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 districts of England.

18 year olds entering higher education in 2016:

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.

The proportion of young people in Jan 2018 Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET):

Suffolk’s national ranking within local education authorities has improved since 2014 in % pupils achieving 5+ A*-C/9-4 or equivalents incl English and mathematics (2017):

80% of local-authority maintained schools in Suffolk are judged Good or Outstanding by Ofsted (March 2018), compared to 86% for England

Date of download: 29/08/2018  Version: 3.0

In 2016/17:
78.4% of Suffolk girls achieved a good level of development (reception year) (England: 70.7%)
64.2% of Suffolk boys achieved a good level of development (reception year) (England: 64.0%)
65.9% of Suffolk girls achieved a standard 9-4 pass GCSE or equiv (England: 63.1%)
60.3% of Suffolk boys achieved a standard 9-4 pass GCSE or equiv (England: 55.2%)
32.2% People of working age in Suffolk qualified to NVQ4+ (+degree or above) in 2017. Below the East (34.7%) and Great Britain (38.6%)

80% of local-authority maintained schools in Suffolk are judged Good or Outstanding by Ofsted (March 2018), compared to 86% for England

Employment by occupation (Apr 2017 - Mar 2018)
**Working age population:**
- **Year:** 2006-2016
- **Source:** Rural Services Network economic factsheet
- **Date Accessed:** 20 July 2018
- **Website:** http://www.ranosonline.org.uk/economic-factsheets-2017
- Any other comments: in 2015, 59% of the predominantly rural population was of working age, 16 to 64 (65% for predominantly urban).

**Gross weekly pay:**
- **Year:** 2017
- **Source:** Nomis
- **Date Accessed:** 20 July 2018
- **Website:** www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1941962836/report.aspx
- Any other comments: median gross weekly pay/f per residence 2017: see the above website for data caveats.

**Employment, Unemployment and Worklessness:**
- **Year:** 2017/18
- **Source:** Nomis
- **Date Accessed:** 20 July 2018
- **Website:** www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1941962836/report.aspx
- Any other comments: See the above website for data caveats.

**Gross Value Added (Income approach) per head of population at current basic prices:**
- **Year:** 2016
- **Source:** Office for National Statistics
- **Date Accessed:** 20 July 2018
- **Website:** www.ons.gov.uk/economy/grossvalueaddedgva
- Any other comments: See above for the website data and qualifications.

**Business counts, benefits, employment by occupation and qualifications data:**
- **Year:** mixed
- **Source:** Nomis
- **Date Accessed:** 20 July 2018
- **Website:** www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1941962836/report.aspx
- Any other comments: See the above website for data caveats.

**Education attainment:**
- **Year:** 2016/17
- **Source:** Department for Education
- **Date Accessed:** 20 July 2018
- Any other comments: See the above website for data caveats.

**Higher education participation:**
- **Year:** 2016
- **Source:** UCAS
- **Date Accessed:** 20 July 2018
- **Website:** www.ucas.com/corporate/data-and-analysis/ucas-undergraduate-releases/h/entry-rate
- 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, alongside the entry rate (the number of acceptances divided by the population. HEFCE data has not been updated since 2011/12.

**Social Mobility Index:**
- **Year:** 2017
- **Source:** Social Mobility Commission
- **Date Accessed:** 24 August 2018
- **Website:** https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/social-mobility-index-2017-data
- Any other comments: 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. It examines a range of measures of the educational achievements achieved by young people from disadvantaged backgrounds and the local job and housing markets to shed light on which are the best and worst places in England.

**Not in Employment Education or Training:**
- **Year:** 2018
- **Source:** Suffolk Observatory
- **Date Accessed:** 20 July 2018
- **Website:** www.suffolkobservatory.info/data-explorer/
- Any other comments: District NEET 16-18 Population

**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 elementary 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 our 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.