

BLYTHING

ELECTORAL DIVISION PROFILE 2021

This Division comprises Saxmundham Ward in its entirety plus parts of Wrentham, Wangford & Westleton, Kelsale & Yoxford, Halesworth & Blything, Aldeburgh & Leiston and Southwold 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.

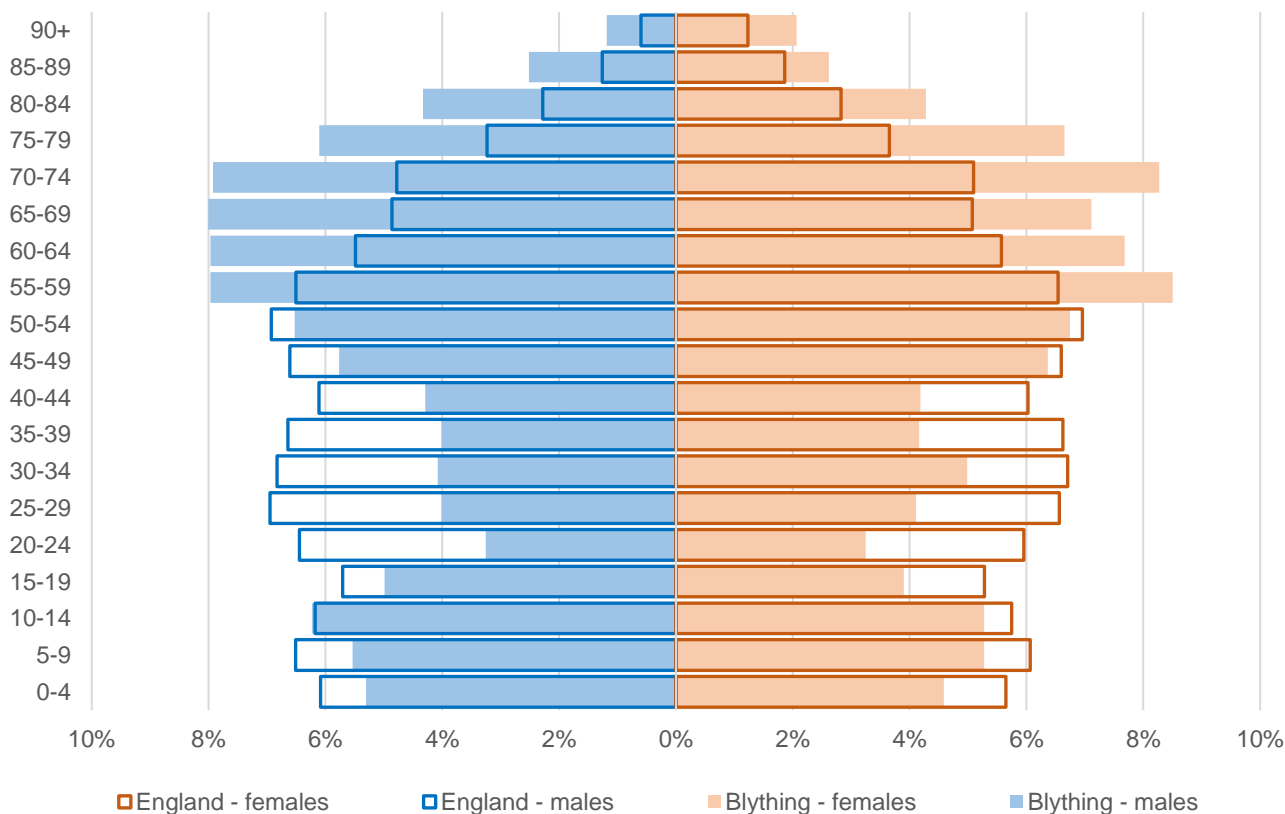
Technical Notes:

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 Blything stood at 9,967, an increase of 13.5% since the 2011 Census. The age structure of the division is set out below.

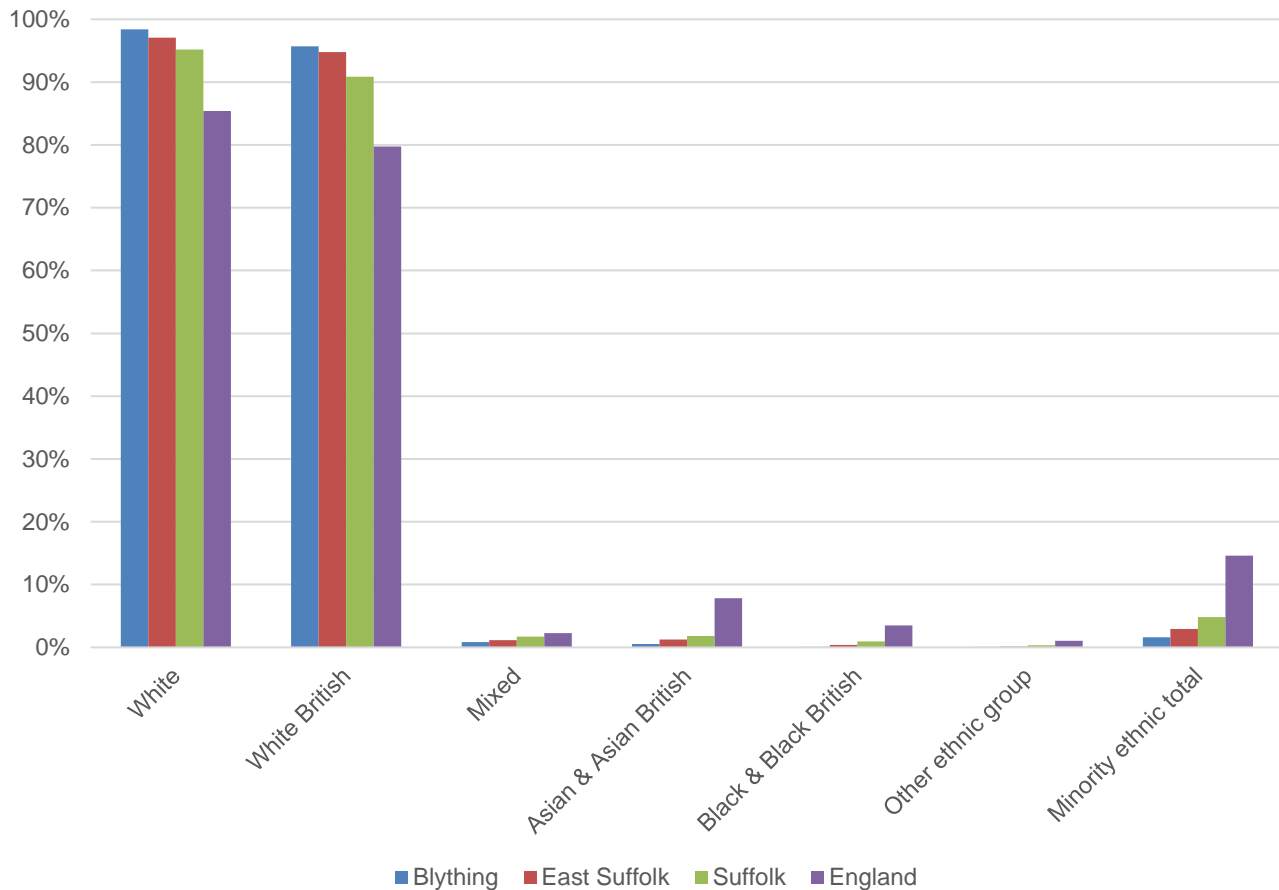
	Blything Division	Saxmundham	Kelsale & Yoxford	Wrentham, Wangford & Westleton	Halesworth & Blything	Aldeburgh & Leiston	Southwold
All Ages	9,967	4,622	1,788	1,666	877	658	356
0-4	491	290	72	76	28	12	13
5-9	538	330	87	48	35	21	17
10-14	571	309	105	72	52	22	11
15-19	440	217	87	68	26	25	17
20-24	324	194	56	36	17	15	6
25-29	405	268	56	34	21	12	14
30-34	454	281	59	61	29	14	10
35-39	408	220	69	59	29	17	14
40-44	422	215	91	47	34	19	16
45-49	606	306	109	92	52	31	16
50-54	662	311	116	121	51	55	8
55-59	822	369	155	138	79	55	26
60-64	779	243	162	186	87	75	26
65-69	751	242	132	163	93	83	38
70-74	808	281	148	176	86	72	45
75-79	637	226	135	124	71	46	35
80-84	429	171	79	85	39	35	20
85-89	256	92	48	45	25	31	15
90+	164	57	22	35	23	18	9



- The age pyramid for Blything shows a much higher-than-average proportion of people over the age of 55.

- The most common age group in Blything is 55–59-year-olds, followed by 70–74-year-olds. The pyramid is already dominated by retirement age residents (accounting for nearly a third of the total population) and this looks set to increase further in the coming years.
- There is a much lower than average proportion of people under the age of 50, particularly in the 20 to 44 age group.

ETHNICITY

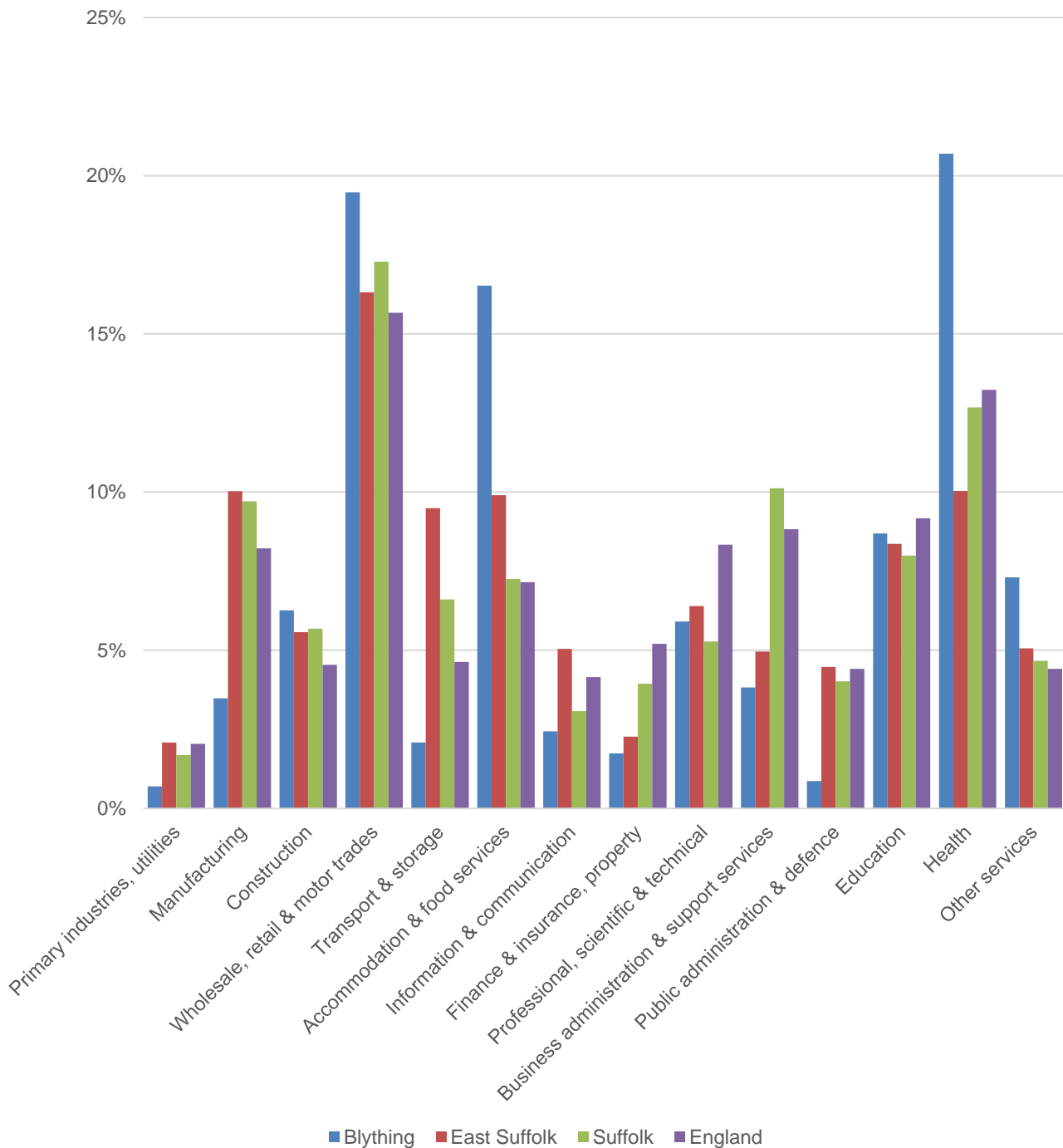


- According to the latest data (2011 Census), 98.4% (8,640) of the population of Blything are white, which is in the highest quartile of percentages for a division in Suffolk.
- There are 140 (1.6%) people of black or minority ethnic origin in the division.
- Blything has generally lower proportions of minority ethnic groups than East Suffolk, as well as 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	%
Blything	8,780	8,640	98.4	8,400	95.7	74	0.8	48	0.5	9	0.1	9	0.1	140	1.6
East Suffolk	239,552	232,565	97.1	227,040	94.8	2,728	1.1	2,991	1.2	925	0.4	343	0.1	6,987	2.9
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

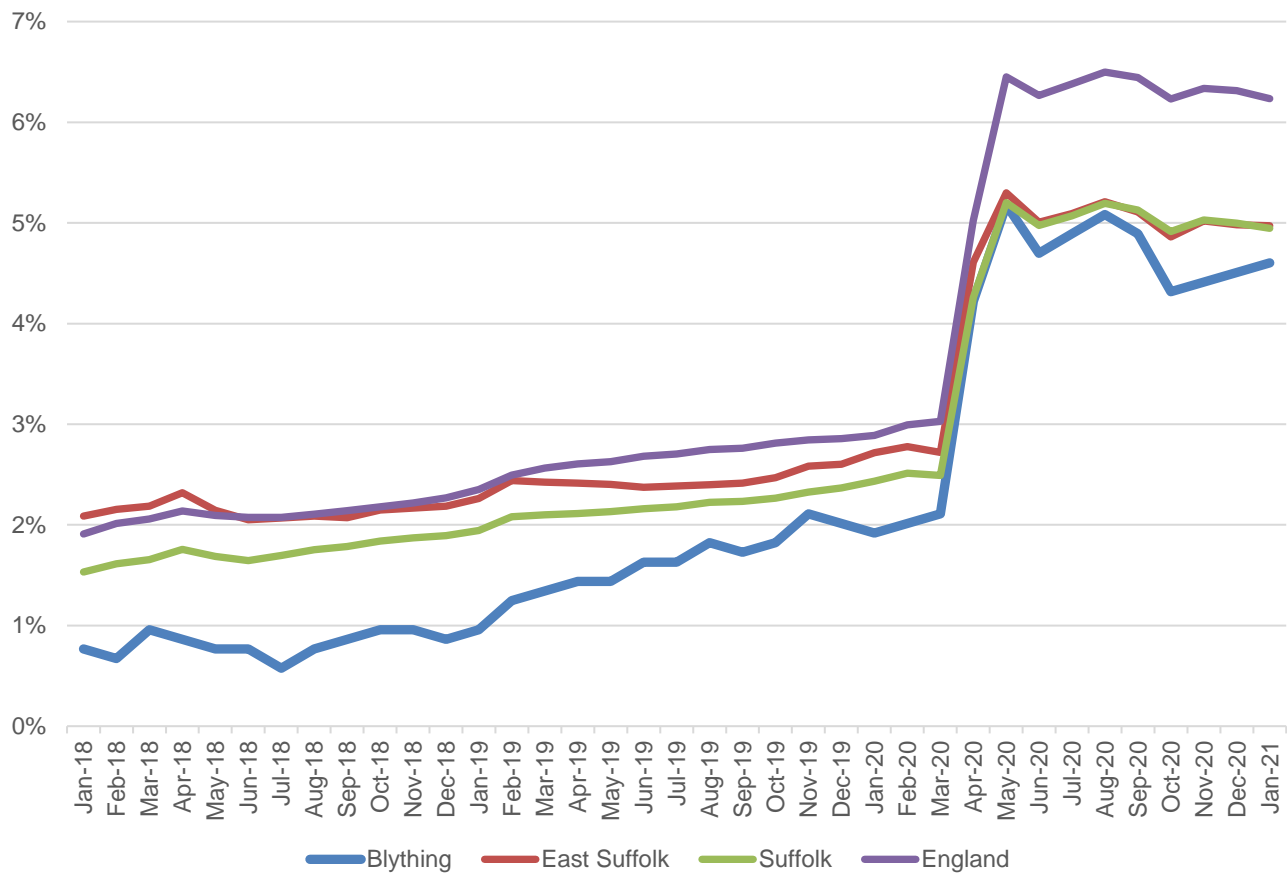
There are 2,900 people employed in Blything.



- The key employment sectors in Blything are health, wholesale, retail and motor trades and accommodation and food services.
- These three sectors account for 57% of jobs in the division.
- Accommodation and food services and health are a particular specialism in the division as the proportion of people employed in these sectors in Blything is much higher than average.

LABOUR MARKET

OUT-OF-WORK BENEFIT CLAIMANT RATE



- Blything 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, though the gap has narrowed over time, particularly since the onset of the pandemic.
- In percentage terms, approximately 4.6% of the working age population of Blything 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)		
Bramfield CofE Primary School	Primary	AS	14	11			Good*	18/06/2019
Kelsale CEVCP School	Primary	LA	23	19			Good	20/06/2013
Middleton Community Primary School	Primary	AC	2	4			Good*	17/12/2019
Saxmundham Primary School	Primary	AC	35	43			Good*	03/07/2014
Wenhaston Primary School	Primary	AC	12	12			Good*	15/01/2020
Yoxford & Peasenhall Primary Academy	Primary	AS	8	7			Good*	11/09/2019
Saxmundham Free School	Secondary	F			57		Good	22/05/2014

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)		
Edgar Sewter Community Primary School	Primary	AC	43	38			Requires improvement*	26/02/2020
Holton St Peter Community Primary School	Primary	AC	13	14			Good*	20/03/2014
Alde Valley School	Secondary	AS			73	20	Good	21/09/2017
Bungay High School	Secondary	AC			177	83	Good	29/09/2016

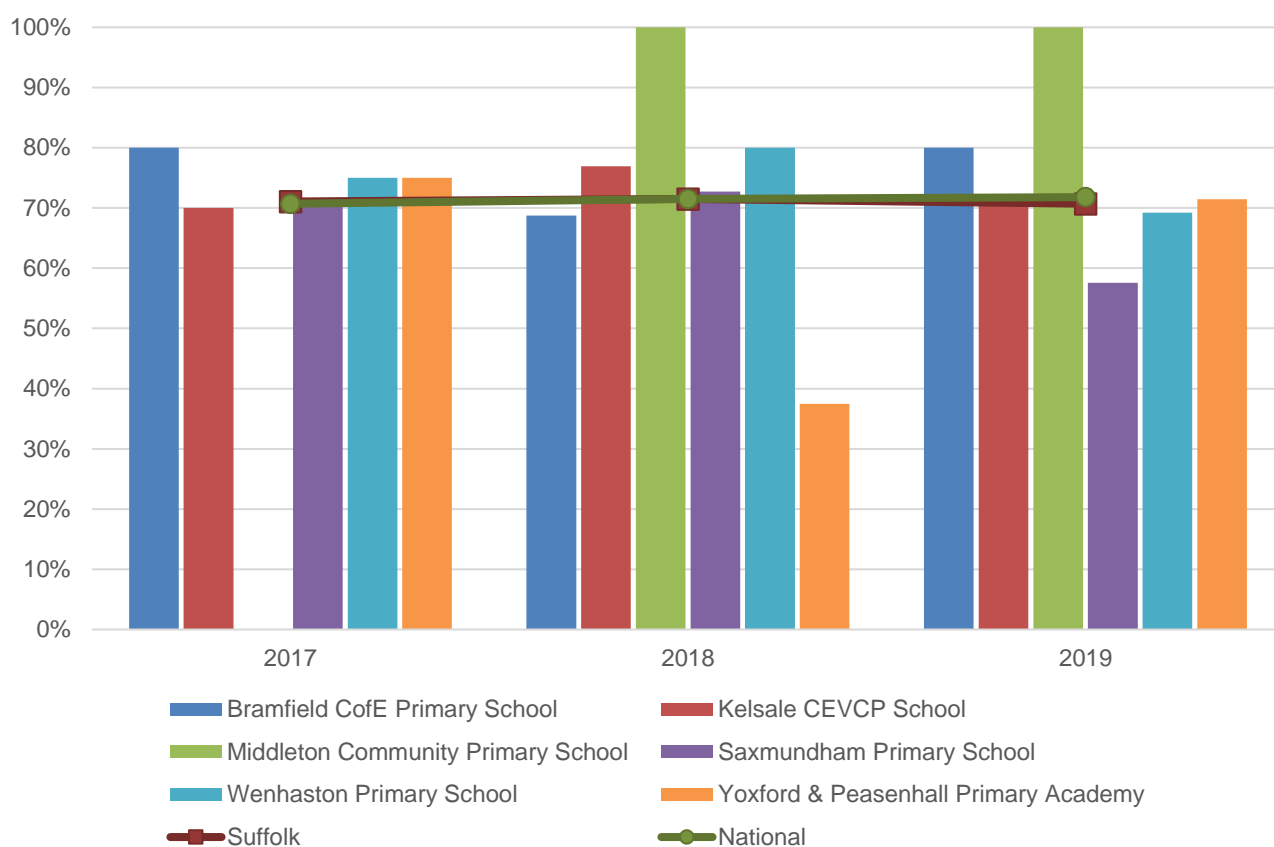
Academy Status key: AS = Academy Sponsored, AC = Academy Converter, LA = LA Maintained, F = Free

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

SCHOOL ATTAINMENT

Foundation Stage Profile (reception)

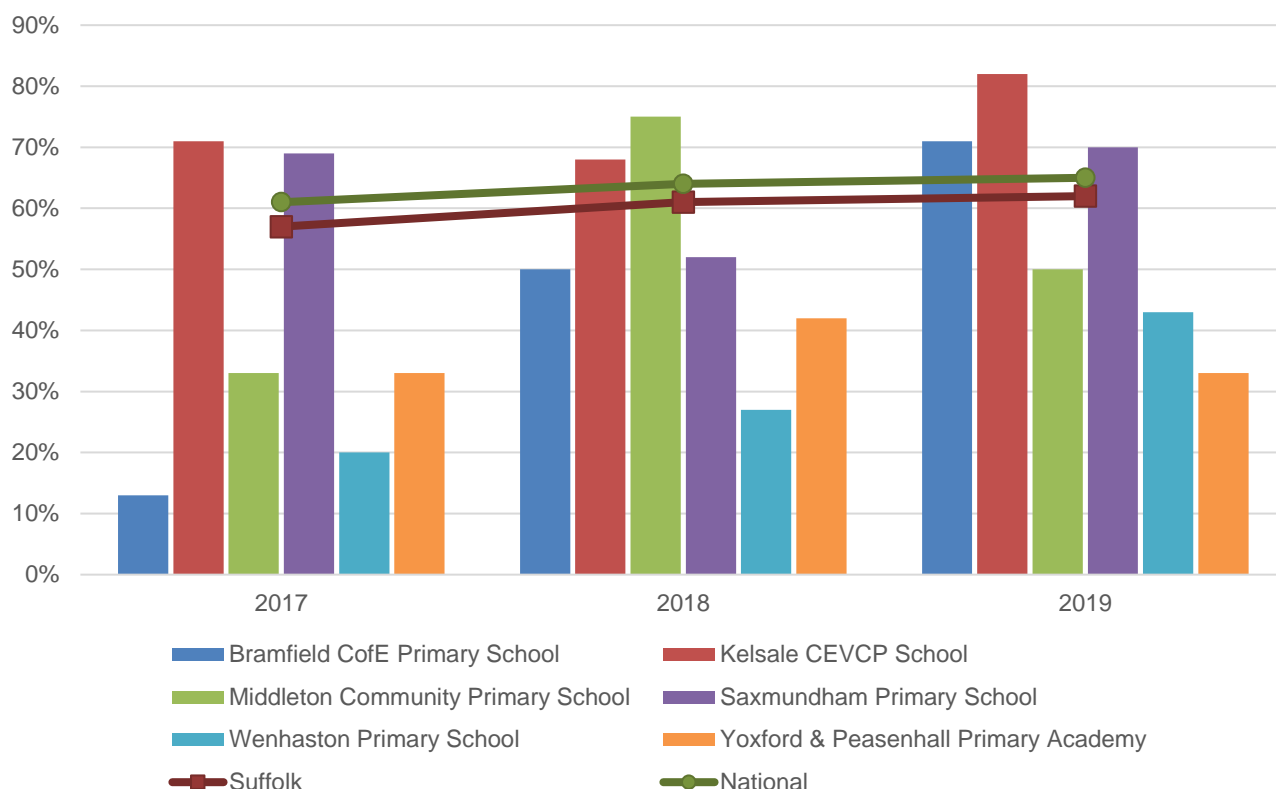
% pupils achieving Good Level of Development (GLD)



- Foundation Stage attainment at schools in Blything division has been generally good over the last three years of available data.
- Performance has generally been close to or above the national benchmark, though no school has seen consistently above average attainment through this period.
- Two years of data is available for Middleton Community Primary School. Attainment was very high at the school in 2018 and 2019.

Key Stage 2 (age 11)

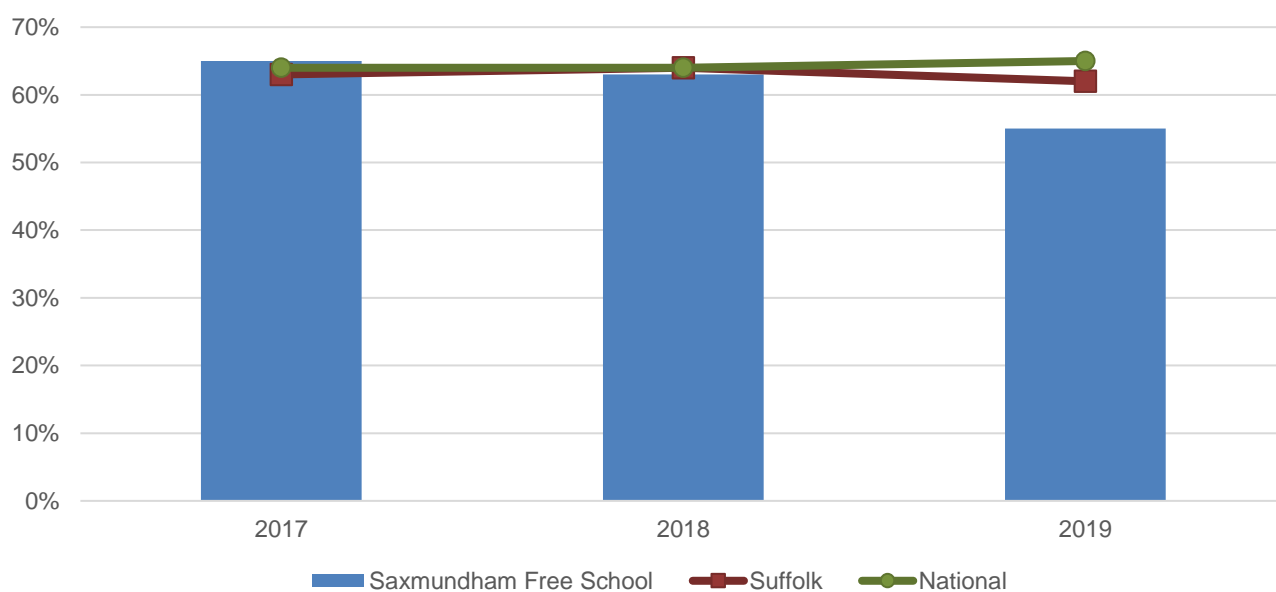
% pupils achieving the Expected Level or better in Reading, Writing and Mathematics



- Key Stage 2 attainment at schools in Blything has been quite variable.
- Pupil attainment at Kelsale CEVCP School has been above the county and national benchmark over the past three years.
- Wenhaston Primary School and Yoxford and Peasenhall Primary Academy saw consistently below average attainment during this period.
- Attainment at other schools was more variable. Bramfield Church of England Primary School had the lowest attainment of any school in the division in 2017, but dramatic improvements in the two subsequent years took performance above the national average in 2019.
- Middleton Community Primary School had the highest attainment of any school in Blything in 2018, but much lower performance in 2017 and 2019. Saxmundham Primary School saw the opposite trend, with low attainment in 2018 but much better performance in the other two years of data displayed here.

Key Stage 4 (GCSE) (age 16)

% pupils achieving level 4-9 in English and Mathematics



- GCSE attainment at Saxmundham Free School was above average in 2017 but has declined in the two years since then and was ten percentage points below the county and national benchmark in 2019.

NEET % (NOT IN EDUCATION, EMPLOYMENT OR TRAINING)

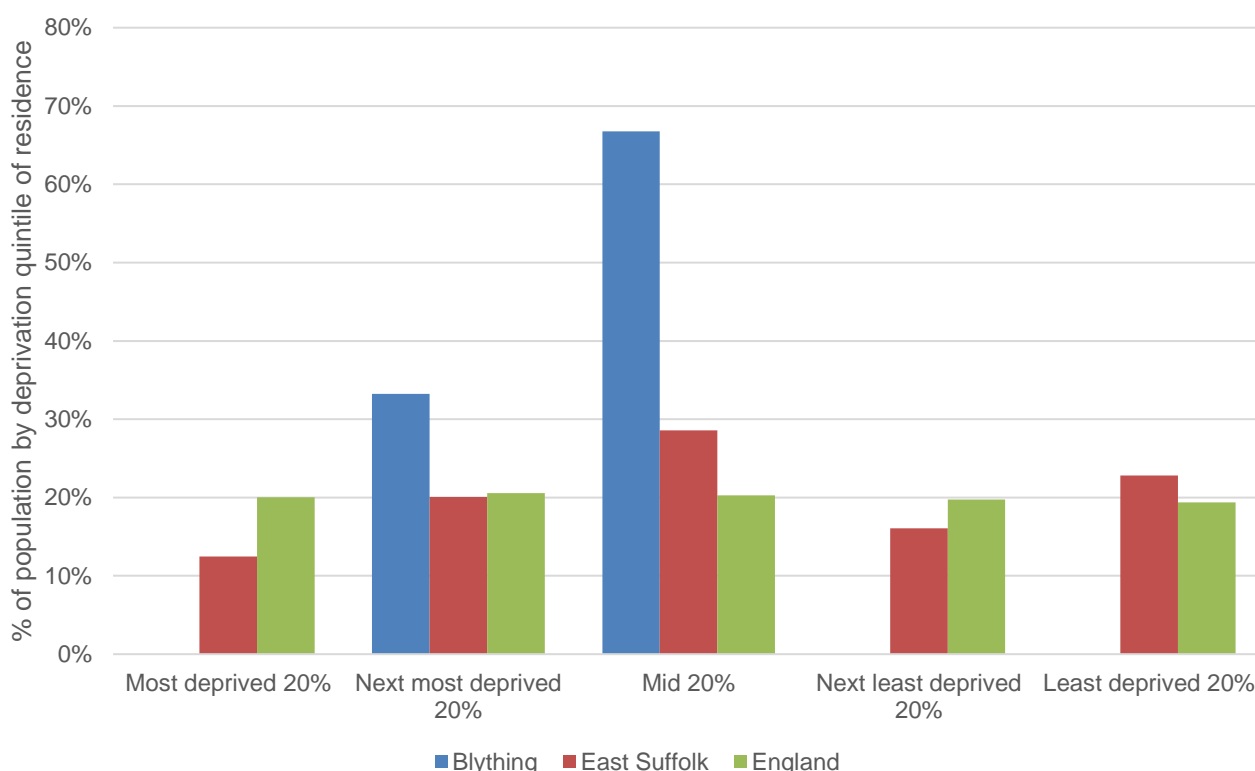


- In January 2021, 5.3% of 16-18-year-olds were classified as NEET in Blything (where current activity is known).
- Historically, the NEET level in Blything has fluctuated considerably but is generally similar to the district and county averages.

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

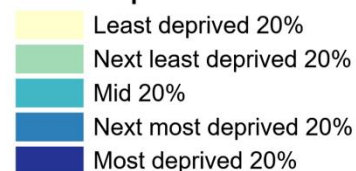
The IMD combines a number of indicators, chosen to cover a range of economic, social and housing issues, into a single deprivation score for each small area in England. This allows each area to be ranked relative to one another according to their level of deprivation. Small areas (Lower Super Output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

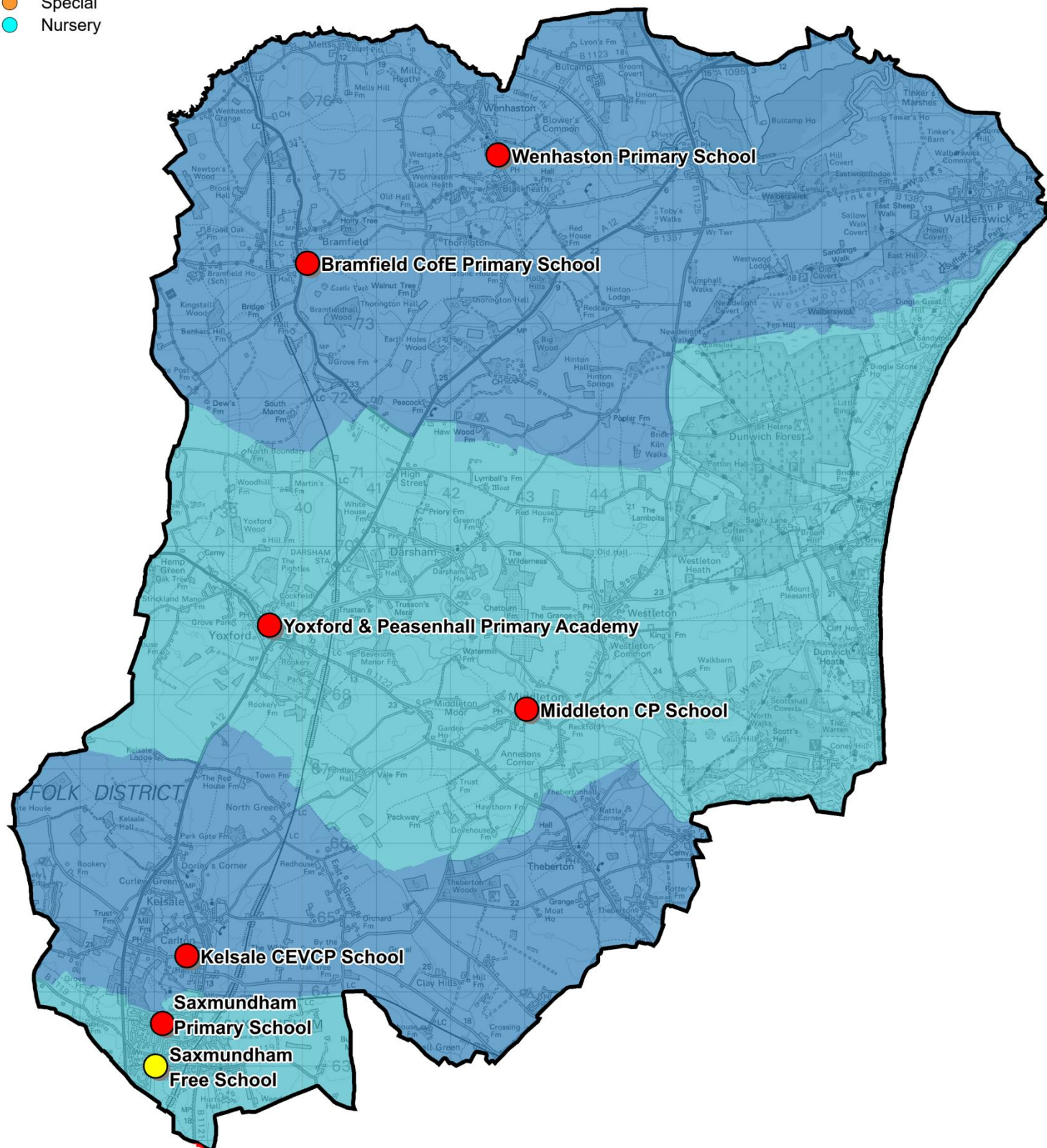


- The IMD 2019 shows that relative deprivation levels in Blything are moderate to high, with parts of the division among the second most deprived 20% and mid 20% in England.
- Of the five Lower Layer Super Output Areas (LSOA) comprising the division, two are ranked in the 20% next most deprived LSOAs in the country (accounting for a third of the population of the division as shown in the chart above), whilst three are in the mid quintile.

IMD 2019 quintile



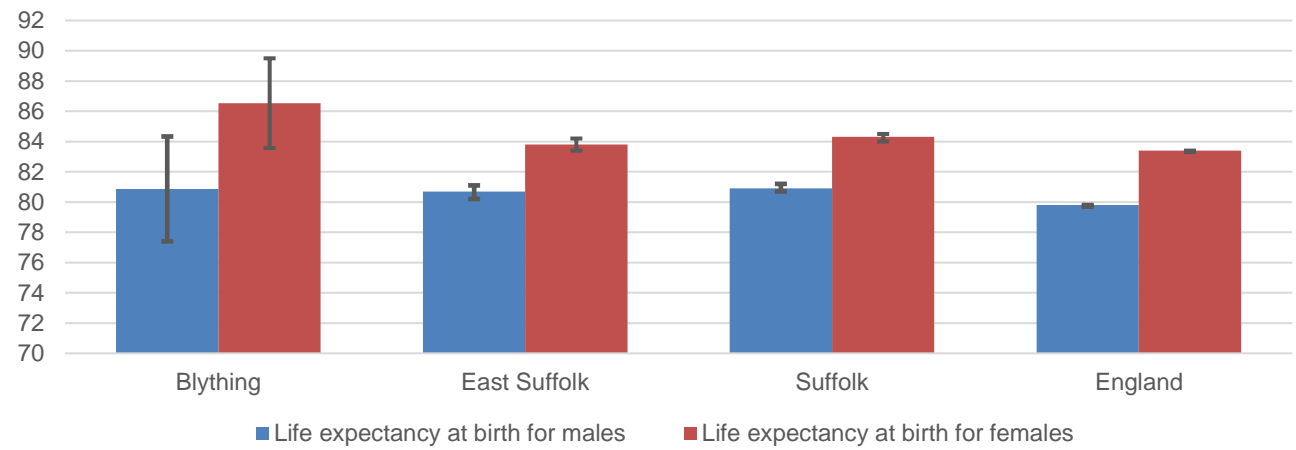
School Type



HEALTH

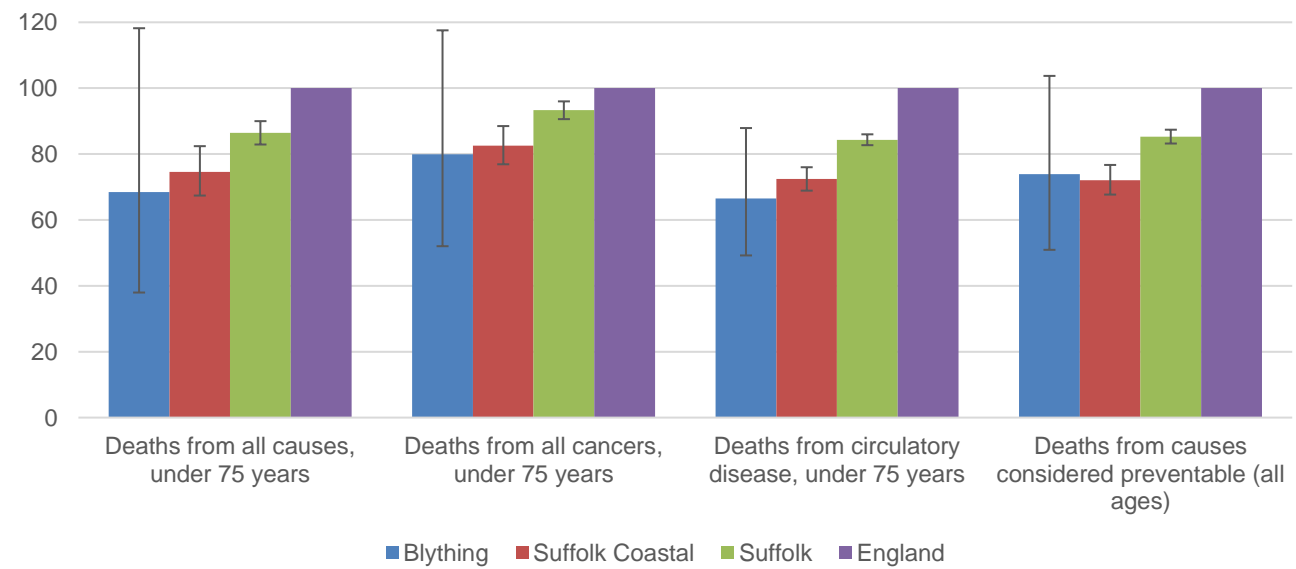
The local data used here is based on relatively small numbers of deaths. The confidence limits provide an indication of the reliability of the data. The 95% confidence intervals utilised on the chart provide a range within which there is 95% chance of the true result lying.

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH



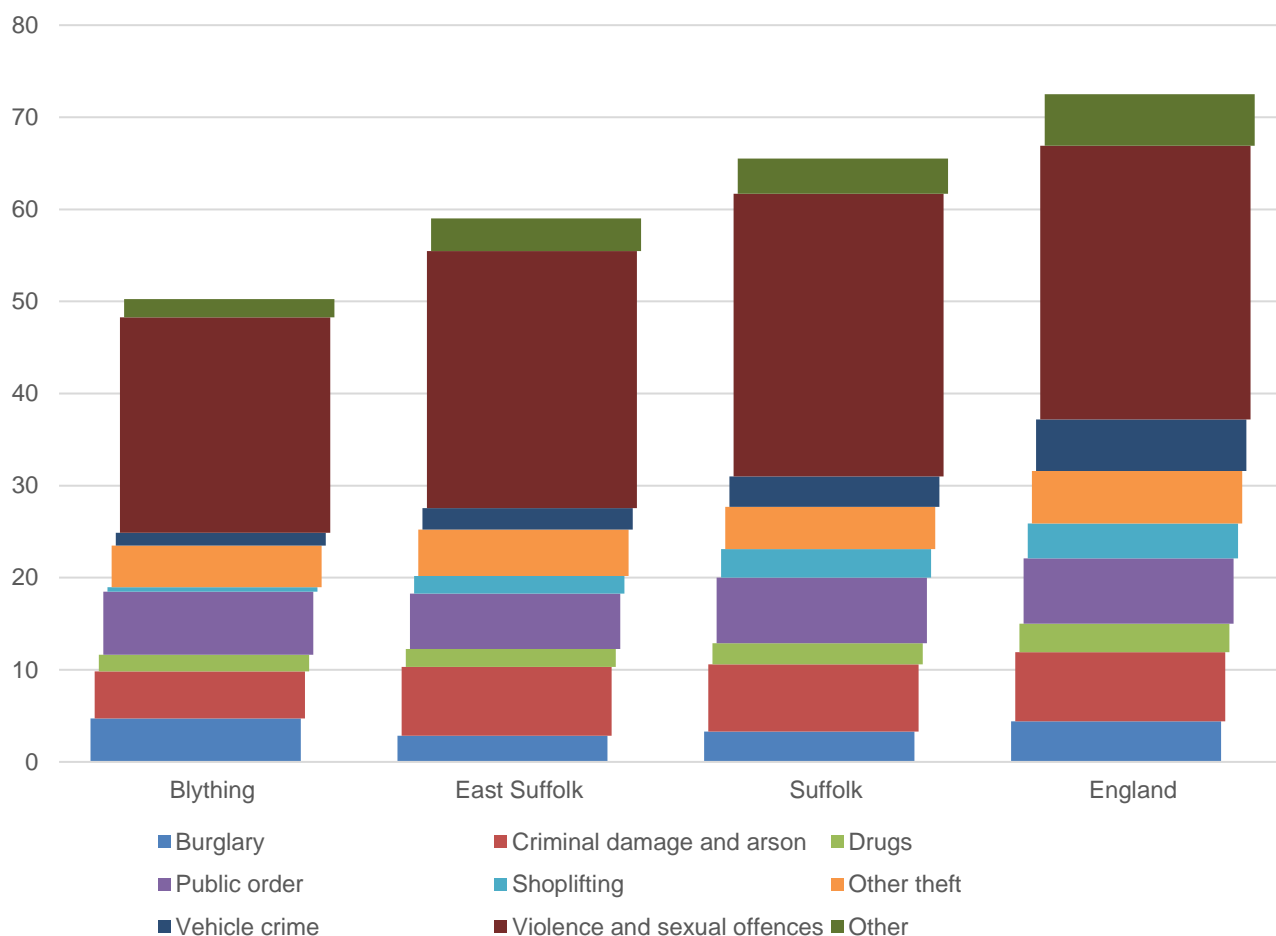
- Estimates for Blything division suggest that life expectancy for females is above the East Suffolk, Suffolk county and national level at around 86.5 years.
- For males the estimated life expectancy at birth of 80.9 is similar to the district and county average, but around a year higher than the England figure.

DEATHS, UNDER 75 YEARS, STANDARDISED MORTALITY RATIO



- Estimates indicate that the rate of deaths in Blything from all causes, cancers and circulatory disease is below the district, 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 Blything.
- Deaths from causes considered preventable across all age groups are estimated to occur at a similar rate in Blything to the East Suffolk average, but still below the county and England level.

CRIME & COMMUNITY SAFETY



- Blything has a lower rate of crime than the district, county and national average.
- In the year to the end of January 2021, there were just over 50 recorded crimes per 1,000 residents in Blything compared to 59 in East Suffolk and 66 across the county as a whole.
- Violence and sexual offences accounted for almost half of all recorded crimes in the division during this period.
- The rate of burglaries and public order offences in Blything are marginally higher than the district average, but otherwise all types of crime are recorded at a lower rate than across East Suffolk as a whole.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Parishes in Division

Blythburgh
Bramfield
Darsham
Dunwich
Kelsale cum Carlton
Middleton
Saxmundham

Theberton
Thorington
Walberswick
Wenhaston with Mells Hamlet
Westleton
Yoxford

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

