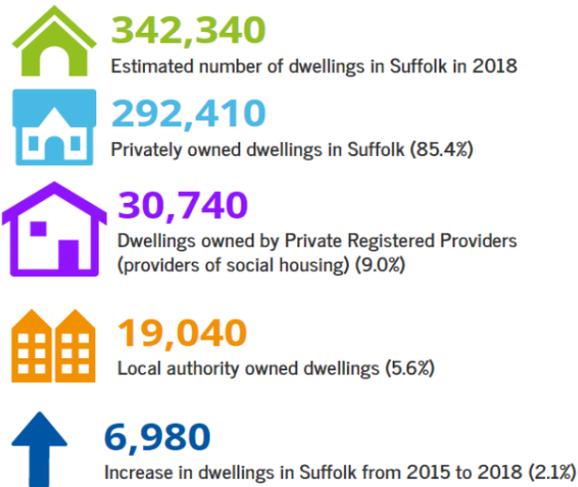
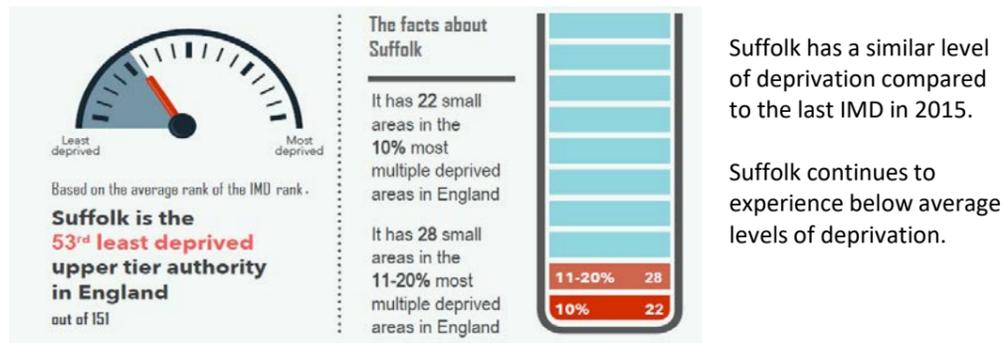


Suffolk: Housing and Environment Summary 2019

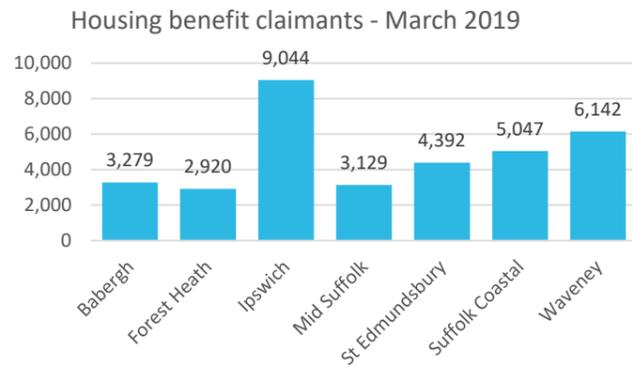
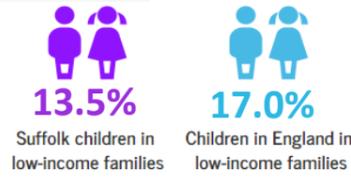
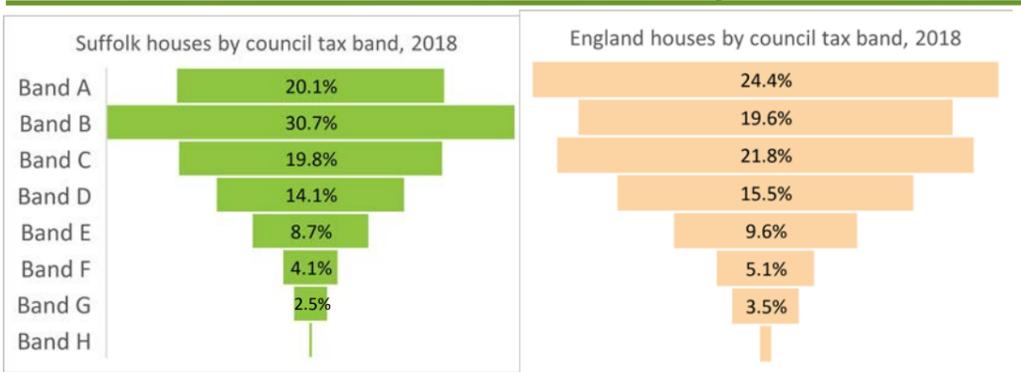
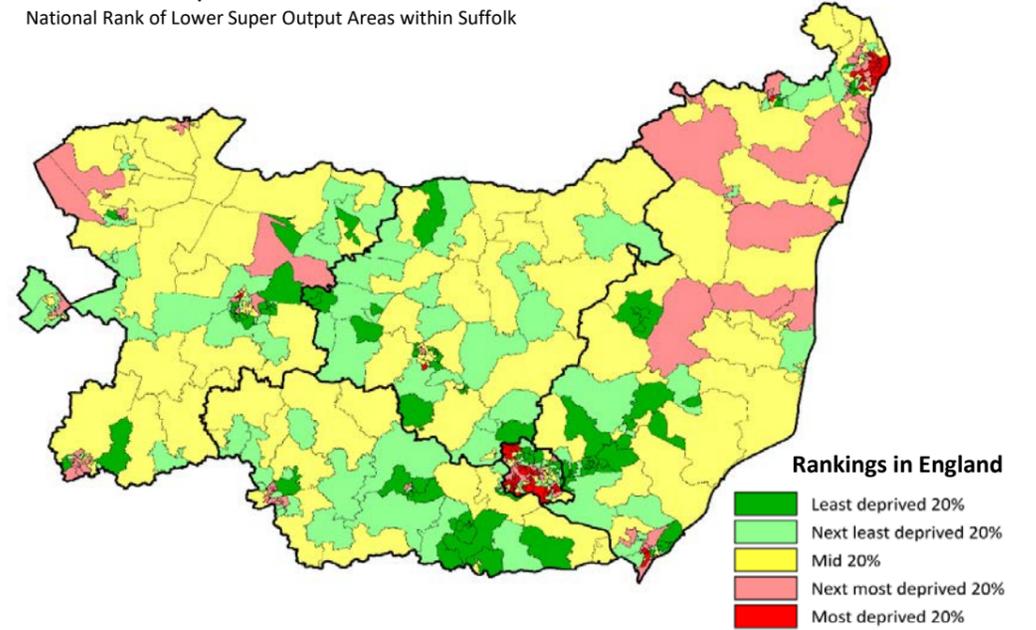


The English Indices of Deprivation 2019 update those published in 2015. They measure relative levels of deprivation in 32,844 small areas, called Lower-layer Super Output Areas (LSOAs), in England:

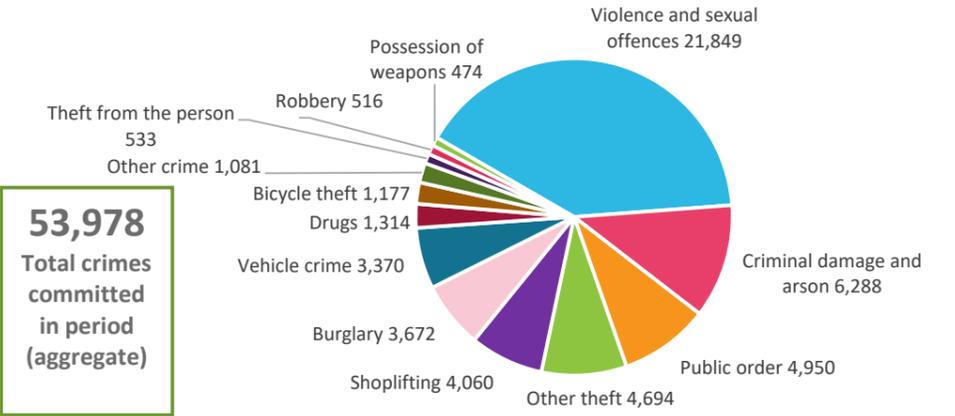


Indices of Deprivation 2019

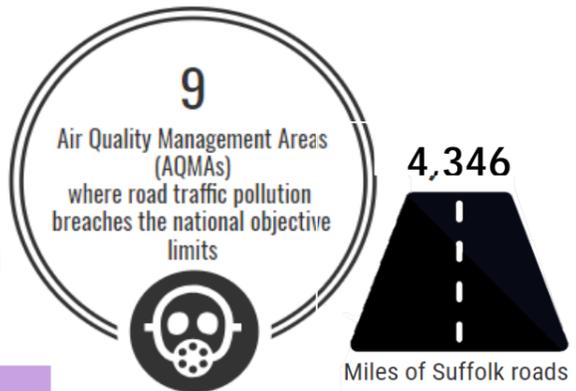
National Rank of Lower Super Output Areas within Suffolk



Crime breakdown July 2018 - June 2019



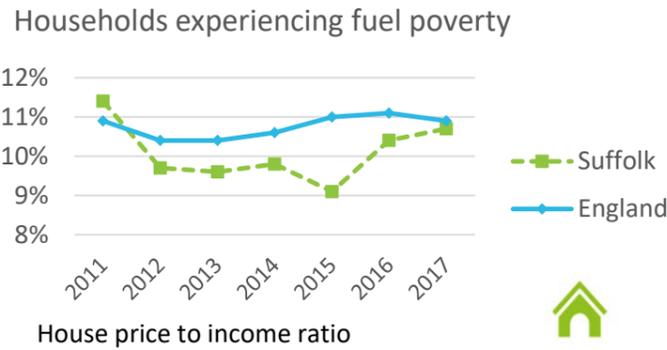
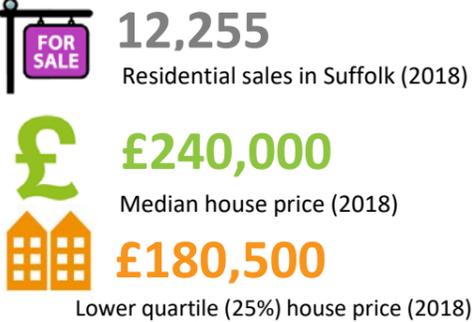
89.2% Suffolk residents in rural areas with access to a car or van (England: 89.2%)



1,466 square miles The area of Suffolk

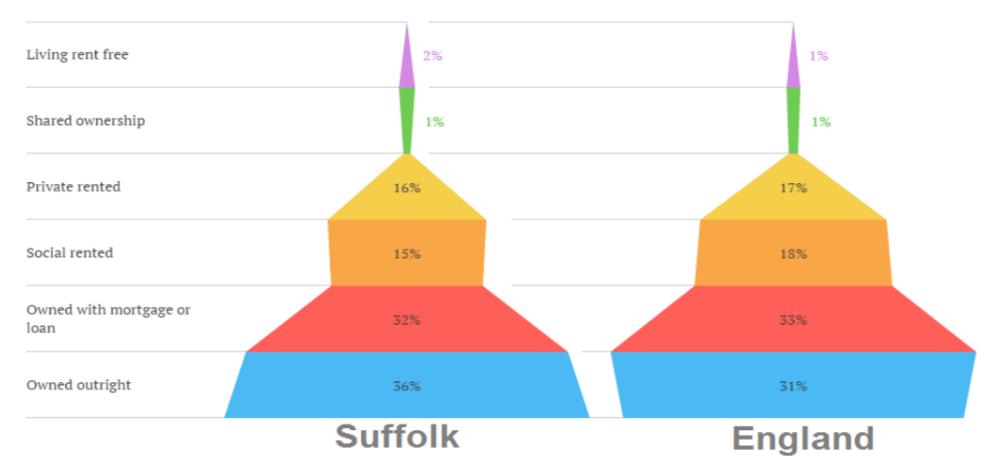
From January - March 2019 **1,095 households** were assessed and owed a duty (homelessness)

Street counts and estimates of rough sleeping for autumn 2018 indicate **55 rough sleepers in Suffolk**, with 80% in St Edmundsbury (20, 22 in 2017), Waveney (14, was 8) & Ipswich (11, was 21).



Name	Lower Quartiles (2018)
Babergh	10.52
Forest Heath	9.12
Ipswich	7.77
Mid Suffolk	9.70
St Edmundsbury	9.74
Suffolk Coastal	9.79
Waveney	7.31
Suffolk County	8.68
East of England	9.46
England	7.29

70% of 25-34 year-olds in Suffolk will be living in private rented sector accommodation by 2037 according to projections



Metadata / FAQs / Links

Sources of data:

<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>Number of dwellings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Year: 2017/18 (released 2019) Source: Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) Date Accessed: 4 September 2019 Website: https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/live-tables-on-dwelling-stock-including-vacants Any other comments: None 	<p>Indices of deprivation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Year: 2015 (released 2016) Source: DCLG Date Accessed: 31 January 2017 Website: https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/english-indices-of-deprivation Any other comments: Each LSOA has ave. 1,500 residents. To describe how relatively deprived a small area say if it falls among the most deprived 10%, 20% or 30% of small areas in England (there is no cut-off at which an area is 'deprived').
<p>Council tax band:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Year: 2018 Source: Valuation Office Agency Date Accessed: 4 September 2019 Website: www.gov.uk/government/statistics/council-tax-stock-of-properties-2018 Any other comments: Percentage breakdown of housing stock in Suffolk by Council Tax band [A-H] 	<p>Homelessness:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Year: 2019 Source: Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government Date Accessed: 22 November 2019 Website: https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/live-tables-on-homelessness: initial assessments table Any other comments: New indicator (experimental statistics) as previous returns have been discontinued.
<p>Fuel poverty and children in low income families:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Year: Mixed Source: Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy; HM Revenue & Customs, Dept. Work & Pensions Date Accessed: 13 September 2019 Website: https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/fuel-poverty-detailed-tables-2019 https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/personal-tax-credits-children-in-low-income-families-local-measure-2016-snapshot-as-at-31-august-2016 Any other comments: Fuel poverty 2017/18, Children in low income families 2016 % households experiencing fuel poverty based on the "Low income, high cost" methodology. Children in Low-Income Families Local Measure shows proportion of children living in families in receipt of out-of-work (means-tested) benefits or in receipt of tax credits where their reported income is less than 60% of UK median income. 	<p>House Prices:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Year: 2018 Source: ONS Date Accessed: 4 September 2019 Web: www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/housing/datasets/ratioofhousepricetoresidencebasedearningslowerquartileandmedian; www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/housing/datasets/numberofresidentialpropertysalesforationalandsubnationalgeographiesquarterlyrollingyearhpssadataset06; https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/housing/datasets/medianhousepriceforationalandsubnationalgeographiesquarterlyrollingyearhpssadataset09 Any other comments: None
<p>Tenure and car/ van access:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Year: 2011 (released 2012), 2015 Source: Office for National Statistics/ Nomis Census for England and Wales Date Accessed: 27 July 2018 Website: www.nomisweb.co.uk/census/2011/; www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/housing/datasets/subnationaldwellingstockbytenureestimates Any other comments: 2015 estimates of number & % owner-occupied and privately-rented dwellings, for subnational geographies in England. These research outputs are not official statistics 	<p>House Price to Income Ratio - Lower Quartiles (2018):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Year: 2018 Source: ONS Date Accessed: 4 September 2019 Website: www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/housing/datasets/ratioofhousepricetoresidencebasedearningslowerquartileandmedian Any other comments: This ratio gives an indication of whether house prices are affordable in relation to residence-based incomes. A higher ratio indicates that housing is less affordable than a lower ratio.
<p>Air Quality:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Year: 2019 (September) Source: Defra Date Accessed: 4 September 2019 Website: uk-air.defra.gov.uk/aqma/maps Any other comments: None 	<p>Crime:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Year: 2017/2018 Source: Suffolk Observatory (data.police.uk) Date Accessed: 4 September 2019 Website: www.suffolkobservatory.info/crime-and-community-safety/ Any other comments: single crime case data have been aggregated so the sum of crime types will be greater than total crime.
<p>Housing Benefit:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Year: 2018 (March) 	<p>Miles of road:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Year: 2018

Commentary:

Suffolk experiences relatively low levels of overall deprivation. However, recent data indicates an increase in deprivation.

Additionally, small pockets of deprivation exist; these can be hidden by the Indices of Multiple Deprivation being calculated at larger geographies.

Suffolk's rural population is older than its urban population, and the proportion of older people in Suffolk's rural population is increasing faster than the proportion of older people in urban areas. This trend, combined with the higher cost of providing services in rural areas; housing stock which is often difficult to heat and maintain; poor transport; and more limited social networks, is likely to lead to high and increasing needs and costs for Suffolk's rural population now and in the future.

Top 3 challenges:

1. Ensuring housing is affordable for current and future generations.
2. Making sure homes are suitable and sustainable, especially for older people.
3. Maximising the natural assets of Suffolk and minimising pollution.