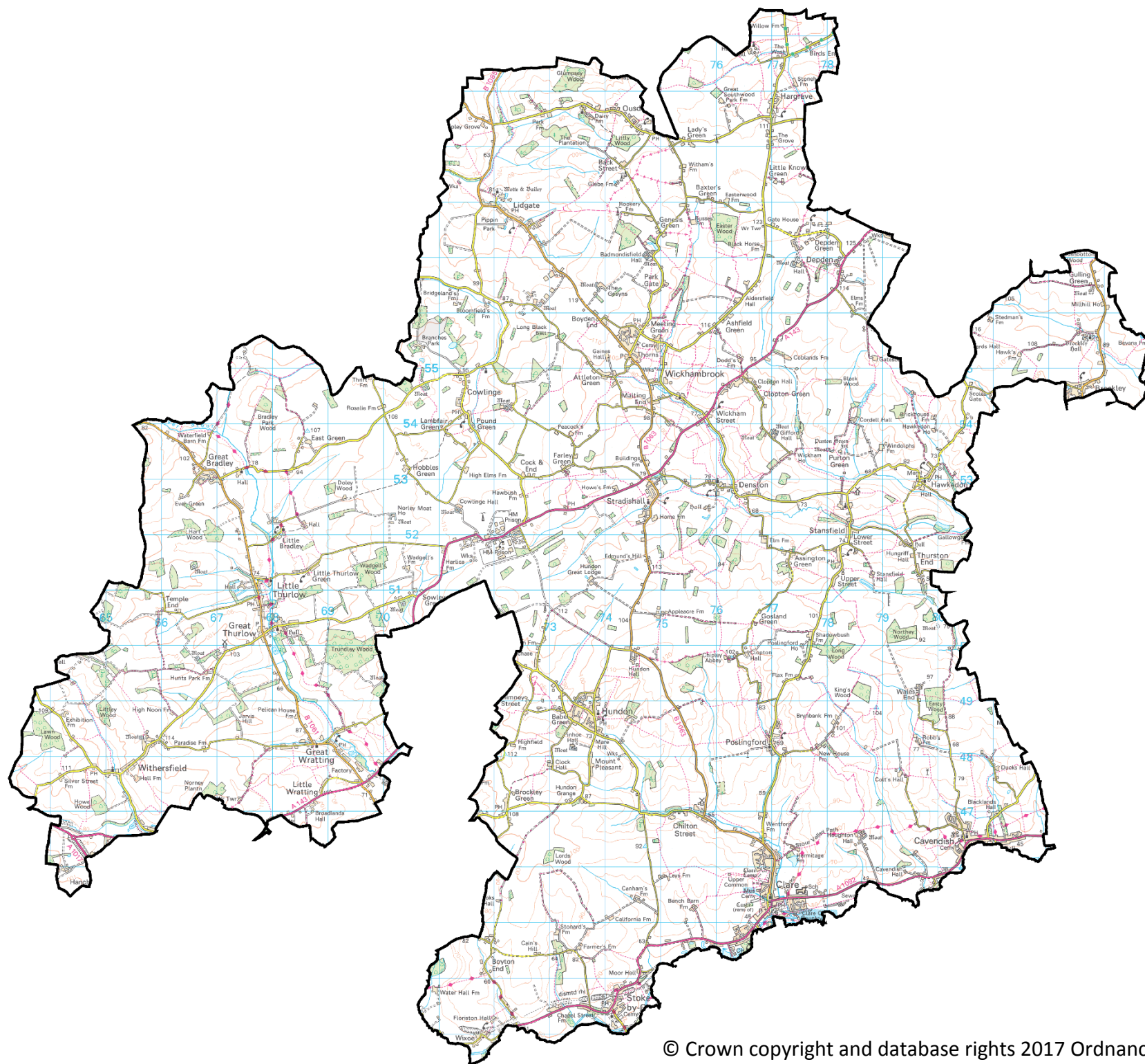


# CLARE

## ELECTORAL DIVISION PROFILE 2017

This Division comprises Cavendish, Clare, Hundon, Wickhambrook and Withersfield wards

[www.suffolkobservatory.info](http://www.suffolkobservatory.info)



## **CONTENTS**

- Demographic Profile: Age & Ethnicity
- Economy and Labour Market
- Schools & NEET
- Index of Multiple Deprivation
- Health
- Community Safety
- Data Sources

## 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](http://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.

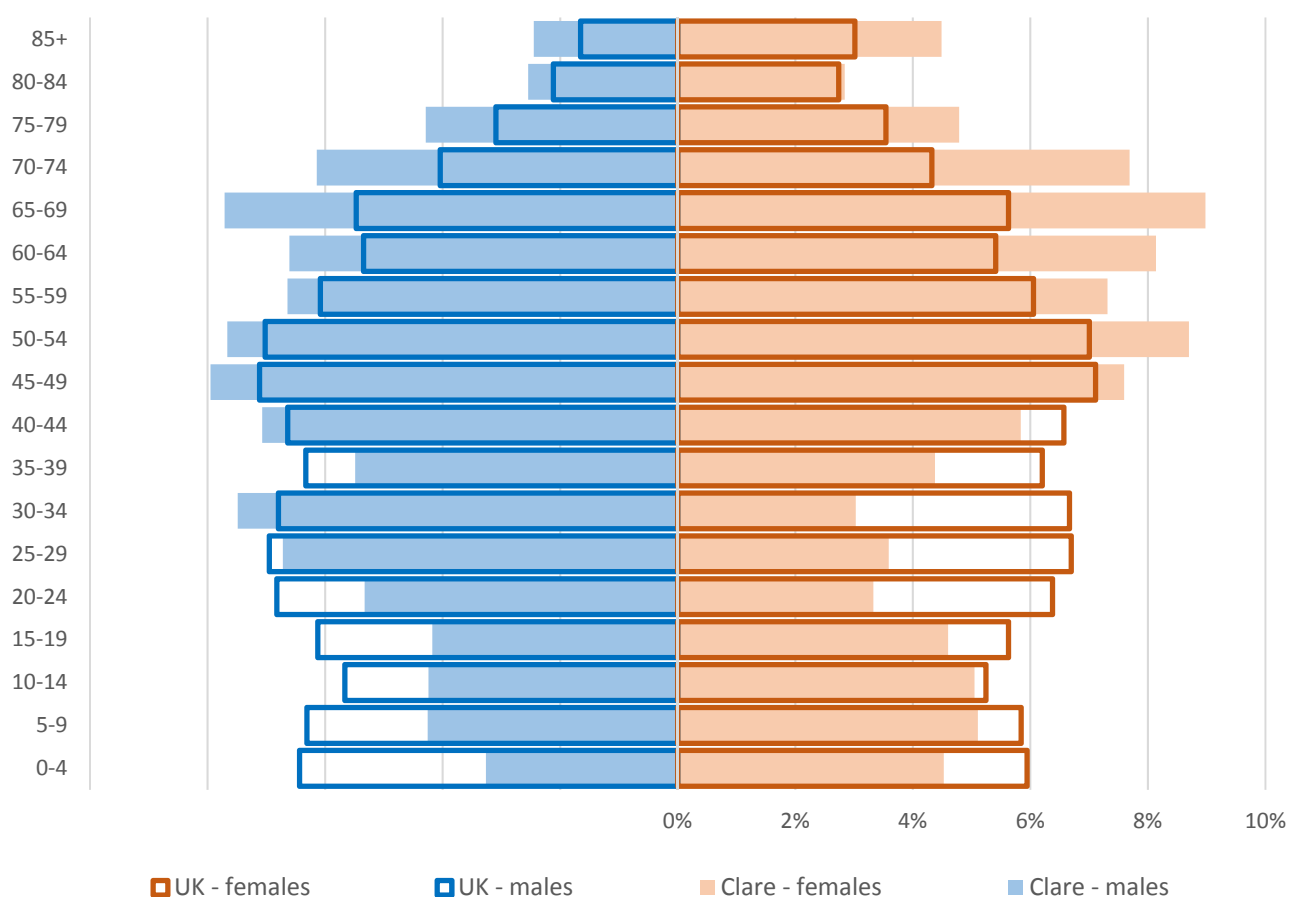
### Technical Notes:

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

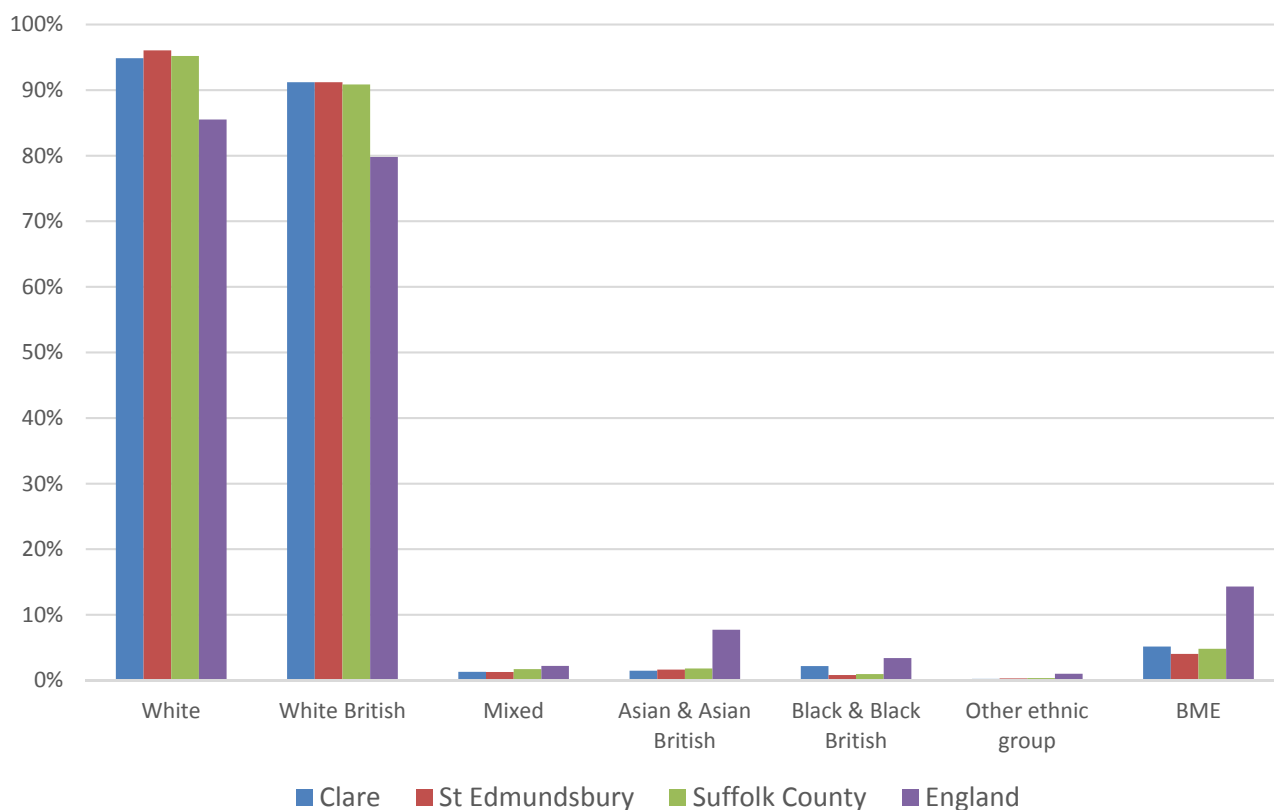
In mid-2015, the population of Clare stood at 11,597, an increase of 1.4% since the 2011 Census. The age structure of the component wards and the division as a whole is set out below.

	Clare Division	Cavendish	Clare	Hundon	Wickhambrook	Withersfield
<b>All Ages</b>	<b>11,597</b>	2,018	2,063	3,070	2,159	2,287
<b>0-4</b>	<b>446</b>	75	90	94	94	93
<b>5-9</b>	<b>539</b>	102	93	116	126	102
<b>10-14</b>	<b>535</b>	96	116	117	110	96
<b>15-19</b>	<b>507</b>	98	87	108	112	102
<b>20-24</b>	<b>511</b>	65	75	175	68	128
<b>25-29</b>	<b>612</b>	65	67	254	71	155
<b>30-34</b>	<b>630</b>	54	57	295	78	146
<b>35-39</b>	<b>577</b>	71	91	207	98	110
<b>40-44</b>	<b>754</b>	105	127	248	126	148
<b>45-49</b>	<b>903</b>	147	136	242	164	214
<b>50-54</b>	<b>944</b>	171	147	229	192	205
<b>55-59</b>	<b>806</b>	143	114	214	168	167
<b>60-64</b>	<b>848</b>	154	156	201	172	165
<b>65-69</b>	<b>962</b>	206	202	196	211	147
<b>70-74</b>	<b>795</b>	151	192	164	151	137
<b>75-79</b>	<b>524</b>	128	114	101	93	88
<b>80-84</b>	<b>311</b>	70	87	57	57	40
<b>85+</b>	<b>393</b>	117	112	52	68	44



- The age pyramid for Clare shows a higher than average proportion of people over the age of 45
- The commonest age group in Clare is 65-64, followed by 50-54
- There are much lower numbers of people under the age of 40 than the national average, in particular females aged 20-40

## ETHNICITY (%)

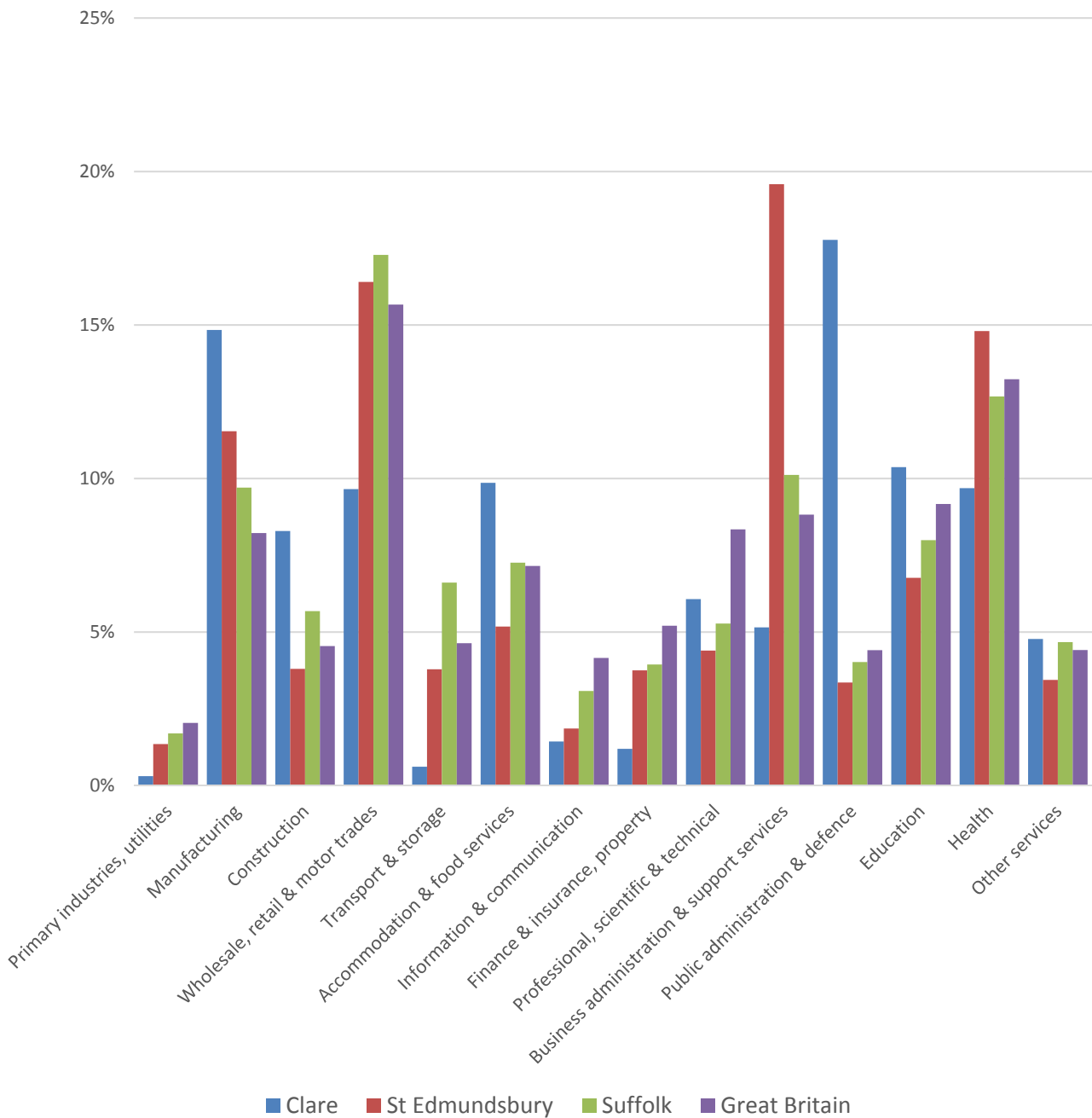


- According to the latest data (2011 Census), 94.9% (10,851) of the population of Clare are white
- There is a slightly higher proportion, 5.1%, of people of black or minority ethnic origin in the division, compared to the borough of St Edmundsbury
- The diversity profile of Clare has more in common with the county as a whole than the borough of St Edmundsbury

	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	%
Clare	11,440	10,851	94.9	10,433	91.2	148	1.3	169	1.5	247	2.2	25	0.2	589	5.1
St Edmundsbury	111,008	106,615	96.0	101,239	91.2	1,404	1.3	1,824	1.6	902	0.8	263	0.2	4,393	4.0
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

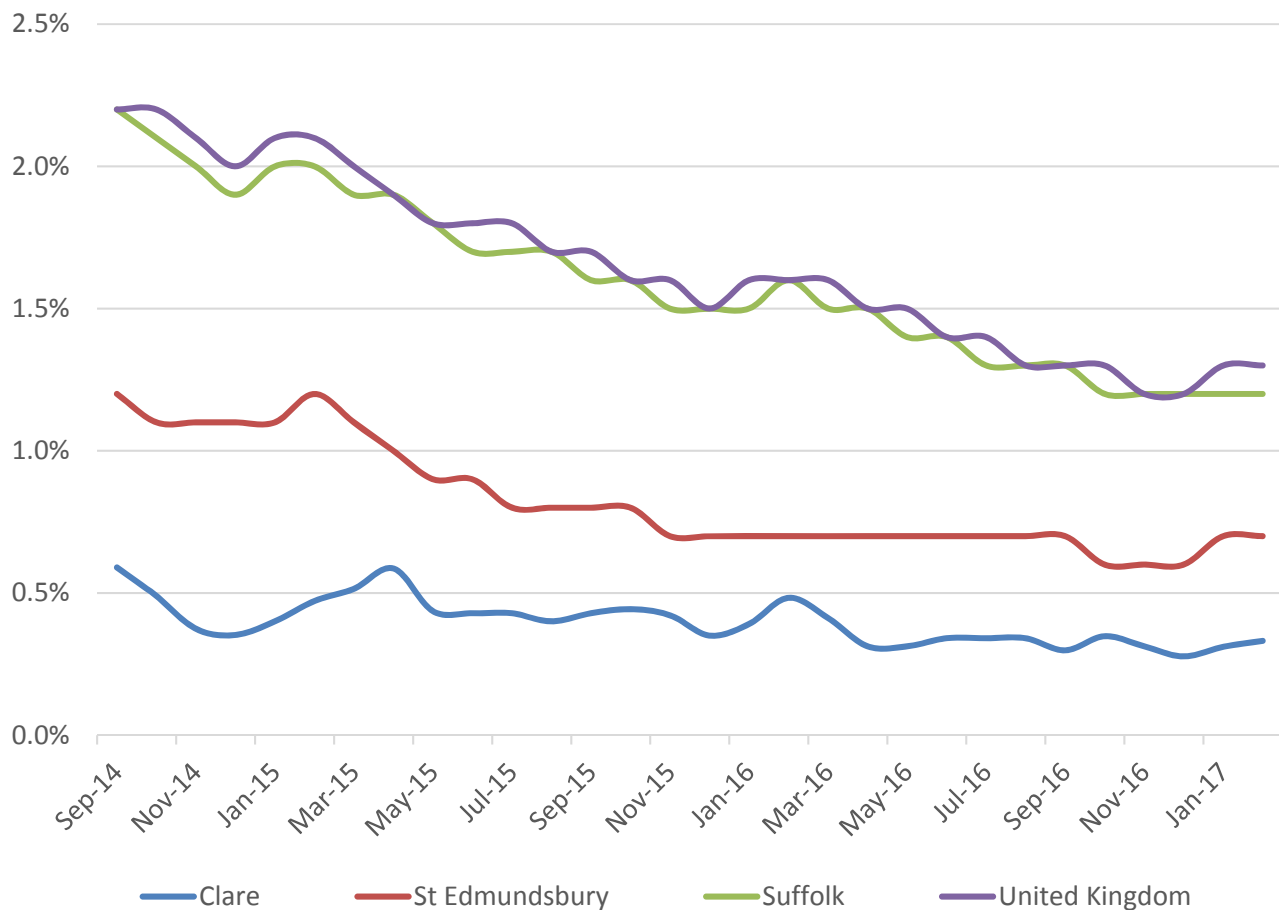
There are 3,100 people employed in Clare.



- The key employment sectors in Clare are public administration and defence and manufacturing
- These sectors are particularly important as they employ higher numbers of people in Clare than the national average; almost a third of employees in the division work in these sectors
- Education, accommodation and food services, wholesale, retail and motor trades and health also account for almost one in ten jobs in the division each

# LABOUR MARKET

## JOBSEEKERS ALLOWANCE CLAIMANT RATE



- Clare's Job Seekers Allowance claimant rate has remained relatively stable over the last three years, at around 0.5% of the working age population
- The rate has been consistently below borough, county and national levels
- In February 2017, around 0.3% of the working age population are claiming JSA. This is below the district, county and national averages



# 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)		
Cavendish CEVCP School	Primary	15	12		Good	06/03/2013
Clare CP School	Primary	25	22		Good	23/02/2016
Hundon CP School	Primary	13	10		Good	16/07/2015
Thurlow CEVCP School	Primary	15	12		Good	02/05/2013
Wickhambrook Primary Academy	Primary	22	17		Not yet inspected as an Academy	
Stour Valley Community School	Upper			80	Good	10/07/2013

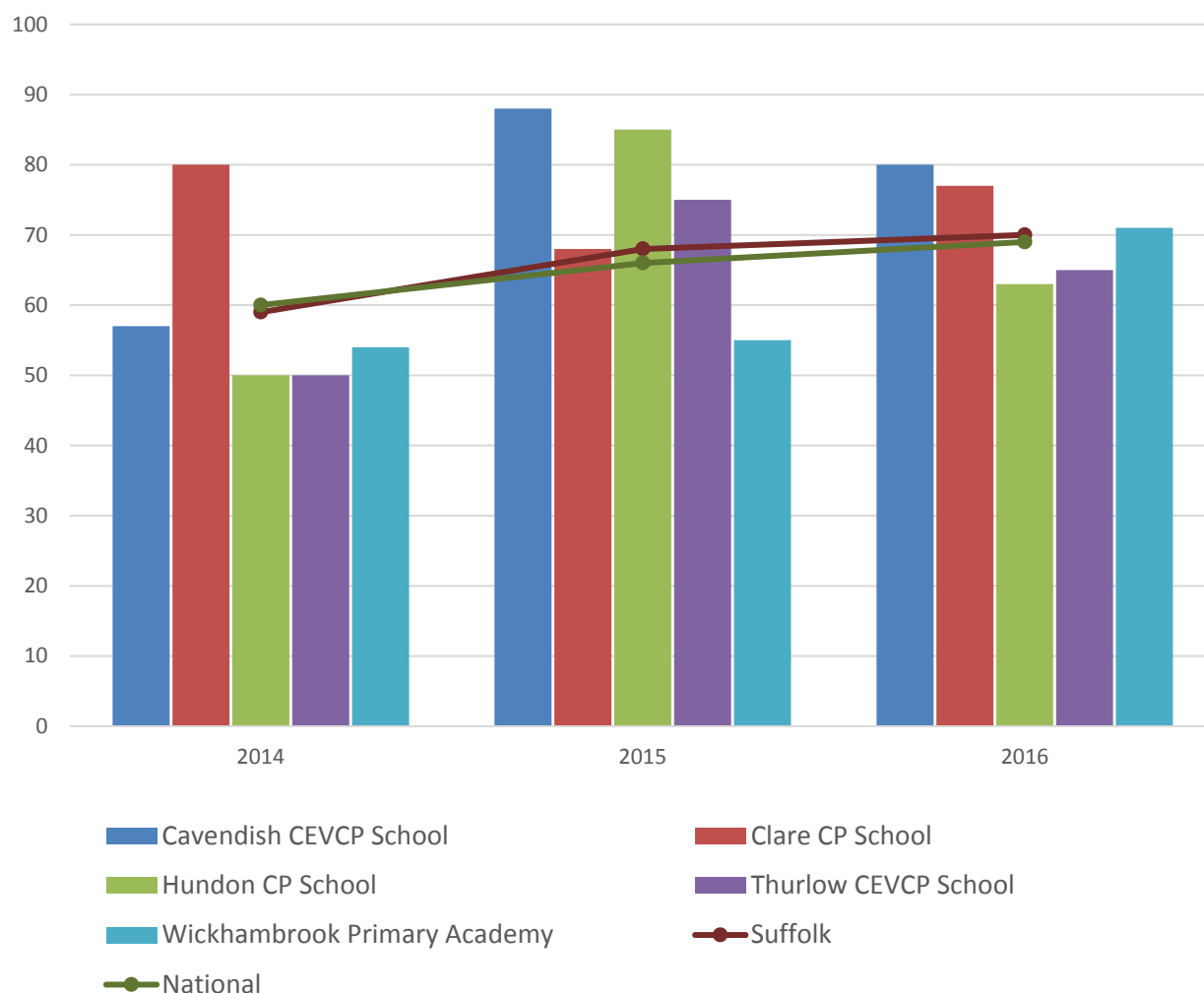
### School Catchment overlaps with the Division

Name	Phase	Average cohort size at:				Latest Ofsted	Latest Ofsted Date
		Foundation Stage (age 5)	KS2 (age 11)	KS4 (age 16)	KS5 (age 18)		
Hartest CEVCP School	Primary	11	10			Good	31/01/2013
Ickworth Park Primary School	Primary	37				Good	17/11/2015
Horringer Court Middle School	Middle		89			Good	14/06/2016
Samuel Ward Academy	Upper			185	66	Outstanding	09/10/2012
County Upper School	Upper			245	102	Outstanding	18/09/2013
Ormiston Sudbury Academy	Upper			141	43	Good	05/06/2014
Newmarket Academy	Upper			115	17	Not yet inspected as an Academy	

# SCHOOL ATTAINMENT

## Foundation Stage Profile (reception)

% pupils achieving Good Level of Development (GLD)

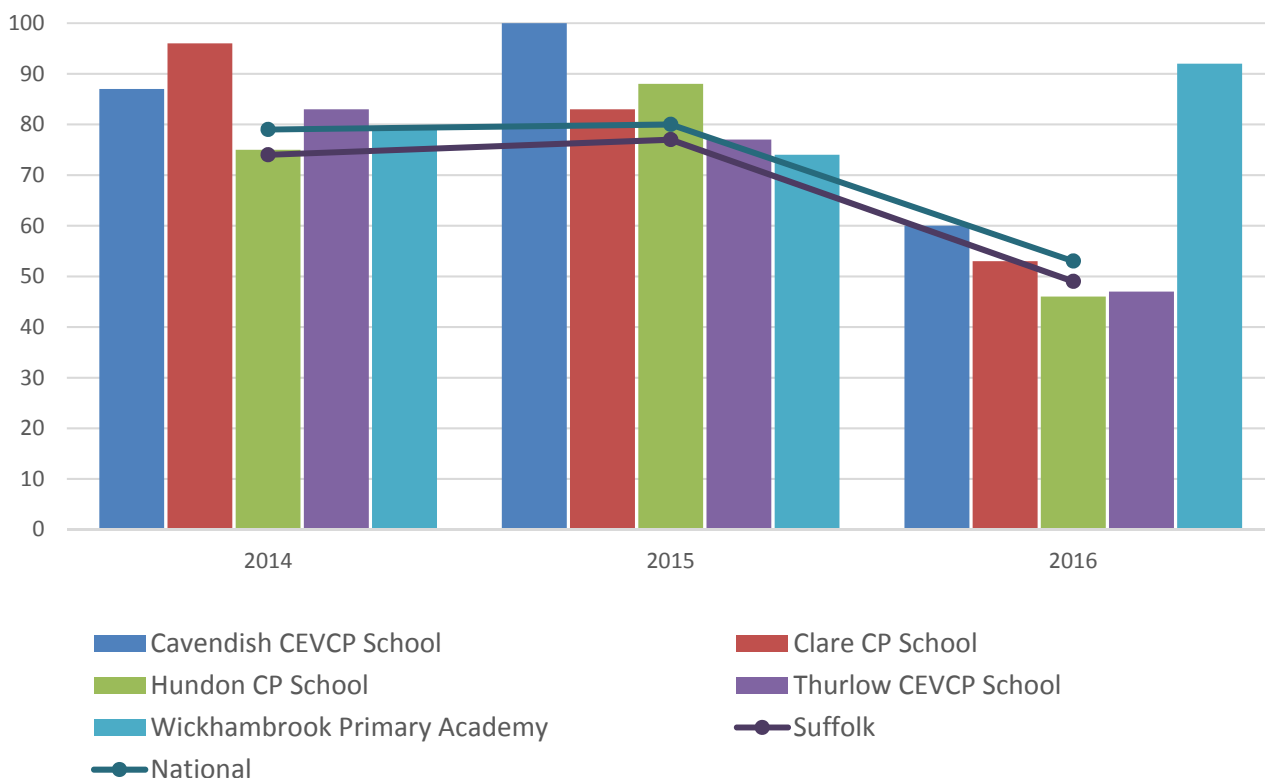


- Clare CP is the only school to see Foundation Stage attainment at or above the county average in each of the last three years
- Attainment at Clare CP School fell in 2015, while that of three other schools (Cavendish CEVCP, Hundon CP and Thurlow CEVCP) improved, leaving only Wickhambrook Primary Academy not achieving the county and national level
- Wickhambrook Primary Academy and Clare both improved in 2016, leaving only two schools below the county average (Hundon CP and Thurlow CEVCP)

## 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

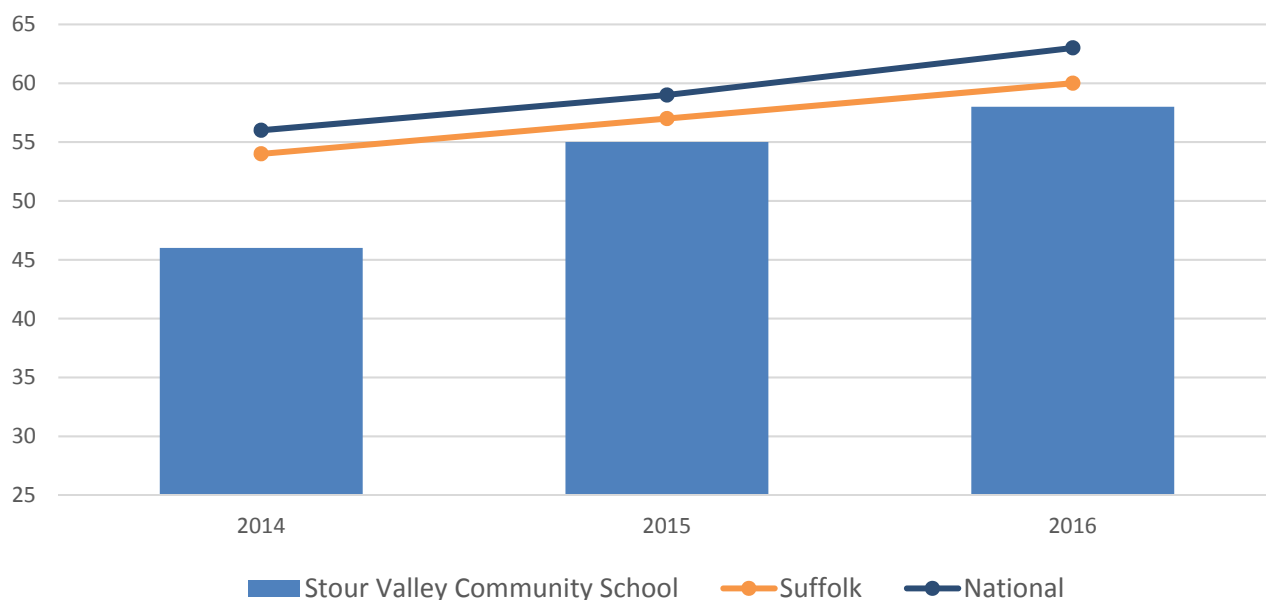


- In 2014, Key stage 2 attainment at all five schools in Clare was above the Suffolk average level
- Performance at Clare CP, Hundon CP, Thurlow CEVCP and Wickhambrook Primary Academy declined in 2015. Cavendish CEVCP, Clare CP and Hundon CP Schools each saw above average performance
- Attainment at Cavendish CEVCP, Clare CP and Wickhambrook Primary Academy were at or above the county and national averages in 2016, while Hundon CP and Thurlow CEVCP Schools saw below average attainment

### GCSE (Key Stage 4) (age 16)

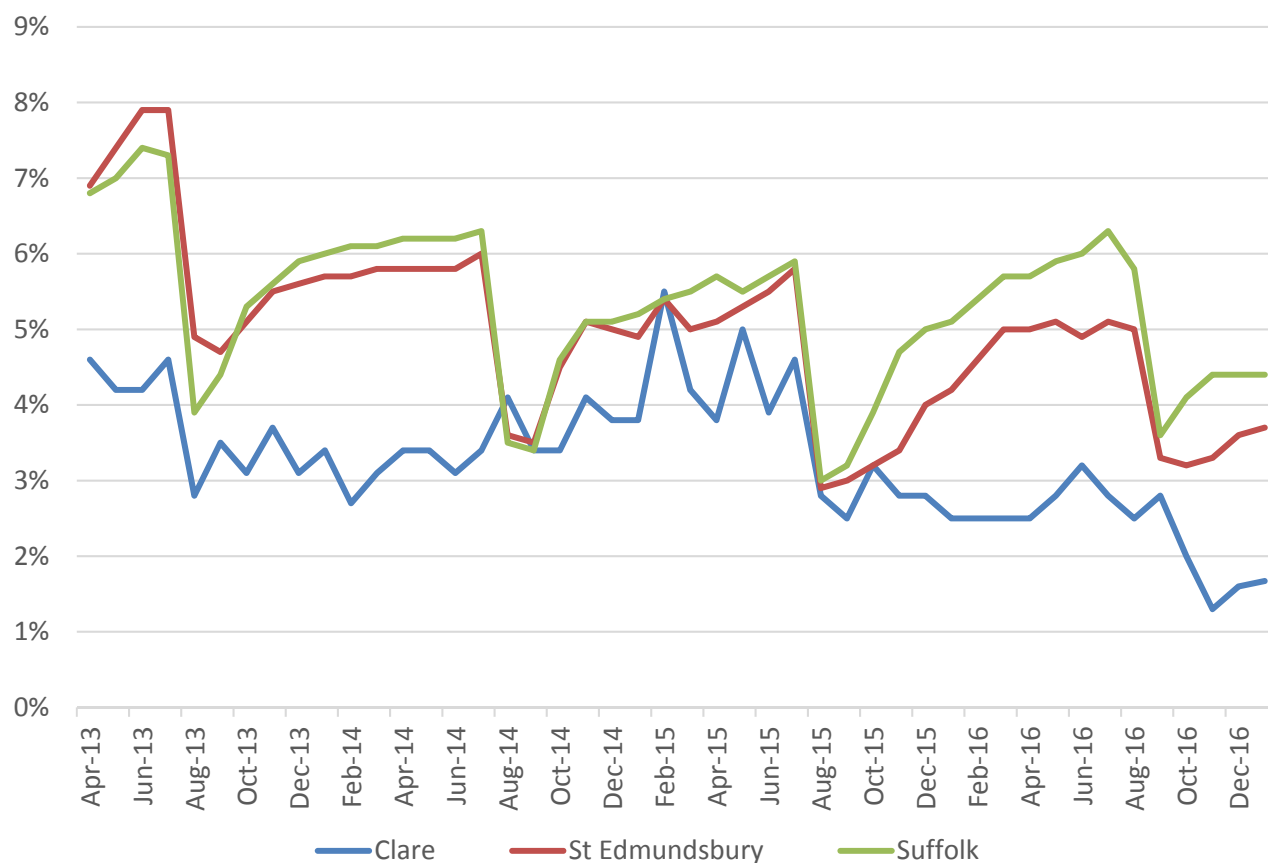
% pupils achieving five or more GCSEs (or equivalent) at A\*-C including English and Mathematics

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 levels at Stour Valley Community School have improved in each of the past three years, though remain consistently below the county and national averages

## NEET % (NOT IN EDUCATION, EMPLOYMENT OR TRAINING)

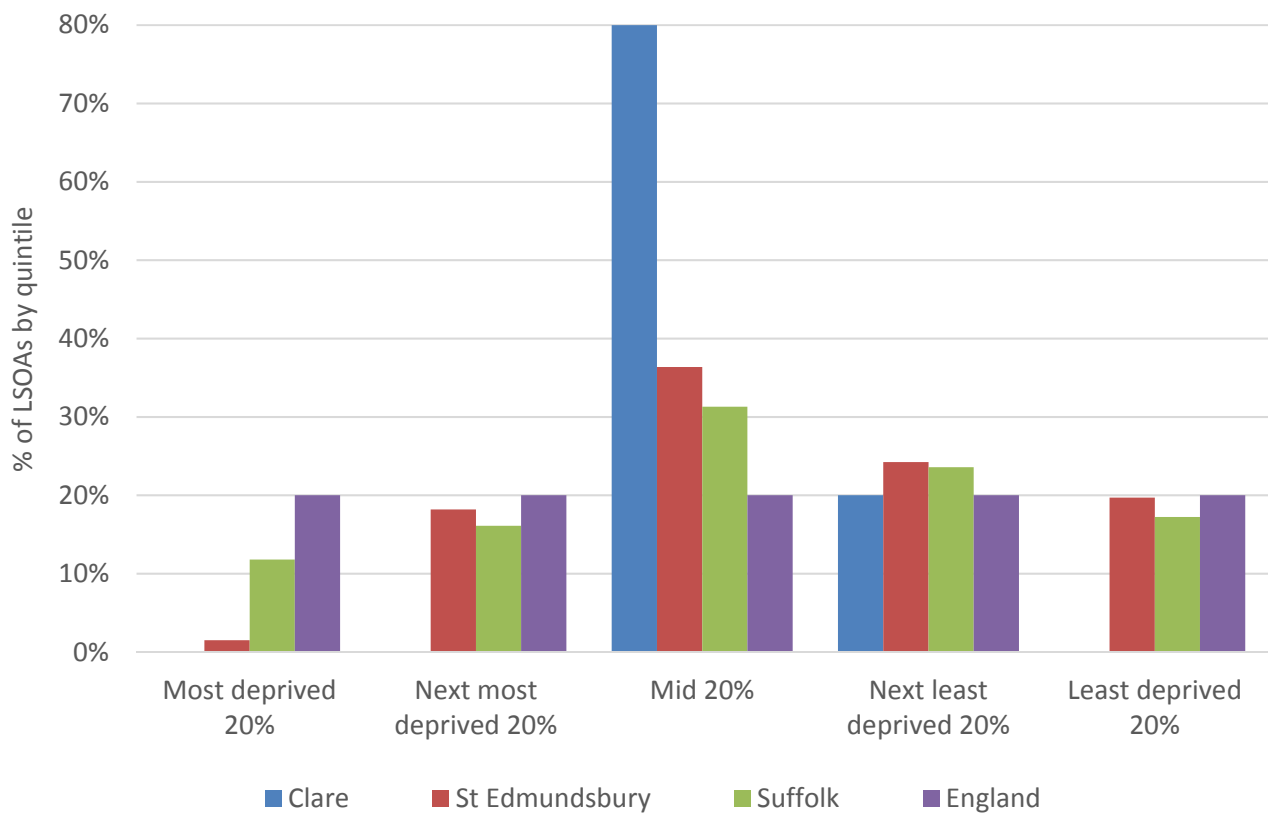


- In January 2017, 1.7% of 16-18 year olds in Clare classified as NEET (where current activity is known)
- NEET levels in Clare are generally below the district and national averages

# 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.

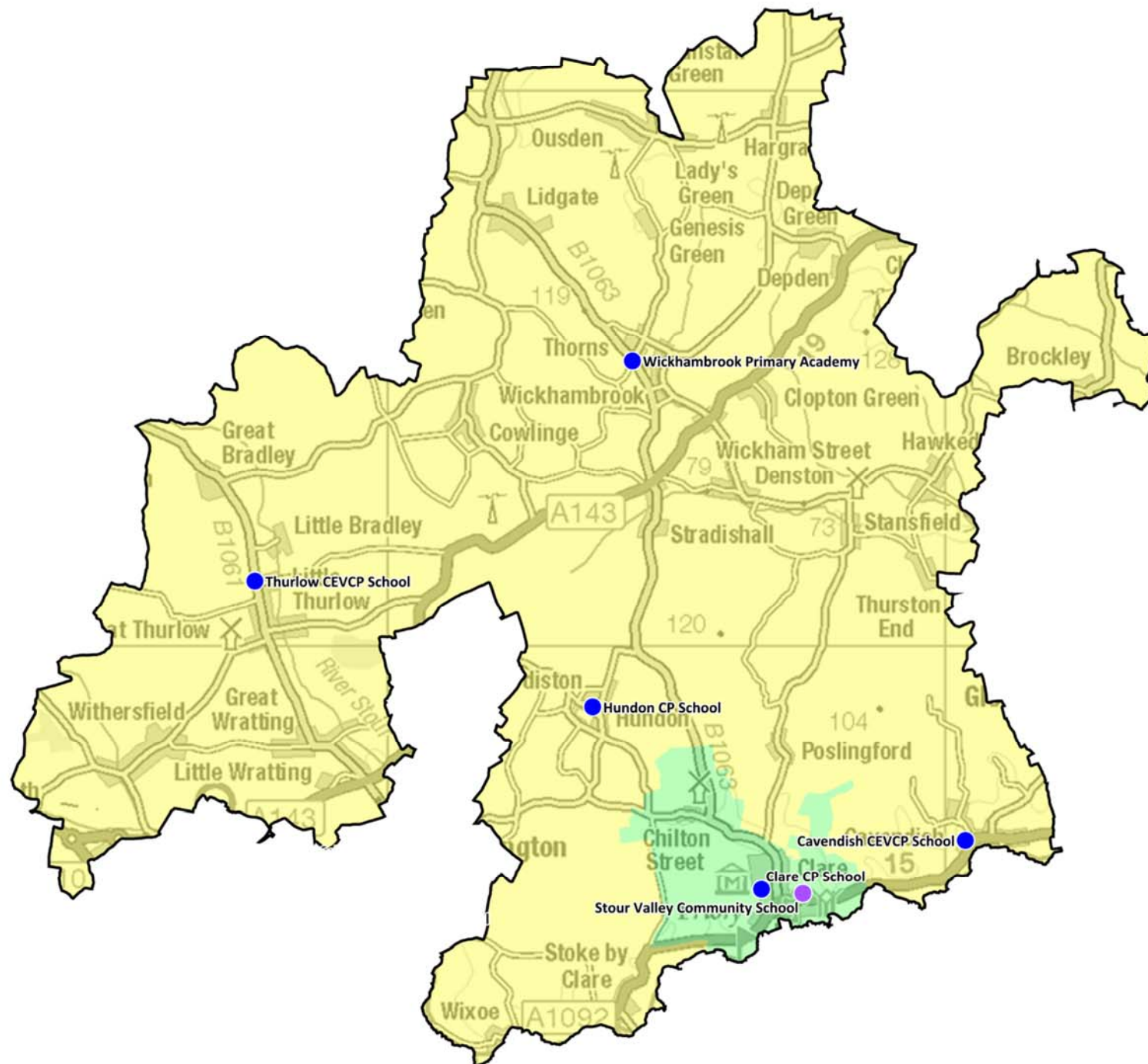


- The IMD 2015 shows that relative deprivation levels in Clare are fairly low, with most parts of the division classified in the middle deprivation quintile
- Of the five Lower Super Output Areas in Clare, four are in the mid 20%, while one is in the next least deprived quintile

#### IMD 2015 quintile



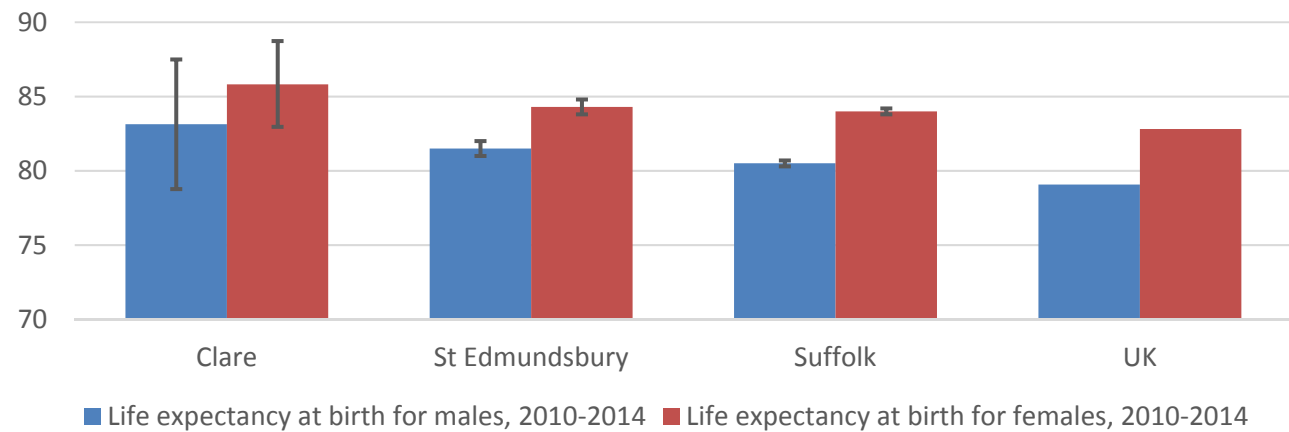
#### School Type



# HEALTH

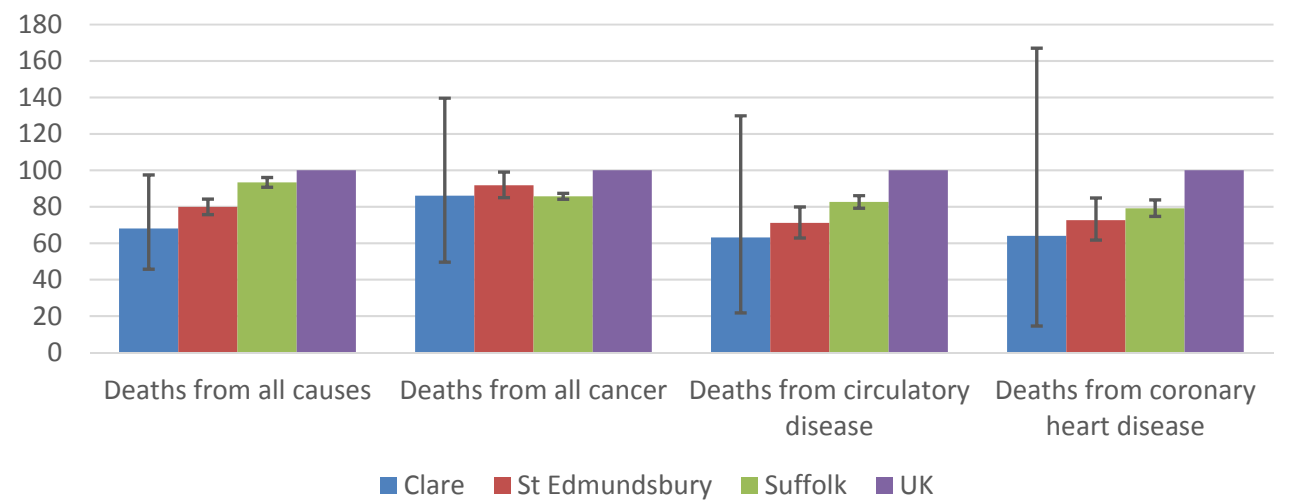
The local data used here is based on relatively small numbers. The confidence limits provide an indication of the reliability of the data. The 95% confidence intervals utilised on the chart provide a range within which there is 95% chance of the true result lying.

## LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH



- Estimated life expectancy at birth for males in Clare is above the borough, county and national averages
- This is also the case for life expectancy at birth for females
- For males, the estimated figure for life expectancy at birth is 83.1 years, while for females, it is over two years longer, at 85.8

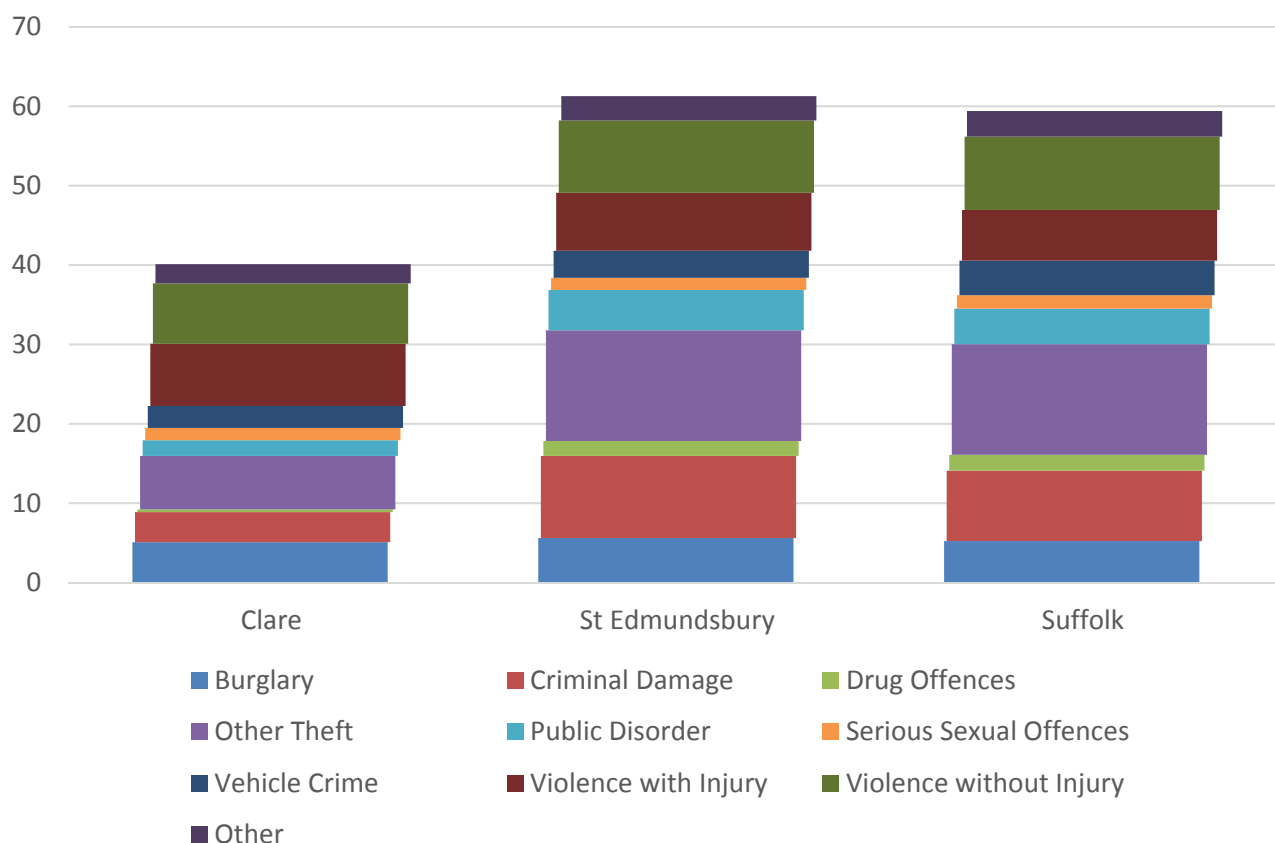
## DEATHS, UNDER 75 YEARS, STANDARDISED MORTALITY RATIO



- The death rate from all causes and circulatory and coronary heart diseases for under 75s in Clare is below borough, county and national averages
- The death rate from cancer for under 75s in the division is also below the borough 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 68 comparable deaths in Clare



## CRIME & COMMUNITY SAFETY



- Crime rates in Clare are well below the district and county levels
- In 2015, there were 40 recorded crimes per 1,000 residents in Clare compared to 61 in St Edmundsbury and 59 across the county as a whole
- The most commonly recorded type of crime in the division is violence with injury, unlike the borough and Suffolk, where the most common crime is “other theft”
- Violence without injury is the second most commonly recorded type of crime

## ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

### Parishes in Division

Brockley  
Cavendish  
Clare  
Cowlinge  
Denston  
Depden  
Great Bradley  
Great Thurlow

Great Watting  
Hargrave  
Hawkedon  
Hundon  
Lidgate  
Little Bradley  
Little Thurlow  
Little Watting

Ousden  
Poslingford  
Stansfield  
Stoke-by-Clare  
Stradishall  
Wickhambrook  
Withersfield  
Wixoe

## 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 Clare Electoral Division, see the Suffolk Observatory [www.suffolkobservatory.info](http://www.suffolkobservatory.info)

