

GAINSBOROUGH

ELECTORAL DIVISION PROFILE 2017

This Division comprises Gainsborough ward in its entirety plus part of Holywells ward

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 crimes are 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:

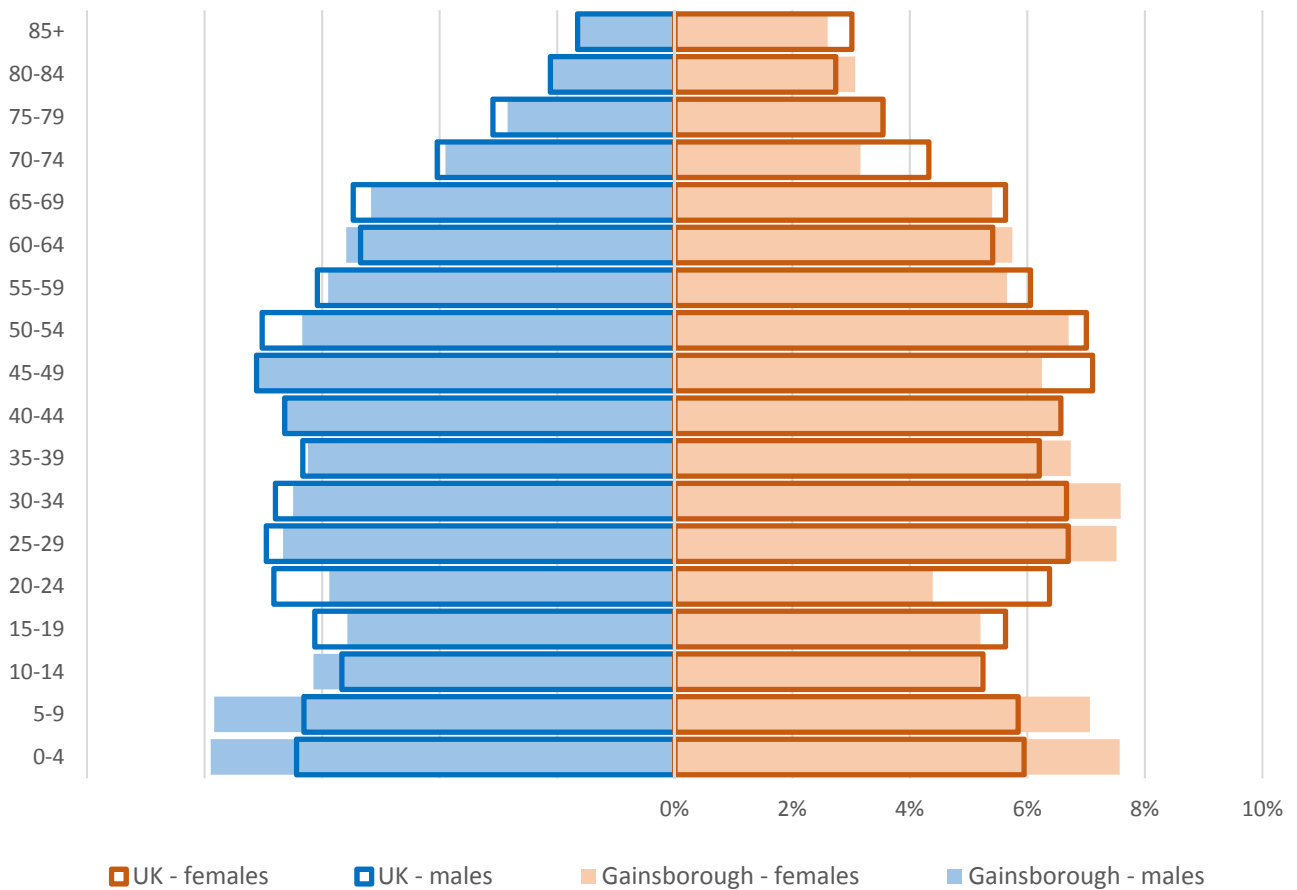
1. Where Electoral Divisions do not exactly match ward boundaries, we have adopted a "best fit" approach to produce a dataset.

District, county and national level data is provided where possible to provide a context for comparisons.

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE - AGE

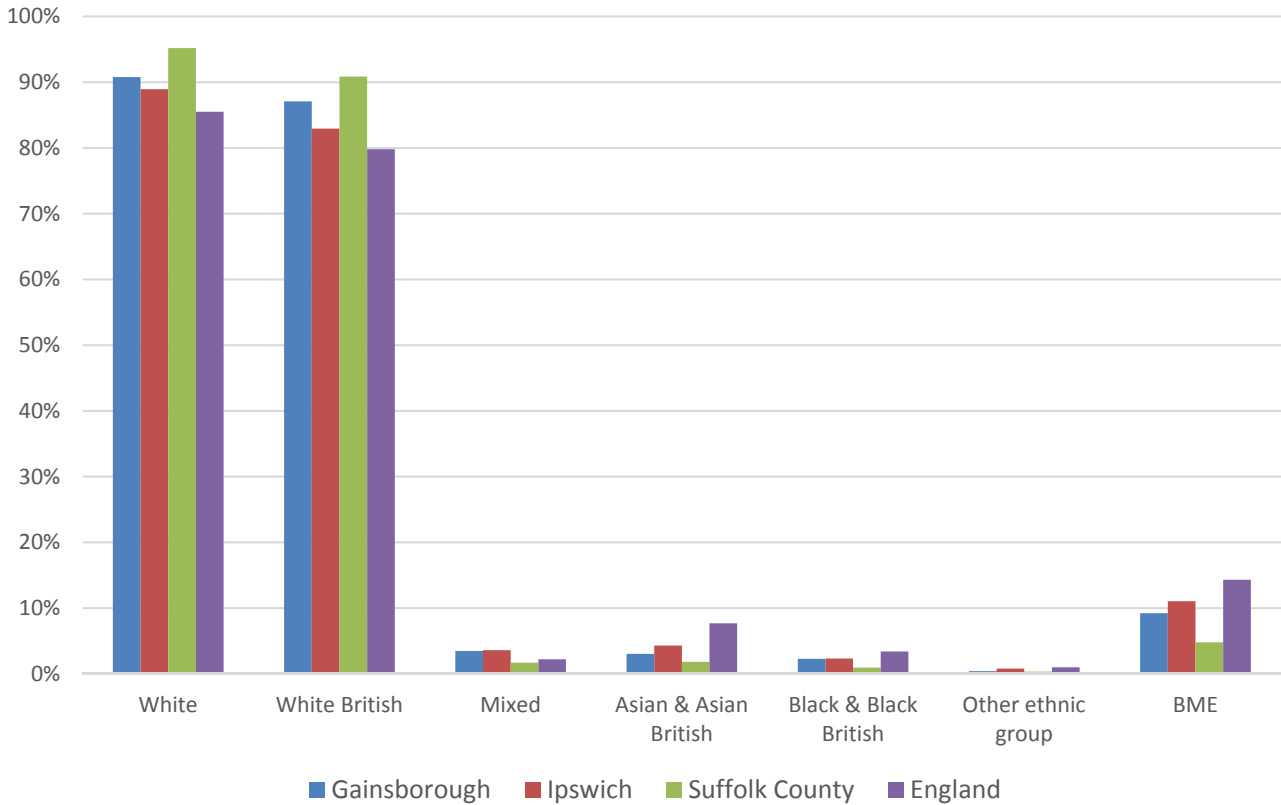
In mid-2015, the population of Gainsborough sttod at 10,741, a reduction of 8.6% since the 2011 Census. The age structure of the division is set out below.

Gainsborough Division	
All Ages	10,741
0-4	830
5-9	799
10-14	607
15-19	578
20-24	549
25-29	763
30-34	758
35-39	698
40-44	710
45-49	718
50-54	701
55-59	620
60-64	609
65-69	568
70-74	378
75-79	347
80-84	279
85+	229



- The age pyramid for Gainsborough shows a higher than average proportion of children between the ages of 0 and 9, as well as females between 25 and 39.
- The commonest age groups in Gainsborough are 0-4 and 5-9 years.
- Gainsborough has a relatively small proportion of those aged over 70

ETHNICITY

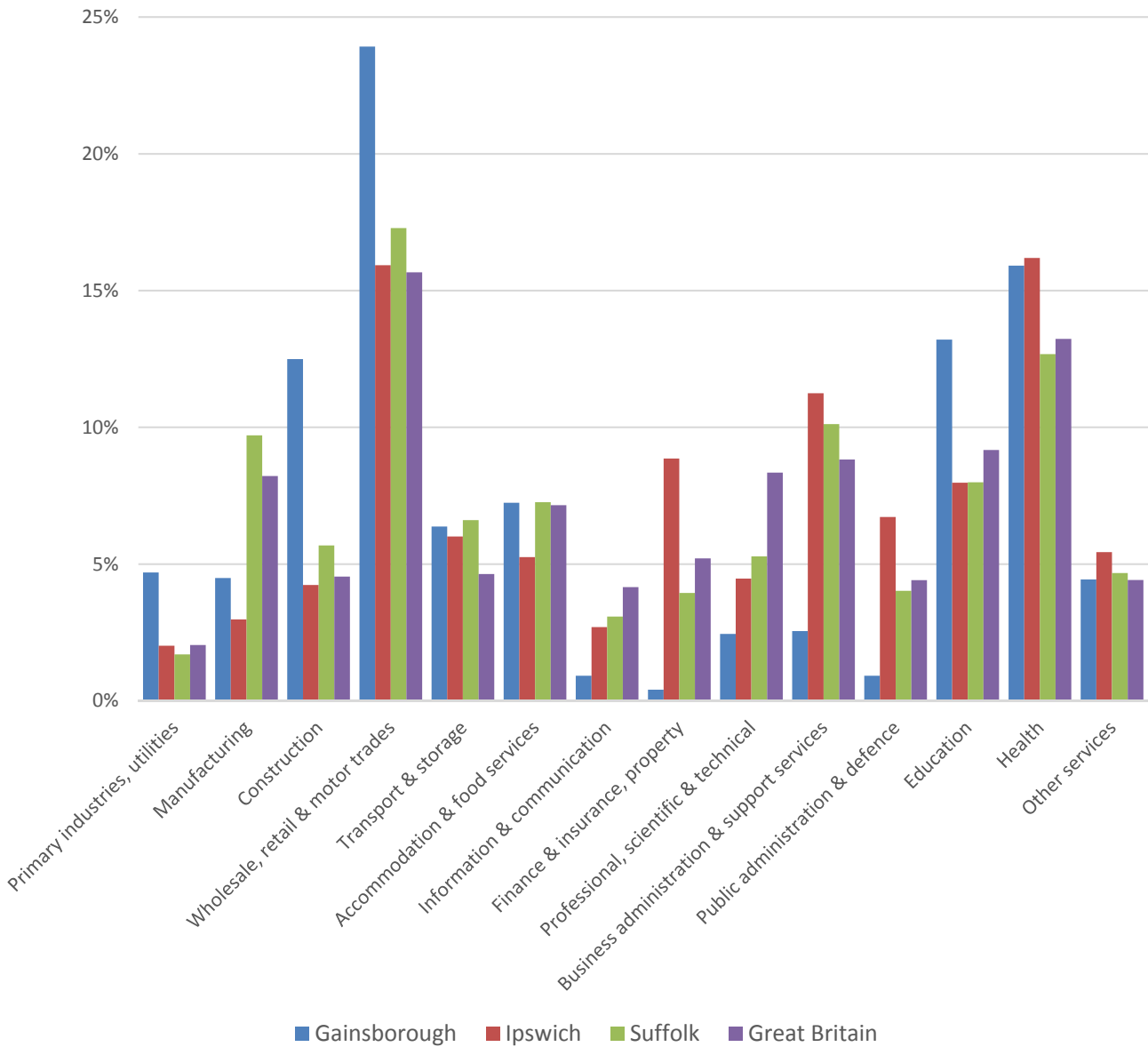


- According data from the 2011 Census, 90.8% (10,669) of the population of Gainsborough are white, with 87.1% (10,233) white British
- 9.2% of the population are black or minority ethnic groups, a higher proportion than in Suffolk, but lower than Ipswich
- Gainsborough has a similar diversity profile to Ipswich, and generally higher 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	%
Gainsborough	11,753		10,669	90.8	10,233	87.1	409	3.5	359	3.1	268	2.3	48	0.4	1,084	9.2
Ipswich	133,384		118,596	88.9	110,624	82.9	4,816	3.6	5,740	4.3	3,096	2.3	1,136	0.9	14,788	11.1
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

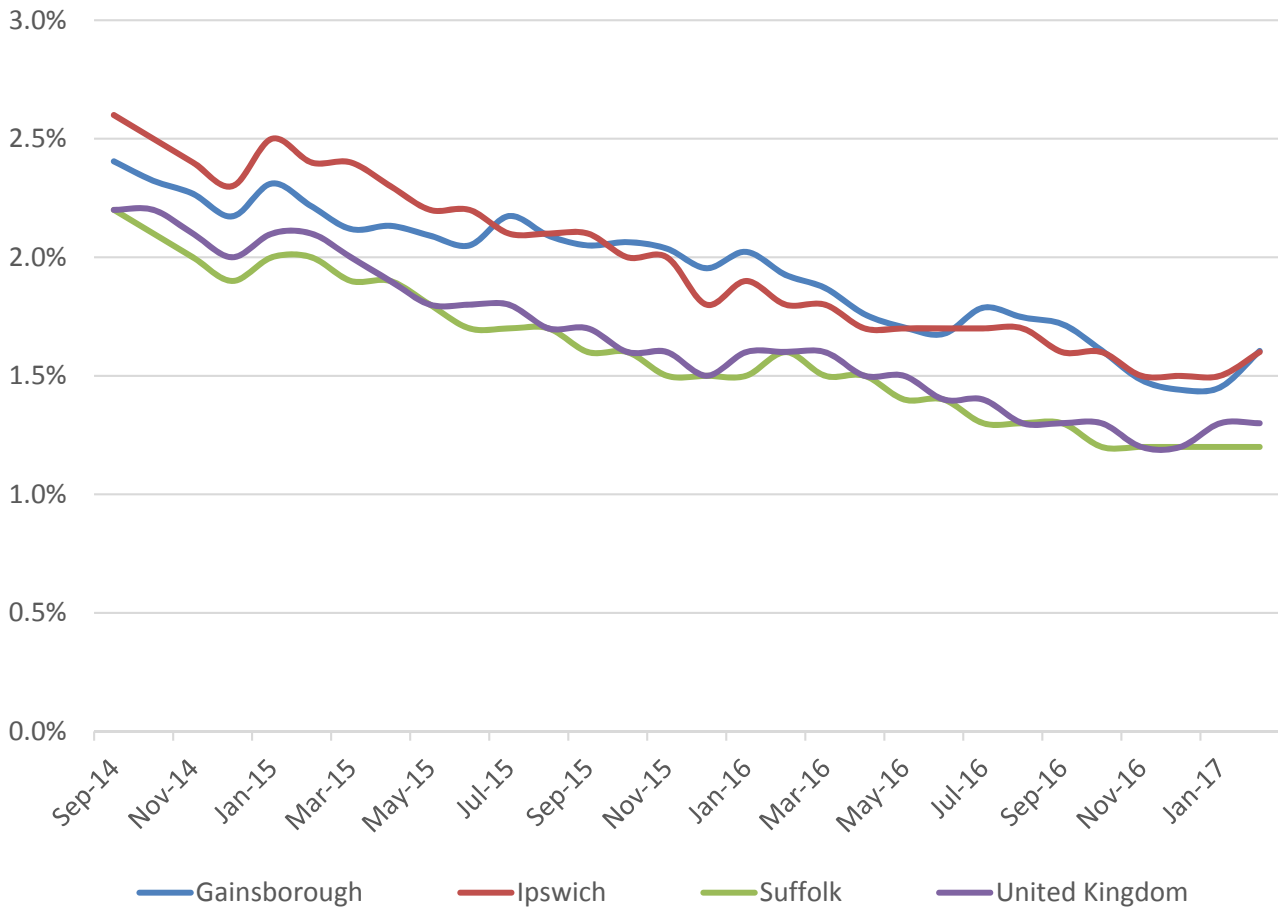
There are 2,000 people employed in Gainsborough.



- The key employment sectors in Gainsborough are wholesale, retail and motor trades, health, education and construction
- Wholesale, retail and motor trades are particularly important as this sector provides almost one in four jobs in Gainsborough and provides a much higher proportion of local employment than the national average
- Construction is also an important sector in the division, providing one in eight jobs locally compared to one in 20 across Great Britain as a whole

LABOUR MARKET

JOBSEEKERS ALLOWANCE CLAIMANT RATE



- Gainsborough has seen a downwards trend in the JSA claimant rate since September 2014, in line with national and local trends
- The rate in Gainsborough is similar to that of Ipswich, although from September 2014 to July 2015, Ipswich’s rate was higher
- Currently around 1.6% of the working age population are claiming JSA, the same as the rate for Ipswich and slightly above 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)		
Morland CEVAP School	Primary	48	39			Not yet inspected as an Academy	
Murrayfield Primary Academy	Primary	53	46				
Piper's Vale CP School	Primary	55	39			Requires Improvement	16/11/2016
Alderwood	PRU					Good	05/10/2016
First Base, Ipswich	PRU					Outstanding	28/06/2016
Ipswich Academy	Upper		13	153	14	Requires Improvement	18/10/2016

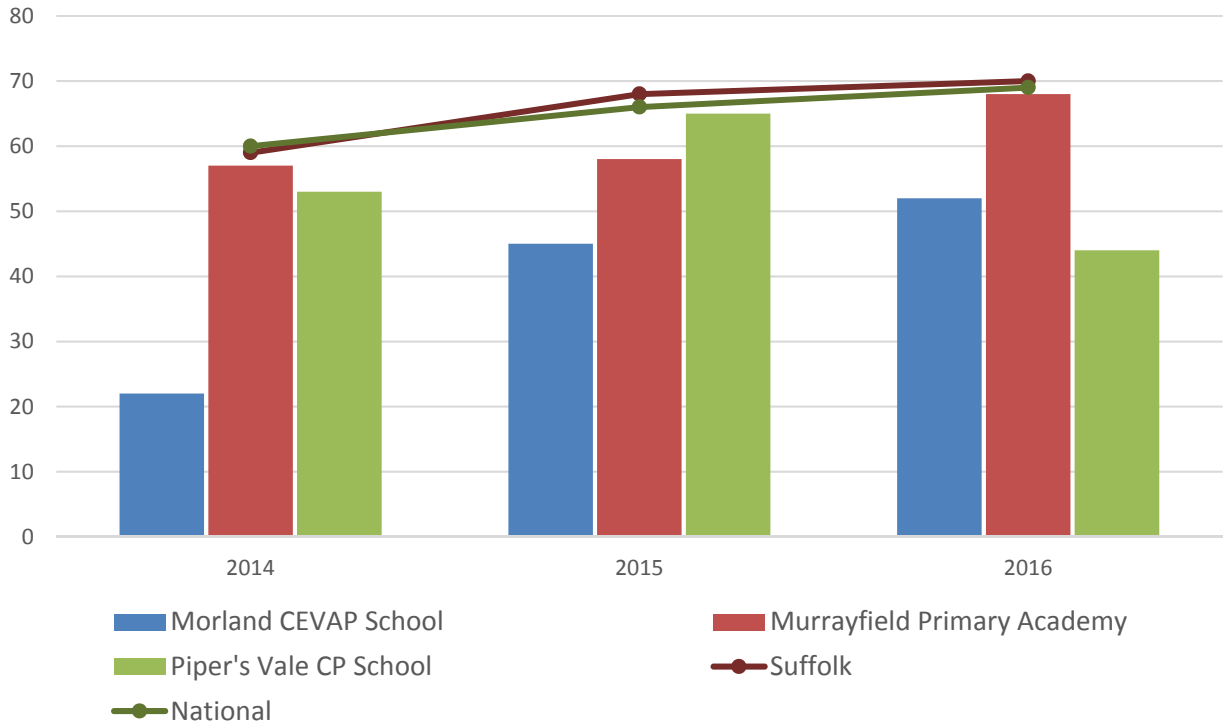
School Catchment overlaps with the Division

Name	Phase	Average cohort size at:		Latest Ofsted	Latest Ofsted Date
		Foundation Stage (age 5)	KS2 (age 11)		
Cliff Lane Primary School	Primary	59	50	Not yet inspected as an Academy	
Ravenswood Primary School	Primary	59	47	Good	26/09/2013

SCHOOL ATTAINMENT

Foundation Stage Profile (reception)

% pupils achieving Good Level of Development

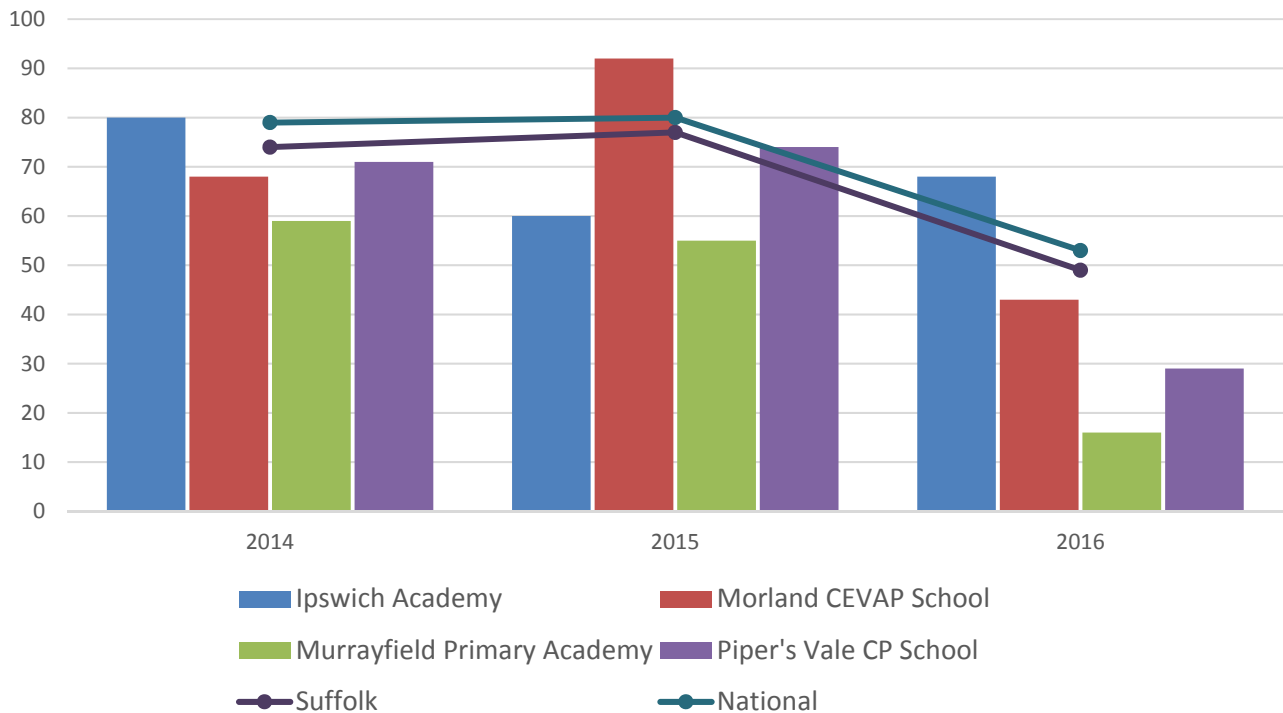


- Foundation Stage attainment at all schools in Gainsborough division has been consistently below the Suffolk and national averages
- Attainment at Morland CEVAP School and Murrayfield Primary Academy have improved in each of the past three years but remain below average
- Piper's Vale CP School saw improved attainment in 2015 at a level close to the county average, but dipped in 2016

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

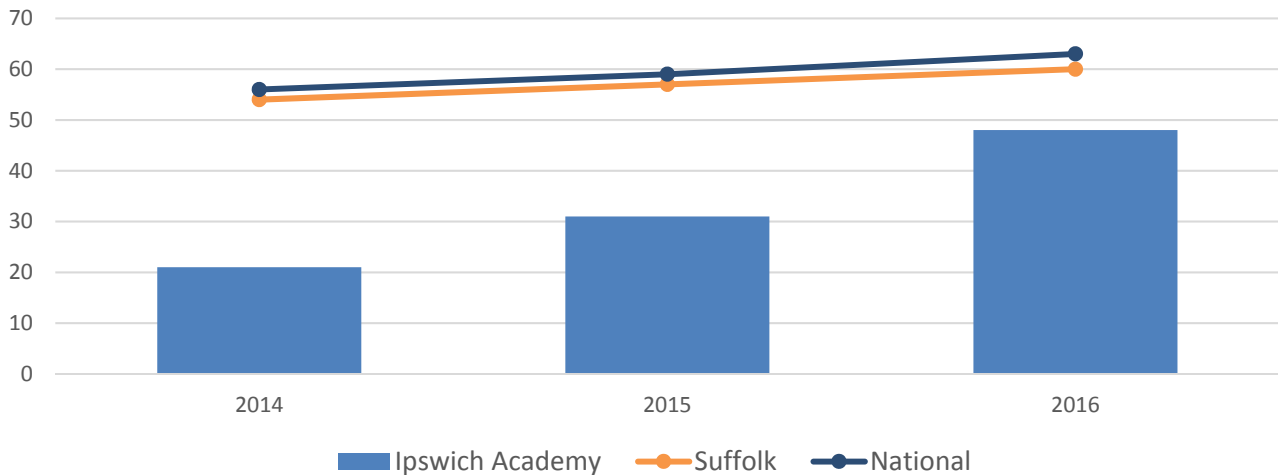


- Key Stage 2 attainment has varied in Gainsborough's primary schools over the last three years
- Attainment at Murrayfield Primary Academy and Piper's Vale CP School has been consistently below the county and national averages from 2014 to 2016
- Attainment at Morland CEVAP School has fluctuated over the past three years, with well above average results in 2015 the highlight, contrasting with below average attainment levels in 2014 and 2016
- Ipswich Academy saw strong attainment among pupils in 2016, with a greater percentage achieving a Good Level of Development at the school than across Suffolk or the country as a whole

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.

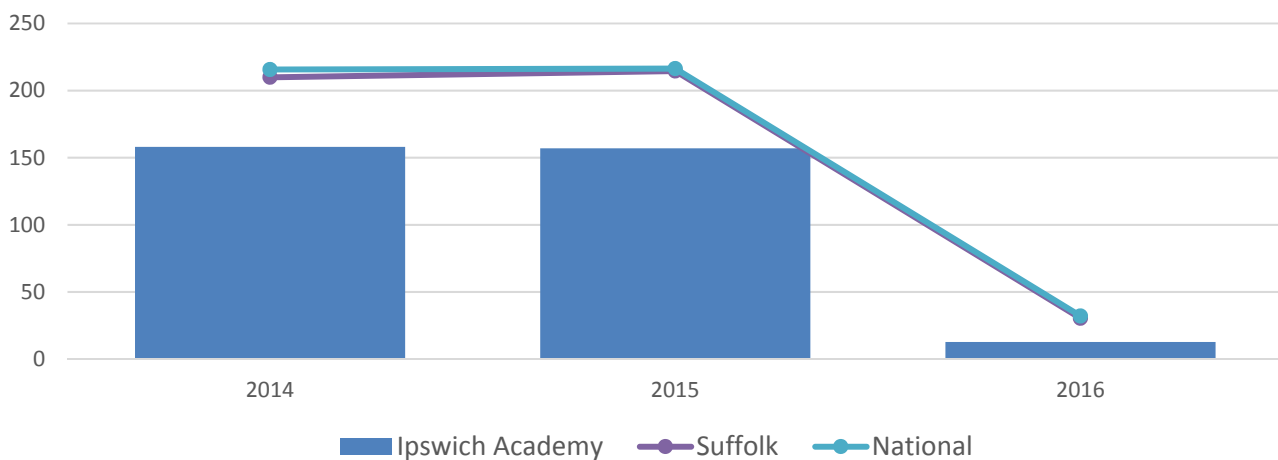


- GCSE attainment at Ipswich Academy has improved greatly over the last three years but remains below the Suffolk and national averages

A Level (Key Stage 5) (age 18)

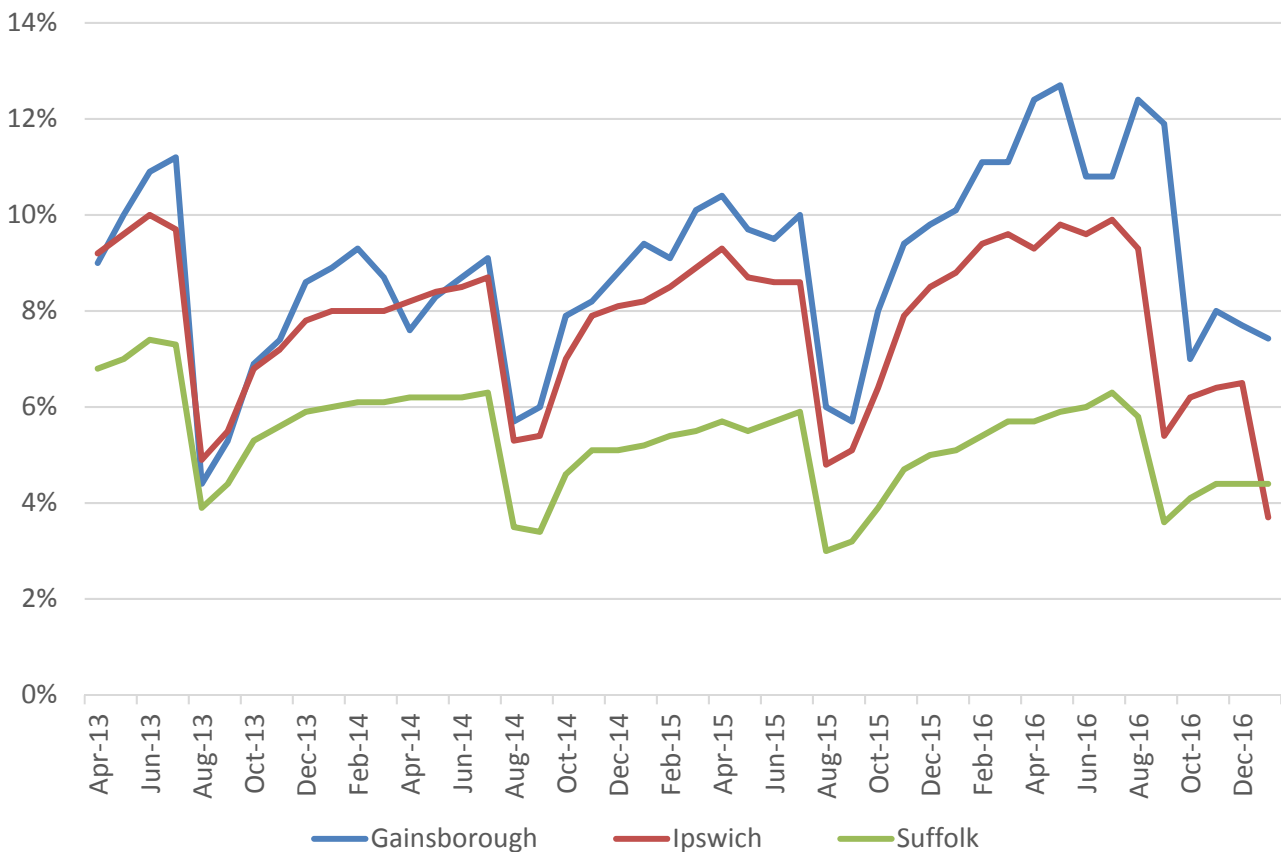
Average point score per student

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 Ipswich Academy has been consistently below the Suffolk and national averages

NEET % (NOT IN EDUCATION, EMPLOYMENT OR TRAINING)

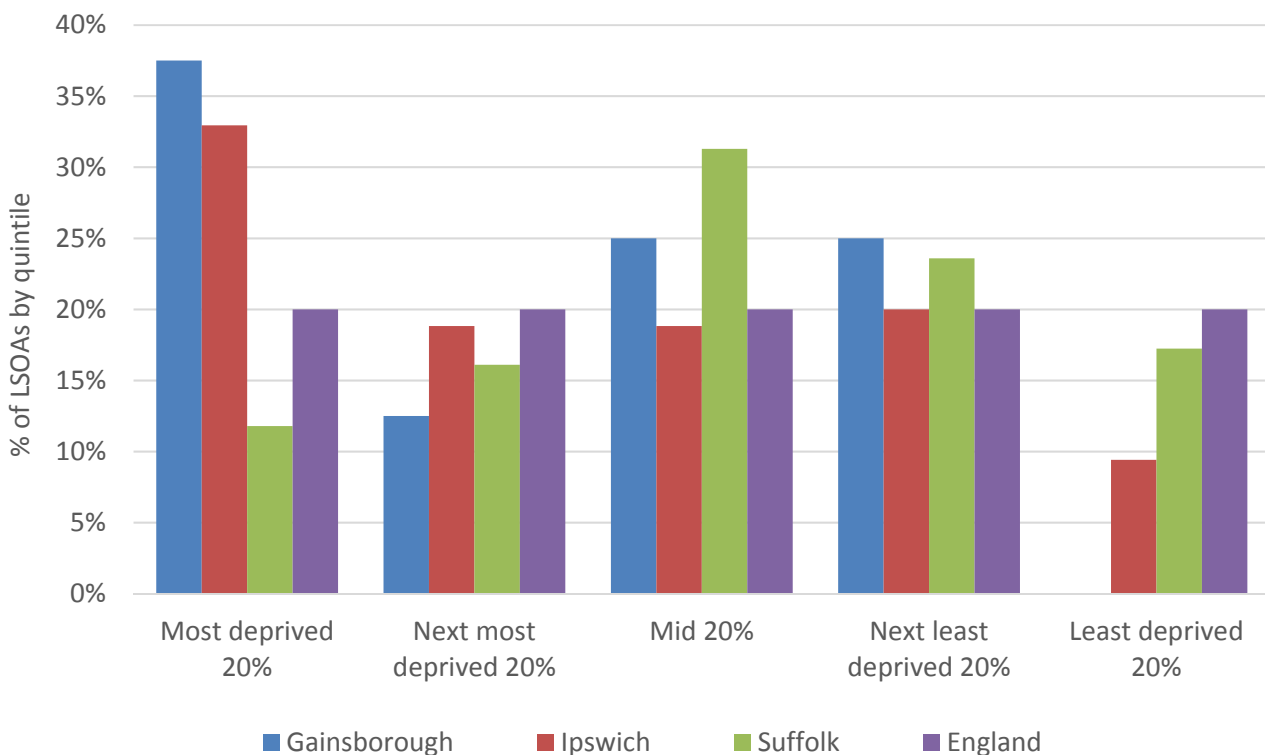


- Levels of young people aged 16 -18 who are NEET in Gainsborough, (where current activity is known) have been consistently above the rates for both Ipswich and Suffolk
- In line with current trends, the rate of NEETs in Gainsborough has seen a seasonal variation year by year
- The latest data (January 2017) shows the rate of NEETs in Gainsborough is 7.4%, double the Ipswich rate

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.



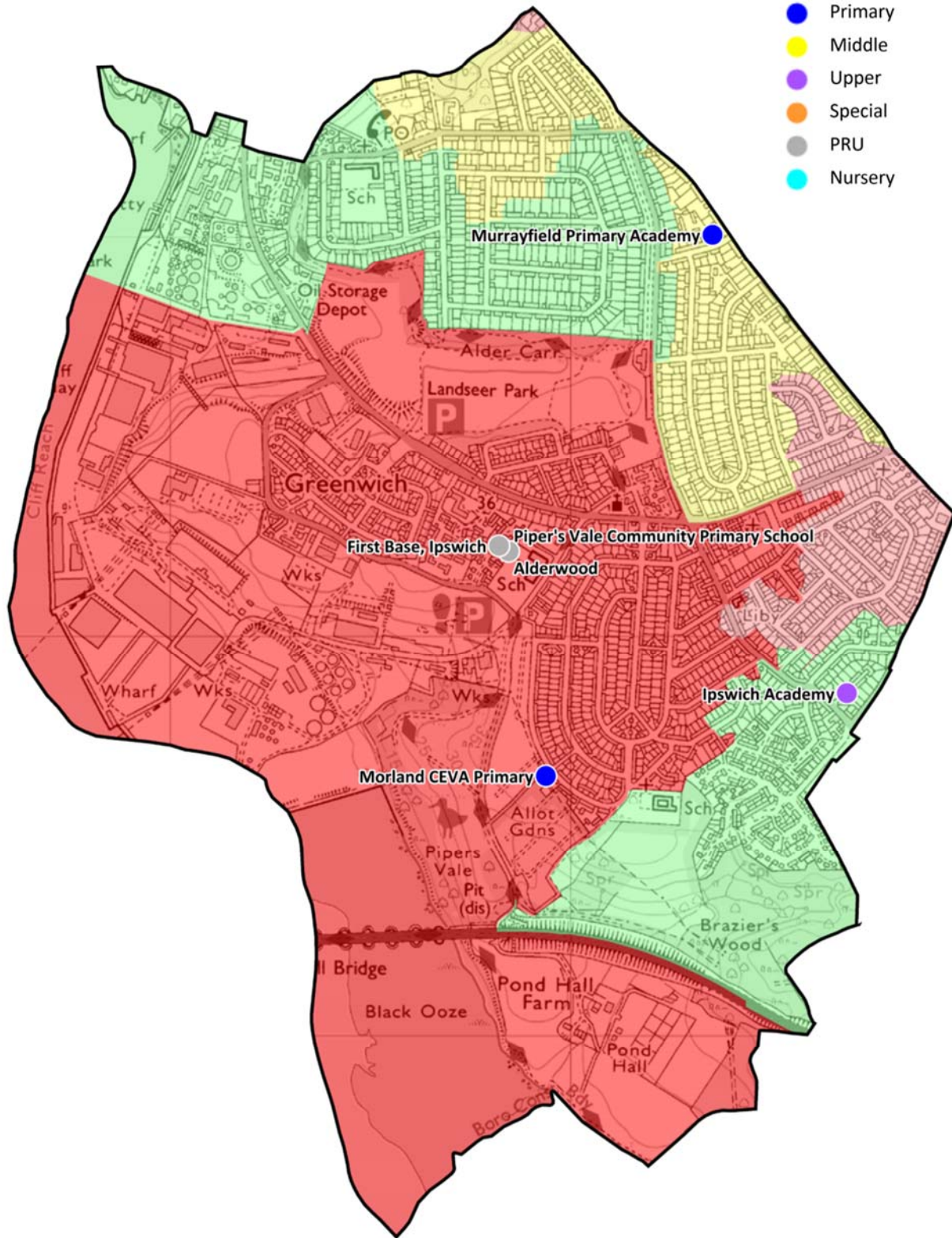
- The IMD 2015 shows that relative deprivation levels in Gainsborough are quite varied, though half of the division is among the most deprived 40% of areas nationally
- No part of the division is classified as being in the least deprived 20% of areas nationally
- Of the eight Lower Super Output Areas in Gainsborough, three are in the most deprived 20%, one is in the next most deprived 20% and two each are in the mid 20% and next least deprived 20%.

IMD 2015 quintile

- Least deprived 20%
- Next least deprived 20%
- Mid 20%
- Next most deprived 20%
- Most deprived 20%

School Type

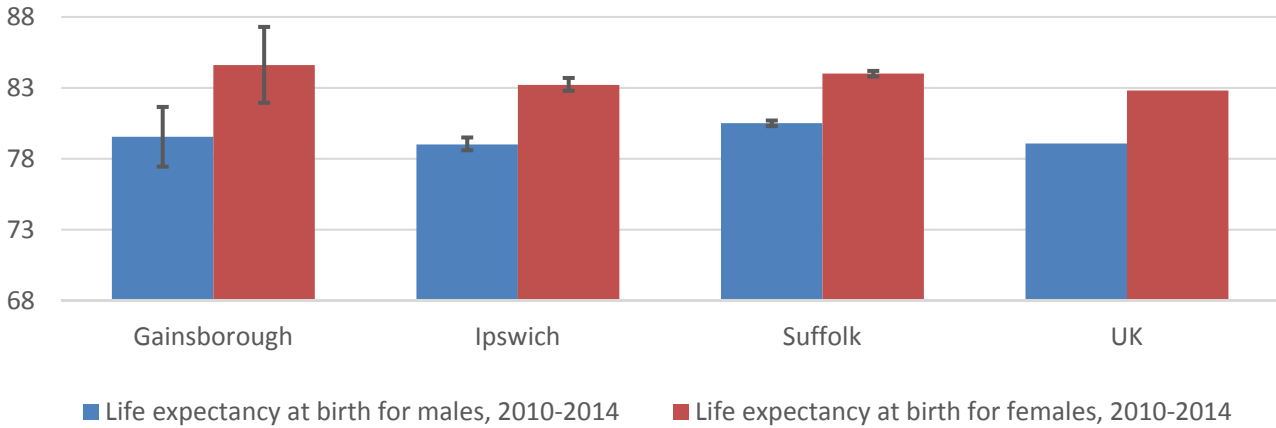
- Primary
- Middle
- Upper
- Special
- PRU
- Nursery



HEALTH

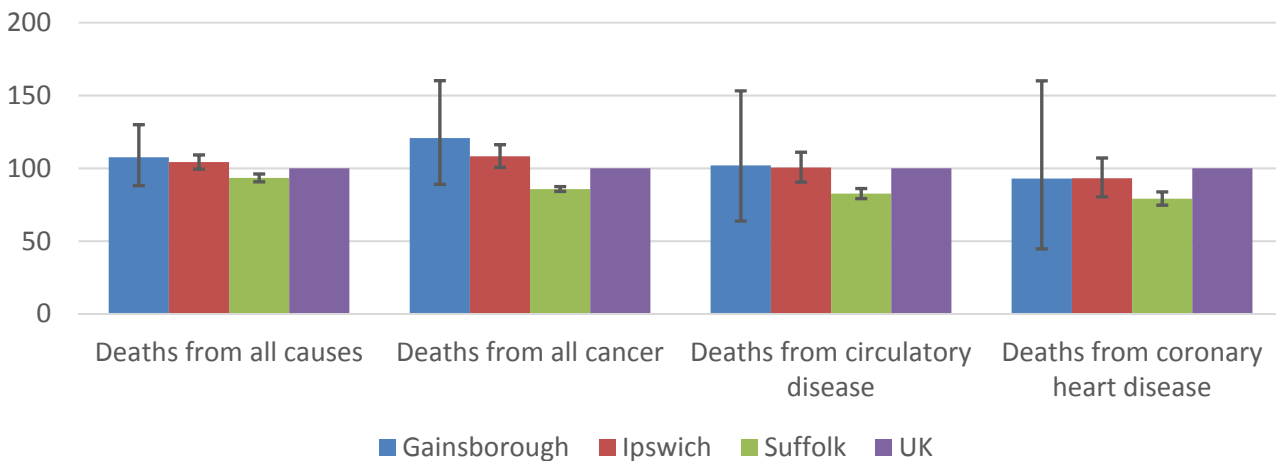
The local data used here is based on relatively small numbers. The confidence limits provide an indication of the reliability of the data. The 95% confidence intervals utilised on the chart provide a range within which there is 95% chance of the true result lying.

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH



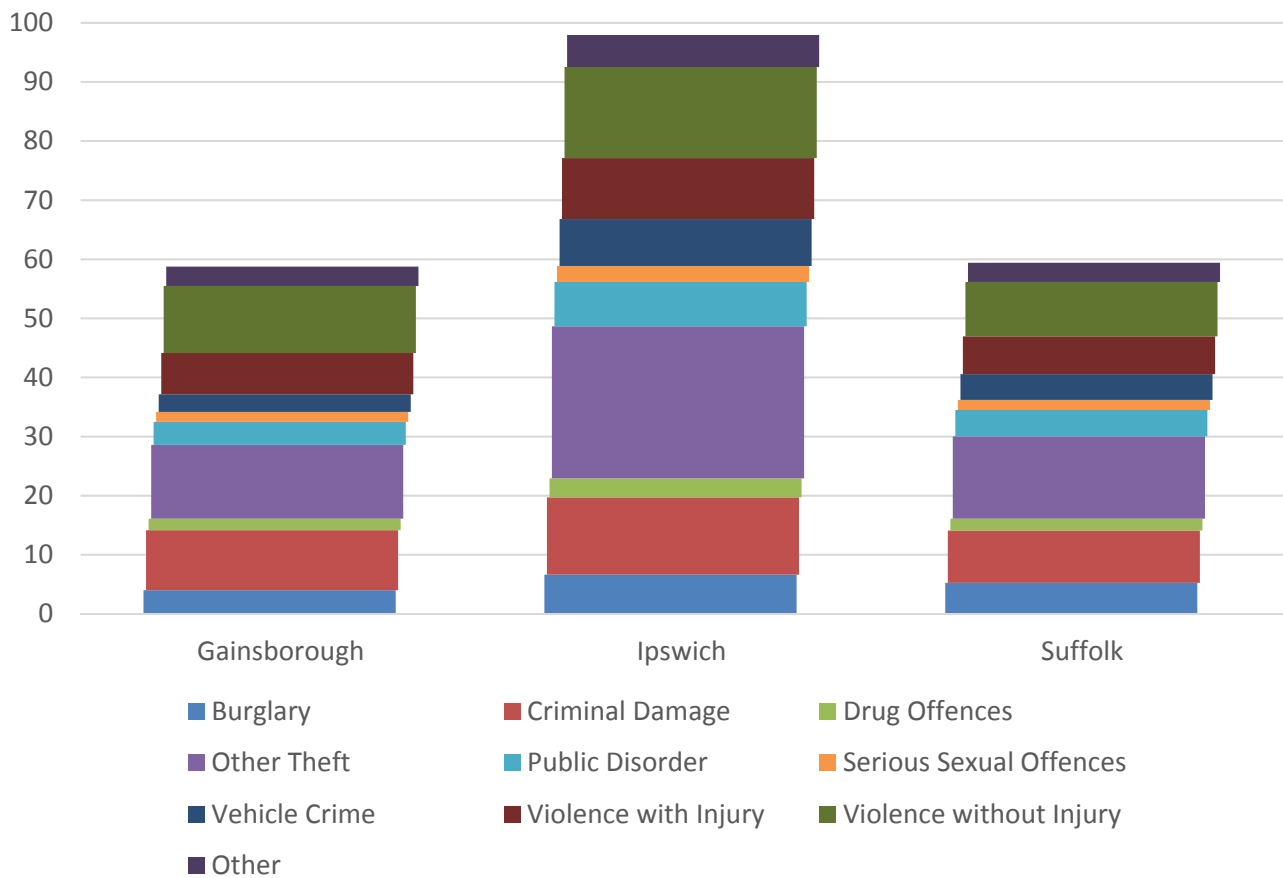
- Estimated life expectancy at birth for males in Gainsborough is similar to the Ipswich and national averages but lower than the figure for Suffolk
- There is a significant difference between life expectancy for males and females in Gainsborough; the average for females is 84.6 years, 79.5 for males.
- Life expectancy at birth for females is above the Ipswich figure county and national averages

DEATHS, UNDER 75 YEARS, STANDARDISED MORTALITY RATIO



- Deaths from all causes in those aged under 75 years in Gainsborough are slightly above the rates for Ipswich, Suffolk and the United Kingdom; this is also the case for deaths from cancer in those under 75 years
- 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 108 comparable deaths in Gainsborough
- Mortality ratios from circulatory and coronary heart diseases are similar to Ipswich and the national figure, but higher than in Suffolk overall

CRIME & COMMUNITY SAFETY



- Overall, the rate of crimes in Gainsborough is lower than both the borough and the county
- In 2015, there were just under 59 crimes per 1,000 residents in the division compared to 89 per 1,000 residents in Ipswich and 59 per 1,000 in Suffolk
- “Other theft” and violence without injury are the most common forms of crime in the division
- The rate of burglary in Gainsborough is lower than the figures for both Ipswich and Suffolk

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Parishes in Division

Ipswich

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 Gainsborough Electoral Division, see the Suffolk Observatory www.suffolkobservatory.info

