

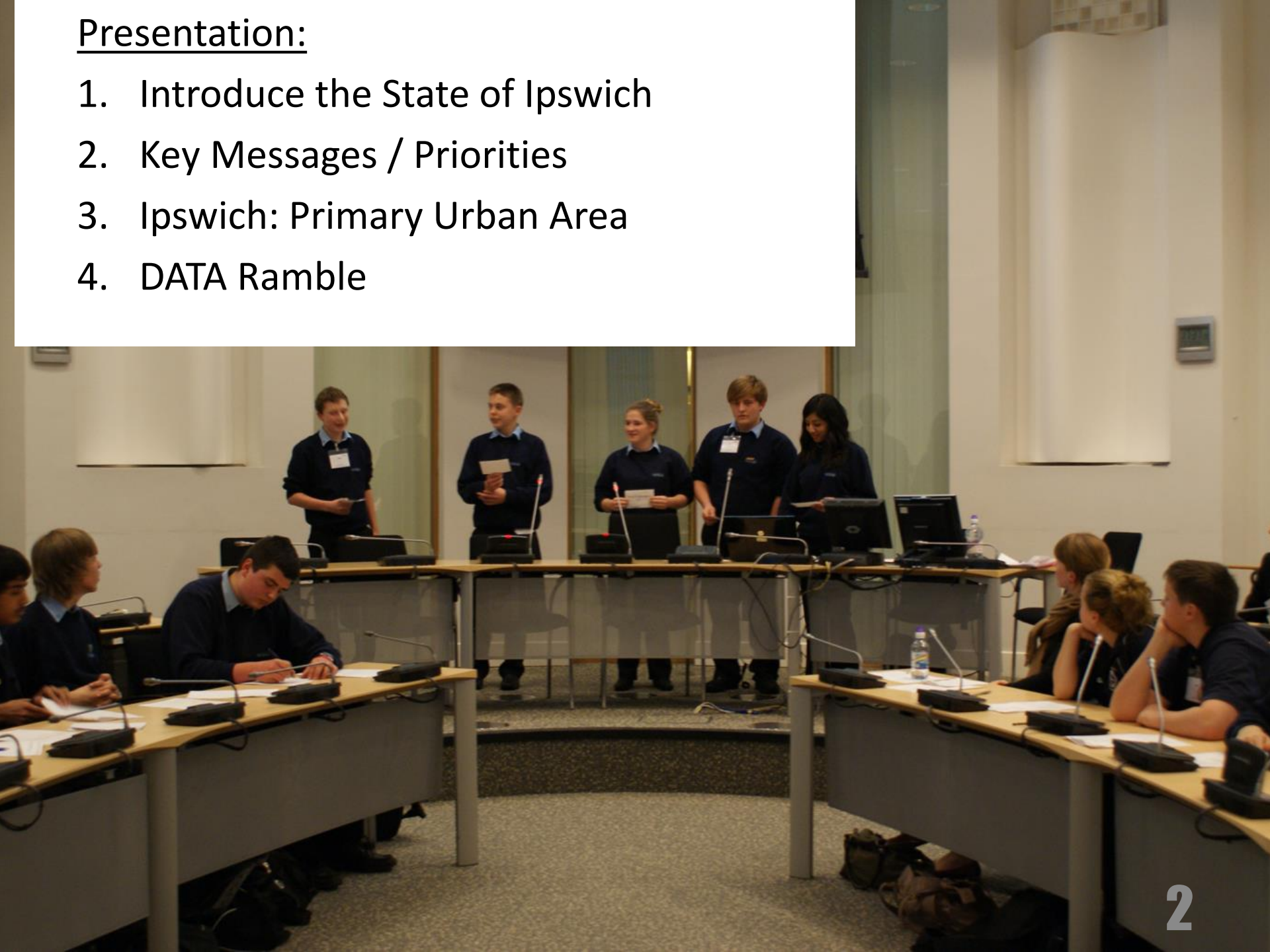
State of Ipswich 2014



Tibbs Pinter MSc MBA
Community Engagement & Diversity

Presentation:

1. Introduce the State of Ipswich
2. Key Messages / Priorities
3. Ipswich: Primary Urban Area
4. DATA Ramble





State of Ipswich Report

IPSWICH
BOROUGH COUNCIL

<https://www.ipswich.gov.uk/content/state-ipswich-2013>

<http://www.suffolkobservatory.info/>

State of Ipswich



Annual Monitoring Report

(June 2014)

Key Messages

This third State of Ipswich and information about living, working and visiting Ipswich is 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**
Ipswich is a thriving diverse urban centre with over 133,400 residents. It has a relatively young population with 16.4% of the population aged 16-64, 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.

Tibbs Pinter

Executive Committee 16th July 2013

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 16.4% of the population aged 16-64, 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.

Key Messages:

- Ipswich is Growing,
- Ipswich is Young,
- Ipswich Works,
- Ipswich is Affordable.

State of Ipswich Key Priorities:

1. Supporting diverse young households with dependent children.

- BME communities are 17.1% (22,800)
- 9,250 (7%) children under 5
- 37% of residents are single or never married

2. Reducing Deprivation and inequality

- 26.6% (35,500) of the town's population lives within the most deprived fifth of areas in England.
- 7,425 children in households where no one works.
- Home ownership down 8% to 57.3% (32,850) 4,300.
- (7.5%) lone parent households.

State of Ipswich Key Priorities:

3. **Developing education, training and jobs.**

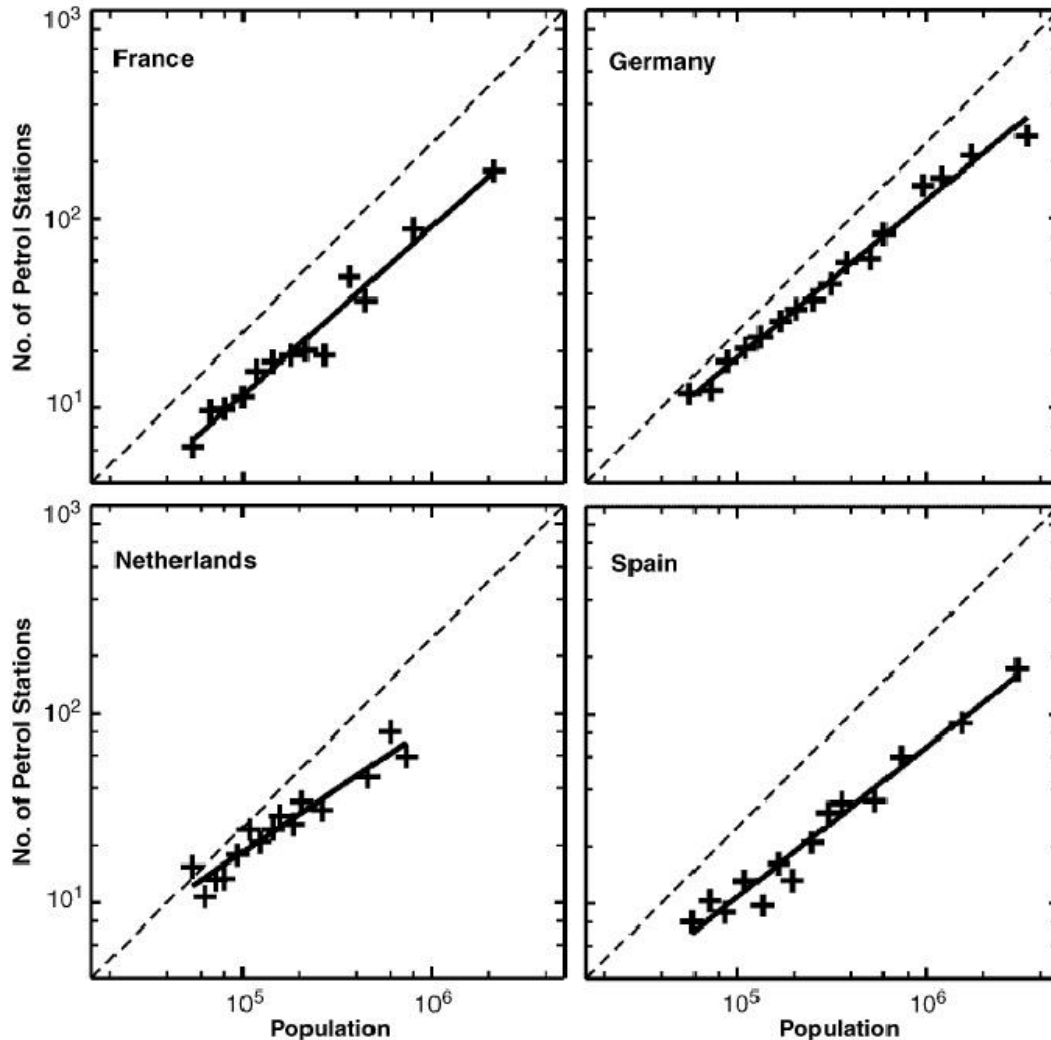
- Large working age (16-64) population 65.7% (87,566).
- 38,300 (58.5%) work full-time between 31-48 hours per week.
- 5,500 (5.7%) residents have never worked or are long-term unemployed which is 29.1% of the total in Suffolk.
- 33.3% (1,850) of this group are lone parents of which 1,700 (91%) are female lone parents.

4. **Increase participation in sports and civic participation.**

- Low participation rate (16.5%) in sports.
- 53.6% of adults classes as inactive.
- Lower income groups (44.6%) participate in sport less.
- Ipswich tends to have a lower electoral turnout (29.1%).

Cities: Primary Urban Area

A built-up area with a population in excess of 125,000



Luis Bettencourt /
Professor Geoffrey West

Doubling the size of a city systematically increases:

- Income,
- Wealth,
- Patents,
- Colleges,
- No. of Creative People



But also Issues such as:

- Transport
- No. of Flu etc. cases

- Crime Rates
- Amount of Waste
- No. of Police required



Their Findings:

Cities & Urban Life

- 1) There is a super-linear correlation of growth to increased wealth and innovation:

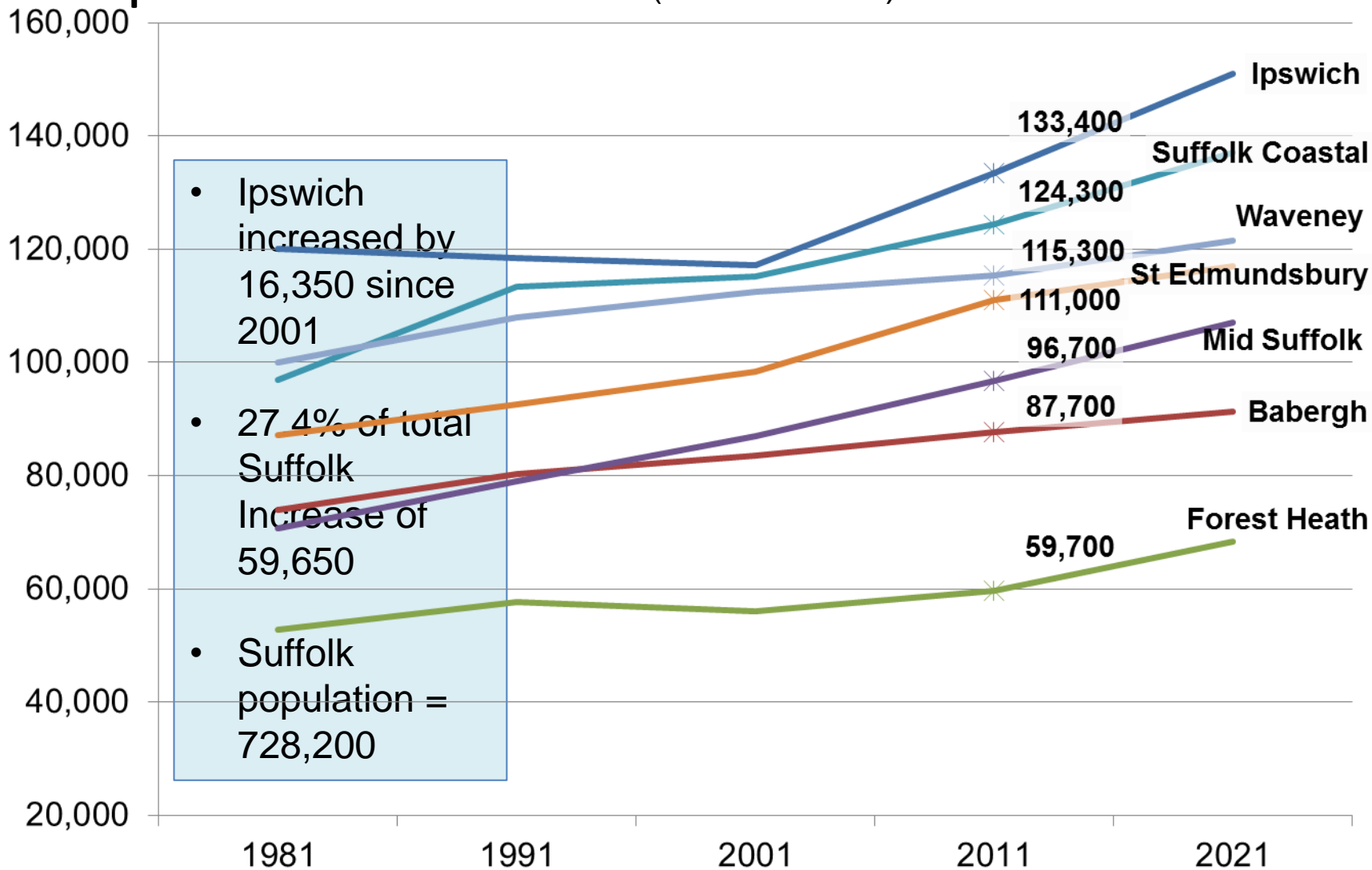
The bigger the city, the more it will get per capita of everything –

From **Income** and **Innovation** to **Crime**, **Pollution** and **Disease**

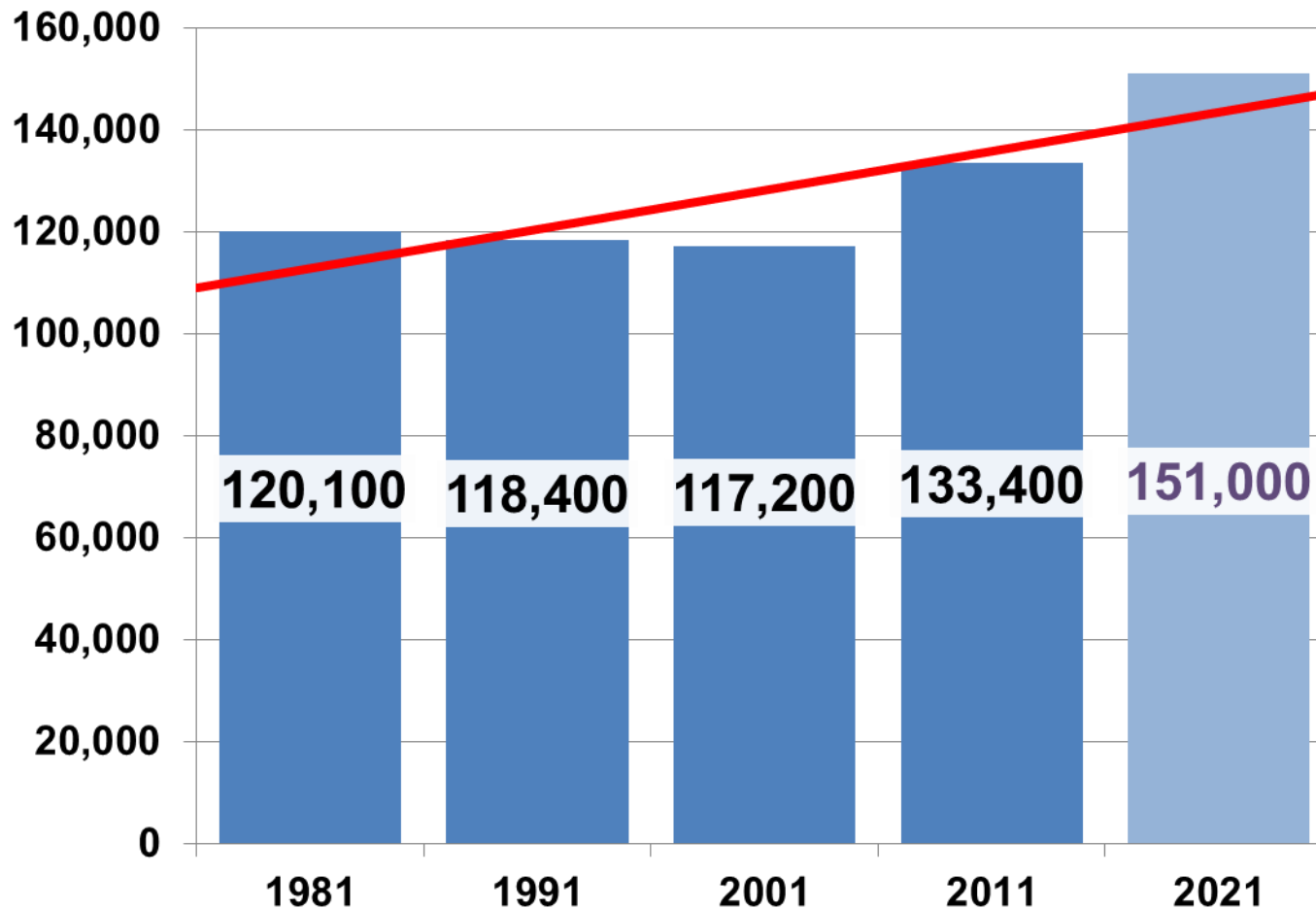
This is all to the same degree: **Double** the size achieves **15% more per capita**

- 2) Growth systematically increases the pace of life
- 3) Growth is required otherwise there is collapse

Population of Suffolk (Census 2011)

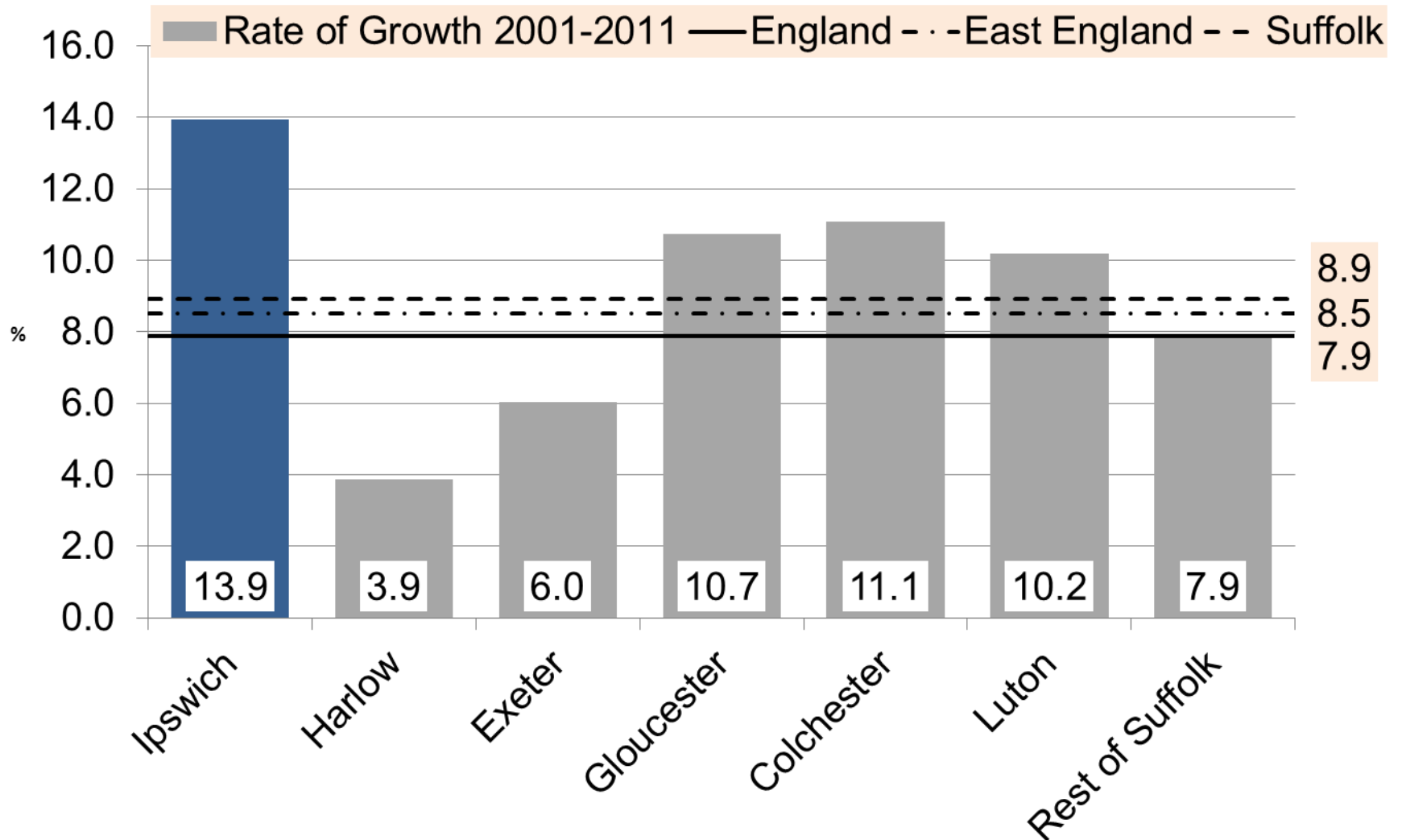


Ipswich is Growing (Census 2011)



- Growth Rate = 1.39% per year.
- 4th (59) fastest growing PUA.
- Increase 5000 people from mid 2010 ONS estimate.

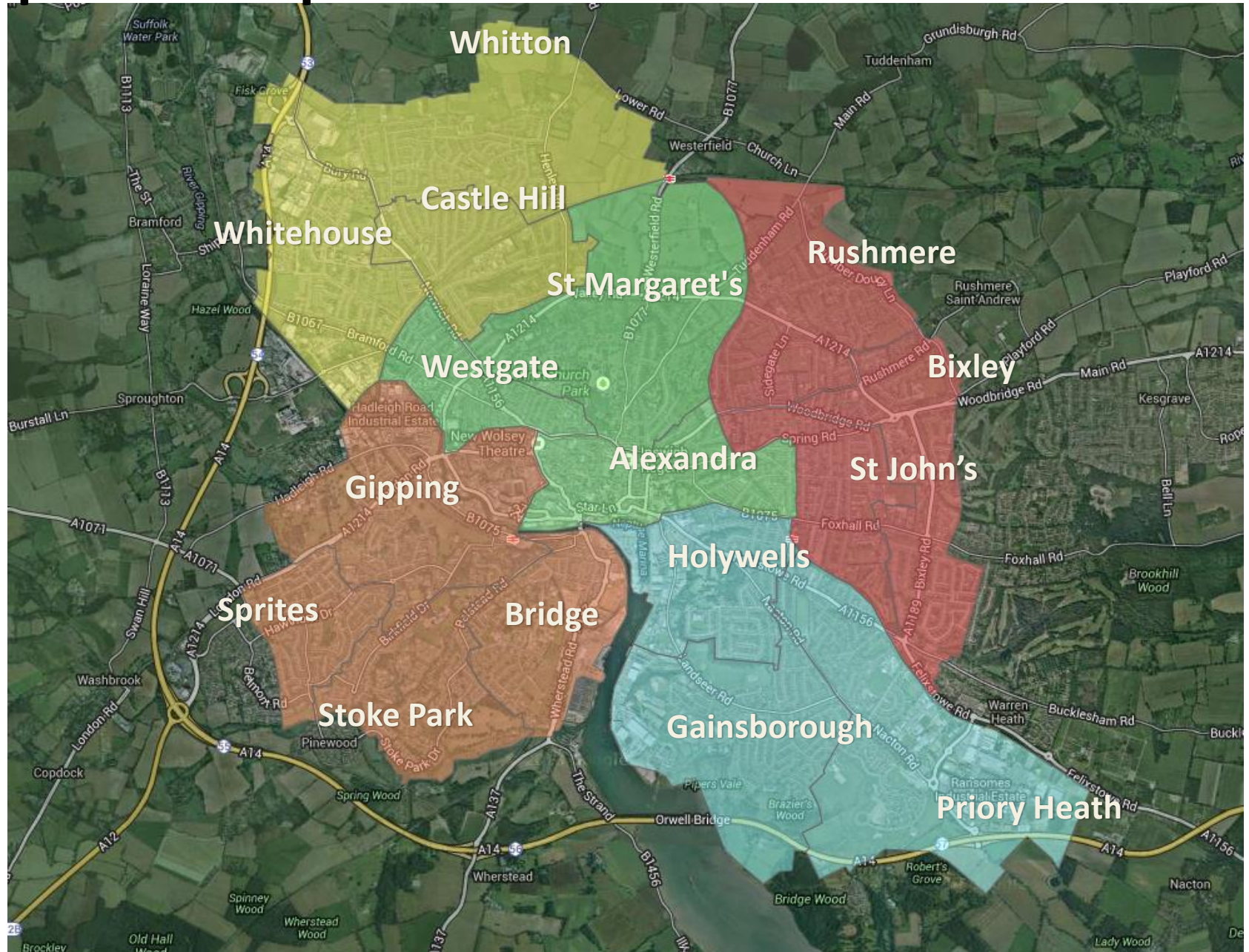
Rate of Population Growth (2001 & 2011)



Ipswich: Population of the Main Built Up Area (2011)

Main Built-up Area	Census 1991	% change	Census 2001	% change	Census 2011
Luton	171,671	8.1	185,543	13.8	211,228
Norwich	171,304	1.6	174,047	7.3	186,682
Cambridge	109,912	16.2	127,713	14.2	145,818
Ipswich	130,160	6.6	138,720	4.5	144,960
Gloucester	114,003	8.1	123,205	10.7	136,362
Colchester	96,063	8.7	104,390	14.4	119,441
Exeter	94,717	12.7	106,772	6.3	113,507
Harlow	-	-	-	-	82,059

Ipswich Map: Wards & Area Committees



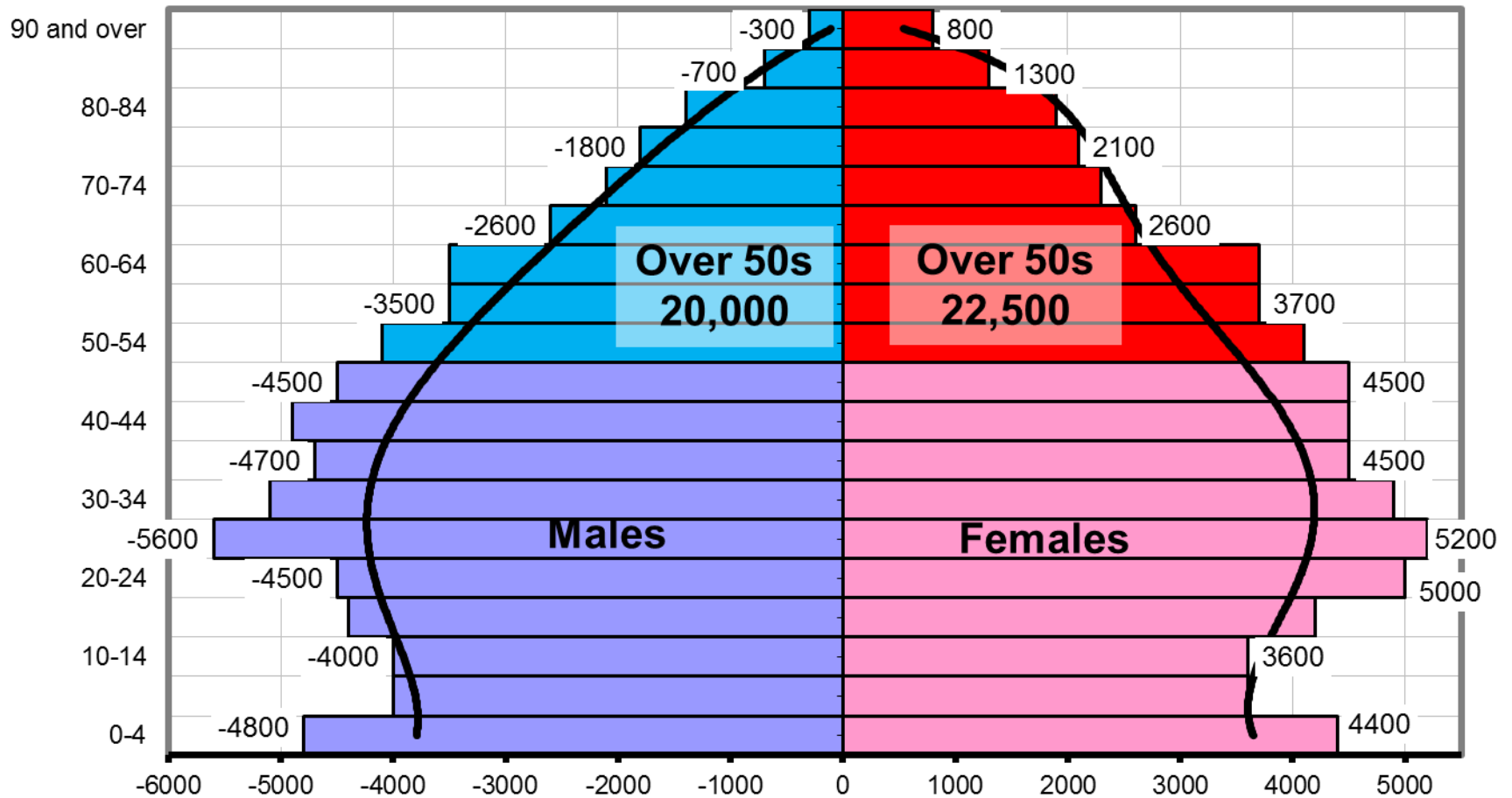
Population: Built Area of Suffolk (Census 2011)

Population	
Ipswich	144,960
Lowestoft	70,950

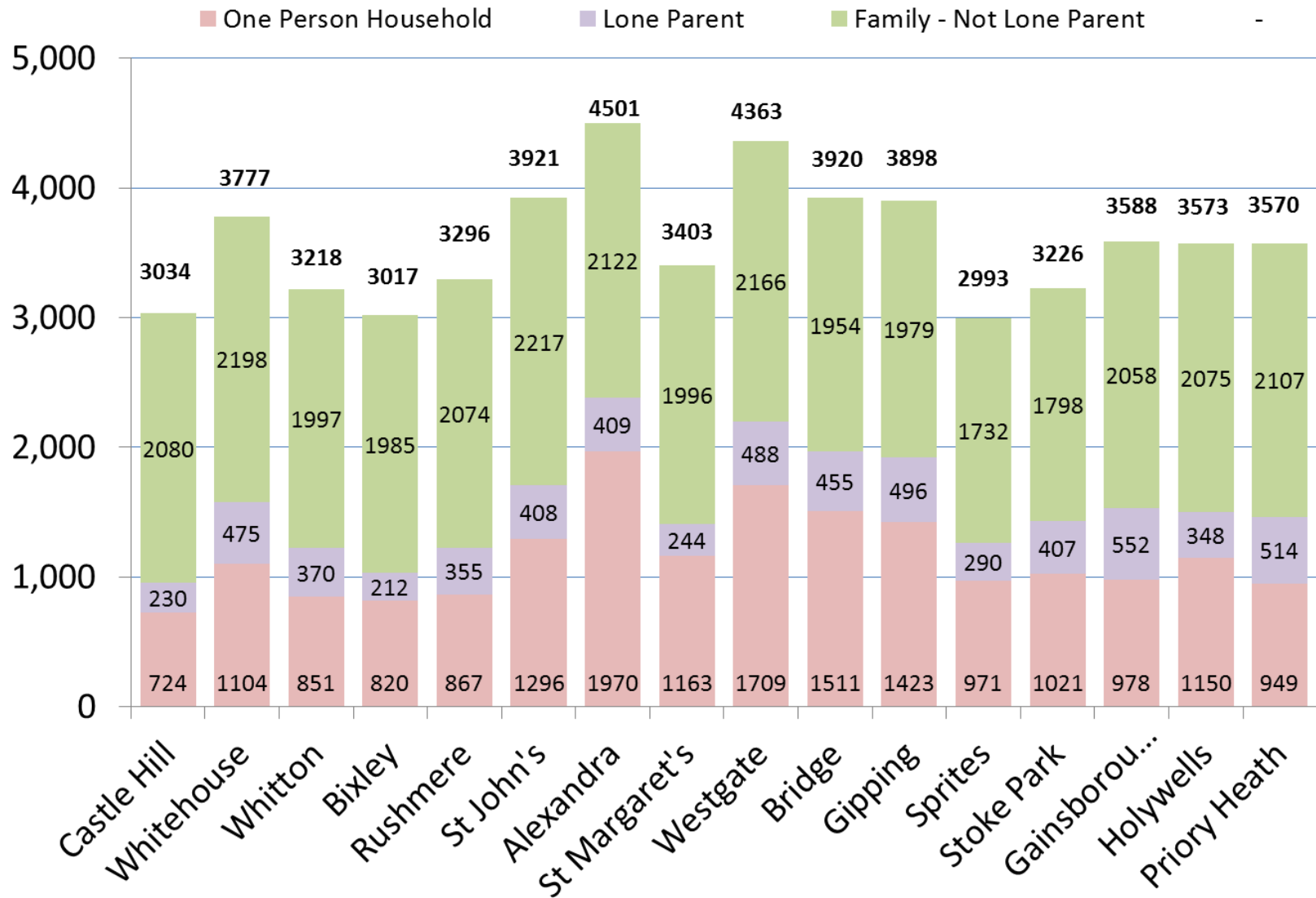
Population		Population	
		Bury St	
South West	31,394	Edmunds	41,100
Central	27,514	Haverhill	27,050
South East	25,582	Felixstowe	23,560
North East	24,513	Sudbury	22,210
North West	24,381	Newmarket	20,380
		Stowmarket	19,280
		Kesgrave	14,400

Population		Population	
Westgate	9,938	Beccles	13,870
Alexandra	9,700	Mildenhall	13,390
St John's	9,134	Woodbridge	11,340
Priory Heath	8,991	Brandon	9,150
Whitehouse	8,879	Hadleigh	8,150
		Rushmere St.	
Gipping	8,826	Andrew	6,580
Gainsborough	8,792	Leiston	5,640
Bridge	8,632	Trimley St Mary	5,610
Rushmere	8,324	Halesworth	5,560
Whitton	8,039	Bungay	5,130
St Margaret's	7,876	Needham Mket	4,530
Hollywells	7,799	Lakenheath	4,369
Castle Hill	7,463	Kessingland	4,330
Stoke Park	7,276	Elmswell	3,950
Bixley	7,055	Saxmundham	3,640
Sprites	6,660	Glemsford	3,380

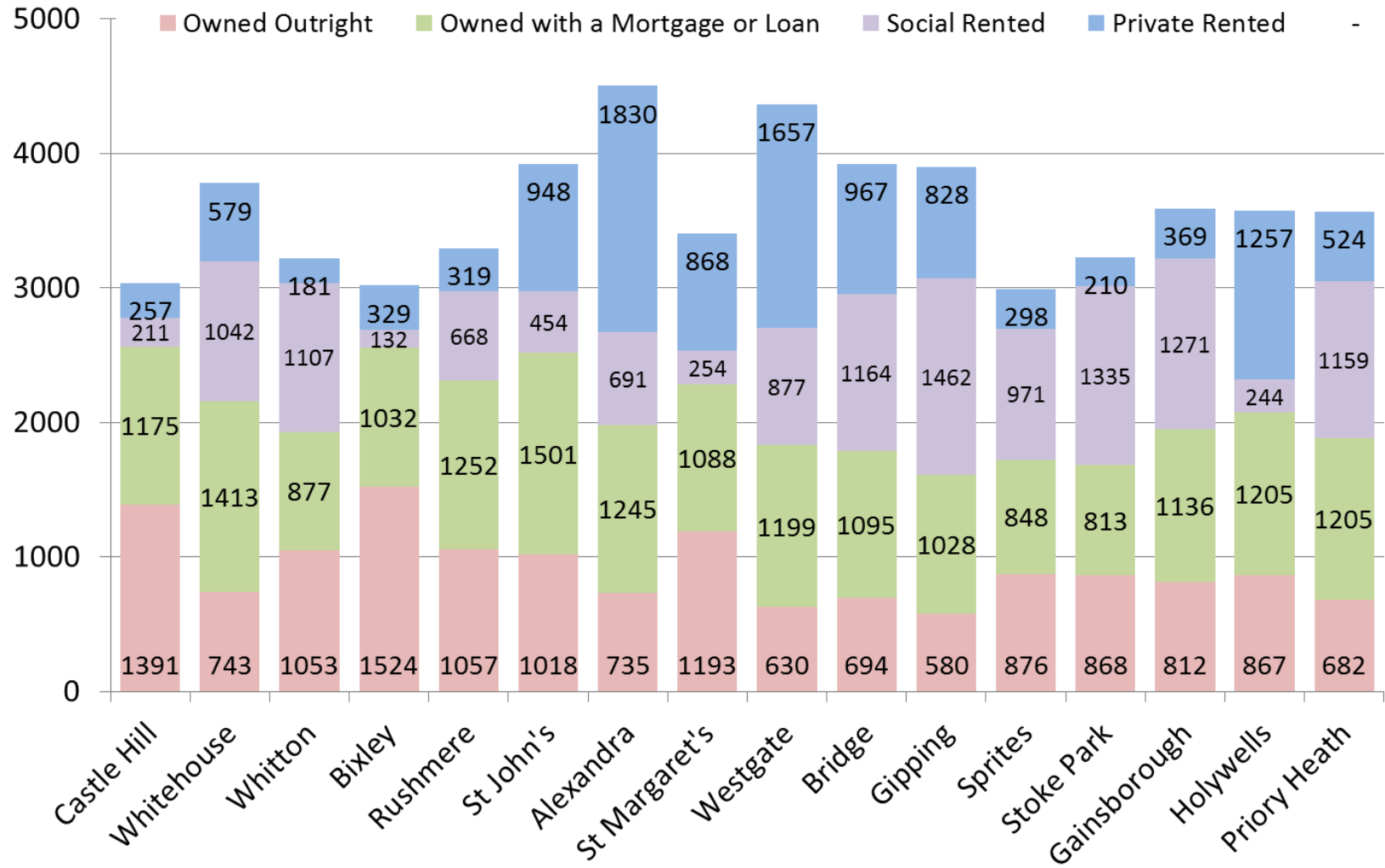
Population Pyramid (Census 2011)



Household Composition (Census 2011)

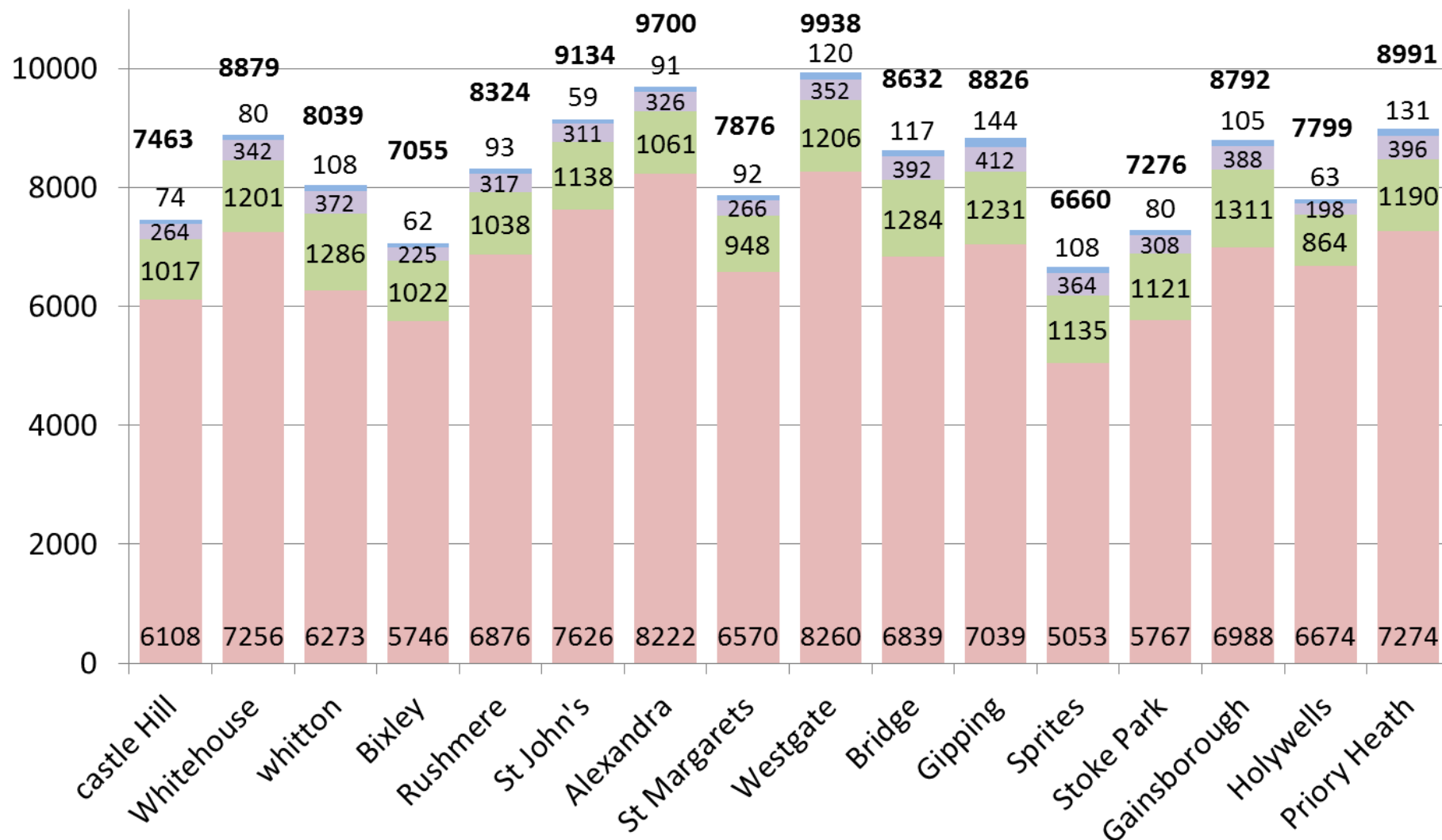


Household Tenure (Census 2011)



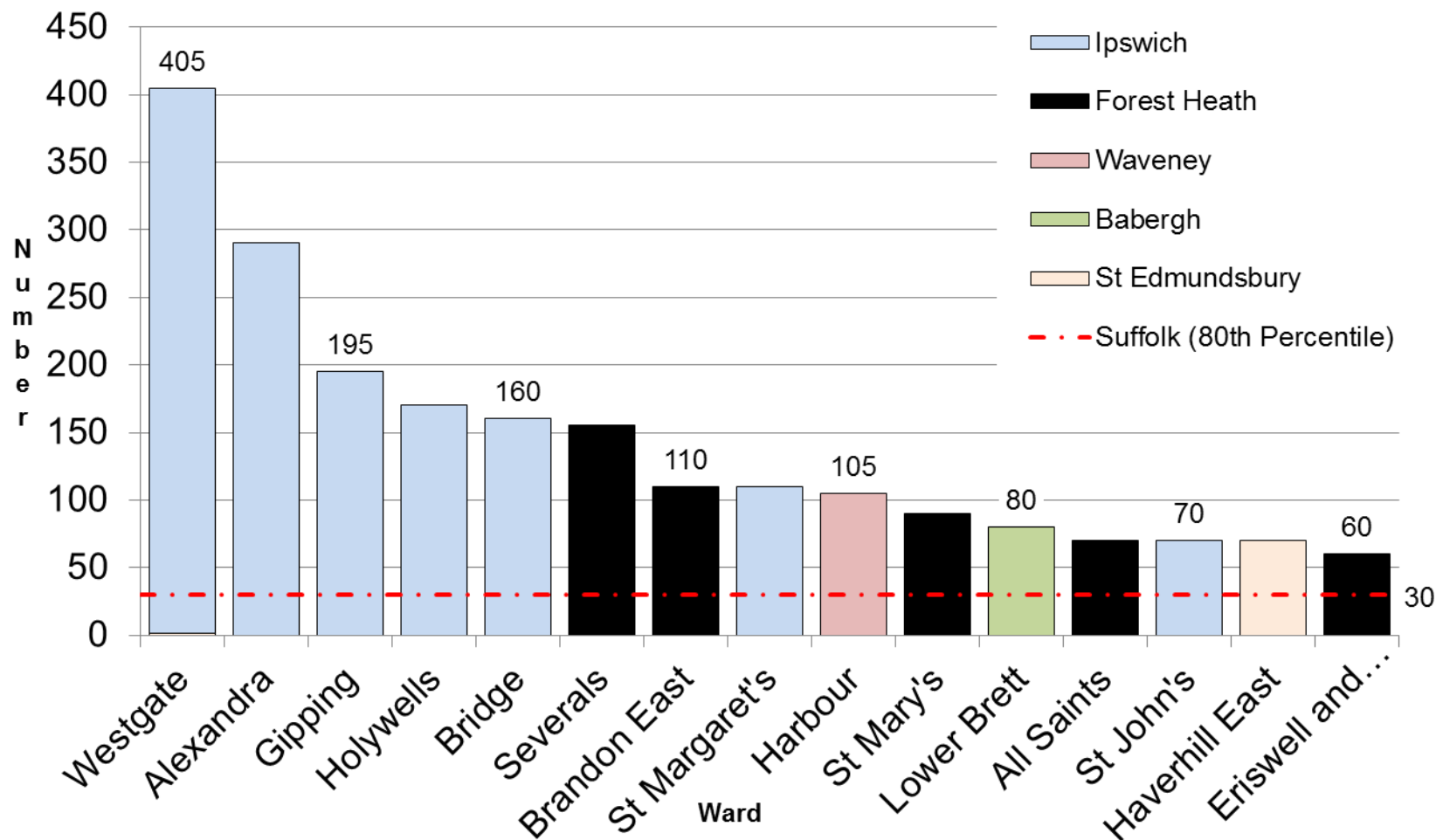
Ward Level General Health (census 2011)

Very Good / Good Fair Health Bad Health Very Bad Health -

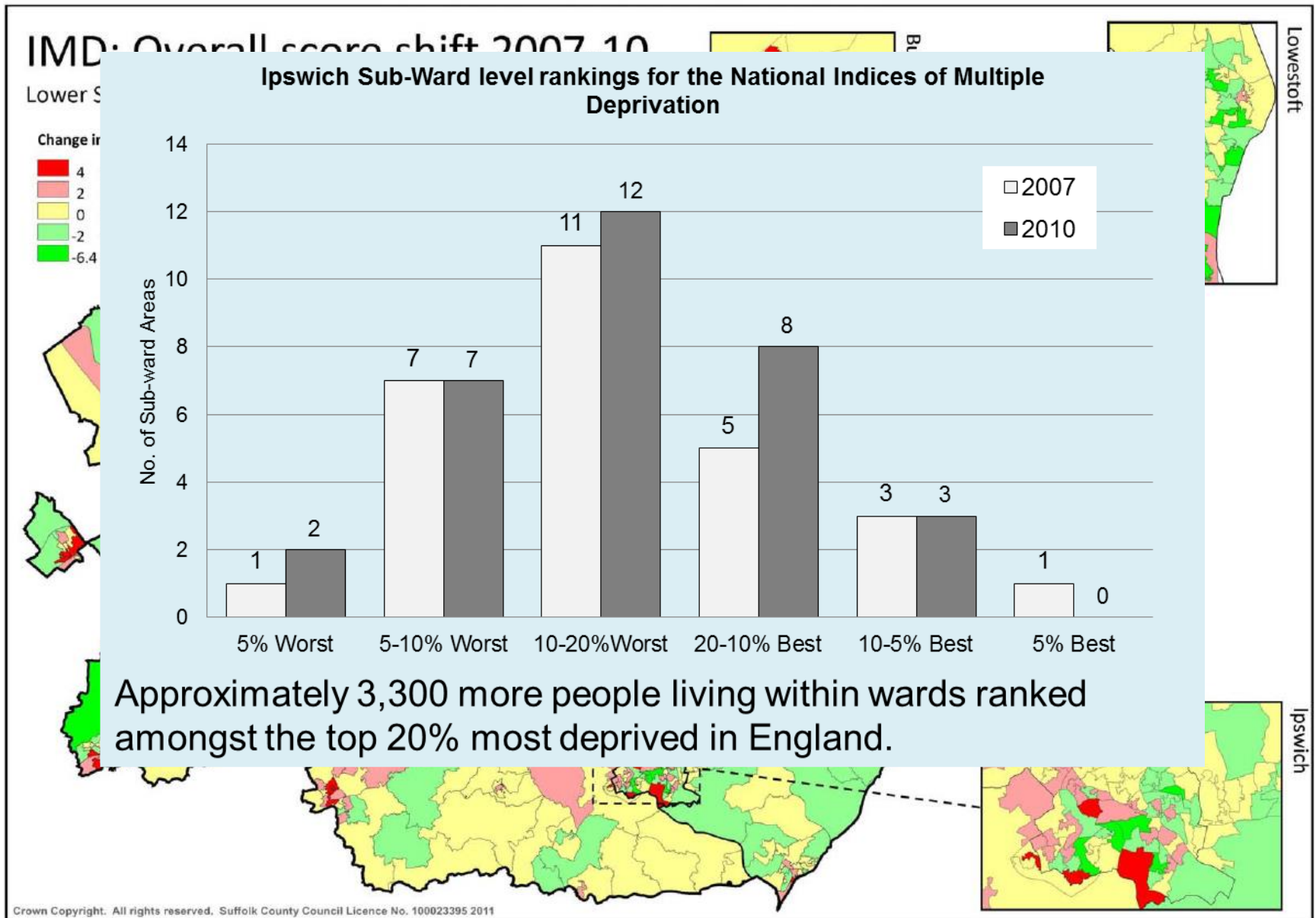


Diverse Population

15 Highest Suffolk Wards for Average NINO Registration (2007-2012)



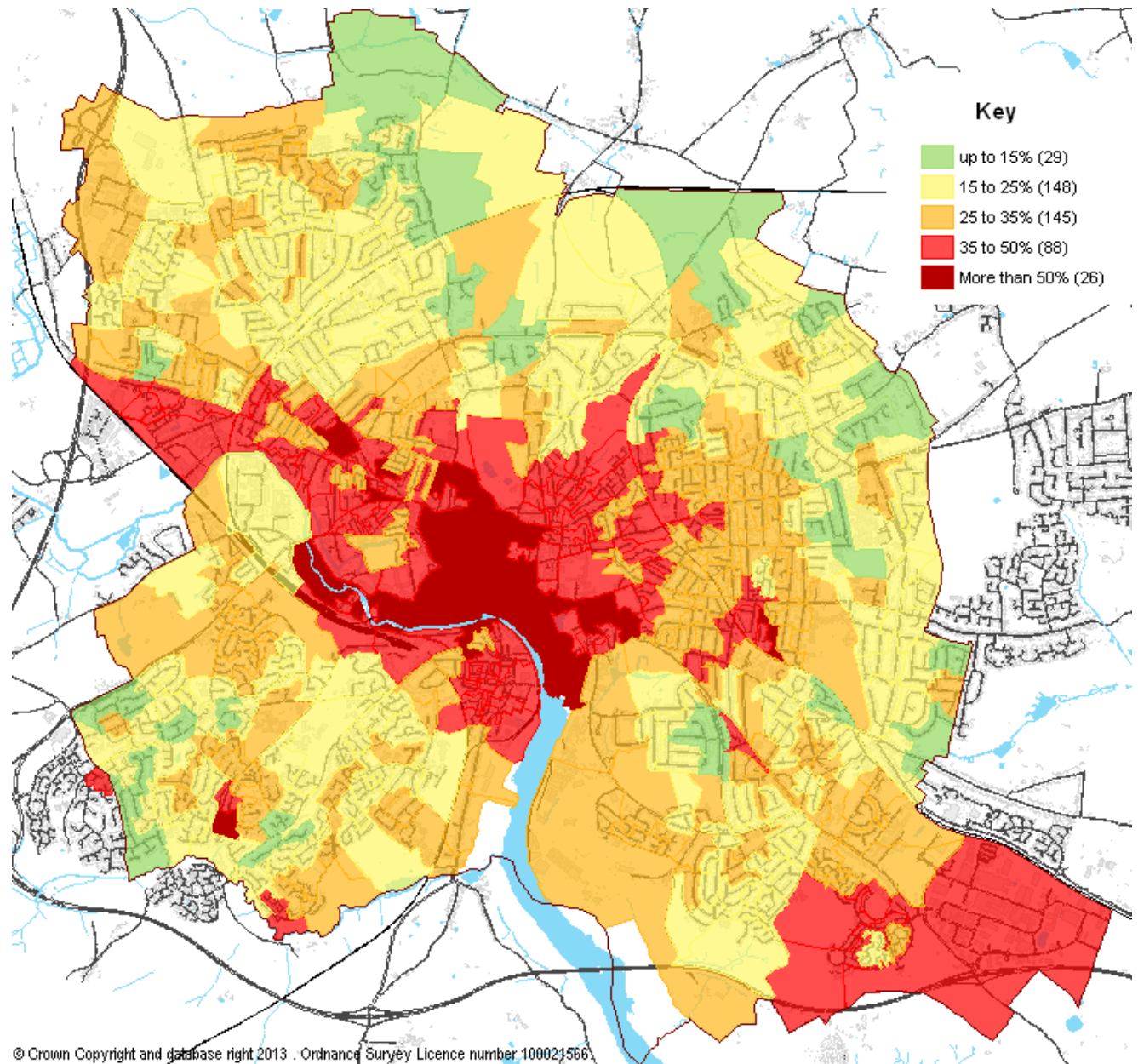
Deprivation



WARD	Wealthy Achievers		Urban Prosperity		Comfortably Off		Moderate Means		Hard Pressed	
	2010	2013	2010	2013	2010	2013	2010	2013	2010	2013
SUFFOLK IPSWICH	38.7	38.5	3.7	3.7	30.3	31.4	11.6	12.2	14.3	12.5
	11.7	11.7	9.1	10.2	37.1	36.1	14.1	15.0	27.3	25.6
Castle Hill	17.2	17.3	0.0	0.0	65.8	71.9	4.9	2.9	12.1	8.0
Whitehouse	4.9	4.1	5.2	5.4	33.7	31.1	23.2	25.3	32.9	33.5
Whitton	10.1	10.3	0.0	0.0	34.7	31.2	2.4	2.2	52.8	56.3
Bixley	48.7	51.0	4.5	3.0	36.6	39.5	8.7	6.4	0.0	0.0
Rushmere	14.9	18.9	0.3	0.0	57.4	50.5	7.6	7.3	18.9	22.6
St John's	6.5	5.8	6.2	6.0	44.8	47.3	34.4	34.6	6.0	4.6
Alexandra	2.2	1.6	24.0	29.1	41.0	35.2	17.0	20.2	14.6	7.8
St Margaret's	44.8	45.0	17.4	15.2	22.9	21.8	9.8	12.8	2.6	3.4
Westgate	3.1	2.2	20.9	22.2	22.5	21.2	38.0	38.7	15.1	11.1
Bridge	6.5	5.1	9.6	16.3	36.6	29.8	18.8	19.5	28.1	26.1
Gipping	5.1	4.7	14.5	19.8	13.3	11.5	10.3	10.1	56.5	53.9
Sprites	10.0	9.7	0.5	0.9	27.3	25.1	6.3	10.1	55.3	54.2
Stoke Park	13.0	14.6	0.8	3.3	27.7	26.3	13.8	18.4	43.6	36.7
Gainsborough	0.8	2.2	2.3	1.9	38.8	37.2	4.5	4.1	53.5	53.9
Holywells	1.6	2.8	23.0	21.3	57.9	59.4	16.6	16.0	0.8	0.5
Priory Heath	8.5	5.7	8.2	9.4	36.7	44.4	1.2	1.3	45.4	39.2

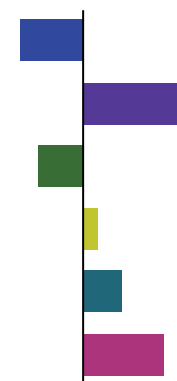
Change of Home address change

Properties with occupancy of 1-5 years as at May 2013
(% of the households per wards)



Households with a change of address in the last 4 years

Household Acorn Category	De Profile	%	Base	%	Index	0	100	200
1. Affluent Achievers	1,639	5.9%	4,907	8.4%	71			
2. Rising Prosperity	1,636	5.9%	2,339	4.0%	149			
3. Comfortable Communities	7,292	26.5%	19,396	33.0%	80			
4. Financially Stretched	7,109	25.8%	14,259	24.3%	106			
5. Urban Adversity	9,533	34.6%	17,324	29.5%	117			
6. Not Private Households	344	1.2%	538	0.9%	136			
Total Households	27,553		58,763					



3. Young Families Moving Up

4. Students

4. Young private and social renters

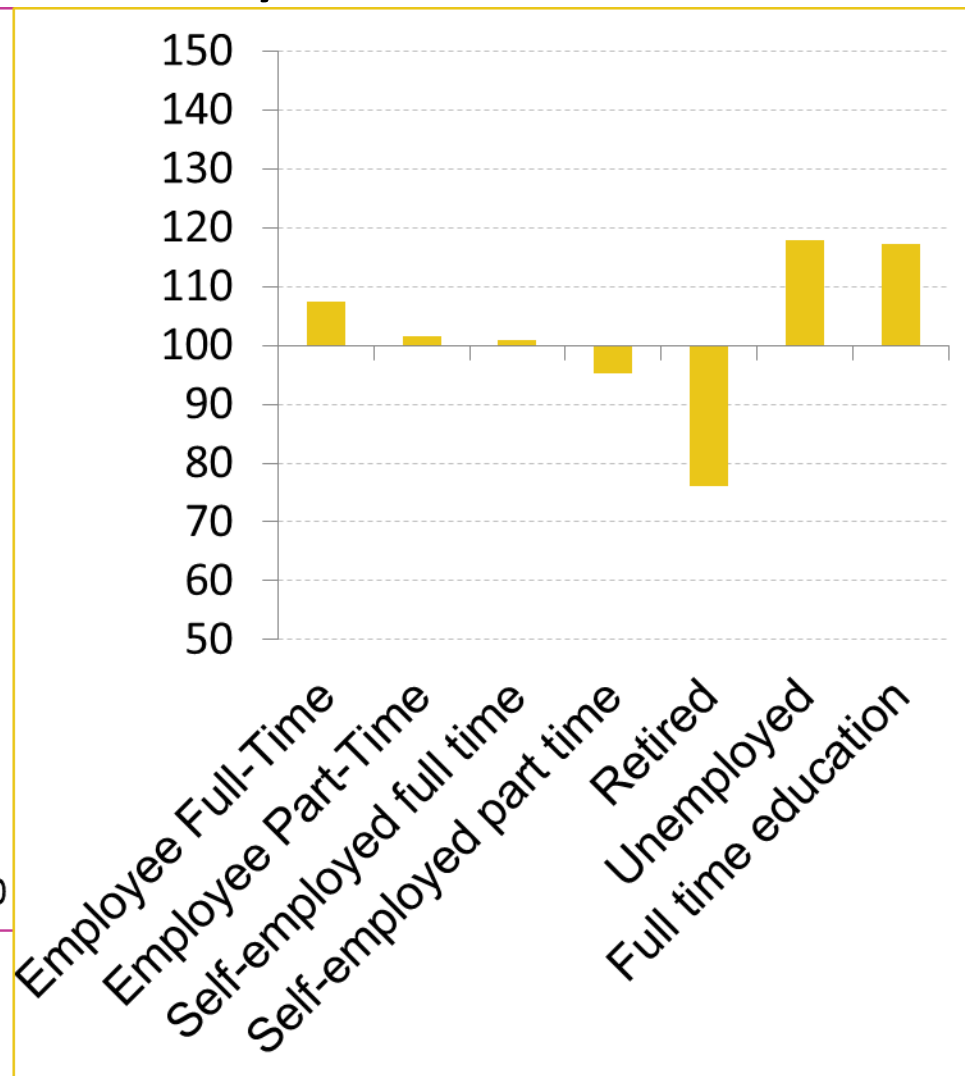
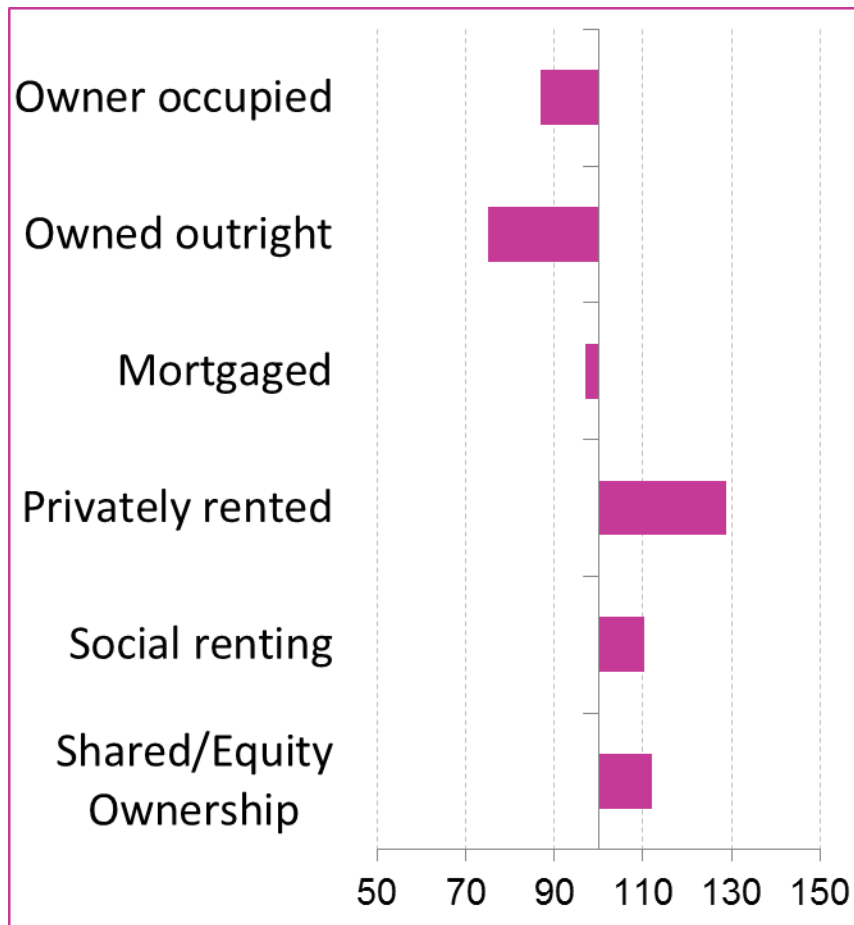
4. Squeezed singles, couples and young families

5. Younger private and social renters adversity

5. Deprived younger families

5. Poorer and struggling families in social renting and owner occupiers

Households with a change of address in the last 4 years



Households with a change of address in the last 2 years/1year

Household Acorn Category Description	Profile	%	Base	%	Index	0	100	200
1. Affluent Achievers	1,021	5.5%	4,907	8.4%	66			
2. Rising Prosperity	1,244	6.7%	2,339	4.0%	169			
3. Comfortable Communi	4,722	25.6%	19,396	33.0%	78			
4. Financially Stretched	4,803	26.0%	14,259	24.3%	107			
5. Urban Adversity	6,427	34.8%	17,324	29.5%	118			
6. Not Private Household	236	1.3%	538	0.9%	140			

Total Households **18,453** **58,763**

Household Acorn Category Description	Profile	%	Base	%	Index	0	100	200
1. Affluent Achievers	630	5.6%	4,907	8.4%	67			
2. Rising Prosperity	823	7.3%	2,339	4.0%	184			
3. Comfortable Communi	2,765	24.6%	19,396	33.0%	75			
4. Financially Stretched	3,006	26.8%	14,259	24.3%	110			
5. Urban Adversity	3,845	34.3%	17,324	29.5%	116			
6. Not Private Household	155	1.4%	538	0.9%	151			

Total Households **11,224** **58,763**

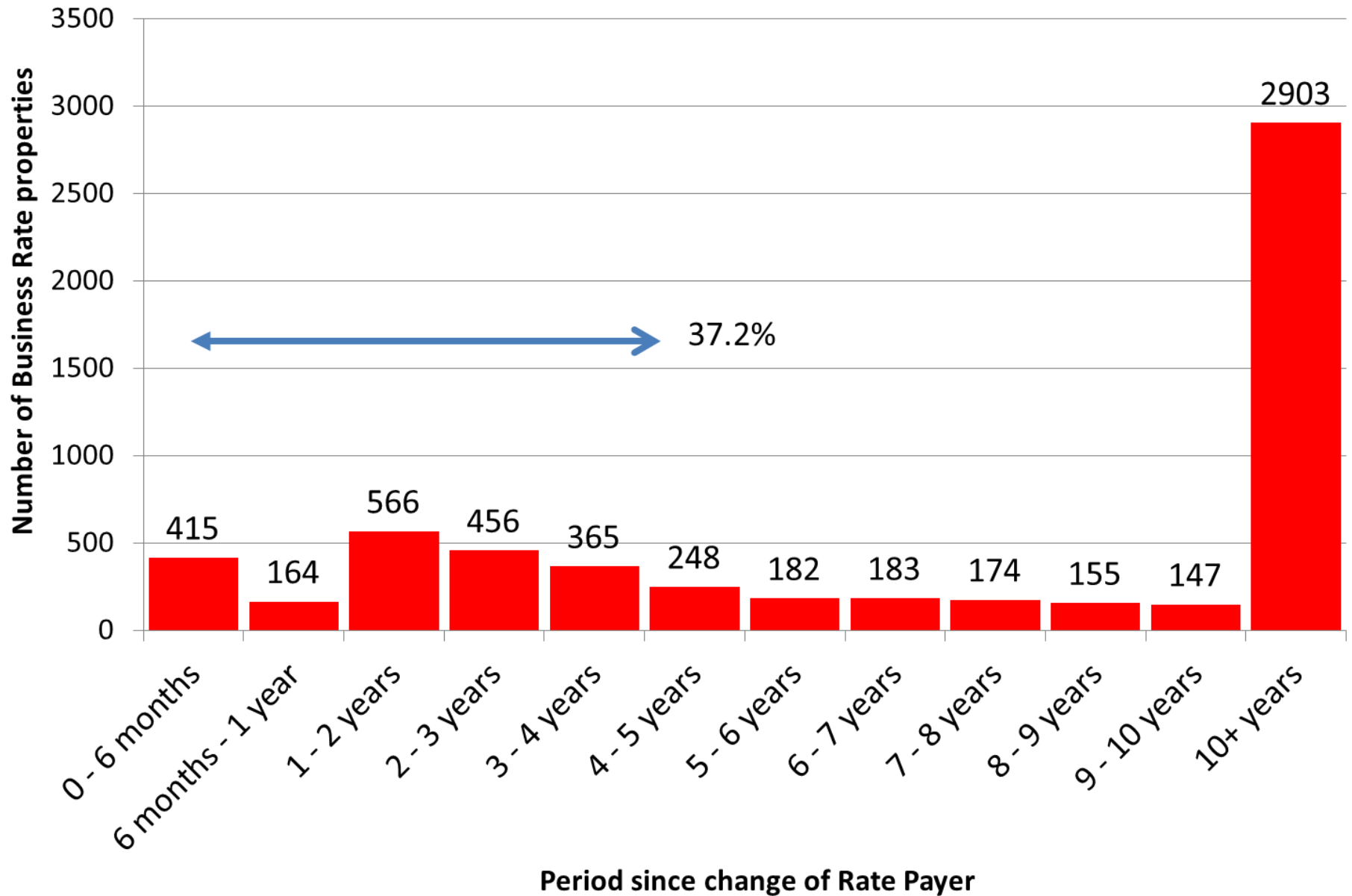
Areas of Ipswich are highly mobile:

27,553 households (47%) moved in under 4 years
18,453 households (31%) moved in under 2 years
11,224 households (19%) moved in under 1 year

Household ACORN indicates in general:

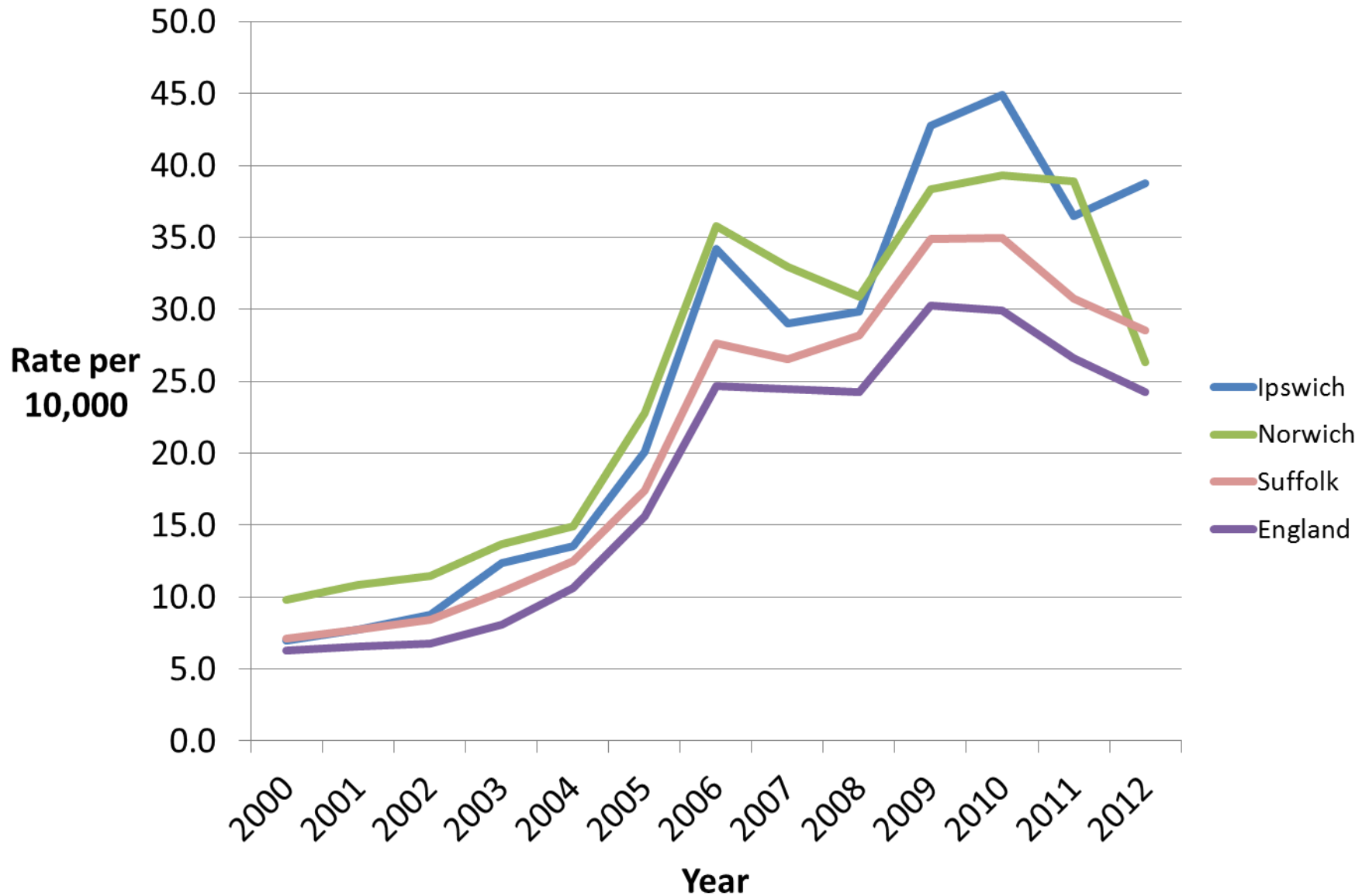
- Aged 25 – 44 (43%)
- No Children (57%)
- With children tend to be lone parent
- Earn up to £20,000 or are unemployed
- Have unsecured debt over £15,000
- Refused credit in past
- Difficulty making payments

IBC Business Rate Properties - period since change of Rate Payer at 20 Mar 14



This aerial map displays the Whitton area in Norfolk, with various parishes and roads clearly marked. The map is color-coded to distinguish between different areas: Whitton (yellow), Whitehouse (light green), Castle Hill (green), St Margaret's (dark green), Rushmere (red), Bixley (dark red), Westgate (light green), Alexandra (green), St John's (red), Gipping (orange), Holywells (light blue), Sprites (orange), Bridge (orange), Stoke Park (orange), Gainsborough (light blue), and Priory Heath (light blue). Major roads such as A14, A1071, and B113 are visible, along with numerous smaller roads and landmarks like the New Wolsey Theatre and the Ransomes Industrial Estate.

Total New Individual Insolvencies



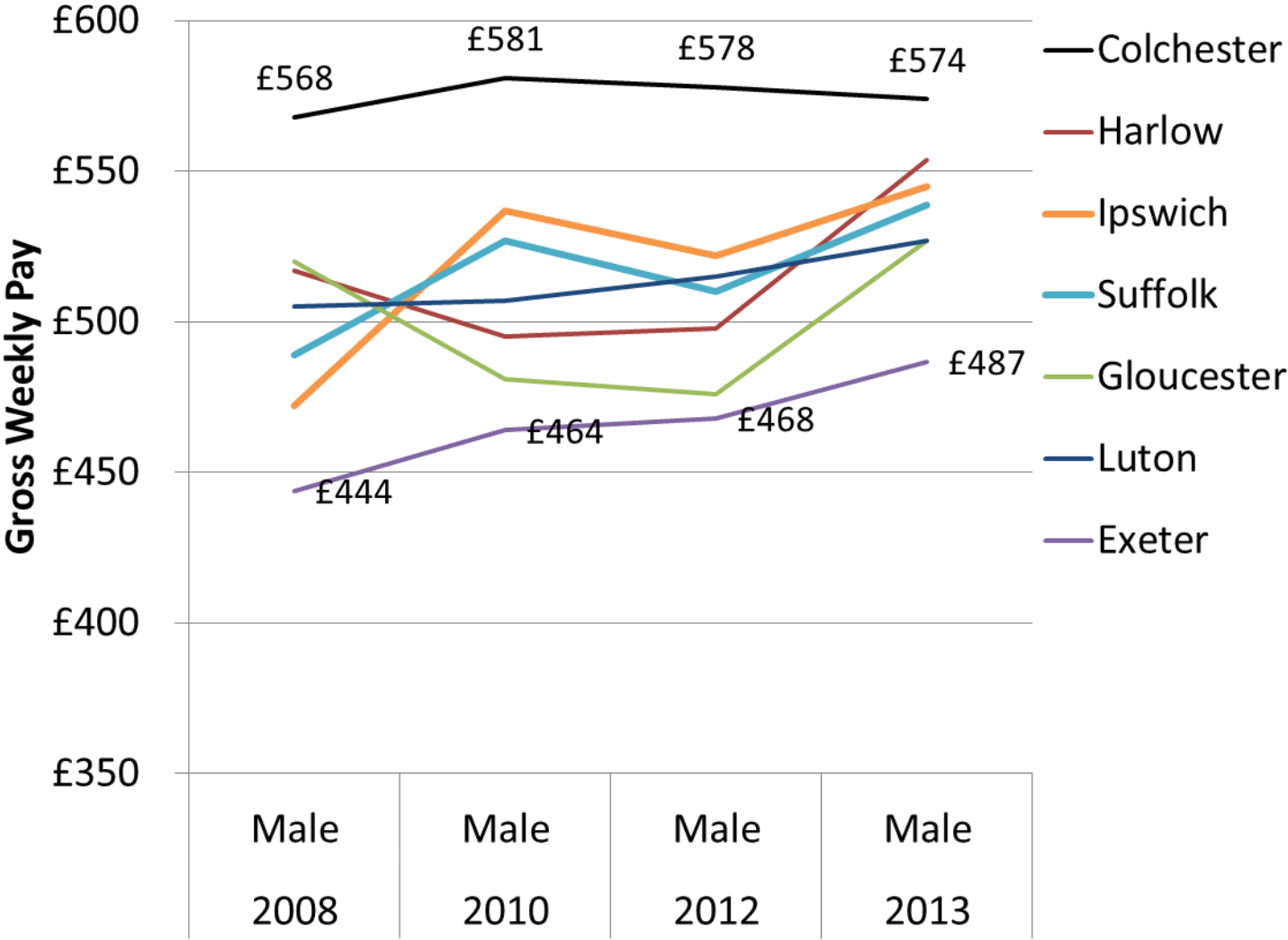
Gross Weekly Pay (All Workers FT)



2010	2012	2013
£518	£525	£511
£462	£483	£490
£447	£466	£486
£478	£467	£486
£428	£446	£479
£468	£456	£459
£441	£443	£453

£23,686

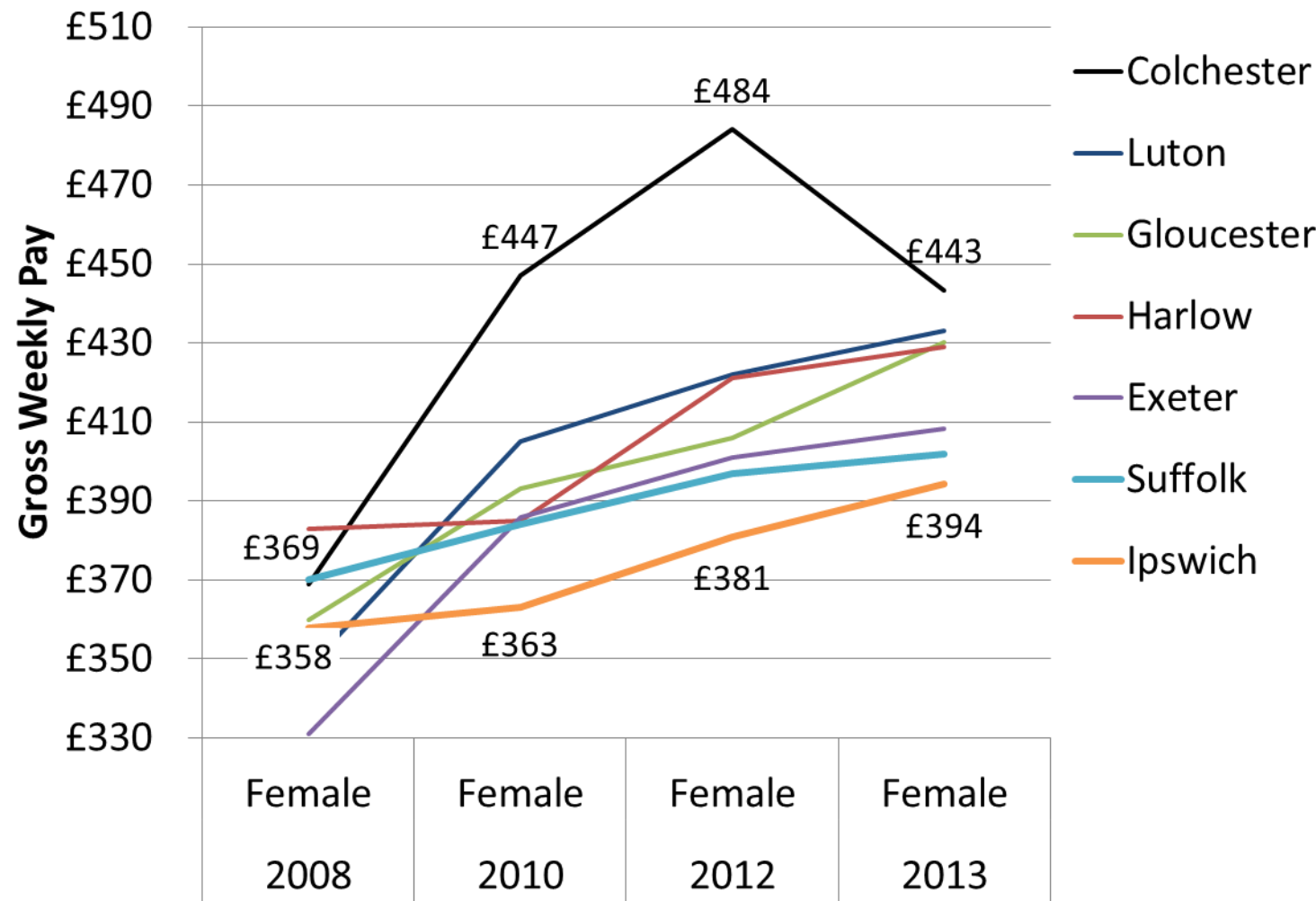
Gross Weekly Pay (Male FT)



2010	2012	2013
£581	£578	£574
£495	£498	£554
£537	£522	£545
£527	£510	£539
£481	£476	£527
£507	£515	£527
£464	£468	£487

£28,340

Gross Weekly Pay (Female FT)



2010	2012	2013
£447	£484	£443
£405	£422	£433
£393	£406	£430
£385	£421	£429
£386	£401	£408
£384	£397	£402
£363	£381	£394

£20,488

Percentage of employed people earning below the living wage (16-64) – David Wilkins

Place of Residence (2014)

	All (%)	Rank	Male (%)	Rank	Female (%)	Rank	Difference	Rank
Norwich	25.6	1	24.6	1	26.8	7	-2.2	10
Ipswich	25.3	2	17.7	4	32.0	1	-14.2	2
Luton UA	25.0	3	22.6	2	30.1	3	-7.5	8
Waveney	24.9	4	15.3	8	31.1	2	-15.8	1
Exeter	24.6	5	20.7	3	27.0	6	-6.3	9
Suffolk	23.2	6	15.4	7	29.6	4	-14.2	2
St Edmundsbury	23.1	7	16.0	5	28.1	5	-12.1	5
Gloucester	20.8	8	15.9	6	26.1	8	-10.2	7
East	19.9	9	13.7	9	24.7	9	-11.0	6
Colchester	19.6	10	11.7	10	25.0	10	-13.3	4

**Males:
7,000**

**Females:
11,000**

Living Wage Analysis (£7.65/hr) David Wilkins

- 25.3% (15,700) of employees resident in Ipswich earn less than the living wage.
- 22.3% (13,700) of people who work in Ipswich earn less than the living wage.
- 1 in 3 (11,000) women who live in Ipswich earn less than the living wage compared to 1 in 5 (7,000) for men.
- It pays to work in Ipswich (22.3%) as a lower proportion of people earn below the living wage than in Suffolk (25.0%).

Value of residential mortgage loans outstanding, end-September 2013

These figures form part of a joint data reporting exercise coordinated by the British Bankers' Association (BBA) and the Council of Mortgage Lenders (CML).

• Ipswich Residential Mortgage Loans Outstanding	£1,478,619,085
	£42,879,953
• Households Mortgages / Shared Ownership (2011)	18,000
• Households Private Rented (2011)	<u>11,000</u>
• Total Mortgages Assuming 60% Private Rented	24,600
Average Outstanding Mortgage	£60,106
Typical Yearly 2.9% Fixed Mortgage Rate	£1,743
Additional Yearly Interest at 1% Rise	£601
Total at 5.9% Mortgage Rate	£3,546
Additional yearly payment	£1,803

Welfare Reform 2015/16 (LGA forecast model)

Predicted average yearly losses of Local Housing Allowance for those receiving Housing Benefit in 2015/16.

Housing Benefits: Local Housing Allowance (Total)

Average Weekly Earnings (2012)	
Cambridge	£ 618.90
Colchester	£ 524.90
Suffolk Coastal	£ 517.60
Gloucester	£ 502.10
Babergh	£ 490.40
Luton	£ 482.90
Exeter	£ 482.20
St Edmundsbury	£ 480.80
Harlow	£ 466.10
Mid Suffolk	£ 464.60
Ipswich	£ 455.50
Waveney	£ 444.70
Norwich	£ 439.30
Forest Heath	£ 417.70

Average Loss (£/Year)		District Rank (325)	Numbers of Households Affected	
Cambridge	£ 1,208.00	85	Luton	5996
Harlow	£ 1,194.00	87	Gloucester	3369
Forest Heath	£ 1,085.00	127	Ipswich	3354
Exeter	£ 1,069.00	137	Colchester	3293
Colchester	£ 1,066.00	140	Waveney	3258
Luton	£ 1,046.00	145	Norwich	2586
Gloucester	£ 1,035.00	154	Exeter	2420
St Edmundsbury	£ 1,024.00	160	Harlow	1569
Babergh	£ 991.00	179	Suffolk Coastal	1515
Norwich	£ 964.00	195	St Edmundsbury	1196
Suffolk Coastal	£ 927.00	219	Forest Heath	1033
Mid Suffolk	£ 878.00	248	Babergh	965
Ipswich	£ 868.00	255	Cambridge	862
Waveney	£ 798.00	296	Mid Suffolk	798

Welfare Reform 2015/16

Housing Benefits Local Housing Allowance

Predicted average yearly losses of Local Housing Allowance for those who receive Housing Benefits in working and non-working households in 2015/16.

Employed

Average Loss (£/Year)		Numbers Affected	
Harlow	£ 1,084.00	Luton	2415
Cambridge	£ 1,027.00	Colchester	1345
Exeter	£ 976.00	Ipswich	1325
Colchester	£ 962.00	Exeter	1188
Luton	£ 957.00	Gloucester	1125
Forest Heath	£ 927.00	Waveney	983
Gloucester	£ 900.00	Norwich	908
Babergh	£ 874.00	Harlow	722
St Edmundsbury	£ 849.00	Suffolk Coastal	698
Suffolk Coastal	£ 826.00	St Edmundsbury	570
Norwich	£ 812.00	Babergh	447
Mid Suffolk	£ 774.00	Forest Heath	408
Ipswich	£ 712.00	Cambridge	348
Waveney	£ 651.00	Mid Suffolk	346

Not Employed

Average Loss (£/Year)		Numbers Affected		%
Cambridge	£ 1,330.00	Luton	3581	59.7%
Harlow	£ 1,287.00	Waveney	2275	69.8%
Forest Heath	£ 1,187.00	Gloucester	2244	66.6%
St Edmundsbury	£ 1,183.00	Ipswich	2029	60.5%
Exeter	£ 1,160.00	Colchester	1948	59.2%
Colchester	£ 1,137.00	Norwich	1678	64.9%
Luton	£ 1,107.00	Exeter	1232	50.9%
Gloucester	£ 1,102.00	Harlow	847	54.0%
Babergh	£ 1,091.00	Suffolk Coastal	817	53.9%
Norwich	£ 1,047.00	St Edmundsbury	626	52.3%
Suffolk Coastal	£ 1,014.00	Forest Heath	625	60.5%
Ipswich	£ 970.00	Babergh	518	53.7%
Mid Suffolk	£ 957.00	Cambridge	514	59.6%
Waveney	£ 862.00	Mid Suffolk	452	56.6%

Welfare Reform 2015/16

Disability Living Allowance Replacement(D.H.A)

Predicted average yearly losses through the replacement of Disability Living Allowance for those receiving benefits. (2015/16).

Average Yearly Loss (£)		
Suffolk Coastal	£	746.55
Babergh	£	728.58
Harlow	£	718.43
St Edmundsbury	£	715.82
Waveney	£	712.52
Colchester	£	702.97
Luton	£	693.34
Mid Suffolk	£	692.78
Forest Heath	£	690.20
Exeter	£	682.83
Ipswich	£	682.00
Cambridge	£	679.53
Norwich	£	673.64
Gloucester	£	669.98

Numbers Affected	
Luton	5060
Norwich	4890
Colchester	4650
Ipswich	4450
Waveney	4100
Exeter	3840
Gloucester	3830
Suffolk Coastal	2620
Cambridge	2500
St Edmundsbury	2410
Harlow	2200
Mid Suffolk	1820
Babergh	1770
Forest Heath	1190

Welfare Reform 2015/16

Disability Living Allowance Replacement(D.H.A)

Employed

Average Loss (£/Year)		Numbers Affected	
Suffolk Coastal	£ 747.00	Luton	455
Babergh	£ 729.00	Norwich	440
Harlow	£ 718.00	Colchester	419
St Edmundsbury	£ 716.00	Ipswich	401
Waveney	£ 713.00	Waveney	369
Colchester	£ 703.00	Exeter	346
Luton	£ 693.00	Gloucester	345
Mid Suffolk	£ 693.00	Suffolk Coastal	236
Forest Heath	£ 690.00	Cambridge	225
Ipswich	£ 683.00	St Edmundsbury	217
Exeter	£ 683.00	Harlow	198
Cambridge	£ 680.00	Mid Suffolk	164
Norwich	£ 674.00	Babergh	159
Gloucester	£ 670.00	Forest Heath	107

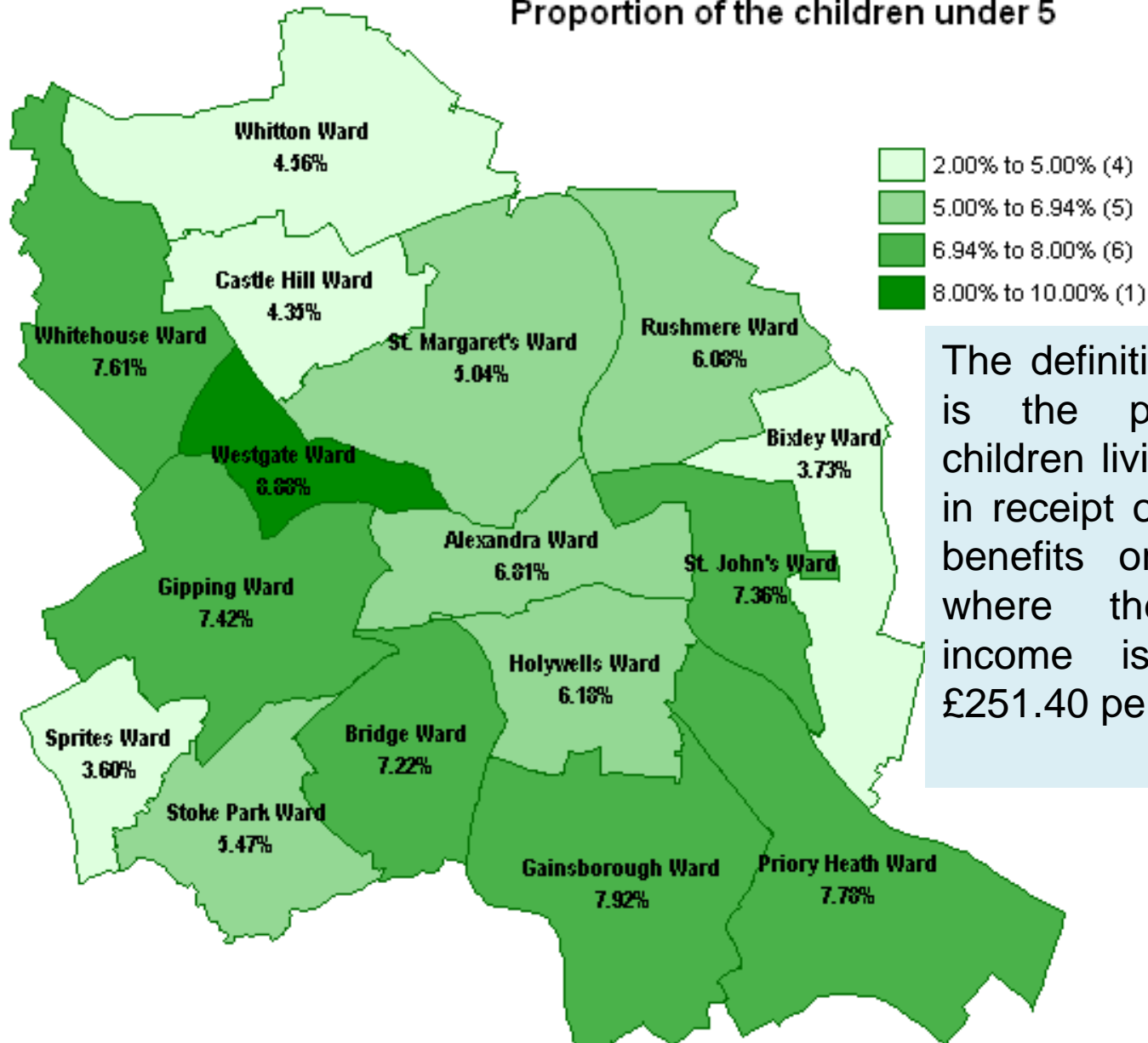
Not Employed

Average Loss (£/Year)		Numbers Affected	
Suffolk Coastal	£ 747.00	Luton	4605
Babergh	£ 729.00	Norwich	4450
Harlow	£ 718.00	Colchester	4232
St Edmundsbury	£ 716.00	Ipswich	4050
Waveney	£ 713.00	Waveney	3731
Colchester	£ 703.00	Exeter	3494
Luton	£ 693.00	Gloucester	3485
Mid Suffolk	£ 693.00	Suffolk Coastal	2384
Forest Heath	£ 690.00	Cambridge	2275
Ipswich	£ 683.00	St Edmundsbury	2193
Exeter	£ 683.00	Harlow	2002
Cambridge	£ 680.00	Mid Suffolk	1656
Norwich	£ 674.00	Babergh	1611
Gloucester	£ 670.00	Forest Heath	1083

Predicted average yearly losses to working households receiving benefits due to DLA replacement. (2015/16 predictions).

This aerial map displays the Whitton area in Norfolk, with various parishes and roads clearly marked. The map is color-coded to distinguish between different areas: Whitton (yellow), Whitehouse (light green), Castle Hill (green), St Margaret's (dark green), Rushmere (red), Bixley (dark red), Westgate (light green), Alexandra (green), St John's (red), Gipping (orange), Holywells (light blue), Sprites (orange), Bridge (orange), Stoke Park (orange), Gainsborough (light blue), and Priory Heath (light blue). Major roads such as A14, A1071, and A1077 are visible, along with numerous smaller roads and landmarks like the New Wolsey Theatre and the Ransomes Industrial Estate.

Proportion of the children under 5



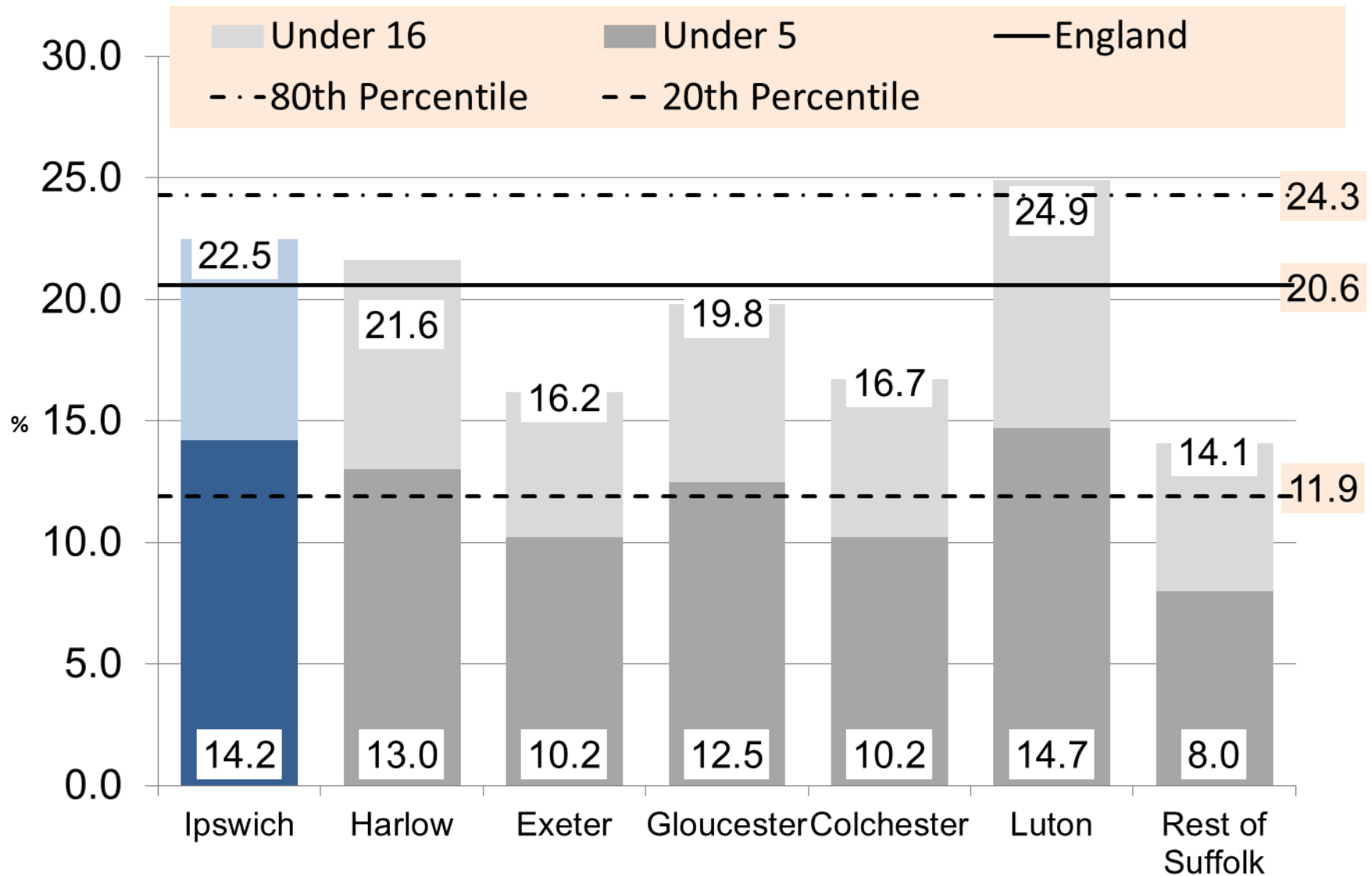
Ipswich:
9,200
children
<5yrs

22% of
Suffolk

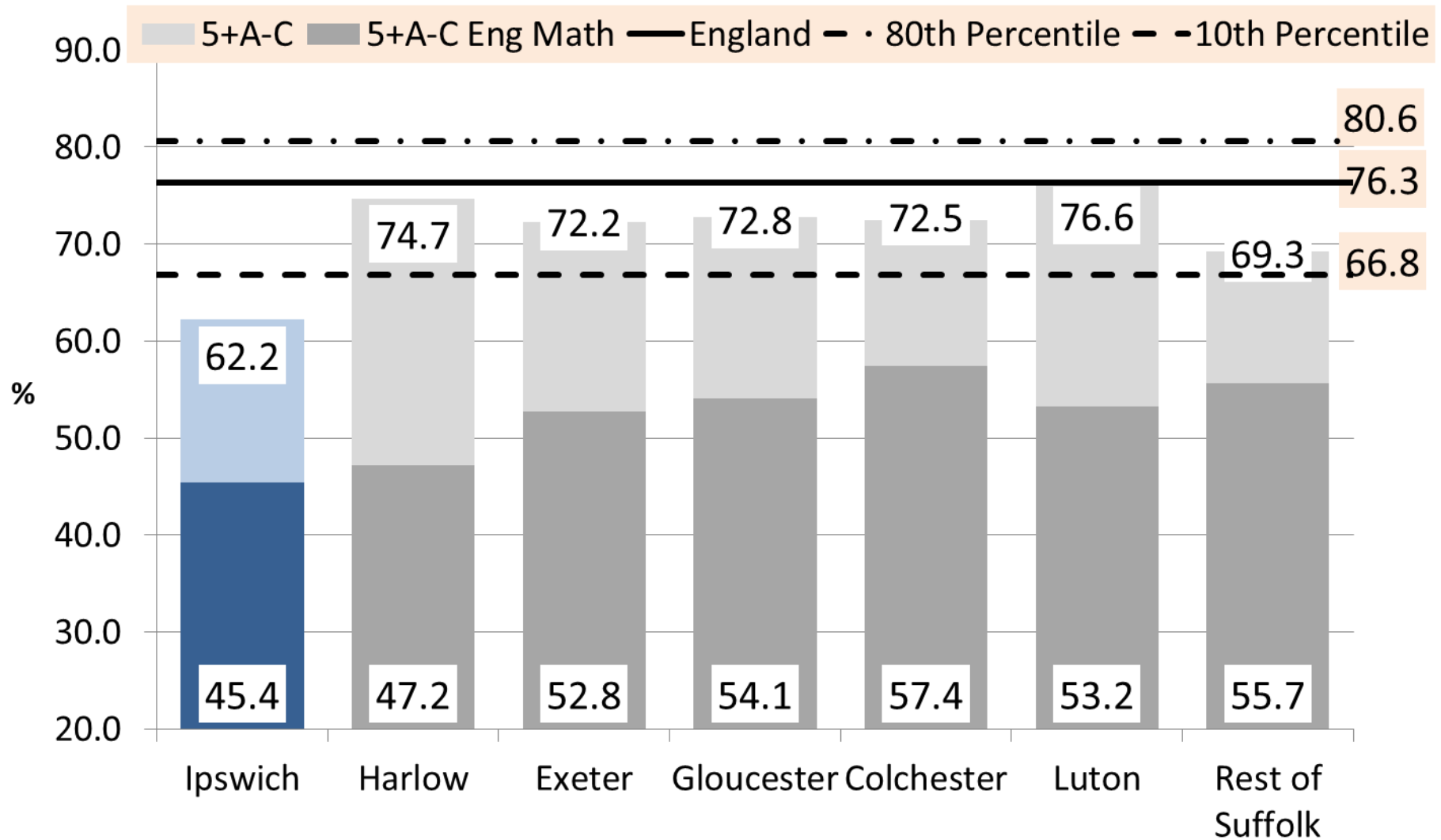
The definition of poverty is the proportion of children living in families in receipt of out of work benefits or tax credits where their reported income is less than £251.40 per week.

% of Children (under 5 & under 16) in Poor Families

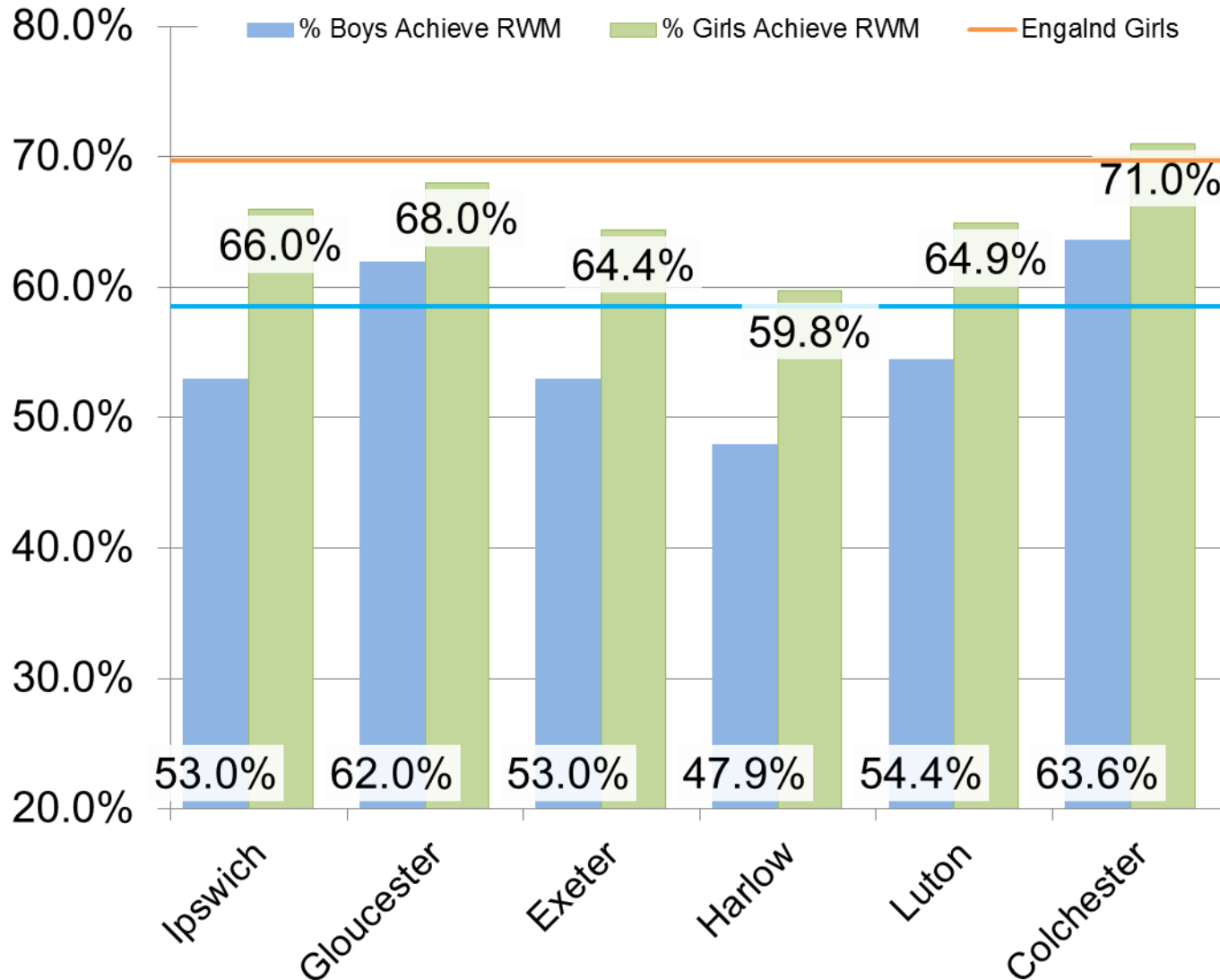
(HMRC Feb2014)



Education: Average Percentage of Key Stage 4 (5+ A*-C) Achievements (2007/8 – 2012/13)



Education: Key Stage 2 - Gaining Level 4+ (2011)



Maths at KS2 is among the lowest 10% of Country.

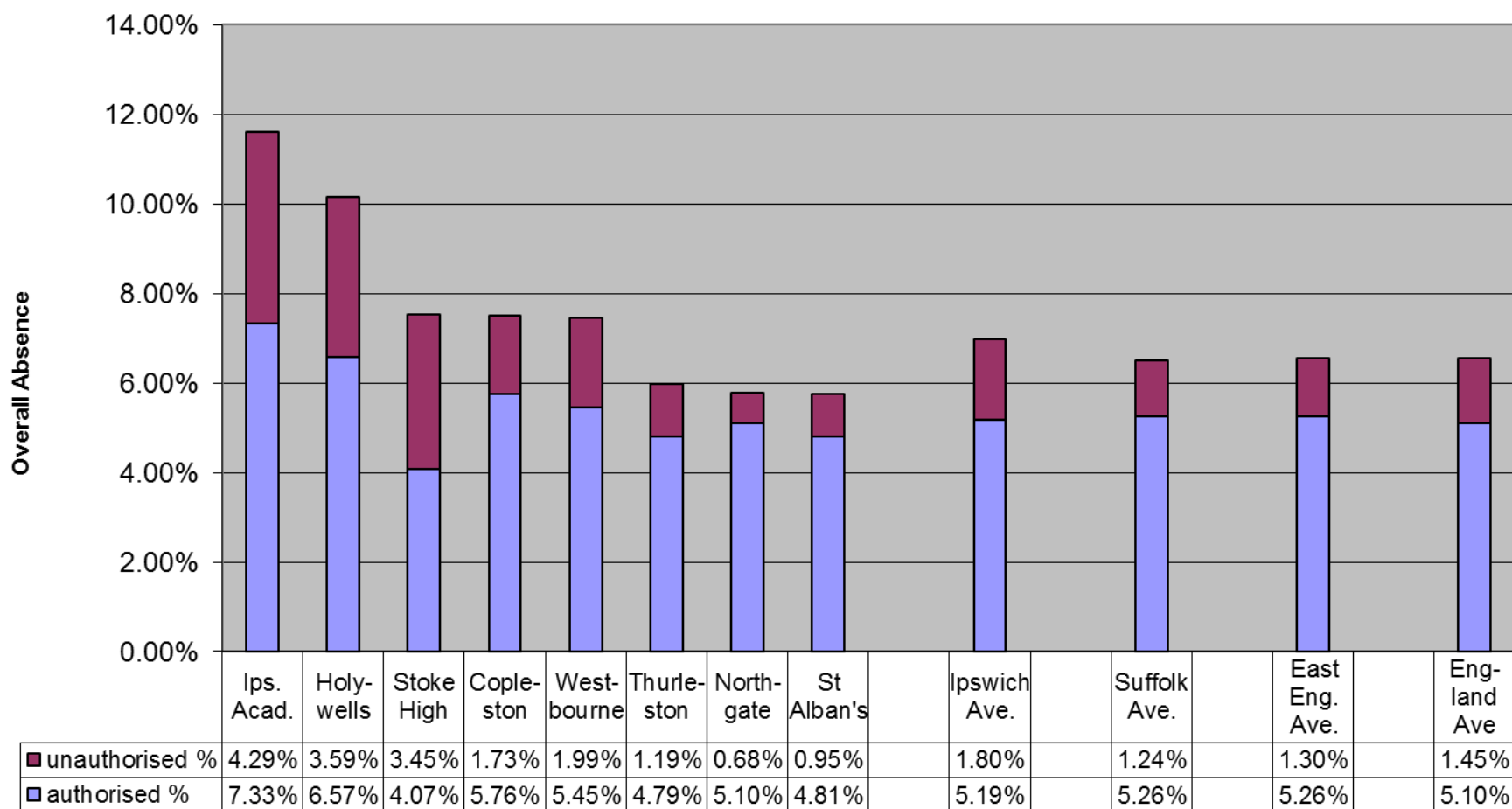
59.4% (2011) achieved required level Reading Writing & Maths.

< England 64.0%

Education: Ipswich Schools Comparison of Absence Rates 2010/11

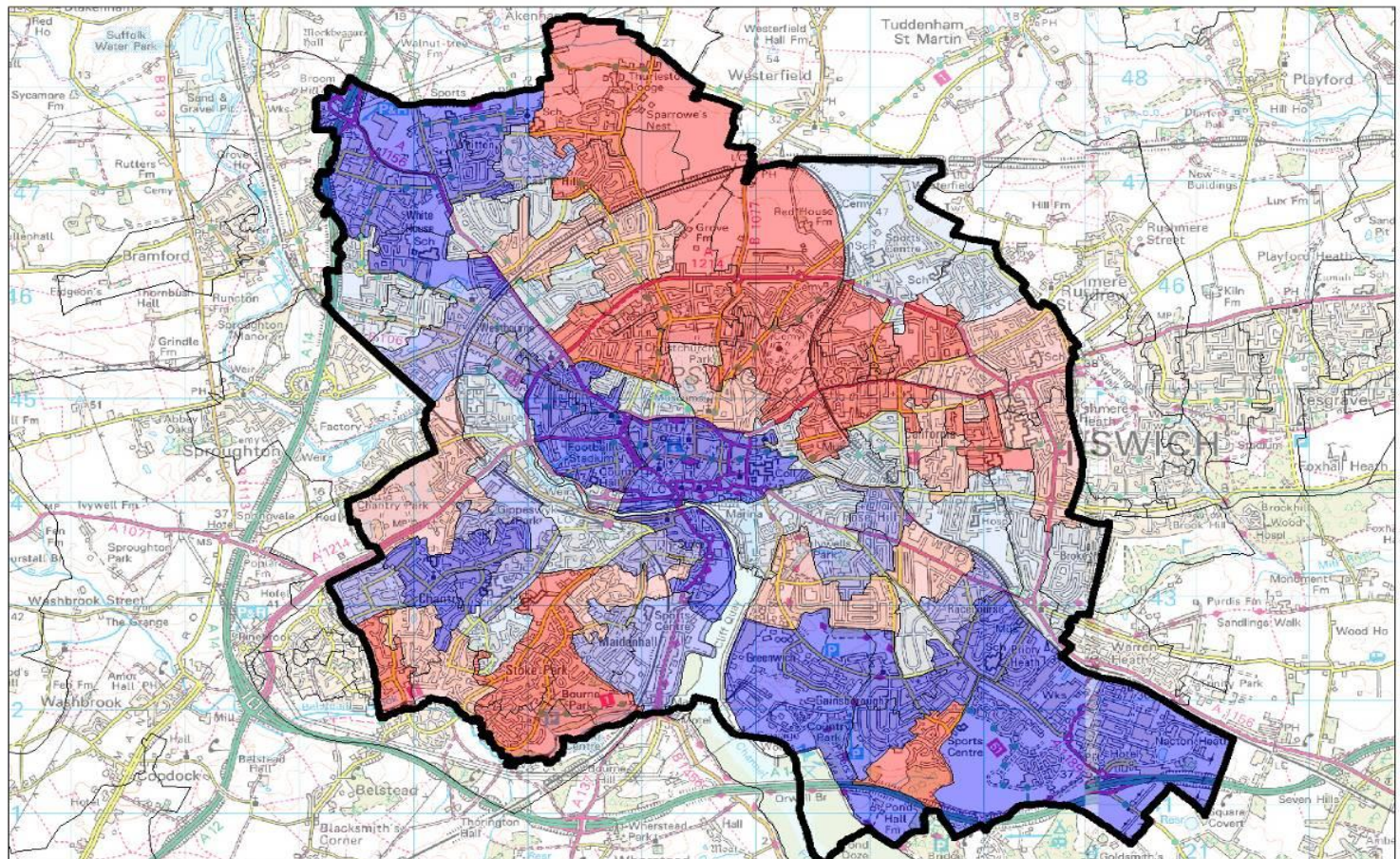
© Cllr Philip Smart

Ipswich Schools 2010/11 Comparison of Absence Rates



This aerial map displays the Whitton area in Norfolk, with various parishes and roads clearly marked. The map is color-coded to distinguish between different areas: Whitton (yellow), Whitehouse (light green), Castle Hill (green), St Margaret's (dark green), Rushmere (red), Bixley (dark red), Westgate (light green), Alexandra (green), St John's (red), Gipping (orange), Holywells (light blue), Sprites (orange), Bridge (orange), Stoke Park (orange), Gainsborough (light blue), and Priory Heath (light blue). Major roads such as A14, A1071, and A1077 are visible, along with numerous smaller roads and landmarks like the New Wolsey Theatre and the Ransomes Industrial Estate.

Fuel Poverty



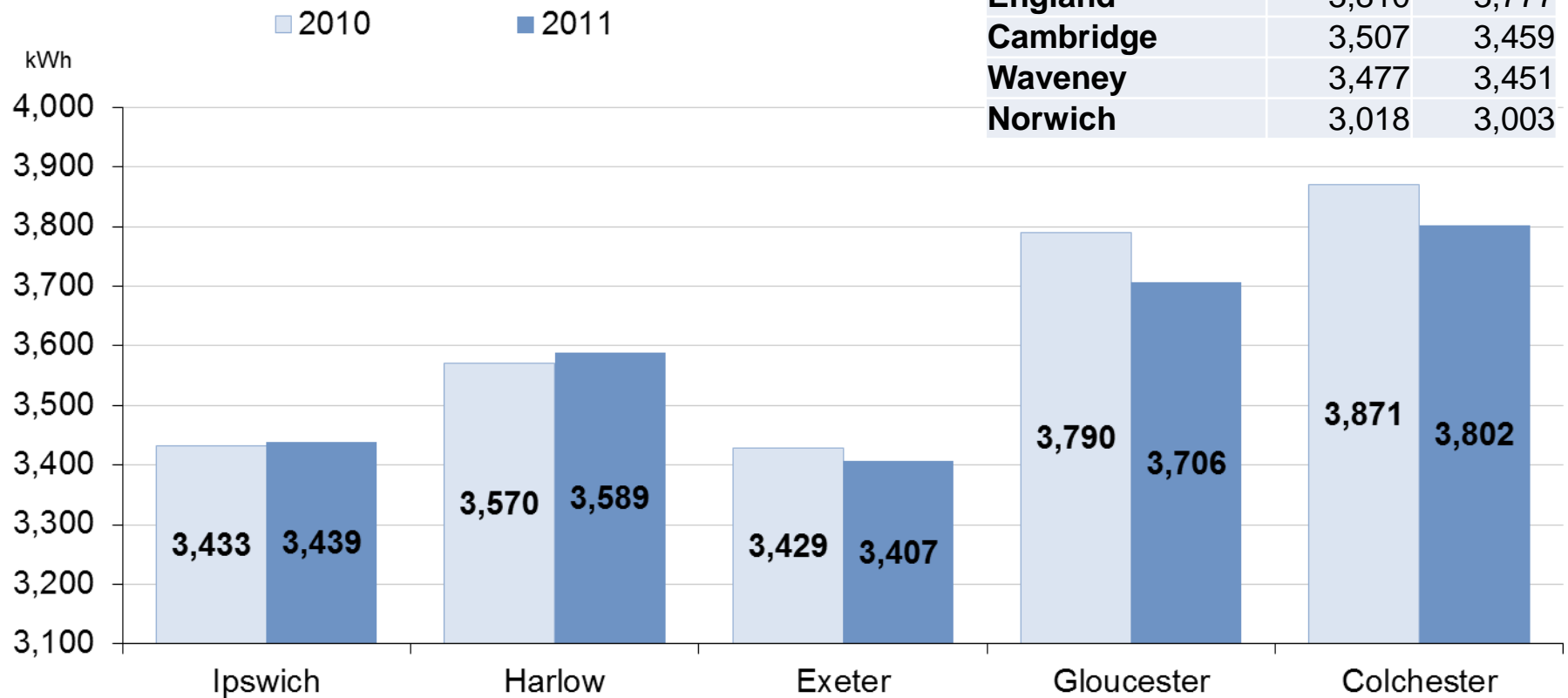
A household is defined to be in fuel poverty if it spends more than 10% of its annual income on heating.

Percentage of Households in Ipswich Living in Fuel Poverty 2010



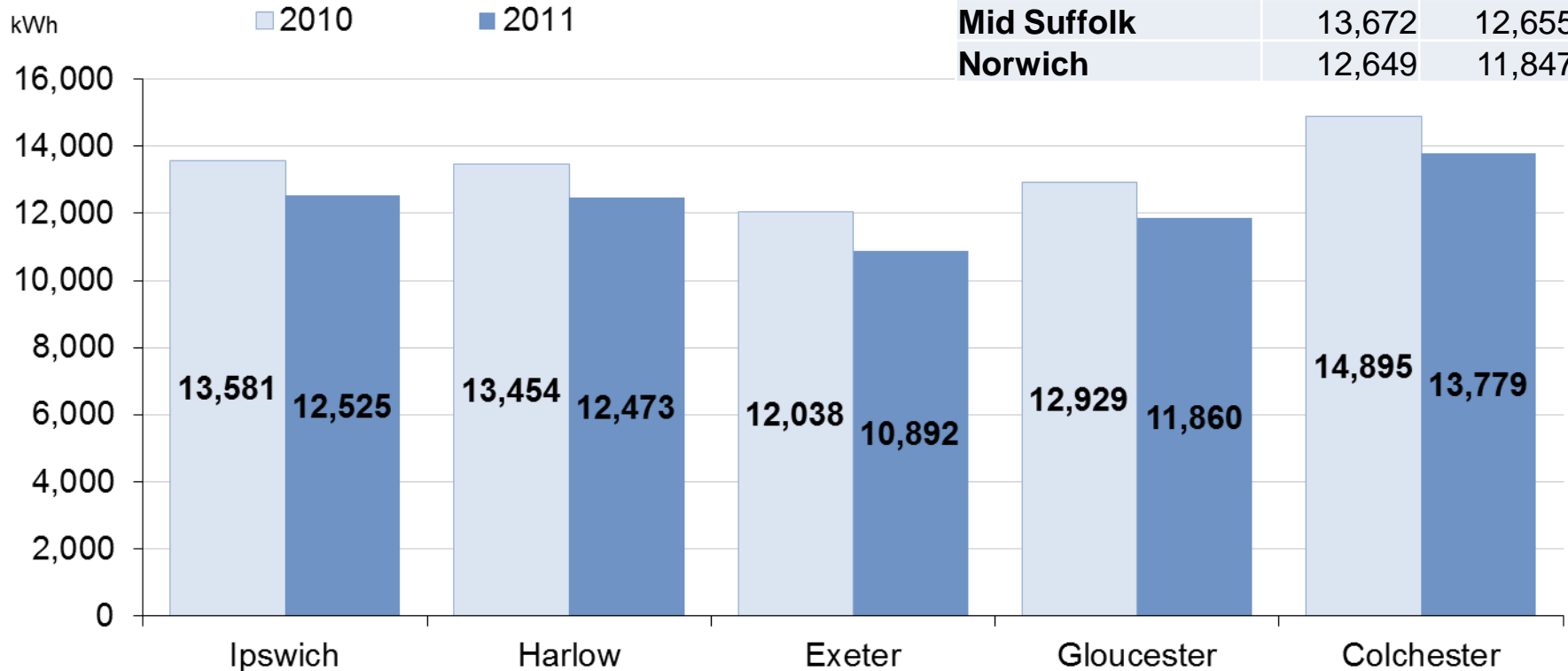
Average Consumption of Ordinary Domestic Electricity 20010-11

	2010 kWh	2011 kWh
Mid Suffolk	4,177	4,117
Babergh	4,032	3,977
East	3,946	3,908
St Edmundsbury	3,828	3,836
Forest Heath	3,870	3,819
Suffolk Coastal	3,865	3,810
England	3,810	3,777
Cambridge	3,507	3,459
Waveney	3,477	3,451
Norwich	3,018	3,003



Average Consumption of Domestic Gas 2009-2011

	2010 kWh	2011 kWh
East	15,379	14,307
Cambridge	15,093	14,244
England	15,141	14,173
Suffolk Coastal	15,270	14,167
Babergh	14,984	13,950
St Edmundsbury	14,184	13,231
Forest Heath	13,867	12,772
Waveney	13,631	12,682
Mid Suffolk	13,672	12,655
Norwich	12,649	11,847



State of Ipswich

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Key Messages:

- Ipswich is Growing,
 - Ipswich is Young,
 - Ipswich Works,
 - Ipswich is Affordable.
-
- Ipswich Moves?
 - Ipswich Feels Health?
 - Ipswich Participates?

