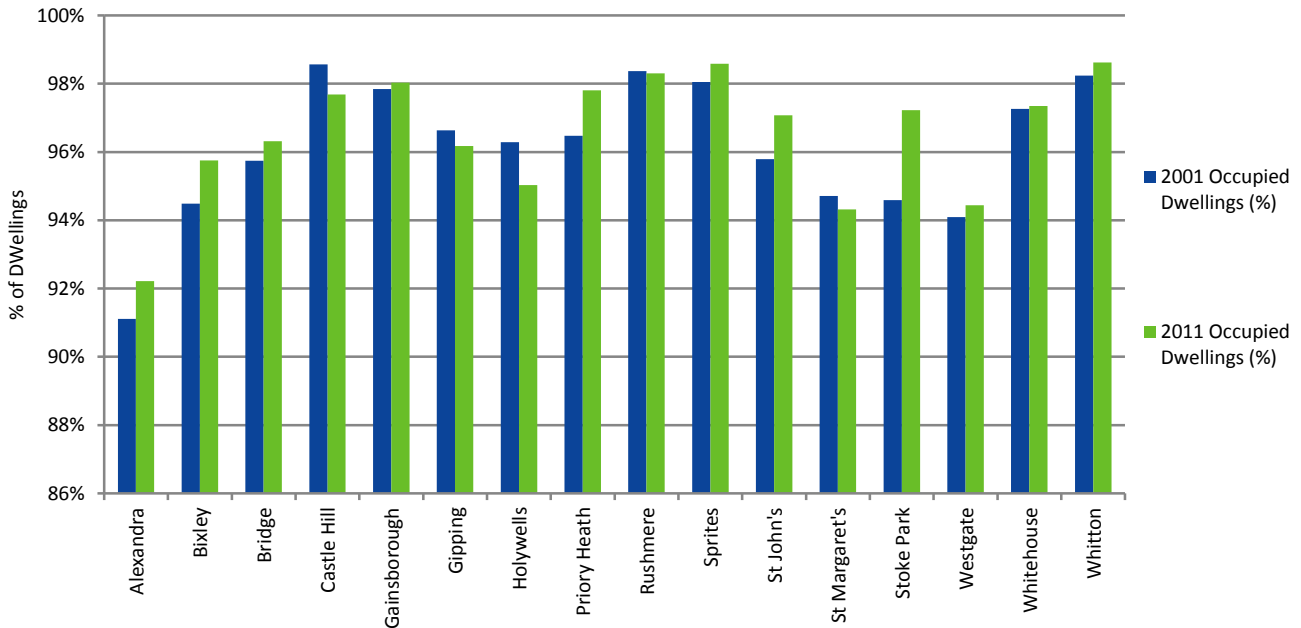
**Chart 4.1 % Change in Occupied/ Vacant Dwellings, Ipswich wards 2001 – 2011**



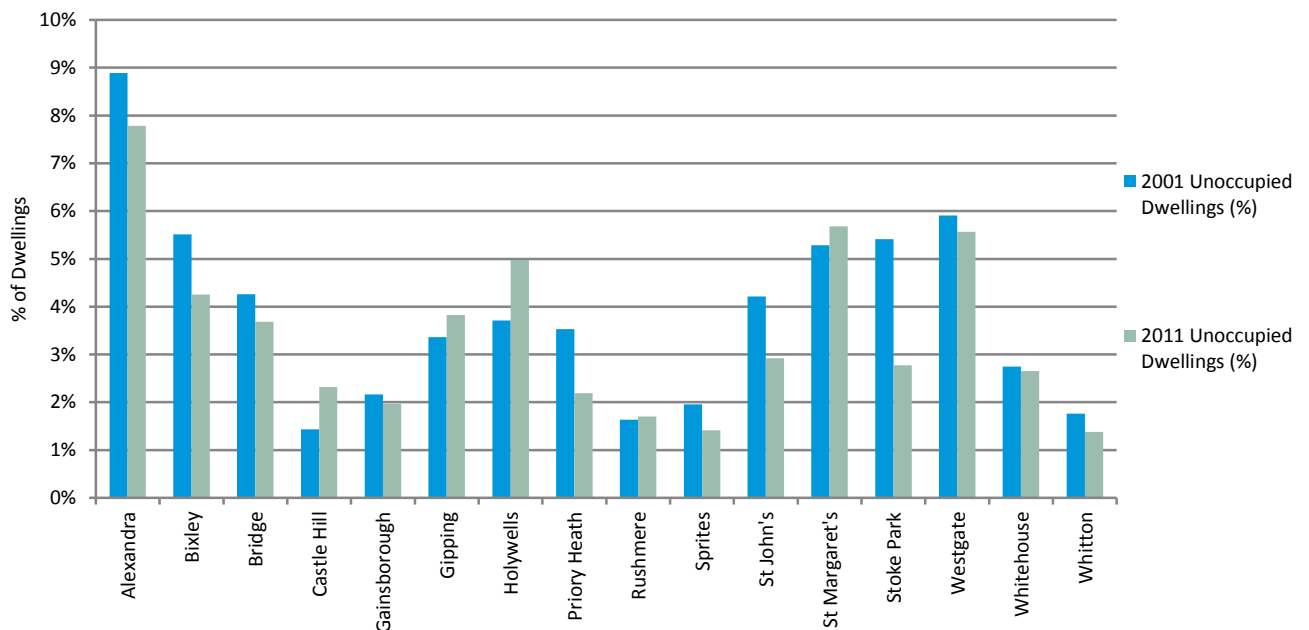
4.1.4 Although district wide the number of unoccupied households reduced in Ipswich, nine of the sixteen wards experienced an increase in the number of unoccupied households. Notably, between 2001 and 2011, the number of unoccupied households almost doubled in the Holywells ward (94 to 187). The highest number of unoccupied households in 2011 was in the Alexandra ward (338).

4.1.5 Charts 4.2 and 4.3 show the proportion of occupied and unoccupied households in the wards in Ipswich in 2001 and 2011 respectively.

**Chart 4.2** % Occupied Dwellings, Ipswich wards 2001 – 2011



**Chart 4.3** % Vacant Dwellings, Ipswich Wards 2001-2011



4.1.6 The ward with the greatest proportion of unoccupied households was Alexandra (9% in 2001, 8% in 2011). Figure H3 shows the proportion of unoccupied households in each ward in 2001 and 2011, and indicates that the proportion of unoccupied households reduced in most areas of Ipswich.

4.1.7 Figure H11 shows the number of unoccupied households in each ward in 2001 and 2011, and indicates that in 2001, the ward with the greatest number of unoccupied households was Alexandra (336), and the ward with the lowest number of unoccupied households was Castle Hill (44). In 2011, Alexandra continued to be the ward with the greatest number of unoccupied households (380), and the ward with the lowest number of unoccupied households was Sprites (43).

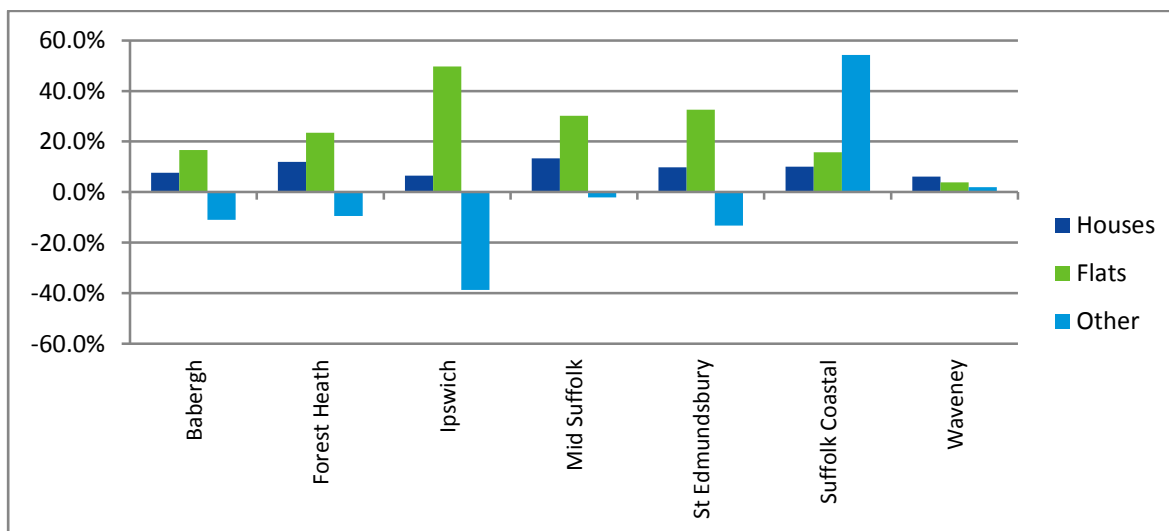
## 4.2 Dwelling Types

4.2.1 Figure H4 shows the percentage of flats in the wards in Ipswich in 2001 and 2011 and Figure H5 shows the percentage of houses.

4.2.2 Figure H12 shows the number of flats in each ward in 2001 and 2011, and Figure H13 shows the number of houses. Figure H12 shows that in 2001, Alexandra had the greatest number of flats (1271), whilst Castle Hill had the lowest number of flats (151). In 2011, Alexandra continued to have the greatest number of flats (2217), and Castle Hill continued to have the lowest number of flats (177). Figure H13 shows that in 2001, Gainsborough had the greatest number of houses (3157), whilst Stoke Park had the lowest number of houses (2187). In 2011, Gainsborough continued to have the greatest number of houses (3275), And Stoke Park continued to have the lowest number of houses (2224).

4.2.3 Chart 4.4 shows the percentage change in the number of houses and flats in Ipswich and the surrounding local authorities in 2001 and 2011.

**Chart 4.4 Percentage Change in number of dwellings by Type, Suffolk Local Authorities 2001 – 2011**



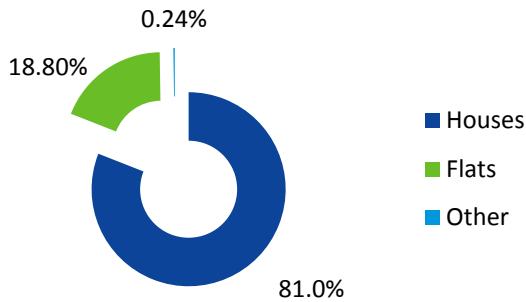
4.2.4 Chart 4.4 shows that unlike the other local authority areas in Suffolk, the majority of the housing increase in Ipswich was as flats, with nearly 5,000 additional flats between 2001 and 2011, therefore it is surprising that the population per household has not declined more than has been observed.

4.2.5 Chart 4.5 shows the proportion of the dwellings in Ipswich that were houses or flats in 2001 and 2011.

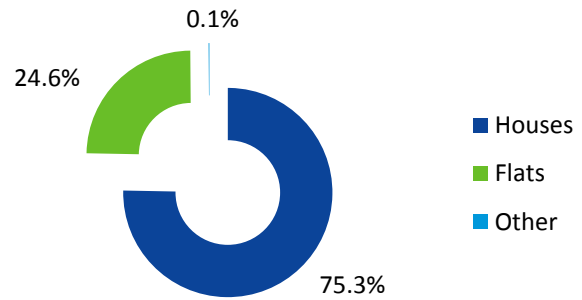


**Chart 4.5 Proportion of dwellings by type in Ipswich**

**2001 Census**



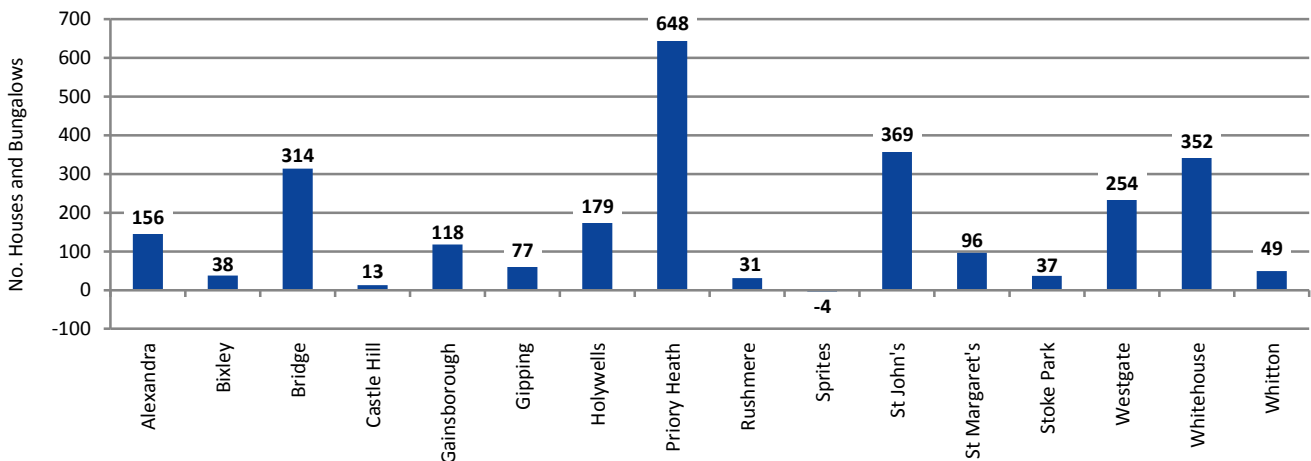
**2011 Census**



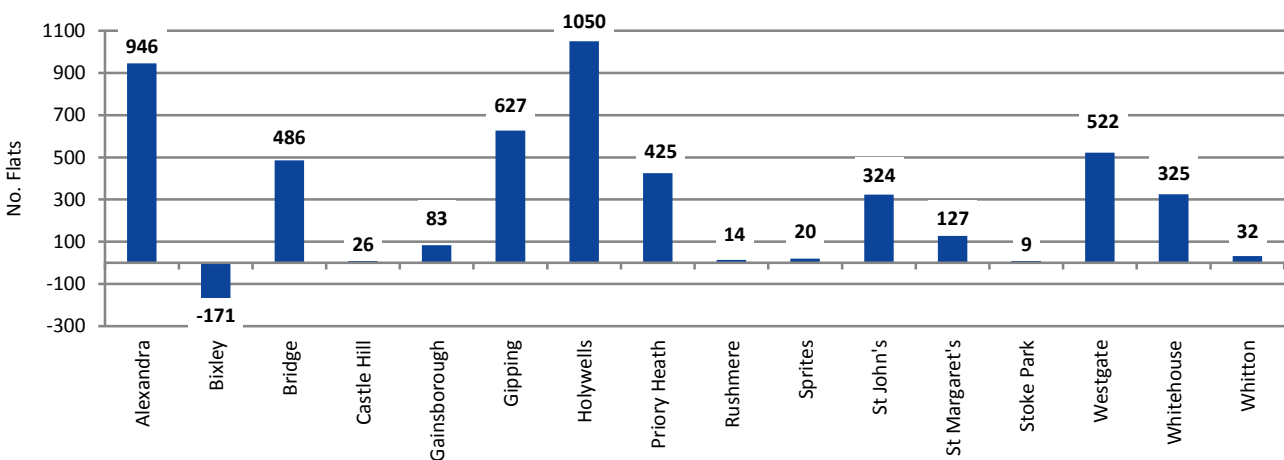
4.2.6 The census data shows that nearly two thirds of the additional dwellings in Ipswich in 2011 were flats. The proportion of flats in Ipswich increased from 18.8% in 2001 to 24.6% in 2011.

4.2.7 Charts 4.6 and 4.7 below shows the net change in houses / bungalows and flats respectively, between 2001 and 2011 in the Ipswich wards.

**Chart 4.6 Net Change in Houses / Bungalows, Ipswich Wards 2001 – 2011**



**Chart 4.7 Net Change in Flats, Ipswich Wards 2001 – 2011**



4.2.8 Chart 4.7 shows that all wards except Sprites experienced an increase in the number of houses between 2001 and 2011. Priory Heath, which is located on the southeast fringe of Ipswich, experienced the greatest increase, with 648 additional houses / bungalows.

4.2.9 Chart 4.8 shows that the areas with the greatest increase in the proportion of flats (Alexandra and Holywells) are the wards in that cover Ipswich town centre. Bixley was the only Ipswich ward where the number of flats reduced between 2001 and 2011.

## 4.3 Household Composition

4.3.1 Table 4.2 summarises the change in single person households in Ipswich and the surrounding Local Authorities between 2001 and 2011.

**Table 4.2 Single Person Households**

Local Authority	2001	2011	Net Change	% Change
Babergh	11,013	12,476	+1,463	+13.3%
Forest Heath	7,817	8,776	+959	+12.3%
Ipswich	19,446	22,836	+3,390	+17.4%
Mid Suffolk	10,121	12,221	+2,100	+20.7%
St Edmundsbury	12,775	14,785	+2,010	+15.7%
Suffolk Coastal	16,307	18,311	+2,004	+12.3%
Waveney	17,234	18,917	+1,683	+9.8%
<b>Suffolk Total</b>	<b>94,713</b>	<b>108,322</b>	<b>+13,609</b>	<b>+14.4%</b>

4.3.2 Table 4.2 shows that all local authorities in Suffolk have experienced an increase in the number of single person households between 2001 and 2011. Ipswich has experienced the greatest net change in single person households, and the second greatest percentage change of 17.4%. Mid Suffolk experienced a 20.7% increase in single person households. Of these single person households, in the majority of local authority areas single pensioner household account for about 40% of the total. In Ipswich, only 30% of the single person households are occupied by pensioners.

4.3.3 Table 4.3 summarises the change in 2+ person households in Ipswich and the surrounding Local Authorities between 2001 and 2011.

**Table 4.3** 2+ Person Households

Local Authority	2001	2011	Net Change	% Change
Babergh	23,852	25,046	+1,194	+5.0%
Forest Heath	15,201	16,600	+1,399	+9.2%
Ipswich	30,423	34,462	+4,039	+13.3%
Mid Suffolk	25,275	28,085	+2,810	+11.1%
St Edmundsbury	27,785	31,017	+3,232	+11.6%
Suffolk Coastal	32,718	35,247	+2,529	+7.7%
Waveney	31,190	31,966	+776	+2.5%
<b>Suffolk Total</b>	<b>186,444</b>	<b>202,423</b>	<b>15,979</b>	<b>+8.6%</b>

4.3.4 Table 4.3 shows that Ipswich experienced both the greatest net change, and percentage change in the number of 2+ person households. The rate of increase in 2+ person households is slower than the rate of increase of single occupant households, which leads to falling household sizes.

4.3.5 Table 4.4 summarises the proportions of household types in Ipswich in 2001 and 2011

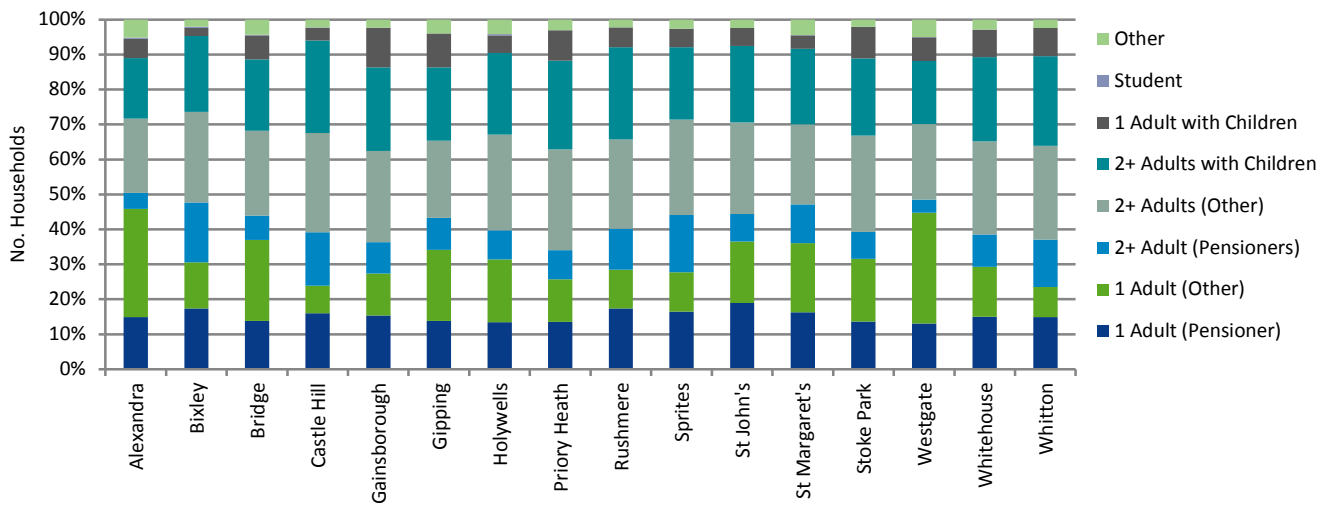
**Table 4.4** Household Types by Proportion

Household Type	2001 Proportion	2011 Proportion	Net Change
1 Adult Pensioner	15.3%	11.8%	-3.5%
1 Adult	17.2%	20.5%	+3.3%
2+ Pensioners	9.9%	7.3%	-2.6%
2+ Adults, no children	25.4%	26.8%	+1.4%
2+ Adults, with children	22.4%	21.8%	-0.6%
Lone Parent	6.6%	7.6%	+1.0%
Student	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%
Other	3.2%	4.1%	+0.9%

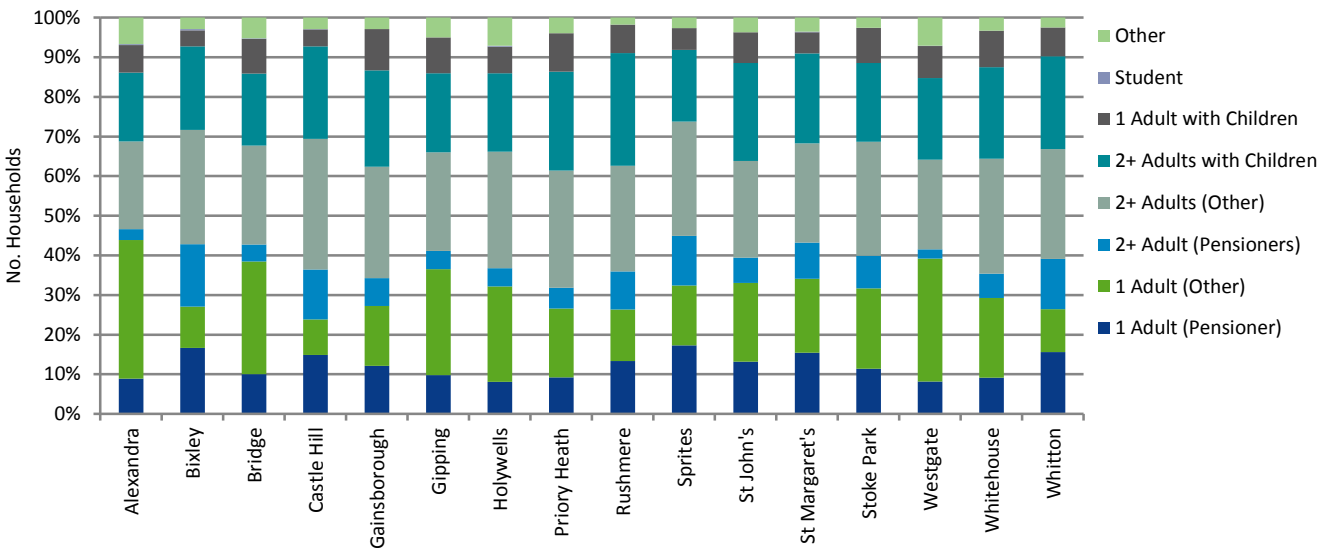
4.3.6 Table 4.4 shows that between 2001 and 2011, the proportion of 1 adult pensioner, 2+ pensioner and 2+ adults with no children households decreased, whilst the proportions of all other household types either remained the same or increased.

4.3.7 Charts 4.8 and 4.9 show the household types by proportion for each Ipswich ward for 2001 and 2011 respectively.

**Chart 4.8 Household Types by Proportion, Ipswich Wards 2001**



**Chart 4.9 Household Types by Proportion, Ipswich Wards 2011**



4.3.8 Charts 4.9 and 4.10 show that between 2001 and 2011, the number of 1 Adult (Pensioner) households has decreased in all wards except for Sprites, St Margaret’s and Whitton. Alexandra, Rushmere, Westgate and Whitehouse all experienced a decrease in 1 Adult (Pensioner) households of 100 or more.

4.3.9 The number 1 Adult (Other) households increased between 2001 and 2011 in all wards except for Bixley. The central wards of Alexandra and Holywells experienced the greatest increase in 1 Adult (Other) households, which is likely to be associated with the increase in the number of flats in both wards.

4.3.10 The number of 2+ Adult (Pensioners) households decreased between 2001 and 2011 in all wards except for Stoke Park where the number of households increased by 27. Gipping and Sprites wards experienced the greatest decrease in 2+ Adult (Pensioners) households.

- 4.3.11 The number of 2+ Adult (Other) households increased in all wards between 2001 and 2011. The greatest increases occurred in Holywells and Gipping.
- 4.3.12 Figures H6 and H7 show the percentage of 1 Adult (Pensioner) and 1 Adult (Other) households respectively in the wards in Ipswich in 2001 and 2011, and indicate that the proportion of single pensioner households is falling in the wards in Ipswich, while the proportion of single adult households is increasing, particularly in the wards adjacent to Ipswich town centre. This corresponds well with the areas where the greatest increase in flatted accommodation has taken place.
- 4.3.13 Figures H14 and H15 show the number of 1 Adult (Pensioner) and 1 Adult (Other) households respectively in each ward in 2001 and 2011. Figure H14 shows that in 2001, the greatest number of 1 Adult (Pensioner) households were in St John's (606), and the lowest in Holywells (328). Figure H15 shows that in 2001, the greatest number of 1 Adult (Other) households were in Alexandra (1569), and the lowest in Castle Hill (271).

## 4.4 Tenure

- 4.4.1 Table 4.5 compares the proportions of owner occupied and rented accommodation in local authorities in Suffolk.

**Table 4.5 Tenure of dwellings, Suffolk Local Authorities (2001 – 2011)**

	2001 Census		2011 Census	
	In Own Home	Rented	In Own Home	Rented
Babergh	26,525	8,338	27,159 (+2.4%)	10,363 (+24.3%)
Forest Heath	14,198	8,820	14,528 (+2.3%)	10,848 (+23.0%)
Ipswich	32,438	17,431	32,835 (+1.2%)	24,463 (+40.3%)
Mid Suffolk	27,219	8,177	30,605 (+12.4%)	9,701 (+18.6%)
St Edmundsbury	28,735	11,825	31,002 (+7.9%)	14,800 (+25.2%)
Suffolk Coastal	36,721	12,304	39,427 (+7.4%)	14,131 (+14.8%)
Waveney	35,058	13,366	35,505 (+1.3%)	15,378 (+15.1%)
Total	200,894	80,261	211,061 (+5.1%)	99,684 (+24.2%)

- 4.4.2 Table 4.5 shows that the number of rented homes in all parts of Suffolk is growing significantly faster than the number of owner occupied dwellings. The highest difference is observed in Ipswich, where owner occupied dwellings increased by 1%, while rented dwellings increased by 40%.
- 4.4.3 Table 4.6 shows the numbers of households by tenure in Ipswich in 2001 and 2011, and the net change in the number of households by tenure.

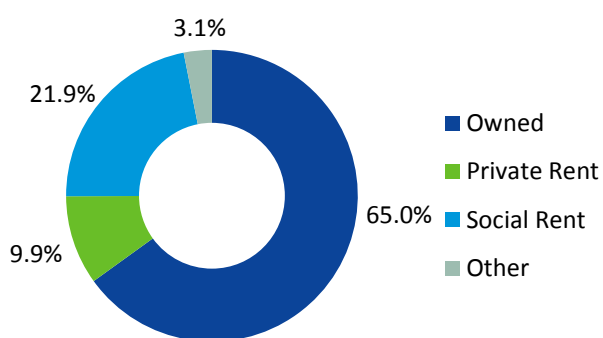
**Table 4.6 Proportion of Households by Housing Tenure in Ipswich (2001 and 2011)**

Household Tenure	2001 Proportion	2011 Proportion	Net Change
Owner Occupier	32,438	32,835	397
Private Rented	4,934	10,742	5,808
Social Rented	10,946	12,371	1,425
Other	1,551	1,350	-201

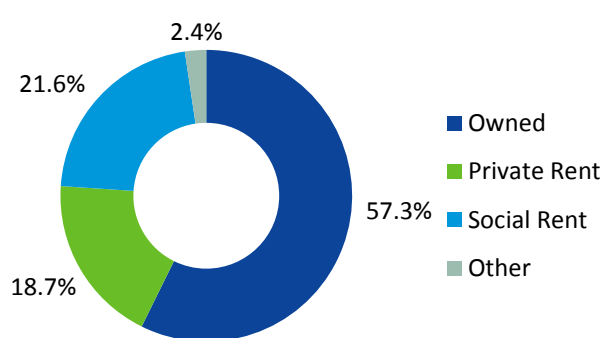
4.4.4 Chart 4.10 shows the proportion of housing by tenure in 2001 and 2011 in Ipswich

**Chart 4.10 Proportion of households in Ipswich by tenure**

**2001 Census**



**2011 Census**

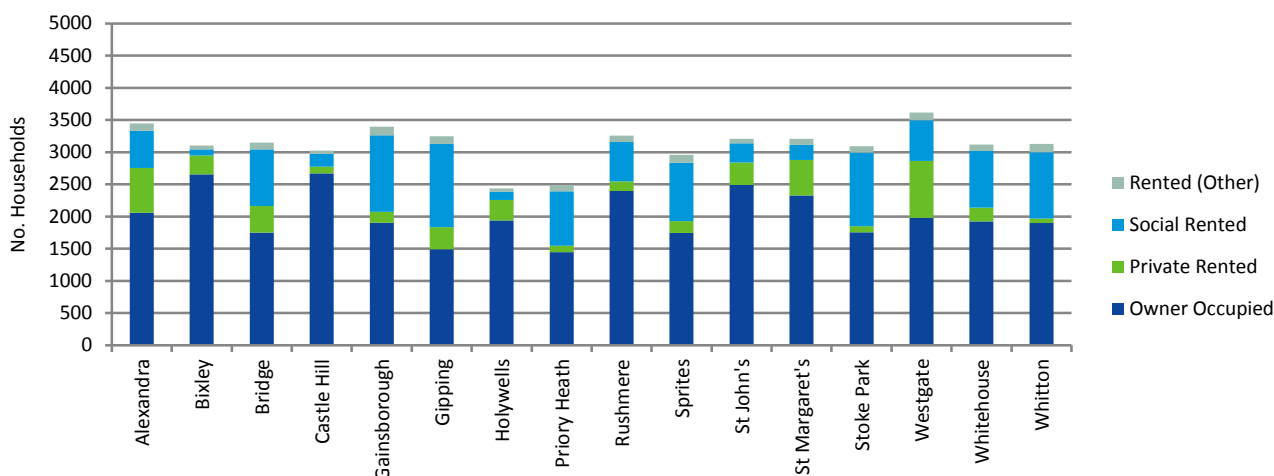


4.4.5 It is evident that the proportion of privately rented housing in Ipswich nearly doubled between 2001 and 2011, and that the majority of the additional households in Ipswich in 2011 were privately rented. In the same period the proportion of social rented households remained constant, and the proportion of owner occupied households fell by 12%.

4.4.6 In terms of the increase in households between 2001 and 2011, two thirds of the additional households are privately rented.

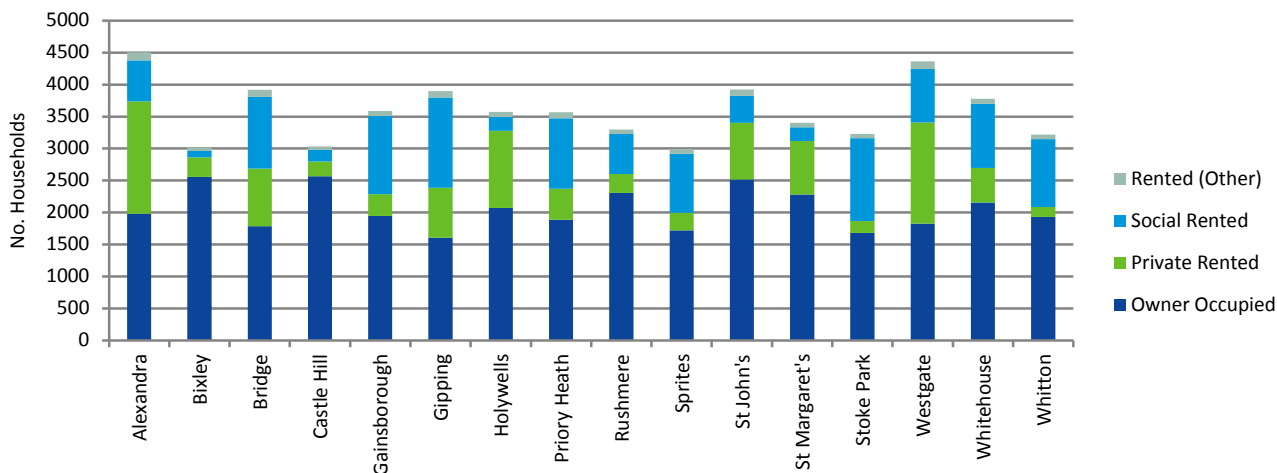
4.4.7 Charts 4.11 and 4.12 show the number of households by tenure in 2001 and 2011 across the Ipswich wards respectively.

**Chart 4.11 Number of households by Tenure, Ipswich wards 2001**





**Chart 4.12 Number of households by Tenure, Ipswich wards 2011**



- 4.4.8 Charts 4.11 and 4.12 summarise the number of households in the Ipswich wards by tenure for 2001 and 2011 respectively. It is shown that there has been a large increase in privately rented accommodation in each of the wards in Ipswich. Chart 4.12 indicates that the privately rented accommodation accounts for between 35-39% of housing in the town centre ward, and that the areas with the highest concentrations of privately rented accommodation are close to the town centre. The number of owner-occupied accommodation has shown little change between 2001 and 2011.
- 4.4.9 Figures H8 to H10 show the percentages of privately rented, social rented and owner occupied accommodation by ward in 2001 and 2011, and indicate that there has been a substantial rise in the proportion of privately rented households in the town centre areas, while the proportion of owner occupied households has fallen.
- 4.4.10 Figures H16 to H18 show the number of privately rented, social rented and owner occupied accommodation by ward in 2001 and 2011.
- 4.4.11 Figure H16 shows that in 2001, the highest number of privately rented units were in Westgate (884), and the lowest in Whitton (73). In 2011, the highest number of privately rented units were in Alexandra (1756), and the lowest in Stoke Park (185).
- 4.4.12 Figure H17 shows that in 2001, the highest number of socially rented units were in Gipping (1295), and the lowest in Bixley (94). In 2011, the highest number of socially rented units continued to be in Gipping (1415) and the lowest continued to be in Bixley (100).
- 4.4.13 Figure H18 shows that in 2001, the highest number of owner occupied units were in Castle Hill (2671), and the lowest in Priory Heath (1446). In 2011, the highest number of owner occupied units continued to be in Castle Hill (2566), and the lowest was in Gipping (1608).

# 5 Working

## 5.1 Workplace Population (Jobs)

5.1.1 The workplace population of an area is defined as “all usual residents aged 16 and above who are in employment and whose workplace is in an area”. People who work mainly at home or do not have a fixed place of work are included in the area of their usual residence. This means that the workplace population is equivalent to the number of jobs that are available in an area.

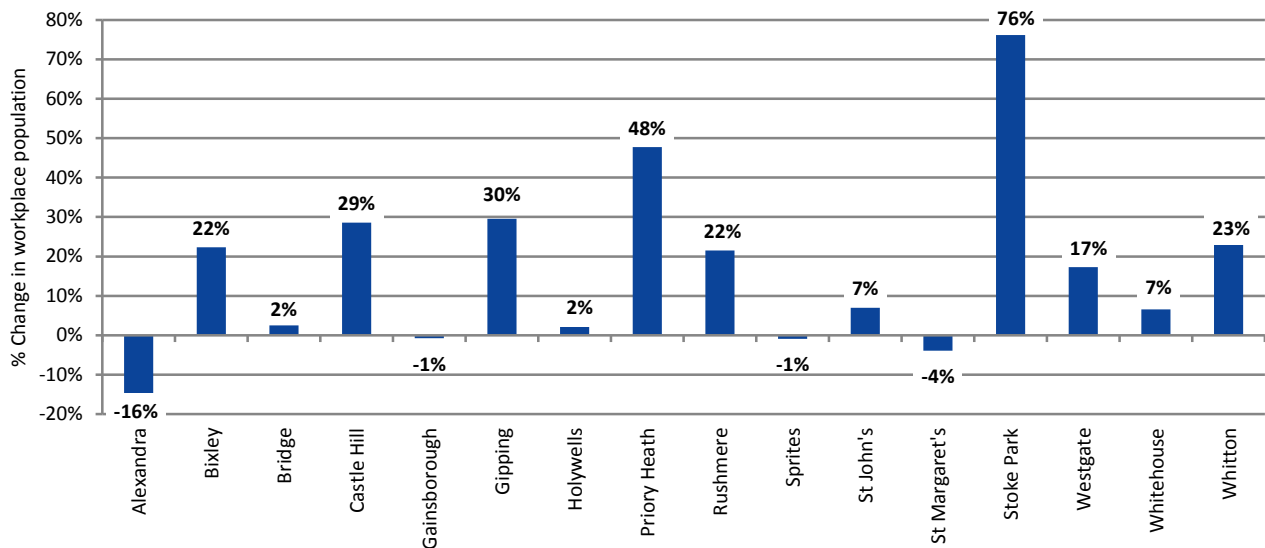
5.1.2 Table 5.1 shows the workplace population of Ipswich in 2001 and 2011. Figure 5.1 shows that in 2011 that the largest areas of employment in Ipswich were the town centre and the area immediately to the west of the town centre.

**Table 5.1 Workplace population of Suffolk Local Authorities (2001 and 2011 Censuses)**

	2011 Census	2001 Census	Net Change	% Change
Babergh	35,722	32,233	+3,489	+10.8%
Forest Heath	32,904	32,163	+741	+2.3%
Ipswich	71,601	65,888	+5,713	+8.7%
Mid Suffolk	41,665	34,645	+7,020	+20.3%
St Edmundsbury	58,400	50,314	+8,086	+16.1%
Suffolk Coastal	54,351	48,005	+6,346	+13.2%
Waveney	44,953	42,459	+2,494	+5.9%
<b>Suffolk Total</b>	<b>339,596</b>	<b>305,707</b>	<b>+33,889</b>	<b>+11.1%</b>

5.1.3 Chart 5.1 shows the percentage change in workplace population of each Ipswich ward between 2001 and 2011.

**Chart 5.1 % Change in workplace population, Ipswich wards 2001 – 2011**



5.1.4 Chart 5.1 shows that twelve of the sixteen wards in Ipswich have experienced an increase in workplace population. Stoke Park gained an additional 643 workers between 2001 and 2011, increasing the workplace population of the ward by 76%. Priory Heath gained an additional 2,611 workers between 2001 and 2011, increasing the workplace population of the ward by 48%. Surprisingly, Alexandra ward, which includes Ipswich town centre, experienced the greatest net and percentage decrease, with a fall in workplace population of 3,321 workers. It is considered that the increase in number of flats in the Alexandra ward is associated with the fall in workplace population.

## 5.2 Economic Activity

5.2.1 The economic activity data from the census relates to people aged between 16 and 74. Table 5.2 shows the percentage of employed residents aged 16 to 74 in Ipswich and the surrounding Suffolk Local Authorities.

**Table 5.2 % Employed Residents**

	2001 Census	2011 Census
Babergh	46.9%	46.8%
Forest Heath	49.7%	51.4%
Ipswich	44.7%	47.4%
Mid Suffolk	47.8%	48.7%
St Edmundsbury	49.8%	49.3%
Suffolk Coastal	44.1%	45.4%
Waveney	39.7%	41.4%

5.2.2 Table 5.2 shows that all Local authorities except for Babergh and St Edmundsbury have experienced an increase in the percentage of employed residents. Ipswich has experienced the greatest growth in % employed residents of 3.0%.

5.2.3 Table 5.3 shows the numbers of people by their level of economic activity in Ipswich.

**Table 5.3 Economic Activity in Ipswich**

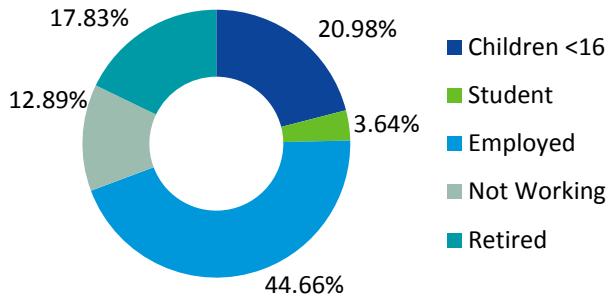
	2001 Census	2011 Census	Net Change	% Change
Children < 16	24,563 (21.0%)	25,988 (19.5%)	+1,425	+5.8%
Student	4,261 (3.6%)	6,755 (5.1%)	+2,494	+58.5%
Employed	52,283 (44.7%)	63,192 (47.4%)	+10,909	+20.9%
Not Working	15,088 (12.9%)	15,941 (12.0%)	+853	+5.7%
Retired	20,874 (17.8%)	21,508 (16.1%)	+634	+3.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>117,069</b>	<b>133,384</b>	<b>+16,315</b>	<b>+13.9%</b>

5.2.4 Table 5.3 shows that there has been an increase in the number of people in all categories. The greatest net change occurred in the 'employed' category. The greatest % change occurred in the 'student' category, where the number of students increased by 58.5%. This is the result of the opening of the University Campus Suffolk, which opened in 2007/2008.

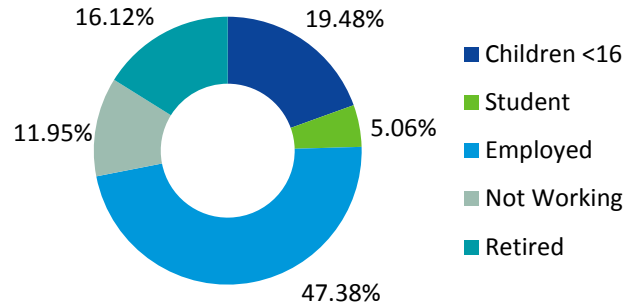
5.2.5 Chart 2 shows the proportion of people living in Ipswich by their level of economic activity.

**Chart 5.2 Economic Activity in Ipswich**

**2001 Census**



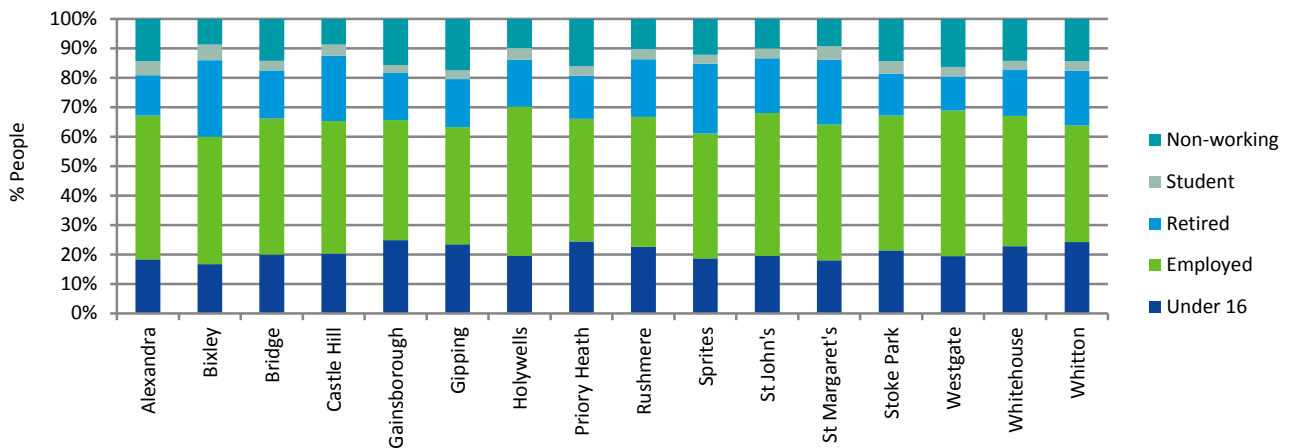
**2011 Census**



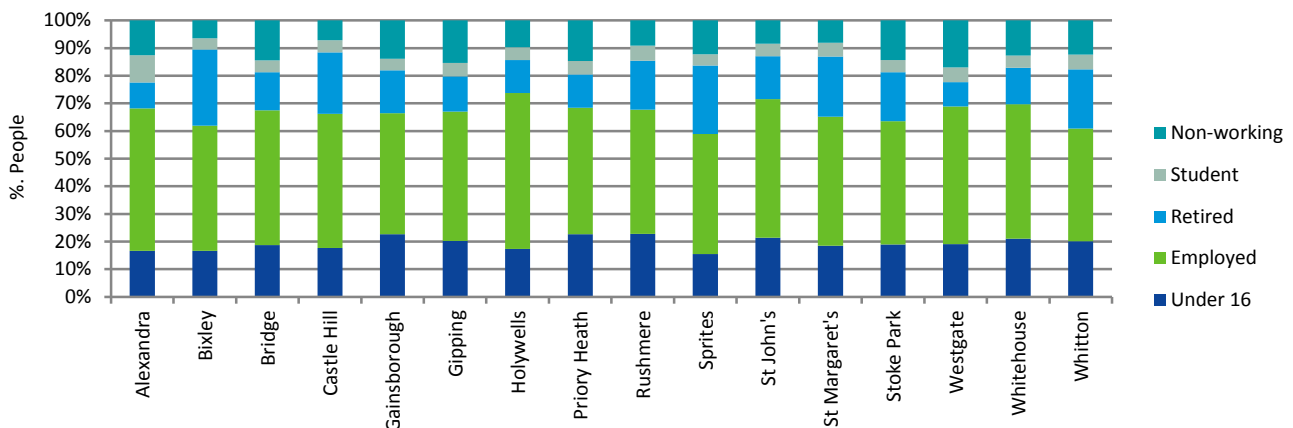
5.2.6 The census data shows that the proportion of Ipswich residents who are employed increased between 2001 and 2011. The proportion of retired residents and those who were not working, decreased between 2001 and 2011.

5.2.7 Charts 5.3 and 5.4 show the proportion of people living in each Ipswich ward in 2001 and 2011 respectively by their level of economic activity.

**Chart 5.3 Economic Activity, Ipswich wards 2001**



**Chart 5.4 Economic Activity, Ipswich wards 2011**



- 5.2.8 Figure E1 shows the percentage of residents in each of the wards in Ipswich in 2001 and 2011, who are full-time students. It indicates that the percentage of full-time students has increased in all Ipswich wards except for Bixley, where it fell by 1.31% between 2001 and 2011. Alexandra ward, which is where the University Campus Suffolk is located, experienced the greatest percentage increase in full-time students between 2001 and 2011 of 58.5%.
- 5.2.9 Figure E6 shows the number of full-students in each ward in 2001 and 2011. In 2001, the highest number of full-time students was in Bixley (385), and the lowest in Sprites (209). In 2011, the highest number of full-time students was in Alexandra (953), and the lowest continued to be in Sprites (269).
- 5.2.10 Figure E2 shows the percentage of residents who are employed in each of the wards in Ipswich in 2001 and 2011. It indicates that areas on a northwest to southeast axis through the town generally have a higher % of employed residents. Wards on the outskirts of Ipswich such as Sprites, Stoke Park and Whitton have lower % of employed residents in comparison to the central wards.
- 5.2.11 Figure E2 indicates that the percentage of employed residents has increased in all Ipswich wards except for Stoke Park, where it fell by 1.16% between 2001 and 2011. Gipping, Holywells and Whitehouse wards experienced the greatest percentage increases, of 7.04%, 5.63% and 4.33% respectively. In 2011, Alexandra, Holywells and St John's wards had the highest % employed residents, of over 50%. Whitton had the lowest % employed residents in both 2001 and 2011 (40.7% in 2011).
- 5.2.12 Figure E7 shows the number of employed individuals in each ward in 2001 and 2011. In 2001, the ward with the highest number of employed individuals was Westgate (3745), and Priory Heath was the lowest (2681). In 2011, St John's had the highest number of employed individuals (4579), and Sprites had the lowest (2894).
- 5.2.13 Figure E3 shows the percentage of residents who are not working, in each of the wards in Ipswich in 2001 and 2011. It indicates that areas to the northeast and east of Ipswich have the lowest proportions of residents who are not working.
- 5.2.14 Figure E3 indicates that the percentage of residents who are non-working has decreased in 12 out of the 16 wards in Ipswich. In Bixley, Gipping and Whitton wards, the percentage of non-working residents reduced by 2.15%, 1.99% and 1.99% respectively. In Bridge, Sprites, Stoke Park and Westgate wards, the percentage of residents not working increased by 0.24%, 0.09%, 0.06% and 0.72% respectively. In both 2001 and 2011, Westgate ward had the highest % of residents not working.

- 
- 5.2.15 Figure E8 shows the number of residents who are not working in each ward in 2001 and 2011. In 2001, Gipping had the highest number of residents not in work (1326), and Holywells had the lowest (557). In 2011, Gipping continued to have the highest number of residents not in work (1359) and Bixley had the lowest (457).
- 5.2.16 Figure E4 shows the percentage of retired residents in each of the wards in Ipswich in 2001 and 2011. It indicates that areas on a northwest to southeast axis through the town generally have a lower % of retired residents. Areas to the north, northeast and southwest of Ipswich generally have the highest proportion of retired residents.
- 5.2.17 Figure E4 indicates that the percentage of retired residents decreased in 11 of the 16 wards in Ipswich between 2001 and 2011. The greatest decreases took place in Alexandra and Holywells, where the % of retired residents fell by around 4%. This is likely to be associated with the opening of the University Campus in Alexandra ward in 2007-2008. Stoke Park and Whitton wards, which are located on the outskirts of Ipswich, experienced the greatest increase in % retired residents, at around 3%.
- 5.2.18 Figure E9 shows the number of retired residents in each ward in 2001 and 2011. In 2001, Bixley had the greatest number of retired residents (1874), and Westgate had the lowest number of retired residents (867). In 2011, Bixley continued to have the greatest number of retired residents (1944), and Westgate continued to have the lowest number of retired residents (873).
- 5.2.19 Figure E5 shows the percentage of residents who are aged under 16 in each of the wards in Ipswich in 2001 and 2011. It indicates that the areas to the northwest and southeast generally have the highest proportions of residents aged under 16 in both 2001 and 2011.
- 5.2.20 Figure E5 indicates that the percentage of residents aged under 16 has decreased in 13 out of the 16 wards in Ipswich. Rushmere, St John's and St Margaret's were the only wards where the proportion of residents under 16 increased by 0.21%, 1.86% and 0.41% respectively. The greatest decreases occurred in Gipping, Sprites and Whitton at -3.33%, -3.19% and -4.11% respectively.
- 5.2.21 Figure E10 shows the number of residents who are aged under 16 in each ward in 2001 and 2011. In 2001, Gainsborough had the highest number of residents aged under 16 (2082), and Holywells had the lowest (1101). In 2011, Priory Heath had the highest number of residents aged under 16 (2040), and Sprites had the lowest (1030).

## 5.3 National Statistics Socio-Economic Classification (NS-Sec)

- 5.3.1 Table 5.4 shows the net change and percentage change in NS-Sec classifications in Ipswich and the surrounding Local Authorities in Suffolk.

**Table 5.4**  
2011

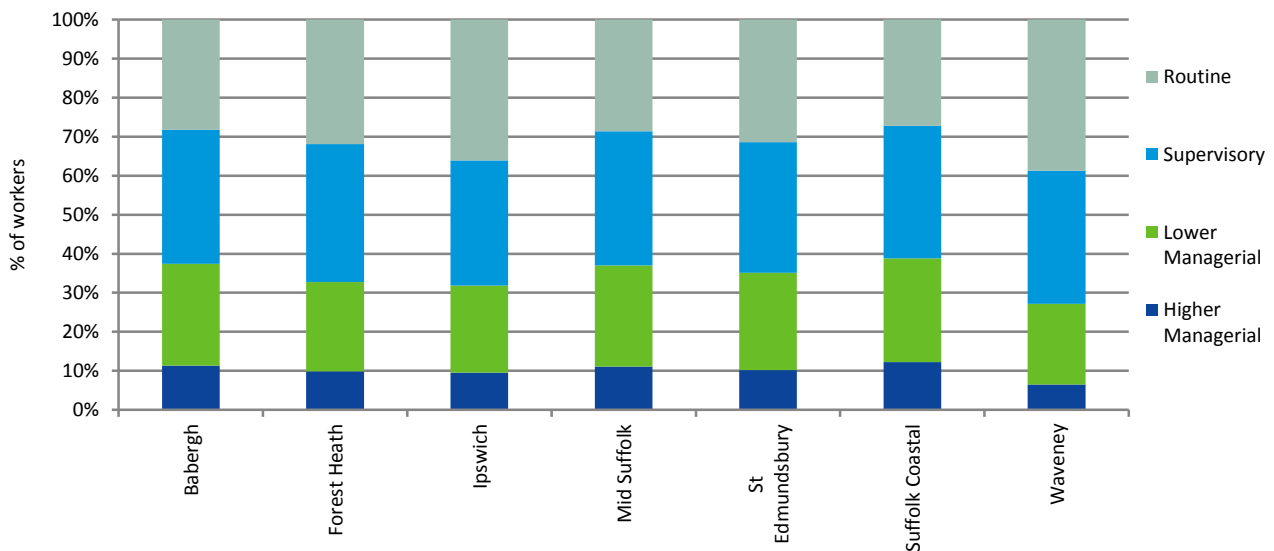
**NS-SEC Classifications, percentage increase in people working in Suffolk Local Authorities 2001 –**

	Net Change / Percentage Change				
	Higher Managerial	Lower Managerial	Supervisory	Routine	Total
Babergh	+29.8%	+22.5%	+34.8%	+25.1%	+28.3%
Forest Heath	+9.6%	+25.7%	+28.8%	+30.8%	+26.9%
Ipswich	+31.3%	+30.5%	+43.8%	+42.4%	+39.1%
Mid Suffolk	+41.2%	+32.6%	+43.7%	+27.3%	+35.8%
St Edmundsbury	+44.0%	+25.7%	+35.4%	+29.6%	+32.1%
Suffolk Coastal	+38.2%	+32.8%	+45.2%	+31.3%	+37.3%
Waveney	+48.3%	+31.6%	+40.0%	+32.6%	+36.0%
<b>Suffolk Total</b>	<b>+35.7%</b>	<b>+35.7%</b>	<b>+39.6%</b>	<b>+32.2%</b>	<b>+34.3%</b>

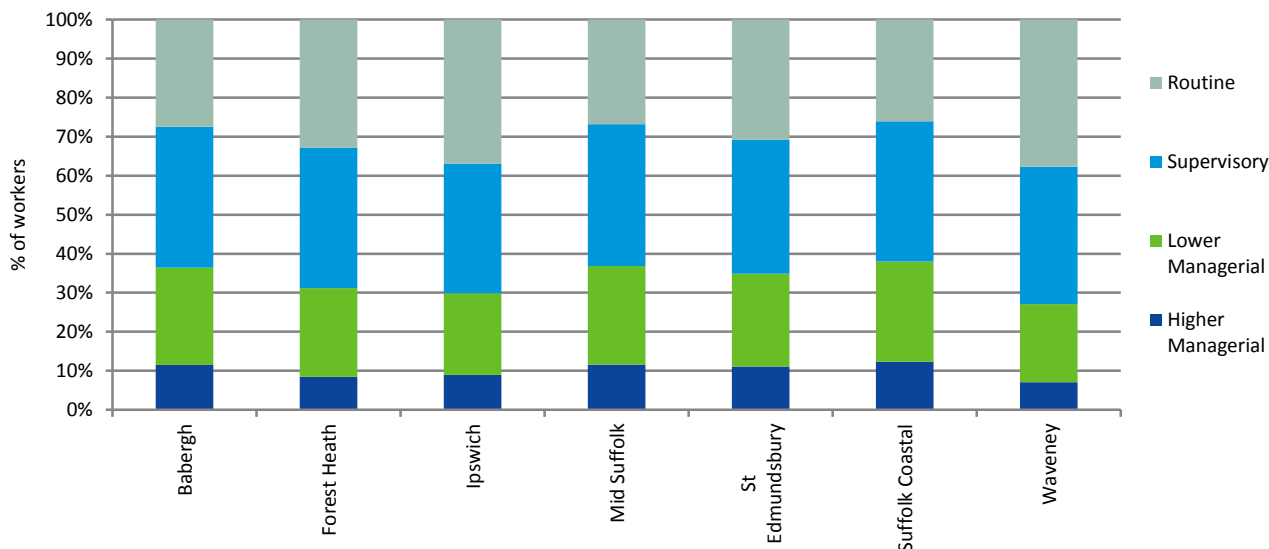
5.3.2 Table 5.4 shows that all local authorities in Suffolk experienced an increase in the number of jobs across all NS-Sec classifications between 2001 and 2011. In Ipswich, the greatest % increases occurred in the supervisory and routine classifications.

5.3.3 Chart 5.5 shows the proportions of NS-Sec of the residents of Ipswich and other local authorities in Suffolk.

**Chart 5.5 NS-Sec Classifications, Suffolk Local Authorities 2001**



**Chart 5.6 NS-Sec Classifications, Suffolk Local Authorities 2011**



5.3.4 Chart 5.6 indicates that Ipswich has a similar proportion of supervisory and routine workers to Forest Heath, but a greater proportion of these workers than all other districts, other than Waveney. The census data indicates that the proportion of Ipswich residents working in managerial roles decreased, while residents working in supervisory or routine roles increased.

5.3.5 Table 5.5 shows the NS-Sec classifications of the workplace population of Ipswich.

**Table 5.5 NS-SEC Classifications, Proportion of people working in Ipswich**

NS-SEC Grouping	2001 Census	2011 Census	Net Change
Higher Managerial	11.5%	11.9%	+0.4%
Lower Managerial	28.3%	27.4%	-0.9%
Supervisory	32.1%	34.1%	+2.0%
Routine	28.0%	26.6%	-1.4%

5.3.6 Table 5.5 shows that although the proportion of residents working in lower managerial roles reduced, the proportion of higher managerial jobs increased.

5.3.7 Figures N1 to N4 show the percentage of residents by NS-Sec classification for Higher Managerial, Lower Managerial, Supervisory and Routine Occupations respectively in 2001 and 2011. Figure N1 shows that the highest concentration of residents in Higher Managerial occupations is in St Margaret’s ward to the north of the town centre, and Figure N2 shows that the area in the northeast of Ipswich has the highest proportion of residents working in Lower Managerial occupations. Figure N3 shows that the areas of Ipswich with high proportions of residents in supervisory occupations are located to the east and to the southwest of Ipswich. Figure N4 shows that the areas of Ipswich with high proportions of residents in routine occupations are located in the south and west of the town.

5.3.8 Figure N5 shows the number of residents in Higher Managerial Occupations in 2001 and 2011. It shows that in 2001, St Margaret’s had the highest number of residents in Higher Managerial Occupations (862), whilst Sprites had the lowest (191). In 2011, St Margaret’s continued to have the highest number of residents in Higher Managerial Occupations (983), and Sprites continued to have the lowest (205).



- 5.3.9 Figure N6 shows the number of residents in Lower Managerial Occupations in 2001 and 2011. It shows that in 2001, St Margaret's had the highest number of residents in Lower Managerial Occupations (1301), whilst Priory Heath had the lowest (573). In 2011, Alexandra had the highest number of residents in Higher Managerial Occupations (1671), and Sprites had the lowest (671).
- 5.3.10 Figure N7 shows the number of residents in Supervisory Occupations in 2001 and 2011. It shows that in 2001, Rushmere had the highest number of residents in Supervisory Occupations (1381), whilst Priory Heath had the lowest (994). In 2011, St John's had the highest number of residents in Supervisory Occupations (2000), and St Margaret's had the lowest (1403).
- 5.3.11 Figure N8 shows the number of residents in Routine Occupations in 2001 and 2011. It shows that in 2001, Gainsborough had the highest number of residents in Routine Occupations (2009) whilst St Margaret's had the lowest (627). In 2011, Gainsborough continued to have the highest number of residents in Routine Occupations (2681), and St Margaret's continue to have the lowest (965).
- 5.3.12 Table 5.6 shows the NS-Sec of people working in Ipswich compared with the NS-Sec of the residents of Ipswich.

**Table 5.6 Difference in 2011 NS-SEC of Residents and Workplace Population of Ipswich**

NS-SEC Grouping	Residents	Number of Jobs <sup>1</sup>	Difference
Higher Managerial	7,649	8,207	+558
Lower Managerial	17,768	18,898	+1,130
Supervisory	28,180	23,519	-4,661
Routine	31,444	18,373	-13,071
Total	85,041	68,997	-16,044

- 5.3.13 It is evident that the NS-Sec of the jobs available in the Ipswich Local Authority area differs to the NS-Sec of the residents of Ipswich: whilst the balance of managerial jobs is roughly equal in the town, there is clearly an excess of residents working in supervisory or routine roles, compared with the jobs available. Whilst this suggests that routine workers especially will out-commute in larger numbers, the true picture is more complex: the distances travelled to work for managerial staff are greater see Table 5.7 below, so it is likely that there is both more in- and out-commuting for these work grades. Supervisory and routine workers are more likely to travel 10-30km to work, but much less likely to travel further.

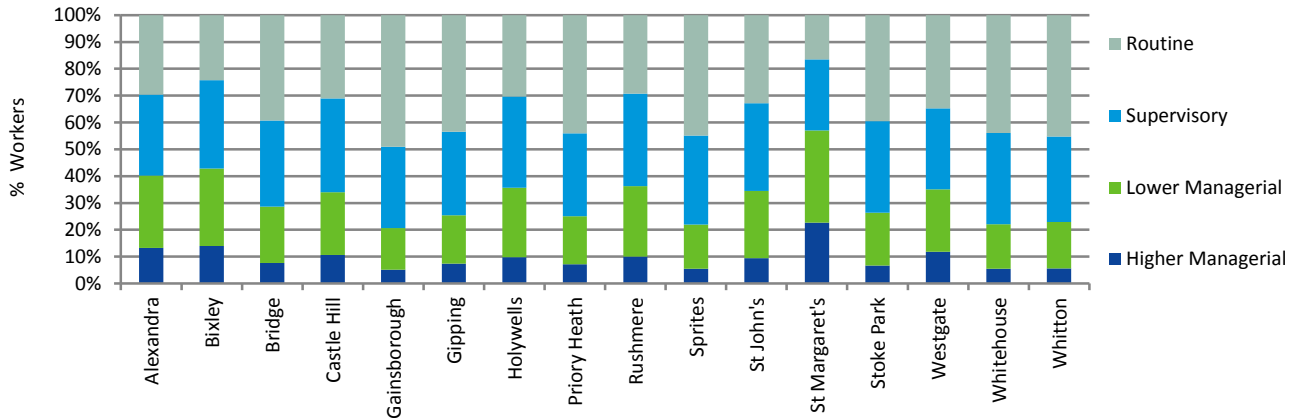
**Table 5.7 Distance Travelled to Work by NS-Sec Group (% of people living in Ipswich), 2011 Census (LC7608EW)**

NS-SEC Grouping	<10km	10km to <30km	30km+	Work at Home	Other
Higher Managerial	55.6%	13.7%	15.8%	10.7%	4.2%
Lower Managerial	64.2%	14.0%	10.5%	7.5%	3.8%
Supervisory	57.8%	11.8%	5.9%	10.7%	13.8%
Routine	68.7%	15.7%	6.9%	2.6%	6.1%

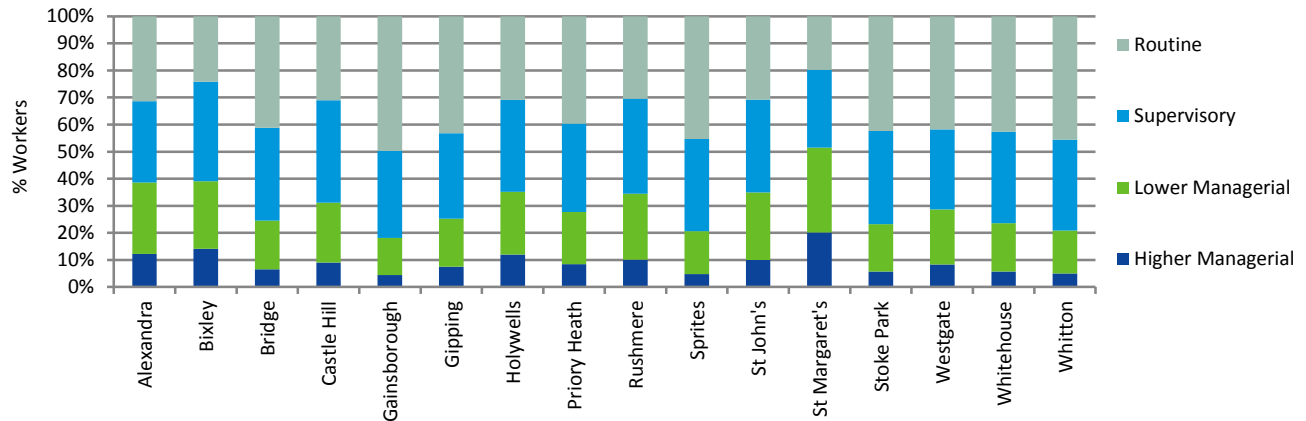
<sup>1</sup> "Number of Jobs" has been taken from the workplace population. The workplace population of an area is defined as "all usual residents aged 16 and above who are in employment and whose workplace is in an area". People who work mainly at home or do not have a fixed place of work are included in the area of their usual residence.

5.3.14 Charts 5.7 and 5.8 show the proportion of people living in each Ipswich ward in 2001 and 2011 respectively by NS-SeC classification.

**Chart 5.7 Proportion of people by NS-SeC classification, Ipswich wards 2001**



**Chart 5.8 Proportion of people by NS-SeC classification, Ipswich wards 2011**



5.3.15 Charts 5.7 and 5.8 show that in the 'Higher Managerial' class, St Margaret's and Westgate wards experienced the greatest percentage decrease (-2.6% and -3.5% respectively), whilst Holywells and Priory Heath experienced the greatest percentage increase (2.3% and 1.3% respectively). There was an overall decrease in the proportion of 'Higher Managerial' workers in Ipswich.

5.3.16 In the 'Lower Managerial' class, Bixley, Bridge, Holywells, St Margaret's and Westgate all experienced percentage decreases of around 3%. Priory Heath, St John's and Whitehouse wards were the only areas to experience a percentage increase in 'Lower Managerial' workers. There was an overall decrease in the proportion of 'Lower Managerial' workers in Ipswich.

5.3.17 In the 'Supervisory' class, only four wards (Alexandra, Holywells, Westgate and Whitehouse) experienced a decrease in the percentage of 'Supervisory' workers. The greatest % increase in Supervisory workers occurred in Bixley and Castle Hill, which experienced percentage increases of 3.8% and 2.8% respectively. There was an overall increase in the proportion of 'Supervisory' workers in Ipswich.

5.3.18 In the 'Routine' class, Priory Heath and St John's wards experienced the greatest percentage decrease (-4.4% and -2.1% respectively), whilst St Margaret's, Stoke Park and Westgate experienced the greatest percentage increase (3.2%, 2.9% and 7.1% respectively). There was an overall increase in the proportion of 'Routine' workers in Ipswich.

## 6 Travel to Work

### 6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 In order to analyse workflows, we have summarised the Census Journey to work patterns using four separate statistics:
- A: Percentage of Work Destinations of Ipswich Residents: This statistic shows the spread of work locations for residents of Ipswich who are employed. It helps to identify the areas which are supplying employment for Ipswich residents.
  - B: Percentage of Home Locations for Ipswich Jobs: This shows the spread of home locations for people working in Ipswich. As would be expected, Ipswich itself dominates: 56% of Ipswich jobs are filled by Ipswich residents.
  - C: The Percentage of Employed Residents who work in Ipswich: This statistic shows the importance of Ipswich in supplying employment in each area. This highlights areas in which a large proportion of those who are working travel to Ipswich.
  - D: The Percentage of Jobs filled by Ipswich Residents: This shows the importance of Ipswich in supplying labour to each area, highlighting areas for which a large proportion of the workforce is travelling from Ipswich.
- 6.1.2 Using this separation has the advantage of making clear what type of commuting dominates, e.g. comparing in-commuting and out-commuting from the town, and identifying the most critical flows. The 2011 census flow data has been produced at MSOA level, rather than the ward/ COA level that was available for the 2001 census. Consequently, this section refers to MSOA rather than wards.

### 6.2 Journeys to Work Retained in Ipswich

- 6.2.1 Table 6.1 shows the number and proportion of all journeys to work to/ from Ipswich that are retained within the boundary of the local authority area, based on the Origin-Destination flow data from the 2001 and 2011 censuses.

**Table 6.1** Proportion of journeys to work retained in Ipswich

	2001 Census	2011 Census
Ipswich jobs filled by residents	57.5%	55.7%
Ipswich residents working in Ipswich	69.2%	62.0%

- 6.2.2 The origin/ destination data shows that residents of Ipswich were less likely to commute to destinations within Ipswich in 2011 than they were in 2001, and that the proportion of Ipswich workers commuting from within the Ipswich local authority area also reduced.

### 6.3 Travel to Work to and from Ipswich

- 6.3.1 Figures 3.1 and 3.2 (of the Origin-Destination Data Appendix) show the percentage of trips by destination from the 2001 and 2011 census for journeys to work from Ipswich respectively. Figures 3.3 and 3.4 (of the Origin-Destination Data Appendix) show the number of trips by destination from the 2001 and 2011 census for journeys to work from Ipswich respectively. The figures show that in both 2001 and 2011, the central ward of Alexandra attracts the highest number of Ipswich residents. Other key destinations include Bixley and Priory Heath, which are located to the east of Ipswich, and

Gipping, Whitehouse and Westgate which are located to the west of Ipswich. Figure 3.2 indicates that Sprites and Stoke Park wards attract the lowest number of Ipswich residents.

6.3.2 Table 6.2 shows the principal destinations for residents of Ipswich from the 2011 census.

**Table 6.2 Top 10 workplace MSOA destinations for Ipswich Residents, 2011**

Destination MSOA	Likely Destination	Total People	% of Work Destinations of Ipswich Residents	Car Mode Share (%)
Ipswich 007	Alexandra Ward	9,833	17.6%	30.6%
Ipswich 010	Gipping Ward	5,055	9.1%	49.2%
Ipswich 014	Priory Heath Ward	3,878	6.9%	65.8%
Ipswich 009	Bixley Ward	3,435	6.2%	50.7%
Ipswich 003	Whitehouse Ward	2,448	4.4%	58.9%
Ipswich 006	Westgate Ward	1,936	3.5%	36.5%
Suffolk Coastal 010	Adastral Park	1,915	3.4%	72.8%
Babergh 005	Ipswich Fringe (south)	1,906	3.4%	65.0%
Suffolk Coastal 015	Felixstowe Docks	1,311	2.3%	89.4%
Mid Suffolk 011	Needham Market	1,257	2.3%	78.2%

6.3.3 Table 6.2 shows that the most popular workplace destinations are in Ipswich, or in MSOA that are adjacent to the Ipswich area.

6.3.4 Table 6.3 shows the main local authority workplace destinations for Ipswich residents in 2011.

**Table 6.3 Top 10 Local Authority destinations for Ipswich Residents, 2011**

Destination Local Authority	Total People	% of Outflow	Car Mode Share (%)
Ipswich	34,626	62.0%	47.1%
Suffolk Coastal	7,268	13.0%	79.5%
Mid Suffolk	3,857	6.9%	73.0%
Babergh	3,633	6.5%	69.4%
Colchester	1,315	2.4%	79.6%
St Edmundsbury	746	1.3%	77.9%
Braintree	447	0.8%	48.5%
Tendring	406	0.7%	81.3%
City of London	367	0.7%	9.0%
Chelmsford	210	0.4%	71.0%

6.3.5 Table 6.3 shows that 88% of journeys to work from Ipswich are to either Ipswich or the neighbouring local authority areas (Babergh, Mid Suffolk and Suffolk Coastal).

6.3.6 Table 6.4 shows the top 10 places of residence for people working in Ipswich.

**Table 6.4 Top 10 origin MSOA of journeys to work in Ipswich, 2011**

Origin MSOA	Origin Ward	Total People	% of Inflow	Car Driver Mode Share
Ipswich 007	Alexandra	2,830	4.6%	30.2%
Ipswich 008	St John's	2,672	4.3%	44.1%
Ipswich 006	Westgate	2,584	4.2%	35.8%
Ipswich 011	Holywells	2,393	3.9%	46.7%
Ipswich 003	Whitehouse	2,333	3.8%	50.9%
Ipswich 012	Bridge	2,204	3.5%	43.1%
Ipswich 014	Priory Heath	2,189	3.5%	54.5%
Ipswich 016	Gainsborough	2,188	3.5%	53.8%
Ipswich 004	Rushmere	2,181	3.5%	51.1%
Ipswich 010	Gipping	2,143	3.4%	38.2%

6.3.7 Table shows the top 10 local authority origins of journeys to work in Ipswich.

**Table 6.5 Top 10 Local Authority Origins for journeys to work to Ipswich, 2011**

Origin Local Authority	Total People	% of Inflow	Car Driver Mode Share
Ipswich	34626	55.7%	46.6%
Suffolk Coastal	11036	17.8%	80.0%
Mid Suffolk	5217	8.4%	82.5%
Babergh	5006	8.1%	79.1%
Colchester	1434	2.3%	81.1%
Tendring	1071	1.7%	82.3%
St Edmundsbury	712	1.1%	81.9%
South Norfolk	332	0.5%	78.8%
Waveney	309	0.5%	77.2%
Braintree	249	0.4%	89.6%

6.3.8 Table indicates that 55.7% of journeys to work in Ipswich originate in the Ipswich local authority areas, and that 90% of journeys to work in Ipswich are from either Ipswich or the adjacent local authority areas.

## 6.4 Areas which supply/ attract workers to/ from Ipswich

6.4.1 Figures 4.1 and 4.2 show the proportion of residents of the MSOA who travel to work in Ipswich, for 2001 and 2011 respectively. The figures indicate that the wards bounded by the Ipswich Borough

Boundary account for the highest proportion. The proportion of residents travelling to work in Ipswich decreases as the distance to Ipswich increases.

- 6.4.2 Figures 4.3 and 4.4 show the number of residents of each MSOA who travel to work in Ipswich, for 2001 and 2011 respectively. Figure 4.3 shows that in 2001, Rushmere was the ward with the greatest number of residents who travel to work in Ipswich (2461), and Priory Heath had the lowest number of residents who travel to work in Ipswich (1792). Figure 4.4 shows that in 2011, Alexandra had the greatest number of residents travelling to work in Ipswich (2830), and Gipping had the lowest (2143).
- 6.4.3 Table 6.6 shows the MSOA outside Ipswich where the highest percentages of residents travel to work in the Ipswich local authority area.

**Table 6.6 Top 10 origins of people working in Ipswich**

Origin MSOA	% of Employed Residents working in Ipswich
Suffolk Coastal 011	39.1%
Babergh 005	37.2%
Suffolk Coastal 009	35.4%
Mid Suffolk 012	32.2%
Suffolk Coastal 010	32.1%
Babergh 011	25.4%
Suffolk Coastal 006	22.7%
Suffolk Coastal 012	19.1%
Babergh 010	17.7%
Suffolk Coastal 008	17.6%

- 6.4.4 Figures 5.1 and 5.2 show the proportion of employed residents in the MSOA that travel to the Ipswich local authority area to work. Both figures indicate that the wards bounded by the Ipswich Borough Boundary have the highest proportion of employed residents who work in Ipswich. The proportion of employed residents in each ward travelling to work in Ipswich decreases, as the distance to Ipswich increases.
- 6.4.5 Figures 5.3 and 5.4 show the number of employed residents in the MSOA that travel to the Ipswich local authority area to work. Figure 5.3 shows that in 2001, Rushmere had the greatest number of employed residents that travelled to the Ipswich local authority area to work (2461), and Priory Heath had the lowest (1939). Figure 5.4 shows that in 2011, Alexandra had the greatest number of employed residents that travelled to the Ipswich local authority area to work (2830), and Sprites had the lowest (1586).
- 6.4.6 Table 6.7 shows locations outside Ipswich which have the highest percentage of people working in the MSOA who travel from Ipswich.

**Table 6.7 MSOA with highest percentages people working in area travelling from Ipswich**

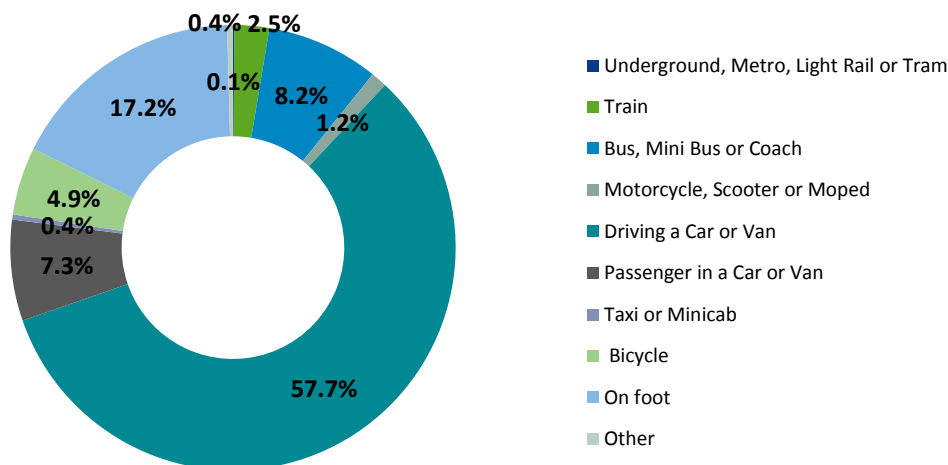
Destination MSOA	% of MSOA Workers resident in Ipswich
Babergh 005	38.6%
Suffolk Coastal 011	31.3%
Suffolk Coastal 010	24.8%
Mid Suffolk 012	23.2%
Suffolk Coastal 006	20.2%
Suffolk Coastal 015	19.6%
Suffolk Coastal 009	17.4%
Mid Suffolk 011	17.2%
Suffolk Coastal 012	15.2%
Babergh 004	14.2%

6.4.7 Figures 6.1 and 6.2 show the proportion of jobs in each MSOA that are filled by Ipswich residents for 2001 and 2011 respectively. Figure 6.1 indicates that the wards bounded by the Ipswich Borough Boundary have the highest proportion of jobs filled by Ipswich residents. Figure 6.2 however, shows that whilst the area bounded by the Ipswich Borough Boundary still has a high proportion of jobs filled by Ipswich residents, so do the MSOA wards to the east and west of Ipswich, showing that people are travelling further to reach their place of work in 2011 than 2001.

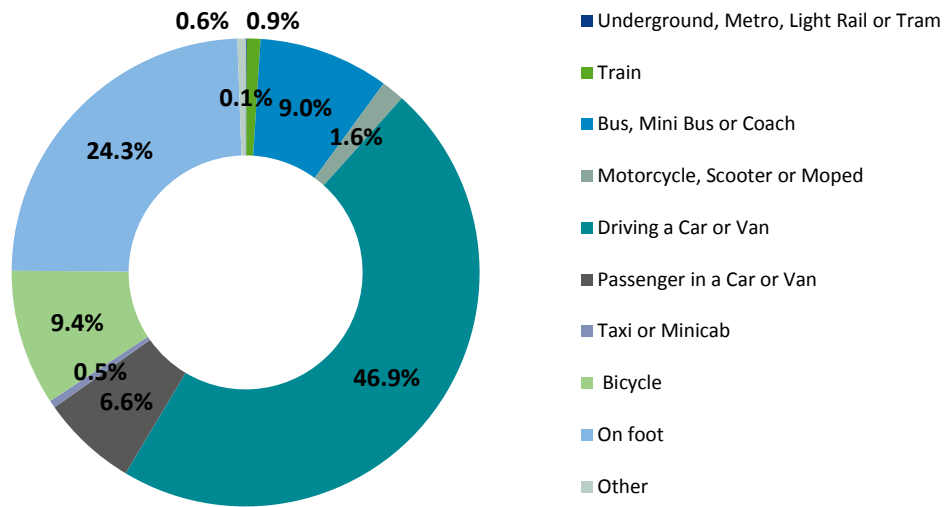
## 6.5 Method of Travel to Work (2001 Specification)

6.5.1 Chart 6.1 shows the percentage split of methods of travel to work for the residents of Ipswich in 2011, and Chart 6.2 shows the percentage split of methods of travel to work for the residents of Ipswich in 2001

**Chart 6.1 Method of Travel to Work (% , 2011)**



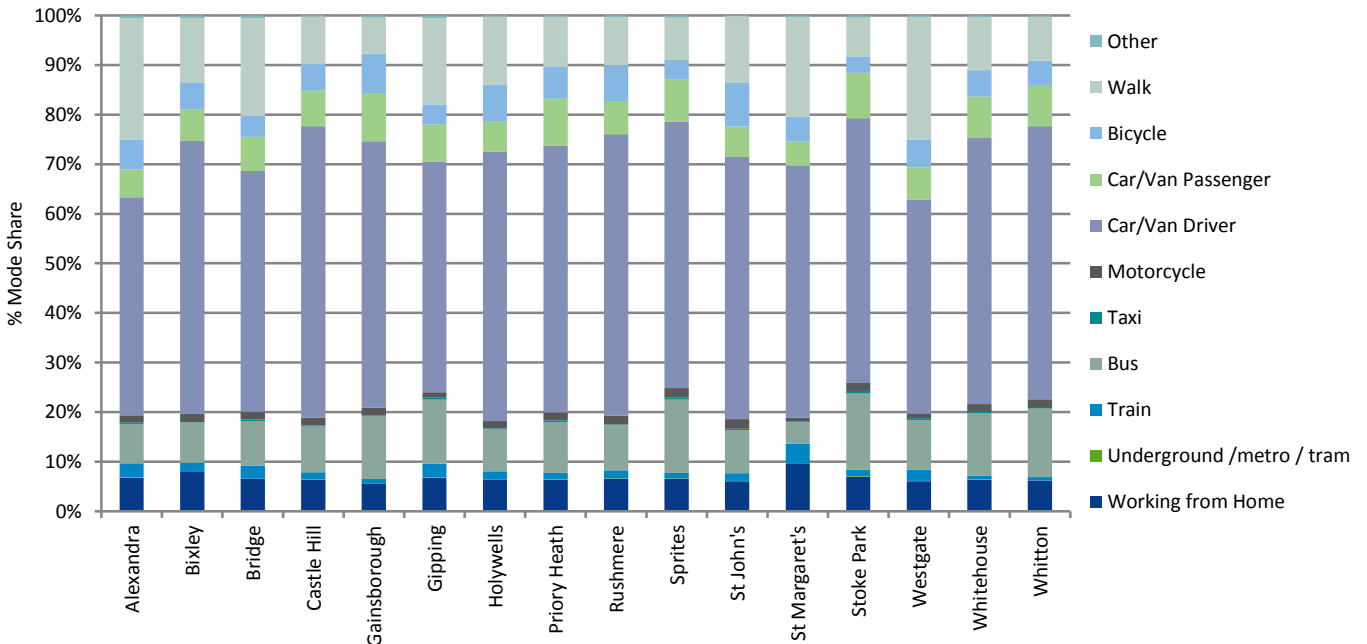
**Chart 6.2 Method of Travel to Work (% , 2001)**



6.5.2 The method of travel to work data shows that the proportion of Ipswich residents commuting to work as a car driver increased from 47% in 2001 to 58% in 2011. The proportion of residents who were commuting by train increased almost threefold (from 0.9% to 2.5%); however, the proportion of residents commuting by bus, bicycle or on foot reduced.

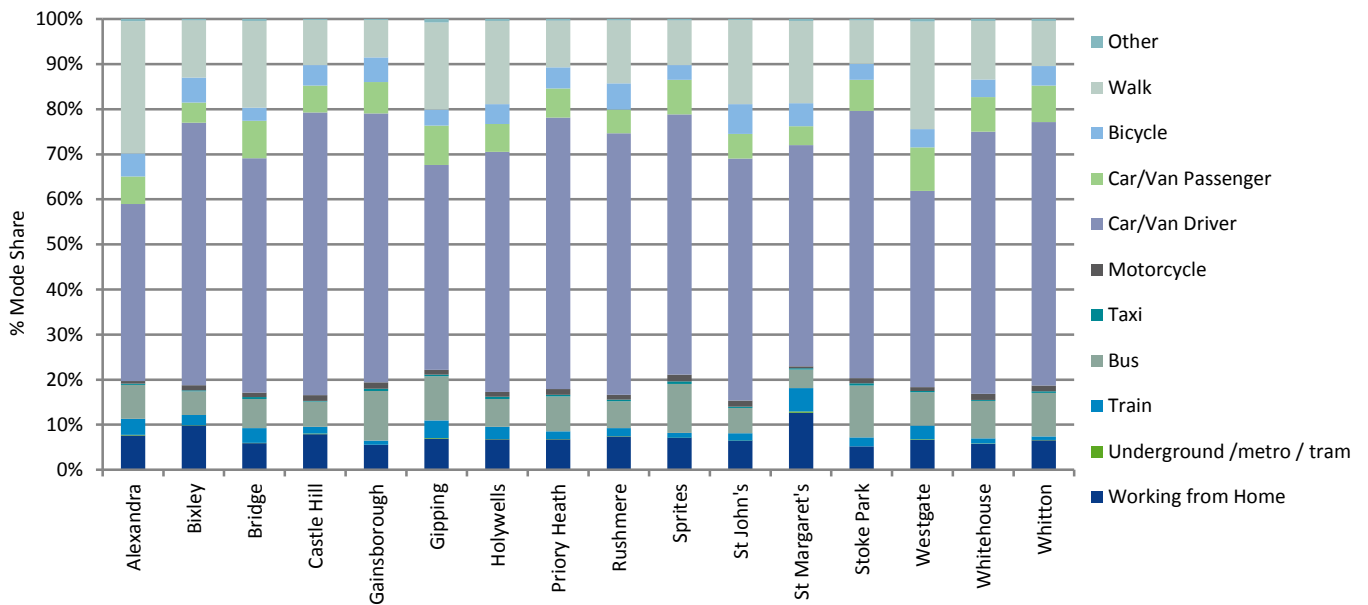
6.5.3 Charts 6.3 and 6.4 show the method of travel to work in the Ipswich wards in 2001 and 2011 respectively.

**Chart 6.3 Method of Travel to Work, Ipswich wards 2001**





**Chart 6.4 Method of Travel to Work, Ipswich wards 2011**



- 6.5.4 Charts 6.3 and 6.4 show that the method of travel to work from each of the Ipswich wards has remained largely the same between 2001 and 2011.
- 6.5.5 In the 'working from home' category, only three of the sixteen wards in Ipswich (Bridge, Stoke Park and Whitehouse) experienced a decrease in the proportion of people working from home. The remaining wards experienced an increase, with proportion of residents in the St Margaret's ward who work from home increased by 3% from 2001 and 2011. The general increase in the number of people working from home is likely to be the result of improved technology and flexible working practices.
- 6.5.6 Charts 6.3 and 6.4 show that the majority of wards in Ipswich have experienced a decrease in the proportion of people travelling to work via sustainable modes (underground/ metro/ tram, train, bus, taxi, bicycle and on foot). Alexandra and Holywells were the only wards to experience an increase in the proportion of people using sustainable modes of 4.3% and 1.0% respectively. This is likely to be the result of the central location of both of these wards. These wards also both experienced a fall in the proportion of people travelling by car. Alexandra and Holywells wards also saw the smallest increase in car ownership per household.
- 6.5.7 Rushmere and St John's experienced no change in the proportion of people using sustainable modes between 2001 and 2011. All other wards experienced a decrease in the proportion of people using sustainable modes, which resulted in an increase in the proportion of people travelling by car.
- 6.5.8 Figures T1 – T6 show the proportion of residents who travel by each mode of travel to get to work in 2001 and 2011.
- 6.5.9 Figure T1 shows the proportion of residents who travel to work as a car driver in 2001 and 2011. It indicates that the proportion of people travelling by car has generally increased from 2001 to 2011. In the central wards of Alexandra, Holywells and Westgate, the proportion of people travelling as car drivers is at its lowest, which is likely to be the result of better public transport provision in the central areas, and more jobs in the central areas than the more rural areas.

- 
- 6.5.10 Figure T2 shows the proportion of residents who travel to work by bus in 2001 and 2011. It indicates that the level of bus usage has decreased in the majority of the wards in Ipswich. In 2011, Stoke Park and Gainsborough had the highest proportion of people travelling to work by bus.
- 6.5.11 Figure T3 shows the proportion of residents who travel to work by train in 2001 and 2011. In contrast to bus usage, it indicates that the level of train usage has increased in the majority of the wards in Ipswich. In 2011, the highest proportion of people travelling to work by train was from Gipping and St Margaret's wards, which both contain railway stations.
- 6.5.12 Figure T4 shows the proportion of residents who travel to work as a car passenger in 2001 and 2011. It indicates that the proportion of people travelling as a car passenger has generally decreased from 2001 to 2011. In Priory Heath, the proportion of residents travelling to work as a car passenger decreased by around 3%, and in Westgate, the proportion of residents travelling to work as a car passenger increased by 3%.
- 6.5.13 Figure T5 shows the proportion of residents who travel to work by bicycle in 2001 and 2011. It indicates that the wards with the highest proportion of people travelling to work by bicycle live in the central areas, and to the east of Ipswich. This is likely to be the result of the National Cycle Network (Route 51) that runs through this area of Ipswich.
- 6.5.14 Figure T6 shows the proportion of residents who travel to work on foot in 2001 and 2011. It indicates that the proportion of people from each ward travelling on foot has remained largely unchanged between 2001 and 2011. In 2011, the highest proportion of residents travelling to work on foot was in Alexandra.
- 6.5.15 Figures T13 – T18 show the number of residents in each MSOA who travel to work by each mode of travel to get to work in 2001 and 2011.
- 6.5.16 Figure T13 shows the number of residents who travel to work as a car driver in 2001 and 2011. It shows that in 2001, Holywells had the greatest number of residents travelling as a car driver (2080), and Gipping had the lowest (1446). In 2011, Whitehouse had the greatest number of residents travelling to work as a car driver (2591), and St Margaret's had the lowest (1862).
- 6.5.17 Figure T14 shows the number of residents who travel to work by bus in 2001 and 2011. It shows that in 2001, Stoke Park had the greatest number of residents travelling by bus (526), and St Margaret's had the lowest (152). In 2011, Gainsborough had the greatest number of residents travelling to work by bus (436), and St Margaret's continued to have the lowest (156).
- 6.5.18 Figure T15 shows the number of residents who travel to work by train in 2001 and 2011. It shows that in 2001, St Margaret's had the greatest number of residents travelling by train (137), and Whitton had the lowest (25). In 2011, St Margaret's continued to have the greatest number of residents travelling to work by train (198), and Sprites had the lowest (32).
- 6.5.19 Figure T16 shows the number of residents who travel to work as a car passenger in 2001 and 2011. It shows that in 2001, Gainsborough had the greatest number of residents travelling as a car passenger (336), and St Margaret's had the lowest (168). In 2011, Westgate had the greatest number of residents travelling to work as a car passenger (493), and Bixley had the lowest (147).
- 6.5.20 Figure T17 shows the number of residents who travel to work by bicycle in 2001 and 2011. It shows that in 2001, Gainsborough had the greatest number of residents travelling by bicycle (286), and Stoke Park had the lowest (113). In 2011, St John's had the greatest number of residents travelling to work by bicycle (313), and Sprites had the lowest (97).
- 6.5.21 Figure T18 shows the number of residents who travel to work on foot in 2001 and 2011. It shows that in 2001, Westgate had the greatest number of residents travelling to work on foot (949), and

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Gainsborough had the lowest (254). In 2011, Alexandra had the greatest number of residents travelling to work on foot (1557), and Sprites had the lowest (299).

- 6.5.22 Figures T7 – T12 show the proportion of workers who travel by each mode to work in 2001 and 2011.
- 6.5.23 Figure T7 shows the proportion of workers who travel to work as a car driver in 2001 and 2011. It indicates that the proportion of people travelling by car has generally increased from 2001 to 2011. In the central wards, and wards to the west of Ipswich, the proportion of car driver trips is at its lowest.
- 6.5.24 Figure T8 shows the proportion of workers who travel to work by bus in 2001 and 2011. It indicates that the level of bus usage has decreased in the majority of the wards in Ipswich. In 2011, Alexandra, Westgate and Bridge had the highest proportion of people travelling to work by bus.
- 6.5.25 Figure T9 shows the proportion of residents who travel to work by train in 2001 and 2011. The proportion of workers who travel to work by train has remained largely the same in the majority of the wards in Ipswich. Whitehouse and Westgate wards, which are located to northwest of Ipswich centre have the highest proportion of workers travelling by train. This is likely to be the result of the close proximity to Ipswich station.
- 6.5.26 Figure T10 shows the proportion of workers who travel to work as a car passenger in 2001 and 2011. It indicates that in 2011, the wards located to the south of Ipswich centre generally had the highest proportion of workers travelling as car passengers. In the wards to the north of Ipswich, the proportion of people travelling as a car passenger was generally fairly low, with the exception of Whitton.
- 6.5.27 Figure T11 shows the proportion of workers who travel to work by bicycle in 2001 and 2011. It indicates that the wards with the highest proportion of people travelling to work by bicycle, work to the southeast and to the northeast of Ipswich. This is likely to be the result of the National Cycle Network (Route 51) that runs through this area of Ipswich.
- 6.5.28 Figure T12 shows the proportion of workers who travel to work on foot in 2001 and 2011. It indicates that in 2011, the highest proportion of workers who travelled to work on foot was highest in the wards located to the west of Ipswich, and was lowest to the northwest and southeast of the centre of Ipswich.
- 6.5.29 Figures T19 – T24 show the number of workers who travel by each mode to work in 2001 and 2011.
- 6.5.30 Figure T19 shows the number of workers who travel to work as a car driver in 2001 and 2011. It shows that in 2001, Castle Hill ward has the highest number of workers travelling as a car driver to work (2080), whilst Gipping has the lowest (1446). In 2011, Priory Heath has the highest number of workers travelling as a car driver to work (2553), whilst St Margaret's has the least (656).
- 6.5.31 Figure T20 shows the number of workers who travel to work by bus in 2001 and 2011. It shows that in 2001, Stoke Park ward has the highest number of workers travelling by bus to work (526), whilst St Margaret's has the lowest (152). In 2011, Bridge has the highest number of workers travelling by bus to work (1218), whilst St Margaret's continues to have the least (4).
- 6.5.32 Figure T21 shows the number of workers who travel to work by train in 2001 and 2011. It shows that in 2001, St Margaret's ward has the highest number of workers travelling by train to work (137), whilst Whitehouse has the lowest (27). In 2011, Whitehouse has the highest number of workers travelling by train to work (277), whilst St Margaret's has the least (0).
- 6.5.33 Figure T22 shows number of workers who travel to work as a car passenger in 2001 and 2011. It shows that in 2001, Gainsborough ward has the highest number of workers travelling as a car driver to work (336), whilst St Margaret's has the lowest (168). In 2011, Gipping has the highest number of workers travelling as a car driver to work (373), whilst St Margaret's has the least (57).

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- 6.5.34 Figure T23 shows the number of workers who travel to work by bicycle in 2001 and 2011. It shows that in 2001, St John's ward has the highest number of workers travelling by bicycle to work (320), whilst Stoke Park has the lowest (113). In 2011, Bridge has the highest number of workers travelling by bicycle to work (340), whilst Whitehouse has the least (19).
- 6.5.35 Figure T24 shows the number of workers who travel to work on foot in 2001 and 2011. It shows that in 2001, Westgate ward has the highest number of workers travelling on foot to work (949), whilst Gainsborough has the lowest (254). In 2011, Bridge has the highest number of workers travelling by bicycle to work (2125), whilst Whitehouse has the least (155).

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## 7 Summary and Conclusion

### 7.1 Summary

- 7.1.1 Ipswich saw the largest growth in households in Suffolk in both absolute and percentage terms – the census data shows that a quarter of all new households in Suffolk between 2001 and 2011 were formed in Ipswich.
- 7.1.2 Of all local authorities in Suffolk, Ipswich saw the greatest percentage change in residents aged 16-64, with a 20% increase in 10 years. Interestingly, the population of people aged 65 and over in Ipswich remained almost static, compared to all other areas of Suffolk which saw large increases (for example, St Edmundsbury saw a 33% increase). This suggests that people of retirement age are choosing to live elsewhere in Suffolk.
- 7.1.3 Although both the population and number of households in Ipswich increased between 2001 and 2011, the average household size fell from 2.35 people to 2.33 people – this is likely to be linked to the significant increase in flatted accommodation in Ipswich between 2001 and 2011.
- 7.1.4 Car ownership in Ipswich is lower than average in Suffolk – car ownership per household in Ipswich increased by 6% to 1.06 cars per household in 2011. This is likely to be as a result of the increased need for Ipswich residents to commute outside the town to find work.
- 7.1.5 Ipswich saw a significant increase in the number of flats available (nearly 5,000 additional flats), with the majority of those flats constructed in the vicinity of the town centre. In addition, the tenure mix of housing in Ipswich changed, with fewer owner occupied dwellings and more privately rented. The increase in privately rented housing (5,808) is equivalent to the majority of all new housing in Ipswich between 2001 and 2011.
- 7.1.6 One of the most important trends identified from the census is the disparity between the socio-economic levels of the jobs available in Ipswich and the socio-economic levels of the jobs needed by the residents of Ipswich. In particular, the population of Ipswich working in supervisory/ routine roles increased by 17,950, while the availability of these jobs in Ipswich increased by just 3,642. This leads to there being 17,732 fewer supervisory and routine jobs than are required by the residents of Ipswich, which means that residents have to commute elsewhere to find work. This trend can be seen in other datasets – the mode of travel to work data shows an increasing car mode share (46.9% to 57.7%), and the proportion of Ipswich residents working in Ipswich decreased (69.2% to 62.0%).

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# Population

Figure P1 Net change in population (2001-2011)

Figure P2 % change in population (2001-2011)

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## Age

Figure A1 Mean age of population

Figure A2 % of population aged <16 years

Figure A3 % of population of working age (age 16-64)

Figure A4 % of population aged 65 or over

Figure A5 Number of primary school aged children showing primary school locations

Figure A6 Number of secondary school aged children showing secondary school locations

Figure A7 Number of individuals aged <16 years

Figure A8 Number of individuals of working age (age 16-64)

Figure A9 Number of individuals aged 65 or over

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# Car Ownership

Figure C1 % change in car ownership per household (2001-2011)

Figure C2 Number of cars/ vans per household

Figure C3 % of households with no car/ van

Figure C4 Number of households with no car/ van



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# Households

Figure H1 Net Change in Households (2001-2011)

Figure H2 % Change in Households (2001-2011)

Figure H3 % Vacant Dwellings

Figure H4 % Flats

Figure H5 % Houses and Bungalows

Figure H6 % 1 Adult Pensioner Households

Figure H7 % 1 Adult Other Households

Figure H8 % Households Private Rented

Figure H9 % Households Social Rented

Figure H10 % Households Owner Occupied

Figure H11 Number of Vacant Dwellings

Figure H12 Number of Flats

Figure H13 Number of Houses and Bungalows

Figure H14 Number of 1 Adult Pensioner Households

Figure H15 Number of 1 Adult Other Households

Figure H16 Number of Households Private Rented

Figure H17 Number of Households Social Rented

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Figure H18 Number of Households Owner Occupied

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## Economic Activity

Figure E1 % population – Full Time Students

Figure E2 % population – Employed

Figure E3 % population – Not Working

Figure E4 % population – Retired

Figure E5 % population – Under 16 years old

Figure E6 Number of Full Time Students

Figure E7 Number of Employed Individuals

Figure E8 Number of Individuals Not Working

Figure E9 Number of Retired Individuals

Figure E10 Number of Individuals Under 16 years old

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## NS-Sec Classification

Figure N1 % of population in higher managerial, administrative and professional occupations

Figure N2 % of population in lower managerial, administrative and professional occupations

Figure N3 % of population in lower supervisory roles

Figure N4 % of population in routine or semi-routine occupations

Figure N5 Number of individuals in higher managerial, administrative and professional occupations

Figure N6 Number of individuals in lower managerial, administrative and professional occupations

Figure N7 Number of individuals in lower supervisory roles

Figure N8 Number of individuals in routine or semi-routine occupations

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## Origin-Destination Data

Figure 2.1 Workplace population of output areas (2011)

Figure 3.1 % of work destination of Ipswich residents (2001)

Figure 3.2 % of work destination of Ipswich residents (2011)

Figure 3.3 Number of jobs filled by Ipswich residents (2001)

Figure 3.4 Number of jobs filled by Ipswich residents (2011)

Figure 4.1 % of home locations for Ipswich jobs (2001)

Figure 4.2 % of home locations for Ipswich jobs (2011)

Figure 4.3 Number of people from each home location working in Ipswich (2001)

Figure 4.4 Number of people from each home location working in Ipswich (2011)

Figure 5.1 % of employed residents who work in Ipswich (2001)

Figure 5.2 % of employed residents who work in Ipswich (2011)

Figure 5.3 Number of employed residents who work in Ipswich (2001)

Figure 5.4 Number of employed residents who work in Ipswich (2011)

Figure 6.1 % of jobs filled by Ipswich residents (2001)

Figure 6.2 % of jobs filled by Ipswich residents (2011)

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# Method of Travel to Work Figures

Figure T1 % of residents travelling as car driver

Figure T2 % of residents travelling by bus

Figure T3 % of residents travelling by train/ metro

Figure T4 % of residents travelling as car passenger

Figure T5 % of residents travelling by bicycle

Figure T6 % of residents travelling on foot

Figure T7 % of jobs accessed by workers travelling as car driver

Figure T8 % of jobs accessed by workers travelling by bus

Figure T9 % of jobs accessed by workers travelling by train/ metro

Figure T10 % of jobs accessed by workers travelling as car passenger

Figure T11 % of jobs accessed by workers travelling by bicycle

Figure T12 % of jobs accessed by workers travelling on foot

Figure T13 Number of residents travelling as a car driver

Figure T14 Number of residents travelling by bus

Figure T15 Number of residents travelling by train / metro

Figure T16 Number of residents travelling as a car passenger

Figure T17 Number of residents travelling by bicycle

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Figure T18 Number of residents travelling on foot

Figure T19 Number of jobs accessed by workers travelling as a car driver

Figure T20 Number of jobs accessed by workers travelling by bus

Figure T21 Number of jobs accessed by workers travelling by train / metro

Figure T22 Number of jobs accessed by workers travelling as a car passenger

Figure T23 Number of jobs accessed by workers travelling by bicycle

Figure T24 Number of jobs accessed by workers travelling on foot

**WSP UK Limited**

Unit 9, The Chase

Hertford

SG13 7NN

UK

Tel: +44 19 9252 6000

Fax: +44 19 9252 6001

[www.wspgroup.co.uk](http://www.wspgroup.co.uk)

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