

GIPPING VALLEY

ELECTORAL DIVISION PROFILE 2017

This Division comprises Claydon and Barham, and Bramford and Blakenham wards

www.suffolkobservatory.info



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ELECTORAL DIVISION PROFILES: AN INTRODUCTION

These profiles have been produced to support elected members, constituents and other interested parties in understanding the demographic, economic, social and educational profile of their neighbourhoods. We have used the latest data available at the time of publication.

Much more data is available from national and local sources than is captured here, but it is hoped that the profile will be a useful starting point for discussion, where local knowledge and experience can be used to flesh out and illuminate the information presented here.

The profile can be used to help look at some fundamental questions e.g.

- Does the age profile of the population match or differ from the national profile?
- Is there evidence of the ageing profile of the county in all the wards in the Division or just some?
- How diverse is the community in terms of ethnicity?
- What is the impact of deprivation on families and residents?
- Does there seem to be a link between deprivation and school performance?
- What is the breakdown of employment sectors in the area?
- Is it a relatively healthy area compared to the rest of the district or county?
- What sort of crime is prevalent in the community?

A vast amount of additional data is available on the **Suffolk Observatory**

www.suffolkobservatory.info

The Suffolk Observatory is a free online resource that contains all Suffolk's vital statistics; it is the one-stop-shop for information and intelligence about Suffolk. Through data, reports and profiles, the Suffolk Observatory provides a comprehensive picture of the County. It is a great source for useful facts and figures that can be used for writing reports and presentations, informing strategic and business planning, preparing funding applications or supporting academic research. Data is presented around the key themes of education and skills, economy and employment, health and care, population, deprivation, housing, environment, transport and travel and crime. All areas of the county are covered, right down to district, ward and parish level, with information easily accessible in a variety of formats. You can also build your own reports by different themes and topics.

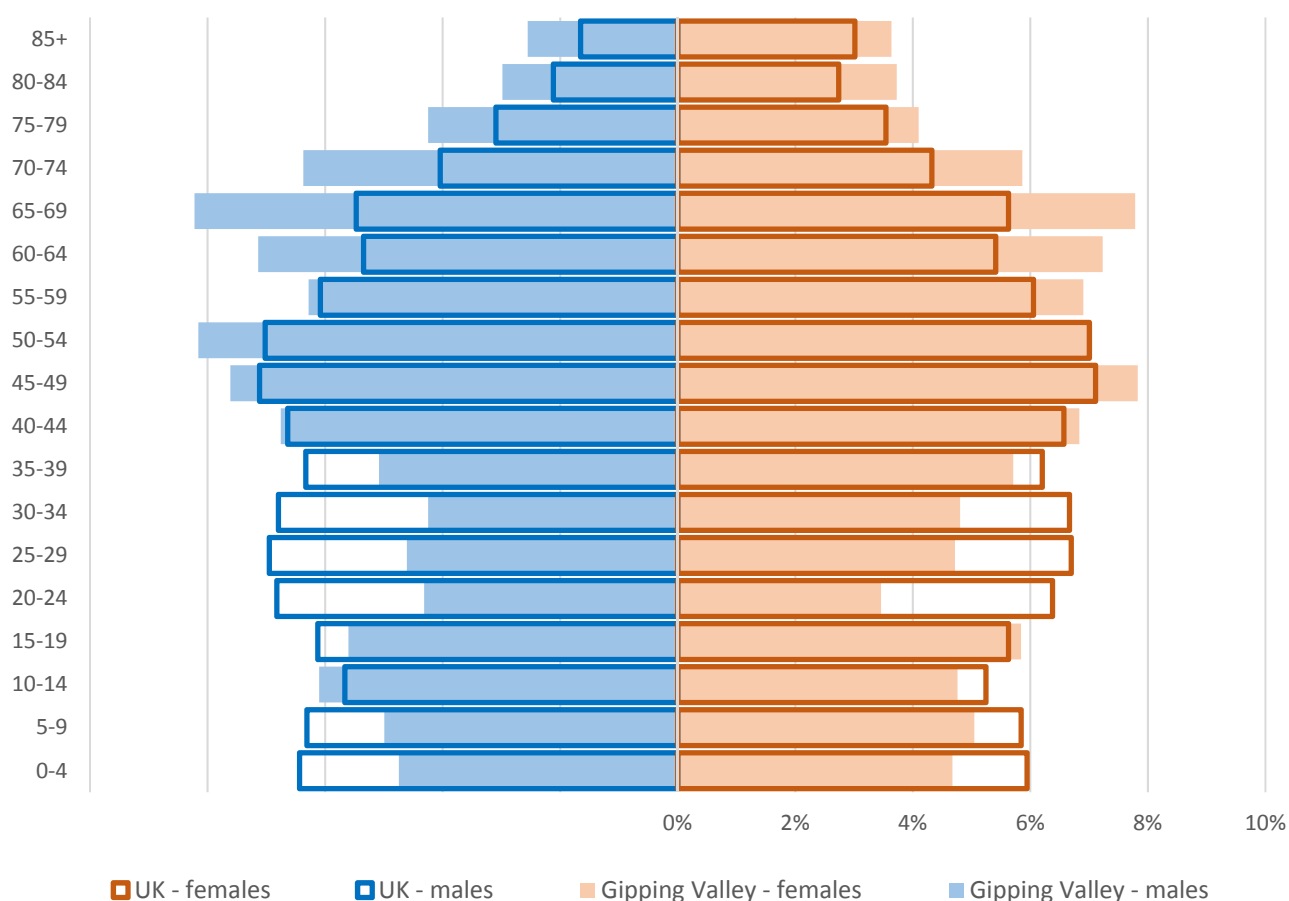
Technical Notes:

1. Where Electoral Divisions do not exactly match ward boundaries, we have adopted a "best fit" approach to produce a dataset.
2. District, county and national level data is provided where possible to provide a context for comparisons.

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE - AGE

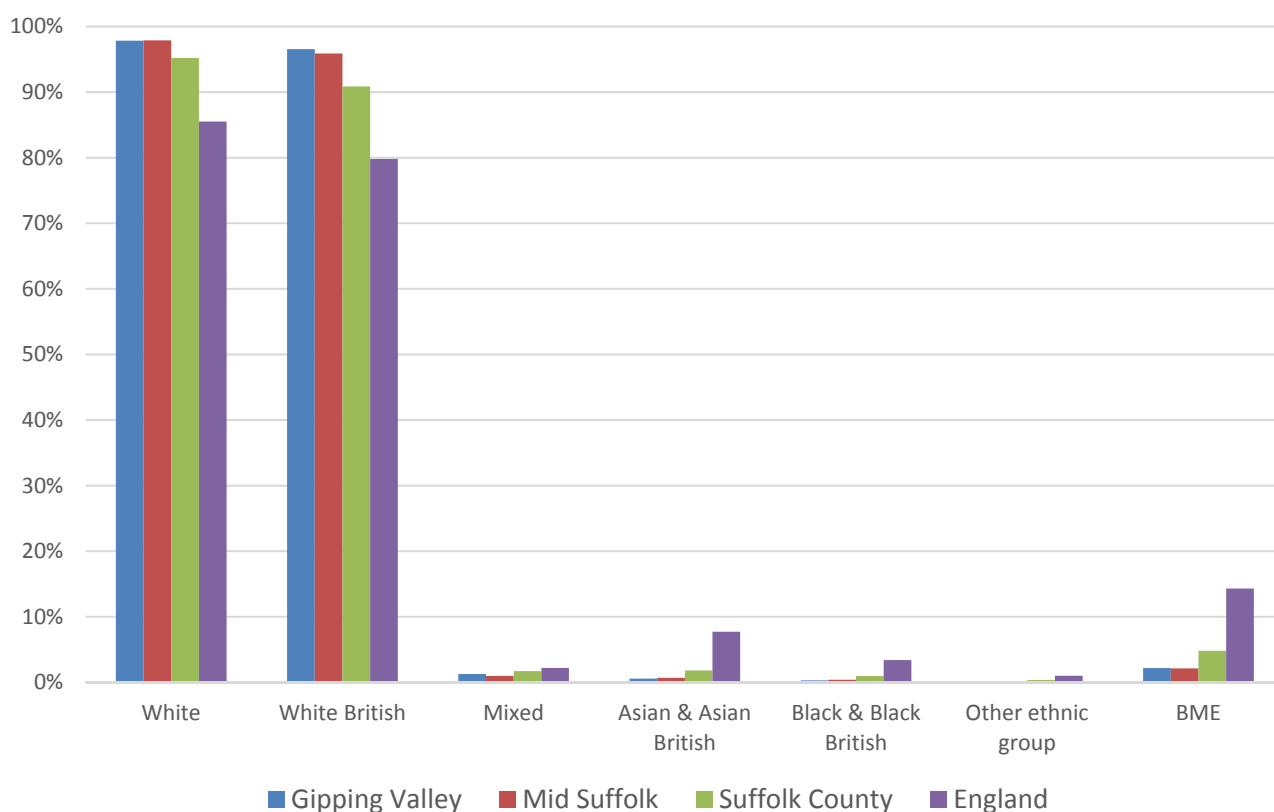
In mid-2015, the population of Gipping Valley stood at 8,962, an increase of 3.8% since the 2011 Census. The age structure of the component wards and the division as a whole is set out below.

	Gipping Valley Division	Bramford and Blakenham	Claydon and Barham
All Ages	8,962	4,276	4,686
0-4	422	212	210
5-9	450	215	235
10-14	486	196	290
15-19	513	231	282
20-24	348	171	177
25-29	418	255	163
30-34	406	176	230
35-39	484	231	253
40-44	609	275	334
45-49	692	322	370
50-54	681	288	393
55-59	591	285	306
60-64	644	300	344
65-69	717	380	337
70-74	548	289	259
75-79	374	191	183
80-84	301	148	153
85+	278	111	167



- The age pyramid for Gipping Valley shows a higher than average proportion of people over the age of 45
- The most common age group in Gipping Valley is 65-69 year olds, followed by 45-49 year olds
- There is a much lower than average number of people of working age, particularly 20-39 year olds

ETHNICITY

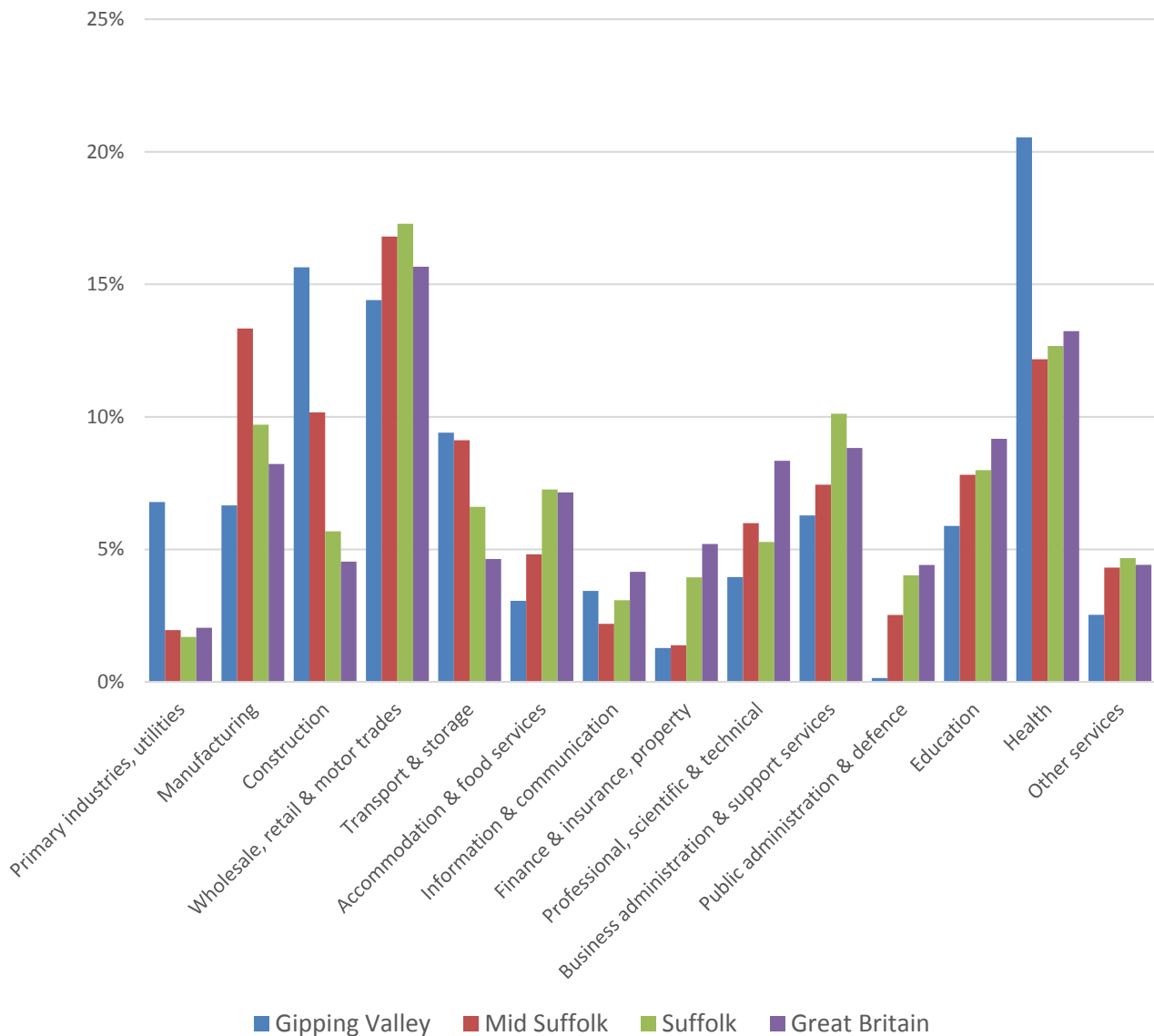


- According to the latest data (2011 Census), 97.8% (8,449) of the population of Gipping Valley are white, well above the figure for Suffolk
- There are 187 (2.2%) people of black or minority ethnic origin in the division, just under half the rate for Suffolk as a whole
- Gipping Valley has a similar diversity profile to Mid Suffolk district, and generally lower proportions of minority ethnic groups than Suffolk as a whole

	All people	White		White British		Mixed		Asian and Asian British		Black and Black British		Other Ethnic Group		Black or Minority Ethnic Total	
	Count	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Gipping Valley	8,636	8,449	97.8	8,336	96.5	109	1.3	48	0.6	25	0.3	5	0.1	187	2.2
Mid Suffolk	96,731	94,667	97.9	92,747	95.9	953	1.0	647	0.7	371	0.4	93	0.1	2,064	2.1
Suffolk	728,163	693,195	95.2	661,458	90.8	12,472	1.7	13,131	1.8	6,854	0.9	2,511	0.3	34,968	4.8
England & Wales			86.0		80.5		2.2		6.7		2.8		0.4		12.1

ECONOMY

There are 4,800 people employed in Gipping Valley.



- The key employment sectors in Gipping Valley are health, construction and wholesale, retail and motor trades
- Around one in two jobs in the division are provided by these two sectors
- Health and construction are particularly important as the proportion of people employed in these sectors in Gipping Valley is much higher than the national average. Over a third of all employees in Gipping Valley work in these two sectors
- Although a lower proportion, those working in primary industries and utilities is also much higher in Gipping Valley than nationally

LABOUR MARKET

JOB SEEKERS ALLOWANCE CLAIMANT RATE



- In line with the national trend, Gipping Valley has seen a decrease in Job Seekers Allowance claimants over the last few years
- Generally, the rate of those claiming has been lower than the national, county and district figures
- In February 2017, around 0.5% of the working age population were claiming JSA, similar to the district average, but considerably below the county and national levels

SCHOOLS

SCHOOL INFORMATION

Schools in the Division

Name	Phase	Average cohort size at:			Latest Ofsted	Latest Ofsted Date
		Foundation Stage (age 5)	KS2 (age 11)	KS4 (age 16)		
Bramford CEVCP School	Primary	30	27		Good	24/10/2012
Claydon Primary School	Primary	52	57		Good	03/07/2014
Henley Primary School	Primary	16	13		Outstanding	13/11/2014
Claydon High School	Upper		9	134	Good	18/07/2014

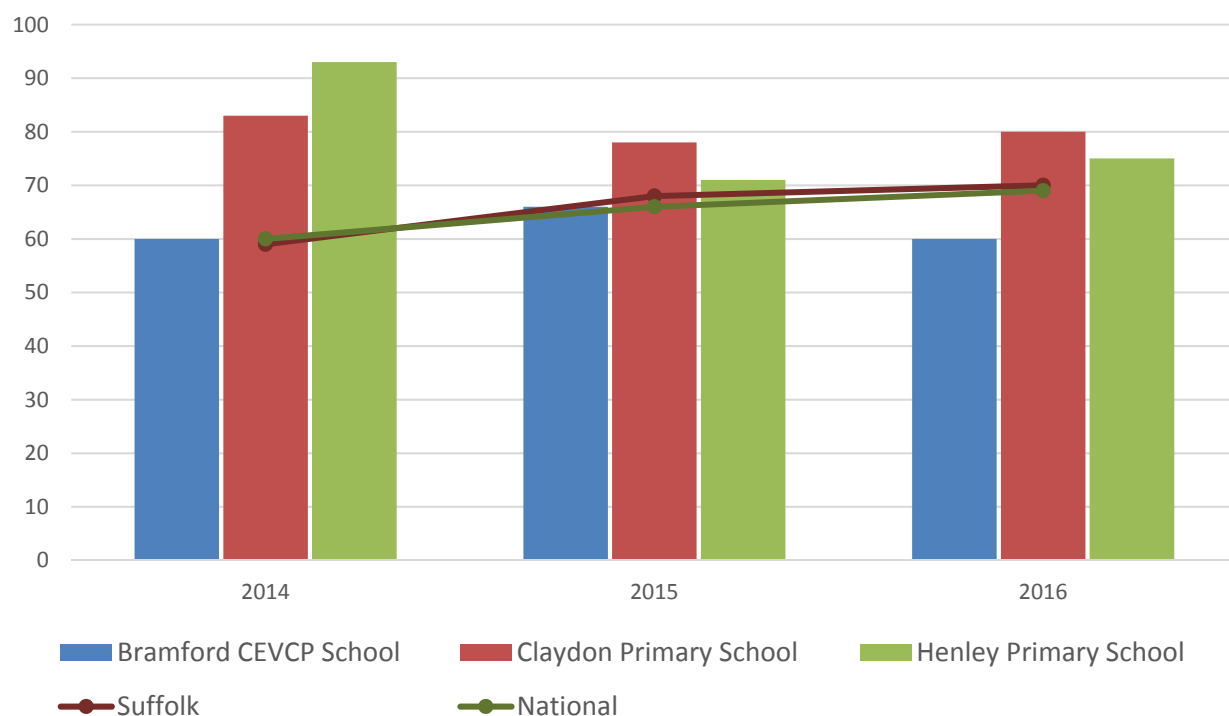
School Catchment overlaps with the Division

Name	Phase	Average cohort size at				Latest Ofsted	Latest Ofsted Date
		Foundation Stage (age 5)	KS2 (age 11)	KS4 (age 16)	KS5 (age 18)		
Somersham Primary School	Primary	15	11			Good	01/05/2013
Sproughton Church of England Primary School	Primary	16	12			Not yet inspected as an Academy	
Whitton CP School	Primary	40	37				
Ormiston Endeavour Academy	Upper			96		Good	08/12/2016

SCHOOL ATTAINMENT

Foundation Stage Profile (reception)

% pupils achieving Good Level of Development

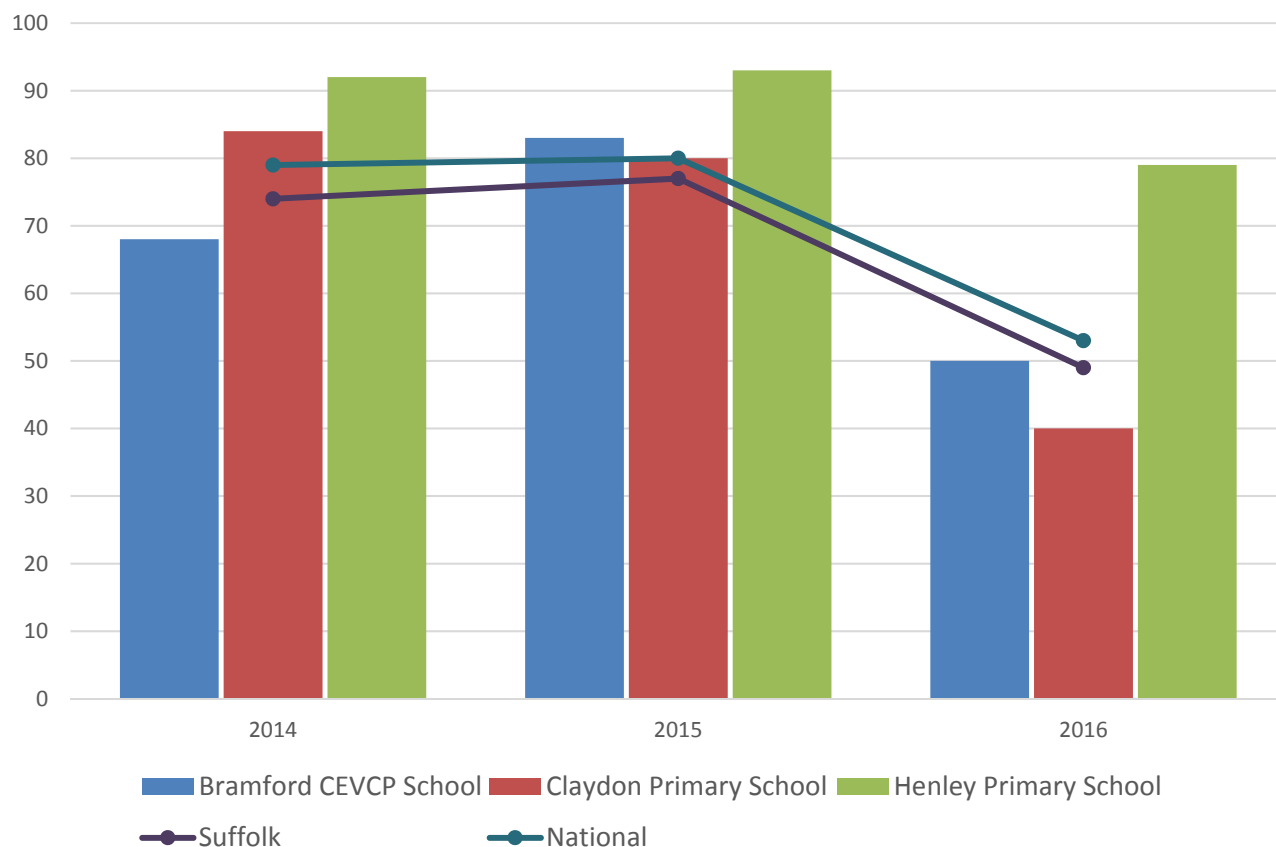


- Foundation Stage attainment at schools in Gipping Valley division has generally been good over the past three years
- Attainment at Claydon and Henley Primary Schools has been consistently above the county and national average throughout the 2014 to 2016 period
- Bramford CEVCP School has seen slightly lower attainment levels, though in 2015 the percentage of pupils achieving a Good level of Development at the school was level with the national average

Key Stage 2 (age 11)

Pupil Achievement in all three subjects, Reading, Writing and Mathematics
(2014–2015 as % Level 4 or better & 2016 % Expected Level or better)

In July 2016, there was a change in the way pupil achievement is measured at the end of KS2. Prior to 2016, pupils received National Curriculum Level grades for English and Maths, with L4 being the expected level at the end of Key Stage 2. In 2016 the measure scaled score and shows whether or not a pupil has achieved the national standard for that subject

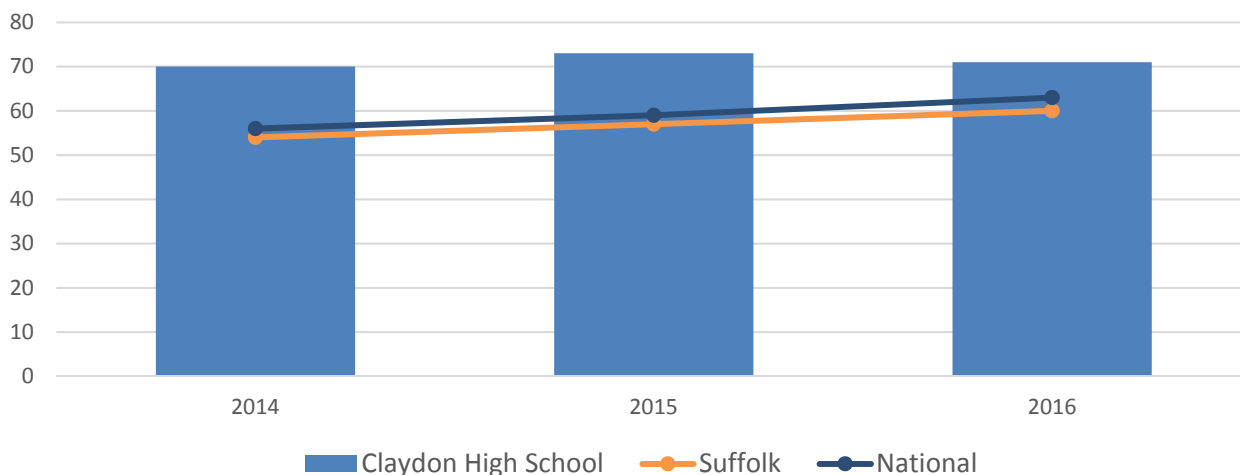


- Key Stage 2 attainment at Henley Primary School has been consistently high and well above the Suffolk and national averages in each of the past three years
- At Bramford CEVCP School, attainment improved markedly in 2015 to a level above the national average. Attainment at the school in 2016 was slightly above the county average but below the national average
- Attainment at Claydon Primary School has declined in relation to the county and national averages over the course of the last three years

GCSE (Key Stage 4) (age 16)

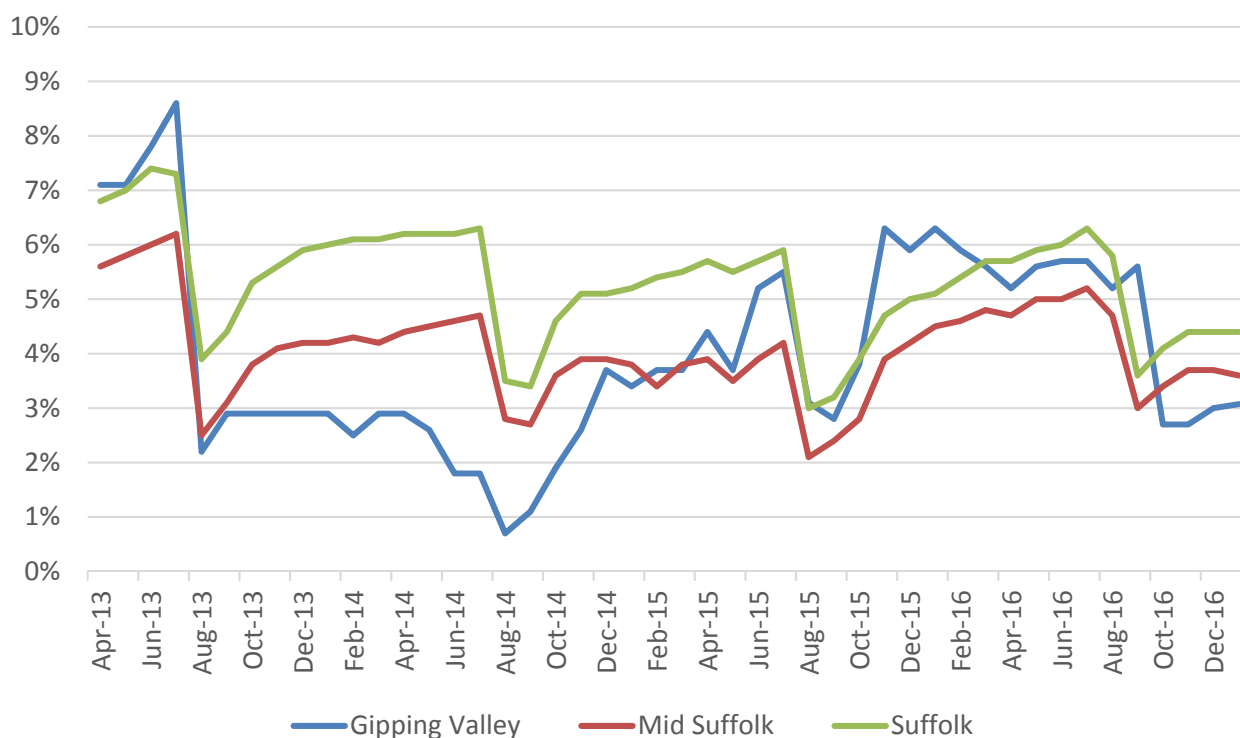
% pupils achieving five or more GCSEs (or equivalent) at A*-C including English and Mathematics

In July 2016, an additional measure of pupil achievement at Key Stage 4 was introduced but for the purposes of this profile and to demonstrate change over time, we have presented consistent data for the period 2014-2016 using the % pupils achieving five or more GCSEs (or equivalent) at A*-C including English and Mathematics.



- GCSE attainment at Claydon High School has been reasonably stable over the last three years and consistently above the national and county averages
- In 2016, 71% of pupils at Claydon High School achieved five or more GCSEs (or equivalent at A*-C including English and Mathematics), compared to 63% nationally and 60% across Suffolk

NEET % (NOT IN EDUCATION, EMPLOYMENT OR TRAINING)

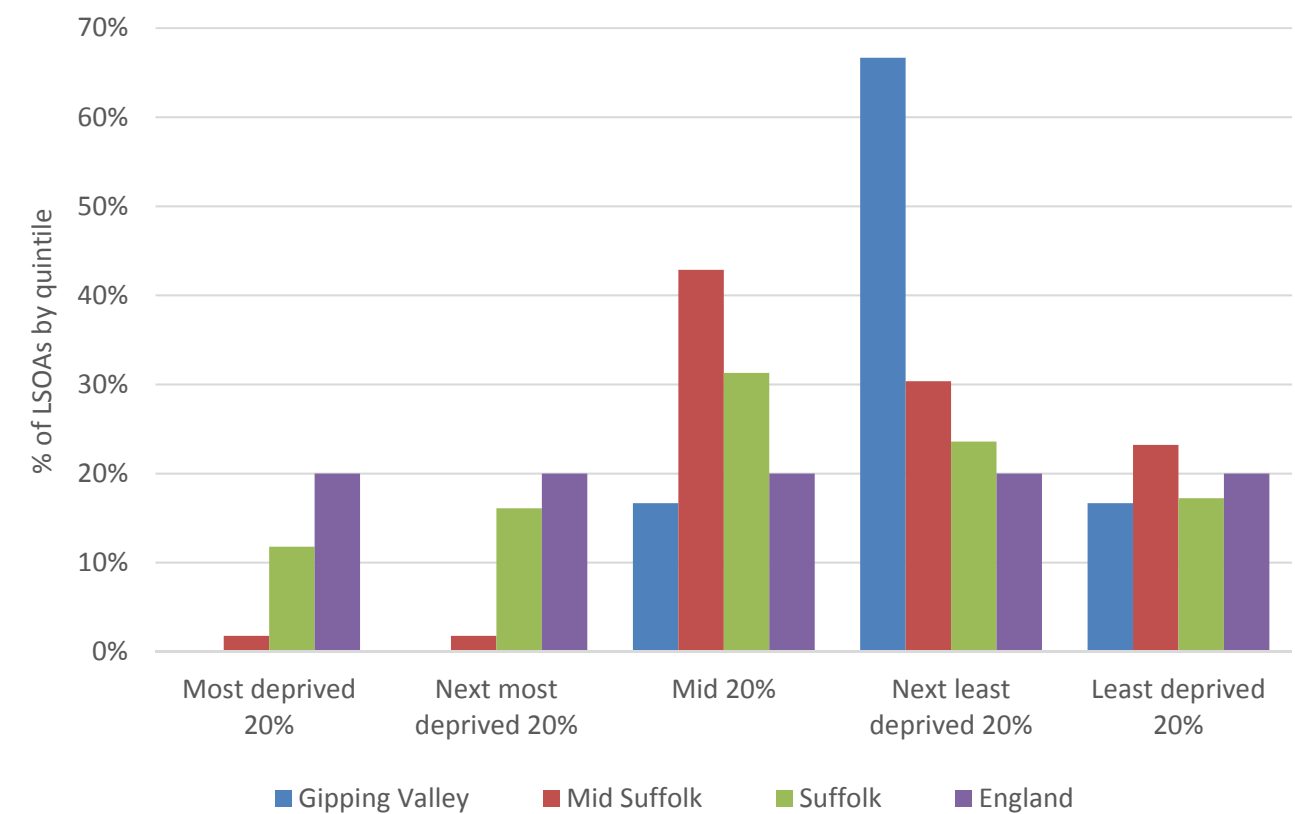


- In January 2017, 3.1% of 16-18 year olds (where current activity is known) were classified as NEET in Gipping Valley
- NEET levels in the division have fluctuated between being much lower than county and district averages, similar to the county level
- Currently, the rate is lower than those for Mid Suffolk and Suffolk county

INDEX OF MULTIPLE DEPRIVATION (IMD) 2015 (SEE MAP OVERLEAF)

The IMD combines a number of indicators, chosen to cover a range of economic, social and housing issues, into a single deprivation score for each small area in England. This allows each area to be ranked relative to one another according to their level of deprivation. Small areas (Lower Super Output Areas, average population 1,500) are most usually described as being in 1 of 5 quintile bands. The bottom quintile represents the 20% of areas that are the most deprived in the country; these are shaded red on the map. The top quintile represents the least deprived areas in the country, and is shaded green.

The Index is widely used to analyse patterns of deprivation, identify areas that would benefit from special initiatives or programmes and as a tool to determine eligibility for specific funding streams.

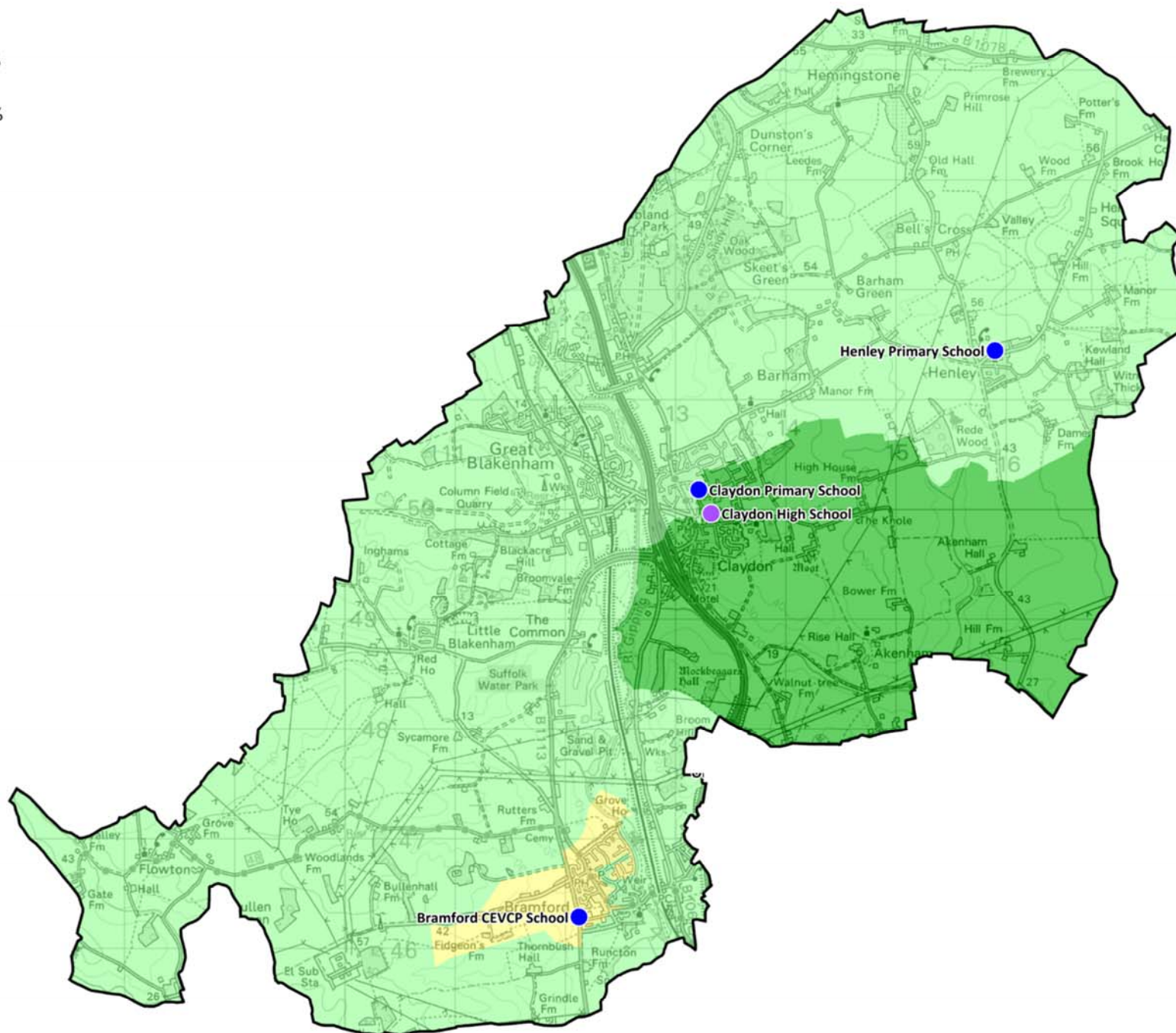


- The IMD 2015 shows that relative deprivation levels in Gipping Valley are concentrated within the top 60% of least deprived areas
- There are no parts of the division classified in the most deprived or next most deprived quintiles
- Of the six Lower Super Output Areas in Gipping Valley, one falls in to the least deprived 20%, four are in the next least deprived quintile and one in the mid quintile

IMD 2015 quintile



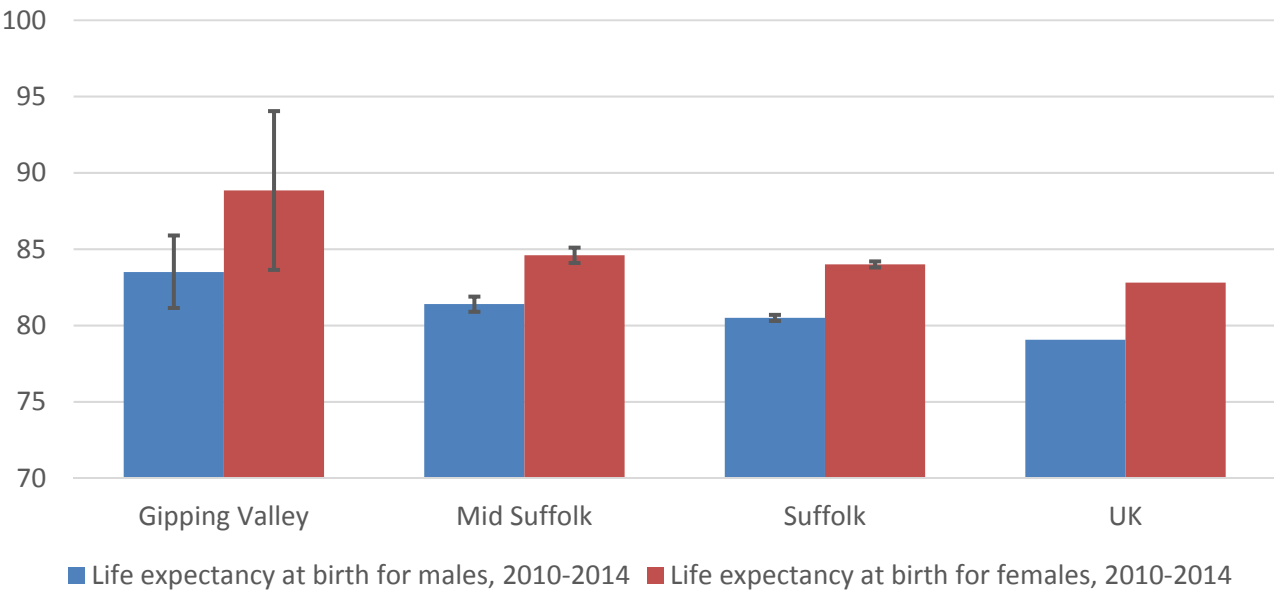
School Type



HEALTH

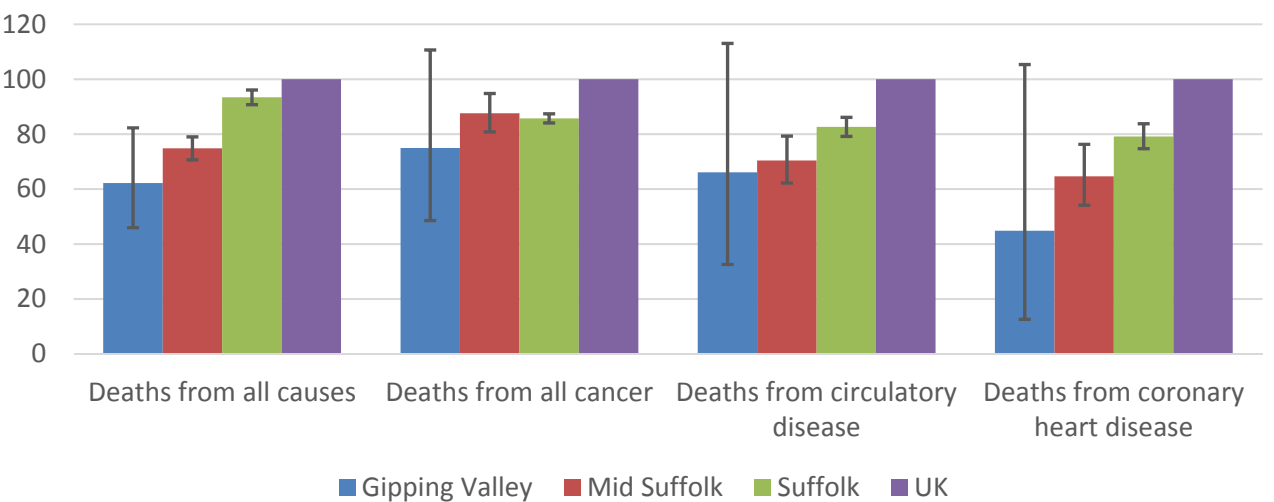
The local data used here is based on relatively small numbers. The confidence limits provide an indication of the reliability of the data. The 95% confidence intervals utilised on the chart provide a range within which there is 95% chance of the true result lying.

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH



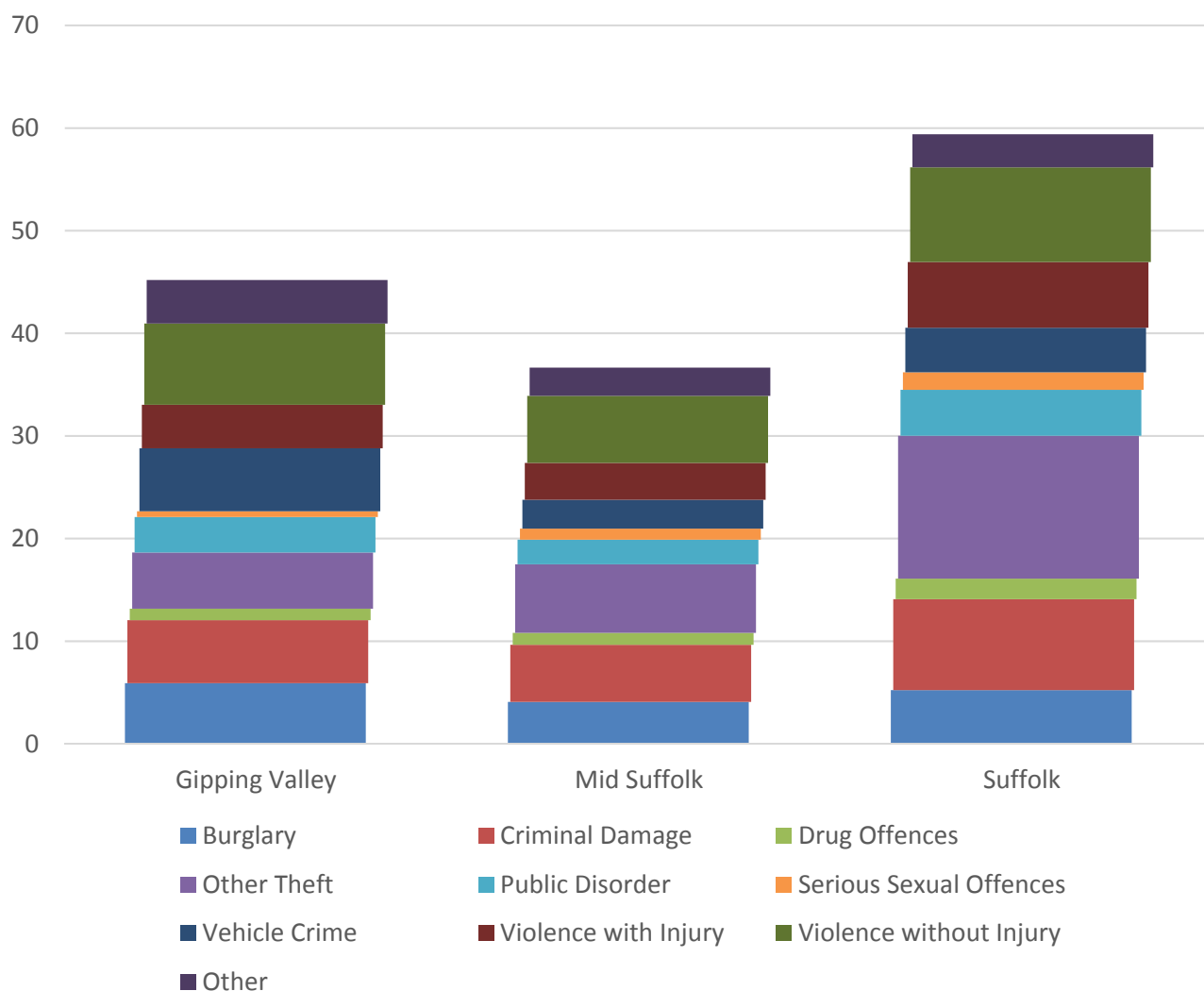
- Estimates for both male and female life expectancy at birth is above the average for Mid Suffolk, Suffolk and the country as a whole
- The estimated value for male life expectancy at birth in Gipping Valley is 83.5 years, while for females it is 88.9 years

DEATHS, UNDER 75 YEARS, STANDARDISED MORTALITY RATIO



- Gipping Valley has a much lower rate for deaths of under 75s for all causes than Mid Suffolk, Suffolk and the country overall
- The standardised mortality ratio data shown here means that for every 100 early deaths from all causes across the UK as a whole, there are an estimated 62 comparable deaths in Gipping Valley

CRIME & COMMUNITY SAFETY



- Crime rates in Gipping Valley, although higher than those in Mid Suffolk are lower than those for Suffolk overall
- In 2015, there were 45 recorded crimes per 1,000 residents in Gipping Valley, compared to 37 in Mid Suffolk and 59 in Suffolk as a whole
- The most common crime in Gipping Valley is violence without injury, in contrast with both the district and county, where the most common crime is “other theft”
- Gipping Valley has a higher rate of burglaries than Mid Suffolk and Suffolk

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Parishes in Division

Akenham
Barham
Bramford
Claydon
Flowton

Great Blakenham
Hemingstone
Henley
Little Blakenham
Whitton

DATA SOURCES

Category	Indicator	Source
Demographic Profile	Quinary population table 2015	ONS 2015 mid-year population estimates
	Population pyramid 2015	ONS 2015 mid-year population estimates
	Ethnicity 2011	ONS 2011 Census
Economy	Employment by broad industrial sector 2015	ONS Business Register and Employment Survey via NOMIS
Labour market	Job Seekers Allowance Claimant Rate (% 16-64 population) 2014-2017	DWP via NOMIS
Education	School information and attainment 2014-2016	Suffolk County Council
	% 16-18 year olds NEET (Not in Employment, Education or Training) 2013-2017	Suffolk County Council
Deprivation	Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015	Department for Communities and Local Government
Health	Life expectancy at birth 2010-2014	Public Health England
Health	Standardised mortality ratio for deaths from all causes, cancer, circulatory disease and coronary heart disease, aged under 75 2010-2014. The standardised mortality ratio is the ratio of observed deaths in the study group to expected deaths in the general population.	Public Health England
Community Safety	Recorded crime rate per 1,000 resident population 2015	Suffolk Police

For more data and information about Gipping Valley Electoral Division, see the Suffolk Observatory www.suffolkobservatory.info

