Levelling Up

Understanding Inequalities in Suffolk

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Background and Suffolk Key Focus Areas

Levelling Up Objectives & Missions

The Levelling Up White Paper sets out 12 Missions to provide "…*consistency and clarity over levelling up policy objectives*."

Objectives	Missions
1. Boost productivity, pay, jobs and living standards by growing the private sector, especially in those places where they are lagging	1. By 2030, pay, employment and productivity will have risen in every area of the UK, with each containing a globally competitive city, and the gap between the top performing and other areas closing.
	2. By 2030, domestic public investment in R&D outside the Greater South East will increase by at least 40%, and over the Spending Review period by at least one third. This additional government funding will seek to leverage at least twice as much private sector investment over the long term to stimulate innovation and productivity growth.
	3. By 2030, local public transport connectivity across the country will be significantly closer to the standards of London, with improved services, simpler fares and integrated ticketing.
	4. By 2030, the UK will have nationwide gigabit-capable broadband and 4G coverage, with 5G coverage for the majority of the population.
2. Spread opportunities and improve public services, especially in those places where they are weakest	5. By 2030, the number of primary school children achieving the expected standard in reading, writing and maths will have significantly increased. In England, this will mean 90% of children will achieve the expected standard, and the percentage of children meeting the expected standard in the worst performing areas will have increased by over a third.
	6. By 2030, the number of people successfully completing high-quality skills training will have significantly increased in every area of the UK. In England, this will lead to 200,000 more people successfully completing high-quality skills training annually, driven by 80,000 more people completing courses in the lowest skilled areas.
	7. By 2030, the gap in Healthy Life Expectancy (HLE) between local areas where it is highest and lowest will have narrowed, and by 2035 HLE will rise by five years.
	8. By 2030, wellbeing will have improved in every area of the UK, with the gap between top performing and other areas closing.
3. Restore a sense of community, local pride and belonging, especially in those places where they have been lost	9. By 2030, pride in place, such as people's satisfaction with their town centre and engagement in local culture and community, will have risen in every area of the UK, with the gap between top performing and other areas closing.
	10. By 2030, renters will have a secure path to ownership with the number of first-time buyers increasing in all areas; and the government's ambition is for the number of non-decent rented homes to have fallen by 50%, with the biggest improvements in the lowest performing areas.
	11. By 2030, homicide, serious violence and neighbourhood crime will have fallen, focused on the worst affected areas.
4. Empower local leaders and communities, especially in those places lacking local agency	12. By 2030, every part of England that wants one will have a devolution deal with powers at or approaching the highest level of devolution and a simplified, long-term funding settlement.

Measuring Levelling Up Missions

The Levelling Up White Paper (in its technical appendix) also provides the metrics for each of the 12 Missions, mainly relying on existing published data such as from ONS, DfE, DfT, etc. (*for detailed list please see Appendix*).

However, these data are not always timely or available at lower geographical levels and therefore not all Missions can be assessed at a local level.

The following data report provides the latest data, to the lowest available geographical level currently available.

We have sourced data against both the 'required headline' figures proposed by HMG (*see Appendix*) as well as some of the available supporting metrics.

<u>More local data available in near future</u>

In 2019 Local Trust and Oxford Consultants for Social Inclusion (OCSI) developed a quantitative measure of left-behind areas using open data, including developing a Community Needs Index, which focuses on the social and cultural factors that can contribute to poorer life outcomes in communities. The resulting report 'Left behind? Understanding communities on the edge' suggests that deprived areas, when combined with the absence of places to meet, the lack of an engaged community and poor connectivity, fare worse than other deprived areas.

This piece of work is referenced, for example, on page 70 of the Levelling Up White Paper.

In December 2020, SCC PH commissioned OCSI to provide a Suffolk specific report and place-based data tool resulting from the original work in 2019. The report and data will provide a better understanding of the extent to which Suffolk is 'left behind' and the drivers that contribute towards this. It will also help understand the impact and effect on communities of those specific places that are 'left behind'. The Place based data tool will enable us to provide a picture to very low geographical levels – which can be used to improve our Suffolk baseline against the 12 Missions.

Key Focus Areas for Suffolk

- Employment rates are consistently above national average across Suffolk, however, within Suffolk there are areas with above average unemployment and Universal Credit claimants, highlighting the existing inequalities across the county.
- Suffolk's wages have traditionally been lagging behind national averages – for example, in 2021 the median weekly gross pay was £40 higher for England than Suffolk.
- This is due to a lower-skilled workforce, with school attainment levels and adult skills levels tending to be lower in Suffolk than nationally.
- Occupations of workers in Suffolk match the below average earnings profile - Suffolk has traditionally below average proportions of people working in the highest paid occupations and above average levels of people in lower paid occupations.
- This also means that Suffolk's productivity is comparatively low (Gross Value Added / GVA per full-time worker was £77,035 for Suffolk compared to £85,429 across England in 2019).

- Relatively low wages, coupled with high house prices mean that housing affordability is lower in Suffolk than nationally, making it even harder for first-time buyers to get onto the housing ladder.

- Transport and Digital Connectivity are somewhat worse for Suffolk than national averages, with for example travel times to key services (e.g. GP, hospital, etc.) and to employment centres by either car or Public Transport / walking tending to be longer in Suffolk than on average. Equally, ultrafast and gigabit broadband coverage is lower across Suffolk than in England.

Key Focus Areas for Suffolk

- Life expectancy (LE) for both males and females in Suffolk is higher compared to England. However, life expectancy has not statistically significantly improved for males or females in the last 10 years. While Healthy Life Expectancy (HLE; the number of years an individual can expect to spend in 'good health') is lower for both Suffolk males and females. When looking at potential forecasts of HLE and LE up until 2030, assuming we carry on as we are, we will not be on track to improve healthy life expectancy over the next 8 years.
    - Within Suffolk, estimates of life expectancy (LE) show considerable variation: there is a difference in LE of 10 years for Suffolk females and 11 years for Suffolk males. While the variance between the most and least deprived areas is 5.0 years for females and 7.4 years for males.

- Whilst several key health improvement indicators perform statistically similarly or better compared to England, there are inequalities within Suffolk, and room for improvement. For example,
    - 1 in 5 reception age children are overweight or obese across Suffolk, however, this ranges between 10.2% to 28% by neighbourhoods.
    - There were over 2,600 deaths under the age of 75 that were considered preventable. Again the ratio of death from preventable causes in the under 75s varies significantly across Suffolk, from 40.8 to 216.0.

- Wellbeing and life satisfaction measures have been fairly stable over the past 10 years, with Suffolk's ratings tending to be somewhat below the national average. However, the number of people susceptible to stress or mental ill health in Suffolk doubled between March 2020 and October 2021. Mental ill health contributes to rising inequalities and also the productivity gap across Suffolk.

Context

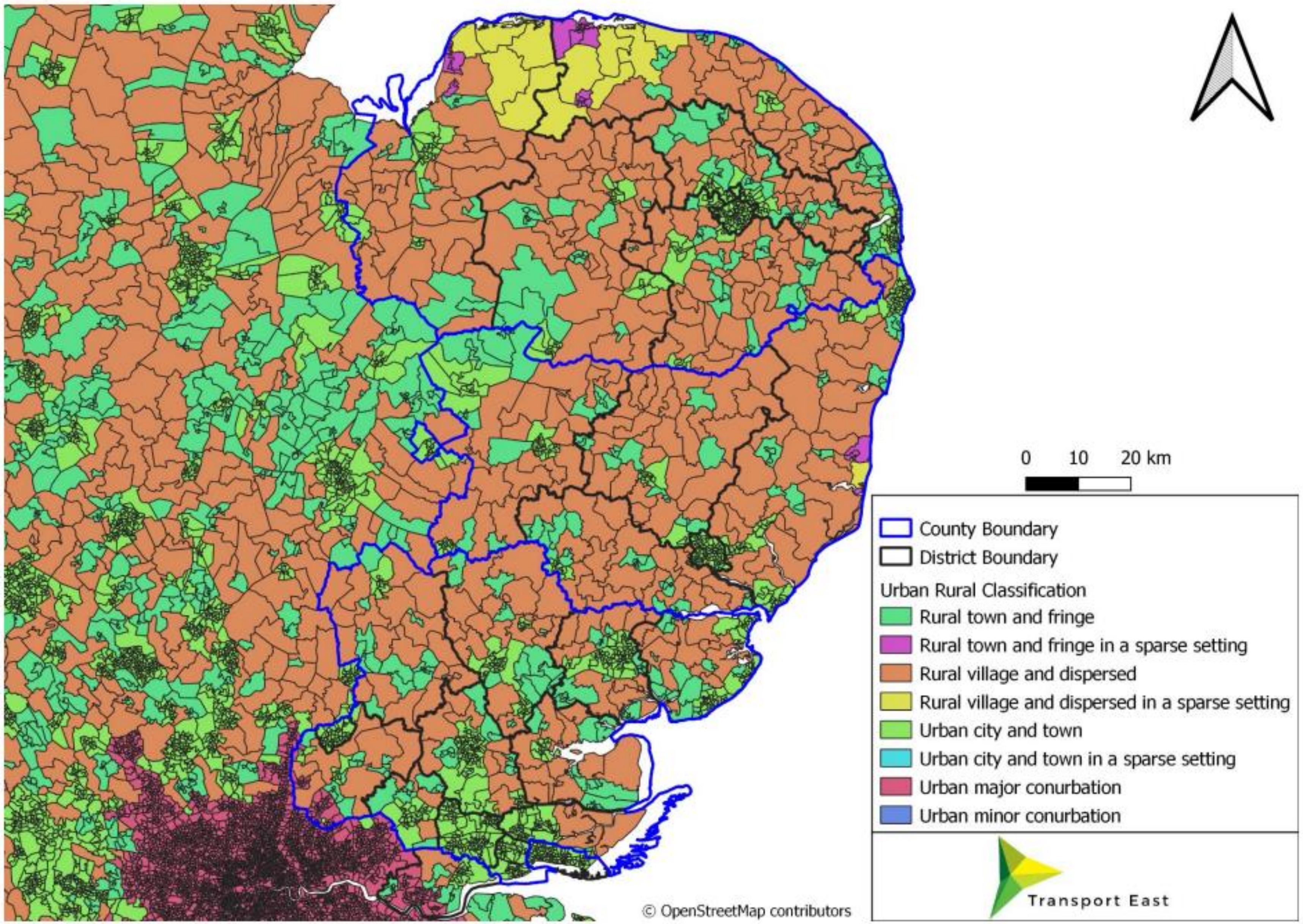
Suffolk Context – a rural county

Suffolk is classed as "Largely Rural" (rural including hub towns 50-79%) in the Defra 2011 Rural Urban Classification.

40% of its population live in rural areas, compared to those classed as urban (incl. cities, towns, major & minor conurbations).

Suffolk also has 50 miles of coastline. With many larger and small coastal towns.

Rural/Urban Classification



Suffolk Context –

a growing population

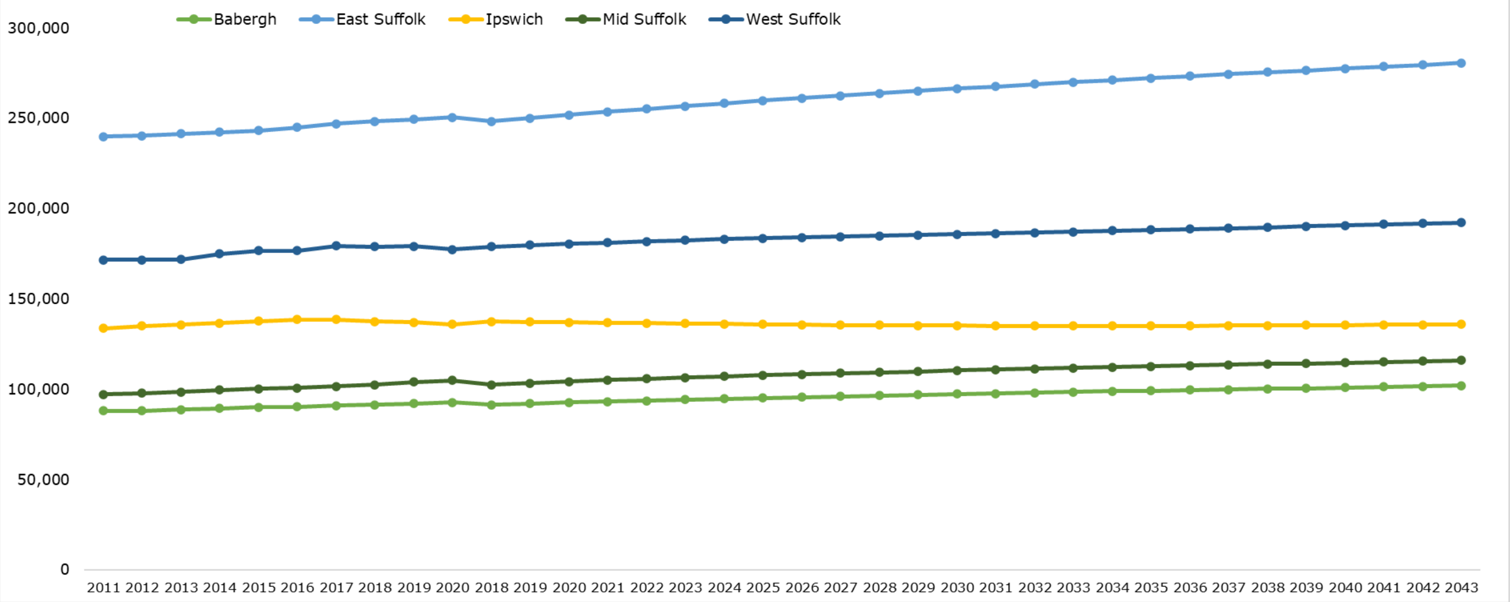
Over the past decade, Suffolk's population increased, from 703,133 in 2011 to 769,544 in 2021 (+3.6%) and is expected to rise to 826,481 (+7.4%) by 2043.

In line, the number of households (HH) also increased, though at a faster rate, as there are now more single HH than in the past.
HH numbers have risen by 7.4% between 2011 and 2021 (from 309,856 to 332,734). The ONS estimates that HH numbers will increase by a further 13% (to 377,087) by 2043.

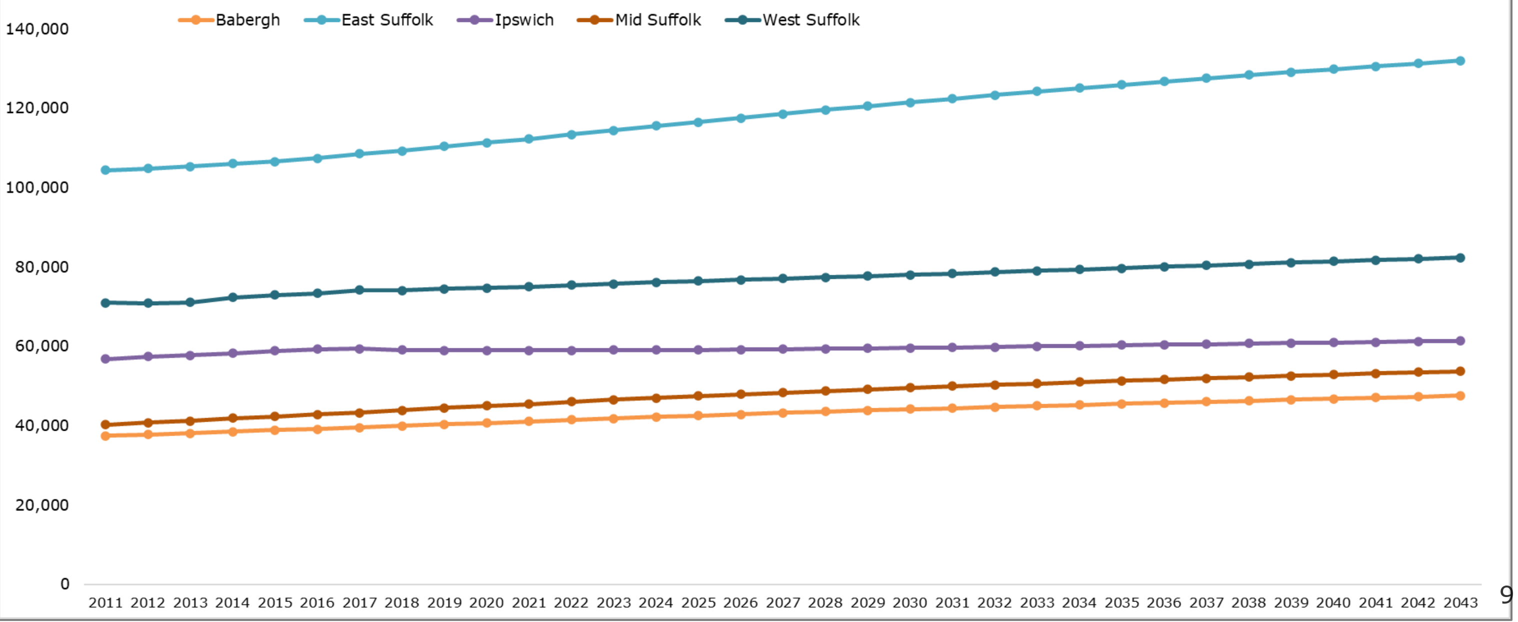
The Suffolk average masks the wide range in growth within the districts:

	% **population** growth 2001 vs. 2021	% **population** growth 2021 vs. 2043	% **HH** growth 2001 vs. 2021	% **HH** growth 2021 vs. 2043
Babergh	4.1%	9.5%	9.5%	15.9%
East Suffolk	4.7%	10.7%	7.6%	17.6%
Ipswich	0.3%	-0.7%	3.8%	4.0%
Mid Suffolk	5.4%	10.4%	12.9%	18.2%
West Suffolk	3.6%	6.1%	5.7%	9.9%
Suffolk	**3.6%**	**7.4%**	**7.4%**	**13.3%**

Population estimates and projections, by district, 2011 - 2043
(Source: ONS, HH Projections)



Houshold estimates and projections, by district, 2011 - 2043
(Source: ONS, HH Projections)

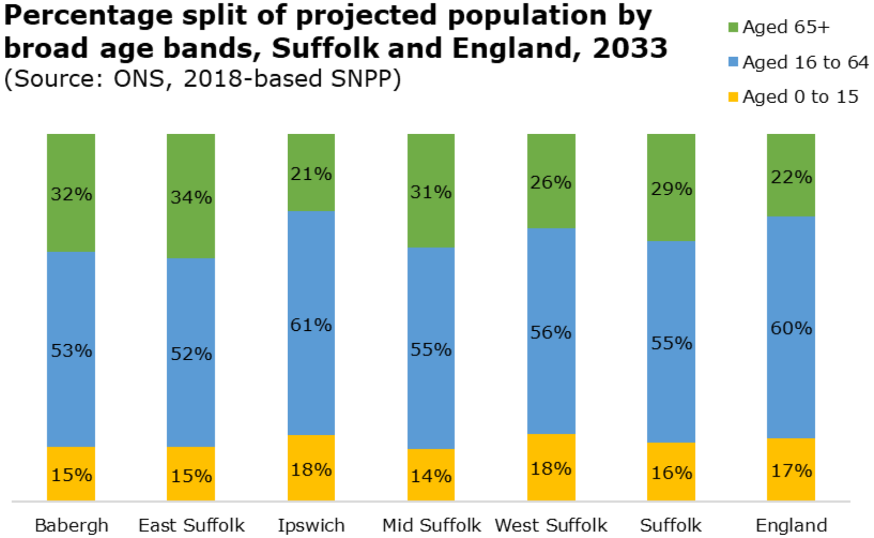


Suffolk Context – an ageing population

England's population is ageing, however, with an already older population, Suffolk is ageing at a faster rate.

In 20 years time, the working age population in Suffolk will be 55% of the total population, compared to an average of 60% across England. While 1 in 3 people will be aged 65 or over across Suffolk.

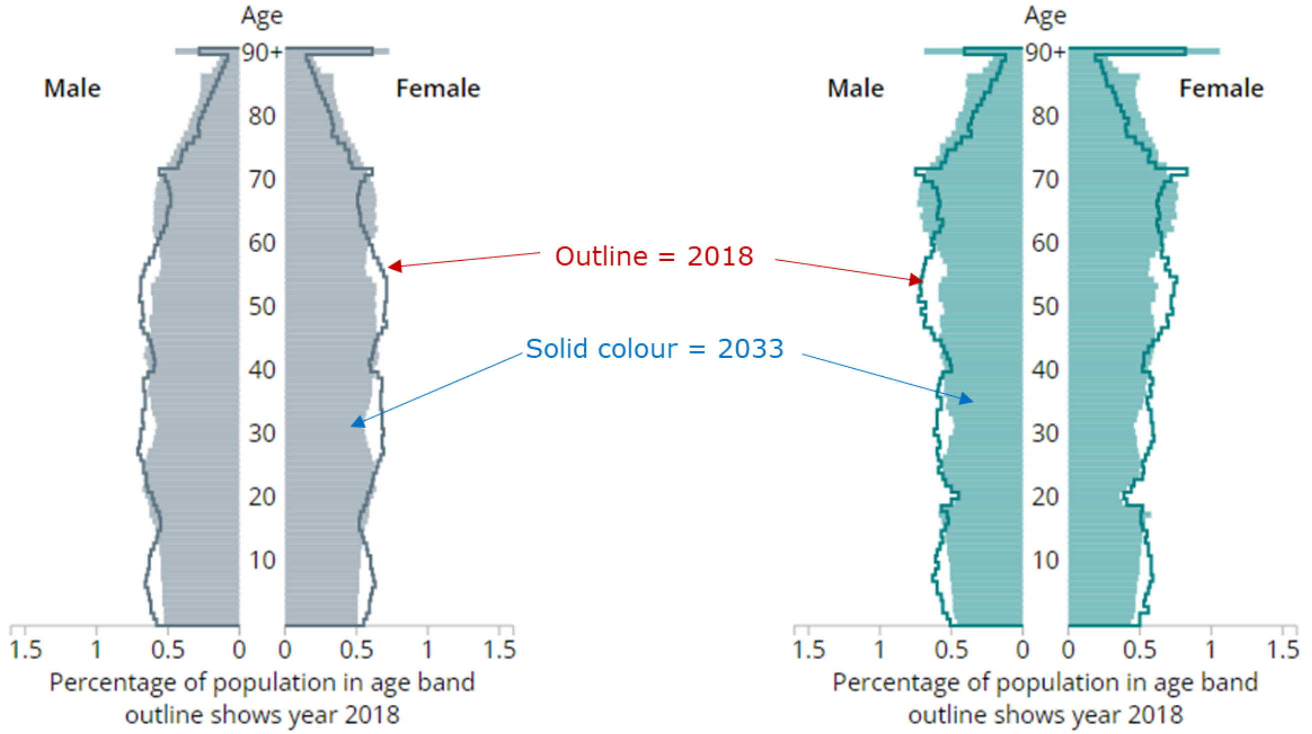
Percentage split of projected population by broad age bands, Suffolk and England, 2033
(Source: ONS, 2018-based SNPP)



Percentage of population in age band, Suffolk vs. England, 2018 and 2033

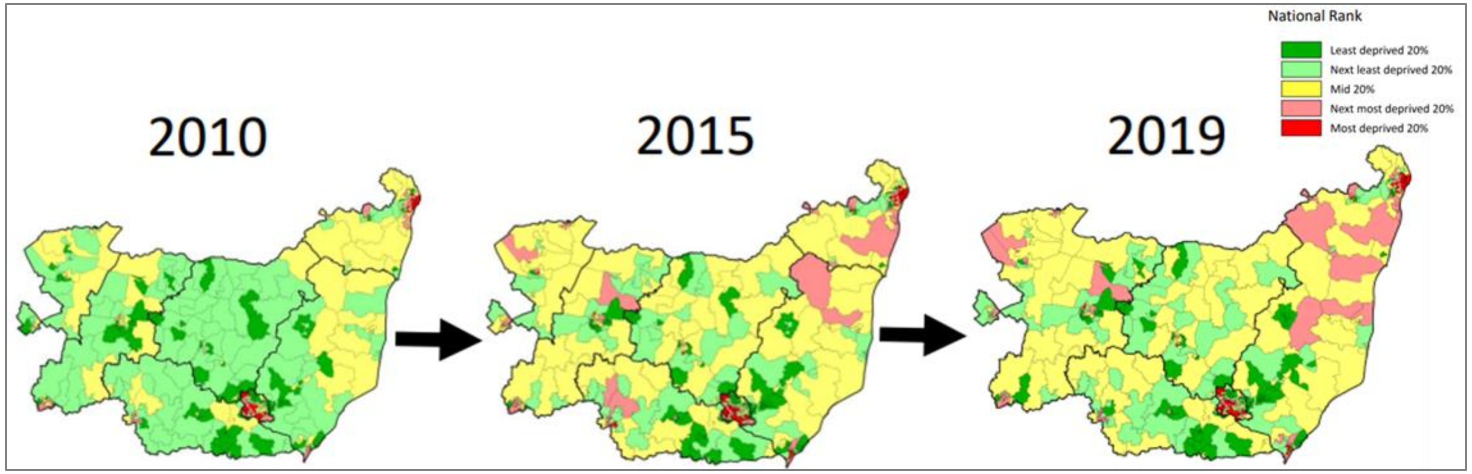
England
59,792,005 people in 2033
All ages
29,667,078 males 49.6%
30,124,927 females 50.4%

Suffolk
801,237 people in 2033
All ages
395,717 males 49.4%
405,520 females 50.6%



Suffolk Context – Understanding deprivation

The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD*) is the official measure of **relative** deprivation for small areas in England. It was last published in 2019 and ranked every small area in England from 1 (most deprived area) to 32,844 (least deprived area).



The dramatic decline in relative deprivation seen in Suffolk between 2010 and 2015 was not repeated for 2019. However, there was not much of a recovery in Suffolk's relative position in 2019.

- At the County level, Suffolk was in the least deprived third of LAs nationally in 2015; in 2019 Suffolk ranked just outside the least deprived third (53rd out of 151 Authorities).
- 90% of the LSOAs in Suffolk who were in the most deprived 20% nationally in 2015 were still in the most deprived 20% nationally in 2019.
- In 2019, Ipswich was the most deprived area in Suffolk, as changes to council configuration led to a loss of granular detail particularly affecting Waveney; Mid Suffolk remained the least deprived area. West Suffolk and Babergh saw small improvements in relative deprivation between 2015 and 2019; all other areas declined, albeit by small amounts.
- Coastal communities are generally more deprived, while rural towns perform relatively well against the national picture in terms of income, employment and health – however not so much against education and housing.

* Please refer to Appendix for a note on IMD data & usage

Source: Public Health Suffolk, Suffolk County Council (https://www.healthysuffolk.org.uk/uploads/Indices_of_Deprivation_2019_Shortpdf.pdf)

Suffolk & the “12 Missions”

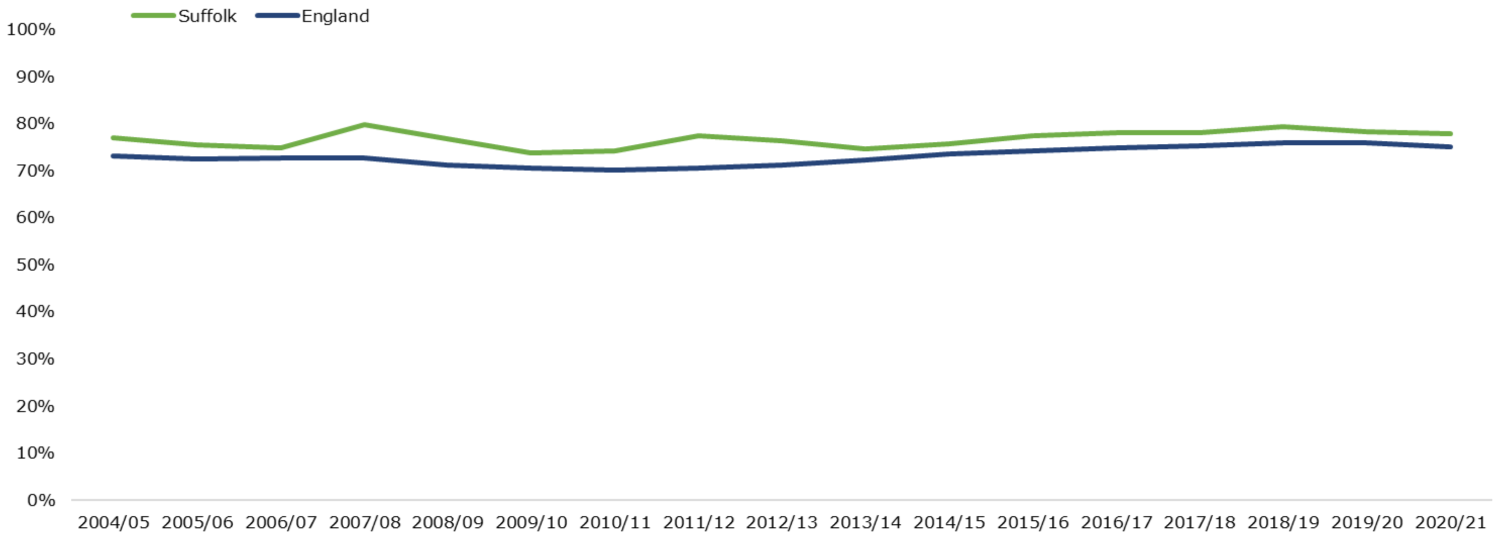
Mission 1

By 2030, pay, employment and productivity will have risen in every area of the UK, with each containing a globally competitive city, and the gap between the top performing and other areas closing.

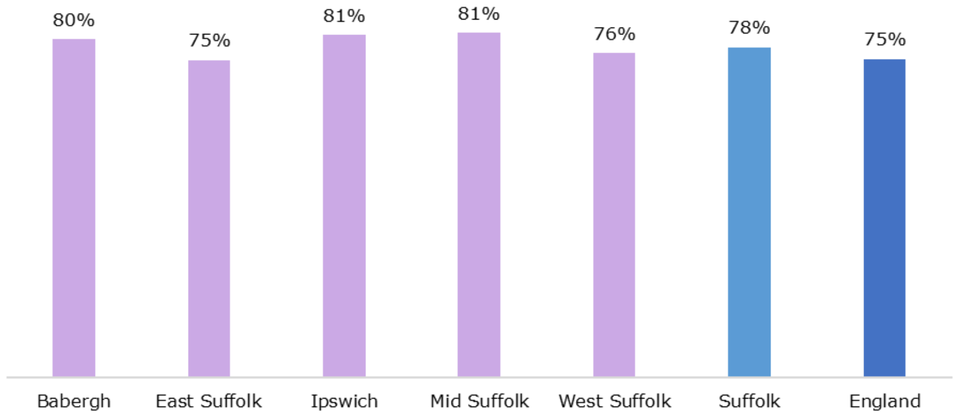
Suffolk Headlines

- Job numbers in Suffolk have increased from 191k in 2011 to 226k in 2021 (increased at a slightly faster rate than England average), with employment remaining above national average over the same time.
    - Employment rates differ by area across Suffolk, with East & West Suffolk recording the lowest employment rates in 2020/21.
    - As always, the averages hide the range of employment / unemployment rates, for example, long-term unemployment ranges from 10.9% (neighbourhood in Ipswich; MSOA 015) to 0% (neighbourhood in Babergh).

Employment Rate, Suffolk vs. England, 2004/05 - 2020/21 (12 months ending Q3)
(Source: ONS, Annual Population Survey)



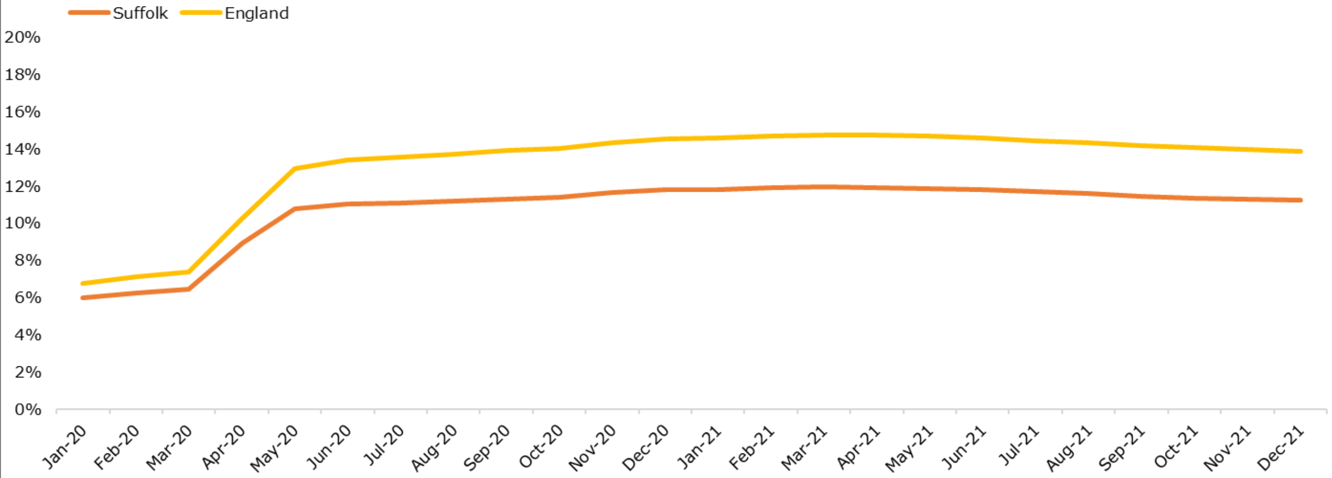
Employment Rate, by local authority vs. England, 12 months ending Sep 2021
(Source: ONS, Annual Population Survey)



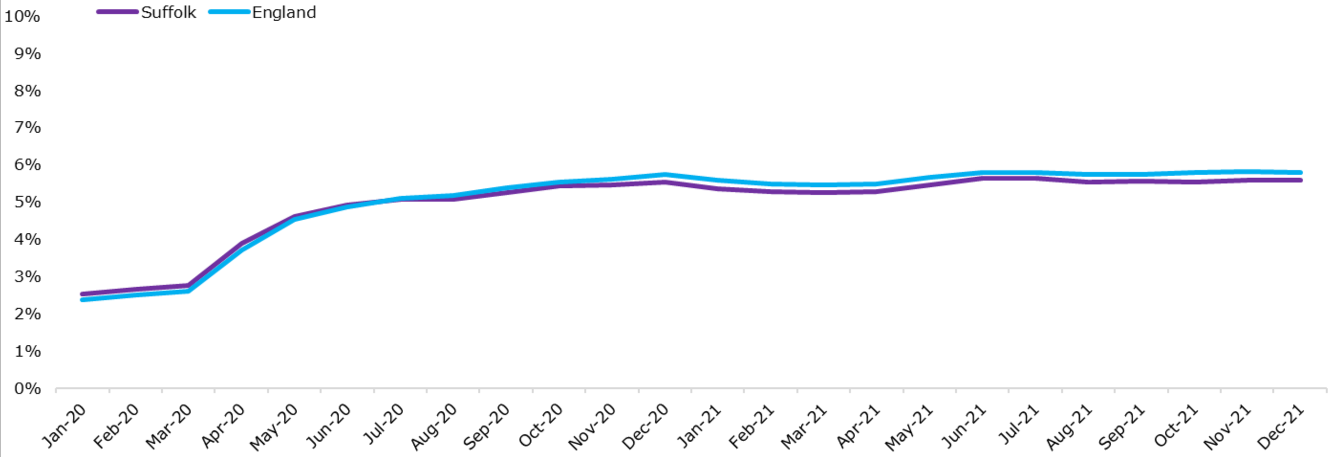
Suffolk Headlines

As a result of the COVID pandemic, unemployment - and in line with this Universal Credit (UC) claimant numbers - have increased across the country. In-work poverty had already increased prior to COVID, however, since the start of the pandemic those claiming UC that are in employment have increased by over 100%.

% of 16-64 population claiming Universal Credit, Suffolk vs. England, 2020-21
(Source: DWP, Individuals on UC)

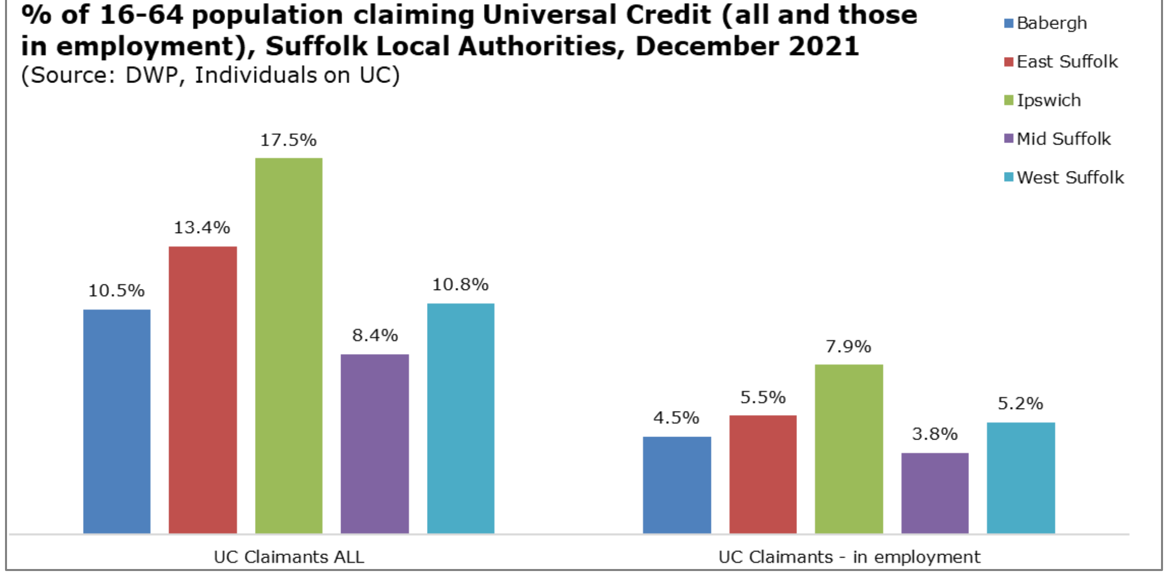


% of 16-64 population claiming Universal Credit while in employment, Suffolk vs. England, 2020-21
(Source: DWP, Individuals on UC)



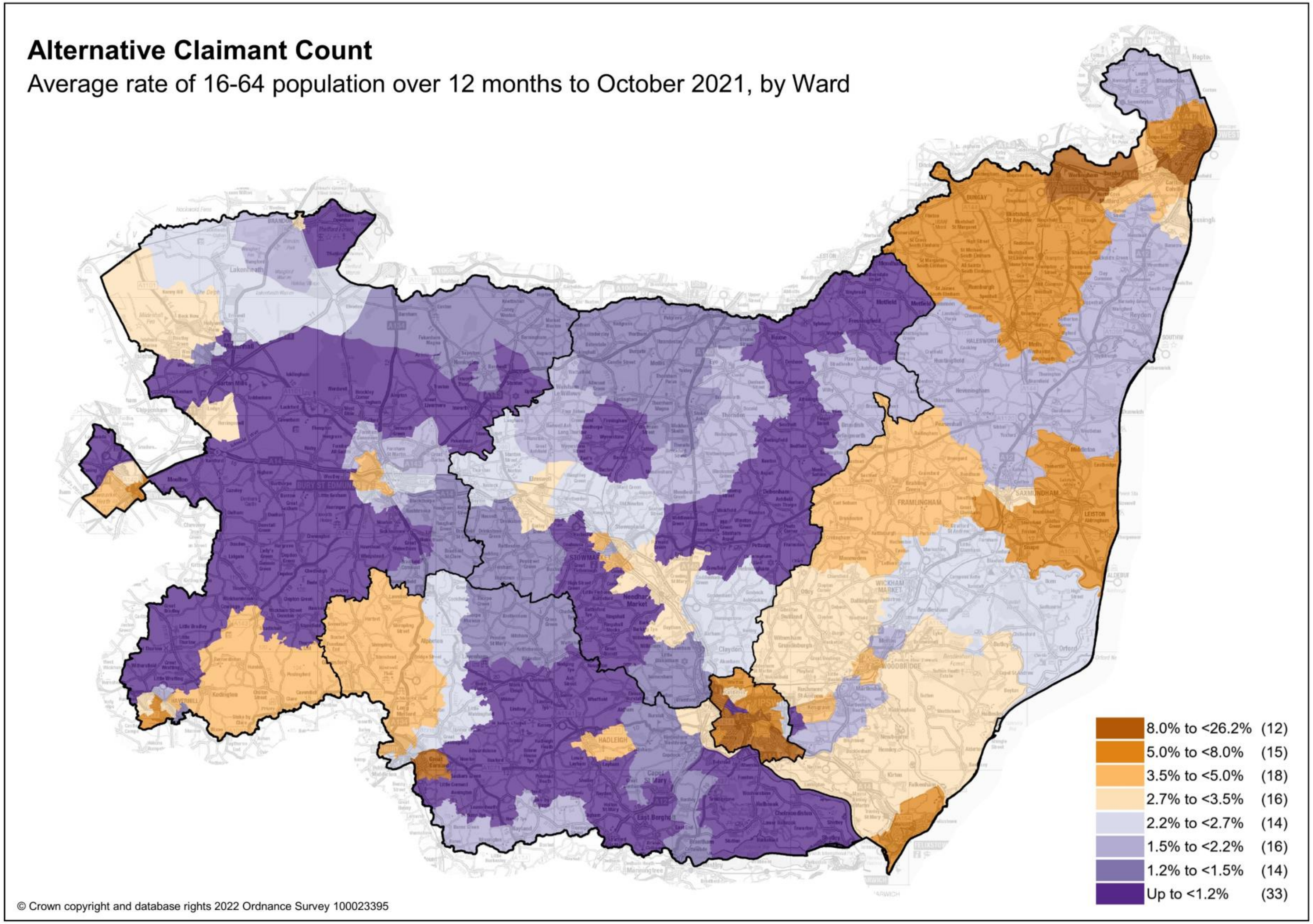
The proportions of 16-64s (as % of total 16-64s population) on UC (all claimants and just those in employment) are highest in Ipswich and East Suffolk.

% of 16-64 population claiming Universal Credit (all and those in employment), Suffolk Local Authorities, December 2021
(Source: DWP, Individuals on UC)



Suffolk Headlines
The DWP Alternative Claimant count provides the number of those classed as unemployed by DWP at low geographical levels.

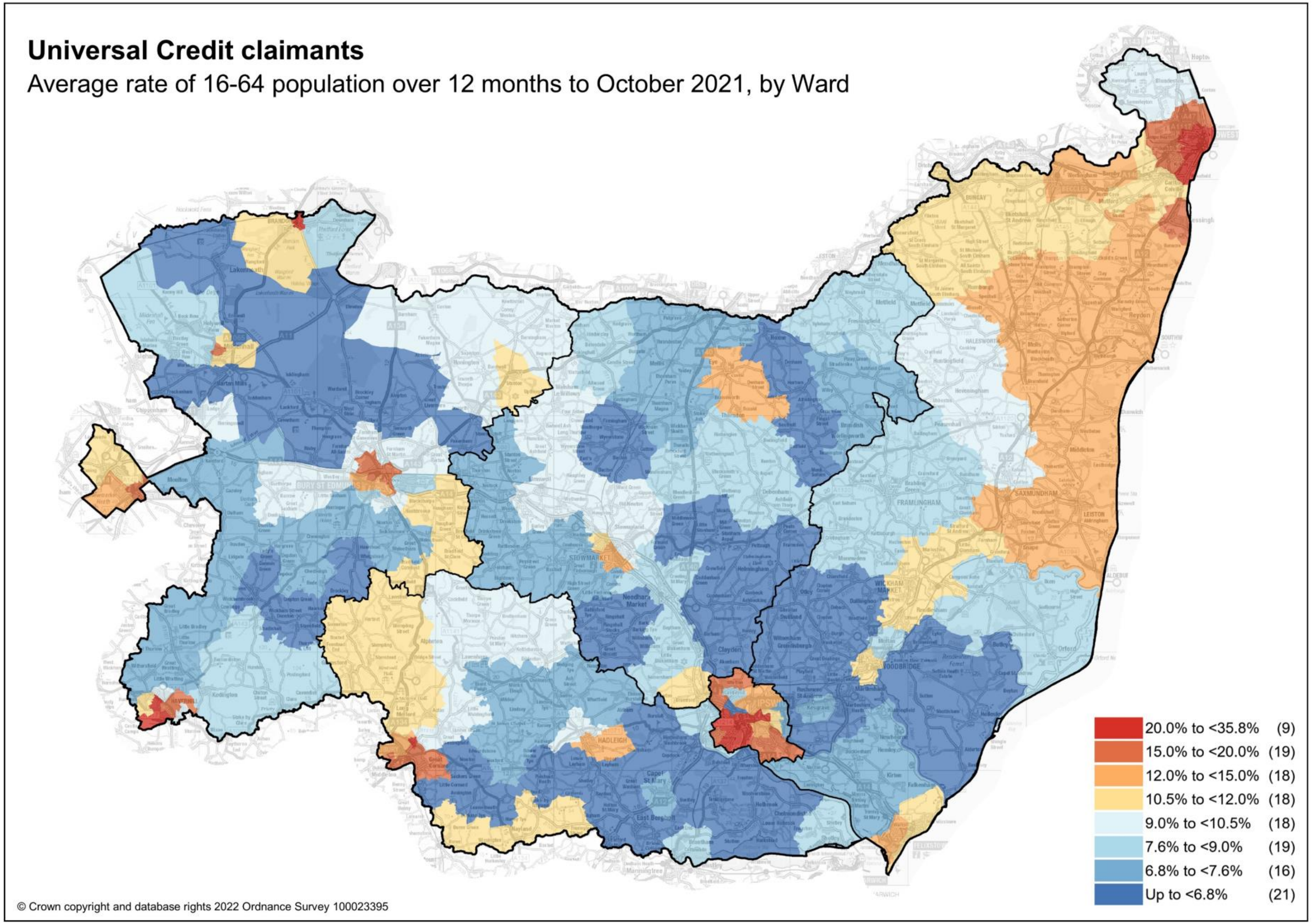
This map shows the % of 16-64 population by ward that were classed as unemployed within Suffolk in the 12 months to October 2021, highlighting the areas with above average unemployment rates.



Source: DWP, Alternative Claimant Count

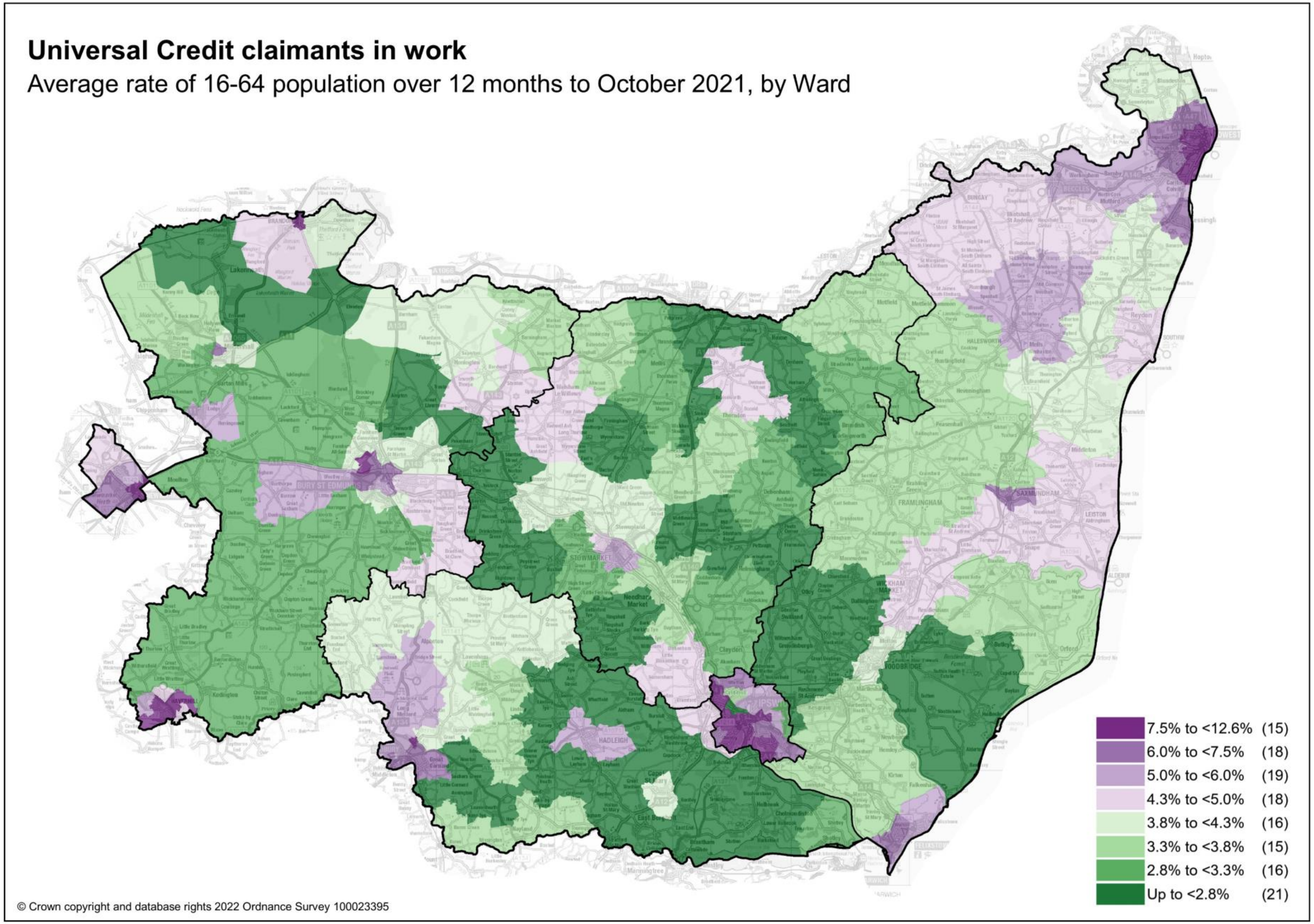
Suffolk Headlines

Mapping DWP Universal Credit claimant data at ward level also highlights the wide range of 16-64s on UC across Suffolk. For example, areas around Brandon, Haverhill, Ipswich, Lowestoft and Sudbury over-index on UC claimants against the Suffolk average.



Source: DWP, Individuals on UC

Suffolk Headlines
The same areas also record the highest rates of 16-64s claiming UC while in employment.



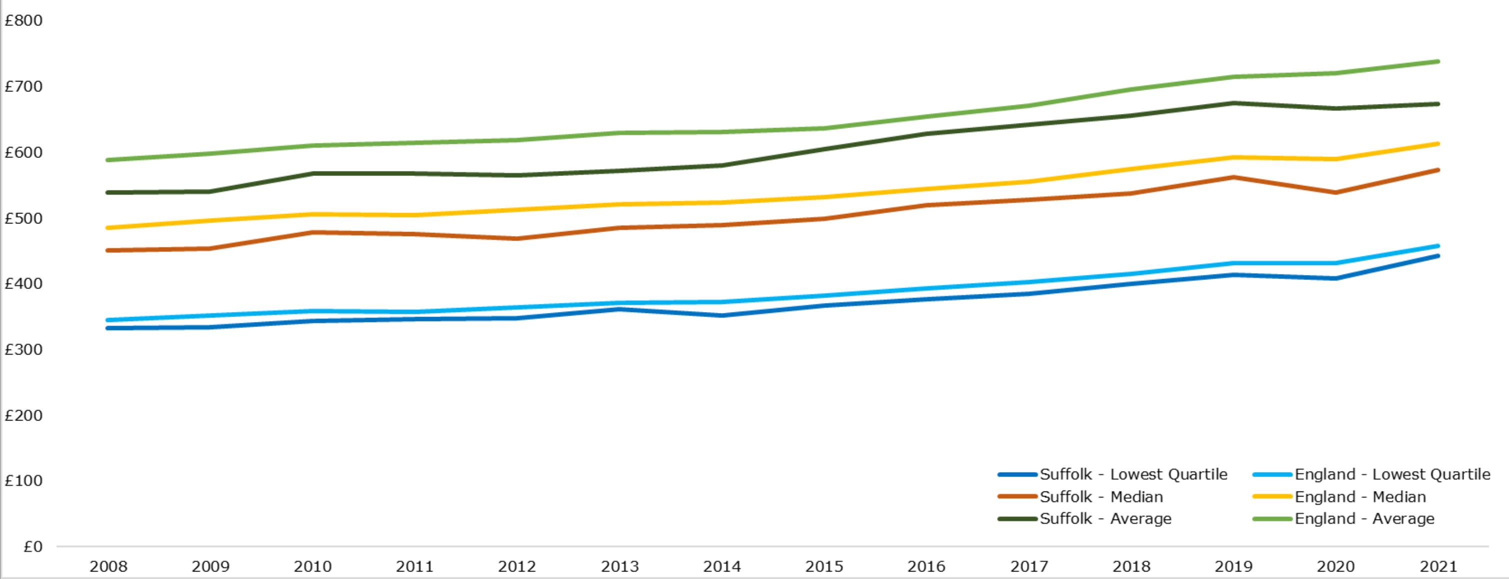
Source: DWP, Individuals on UC

Suffolk Headlines

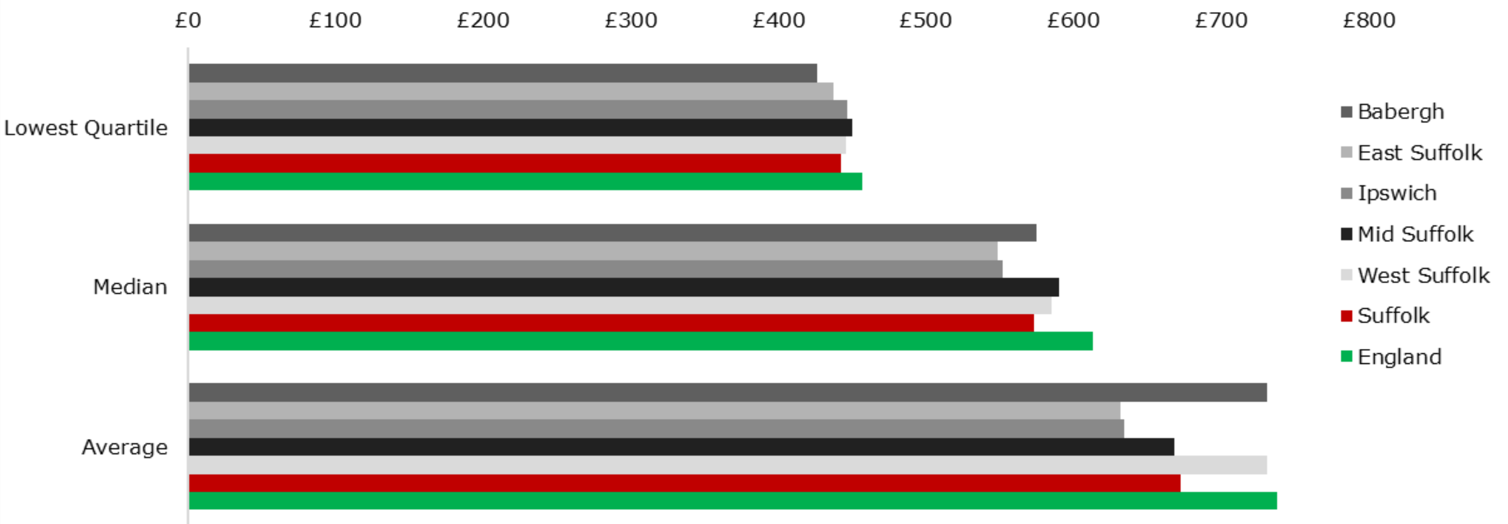
Traditionally, wages have also been lower across Suffolk than nationally, for example, the median weekly gross pay gap was £40 in 2021.

Across Suffolk, Babergh and East Suffolk have the lowest weekly gross pay incomes in the lowest quartile of earners. While the median and mean pays are lowest in East Suffolk and Ipswich.

Resident-based earnings (lowest quartile, median and average), Suffolk vs. England, 2008-21
(Source: ONS, Annual Survey of Hours & Earnings)



Resident-based earnings (lowest quartile, median and average), Suffolk Local Authorities, 2021
(Source: ONS, Annual Survey of Hours & Earnings)

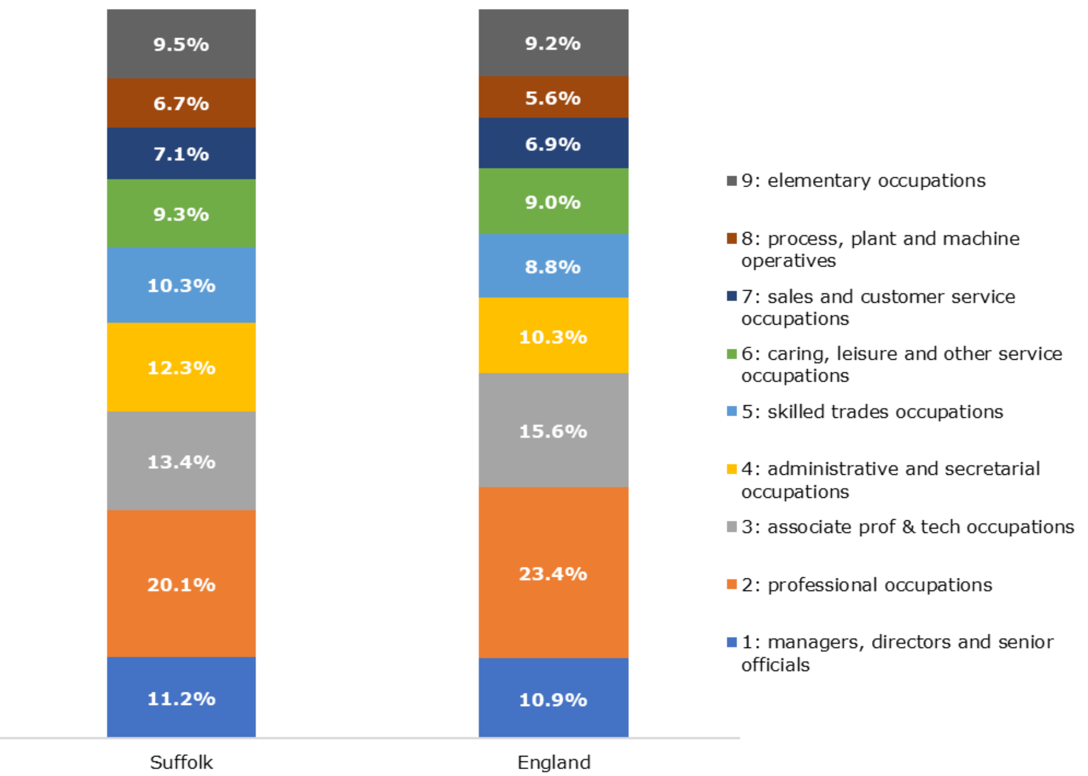


Suffolk Headlines

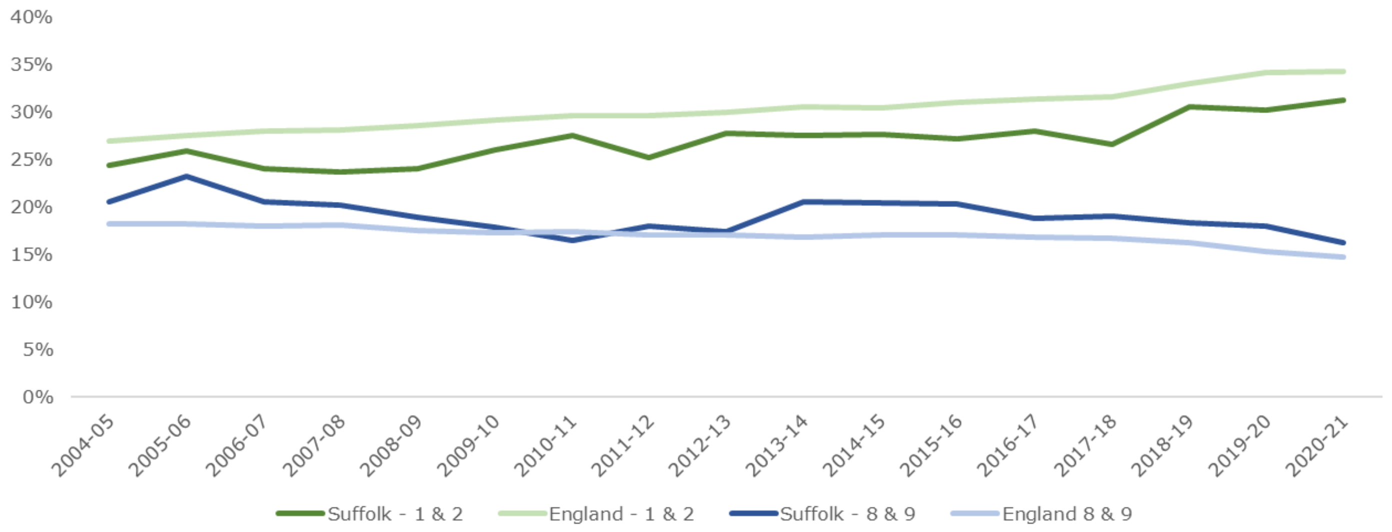
Occupations of workers in Suffolk match the below average earnings profile - Suffolk has traditionally below average proportions of people working in the highest paid occupations (1 & 2: managers, directors & senior officials and professional occupations) and above average levels of people in lower paid occupations (8 & 9: process, plant & machine operatives and elementary occupations).

Over time, numbers of those in groups 1 & 2 have increased, while those in the lower skilled groups have declined; this is true both at local and national levels.

% split by major occupation group (SOC2010), Suffolk vs. England Oct 2020 - Sep 2021
(Source: ONS Annual Population Survey)

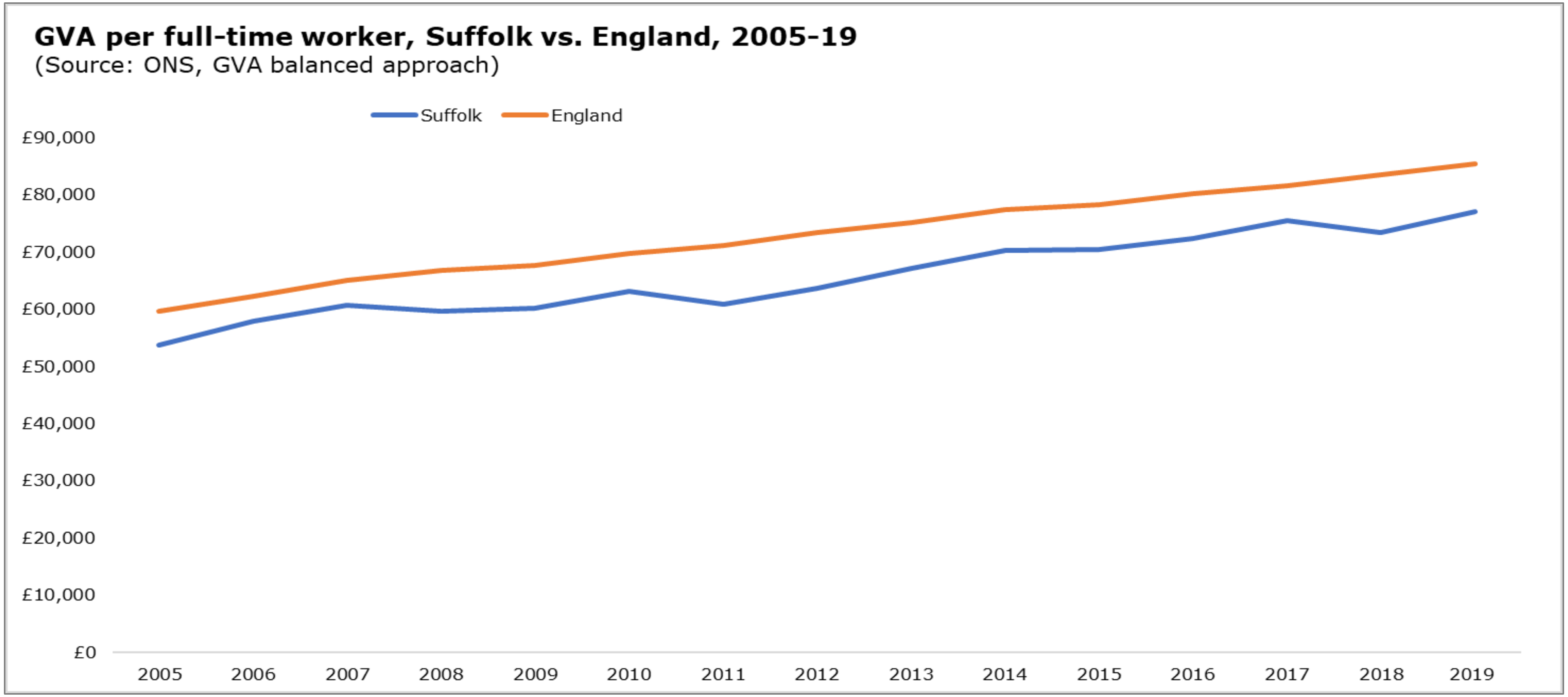


% all in employment who are in occupation groups 1 & 2 and 8 & 9, Suffolk vs. England, 2004-21
(Source: ONS, Annual Population Survey)



Suffolk Headlines

Productivity (Gross Value Added, GVA) per full-time worker lags behind the England average. This productivity gap is estimated to reach £3.2bn in 20 years time, driven by continued lower than average wages.

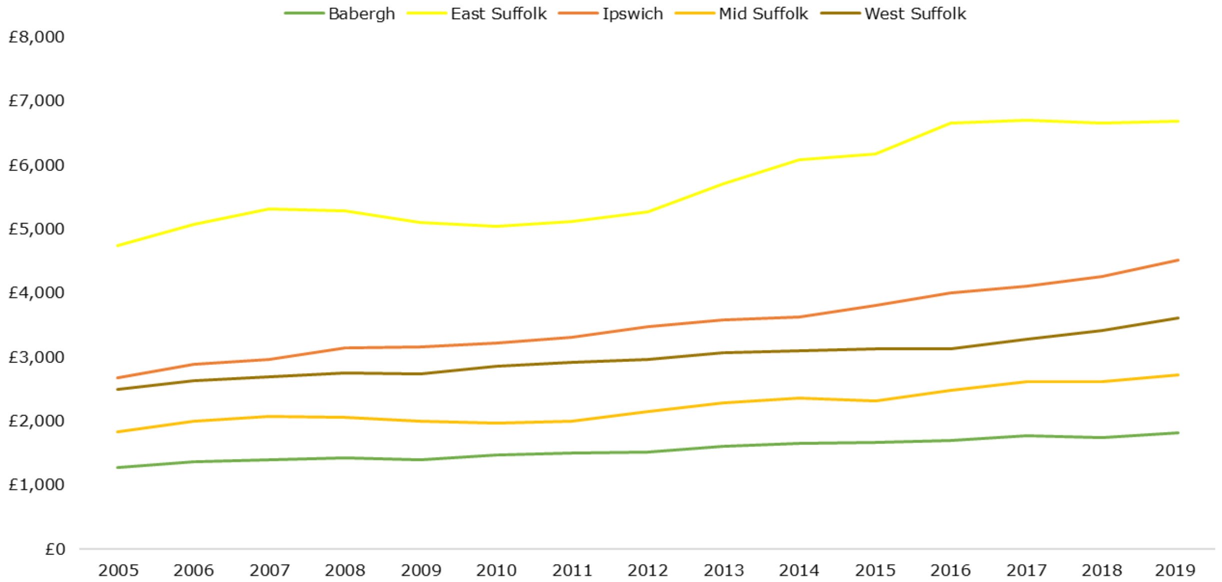


Suffolk Headlines

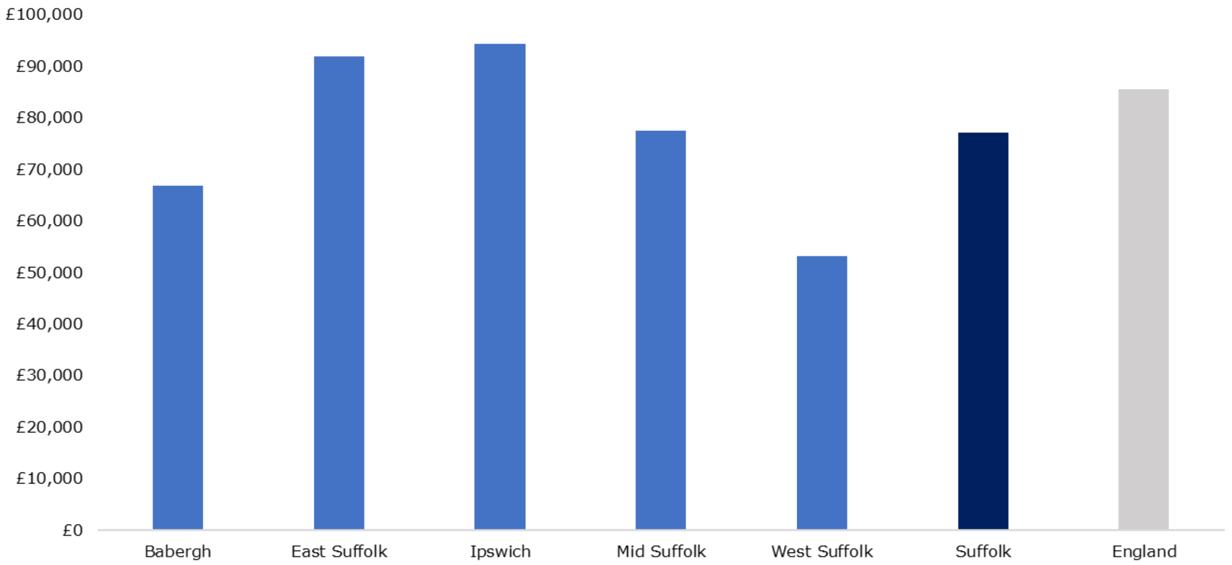
Productivity differs significantly between the areas across Suffolk, in absolute terms, East Suffolk and Ipswich contribute the most to Suffolk's GVA and these are also the two areas with highest GVA per full-time workers.

However, while West Suffolk contributes more than Babergh and Mid Suffolk to Suffolk's GVA, productivity per full-time worker is well below all other areas.

GVA in £ millions (all industries), Suffolk LAocal Authorities, 2005-2019
(Source: ONS, GVA balanced approach)



GVA per full-time worker, Suffolk Local Authorities vs. England, 2019
(Source: ONS, GVA balanced approach)



Mission 2

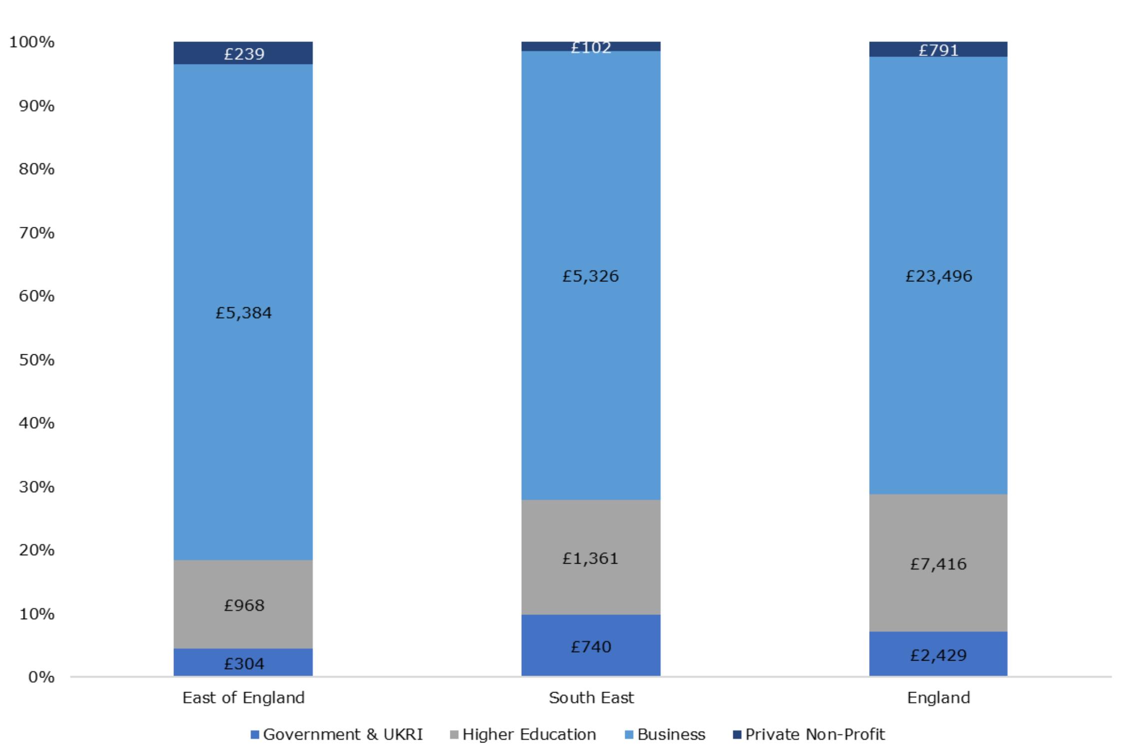
By 2030, domestic public investment in R&D* outside the Greater South East will increase by at least 40%, and over the Spending Review period by at least one third. This additional government funding will seek to leverage at least twice as much private sector investment over the long term to stimulate innovation and productivity growth.

* Data available to regional level only.

East of England Headlines

On average, 69% of all R&D investment is made by private businesses across England. However, the contribution is higher in the East of England (78%). The second highest sector investing in R&D across the country is Higher Education (22% England vs. 14% EoE). Over time, R&D spend in the East of England by Government & UKRI as well as Higher Education has increased, while that by private entities has either stagnated or declined.

R&D spend - % split & total (in £ million) by sector of performance, East of England vs. South East vs. England, 2019
(Source: ONS, Gross domestic expenditure on research and development)



% split and total spend (in £ million) of total England R&D spend by region and by sector of performance, 2019
(Source: ONS, Gross domestic expenditure on research and development)

Mission 3

By 2030, local public transport connectivity across the country will be significantly closer to the standards of London, with improved services, simpler fares and integrated ticketing.

Suffolk Headlines

Suffolk is connected via train lines into Norwich and London Liverpool Street on the north-south axis.

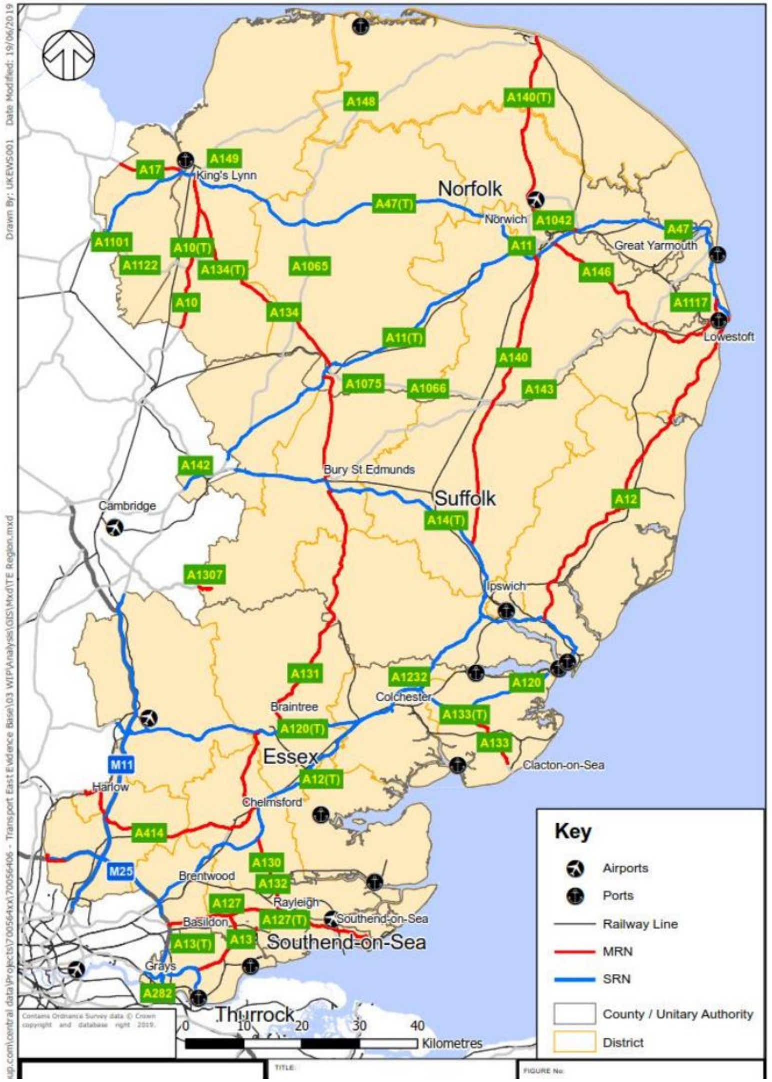
With branch lines covering the west-east axis between Cambridge / Peterborough and the Suffolk Coast.

The road network is covered by the A14 – running on the west-east axis, with roads coming off the A14 to cover the routes north and south.

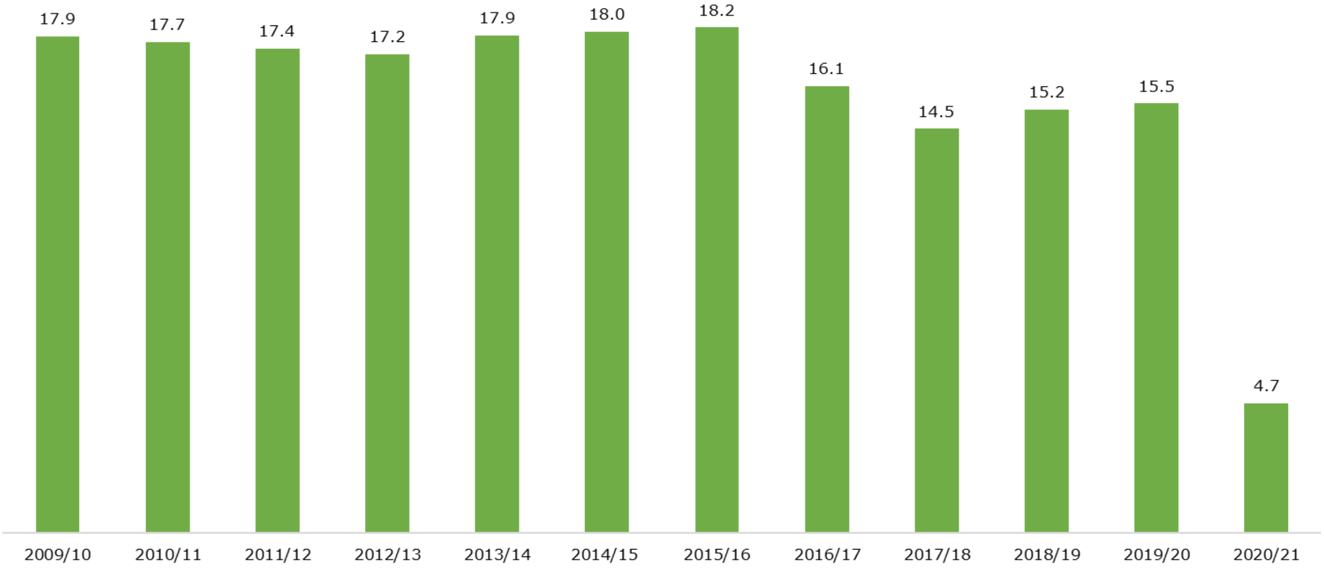
Suffolk has no international airports, but 3 international ports, incl. the busiest port in Europe in Felixstowe.

Great Eastern Main Line

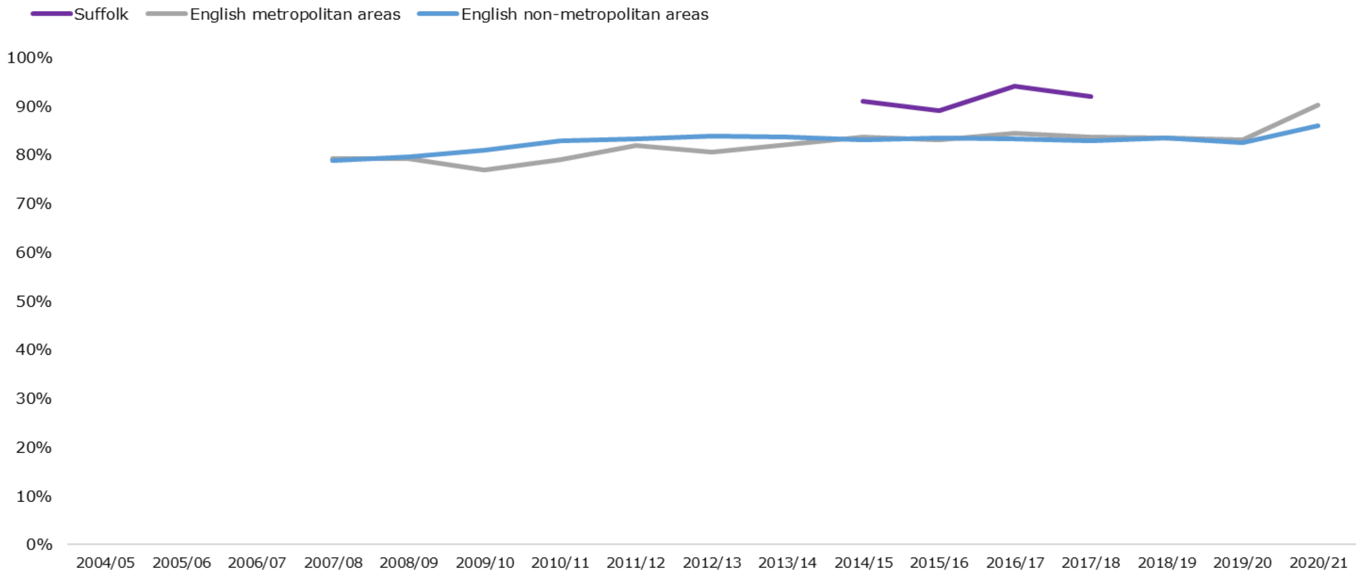
- Main line
  - Norwich-Ipswich-Colchester- Chelmsford-London Liverpool Street
- Branch Lines
  - Bittern Line: Norwich to Sheringham
  - Wherry Line: Norwich to Great Yarmouth / Lowestoft
  - East Suffolk Line: Ipswich to Lowestoft
  - Sizewell Branch
  - Ipswich to Cambridge
  - Felixstowe Branch Line
  - Mayflower Line: Harwich
  - Colchester to Clacton-on-Sea / Walton-on-the-Naze
  - Gainsborough Line: Marks Tey to Sudbury
  - Braintree Branch: Witham to Braintree
  - CrouchValley Line: Southminster to Wickford
  - Breckland line: Norwich to Cambridge



Passenger journeys on local bus services (in millions), Suffolk, 2009/10 - 2020/21
(Source: DfT, Bus Statistics)



Non-frequent bus services running on time, Suffolk* vs. comparators, 2004/5 - 2020/21
(Source: DfT, Bus Statistics)



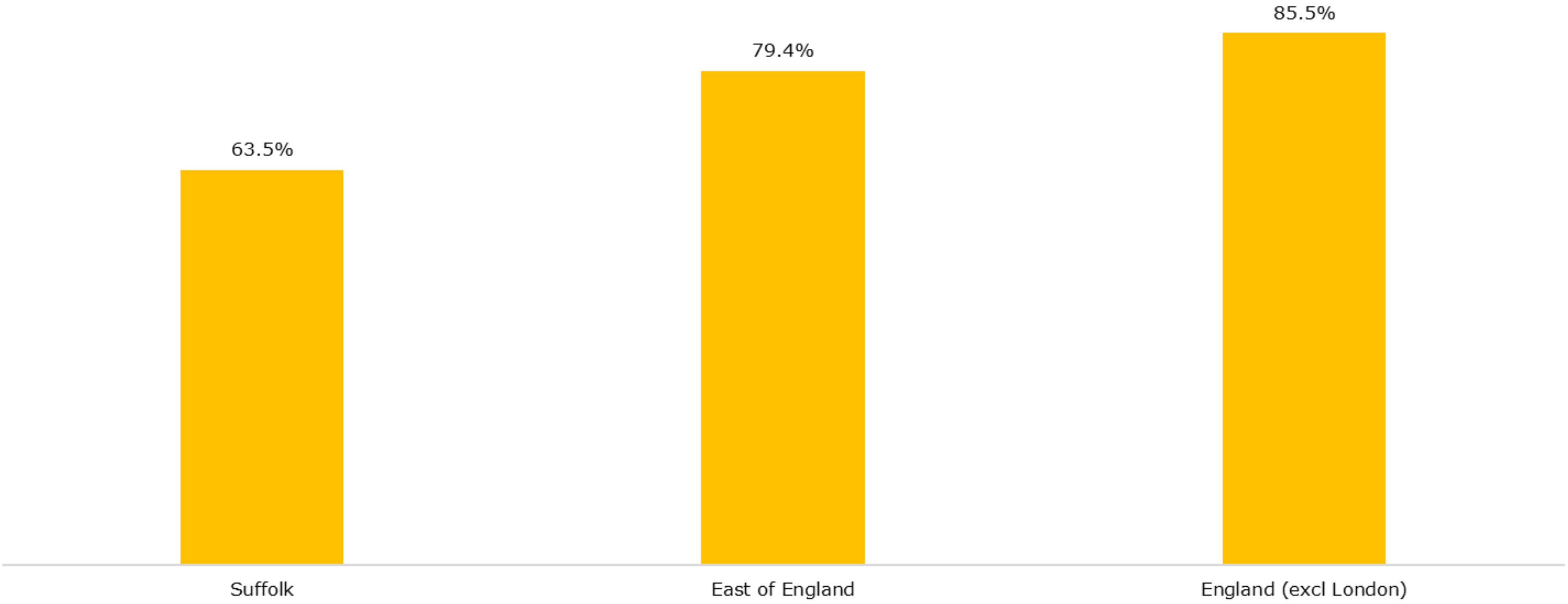
Suffolk Headlines

The key local public transport (PT) method is bus. Bus journey numbers dropped between 2015/16 and 2017/18, however increased again over the following two years. With COVID, public bus usage went down from 15.5million passenger journeys in 2019/20 to 4.7million in 2020/21. Proportionally, a lower number of Suffolk's population live within 1km walking distance of a bus stop, compared to regional and national averages. Bus reliability is comparatively good in Suffolk *(limited data available)*.

Suffolk Headlines

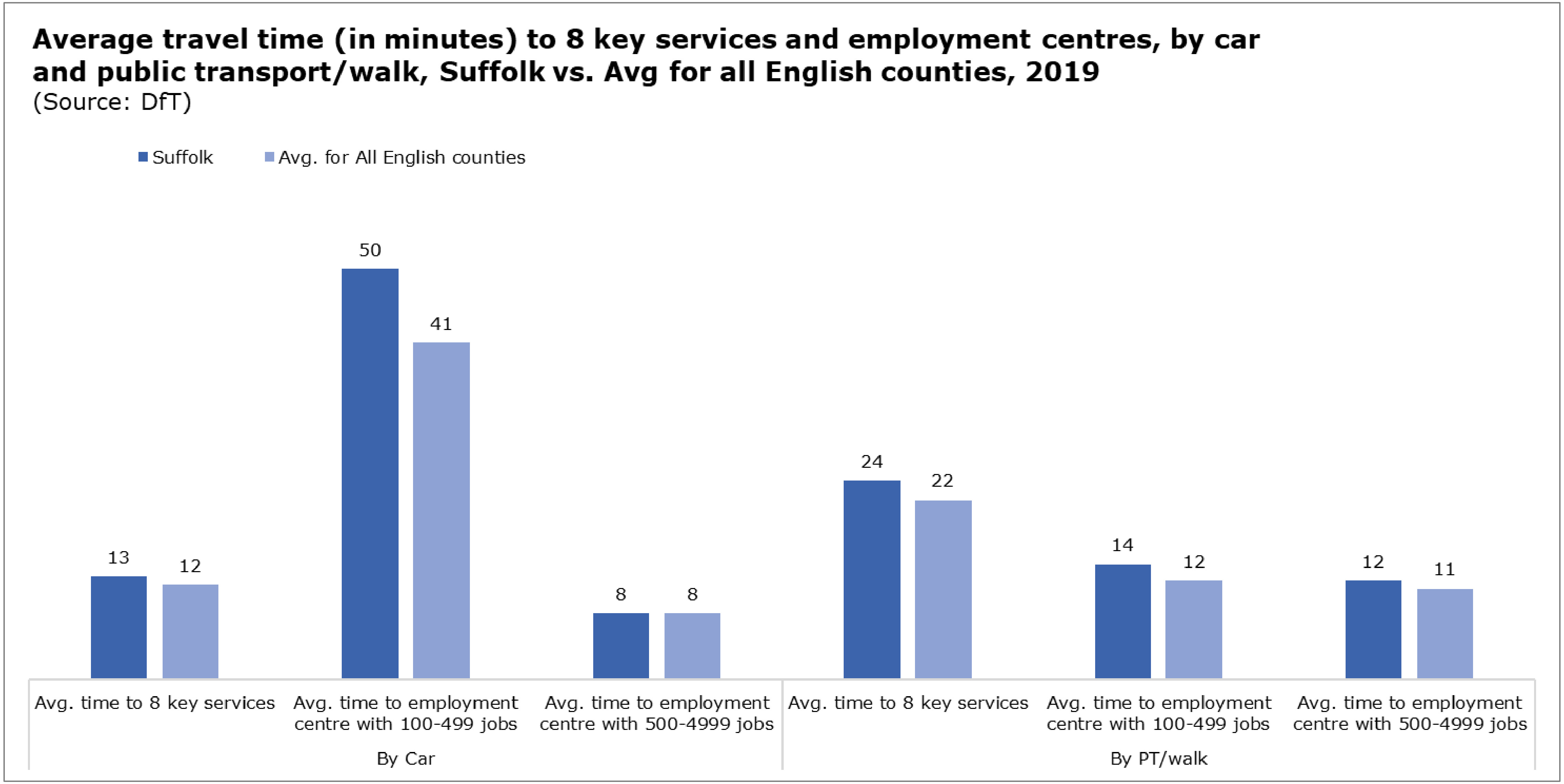
The proportion of population within a 1km walking distance of a bus stop is much lower for Suffolk compared to both regional and national averages.

Proportion of population within 1km walking distance of a bus stop with one bus service per hour between 7am and 7pm, 2019
(Source: DfT, Bus Statistics)



Suffolk Headlines

Travel time to key services (e.g. GP, hospital, etc.) and to employment centres by either car or Public Transport / walking tend to be longer in Suffolk than on average.



Mission 4

By 2030, the UK will have nationwide gigabit-capable broadband and 4G coverage, with 5G* coverage for the majority of the population.

* Data not currently available

Suffolk Headlines
In 2021, 4G coverage (% of premises with signal) was at 99.9%.

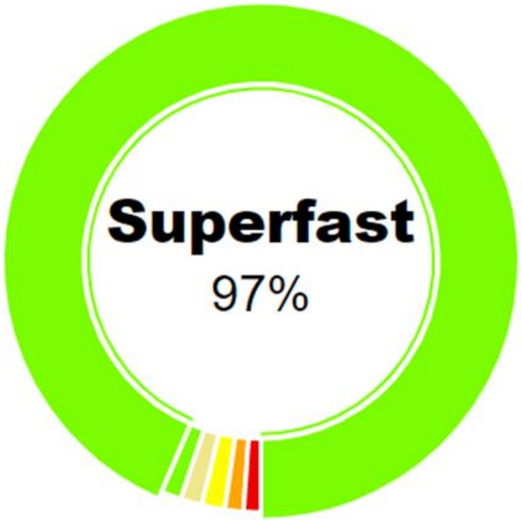
	With No reliable 4G signal	With reliable 4G signal from 1 operator	With reliable 4G signal from 2 operators	With reliable 4G signal from 3 operators	With reliable 4G signal from 4 operators
Babergh	0.02%	0.1%	1.03%	3.12%	95.73%
Ipswich					100%
Mid Suffolk		0.05%	0.54%	5.43%	93.98%
East Suffolk	0.01%	0.1%	0.88%	7.52%	91.48%
West Suffolk		0.05%	0.45%	2.47%	97.03%

Suffolk Headlines
Based on the latest thinkbroadband data (Feb 2022), Superfast Broadband coverage in Suffolk was at 97%, only marginally behind the national average.

However, Suffolk lags behind in terms of Ultrafast and Gigabit coverage (42% and 40% respectively; compared to 70% and 68% across England).

Superfast & Fibre Coverage (as the % of both residential and business premises able to get a certain speed)

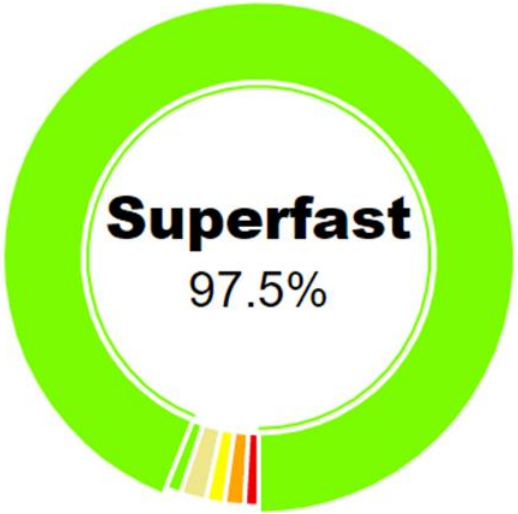
SUFFOLK



Superfast (>24 Mbps):	97.59%
Superfast (>=30 Mbps):	96.97%
Ultrafast (>100 Mbps):	42.20%
Openreach (>30 Mbps):	95.95%
Openreach FTTP:	16.32%
Openreach G.fast:	8.22%
'Fibre' partial/full at any speed: (FTTC/VDSL/G.fast/Cable/FTTP)	99.56%

Below 2 Mbps down:	0.38%
Below 10 Mbps down: (Legal USO)	0.91%
Below 10 Mbps, 1.2 Mbps up:	1.12%
Below 15 Mbps: (High Speed Broadband)	1.67%
Virgin Media Cable:	20.08%
Full Fibre (FTTP or FTTH):	24.14%
Gigabit (DOCSIS 3.1 or FTTP):	39.67%

ENGLAND



Superfast (>24 Mbps):	97.74%
Superfast (>=30 Mbps):	97.48%
Ultrafast (>100 Mbps):	70.20%
Openreach/KC (>30 Mbps):	92.77%
Openreach/KC FTTP:	19.81%
Openreach G.fast:	7.80%
'Fibre' partial/full at any speed: (FTTC/VDSL/G.fast/Cable/FTTP)	98.92%

Below 2 Mbps down:	0.24%
Below 10 Mbps down: (Legal USO)	0.80%
Below 10 Mbps, 1.2 Mbps up:	1.55%
Below 15 Mbps: (High Speed Broadband)	1.28%
Virgin Media Cable:	51.86%
Full Fibre (FTTP or FTTH):	31.86%
Gigabit (DOCSIS 3.1 or FTTP):	67.79%

Note on data:
- Fibre refers to a range of fibre based services including FTTC, FTTN, Cable broadband, FTTH and FTTB and includes VDSL2+ lines getting any speed.
- Superfast broadband has two definitions, we display the EU 30 Mbps and faster figure and also the UK Westminster definition of over 24 Mbps/
- The ultrafast coverage figures show coverage from FTTH, cable broadband and various alt-net FTTH providers too.

Source: thinkbroadband, Local Broadband Information, https://labs2.thinkbroadband.com/local/E10000029

Mission 5

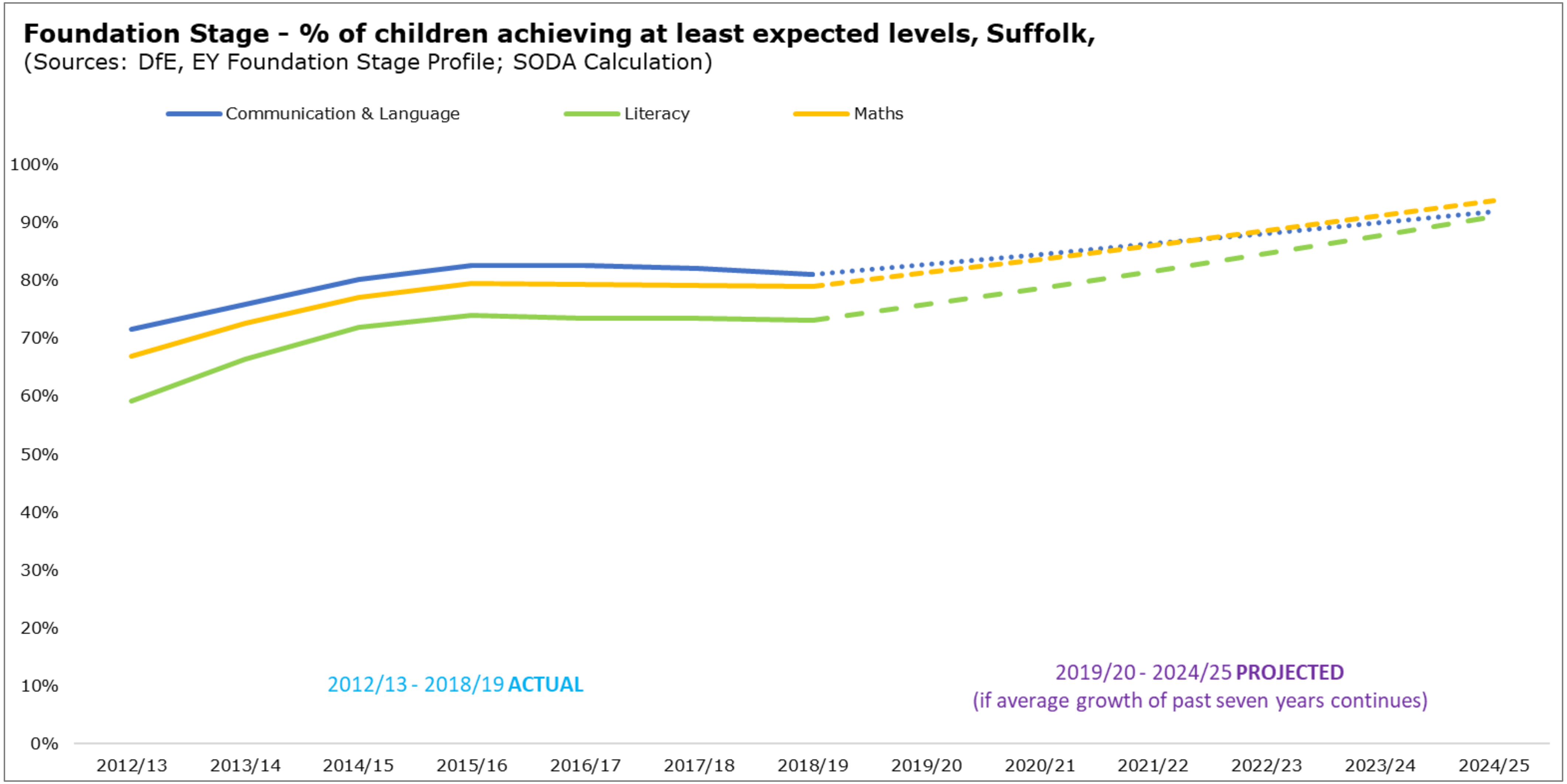
By 2030, the number of primary school children achieving the expected standard in reading, writing and maths will have significantly increased. In England, this will mean 90% of children will achieve the expected standard, and the percentage of children meeting the expected standard in the worst performing areas will have increased by over a third.

Suffolk Headlines

Attainment levels at Foundation Stage have risen across Suffolk since 2012/13.

If attainment levels for each subject were to continue to grow by the same average achieved over the past seven years, we would reach the target of 90% by 2024/25.

However, we must remember that local government has little impact on these metrics.

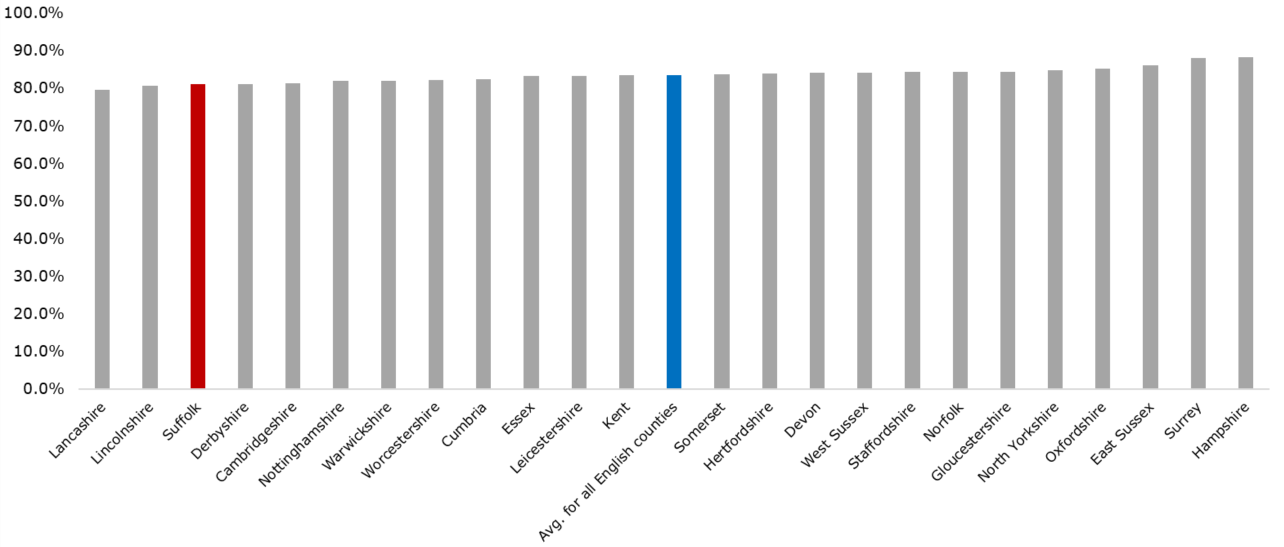


Suffolk Headlines

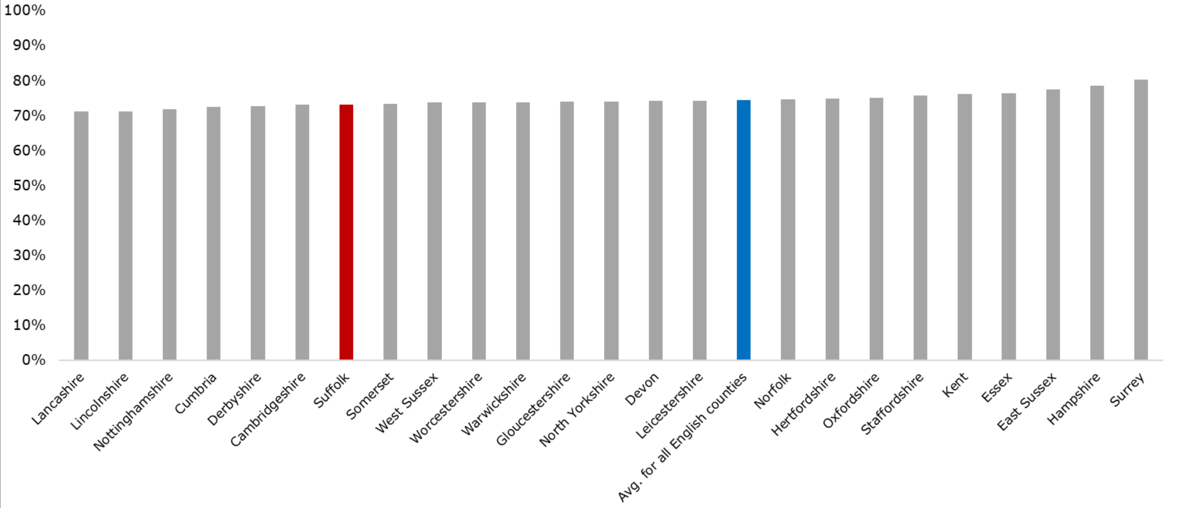
In 2018/19, Suffolk remained in the bottom third performing counties in all areas

- 81% of children achieved at least the expected standard in Communications & Language,
- 73% in Literacy, and
- 79% in Maths.

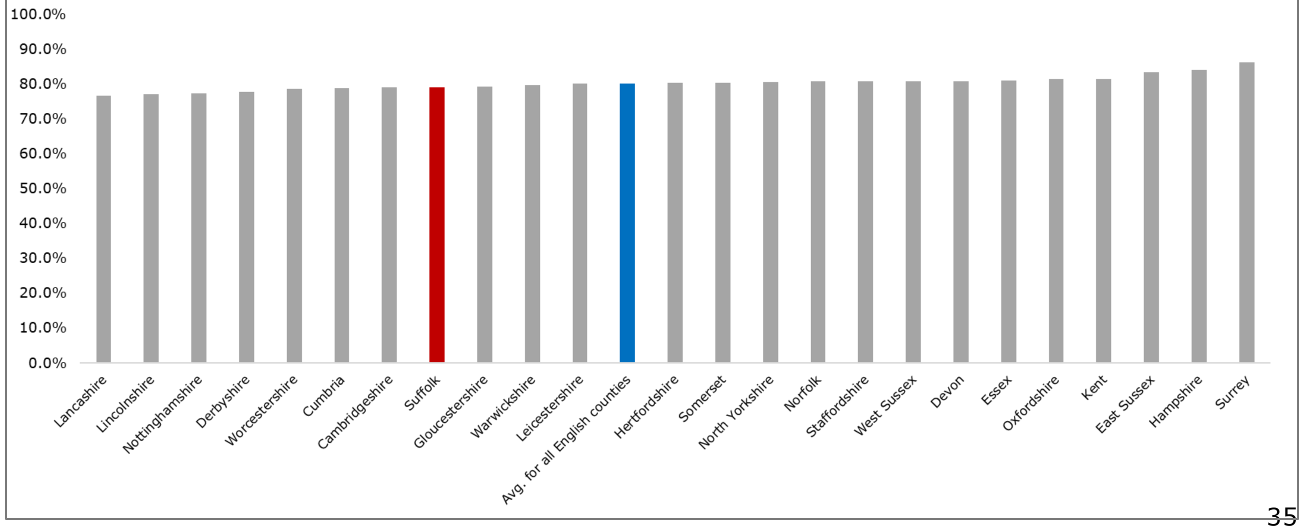
Foundation Stage - % of children achieving at least the expected level in Communication & Language, Suffolk vs. all English county local authorities, 2018/2019
(Source: DfE, EY Foundation Stage Profile)



Foundation Stage - % of children achieving at least the expected level in Literacy, Suffolk vs. all English county local authorities, 2018/2019
(Source: DfE, EY Foundation Stage Profile)



Foundation Stage - % of children achieving at least the expected level in Maths, Suffolk vs. all English county local authorities, 2018/2019
(Source: DfE, EY Foundation Stage Profile)



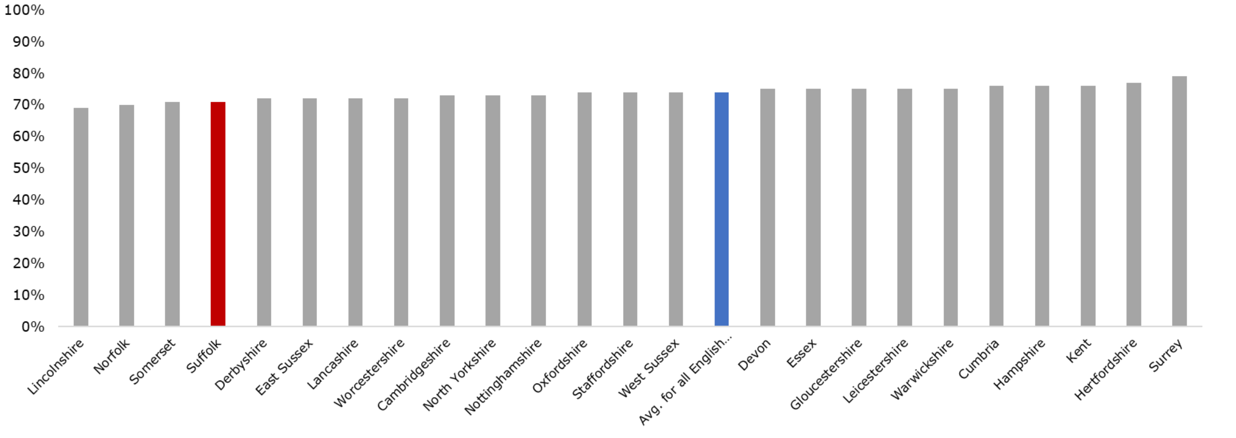
Suffolk Headlines

At the end of primary school, attainment levels in Suffolk are still below national averages. In all subjects, Suffolk remained in the bottom third performing counties in all areas

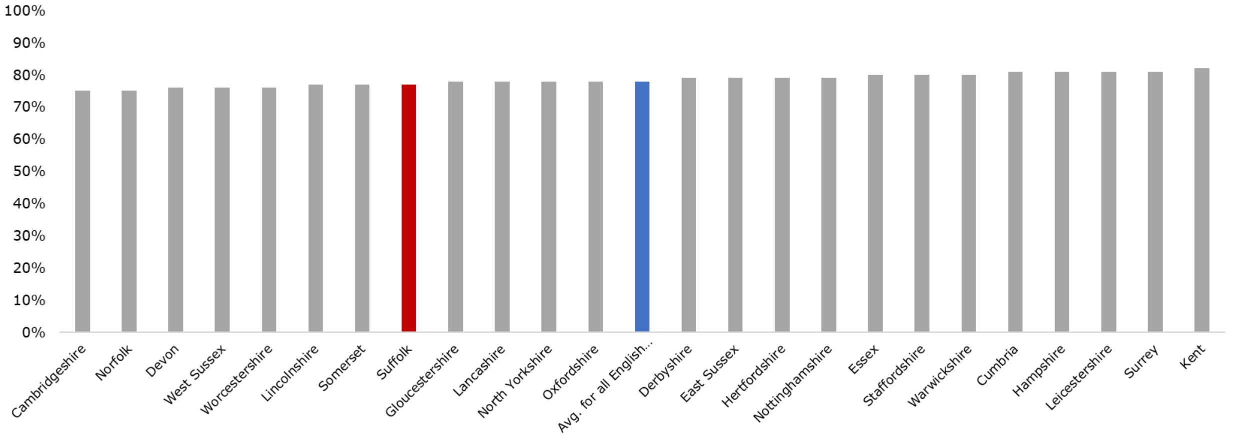
- 77% of children achieved at least the expected standard in Writing and in Maths, and
- 71% in Reading.

Continuing the upward trend achieved over the past three years in the three subject areas, Suffolk would achieve the 90% target set-out in Mission 5 by 2024/25.
However, we must remember that local government has little impact on these metrics.

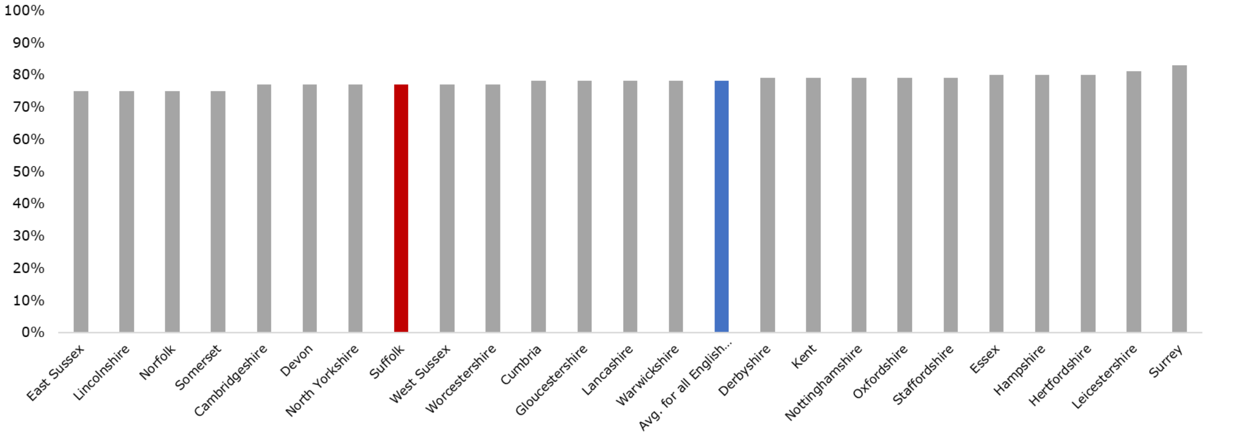
Key Stage 2 - % of children achieving at least the expected level in Reading, Suffolk vs. all English county local authorities, 2018/2019
(Source: DfE, KS2 attainment)



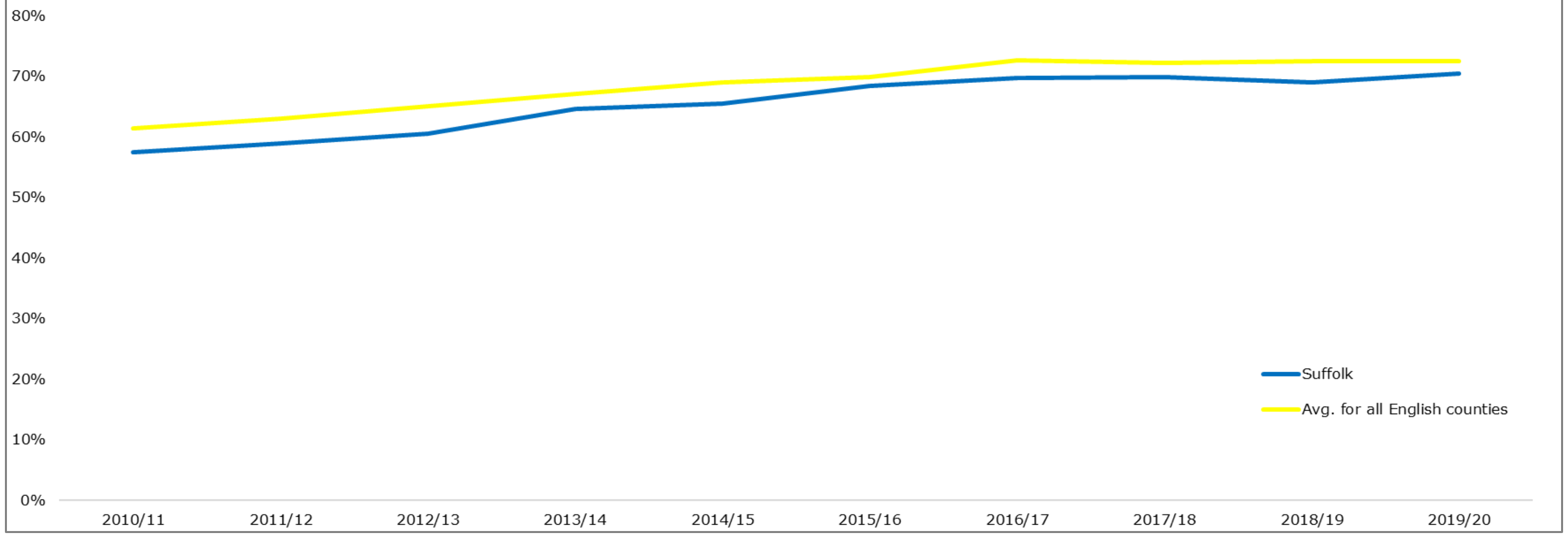
Key Stage 2 - % of children achieving at least the expected level in Writing, Suffolk vs. all English county local authorities, 2018/2019
(Source: DfE, KS2 attainment)



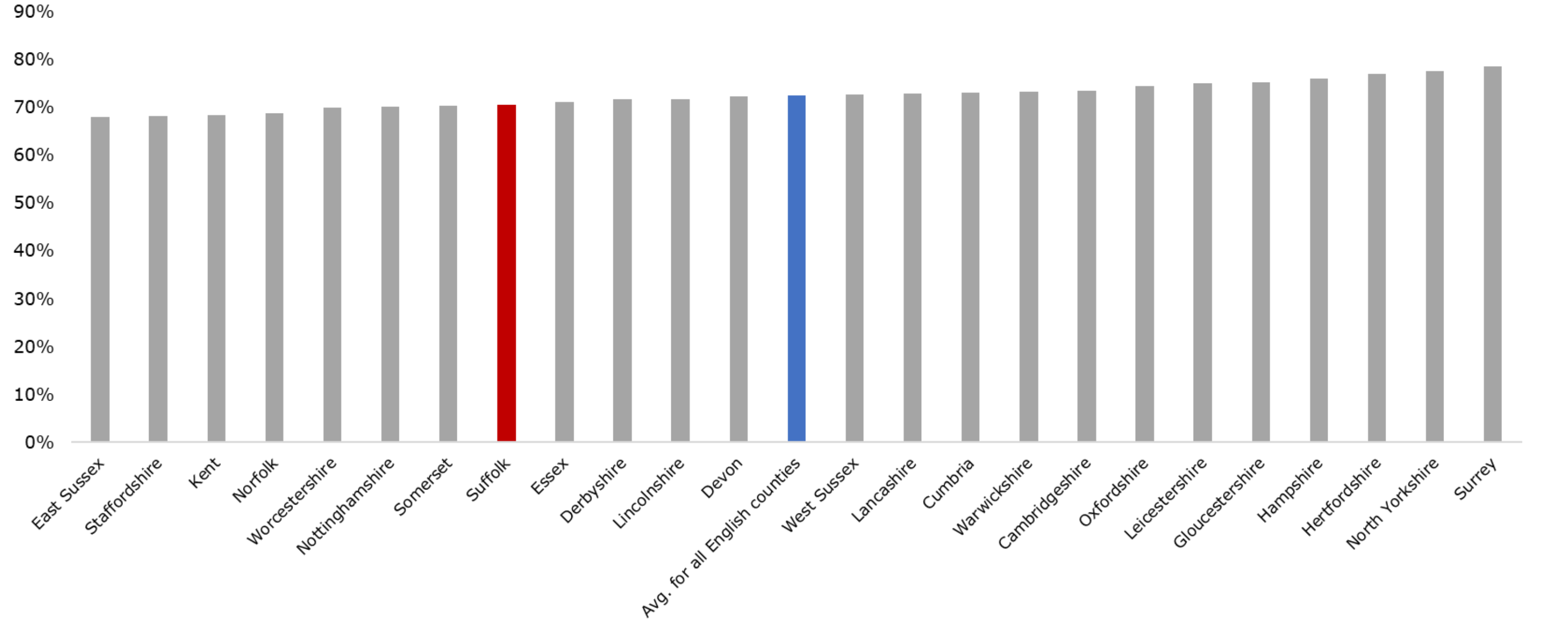
Key Stage 2 - % of children achieving at least the expected level in Maths, Suffolk vs. all English county local authorities, 2018/2019
(Source: DfE, KS2 attainment)



% 19 year olds qualified to Level 2 incl. English and maths, Suffolk vs. avg. of all English counties, 2010/11 - 2019/2020
(Source: DfE, Level 2 and 3 attainment by young people aged 19)



% 19 year olds qualified to Level 2 incl. English and maths, Suffolk & avg. of all English counties, 2019/2020
(Source: DfE, Level 2 and 3 attainment by young people aged 19)



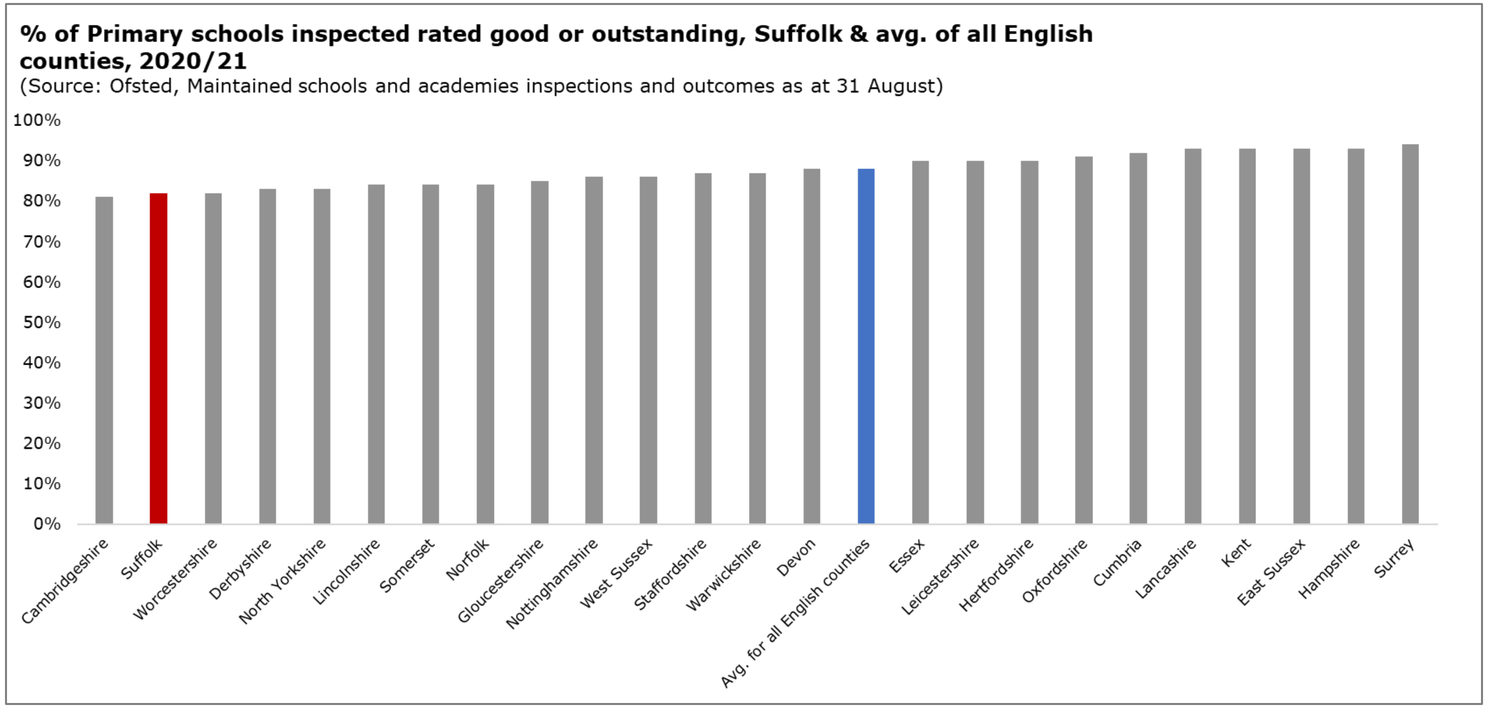
Suffolk Headlines

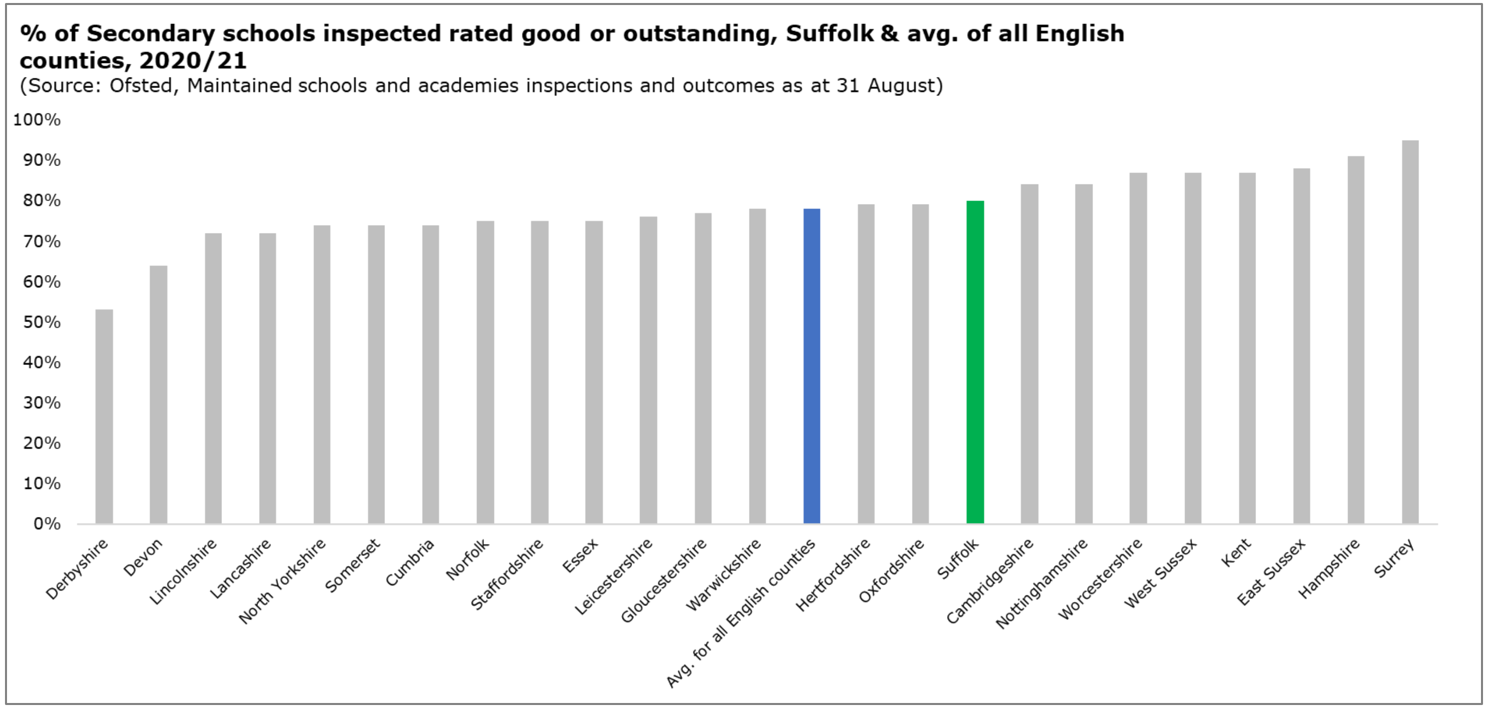
Due to COVID, GCSE and A-Level attainment data is not available for the past two years.

However, data for 19-year olds for 2019/20 show that a lower % of this group are qualified to Level 2 (incl. English & Maths) in Suffolk than the national average.

Within Suffolk, the % of 19 year olds qualified to level 2 ranges between 67% and 75%:

Babergh	75.0%
East Suffolk	70.6%
Ipswich	66.5%
Mid Suffolk	74.4%
West Suffolk	68.7%



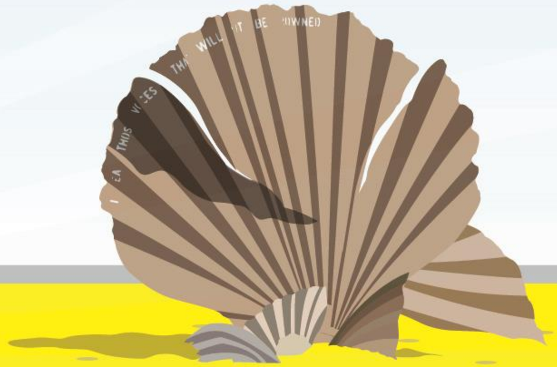


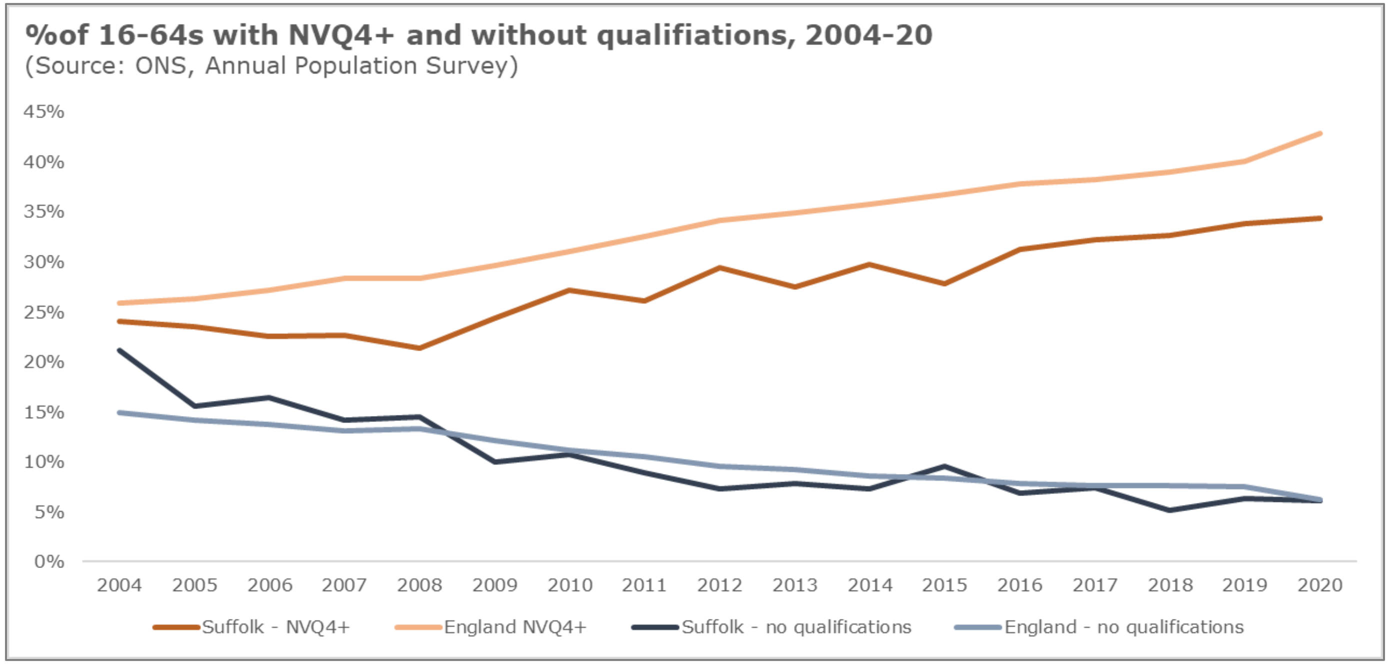
Suffolk Headlines

In 2020/21, the proportion of Suffolk's inspected schools rated as good or outstanding was lower than the national average for primary schools but somewhat higher for secondary schools.

Mission 6

By 2030, the number of people successfully completing high-quality skills training will have significantly increased in every area of the UK. In England, this will lead to 200,000 more people successfully completing high-quality skills training annually, driven by 80,000 more people completing courses in the lowest skilled areas.

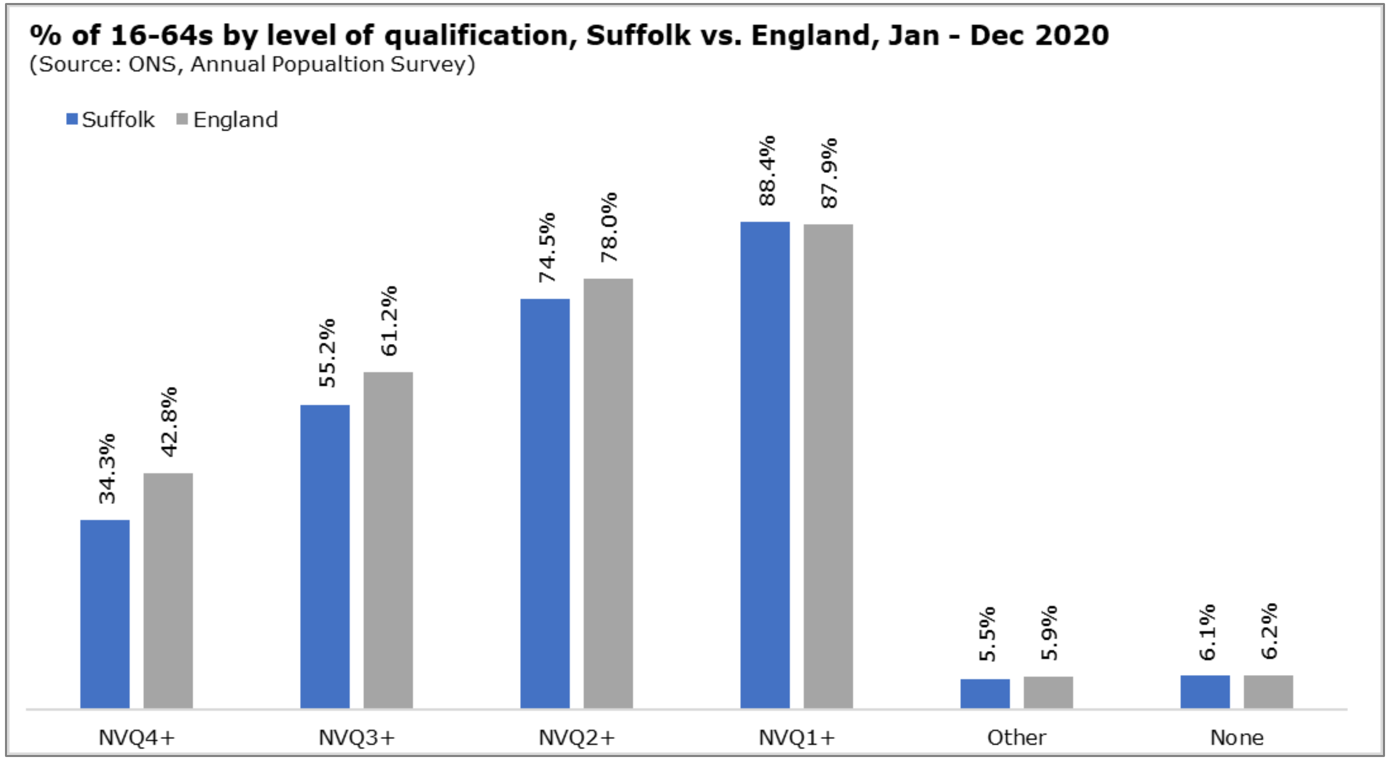


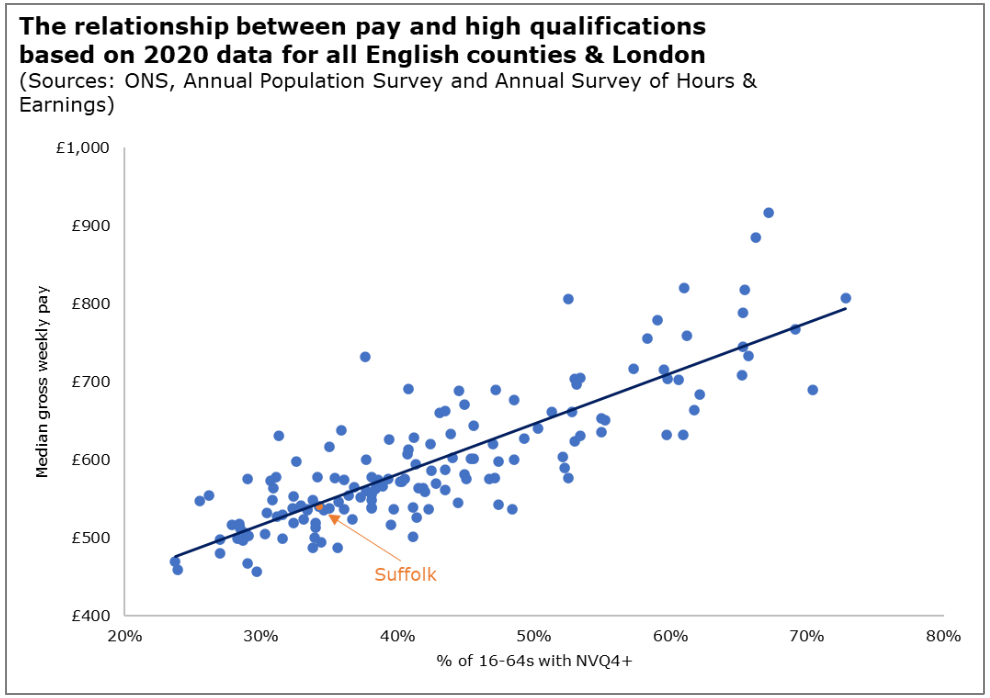


Suffolk Headlines

The below average wages across Suffolk are also linked to below average adult skill levels.

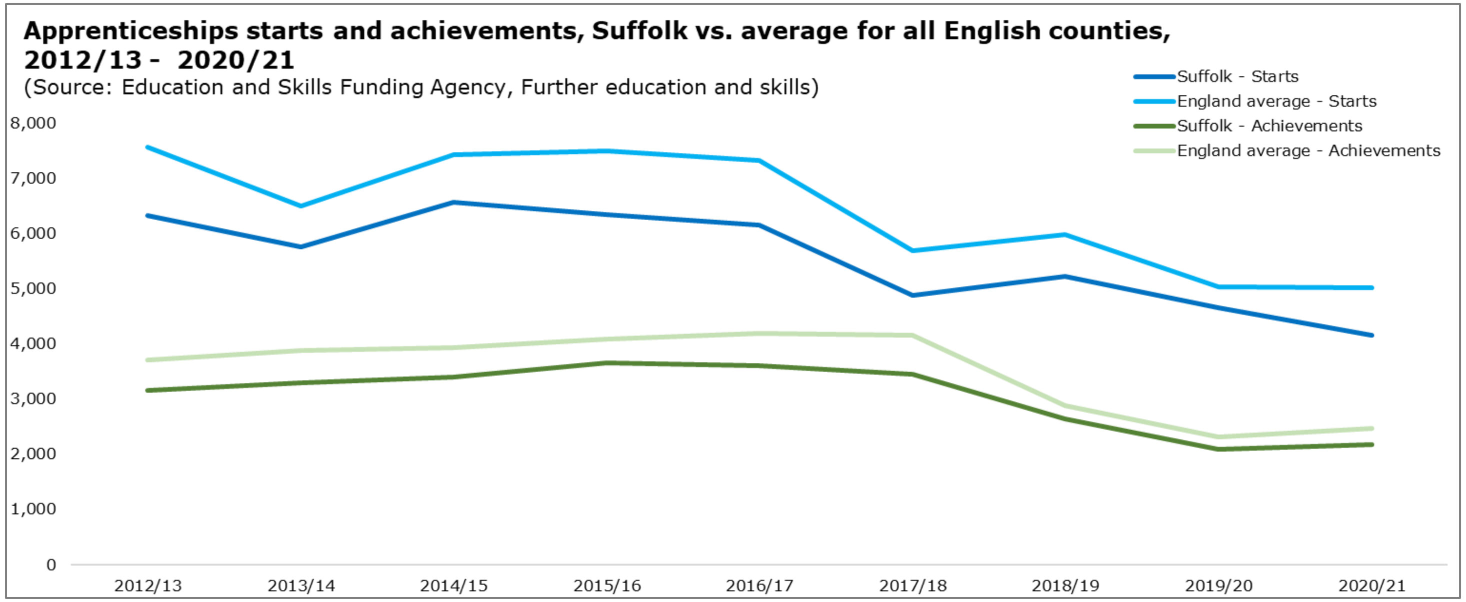
Degree qualifications have been increasing but remain below the national average –
Suffolk has similar levels of people lacking any qualifications compared to the national average.

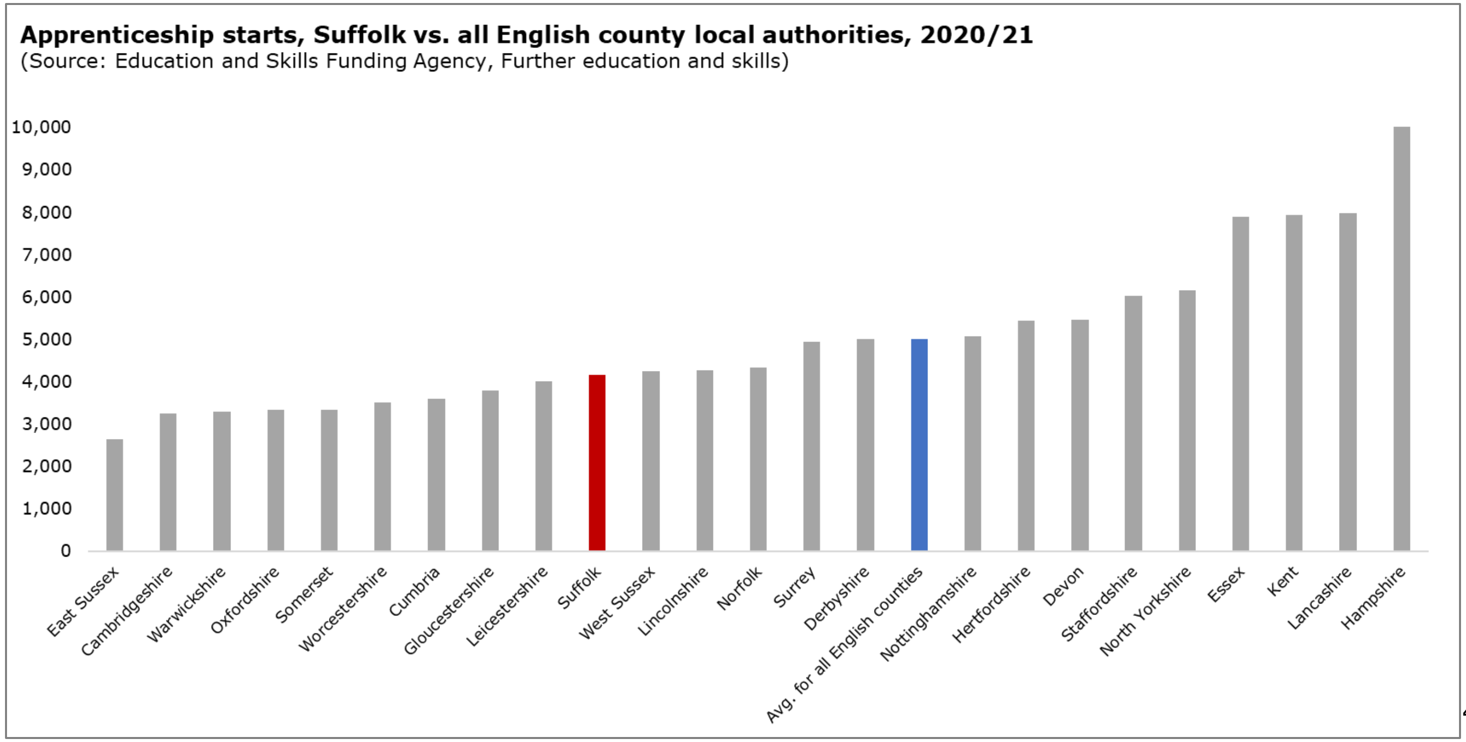




Suffolk Headlines

And this is also true for Apprenticeships, with starts (and hence achievements) lower in Suffolk than the average for all English counties.





Mission 7

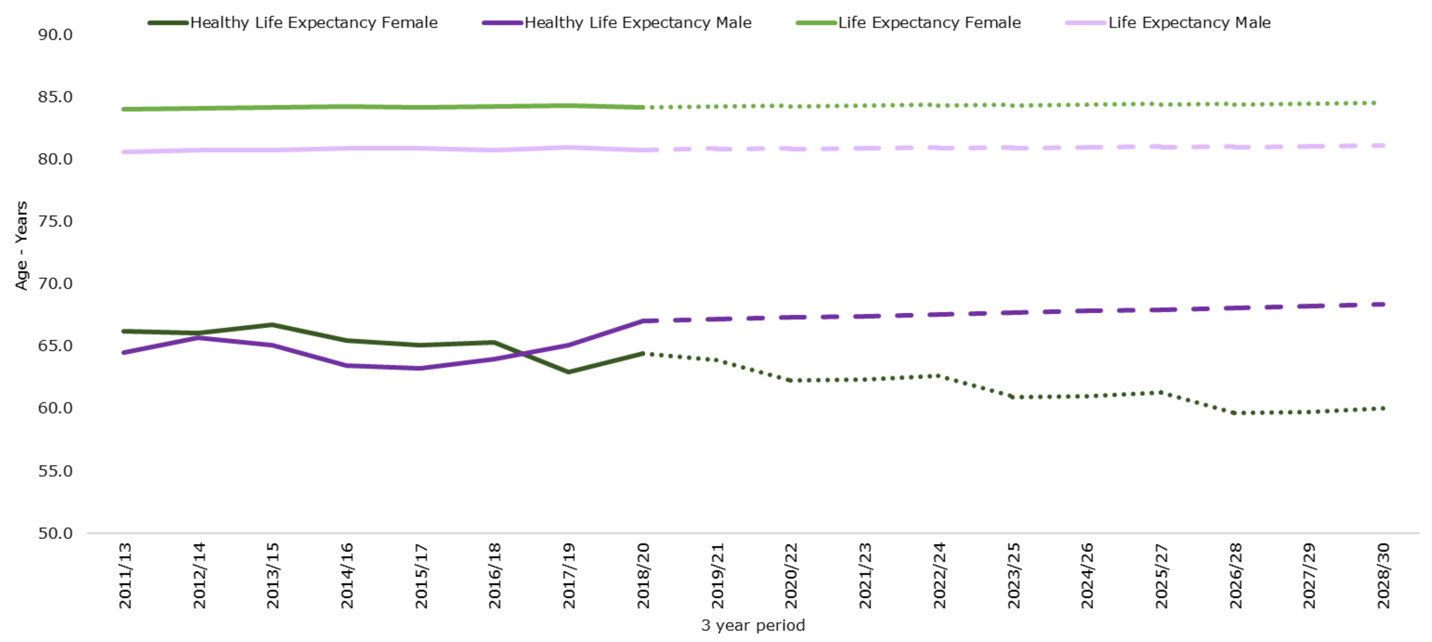
By 2030, By 2030, the gap in Healthy Life Expectancy (HLE) between local areas where it is highest and lowest will have narrowed, and by 2035 HLE will rise by five years.

Suffolk Headlines

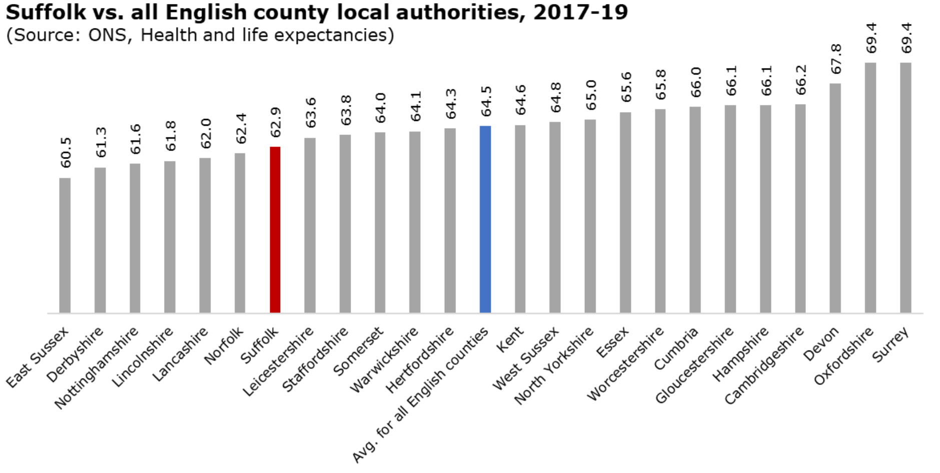
- Life expectancy (LE) for both males and females in Suffolk is statistically significantly higher compared to England. However, life expectancy has not statistically significantly improved for males or females in the last 10 years. On average, women in Suffolk live longer than men, and this difference has not changed in recent years.
- Healthy Life Expectancy (HLE) (the number of years an individual can expect to spend in 'good health' is lower for both Suffolk males and females.
- The latest data indicates that female HLE had fallen by 1.8 years for females, and increased by 2.5 years for males when compared to 2011-2013. HLE for Suffolk females is similar to the England average, whereas for males it is higher.
- When looking at potential forecasts of HLE and LE up until 2030 – the gap between HLE and LE for males shows some evidence of closing, but widens for males. However, if we carry on as we are – the gap persists: we are not on track to improve healthy life expectancy over the next 5 years.

Life expectancy and Healthy life Expectancy values and forecasts to 2030 (forecasts based on 2011-2020 data only, and do not include for the impact of the pandemic)
(Source: ONS Health State Life Expectancy)

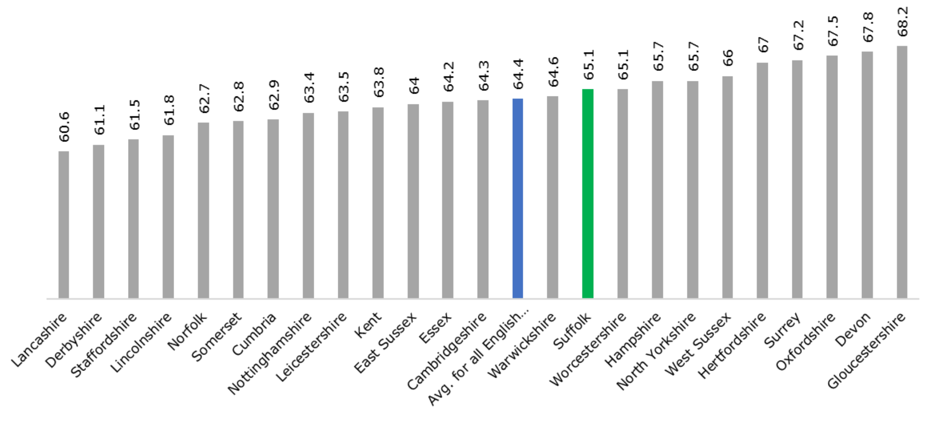
Note: Scale does not start at zero



Healthy life expectancy (years at birth) - Female, Suffolk vs. all English county local authorities, 2017-19
(Source: ONS, Health and life expectancies)



Healthy life expectancy (years at birth) - Male, Suffolk vs. all English county local authorities, 2017-19
(Source: ONS, Health and life expectancies)



Suffolk Headlines

- The latest Middle Super Output Area (MSOA) estimates of life expectancy (LE) within Suffolk are for 2015-2019.
- These show considerable variation in life expectancy within Suffolk.
- There is a difference in LE of 10 years for Suffolk females and 11 years for Suffolk males

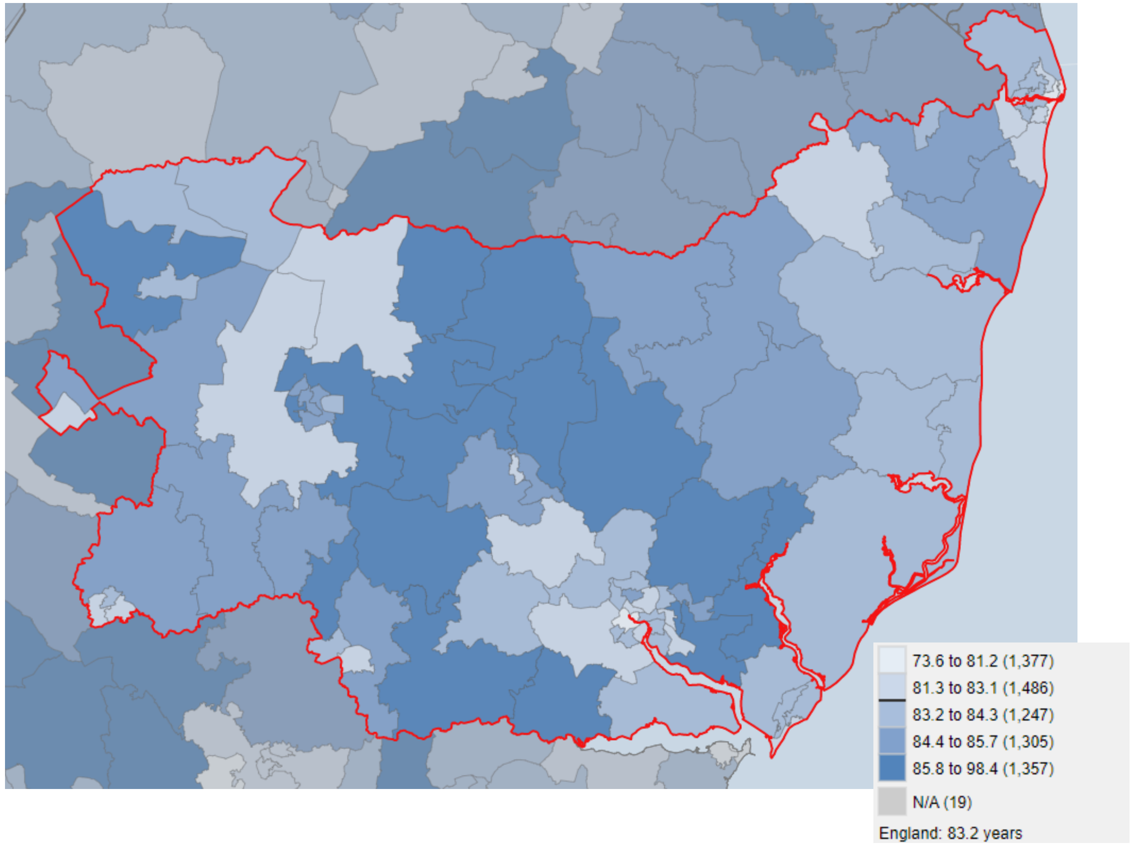
Area with lowest female LE: **Lowestoft Harbour & Kirkley: 77.4 years**

Area with highest female LE: **North Sudbury & Long Melford: 87.6 years**

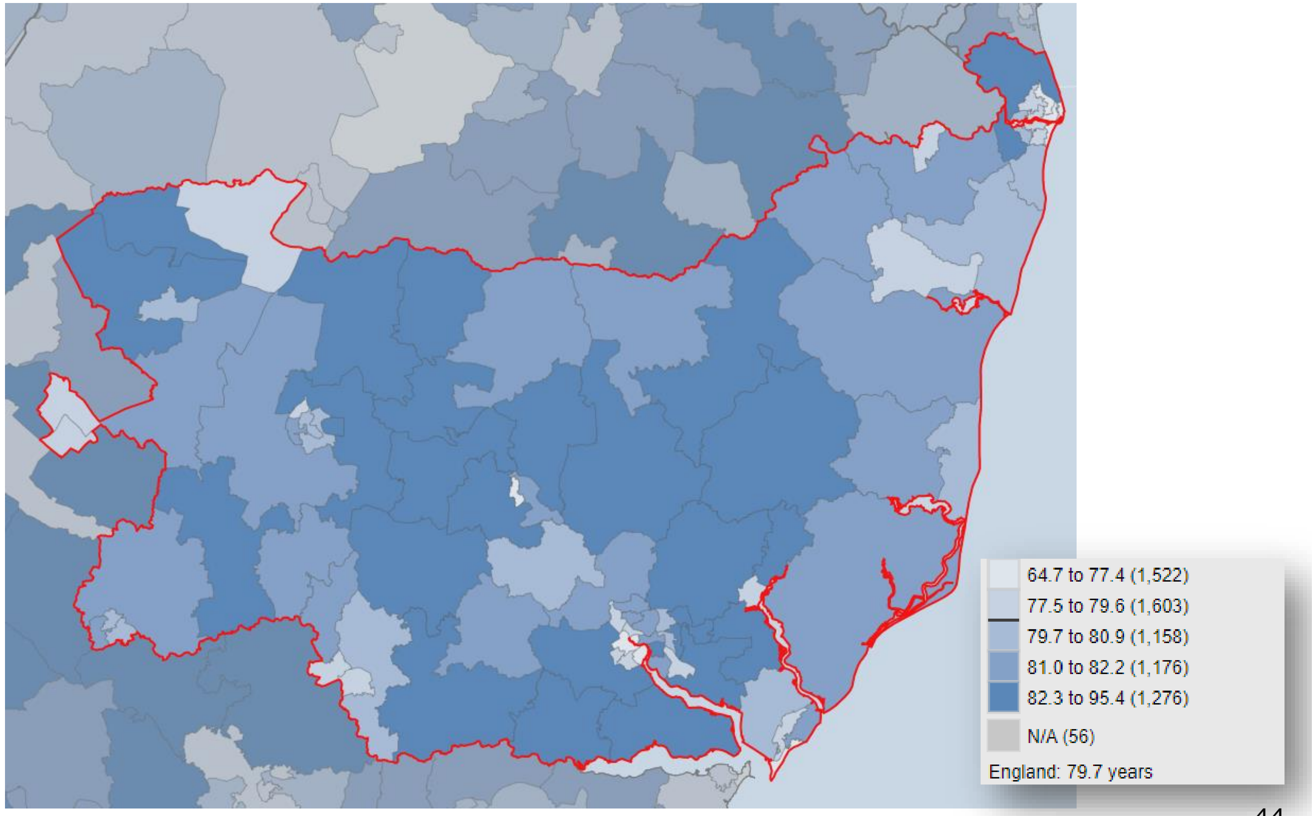
Area with lowest male LE: **Lowestoft Harbour & Kirkley: 73.8 years**

Area with highest male LE: **Wickham Market & Melton: 85.0 years**

Life Expectancy for Suffolk Females by MSOA (2015-2019)



Life Expectancy for Suffolk Males by MSOA (2015-2019)



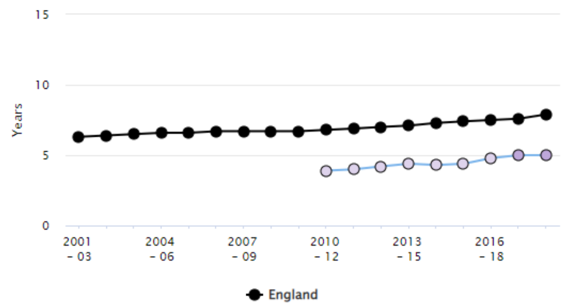
Suffolk Headlines

- We can also look at these differences through the slope index of inequality (SII).
- The SII is a measure of the social gradient in life expectancy, i.e. how much life expectancy varies with deprivation. It takes account of health inequalities across the whole range of deprivation within each area and summarises this in a single number.
- This data shows that the SII for females is 5.0 years and for males 7.4 years. Importantly, the gap in SII is not closing for males or females in Suffolk.

A02a - Inequality in life expectancy at birth (Female) New data

Slope Index of Inequality - Years

Show confidence intervals   Show 99.8% CI values   ▶ More options



Recent trend: Could not be calculated

Period	Suffolk					East of England	England
		Count	Value	95% Lower CI	95% Upper CI		
2001 - 03		-	-	-	-	-	6.3
2002 - 04		-	-	-	-	-	6.4
2003 - 05		-	-	-	-	-	6.5
2004 - 06		-	-	-	-	-	6.6
2005 - 07		-	-	-	-	-	6.6
2006 - 08		-	-	-	-	-	6.7
2007 - 09		-	-	-	-	-	6.7
2008 - 10		-	-	-	-	-	6.7
2009 - 11		-	-	-	-	-	6.7
2010 - 12	○	-	3.9	3.0	4.7	5.2	6.8
2011 - 13	○	-	4.0	3.2	4.9	5.3	6.9
2012 - 14	○	-	4.2	3.4	5.1	5.4	7.0
2013 - 15	○	-	4.4	3.5	5.2	5.4	7.1
2014 - 16	○	-	4.3	3.5	5.2	5.6	7.3
2015 - 17	○	-	4.4	3.6	5.2	5.8	7.4
2016 - 18	○	-	4.8	4.0	5.6	6.1	7.5
2017 - 19	●	-	5.0	4.1	5.8	6.2	7.6
2018 - 20	●	-	5.0	4.2	5.8	6.2	7.9

Source: Figures calculated by Office for Health Improvements and Disparities using mortality data and mid-year population estimates from the Office for National Statistics and Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010, 2015 and 2019 (IMD 2010 / IMD 2015 / IMD 2019) scores from the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government.

A02a - Inequality in life expectancy at birth (Male) New data

Slope Index of Inequality - Years

Show confidence intervals   Show 99.8% CI values   ▶ More options

Recent trend: Could not be calculated

Period	Suffolk					East of England	England
		Count	Value	95% Lower CI	95% Upper CI		
2001 - 03		-	-	-	-	-	9.3
2002 - 04		-	-	-	-	-	9.3
2003 - 05		-	-	-	-	-	9.3
2004 - 06		-	-	-	-	-	9.4
2005 - 07		-	-	-	-	-	9.6
2006 - 08		-	-	-	-	-	9.7
2007 - 09		-	-	-	-	-	9.6
2008 - 10		-	-	-	-	-	9.4
2009 - 11		-	-	-	-	-	9.2
2010 - 12	○	-	6.0	5.2	6.9	7.1	9.1
2011 - 13	●	-	6.4	5.5	7.3	7.1	9.0
2012 - 14	●	-	6.6	5.7	7.5	7.1	9.1
2013 - 15	●	-	7.3	6.4	8.1	7.3	9.2
2014 - 16	●	-	7.3	6.4	8.1	7.6	9.4
2015 - 17	●	-	7.0	6.1	7.8	8.0	9.4
2016 - 18	●	-	6.9	6.1	7.8	8.2	9.5
2017 - 19	●	-	7.0	6.1	7.8	7.9	9.4
2018 - 20	●	-	7.4	6.6	8.3	7.9	9.7

Source: Figures calculated by Office for Health Improvements and Disparities using mortality data and mid-year population estimates from the Office for National Statistics and Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010, 2015 and 2019 (IMD 2010 / IMD 2015 / IMD 2019) scores from the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government.

Source: Office for Health Improvement and Disparities (OHID), Local Health Profiles: Accessed March 2022

Suffolk Headlines

Whilst several key health improvement indicators perform statistically similarly or better compared to England, there are inequalities within Suffolk, and room for improvement.

Indicator	Period	England	Suffolk	Babergh	East Suffolk	Ipswich	Mid Suffolk	West Suffolk
Reception: Prevalence of overweight (including obesity) (Persons, 4-5 yrs)	2019/20	23.0	21.6*	16.9*	19.9*	25.0*	20.3*	23.1*
Year 6: Prevalence of overweight (including obesity) (Persons, 10-11 yrs)	2019/20	35.2	31.8	27.9	29.4	37.5	31.3	31.7
Percentage of adults (aged 18+) classified as overweight or obese (Persons, 18+ yrs)	2019/20	62.8	62.7	69.1	63.5	63.2	61.8	57.8
Smoking Prevalence in adults (18+) - current smokers (APS) (Persons, 18+ yrs)	2019	13.9	16.1	10.5	17.4	20.7	12.0	16.0
Smoking Prevalence in adults in routine and manual occupations (18-64) - current smokers (APS) (Persons, 18-64 yrs)	2019	23.2	29.1	3.5	31.7	42.5	18.7	32.0
Smoking prevalence in adults (18-64) - socio-economic gap in current smokers (APS) (Persons, 18-64 yrs)	2019	2.46	2.68	*	2.12	4.87	1.72	5.00

Indicator	Period	England	Suffolk	Babergh	East Suffolk	Ipswich	Mid Suffolk	West Suffolk
Under 75 mortality rate from all causes (Persons, <75 yrs)	2018 - 20	336.5	285.8	244.1	297.6	342.2	251.8	277.4
Under 75 mortality rate from causes considered preventable (2019 definition) (Persons, <75 yrs)	2017 - 19	142.2	117.0	97.0	120.6	145.4	98.2	117.2
Under 75 mortality rate from cancer considered preventable (2019 definition) (Persons, <75 yrs)	2017 - 19	54.1	45.1	41.2	45.2	56.6	38.5	44.8
Under 75 mortality rate from cardiovascular diseases considered preventable (2019 definition) (Persons, <75 yrs)	2017 - 19	28.1	23.1	18.6	23.3	29.0	19.5	23.9
Under 75 mortality rate from heart disease (Persons, <75 yrs)	2017 - 19	37.5	29.5	24.0	29.9	37.0	25.2	30.7
Under 75 mortality rate from respiratory disease considered preventable (2019 definition) (Persons, <75 yrs)	2017 - 19	20.2	14.0	8.8	15.0	19.9	11.7	13.6
Percentage of cancers diagnosed at stages 1 and 2 (Persons, All ages)	2019	55.1	58.3	60.7	56.6	55.4	62.1	58.9
Cancer screening coverage - bowel cancer (Persons, 60-74 yrs)	2021	65.2*	69.3*	71.0	70.6*	62.4	71.9	68.7*
Cancer screening coverage - breast cancer (Female, 53-70 yrs)	2021	64.1*	73.0*	76.3	76.5	66.5	75.1	68.4
Cancer screening coverage - cervical cancer (aged 25 to 49 years old) (Female, 25-49 yrs)	2021	68.0*	73.8*	77.3	76.1	66.6	79.0	73.5
Cancer screening coverage - cervical cancer (aged 50 to 64 years old) (Female, 50-64 yrs)	2021	74.7*	76.6*	78.2	77.2	72.8	79.1	75.9

- 1 in 5 reception age children are overweight or obese, rising to 1 in 3 for year 6 children.
- Nearly 2/3rds of Suffolk adults are overweight or obese.
- In Ipswich 4 in 10 routine / manual workers smoke
- Ipswich performs statistically significantly worse compared to England for several cancer screening indicators.
- 3 year pooled data indicates there were over 2,600 deaths under the age of 75 that were considered preventable.

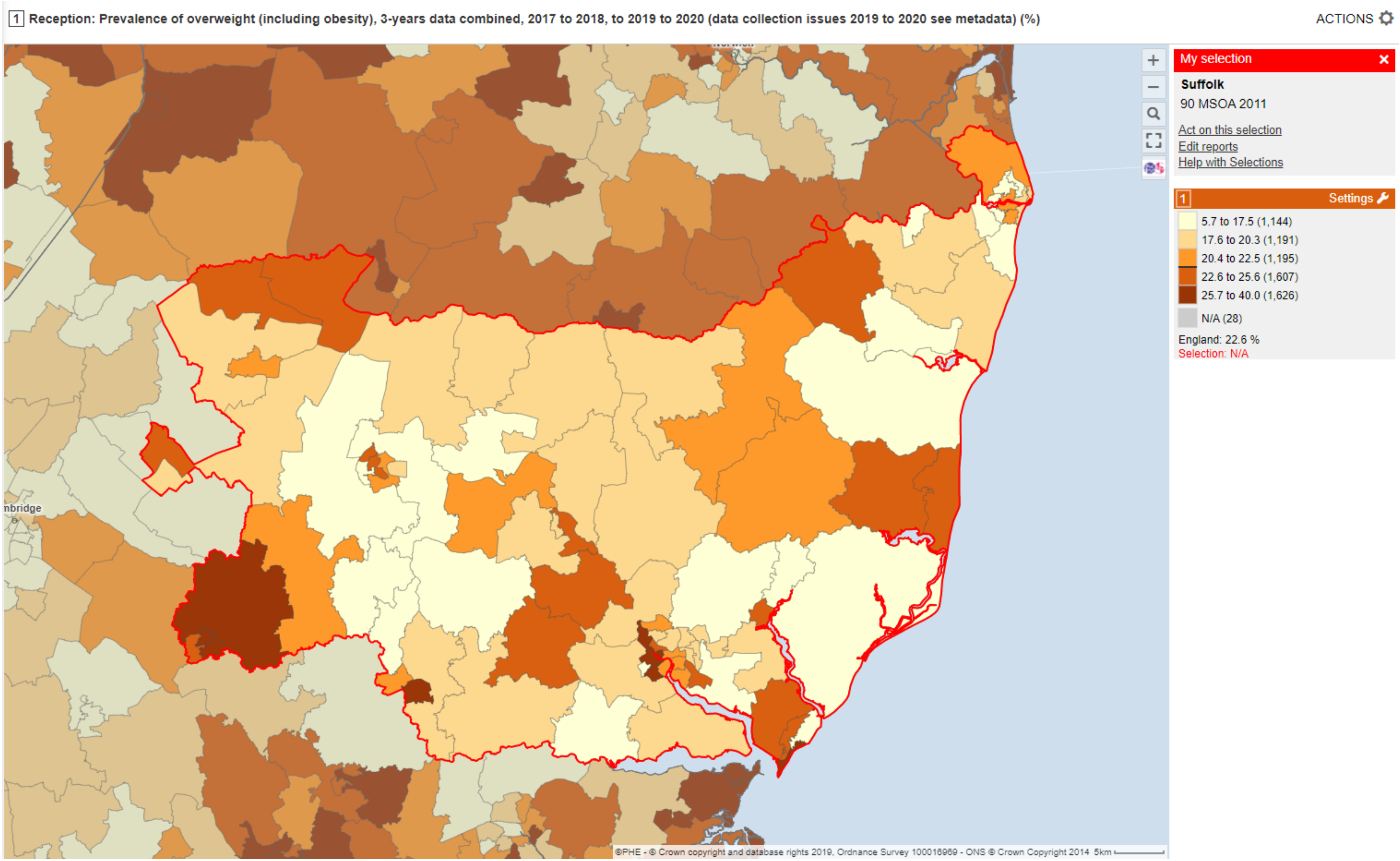
Benchmarks compared to England: Better 95% | Similar | Worse 95% | Not compared

Quintiles: Best | | | | Worst

Source: Office for Health Improvement and Disparities (OHID), Local Health Profiles: Accessed March 2022.

Suffolk Headlines

Looking at small area data (MSOA) within Suffolk there is wide disparity in key indicators for future health outcomes, even at a young age - e.g. the percentage of overweight obese children in reception year ranges from 10.2%-28.0%.

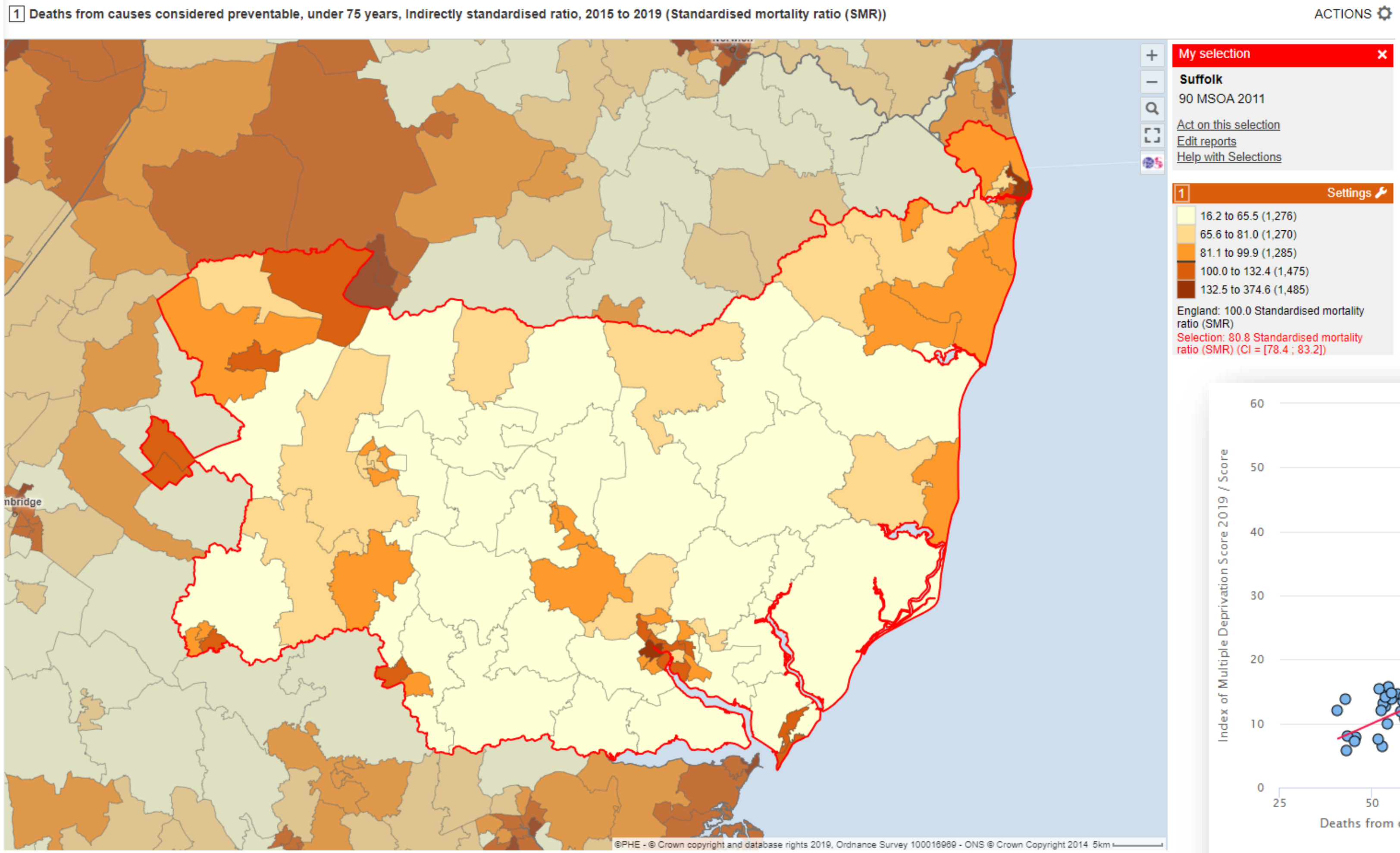


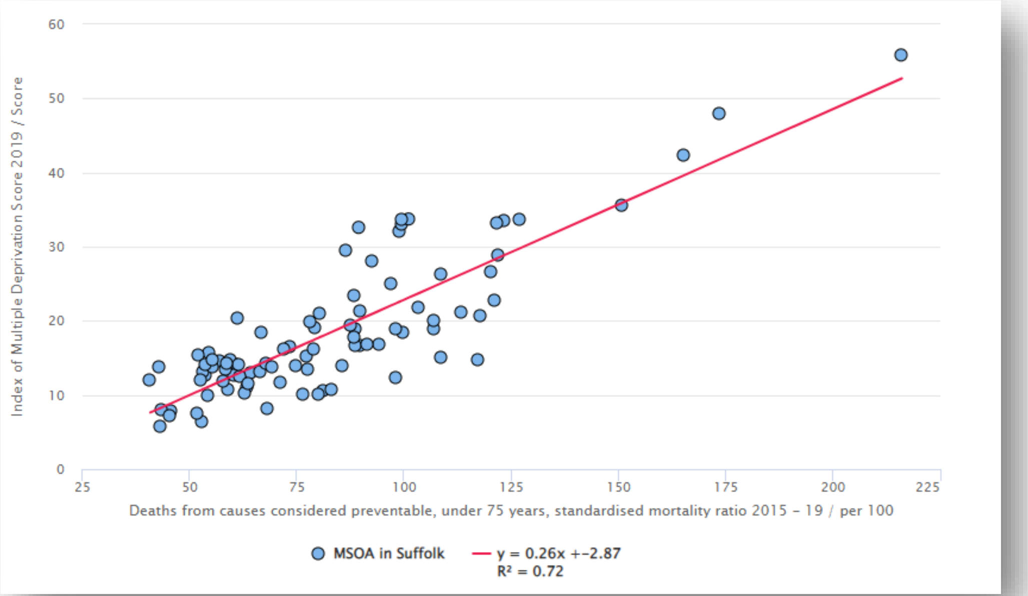
Source: Local Health: Accessed March 2022.

Suffolk Headlines

…And the ratio of death from preventable causes in the under 75s varies significantly, from 40.8 in Westerfield, Grundisburgh & Bredfield, to 216.0 in Lowestoft Harbour & Kirkley.

There is geographical clustering of higher rates of SMR, predominantly in Ipswich and Lowestoft, but with pockets in Newmarket, Sudbury and Haverhill. This is strongly correlated with deprivation (see chart below)





Deprivation and all cause mortality under 75 considered preventable (2015-2019) for Suffolk MSOAs

Source: Local Health: Accessed March 2022.

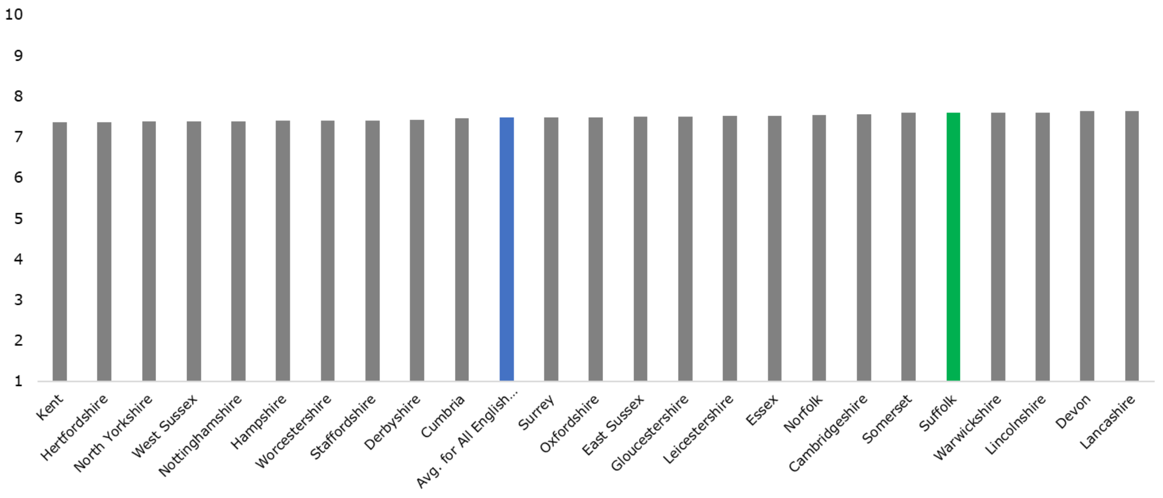
Mission 8

By 2030, well-being will have improved in every area of the UK, with the gap between top performing and other areas closing.

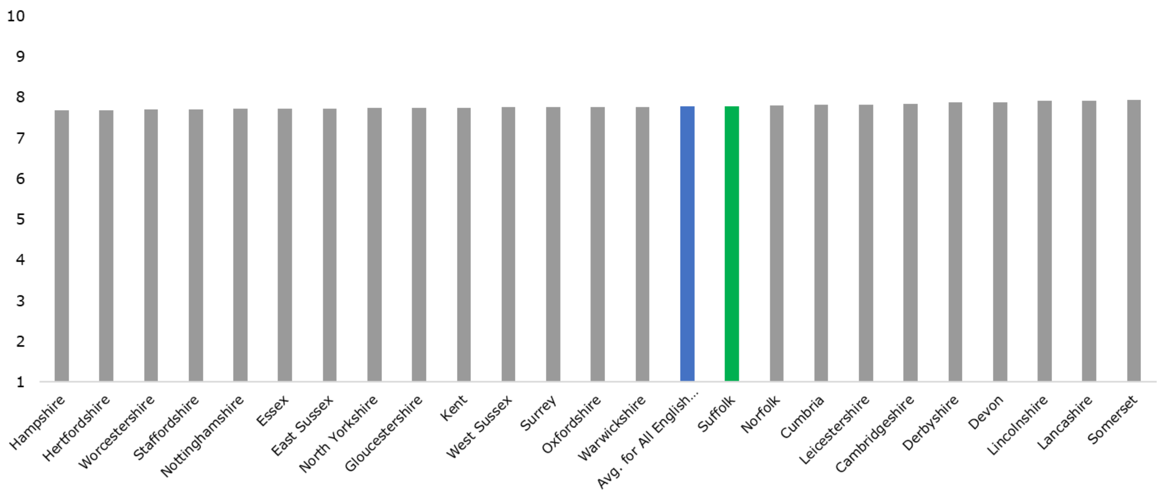
Suffolk Headlines

Wellbeing and life satisfaction measures* have been fairly stable over the past 10 years, with Suffolk's ratings tending to be somewhat below the national average.

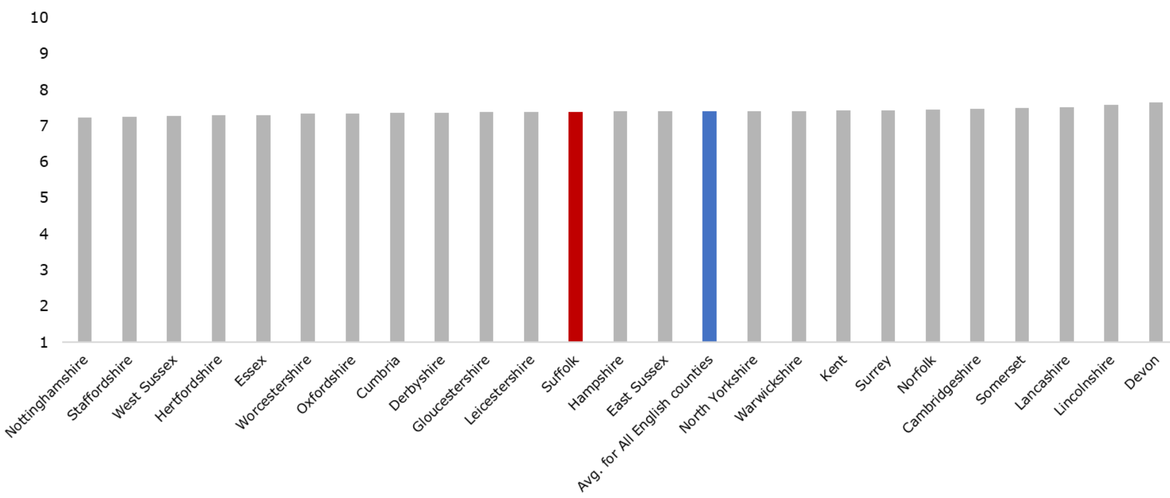
Average rating to the question "Overall, how satisfied are you with your life nowadays?", Suffolk vs. all English county local authorities, 2020-21
(Source: ONS, Personal wellbeing in the UK)



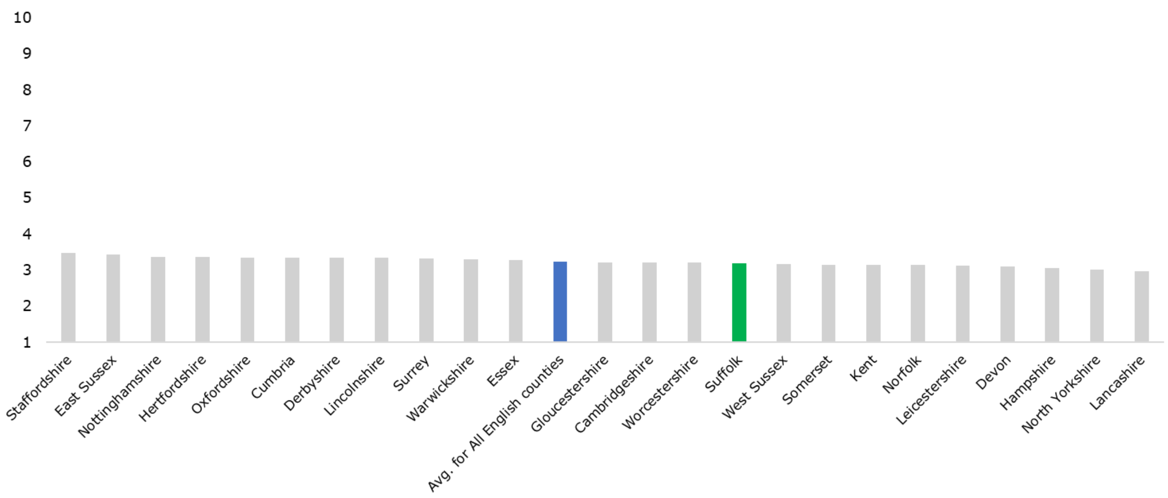
Average rating to the question "Overall, to what extend do you feel the things you do in life are worthwhile?", Suffolk vs. all English county local authorities, 2020-21
(Source: ONS, Personal wellbeing in the UK)



Average rating to the question "Overall, how happy did you feel yesterday?", Suffolk vs. all English county local authorities, 2020-21
(Source: ONS, Personal wellbeing in the UK)



Average rating to the question "Overall, how anxious did you feel yesterday?", Suffolk vs. all English county local authorities, 2020-21
(Source: ONS, Personal wellbeing in the UK)



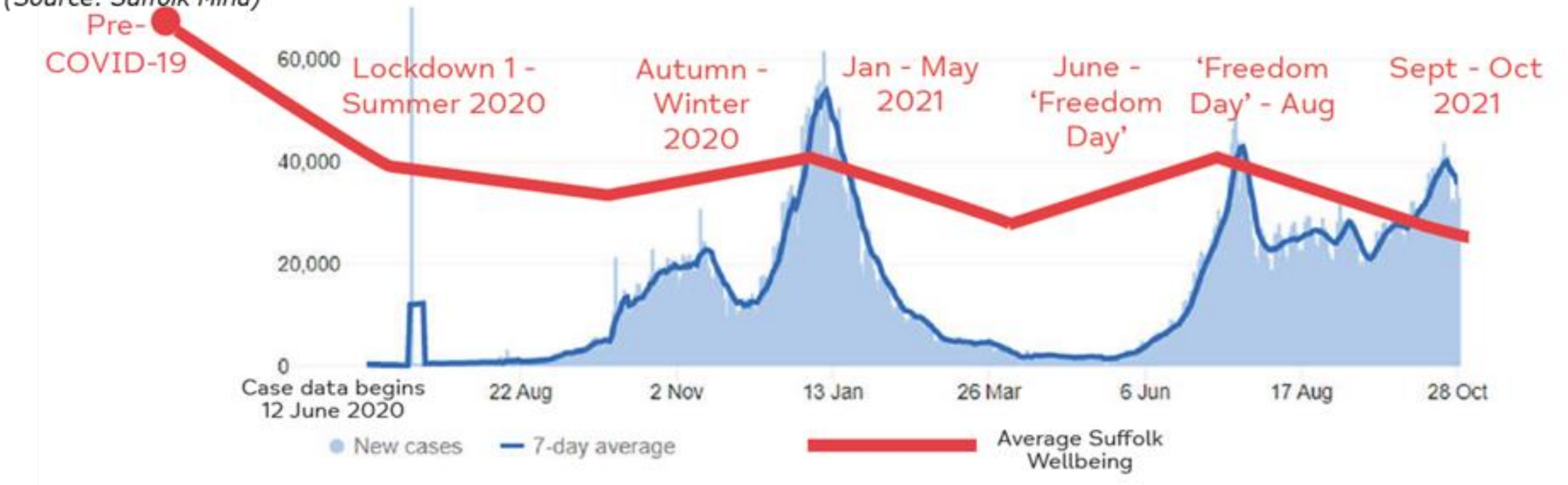
* All questions asked on a scale of 1-10

Suffolk Headlines

The number of people susceptible to stress or mental ill health has doubled since March 2020. In October 2021 average wellbeing was lower than during the first lockdown and the easing of lockdown restrictions resulted only in small and temporary improvements.

What has happened to the wellbeing of Suffolk during the pandemic?

(Source: Suffolk Mind)



% of people in Suffolk susceptible to stress & mental ill health:

- 24% - before Covid
- 46% - first lockdown
- 54% - winter 2020/21
- 55% - October 2021

- Currently, those who are not working or are younger are more likely to be susceptible to stress or mental ill health.
- 18-24s have experienced biggest decrease in how well their needs are met overall
- Those who are unable to work (i.e. due to health condition / disability) have experienced a big decrease in how well their needs are met.
- Those who are unemployed (i.e. out of, but looking for work) are still one of the groups most at risk of stress or mild to moderate mental ill health, despite this group having experienced the biggest increase in their emotional needs score during the pandemic.
- Respondents identifying as bisexual or other gender are scoring less than 0.5 for their general wellbeing (score of less than 1 = emotional needs not being met; therefore likely to be experiencing stress and mental ill health)
- In contrast, the groups that are meeting their wellbeing needs the best, on average, are older people and those who are retired.

Source: Suffolk Mind, How has Suffolk's mental health been affected by the Coronavirus pandemic?; Nov 2021.

Mission 9

By 2030, pride in place, such as people's satisfaction with their town centre and engagement in local culture and community*, will have risen in every area of the UK, with the gap between top performing and other areas closing.

* Data TBC

Mission 10

By 2030, renters will have a secure path to ownership with the number of first-time buyers* increasing in all areas; and the government's ambition is for the number of non-decent rented homes** to have fallen by 50%, with the biggest improvements in the lowest performing areas.

* There is currently no data for first-time buyers. HMG / ONS are looking into establishing these.

** Non-decent homes – only available for stock owned by LAs (hence not available for some LAs). Data on non-decent private rented homes not available below regional level.

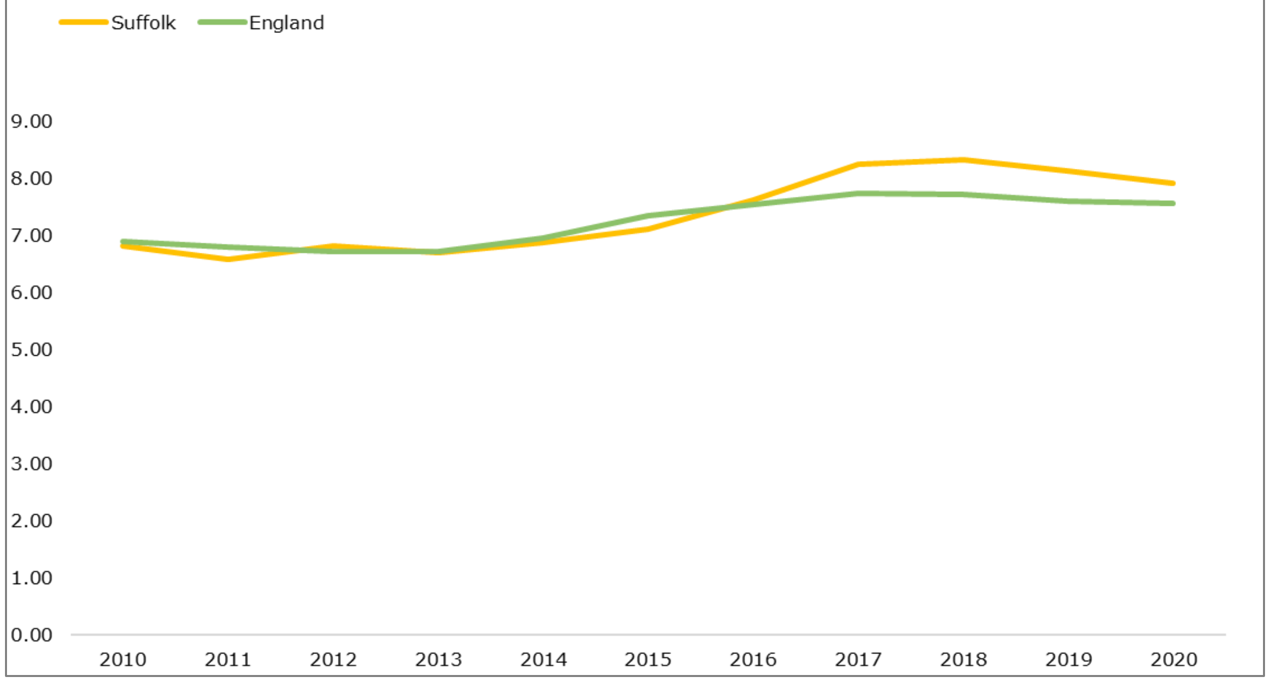
We have included other data to paint a picture of Suffolk's housing market.

Suffolk Headlines

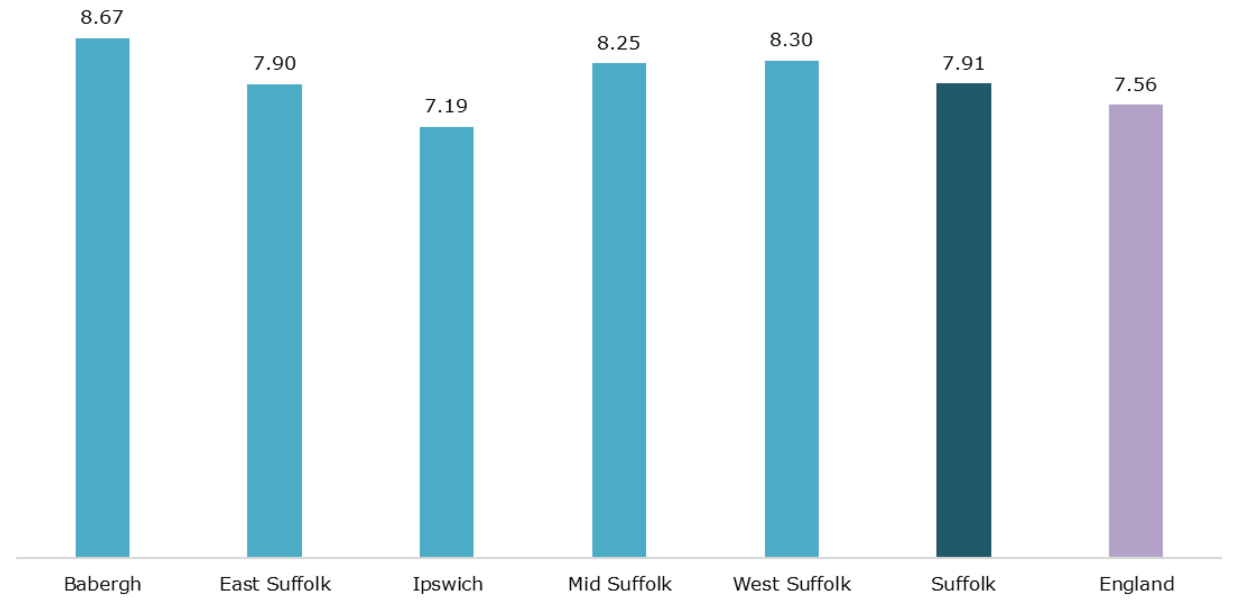
Housing affordability* has become worse across England, but more so in Suffolk than the national average: while 10 years ago housing affordability in Suffolk was in line with England averages, median housing affordability is now worse than in England overall. This is due to a combination of low incomes and relatively high house prices and rents in Suffolk.

In 2020 the median housing affordability ratio was 7.91 across Suffolk - ranging from 7.19 in Ipswich to 8.67 in Babergh - compared to 7.56 nationally.

Housing Affordability - median house price to residence-based income ratio, Suffolk vs. England, 2010-2020
(Source: ONS, House price to residence-based earnings ratio)



Housing Affordability - median house price to residence-based income ratio, local authorities vs. England, 2020
(Source: ONS, House price to residence-based earnings ratio)



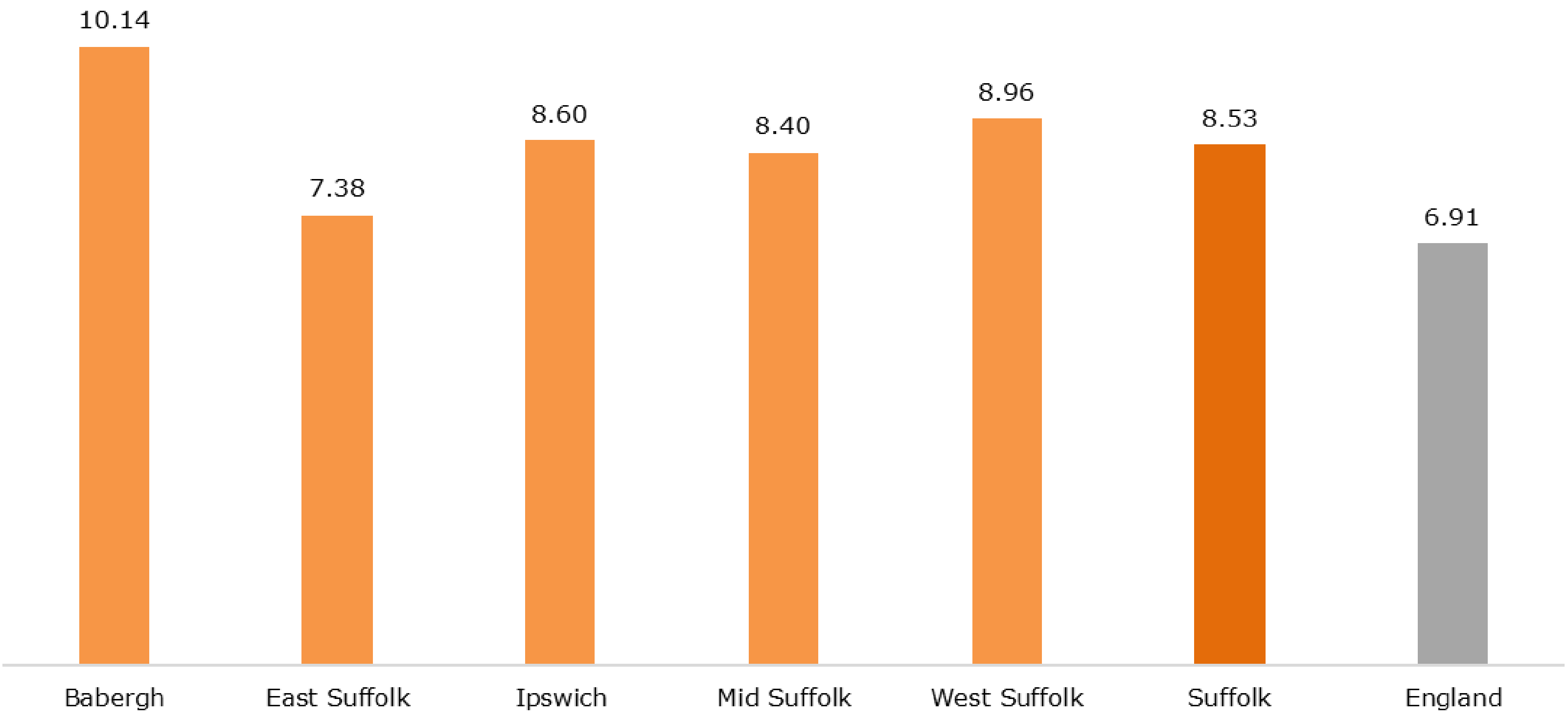
** Higher ratio = less affordable*

Suffolk Headlines

First-time buyers tend to be amongst the lower earners, given their life-stage. In general, for those in the lowest 25% of earners housing is even less affordable in Suffolk than those in the median income bracket. While the median ratio in Suffolk was 7.91 in 2020, it was 8.53 for the lower earners.

Unless wages rise and / or house prices fall, it is unlikely that the numbers of first-time buyers can increase significantly.

Housing Affordability – lower quartile house price to residence-based income ratio, local authorities vs. England, 2020
(Source: ONS, House price to residence-based earnings ratio)



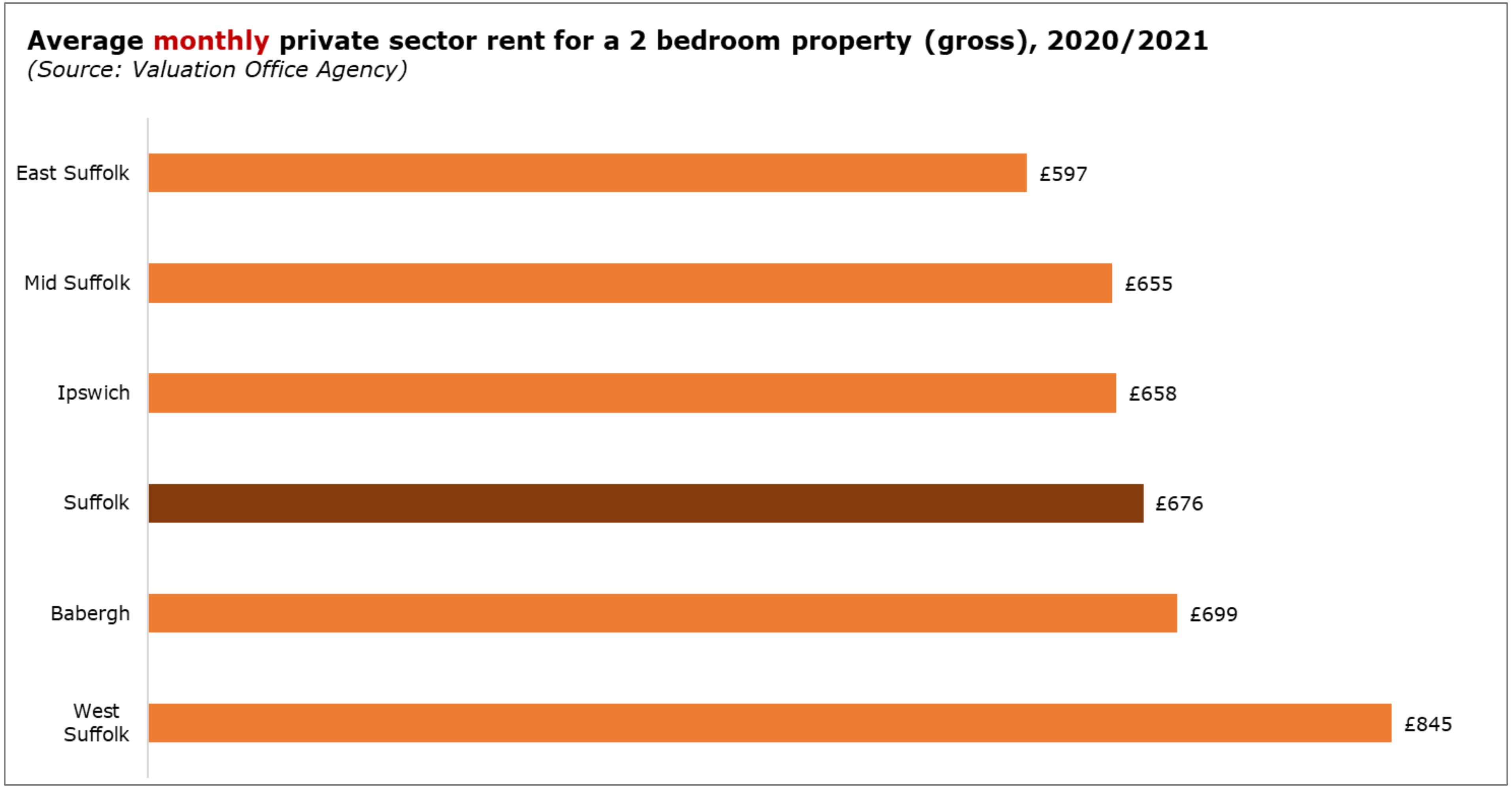
** Higher ratio = less affordable*

Suffolk Headlines

Other key characteristics of Suffolk's housing market are

- a high % of second / holiday home-ownership, for example along the Suffolk Coast in the East,
- a high proportion of privately rented homes occupied by US Visiting Forces. The military housing allowance means rents are much higher, leading to affordability challenges for local renters.

The rental market is therefore very strong across Suffolk and private sector monthly rent for a 2 bed property in 2020/21 was £676 on average across the county. Within the average, the rental cost ranged from £597 in East Suffolk, to £845 in West Suffolk.

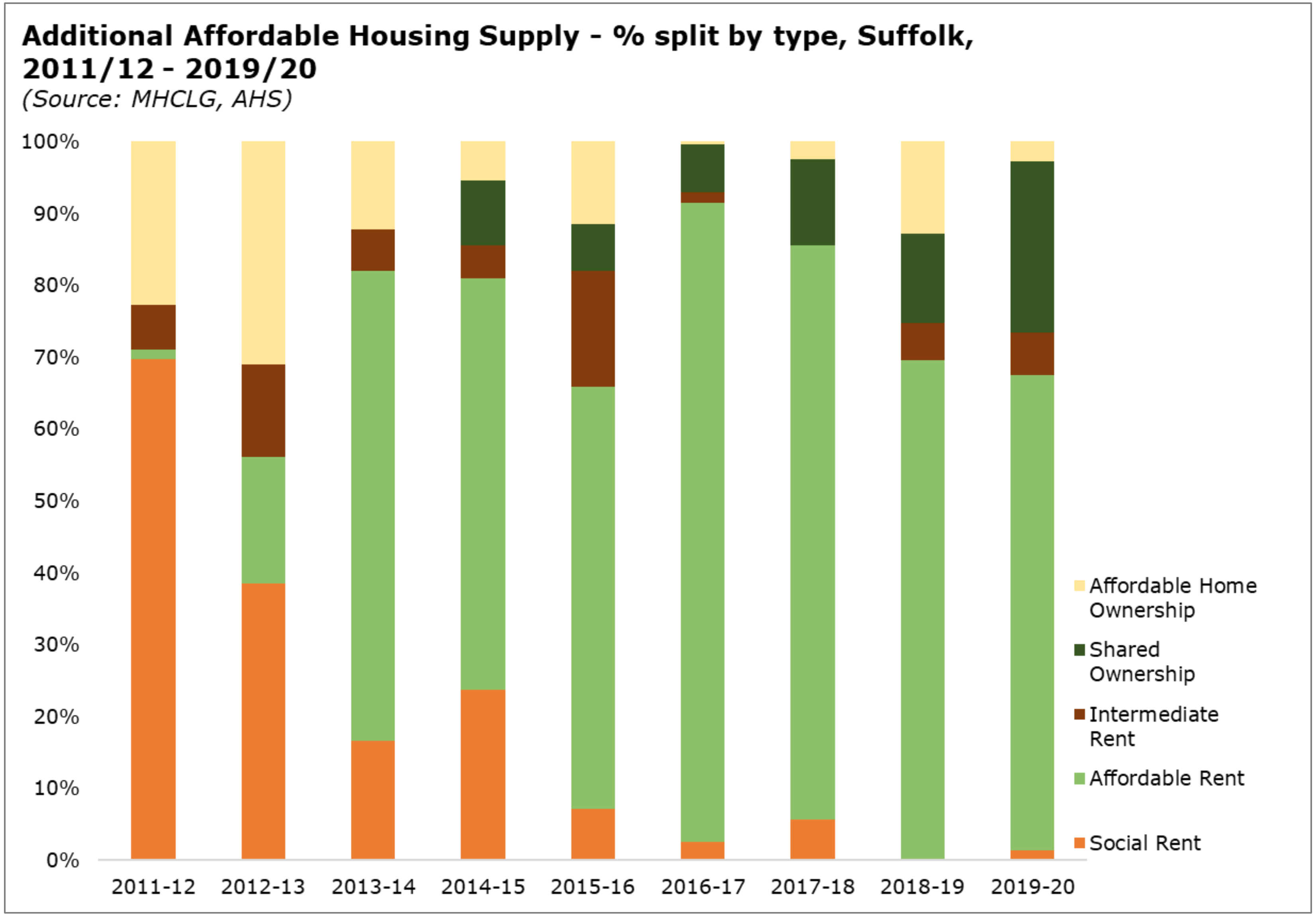


Sources: Valuation Office Agency. MHCLG Local Authority Housing data.

Suffolk Headlines

In terms of additional affordable housing supply (actual completions) the proportion of social rental properties has declined significantly over the past decade.

Given the strong private rental market and the lack of affordable housing supply, potential first-time buyers may find it harder to save for deposits.

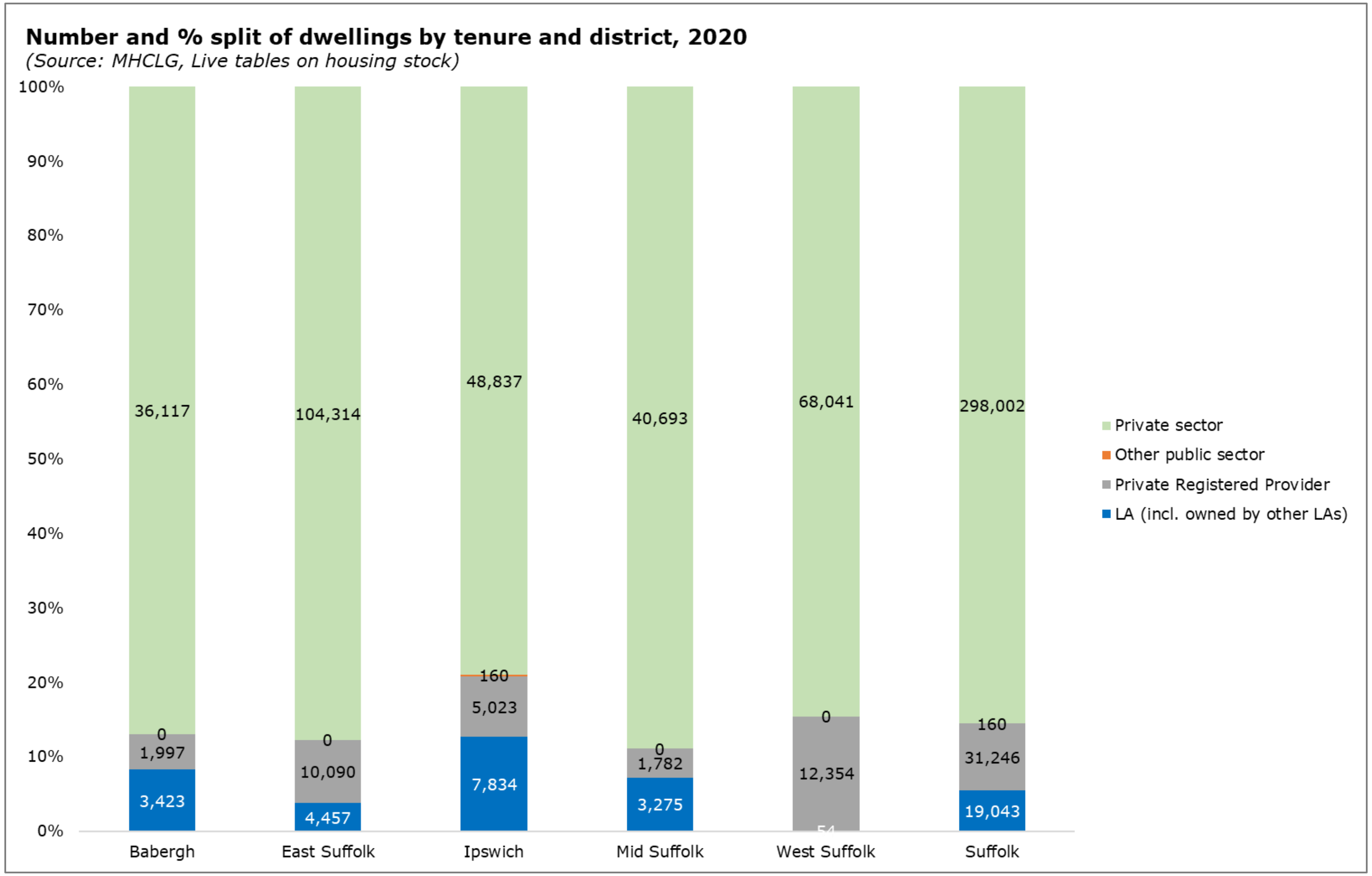


Sources: MHCLG Annual Housing Supply Tables.

Suffolk Headlines

In 2020, the vast majority (86%) of rental properties across Suffolk were private sector.

There is very little data on housing conditions of the private rental market, while there is some limited data for stock owned by local authorities. At the end of FY 2020/21, 2.7% of stock owned by Babergh District Council was classed as 'non-decent', while this was slightly higher in Mid Suffolk (3%). This compares favourably to the national average of 4.5%.



	Total number of dwellings in Private Rents Sector, following an inspection, have found to have one or more category 1 hazards (2020/21)*	Number of non-decent dwellings owned by LA, 31 March 2021**
Babergh	25	93 (2.7% of total stock)
East Suffolk	39	No data
Ipswich	8	No data
Mid Suffolk	22	98 (3% of total stock)
West Suffolk	22	No data

* Data tables do not include how many private rental properties were inspected

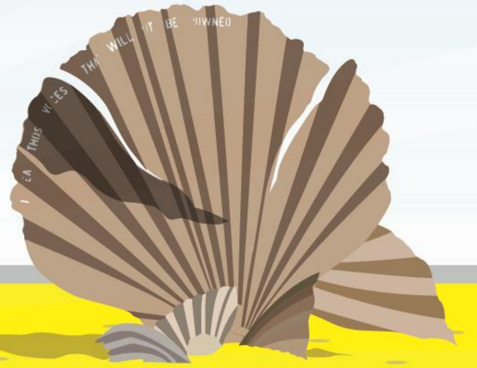
** England average = 4.5% of total stock

Sources: MHCLG Live tables on housing stock.

Mission 11

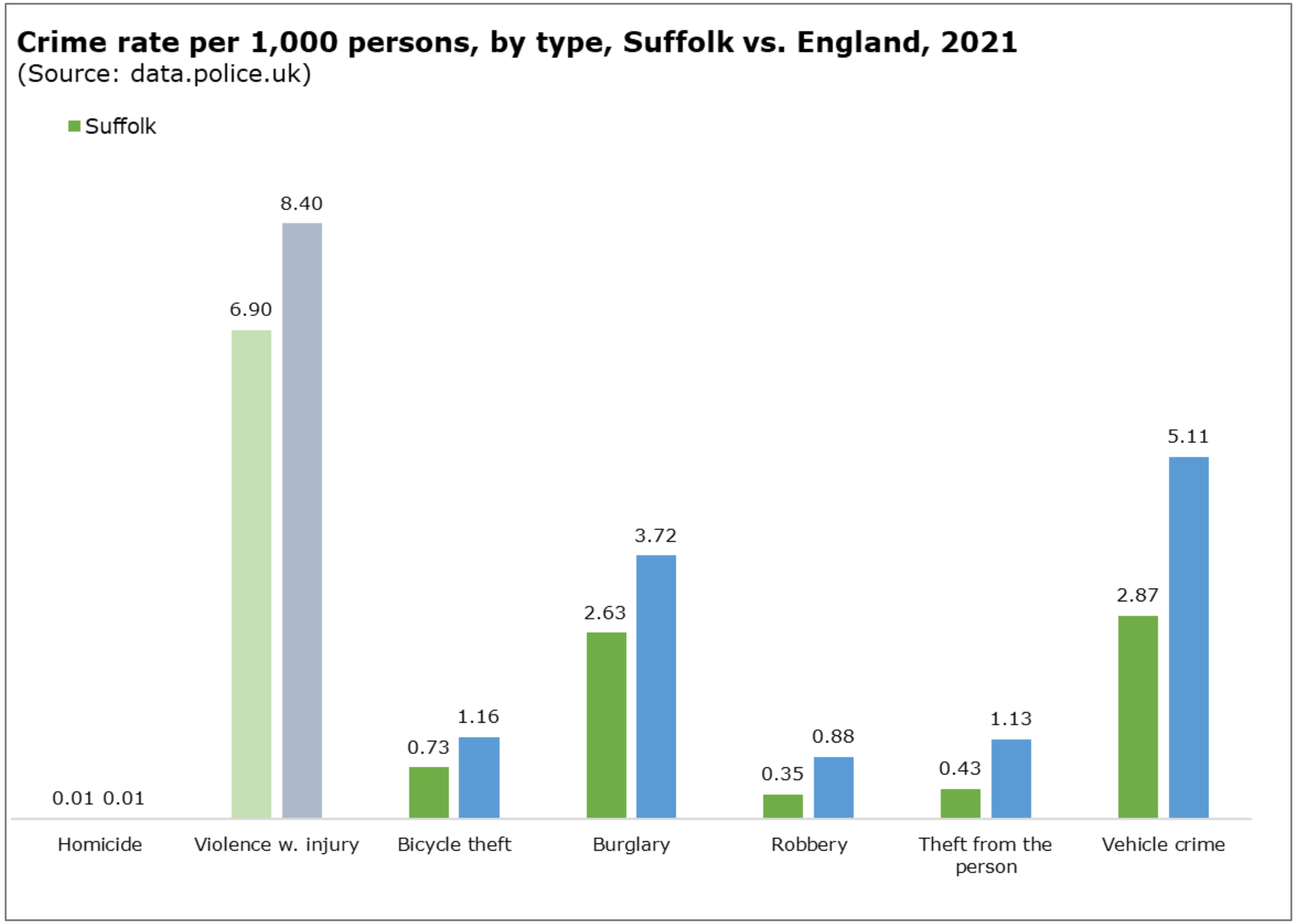
By 2030, homicide, serious violence and neighbourhood* crime will have fallen, focused on the worst-affected areas.

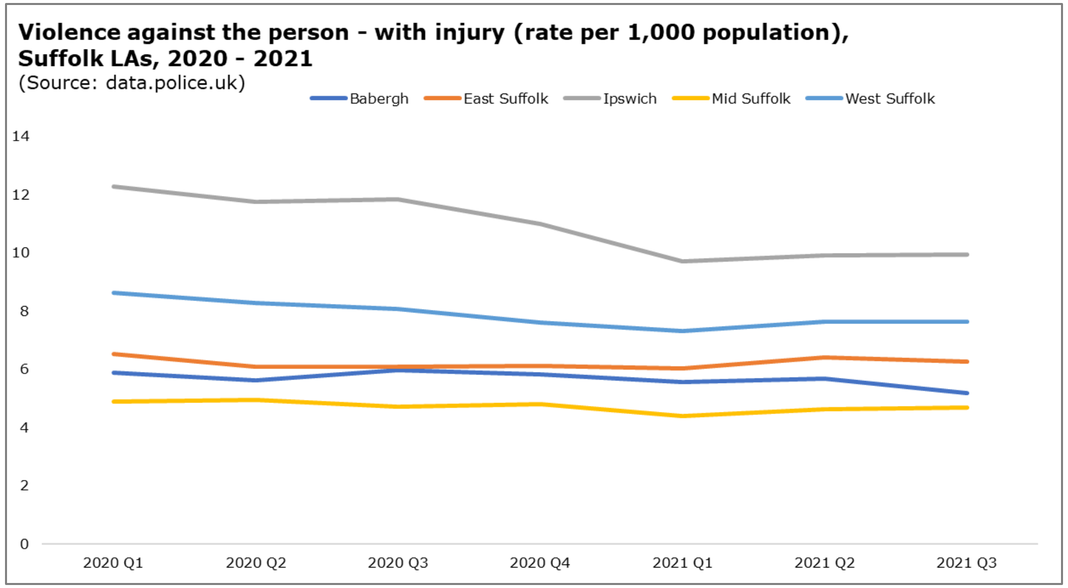
* Definition of neighbourhood crime: domestic burglary, robbery, theft from the person and vehicle and cycle crime



Suffolk Headlines

Crime rates have always been below national averages in Suffolk. However, within Suffolk crime rates differ, for example, serious violence crime rates are above national averages for Ipswich.





Mission 12

By 2030, every part of England that wants one will have a devolution deal with powers at or approaching the highest level of devolution and a simplified, long-term funding settlement.

Data not available yet

Appendix

Detail on the proposed Metrics outlined in the Levelling Up White Paper

Objective	Mission	Metrics (**Headline**/Supporting)
Boosting productivity, pay, jobs and living standards by growing the private sector	**Mission 1:** By 2030, pay, employment and productivity will have risen in every area of the UK, with each containing a globally competitive city, with the gap between the top performing and other areas closing.[164]	**Gross Value Added (GVA) per hour worked**
		Gross median weekly pay (£)
		Employment rate for 16–64-year olds
		Gross Disposable Household Income (GDHI)
		Proportion of jobs that are low paid
		Participation rate
		Disability employment rate gap
		Proportion of children in workless households
		Proportion of employed people in skilled employment (SOC 1-3, 5)
		Total value of UK exports
		Inward and outward Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)
	Mission 2: By 2030, domestic public investment in R&D outside the Greater South East will increase by at least 40%, and over the Spending Review period by at least one third. This additional government funding will seek to leverage at least twice as much private sector investment over the long term to stimulate innovation and productivity growth.	**Business expenditure on R&D**
		Government funding for R&D
		Percentage of businesses that are innovation active
		Inward and outward Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)
	Mission 3: By 2030, local public transport connectivity across the country will be significantly closer to the standards of London, with improved services, simpler fares and integrated ticketing.	**Usual method of travel to work by region of workplace**
		Average travel time in minutes to reach nearest large employment centre (500 + employees)
		Percentage of non-frequent bus services running on time
		Average excess waiting time for frequent (bus) services
		Public transport trips as a proportion of total trips per year
	Mission 4: By 2030, the UK will have nationwide gigabit-capable broadband and 4G coverage, with 5G coverage for the majority of the population.	**Percentage of premises with gigabit-capable broadband**
		Percentage of 4G (and 5G) coverage by at least one mobile network operator

Source: HM Government, Levelling Up the United Kingdom: missions and metrics, Technical Annex. February 2022

Detail on the proposed Metrics outlined in the Levelling Up White Paper

Objective	Mission	Metrics (**Headline**/Supporting)
Spreading opportunity and improving public services	**Mission 5:** By 2030, the number of primary school children achieving the expected standard in reading, writing and maths will have significantly increased. In England, this will mean 90% of children will achieve the expected standard, and the percentage of children meeting the expected standard in the worst performing areas will have increased by over a third.	**Percentage of pupils meeting the expected standard in reading, writing and maths by end of primary school**
		Percentage of young people achieving GCSEs (and equivalent qualifications) in English and maths by age 19
		Percentage of schools rated good or outstanding by Ofsted
		Persistent absences for all pupils and disadvantaged and vulnerable cohorts of children
		Percentage of 5-year olds achieving 'expected level' on literacy, communication and maths early learning goals
	Mission 6: By 2030, the number of people successfully completing high-quality skills training will have significantly increased in every area of the UK. In England, this will lead to 200,000 more people successfully completing high-quality skills training annually, driven by 80,000 more people completing courses in the lowest skilled areas.	**19+ Further Education and Skills Achievements (qualifications) excluding community learning, Multiply and bootcamps**
		Number of starts, and achievements, on apprenticeships per 1,000
		Proportion of the population aged 16 – 64 with level 3+ qualifications
		19+ further education and skills participation
	Mission 7: By 2030, the gap in Healthy Life Expectancy (HLE) between local areas where it is highest and lowest will have narrowed, and by 2035 HLE will rise by five years.	**Healthy Life Expectancy (HLE)**
		Smoking prevalence of adults
		Obesity prevalence - children and adults
		Cancer diagnosis at stage 1 and 2
		Under 75 mortality rate from cardiovascular diseases considered preventable (per 100,000 population)
	Mission 8: By 2030, well-being will have improved in every area of the UK, with the gap between top performing and other areas closing.	**Average life satisfaction ratings**[165]
		Average feeling that things done in life are worthwhile ratings[166]
		Average happiness ratings[167]
		Average anxiety ratings[168]

Source: HM Government, Levelling Up the United Kingdom: missions and metrics, Technical Annex. February 2022

Detail on the proposed Metrics outlined in the Levelling Up White Paper

Objective	Mission	Metrics (**Headline**/Supporting)
Restoring a sense of community, local pride and belonging	**Mission 9:** By 2030, pride in place, such as people's satisfaction with their town centre and engagement in local culture and community, will have risen in every area of the UK, with the gap between top performing and other areas closing.	Percentage of adults who are satisfied with their local area as a place to live (E)
		Percentage of individuals who have engaged in civic participation in the last 12 months (E)
	Mission 10: By 2030 renters will have a secure path to ownership with the number of first-time buyers increasing in all areas; and the government's ambition is for the number of non-decent rented homes to have fallen by 50%, with the biggest improvements in the lowest performing areas.	**Proportion of non-decent rented homes**
		Number of first time buyers
		Recent first time buyers (last 3 years)
		Net additions to the housing stock
	Mission 11: By 2030, homicide, serious violence and neighbourhood crime will have fallen, focused on the worst-affected areas.	**Neighbourhood crime**
		Homicide
		Hospital Admissions for Assault with a Sharp Object amongst under-25s
Empowering local leaders and communities	**Mission 12:** By 2030, every part of England that wants one will have a devolution deal with powers at or approaching the highest level of devolution and a simplified, long-term funding settlement.	**Percent of the population living in an area covered by the highest level of devolution**
		We are currently exploring wider metrics to measure the empowerment of local leaders and communities. This will be further developed during the consultation process.

(E) metrics are exploratory and may change.

Source: HM Government, Levelling Up the United Kingdom: missions and metrics, Technical Annex. February 2022

Suffolk Context – Understanding deprivation

A note on the IMD

- While the IMD can be used to compare small areas across England it does not quantify how deprived (or affluent) a small area is. Furthermore, while the IMD looks at changes in relative deprivation over time (i.e. changes in ranks) it does not measure absolute change in deprivation over time.
- The use of IMD to measure deprivation is problematic in West Suffolk due to the 11,000 US forces population. The IMD methodology does not properly capture their status, which suppresses aspects of deprivation in the relevant areas.

- The IMD 2019 was based on 2016/17 data – and hence is very much outdated, especially in view of the past two years.
- It is widely acknowledged that existing issues around deprivation, poverty and inequalities have been exasperated by COVID and the recent and continuing rises in living costs.
- This evidence report therefore uses other available data to build a picture over the past 10 years (where available) into 2022.

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