

UPPER GIPPING

ELECTORAL DIVISION PROFILE 2017

This Division comprises Bacton and Old Newton, Haughley and Wetherden, Mendlesham and Wetheringsett 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.

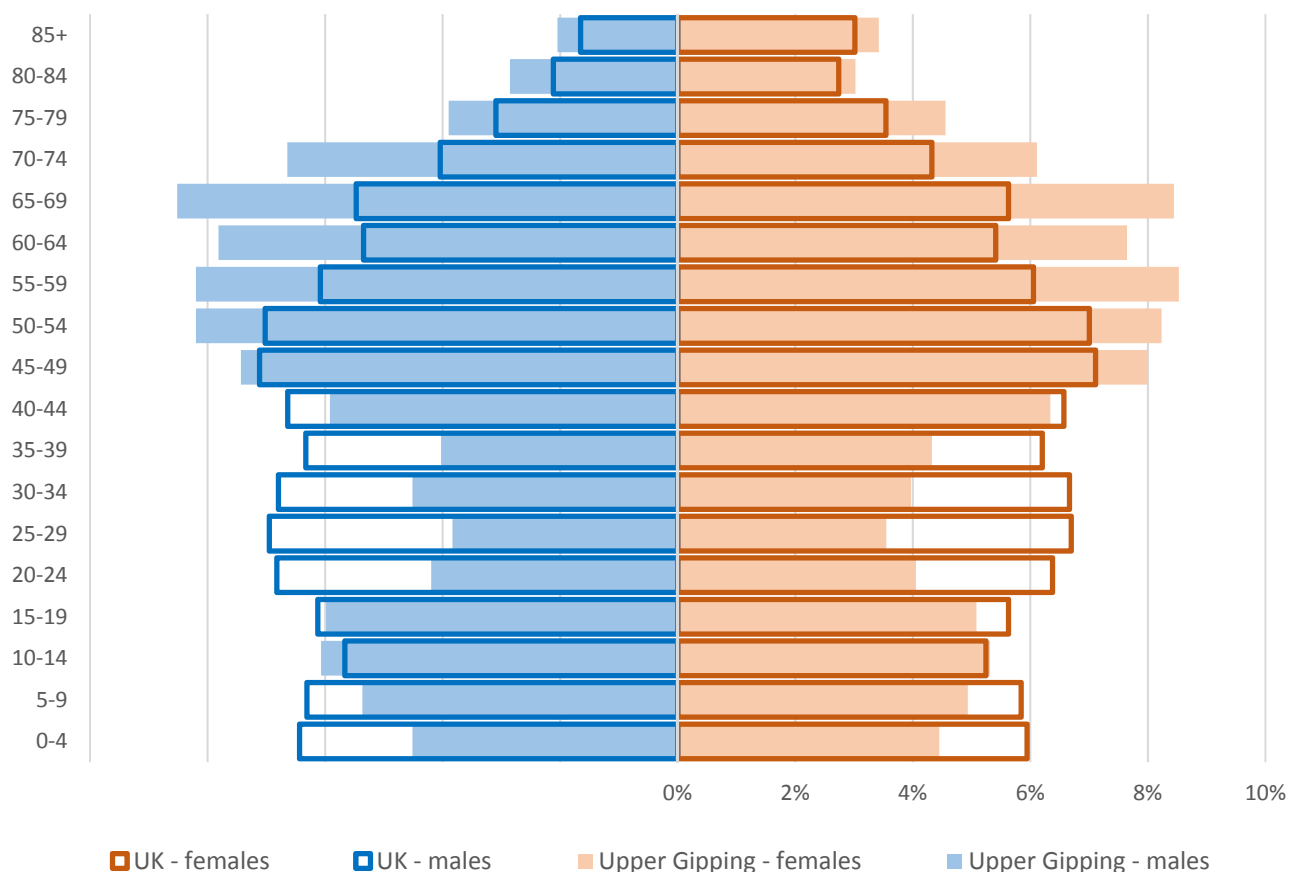
Technical Notes:

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

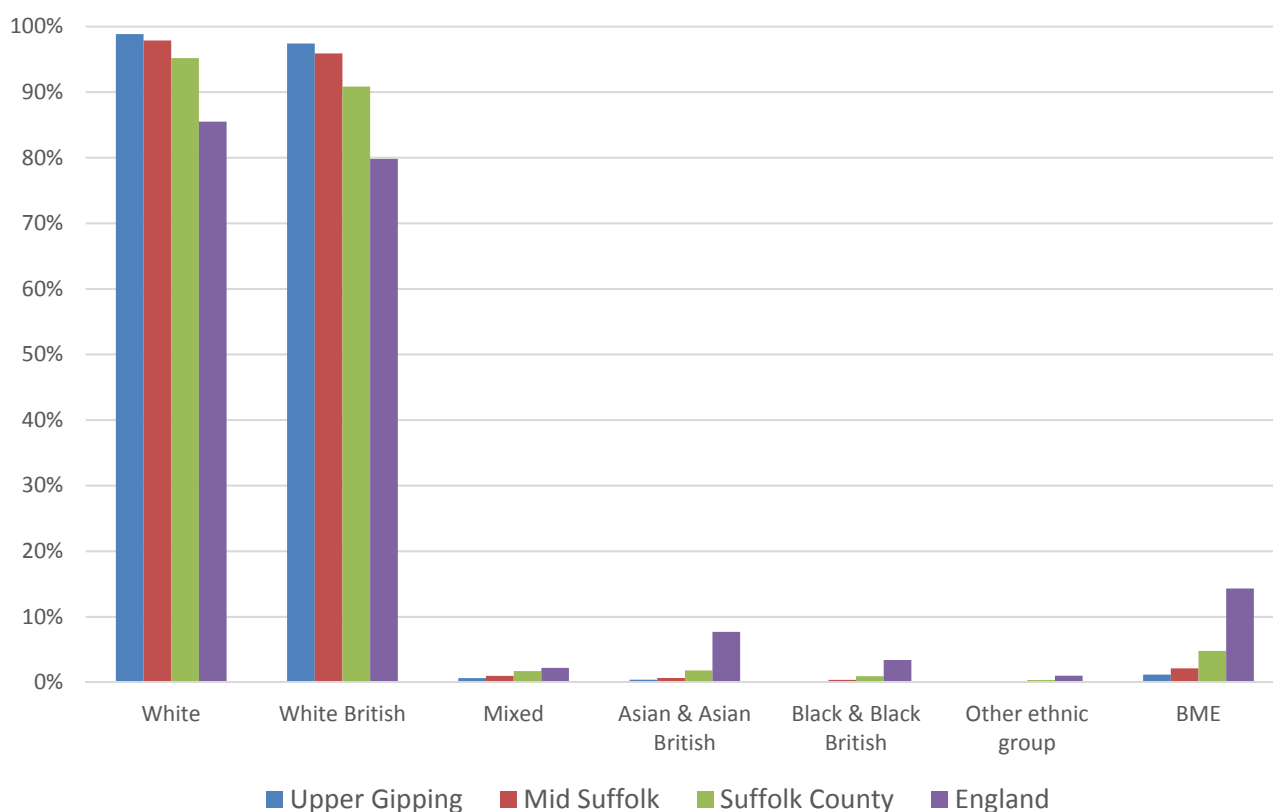
In mid 2015, the population of Upper Gipping stood at 9,458, an increase of 0.6% since the 2011 Census. The age structure of the component wards and the division as a whole is set out below.

	Upper Gipping Division	Bacton and Old Newton	Haughley and Wetherden	Mendlesham	Wetheringsett
All Ages	9,458	2,456	2,136	2,339	2,527
0-4	424	137	72	126	89
5-9	487	119	111	127	130
10-14	538	140	112	119	167
15-19	523	129	111	110	173
20-24	390	103	90	95	102
25-29	349	107	78	94	70
30-34	401	112	91	114	84
35-39	395	105	80	111	99
40-44	580	154	114	146	166
45-49	730	166	170	178	216
50-54	777	231	154	158	234
55-59	791	212	172	194	213
60-64	731	158	156	209	208
65-69	802	187	185	215	215
70-74	603	155	153	139	156
75-79	400	105	107	95	93
80-84	278	71	90	58	59
85+	259	65	90	51	53



- The age pyramid for Upper Gipping shows a higher than average proportion of people over the age of 45
- The commonest age group in Upper Gipping is 65-69, followed by 55-59
- There is a much lower than average number of young adults aged 20-39, and of children under 10 years of age

ETHNICITY

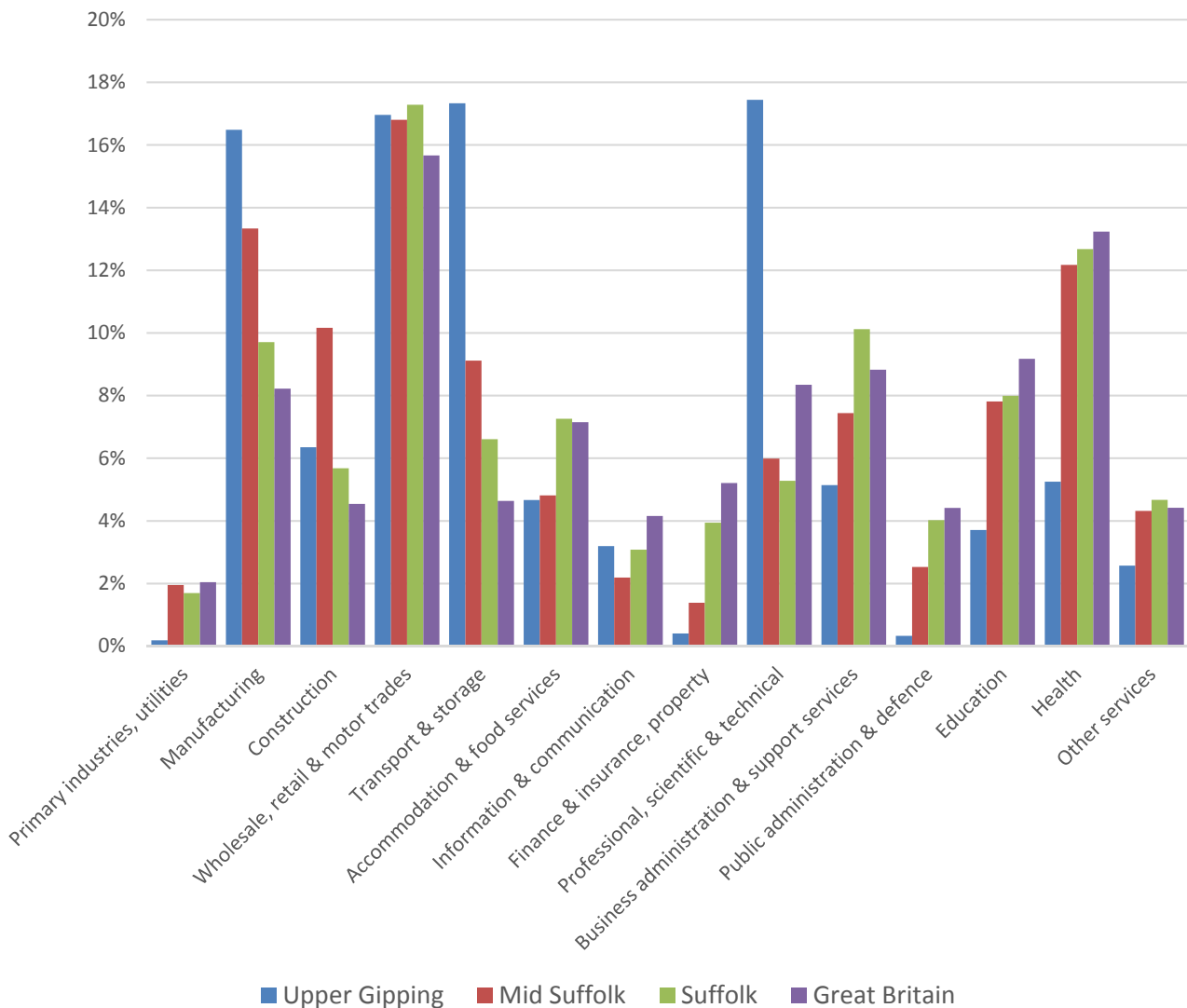


- According to the latest data (2011 Census), 98.8% (9,295) of the population of Upper Gipping are white, slightly higher than in Mid Suffolk and higher than the county as a whole
- 1.2% of the Division's population are of black or minority ethnic origin in the division, a quarter the figure for the county overall
- Upper Gipping has a similar diversity profile to Mid Suffolk, 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	%
Upper Gipping	9,404	9,295	98.8	9,159	97.4	61	0.6	37	0.4	11	0.1	0	0.0	109	1.2
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

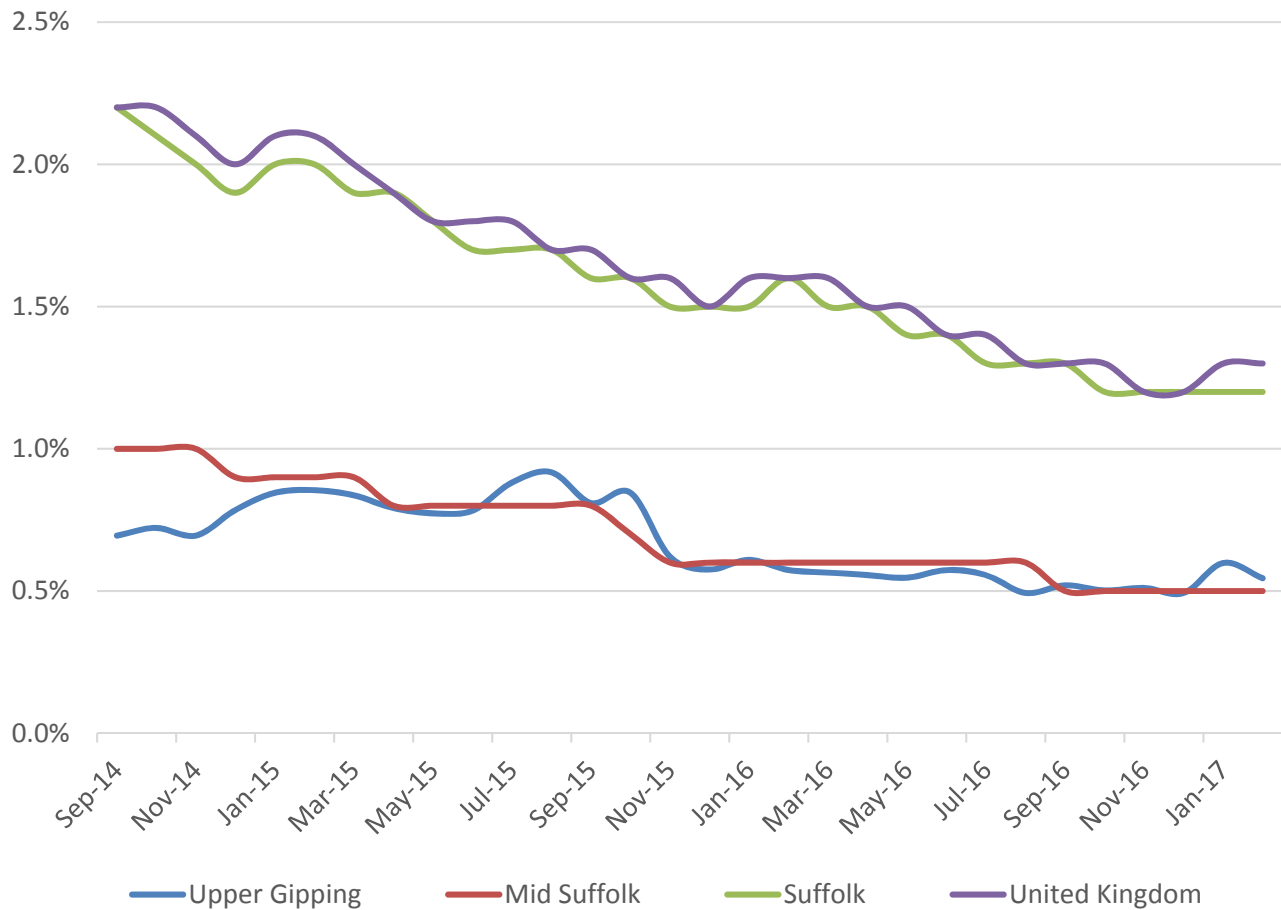
There are 2,800 people employed in Upper Gipping.



- The key employment sectors in Upper Gipping are manufacturing, wholesale, retail and motor trades, professional, scientific and technical and transport and storage
- The manufacturing, transport and storage and professional, scientific and technical sectors are particularly important as the proportion of people employed in these sectors is much higher than the national average. Over 50% of employees in Upper Gipping are employed in these three sectors

LABOUR MARKET

JOB SEEKERS ALLOWANCE CLAIMANT RATE



- Upper Gipping has seen a general reduction in Jobseekers Allowance claimants since the end of 2015, in line with local and national trends
- The claimant rate in Upper Gipping has consistently been below that for the county and the country as a whole, and similar to the district level
- In February 2017, around 0.5% of the working age population in Upper Gipping were claiming Jobseekers Allowance, a much lower rate than in Suffolk and the UK as a whole

SCHOOLS

SCHOOL INFORMATION

Schools in the Division

		Average cohort size at:			
Name	Phase	Foundation Stage (age 5)	KS2 (age 11)	Latest Ofsted	Latest Ofsted Date
Bacton CP School	Primary	24	5	Not yet inspected as an Academy	
Crawfords CEVCP School	Primary	8	4	Good	14/10/2015
Mendlesham CP School	Primary	15	4	Not yet inspected as an Academy	
Occold Primary School	Primary	9	12	Good	29/09/2011
Old Newton C of E Primary School	Primary	12	3	Not yet inspected as an Academy	
Thorndon CEVCP School	Primary	8	14	Good	30/04/2015
Wetheringsett CEVCP School	Primary	8	12	Requires Improvement	28/03/2017

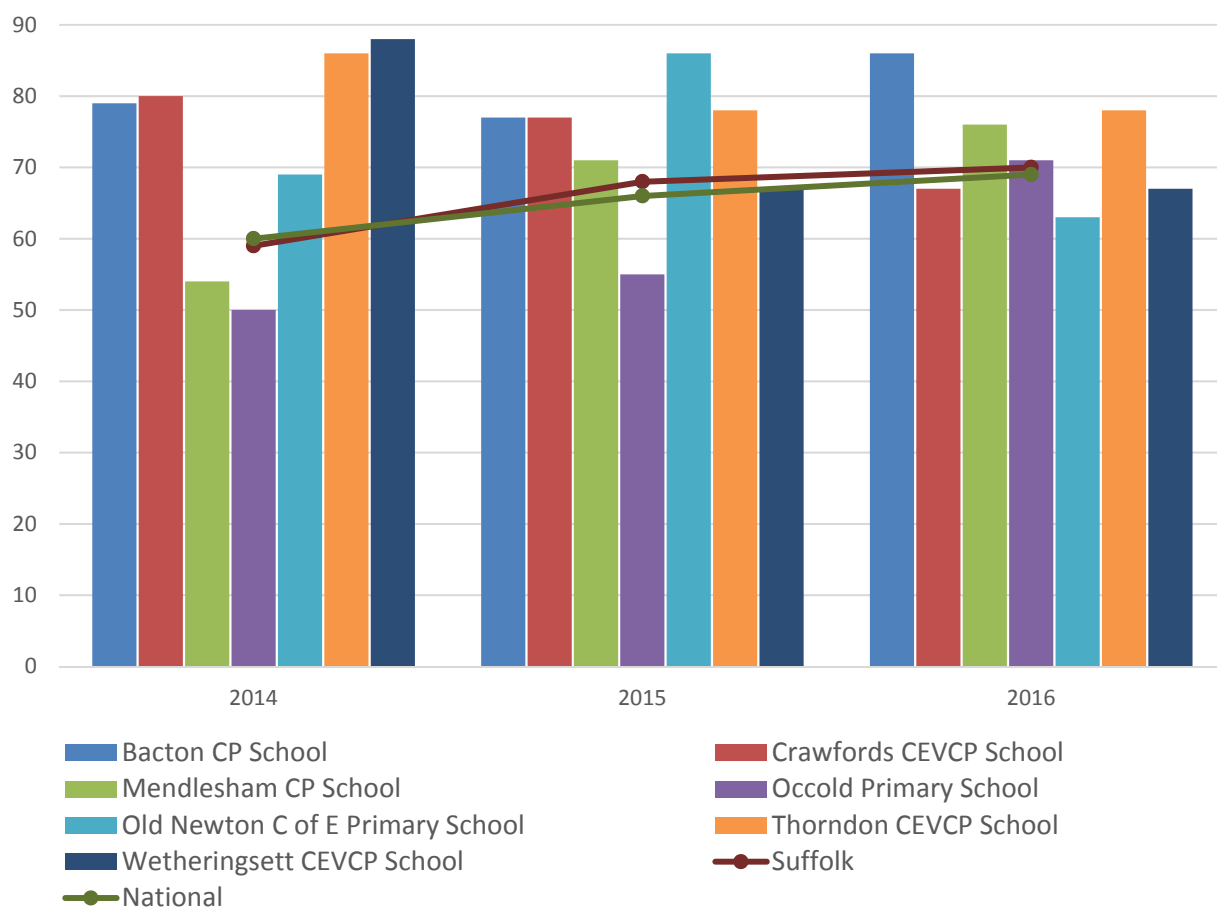
School Catchment overlaps with the Division

Name	Phase	Average cohort size at:				Latest Ofsted	Latest Ofsted Date
		Foundation Stage (age 5)	KS2 (age 11)	KS4 (age 16)	KS5 (age 18)		
Chilton CP School	Primary	28	10			Good	28/11/2012
St Peter and St Paul CEVAP School	Primary	26	30			Good	06/06/2013
Stonham Aspal CEVAP School	Primary	21	30			Good	08/03/2017
Debenham High School	Upper			128		Not yet inspected as an Academy	
Hartismere School	Upper			143	89	Outstanding	25/11/2014
Stowmarket High School	Upper			208	82	Requires Improvement	23/09/2015
Stowupland High School	Upper			182	62	Not yet inspected as an Academy	

SCHOOL ATTAINMENT

Foundation Stage Profile (reception)

% pupils achieving Good Level of Development

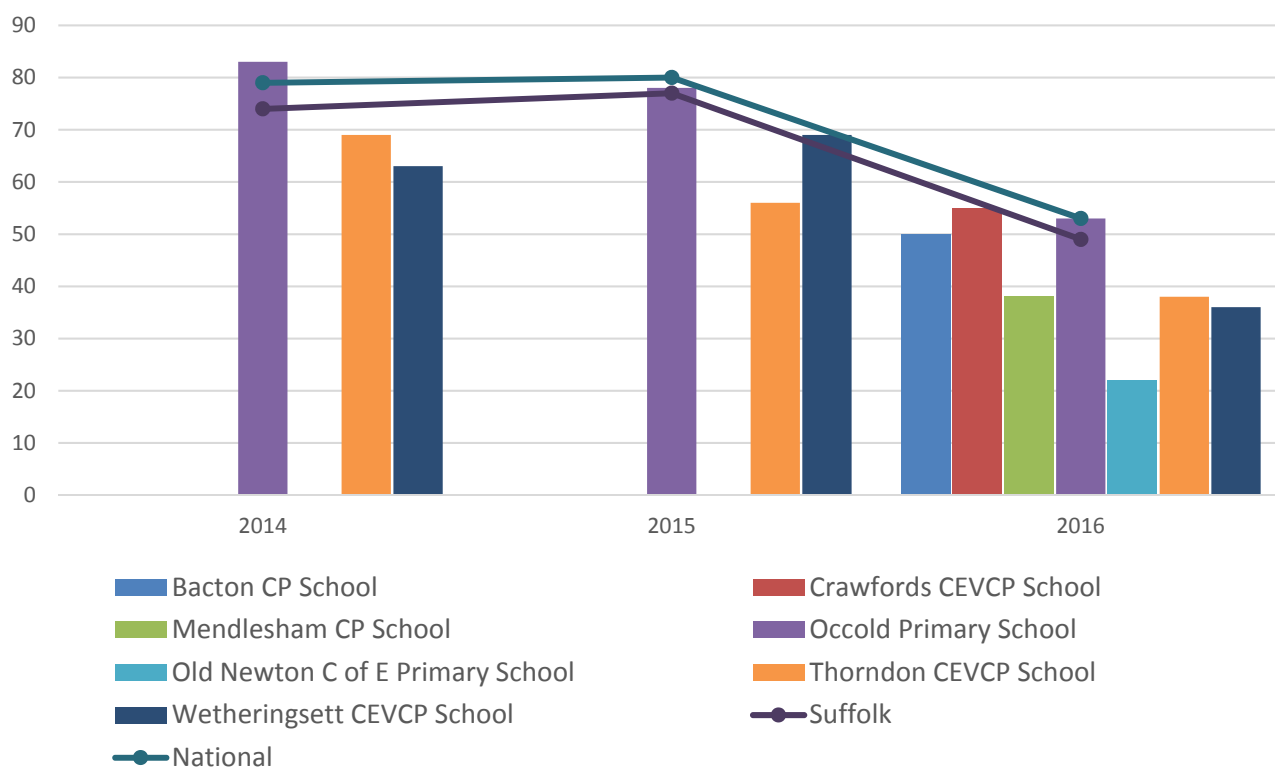


- In 2014 five schools had Foundation Stage attainment above the county and national averages (Bacton CP, Crawfords CEVCP, Old Newton Church of England Primary, Thorndon CEVCP and Wetheringsett CEVCP). Mendlesham CP and Occold Primary Schools saw below average attainment
- Despite all but one (Old Newton Church of England Primary) of these experiencing a decline in performance in 2015, all five achieved a level of attainment above national and county averages, as did Mendlesham CP School, where attainment improved in that year
- In 2016, Crawfords CEVCP, Old Newton Church of England Primary and Wetheringsett CEVCP had just below county and national average attainment levels, in contrast to the four other schools in the division

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

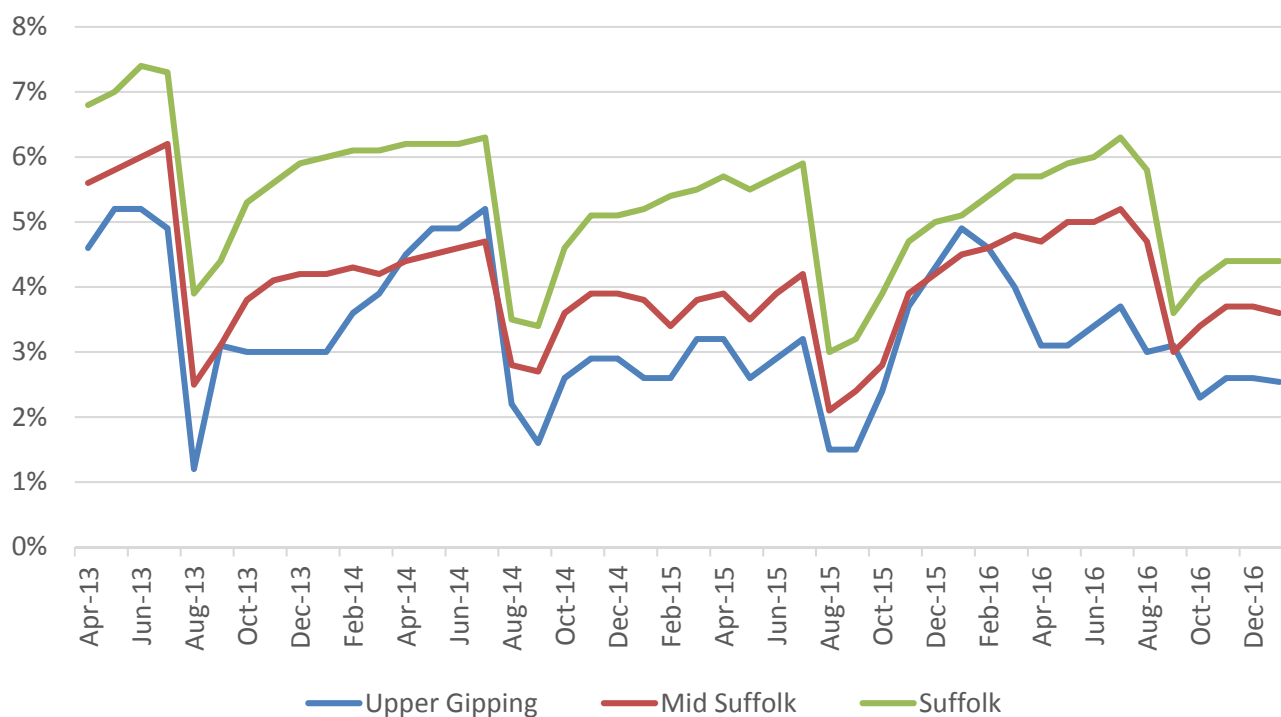


- Data is not available for Bacton CP, Crawfords CEVCP, Mendlesham CP and Old Newton Church of England Primary Schools prior to 2016 due to changes affected by the Schools Organisation Review
- Occold Primary is the only school to have achieved attainment levels close to or above county and national averages in all of the last three years
- Attainment at Wetheringsett CEVCP and Thorndon CEVCP Schools has been consistently below average throughout the past three years
- In 2016, the only other school apart from Occold Primary to meet the national average was Crawfords CEVCP School. Bacton CP, Mendlesham CP and Old Newton Church of England Primary all saw attainment below the county and national averages

GCSE (Key Stage 4) (age 16)

There are no Upper schools located within the division

NEET % (NOT IN EDUCATION, EMPLOYMENT OR TRAINING)

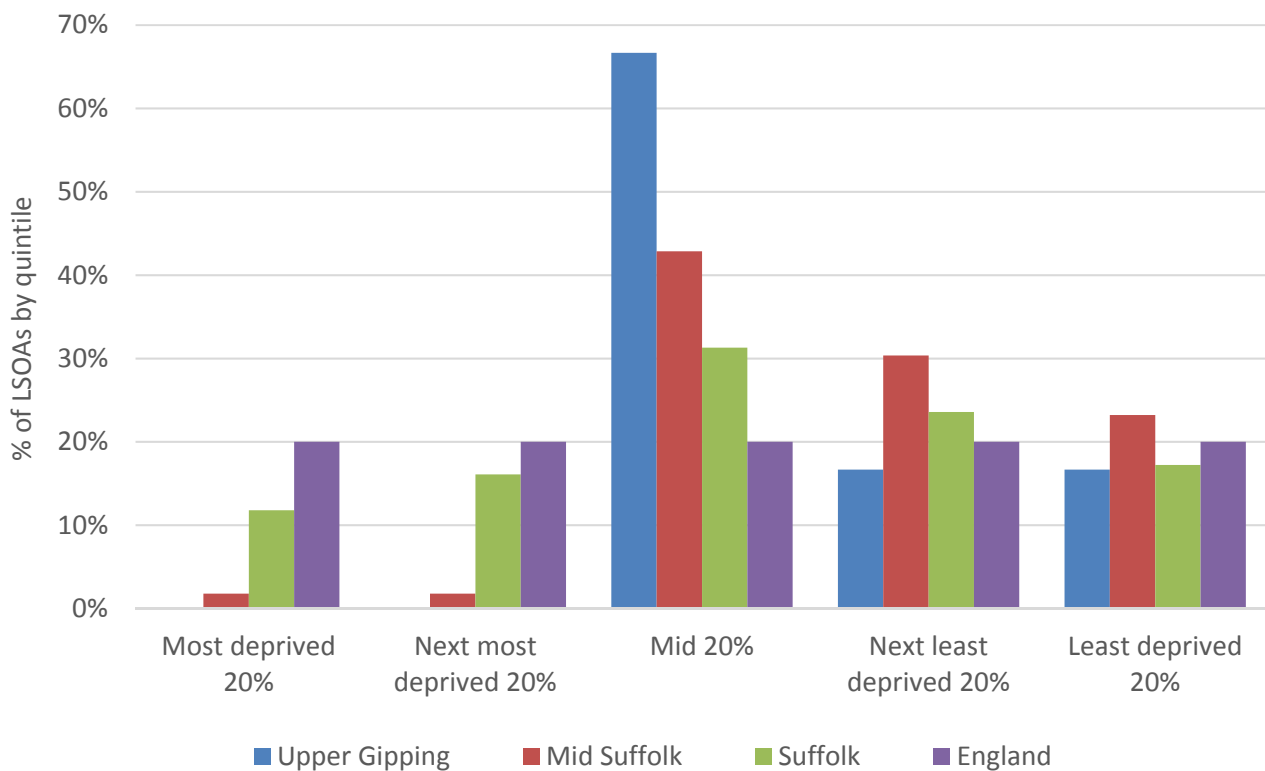


- In January 2017, 2.5% of 16-18 year olds in Upper Gipping were classified as NEET (where current activity is known)
- NEET levels in the division are tend to be below the district and county averages

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.

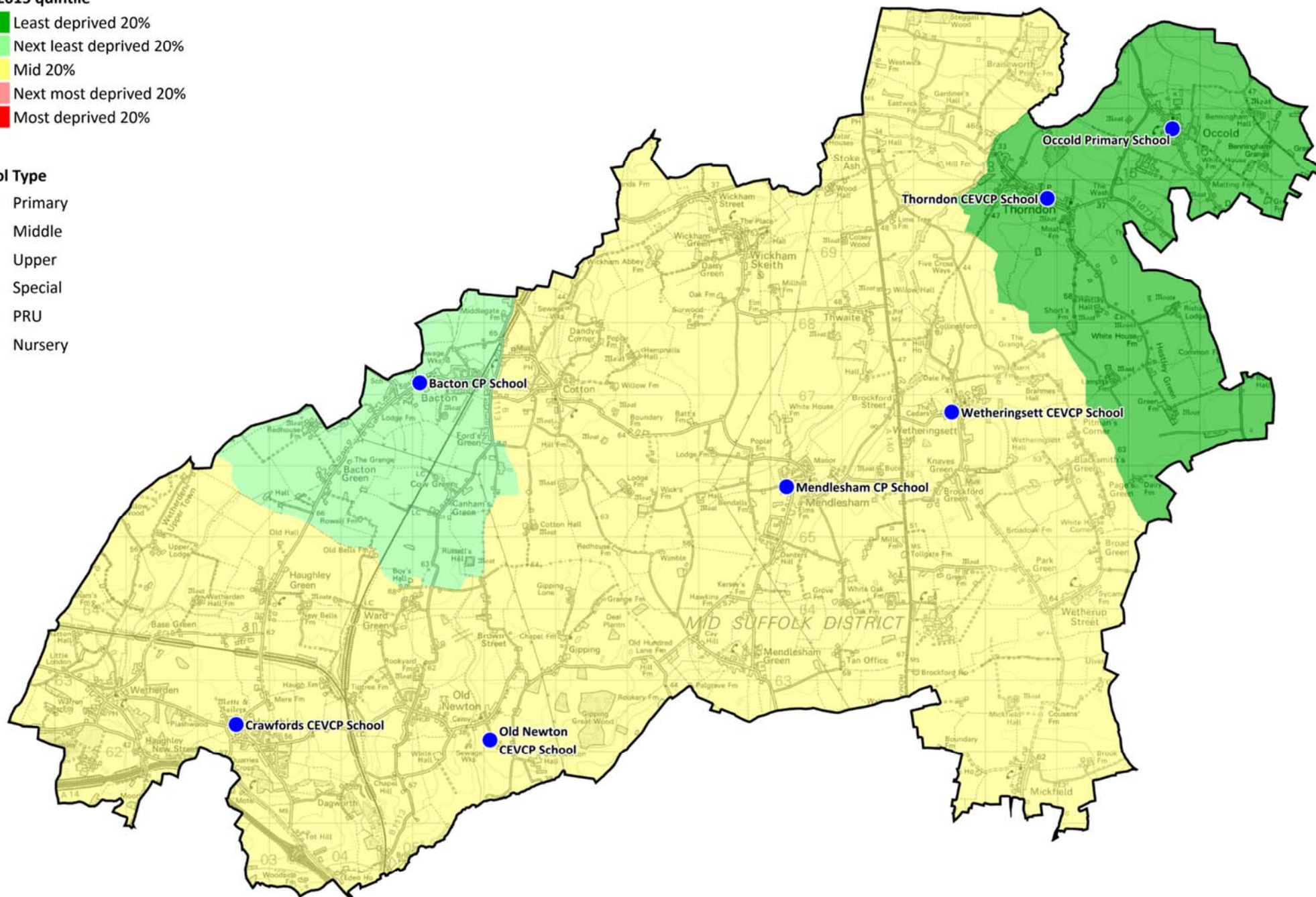


- The IMD 2015 shows that relative deprivation levels in Upper Gipping are relatively low, with no parts of the division classified in the most deprived 40% of areas in England
- Of the six Lower Super Output Areas comprising the Division, four are ranked in the mid 20%, and one is in each of the next least deprived quintile and the least deprived quintile

IMD 2015 quintile



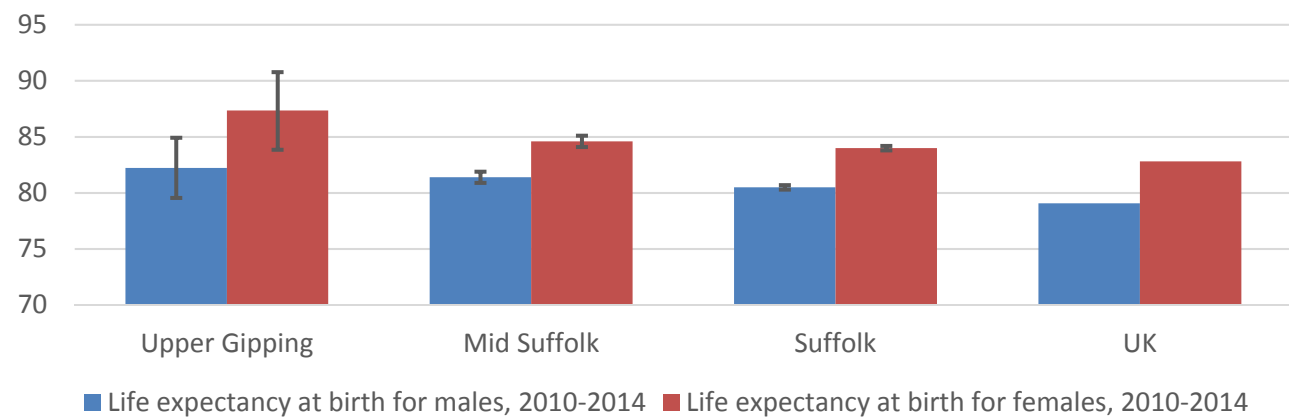
School Type



HEALTH

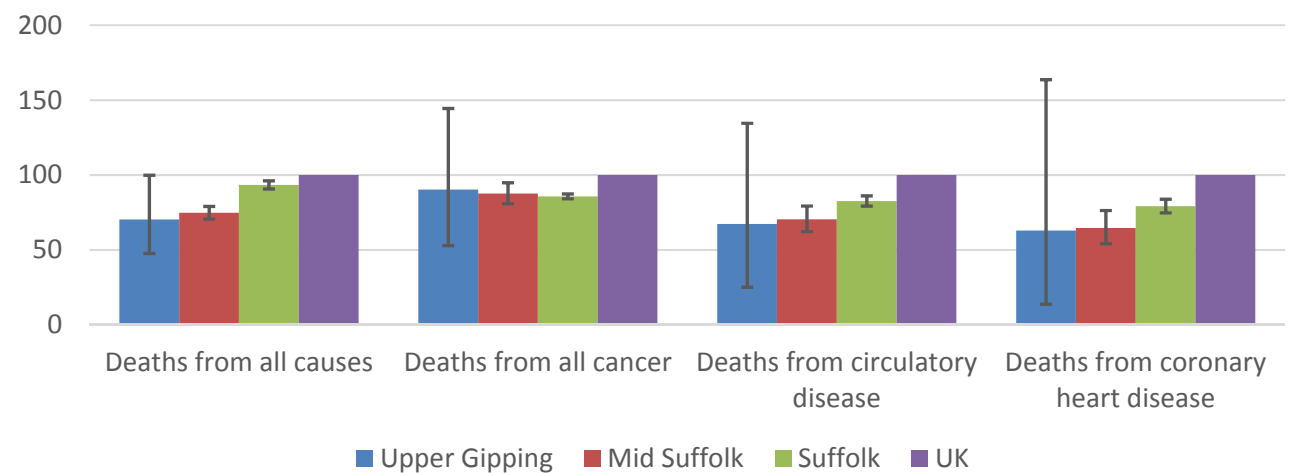
The local data used here is based on relatively small numbers. The confidence limits provide an indication of the reliability of the data. The 95% confidence intervals utilised on the chart provide a range within which there is 95% chance of the true result lying.

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH



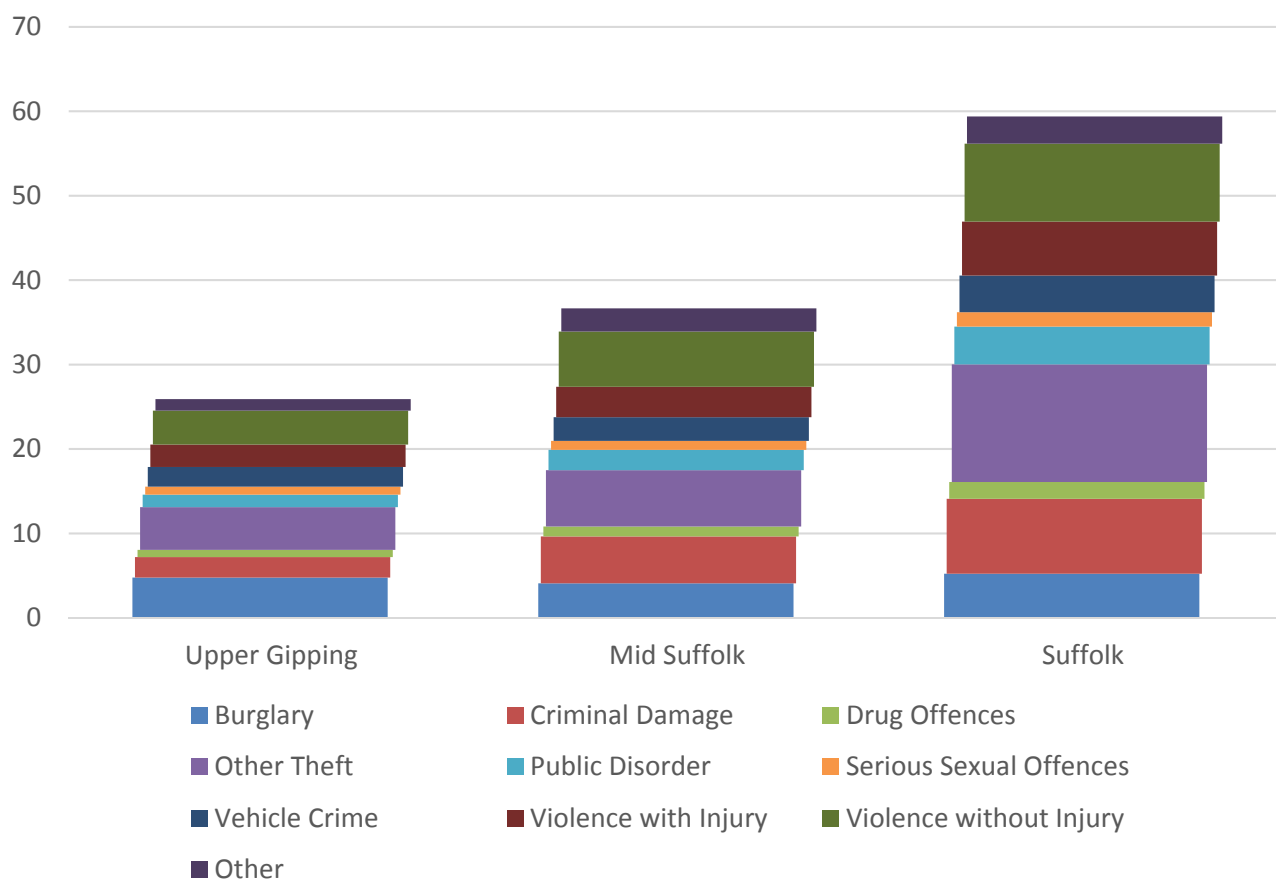
- Estimated life expectancy at birth for males in Upper Gipping is slightly above the district, county and national averages
- Estimated life expectancy at birth for females in the division is significantly above the district county and national averages
- The estimated figures for life expectancy at birth for males in the division is 82.2 years, while for females it is five years longer, at 87.4 years

DEATHS, UNDER 75 YEARS, STANDARDISED MORTALITY RATIO



- The death rate from all causes for those under 75 years in Upper Gipping is lower than the district, county and national levels
- 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 70 comparable deaths in Upper Gipping
- The rates of deaths from circulatory and coronary heart diseases in those under 75 years in the division are also lower than for the district, county and nationally

CRIME & COMMUNITY SAFETY



- The crime rate in Upper Gipping are well below the district level and less than the half the county rate
- In 2015, there were just under 26 recorded crimes per 1,000 residents in Upper Gipping compared to 37 in Mid Suffolk and 59 across the county as a whole
- “Other theft” and burglary are the most common types of crime in the division

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Parishes in Division

Bacton	Old Newton with Dagworth
Braiseworth	Stoke Ash
Cotton	Thorndon
Gipping	Thwaite
Haughley	Wetherden
Mendlesham	Wetheringsett-cum-Brockford
Mickfield	Wickham Skeith
Occold	

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	WP 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 Upper Gipping Electoral Division, see the Suffolk Observatory www.suffolkobservatory.info

