Housing Delivery Test: 2022 measurement

Local Planning Authorities Housing Delevey Test 2022 Published December 2023

ONS Code	Area Name	Number of homes delivered			Total number of homes delivered	Yearly average	5 year expectation	10 Year expectation
		2019-20	2020-21	2021-22				
E07000067	Braintree	884	863	1064	2811	937	4685	9370
E07000068	Brentwood	395	168	453	1016	339	1693	3385
E07000070	Chelmsford	832	829	866	2527	842	4212	8423
E07000071	Colchester	785	956	1034	2775	925	4625	9249
E07000074	Maldon	475	425	322	1222	407	2036	4073
Yearly total						3450	17250	34500
Potential patient yield @ 2.4						**8280**	**41401**	**82801**

https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/housing-delivery-test-2022-measurement

These Levels are requieed to be met to meet mandatory Government Housing Targets

NHS services in Essex set for "impacts" in face of spending cuts 19th Jan

'Mid and South Essex ICS managers say the year-to-date position at Mid and South largely reflects the current shortfall in efficiency programme delivery which was set to mitigate the impact of rising risk.'

“This is taxpayers money we are overspending and if we are overspending then that means someone else cannot spend as much they need for their population.

https://www.essexlive.news/news/essex-news/nhs-services-essex-set-impacts-9045651

The NHS workforce plan aims for a large expansion in health service staffing. We examine the potential implications for NHS funding.

1. In June 2023, NHS England published its much-awaited long-term workforce plan, which was welcomed across the political spectrum. The plan aims to increase the number of staff employed by the English NHS from around 1.5 million in 2021–22 to between 2.3 and 2.4 million in 2036–37. This would be equivalent to average growth in the size of the NHS workforce of between 3.1% and 3.4% per year. For context, we estimate that NHS staffing numbers grew by around 1.1% per year between 2009–10 and 2019–20.

7. By the NHS’s own estimates, **the staffing increases contained in the plan will only be enough to meet NHS demand if productivity can be increased by between 1.5% and 2% per year: an extremely ambitious target** well above what the NHS is estimated to have achieved in the past. The Office for National Statistics estimates that quality-adjusted productivity in the NHS increased by an average 0.8% per year between 1995–96 (when the data series starts) and 2019–20, and 1.2% per year between 2009–10 and 2019–20. While not perfectly comparable to the measure of labour productivity used in the workforce plan, this gives a sense of the scale of the ambition – particularly as, since the onset of the pandemic, measured productivity performance in the NHS has been even weaker.

https://ifs.org.uk/publications/implications-nhs-workforce-plan