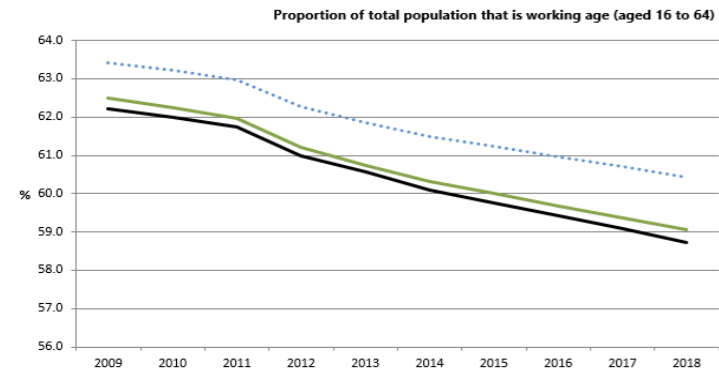


Suffolk: Employment, Economy and Skills Summary 2019



Employment and unemployment (Apr 2018-Mar 2019)

	Suffolk (Numbers)	Suffolk (%)	East (%)	Great Britain (%)
All People				
Economically Active†	380,100	81.8	81.2	78.7
In Employment†	367,400	79.0	78.4	75.4
Employees†	306,200	67.6	66.8	64.4
Self Employed†	59,700	11.1	11.4	10.7
Unemployed‡	12,800	3.4	3.4	4.1

Source: ONS annual population survey
 † - numbers are for those aged 16 and over, % are for those aged 16-64
 ‡ - numbers and % are for those aged 16 and over. % is a proportion of economically active

Workless households

Date	Suffolk	Suffolk (%)	East (%)	Great Britain (%)
2004	30,100	13.3	13.2	17.6
2005	29,500	13.3	13.6	17.5
2006	30,400	13.5	14.0	17.6
2007	30,000	13.3	14.6	17.5
2008	29,400	12.9	14.3	17.7
2009	33,100	14.1	14.5	18.5
2010	38,800	16.4	15.8	18.9
2011	39,200	16.1	15.4	18.9
2012	32,500	13.8	14.6	18.1
2013	30,800	12.9	13.4	17.2
2014	30,200	12.6	12.7	16.2
2015	30,200	12.8	11.1	15.3
2016	31,000	13.3	12.6	15.1
2017	33,200	13.9	12.5	14.6
2018	32,900	13.6	12.2	14.3

5.1%
 People of working age in Suffolk have no qualifications (2018) - lower than both the East (7.4%) and Great Britain (7.8%)

The Social Mobility Index compares the chances that a child from a disadvantaged background will do well at school and get a good job across each of the 324 local authority district areas of England

There are **no** social mobility hot spots in Suffolk
 Blue = Social mobility cold spots (4 in Suffolk). This means young people from less advantaged backgrounds may experience limited opportunities

18 year olds entering higher education in 2016:

Parliamentary Constituency	entry rate %
Bury St Edmunds	34.1
South Suffolk	33.6
Central Suffolk and North Ipswich	33.5
Suffolk Coastal	30.0
West Suffolk	24.5
Waveney	23.3
Ipswich	21.8

Area	Rank (out of 324)
Mid Suffolk	80
Suffolk Coastal	116
St Edmundsbury	209
Babergh	261
Forest Heath	264
Ipswich	270
Waveney	314

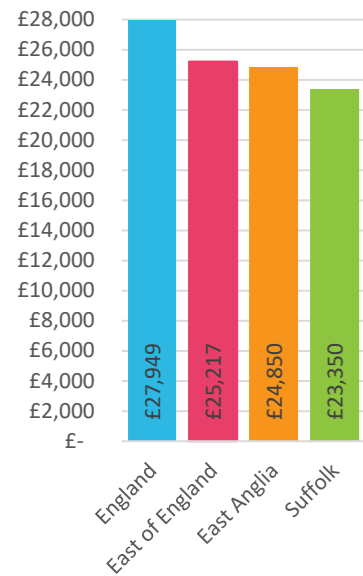
In 2017/18:

- 79.2%** OF SUFFOLK GIRLS ACHIEVED A GOOD LEVEL OF DEVELOPMENT (RECEPTION YEAR) (ENGLAND 78.4%)
- 62.7%** OF SUFFOLK BOYS ACHIEVED A GOOD LEVEL OF DEVELOPMENT (RECEPTION YEAR) (ENGLAND 65.5%)
- 66.5%** OF SUFFOLK GIRLS ACHIEVED A STANDARD 9-4 PASS GCSE OR EQUIV (ENGLAND 63.3%)
- 61.2%** OF SUFFOLK BOYS ACHIEVED A STANDARD 9-4 PASS GCSE OR EQUIV (ENGLAND 55.1%)

32.6%
 Suffolk's national ranking within local education authorities has improved since 2014 in % pupils achieving A*-C/9-4 in English and mathematics (2018)
 People of working age in Suffolk qualified to NVQ4+ (degree or above) in 2018. Below the East (35.2%) and Great Britain (39.3%)

79% of local authority maintained schools in Suffolk are judged Good or Outstanding by Ofsted (March 2019), compared to **85%** for England

2017 Gross Value Added :

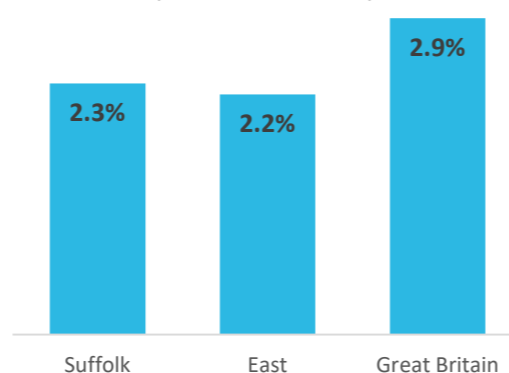


- £610.40** East of England gross weekly pay (higher than Suffolk)
- £587.00** Great Britain gross weekly pay (higher than Suffolk)
- £560.00** Suffolk gross weekly pay (residents 2019)

Suffolk Business Counts (2018)

Businesses	
Micro (0 to 9)	26,025
Small (10 to 49)	2,865
Medium (50 to 249)	465
Large (250+)	110
Total	29,470
Business Premises	
Micro (0 to 9)	29,330
Small (10 to 49)	4,810
Medium (50 to 249)	910
Large (250+)	120
Total	35,170

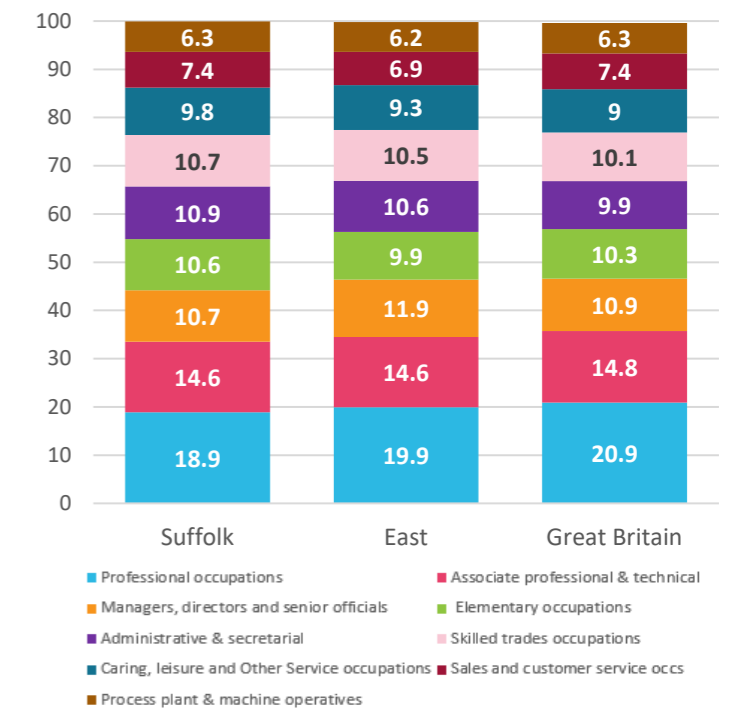
Claimants of Universal Credit (October 2019)



The proportion of young people in Jan 2019 Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET):

Area	% NEET January 2019
Ipswich	6.1
Waveney	4.4
Forest Heath	3.2
Babergh	3.0
St Edmundsbury	2.9
Suffolk Coastal	2.5
Mid Suffolk	2.5
Suffolk County	3.7

% Employment by occupation (Apr 2018 - Mar 2019)



Metadata / FAQs / Links

<p>On 1 April 2019: • West Suffolk Council replaced Forest Heath District Council and St Edmundsbury Borough Council • East Suffolk Council replaced Suffolk Coastal District Council and Waveney District Council Although this report was created after these changes, most of the sources for the data in the report use the pre-2019 council areas, so these geographies may still be used.</p>	
<p>Working age population:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Year: 2007-2017 Source: Rural Services Network economic factsheet Date Accessed: 11 September 2019 Website: http://www.rsnonline.org.uk/economic-factsheets-2018 Any other comments: In 2015, 59% of the predominantly rural population was of working age, 16 to 64 (65% for predominantly urban). 	<p>Gross weekly pay data:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Year: 2019 Source: Nomis Date Accessed: 21 November 2019 Website: https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1941962836/report.aspx?#tabearn Any other comments: median gross weekly pay f/t (by residence 2018): see the above website for data caveats
<p>Employment, Unemployment and Worklessness:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Year: Mixed Source: Nomis Date Accessed: 11 September 2019 Website: https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1941962836/subreports/workless_time_series/report.aspx? https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1941962836/report.aspx#tabwab Workless households 2004 to 2018, Employment, unemployment 2018 Universal Credit claimants % is number of claimants as a proportion of resident population of the same age. See the above website for data caveats 	<p>Business counts, benefits, employment by occupation and qualifications data:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Year: mixed Source: Nomis Date Accessed: 11 September 2019 Website: www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1941962836/report.aspx Any other comments: See the above website for data caveats <p>Social mobility Not updated since 2017</p>
<p>Gross Value Added (Income approach) per head of population at current basic prices:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Year: 2017 Source: Office for National Statistics Date Accessed: 11 September 2019 Website: https://www.ons.gov.uk/economy/grossvalueaddedgva/datasets/regionalgrossvalueaddedincomeapproach Gross value added (GVA) is a measure of the increase in the value of the economy due to the production of goods and services. It is measured at current basic prices, which include the effect of inflation, excluding taxes (less subsidies) on products (for example, Value Added Tax). GVA plus taxes (less subsidies) on products is equivalent to gross domestic product (GDP). 	<p>Educational attainment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Year: various Source: Department for Education Date Accessed: 21 November 2019 Website: www.gov.uk/government/statistics/early-years-foundation-stage-profile-results-2018-to-2019 www.gov.uk/government/statistics/revised-gcse-and-equivalent-results-in-england-2017-to-2018 https://www.compare-school-performance.service.gov.uk/ See the above websites for data caveats
<p>Ofsted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Year: March 2019 Source: Ofsted Date Accessed: 11 September 2019 Website: https://public.tableau.com/views/Dataview/Comparelocalauthorityareas?:embed=y&:display_count=yes&:showTabs=y&:showVizHome=no Any other comments: None 	<p>Higher education participation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Year: 2016 Source: UCAS Date Accessed: 20 July 2018 Website: www.ucas.com/corporate/data-and-analysis/ucas-undergraduate-releases/he-entry-rates Any other comments: For people living in England, Wales and Northern Ireland, UCAS covers the overwhelming majority of full-time undergraduate provision. Therefore, the statistics on acceptances or entry rates can be taken as being very close to all recruitment to full-time undergraduate higher education. The number of 18 year olds accepted to higher education through UCAS from each parliamentary constituency, along with the entry rate (the number of acceptances divided by the population. HEFCE data has not been

Commentary:

- Suffolk has a lower proportion of working age people than nationally meaning it faces more of a productivity challenge than other areas – our low GVA per head reinforces this.
- The majority of businesses are small and our weekly pay and average skill levels need to be increased as both are below national and regional averages.
- We employ more people than average in the caring, leisure and other service occupations and fewer people than average in professional occupations, however, our unemployment rate is lower than national and regional averages and the results of our students are improving.
- Social mobility in many areas presents a significant challenge.
- Suffolk is a good barometer for the national economy as local changes tend to reflect the national position.

Top 3 challenges:

1. Encouraging larger companies to locate in Suffolk, and increasing productivity and GVA per head.
2. Growing and retaining skill levels in Suffolk, and attracting higher skilled professional jobs and people.
3. How we ensure that we do not widen the social mobility gap and help people find sustainable employment.