

GREAT CORNARD

ELECTORAL DIVISION PROFILE 2017

This Division comprises Great Cornard North and Great Cornard South 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.

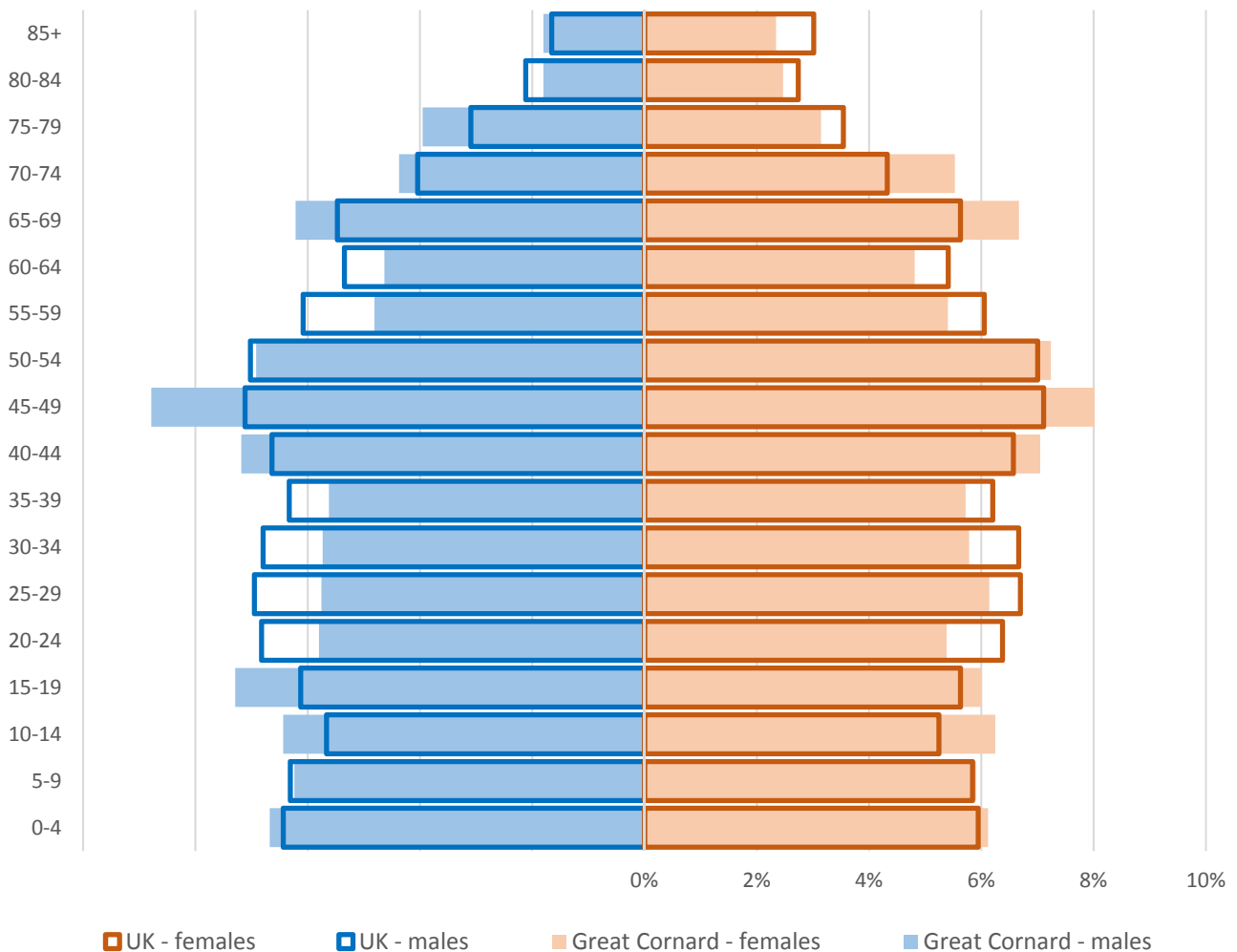
Technical Notes:

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

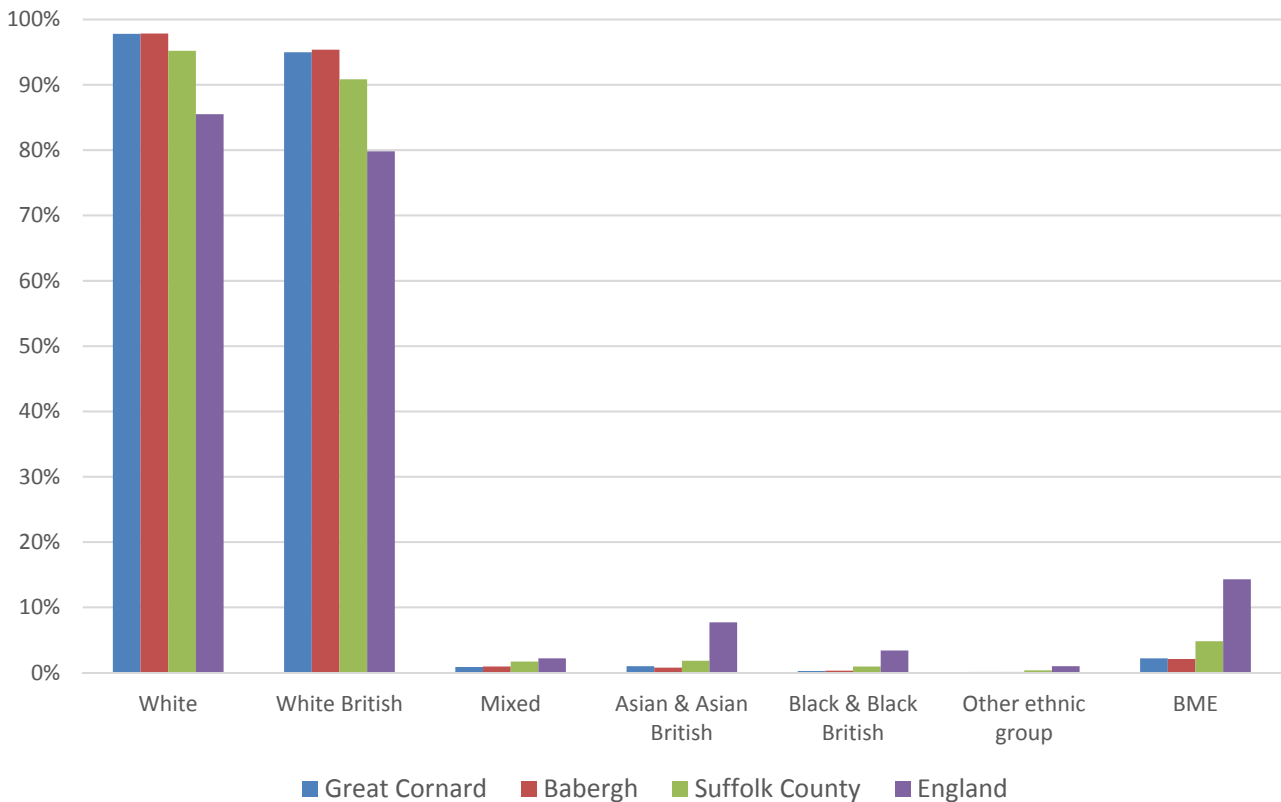
In mid-2015 the population of Great Cornard stood at 9,291, an increase of 4.3% since the 2011 Census. The age structure of the component wards and the division as a whole is set out below.

	Great Cornard Division	Great Cornard North	Great Cornard South
All Ages	9,291	4,479	4,812
0-4	594	277	317
5-9	564	237	327
10-14	589	281	308
15-19	616	272	344
20-24	519	223	296
25-29	553	248	305
30-34	535	244	291
35-39	527	234	293
40-44	661	283	378
45-49	780	367	413
50-54	658	291	367
55-59	475	238	237
60-64	439	206	233
65-69	599	347	252
70-74	461	269	192
75-79	329	193	136
80-84	199	127	72
85+	193	142	51



- The age pyramid for Great Cornard is fairly similar to the England average, though there is a noticeably smaller proportion of 20-39 year olds in the Division
- The most common age group in Great Cornard is 45-49 year olds, followed by 40-44 and 50-54 year olds
- The division has a higher than average proportion of children and teenagers aged 10-19

ETHNICITY

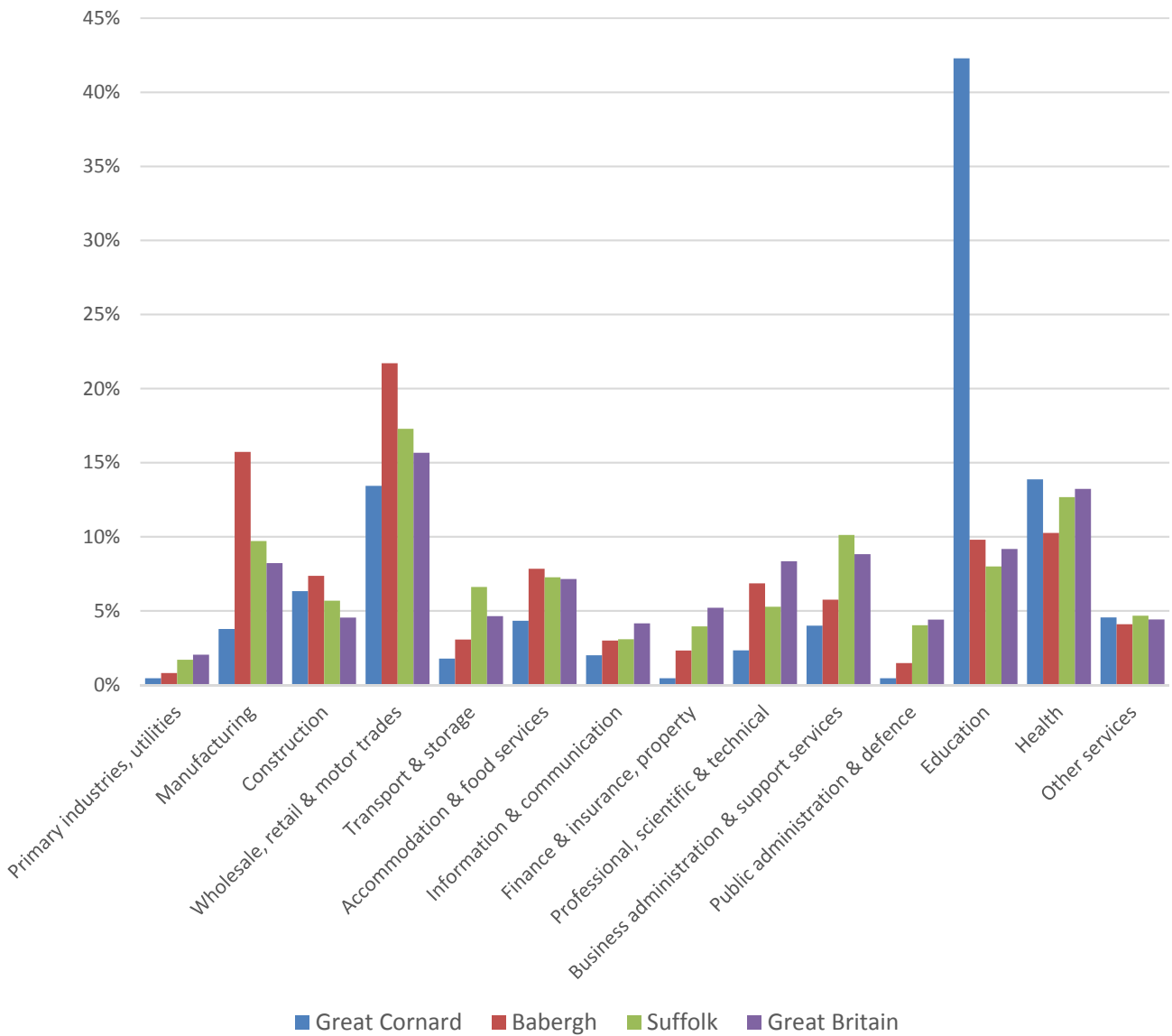


- Great Cornard has a similar diversity profile to Babergh district, and generally lower proportions of minority ethnic groups than Suffolk as a whole
- According to the latest data (2011 Census), 97.8% (8,712) of the population of Great Cornard are white, the same as the Babergh average and just over the Suffolk level
- There are 2.2% people of black or minority ethnic origin in the Division, less than half the proportion seen in Suffolk as a whole and less than a fifth of the national level

	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	%	
Great Cornard	8,908	8,712	97.8	8,460	95.0	77	0.9	87	1.0	23	0.3	9	0.1	196	2.2	
Babergh	87,740	85,845	97.8	83,666	95.4	827	0.9	666	0.8	264	0.3	138	0.2	1,895	2.2	
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		80.5		2.2		6.7		2.8		0.4		12.1	

ECONOMY

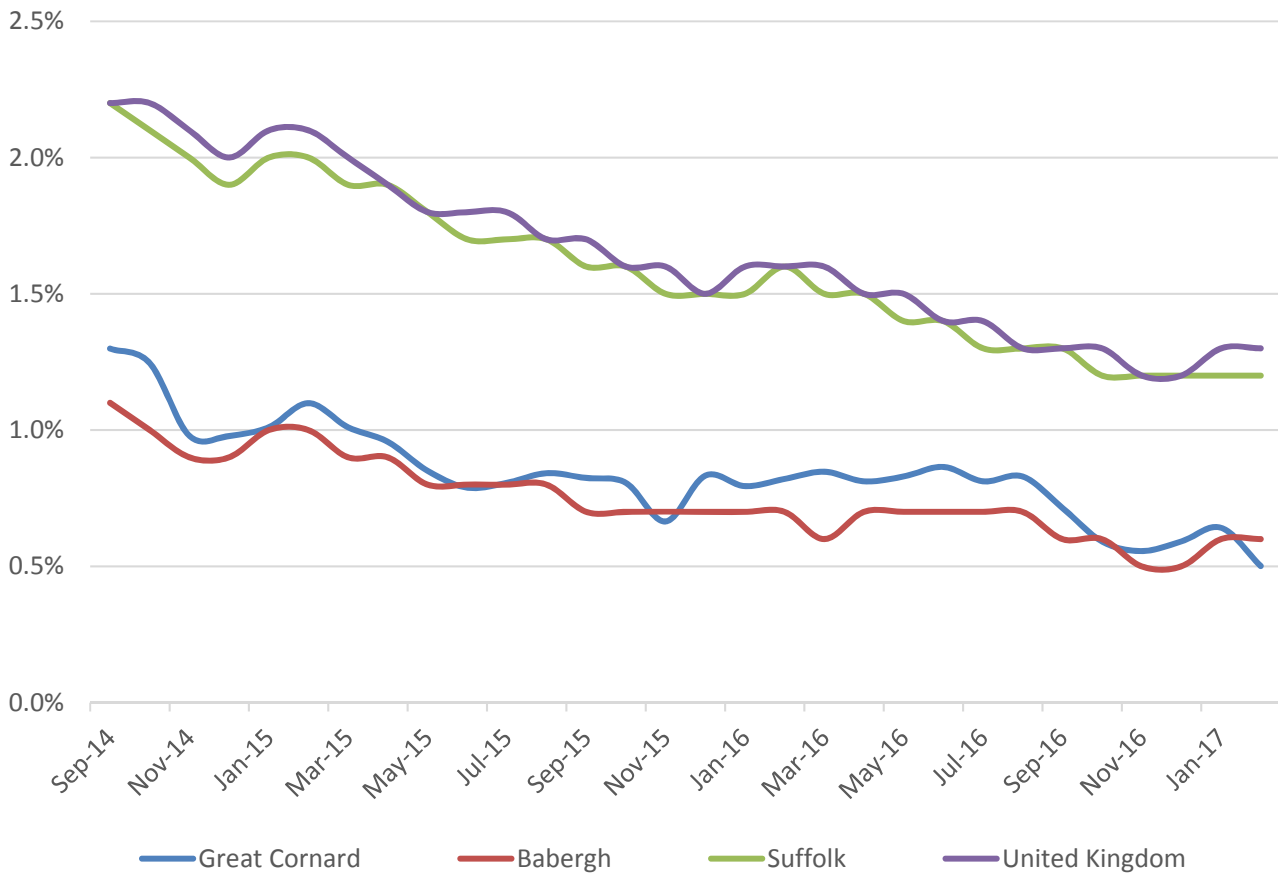
There are around 900 people employed in Great Cornard.



- Education dominates the employment profile in Great Cornard, with a far greater proportion of employment in the division being in this sector compared to the Babergh, Suffolk and Great Britain averages
- Over 40% of employment in the division is in the education sector, with much smaller proportions spread across the other sectors
- The next most represented sectors in Great Cornard in terms of the proportion of jobs are wholesale, retail and motor trades and Health, both with around 13% of employment in the division
- All other sectors in Great Cornard account for less than 5% of employment each

LABOUR MARKET

JOB SEEKERS ALLOWANCE CLAIMANT RATE



- The proportion of the working age population in Great Cornard claiming Job Seekers Allowance is generally slightly higher than that seen across Babergh as a whole, but significantly below the county or national figures
- There has been a general reduction in claimant unemployment in the division since 2014, in line with the county and national trends
- Around 0.5% of the working age population (males aged 16-64 and females aged 16-59) are claiming JSA. This is on a par with Babergh as a whole but well below county and national levels

SCHOOLS

SCHOOL INFORMATION

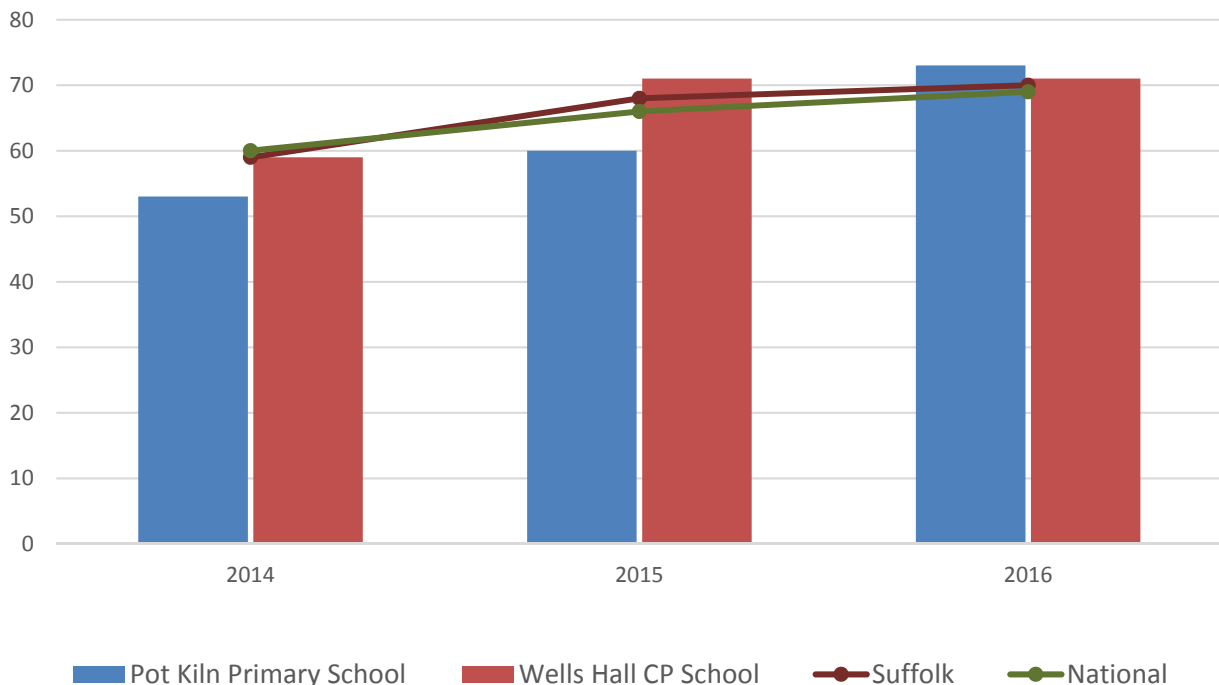
Schools in the Division

Name	Phase	Average cohort size at:				Latest Ofsted	Latest Ofsted Date
		Foundation Stage (age 5)	KS2 (age 11)	KS4 (age 16)	KS5 (age 18)		
Pot Kiln Primary School	Primary	37	37			Good	01/11/2016
Wells Hall CP School	Primary	58	80			Good	13/03/2017
Thomas Gainsborough High	Upper		78	233	45	Not yet inspected as an Academy	

SCHOOL ATTAINMENT

Foundation Stage Profile (reception)

% pupils achieving Good Level of Development (GLD)



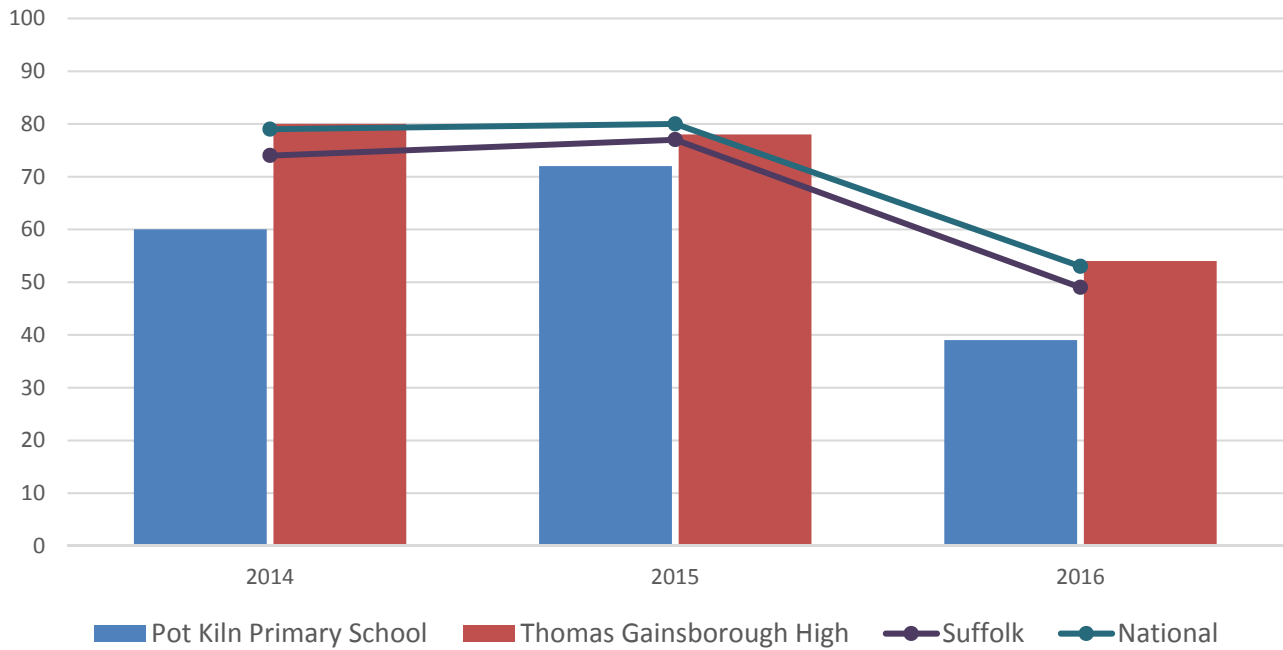
- Foundation Stage attainment has seen steady improvement at both Wells Hall CP and Pot Kiln Primary Schools from 2014 to 2016
- In 2016, attainment at both schools was above the Suffolk and national average

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, the way pupil achievement was measured at the End KS2 changed.

In 2014 and 2015 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

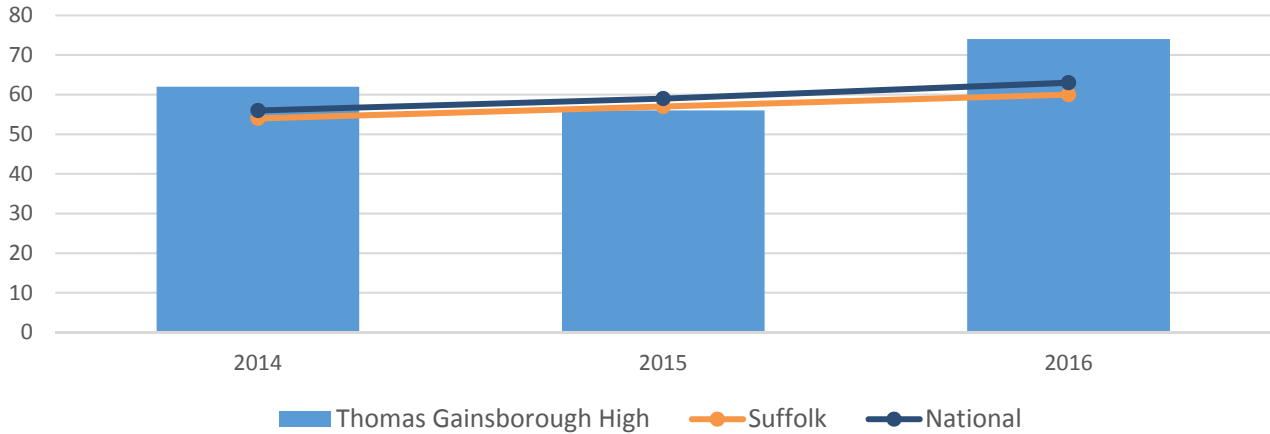


- Key stage 2 attainment at Wells Hall CP and Pot Kiln Primary Schools has been consistently below the Suffolk and national averages from 2014 to 2016, with the exception of 2014 results at Wells Hall CP School

GCSE (Key Stage 4) (age 16)

% pupils achieving 5 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.

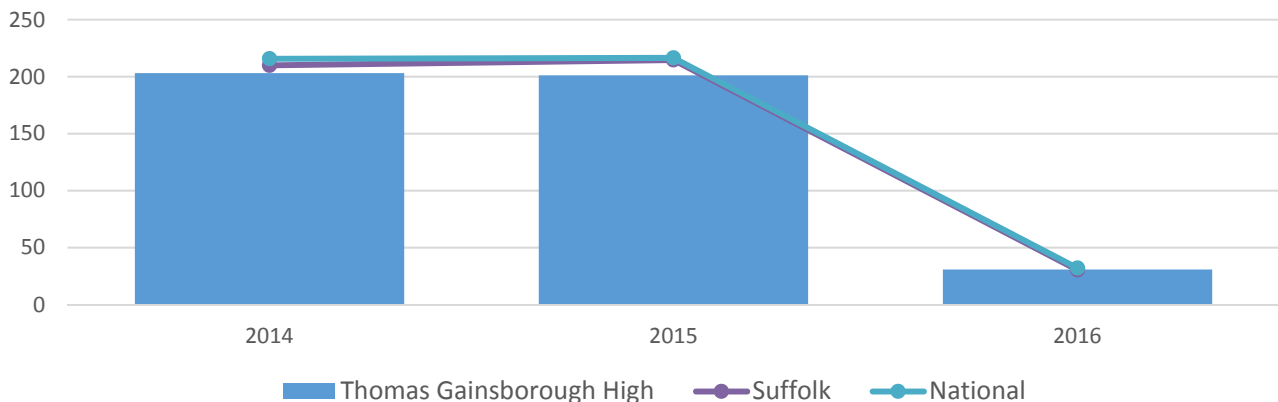


- GCSE attainment at Thomas Gainsborough High School has been consistently strong over the past three years
- 2015 results were slightly below the Suffolk and national averages, but in 2014 and 2016 a greater percentage of pupils at the school achieved 5+ GCSEs at grade A* to C including English and mathematics than achieved this level across Suffolk and nationally

A Level (Key Stage 5) (age 18)

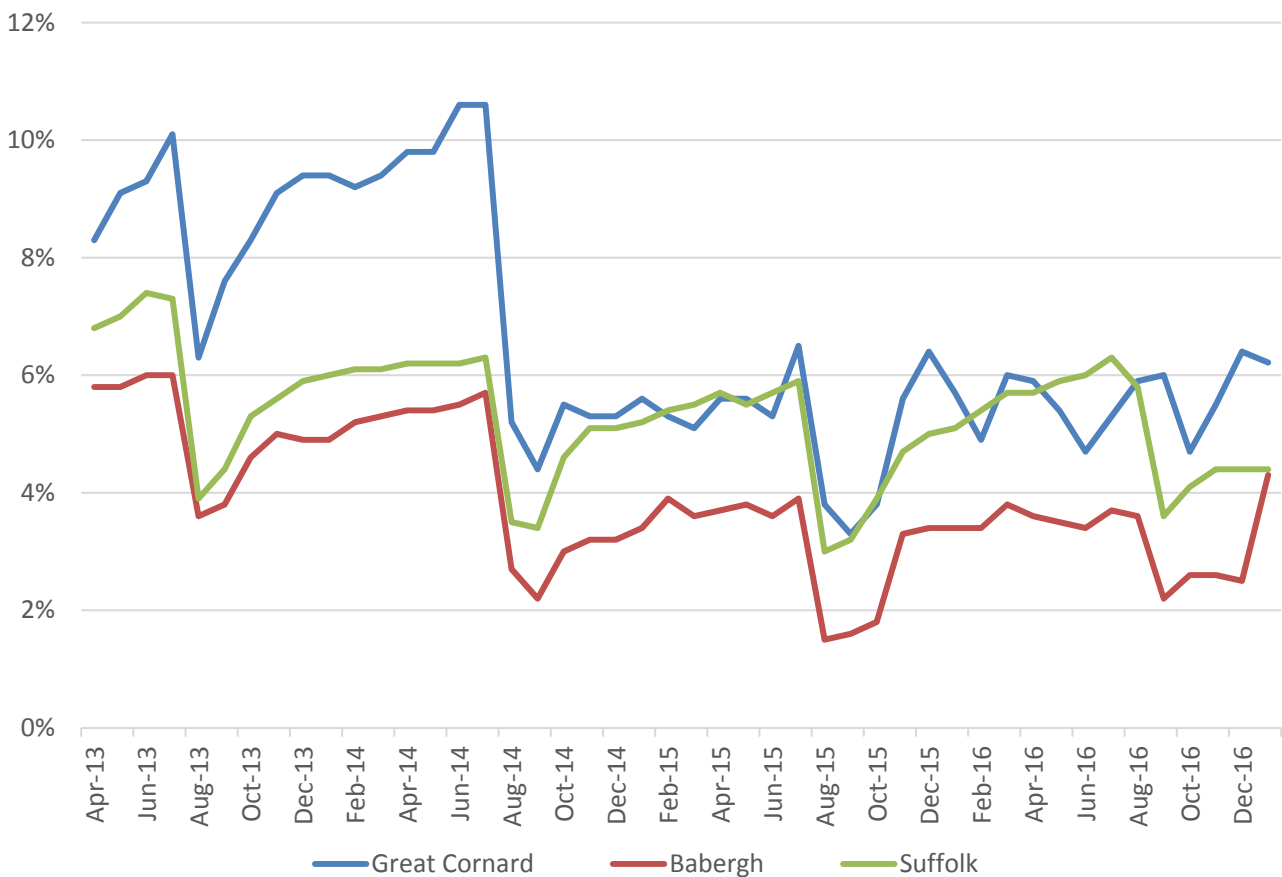
Average point score per student

In 2016 there was a change in the way pupil achievement is measured at the end of KS5 and so the trend over time should not therefore be considered. The relative level of attainment at schools in the Electoral Division versus the Suffolk and National averages can still be seen.



- A level attainment at Thomas Gainsborough High has been consistently below the national average over the last three years, though the disparity was particularly small in 2016

NEET % (NOT IN EDUCATION, EMPLOYMENT OR TRAINING)

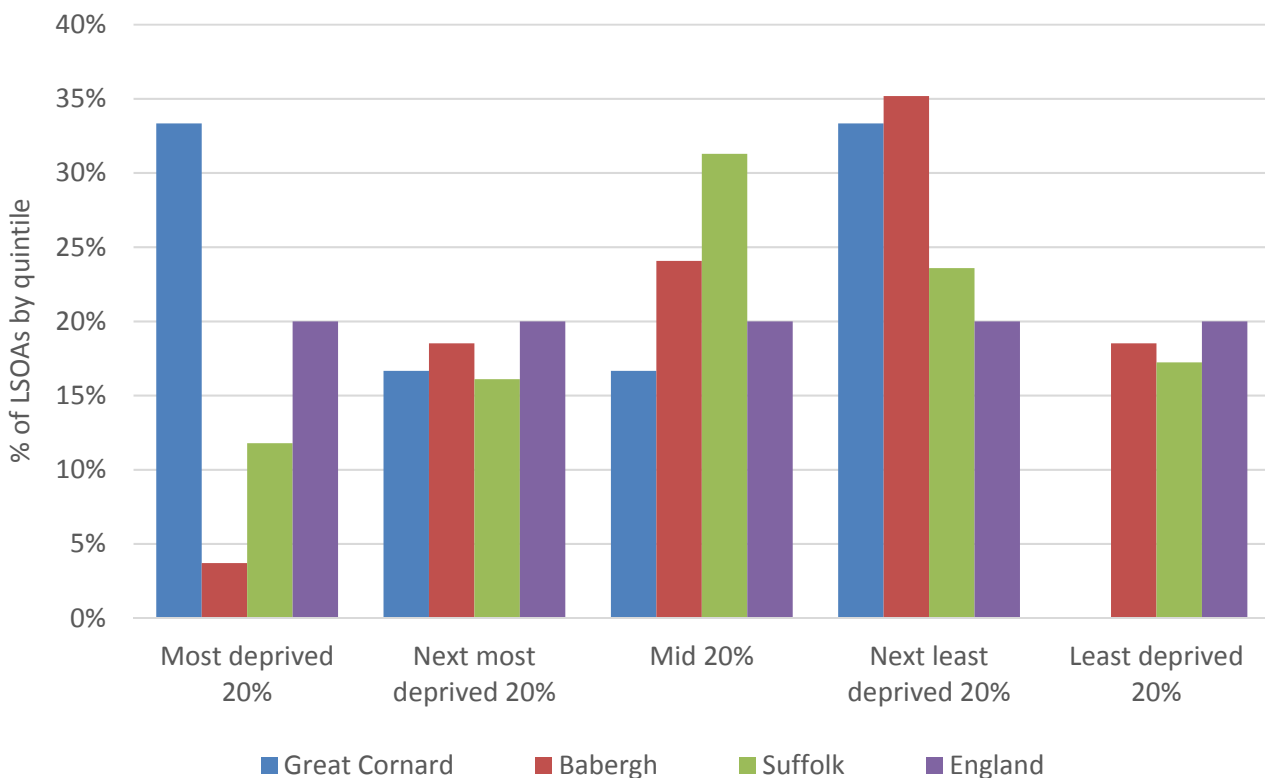


- In January 2017 6.2% of 16-18 year olds were classified as NEET in Great Cornard (where current activity is known)
- NEET levels in Great Cornard are generally above the Babergh average and similar to or above the county level

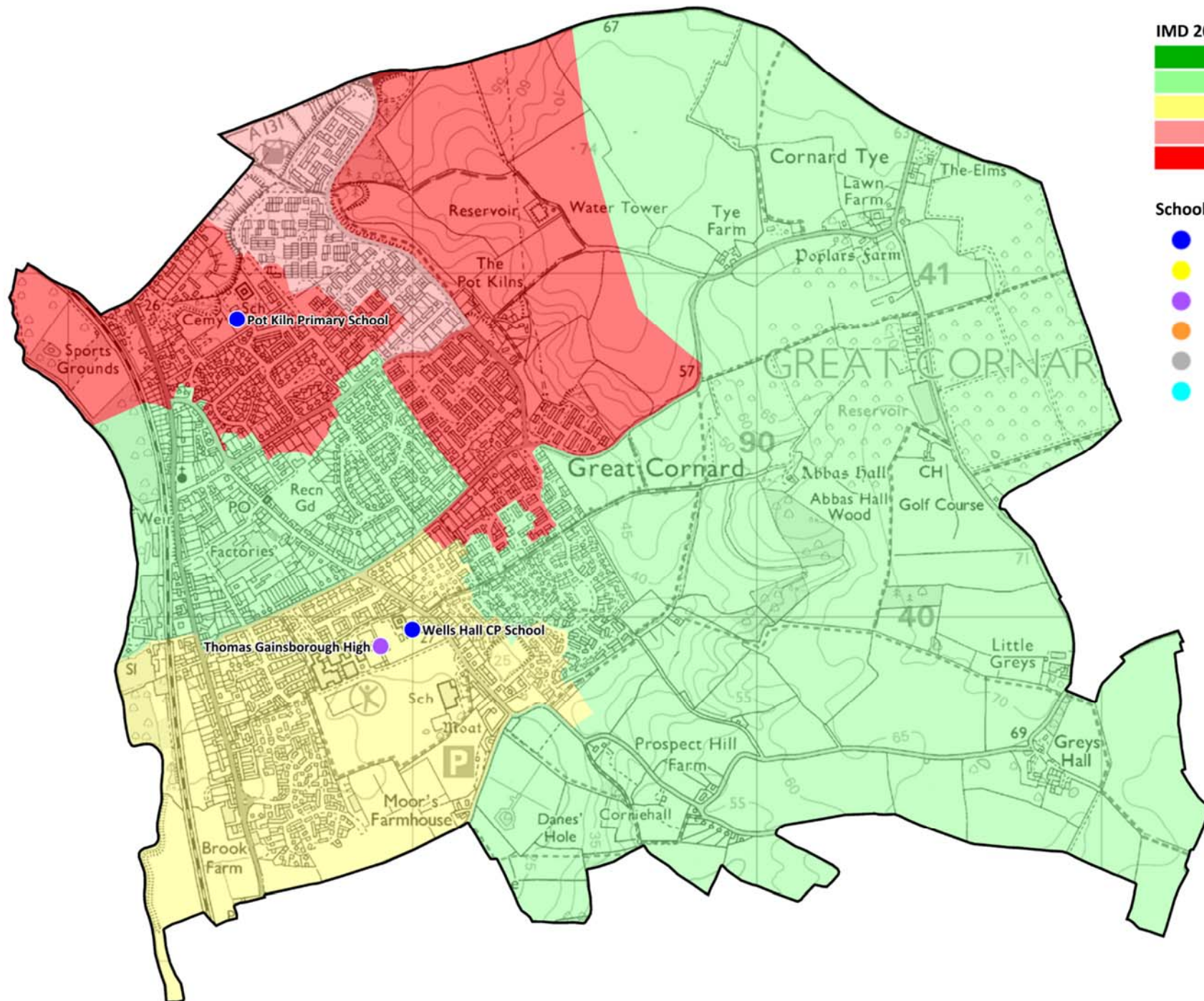
INDEX OF MULTIPLE DEPRIVATION (IMD) 2015 (SEE MAP OVERLEAF)

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 Great Cornard are quite varied, with no parts of the division among the least deprived 20% nationally but a significant level in the second least deprived and most deprived quintiles
- Of the six Lower Layer Super Output Areas (LSOA) comprising the division, half are classed in the top 40% for levels of deprivation. Two LSOAs are ranked in the top 20% most deprived in England



- IMD 2015 quintile**
- Least deprived 20%
 - Next least deprived 20%
 - Mid 20%
 - Next most deprived 20%
 - Most deprived 20%

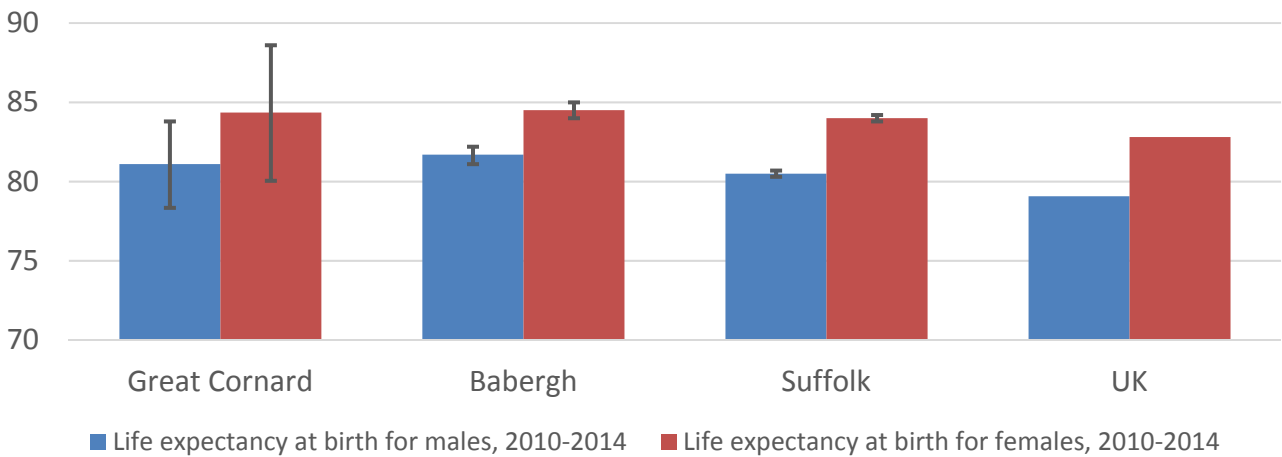
- School Type**
- Primary
 - Middle
 - Upper
 - Special
 - PRU
 - Nursery

HEALTH

LIFE EXPECTANCY

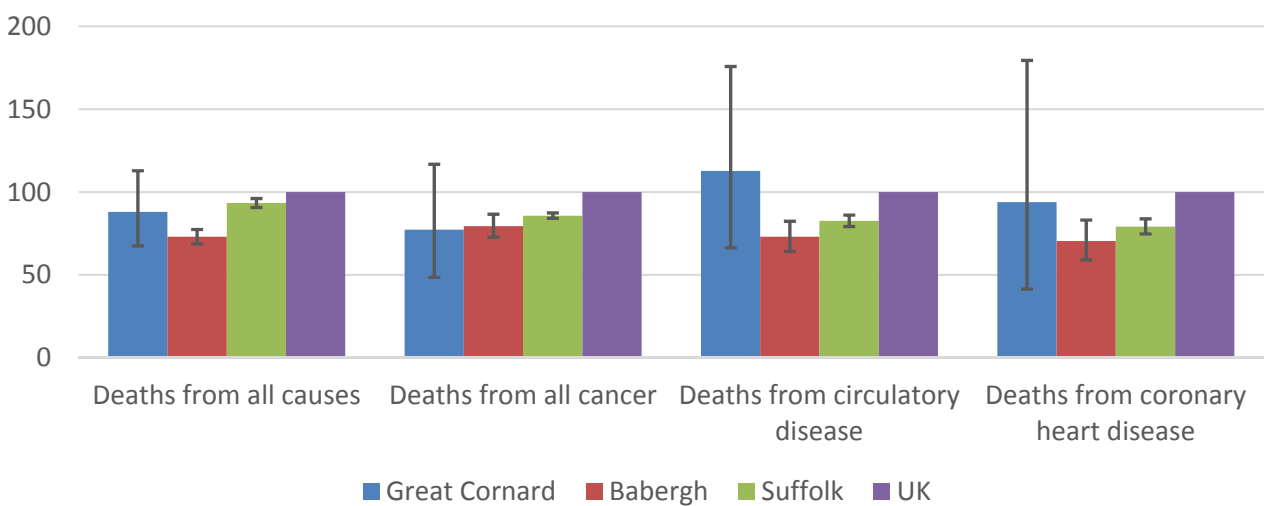
The local data used here is based on relatively small numbers. The confidence limits provide an indication of the reliability of the data. The 95% confidence intervals utilised on the chart provide a range within which there is 95% chance of the true result lying.

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH



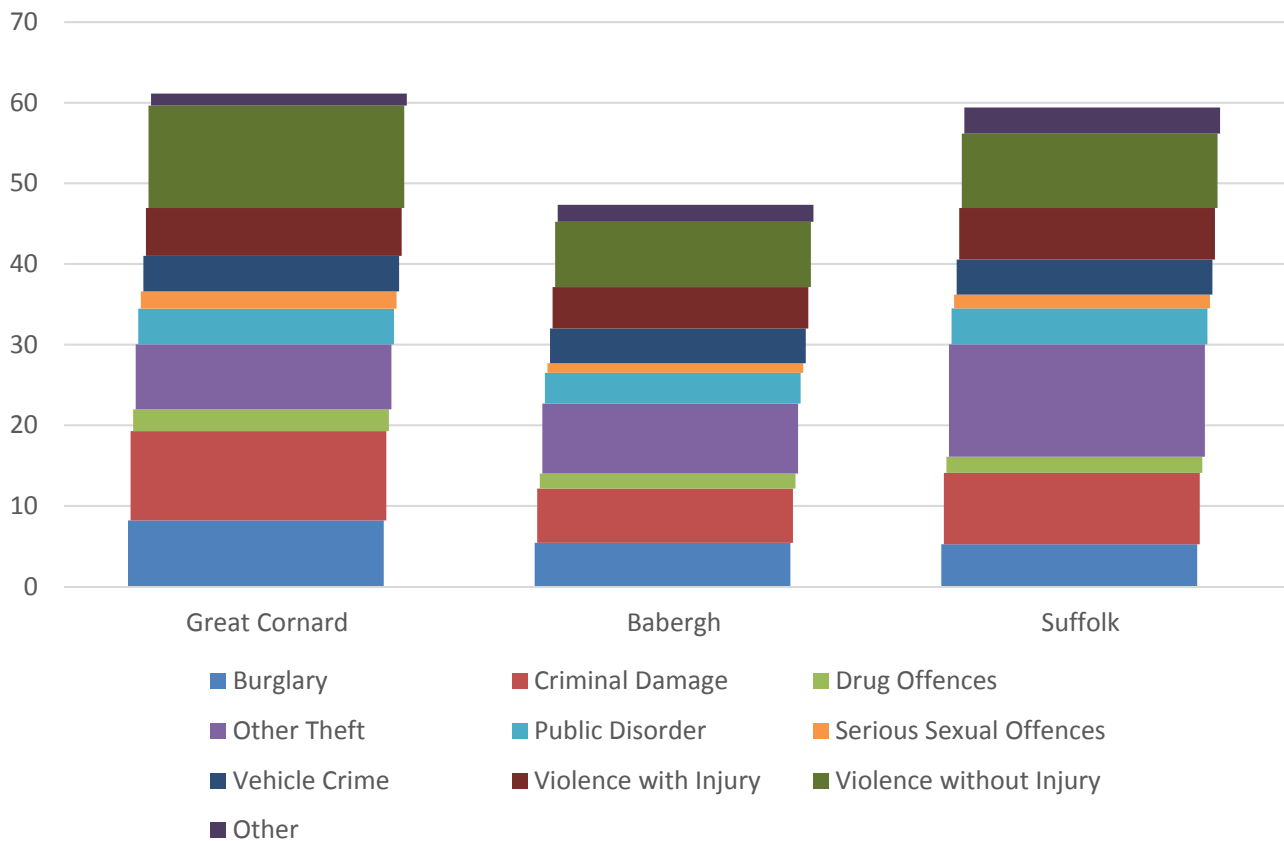
- Estimated life expectancy figures for Great Cornard are similar to the Babergh district averages for both males and females
- The life expectancy figure for females in the division is 84.4, around 18 months above the UK average, while the equivalent figure for males in the division is 81, two years above the UK level

DEATHS, UNDER 75 YEARS, STANDARDISED MORTALITY RATIO



- 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 88 comparable deaths in Great Cornard
- When looking at specific causes of early deaths, these estimates suggest that circulatory disease and coronary heart disease are potentially an issue in Great Cornard

CRIME & COMMUNITY SAFETY



- Crime levels in Great Cornard in 2015 were at 61 crimes per 1,000 residents, which is higher than the rate for Babergh (47 crimes per 1,000 people) and Suffolk (59 crimes per 1,000 people) averages
- Violence without injury is the most common offence in the division and with 13 crimes recorded per 1,000 population in the division, it occurs relatively more commonly in Great Cornard than across Suffolk as a whole
- Of the remaining types of crime, the most commonly recorded in Great Cornard are criminal damage, burglary and “other theft”

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Parishes in Division

Great Cornard

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 Great Cornard Electoral Division, see the Suffolk Observatory www.suffolkobservatory.info

