

Understanding Suffolk's Coastal Communities

Evidence Report 1: Socio-economic profile

FINAL

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SQW

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Preface – Geographical Definitions

The geography of interest for this study was 'coastal communities' as defined (in aggregate) within the within Suffolk's Annual Public Health Report 2022. In addition to the granular analysis at an (individual) community level, aggregations of coastal communities were created on different definitions for analytical purposes. These are:

- **'All Coastal Settlements'** – which is a Lower Super Output area (LSOA) -defined geography that matches the area highlighted in the Suffolk Annual Public Health Report 2022. It includes Lowestoft and Felixstowe.
- **'Smaller Coastal Communities'** – which is built up from the same LSOA definition but excludes larger towns such as Lowestoft and Felixstowe, allowing for a consideration of the specific characteristics of smaller coastal communities. The grouping of Suffolk's Smaller Coastal Communities – as defined here – provides the principal focus of this report, following a steer from Suffolk County Council.

These are used throughout this study when analysing data in relation to the current health, wellbeing and wider socio-economic characteristics of Suffolk's coastal communities.

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Foreword

Suffolk's coastal communities are rich in beauty and heritage - but, in common with coastal communities across Britain, people living within them can also face persistent barriers to wellbeing and opportunity. This research, undertaken by SQW and Social Life, offers a timely and in-depth exploration of the lived experiences, strengths and complexities of our coastal communities.

Commissioned by the Public Health and Communities team using post Covid-19 Contain Outbreak Management Fund (COMF) resources, the research combines a broad quantitative analysis of all Suffolk coastal communities with a more focused qualitative deep dive into four areas: Aldeburgh, Hollesley, Kessingland and Reydon. This dual approach allows us to understand both the wider patterns and the specific lived realities that shape community wellbeing and resilience.

While the quantitative report highlights key data trends, the qualitative research brings those numbers to life. It offers depth, context and humanity—real people, real voices, and real experiences. Some of the views shared may include language or perspectives that are challenging to hear—but they are no less important. In fact, they are vital. These are the local voices that are often underrepresented in traditional engagement processes, and it is only by listening to them fully and respectfully that we can begin to understand the true complexity of community life and respond in ways that are meaningful and inclusive.

This work is not just a reflection of the current state of our coastal communities—it is a springboard for action. The findings will inform the work of public sector partners—from district and borough councils to town and parish councils—by providing a clearer picture of local needs and aspirations.

The findings should also support organisations in the Voluntary, Community, Faith and Social Enterprise (VCFSE) sector in making stronger, evidence-based funding bids. The research will also contribute to the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA), ensuring that coastal voices are heard in Suffolk's strategic and operational planning.

Importantly, this report is not the end of the conversation. Its insights will be taken to each of the relevant Community Partnerships—Carlton Colville, Kessingland and Southwold; Aldeburgh, Leiston and Saxmundham; and Melton, Woodbridge and Deben Peninsula—as well as to the overarching Community Partnership Board, whose focus on tackling inequalities aligns closely with the themes raised here. The findings will also be shared with the local Integrated Neighbourhood Teams (INTs) and the Collaborative Communities Board, and will help shape the Marmot Places programme launching in East Suffolk in 2025.

We would like to thank all those who contributed to this work—residents, community leaders, researchers and colleagues across the system. Your voices and insights have helped create a report that is not only informative, but actionable. We look forward to continuing this work together to ensure Suffolk's coastal communities not only thrive—but are heard, supported and celebrated.

Cllr Steve Wiles

Cabinet Member and Suffolk Health and Wellbeing Board Chairman, Suffolk County Council

Stuart Keeble

Director of Public Health, Public Health and Communities, Suffolk County Council

Executive Summary

1. In spring 2024, Suffolk County Council commissioned SQW and Social Life to conduct research into the unique local conditions faced by people living in Suffolk's coastal communities. The context for the study was an interest in better understanding the current wellbeing and resilience of Suffolk's coastal communities.
2. This Evidence Report presents the data that has been collected and analysed. It provides an insight into the current health, wellbeing and wider socio-economic characteristics of Suffolk's coastal communities.

Method

3. To understand the character of Suffolk's coastal communities, a wellbeing framework was developed. This involved a two-stage process:
 - reviewing the Office for National Statistics (ONS) domains of National Wellbeing to identify those which are most relevant in terms of the community/collective and individual wellbeing of communities in coastal areas.
 - identifying domains for which data is available at a granular scale, so that analysis can be conducted at a community level.

Figure 1: Wellbeing Framework for Socio-economic profile



Source: SQW

4. For each of the domains that were identified, objective and subjective measures of wellbeing were selected. This paper focuses on the former.
5. The geography of interest for this study was ‘coastal communities’ as defined (in aggregate) in Suffolk’s Annual Public Health Report 2022¹. Within this, individual coastal communities (settlements) were defined on a spatial basis, using the most appropriate and granular statistical geographies available. The following settlements were therefore considered as part of this research:

• Aldeburgh	• Leiston
• Alderton	• Lowestoft
• Bawdsey	• Orford
• Corton	• Reydon
• Felixstowe	• Southwold
• Gisleham	• Walberswick
• Hollesley	• Westleton
• Kessingland	• Wrentham
• Knodishall	
6. In addition to the granular analysis at an (individual) community level, aggregations of coastal communities were created on different definitions for analytical purposes. These are:
 - **‘All Coastal Settlements’** – which is an LSOA²-defined geography that matches the area highlighted in the Suffolk Annual Public Health Report 2022. It includes Lowestoft and Felixstowe.
 - **‘Smaller Coastal Communities’** – which is built up from the same LSOA definition but *excludes* Lowestoft and Felixstowe³, allowing for a consideration of the specific characteristics of smaller coastal communities. **The grouping of Suffolk’s Smaller Coastal Communities – as defined here – provides the principal focus of this report, following a steer from Suffolk County Council.**
 - Suffolk County⁴
 - England

¹ Core20PLUS5 in Suffolk: Suffolk Annual Public Health Report, Suffolk County Council, 2022

² Lower layer Super Output Areas (LSOAs)

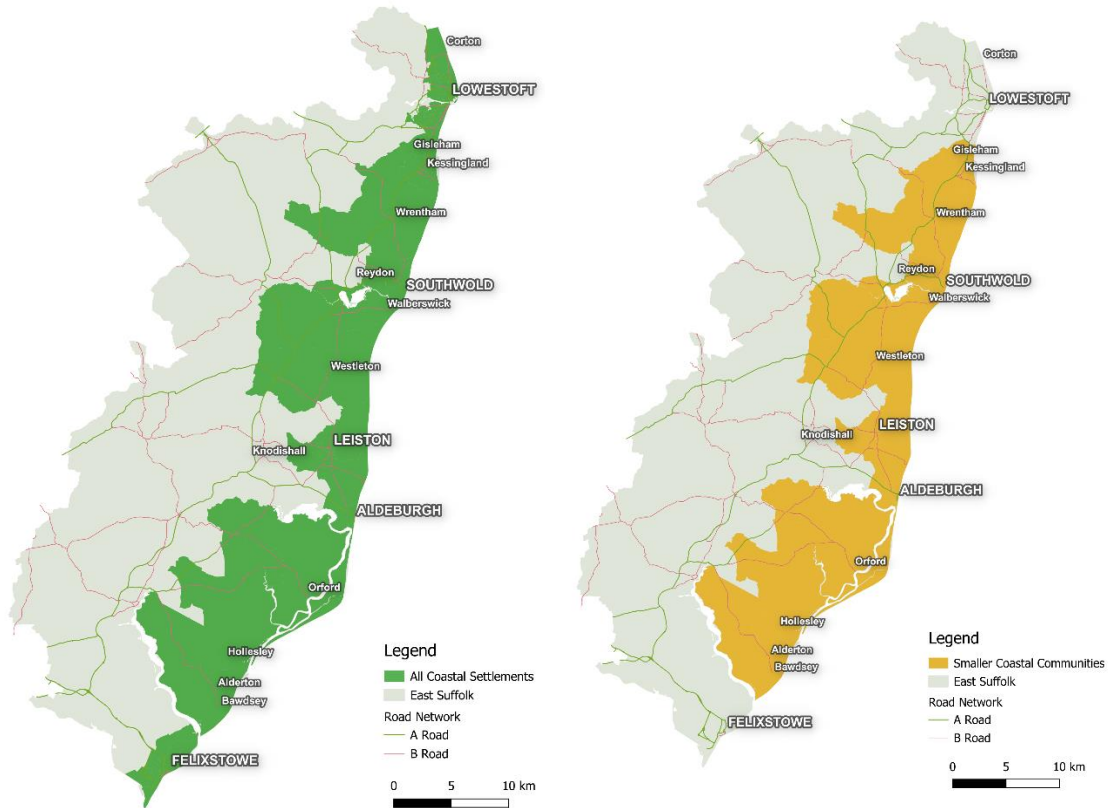
³ Combined, Lowestoft and Felixstowe account for 70% of the population of the ‘All Coastal Communities’ geography.

⁴ East Suffolk was considered as a potential comparator area, however it was excluded as the ‘All Coastal Communities’ geography accounts for 42% of East Suffolk’s population, and so it was not considered a viable comparator geography.

Figure 1-1: Defining Suffolk's coastal communities

All Coastal Settlements


Smaller Coastal Communities








Source: SQW, 2025


Profile of Suffolk's coastal communities in aggregate

7. Based on the two different aggregate definitions of Suffolk's coastal communities, the following observations can be made from an analysis of available data:

Domain	Profile of Suffolk's coastal communities in aggregate
<p>Contextual</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The population of <i>All Coastal Settlements</i> (i.e. the definition which includes Lowestoft and Felixstowe) is much larger than <i>Smaller Coastal Communities</i> - 106,071 as compared to 32,123. On outcome-related metrics, <i>All Coastal Settlements</i> are typically at or below the national level. Conversely for <i>Smaller Coastal Communities</i>, outcomes in terms of health are generally better than the national level, crime levels are lower, income is higher and there is less deprivation relative to the national levels. The visitor economy and retail sectors are the most prominent sectors in terms of employment, accounting for a third of employment across <i>Smaller Coastal Communities</i>. The most specialised sectors (in terms of employment) are utilities (linked to the Sizewell nuclear power stations and wider activities in the energy sector),

Domain	Profile of Suffolk's coastal communities in aggregate
	<p>accommodation and food services (linked to the visitor economy) and construction.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment and business growth in both <i>All Coastal Settlements</i> and <i>Smaller Coastal Communities</i> has lagged behind the levels experienced in Suffolk and nationally, although there are relatively low levels of unemployment benefit claimants (except in Lowestoft), suggesting that the labour market is tight.
<p>Our relationships</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The population of <i>Smaller Coastal Communities</i> is older than that of <i>All Coastal Settlements</i>, and it is also ageing. Conversely, the number of working-age (16-64) and younger (15 years and under) people have declined in the last decade; this is different from the picture nationally. • Migration data shows there has been increasing levels of net in-migration from beyond the typical 'catchment' area, with growing numbers from the South East and London moving into the area in recent years.
<p>Health</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a noticeable difference across the health indicators. Life expectancy in the <i>Smaller Coastal Communities</i> is similar to Suffolk and better than the national average. Rates of avoidable deaths are 23% lower than the national rate. • The picture across <i>All Coastal Communities</i> is substantially different. Life expectancy is 1.6-1.8 years below the Suffolk level, and there are 11% more avoidable deaths⁵ than the national rate. This points to the particular characteristics of Lowestoft and Felixstowe. • Across both definitions, there is a higher proportion of the population classified as disabled than across Suffolk and nationally, partly reflecting the older demographic of the area.
<p>Where we live</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The attractiveness of the area as a place to live is reflected in recent house price increases, particularly across <i>Smaller Coastal Communities</i>. As of March 2023, the average house price in this area is £375,352, having risen 21% since the start of the pandemic, and now being 29% higher than the average house price nationally. • Crime is generally low across <i>Smaller Coastal Communities</i>, with the rate of crime (per person) being 39% below the national rate.
<p>What we do</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reflecting the older demographic, there is a high proportion of the population which is currently economically inactive (largely due to retirement). There is also a higher number of one-person households.
<p>Personal Finance</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total incomes are 19% higher in <i>Smaller Coastal Communities</i> than is the case nationally. But when housing costs are taken into consideration, this figure drops substantially, with the average net annual income after housing costs being similar to the national level.





⁵ Avoidable deaths are defined as either preventable or treatable for those aged under 75 years, in line with the international avoidable mortality definition




Domain	Profile of Suffolk's coastal communities in aggregate
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Of concern is the proportion of households which are identified as fuel poor; this is largely due to the poor energy efficiency of the housing stock locally, but also reflects areas of low incomes and deprivation seen in <i>All Coastal Communities</i>.
Education & Skills 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Qualification levels across <i>Smaller Coastal Communities</i> and <i>All Coastal Communities</i> mirror those nationally.

Source: SQW

Variations between individual coastal settlements

8. The observations above highlight the overall characteristics of Suffolk's coastal communities in aggregate (on two different definitions) and on indicators which map onto wellbeing domains. However, there is considerable variation at a settlement level. The table below highlights some of the differences between individual settlements – although at this scale, there are some challenges in terms of data robustness.

Domain	Variations between individual coastal settlements
Contextual 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On the population and business indicators, most of Suffolk's coastal settlements are seeing rates of population and business growth which are lower than the national average. They also have an older and increasingly ageing population. There is a more mixed picture in relation to employment, with around half of the communities showing employment growth above the national growth rate (although it should be noted that caveats should be considered when examining employment data at a local level).
Our relationships 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The mix of different household types across coastal settlements is similar to that seen nationally (although noting that Suffolk's coastal communities in aggregate have a higher proportion of one-person households, reflecting the older demographic of the area). Aldeburgh, Southwold and Reydon and Leiston have the highest proportion of one-person households.
Health 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Across many of the health indicators, Suffolk's coastal settlements perform above average, with life expectancy being higher and the number of deaths from preventable causes being lower than the national level. Reflecting the older demographic of many coastal settlements, there is a higher proportion of the population reporting 'very bad or bad' health in most of Suffolk's coastal settlements compared to nationally.
Where we live 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are high levels of home ownership across many coastal settlements. Many settlements have seen strong house price growth in recent years (in particular Southwold and Aldeburgh).

Domain	Variations between individual coastal settlements
<p>What we do</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crime is generally low across Suffolk's coastal settlements, with all but two (Lowestoft and Kessingland) having a crime rate (per 1,000 population) below the national level. • The older nature of the population across Suffolk's coastal communities, means that economic activity rates (for all of those aged over 16) are below the national level, with a high proportion in retirement. Of those currently of working-age, unemployment levels are generally lower than the national level (with the exception of Lowestoft), suggesting that there are reasonable employment prospects locally (and this reflects relatively strong growth in the number of jobs in recent years).
<p>Personal Finance</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financially, all coastal settlements have average net incomes (after housing costs) above the national level, with the exception of Lowestoft. However, data suggests that they also have relatively high levels of fuel poverty, reflecting poor energy efficiency of homes and lower incomes after housing costs are considered.
<p>Education & Skills</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Qualification levels across coastal settlements are mixed, some have a much better profile than nationally (e.g. Orford, Aldeburgh and Walberswick), whereas others are much worse (e.g. Lowestoft and Kessingland), with a high proportion of people with no qualifications.

Summary

9. The headlines from this quantitative assessment are:

- Suffolk's coastal communities are characterised by an **older and increasingly ageing population and a declining young and working age population**. This will have consequences for local health and social care now and into the future, and it will be important to understand the impact of this older and ageing population on local communities and how this is **impacting upon the resilience of these communities in anticipation of future change**.
- Linked to the above, the rise in the number of one-person households across Suffolk's coastal communities and a relatively high number of those classified as disabled raises the **possibility of social isolation** (particularly in those communities with poor transport connectivity).
- Employment in Suffolk's coastal communities is often linked to **the visitor economy, local services sectors (e.g. retail and health) and the energy sector**. Whilst these sectors have traditionally been strong locally and some are expected to expand dramatically in the near future (linked to investment in the energy sector and Sizewell C nuclear power station), it is not clear how this will impact those living locally and their employment prospects. The dependency on a few key sectors also means that the area is

more vulnerable to change that may come in the future (e.g. impact of Sizewell C on the tourism sector and anecdotal evidence that the boom-bust cycle associated with workers moving into/out of the area for construction at Sizewell impacts the area). The seasonality of employment, particularly in the visitor economy, will also be an issue for some.

- The attractiveness of the area as a place to live has led to strong growth in house prices in recent years (especially in Aldeburgh and Southwold) particularly post-pandemic. If this trend continues, **the area will be increasingly unaffordable for local people unless there is growth in higher paid employment.**
- Many indicators point to the challenges facing **Lowestoft**, particularly in relation to health, crime, income and deprivation. This makes it more susceptible to future change given that many are already struggling relative to the national level.

1. Introduction

- 1.1** In spring 2024, Suffolk County Council commissioned SQW and Social Life to conduct research into the unique local conditions faced by people living in Suffolk's coastal communities. The context for the study was an interest in better understanding the current wellbeing and resilience of Suffolk's coastal communities. This had been highlighted within the Chief Medical Officer's Report for England in 2021 which noted the poorer health outcomes faced by many coastal communities in England compared to the national average. This research sought to better understand the health, wellbeing and wider socio-economic characteristics of Suffolk's coastal communities.
- 1.2** This Evidence Report presents the data that has been collected and analysed to show the current health, wellbeing and wider socio-economic characteristics of Suffolk's coastal communities. These are considered both individually and in aggregate (on two different definitions).
- 1.3** The report continues as follows:
- **Chapter 2** provides an overview of the **wellbeing framework** that has been developed for the purpose of better understanding the characteristics of Suffolk's coastal communities, and it also identifies the **geographies** that have been selected for analysis (and the geographical definitions that have been used).
 - **Chapter 3** presents the **contextual data** that has been collected in respect of Suffolk's coastal communities, including data on their population, employment and business characteristics.
 - **Chapter 4** presents the data that shows **the characteristics of Suffolk's coastal communities in aggregate relative comparators** across the indicators of wellbeing.
 - **Chapter 5** presents data for **each of Suffolk's coastal settlements** on indicators of wellbeing.
- 1.4** This report is supplemented by two annexes: **Annex A** provides the individual profiles for each coastal settlement, and **Annex B** provides further detail on data availability against the wellbeing framework and the geographical definitions that have been used.

2. Wellbeing Framework & Geographies for Analysis

- 2.1** This chapter provides an overview of the wellbeing framework that has been developed in order to understand the characteristics of Suffolk's coastal communities. It also provides further detail on the spatial basis for analysis.

Defining indicators of wellbeing

Existing definitions of wellbeing...

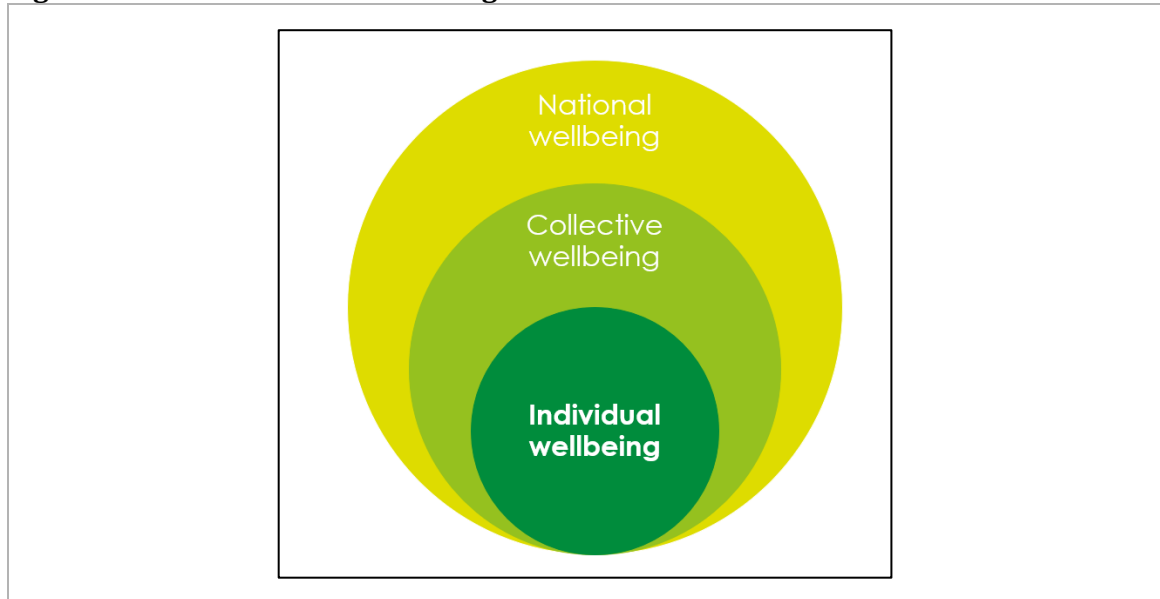
- 2.2** 'Wellbeing' is often defined as '*how we are doing*', and '*how sustainable that is for the future*'. It encompasses the environmental factors that affect us and "*how we function in society, and the subjective experiences we have throughout our lives*"⁶.
- 2.3** The What Works Centre for Wellbeing's (WWCW's) *Different People, Same Place* briefing⁷ identifies three dimensions of wellbeing:
- **"Individual/personal wellbeing:** feeling good and functioning well, affected by internal and external factors including the physical and social context of the place where we live and personal relationships.
 - **Community/collective wellbeing:** how we are doing as a community, including considerations of how wellbeing is distributed. Community wellbeing is defined as "*the combination of social, economic, environmental, cultural and political conditions identified by individuals and their communities as essential for them to flourish and fulfil their potential*"⁸.
 - **National wellbeing:** how we are doing as individuals, communities, as a nation; how sustainable that is for the future."
- 2.4** These definitions of wellbeing are not mutually exclusive; individual wellbeing sits within collective or community wellbeing, which itself sits within national wellbeing⁹. This study focuses primarily on the wellbeing of communities, but it is also interested in individual/personal wellbeing measures that contribute towards the overall wellbeing of a community. Understanding how individuals are doing *within* a community is important in being able to understand the community's overall wellbeing.

⁶ What is Wellbeing?, What Works Centre for Wellbeing website, <https://whatworkswellbeing.org/aboutwellbeing/what-is-wellbeing/>

⁷ What Works Centre for Wellbeing, 2022, *Different People, Same Place*

⁸ Wiseman, J & Brasher, K., 2009, *Community wellbeing in an unwell world: trends, challenges, and possibilities*

⁹ What is Wellbeing?, What Works Centre for Wellbeing website, <https://whatworkswellbeing.org/aboutwellbeing/what-is-wellbeing/>

Figure 2-1: Dimensions of Wellbeing

Source: What is Wellbeing?, What Works Centre for Wellbeing website

- 2.5** Data from the ONS (for adults in Great Britain) identifies those factors that are most important for an individual's own wellbeing, and those factors that individuals think are the most important for the wellbeing of their community. In this data, family, health and personal financial situations were identified most often as being important for the wellbeing of individuals, whereas feeling safe, trusting other people, the quality of the environment and having the facilities you need were identified as being most important for community wellbeing.

Table 2-1: Things that matter for individual (left) and community (right) wellbeing, nationally

Things that matter for <u>individual</u> wellbeing	% of population	Things that matter for <u>community</u> wellbeing	% of population
Family members and their welfare	46%	Feeling safe	82%
Physical or mental health	45%	Trust between people	64%
Personal financial situation	20%	The quality of the environment and how it is cared for	63%
Friends or a community	13%	Having the facilities you need	62%
Work or factors related to work	11%	Feeling that you belong	55%
Good relationships or social interactions	10%	Everyone feeling they can be included	54%
Being happy	7%	Relationships and social support	54%
Doing things that have purpose	7%	Caring for future generations	48%
Being active or eating good food	7%	Helping or giving support to the community	44%

Source: Office for National Statistics - Opinions and Lifestyle Survey, 2022

- 2.6** When seeking to identify indicators that measure wellbeing (both individual, community and national wellbeing) it is important to distinguish between objective measures (i.e. income, wealth, hospital admissions, number of crimes) and subjective measures (an individual's perception of their wellbeing, such as satisfaction with their health, fear of crime, etc.). Objective measures typically capture societal rather than individual perspectives on wellbeing, via tangible and quantitative indicators.

...applied to coastal communities in Suffolk

- 2.7** Developing a wellbeing framework that is most appropriate for understanding the current characteristics of Suffolk's coastal communities involved a two-stage process:

- Identifying domains that are likely to be the most important for understanding the **community/collective wellbeing** of Suffolk's coastal communities, whilst also including some measures of **individual wellbeing**, where these are important for understanding the characteristics of individuals living in each community (and which contribute to community/collective wellbeing). This drew upon the most relevant domains identified in the *ONS Domains of National Wellbeing*²⁴. Ten overarching domains are considered by the ONS: personal wellbeing; our relationships; health; where we live; what we do; personal finance; economy; education and skills; governance; environment.
- Identifying domains for which data is available at a **granular statistical geography**, so that analysis can be conducted at community-level. Most of the domains (and indicators) included have data available at Parish, Lower Layer Super Output Area (LSOA) and Middle layer Super Output Area (MSOA) geographies. Other data (only available at ward, local authority and regional level) would not provide the granularity needed to identify the particular characteristics of coastal communities. This reduces the ability to consider many of the national wellbeing domains (e.g. Governance and Economy).

- 2.8** A range of objective and subjective measures of wellbeing were selected in the overall wellbeing framework. However for the purposes of this Evidence Report, it is almost exclusively objective measures that have been identified. The qualitative research undertaken by Social Life (see Evidence Report 2) includes more subjective measures of wellbeing. The graphic below shows the wellbeing domains that are assessed in subsequent chapters.

Figure 2-2: Wellbeing framework



Source: SQW

2.9 Further detail on the indicators that have been selected and the data source/geographies of analysis is provided in Annex B.

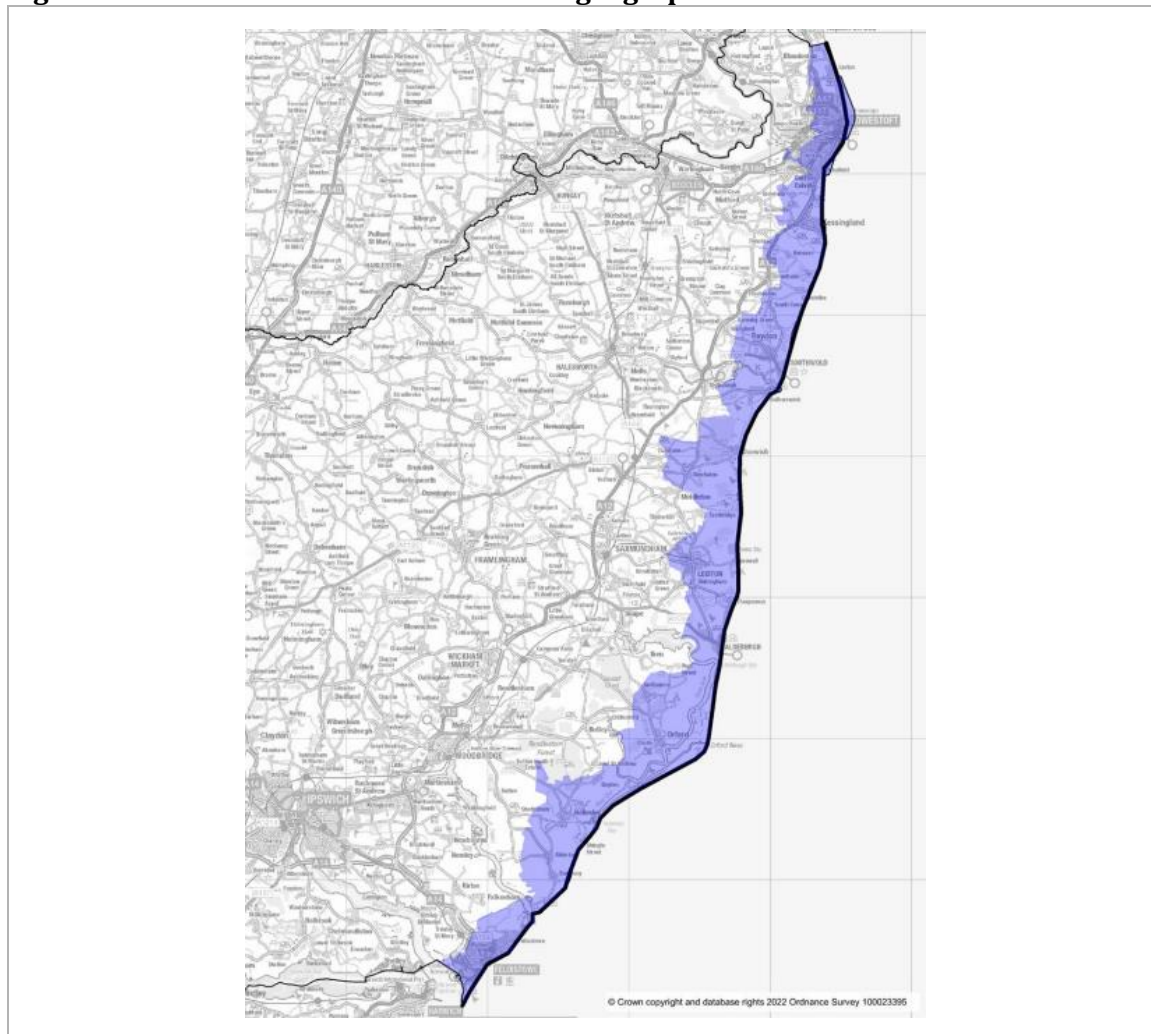
Geographies for analysis

2.10 Suffolk's coastal communities were identified as a 'PLUS' population¹⁰ within the Suffolk Annual Public Health Report 2022 (focused on the NHS Core20PLUS5 initiative)¹¹. This reflected '*inequalities faced in health outcomes, access to or the experience of care, and whose needs must be explicitly recognised and met in order to reduce inequalities*'. Within this report, a set of LSOAs that make up 'Suffolk's coastal communities' were identified (see map below).

¹⁰ Core20PLUS5 is a national [NHS England approach](#) to support the reduction of health inequalities at both national and system level. The approach defines a target population cohort and identifies '5' focus clinical areas requiring accelerated improvement. PLUS population groups include ethnic minority communities; inclusion health groups; people with a learning disability and autistic people; coastal communities with pockets of deprivation hidden amongst relative affluence; people with multi-morbidities; and protected characteristic groups; amongst others.

¹¹ Core20PLUS5 in Suffolk: Suffolk Annual Public Health Report, Suffolk County Council, 2022

Figure 2-3: Suffolk's coastal communities: geographical definition



Source: Core20PLUS5 in Suffolk: Suffolk Annual Public Health Report, Suffolk County Council, 2022

2.11 For the purposes of this study, communities are defined spatially (i.e. a given geographic area that a community would identify – e.g. a village, town or neighbourhood), as the study is interested in understanding the wellbeing and resilience of different places along Suffolk's coastline. Community definition could have relied on socially significant characteristics (e.g. identity, age, gender, culture, etc.), but a spatial community was the preferred approach.

2.12 A set of coastal settlements was identified by SQW. This has been done by selecting Parish boundary definitions that best-fit coastal settlements; it is thought that those living in these communities will better identify their community through the parish definition rather than ONS-defined statistical definitions, which do not follow any built-up area/community boundaries, and instead are based on generating a statistical boundary which contains a certain number of residents.

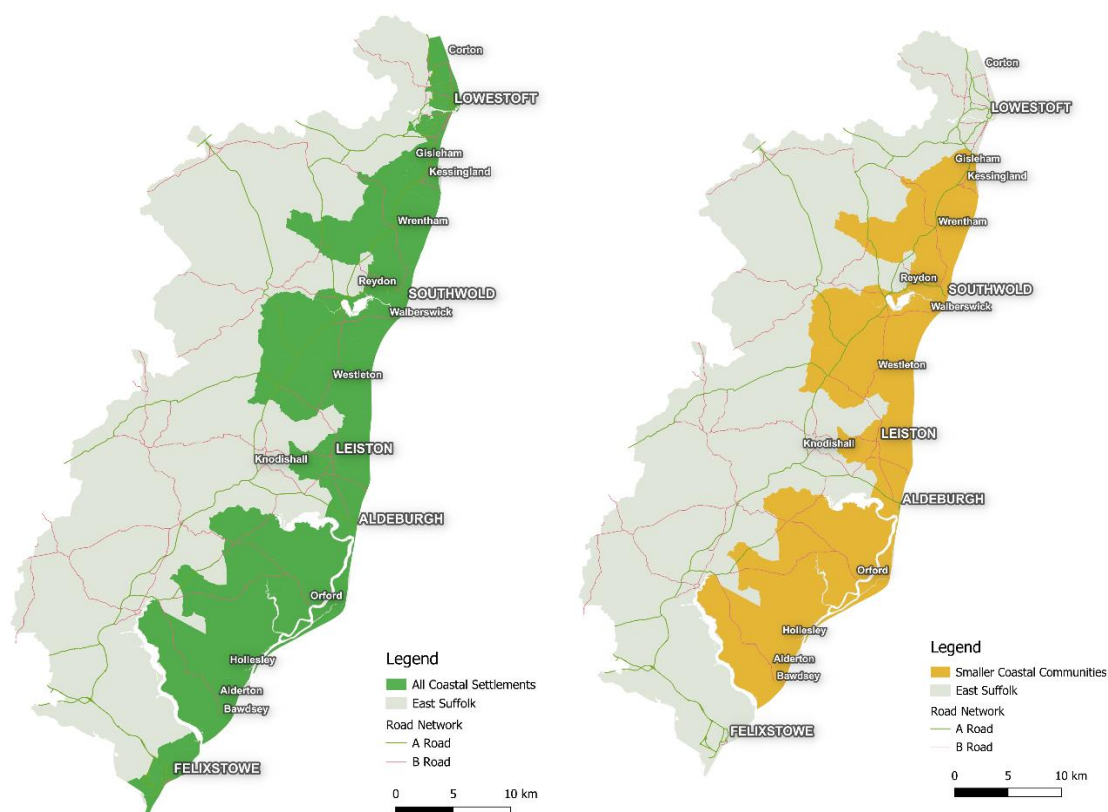
2.13 On this basis, the following parishes have been analysed as part of this research:

- Aldeburgh
- Alderton
- Bawdsey
- Corton
- Felixstowe
- Gisleham
- Hollesley
- Kessingland
- Knodishall
- Leiston
- Lowestoft
- Orford
- Reydon
- Southwold
- Walberswick
- Westleton
- Wrentham

Figure 2-4: Defining Suffolk's coastal communities

All Coastal Settlements

Smaller Coastal Communities



Source: SQW, 2025

2.14 To understand the dimensions of these settlements (parishes) in aggregate, a set of geographical definitions have been used for analytical purposes. These are:

- **‘All Coastal Settlements’** – which is an LSOA-defined geography that matches the area highlighted in the Suffolk Annual Public Health Report 2022. It includes Lowestoft and Felixstowe.
- **‘Smaller Coastal Communities’** – which is built up from the same LSOA definition but then *excludes* Lowestoft and Felixstowe¹², allowing for a consideration of the specific characteristics of smaller coastal communities. **The grouping of *Smaller Coastal Communities* – as defined here – provides the principal focus of this Evidence Report, following a steer from Suffolk County Council.**
- Suffolk County¹³
- England.

2.15 For the domains that have been identified within the wellbeing framework above, the statistical geographies at which data is available varies according to the data source. For most (but not all) of the indicators that rely on Census 2021 data, this is available at Parish level (as well as LSOA/MSOA level). But for some datasets, Parish data is not available. In these circumstances, the next smallest statistical geography has been selected (in the first case LSOAs, and then MSOAs).

2.16 To enable analysis, best-fit LSOA and MSOA definitions for each Parish area have been created; these are available to view in Annex B. Given these statistical geographies cover different areas, they have an impact upon the comparability of the data analysed, and also data availability for a particular Parish (e.g. one MSOA can cover 3-4 different Parishes). The table below shows how LSOAs and MSOAs have been matched to Parishes, and the population sizes of these geographies. Some are a very close fit (e.g. the population of Felixstowe is 24,330, 24,334 and 22,479 based on the Parish, best-fit LSOA, and best-fit MSOA definition respectively). However, some are very different and/or combined with other towns. As a result, care should be taken when interpreting the data presented in the rest of the report; it is made clear for each data source which statistical geography has been used, and a summary table is available in Annex B.

¹² Combined, Lowestoft and Felixstowe account for 70% of the population of the ‘All Coastal Communities’ geography.

¹³ East Suffolk was considered as a potential comparator area, however it was excluded as the ‘All Coastal Communities’ geography accounts for 42% of East Suffolk’s population, and so it was not considered a viable comparator geography.

Table 2-2: Population estimates using Parish, LSOA and MSOA boundaries for coastal settlements

Parish		Best-fit LSOA Definition		Best-fit MSOA Definition	
Name	Population 2021	Name	Population 2021	Name	Population 2021
Aldeburgh	2,423	Aldeburgh	3,212	Aldeburgh & Leiston	8,106
Leiston	5,750	Leiston	4,895		
Alderton	482	Alderton & Bawdsey	1,285	Alderton, Bawdsey, Hollesley & Orford	11,157
Bawdsey	290				
Hollesley	1,937	Hollesley	2,876		
Orford	567	Orford	1,757		
Corton	1,439	Corton	1,473	Corton	6,638
Felixstowe	24,330	Felixstowe	24,334	Felixstowe	22,479
Gisleham	779	Gisleham	1,704	Kessingland & Gisleham	9,931
Kessingland	4,242	Kessingland	3,312		
Knodishall	795	Knodishall	1,650	Knodishall (and Saxmundham)	9,699
Lowestoft ¹⁴	47,726	Lowestoft	49,614	Lowestoft	39,377
Reydon	2,546	Southwold & Reydon	3,496	Reydon, Southwold & Wrentham	5,842
Southwold	950				
Wrentham	1,023	Wrentham	2,346		
Walberswick	347	Walberswick	2,019	Walberswick & Westleton	6,259
Westleton	428	Westleton	2,098		

Source: SQW analysis of Census 2021 data

¹⁴ The geographical definitions for Lowestoft do not match the built-up area of Lowestoft, as the parish, LSOA and MSOA definitions have been best-matched onto the geographical boundary that is defined within the Suffolk Annual Public Health Report 2022. The built-up area of Lowestoft had a population of approximately 71,327 in 2021 (based on ONS 2021 Population Estimates).

3. Dimensions of Suffolk's Coastal Communities

- 3.1** This chapter provides contextual data to characterise Suffolk's coastal communities in aggregate against the comparator geographies that were identified in the previous chapter.

Population

- 3.2** There were 106,071 people living across **All Coastal Settlements** in Suffolk at the time of the 2021 Census. This was 14% of the population of Suffolk. Lowestoft and Felixstowe combined account for 70% of this population, with the remaining 30% (32,123 people) living across **Smaller Coastal Communities**.
- 3.3** Population growth in **Smaller Coastal Communities** and **All Coastal Settlements** was the same since the 2011 Census, with a growth in population of 2% across both geographies. This was slower than population growth experienced across Suffolk (4%) and England (7%) over the same period.

Table 3-1: Population & population change (2011-21)

Geography	Population (2021)	Change (2011-21)	% Change (2011-21)
Smaller Coastal Communities	32,123	644	2%
All Coastal Settlements	106,071	2,330	2%
Suffolk	760,688	32,525	4%
England	56,490,048	3,477,592	7%

Source: Census 2011 & Census 2021, ONS
Based on LSOA definitions

- 3.4** The **Smaller Coastal Communities** have an older population than Suffolk and England. A third of the population (33%) is aged 65 years and over. This reduces to 28% when considering **All Coastal Settlements**. By comparison, 24% of the population is aged over 65 in Suffolk, and 18% nationally. The number of people aged over 65 in the **Smaller Coastal Communities** increased by 20% between the 2011 and 2021 Census, the same rate as that experienced nationally (20%).
- 3.5** Both the number of people aged 15 and under, and 16 to 64 years (working age population) across the **Smaller Coastal Communities** declined between the 2011 and 2021 Census. There are now 9% fewer people aged 15 and under in the **Smaller Coastal Communities** since 2011, and 4% fewer people of working age (16-64). This decline is slightly lower when including **All Coastal Settlements**; -4% and -2% respectively. By comparison, the number of people aged 15 and under and of working age (16-64) has grown nationally; by 5% and 4% respectively and remained relatively stable across Suffolk; -2% and 0% respectively.

Table 3-2: % population by age group (2021)

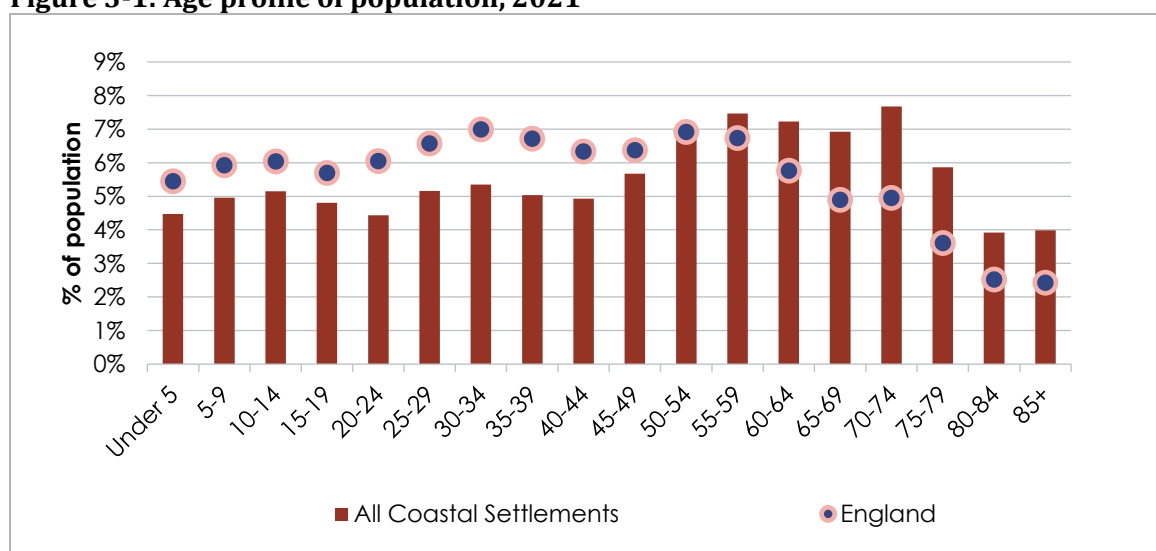
Geography	Aged 15 years and under	Aged 16 to 64 years	Aged 65 years and over
Smaller Coastal Communities	13%	54%	33%
All Coastal Settlements	16%	56%	28%
Suffolk	17%	59%	24%
England	19%	63%	18%

Source: Census 2021, ONS
Based on LSOA definitions

Table 3-3: % change in population by age group, 2011-21

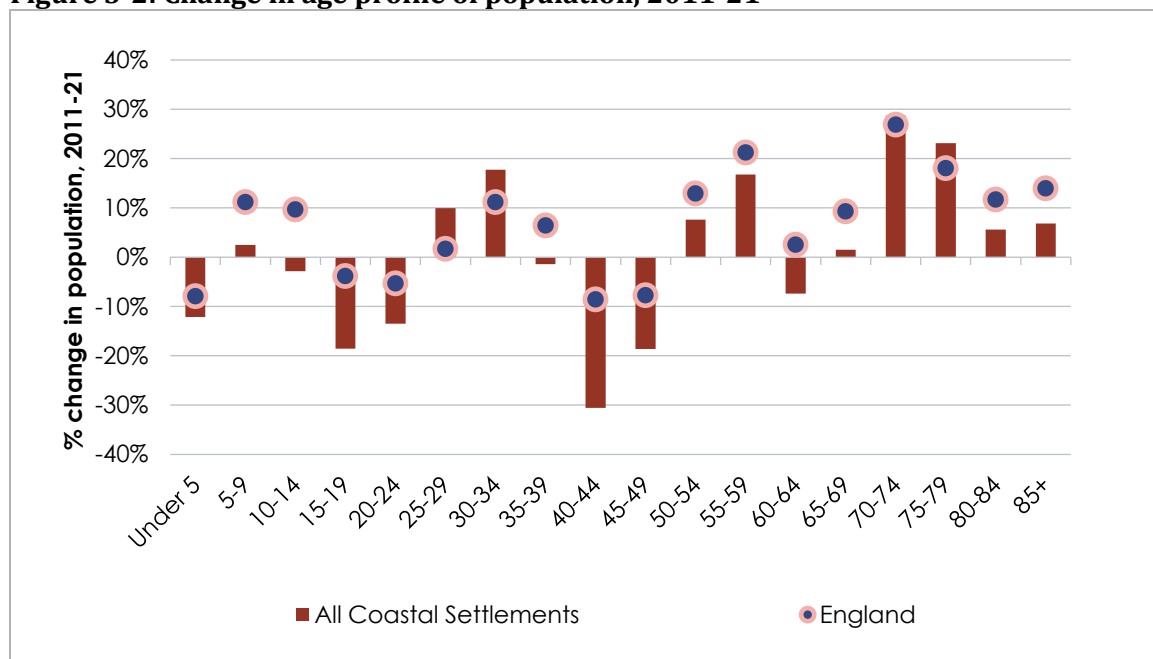
Geography	Aged 15 years and under	Aged 16 to 64 years	Aged 65 years and over
Smaller Coastal Communities	-9%	-4%	+20%
All Coastal Settlements	-4%	-2%	+17%
Suffolk	-2%	0%	+24%
England	+5%	+4%	+20%

Source: Census 2011 & Census 2021, ONS
Based on LSOA definitions

Figure 3-1: Age profile of population, 2021

Source: Census 2021, ONS

Figure 3-2: Change in age profile of population, 2011-21



Source: Census 2021, ONS

Employment

It should be noted that Business Register and Employment Survey data at local level (especially at LSOA and sectoral level) can be very variable, so caution should be exercised in interpreting the data that is presented, as this will be based on very small sample sizes at a local level. This means that sampling and other errors can be significant, and confidence intervals surrounding survey findings may be wider.

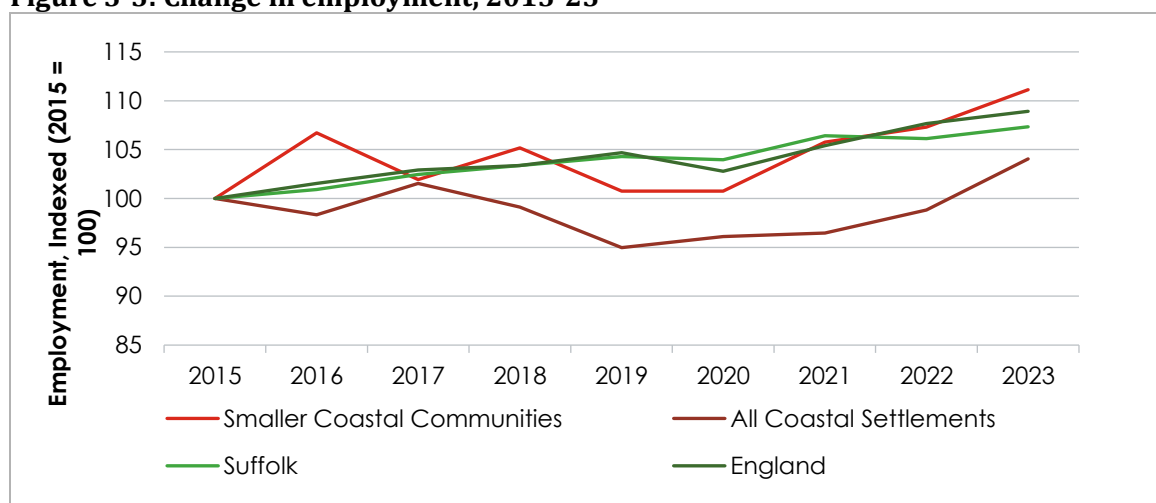
- 3.6** Data from the Business Register and Employment Survey identifies 45,945 people as being in employment across **All Coastal Settlements** in 2023. This includes employees and working owners (therefore only including self-employed workers if they are registered for VAT or PAYE schemes). Of these, 32% of employment was in the **Smaller Coastal Communities** (14,475 jobs). Growth in employment in these **Smaller Coastal Communities** was above the Suffolk (7%) and national (8%) rate of growth; this was 10% between 2015 and 2023. For **All Coastal Communities**, the rate of growth is much lower, increasing by 4% between 2015 and 2023.

Table 3-4: Employment and change over time (2015-23)

Geography	Employment (2023)	Employ. Change (2015-23)	% Employ. Change (2015-23)
Smaller Coastal Communities	14,475	1,450	10%
All Coastal Settlements	45,945	1,790	4%
Suffolk	351,000	24,000	7%
England	28,248,000	2,314,000	8%

Source: Business Register and Employment Survey, ONS, 2024
Based on LSOA definitions

- 3.7** The change in the number of people in employment has been variable across the last eight years. For the **Smaller Coastal Communities**, the change in employment has followed the County and national trend rate. However, for **All Coastal Settlements** there was a notable decline between 2017 and 2019 (falling by 6%), with a rise from 2019 to 2023 of 10%.

Figure 3-3: Change in employment, 2015-23

Source: Business Register and Employment Survey, ONS, 2024
Based on LSOA definitions

Business

NOTE: Business data is only available at MSOA geographies.

- 3.8** There were 2,155 registered businesses in the **Smaller Coastal Communities** in 2024 (using the MSOA definition), accounting for 54% of businesses across **All Coastal Settlements** (with 4,000 in this area). In the **Smaller Coastal Communities**, there has been no increase in the number of businesses since 2016, whilst there has been growth experienced across Suffolk (7%) and nationally (7%). There was a small increase in the number of businesses across **All**

Coastal Settlements (1%) since 2016, but this was still below Suffolk and national growth rates.

Table 3-5: Number of businesses and change over time (2016-24)

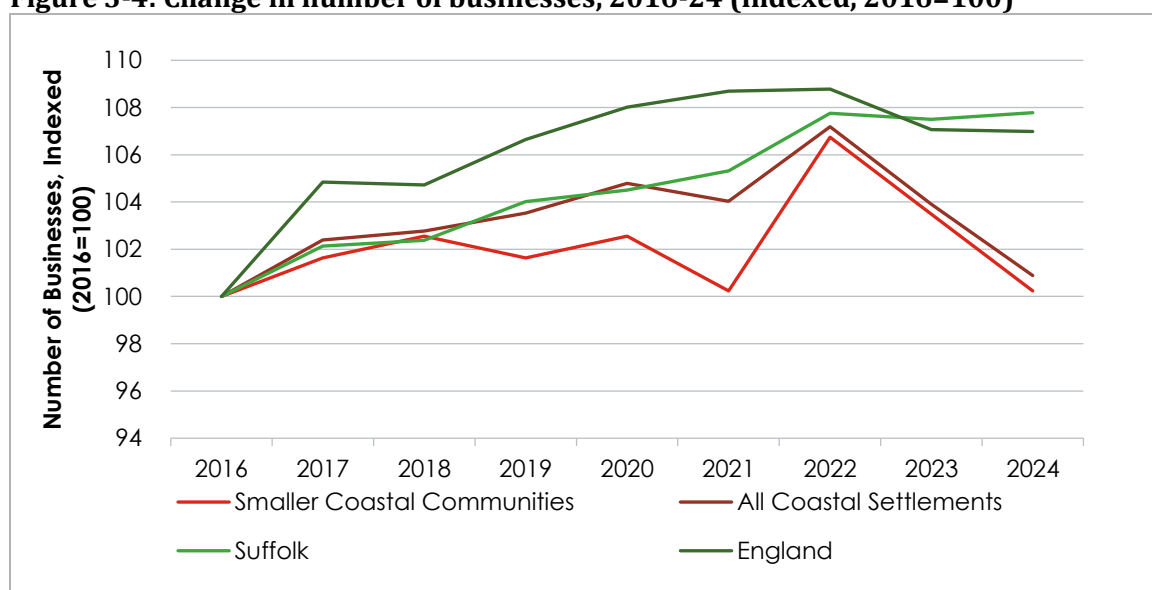
Geography	No. of Businesses (2024)	Change (2016-24)	% Change (2016-24)
Smaller Coastal Communities	2,155	5	0%
All Coastal Settlements	4,000	35	1%
Suffolk	31,025	2,240	7%
England	2,368,350	154,700	7%

Source: UK Business Count, ONS, 2024

Note: Based on MSOA definitions

- 3.9** The change in the number of businesses in the **Smaller Coastal Communities** and across **All Coastal Settlements** fluctuated between 2016 and 2023, although this partly reflects noise in the data, and the relatively small number of businesses (with which variations in indexed numbers are more pronounced). Broadly it has followed the rate of growth experienced across Suffolk and England from 2016 to 2022, however it has declined over the past two years (by 7%), whereas the number of businesses has remained stable across Suffolk and nationally.

Figure 3-4: Change in number of businesses, 2016-24 (indexed, 2016=100)



Source: UK Business Count, ONS, 2024

Based on MSOA definitions

Sectoral profile

- 3.10** The largest sectors in the **Smaller Coastal Communities** (as measured by the level of employment) are accommodation & food services (2,980 jobs), retail (1,670), manufacturing (1,180) and construction (1,150). The large size of the accommodation and food services

sector captures much of the activity within the visitor economy, reflecting its importance in these settlements.

- 3.11** Across **All Coastal Settlements**, the largest sectors are transport and storage (7,505), accommodation and food services (6,070), retail (4,935) and health (4,635). This reflects key assets across this broader geography, including the Ports of Lowestoft and in particular Felixstowe¹⁵ and associated transport and logistics activity around this.

It should be noted that Business Register and Employment Survey data at local level (especially at LSOA and sectoral level) can be very variable, so caution should be exercised in interpreting the data that is presented, as this will be based on very small sample sizes at a local level. This means that sampling and other errors can be significant, and confidence intervals surrounding survey findings may be wider.

Table 3-6: Largest sectors by employment, 2023

Sector (ordered by largest in Smaller Coastal Communities)	Employment in Smaller Coastal Communities, 2023	Employment in All Coastal Settlements, 2023
Accommodation & food services	2,980	6,070
Retail	1,670	4,935
Manufacturing	1,180	2,705
Construction	1,150	2,065
Arts, entertainment, recreation & other services	950	2,270
Health	855	4,635
Mining, quarrying & utilities	840	1,125
Education	725	3,240
Professional, scientific & technical	710	2,375
Business administration & support services	635	1,620
Public administration & defence	515	2,305
Wholesale	475	760
Transport & storage (incl. postal)	410	7,505
Motor trades	395	995
Property	185	665
Information & communication	165	310

¹⁵ The UK's largest container port, dealing with 48% of Britain's containerised trade.

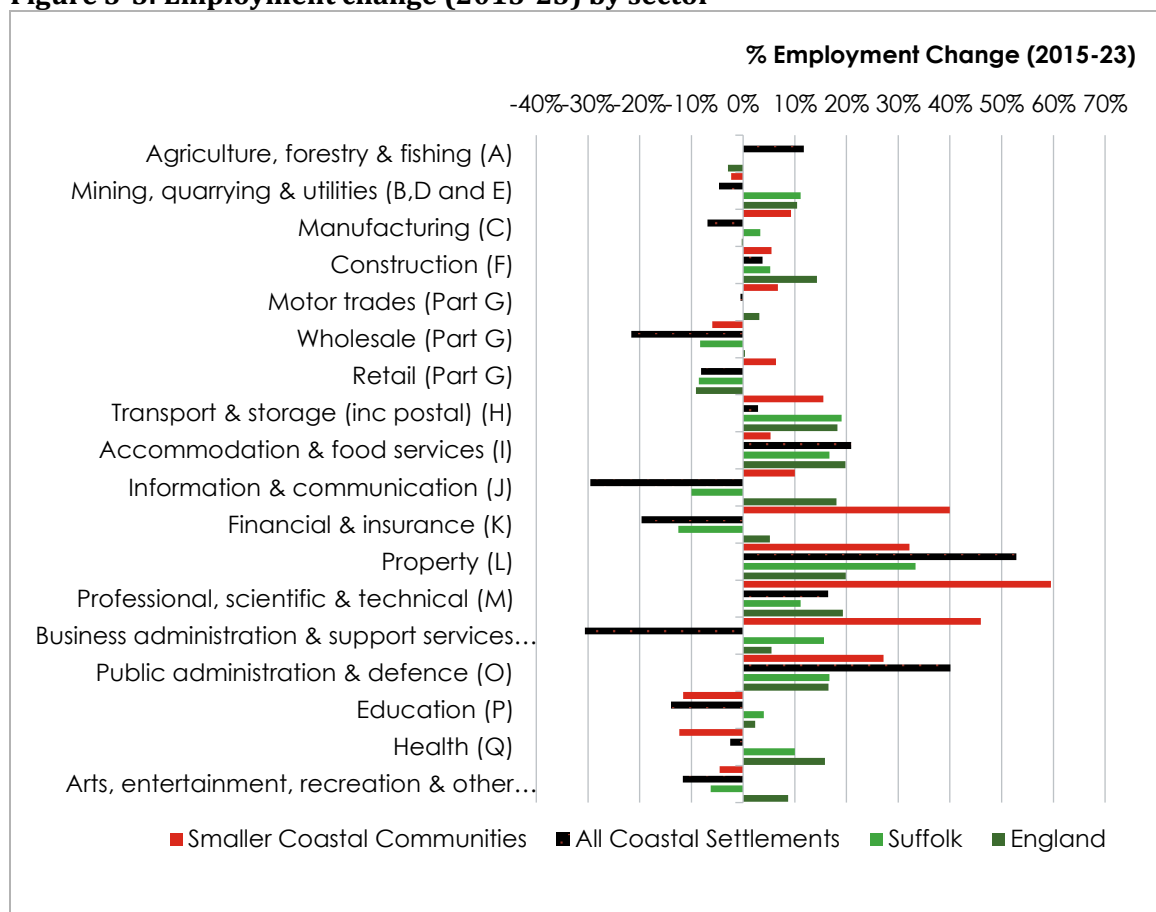
Sector (ordered by largest in <i>Smaller Coastal Communities</i>)	Employment in <i>Smaller Coastal Communities</i> , 2023	Employment in <i>All Coastal Settlements</i> , 2023
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	85	95
Financial & insurance	35	245

Source: Business Register and Employment Survey, ONS, 2024

3.12 Employment in some sectors across ***All Coastal Settlements*** grew between 2015 and 2023. Those sectors which have experienced the strongest growth are property (53%), public administration & defence (40%), accommodation & food services (21%) and professional, scientific & technical (16%). All of these are sectors that have also grown well across Suffolk and nationally.

3.13 Sectors which have experienced the greatest employment decline are business administration & support services (-31%), information & communication (-30%), wholesale (-22%) and financial & insurance (-20%). As above, caution should be taken when interpreting this data, as sample sizes at local geographies can be small.

Figure 3-5: Employment change (2015-23) by sector



Source: Business Register and Employment Survey, ONS, 2024

3.14 Compared to the national average, sectors with a high concentration of employment in the ***Smaller Coastal Communities*** are mining, quarrying & utilities (5.6 times the concentration

of activity compared to nationally), accommodation & food services (2.7) and construction (1.7). Across **All Coastal Settlements**, the highest concentrations are in transport and storage (3.4), mining, quarrying and utilities (2.4), accommodation and food services (1.8) and retail (1.4).

- 3.15** Some of reasons for high levels of activity in some of these sectors are mentioned above, but the high activity in mining, quarrying and utilities reflects the activities around the Sizewell nuclear power station, and other activity within the energy sector (e.g. wind power), which is accounted for within the utilities sub-sector definition.

Table 3-7: Sector specialisation by employment, 2023

	Smaller Coastal Communities	All Coastal Settlements	Suffolk
Mining, quarrying & utilities	5.6	2.4	1.3
Accommodation & food services	2.7	1.8	1.0
Construction	1.7	1.0	1.2
Motor trades	1.6	1.3	1.5
Retail	1.5	1.4	1.1
Arts, entertainment, recreation & other services	1.5	1.1	0.9
Manufacturing	1.2	0.8	1.2
Wholesale	0.9	0.5	0.8
Public administration & defence	0.9	1.2	0.9
Transport & storage (incl. postal)	0.6	3.4	1.4
Property	0.6	0.7	0.8
Education	0.6	0.9	0.9
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	0.5	0.2	2.2
Professional, scientific & technical	0.5	0.6	0.6
Business administration & support services	0.5	0.4	1.2
Health	0.5	0.8	1.0
Information & communication	0.3	0.2	0.6
Financial & insurance	0.1	0.2	0.6

Source: Business Register and Employment Survey, ONS, 2024

Note: the sector specialisation shows the concentration of activity in a particular sector relative to the England level (e.g. if 10% of employment is in a sector in Suffolk, and it is only 5% nationally, its sector specialisation is 2). A sector specialisation above one shows there is a higher concentration of activity in that geography relative to England. This has been highlighted green in the table above.

Conclusions

3.16 This section has highlighted key indicators for Suffolk's coastal communities perform relative to a series of comparator geographies. Care should be taken when interpreting some of the data presented, particularly those data sources which are survey-based (e.g. Business Register and Employment Survey data on jobs) which should be treated with caution when analysing them at a local level given the small sample size upon which data is based and/or assumptions that have been used to calculate the estimates.

3.17 When analysing the contextual data in aggregate against the comparator geographies, the following observations can be made:

- There is a noticeable divide across a number of the contextual indicators. When considering ***All Coastal Settlements*** (i.e. when the two largest towns are included; Lowestoft and Felixstowe), the scale is much larger (with a population of 106,071 compared to 32,123). Across a number of the indicators, Suffolk's coastal communities (when Felixstowe and in particular Lowestoft are included) are typically at or below the national level.
- Employment and business growth in ***Smaller Coastal Communities*** and ***All Coastal Settlements*** has lagged behind the levels experienced in Suffolk and nationally.
- There is an ageing population within Suffolk's coastal communities, that has continued to age over the past decade (increasing by 17% between 2011 and 2021). This combined with a decline in the working-age population (16-64) and the number of children suggests a growing ageing population which will lead to growing demands on health and social care services in the future.

4. The characteristics of Suffolk's Coastal Communities in aggregate on indicators of wellbeing

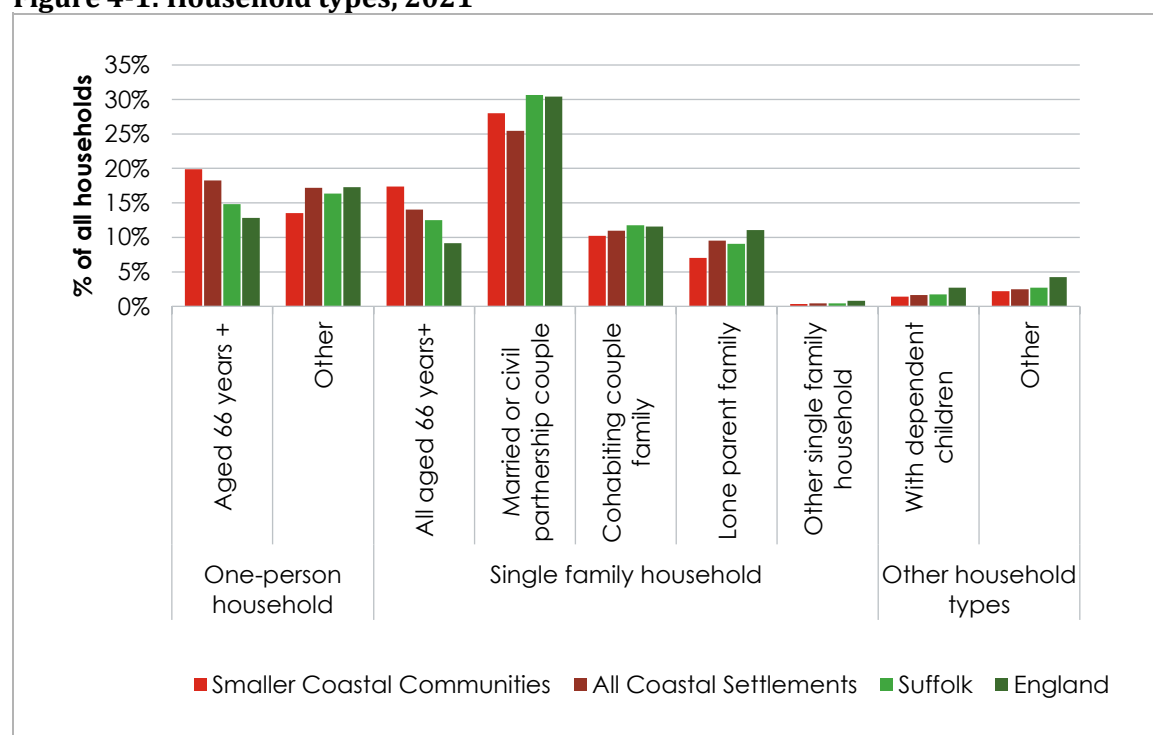
- 4.1** This chapter analyses the indicators identified for the wellbeing framework (in Chapter 2) for Suffolk's coastal communities (in aggregate) and how these compare to the two comparator geographies (Suffolk and England).

Our Relationships

Household types

- 4.2** Data from 2021 Census shows the types of households that exist (including one-person households, single family households and other household types (e.g. student accommodation, multi-family households)). Across **All Coastal Settlements** and in **Smaller Coastal Communities** there is a higher proportion of one-person households (aged 66 and over), and single-family households (aged 66 and over), reflecting the higher proportion of over 65s identified in the previous chapter. All other household types are broadly similar to the Suffolk and national level, with the exception of 'single family households: married or civil partnership couple', reflecting the demographic profile.

Figure 4-1: Household types, 2021



Source: Census, ONS, 2021

Note: The 'Other Household Types' category includes people who live together but are not related.

Migration

- 4.3** Origin-destination migration data from the 2021 Census provides an insight on house moves that are taking place, and where people are moving to/from. This data should be treated with caution, as the year prior to the 2021 Census was the height of the COVID-19 pandemic in which house moves were restricted. However, it is useful in providing a sense of where people moving into/out of the area (even if the volumes of flows aren't the same as a 'typical' year, and some of the flows may be different given COVID-related trends, e.g. increase in home working).
- 4.4** The majority of house moves that occur across **All Coastal Settlements** are relatively local, with the majority of those moving into or out of the area staying in the same local authority area (East Suffolk).
- 4.5** Of those who moved out **All Coastal Settlements** in the year before the Census 2021, the most common destination (aside from another part of East Suffolk) was Great Yarmouth (253 households moving), Norwich (234), Ipswich (233) and South Norfolk (176).
- 4.6** Of those moving into **All Coastal Settlements** in the year prior to the Census 2021, the most common origin was Ipswich (355), Great Yarmouth (322) and South Norfolk (164). However when all of the moves from London's boroughs are combined, it is the largest, with 725 people moving from the capital to **All Coastal Settlements** in the year before the Census 2021.

Table 4-1: Origins and Destinations of those moving to/from All Coastal Settlements in the year prior to the Census, 2021

Where people previously living in All Coastal Settlements moved to in the year prior to the 2021 Census (i.e. 'out-migration')		Where people previously lived in the year prior to the 2021 Census before moving to All Coastal Settlements (i.e. 'in-migration')	
Local Authority	Movements	Local Authority	Movements
East Suffolk (incl. All Coastal Settlements)	5,957	East Suffolk (incl. All Coastal Settlements)	5,591
Great Yarmouth	253	Ipswich	355
Norwich	234	Great Yarmouth	322
Ipswich	233	South Norfolk	164
South Norfolk	176	Norwich	162
Mid Suffolk	131	Mid Suffolk	136
Broadland	70	Colchester	125
Breckland	62	Babergh	109
West Suffolk	60	West Suffolk	81
Babergh	58	Breckland	66

Where people previously living in <i>All Coastal Settlements</i> moved to in the year prior to the 2021 Census (i.e. 'out-migration')		Where people previously lived in the year prior to the 2021 Census before moving to <i>All Coastal Settlements</i> (i.e. 'in-migration')	
Local Authority	Movements	Local Authority	Movements
London (all boroughs combined)	158	London (all boroughs combined)	725

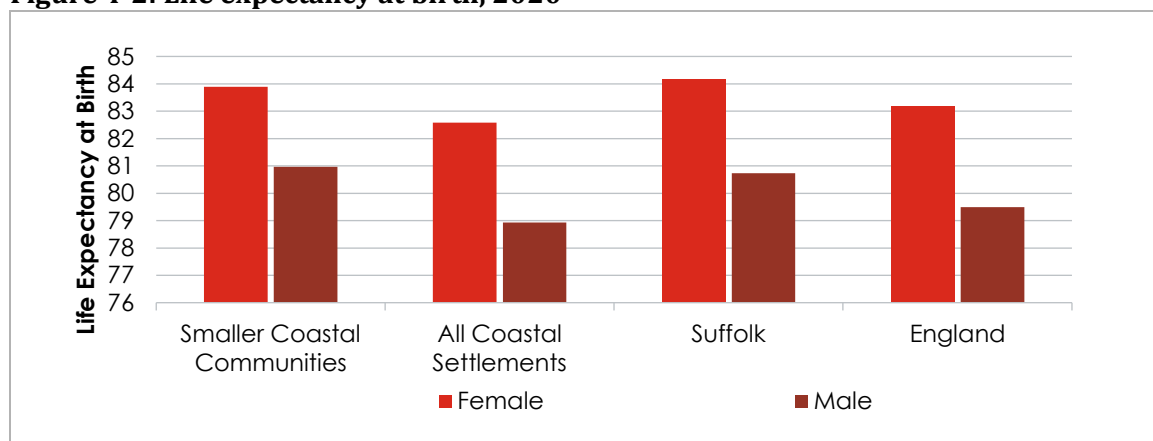
Source: Census Origin-Destination Data, ONS, 2021

Health

Average life expectancy

- 4.7** Average life expectancy in the ***Smaller Coastal communities*** is higher than experienced nationally. Female life expectancy at birth in the ***Smaller Coastal Communities*** is 83.9 years, and the male life expectancy is 81.0 years.
- 4.8** Across ***All Coastal Settlements***, life expectancy (82.6 years for females and 78.9 years for males) is below the County and national level, with it being 0.6 years below the national level and 1.6-1.8 years below the Suffolk level.

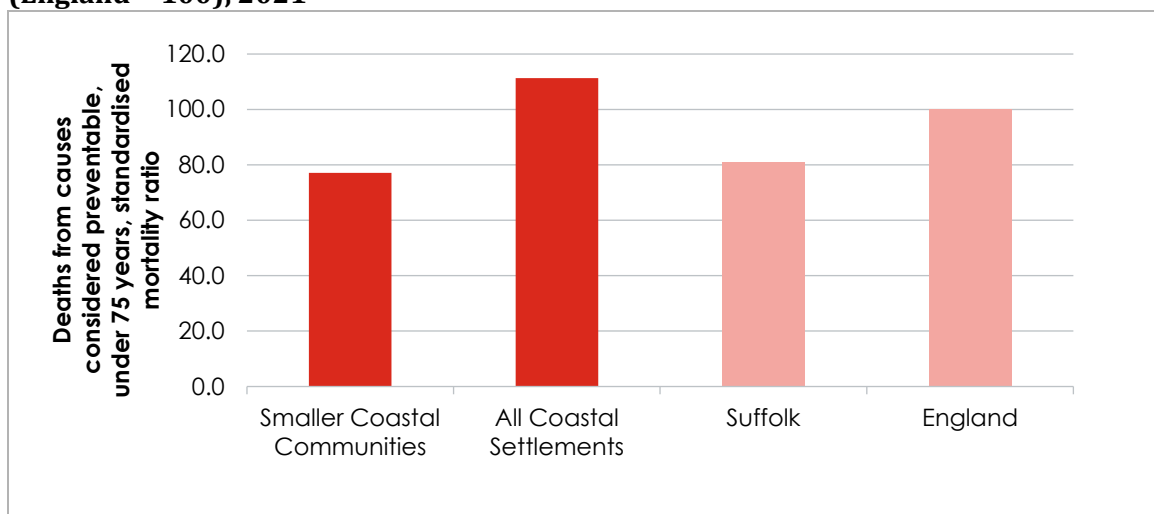
Figure 4-2: Life expectancy at birth, 2020



Source: Fingertips, Department of Health and Social Care, 2021

- 4.9** Data from the Department of Health and Social Care provides insights on avoidable mortality. Avoidable deaths are defined as either preventable or treatable for those aged under 75 years, in line with the international avoidable mortality definition. Nationally in 2022, 21.7% of all deaths in England were considered avoidable (117,498 deaths of 540,333 in England).
- 4.10** Localised data is available in indexed form, to show how local areas are relative to the national level. For ***Smaller Coastal Communities***, the rate of avoidable deaths is 23% lower than the national rate and similar to the Suffolk level (19% lower than nationally). Across ***All Coastal Settlements***, this rate increases, with 11% more avoidable deaths than the national rate.

Figure 4-3: Deaths from causes considered preventable, under 75 years, indexed (England = 100), 2021

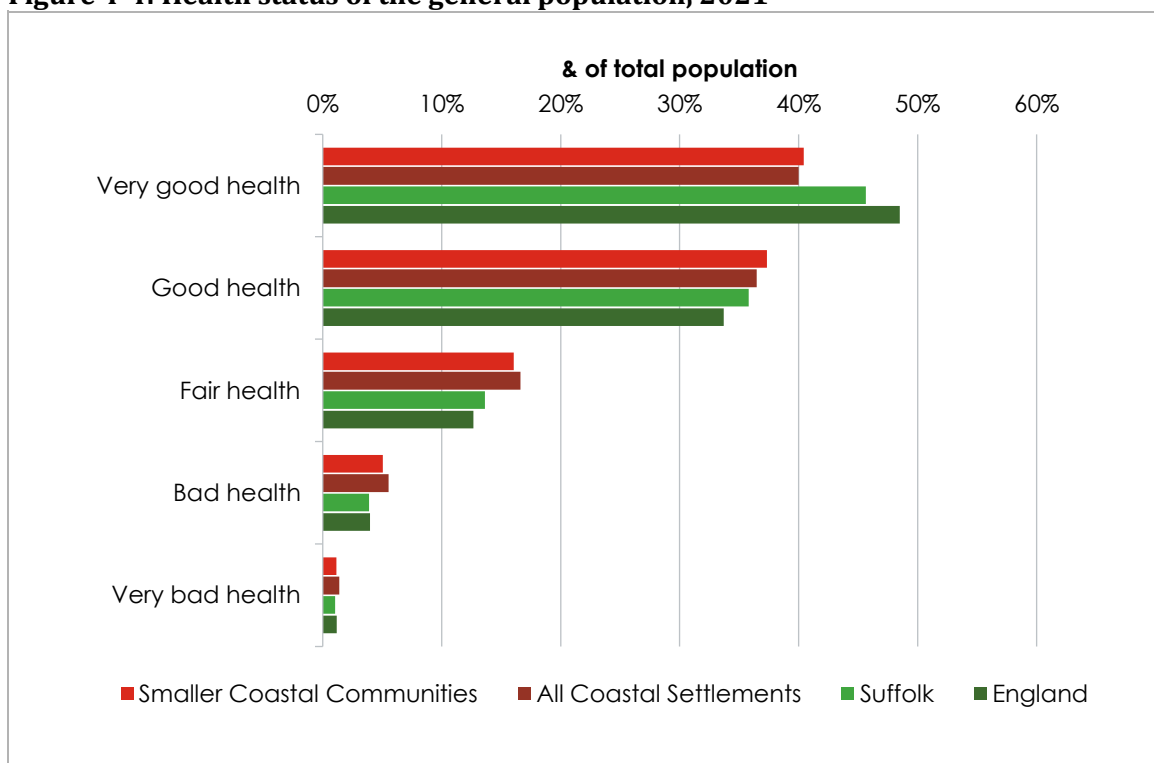


Source: Fingertips, Department of Health and Social Care, 2021

Health of Population

- 4.11** Data from Census 2021 provides a subjective view on people's health status. In **Smaller Coastal Communities** and across **All Coastal Settlements**, around 40% of people report 'very good health' (compared to 46% in Suffolk and 48% nationally). More report being in either 'good', 'fair' or 'bad' health than the national average. The age profile of the local population may in part explain the reported health status.

Figure 4-4: Health status of the general population, 2021

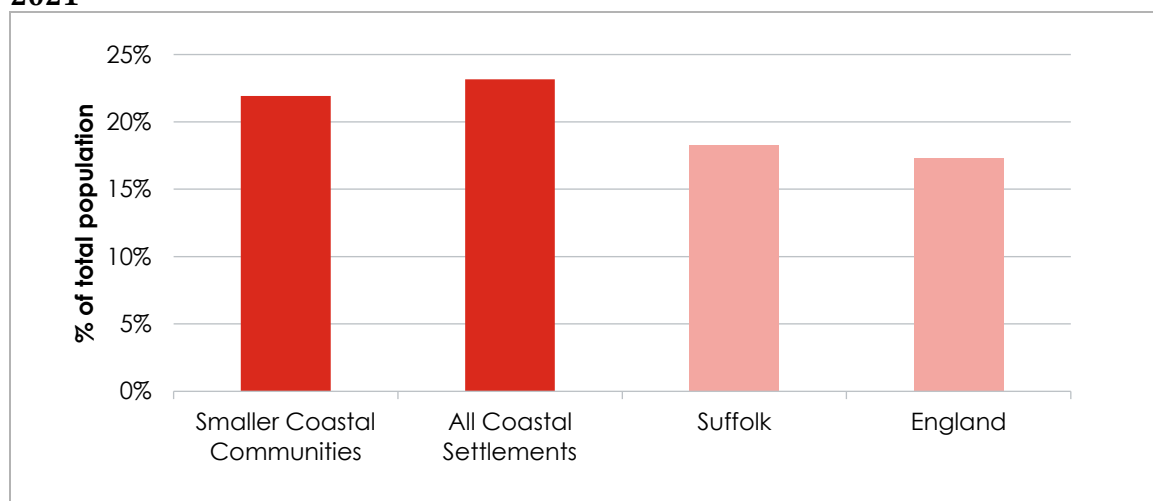


Source: Census, ONS, 2021

Disability

- 4.12** Data from the 2021 Census shows that a higher proportion of the population in the ***Smaller Coastal Communities*** have a disability¹⁶ compared to levels in Suffolk and nationally. Nearly a quarter of people (22%) have a disability, compared to 18% in Suffolk and 17% nationally. There is a similar proportion across ***All Coastal Settlements*** (23%). As above, the age profile of the population may be part of the explanation.

Figure 4-5: Proportion of general population disabled (as defined by the Equality Act), 2021



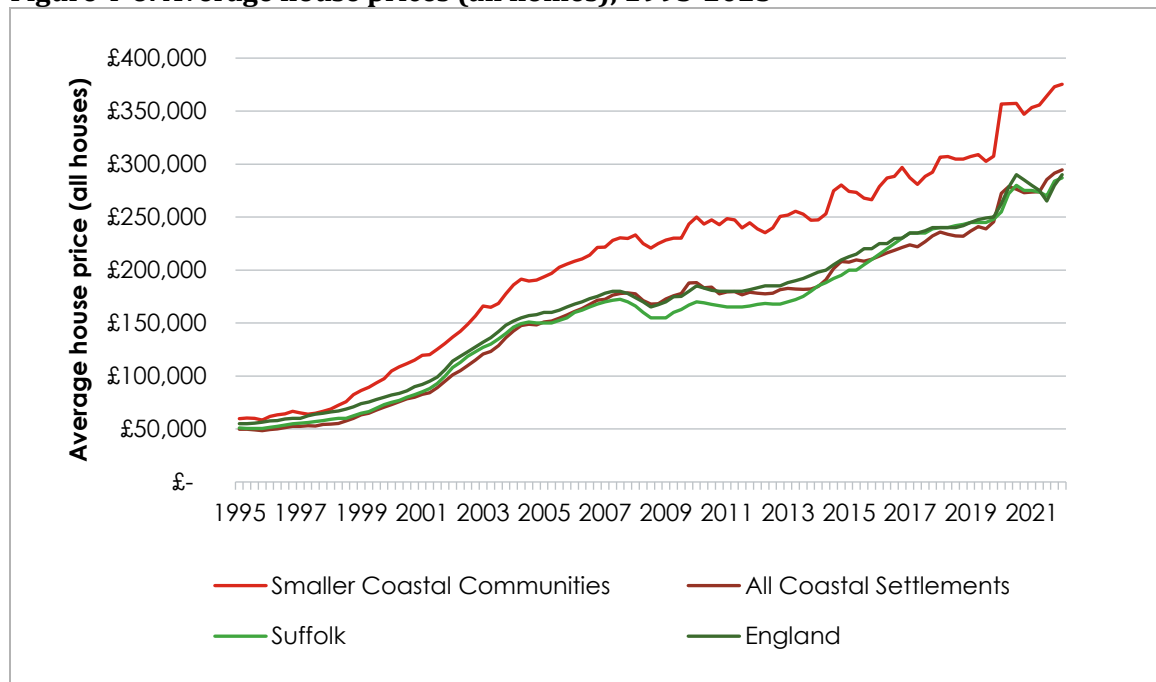
Source: Census, ONS, 2021

Where we live

Average House Price

- 4.13** Across the ***Smaller Coastal Communities***, average house prices are much higher than across the County and nationally. The area has experienced stronger growth over the last three decades, particularly since the COVID-19 pandemic. Currently the average house price in these communities is £375,352. This is 21% higher than at the start of the pandemic (compared to an increase of 17% across Suffolk and nationally).
- 4.14** However, across ***All Coastal Settlements***, the picture changes sharply. House prices in this area are similar to those observed across Suffolk and nationally. This has been the pattern for the past three decades, with minimal differences between them (no more than +/- £20,000 difference in any given year over the last 30 years). The average house price across ***All Coastal Settlements*** was £294,550 in 2023, compared to £287,000 in Suffolk and £290,000 across England.

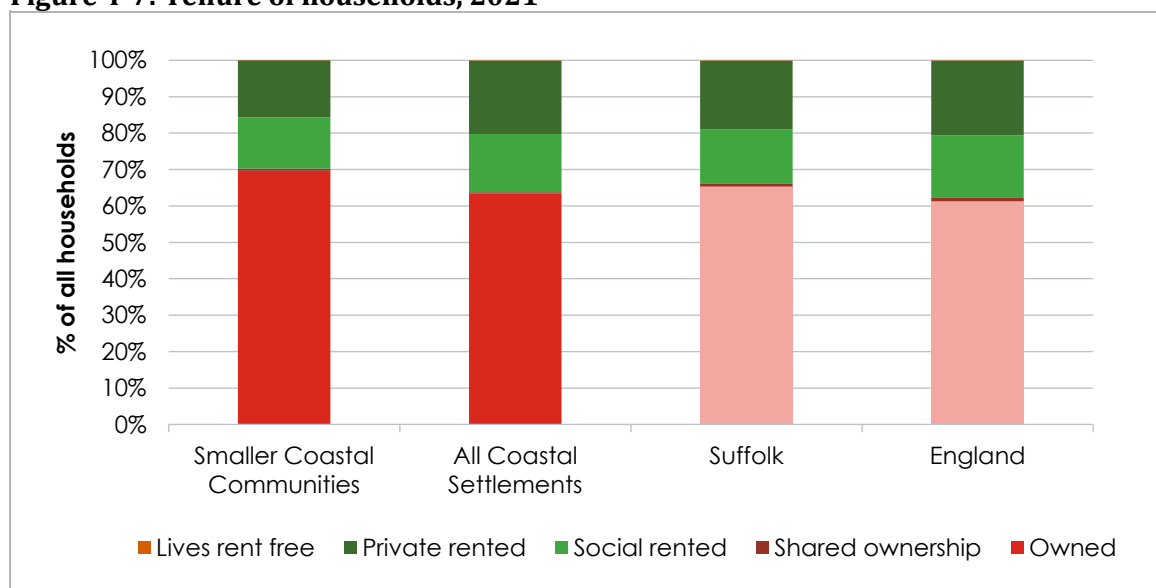
¹⁶ Under the Equality Act 2010, someone is disabled if they have a physical or mental impairment that has a 'substantial' and 'long-term' negative effect on their ability to do normal daily activities.

Figure 4-6: Average house prices (all homes), 1995-2023

Source: House price statistics for small areas in England and Wales, ONS, 2023

Tenure

4.15 Across the **Smaller Coastal Communities**, households are more likely to own their home; 70% of households do so. Across **All Coastal Settlements**, the mix of tenures changes slightly, and is more comparable to levels across Suffolk and nationally. Nearly two-thirds of households across **All Coastal Settlements** own their property, similar to levels across Suffolk (65%) and nationally (61%). Some 16% of households are currently in socially rented accommodation and 20% are privately renting.

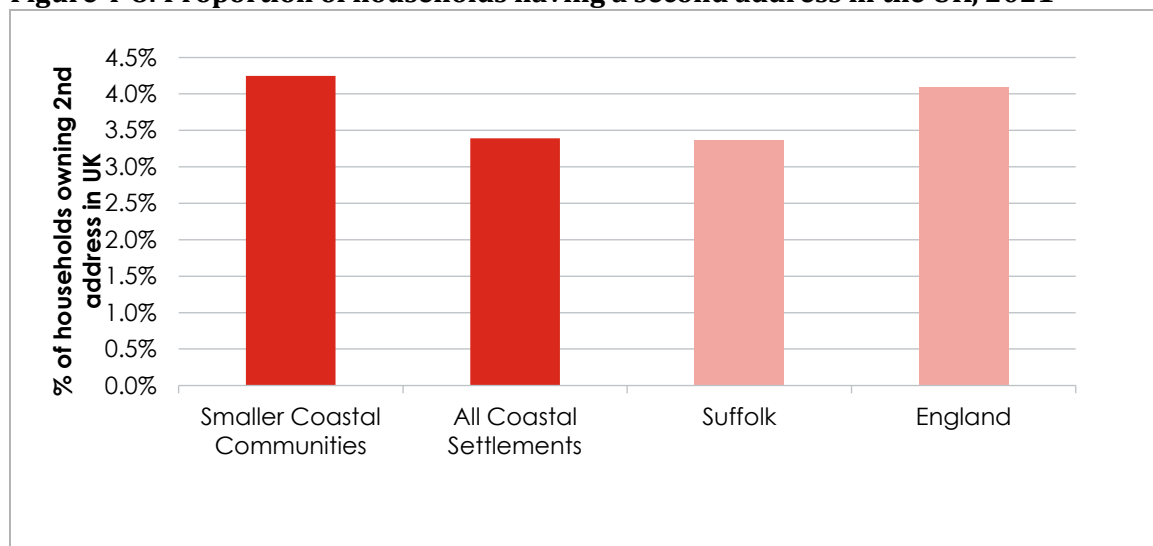
Figure 4-7: Tenure of households, 2021

Source: Census, ONS, 2021

Second Home Ownership

- 4.16** Data from Census 2021 provides an insight into second home ownership. Across the ***Smaller Coastal Communities***, around 4% of households own a second home elsewhere in the UK. In ***All Coastal Settlements***, this reduces to just over 3%, a similar proportion to Suffolk, but below the national average (4%).

Figure 4-8: Proportion of households having a second address in the UK, 2021



Source: Census, ONS, 2021

Crime

- 4.17** Data from the national Police database provides insights on crime recorded. SQW has analysed this data to understand the crime incidence rate (per 1,000 population).
- 4.18** This analysis finds that there were 8,907 crimes reported across ***All Coastal Settlements*** between October 2023 and September 2024. Across ***All Coastal Settlements*** there is a higher crime incidence rate than experienced across the rest of Suffolk, but it is comparable to the national level (with 84 crimes reported per annum per 1,000 population).
- 4.19** Within the ***Smaller Coastal Communities***, this crime incidence rate falls well below the Suffolk and national levels, with 51 crimes reported per 1,000 population.

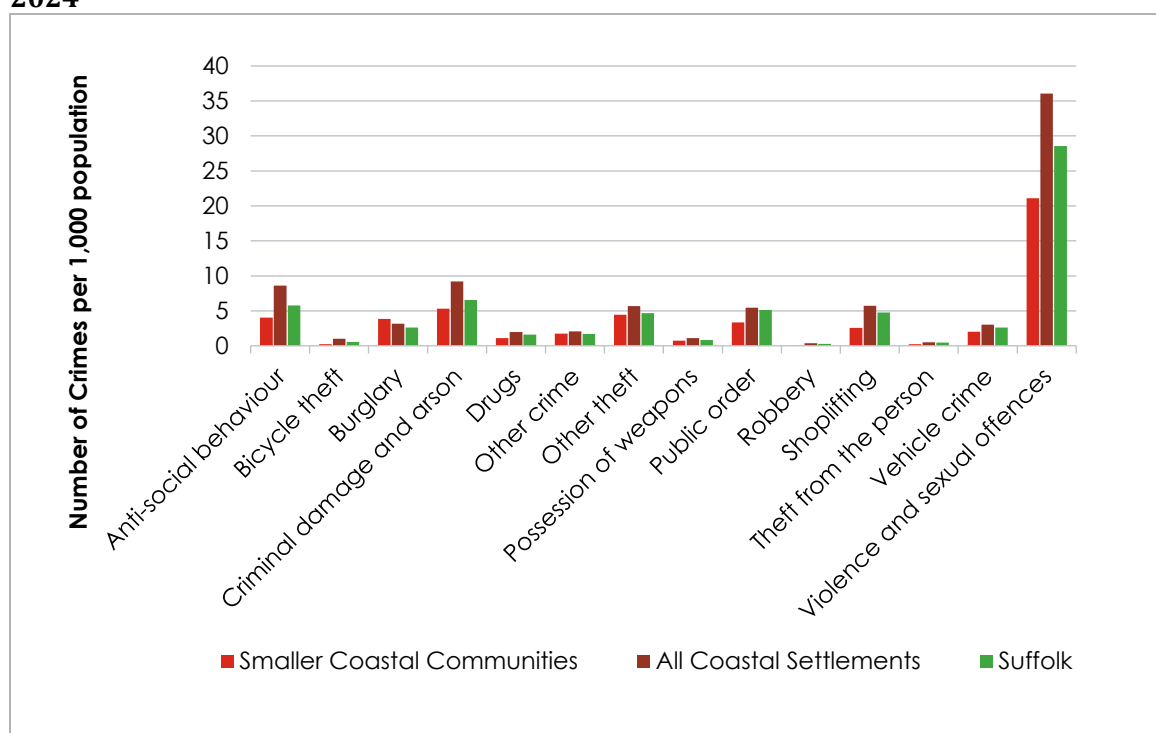
Table 4-2: Number of reported crimes, and crime incidence rate (per 1,000 population), October 2023-September 2024

Geography	Total Number of Reported Crimes	Number of Crimes per 1,000 population
Smaller Coastal Communities	1,629	51
All Coastal Settlements	8,907	84
Suffolk	50,211	66
England	6,725,005	84

Source: data.police.uk, 2024

4.20 Violence and sexual offences make up 43% of all crimes reported across **All Coastal Settlements**; this is a comparable proportion to that experienced across the rest of Suffolk (43%). The next highest category of reported crime is anti-social behaviour (11%) and criminal damage/arson (11%).

Figure 4-9: Type of crime reported per 1,000 population, October 2023-September 2024



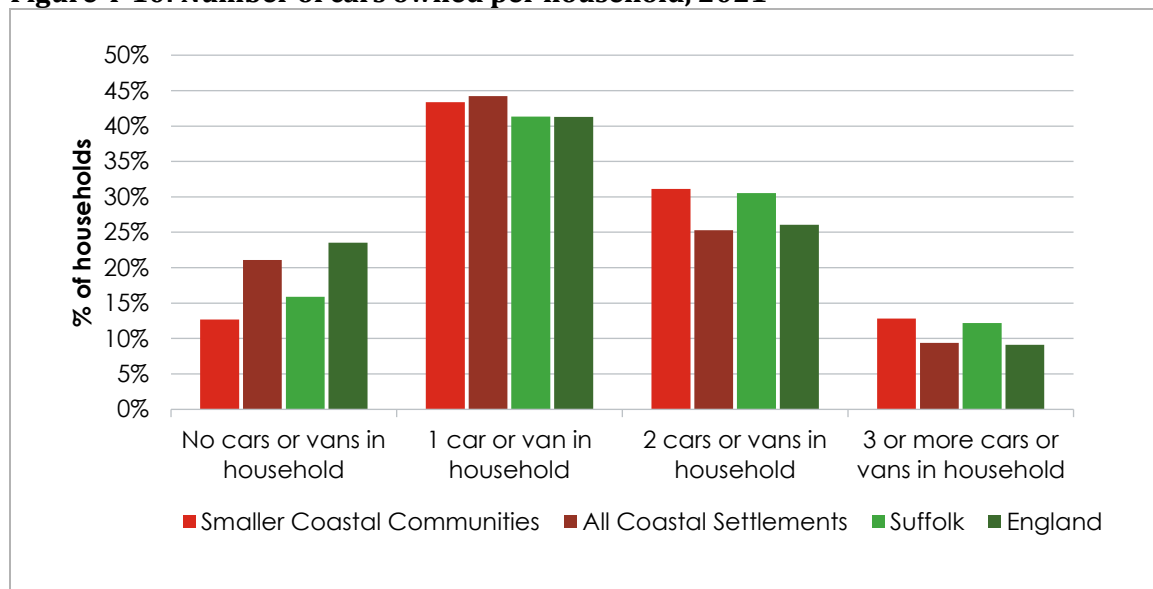
Source: data.police.uk, 2024

Car Ownership

4.21 Across the **Smaller Coastal Communities**, there is a noticeable difference in car ownership compared to across **All Coastal Settlements**. In the **Smaller Coastal Communities** 13% of households don't own a car, compared to 21% across **All Coastal Settlements**. This may

reflect the need for car ownership in some of these communities (given the more rural nature / or reduced access to other modes of transport / public transport etc.).

Figure 4-10: Number of cars owned per household, 2021



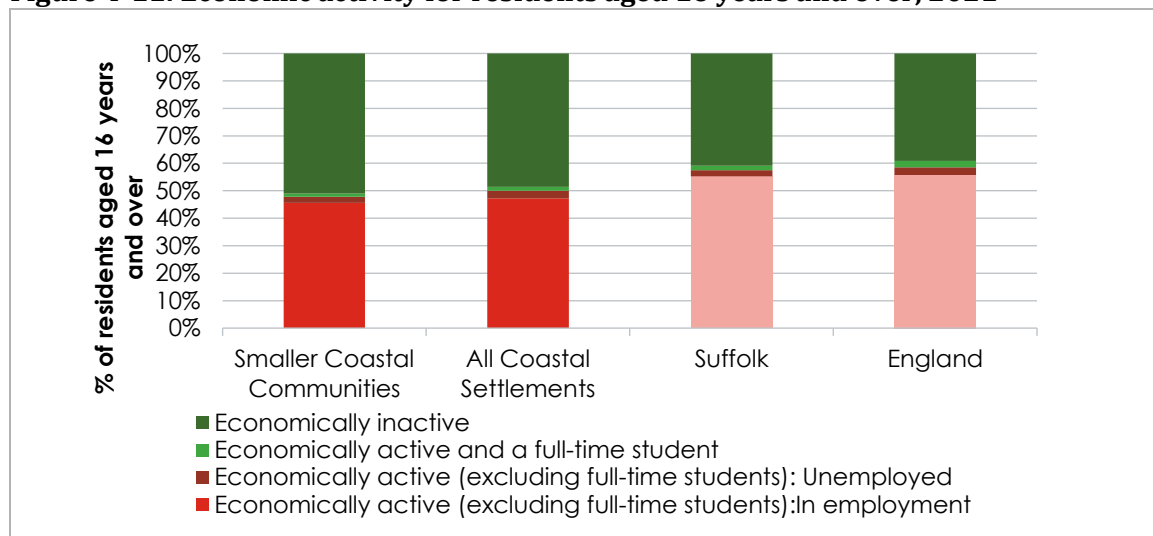
Source: Census, ONS, 2021

What we do

Economic Activity

4.22 Economic activity rates in the **Smaller Coastal Communities** and across **All Coastal Settlements** are lower than the Suffolk and national levels. Just over half of all residents aged 16 and over (51%) are economically active, of which 47% are in employment, 3% are unemployed, and 1% are full-time students. This means 49% of residents aged 16 years and over are economically inactive; this is ten percentage points higher than the national figure.

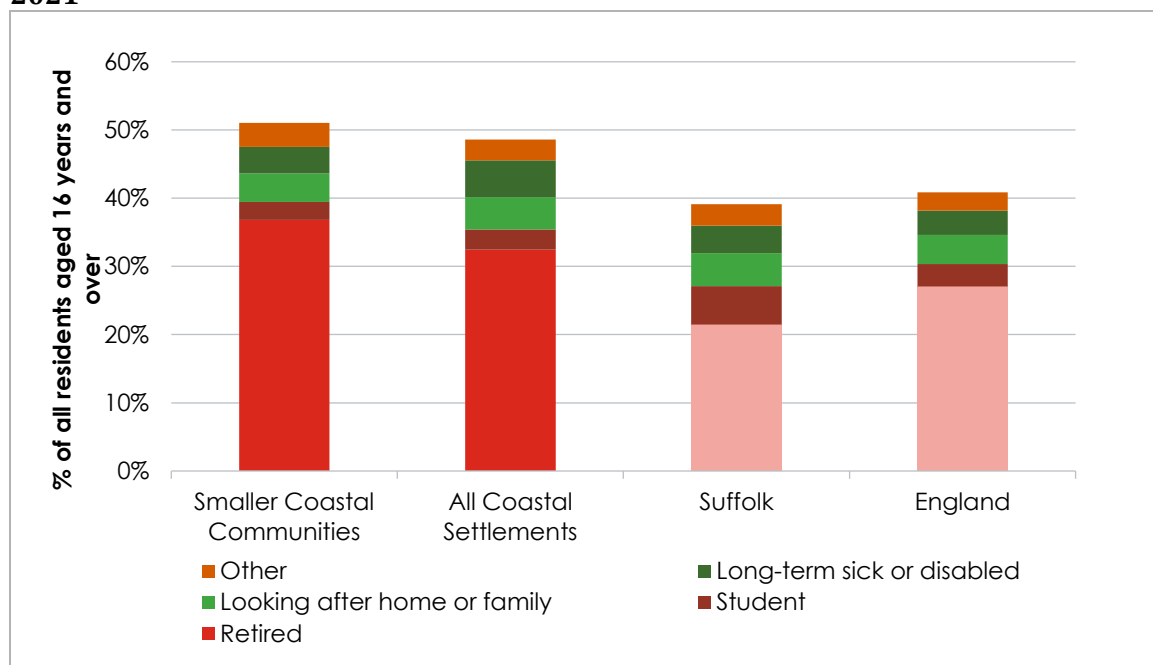
Figure 4-11: Economic activity for residents aged 16 years and over, 2021



Source: Census, ONS, 2021

4.23 The main reason for this economic inactivity is retirement, which accounts for 32% of all residents over the age of 16. This is a far higher proportion than experienced across the rest of Suffolk (21%) and nationally (27%).

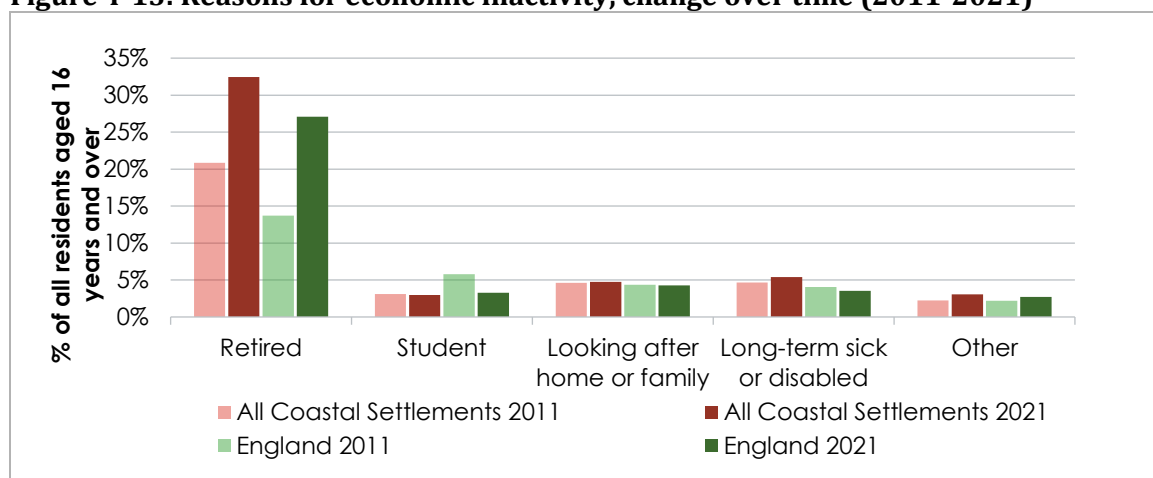
Figure 4-12: Reasons for economic inactivity for residents aged 16 years and over, 2021



Source: Census, ONS, 2021

4.24 The proportion of the population which is retired has changed substantially over the last ten years, reflecting the picture seen nationally. In 2011, 21% of those living in All Coastal Settlements aged 16 and over were retired; this has increased to 32% in the last ten years. All of the other reasons for being economically inactive have remained stable over that period. This in part reflects a larger proportion of the population being aged over 65, with this increasing by 17% between 2011 and 2021.

Figure 4-13: Reasons for economic inactivity, change over time (2011-2021)

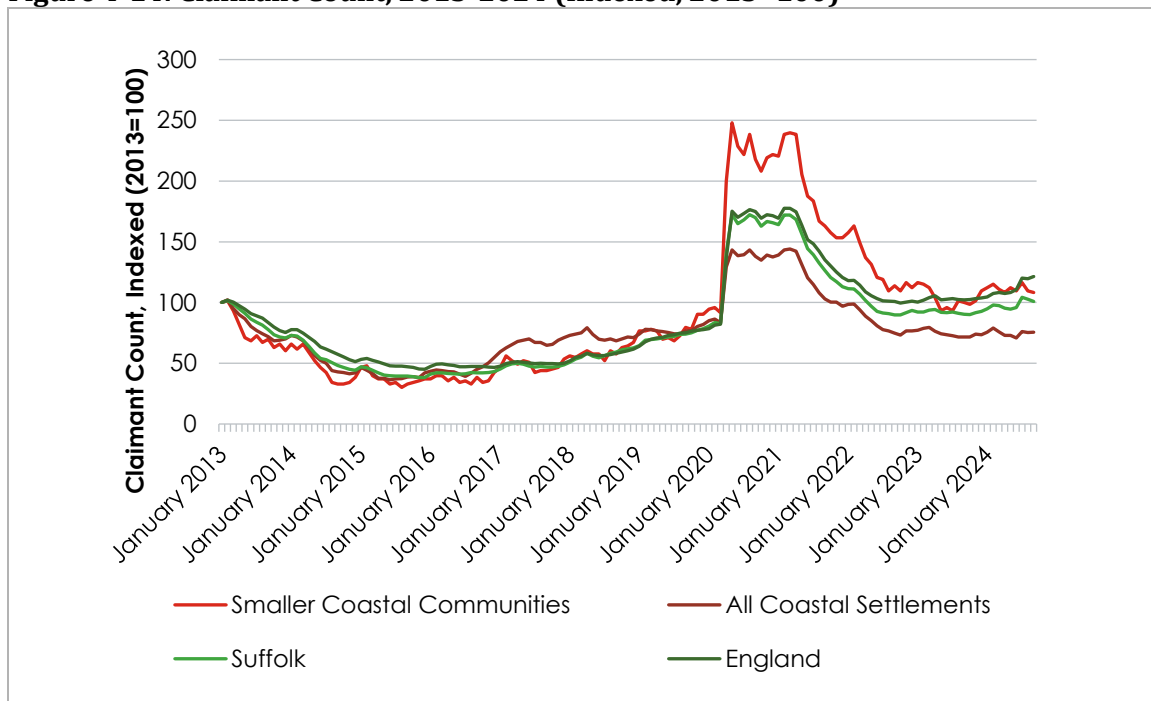


Source: Census, ONS, 2011 & Census, ONS, 2021

Claimant Count

- 4.25** The claimant count is a measure of unemployment, which measures the number of people claiming benefits principally for the reason of being unemployed (this includes all Universal Credit claimants who are required to seek work and be available for work, as well as all Jobseeker's Allowance claimants).
- 4.26** As of September 2024, 2,160 people were claiming benefits for the purposes of being unemployed across **All Coastal Settlements** (within the **Smaller Coastal Communities**, this number reduces to 395). The number of people claiming benefits for the purpose of being unemployed has largely followed the Suffolk and national level, with a fairly substantial increase during the COVID-19 pandemic, which has subsequently returned to levels experienced in 2019.

Figure 4-14: Claimant Count, 2013-2024 (Indexed, 2013=100)

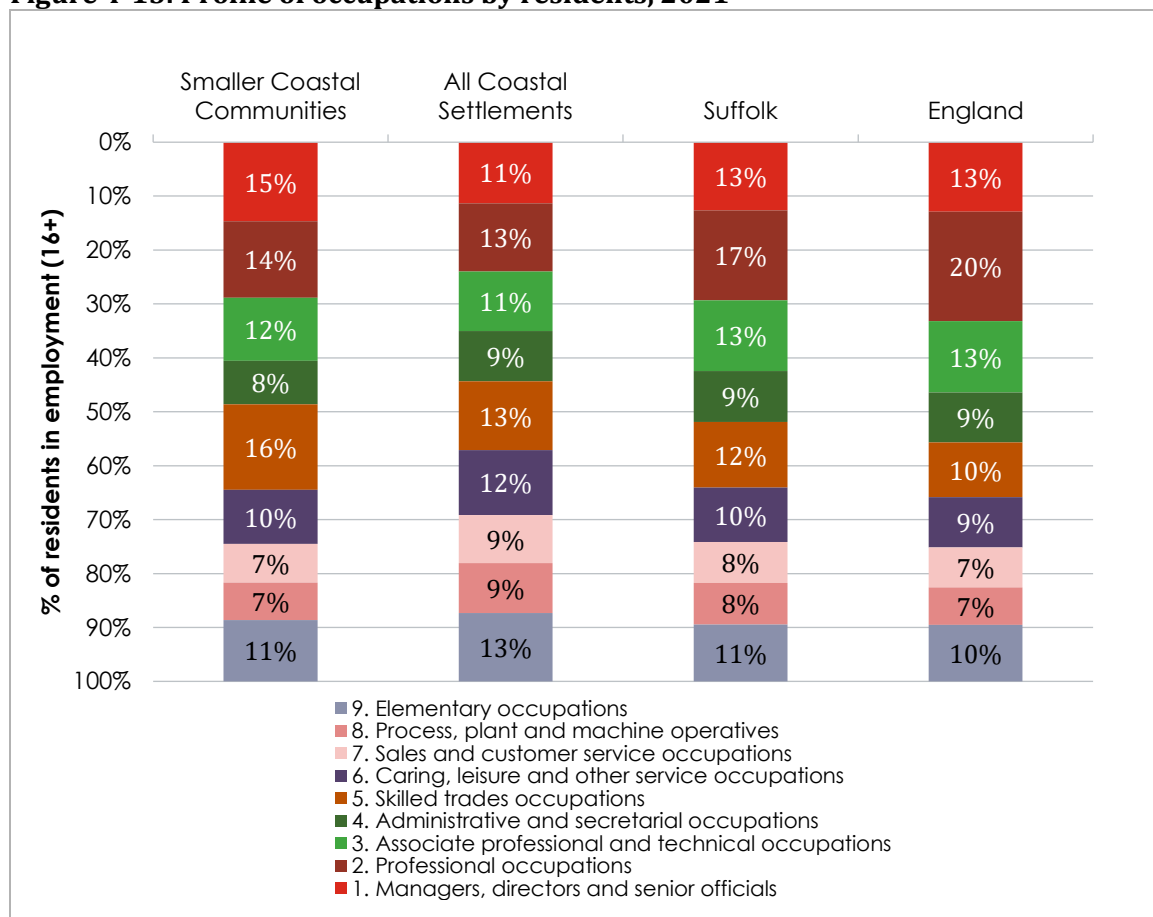


Source: Claimant Count, ONS, 2024

Occupational Profile

- 4.27** The occupation profile of people living in the **Smaller Coastal Communities** and across **All Coastal Settlements** is comparable to that experienced across Suffolk and nationally¹⁷. There is a slightly higher proportion of people in elementary occupations (13% in **All Coastal Settlements** compared to 10% nationally).

¹⁷ Note that the occupational profile is of the people living in Suffolk's coastal communities, who may be working outside of the area (so it does not necessarily reflect the activities taking place in Suffolk's coastal communities).

Figure 4-15: Profile of occupations by residents, 2021

Source: Census, ONS, 2021

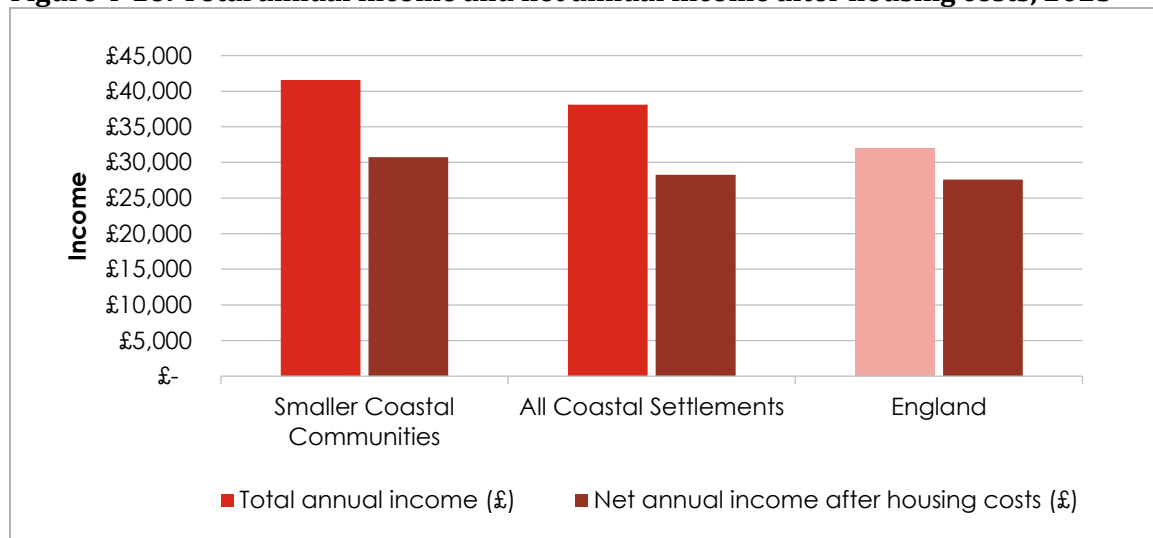
Personal Finance

Income

4.28 Data from the ONS provides estimates for incomes¹⁸ at local geographies. This finds that the average total annual income for a household in the **Smaller Coastal Communities** is £41,561 per household per annum. However, it falls substantially once housing costs are considered (£30,730), in part due to the high costs of housing locally.

4.29 Across **All Coastal Settlements**, the average total annual income for a household is £38,126 per annum. This is 19% above the national level. However, when accounting for annual income after housing costs, this figure drops substantially, with the average net annual income after housing costs being £28,269 (similar to the national average - £27,600).

¹⁸ Note this is the total income of every member of the household, that is, all income from wages and salaries, self-employment, pensions, investments and benefits.

Figure 4-16: Total annual income and net annual income after housing costs, 2023

Source: Income estimates for small areas, England and Wales, ONS, 2023~
 Note: Data unavailable for Suffolk

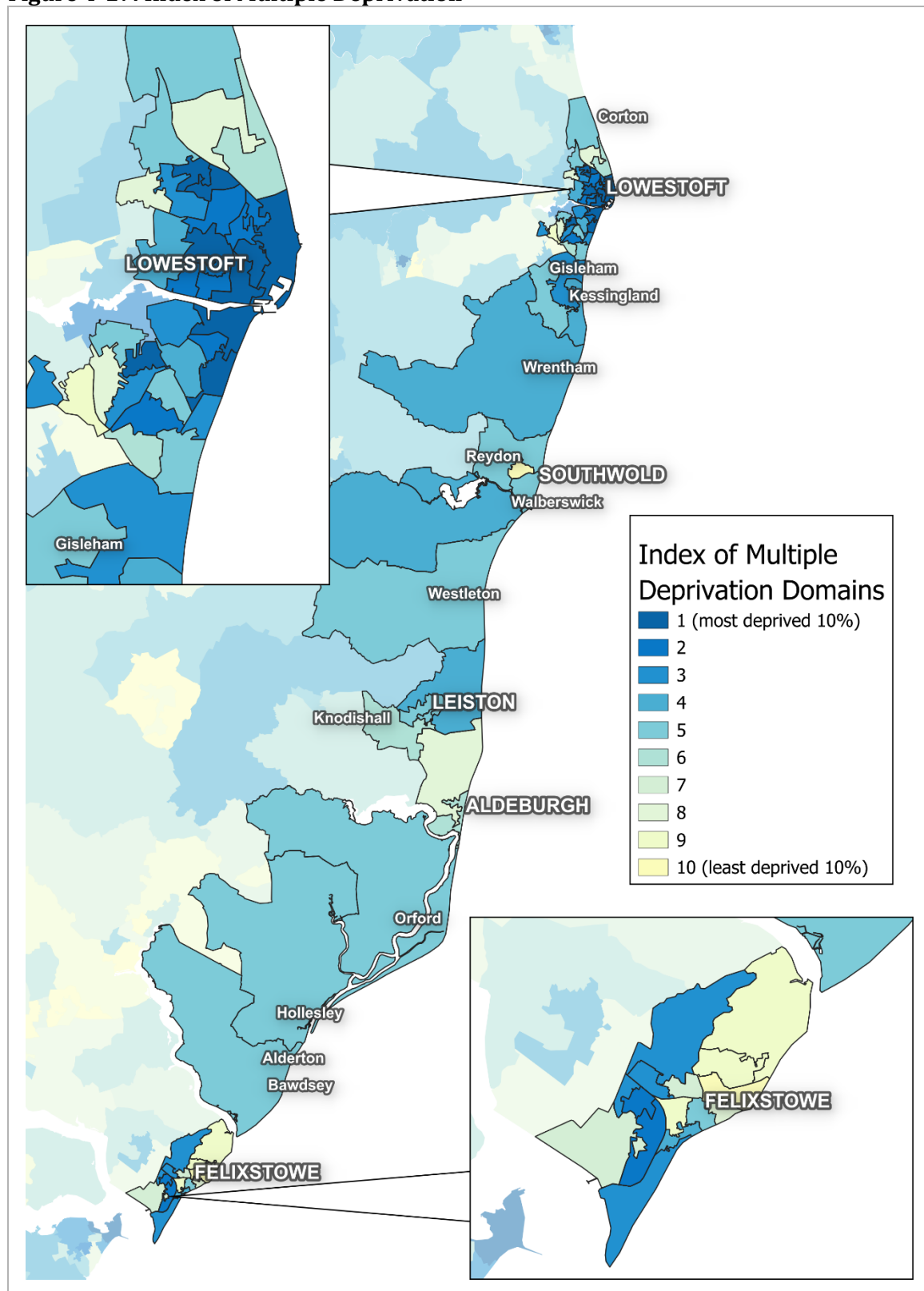
Deprivation

4.30 The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) looks at the extent to which an area is deprived across seven domains: income, employment, education, health, access to services, crime and housing. Each small area (LSOA) is ranked in deciles according to their performance against all other LSOAs nationally. Note this index was produced in 2019, with it due to be updated in Autumn 2025.

4.31 On the headline index, 42% of the local areas (LSOAs) that make up All Coastal Settlements are among the 30% most deprived nationally. When broken down by the domains that make up the IMD:

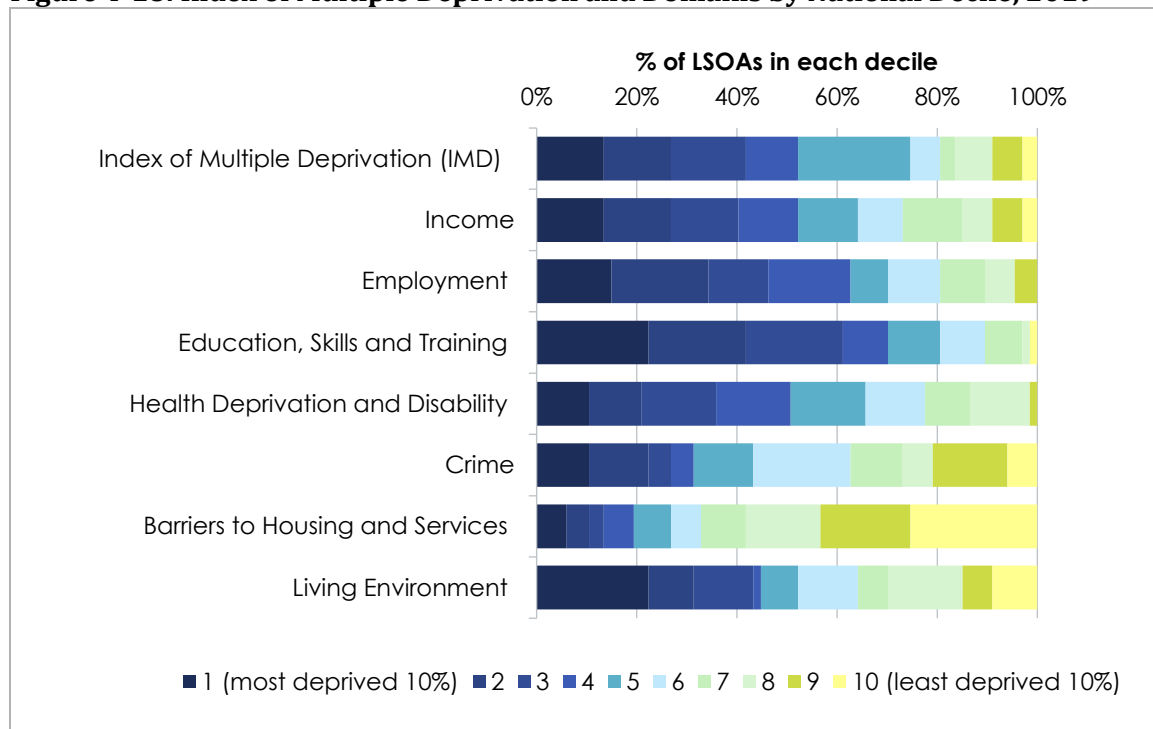
- the domain on which the area performs worst is education, skills and training; 61% of LSOAs across All Coastal Settlements are among the 30% most deprived nationally.
- the employment and the living environment domains were the domains on which All Coastal Settlements were the next worst-performing, with 46% and 43% of LSOAs respectively among the 30% most deprived nationally.
- In all Coastal Settlements, the best score in the 'barriers to housing and services' domain, with 58% of LSOAs being among the 30% least deprived LSOAs nationally.

Figure 4-17: Index of Multiple Deprivation



Source: Index of Multiple Deprivation, MHCLG, 2019

Figure 4-18: Index of Multiple Deprivation and Domains by National Decile, 2019



Source: Index of Multiple Deprivation, MHCLG, 2019

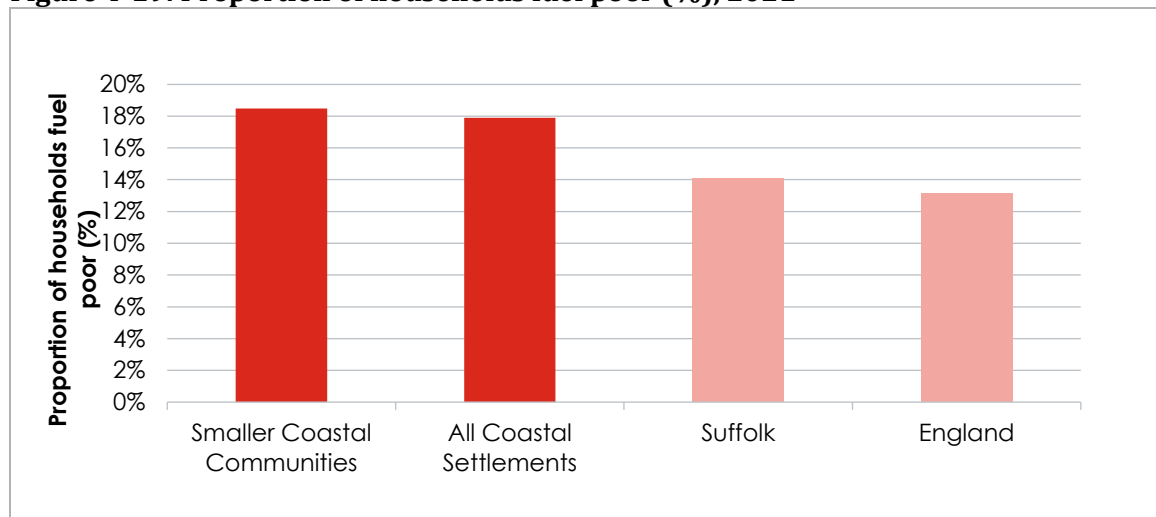
Fuel Poverty

4.32 Fuel poverty in England is measured by the Department for Energy Security and Net Zero using the Low-Income Low Energy Efficiency (LILEE) fuel poverty metric. The LILEE indicator considers a household to be fuel poor if:

- it is living in a property with an energy efficiency rating of band D, E, F or G as determined by the most up-to-date Fuel Poverty Energy Efficiency Rating (FPEER) Methodology; and
- its disposable income (income after housing costs (AHC) and energy needs) would be below the poverty line.

4.33 In the **Smaller Coastal Communities** and across **All Coastal Settlements**, a higher proportion of households are 'fuel poor' compared to Suffolk and nationally, with 18% of households being 'fuel poor' compared to 14% across Suffolk and 13% nationally. This in part reflects average disposable (given high housing costs), the relatively poor energy efficiency ratings of many properties in the area and the dependence of some properties on heating oil (which is not price controlled).

Figure 4-19: Proportion of households fuel poor (%), 2021

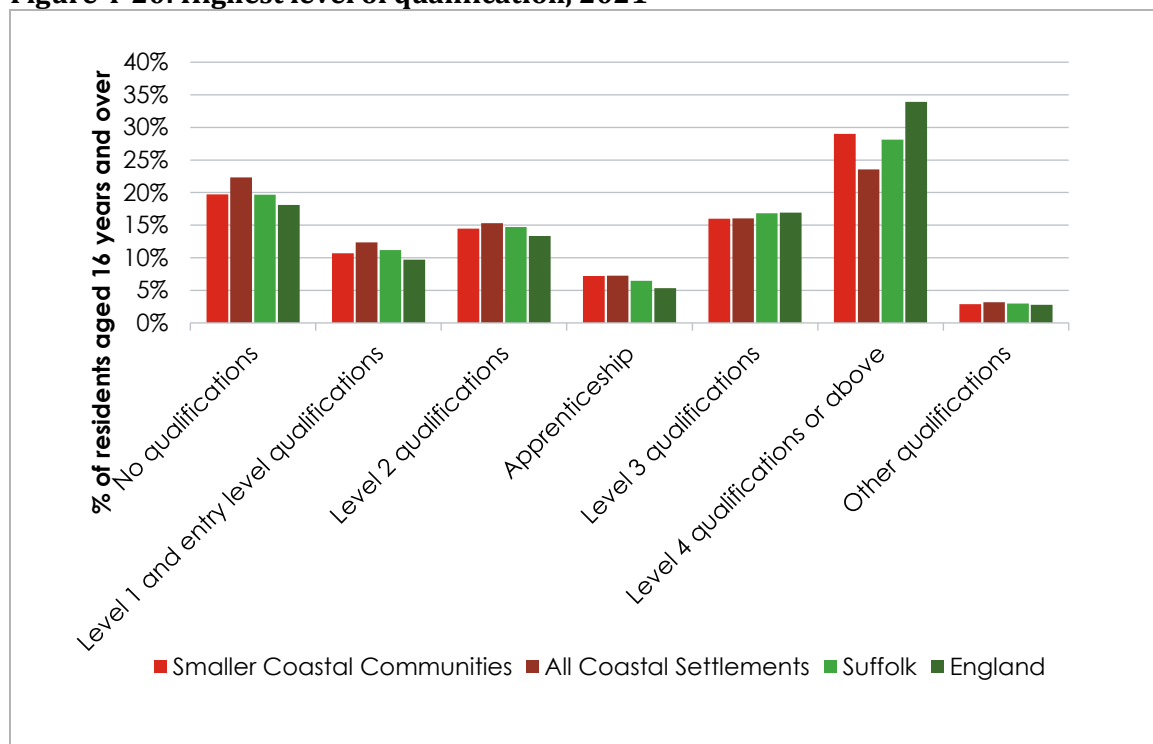


Source: Sub-regional fuel poverty data, Department for Energy Security and Net Zero, 2023

Education and Skills

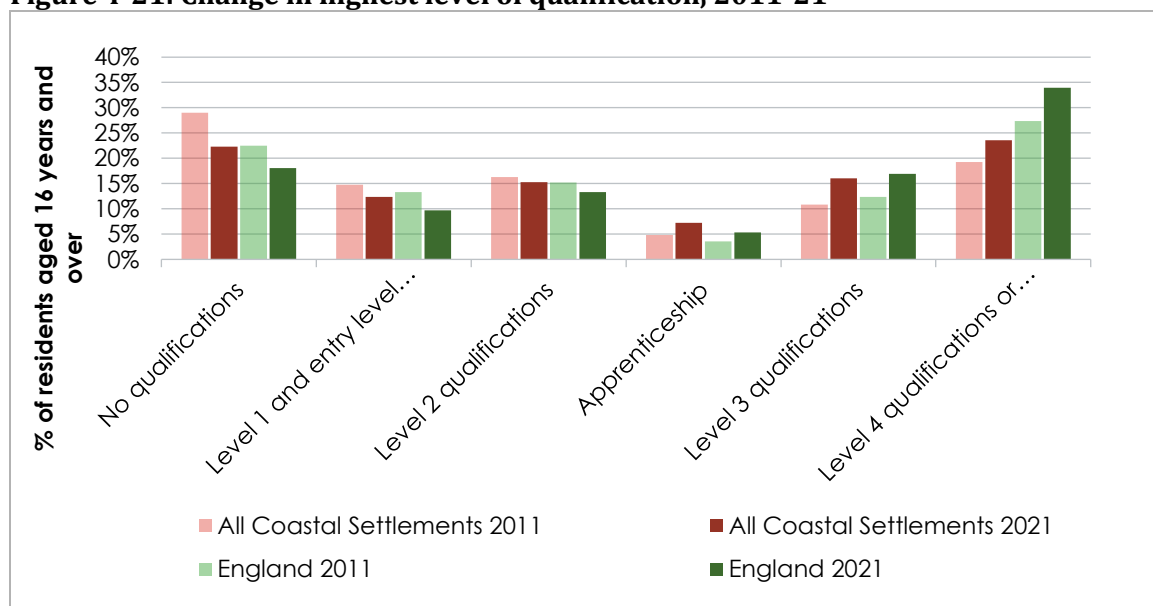
Qualifications Profile

- 4.34** Data from the 2021 Census show that in the **Smaller Coastal Communities**, the area has similar qualification levels to the Suffolk average (20% with no qualifications and 29% qualified to degree-level).
- 4.35** However across **All Coastal Settlements**, there is a lower qualifications profile relative to Suffolk and nationally. Over a fifth of residents aged 16 and over (22%) have no qualifications (compared to 20% in Suffolk and 18% nationally). In addition, there are fewer people qualified to degree-level and above, with 24% of residents qualified to this level, compared to 28% in Suffolk and 34% nationally. This partly reflects the age profile of the area, with elder residents likely to have lower qualifications than the younger population (reflecting national trends).

Figure 4-20: Highest level of qualification, 2021

Source: Census, ONS, 2021

4.36 Over the last ten years, there has been a notable shift in the qualification levels of those across All Coastal Settlements. Fewer people now have no qualifications (in 2011, 29% of residents had no qualifications, compared to 22% now). This is a more rapid rate of improvement than experienced nationally (22% to 18%). However, there hasn't been as great of an uplift in the numbers qualified to degree-level (19% to 24%) compared to nationally (27% to 34%), with much of the improvement coming in those qualified to level 3 qualifications (11% to 16%).

Figure 4-21: Change in highest level of qualification, 2011-21

Source: Census, ONS, 2021

5. Variations between coastal settlements

- 5.1** This chapter provides more detail on the characteristics of each coastal settlement in Suffolk against the indicators identified for the wellbeing framework (in Chapter 2).

Contextual Indicators

Population

- 5.2** Data available at Parish level provides an insight on the population size of coastal settlements. The largest towns are Lowestoft¹⁹ (49,614 population in 2021), Felixstowe (24,330), Leiston (5,750), Kessingland (4,242), Reydon (2,546) and Aldeburgh (2,423).
- 5.3** Both the level and the rate of population growth over the past decade has been variable. The largest absolute growth in population size between 2011 and 2021 was experienced in Lowestoft (1,014 growth in population between 2011 and 2021), Felixstowe (641), Hollesley (356) and Corton (340). The largest absolute fall in population size occurred in Southwold (-148), Orford (-146) and Kessingland (-85). The greatest rate of growth was in Corton (31%), Hollesley (23%) and Westleton (23%).

Table 5-1: Population and population change, 2011-21

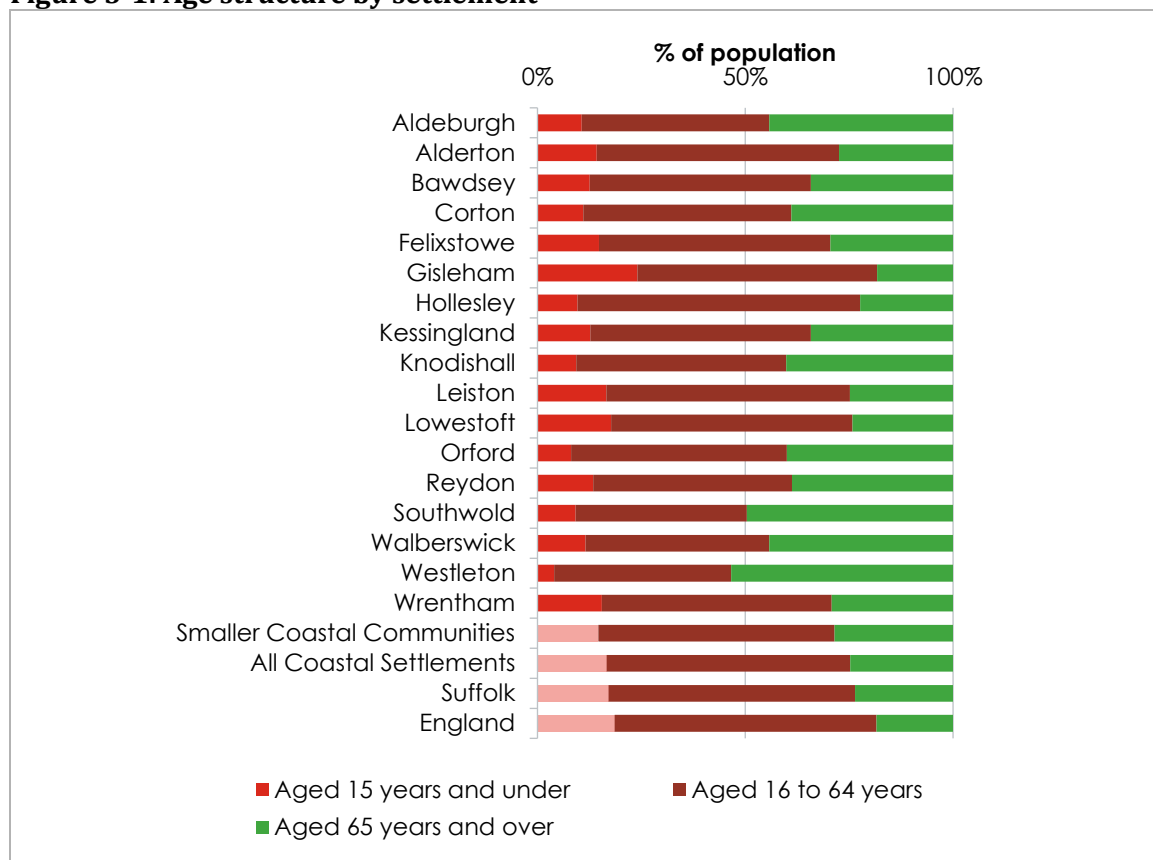
Geography	Population (2011)	Population (2021)	Population Change (2011-21)	% Population Change (2011-21)
Aldeburgh	2,466	2,423	-43	-2%
Alderton	423	482	59	14%
Bawdsey	276	290	14	5%
Corton	1,099	1,439	340	31%
Felixstowe	23,689	24,330	641	3%
Gisleham	778	779	1	0%
Hollesley	1,581	1,937	356	23%
Kessingland	4,327	4,242	-85	-2%
Knodishall	852	795	-57	-7%
Leiston	5,508	5,750	242	4%
Lowestoft	48,573	49,614 ¹⁰	1,014	2%
Orford	713	567	-146	-20%
Reydon	2,582	2,546	-36	-1%

¹⁹ Note the 'Built-up area' of Lowestoft is larger than the Parish definition, as the built-up area includes Carlton Colville and Oulton Broad (population size is 71,430). These areas aren't within the LSOA definition for the Suffolk's coastal communities (defined in Chapter 2) and are therefore not included in the list of parishes analysed.

Geography	Population (2011)	Population (2021)	Population Change (2011-21)	% Population Change (2011-21)
Southwold	1,098	950	-148	-13%
Walberswick	380	347	-33	-9%
Westleton	349	428	79	23%
Wrentham	966	1,023	57	6%
Smaller Coastal Communities	31,479	32,123	644	2%
All Coastal Settlements	103,741	106,071	2,330	2%
Suffolk	728,163	760,688	32,525	4%
England	53,012,456	56,490,048	3,477,592	7%

5.4 As reported in Chapter 3, **Smaller Coastal Communities** and **All Coastal Settlements** have an older demographic than across Suffolk and nationally. All settlements have a higher proportion of those aged over 65 than the national level (18%). The settlements where the proportion of those aged over 65 is highest are Southwold (50% of the population is aged over 65), Aldeburgh (44%), Walberswick (44%), Orford (40%) and Knodishall (40%).

5.5 The settlements with the highest proportion of residents aged 15 years and under are Gisleham (24% of population is aged 15 years and under), Lowestoft (18%), Leiston (17%) and Wrentham (16%).

Figure 5-1: Age structure by settlement

Source: Census 2011 & Census 2021, ONS
Based on LSOA definitions

Employment

- 5.6** Lowestoft (17,670 jobs) and Felixstowe (13,800) are the largest coastal settlements in terms of employment. The number of people in employment in Felixstowe has grown over the past eight years (by 740), the greatest increase across **All Coastal Settlements**, but in Lowestoft, employment has fallen by 400 over the same time period.
- 5.7** The next largest settlements (in terms of the number of jobs) are Leiston (3,100), Kessingland (2,475), Southwold & Reydon (2,150) and Aldeburgh (1,600). All of the other coastal settlements have fewer than 1,000 jobs.

It should be noted that Business Register and Employment Survey data at local level (especially at LSOA and sectoral level) can be very variable, so caution should be exercised in interpreting the data that is presented, as this will be based on very small sample sizes at a local level. This means that sampling and other errors can be significant, and confidence intervals surrounding survey findings may be wider.

Table 5-2: Employment and change by settlement, 2015-23

Geography	Employment, 2023	Change 2015-23	% Change 2015-23
Aldeburgh	1,600	100	7%
Alderton & Bawdsey	400	0	0%
Corton	800	100	14%
Felixstowe	13,800	740	6%
Gisleham	400	175	78%
Hollesley	800	200	33%
Kessingland	2,475	175	8%
Knodishall	200	25	14%
Leiston	3,100	500	19%
Lowestoft	17,670	-400	-2%
Orford	800	0	0%
Southwold & Reydon	2,150	125	6%
Walberswick	600	-100	-14%
Westleton	700	100	17%
Wrentham	450	50	13%
Smaller Coastal Communities	14,475	1,450	11%
All Coastal Settlements	45,945	1,790	4%
East Suffolk	99,000	4,000	4%
Suffolk	351,000	24,000	7%
England	28,248,000	2,314,000	9%

Source: Business Register and Employment Survey, ONS, 2024

Business

NOTE: Business data is only available at MSOA geographies

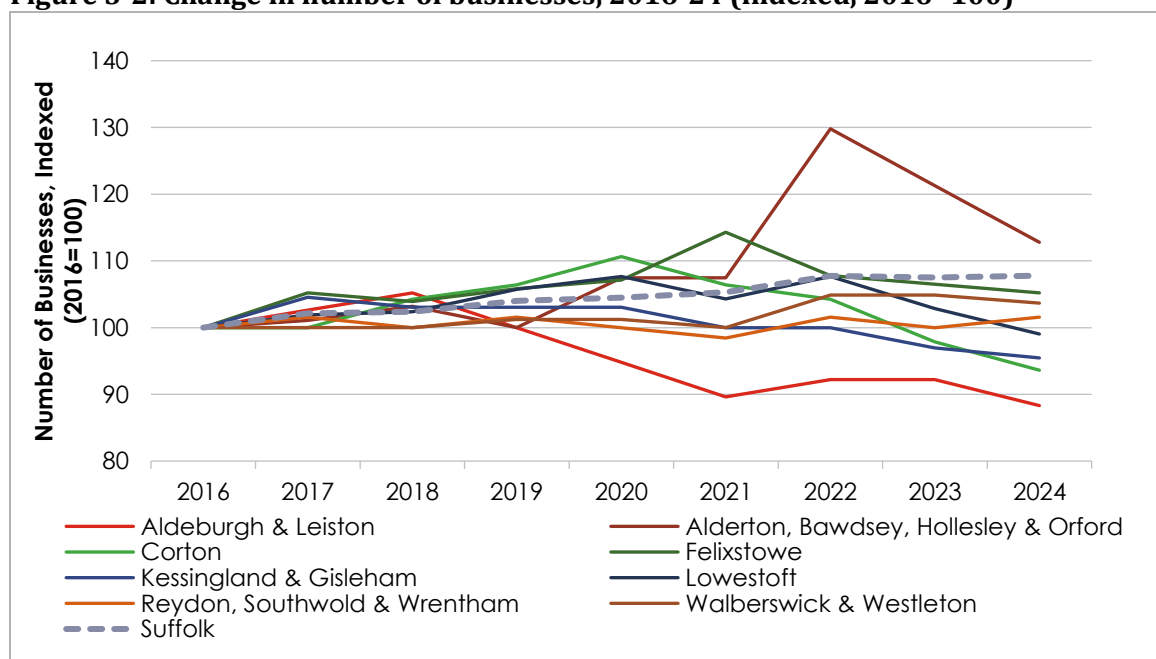
- 5.8** Of the 4,000 active businesses across **All Coastal Settlements**, a quarter are located in Lowestoft (accounting for 1,035 businesses), and a fifth are located in Felixstowe (810). There has been strong growth in the number of businesses in Alderton, Bawdsey, Hollesley & Orford (with 60 more businesses in 2024 than in 2016).

Table 5-3: Businesses and change over time by settlement (2016-24)

Geography	No. of businesses (2024)	Change (2016-24)	% Change (2016-24)
Aldeburgh & Leiston	340	-45	-12%
Alderton, Bawdsey, Hollesley & Orford	530	60	13%
Corton	220	-15	-6%
Felixstowe	810	40	5%
Kessingland & Gisleham	315	-15	-5%
Lowestoft	1,035	-10	-1%
Reydon, Southwold & Wrentham	325	5	2%
Walberswick & Westleton	425	15	4%
Smaller Coastal Communities	2,155	5	0%
All Coastal Settlements	4,000	35	1%
Suffolk	31,025	2,240	8%
England	2,368,350	154,700	7%

Source: UK Business Count, ONS, 2024
Based on MSOA definitions

- 5.9** The change in the number of businesses over the last eight years has been variable. Four areas have seen growth in the number of businesses (Alderton, Bawdsey, Hollesley & Orford; Felixstowe; Reydon, Southwold & Wrentham; and Walberswick & Westleton), and four have seen a decline (Aldeburgh & Leiston; Corton; Kessingland & Gisleham; and Lowestoft).

Figure 5-2: Change in number of businesses, 2016-24 (indexed, 2016=100)

Source: UK Business Count, ONS, 2024
Based on MSOA definitions

Sectoral profile

It should be noted that Business Register and Employment Survey data at local level (especially at LSOA and sectoral level) can be very variable, so caution should be exercised in interpreting the data that is presented, as this will be based on very small sample sizes at a local level. This means that sampling and other errors can be significant, and confidence intervals surrounding survey findings may be wider.

5.10 Sectoral data at community-level can be obtained from the Business Register and Employment Survey, which provides employment data by sector at LSOA geographies. However caution should be taken with the data; it is a survey-based dataset, and therefore the sample sizes at such small geographies are incredibly small. As such, data should be treated with caution when interpreting it.

5.11 To avoid the risk of data being mis-interpreted (given the small geographies analysed), analysis at coastal community level has been done in two ways; an assessment to see if the concentration of employment within a particular sector is higher than the national concentration (i.e. it has a location quotient above 1), and employment growth from 2015 to 2023 by sector. The results are presented in the two tables below.

5.12 On sector specialisation, there are recurring themes:

- the mix of sectors is skewed towards more ‘traditional’ sectors (e.g. construction, retail and motor trades) and the visitor economy, and away from service-based sectors (e.g. professional and financial services, digital and business administration and support services).
- in the ‘accommodation and food services’ sector (in which a large number of jobs are classified within the visitor economy definition), all but two towns (Hollesley and Leiston) have a higher concentration of activity than the national average. This is a sector which has generally grown well since 2015 (even with the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic).
- other sectors in which many communities have a high concentration of activity (relative to nationally) are retail, motor trades and the arts, entertainment, recreation and other sector.
- the property sector has grown strongly across almost all communities (apart from in Wrentham).

Table 5-4: Sector specialisation by employment by settlement, 2023

Town	Agriculture, forestry & fishing (A)	Mining, quarrying & utilities (B,D and E)	Manufacturing (C)	Construction (F)	Motor trades (Part G)	Wholesale (Part G)	Retail (Part G)	Transport & storage (incl. postal) (H)	Accommodation & food services (I)	Information & communication (J)	Financial & insurance (K)	Property (L)	Professional, scientific & technical (M)	Business administration & support services (N)	Public administration & defence (O)	Education (P)	Health (Q)	Arts, entertainment, recreation & other services (R,S,T and U)
Aldeburgh																		
Alderton & Bawdsey																		
Corton																		
Felixstowe																		
Gisleham																		
Hollesley																		
Kessingland																		
Knodishall																		
Leiston																		
Lowestoft																		
Orford																		
Southwold & Reydon																		
Walberswick																		
Westleton																		
Wrentham																		

Source: Business Register and Employment Survey, ONS, 2024
 Note: the sector specialisation shows the concentration of activity in a particular sector relative to the England level (e.g. if 10% of employment is in a sector in Suffolk, and it is only 5% nationally, its sector specialisation is 2). A sector specialisation above one shows there is a higher concentration of activity in that geography relative to England. This has been highlighted grey in the table above.

Table 5-5: Employment Change by sector by settlement (2015-23)

Town	Agriculture, forestry & fishing (A)	Mining, quarrying & utilities (B, D and E)	Manufacturing (C)	Construction (F)	Motor trades (Part G)	Wholesale (Part G)	Retail (Part G)	Transport & storage (incl. postal) (H)	Accommodation & food services (I)	Information & communication (J)	Financial & insurance (K)	Property (L)	Professional, scientific & technical (M)	Business administration & support services (N)	Public administration & defence (O)	Education (P)	Health (Q)	Arts, entertainment, recreation & other services (R, S, T and U)
Aldeburgh																		
Alderton & Bawdsey																		
Corton																		
Felixstowe																		
Gisleham																		
Hollesley																		
Kessingland																		
Knodishall																		
Leiston																		
Lowestoft																		
Orford																		
Southwold & Reydon																		
Walberswick																		
Westleton																		
Wrentham																		

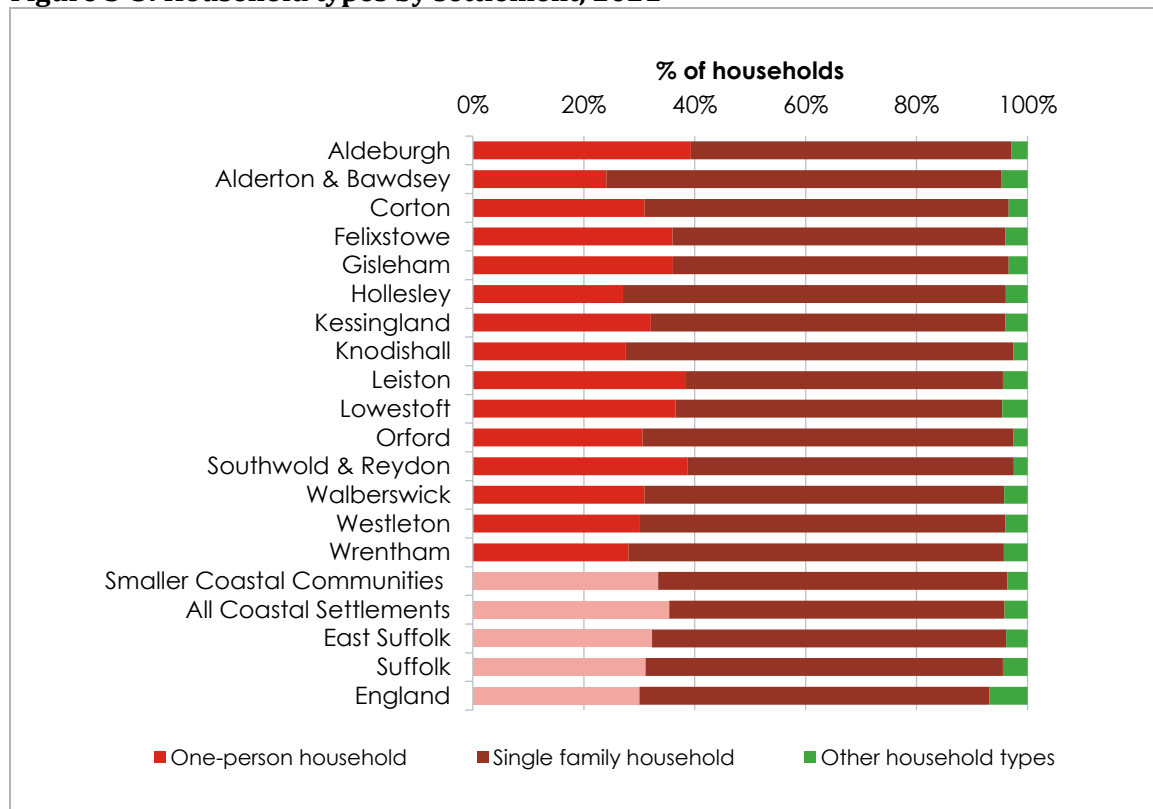
Source: Business Register and Employment Survey, ONS, 2024; Note: Green shows employment growth between 2015 and 23, Red shows employment decline between 2015 and 2023.

Our Relationships

Household types

5.13 The mix of different household types is similar to that experienced nationally (although noting that in aggregate there is a higher proportion of one-person households, reflecting the older demographic of the area). The settlements with the highest proportion of one-person households are Aldeburgh (39%), Southwold and Reydon (39%) and Leiston (38%).

Figure 5-3: Household types by settlement, 2021



Source: Census, ONS, 2021

Health

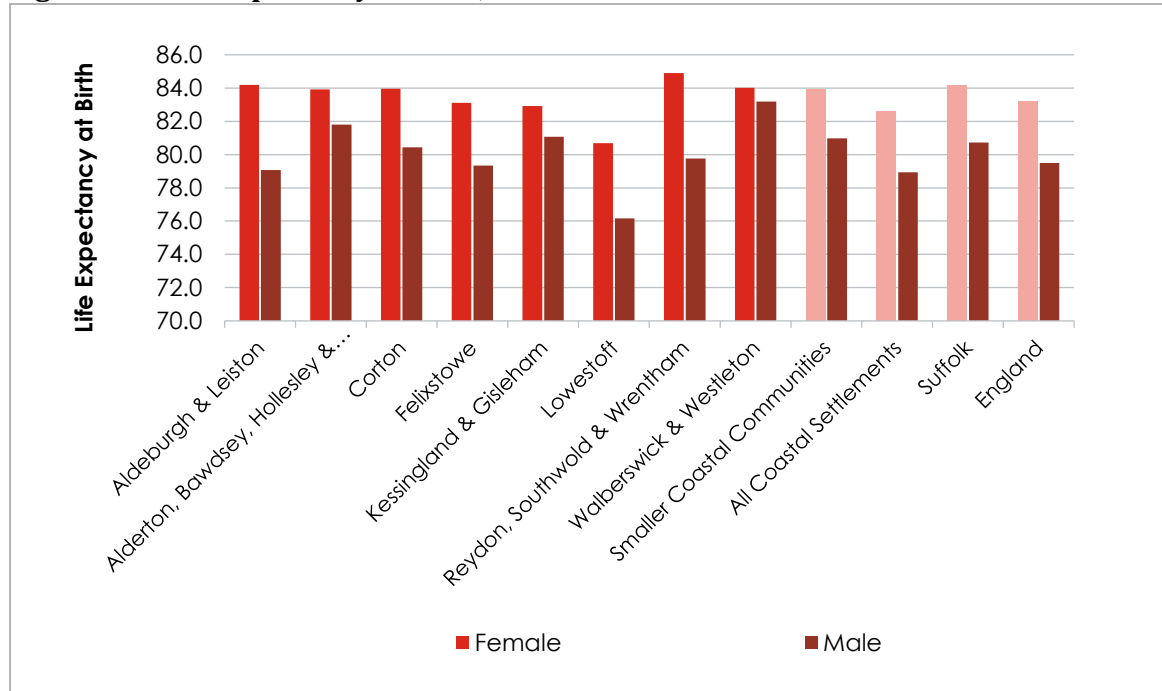
Life expectancy

NOTE: Life expectancy data is only available at MSOA geographies

5.14 Life expectancy at birth varies by up to four years. The settlements with the highest life expectancy for females are Reydon, Southwold and Wrentham (85 years old), followed by Aldeburgh and Leiston (84) and Walberswick and Westleton (84). Male life expectancy is much more varied (depending on the community), with the highest life expectancy in

Walberswick and Westleton (83), followed by Aldeberton, Bawdsey, Hollesley and Orford (82) and Kessingland and Gisleham (81). Lowestoft has the lowest female and male life expectancy, with the average female life expectancy being 81 and for males being 76.

Figure 5-4: Life expectancy at birth, 2020

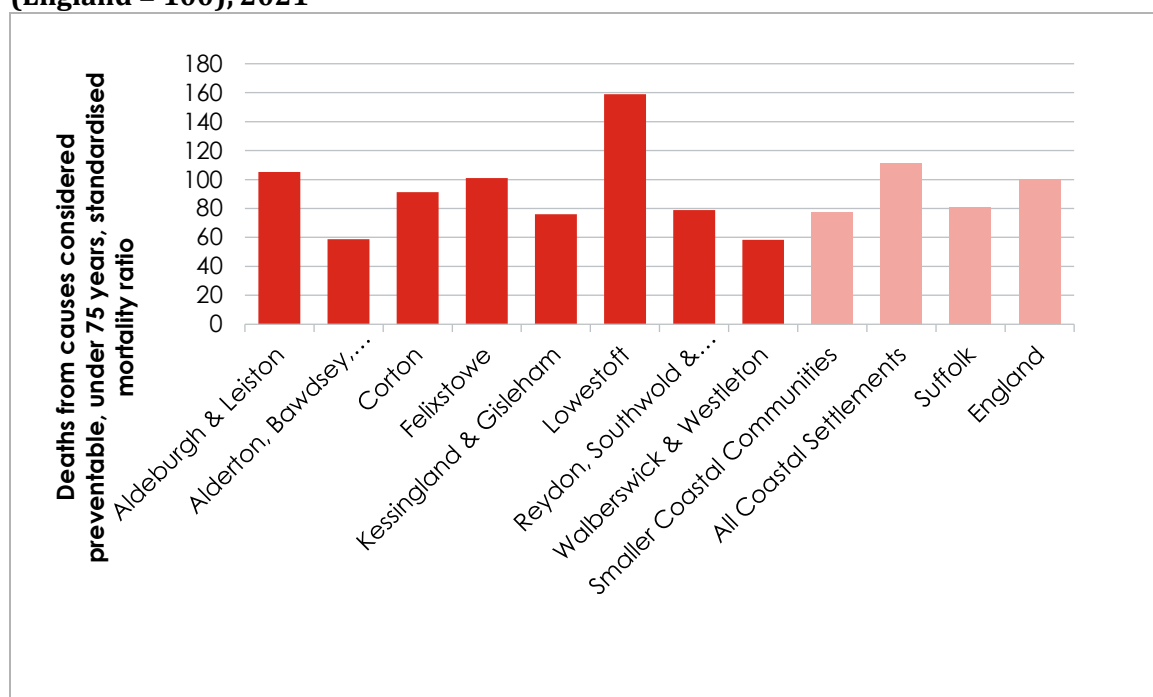


Source: Fingertips, Department of Health and Social Care, 2021

5.15 Data from the Department of Health and Social Care provides insights on avoidable mortality. Avoidable deaths are defined as either preventable or treatable for those aged under 75 years, in line with the international avoidable mortality definition. Localised data is available in indexed form, to show how local areas perform relative to the national level.

5.16 Three settlements have a rate of avoidable mortality above the national level; these are Lowestoft (59% above the national rate), Aldeburgh and Leiston (5%), and Felixstowe (1%). The best performing settlements are Alderton, Bawdsey, Hollesley and Orford (42% below the national rate), and Walberswick and Westleton (42%).

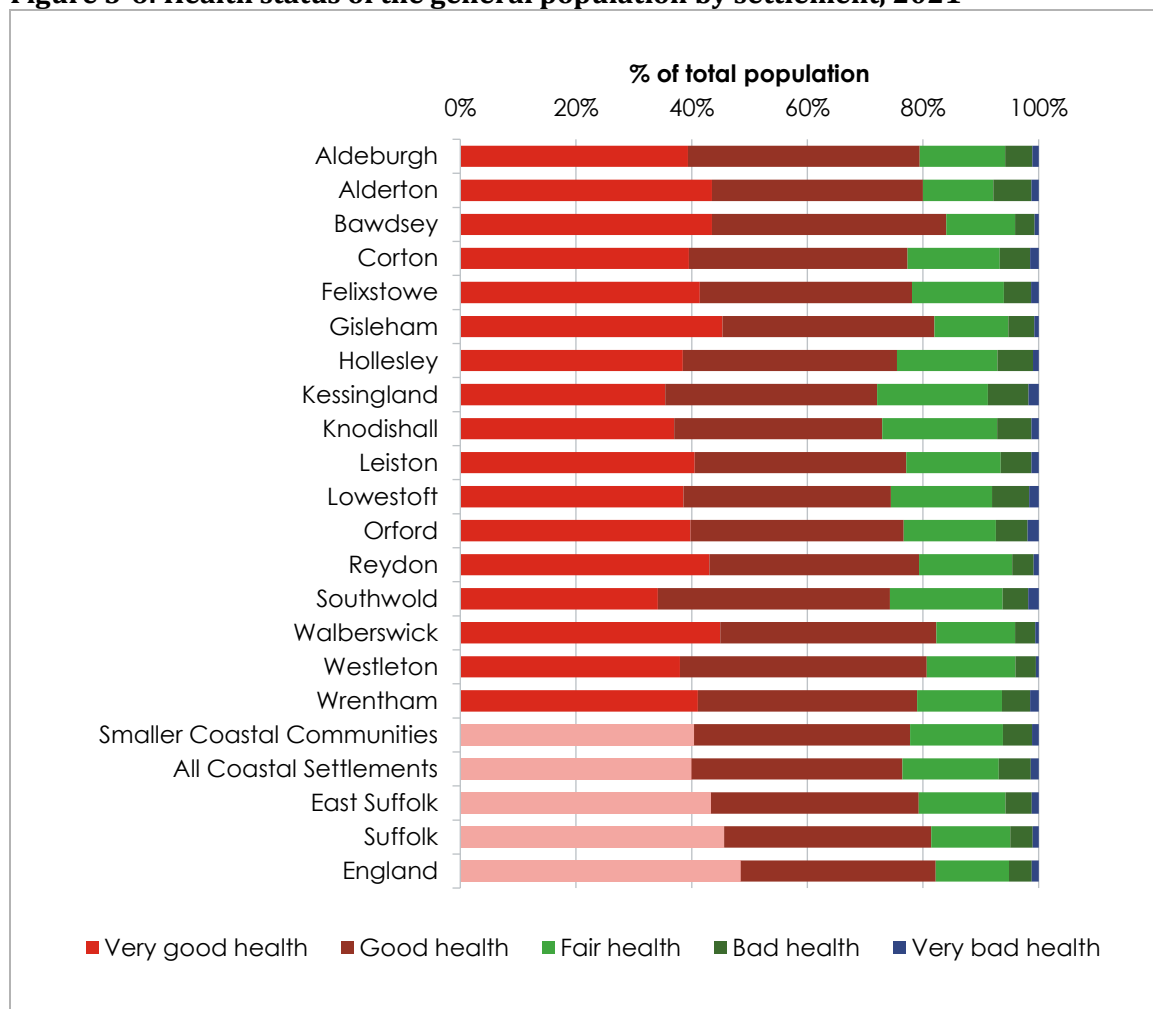
Figure 5-5: Deaths from causes considered preventable, under 75 years, indexed (England = 100), 2021



Source: Fingertips, Department of Health and Social Care, 2021

Health of Population

5.17 Across all settlements, most people report being in 'very good' and 'good' health. This ranges from 72% of the population in Kessingland to 84% of the population in Bawdsey. The settlements with the highest proportion of the population reporting 'very bad' or 'bad' health are Kessingland (9% of total population), Lowestoft (8%) and Alderton (8%). Those areas with the worst reported health tend to have one or two common tendencies; a higher proportion of the population aged over 65 or where there are higher levels of deprivation (e.g. in Lowestoft).

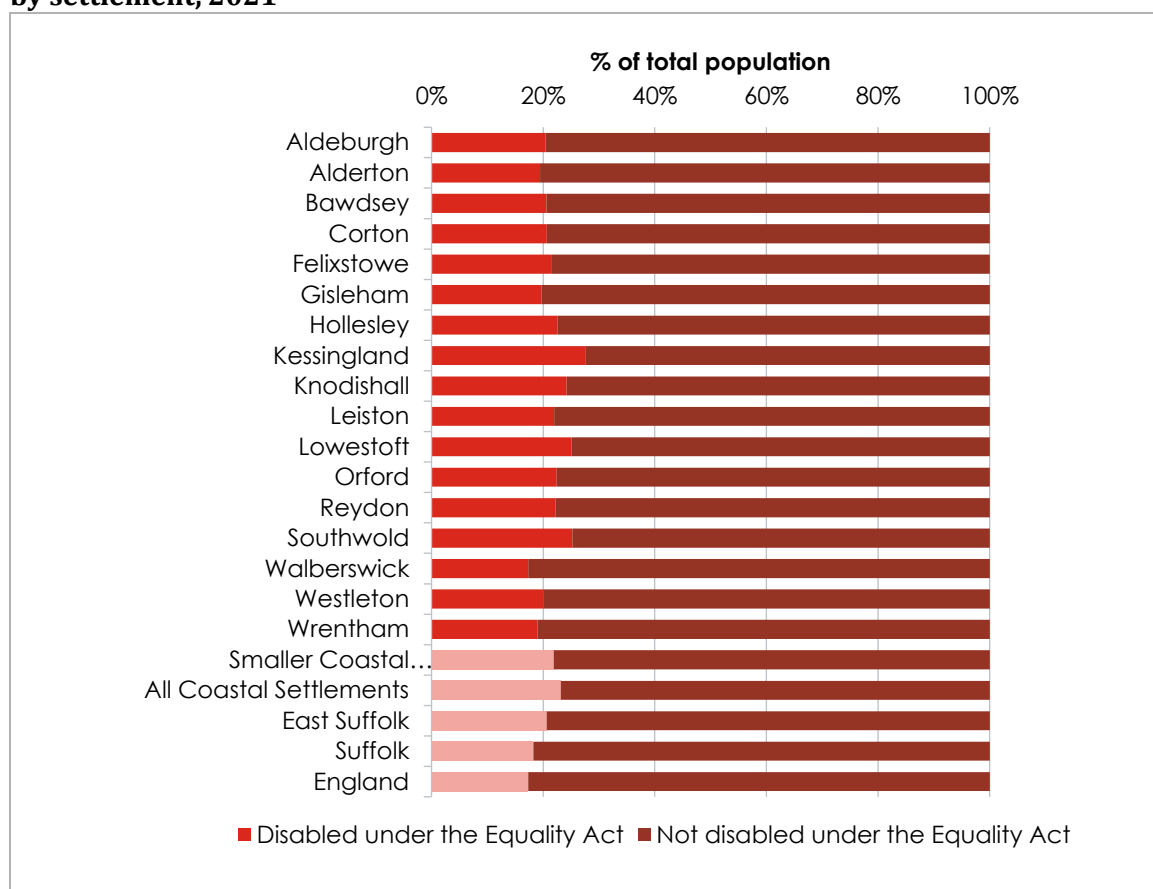
Figure 5-6: Health status of the general population by settlement, 2021

Source: Census, ONS, 2021

Disability

5.18 All settlements have a higher proportion of those classified as disabled (as defined under the Equality Act) than the national level (17%). The proportion of the population classified as disabled varies from 18% in Walberswick up to 28% in Kessingland.

Figure 5-7: Proportion of general population disabled (as defined by the Equality Act) by settlement, 2021



Source: Census, ONS, 2021

Where we live

Average House Price

5.19 There is considerable variation in house prices. Two settlements stand-out for average house prices: Aldeburgh (£579,286) and Southwold and Reydon (£519,224). Both of these have seen strong house price increases over the past two decades (even when starting from a high base). This suggests strong demand for housing in these locations, in part fuelled by high levels of second home ownership and holiday lets.

5.20 Other settlements with high house prices are Walberswick (£475,000), Alderton and Bawdsey (£470,000) and Westleton (£402,500). The lowest house prices are in Lowestoft (£222,215), Leiston (£227,394) and Gisleham (£230,000).

Table 5-6: Average house prices (all homes) by settlement, 2002-22

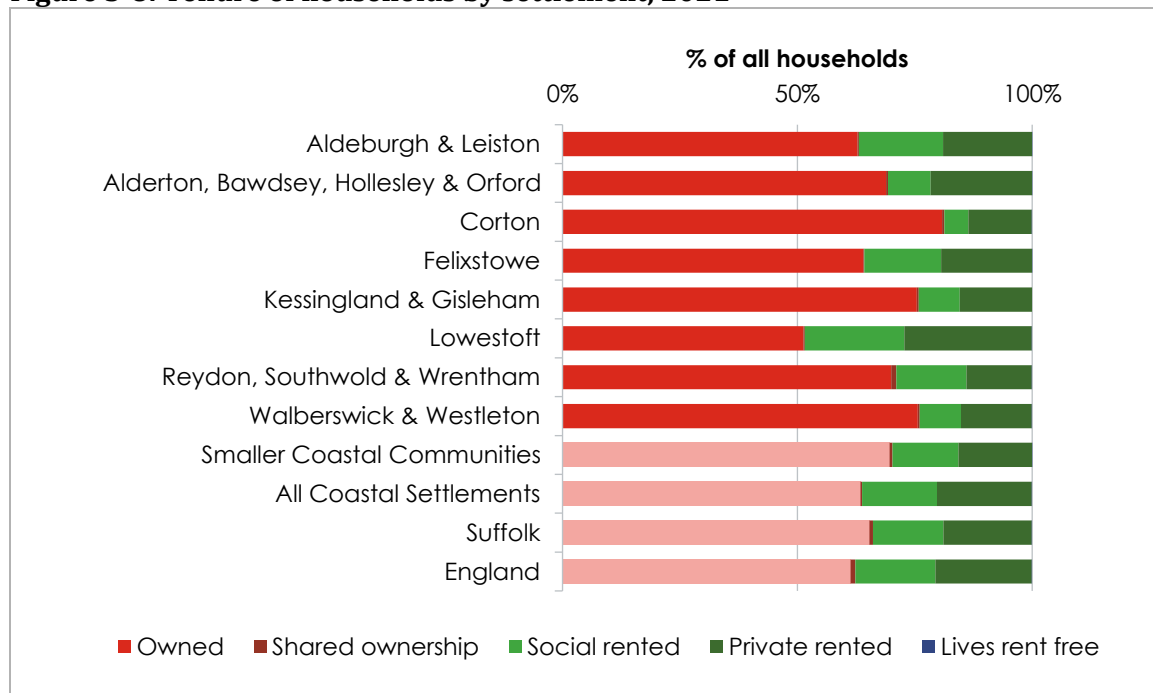
	House Prices (Dec 2002)	House Prices (Dec 2012)	10yr % increase (2002-12)	House Prices (Dec 2022)	10yr % increase (2012-22)
Aldeburgh	193,168	352,624	83%	579,286	64%
Alderton & Bawdsey	141,000	298,500	112%	470,000	57%
Corton	91,500	172,500	89%	252,500	46%
Felixstowe	110,530	173,304	57%	320,782	85%
Gisleham	74,495	115,000	54%	230,000	100%
Hollesley	150,000	210,000	40%	360,000	71%
Kessingland	72,779	123,928	70%	234,333	89%
Knodishall	148,000	275,000	86%	370,000	35%
Leiston	71,692	130,881	83%	227,394	74%
Lowestoft	76,254	122,321	60%	222,515	82%
Orford	167,500	265,000	58%	387,000	46%
Southwold & Reydon	173,795	303,623	75%	519,224	71%
Walberswick	182,500	240,000	32%	475,000	98%
Westleton	175,000	245,000	40%	402,500	64%
Wrentham	142,750	269,000	88%	332,250	24%

Source: House price statistics for small areas in England and Wales, ONS, 2023

Tenure

NOTE: Tenure data is only available at MSOA geographies

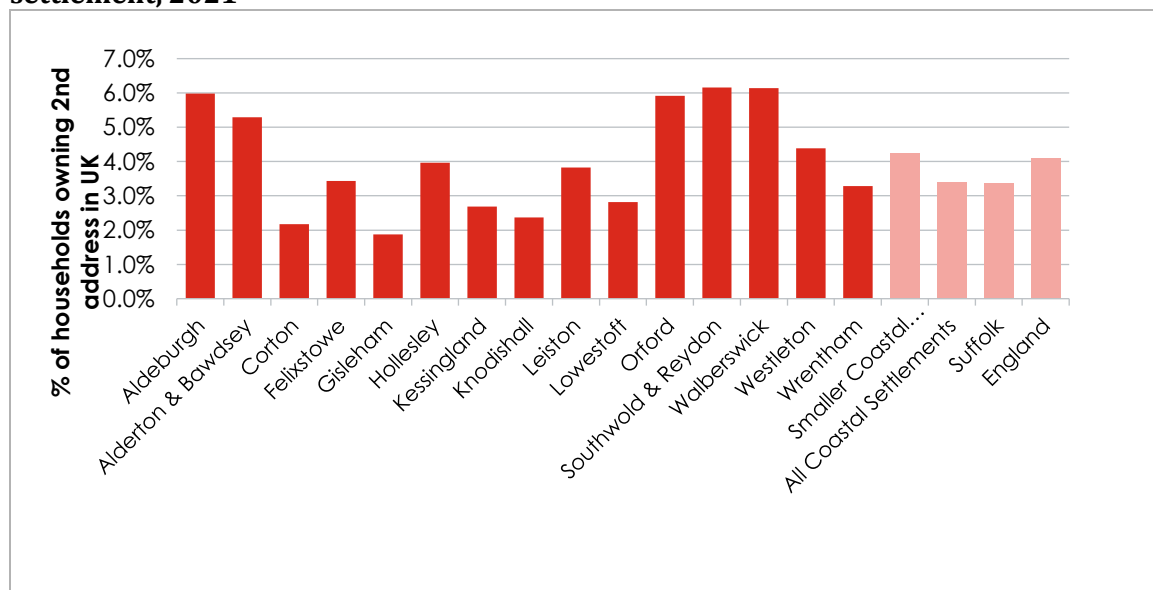
- 5.21** The split of tenure types across settlements varies; Lowestoft has the highest proportion of private rented accommodation (and in turn the lowest proportion of owned housing), with 27% of households being privately rented and a further 21% of households being social rented.
- 5.22** Elsewhere, the proportion of households that own their property varies from 63% (in Aldeburgh and Leiston) up to 81% (in Corton).

Figure 5-8: Tenure of households by settlement, 2021

Source: Source: Census, ONS, 2021

Second Home Ownership

5.23 Data from Census 2021 provides an insight on how many people living in an area also own a residence elsewhere in the UK. The highest levels of second home ownership are in Southwold and Reydon, Walberswick, Aldeburgh and Orford (all 6%).

Figure 5-9: Proportion of households having a second address in the UK by settlement, 2021

Source: Census, ONS, 2021

Crime

5.24 Levels of reported crime vary substantially across the settlements. The highest incidence of crime (per 1,000 population) is in Lowestoft, with 117 crimes in the past 12 months per 1,000 residents. Elsewhere, the highest crime incidence rates are found in the larger towns: Kessingland (87), Leiston (73) and Felixstowe (61). The lowest crime rates tend to be in the smaller and less deprived settlements, with the lowest crime incidence rates in Orford (29), Knodishall (32), Alderton & Bawdsey (33) and Aldeburgh (34).

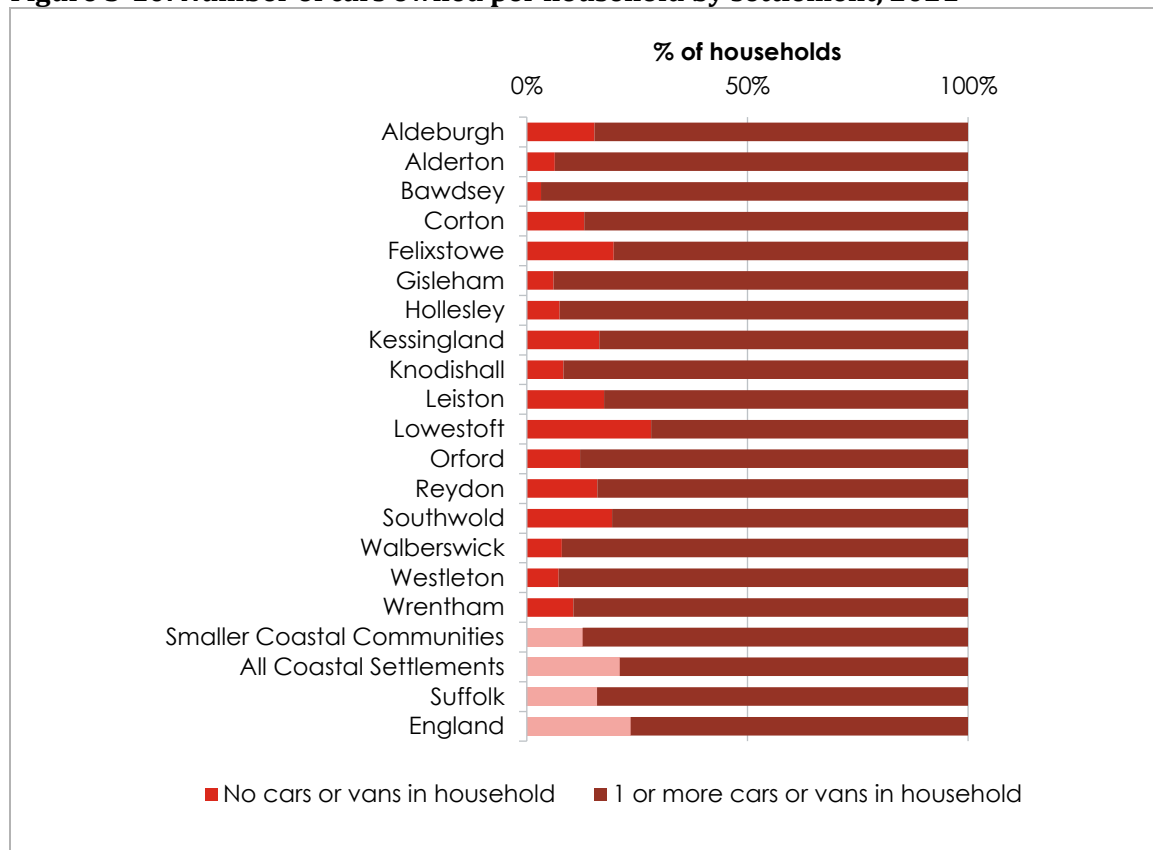
Table 5-7: Number of reported crimes, and crime incidence rate (per 1,000 population) by settlement, October 2023-September 2024

	Crime	Crime per 1,000 population
Aldeburgh	110	34
Alderton & Bawdsey	43	33
Corton	86	58
Felixstowe	1,482	61
Gisleham	77	45
Hollesley	121	42
Kessingland	287	87
Knodishall	52	32
Leiston	355	73
Lowestoft	5,796	117
Orford	51	29
Southwold & Reydon	163	47
Walberswick	67	33
Westleton	98	47
Wrentham	119	51
Smaller Coastal Communities	1,629	51
All Coastal Settlements	8,907	84
Suffolk	50,211	66
England	6,725,005	84

Source: data.police.uk, 2024

Car Ownership

5.25 The settlements with the lowest levels of car ownership are Lowestoft (72% of households own a car), Southwold (81%) and Leiston (82%). Higher car ownership tends to occur in settlements with limited or no access to public transport, with the highest levels in Bawdsey (97% of households own a car), Alderton (94%), Gisleham (94%) and Westleton (93%).

Figure 5-10: Number of cars owned per household by settlement, 2021

Source: Census, ONS, 2021

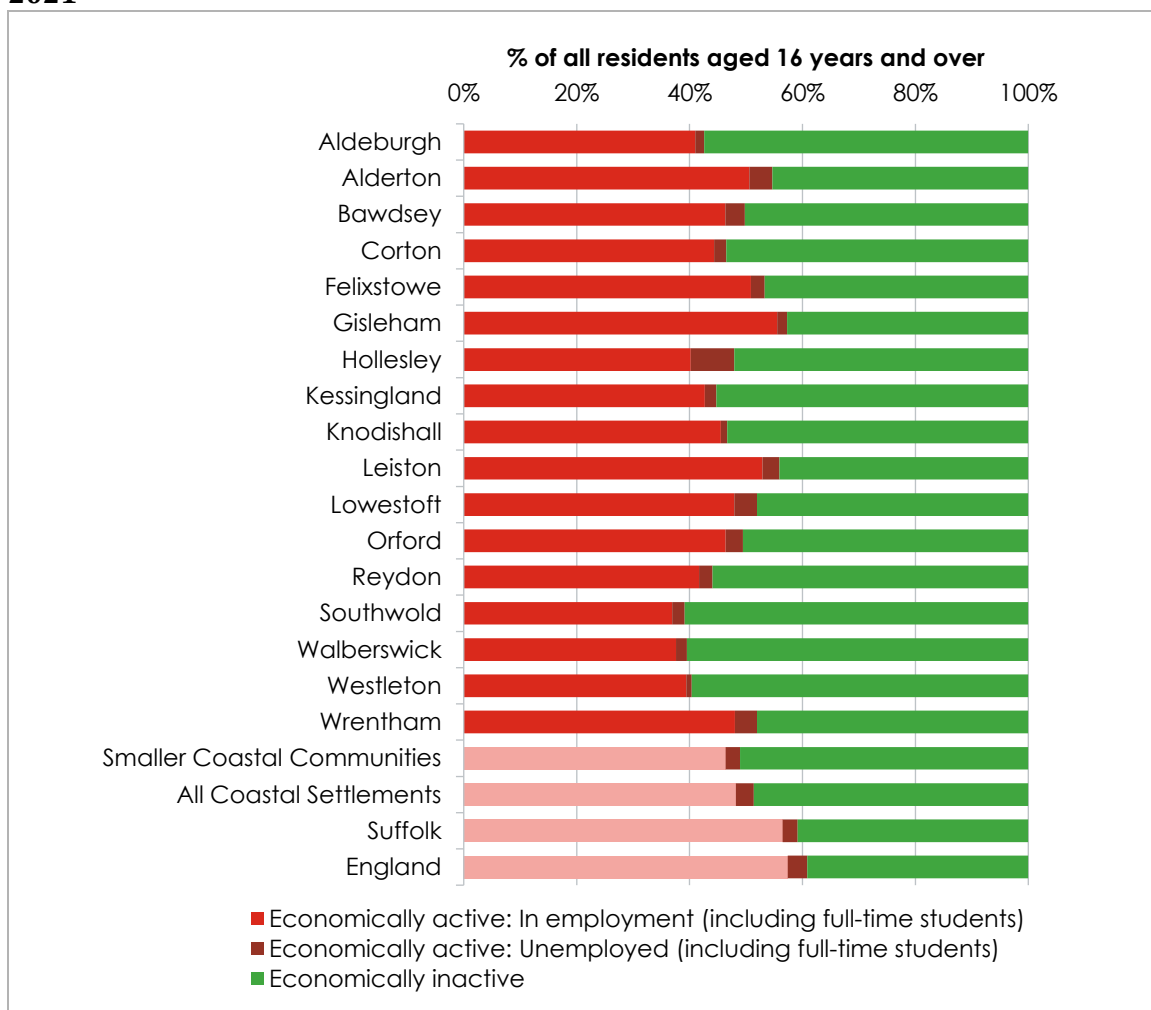
What we do

Economic Activity

5.26 Economic activity rates vary across the settlements, and in part reflect differences in the demographics of each settlement (with those with a high proportion of the population over 65 also having a high proportion of the population being retired). The highest levels of economic activity for residents aged 16 years and over is in Gisleham (56%), Leiston (53%) and Felixstowe (51%).

5.27 All settlements have a higher proportion of residents that are economically inactive compared to the Suffolk and national levels. This is highest in Southwold (61%), Walberswick (60%) and Westleton (60%).

Figure 5-11: Economic activity for residents aged 16 years and over by settlement, 2021



Source: Census, ONS, 2021

Claimant Count

5.28 The claimant count is a measure of unemployment, which measures the number of people claiming benefits principally for the reason of being unemployed (this includes all Universal Credit claimants who are required to seek work and be available for work, as well as all Jobseeker's Allowance claimants).

5.29 Two-thirds of all claimants in **All Coastal Settlements** live in Lowestoft, with 1,425 people claiming unemployment benefits as of September 2024. There has been a decline in the number of people claiming unemployment benefits in Lowestoft since September 2019, the only settlement to see a decline in the number of claiming unemployment benefits (and going against trends seen in Suffolk and nationally).

5.30 Elsewhere the proportion of the working-age population claiming unemployment benefits is relatively low (accounting for between 1% and 3% of the working age population).

Table 5-8: Claimant Count by settlement, 2024

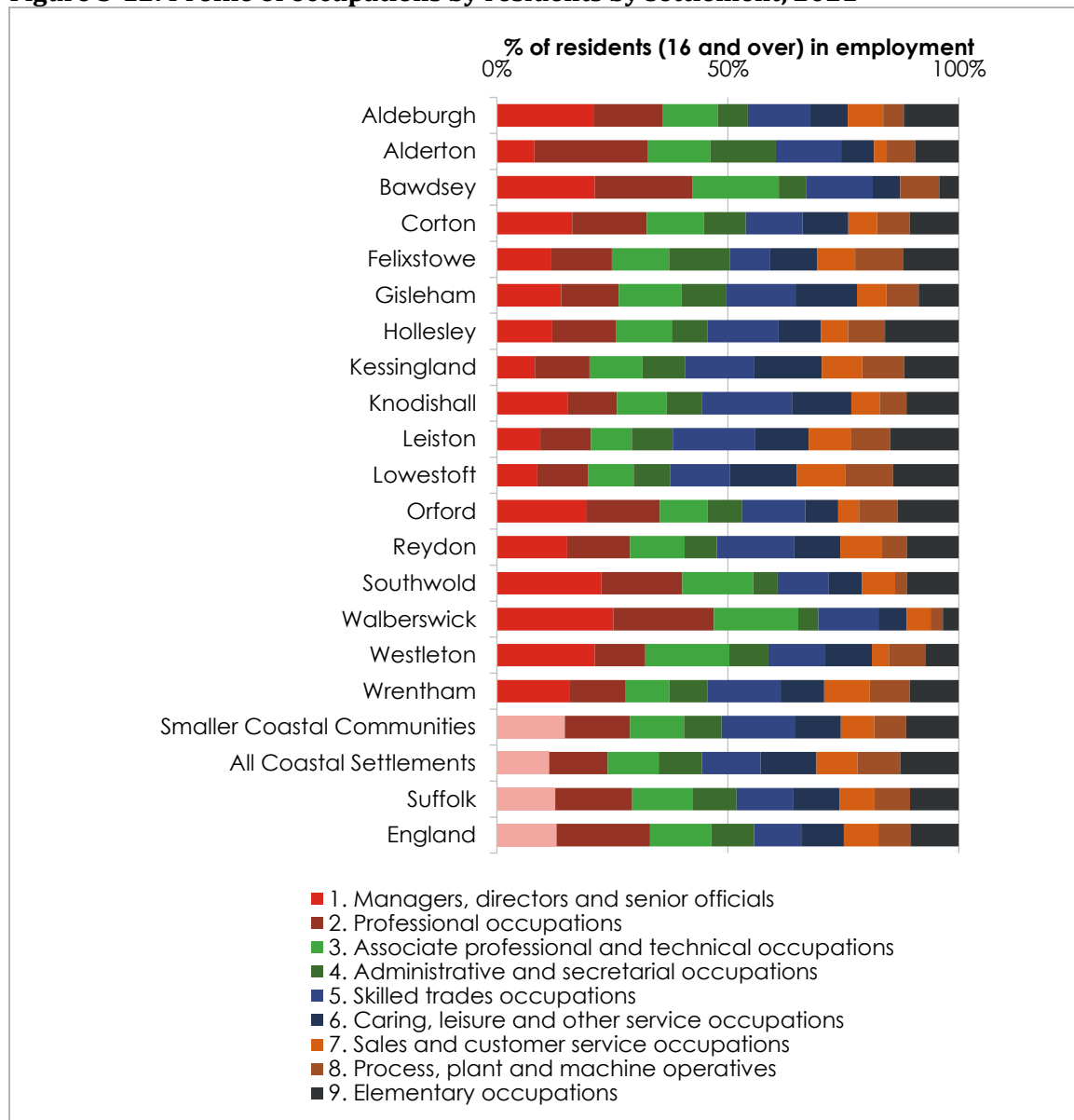
	Number of Claimants (Sept 2024)	% of Claimants as proportion of total working-age population	Change Sept 19 – Sept 24
Aldeburgh	25	2%	10
Alderton & Bawdsey	10	1%	0
Corton	10	1%	0
Felixstowe	340	3%	50
Gisleham	20	2%	10
Hollesley	40	2%	30
Kessingland	60	3%	0
Knodishall	15	2%	5
Leiston	90	3%	20
Lowestoft	1,425	5%	-190
Orford	15	1%	5
Southwold & Reydon	35	2%	5
Walberswick	20	2%	5
Westleton	25	2%	10
Wrentham	30	2%	5
Smaller Coastal Communities	395	2%	105
All Coastal Settlements	2,160	4%	-35
Suffolk	13,515	3%	3595
England	1,567,825	4%	598570

Source: Claimant Count, ONS, 2024

Occupational Profile

5.31 The occupational profile is hugely varied. Settlements like Walberswick, Bawdsey and Southwold have a very high proportion of residents in managerial and professional occupations (occupation types 1, 2, and 3); in the case of Walberswick, 65% of residents are in such occupations.

5.32 By comparison Lowestoft and Kessingland has a much higher proportion of workers in skilled trades and elementary occupations, reflecting in part the sectoral structure of the local economy, and the qualifications profile of these settlements.

Figure 5-12: Profile of occupations by residents by settlement, 2021

Source: Census, ONS, 2021:

Personal Finance

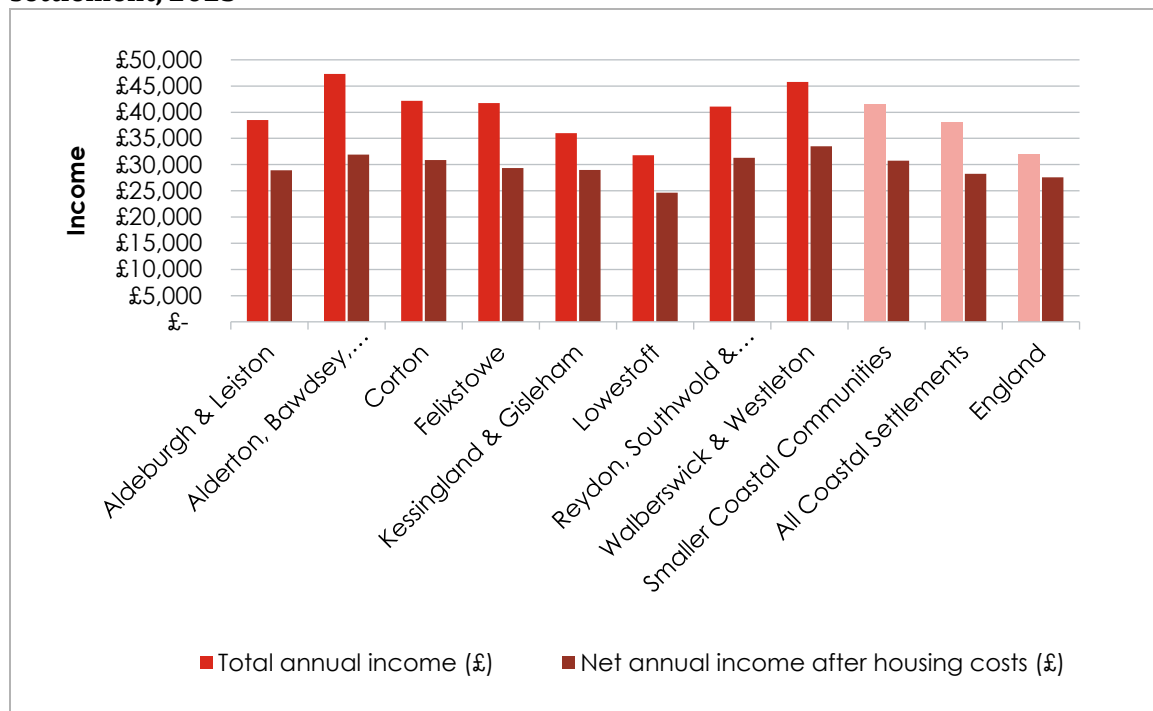
Income

NOTE: Income estimates are only available at MSOA geographies

5.33 There is considerable variation in the total annual income of households across settlements, although in all, income is higher than the national average (and for all but Lowestoft, it is higher than the level across Suffolk). This ranges from £47,300 per household in Alderton, Bawdsey, Hollesley & Orford, to £31,809 per household in Lowestoft.

5.34 When housing costs are taken into account, the variation in net annual incomes is much lower (reflecting the high cost of housing in some settlements), although all but one community (Lowestoft) remains above the national level. The highest net annual income (after housing costs) is Walberswick & Westleton (£33,500) followed by Alderton, Bawdsey, Hollesley & Orford (although this is much reduced to £31,900).

Figure 5-13: Total annual income and net annual income after housing costs by settlement, 2023



Source: Income estimates for small areas, England and Wales, ONS, 2023~
Note: Data unavailable for Suffolk

Deprivation

5.35 The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) looks at the extent to which an area is deprived across seven domains: income, employment, education, health, access to services, crime and housing. Each small area (LSOA) is ranked in deciles according to their performance against all other LSOAs nationally. Note this index was produced in 2019, with it due to be updated in Autumn 2025.

5.36 On the headline index, the majority of those LSOAs which are among the 30% most deprived nationally are located in either Lowestoft (of which 21 LSOAs are among the 30% most deprived) and Felixstowe (6 LSOAs). The two LSOAs in these communities that are among the 10% least deprived nationally are located in Felixstowe and Southwold & Reydon.

Table 5-9: Index of Multiple Deprivation Deciles by settlement

	Index of Multiple Deprivation Decile (number of LSOAs in each settlement) – 1 = most deprived, 10 = least deprived									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Aldeburgh						1		1		
Alderton & Bawdsey					1					
Corton					1					
Felixstowe		2	4	1	1		2	1	3	1
Gisleham					1					
Hollesley					1					
Kessingland			1	1						
Knodishall						1				
Leiston				1	2					
Lowestoft	9	7	5	2	4	2		3	1	
Orford					1					
Southwold & Reydon					2					1
Walberswick				1						
Westleton					1					
Wrentham				1						

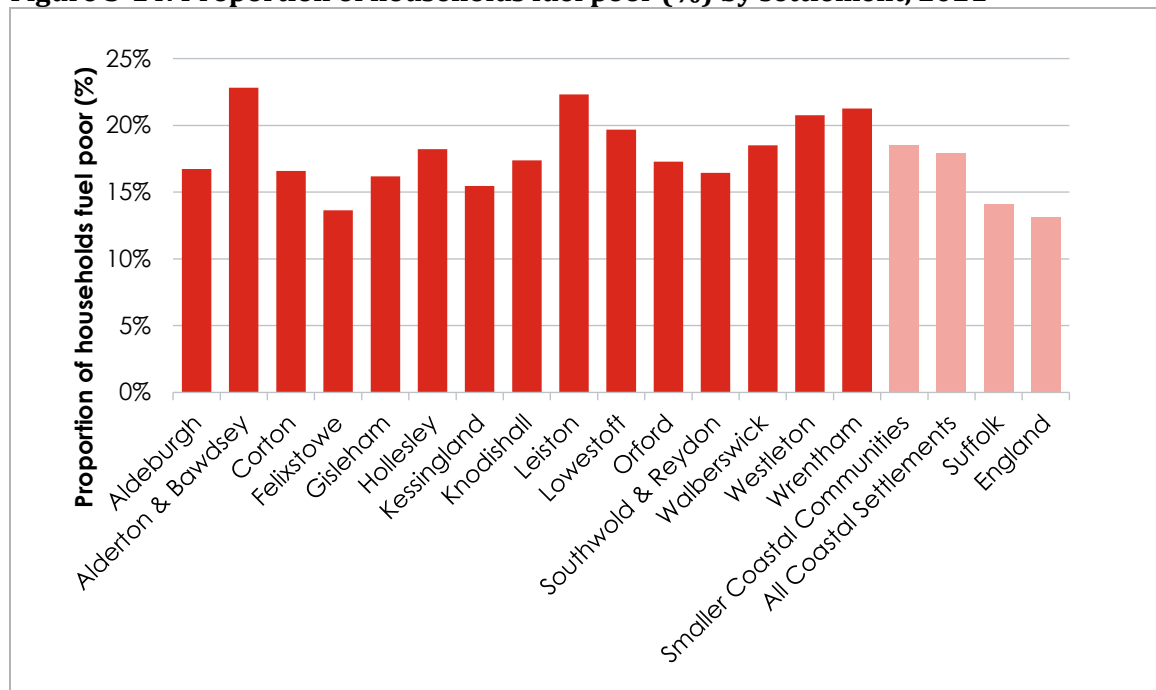
Source: Index of Multiple Deprivation, MHCLG, 2019

Fuel Poverty

5.37 As discussed in Chapter 4, fuel poverty in England is measured using the Low-Income Low Energy Efficiency (LILEE) fuel poverty metric, which considers whether a household has a low energy efficiency rating (of band D, E, F or G) and whether their disposable income (income after housing costs (AHC) and energy needs) would be below the poverty line.

5.38 In all settlements, the proportion of households that are fuel poor is above the national level (13%). This is highest in Alderton and Bawdsey (23%), Leiston (22%), Westleton and Wrentham (both 21%). It is lowest in Felixstowe (14%), Kessingland (15%) and Southwold and Reydon (16%).

Figure 5-14: Proportion of households fuel poor (%) by settlement, 2021

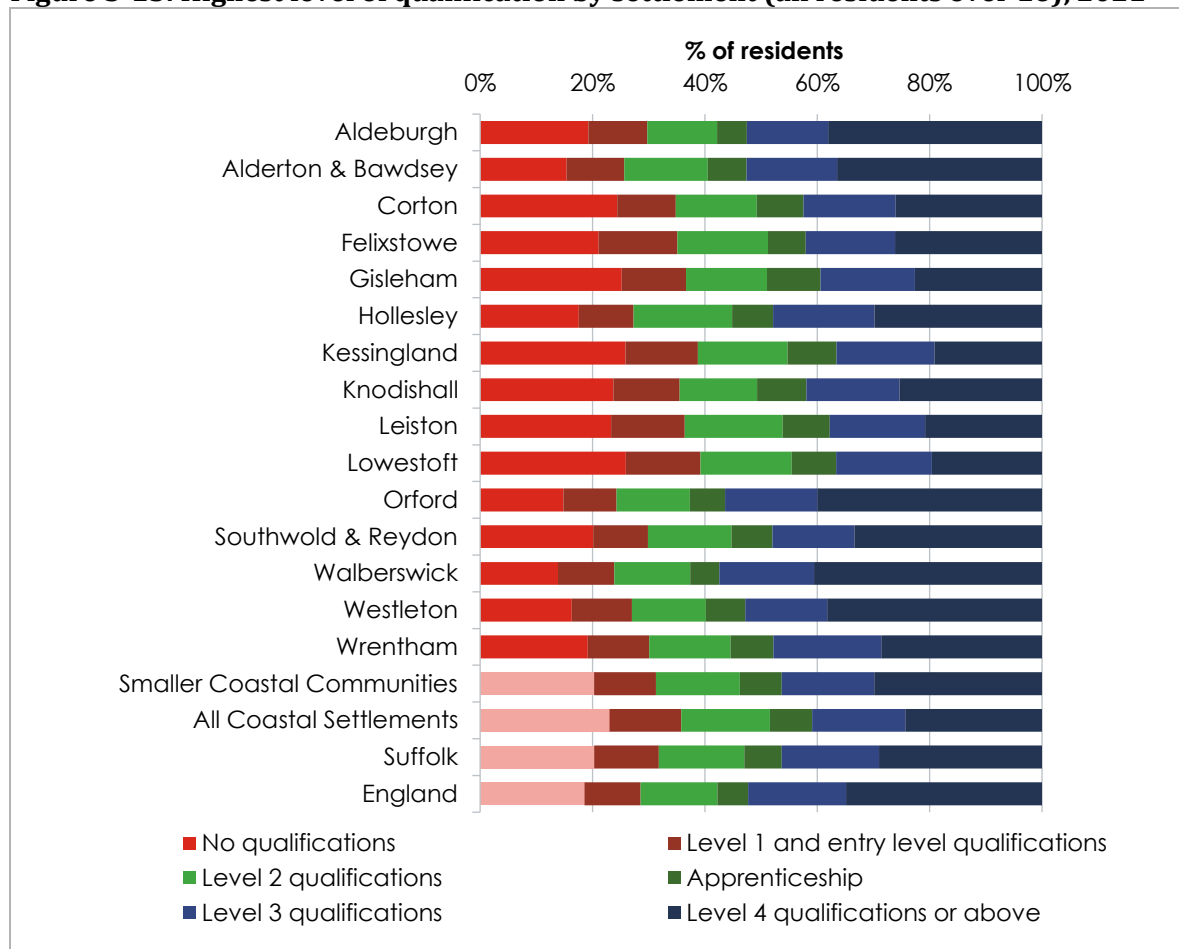


Source: Sub-regional fuel poverty data, Department for Energy Security and Net Zero, 2023:

Education and Skills

Qualifications Profile

- 5.39** Five settlements have a better qualifications profile than the national level (based on the proportion of the population with no qualifications and those qualified to degree-level). These settlements are Walberswick, Alderton and Bawdsey, Aldeburgh, Westleton and Hollesey.
- 5.40** The worst performing settlements (in terms of the proportion of the population without any qualifications) are Lowestoft and Kessingland; in both settlements a quarter of the population do not have any qualifications.

Figure 5-15: Highest level of qualification by settlement (all residents over 16), 2021

Source: Census, ONS, 2021

6. Summary

- 6.1** The data presented in this report provides a quantitative assessment of the characteristics of the settlements on Suffolk's coastline across different indicators (linked back to the wellbeing framework presented in Chapter 2). This presents a largely objective perspective on their characteristics.
- 6.2** Care should be taken when interpreting some of the data presented, particularly those data sources which are survey-based (e.g. Business Register and Employment Survey data on jobs) and estimated from national datasets (e.g. Income Estimates for Small Areas) which should be treated with caution when analysing them at a local level given the small sample size upon which data is based and/or assumptions that have been used to calculate the estimates. However, indicators from the Census, claimant count, crime data and house price statistics are much more accurate as this data is collected at a much more granular geography.
- 6.3** When looking at the individual characteristics of the settlements, it is clear that each has a unique mix of characteristics, with a range of relative strengths and weaknesses identified through the data. The tables below provide a snapshot of some of the headlines from the data that has been reviewed, and relative characteristics. Cells labelled '**H**' shows that community is above the national level; and cells labelled '**L**' shows that community is below the national level.
- 6.4** The following insights can be drawn from the table and from the analysis in this report:
- The elderly nature of the population of **All Coastal Communities** and **Smaller Coastal Communities**, means that economic activity rates (for all of those aged over 16) are below the national level, with a high proportion in retirement. Of those currently of working-age, unemployment levels are generally lower than the national level (with the exception of Lowestoft), showing that there are reasonable employment prospects locally (and this reflects relatively strong growth in the number of jobs in recent years).
 - Employment and business growth in **All Coastal Settlements** and **Smaller Coastal Communities** has lagged behind the levels experienced in Suffolk and nationally. However it is noted that there is a low proportion of the population claiming unemployment benefits (except in Lowestoft), although there is an element of seasonality with this (given the proportion of people employed in the visitor economy locally).
 - There is a divide across a number of the indicators. With the two largest towns (and in particular Lowestoft), Suffolk's coastal communities are typically at or below the national level on many indicators (i.e. using the **All Coastal Settlements** definition). If Lowestoft and Felixstowe are excluded (i.e. using the **Smaller Coastal Communities** definition), Suffolk's coastal communities have outcomes that are better than the national average in terms of health, crime, income and deprivation.

- Across many of the health indicators, **All Coastal Communities** and **Smaller Coastal Communities** perform well, with life expectancy and the number of deaths from preventable causes being better than the national level. There are exceptions to this, notably in Lowestoft, and many settlements have a higher proportion of the population reporting 'very bad or bad' health, although this in part reflects the older demographic.
- The attractiveness of the area as a place to live is reflected in recent house price increases, particularly for **Smaller Coastal Communities**. Migration data shows there has been some in-migration from other parts of the South East (including London).
- Crime is generally low across many settlements, with all but two settlements (Lowestoft and Kessingland) having a crime rate (per 1,000 population) below the national level.
- Of concern is the proportion of households who are identified as fuel poor; this is largely due to nature of the housing stock locally, but also reflects areas of low incomes and deprivation.
- Financially, all settlements have average net incomes (after housing costs) above the national level, with the exception of Lowestoft. However, data suggests that there are relatively high levels of fuel poverty, reflecting poor energy efficiency of homes and lower incomes after housing costs are considered.
- Qualification levels across the settlements are mixed, which in part reflects the older nature of the population in these settlements (who generally have lower qualification levels).








Table 6-1: Summary of characteristics on wellbeing framework relative to England by settlement

Town	Contextual				Health				Where we live		What we do		Personal Finance		Education & Skills	
	% change in population (2011-21)	% working age population (16-64)	% change in no. of businesses (2016-24)	% change in employment (2016-24)	Male life expectancy	Female life expectancy	Deaths from causes considered preventable,	% of population in very bad or bad health	% residents of the area owning a second home	Number of crimes report. per 1,000 pop.	% of WAP claiming unemployment benefits	% of WAP economically active	Net annual income after housing costs	% of households fuel poor	% with no qualifications	% qualified to Level 4 qualifications
Aldeburgh	L	L	L	L	L	H	L	L	L	H	H	L	H	L	L	H
Alderton & Bawdsey	H	L	H	L	H	H	H	L	L	H	H	L	H	L	H	H
Corton	H	L	L	H	H	H	H	L	H	H	H	L	H	L	L	L
Felixstowe	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	H	H	H	L	H	L	L	L
Gisleham	L	L	L	H	H	L	H	H	L	H	H	L	H	L	L	L
Hollesley	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	L	H	H	H	L	H	L	H	L
Kessingland	L	L	L	L	H	L	H	L	H	L	H	L	H	L	L	L
Knodishall	L	L	L	H	H	H	H	L	H	H	H	L	H	L	L	L
Leiston	L	L	L	H	L	H	L	L	H	H	H	L	H	L	L	L
Lowestoft	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	H	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
Orford	L	L	H	L	H	H	H	L	L	H	H	L	H	L	H	H
Southwold & Reydon	L	L	L	L	H	H	H	L	L	H	H	L	H	L	L	L
Walberswick	L	L	L	L	H	H	H	H	L	H	H	L	H	L	H	H
Westleton	H	L	L	H	H	H	H	H	L	H	H	L	H	L	H	H
Wrentham	L	L	L	H	H	H	H	L	H	H	H	L	H	L	L	L








Annex A: Individual Coastal Community Profiles

- A.1** To complement the evidence presented in the main body of the report, a series of individual coastal community profiles have been developed. This draws on the indicators identified within the wellbeing framework to show the characteristics of each coastal community compares to County and national data.
- A.2** Given that a range of different geographical definitions have been used for each indicator (as described in Chapter 2), this has been shown within the tables for clarity. On some indicators (especially where MSOA data has been used), the statistical geography may overlap with other coastal settlements. Within the tables, the relevant geographical definition that has been used is indicated with Parish (P), LSOA (L) and MSOA (M) as appropriate.








Aldeburgh

Domain	Indicator	Aldeburgh	Suffolk	England
Contextual 	Total population, 2021 ^P	2,423	-	-
	Population change, 2011-21 ^P	-43	-	-
	% population change, 2011-21 ^P	-2%	4%	7%
	% of population aged 15 years and under, 2021 ^P	11%	17%	19%
	% of population of working age (16-64), 2021 ^P	45%	59%	63%
	% of population aged 65 years and over, 2021 ^P	44%	24%	18%
	Employment, 2023 ^{Ladd}	1,600	-	-
	Employment change, 2015-23 ^L	100	-	-
	% employment change, 2015-23 ^L	7%	7%	9%
Our relationships 	% one-person households, 2021 ^P	39%	31%	30%
Health 	Female life expectancy at birth, 2020 ^M	84	84	83
	Male life expectancy at birth, 2020 ^M	79	81	79
	Deaths from causes considered preventable, <75 years, index, 2021 ^M	105	81	100
	% of population reporting 'very good' or 'good' health, 2021 ^P	79%	82%	81%
	% of population reporting 'very bad' or 'bad' health, 2021 ^P	6%	5%	5%
	% of population disabled (as defined by the Equality Act), 2021 ^P	7%	6%	6%
Where we live 	Average house price, 2022 ^L	£579k	£287k	£290k
	10yr % growth in house prices, 2012-22 ^L	64%	71%	58%
	% of households who own their property, 2021 ^P	63%	65%	61%
	% of households in social rented housing, 2021 ^P	18%	15%	17%
	% of households in private rented housing, 2021 ^P	19%	19%	20%
	% of households with second address in UK, 2021 ^L	6%	3%	4%
	Crime incidence rate (per 1,000 population), 2024 ^L	34	66	84
	% of households with no car, 2021 ^L	15%	16%	24%
What we do 	% of residents (16 years+) who are economically active, 2021 ^L	43%	59%	61%
	% of residents (16 years+) who are economically inactive, 2021 ^L	57%	41%	39%
	% of working age population claiming unemployment benefits, 2024 ^L	2%	3%	4%
	% of residents (aged 16+) in employment in managerial/professional (1,2 & 3) occupations, 2021 ^P	48%	42%	46%
	% of residents (aged 16+) in employment in elementary (9) occupations, 2021 ^P	12%	11%	10%
Personal Finance 	Total annual income, 2023 ^M	£38,500	-	£32,000
	Net annual income (after housing costs), 2023 ^M	£28,900	-	£27,600
	% of households fuel poor, 2021 ^L	17%	14%	13%
Education & Skills 	% of residents with no qualifications, 2021 ^L	19%	20%	18%
	% of residents qualified to Level 4 or above, 2021 ^L	37%	28%	34%








Alderton & Bawdsey

Domain	Indicator	Ald. & B.	Suffolk	England
Contextual 	Total population, 2021 ^P	772	-	-
	Population change, 2011-21 ^P	10%	-	-
	% population change, 2011-21 ^P	0	4%	7%
	% of population aged 15 years and under, 2021 ^P	14%	17%	19%
	% of population of working age (16-64), 2021 ^P	56%	59%	63%
	% of population aged 65 years and over, 2021 ^P	30%	24%	18%
	Employment, 2023 ^L	400	-	-
	Employment change, 2015-23 ^L	0	-	-
	% employment change, 2015-23 ^L	0%	7%	9%
Our relationships 	% one-person households, 2021 ^P	24%	31%	30%
Health 	Female life expectancy at birth, 2020 ^M	84	84	83
	Male life expectancy at birth, 2020 ^M	82	81	79
	Deaths from causes considered preventable, <75 years, index, 2021 ^M	59	81	100
	% of population reporting 'very good' or 'good' health, 2021 ^P	82%	82%	81%
	% of population reporting 'very bad' or 'bad' health, 2021 ^P	6%	5%	5%
	% of population disabled (as defined by the Equality Act), 2021 ^P	8%	6%	6%
Where we live 	Average house price, 2022 ^L	£470k	£287k	£290k
	10yr % growth in house prices, 2012-22 ^L	57%	71%	58%
	% of households who own their property, 2021 ^P	69%	65%	61%
	% of households in social rented housing, 2021 ^P	9%	15%	17%
	% of households in private rented housing, 2021 ^P	22%	19%	20%
	% of households with second address in UK, 2021 ^L	5%	3%	4%
	Crime incidence rate (per 1,000 population), 2024 ^L	33	66	84
	% of households with no car, 2021 ^L	4%	16%	24%
What we do 	% of residents (16 years+) who are economically active, 2021 ^L	53%	59%	61%
	% of residents (16 years+) who are economically inactive, 2021 ^L	47%	41%	39%
	% of working age population claiming unemployment benefits, 2024 ^L	1%	3%	4%
	% of residents (aged 16+) in employment in managerial/professional (1,2 & 3) occupations, 2021 ^P	52%	42%	46%
	% of residents (aged 16+) in employment in elementary (9) occupations, 2021 ^P	8%	11%	10%
Personal Finance 	Total annual income, 2023 ^M	£47,300	-	£32,000
	Net annual income (after housing costs), 2023 ^M	£31,900	-	£27,600
	% of households fuel poor, 2021 ^L	23%	14%	13%
Education & Skills 	% of residents with no qualifications, 2021 ^L	15%	20%	18%
	% of residents qualified to Level 4 or above, 2021 ^L	35%	28%	34%








Corton

Domain	Indicator	Corton	Suffolk	England
Contextual 	Total population, 2021 ^P	1,439	-	-
	Population change, 2011-21 ^P	340	-	-
	% population change, 2011-21 ^P	31%	4%	7%
	% of population aged 15 years and under, 2021 ^P	11%	17%	19%
	% of population of working age (16-64), 2021 ^P	50%	59%	63%
	% of population aged 65 years and over, 2021 ^P	39%	24%	18%
	Employment, 2023 ^L	800	-	-
	Employment change, 2015-23 ^L	100	-	-
	% employment change, 2015-23 ^L	14%	7%	9%
Our relationships 	% one-person households, 2021 ^P	31%	31%	30%
Health 	Female life expectancy at birth, 2020 ^M	84	84	83
	Male life expectancy at birth, 2020 ^M	80	81	79
	Deaths from causes considered preventable, <75 years, index, 2021 ^M	91	81	100
	% of population reporting 'very good' or 'good' health, 2021 ^P	77%	82%	81%
	% of population reporting 'very bad' or 'bad' health, 2021 ^P	7%	5%	5%
	% of population disabled (as defined by the Equality Act), 2021 ^P	9%	6%	6%
Where we live 	Average house price, 2022 ^L	£252k	£287k	£290k
	10yr % growth in house prices, 2012-22 ^L	46%	71%	58%
	% of households who own their property, 2021 ^P	81%	65%	61%
	% of households in social rented housing, 2021 ^P	5%	15%	17%
	% of households in private rented housing, 2021 ^P	14%	19%	20%
	% of households with second address in UK, 2021 ^L	2%	3%	4%
	Crime incidence rate (per 1,000 population), 2024 ^L	58	66	84
	% of households with no car, 2021 ^L	13%	16%	24%
What we do 	% of residents (16 years+) who are economically active, 2021 ^L	46%	59%	61%
	% of residents (16 years+) who are economically inactive, 2021 ^L	54%	41%	39%
	% of working age population claiming unemployment benefits, 2024 ^L	1%	3%	4%
	% of residents (aged 16+) in employment in managerial/professional (1,2 & 3) occupations, 2021 ^P	45%	42%	46%
	% of residents (aged 16+) in employment in elementary (9) occupations, 2021 ^P	11%	11%	10%
Personal Finance 	Total annual income, 2023 ^M	£42,200	-	£32,000
	Net annual income (after housing costs), 2023 ^M	£30,900	-	£27,600
	% of households fuel poor, 2021 ^L	17%	14%	13%
Education & Skills 	% of residents with no qualifications, 2021 ^L	24%	20%	18%
	% of residents qualified to Level 4 or above, 2021 ^L	25%	28%	34%








Felixstowe

Domain	Indicator	Felixstowe	Suffolk	England
Contextual 	Total population, 2021 ^P	24,330	-	-
	Population change, 2011-21 ^P	641	-	-
	% population change, 2011-21 ^P	3%	4%	7%
	% of population aged 15 years and under, 2021 ^P	15%	17%	19%
	% of population of working age (16-64), 2021 ^P	56%	59%	63%
	% of population aged 65 years and over, 2021 ^P	30%	24%	18%
	Employment, 2023 ^L	13,800	-	-
	Employment change, 2015-23 ^L	740	-	-
	% employment change, 2015-23 ^L	6%	7%	9%
Our relationships 	% one-person households, 2021 ^P	36%	31%	30%
Health 	Female life expectancy at birth, 2020 ^M	83	84	83
	Male life expectancy at birth, 2020 ^M	79	81	79
	Deaths from causes considered preventable, <75 years, index, 2021 ^M	101	81	100
	% of population reporting 'very good' or 'good' health, 2021 ^P	78%	82%	81%
	% of population reporting 'very bad' or 'bad' health, 2021 ^P	6%	5%	5%
	% of population disabled (as defined by the Equality Act), 2021 ^P	8%	6%	6%
Where we live 	Average house price, 2022 ^L	£321k	£287k	£290k
	10yr % growth in house prices, 2012-22 ^L	85%	71%	58%
	% of households who own their property, 2021 ^P	64%	65%	61%
	% of households in social rented housing, 2021 ^P	16%	15%	17%
	% of households in private rented housing, 2021 ^P	19%	19%	20%
	% of households with second address in UK, 2021 ^L	3%	3%	4%
	Crime incidence rate (per 1,000 population), 2024 ^L	61	66	84
	% of households with no car, 2021 ^L	20%	16%	24%
What we do 	% of residents (16 years+) who are economically active, 2021 ^L	53%	59%	61%
	% of residents (16 years+) who are economically inactive, 2021 ^L	47%	41%	39%
	% of working age population claiming unemployment benefits, 2024 ^L	3%	3%	4%
	% of residents (aged 16+) in employment in managerial/professional (1,2 & 3) occupations, 2021 ^P	37%	42%	46%
	% of residents (aged 16+) in employment in elementary (9) occupations, 2021 ^P	12%	11%	10%
Personal Finance 	Total annual income, 2023 ^M	£41,754	-	£32,000
	Net annual income (after housing costs), 2023 ^M	£29,365	-	£27,600
	% of households fuel poor, 2021 ^L	14%	14%	13%
Education & Skills 	% of residents with no qualifications, 2021 ^L	20%	20%	18%
	% of residents qualified to Level 4 or above, 2021 ^L	25%	28%	34%








Gisleham

Domain	Indicator	Gisleham	Suffolk	England
Contextual 	Total population, 2021 ^P	779	-	-
	Population change, 2011-21 ^P	1	-	-
	% population change, 2011-21 ^P	0%	4%	7%
	% of population aged 15 years and under, 2021 ^P	24%	17%	19%
	% of population of working age (16-64), 2021 ^P	58%	59%	63%
	% of population aged 65 years and over, 2021 ^P	18%	24%	18%
	Employment, 2023 ^L	400	-	-
	Employment change, 2015-23 ^L	175	-	-
	% employment change, 2015-23 ^L	78%	7%	9%
Our relationships 	% one-person households, 2021 ^P	36%	31%	30%
Health 	Female life expectancy at birth, 2020 ^M	83	84	83
	Male life expectancy at birth, 2020 ^M	81	81	79
	Deaths from causes considered preventable, <75 years, index, 2021 ^M	76	81	100
	% of population reporting 'very good' or 'good' health, 2021 ^P	82%	82%	81%
	% of population reporting 'very bad' or 'bad' health, 2021 ^P	5%	5%	5%
	% of population disabled (as defined by the Equality Act), 2021 ^P	6%	6%	6%
Where we live 	Average house price, 2022 ^L	£230k	£287k	£290k
	10yr % growth in house prices, 2012-22 ^L	100%	71%	58%
	% of households who own their property, 2021 ^P	75%	65%	61%
	% of households in social rented housing, 2021 ^P	9%	15%	17%
	% of households in private rented housing, 2021 ^P	15%	19%	20%
	% of households with second address in UK, 2021 ^L	2%	3%	4%
	Crime incidence rate (per 1,000 population), 2024 ^L	45	66	84
	% of households with no car, 2021 ^L	6%	16%	24%
What we do 	% of residents (16 years+) who are economically active, 2021 ^L	57%	59%	61%
	% of residents (16 years+) who are economically inactive, 2021 ^L	43%	41%	39%
	% of working age population claiming unemployment benefits, 2024 ^L	2%	3%	4%
	% of residents (aged 16+) in employment in managerial/professional (1,2 & 3) occupations, 2021 ^P	40%	42%	46%
	% of residents (aged 16+) in employment in elementary (9) occupations, 2021 ^P	9%	11%	10%
Personal Finance 	Total annual income, 2023 ^M	£36,000	-	£32,000
	Net annual income (after housing costs), 2023 ^M	£29,000	-	£27,600
	% of households fuel poor, 2021 ^L	16%	14%	13%
Education & Skills 	% of residents with no qualifications, 2021 ^L	24%	20%	18%
	% of residents qualified to Level 4 or above, 2021 ^L	22%	28%	34%








Hollesley

Domain	Indicator	Hollesley	Suffolk	England
Contextual 	Total population, 2021 ^P	1,937	-	-
	Population change, 2011-21 ^P	356	-	-
	% population change, 2011-21 ^P	23%	4%	7%
	% of population aged 15 years and under, 2021 ^P	10%	17%	19%
	% of population of working age (16-64), 2021 ^P	68%	59%	63%
	% of population aged 65 years and over, 2021 ^P	22%	24%	18%
	Employment, 2023 ^L	800	-	-
	Employment change, 2015-23 ^L	200	-	-
	% employment change, 2015-23 ^L	33%	7%	9%
Our relationships 	% one-person households, 2021 ^P	27%	31%	30%
Health 	Female life expectancy at birth, 2020 ^M	84	84	83
	Male life expectancy at birth, 2020 ^M	82	81	79
	Deaths from causes considered preventable, <75 years, index, 2021 ^M	59	81	100
	% of population reporting 'very good' or 'good' health, 2021 ^P	76%	82%	81%
	% of population reporting 'very bad' or 'bad' health, 2021 ^P	7%	5%	5%
	% of population disabled (as defined by the Equality Act), 2021 ^P	9%	6%	6%
Where we live 	Average house price, 2022 ^L	£360k	£287k	£290k
	10yr % growth in house prices, 2012-22 ^L	71%	71%	58%
	% of households who own their property, 2021 ^P	69%	65%	61%
	% of households in social rented housing, 2021 ^P	9%	15%	17%
	% of households in private rented housing, 2021 ^P	22%	19%	20%
	% of households with second address in UK, 2021 ^L	4%	3%	4%
	Crime incidence rate (per 1,000 population), 2024 ^L	42	66	84
	% of households with no car, 2021 ^L	7%	16%	24%
What we do 	% of residents (16 years+) who are economically active, 2021 ^L	48%	59%	61%
	% of residents (16 years+) who are economically inactive, 2021 ^L	52%	41%	39%
	% of working age population claiming unemployment benefits, 2024 ^L	2%	3%	4%
	% of residents (aged 16+) in employment in managerial/professional (1,2 & 3) occupations, 2021 ^P	38%	42%	46%
	% of residents (aged 16+) in employment in elementary (9) occupations, 2021 ^P	16%	11%	10%
Personal Finance 	Total annual income, 2023 ^M	£47,300	-	£32,000
	Net annual income (after housing costs), 2023 ^M	£31,900	-	£27,600
	% of households fuel poor, 2021 ^L	18%	14%	13%
Education & Skills 	% of residents with no qualifications, 2021 ^L	17%	20%	18%
	% of residents qualified to Level 4 or above, 2021 ^L	29%	28%	34%








Kessingland

Domain	Indicator	Kessing.	Suffolk	England
Contextual 	Total population, 2021 ^P	4,242	-	-
	Population change, 2011-21 ^P	-85	-	-
	% population change, 2011-21 ^P	-2%	4%	7%
	% of population aged 15 years and under, 2021 ^P	13%	17%	19%
	% of population of working age (16-64), 2021 ^P	53%	59%	63%
	% of population aged 65 years and over, 2021 ^P	34%	24%	18%
	Employment, 2023 ^L	2,475	-	-
	Employment change, 2015-23 ^L	175	-	-
	% employment change, 2015-23 ^L	8%	7%	9%
Our relationships 	% one-person households, 2021 ^P	32%	31%	30%
Health 	Female life expectancy at birth, 2020 ^M	83	84	83
	Male life expectancy at birth, 2020 ^M	81	81	79
	Deaths from causes considered preventable, <75 years, index, 2021 ^M	76	81	100
	% of population reporting 'very good' or 'good' health, 2021 ^P	72%	82%	81%
	% of population reporting 'very bad' or 'bad' health, 2021 ^P	9%	5%	5%
	% of population disabled (as defined by the Equality Act), 2021 ^P	12%	6%	6%
Where we live 	Average house price, 2022 ^L	£234k	£287k	£290k
	10yr % growth in house prices, 2012-22 ^L	89%	71%	58%
	% of households who own their property, 2021 ^P	75%	65%	61%
	% of households in social rented housing, 2021 ^P	9%	15%	17%
	% of households in private rented housing, 2021 ^P	15%	19%	20%
	% of households with second address in UK, 2021 ^L	3%	3%	4%
	Crime incidence rate (per 1,000 population), 2024 ^L	87	66	84
	% of households with no car, 2021 ^L	16%	16%	24%
What we do 	% of residents (16 years+) who are economically active, 2021 ^L	45%	59%	61%
	% of residents (16 years+) who are economically inactive, 2021 ^L	55%	41%	39%
	% of working age population claiming unemployment benefits, 2024 ^L	3%	3%	4%
	% of residents (aged 16+) in employment in managerial/professional (1,2 & 3) occupations, 2021 ^P	31%	42%	46%
	% of residents (aged 16+) in employment in elementary (9) occupations, 2021 ^P	12%	11%	10%
Personal Finance 	Total annual income, 2023 ^M	£36,000	-	£32,000
	Net annual income (after housing costs), 2023 ^M	£29,000	-	£27,600
	% of households fuel poor, 2021 ^L	15%	14%	13%
Education & Skills 	% of residents with no qualifications, 2021 ^L	25%	20%	18%
	% of residents qualified to Level 4 or above, 2021 ^L	19%	28%	34%

Knodishall








Domain	Indicator	Knodishall	Suffolk	England
Contextual 	Total population, 2021 ^P	795	-	-
	Population change, 2011-21 ^P	-57	-	-
	% population change, 2011-21 ^P	-7%	4%	7%
	% of population aged 15 years and under, 2021 ^P	9%	17%	19%
	% of population of working age (16-64), 2021 ^P	51%	59%	63%
	% of population aged 65 years and over, 2021 ^P	40%	24%	18%
	Employment, 2023 ^L	200	-	-
	Employment change, 2015-23 ^L	25	-	-
	% employment change, 2015-23 ^L	14%	7%	9%
Our relationships 	% one-person households, 2021 ^P	28%	31%	30%
Health 	Female life expectancy at birth, 2020 ^M	N/A	84	83
	Male life expectancy at birth, 2020 ^M	N/A	81	79
	Deaths from causes considered preventable, <75 years, index, 2021 ^M	N/A	81	100
	% of population reporting 'very good' or 'good' health, 2021 ^P	73%	82%	81%
	% of population reporting 'very bad' or 'bad' health, 2021 ^P	7%	5%	5%
	% of population disabled (as defined by the Equality Act), 2021 ^P	10%	6%	6%
Where we live 	Average house price, 2022 ^L	£370k	£287k	£290k
	10yr % growth in house prices, 2012-22 ^L	35%	71%	58%
	% of households who own their property, 2021 ^P	N/A	65%	61%
	% of households in social rented housing, 2021 ^P	N/A	15%	17%
	% of households in private rented housing, 2021 ^P	N/A	19%	20%
	% of households with second address in UK, 2021 ^L	2%	3%	4%
	Crime incidence rate (per 1,000 population), 2024 ^L	32	66	84
	% of households with no car, 2021 ^L	8%	16%	24%
What we do 	% of residents (16 years+) who are economically active, 2021 ^L	47%	59%	61%
	% of residents (16 years+) who are economically inactive, 2021 ^L	53%	41%	39%
	% of working age population claiming unemployment benefits, 2024 ^L	2%	3%	4%
	% of residents (aged 16+) in employment in managerial/professional (1,2 & 3) occupations, 2021 ^P	37%	42%	46%
	% of residents (aged 16+) in employment in elementary (9) occupations, 2021 ^P	11%	11%	10%
Personal Finance 	Total annual income, 2023 ^M	N/A	-	£32,000
	Net annual income (after housing costs), 2023 ^M	N/A	-	£27,600
	% of households fuel poor, 2021 ^L	17%	14%	13%
Education & Skills 	% of residents with no qualifications, 2021 ^L	23%	20%	18%
	% of residents qualified to Level 4 or above, 2021 ^L	25%	28%	34%

Leiston








Domain	Indicator	Leiston	Suffolk	England
Contextual 	Total population, 2021 ^P	5,750	-	-
	Population change, 2011-21 ^P	242	-	-
	% population change, 2011-21 ^P	4%	4%	7%
	% of population aged 15 years and under, 2021 ^P	17%	17%	19%
	% of population of working age (16-64), 2021 ^P	59%	59%	63%
	% of population aged 65 years and over, 2021 ^P	25%	24%	18%
	Employment, 2023 ^L	3,100	-	-
	Employment change, 2015-23 ^L	500	-	-
	% employment change, 2015-23 ^L	19%	7%	9%
Our relationships 	% one-person households, 2021 ^P	38%	31%	30%
Health 	Female life expectancy at birth, 2020 ^M	84	84	83
	Male life expectancy at birth, 2020 ^M	79	81	79
	Deaths from causes considered preventable, <75 years, index, 2021 ^M	105	81	100
	% of population reporting 'very good' or 'good' health, 2021 ^P	77%	82%	81%
	% of population reporting 'very bad' or 'bad' health, 2021 ^P	7%	5%	5%
	% of population disabled (as defined by the Equality Act), 2021 ^P	9%	6%	6%
Where we live 	Average house price, 2022 ^L	£227k	£287k	£290k
	10yr % growth in house prices, 2012-22 ^L	74%	71%	58%
	% of households who own their property, 2021 ^P	63%	65%	61%
	% of households in social rented housing, 2021 ^P	18%	15%	17%
	% of households in private rented housing, 2021 ^P	19%	19%	20%
	% of households with second address in UK, 2021 ^L	4%	3%	4%
	Crime incidence rate (per 1,000 population), 2024 ^L	73	66	84
	% of households with no car, 2021 ^L	18%	16%	24%
What we do 	% of residents (16 years+) who are economically active, 2021 ^L	56%	59%	61%
	% of residents (16 years+) who are economically inactive, 2021 ^L	44%	41%	39%
	% of working age population claiming unemployment benefits, 2024 ^L	3%	3%	4%
	% of residents (aged 16+) in employment in managerial/professional (1,2 & 3) occupations, 2021 ^P	29%	42%	46%
	% of residents (aged 16+) in employment in elementary (9) occupations, 2021 ^P	15%	11%	10%
Personal Finance 	Total annual income, 2023 ^M	£38,500	-	£32,000
	Net annual income (after housing costs), 2023 ^M	£28,900	-	£27,600
	% of households fuel poor, 2021 ^L	22%	14%	13%
Education & Skills 	% of residents with no qualifications, 2021 ^L	23%	20%	18%
	% of residents qualified to Level 4 or above, 2021 ^L	20%	28%	34%

The geographical definitions for Lowestoft do not match the built-up area of Lowestoft, as the parish, LSOA and MSOA definitions have been best-matched onto the geographical boundary that is defined within the Suffolk Annual Public Health Report 2022. The built-up area of Lowestoft had a population of approximately 71,327 in 2021 (based on ONS 2021 Population Estimates).








Lowestoft

Domain	Indicator	Lowestoft	Suffolk	England
Contextual 	Total population, 2021 ^P	49,614	-	-
	Population change, 2011-21 ^P	1,041	-	-
	% population change, 2011-21 ^P	2%	4%	7%
	% of population aged 15 years and under, 2021 ^P	18%	17%	19%
	% of population of working age (16-64), 2021 ^P	58%	59%	63%
	% of population aged 65 years and over, 2021 ^P	24%	24%	18%
	Employment, 2023 ^L	17,670	-	-
	Employment change, 2015-23 ^L	-400	-	-
	% employment change, 2015-23 ^L	-2%	7%	9%
Our relationships 	% one-person households, 2021 ^P	37%	31%	30%
Health 	Female life expectancy at birth, 2020 ^M	81	84	83
	Male life expectancy at birth, 2020 ^M	76	81	79
	Deaths from causes considered preventable, <75 years, index, 2021 ^M	159	81	100
	% of population reporting 'very good' or 'good' health, 2021 ^P	74%	82%	81%
	% of population reporting 'very bad' or 'bad' health, 2021 ^P	8%	5%	5%
	% of population disabled (as defined by the Equality Act), 2021 ^P	11%	6%	6%
Where we live 	Average house price, 2022 ^L	£223k	£287k	£290k
	10yr % growth in house prices, 2012-22 ^L	82%	71%	58%
	% of households who own their property, 2021 ^P	51%	65%	61%
	% of households in social rented housing, 2021 ^P	21%	15%	17%
	% of households in private rented housing, 2021 ^P	27%	19%	20%
	% of households with second address in UK, 2021 ^L	3%	3%	4%
	Crime incidence rate (per 1,000 population), 2024 ^L	117	66	84
	% of households with no car, 2021 ^L	28%	16%	24%
What we do 	% of residents (16 years+) who are economically active, 2021 ^L	52%	59%	61%
	% of residents (16 years+) who are economically inactive, 2021 ^L	48%	41%	39%
	% of working age population claiming unemployment benefits, 2024 ^L	5%	3%	4%
	% of residents (aged 16+) in employment in managerial/professional (1,2 & 3) occupations, 2021 ^P	30%	42%	46%
	% of residents (aged 16+) in employment in elementary (9) occupations, 2021 ^P	14%	11%	10%
Personal Finance 	Total annual income, 2023 ^M	£31,809	-	£32,000
	Net annual income (after housing costs), 2023 ^M	£24,640	-	£27,600
	% of households fuel poor, 2021 ^L	20%	14%	13%
Education & Skills 	% of residents with no qualifications, 2021 ^L	25%	20%	18%
	% of residents qualified to Level 4 or above, 2021 ^L	19%	28%	34%








Orford

Domain	Indicator	Orford	Suffolk	England
Contextual 	Total population, 2021 ^P	567	-	-
	Population change, 2011-21 ^P	-146	-	-
	% population change, 2011-21 ^P	-20%	4%	7%
	% of population aged 15 years and under, 2021 ^P	8%	17%	19%
	% of population of working age (16-64), 2021 ^P	52%	59%	63%
	% of population aged 65 years and over, 2021 ^P	40%	24%	18%
	Employment, 2023 ^L	800	-	-
	Employment change, 2015-23 ^L	0	-	-
	% employment change, 2015-23 ^L	0%	7%	9%
Our relationships 	% one-person households, 2021 ^P	31%	31%	30%
Health 	Female life expectancy at birth, 2020 ^M	84	84	83
	Male life expectancy at birth, 2020 ^M	82	81	79
	Deaths from causes considered preventable, <75 years, index, 2021 ^M	59	81	100
	% of population reporting 'very good' or 'good' health, 2021 ^P	77%	82%	81%
	% of population reporting 'very bad' or 'bad' health, 2021 ^P	7%	5%	5%
	% of population disabled (as defined by the Equality Act), 2021 ^P	10%	6%	6%
Where we live 	Average house price, 2022 ^L	£387k	£287k	£290k
	10yr % growth in house prices, 2012-22 ^L	46%	71%	58%
	% of households who own their property, 2021 ^P	69%	65%	61%
	% of households in social rented housing, 2021 ^P	9%	15%	17%
	% of households in private rented housing, 2021 ^P	22%	19%	20%
	% of households with second address in UK, 2021 ^L	6%	3%	4%
	Crime incidence rate (per 1,000 population), 2024 ^L	29	66	84
	% of households with no car, 2021 ^L	12%	16%	24%
What we do 	% of residents (16 years+) who are economically active, 2021 ^L	49%	59%	61%
	% of residents (16 years+) who are economically inactive, 2021 ^L	51%	41%	39%
	% of working age population claiming unemployment benefits, 2024 ^L	1%	3%	4%
	% of residents (aged 16+) in employment in managerial/professional (1,2 & 3) occupations, 2021 ^P	46%	42%	46%
	% of residents (aged 16+) in employment in elementary (9) occupations, 2021 ^P	13%	11%	10%
Personal Finance 	Total annual income, 2023 ^M	£47,300	-	£32,000
	Net annual income (after housing costs), 2023 ^M	£31,900	-	£27,600
	% of households fuel poor, 2021 ^L	17%	14%	13%
Education & Skills 	% of residents with no qualifications, 2021 ^L	15%	20%	18%
	% of residents qualified to Level 4 or above, 2021 ^L	39%	28%	34%








Southwold & Reydon

Domain	Indicator	South. & Rey.	Suffolk	England
Contextual 	Total population, 2021 ^P	3,496	-	-
	Population change, 2011-21 ^P	-184	-	-
	% population change, 2011-21 ^P	-5%	4%	7%
	% of population aged 15 years and under, 2021 ^P	12%	17%	19%
	% of population of working age (16-64), 2021 ^P	46%	59%	63%
	% of population aged 65 years and over, 2021 ^P	42%	24%	18%
	Employment, 2023 ^L	2,150	-	-
	Employment change, 2015-23 ^L	125	-	-
	% employment change, 2015-23 ^L	6%	7%	9%
Our relationships 	% one-person households, 2021 ^P	39%	31%	30%
Health 	Female life expectancy at birth, 2020 ^M	85	84	83
	Male life expectancy at birth, 2020 ^M	80	81	79
	Deaths from causes considered preventable, <75 years, index, 2021 ^M	79	81	100
	% of population reporting 'very good' or 'good' health, 2021 ^P	78%	82%	81%
	% of population reporting 'very bad' or 'bad' health, 2021 ^P	5%	5%	5%
	% of population disabled (as defined by the Equality Act), 2021 ^P	6%	6%	6%
Where we live 	Average house price, 2022 ^L	£519k	£287k	£290k
	10yr % growth in house prices, 2012-22 ^L	71%	71%	58%
	% of households who own their property, 2021 ^P	70%	65%	61%
	% of households in social rented housing, 2021 ^P	15%	15%	17%
	% of households in private rented housing, 2021 ^P	14%	19%	20%
	% of households with second address in UK, 2021 ^L	6%	3%	4%
	Crime incidence rate (per 1,000 population), 2024 ^L	47	66	84
	% of households with no car, 2021 ^L	17%	16%	24%
What we do 	% of residents (16 years+) who are economically active, 2021 ^L	43%	59%	61%
	% of residents (16 years+) who are economically inactive, 2021 ^L	57%	41%	39%
	% of working age population claiming unemployment benefits, 2024 ^L	2%	3%	4%
	% of residents (aged 16+) in employment in managerial/professional (1,2 & 3) occupations, 2021 ^P	44%	42%	46%
	% of residents (aged 16+) in employment in elementary (9) occupations, 2021 ^P	11%	11%	10%
Personal Finance 	Total annual income, 2023 ^M	£41,100	-	£32,000
	Net annual income (after housing costs), 2023 ^M	£31,300	-	£27,600
	% of households fuel poor, 2021 ^L	16%	14%	13%
Education & Skills 	% of residents with no qualifications, 2021 ^L	20%	20%	18%
	% of residents qualified to Level 4 or above, 2021 ^L	32%	28%	34%








Walberswick

Domain	Indicator	Walb.	Suffolk	England
Contextual 	Total population, 2021 ^P	347	-	-
	Population change, 2011-21 ^P	-33	-	-
	% population change, 2011-21 ^P	-9%	4%	7%
	% of population aged 15 years and under, 2021 ^P	12%	17%	19%
	% of population of working age (16-64), 2021 ^P	44%	59%	63%
	% of population aged 65 years and over, 2021 ^P	44%	24%	18%
	Employment, 2023 ^L	600	-	-
	Employment change, 2015-23 ^L	-100	-	-
	% employment change, 2015-23 ^L	-14%	7%	9%
Our relationships 	% one-person households, 2021 ^P	31%	31%	30%
Health 	Female life expectancy at birth, 2020 ^M	84	84	83
	Male life expectancy at birth, 2020 ^M	83	81	79
	Deaths from causes considered preventable, <75 years, index, 2021 ^M	58	81	100
	% of population reporting 'very good' or 'good' health, 2021 ^P	82%	82%	81%
	% of population reporting 'very bad' or 'bad' health, 2021 ^P	4%	5%	5%
	% of population disabled (as defined by the Equality Act), 2021 ^P	5%	6%	6%
Where we live 	Average house price, 2022 ^L	£475k	£287k	£290k
	10yr % growth in house prices, 2012-22 ^L	98%	71%	58%
	% of households who own their property, 2021 ^P	76%	65%	61%
	% of households in social rented housing, 2021 ^P	9%	15%	17%
	% of households in private rented housing, 2021 ^P	15%	19%	20%
	% of households with second address in UK, 2021 ^L	6%	3%	4%
	Crime incidence rate (per 1,000 population), 2024 ^L	33	66	84
	% of households with no car, 2021 ^L	8%	16%	24%
What we do 	% of residents (16 years+) who are economically active, 2021 ^L	40%	59%	61%
	% of residents (16 years+) who are economically inactive, 2021 ^L	60%	41%	39%
	% of working age population claiming unemployment benefits, 2024 ^L	2%	3%	4%
	% of residents (aged 16+) in employment in managerial/professional (1,2 & 3) occupations, 2021 ^P	65%	42%	46%
	% of residents (aged 16+) in employment in elementary (9) occupations, 2021 ^P	3%	11%	10%
Personal Finance 	Total annual income, 2023 ^M	£45,800	-	£32,000
	Net annual income (after housing costs), 2023 ^M	£33,500	-	£27,600
	% of households fuel poor, 2021 ^L	18%	14%	13%
Education & Skills 	% of residents with no qualifications, 2021 ^L	13%	20%	18%
	% of residents qualified to Level 4 or above, 2021 ^L	39%	28%	34%

Westleton

Domain	Indicator	Westleton	Suffolk	England
Contextual 	Total population, 2021 ^P	428	-	-
	Population change, 2011-21 ^P	79	-	-
	% population change, 2011-21 ^P	23%	4%	7%
	% of population aged 15 years and under, 2021 ^P	4%	17%	19%
	% of population of working age (16-64), 2021 ^P	43%	59%	63%
	% of population aged 65 years and over, 2021 ^P	53%	24%	18%
	Employment, 2023 ^L	700	-	-
	Employment change, 2015-23 ^L	100	-	-
	% employment change, 2015-23 ^L	17%	7%	9%
Our relationships 	% one-person households, 2021 ^P	30%	31%	30%
Health 	Female life expectancy at birth, 2020 ^M	84	84	83
	Male life expectancy at birth, 2020 ^M	83	81	79
	Deaths from causes considered preventable, <75 years, index, 2021 ^M	58	81	100
	% of population reporting 'very good' or 'good' health, 2021 ^P	81%	82%	81%
	% of population reporting 'very bad' or 'bad' health, 2021 ^P	4%	5%	5%
	% of population disabled (as defined by the Equality Act), 2021 ^P	5%	6%	6%
Where we live 	Average house price, 2022 ^L	£403k	£287k	£290k
	10yr % growth in house prices, 2012-22 ^L	64%	71%	58%
	% of households who own their property, 2021 ^P	76%	65%	61%
	% of households in social rented housing, 2021 ^P	9%	15%	17%
	% of households in private rented housing, 2021 ^P	15%	19%	20%
	% of households with second address in UK, 2021 ^L	4%	3%	4%
	Crime incidence rate (per 1,000 population), 2024 ^L	47	66	84
	% of households with no car, 2021 ^L	7%	16%	24%
What we do 	% of residents (16 years+) who are economically active, 2021 ^L	40%	59%	61%
	% of residents (16 years+) who are economically inactive, 2021 ^L	60%	41%	39%
	% of working age population claiming unemployment benefits, 2024 ^L	2%	3%	4%
	% of residents (aged 16+) in employment in managerial/professional (1,2 & 3) occupations, 2021 ^P	50%	42%	46%
	% of residents (aged 16+) in employment in elementary (9) occupations, 2021 ^P	7%	11%	10%
Personal Finance 	Total annual income, 2023 ^M	£45,800	-	£32,000
	Net annual income (after housing costs), 2023 ^M	£33,500	-	£27,600
	% of households fuel poor, 2021 ^L	21%	14%	13%
Education & Skills 	% of residents with no qualifications, 2021 ^L	16%	20%	18%
	% of residents qualified to Level 4 or above, 2021 ^L	37%	28%	34%

Wrentham

Domain	Indicator	Wrentham	Suffolk	England
Contextual 	Total population, 2021 ^P	1,023	-	-
	Population change, 2011-21 ^P	57	-	-
	% population change, 2011-21 ^P	6%	4%	7%
	% of population aged 15 years and under, 2021 ^P	16%	17%	19%
	% of population of working age (16-64), 2021 ^P	55%	59%	63%
	% of population aged 65 years and over, 2021 ^P	29%	24%	18%
	Employment, 2023 ^L	450	-	-
	Employment change, 2015-23 ^L	50	-	-
	% employment change, 2015-23 ^L	13%	7%	9%
Our relationships 	% one-person households, 2021 ^P	28%	31%	30%
Health 	Female life expectancy at birth, 2020 ^M	85	84	83
	Male life expectancy at birth, 2020 ^M	80	81	79
	Deaths from causes considered preventable, <75 years, index, 2021 ^M	79	81	100
	% of population reporting 'very good' or 'good' health, 2021 ^P	79%	82%	81%
	% of population reporting 'very bad' or 'bad' health, 2021 ^P	6%	5%	5%
	% of population disabled (as defined by the Equality Act), 2021 ^P	8%	6%	6%
Where we live 	Average house price, 2022 ^L	£332k	£287k	£290k
	10yr % growth in house prices, 2012-22 ^L	24%	71%	58%
	% of households who own their property, 2021 ^P	70%	65%	61%
	% of households in social rented housing, 2021 ^P	15%	15%	17%
	% of households in private rented housing, 2021 ^P	14%	19%	20%
	% of households with second address in UK, 2021 ^L	3%	3%	4%
	Crime incidence rate (per 1,000 population), 2024 ^L	51	66	84
	% of households with no car, 2021 ^L	11%	16%	24%
What we do 	% of residents (16 years+) who are economically active, 2021 ^L	52%	59%	61%
	% of residents (16 years+) who are economically inactive, 2021 ^L	48%	41%	39%
	% of working age population claiming unemployment benefits, 2024 ^L	2%	3%	4%
	% of residents (aged 16+) in employment in managerial/professional (1,2 & 3) occupations, 2021 ^P	37%	42%	46%
	% of residents (aged 16+) in employment in elementary (9) occupations, 2021 ^P	11%	11%	10%
Personal Finance 	Total annual income, 2023 ^M	£41,100	-	£32,000
	Net annual income (after housing costs), 2023 ^M	£31,300	-	£27,600
	% of households fuel poor, 2021 ^L	21%	14%	13%
Education & Skills 	% of residents with no qualifications, 2021 ^L	19%	20%	18%
	% of residents qualified to Level 4 or above, 2021 ^L	28%	28%	34%

Annex B: Data Availability & Geographies for Analysis

Data Availability

- B.1** The wellbeing framework identified in Chapter 2 and the domains that this contains provides the basis for the indicators that were assessed as part of this report. As mentioned, the smallest geographical definition was selected for each indicator, in order to generate the best insights on each coastal community.
- B.2** For the domains that have been identified within the wellbeing framework, the statistical geographies at which data is available varies according to the data source. For most (but not all) of the indicators that rely on Census 2021 data, this is available at Parish level (as well as LSOA/MSOA level). But for some datasets, Parish data is not available. In these circumstances, the next smallest statistical geography has been selected (in the first case LSOAs, and then MSOAs).
- B.3** The table below presents each of the wellbeing domains that were identified in the wellbeing framework (in Chapter 2), the indicator that was selected alongside this domain, the source of the indicator, and the statistical geography at which data is available.

Table B-1: Data availability for each wellbeing domain

Domains		Indicator	Data Source	Data availability by geography		
				Parish	LSOA	MSOA
Contextual		Population	Census 2021	✓	✓	✓
		Working age population	Census 2021	✓	✓	✓
		Employment	Business Register and Employment Survey	X	✓	✓
		Businesses	UK Business Count	X	X	✓
		Largest sectors (based on no of employees)	Business Register and Employment Survey	X	✓	✓
Wellbeing Domains	Our Relationships	Characteristics of households	Census 2021	✓	✓	✓
		Migration	Census 2021	X	✓	✓
	Health	Life expectancy	Fingertips	X	X	✓

Domains		Indicator	Data Source	Data availability by geography		
				Parish	LSOA	MSOA
		Health	Census 2021	✓	✓	✓
		Disability	Census 2021	✓	✓	✓
	Where we live	House Prices	House price statistics for small areas in England and Wales	X	✓	✓
		Tenancies	Census 2021	✓	✓	✓
		Second Home Ownership	Census 2021	X	✓	✓
		Crime rate	Police.uk	X	✓	X
		Car Ownership	Census 2021	X	✓	✓
	What we do	Unemployment	Claimant Count	X	✓	✓
		Economic activity	Census 2021	✓	✓	✓
		Occupations	Census 2021	✓	✓	✓
	Personal Finance	Income Estimates	Income Estimates for small areas, ONS	X	X	✓
		Deprivation	Index of Multiple Deprivation	X	✓	X
		Fuel Poverty	Sub-regional fuel poverty in England	X	✓	X
	Education and Skills	Qualification Profile	Census 2021	X	✓	✓

Geographies for Analysis

B.4 To enable analysis, best-fit LSOA and MSOA definitions for each Parish area have been created. Given these statistical geographies cover different areas, they have an impact upon the comparability of the data analysed, and also data availability for a particular Parish (e.g. one MSOA can cover 3-4 different Parishes). The table below shows the statistical definitions that have been used for the data analysis undertaken.

Table B-2: Statistical Geographies for LSOA indicators

Parish	Best-fit LSOA Definition (based on 2021 LSOAs)
Aldeburgh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • East Suffolk 019A • East Suffolk 019B
Alderton & Bawdsey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • East Suffolk 023E
Corton	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • East Suffolk 001B
Felixstowe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • East Suffolk 027A • East Suffolk 028A • East Suffolk 028B • East Suffolk 028C • East Suffolk 028D • East Suffolk 028E • East Suffolk 029A • East Suffolk 029B • East Suffolk 029C • East Suffolk 029D • East Suffolk 029E • East Suffolk 030A • East Suffolk 030B • East Suffolk 030C • East Suffolk 030D

Parish	Best-fit LSOA Definition (based on 2021 LSOAs)
Gisleham	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • East Suffolk 012C
Hollesley	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • East Suffolk 023D
Kessingland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • East Suffolk 012B • East Suffolk 012D
Knodishall	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • East Suffolk 018A
Leiston	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • East Suffolk 019C • East Suffolk 019D • East Suffolk 019E
Lowestoft	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • East Suffolk 001A • East Suffolk 001C • East Suffolk 002A • East Suffolk 002B • East Suffolk 002C • East Suffolk 002D • East Suffolk 002E • East Suffolk 003D • East Suffolk 003E • East Suffolk 004A • East Suffolk 004B • East Suffolk 004C

Parish	Best-fit LSOA Definition (based on 2021 LSOAs)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • East Suffolk 004D • East Suffolk 004E • East Suffolk 004F • East Suffolk 005A • East Suffolk 005B • East Suffolk 005E • East Suffolk 006A • East Suffolk 006B • East Suffolk 006C • East Suffolk 006D • East Suffolk 006E • East Suffolk 007A • East Suffolk 007E • East Suffolk 008A • East Suffolk 009A • East Suffolk 009B • East Suffolk 009C • East Suffolk 009D • East Suffolk 009E • East Suffolk 012E • East Suffolk 012F

Parish	Best-fit LSOA Definition (based on 2021 LSOAs)
Orford	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> East Suffolk 023A
Southwold & Reydon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> East Suffolk 014A East Suffolk 014C
Walberswick	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> East Suffolk 016B
Westleton	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> East Suffolk 016C
Wrentham	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> East Suffolk 014B

Table B-3: Statistical Geographies for MSOA indicators

Parish	Best-fit MSOA Definition (based on 2021 MSOAs)
Aldeburgh & Leiston	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> East Suffolk 019
Alderton, Bawdsey, Hollesley & Orford	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> East Suffolk 023
Corton	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> East Suffolk 001
Felixstowe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> East Suffolk 028 East Suffolk 029 East Suffolk 030
Kessingland & Gisleham	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> East Suffolk 012

Parish	Best-fit MSOA Definition (based on 2021 MSOAs)
Lowestoft	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • East Suffolk 002 • East Suffolk 004 • East Suffolk 005 • East Suffolk 006 • East Suffolk 009
Reydon, Southwold & Wrentham	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • East Suffolk 014
Walberswick & Westleton	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • East Suffolk 016



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