

State of Ipswich (v2.0)



Executive Report (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 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 26.9% (131,000). There are 9,250 children under 5, which is 21% of the total in Suffolk.

Ipswich has a younger age profile (16-64) 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 of Ipswich and ensure they are parent and child friendly.

2. Reducing 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 (16-64) 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 increase educational attainment and help local unemployed get and sustain work.

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

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 and this is expected to grow to 50,000 by 2020 partly as a result of the baby boomer population ageing. There are 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.

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.

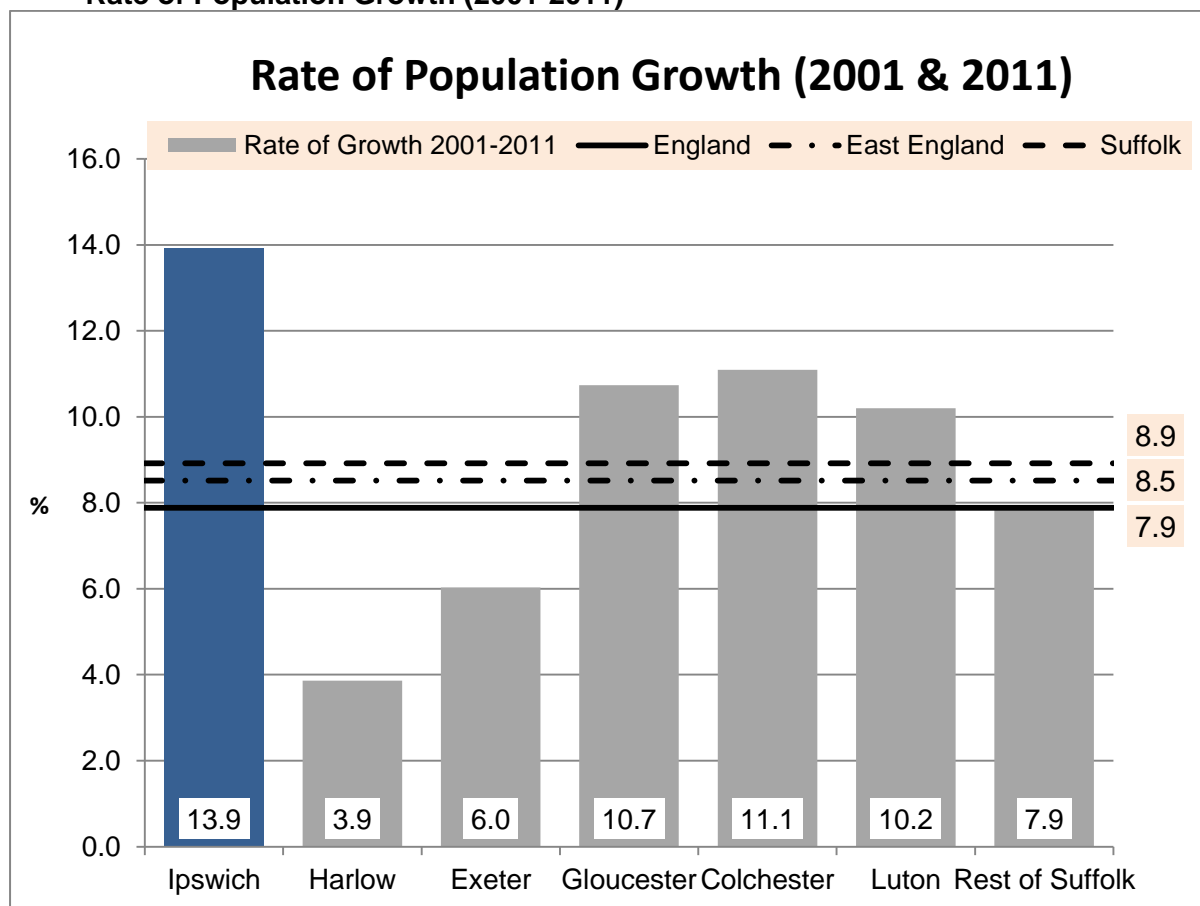
A key consideration will be the maintenance of independence through such things as increasing participation rates in leisure, culture and civic activities. It is also necessary to consider reducing fuel poverty; social networks, seats and hand rails in the town centre and other locations; access to well maintained public toilets, good pavements, public transport; and minor housing adaptations.

- ❖ There is a need to reduce social isolation through the promotion of the town's leisure and recreational activities for all residents, but particularly those over 50.

1. Thriving, Young and Diverse Population:

1.1 The latest Census (2011) indicates that the Ipswich population has risen by 16,236 (13.9%) since 2001 to 133,400 which is 27.4% of the total Suffolk estimated increase to 728,200 (2011).

Rate of Population Growth (2001-2011)



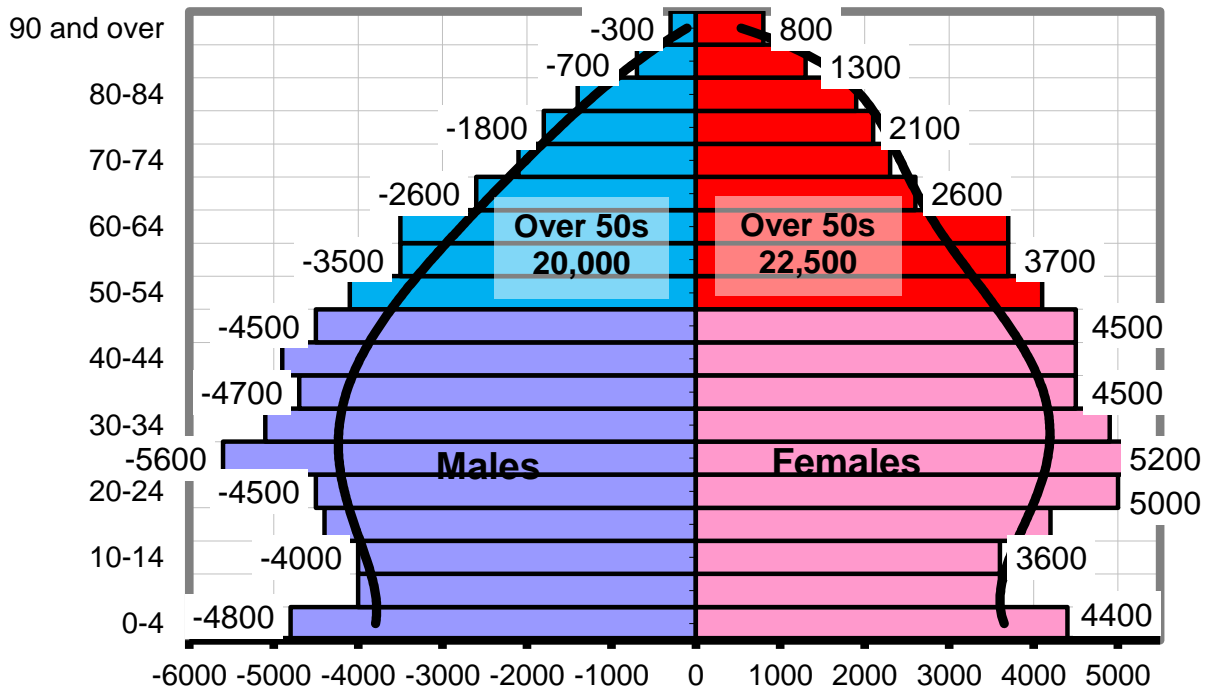
1.2 This suggests the annual population rate of growth for Ipswich was 1.39% (2001-2011), which ranks it the 4th (out of 59) fastest growing Primary Urban Area in England and Wales. At this continued rate of growth, the population of Ipswich will exceed 150,000 by 2020.

1.3 Ipswich, at 65.7% (87,600), has a larger proportion of working-age adults (16-64) than the Rest of Suffolk average of 61.0% (362,700). The greatest concentrations are in the wards of Alexandra 7,280 (75.0%), Westgate 7,260 (73.0%), and Gipping 6,020 (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 Since the Census 2001, the proportion of black and other ethnic groups has increased by about 7.8% and these communities represent about 17% (22,800) of the population of Ipswich. Over 70 main languages are spoken in Ipswich and the top 10-main languages are (in rank order:

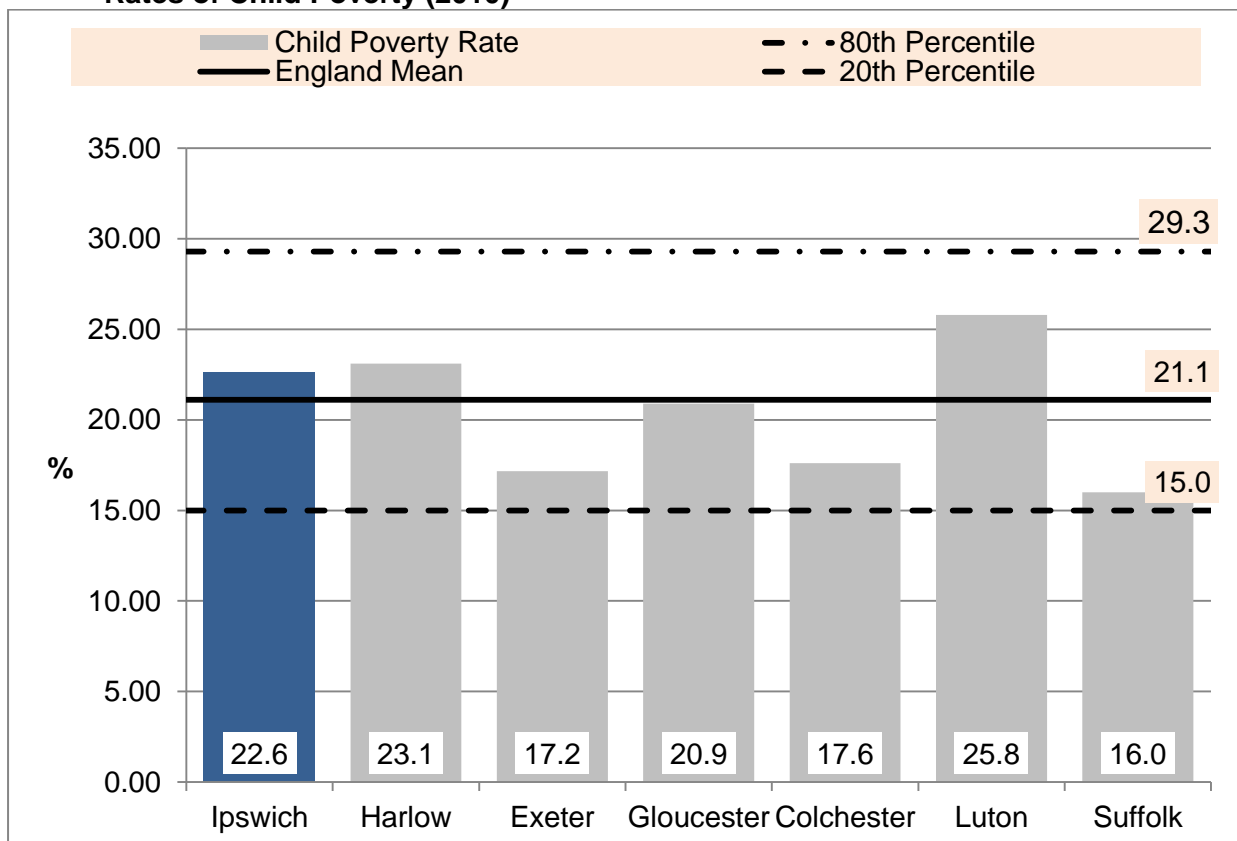
English; Polish; Portuguese; Lithuanian; Bengali
Kurdish; Russian; Tagalog/Filipino; Turkish; Latvian

Population Pyramid for Ipswich (2011)

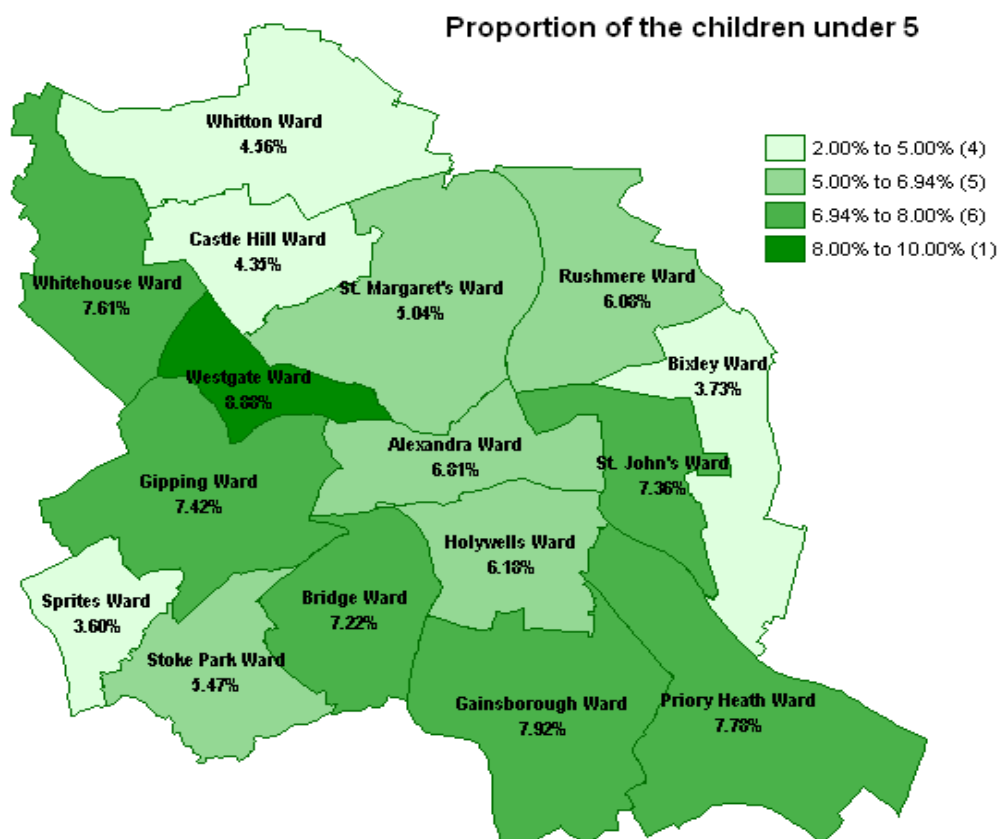


1.5 Ipswich has a younger age profile and higher levels of child poverty than the rest of the county. There are 9,200 children under-5yrs (2011), which is an increase of 27.0% since 2001, and is 22% of the total for Suffolk (42,200). Approximately 2,900 of these children are categorised as living in the poorest 25% of households of Ipswich.

Rates of Child Poverty (2010)



- 1.6 With a growing 0-5 population, there is a pressing need to invest in new primary school places in Ipswich. The gap between the scores of the lowest performing 20% in Early Years, and the middle score of the rest is 33.8% in Ipswich (2010). This is more than 2% below the regional and England rates.

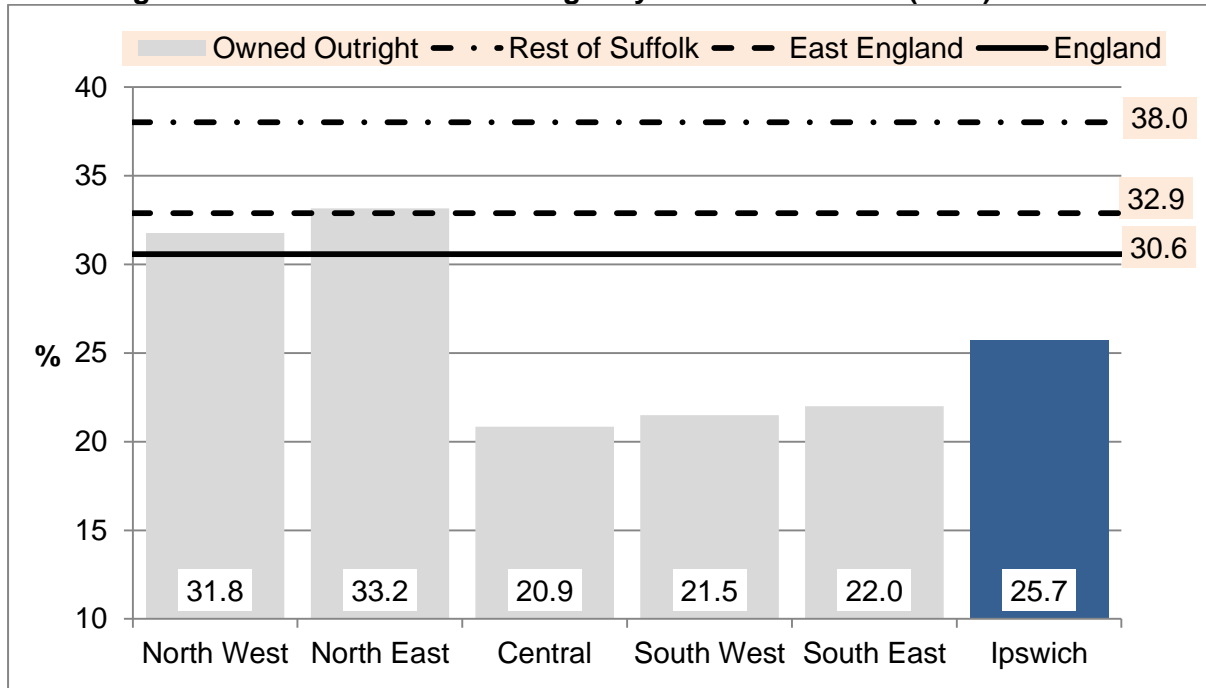


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- 1.7 Ipswich has a high proportion of absence for both primary schools 5.0% (8,940) and secondary schools 6.9% (7,010). These rates are high when compared with rest of Suffolk primary 4.5% (30,990) and secondary 6.0% (34,700) schools, and the averages for England primary (4.3%) and secondary schools (5.8%). 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%) secondary school persistent absentees.
- 1.8 Ipswich (2011) has proportionately more one person households 32.3% (18,550) compared with the rest of Suffolk average 28.2% (71,500). The wards with the greatest one-person household concentrations are Alexandra 43.8% (1,970), Westgate 39.2% (1,710) and Bridge 38.6% (1,510). There tends to be significantly more one-person households in Ipswich aged under 65 years 20.5% (11,750) than over 65 years 11.8% (6,770). This is not the same for the rest of Suffolk where the proportion is similarly proportioned at 14.1% (35,700).
- 1.9 There are 6,770 one-person households over 65. The wards with the highest proportions of are Sprites 17.3% (519), Bixley 16.7% (504), Whitton 15.6% (501), and St Margaret's 15.5% (527).
- 1.10 Ipswich (2011) has a lower rate of home ownership (wholly or part) 78.3% (44,850) compared with the rest of Suffolk 83.0% (210,250) and the England average 81.0% (22,063,400). In particular, the rate of homes owned outright is significantly low at

25.7% (14,750) compared with the rest of Suffolk 38.0% (96,350), and England 30.6%. As a result, the rate of homes privately rented is higher at 18.8% (10,750) compared with the rest of Suffolk 12.9% (32,650).

Percentage of Households Owned Outright by Area Committees (2011)

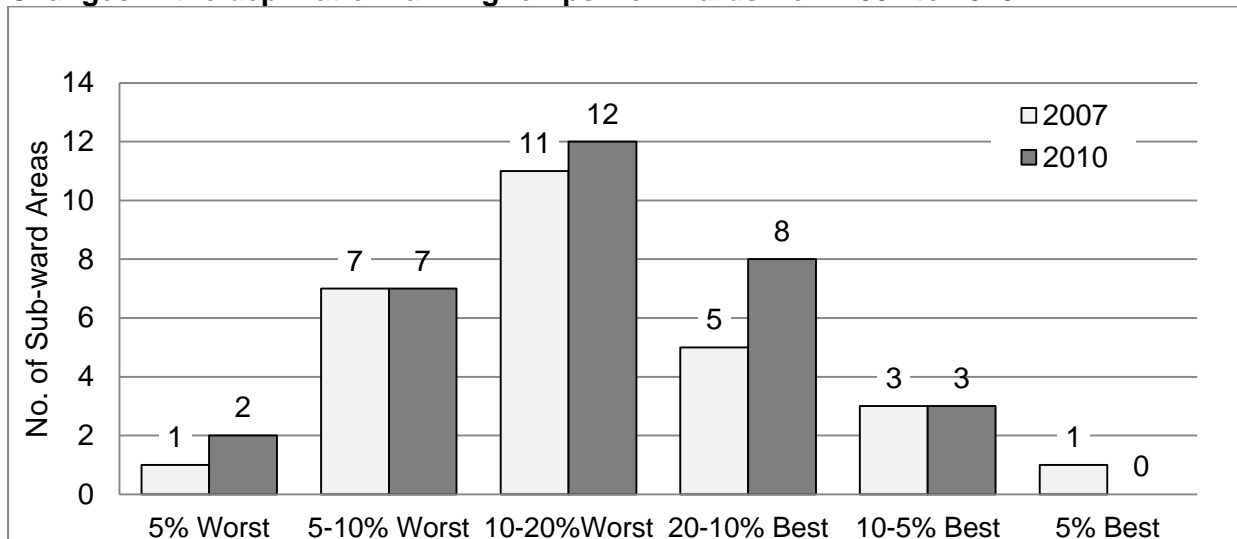


1.11 These factors would suggest that parenting skills, housing support, baby-and child-friendly facilities, play areas, and school-readiness are growing areas of need in Ipswich. Planning support, benefits advice, effective public transport, and suitable leisure facilities could be focused towards supporting these households, and particularly those hard pressed.

2 Reducing deprivation and inequality:

2.1 According to the Index of Multiple Deprivation (2010), the number of sub-ward areas in Ipswich within the most deprived 20% of areas nationally has increased from 19 (2007) to 21 (2010).

Changes in the deprivation ranking for Ipswich Wards from 2007 to 2010



- 2.2 In absolute terms, the number of people living within these most deprived 20% of areas has risen by 2.5% (3,300) suggesting that Ipswich has become comparatively more deprived since 2007. 26.6% (35,500) of the town's population lives within the most deprived 20% of the smaller than ward areas of England. 2.4% (3,200) residents live within the most deprived 5% of these areas nationally.
- 2.3 The frequency and need to move house can be a factor in increasing poverty. Revenue and Benefits (2012) 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.

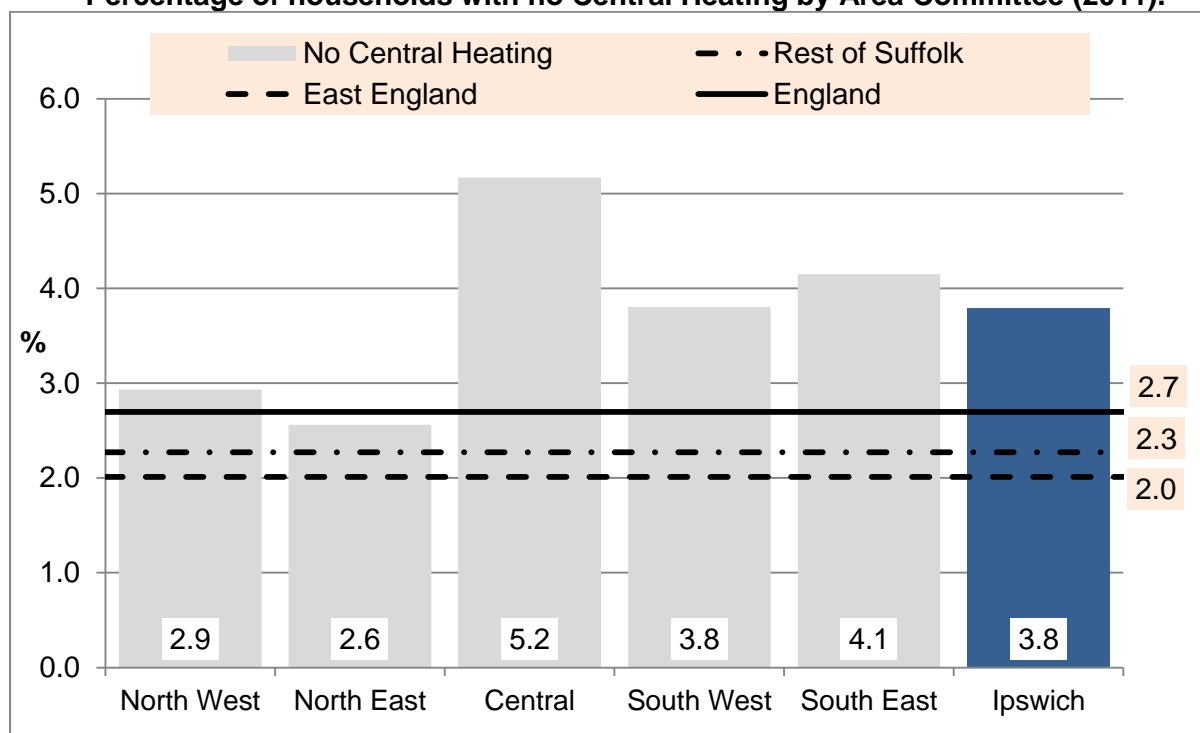
A classification of residential neighbourhoods ACORN (Jan2010)

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

- 2.4 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).
- 2.5 The parts of the town suffering from fuel poverty strongly correlate with the parts of the town which are ranked in the top 20% of deprived areas nationally. These are households that spend more than 10% of their annual income on heating. They map the areas with the highest numbers of single-pensioner households, and those areas

with older housing stock that cannot be readily improved (where a building is listed or in a Conservation Area), so residents often can't take preventative measures to prevent heat loss.

Percentage of households with no Central Heating by Area Committee (2011).



2.6 There are significant health inequalities within Ipswich which result in life expectancy being 8.4 years lower for men and 5.2 years lower for women in the most deprived than in the least deprived areas of Ipswich.

2.7 5.1% (6,760) of the residents of 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).

2.8 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%).

2.9 There is a need for local agencies to share information, work together, and collaborate with funding in order to tackle inequality and the effects of deprivation.

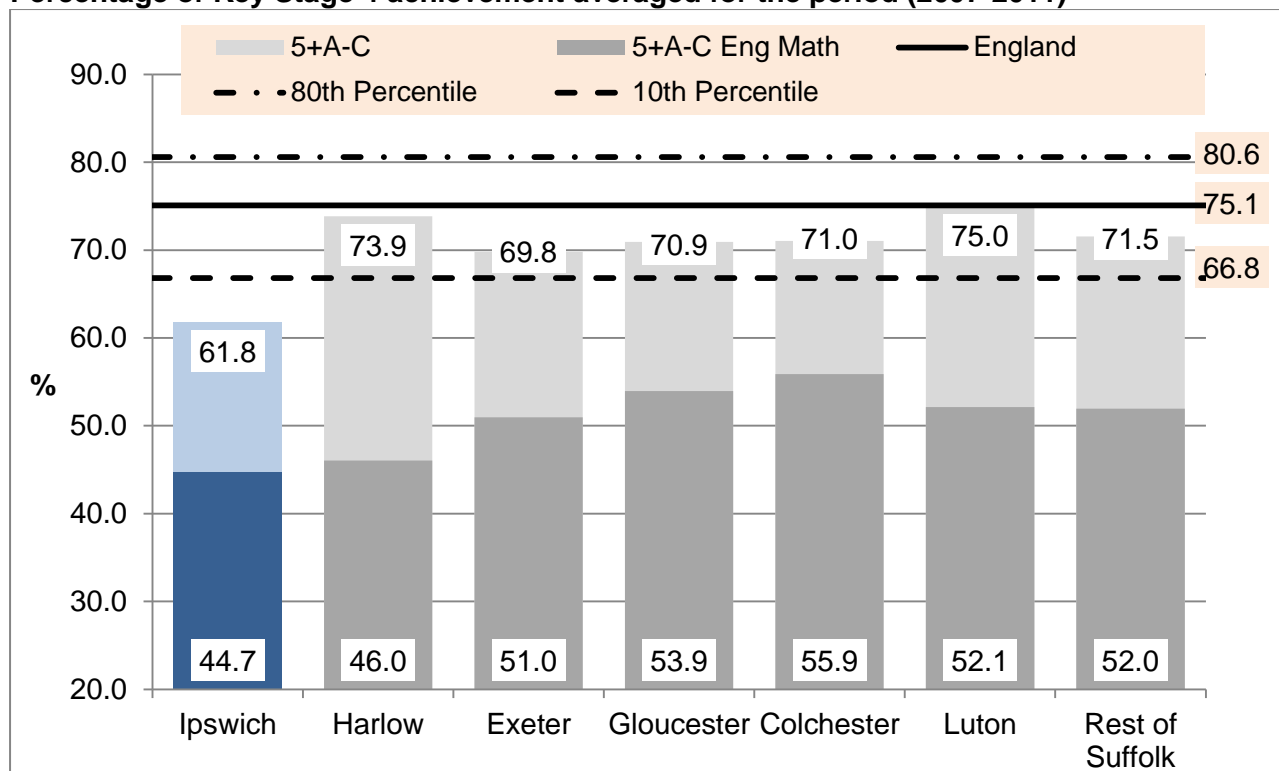
3. Developing education, training and jobs.

3.1 At 52% (7,541) in 2011, 6% (1,128) more young children in Suffolk achieved at least 78 points across the Early Years Foundation Stage than in 2009. However, this was 3% lower than the regional average and 7% lower than the national average. Low achievement in the early years correlates with low educational achievement later on. It overlaps with areas of deprivation, but is not synonymous with this.

3.2 The average proportion of pupils at Key Stage 4 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

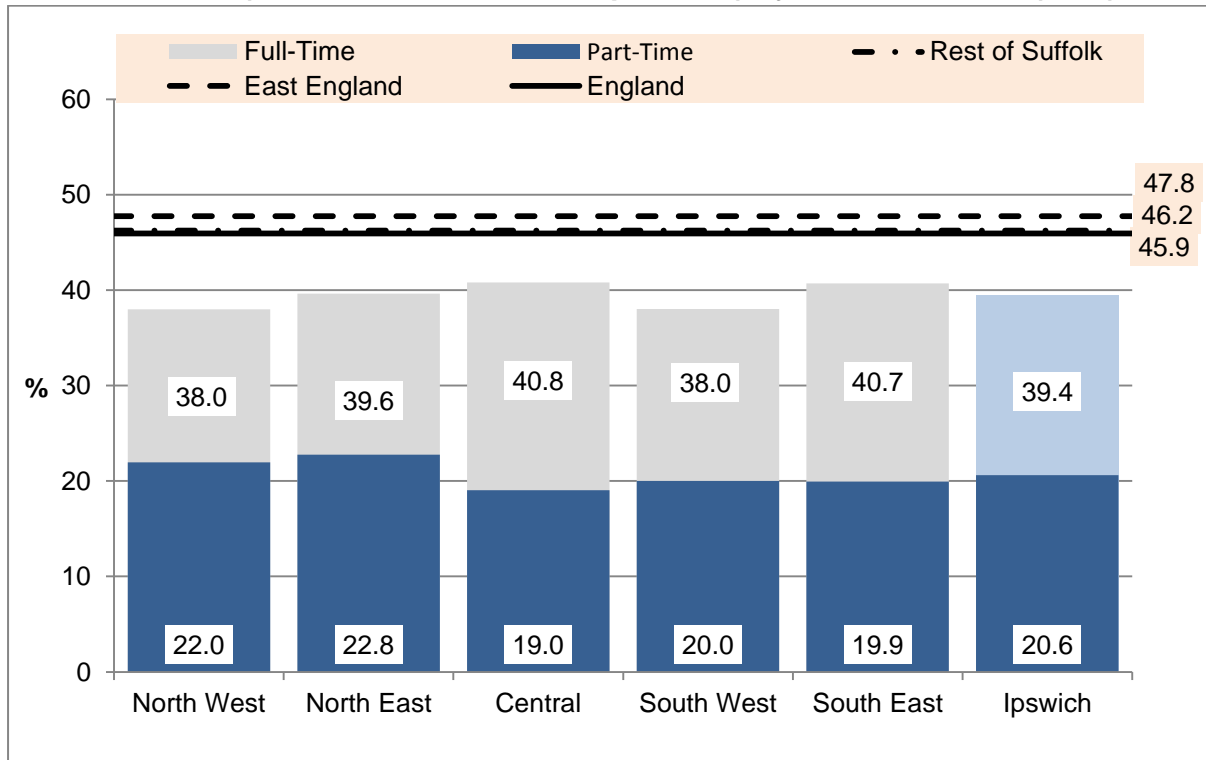
authority in England on this measure as the 10th percentile would be 47.4. Forest Heath (42.4%) and Waveney (42.9%) are below Ipswich.

Percentage of Key Stage 4 achievement averaged for the period (2007-2011)



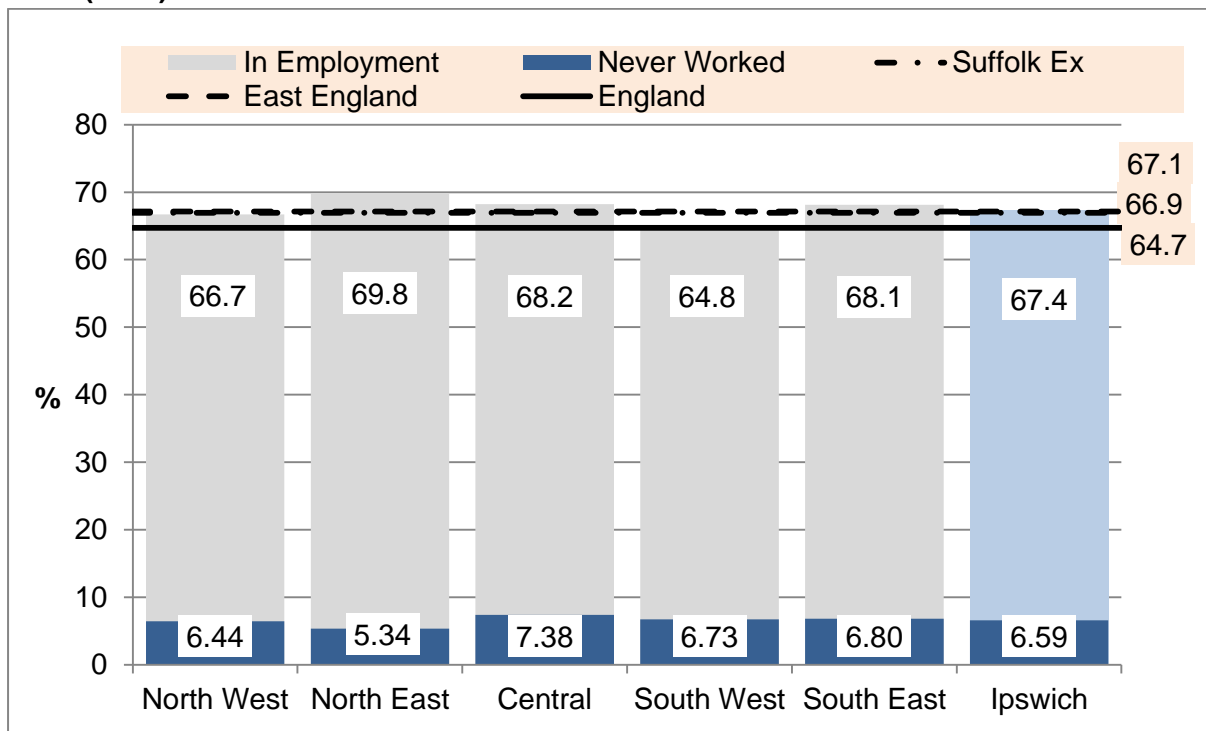
- 3.3 In 2011, Ipswich had considerably lower working age skills levels, especially at degree level (28.9%) than the national average (31.2%), but this is higher than the county as a whole (27.2%).
- 3.4 Ipswich has a strong employment base for business with a proportionally higher average working age (16-64) population 87,600 (65.7%) which is higher than the average for the rest of Suffolk (61.0%) and the England average (64.8%).
- 3.5 Ipswich (2011) has 73.5% (71,450) of its usual residents aged 16 to 74 economically active. This is higher than the average rate for the rest of Suffolk 70.5% (301,900), and England 69.9% (27,183,150). Of these, 69.4% (45,500) work over 31 hours per week which is a similar to the rest of Suffolk rate (69.2%) but slightly lower than the England average rate (71.0%).
- 3.6 20,050 (30.6%) Ipswich residents work 30 hours or less and 5,900 residents are economically active students, or 'economically active' unemployed.
- 3.7 The largest economically active populations (16-74) reside in the Central 76.2 (15,900) and South East 74.1% (13,900) areas. 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.

Percentage of Residents (16-74) in Full-Time (works 31+ hours per week) and Part-Time Work (works less than 31 hours per week) By Area Committee (2011)



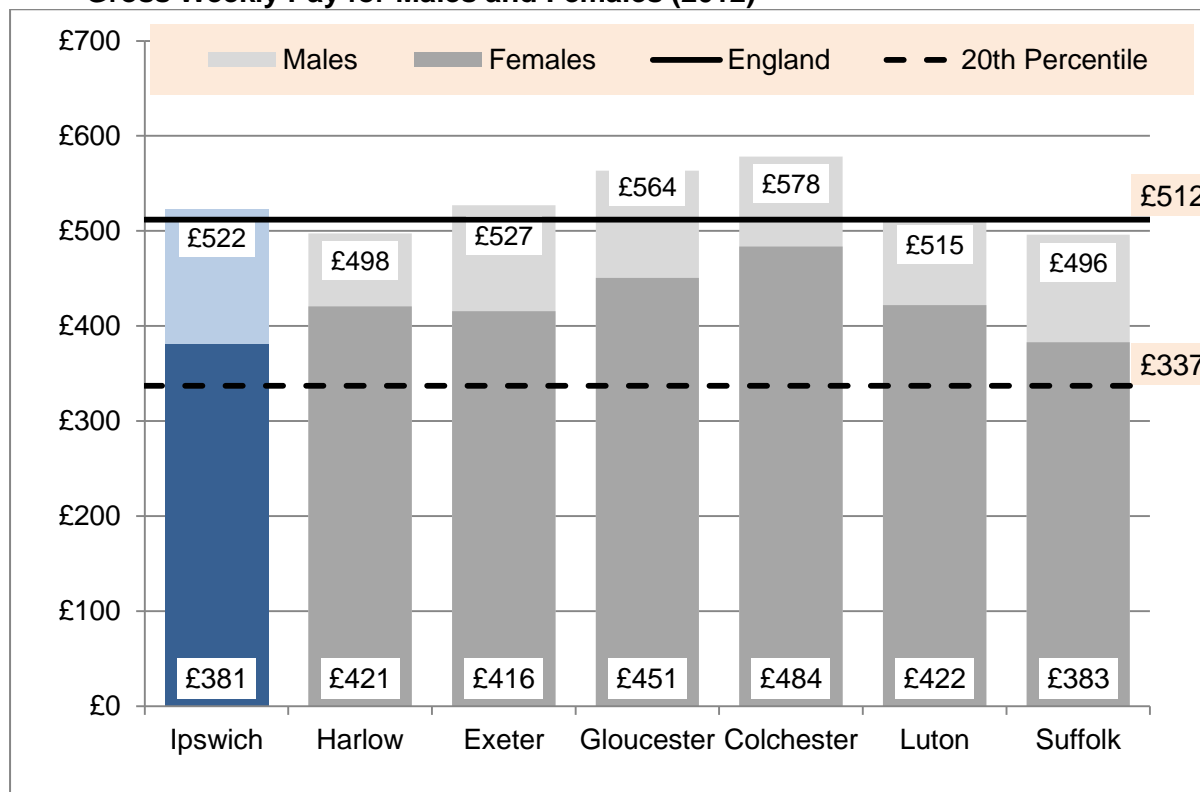
3.8 Ipswich (June 2013) has a higher level of economically inactive people 18.7% (15,700) than the rest of Suffolk average 16.6% (58,900) but significantly lower than the average for England of 23.3% (7,851,200). It also has higher proportion of economically inactive people who want a job 26.9% (4,200) than both the rest of Suffolk 23.9% (14,100) and England 24.2% averages.

Percentage of Residents (16-74) Employed or Never Worked by Area Committee (2011)



3.9 The gross weekly pay for employees in Ipswich is £448.40 (2011). This is 6.4% (£30.70) lower than the Suffolk average and 10.9% (£54.70) lower than the national average. Part of the reason for this is because the gross weekly pay for female workers at £363.40 is significantly (27.1%) behind that for males in Ipswich (£498.30) and the national average for females (£446.30).

Gross Weekly Pay for Males and Females (2012)



3.10 Ipswich has 7,425 children living in 4,870 households where no-one works. It has higher numbers of people claiming benefits (16.4%) than county (11.7%) and national averages (14.3%). Some of these claimants have greater needs such as those on incapacity benefit, disability allowances or registered carers.

Families With No Earnings as at 28 Feb 2012 - HB or CTB			Households
IBC	With Children, No Earnings	4,876	8.24%
	With Disabled Person and No Earnings	3,526	5.96%
	With Disabled Person, Children and No Earnings	470	0.79%
BDC	With Children, No Earnings	1,823	4.70%
	With Disabled Person and No Earnings	1,393	3.59%
	With Disabled Person, Children and No Earnings	189	0.49%
MSDC	With Children, No Earnings	1,107	2.65%
	With Disabled Person and No Earnings	837	2.00%
	With Disabled Person, Children and No Earnings	145	0.35%

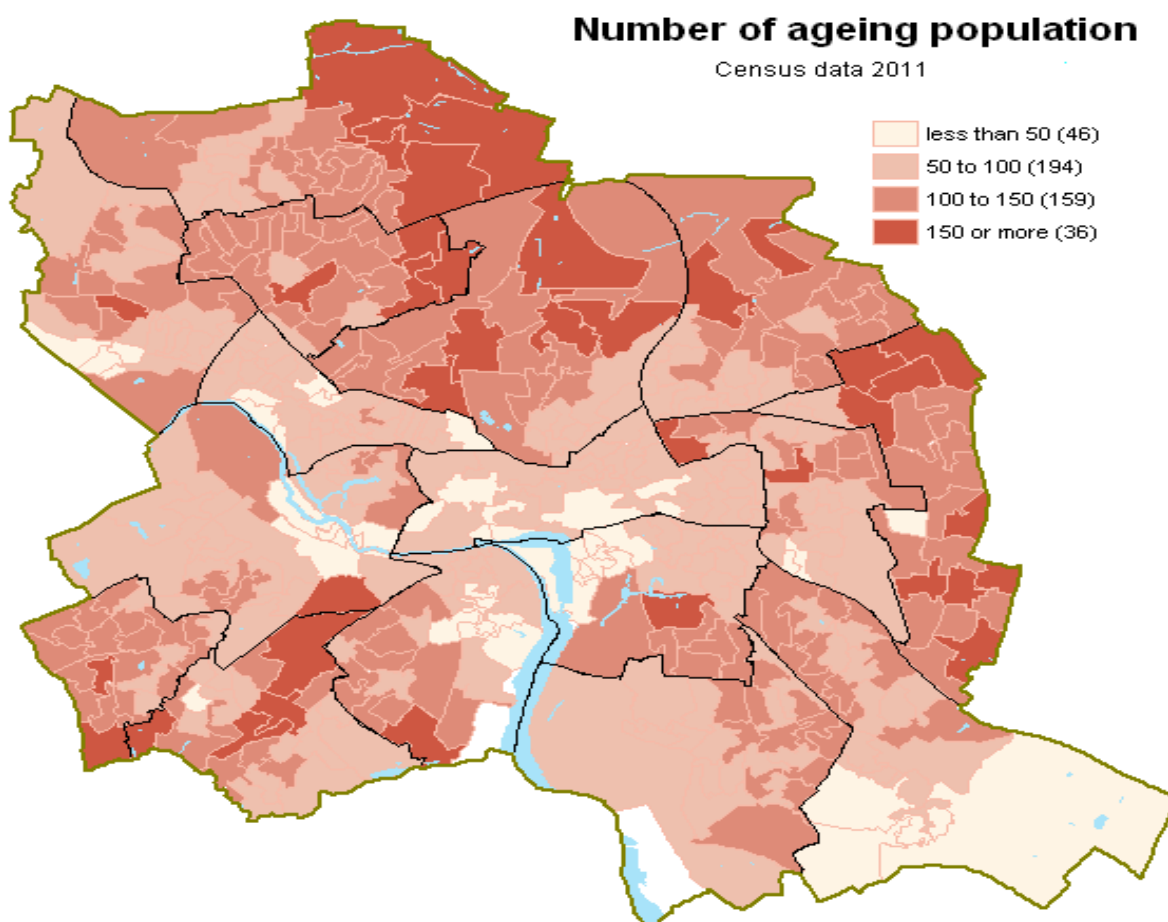
3.11 Unemployment and debt are major risk factors for social health problems. In terms of mental health, Suffolk, at 14.5%, has a significantly higher proportion of those 18+yrs registered with GPs as suffering from depression, than the England best at 4.6%, Luton (7.6%), or Essex (8.71%).

3.12 There is a priority need to link with appropriate agencies to increase educational attainment and help local unemployed get and sustain work.

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

- 4.1 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).
- 4.2 5.1% (6,760) of the population in Ipswich described themselves as being in Bad or Very Bad health. This 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).
- 4.3 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%). Active participation in sport has strong links to healthy lifestyles and communities. In Ipswich current physical participation rates are very low. 10.2% of those aged 16+ years participate in physical activity regularly as opposed to England's best at 19.5%. For pupils up to 13yrs the rate is much better at 50%, but this is still very low compared with England's best of 80.3%.
- 4.4 The proportion of the Ipswich population over 50 years old is low (39.7%) compared with Suffolk (48.8%), the East (44.8%) and England (42.4%). As we know that participation declines with age, this would indicate towards higher than average participation, but the reverse is the situation for Ipswich.

Residents by small area location of Ipswich who are over 50 years old



- 4.5 Those aged over 65yrs in Ipswich account for 14.8% (19,800) of the population (2011), although this age group has only increased by 139 since 2001, emphasising that Ipswich has a predominantly young population.
- 4.6 Those aged over 80yrs are a growing segment of the Ipswich community. This population has increased by 12.3% (775) to 6,300 since 2001 with significant rises of 14.2% (283) in the 85-89yrs age group to 2,000, and 21.6% (238) to 1,100 in the over 90yrs. These are age groups that will require additional consideration and support even whilst living independent lives. Some will require on-going care, and intensive home-based services.
- 4.7 Increasing participation in physical activity is a change in lifestyle behaviour that can have impressive results in reducing or avoiding the effects of chronic disease across the life span. This suggests a need to increase the ability to take initiatives out of Sports Centres and into communities.
- 4.8 Civic Participation
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.
- 4.9 Club membership in Ipswich was 17.5% (APS6) compared with Suffolk 32.2%, the East 23.7% and England as a whole 22.8%.
- 4.10 A key consideration will be the maintenance of independence through such things as increasing participation rates in leisure, culture and civic activities. It is also necessary to consider 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.