

GIPPING VALLEY

ELECTORAL DIVISION PROFILE 2021

This Division comprises Bramford Ward in its entirety and part of Claydon & Barham and Blakenham 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 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.

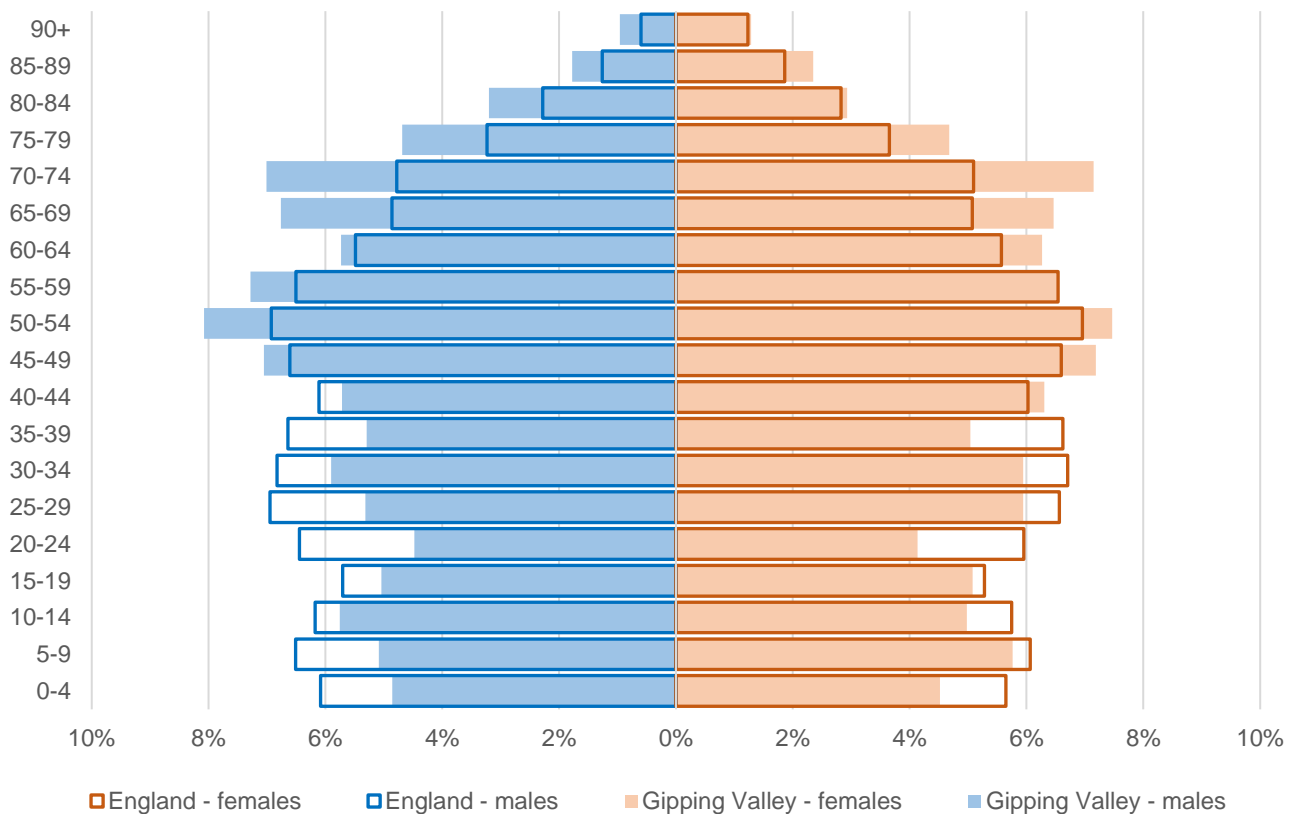
Technical Notes:

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 Gipping Valley stood at 9,759, an increase of 13% since the 2011 Census. The age structure of the component wards and the division as a whole is set out below.

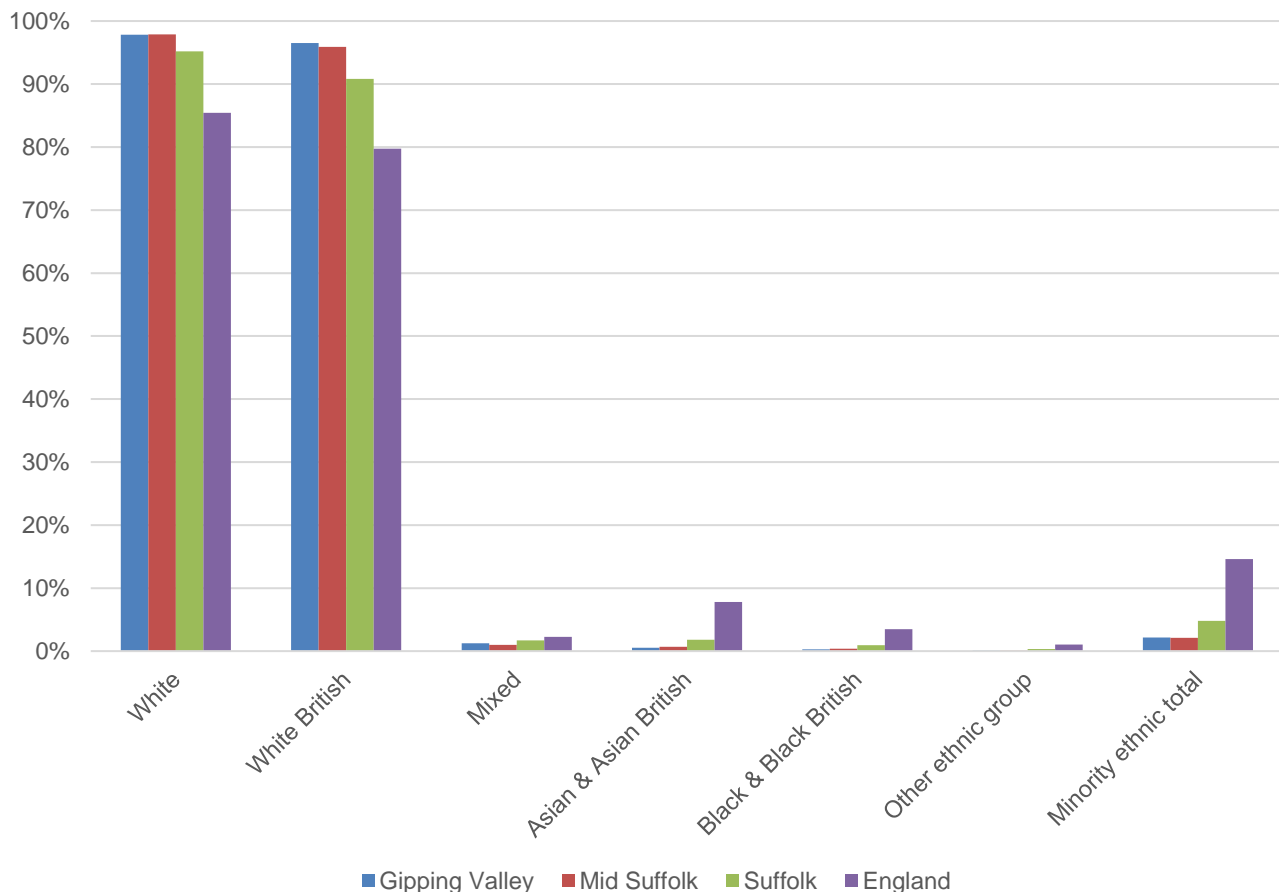
	Gipping Valley Division	Claydon & Barham	Blakenham	Bramford
All Ages	9,759	4,822	2,495	2,442
0-4	457	207	166	84
5-9	530	242	165	123
10-14	523	295	131	97
15-19	494	279	119	96
20-24	420	197	130	93
25-29	550	180	261	109
30-34	578	236	227	115
35-39	504	257	158	89
40-44	587	306	133	148
45-49	695	355	189	151
50-54	758	422	160	176
55-59	673	351	151	171
60-64	586	302	124	160
65-69	645	324	108	213
70-74	691	334	128	229
75-79	457	203	95	159
80-84	299	147	29	123
85-89	202	116	11	75
90+	110	69	10	31



- The age pyramid for Gipping Valley shows a higher-than-average proportion of people over the age of 45.

- The most common age group in Gipping Valley is 50-54-year-olds, followed by 45-49-year-olds.
- There is a much lower than average number of people in the younger working age groups, particularly 20-39 year olds, and children and young people.

ETHNICITY

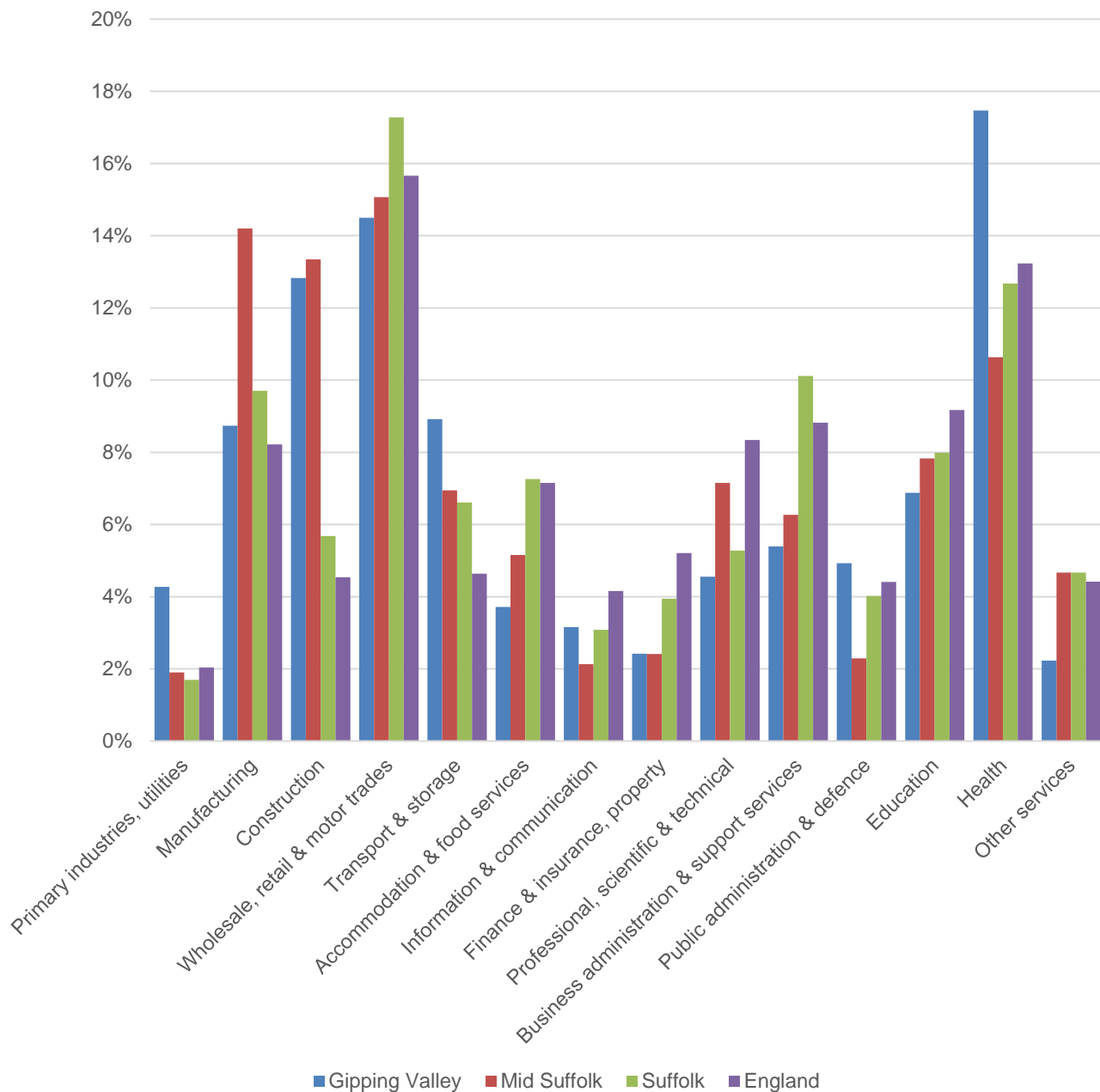


- According to the latest data (2011 Census), 97.8% (8,449) of the population of Gipping Valley are white, well above the figure for Suffolk.
- There are 187 (2.2%) people of minority ethnic origin in the division, just under half the rate for Suffolk as a whole.
- Gipping Valley has a similar diversity profile to Mid Suffolk district, 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		Total Minority Ethnic population	
	Count		Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Gipping Valley	8,636		8,449	97.8	8,336	96.5	109	1.3	48	0.6	25	0.3	5	0.1	187	2.2
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				85.4		79.8		2.3		7.8		3.5		1.0		14.6

ECONOMY

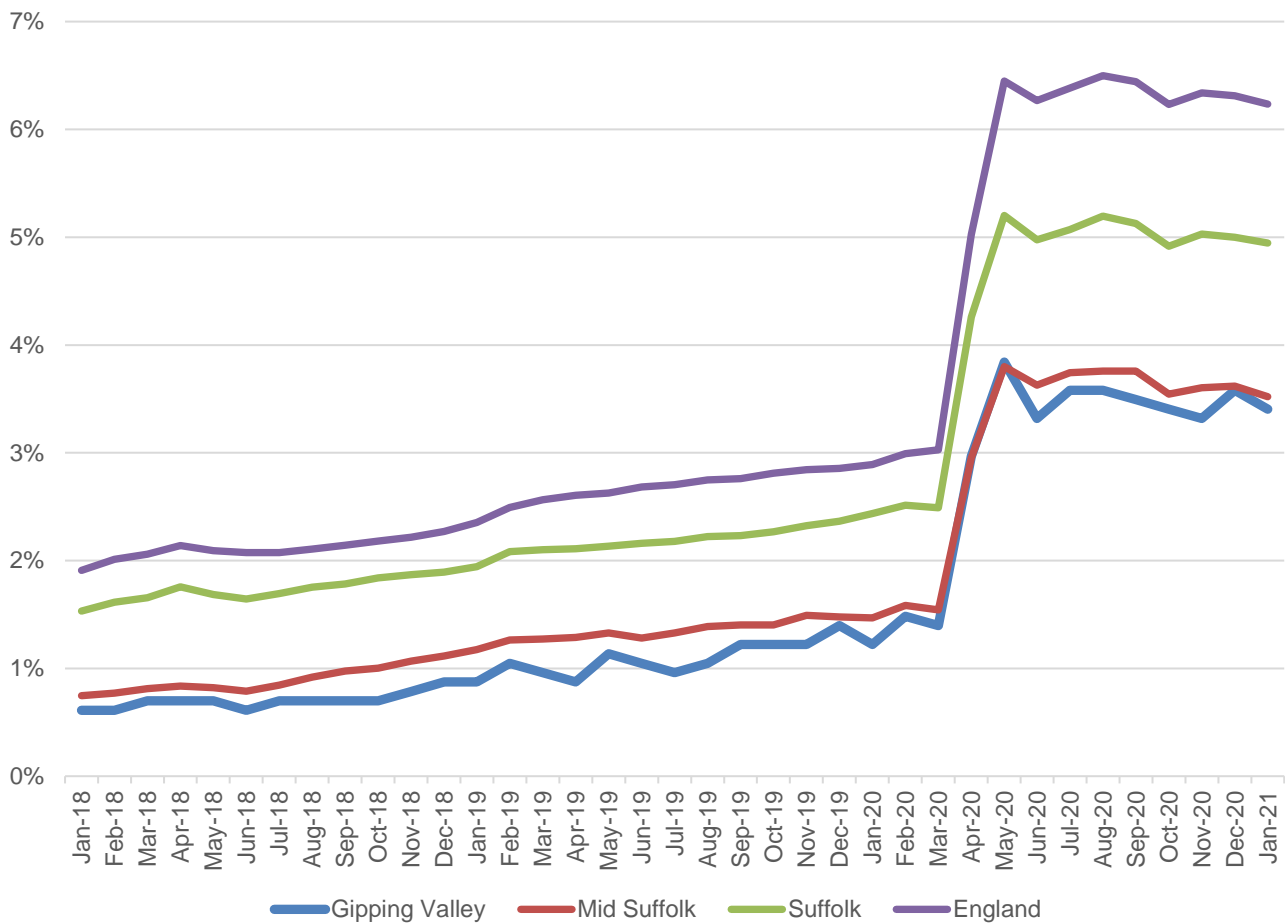
There are 5,400 people employed in Gipping Valley.



- The key employment sectors in Gipping Valley are health, wholesale, retail and motor trades and construction.
- Around 45% of jobs in the division are provided by these three sectors.
- Health and construction are particularly important as the proportion of people employed in these sectors in Gipping Valley is much higher than the national average. Almost a third of all employees in Gipping Valley work in these two sectors
- Although a lower proportion, those working in primary industries and utilities is also much higher in Gipping Valley than nationally.
- Manufacturing and transport and storage are also important sectors to the local area, each providing around 1 in 11 jobs in Gipping Valley.

LABOUR MARKET

OUT-OF-WORK BENEFIT CLAIMANT RATE



- Gipping 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, much like the rest of the county and England as a whole.
- Claimant unemployment levels in the division are consistently below those of the district, county and England as a whole.
- In percentage terms, approximately 3.4% of the working age population of Gipping Valley are claiming out-of-work benefits in January 2021.

SCHOOLS

SCHOOL INFORMATION

Schools in the Division

Name	Phase	Academy Status	Average cohort size at:				Latest Ofsted	Latest Ofsted Date
			Foundation Stage (age 5)	KS2 (age 11)	KS4 (age 16)	KS5 (age 18)		
Bramford CEVCP School	Primary	LA	30	30			Good	25/10/2012
Claydon Primary School	Primary	AC	59	54			Good*	04/07/2014
Henley Primary School	Primary	AC	15	14			Outstanding*	14/11/2014
Claydon High School	Secondary	AC			128		Good*	19/06/2014

Schools with catchments that overlap with the Division

Name	Phase	Academy Status	Average cohort size at:				Latest Ofsted	Latest Ofsted Date
			Foundation Stage (age 5)	KS2 (age 11)	KS4 (age 16)	KS5 (age 18)		
Castle Hill Infant School	Primary	AS	77				Good	16/01/2019
Castle Hill Junior School	Primary	AS		65			Requires improvement	12/02/2020
Somersham Primary School	Primary	LA	13	11			Good	15/01/2020
Sproughton CofE Primary School	Primary	AC	15	15			Good*	14/11/2014
The Beeches Community Primary Schools	Primary	AC	40	49			Good*	05/10/2012
Ormiston Endeavour Academy	Secondary	AS			72		Good	09/12/2016

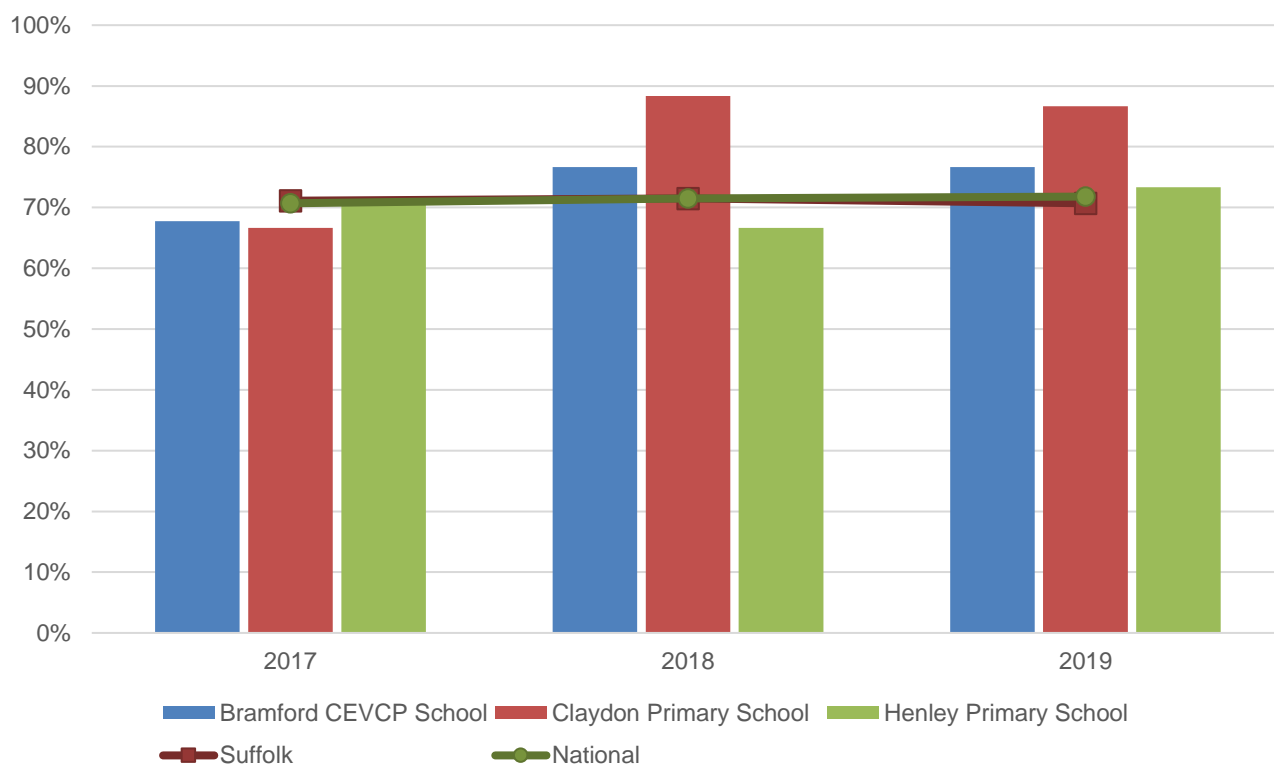
Academy Status key: AS = Academy Sponsored, AC = Academy Converter, LA = LA Maintained, F = Free

*The latest full inspection judgement does not relate to the current school

SCHOOL ATTAINMENT

Foundation Stage Profile (reception)

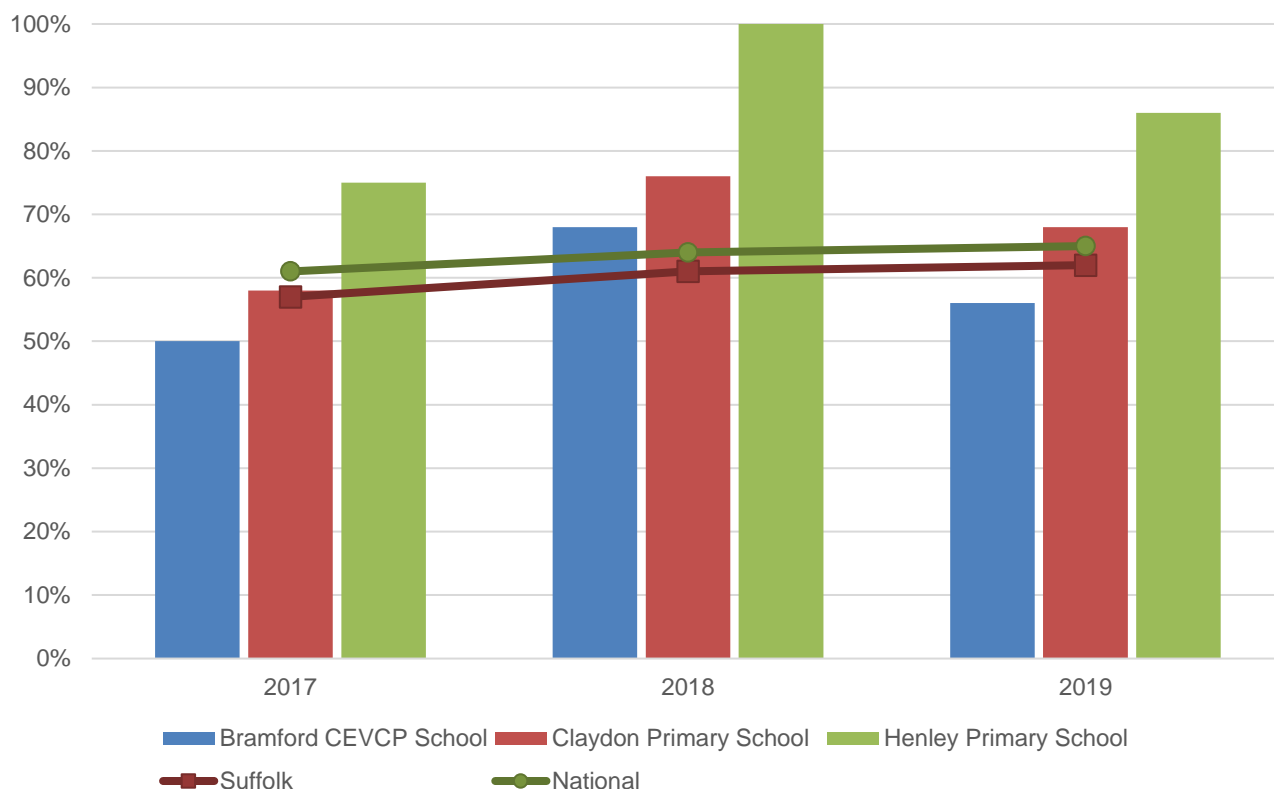
% pupils achieving Good Level of Development



- Foundation Stage attainment at schools in Gipping Valley division has been generally good over the past three years and has also improved during this period.
- No school has seen consistently above average attainment throughout this period, but the difference to the county and national benchmarks has been very slim when it has been below average.
- Pupil attainment at all three schools was above the county and national average in 2019.
- Bramford CEVCP and Claydon Primary Schools also saw above average attainment in 2018.

Key Stage 2 (age 11)

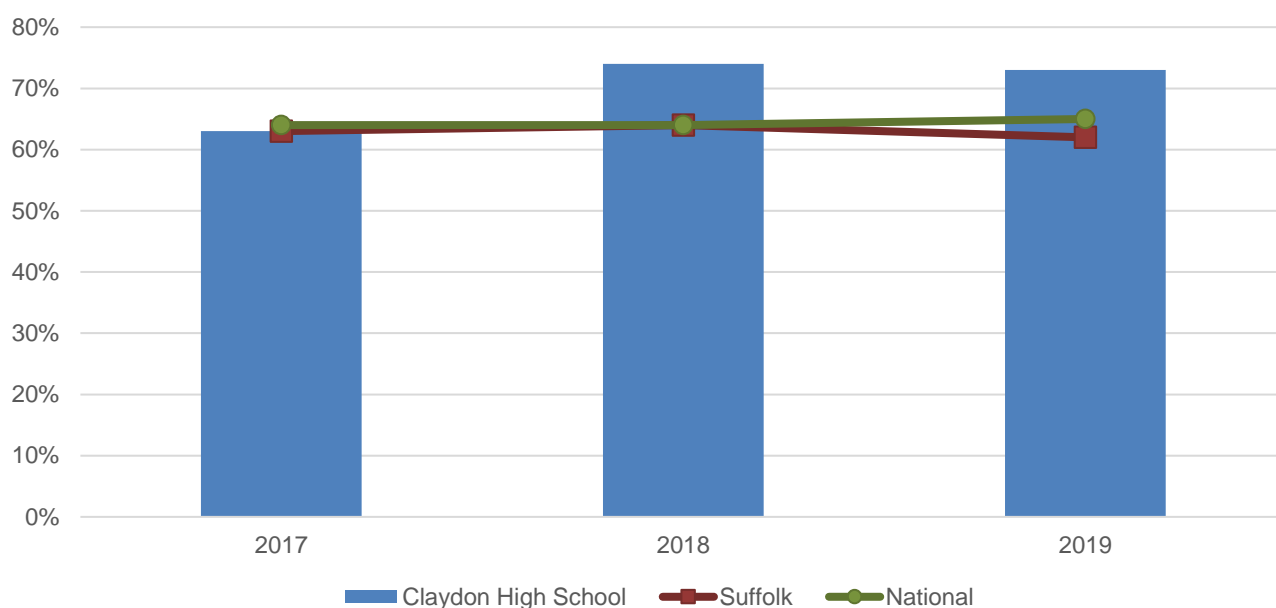
% pupils achieving the Expected Level or better in Reading, Writing and Mathematics



- Key Stage 2 attainment at Henley Primary School has been consistently high and well above the Suffolk and national averages in each of the last three years of available data.
- At Bramford CEVCP School, attainment improved markedly in 2018 to a level above the county and national benchmarks. Otherwise, pupil attainment at the school has been around 10 percentage points below the national average.
- Pupil attainment at Claydon Primary School also peaked in 2018 and has been above the county average throughout this period.

Key Stage 4 (GCSE) (age 16)

% pupils achieving level 4-9 in English and Mathematics



- GCSE attainment at Claydon High School has been good over the past three years, matching or exceeding the county average in each year.
- Pupil attainment at the school also exceeded the national benchmark in 2018 and 2019.
- In 2019, 73% of pupils at Claydon High School achieved level 4-9 in English and mathematics, compared to 65% nationally and 62% across Suffolk.

NEET % (NOT IN EDUCATION, EMPLOYMENT OR TRAINING)

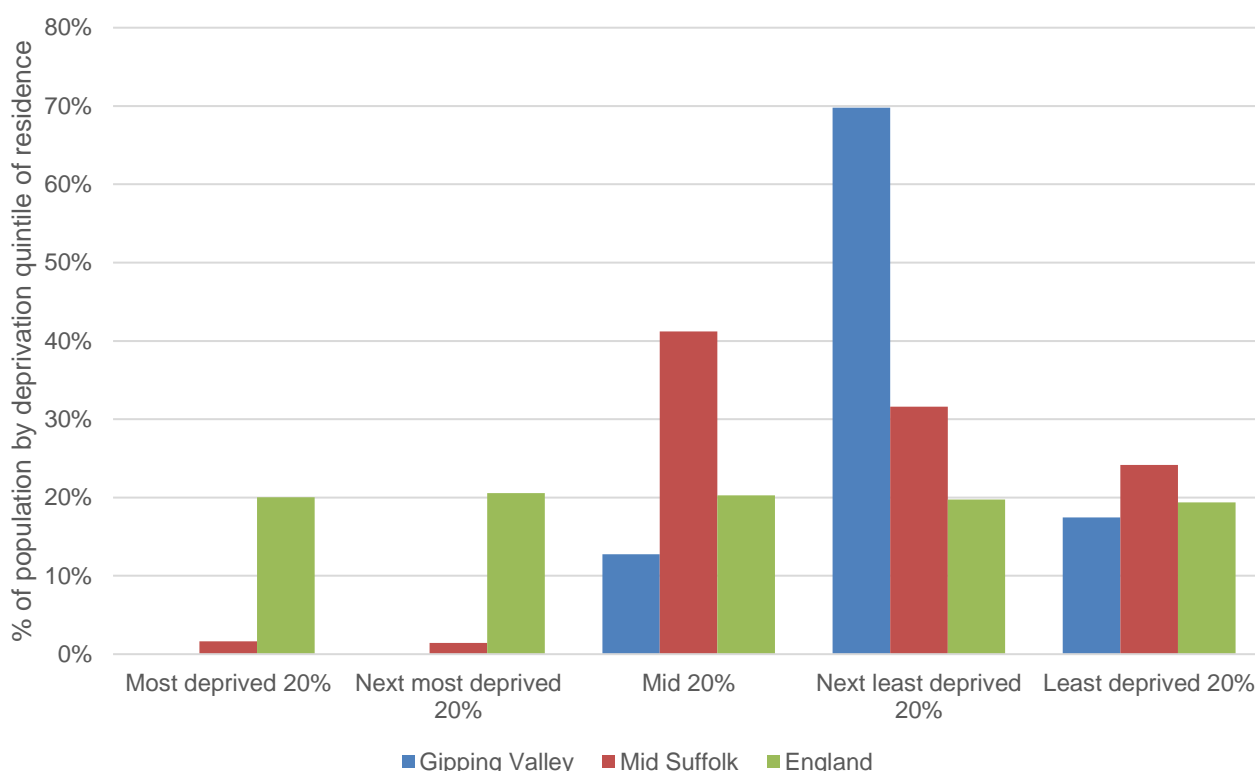


- In January 2021, 1.7% of 16–18-year-olds in Gipping Valley were classified as NEET (where current activity is known).
- NEET levels in Bosmere have tended to be similar to or below the Mid Suffolk level and at least one percentage point below the Suffolk average over the past four years.

INDEX OF MULTIPLE DEPRIVATION (IMD) 2019 (SEE MAP OVERLEAF)

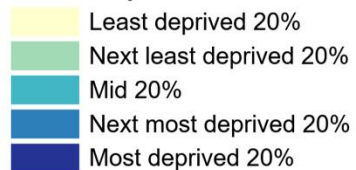
The IMD combines a number of indicators, chosen to cover a range of economic, social and housing issues, into a single deprivation score for each small area in England. This allows each area to be ranked relative to one another according to their level of deprivation. Small areas (Lower Super Output 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.

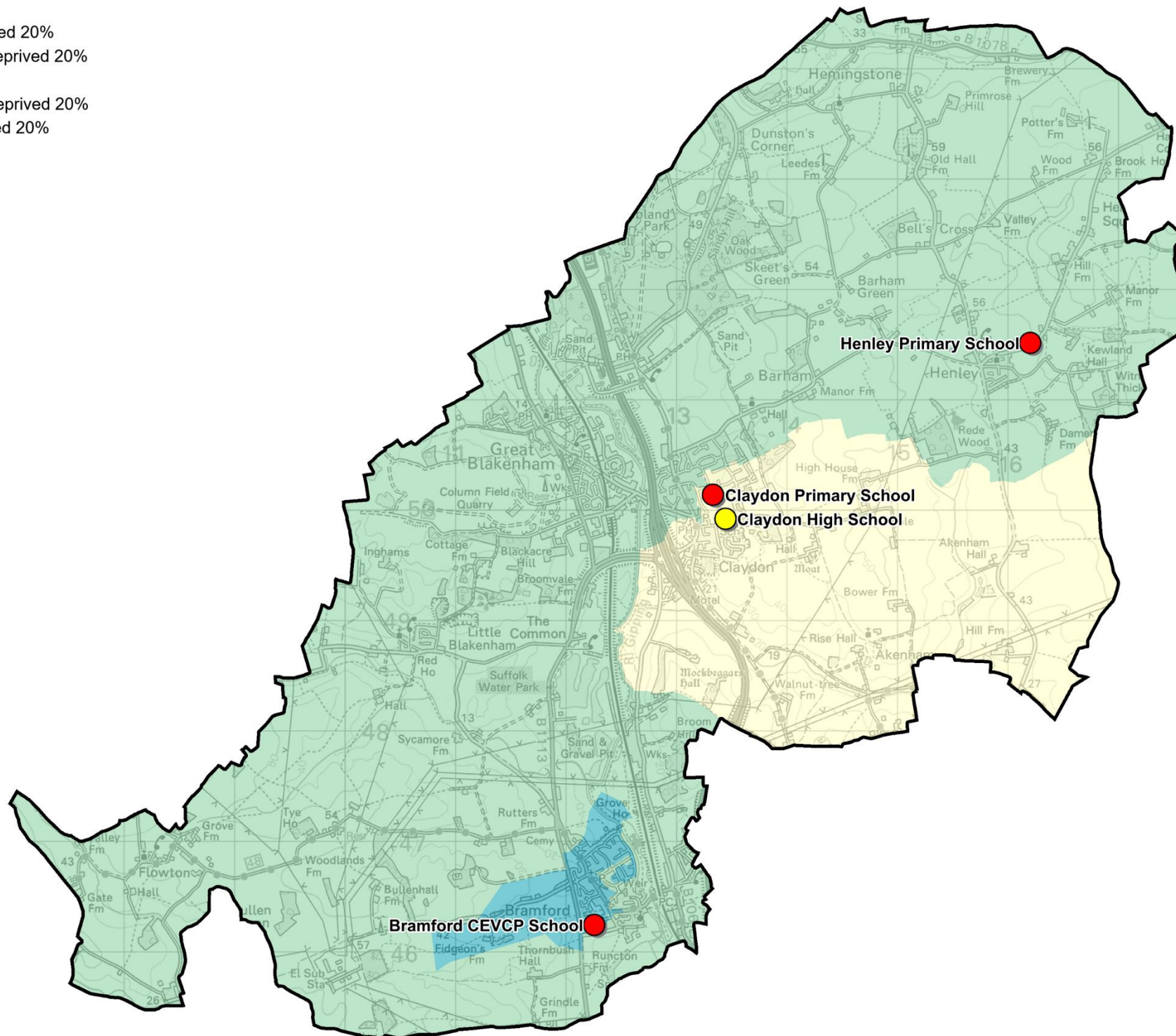


- The IMD 2019 shows that relative deprivation levels in Gipping Valley are concentrated within the top 60% of least deprived areas in England.
- There are no parts of the division classified in the most deprived or next most deprived quintiles.
- Of the six Lower Super Output Areas in Gipping Valley, one falls in to the least deprived 20% in England (17% of the population of the division live in this LSOA as shown in the chart above), four are in the next least deprived quintile (home to 70% of the population of the division) and one in the mid quintile.

IMD 2019 quintile



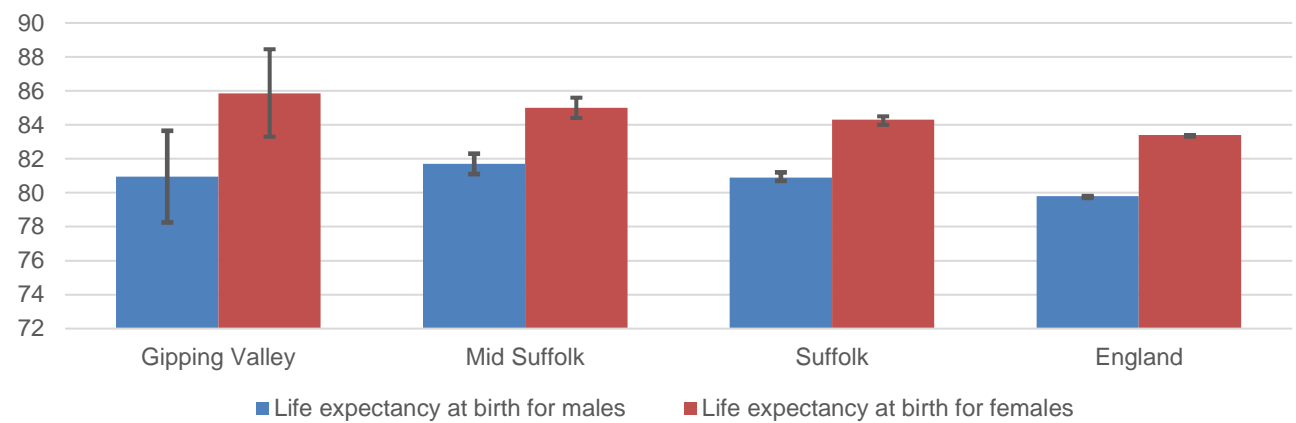
School Type



HEALTH

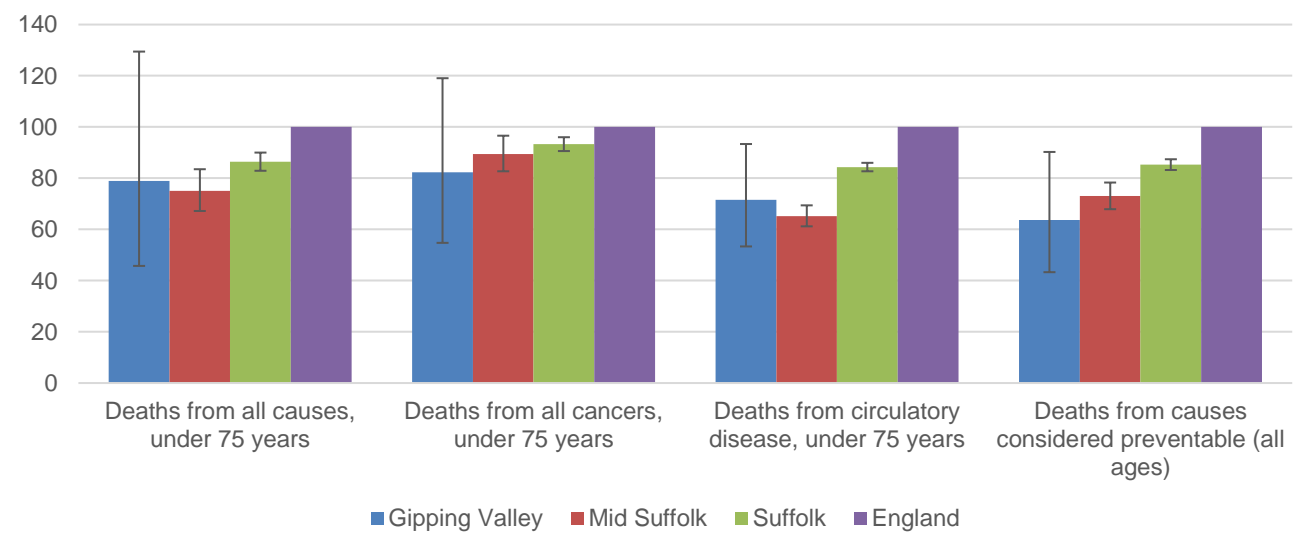
The local data used here is based on relatively small numbers. The confidence limits provide an indication of the reliability of the data. The 95% confidence intervals utilised on the chart provide a range within which there is 95% chance of the true result lying.

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH



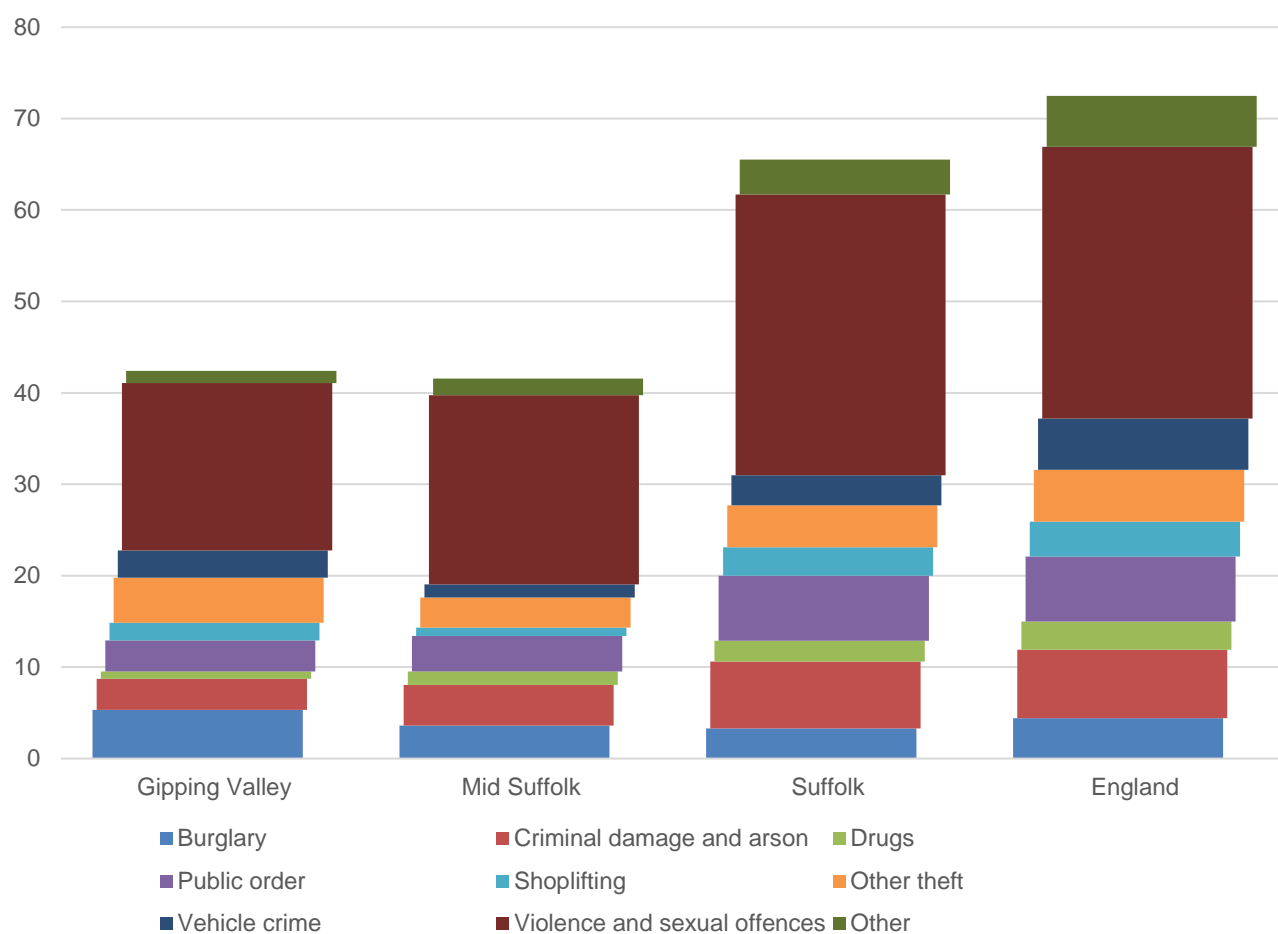
- Estimates for both male and female life expectancy at birth in Gipping Valley are above the average for Suffolk and the country, but only the figure for females is above the district average.
- The estimated value for male life expectancy at birth in Gipping Valley is 81 years (80.9 in Suffolk and 79.8 in England), while for females it is 85.9 years (84.3 in Suffolk and 83.4 in England).

DEATHS, UNDER 75 YEARS, STANDARDISED MORTALITY RATIO



- Gipping Valley has a much lower rate for deaths of under 75s from all causes than Suffolk and the country overall.
- 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 79 comparable deaths in Gipping Valley.
- It should be noted that the confidence intervals around these data are very wide due to the small number of deaths at the local level. Even taking into account the confidence intervals, the early deaths from circulatory disease and deaths from all causes considered preventable across all age groups are below the England average.

CRIME & COMMUNITY SAFETY



- Crime rates in Gipping Valley, although marginally higher than those in Mid Suffolk, are much lower than those for Suffolk overall.
- In the year to the end of January 2021, there were 42.4 recorded crimes per 1,000 residents in Gipping Valley, compared to 41.6 in Mid Suffolk and 66 in Suffolk as a whole.
- The most common crime in Gipping Valley is violence and sexual offences, which accounted for more than 2 in every 5 crimes recorded in the division during this period.
- Gipping Valley has a relatively high rate of burglaries, above the rates for Mid Suffolk and Suffolk.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Parishes in Division

Akenham
Barham
Bramford
Claydon
Flowton

Great Blakenham
Hemingstone
Henley
Little Blakenham
Whitton

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

