STOUR VALLEY

ELECTORAL DIVISION PROFILE 2021

This Division comprises Assington and Bures St Mary & Nayland Wards in their entirety, a large part of Box Vale Ward and a small section of South East Cosford Ward

www.suffolkobservatory.info

© Crown copyright and database rights 2021 Ordnance Survey 100023395

CONTENTS

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

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 maps, 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 population, children and young people, health and social care, housing, crime and community safety, deprivation, economy and employment and environment. All areas of the county are covered, right down to district, electoral division, ward and parish level, with information easily accessible in a variety of formats. You can also build your own reports for custom areas.

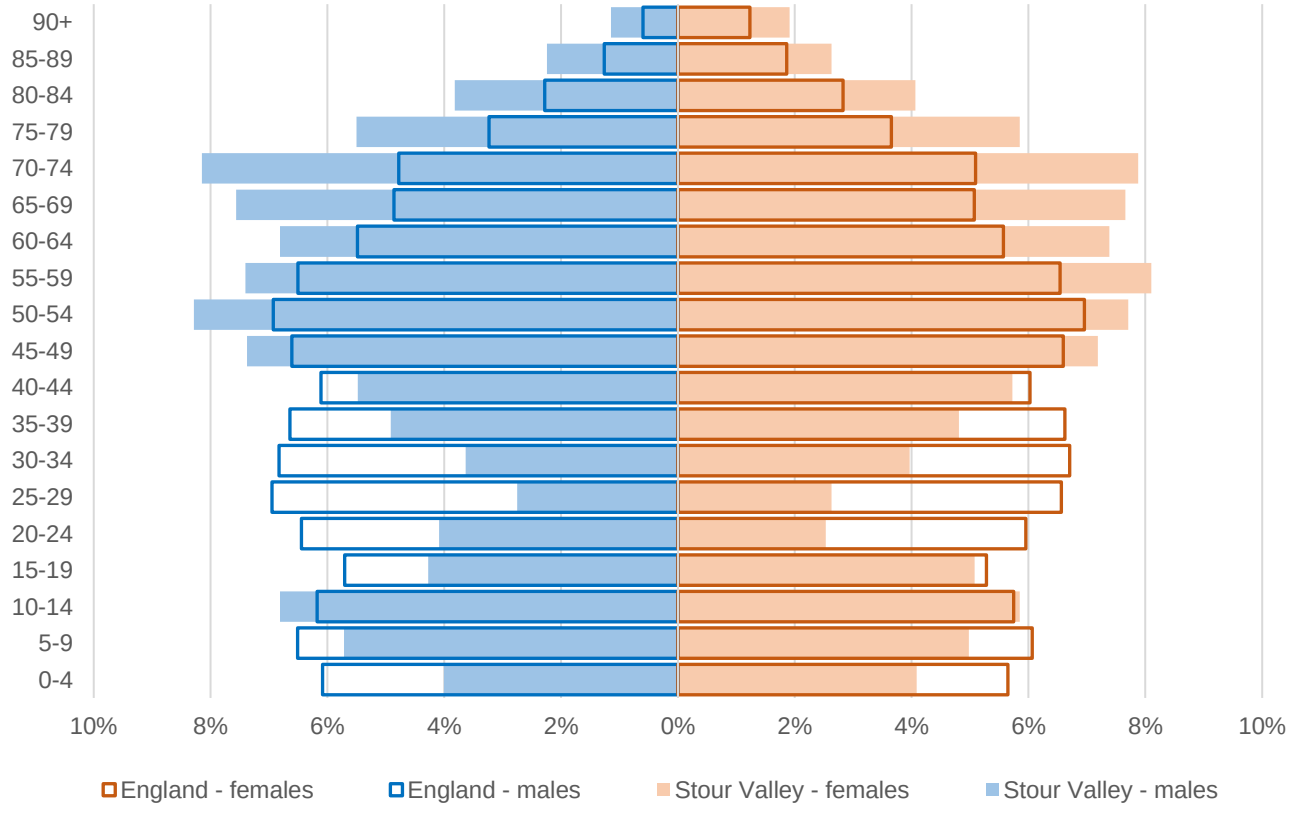
Technical Notes:

1. Where electoral divisions do not exactly match the boundaries at which the data is available (e.g. ward, Output Area or Lower Super Output Area), 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. Where possible we have used the most recent district boundaries for comparison purposes, but in some cases it has been necessary to use the pre-2019 districts.

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE - AGE

In mid-2019 the population of Stour Valley stood at 7,778, an increase of 3.9% since the 2011 Census. The age structure of the component wards and the division as a whole is set out below.

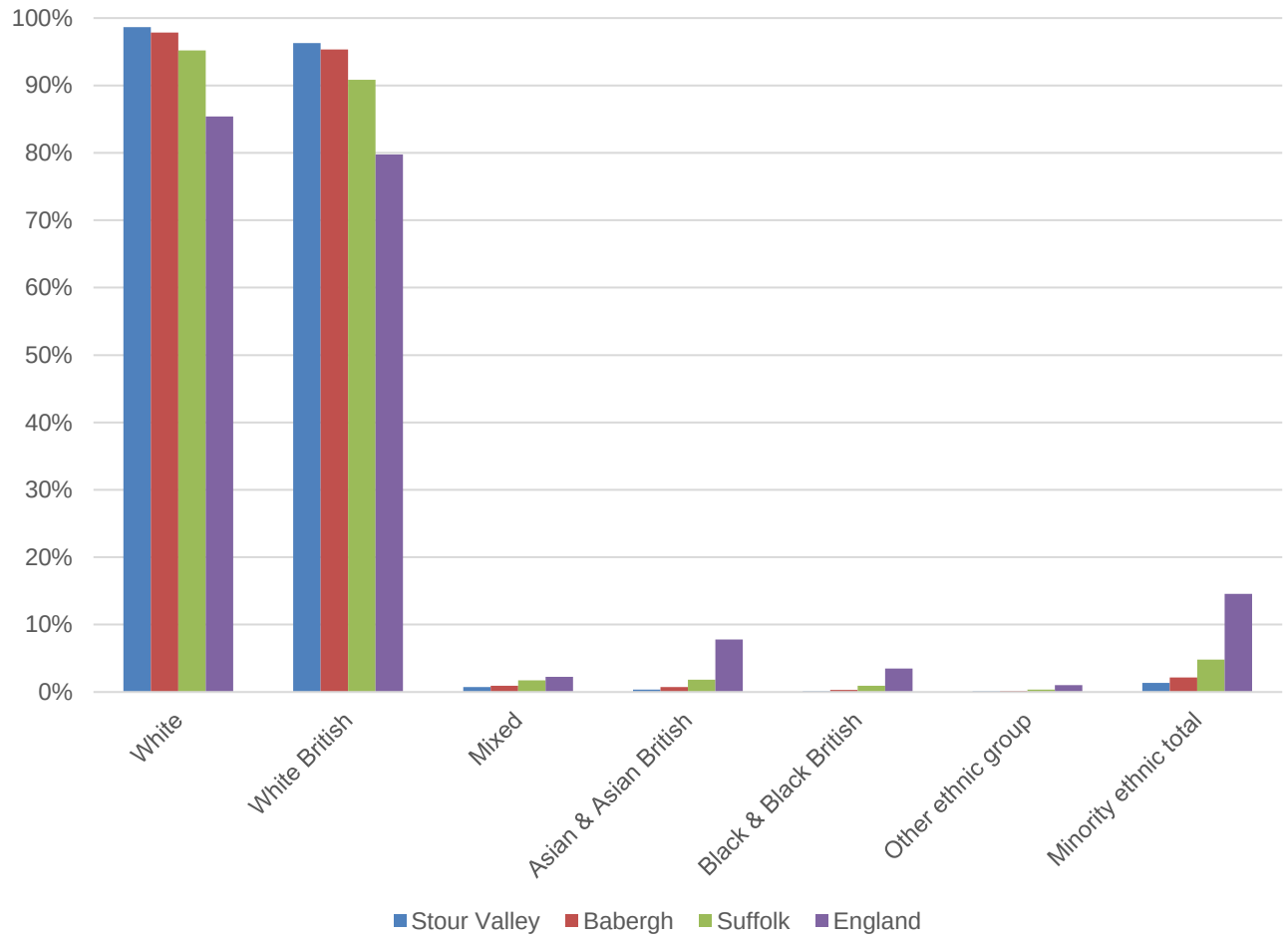
	Stour Valley Division	Bures St Mary & Nayland	Assington	Box Vale	South East Cosford
All Ages	**7,778**	2,831	2,589	2,132	226
0-4	**315**	132	73	101	9
5-9	**415**	178	106	110	21
10-14	**491**	148	158	170	15
15-19	**365**	124	121	105	15
20-24	**255**	85	101	63	6
25-29	**209**	70	59	72	8
30-34	**296**	103	101	81	11
35-39	**378**	158	104	104	12
40-44	**436**	161	131	128	16
45-49	**566**	190	208	149	19
50-54	**621**	202	237	169	13
55-59	**604**	224	176	180	24
60-64	**553**	179	206	149	19
65-69	**592**	210	215	158	9
70-74	**623**	208	226	175	14
75-79	**442**	186	162	88	6
80-84	**307**	120	110	72	5
85-89	**190**	101	55	31	<5
90+	**120**	52	40	27	<5



- The age pyramid for Stour Valley shows a higher-than-average proportion of people in every age band over the age of 45.

- The most common age group in Stour Valley is 70-74-year-olds, followed by 50-54-year-olds. The proportion of people of retirement age is already high and looks set to increase markedly in the coming years.
- There is a much lower than average proportion of young families; people of working age, particularly 20-39-year-olds, and a low percentage of children aged under 9.

ETHNICITY

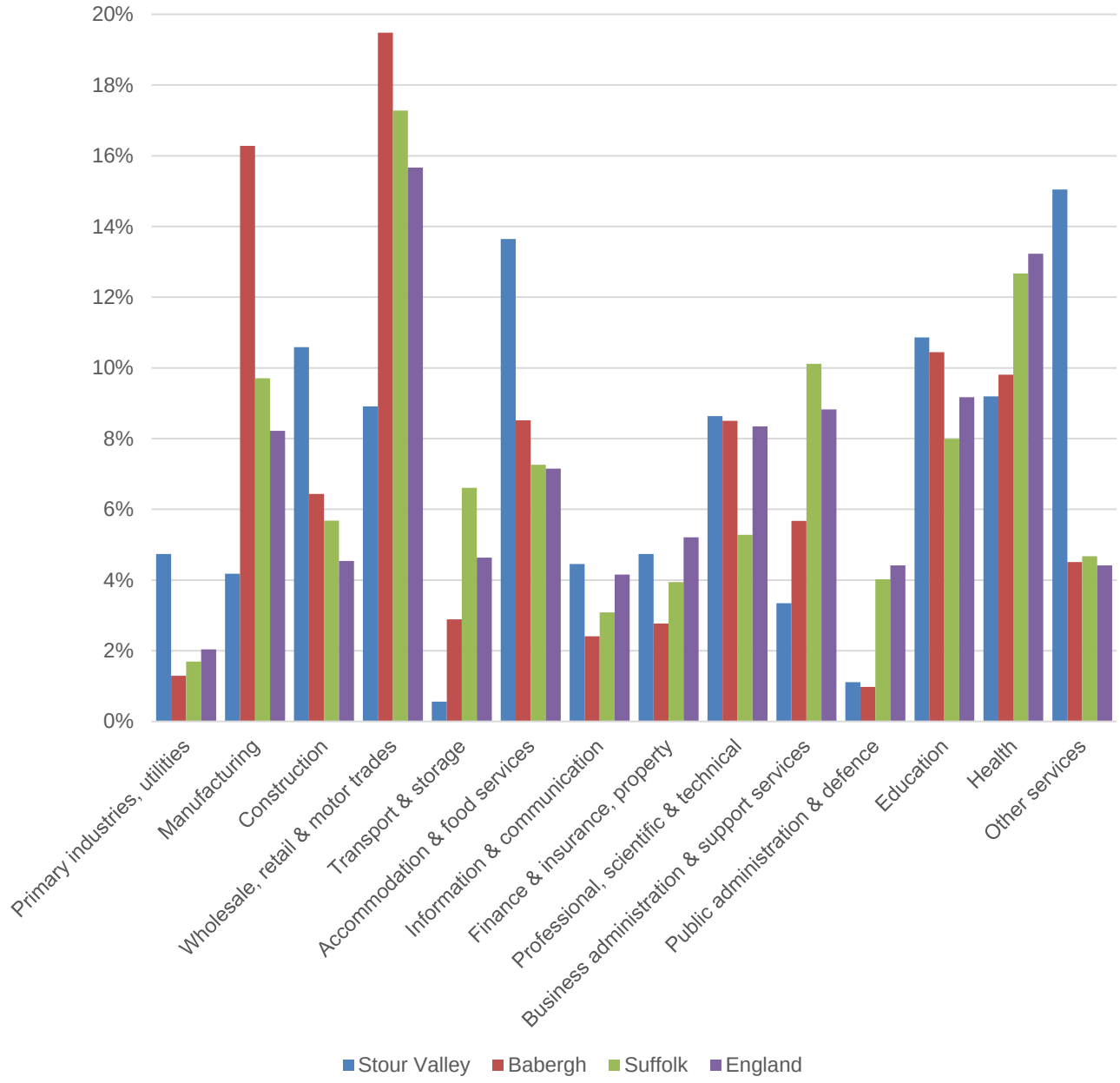


- According to the latest data (2011 Census), 98.7% of the population of Stour Valley are white.
- 1.3% of the population of the division was of minority ethnic origin in 2011.
- Stour Valley has and generally lower proportions of minority ethnic groups than Babergh and Suffolk as a whole.

	All people	White		White British		Mixed		Asian and Asian British		Black and Black British		Other Ethnic Group		Total minority ethnic population	
	Count	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Stour Valley	7,486	7,385	98.7	7,209	96.3	57	0.8	27	0.4	8	0.1	9	0.1	101	1.3
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			85.4		79.8		2.3		7.8		3.5		1.0		14.6

ECONOMY

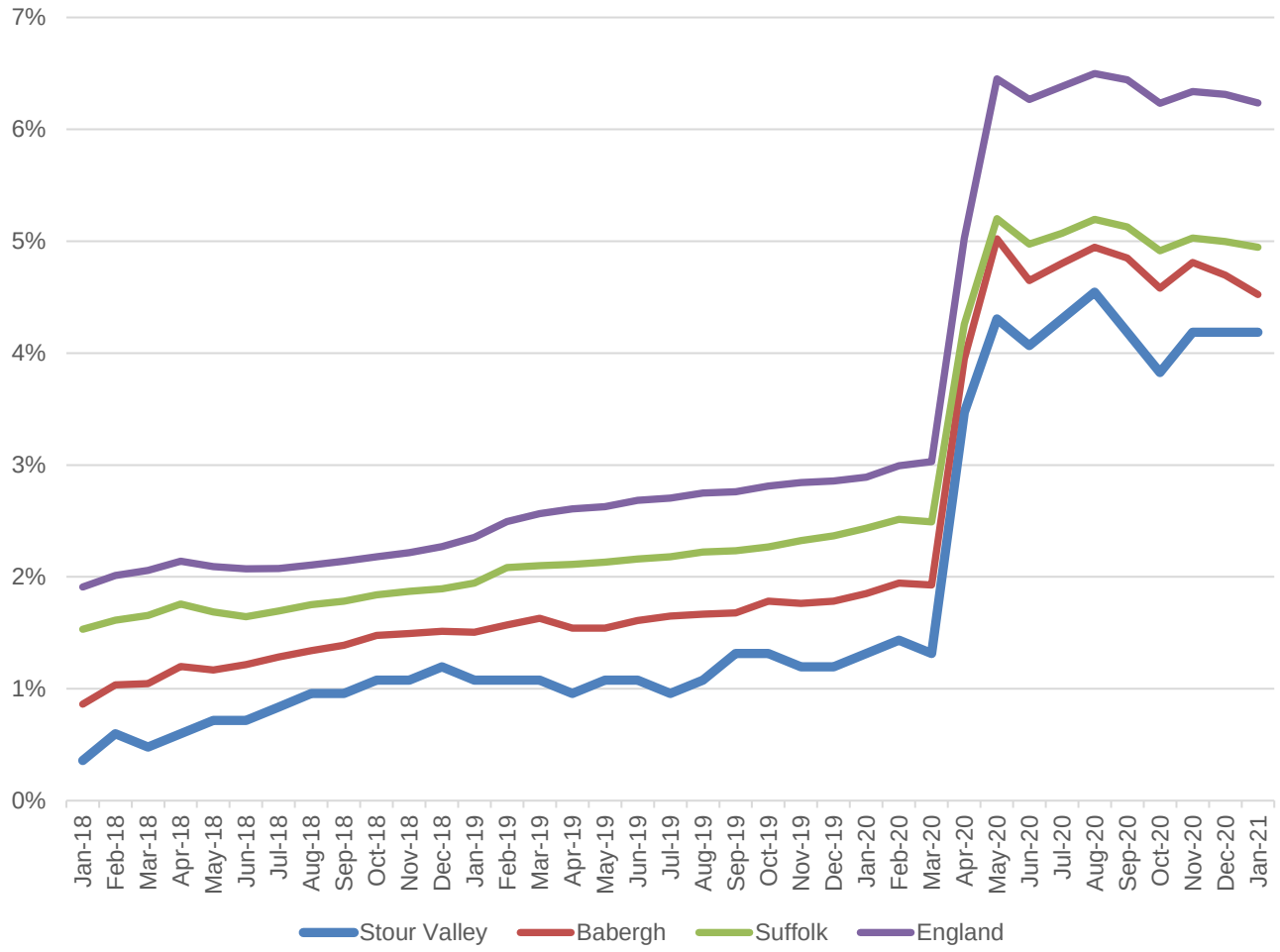
There are 1,800 people employed in Stour Valley.



- Stour Valley has a good mix of employment. The key employment sectors in the division are other services, accommodation and food services, construction and education.
- These four sectors account for half of jobs in the division; a much larger proportion of local employment than nationally.
- In Stour Valley, the specific sub-sectors within “other services” that account for employment in the division are “activities of sports clubs” and “fitness facilities”.

LABOUR MARKET

OUT-OF-WORK BENEFIT CLAIMANT RATE



- As elsewhere in Suffolk, Stour Valley saw a sharp increase in claimants of out-of-work benefits in the first half of 2020 as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic.
- Stour Valley has an out-of-work benefit claimant rate that is consistently below the district and county average and well below the England level.
- In January 2021, 4.2% of the working age population (aged 16-64) are claiming out-of-work benefits in the division, around two percentage points below the England average.

SCHOOLS

SCHOOL INFORMATION

Schools in the Division

Name	Phase	Academy Status	Average cohort size at: Foundation Stage (age 5)	KS2 (age 11)	KS4 (age 16)	KS5 (age 18)	Latest Ofsted	Latest Ofsted Date
Boxford CEVCP School	Primary	LA	27	32			Outstanding	25/04/2012
Bures CEVCP School	Primary	LA	28	25			Outstanding	04/10/2007
Nayland Primary School	Primary	LA	30	28			Good	29/10/2019
Stoke-by-Nayland CofE Primary School	Primary	AS	6	12			Requires improvement*	08/02/2017

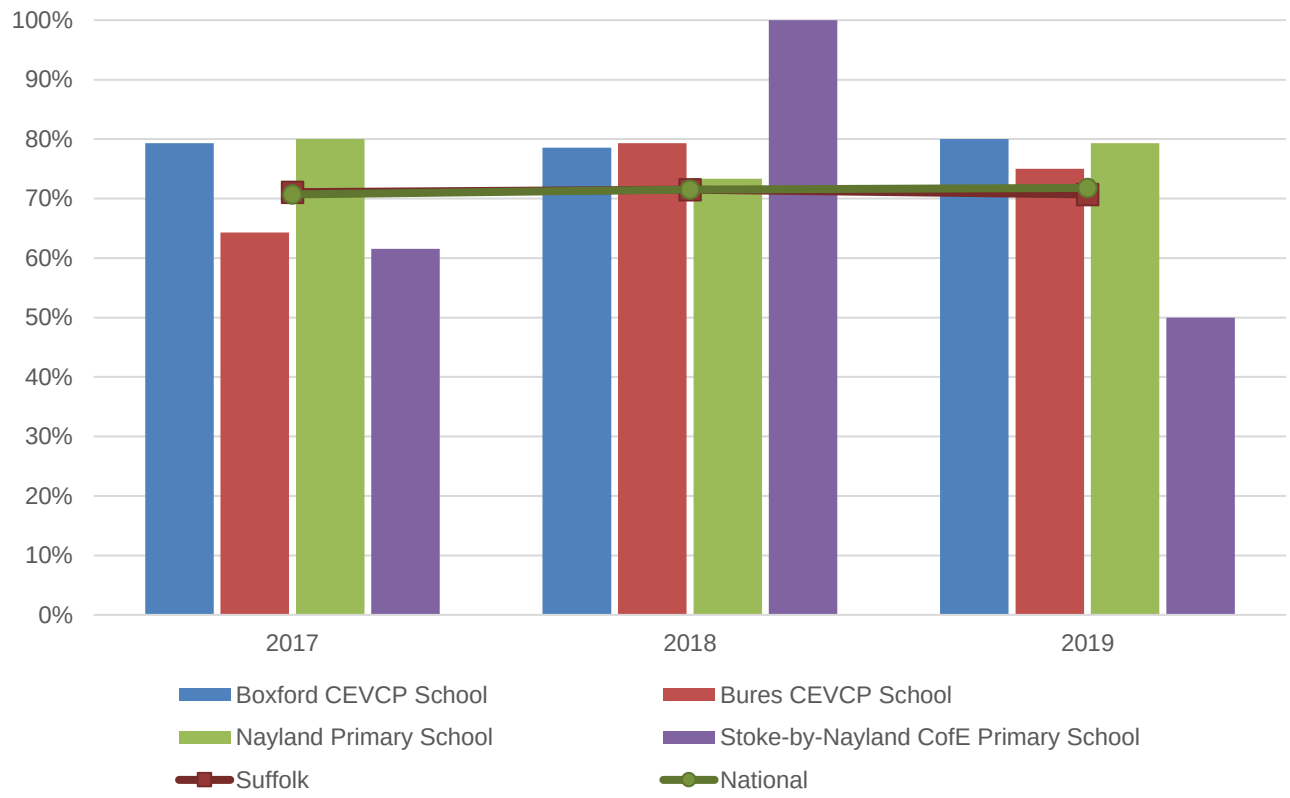
Schools with catchments that overlap with the Division

Name	Phase	Academy Status	Average cohort size at: Foundation Stage (age 5)	KS2 (age 11)	KS4 (age 16)	KS5 (age 18)	Latest Ofsted	Latest Ofsted Date
Kersey CEVCP School	Primary	LA	11	7			Requires improvement	07/02/2019
Lavenham Community Primary School	Primary	LA	17	14			Good	27/02/2019
Wells Hall Primary School	Primary	AS	56	73			Good*	16/05/2012
Hadleigh High School	Secondary	AC			137		Good	21/10/2015
Thomas Gainsborough School	Secondary	AC			215	77	Good	20/09/2017

Academy Status key: AS = Academy Sponsored, AC = Academy Converter, LA = LA Maintained, F = Free
*The latest full inspection judgement does not relate to the current school

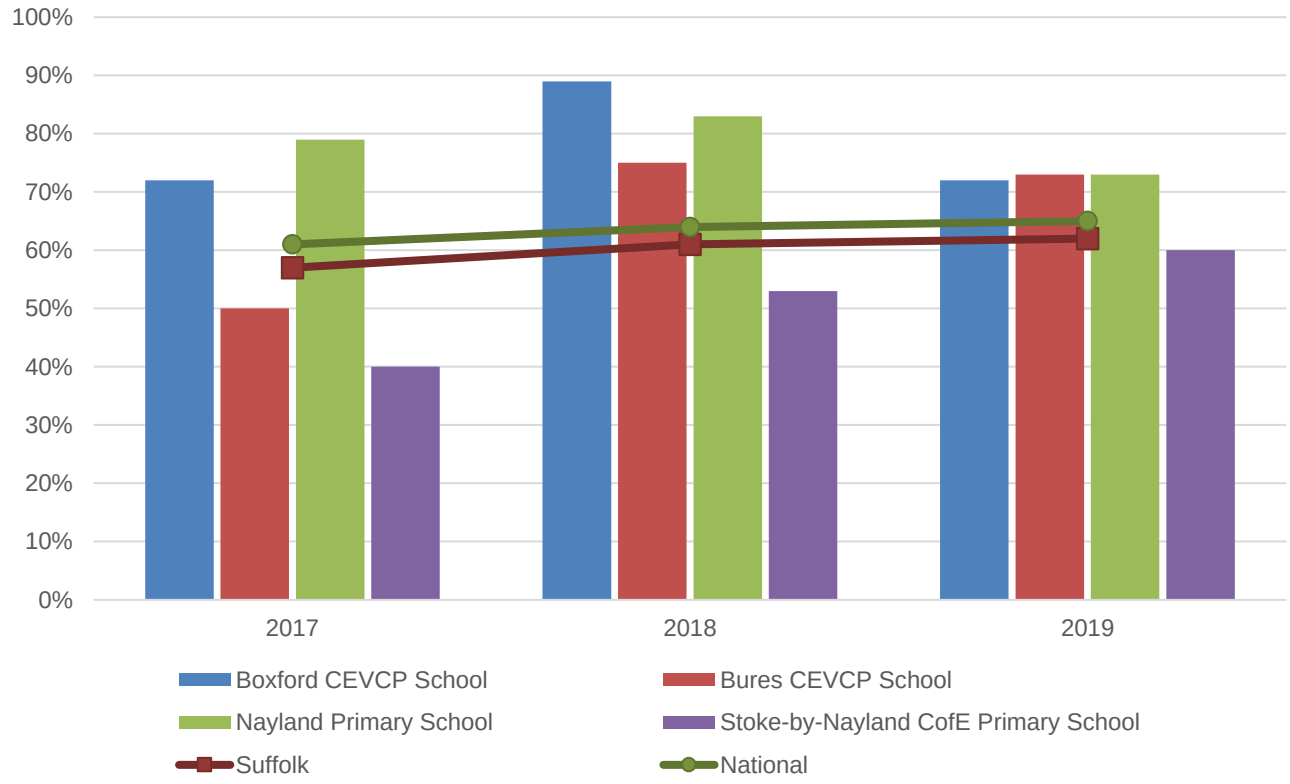
SCHOOL ATTAINMENT

Foundation Stage Profile (reception)
% pupils achieving Good Level of Development



- Foundation Stage attainment at schools in Stour Valley division has been generally good during the past three years of available data.
- Attainment at Boxford CEVCP and Nayland Primary Schools has been consistently above the county and national average during this period.
- 100% of pupils at Stoke-by-Nayland Church of England Primary school achieved a Good Level of Development in 2018, but the school saw below average attainment in 2017 and 2019.
- Attainment at Bures CEVCP School was also above average for the past two years.

Key Stage 2 (age 11)
% pupils achieving the Expected Level or better in Reading, Writing and Mathematics



- Key Stage 2 attainment at schools in Stour Valley has generally been good during the last three years of available data, from 2017 to 2019.
- KS2 attainment at Boxford CEVCP and Nayland Primary Schools has been above the county and national average for each year during this period.
- Attainment at Bures CEVCP School was also above average in 2018 and 2019.
- Stoke-by-Nayland CEVCP School has seen consistently below average attainment.

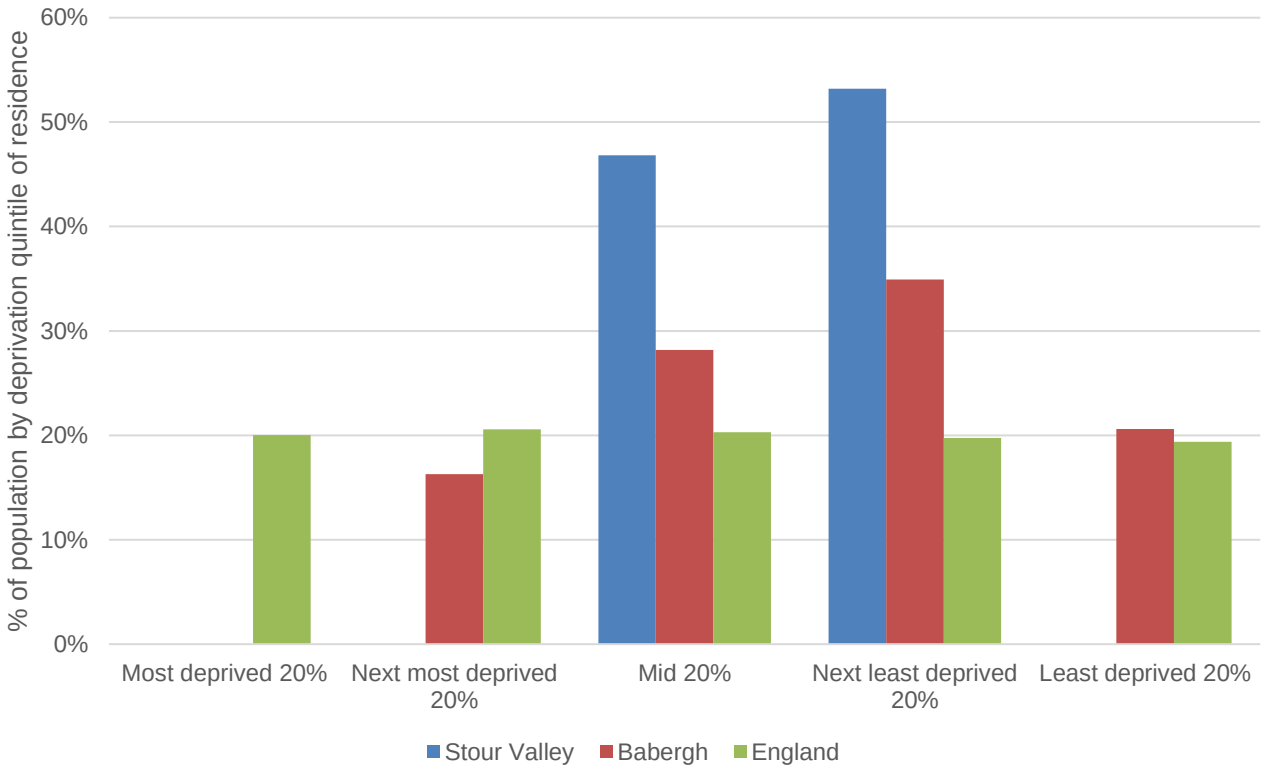
Key Stage 4 (GCSE) (age 16) and Key Stage 5 (A Level) (age 18)
There are no Upper Schools located within the division.

NEET % (NOT IN EDUCATION, EMPLOYMENT OR TRAINING)

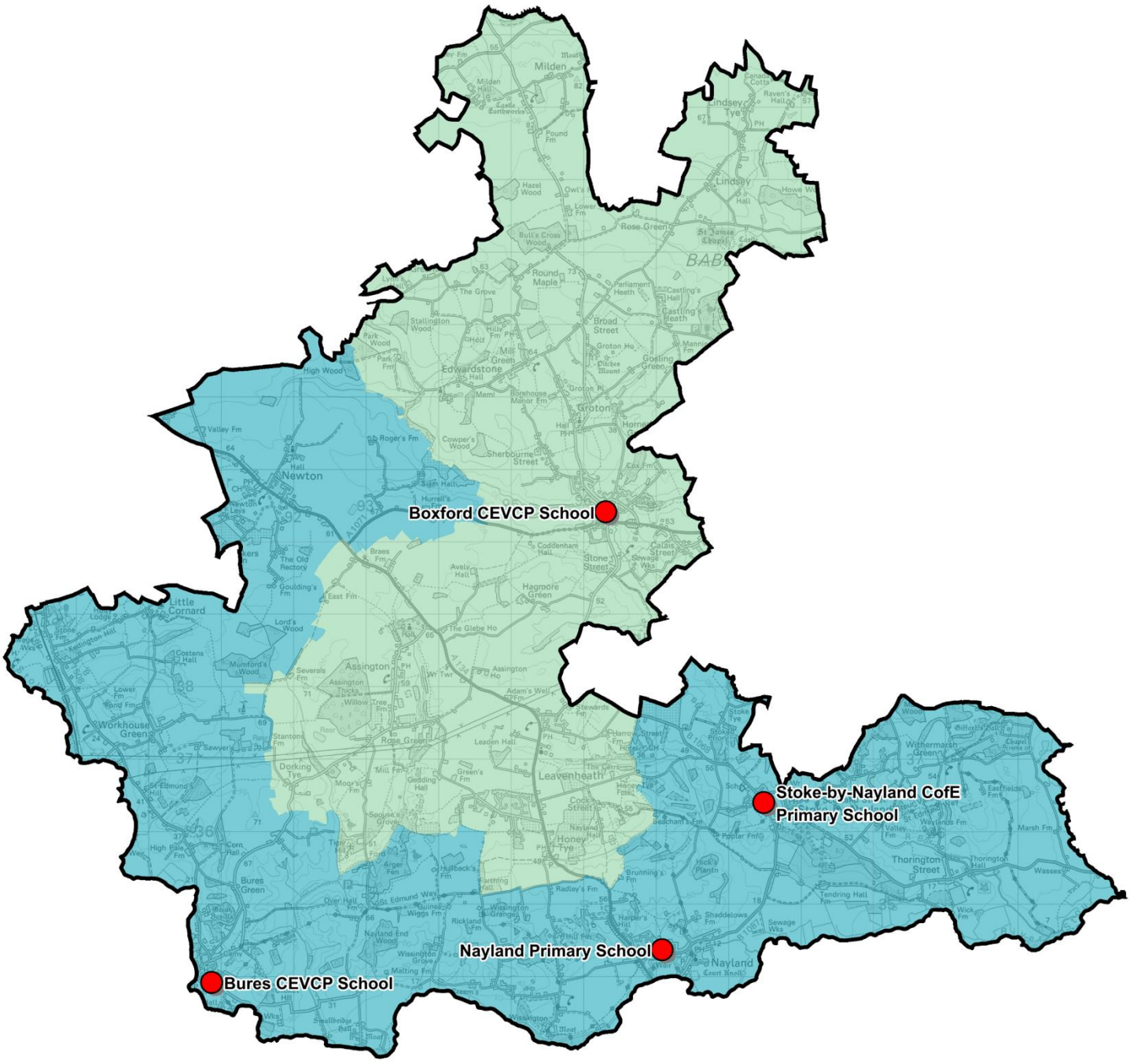
- In January 2021 1.7% of 16-18-year-olds were classified as NEET in Stour Valley (where current activity is known). This compares favourably to the Babergh and the Suffolk level of 4.4%.
- NEET levels in Stour Valley have generally been below the district and county averages over the last three years, but there have been considerable fluctuations at times due to the small numbers of young people involved.

INDEX OF MULTIPLE DEPRIVATION (IMD) 2019 (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 1,700) are most commonly described as being in 1 of 5 quintile bands. The bottom quintile represents the 20% of areas that are the most deprived in England; these are shaded pale yellow on the map. The top quintile represents the least deprived areas in England and is shaded dark blue.
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 2019 shows that deprivation levels in Stour Valley are low to moderate across the division, with the entire division among the mid 20% and next least deprived 20% nationally.
- Of the four Lower Layer Super Output Areas (LSOA) comprising the division, two are ranked in the mid 20% (home to 47% of the population of the division) and two in the next least deprived 20% (53% of the population) of LSOAs in the country.



IMD 2019 quintile

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

School Type

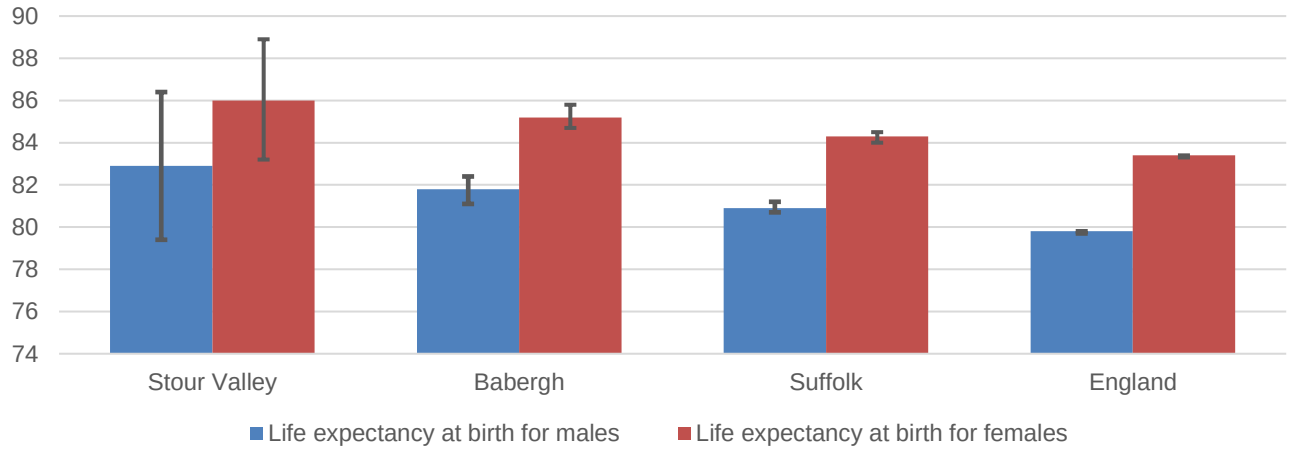
- Primary
- Secondary
- PRU
- Special
- Nursery

© Crown copyright and database rights 2021 Ordnance Survey 100023395

HEALTH

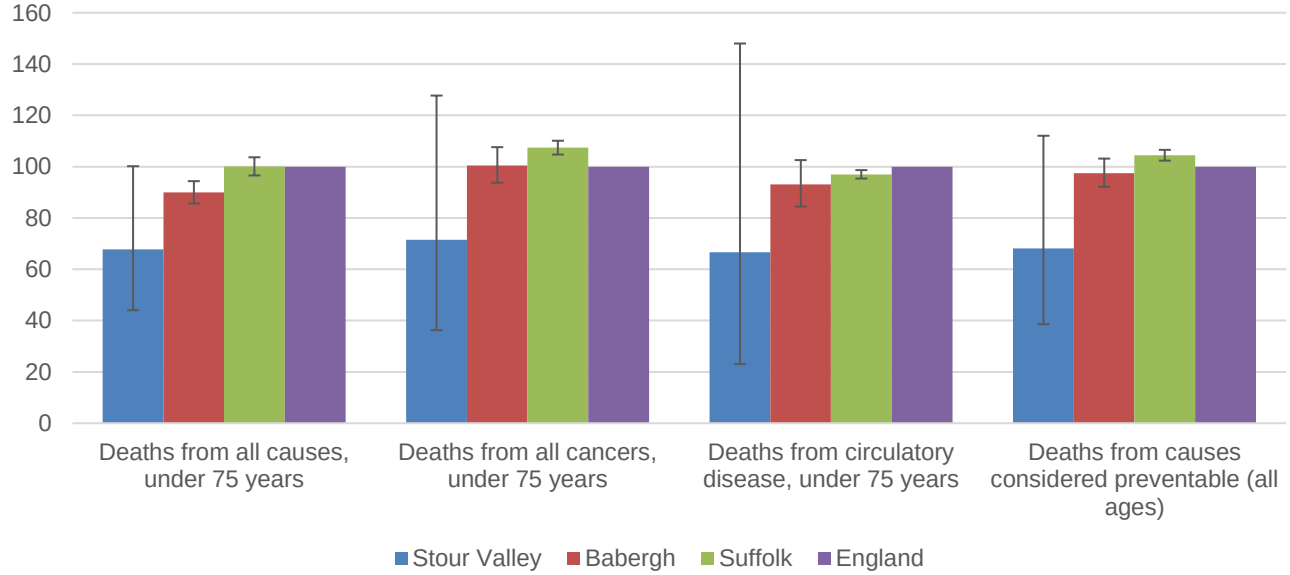
The local data used here is based on relatively small numbers. The confidence limits provide an indication of the reliability of the data. The 95% confidence intervals utilised on the chart provide a range within which there is 95% chance of the true result lying.

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH



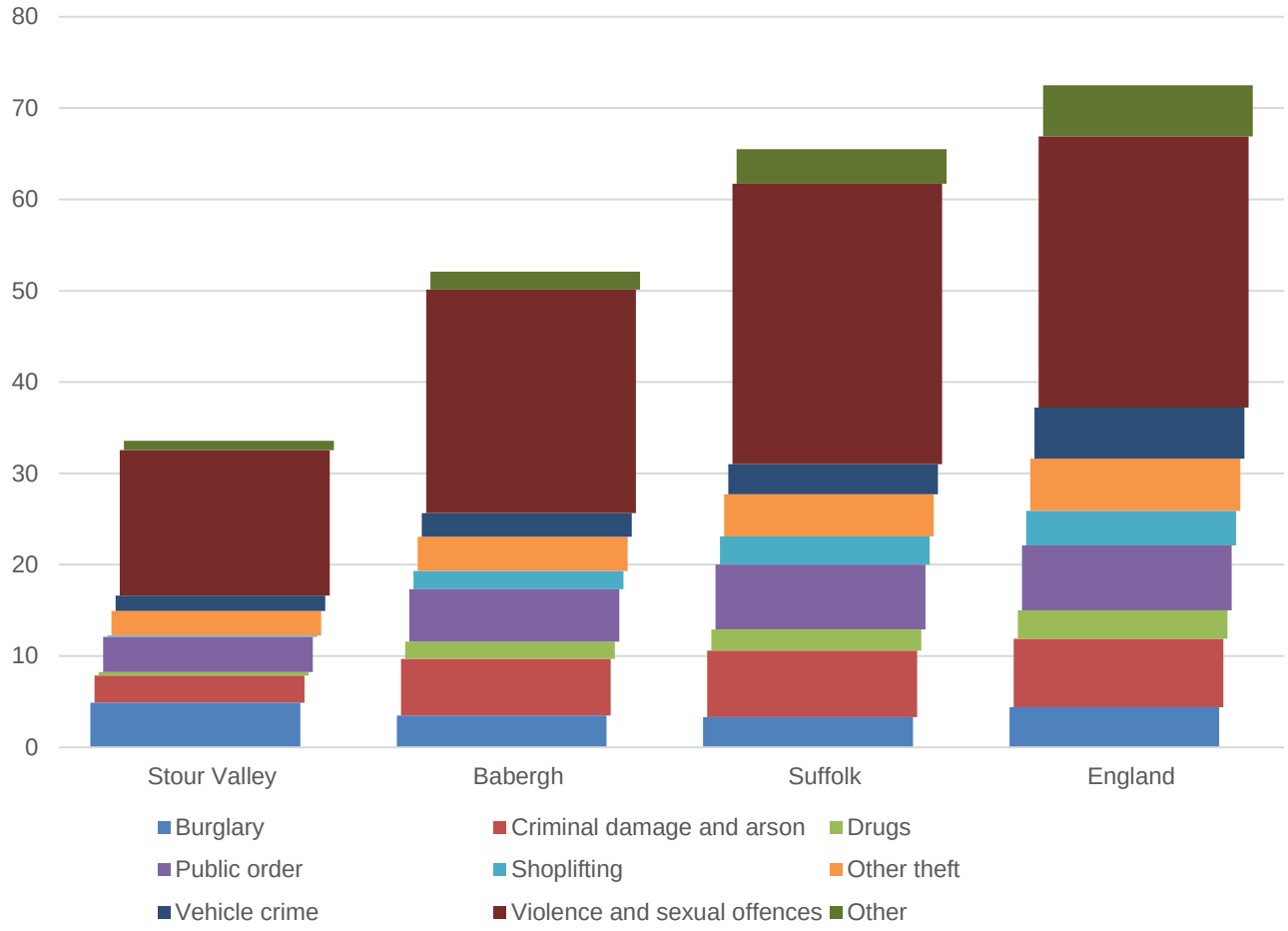
- Estimated life expectancy figures for Stour Valley are above the Babergh, Suffolk and England estimates for both males and females.
- Estimated life expectancy at birth for men in the division is 82.9, compared to 81.8 in Babergh, 80.9 in Suffolk and 79.8 in England.
- For women the estimated life expectancy at birth in Stour Valley is 86, above the national average of 83.4.

DEATHS, UNDER 75 YEARS, STANDARDISED MORTALITY RATIO



- Early deaths from all causes are estimated to occur at a relatively low rate in Stour Valley compared to the county and national level.
- The standardised mortality ratio data shown here means that for every 100 early deaths from all causes across England as a whole, there are an estimated 68 comparable deaths in Stour Valley.

CRIME & COMMUNITY SAFETY



- Stour Valley shows a lower rate of crime compared to the district and county level, with around 34 crimes recorded per 1,000 residents in the division during the year to the end of January 2021 (52 in Babergh and 66 in Suffolk).
- The most commonly recorded type of crime during this time was violence and sexual offences, which accounted for almost half of crime in the division.
- The rate of burglaries (4.9 per 1,000 residents) was slightly higher in Stour Valley than the Suffolk average of 3.3.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Parishes in Division

Assington
Boxford
Bures St. Mary
Edwardstone
Groton
Leavenheath
Lindsey
Little Cornard
Milden
Nayland-with-Wissington
Newton
Stoke-by-Nayland

DATA SOURCES

Category	Indicator	Source
Demographic Profile	Quinary population table 2019	ONS 2019 mid-year population estimates
	Population pyramid 2019	ONS 2019 mid-year population estimates
	Ethnicity 2011	ONS 2011 Census
Economy	Employment by broad industrial sector 2019	ONS Business Register and Employment Survey via NOMIS
Labour market	Claimant count: The number of people claiming Jobseeker's Allowance plus those who claim Universal Credit who are out of work (% 16-64 population) January 2018- February 2021	DWP via NOMIS
Education	School information and attainment 2017-2019	Suffolk County Council
	% 16-18-year-olds NEET (Not in Employment, Education or Training) 2017-2021	Suffolk County Council via the Suffolk Observatory
Deprivation	Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019	Ministry for Housing, Communities and Local Government
Health	Life expectancy at birth 2013-2017	Public Health England
Health	Standardised mortality ratio for deaths from all causes, cancer and circulatory disease, (aged under 75), and death from causes considered preventable (all ages), 2013-2017. 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 February 2020 to January 2021	Data.police.uk via the Suffolk Observatory

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

SUFFOLK
OBSERVATORY