

State of Ipswich



Annual Monitoring Report

(June 2013)

Key Messages

This third State of Ipswich report continues the ambition to provide reliable and consistent data and information about living, working and visiting Ipswich. Overall Ipswich continues to be a great place to live, work and visit. The growing young and diverse population and relatively low house prices make it a great place to invest.

The report also identifies four areas where joint action between the various public and private agencies in Ipswich is required. The priorities are:

1. **Supporting young households with dependent children.**

Ipswich is a thriving diverse urban centre with over 133,400 residents. It has a relatively young population with 87,600 (65.7%) of working age which is 5% more than the average for the rest of Suffolk. The proportion of black and other ethnic groups has increased by 7.8% and represents 17.1% (22,800) of the population of Ipswich. The number of residents single or never married has increased by 10,600 (5.5%) to 39,800 (37.0%) which is significantly higher than the rate for the rest of Suffolk 131,000 (26.9%). There are 9,250 children under 5, which is 21% of the total in Suffolk.

Ipswich has a younger age profile and small boom in children under 5. Both of these factors suggest that parenting skills, housing support, baby-and child-friendly facilities, play areas, and school-readiness are growing areas of need. Planning support, benefits advice, effective public transport, and suitable leisure facilities etc. should be focused towards supporting the households with dependent children, and particularly those hard pressed.

- ❖ Services need to consider the diverse and comparatively young population with parent and child friendly services.

2. **Tackling deprivation and inequality.**

Ipswich has highly mobile residents with nearly 50% changing their household details every 4-years. There has been a decline in the rate of home ownership from 65.1% (32,450) households in 2001 to 57.3% (32,850) households in 2011. This is significantly below the rest of Suffolk average rate of 70.3% (178,250) households in 2011. As a result renting from private landlords has increased by 8.9% to 10,750 (18.8%) households over this period.

4,300 (7.5%) households in Ipswich contain lone parents which is 23.7% of the total in Suffolk. (42.5%) 1,850 of these households are unemployed which is a significantly higher rate than the rate for the rest of Suffolk (34.6%) 4,800.

According to the Index of Multiple Deprivation (2010) 26.6% (35,500) of the town's population lives within the most deprived fifth of areas in England, with Ipswich ranking 72nd out of 294 local authorities in terms of the extent of deprivation. 9 areas of the town are ranked within the top 10% most deprived areas nationally. 7425 children live in households where no-one works.

- ❖ There is a need for local agencies to work together to tackle inequality and the effects of deprivation.

3. Developing education, training and jobs.

Ipswich has a large working age (16-64) population 65.7% (87,566) compared with the rest of Suffolk 61.0% (362,656). The majority of residents 38,300 (58.5%) work full-time between 31-48 hours per week, which has remained consistent since 2001. The average full-time gross weekly pay is £455 but female workers average is significantly less at £381.

However, 5,500 (5.7%) residents have never worked or are long-term unemployed which is 29.1% of the total in Suffolk. 33.3% (1,850) of this group are lone parents of which 1,700 are female lone parents.

This highlights the importance of support for the unemployed to get and sustain work, and especially amongst lone-parents and the young unemployed (16-24 years). The negative impacts of long-term unemployment have been correlated with deprivation, poor attainment, increased mental health issues, and can be especially devastating at the start of working life.

- ❖ There is a priority need to link with appropriate agencies and help local unemployed get and sustain work.

4. Increase participation in sports, recreation and civic support.

Ipswich has low active participation rates and particularly with the growing elderly (80+) population, which highlights the need to focus on active participation for supporting independence, particularly into old age.

Active participation in sport has strong links to healthy lifestyles and communities. Those aged 80+ are a growing segment of the Ipswich community and will require additional support, care, and housing services.

Ipswich has 42,400 residents aged over 50 which is expected to grow to 50,000 by 2020 partly as a result of the baby boomer population ageing. There is a growing number of early retirees who have developed a wealth of skills and experience during their working life combined with a small but long-term population of those economically-inactive.

A key consideration will be the maintenance of independence through such things as reducing fuel poverty; social networks, seats and hand rails in the town centre and other locations; access to well maintained public toilets, good pavements, public transport; and minor housing adaptations.

- ❖ There is a need to reduce social isolation and promote physical participation to promote health and wellbeing with all the residents of Ipswich, but particularly those over 50.

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- CO₂ emissions in Ipswich have reduced by 13.6% from 2005 to 2010. 28
- 4 areas of Ipswich are directly affected by poor air quality which may be hazardous to health.28
- Increases in fuel poverty strongly correlates with the parts of the town which are ranked in the top 20% of deprived areas nationally. 28

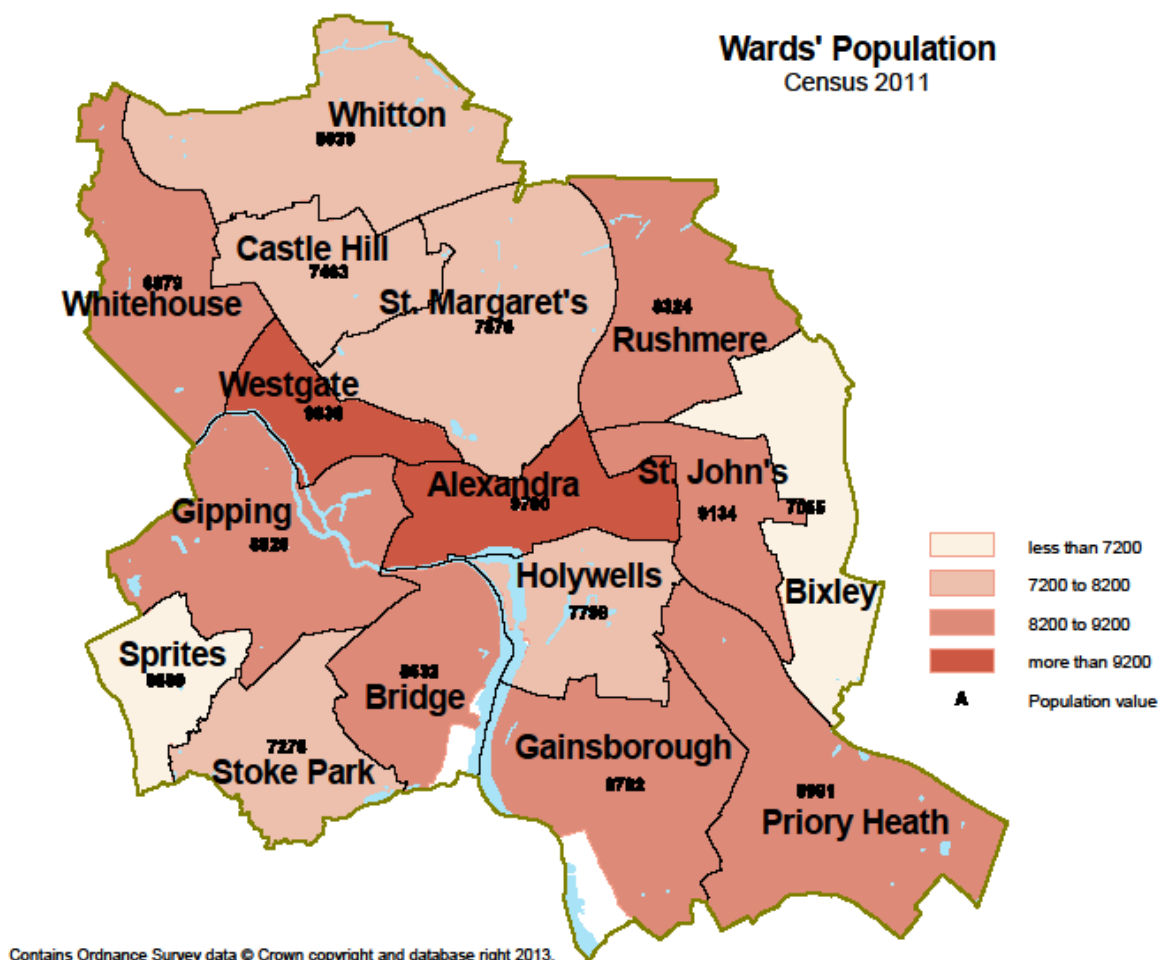
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- Lower tonnage of recyclable material may be resulting from lighter-weight product packaging and fewer packaged goods being purchased by the public during the economic downturn. This will negatively impact on household waste recycling rates. 29
- A high turnover of households in Ipswich (especially in blocks of flats and housing of multiple occupation) makes dealing with waste presented in communal bins and communicating with residents in these areas more resource intensive. 29
- The introduction of new recycling collection services would lead to increased levels of household waste recycling (e.g. collection of cooked food waste for composting). 29

1 Demography (Updated May 2013, Tibbs Pinter)

- Ipswich is growing at a rate of 1.4% per year since 2001 and has a population of 133,400.
- Ipswich is young with 9,250 children under 5. 3,434 (37.1%) of these children live in areas of Ipswich categorised as being in the poorest 20% of households in the Country.
- Ipswich works with a working age population (16-64) 4.7% more than the Rest of Suffolk, but many households are not in work.
- Ipswich cares with 10,718 (8.0%) residents whose day-to-day activities are limited a lot and 3,139 (2.3%) residents who provide 50 or more hours of unpaid care a week.
- 42% of households in Ipswich are in the poorest two categories representing those with modest lifestyles but able to get by (15%), and those experiencing the most difficult social and economic conditions (27%).

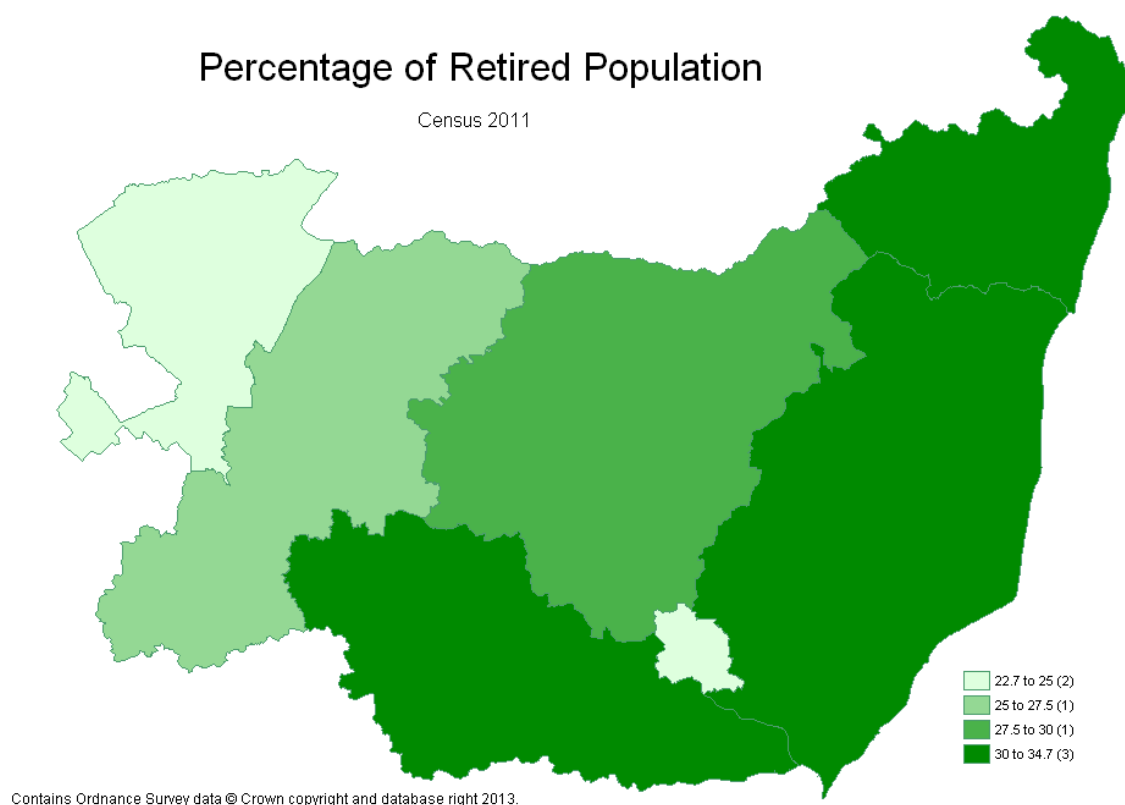
- 1.1 The population of Ipswich is 133,400. Ipswich has grown by 16,326 residents (13.9%) between 2001 and 2011, which ranks it the 10th (out of 64) fastest growing Primary Urban Area in England. Ipswich has 18.3% of the Suffolk Population (728,200), and accounts for 27.4% of the population increase for Suffolk since 2011.



- 1.2 Ipswich has 9,250 children under 5 (2011) with the largest densities in the wards of Gainsborough 753 (8.6%), Whitehouse 709 (8%), and Westgate 793 (8%). This is 20.8% of the total for Suffolk (44,522). 3,434 (37.1%) of these children live in areas of Ipswich

categorised as being in the poorest 20% of households in the Country (2010). 2,984 (86.9%) of these live in South Ipswich.

- 1.3 Ipswich, at 65.7% (87,566), has a larger proportion of more working-age adults (16-64) than the Suffolk average of 63.0% (477,954). The greatest concentrations are in the wards of Alexandra 7,278 (75.0%), Westgate 7,256 (73.0%), and Gipping 6,015 (68.2%) It also has a lower proportion of people over 65yrs 14.9% (19,830) than the rest of Suffolk average 21.1% (125,200), and subsequently a much lower proportion of the population in older and elderly-old age. However, it does have a significant population 35 (0.08%) of those aged over 100 when compared with national levels 10,576 (0.06%).
- 1.4 Ipswich has 42,400 residents aged over 50 which is expected to grow to 50,000 by 2020 partly as a result of the baby boomer population ageing. There is a growing number of early retirees who have developed a wealth of skills and experience during their working life combined with a small but long-term population of those economically-inactive. 6,750 of those over 65 live in one person households: many as a result of loss of family, mobility or income.



- 1.5 A classification of residential neighbourhoods ACORN (Jan2010) indicates that 42% of households in Ipswich are in the poorest two categories representing those with modest lifestyles but able to get by (15%), and those experiencing the most difficult social and economic conditions (27%). These categories are typical of neighbourhoods with low qualifications, low-incomes, concentrations of single-adult households (pensioners and lone parents), and high numbers of black and Asian community members. This is very high compared to the Suffolk combined total of 25%.
- 1.6 Ipswich has a dependency ratio of 52.3% (2011) which is comparable to other urban areas and significantly lower than the rest of Suffolk average of 64.0%. This suggests

that there is approximately 1 more person eligible for work for every 3 dependant children and pensioners in Ipswich than in the rest of Suffolk.

AC	Population (2011)	Working Age 16-64 (2011)	Working Age/Pop %	Benefit Claimants (Nov 2012)	Benefit/Working Age Pop %
North West	23,366	15,330	62.9%	2,215	14.4%
North East	23,755	14,998	61.2%	1,485	9.9%
Central	26,428	19,373	70.4%	2,840	14.7%
South West	30,305	20,730	66.0%	3,310	15.1%
South East	24,415	17,135	67.0%	2,745	16.0%
Ipswich	133,384	87,566	65.7%	12,415	14.2%
Rest of Suffolk	594,779	362,656	61.0%	38,975	10.7%
East England	5,846,965	3,714,151	63.5%	427,040	11.5%
England	53,012,456	34,329,091	64.8%	4,729,450	13.8%

- 1.7 The largest category for Ipswich is for those who are "comfortably off" (38%) who represent the home-owning, stable, and fairly comfortable backbone of modern Britain.

A classification of residential neighbourhoods ACORN (Jan2010)

AC / WARD 2010	ACORN: % Population Wealthy Achievers	ACORN: % Population Urban Prosperity	ACORN: % Population Comfortably Off	ACORN: % Population Moderate Means	ACORN: % Population Hard Pressed
SUFFOLK	38.7	3.7	30.3	11.6	14.3
IPSWICH	11.7	9.1	37.1	14.1	27.3
NW					
Castle Hill	17.2	0.0	65.8	4.9	12.1
Whitehouse	4.9	5.2	33.7	23.2	32.9
Whitton	10.1	0.0	34.7	2.4	52.8
NE					
Bixley	48.7	4.5	36.6	8.7	0.0
Rushmere	14.9	0.3	57.4	7.6	18.9
St John's	6.5	6.2	44.8	34.4	6.0
CENTRAL					
Alexandra	2.2	24.0	41.0	17.0	14.6
St Margaret's	44.8	17.4	22.9	9.8	2.6
Westgate	3.1	20.9	22.5	38.0	15.1
SW					
Bridge	6.5	9.6	36.6	18.8	28.1
Gipping	5.1	14.5	13.3	10.3	56.5
Sprites	10.0	0.5	27.3	6.3	55.3
Stoke Park	13.0	0.8	27.7	13.8	43.6
SE					
Gainsborough	0.8	2.3	38.8	4.5	53.5
Holywells	1.6	23.0	57.9	16.6	0.8
Priory Heath	8.5	8.2	36.7	1.2	45.4

- 1.8 81.4% (108,571) of the Ipswich population described themselves as being in Good and Very Good health. This is comparable with figures for the Rest of Suffolk at 81.7% (485,695) and England 81.4% (43,147,169).

- 1.9 5.1% (6,760) of the population in Ipswich described themselves as being in Bad or Very Bad health. This is slightly higher than the Rest of Suffolk at 4.7% (28,049) within which Waveney has the highest number of residents described as being in Bad or Very Bad health at 6.6% (7,545).
- 1.10 Ipswich has 10,718 (8.0%) residents whose day-to-day activities are limited a lot and 3,139 (2.3%) residents who provide 50 or more hours of unpaid care a week. These are comparable with other areas. The wards with the highest levels of long-term sick or disabled residents are: Gipping 380 (5.8%), 366 (4.8%), Bridge 352 (5.5%), and Priory Heath 344 (5.3%).

2 Diversity (Updated May 2013, Rowena Kerr)

- Ipswich is increasingly multicultural with 17.1% of the community from non-white British ethnicities, and over 70 languages being spoken.*
- 2.1 Ipswich is one of the most diverse areas in the East of England. Ipswich is distinctive in terms of its ethnic, cultural and linguistic diversity and other characteristics. While diversity brings rich cultural dimensions to the community, it also presents challenges in meeting diverse needs and overcoming barriers in service delivery.
- 2.2 Ethnic Diversity
Since the Census 2001, the proportion of black and other ethnic groups has increased by about 7.8% and represents about 17% (22,800) of the population of Ipswich. The White British population in Ipswich is 82.94% of residents. Apart from mixed race groups, the other ethnic groups in the highest proportions are:

Polish	1.53%
Indian	1.35%
Bangladeshi	1.26%
Caribbean	1.17%
African	0.77%

Resident population by broad ethnic group (2011)

Area	Persons All Ages ('000)										
	Population	White British		Mixed		Asian or Asian British		Black or Black British		Other	
Luton	203.2	90.5	44.6%	6.5	3.2%	55.1	27.1%	17.3	8.5%	33.8	16.6%
Ipswich	133.4	110.6	82.9%	3.9	2.9%	4.4	3.3%	2.6	2.2%	11.9	8.9%
Harlow	81.9	68.7	83.9%	1.4	1.6%	2.9	3.6%	2.8	3.4%	6.1	7.5%
Gloucester	121.7	102.9	84.6%	3.0	2.5%	4.8	3.9%	3.0	2.5%	8.0	6.6%
Colchester	173.1	151.6	87.5%	2.3	1.3%	3.9	2.2%	2.3	1.4%	13.0	7.5%
Exeter	117.8	104.2	88.3%	1.5	1.2%	3.3	2.8%	0.6	0.5%	8.2	7.0%
Rest of Suffolk	594.8	550.8	92.6%	5.4	0.9%	4.7	0.8%	2.6	0.4%	31.3	5.3%
East England	5,847.0	4,986.2	85.3%	84.8	1.5%	219.5	3.8%	103.5	1.8%	453.0	7.8%
England	53,012.5	42,279.2	79.8%	909.7	1.7%	3,324.0	6.3%	1,568.8	3.0%	4,930.8	9.3%

- 2.3 Linguistic Diversity
Over 70 main languages were identified as being spoken in Ipswich (Census 2011). The top 10 main languages spoken in Ipswich are, in rank order:

English; Polish; Portuguese; Lithuanian; Bengali
Kurdish; Russian; Tagalog/Filipino; Turkish; Latvian

2.4 There are households in Ipswich where no one has English as the main language. Against the family of comparators, with the exception of Luton, Ipswich is the second highest at 5.39% (3,086). Across the regional cities, Ipswich is higher than Norwich (4.55%) but lower than Cambridge (10.53%). Ipswich also exceeds the regional average for East of England of 4.44%.

2.5 Faith Diversity

More people stated that they have no religion in the 2011 Census (35%) compared to the last Census 10 years ago (20.34%). Less people in Ipswich stated their religion as Christianity (53.08%) compared to the last Census at 68.10%.

The number of people following different religions and faiths has also increased, including Islam, Hinduism and Sikhism.

Resident population by faith (2011)

LA Name	Persons All Ages ('000)									
	Christian		Buddhist	Hindu	Jewish	Muslim	Sikh	Other religion	No religion	
Luton UA	96.3	47.4%	0.7	0.7	0.3	50.0	2.3	0.9	33.6	16.5%
Ipswich	70.8	53.1%	0.5	1.1	0.1	3.6	0.3	0.7	46.7	35.0%
Exeter	63.5	53.9%	0.7	0.4	0.2	1.9	0.2	0.7	40.9	34.7%
Harlow	45.4	55.4%	0.3	0.6	0.2	1.7	0.1	0.3	37.8	33.9%
Colchester	99.9	57.7%	1.0	1.3	0.3	2.8	0.2	0.8	54.4	31.4%
Gloucester	75.9	62.4%	0.3	0.7	0.1	3.9	0.1	0.5	31.9	26.2%
Rest of Suffolk	372.8	62.7%	1.6	1.2	0.6	2.2	0.3	2.3	169.2	28.5%
East England	3,488.1	59.7%	22.3	34.8	34.8	148.3	18.2	25.0	1,631.6	27.9%
England	31,479.9	59.4%	238.6	806.2	261.3	2,660.1	420.2	227.8	13,114.2	24.7%

2.6 Civil Partnership

There are 260 people in registered same-sex civil partnership. The proportion (0.24%) is slightly higher than the average for Suffolk (0.2%) and the East of England (0.18%).

3 Skills and Education (Updated April 2012, Sally Lambe)

- 61% of early years children achieved a good level of development in Suffolk (2012), which is below the average for England of 64%.
- 59.4% achieve Key Stage 2 Reading, Writing and Maths, which is 4.6% below the national average.
- 63.6% achieve Key Stage 4 Level 1 which is 12.5% lower than the national average.

3.1 Early Years Foundation

The number of young children achieving a good level of development in Suffolk has increased from 12,950 (44%) in 2005 to 15,453 (61%) in 2012. This was 3% lower than the average for England (64%) although only 1% lower than the regional average (62%).

3.2 The gap between the lowest achieving 20% in the Early Years Foundation Stage and the rest was 29.7% for Suffolk (2012), which was slightly behind the regional and national averages.

3.3 Key Stage 2

Key Stage 2 (2012) outcomes for Ipswich were Level 4+ English (75%) compared with England (82%) and the Region (80%); and Level 4+ Maths (77%) compared with England (80%) and Region (79%).

The outcomes for mathematics place the County Council in the poorest 10% of authorities in the Country, and outcomes for English place it in the poorest 15%. 59.4% (2011) of eligible pupils in Ipswich achieved the required levels of reading, writing and maths skills which was below the County and national averages.

Key Stage 2: Gaining Level 4+ (2010)

	Total Pupils	% Achieve English	% Achieve Maths	Num Read Write Maths	% Achieve RWM	Boys Read Write Maths	% Boys Achieve RWM	Girls Read Write Maths	% Girls Achieve RWM
Colchester	1,762	82.9%	80.7%	1,171	67.1%	581	63.6%	590	71.0%
Gloucester	1,266	83.8%	81.7%	747	64.8%	373	62.0%	374	68.0%
Luton	2,238	77.3%	76.0%	1,331	59.5%	630	54.4%	701	64.9%
Ipswich	1,331	76.6%	76.0%	790	59.4%	358	53.0%	432	66.0%
Exeter	911	77.7%	79.5%	535	58.7%	240	53.0%	295	64.4%
Harlow	862	71.8%	72.6%	461	53.5%	219	47.9%	242	59.8%
Suffolk	7,508	79.6%	78.5%	4,574	62.0%	2,182	57.4%	2,392	66.9%
East England	54,104	79.2%	79.0%	33,807	62.8%	15,886	57.4%	17,921	68.4%
England	415,900	79.5%	79.3%	263,672	64.0%	123,622	58.6%	140,050	69.7%

3.4 Key Stage 4

The proportion of pupils gaining five or more A*-C grades has increased from Ipswich 55.4% (2008), rest of Suffolk 65.2% (2008) to Ipswich 65.9% (2012), and rest of Suffolk 77.0% (2012).

3.5 The average proportion of pupils gaining five or more A*-C grades including English and Maths over the five academic years (2008-2012) was 44.7% in Ipswich compared with 52% in Suffolk. Ipswich would be ranked the 14th lowest in authority in England on this measure as the 10th percentile would be 47.4. Forest Heath (42.4%) and Waveney (42.9%) are below Ipswich.

Key Stage 4: Gaining Level 1 (2011)

	Total Pupils	Num 5 A*-C GCSE	% 5 A*-C GCSE	Total Boys	Boys 5 A*-C GCSE	%Boys 5 A*-C GCSE	Total Girls	Girls 5 A*-C GCSE	%Girls 5 A*-C GCSE
Gloucester	1,448	1,119	77.3%	694	531	76.5%	754	588	78.0%
Luton	2,378	1,823	76.7%	1,225	935	76.3%	1,153	888	77.0%
Harlow	986	734	74.4%	525	363	69.1%	461	371	80.5%
Colchester	2,000	1,426	71.3%	1,023	683	66.8%	977	743	76.0%
Exeter	989	669	67.6%	508	313	61.6%	481	356	74.0%
Ipswich	1,581	1,005	63.6%	789	447	56.7%	792	558	70.5%
Suffolk	7,801	5,771	74.0%	3,975	2,825	71.1%	3,826	2,946	77.0%
East England	65,694	48,781	74.3%	33,488	23,547	70.3%	32,206	25,234	78.4%
England	578,063	439,974	76.1%	294,468	213,291	72.4%	283,595	226,683	79.9%

- 3.6 Ipswich has a high proportion of absence for both primary schools (5.0%) and secondary schools (6.9%). These rates are high when compared with Suffolk (4.7%) primary and (6.0) secondary and the averages for England (4.3%) primary and (5.8%) secondary. This appears to be related to high rates of persistent absentees, rather than a generalised issue. There were 452 (5.1%) primary school persistent absentees and 728 (10.4%) and 728 (10.4%) secondary school persistent absentees.
- 3.7 In 2011, Ipswich had considerably lower working age skills levels, especially at degree level (28.9%); this is higher than the county as a whole (27.2%). It is below the national level (31.2%).

4 Economic (Updated April 2012, Sally Lambe - Partial Update May 2013)

- Ipswich has 15,700 (18.7%) economically inactive residents, which is 4.6% lower than the England average and 4,200 (26.7%) are actively wanting a job.
- The number of people living within the most deprived 20% of areas has risen by 2.5% (3,200) suggesting that Ipswich has become comparatively more deprived since 2007.
- The average gross weekly pay in Ipswich is £456 which is £57 lower than the England average. The average gross weekly pay for female workers is 27.0% (£141) lower than that for male workers in Ipswich.
- 6.0% (5,300) of Ipswich claimants are under the age of 34 which is higher than the rest of Suffolk at 3.5% (12,600)

4.1 Employment (16-64)

Ipswich has a strong employment base for business with a proportionally higher average working age population 87,600 (65.7%) which is higher than the average for the rest of Suffolk (61.0%) and the England average (64.8%). The largest working age populations reside in the Central 70.4% (19,400) and South East 67.0% (17,100) areas.

- 4.2 Ipswich has a higher level of economically inactive people 18.7% (15,700) than the rest of Suffolk average 16.6% (58,900) but significantly lower than the average for England of 23.3% (7,851,200). It also has higher proportion of economically inactive people who want a job 26.9% (4,200) than both the rest of Suffolk 23.9% (14,100) and England 24.2% averages.

Economically Inactive 2012

Area	Jun-08		Jun-09		Jun-10		Jun-11		Jun-12	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Colchester	24,500	21.6	23,900	20.9	30,200	25.7	25,200	21.0	28,400	22.8
Harlow	7,700	14.8	7,000	13.5	9,200	17.8	8,800	16.7	10,600	20.3
Ipswich	14,200	17.7	13,500	16.7	15,700	19.2	19,000	22.7	15,700	18.7
Luton	34,400	28.1	30,200	24.2	34,800	27.4	36,200	27.8	34,000	25.6
Exeter	19,900	25.2	13,400	17.1	13,900	17.9	15,800	20.3	18,900	24.1
Gloucester	12,300	16.4	18,300	24.0	14,500	19.1	15,500	20.4	14,600	19.2
Rest of Suffolk	66,300	18.7	68,900	19.4	76,900	21.7	74,200	20.9	58,900	16.6
East England	3,602,600	21.1	3,633,800	20.5	3,659,600	21.2	3,689,000	21.1	3,710,000	20.4
England	7,690,700	23.2	7,675,500	23.1	7,861,200	23.5	7,969,600	23.7	7,851,200	23.3

Wants A Job 2012 (% of those Economically Inactive)

Area	Jun-08		Jun-09		Jun-10		Jun-11		Jun-12	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Harlow	!	!	2,700	38.3	2,600	28.5	1,900	21.6	3,000	27.9
Ipswich	4,000	28.3	5,400	39.7	4,900	30.9	8,100	42.9	4,200	26.9
Gloucester	2,600	20.9	6,000	32.6	4,000	27.3	3,800	24.5	3,200	22.2
Colchester	3,700	15.3	4,900	20.5	7,900	26.1	5,700	22.5	6,200	21.9
Exeter	4,500	22.6	2,300	17.0	2,800	19.9	2,300	14.5	3,100	16.6
Luton	6,100	17.7	7,400	24.7	8,200	23.6	4,300	12.0	5,100	14.9
Rest of Suffolk	17,200	25.9	12,700	18.4	20,300	26.4	18,900	25.5	14,100	23.9
East England	758,400	21.7	745,500	22.4	775,300	24.6	773,300	25.0	757,100	25.7
England	1,779,300	23.1	1,804,000	23.5	1,873,300	23.8	1,886,700	23.7	1,899,300	24.2

4.3 Economic Structure

The economic structure of Ipswich (2008) predominantly consists of service sector activities, which accounts for 90.8% of the employment. This is high in comparison to Suffolk (80.8%) and Great Britain (83.5%). The concentration of employment in the category of 'Public administration, education & health' (31.4%) as opposed to 27% nationally suggests the current economic downturn and pressure on statutory funding may slow the progress out of recession for Ipswich.

However, Ipswich has a strong 'Finance, IT, other business activities' sector (2008) at 26.3% of employment as opposed to 22.0% nationally. The University Campus Suffolk and Suffolk New College will be key assets for increasing the numbers of employees with degree-level education and increasing skills.

4.4 Index of Multiple Deprivation

According to IMD 2010, 26.6% of the town's population lives within the most deprived fifth of areas in England, with Ipswich ranking 72nd out of 294 local authorities in terms of the extent of deprivation.

Within the town there are nine areas that are ranked within the top 10% most deprived areas nationally. These are located in the wards of Whitton, Whitehouse, Alexandra, Gipping, Sprites, Stoke Park, Gainsborough and Priory Heath. There are two areas located in Gainsborough Ward and Priory Heath Ward ranked within the top 5% most deprived areas nationally. Currently 2.4% of the town's population lives in these areas.

The nine areas ranked within the top 10% most deprived areas nationally are also ranked in the top 20% most deprived areas nationally in terms of employment deprivation and income deprivation. These areas are also distinguished by other socio economic traits, which prevent residents from economic participation.

The number of locations within the most deprived 20% of areas nationally has increased from 19 areas as recorded in the IMD 2007 to 21 areas in 2010. In absolute terms, the number of people living within the most deprived 20% of areas has risen by 2.5% suggesting that Ipswich has become comparatively more deprived since 2007.

4.5 Weekly Pay

On average, the gross full time weekly pay for employees in Ipswich is £456 (2012). This is 2.9% (£13) lower than the rest of Suffolk average and 11.1% (£57) lower than the average for England. Part of the reason for this is because the gross weekly pay for female workers at £381 is significantly 27.0% (£141) behind that for males in Ipswich (£522) and 15.9% (£72) behind the average for females in England (£446.30).

- 4.6 In November 2012 Ipswich had 13,400 (15.2%) residents claiming benefits compared with the rest of Suffolk 38,000 (10.5%), and the average for England of 4,729,500 (13.8%). Some of these claimants have greater needs such as those on incapacity benefit 2.5% (2,000), disability allowances 1.3% (1,200) or are registered carers 1.0% (850). 6.0% (5,300) of Ipswich claimants are under the age of 34 which is higher than the rest of Suffolk 3.5% (12,600) and England indicators 4.8% (1,648,100).

Weekly Pay-Gross For Full Time Workers

Area	2008			2010			2012		
	All workers	Male	Female	All workers	Male	Female	All workers	Male	Female
Exeter	£401	£444	£331	£441	£464	£386	£443	£468	£401
Gloucester	£418	£520	£360	£428	£481	£393	£446	£476	£406
Ipswich	£441	£472	£358	£468	£537	£363	£456	£522	£381
Harlow	£426	£517	£383	£447	£495	£385	£466	£498	£421
Luton	£434	£505	£348	£462	£507	£405	£483	£515	£422
Colchester	£499	£568	£369	£518	£581	£447	£525	£578	£484
Rest of Suffolk	£451	£484	£374	£471	£517	£390	£469	£509	£400
East England	£499	£550	£424	£523	£547	£452	£531	£580	£461
England	£485	£530	£418	£506	£547	£443	£513	£553	£453

5 Housing (Updated April 2013, Lynne Davis)

- Ipswich is growing and the number of dwellings has increased by 15.3% (7,900) since 2001, which is 6.3% higher than the national average.
- Ipswich is affordable and has an average house price of £154,991, which is one of the lowest when compared to other local authority comparators, and national averages.
- Ipswich moves and approximately 50% of households have lived in their homes for less than 4 year before changing address.

5.1 Housing Stock

Since 2001, the number of dwellings in Ipswich has increased by 15.7% (10,280). This is a greater increase than that experienced in Suffolk 11.7% (34,560), the East of England 10.2% (235,600) and England 9.0% (1,904,000) as a whole.

	Total Dwelling Stock 2001	Total Dwelling Stock 2012	Percentage Change 2001-2012
Colchester	65,330	75,610	15.7%
Gloucester	46,780	53,310	13.9%
Ipswich	51,680	59,580	15.3%
Exeter	47,620	51,310	7.7%
Luton	72,100	76,370	5.9%
Harlow	33,780	36,100	6.8%
Suffolk	295,130	329,690	11.7%
East England	2,308,000	2,543,600	10.2%
England	21,207,000	23,111,000	9.0%

- 5.2 In 2012, the local authority housing stock represented 13.7% of the total dwelling stock in the town with 8,160 dwellings. Registered Provider stock made up a further 7.9% (4,730) of the total stock, with the remainder 78.3% (46,530) private sector stock. Ipswich has a larger than average proportion of socially rented stock 21.7% (12,890) when compared to county 12.7% (48,120), regional 13.8% (401,630) and national 17.5% (4,048,404) averages. When compared to its statistical neighbours, only Harlow has a higher than average socially rented stock at 32.1% (11,560).

	Local Authority Stock 2012	%	Registered Provider Stock 2012	%	Private Sector Stock 2012	%	Total Stock 2012
Harlow	9,830	27.2%	1,730	4.8%	24,500	67.9%	36,060
Ipswich	8,160	13.7%	4,730	7.9%	46,530	78.3%	59,420
Luton	8,120	10.6%	3,720	4.9%	64,530	84.5%	76,370
Exeter	5,060	9.8%	4,000	7.8%	42,140	82.3%	51,200
Gloucester	4,570	8.6%	2,990	5.6%	45,740	85.8%	53,300
Colchester	6,260	8.4%	4,390	5.9%	64,000	85.7%	74,650
Suffolk	19,620	6.1%	28,500	8.7%	329,690	87.3%	377,810
East England	165,360	5.7%	236,270	8.1%	2,502,080	86.2%	2,903,710
England	1,689,404	7.3%	2,359,000	10.2%	18,990,000	82.2%	23,111,000

5.3 Affordability.

Based on provisional data for three quarters' returns in 2012 ^A, Ipswich currently no longer has the lowest average house price when compared to its statistical neighbours and Suffolk as a whole. In 2010 the mean average house price in the town was £148,902, and represents just 62% of the national average. The average price in Ipswich represents 72.2% of the Suffolk average. Since 2008, house prices in the town have fallen by 1.5%, this is compared to the increase experienced in Suffolk during the same period of 24.1% and the increase experienced nationally of 8.9%.

Mean House Prices (2010-2012)

	Mean Price 2010	% of national average	Mean Price 2011	% of national average	Mean Price 2012	% of national average
Gloucester	£157,159	65.4%	£150,017	63.4%	£154,359	63.9%
Ipswich	£148,902	62.0%	£148,142	62.6%	^A £154,991	64.1%
Colchester	£206,108	85.9%	£202,557	85.7%	£208,438	86.2%
Luton	£160,361	66.8%	£160,602	67.9%	£160,787	66.5%
Harlow	£187,990	78.3%	£192,824	81.5%	£189,673	78.4%
Exeter	£205,822	85.7%	£211,745	89.5%	£213,204	88.2%
Suffolk	£206,106	85.9%	£199,150	84.2%	£199,828	82.6%
East England	£237,668	99.0%	£232,724	98.4%	£235,832	97.5%
England	£240,033		£236,578		£241,868	

5.4 The price to income ratio for Ipswich is 5.82 (2012). This indicates that properties in Ipswich were slightly more affordable for Ipswich residents in 2012 than the Suffolk average (7.73) as well as regional (7.48) and national averages (6.59). These findings compared similarly to those in the previous years, in that lower quartile costs to incomes are still unaffordable. In Ipswich however, the ratio between lower quartile house prices to lower quartile income levels has decreased from 7.41 in 2006 to its current level of 5.82 in 2012.

Vacant Dwellings in Ipswich 2012

Vacant Dwellings	LA Reported 2012	"Other" Public Sector	Registered Provider	Total	% of All Dwellings 2011/12	% Reported in 2010/11
Ipswich	25	19	25	1,750	2.9%	3.3%
Colchester	70	100	40	1,910	2.5%	2.7%
Suffolk	180	22	184	10,196	3.0%	3.1%
East England	2,758	328	1,407	71,246	2.8%	2.7%
England	25,899	6,377	25,330	709,426	3.1%	3.2%

5.5 Vacant Dwellings

Although the proportion of vacant dwellings in Ipswich rose from 2.2% of all dwellings reported in 2009/2010 to 3.3% (2010/11), there was a slight reduction to 2.9% of dwellings reported in 2011/12..The rise was greater than that experienced in Suffolk as well as regionally and nationally. Ipswich still has a higher proportion of vacant dwellings than neighbouring Colchester but is now lower than Suffolk and national averages.

Ipswich BC Empty Domestic Properties 15 April 2013			
Band	Empty < 6 Mths	Empty > 6 Mths	Total
A	485	72	557
B	299	69	368
C	129	30	159
D	74	12	86
E	26	11	37
F	10	3	13
G	5	1	6
Totals	1029	198	1227

300 of these are marked as "Second" or "holiday homes"

5.6 2012 Revenue and Benefits data show that up to 50% of homes in Ipswich are lived in for a relatively short periods.

- 19% of households in Ipswich have occupied their home for less than a year;
- 30% less than 2 years;
- 50% for less than 4 years; and
- only 22% for more than 10 years.

IBC Change of Occupancy Details for Council Tax Period (April 2013)

Period	IBC Change of Occupancy		
	Number	%	Cumulative
0 - 6 months	6,364	10.7%	10.68%
6 months - 1 year	4,975	8.4%	19.03%
1 - 2 years	7,082	11.9%	30.92%
2 - 3 years	5,294	8.9%	39.81%
3 - 4 years	5,042	8.5%	48.27%
4 - 5 years	3,752	6.3%	54.57%
5 - 6 years	3,026	5.1%	59.65%
6 - 7 years	2,745	4.6%	64.26%
7 - 8 years	2,319	3.9%	68.15%
8 - 9 years	1,678	2.8%	70.97%
9 - 10 years	1,701	2.9%	73.82%
10+ years	15,596	26.2%	100.00%
TOTAL	59,574	100	

5.7 This compares to 13% occupying less than a year in Mid-Suffolk and Babergh, who also have 50% stay up to 7 years and 37% for more than 10 years. The reasons for this are that Ipswich has a younger population, with more privately rented properties and more "short-term" accommodation such as small flats. The consequences of this high turnover are:-

- Difficulty in encouraging a sense of community in certain high-turnover areas;
- More work for the Council e.g. Electoral Registration and Council Tax Billing;
- A more transient population may not readily identify with “Ipswich”;
- School changes affecting children’s educational attainment.

6 Benefits (Original April 2012, John Booty – Partial Update May 2013)

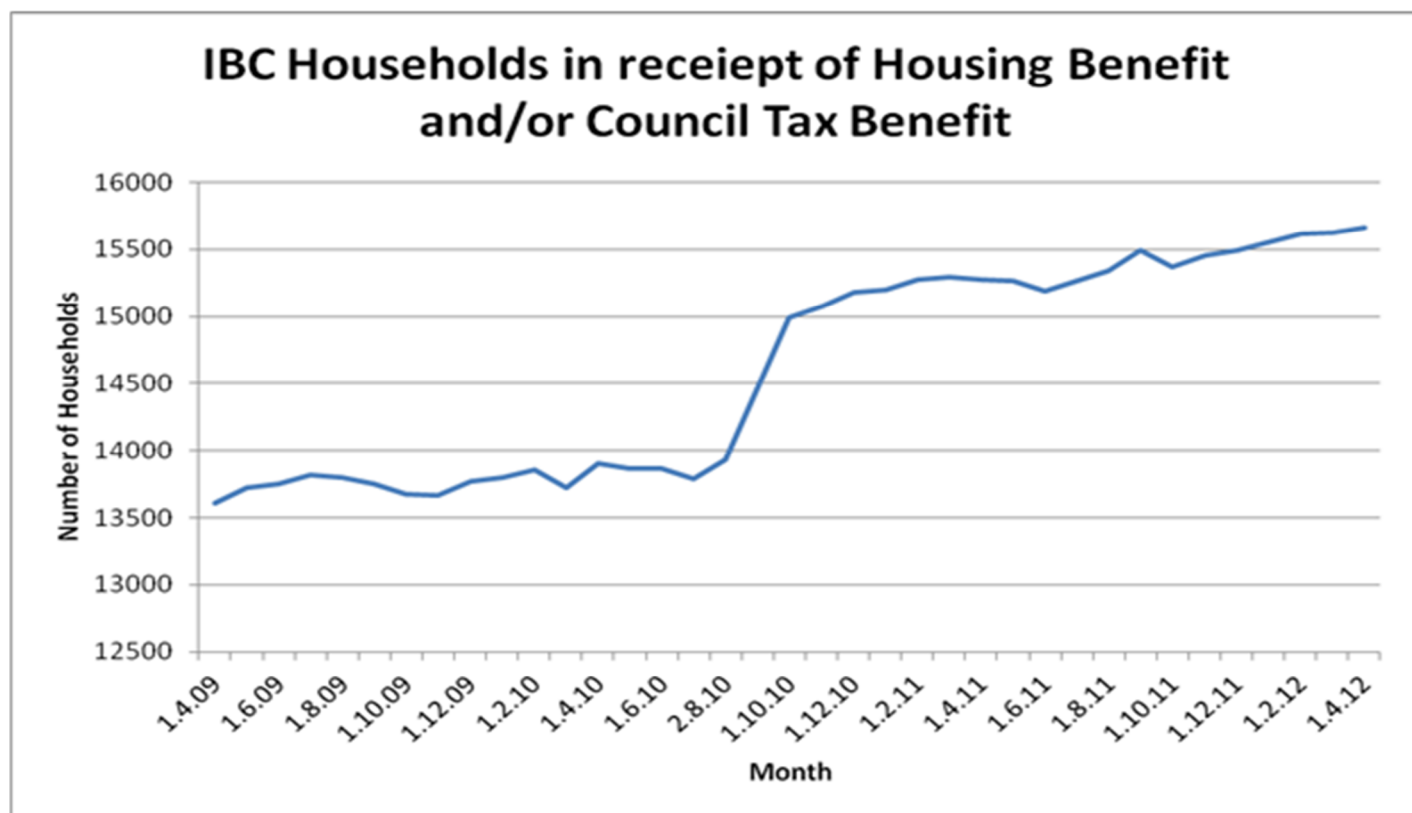
- Those in receipt of Housing and/or Council Tax Benefit has increased by 15% to over 15,700 in the past 3 years.
- 76 households have been identified in Ipswich as receiving benefit at a level to be capped.
- There are about 7,425 children living in households in Ipswich where no one works.

6.1 Increasing Caseload

The number of Households in Ipswich in receipt of either Housing Benefit or Council Tax Benefit or both has increased by approximately 15% to over 15,700 in the last 3 years and continues to steadily increase.

The increase is principally Private Tenants rather than Social Housing Tenants or Owner Occupiers and appears to be driven by:

- Rising rents
- Static or decreasing wages
- Greater incidence of part-time working.



6.2 Welfare Reform

To date the effect of Welfare Reform has been relatively minor. However, from April 2013:-

- Working Age Social Housing Tenants face “size related” Housing Benefit whereby their Housing Benefit is reduced if they are deemed to have too many bedrooms. Over 1,600

Working Age Council Tenants receiving Housing Benefit live alone and face Housing Benefit reductions as there are not the one-bedroom properties for them to move to.

- Council Tax Benefit will be replaced by Council Tax Support with a 120% budget cut, but with Pensioners and “vulnerable groups” (yet to be defined) protected from cuts. This implies a 20%+ cut in Council Tax Benefit for Working Age Households in Ipswich.
- From October 2013, Universal Credit will start to replace Income Support, Income Based Jobseekers Allowance, Income Related Employment & Support Allowance, Housing Benefit, Child Tax Credit and Working Tax Credit. This will be delivered by the Dept. for Work and Pensions with no clear role yet envisaged for Local Authorities. Payment will be direct to the claimant, monthly in arrears, and claims are intended to be made on-line with, as yet, no face-to-face provision.

6.3 76 households have been identified in Ipswich as receiving a benefit level that potentially meets the criteria for capping. This compares to 23 in Babergh and 24 in Mid Suffolk. Of these Ipswich households, 63 have 249 children between them.

Type	Private Sector	Social Sector	Total	%	Number of Children
Errors	4	5	9	10.59%	
High Rent	4	2	6	7.06%	
No HB/CTB Claim	1	6	7	8.24%	
0 Children	0	0	0	0.00%	
1 Child	1	1	2	2.35%	2
2 Children	1	5	6	7.06%	12
3 Children	3	8	11	12.94%	33
4 Children	12	12	24	28.24%	96
5 Children	5	9	14	16.47%	70
6 Children	4	2	6	7.06%	36
TOTAL	35	50	85	100.00%	
TOTAL EXCL. Err	31	45	76	89.41%	249

6.4 Children with no experience of work in their Household.
Ipswich has 4,900 (8.2%) households with children where no one in the household is earning. In 470 (0.8%) of these Households there is also a disabled person. This indicates that there are about 7,450 children growing up in a Household where no one works. Clearly, for some of these Households the lack of an “earner” may be temporary, but most appear to be long term. This leaves a substantial number of Children without the experience of work at home, which may limit their expectations.

Families With No Earnings as at 28 Feb 2012 - HB or CTB			% Households
IBC	With Children, No Earnings	4876	8.24%
	With Disabled Person and No Earnings	3526	5.96%
	With Disabled Person, Children and No Earnings	470	0.79%
BDC	With Children, No Earnings	1823	4.70%
	With Disabled Person and No Earnings	1393	3.59%
	With Disabled Person, Children and No Earnings	189	0.49%
MSDC	With Children, No Earnings	1107	2.65%
	With Disabled Person and No Earnings	837	2.00%
	With Disabled Person, Children and No Earnings	145	0.35%

7 Health and well being (Updated May 2013, Lois Seddon)

- *In the most deprived areas of Ipswich life expectancy is 8.6 years less than those living in the least deprived areas.*
- *Suffolk has a seemingly high rate of adults over 18 suffering from depression (14.5%). The GP practices at Barack Lane (26.7%) and Norwich Road (19.9%) have the highest rates.*

- 7.1 Health inequalities are closely linked to levels of deprivation and adult health outcomes are closely linked to the cumulative risk exposure that relates to child poverty. Deprivation is higher in Ipswich than the England average and about 5,600 children live in poverty.
- 7.2 The effects of these health inequalities within Ipswich means men in the most deprived areas of Ipswich will live 8.6 years less than those who live in the least deprived areas of the town and nearly 5.3% of Ipswich children are already on a health inequality trajectory. Health inequalities manifest in diseases such as cancer, heart disease and stroke and generally the trends in early death rates from these diseases for Ipswich people currently follow the same trends as the England average.
- 7.3 Health Inequalities within Ipswich which result in life expectancy being 8.4 years lower for men in the most deprived areas of Ipswich than in the least deprived areas
- 7.4 In Ipswich current participation in physical activity in adults (16+ years) is 9.1%, which is low. This compares with England's best at 18.2%; worst at 5.7% % and average at 11.2%.

The regional comparators are as follows:

Harlow – 8.2
 Colchester – 11.5
 Gloucester 11.5
 Exeter – 12.7

- 7.5 Mental health is affected by wider determinants such as social deprivation; NEET and adult unemployment, and risk factors such as homelessness; life limiting long term illness and low level of participation in physical exercise. In terms of mental health Suffolk is significantly worse with 14.4% of people 18+ years registered with GPs as suffering from depression. This compares with the England best which is 4.75%, and the England worst of 20.3%.

% of people 18+ years registered with GPs as suffering from depression	
	%
Suffolk	14.35
Devon (Exeter)	12.53
Gloucestershire (Gloucester)	9.43
Essex (Colchester and Harlow)	9.68
Luton	7.58
England (Average)	11.68

- 7.6 While there is no specific town - level data set available, information from the GP practice profiles helps provide some insight to the state of mental health across Ipswich populations. The GP Practice Profiles record the percentage of patients aged 18 and over with depression.

Ipswich GP Practice	% of adults aged 18 and over with depression (2011/12)
Chesterfield Drive	18.4
Deben Road	10.2
Norwich Road	19.9
Barrack Lane	26.7
Burlington Road	6.62
Ivry Street	14.6
Orchard Street	8.26
Woodbridge Road	16.6
Lattice Barn	17.7
Derby Road	18.1
Felixstowe Road	14.9
Landseer Road	4.77
Hawthorne Drive	19.8
Ravenswood	8.59

8 Leisure (Updated April 2013, Greg Cooper)

- There has been no statistical change in adult participation rates for Ipswich since 2005 (16.5%).
- Ipswich has a large proportion (10.2%) of 'Retirement Home Singles' aged 81+ which require leisure activities.
- Stretched single mums and stay at home mums at 7.3% are another opportunity to increase participation rates.

8.1 Despite the usage increase recorded through IBC facilities since 2005, Sport England's Active People Survey (APS) shows that Ipswich Adult participation, Club membership and participation in Organised Competition within Ipswich has had no statistical change since 2005. This suggests a need to increased the ability to take initiatives into communities.

The percentage of those 16+ who participate in sport and active recreation at moderate intensity for at least 30minutes on at least 12days out of the last 4weeks.

Area name	APS1 (Oct 2005 - Oct 2006)		APS2/3 (Oct 2007 - Oct 2009)		APS4/5 (Oct 2009 - Oct 2011)	
	%	Base	%	Base	%	Base
Luton	18.5%	997	15.1%	998	14.9%	997
Ipswich	16.9%	1,012	18.5%	997	16.5%	991
Harlow	19.3%	1,022	19.2%	1,003	18.9%	995
Gloucester	18.9%	996	21.1%	1,004	22.3%	999
Colchester	23.6%	1,000	26.6%	991	22.5%	994
Exeter	20.0%	1,000	28.3%	999	24.9%	992
Suffolk	20.1%	7,100	21.9%	3,499	22.1%	3,500
East England	21.0%	41,437	21.7%	42,395	21.8%	40,886
England	21.5%	208,201	22.4%	211,401	22.4%	211,005

8.2 When looking at the dominance of the market segments for Ipswich the largest group is are aged 81+ and live on their own in warden-controlled sheltered accommodation. Their spouses passed away and they are just about getting used to life on her own, thanks to the support of the other residents. When compared to the benchmarked areas Ipswich has more Retirement Home Singles as a percentage, only equal to Harlow.

Name	Description	Ipswich	Colchester	Luton	Gloucester	Harlow	Exeter	Suffolk	East England	England
Ben	Competitive Male Urbanites	3.7%	5.3%	3.5%	4.0%	2.9%	4.3%	4.7%	5.3%	4.9%
Jamie	Sports Team Drinkers	6.9%	5.0%	8.3%	5.5%	6.3%	10.1%	3.8%	4.0%	5.4%
Chloe	Fitness Class Friends	2.8%	5.3%	2.8%	3.2%	2.5%	3.5%	4.5%	5.3%	4.7%
Leanne	Supportive Singles	5.0%	3.7%	6.9%	4.8%	4.7%	8.0%	3.1%	3.2%	4.3%
Helena	Career Focused Females	3.8%	5.7%	3.9%	3.7%	2.7%	4.3%	4.6%	5.0%	4.5%
Tim	Settling Down Males	6.5%	11.2%	7.0%	7.7%	6.6%	7.5%	9.1%	10.5%	8.8%
Alison	Stay at Home Mums	2.9%	5.6%	3.3%	4.6%	3.8%	3.5%	4.6%	5.4%	4.4%
Jackie	Middle England Mums	6.7%	5.0%	5.5%	6.5%	6.5%	5.5%	5.2%	4.8%	4.9%
Kev	Pub League Team Mates	6.8%	3.9%	8.9%	6.1%	8.5%	5.4%	4.2%	4.1%	5.9%
Paula	Stretched Single Mums	4.4%	3.1%	5.8%	3.6%	6.9%	3.9%	2.6%	2.9%	3.7%
Philip	Comfortable Mid-Life Males	9.2%	9.4%	8.8%	10.0%	7.7%	8.1%	9.9%	9.6%	8.6%
Elaine	Empty Nest Career Ladies	5.0%	6.7%	4.9%	6.0%	4.2%	5.5%	6.8%	6.8%	6.1%
Roger & Joy	Early Retirement Couples	6.5%	8.2%	5.3%	7.6%	5.1%	7.0%	8.8%	8.2%	6.8%
Brenda	Older Working Women	5.2%	2.8%	6.1%	4.9%	5.6%	3.9%	3.7%	3.2%	4.9%
Terry	Local 'Old Boys'	4.7%	2.5%	4.5%	4.0%	6.3%	3.6%	3.1%	2.9%	3.7%
Norma	Later Life Ladies	2.5%	1.4%	2.2%	2.1%	3.2%	1.9%	1.6%	1.6%	2.1%
Ralph & Phyllis	Comfortable Retired Couples	1.8%	5.0%	1.1%	1.7%	1.2%	2.4%	5.7%	5.1%	4.2%
Frank	Twilight Year Gents	5.4%	3.6%	3.9%	5.1%	5.2%	3.9%	5.0%	4.3%	4.0%
Elsie & Arnold	Retirement Home Singles	10.2%	6.7%	7.2%	9.1%	10.2%	7.9%	9.0%	7.9%	8.0%

- 8.2 Within the profile Ipswich shows that it has a higher number of Accredited Sports Clubs than the other benchmarked areas as displayed in Appendix (8). This indicates that quality provision meeting national guidelines is strong within Ipswich and a legacy of the Council previous position to provide quality support for community sport.
- 8.3 The sports facilities are well used and this has been further enhanced with the continued refurbishment works at the facilities over the last 2 years, however, there is still capacity for more people to be active. There has also been an emphasis on large high profile mass participation events such as Skyride, Sport relief mile, Great East swim and the Ipswich Half marathon to try and encourage an increase in sports participation.
- 8.4 PMP/Genesis consultants were appointed to produce a Leisure and Culture Needs Analysis for Ipswich in 2009. This identified facility needs for Ipswich both in 2010 and up to 2025. The report highlighted the need to improve the quality of existing facilities and considerable work has been completed on many of the sites e.g. Refurbishment has been completed at Fore street pools, the refurbishment of Crown Pools is almost complete, Whitton has been refurbished as well as parts of Maidenhall and Northgate Sports Centres. Whilst Ipswich has a BMX track and a cycle speedway track it was highlighted that Ipswich could benefit from a road cycling circuit facility in Ipswich due to demand as Team Ipswich cycling has a membership of 1,500. Furthermore, mention was made of the athletics track facility at Northgate Sports Centre and that whilst it currently met club demand, it could benefit from being more accessible to other schools and that the track is only 6 lanes and 8 lanes are required for higher competition standards. The pmp/genesis report also suggested that Gainsborough would be a good venue to turn into a sports village offering excellent and some regional sports facilities as a long-term aim. The proposal to build the Ipswich Academy on the back of the sports centre would help provide additional and refurbished sports facilities for this.

9 Civic Participation (Updated May 2013, Emily Yule)

- *Low electoral turnout, particularly with young people and young families.*
- *Good levels of volunteering, and particularly for sport and leisure.*

9.1 Electoral Turnout

Turnout has steadily been decreasing across the borough over the last 5 years, with the only increase in 2010 due to the General Election. This is not unique to Ipswich, and is a representative picture of voter apathy across the country. However, as the table below demonstrates turnout in Ipswich is lower than the national average and most of our comparator councils.

	Turnout on 03 May 2012 (%)
Luton	41.1
Exeter	33.6
Gloucester	32.0
National	31.1
Colchester	29.5
Ipswich	29.1
Harlow	28.4

9.2 On average, the electoral turnout decreased in Ipswich by -3.6% for the Borough elections between 2008 (32.6%) and 2012 (29.1%). There was an increase of 28% in 2010 and the General Election was probably a significant factor for this. However, turnout for the PCC () and the County elections (28.9%) were lower.

9.3 Turnout for the Borough Elections in 2012 were highest in St Margaret's (40%), and Rushmere (37%), and lowest in Gipping (23%) and Whitehouse (20%)

Area Committee	Ward	% Turnout				
		May-08	May-10	May-11	May-12	Nov-12
NWAC	Castle Hill	34.9	68.4	41.9	29.6	16.8
	Whitehouse	26.5	50.3	30.0	20.3	11.9
	Whitton	30.6	56.8	37.8	29.9	14.6
NEAC	Bixley	38.6	71.4	49.3	33.2	19.3
	Rushmere	39.0	68.5	49.1	37.3	15.8
	St John's	36.6	65.4	42.9	32.4	17.5
CENTRAL AC	Alexandra	30.6	55.1	38.4	28.7	15.4
	St Margaret's	46.1	71.2	53.9	40.0	21.2
	Westgate	29.2	51.3	33.2	24.4	13.2
SWAC	Bridge	29.3	54.5	33.5	23.1	12.4
	Gipping	26.2	51.6	32.4	22.6	13.4
	Sprites	35.6	62.1	39.9	29.9	16.1
	Stoke Park	29.0	60.5	39.1	31.4	14.2
SEAC	Gainsborough	28.9	56.7	32.8	25.4	12.5
	Holywells	30.8	61.8	39.6	30.4	15.1
	Priory Heath	30.5	56.7	35.1	26.4	13.8

- 9.4 The percentage of postal voters rose in all divisions between 2009 and 2013, indicative of a general move towards postal voting as an accessible, convenient and secure method of voting. Turnout is typically higher amongst postal voters; however this has not impacted on the overall turnout. As expected the higher proportion of postal voters are in the areas with an older population.

Electoral Division	% Postal Voters	% Electors Over 70
Bixley	22.09	21.99
Bridge	15.32	10.57
Chantry	16.49	13.71
Gainsborough	15.43	13.30
Priory Heath	16.77	9.63
Rushmere	19.63	15.38
St Helen's	14.25	6.57
St John's	18.06	11.93
St Margaret's & Westgate	17.91	12.67
Whitehouse & Whitton	16.82	14.34

- 9.5 The turnout figures suggest a correlation between affluence and participation in electoral events. This is particularly evident in the less affluent areas of Gainsborough, St Helen's and Whitehouse & Whitton. Lower turnout in these areas may also be attributed to a more transient population, younger residents and a higher proportion of non-English speaking communities, although anecdotal evidence from Presiding Officers at the polling stations indicates that many Eastern European citizens do attend the polling station to vote.
- 9.6 The electoral role (2012) indicates that there are 72 nationalities other than those of the British Isles living in Ipswich. This indicates that of the 97,537 residents registered to vote, 93.8% (91,490) consider themselves British. The largest populations registered were Polish (1,438), Portuguese (649), Lithuanian (613), and Indian (612).
- 9.7 **Volunteering General**
According to ICVS, 1456 people were placed into formal volunteer positions in Ipswich (2010), 10 of which were for 'one-off' events. This represents at least 1446 volunteer hours per month. Most of these volunteers were female (63%) under 49 years of age (63%) who were unemployed seeking work (22%).
- 9.8 **Volunteering Sport**
Volunteering figures in sport for Ipswich were so low that they did not meet the statistical threshold of the APS survey to be reported. This would indicate that volunteering rates in sport were at best about half the rate across Suffolk as a whole.

Club membership in Ipswich was 17.5% (APS6) compared with Suffolk 32.2%, the East 23.7% and England as a whole 22.8%.

10 Community Safety (Updated May 2013, Lorraine Arthur)

- Ipswich accounted for 30% of the total recorded crime in Suffolk (2012)
 - Out of the 1185 violence with injury offences recorded, 709 of these were experienced in the night-time economy hours, measured during the hours of 18:00-06:00.
 - Over 60% (203) of Suffolk's robberies occur in Ipswich, and 51.3% (104) of these occur in Central Ipswich.
- 10.1 Ipswich accounted for 30% of total recorded crime in Suffolk (2012). This has remained fairly constant over the last five years. Central Ipswich experienced the most crime in 2012, accounting for 40% of the Ipswich total.

Total recorded crime per thousand population					
YEAR	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Ipswich	106	107	100	103	92
Exeter	106	94	94	93	83
Harlow	87	80	76	80	80
Gloucester	113	103	86	88	79
Luton	93	80	85	87	77
Colchester	68	62	61	64	62
Suffolk	65	64	63	63	57
East England	69	64	61	60	55
England	84	78	73	71	69
Area Committees					
NW Ipswich	81	78	68	74	67
NE Ipswich	44	46	44	46	41
Central	208	227	203	199	181
SW Ipswich	97	90	91	95	86
SE Ipswich	91	85	87	92	76

10.2 The top two offending types in the context of volume are theft and handling (excluding vehicle crime) and violence with injury. Concerning theft and handling, in 2011 32% of Suffolk based offences were recorded in Ipswich, typically in the central area where 49% of this offending type was reported.

10.3 Whilst violent crime figures have fluctuated slightly since 2008, there was a 12% reduction in the number of recorded crime over 2012/2013. Out of the 1185 offences recorded, 709 of these were experienced in the night-time economy hours, measured during the hours of 18:00-06:00.

Violence with injury recorded offences					
Crimes per thousand population					
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Ipswich	8.6	10.8	10.0	10.5	8.9
Exeter	8.1	7.6	7.2	7.9	8.3
Harlow	7.3	8.2	8.0	8.0	7.4
Luton	8.9	9.7	10.0	9.2	7.2
Colchester	6.7	6.4	6.6	6.4	6.8
Gloucester	9.0	10.0	8.1	8.0	6.6
Rest of Suffolk	5.5	5.5	6.0	6.0	4.5
East England	6.0	5.4	5.5	5.3	4.8
England	8.3	7.6	7.4	6.7	5.9
Area Committees					
NW Ipswich	4.9	5.5	5.8	6.4	5.4
NE Ipswich	3.0	4.5	3.2	4.0	3.3
Central	19.9	25.9	22.0	22.5	19.3
SE Ipswich	7.0	8.0	7.9	7.4	5.8
SW Ipswich	7.2	9.0	9.8	10.9	9.6

- 10.4 There has been an decrease in robbery offences in from 203 to 154 total offences for Ipswich from 2011-2012, with over 54% of Suffolk's robberies occurring in the Ipswich area. Most of these are taking place in Central Ipswich.

Robbery – reported offences. Crimes per thousand population					
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Luton	2.9	1.7	2.3	2.6	2.53
Harlow	1.3	1.2	1.6	1.6	1.75
Ipswich	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.6	1.15
Gloucester	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.2	0.50
Colchester	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.81
Exeter	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.48
Rest of Suffolk	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.22
East England	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.56
England	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.26
Area Committees					
NW Ipswich	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.41
NE Ipswich	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.33
Central	2.7	2.4	2.2	3.9	2.00
SE Ipswich	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.0	1.88
SW Ipswich	1.6	0.9	1.4	1.8	0.86

10.5 Begging

Over the last from January 2013 there have been increasing concerns, comments and complaints about street begging in the town centre. There has been a notable increase in the numbers of people who are situated at various locations, both during the day and at night openly begging. In May 2013 a Task and Target group was formed to look at developing a zero tolerance approach to street begging and rough sleeping in Ipswich. This group was comprised of a number of partner agencies, including the police, who implemented a four week operation to pro-actively address this issue. Following on from police advice, warning then enforcement details regarding support agencies in operation were provided to those spoken to or dealt with by police.

10.6 Street Drinking

Street drinking in Ipswich has been an area of focus and concern for partners for a number of years. The street drinking community have presented a complex and challenging area of community safety work. There has been a great deal of work addressing the needs of the community with the objective to ultimately remove street drinking from Ipswich. A partnership approach was again adopted to look at holistically tackling this problem for Ipswich, the implementation of Op Afresh has seen a reduction in the number of complaints received as well as alcohol related anti-social behaviour offences recorded (linked to the street drinking community). For April 2012 – end of March 2013 there was a 19% reduction in this area.

11 Built Environment (Updated May 2013, Carlos Hone)

- *There has been a small increase in the amount of employment floor space across Ipswich.*
- *The poor economic climate has resulted in a third year of slow housing delivery across the Borough.*
- *Opportunities for redevelopment have resulted in a small net retail space increase.*

11.1 Employment land

The year from April 2011 to March 2012 saw a net increase of employment land across the Borough of 1,397 sq. m. This shows evidence of some growth within the Borough at a time when the effects of the recession are still being felt elsewhere.

This increase is made up of 1,052 sq. m of Class B1 space (Offices, Research and Development and Light Industry category), and 345 sq. m of B2 space (General Industrial category). There was no change in the level of floor area provision for B8 uses (Storage and Distribution).

Looking at the increase in employment land and where it is located 345 sq. m (100%) of the B2 space was on Previously Developed Land (PDL), and of that 157 sq. m (45%) was in designated employment areas, such as Hadleigh Road, and Ransomes Europark. In terms of B1 space only 16 sq. m (1.5%) was on PDL and 1,036 sq. m (98%) of the total was within designated employment areas. This shows the important role that the designated employment areas, and the policies that protect them, have played in providing sites for the creation of employment opportunities in the Borough.

11.2 Completion of Dwellings

Over the year from April 2011 to March 2012, 283 new dwellings were completed in Ipswich Borough, net of any clearance, which represents a reduction of 54 (16%) on the previous years' figures. Of this years' housing completions 152 (54%) of the total were affordable homes.

The annual housing target for the Borough set out in the adopted Core Strategy and Policies development plan document is 700 dwellings per annum. Looking at the longer term, average annual completions April 2002 to March 2012 stand at 683, which is close to the Core Strategy target.

However, 2011-2012 is the third year of relatively low housing completions resulting from the recession. The Council needs to be as proactive as possible to encourage new residential development, including allocating sites through the Site Allocations and Policies (incorporating IP-One Area Action Plan) part of the Local Plan. To meet the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) requirements of being able to provide a deliverable 5 year +5% housing land supply, work is ongoing on developing a Supplementary Planning Document for the Ipswich Northern Fringe.

11.3 Town Centre Retailing

Ipswich town centre saw a net gain of 578 sq. m of A1 (shopping) floorspace between April 2011 and March 2012. The remainder of the Borough also saw a net gain of 407 sq. m of retail floor area.

The National Planning Policy Framework and the Core Strategy both prioritise the town centre for new major shopping provision. The adopted Town Centre Strategy includes proposals to increase retail provision in Ipswich town centre, and this appears to be shown during the 2011-2012 monitoring period in the positive increase in retail floor space.

The net gain in retail space within the town centre is mainly accounted for by the development of Little Waitrose in the Corn Exchange which represents 531 sq. m (92%) of the town centre net gain, and resulted in the loss of D2 town centre use in the form of the Robert Cross Hall.

11.4 Shortage of Primary School provision

By 2015, there could be a shortfall in Ipswich of approximately 1,150 primary places. The forecast is based on:

- Number of pupils at schools at the last May intake
- Birth rate data from the Health Authority and
- Housing developments with planning permission.

This equates to approximately three 420 place schools or a combination of new schools provision and expanding existing schools. The effects of a shortage of primary school places within the Borough will impact on its future growth, vitality and viability.

12 Transport (Original, April 2011)

- 66,000 (Census 2001) people travelling to work each day in Ipswich.
- 18,300 pupils travel each day to the 52 schools in the wider Ipswich area.
- Bus networks cope with about 28,500 (2009) passengers between the hours of 07:00-19:00

12.1 Traffic

Ipswich serves as an important employment centre for outlying areas with 66,000 (Census 2001) people travelling to work each day in Ipswich. Central Ipswich is the destination for almost 50% of these journeys, and 39,000 are made each day by people who live in Ipswich. 67% of these journeys are less than 5km in length: a distance comfortable for cycling.

12.2 18,300 pupils travel each day to the 52 schools in the wider Ipswich area. Three new education institutions catering for sixth form, further and higher education will contribute a further 10,420 students and 1,250 employees travelling in Ipswich.

12.3 Future stresses include the closure of the Asda Park & Ride and the reduction in travel support for young people and the over-60s. In particular, this will increase the costs of the over 60s work-force (who are often in low paid, part-time work) and of volunteers that need to start work at 9.00.

12.4 The continuing dependence on the private car is unnecessary given the layout of the town and unsustainable in the future. There are chronic peak hour delays, increasing in severity and extending over a longer peak period, both in the junctions around the town centre, and also near the developing employment concentrations such as Adastral Park and Ransomes Europark.

12.5 Ipswich Buses services 47 routes in the town and the bus networks cope with about 28,500 (2009) passengers between the hours of 07:00-19:00, but there are some capacity pressures on some routes and at some passenger waiting areas in the town centre.

12.6 The proportion of adults cycling once per month in Ipswich was 16% in 2010/11 and this has increased to 21% in 2011/12. Across Suffolk the figure has increased from 19% to 20%, whereas nationally cycling prevalence has remained relatively unchanged at 15% during the same period.

12.7 The proportion of adults cycling once per week in Ipswich was 11% in 2010/11 and this has increased to 13% in 2011/12. Across Suffolk the figure has remained the same at 13%. Nationally cycling prevalence once per week has remained unchanged at 10% during the same period.

12.8 Accidents in Ipswich

There were approximately 32 serious and fatal road accidents in Ipswich during 2009, and approximately 212 slight road accidents (2009).

13 Environment (Updated May 2013, Matthew Ling)

- *CO₂ emissions in Ipswich have reduced by 13.6% from 2005 to 2010.*
- *4 areas of Ipswich are directly affected by poor air quality which may be hazardous to health.*
- *Increases in fuel poverty strongly correlates with the parts of the town which are ranked in the top 20% of deprived areas nationally.*

13.1 CO2 Emissions Reduction

The carbon footprint of Ipswich is the second lowest in Suffolk. CO2 emissions in Ipswich have reduced by 13.6% from 2005 to 2010. This is a greater reduction over this period than the rest of Suffolk (3.0%) and England (10.4%) totals. At 4.9 tonnes per thousand residents, the Ipswich total is significantly below comparable Local Authorities such as Exeter (5.3 tonnes), Gloucester (5.4 tonnes) and Norwich (5.1 tonnes)

13.2 IBC's Own Emissions have reduced steadily by 7.8% from 2007 to 2010.

13.3 Air Quality

Nitrogen dioxide is an important air pollutant because it contributes to the formation of photochemical smog, which can have significant impacts on human health. The main effect of breathing in raised levels of nitrogen dioxide is the increased likelihood of respiratory problems. Nitrogen dioxide inflames the lining of the lungs, and it can reduce immunity to lung infections. This can cause problems such as wheezing, coughing, colds, flu and bronchitis.

Increased levels of nitrogen dioxide can have significant impacts on people with asthma because it can cause more frequent and more intense attacks. Children with asthma and older people with heart disease are most at risk.

13.4 Four areas are directly affected:

- The land in or around the junction of Norwich Road, Chevallier Street and Valley Road;
- The land in or around the junction of Crown Street, Fonnereau Road, St Margaret's Street and St Margaret's Plain;
- The land in or around the junction of Grimwade Street, St Helen's Street, and the Star Lane gyratory system - including Fore Street, Salthouse Street, Key Street, College Street, Bridge Street, Foundation Street and Slade Street.
- The Bramford Road and Chevallier Street junction.

13.5 New or previously unidentified local developments that may impact on air quality in the Local Authority area:

- Biogas plant at Anglian Water Services, Cliff Quay
- Donalds garage, West End Road – waste oil burning
- Biomass Combustion plant proposed for the Environment Agency, Cobham Road
- Tarmac Ltd, Ipswich Works have moved to Cliff Road, Ipswich.

13.6 Fuel Poverty

A household is defined to be in fuel poverty if it spends more than 10% of its annual income on heating.' The areas with the highest apparent levels of fuel poverty (based on 2001 Census and 2009 Housing Condition data) were often the areas with the highest numbers of single-pensioner households, and the largest older populations. They are also areas with the worst housing (according to the Indoors Housing Domain of the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010), likely to be due to an ageing housing stock that cannot be

readily improved (where a building is listed or in a Conservation Area), so residents often can't heat or insulate to prevent heat loss.

- 13.7 The parts of the town suffering from fuel poverty strongly correlates with the parts of the town which are ranked in the top 20% of deprived areas nationally in terms of Indoor Housing Domain.

14 Waste Services (May 2013, Elisabeth Axmann)

- *Lower tonnage of recyclable material may be resulting from lighter-weight product packaging and fewer packaged goods being purchased by the public during the economic downturn. This will negatively impact on household waste recycling rates.*
- *A high turnover of households in Ipswich (especially in blocks of flats and housing of multiple occupation) makes dealing with waste presented in communal bins and communicating with residents in these areas more resource intensive.*
- *The introduction of new recycling collection services would lead to increased levels of household waste recycling (e.g. collection of cooked food waste for composting).*

14.1 Household Waste Collection

In 2011/12 the Council collected an average of 492kg of residual waste per household, which was sent to landfill. Although ranking fifth amongst the comparator authorities it is important to note that the extent of the recycling service offered by a local authority greatly influences both the amount of residual waste collected per household and the fraction of household waste sent for reuse, recycling or composting. For example Harlow District Council offers a weekly food waste collection scheme and it can be seen from the chart below that this has considerably reduced the amount of remaining residual waste in this local authority area.

	Residual household waste per household (kg/household)	Percentage of household waste sent for reuse, recycling or composting
Harlow	341	51%
Exeter	442	36%
Colchester	470	40%
Gloucester	471	39%
Ipswich	492	43%
Luton	703	33%

- 14.2 Recycling materials are also collected via local bring sites across Ipswich including glass, drinks cartons, clothes and shoes. Unwanted electrical and electronic equipment and furniture are also collected for reuse or recycling.

- 14.3 In addition Ipswich Borough Council supports the Ipswich Furniture Project, a third sector organisation which collects furniture and electrical/electronic equipment for reuse and recycling. The Ipswich Furniture Project offers up-cycled furniture from its retail outlets at competitive prices providing a valuable social contribution to the town.

- 14.4 In 2011/12 the Council sent 42.5% of all household waste off to be reused, recycled or composted. Although this was very slightly below the national median (43.0%), it was the second best result amongst the comparator authorities.

14.5 Commercial Waste Collection

In 2011/12, the Council's "Wastesaver" commercial waste business provided a collection service to over 2,000 businesses in Ipswich. Wastesaver offered local commercial organisations regular collections of residual waste and recycling (i.e. mixed paper and card, and glass). The fraction of commercial recycling material collected by the Council was 31% in 2011/12.

14.6 In 2011/12, the Council reported and cleared up a total of 499 fly-tipping incidents, the vast majority of which occurred on highway land (92%, 461). This total number is close to the 80th percentile (377) and the second lowest amongst the comparator authorities. In Harlow DC and Luton BC the type of land where the vast majority of fly-tipping incidents occurred was Council-owned land (97%, 1,741, and 73%, 2,475, respectively).

	Fly-tipping Incidents	Incidents on Highways	Incidents Council Land	White Goods Incidents	Other Electrical Goods
Colchester	385	288	67	12	6
Ipswich	499	461	10	12	29
Gloucester	835	298	449	8	11
Exeter	937	63	322	23	12
Harlow	1794	2	1741	2	6
Luton	3394	835	2475	86	102