

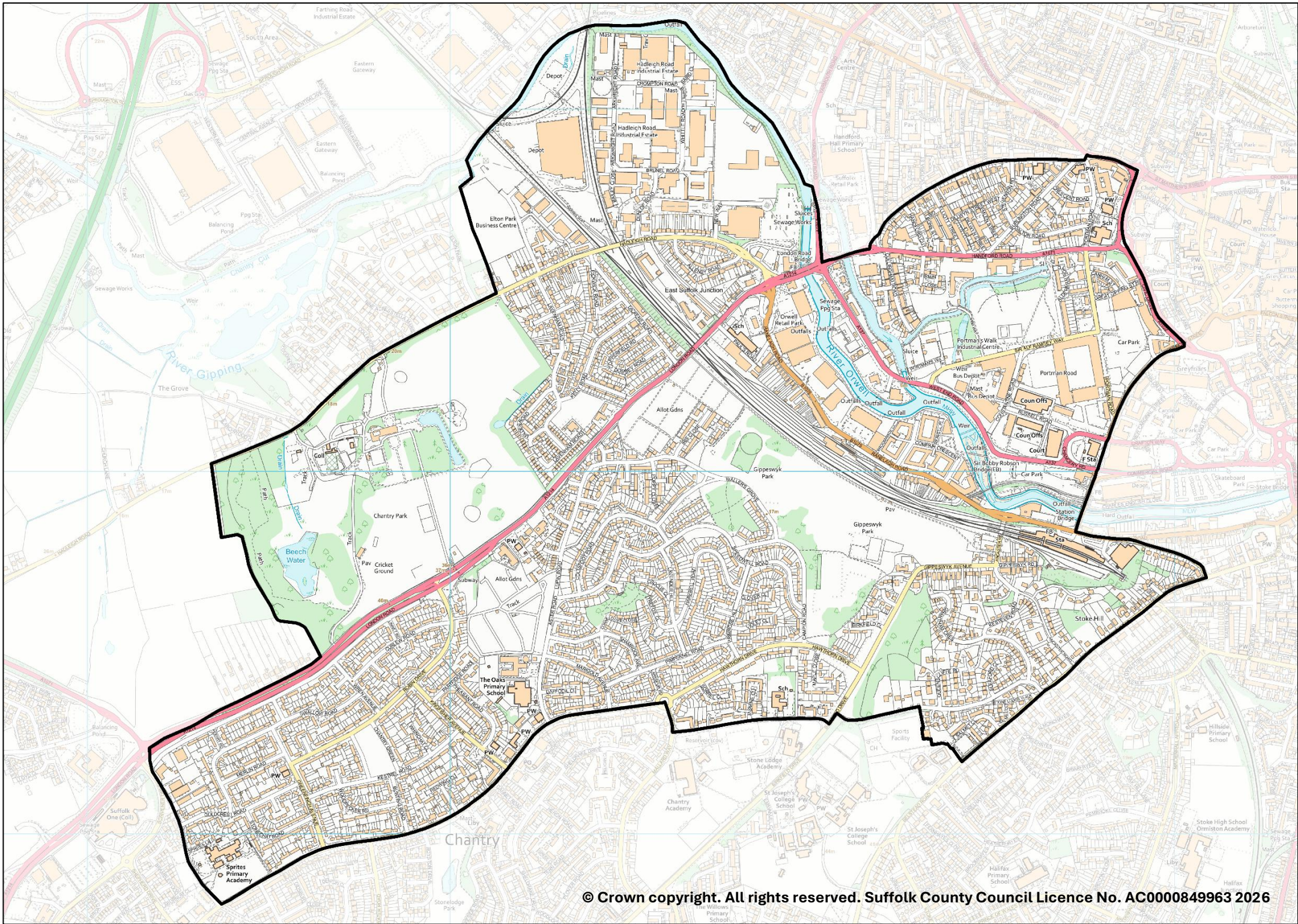
Gipping

County Electoral Division profile

May 2026

This division comprises Gipping Ward in its entirety, and parts of Sprites and Stoke Park Wards





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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.

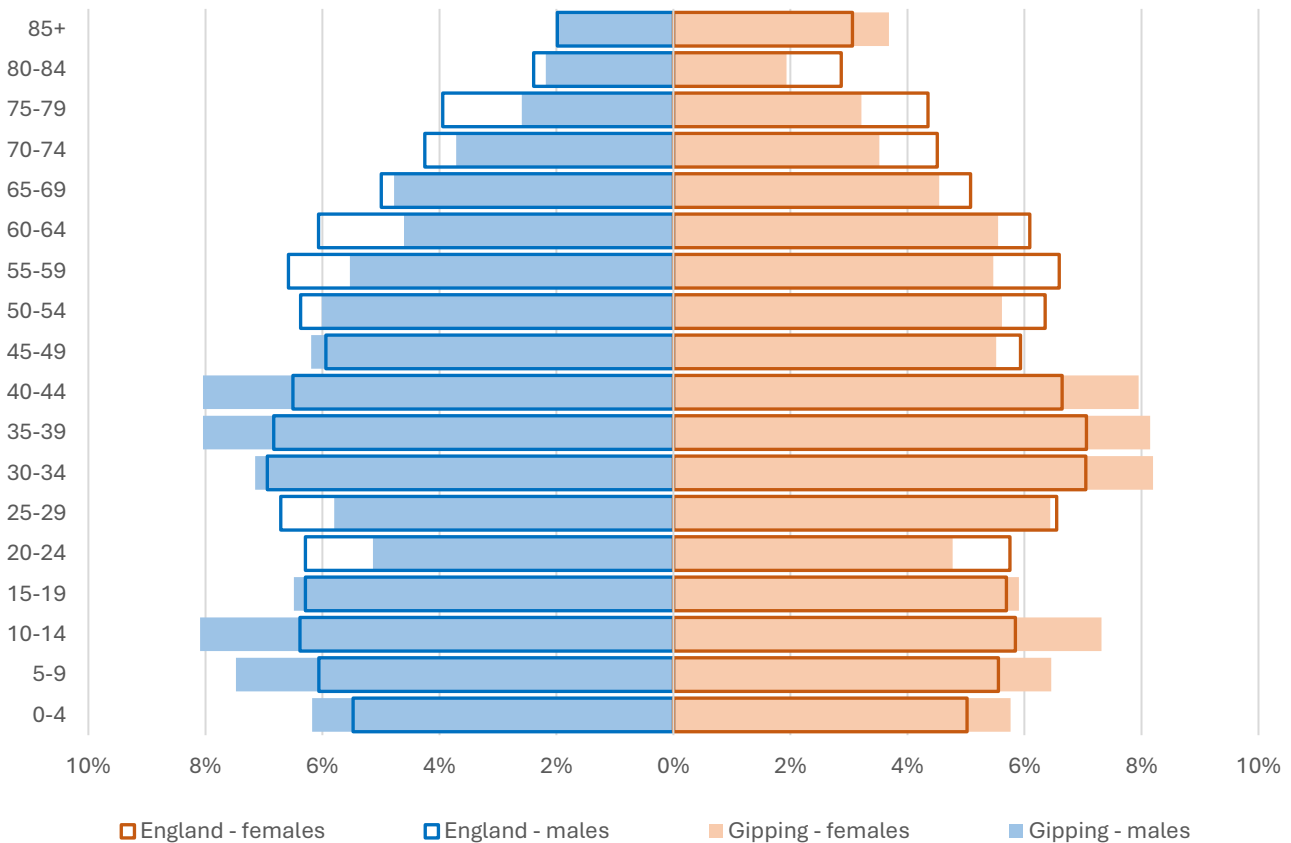
Technical Notes:

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.

Demographic Profile - Age

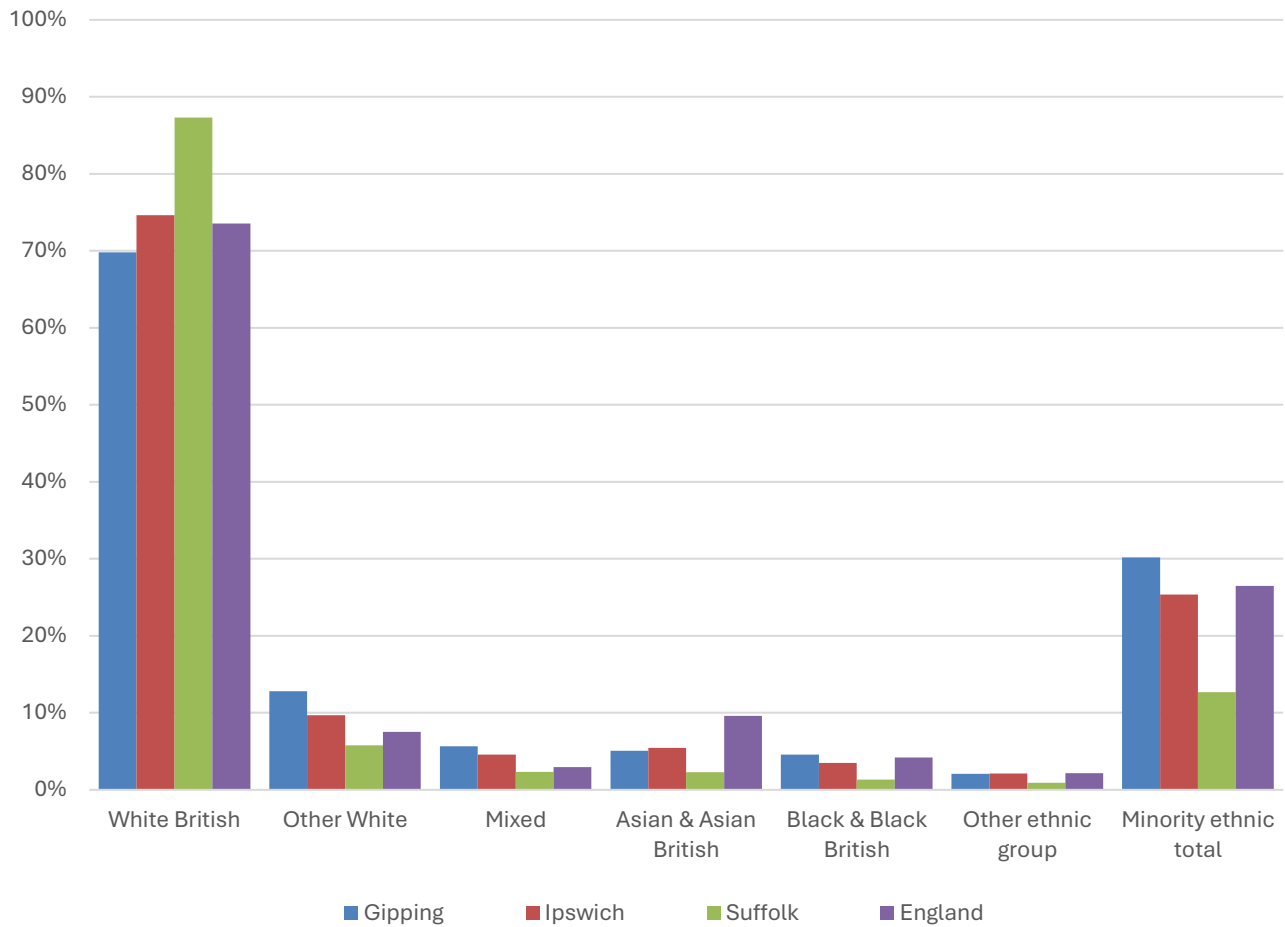
In mid-2024, the estimated population of Gipping stood at 12,218, an increase of 4.9% over the past decade. The age structure of the component wards and the division as a whole is set out below. The part of Stoke Park Ward that comprises Gipping division is too small for a population estimate to be available.

	Gipping Division	Gipping Ward	Sprites Ward
All Ages	12,218	9,466	2,752
0-4	729	599	130
5-9	851	625	226
10-14	941	684	257
15-19	757	561	196
20-24	605	488	117
25-29	748	623	125
30-34	938	761	177
35-39	989	805	184
40-44	977	779	198
45-49	715	592	123
50-54	710	561	149
55-59	672	525	147
60-64	621	470	151
65-69	569	408	161
70-74	442	337	105
75-79	355	246	109
80-84	251	175	76
85+	348	227	121



- The age pyramid for Gipping division is broadly similar to that of England as a whole.
- There is a relatively high proportion of young families in the division; children and young people aged under 20 and adults aged 30 to 44 are clearly overrepresented. More than a quarter of the population of Gipping is aged under 20.
- The most common age group in the division is 35-39-year-olds (8.1% of the local population), followed by 40-44-year-olds (8%), and 10-14-year-olds (7.7%).
- There is a lower-than-average proportion of residents of retirement age in the division.

Demographic Profile - Ethnicity

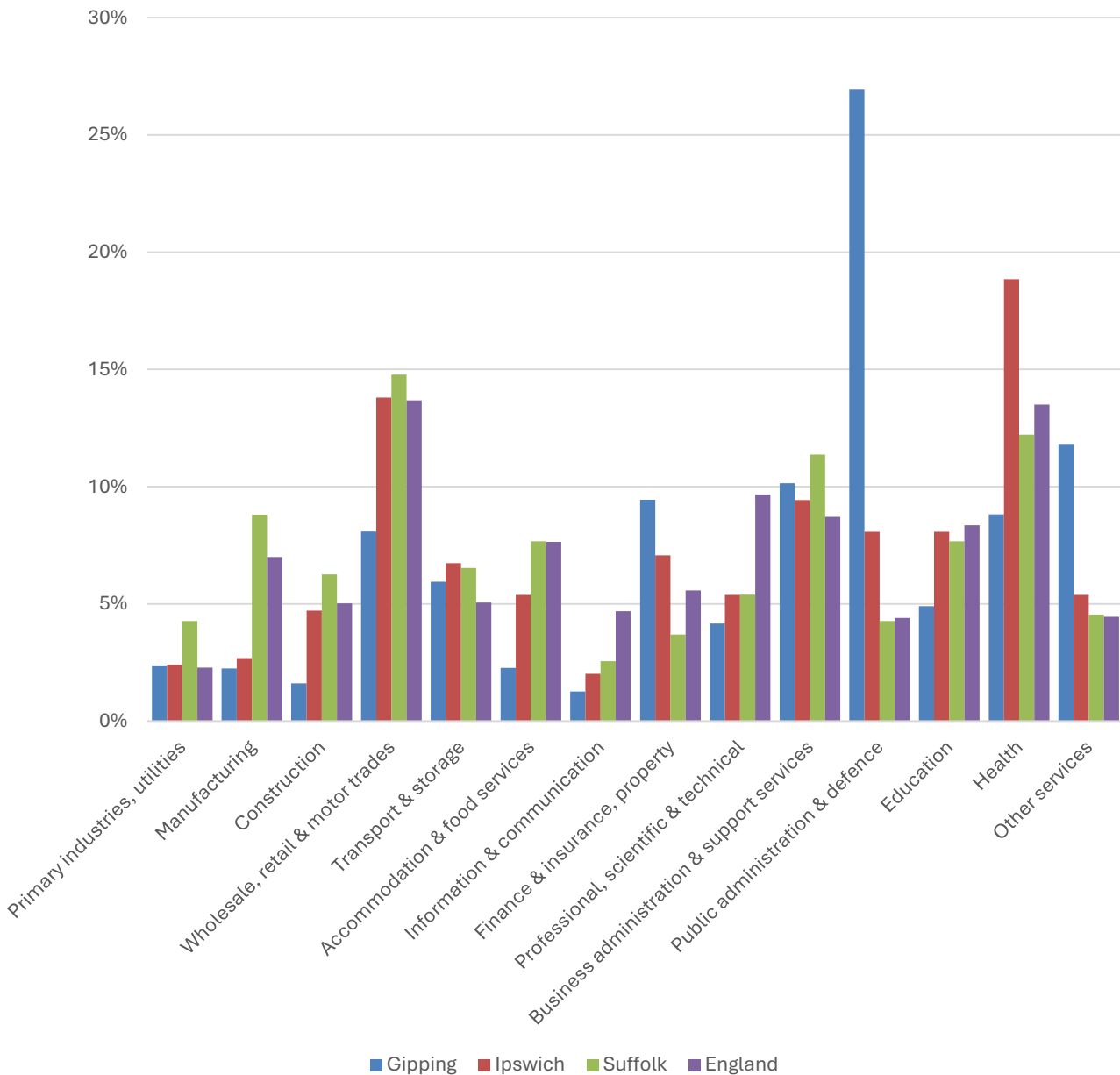


- According to the latest data (2021 Census), 69.8% of the population of Gipping is White British.
- There were 3,634 (30.2%) residents from minority ethnic groups in the division, around 2.4 times the proportion in Suffolk overall, and 1.1 times the England average.
- Gipping is also more ethnically diverse than Ipswich Borough. There is a particularly large proportion of Other White residents in the division.

	All people		White British		Other White		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	12,041		8,407	69.8	1,544	12.8	680	5.6	609	5.1	550	4.6	251	2.1	3,634	30.2
Ipswich	139,643		104,208	74.6	13,549	9.7	6,409	4.6	7,611	5.5	4,882	3.5	2,984	2.1	35,435	25.4
Suffolk	760,687		664,205	87.3	44,066	5.8	17,807	2.3	17,483	2.3	10,168	1.3	6,958	0.9	96,482	12.7
England				73.5		7.5		3.0		9.6		4.2		2.2		26.5

Economy

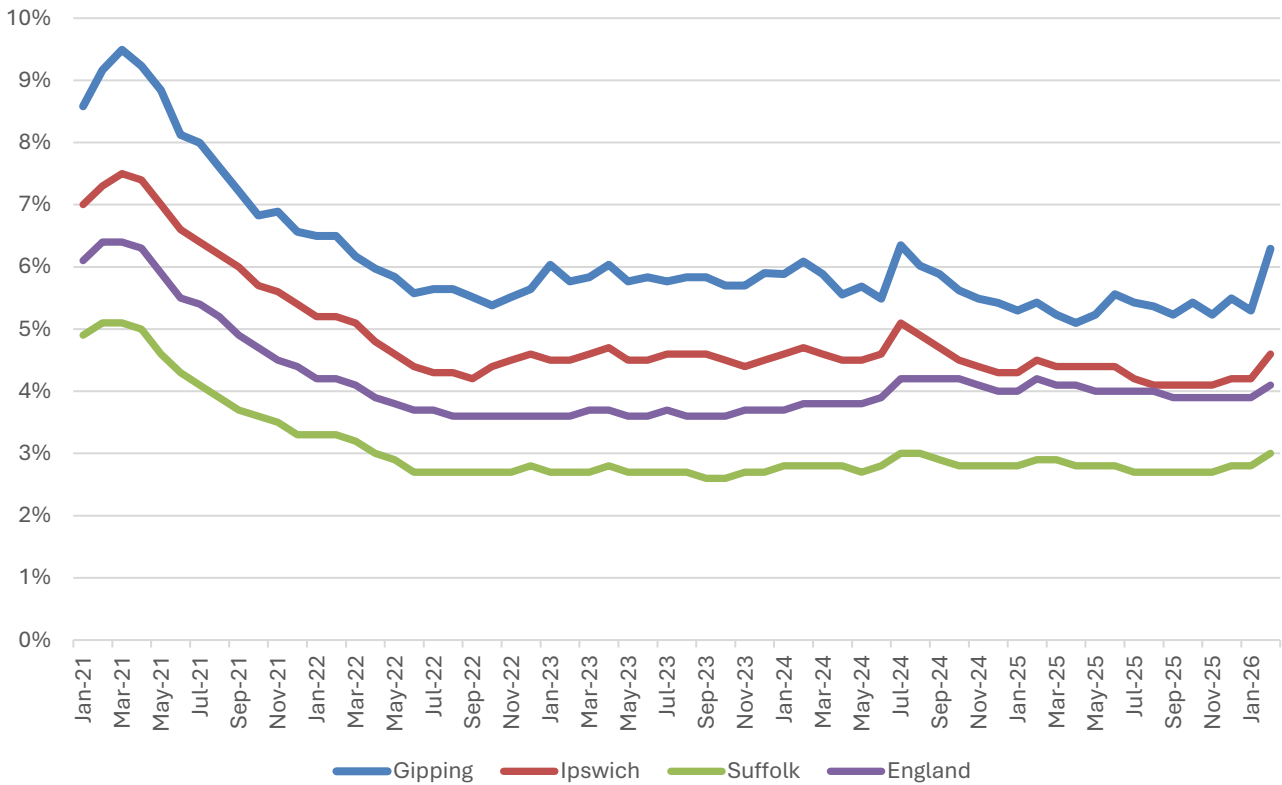
There are around 14,300 people employed in Gipping.



- Public administration and defence accounts for more than a quarter of jobs in Gipping.
- Finance, insurance and property and other services also account for a larger-than-average proportion of employment in the division.
- The other services sector primarily includes creative and cultural industries, and gambling, betting and sports activities.

Labour Market

Out-of-work benefit claimant rate



- In common with Ipswich, Suffolk and England as a whole, Gipping saw a steady decline in the proportion of the working age population claiming out-of-work benefits during 2021 and into 2022 following a peak during the COVID-19 pandemic.
- Since then, the claimant rate has been fairly stable at around 5-6%, though there has been a recent rise in the latest data point.
- In February 2026 (the latest available data), 6.3% of 16-64-year-olds were claiming out-of-work benefits in the division.
- The claimant rate in the division is consistently higher than the district, county and national benchmarks.

Schools

School Information

Schools in the Division

Name	Phase	Academy Status	No. pupils	Average cohort size at:			
				Foundation Stage (age 4-7)	KS2 (age 7-11)	KS4 (age 14-16)	KS5 (age 16-18)
Ranelagh Primary School	Primary	LA	281	37	39		
Sprites Primary Academy	Primary	AS	406	47	57		
St Mark's Catholic Primary School	Primary	AC	202	24	30		
St Matthew's CofE Primary School, Ipswich	Primary	AC	407	56	59		
The Oaks Primary School	Primary	AC	449	60	60		

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

Ofsted information

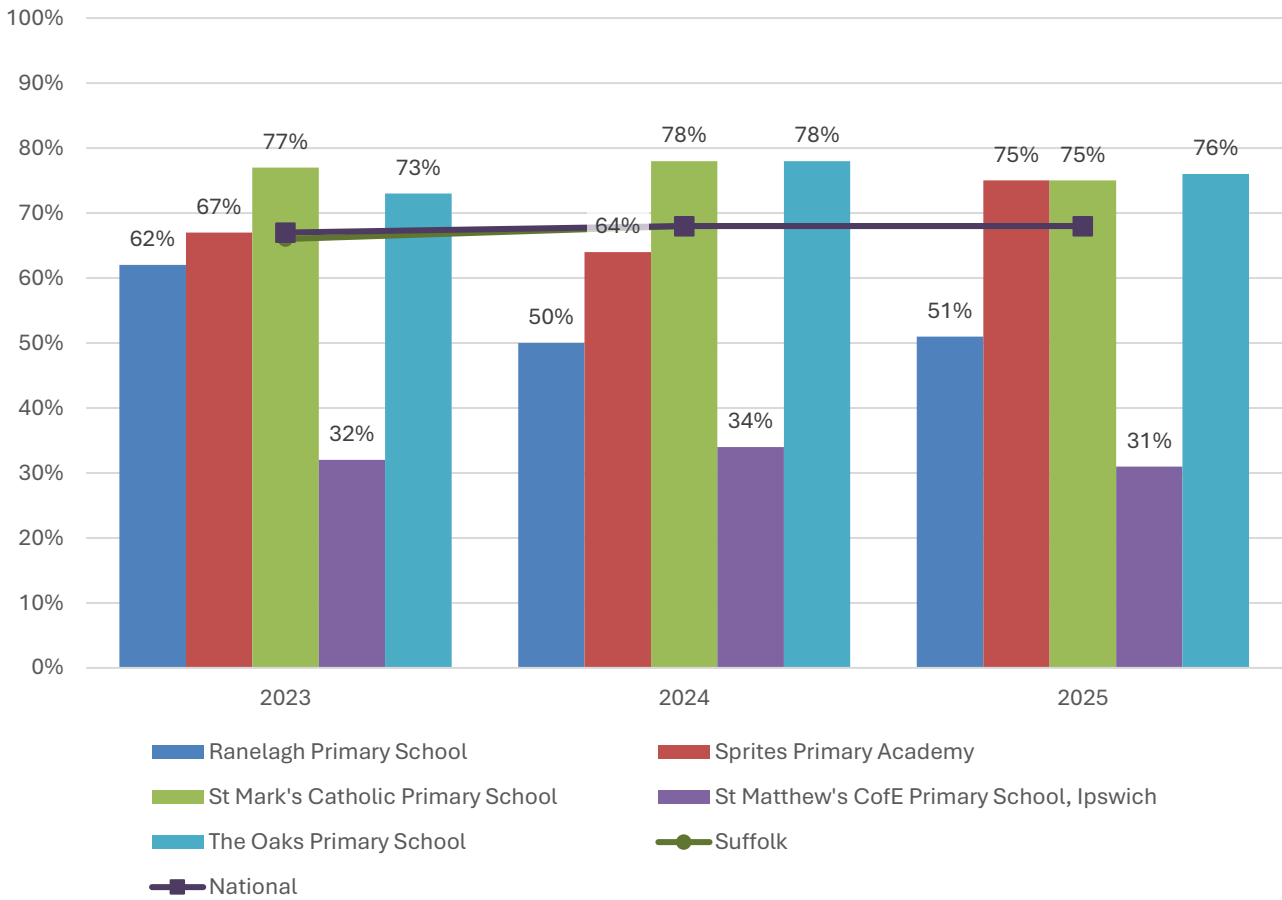
Name	Overall effectiveness	Effectiveness of leadership and management	Behaviour and attitudes	Personal development	Early years provision (if applicable)	Quality of education	Last inspection date
Ranelagh Primary School	2	2	2	2	2	2	10/05/2022
Sprites Primary Academy	2	2	2	1	2	2	08/11/2022
St Mark's Catholic Primary School	2	2	2	2	2	2	08/02/2023
St Matthew's CofE Primary School, Ipswich	2	2	2	2	1	2	10/10/2023
The Oaks Primary School	1	1	9	9	1	9	20/09/2018

Code	Judgement	Code	Judgement
0	Insufficient evidence	SM	Special measures
1	Outstanding	8	Does not apply
2	Good	9	No judgement
3	Requires improvement	Null	No data available
4	Inadequate	Not judged	Not judged
SWK	Serious weaknesses	5	No overall grade

School Attainment

Foundation Stage Profile (reception)

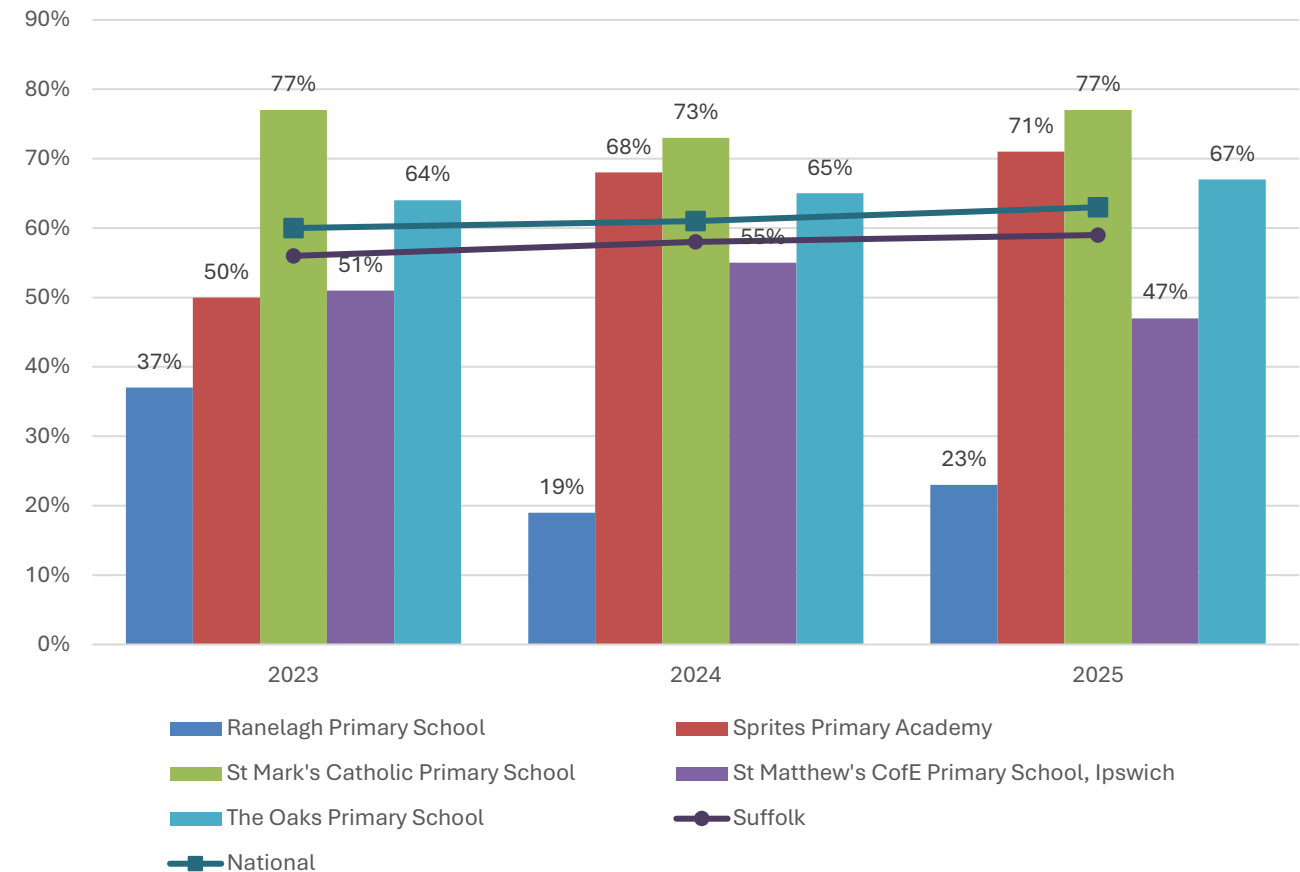
% pupils achieving Good Level of Development (GLD)



- In 2025, the percentage of pupils who achieved a Good Level of Development (GLD) at Foundation Stage (FS) was higher than the national figure at three of the five schools in Gipping (Sprites Primary Academy, St Mark's Catholic Primary School and The Oaks Primary School). Three-quarters of pupils reached a GLD at all three schools in 2025, compared to 68% nationally.
- Foundation Stage attainment has been consistently above average at St Mark's Catholic Primary School and The Oaks Primary School throughout the last three years.
- At Ranelagh Primary School and St Matthew's Church of England Primary School, FS attainment was below average from 2023 to 2025.

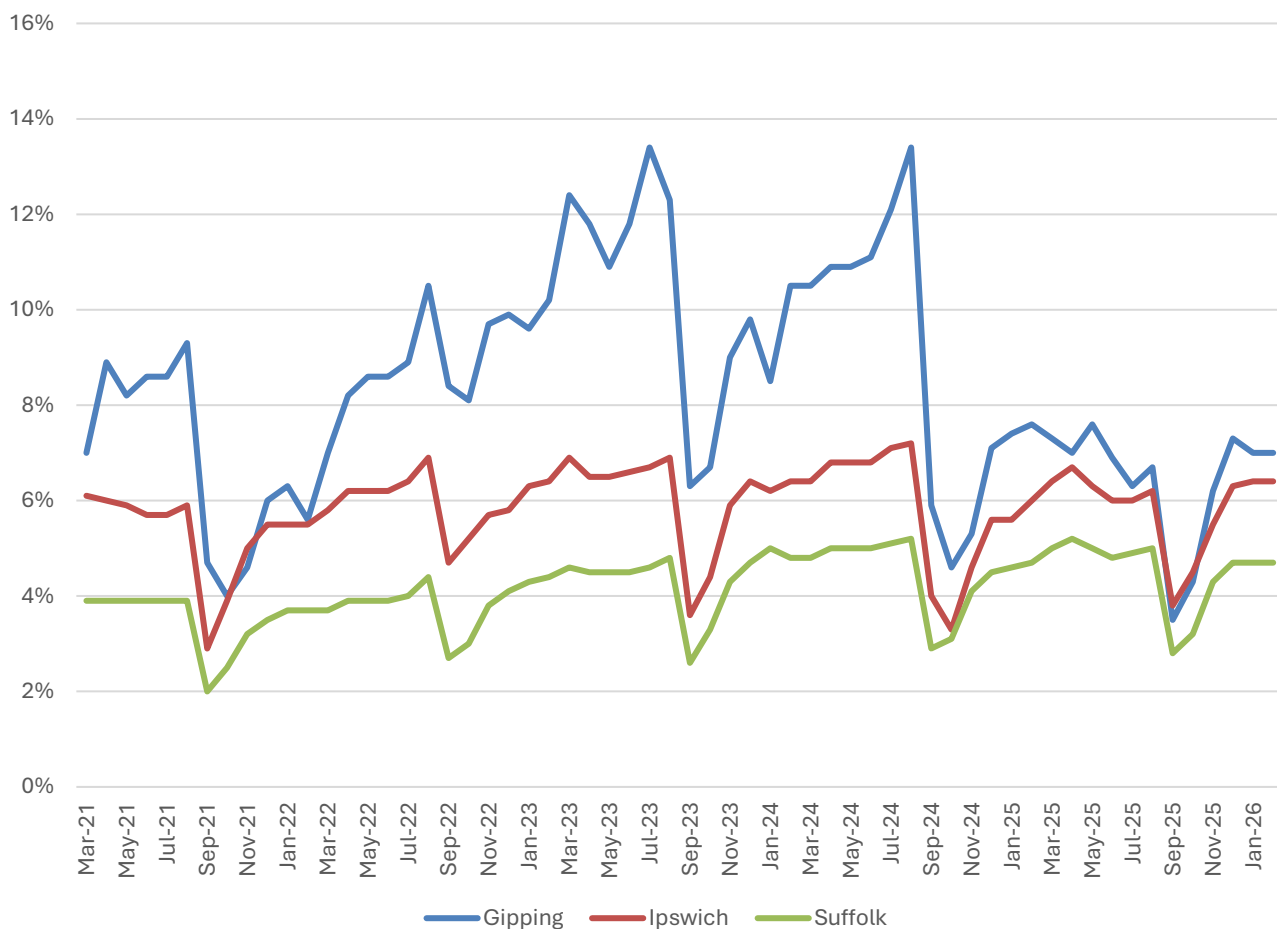
Key Stage 2 (age 11)

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



- Key stage 2 attainment at St Mark's Catholic Primary School and The Oaks Primary School was consistently above average over the last three years.
- The percentage of pupils who achieved the expected level or better in reading, writing and mathematics was higher than the national figure at three of the five schools in the division in 2025. In addition to the two schools mentioned above, KS2 attainment at Sprites Academy also reached this level in 2025.
- KS2 attainment was consistently below average at Ranelagh Primary and St Matthew's Church of England Primary Schools.

NEET % (Not in Education, Employment or Training)



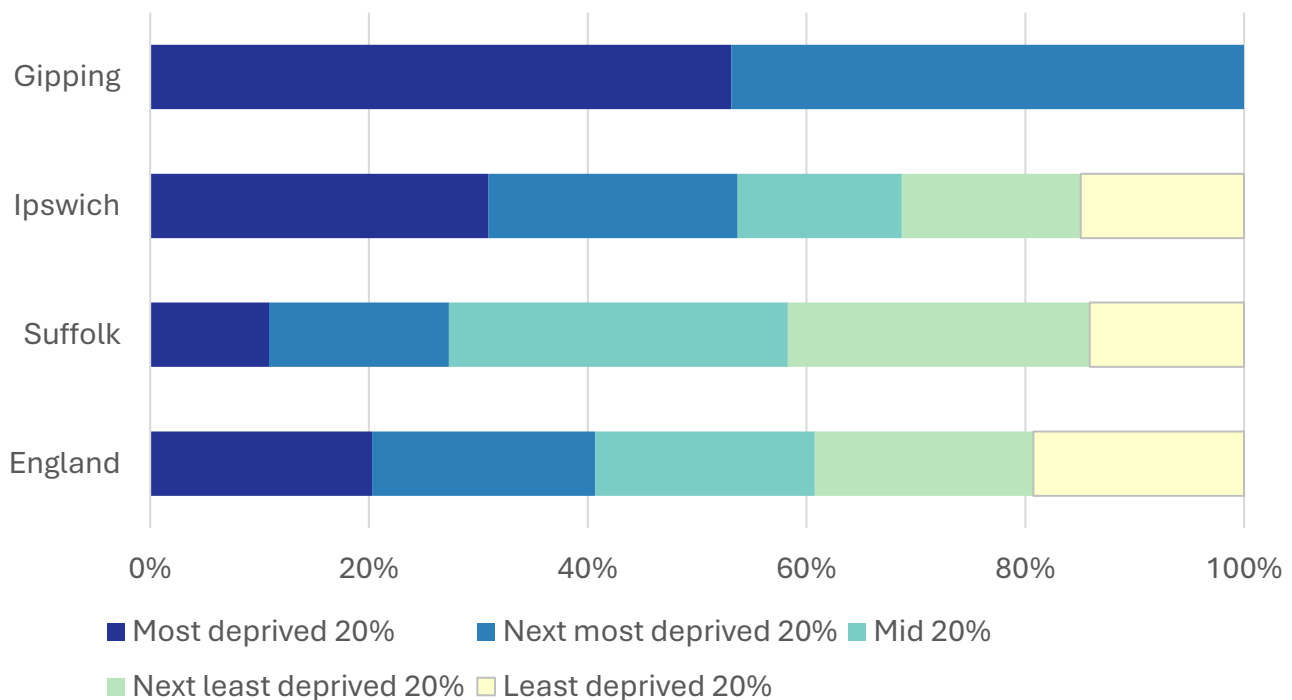
- In February 2026, 7% of 16-17-year-olds in Gipping were classified as NEET (not in education, employment or training).
- NEET levels fluctuate considerably according to the time of year and due to small numbers of 16-17-year-olds in the division, typically being at their lowest at the beginning of a new school year.
- In Gipping, the proportion of children who are NEET is almost invariably above the district and county figures, though the gap has narrowed since the beginning of the 2024/25 school year.

Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2025 (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 chart below shows the percentage of the population of the division that live in areas ranked among each of the five quintiles of deprivation, alongside the district, county and England comparators.



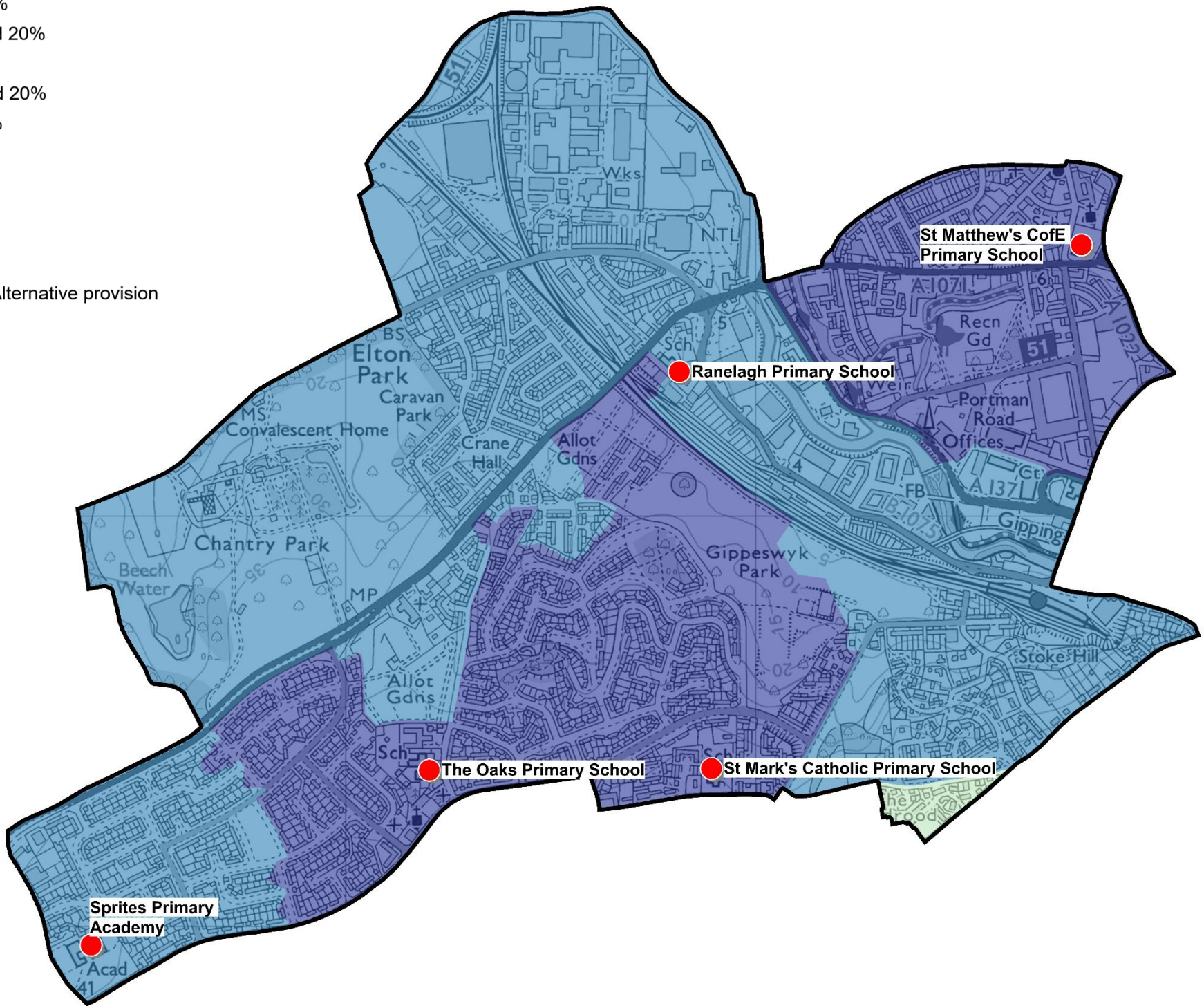
- Deprivation levels in Gipping are relatively high.
- Just over half (53%) of the population of the division live in areas that are ranked among the most deprived 20% of areas in England, with the remaining 47% of residents living in neighbourhoods among the second most deprived quintile.
- See the map overleaf for the distribution of IMD 2025 results across the division.

IMD 2025 quintile

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

School Phase

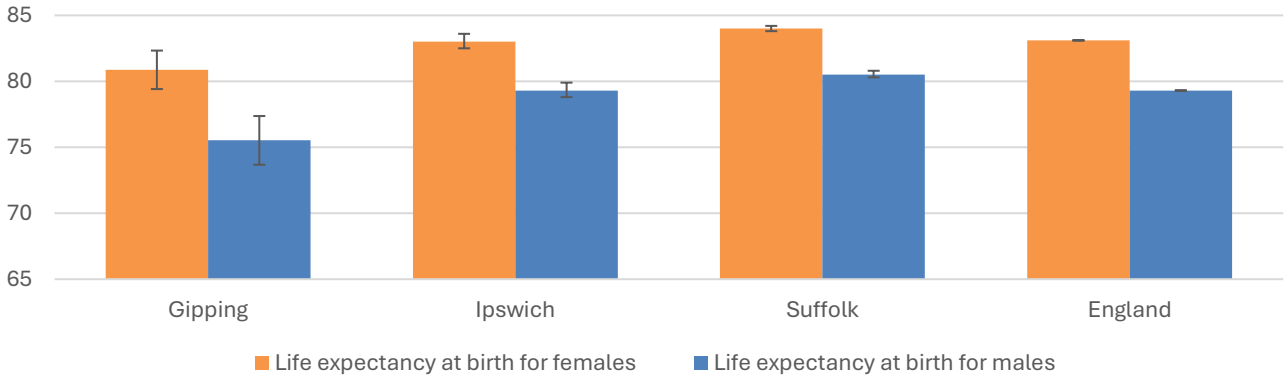
- Primary
- Secondary
- Special
- Pupil referral unit/Alternative provision
- Nursery



Health

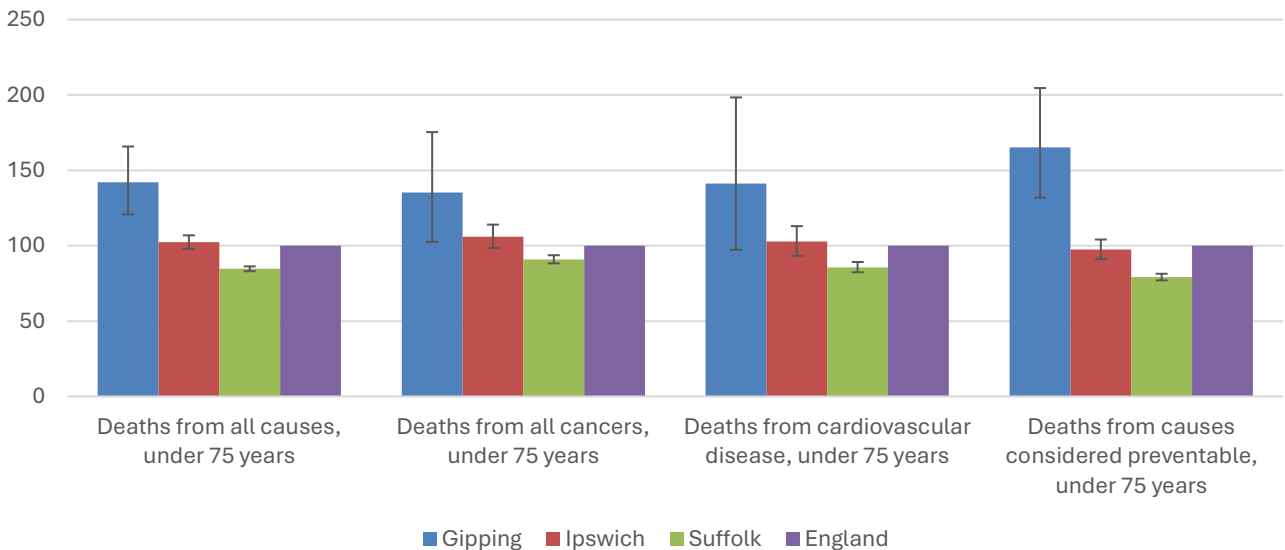
The local data used here is based on relatively small numbers. The confidence limits provide an indication of the reliability of the data. The 95% confidence intervals utilised on the chart provide a range within which there is 95% chance of the true result lying.

Life expectancy at birth



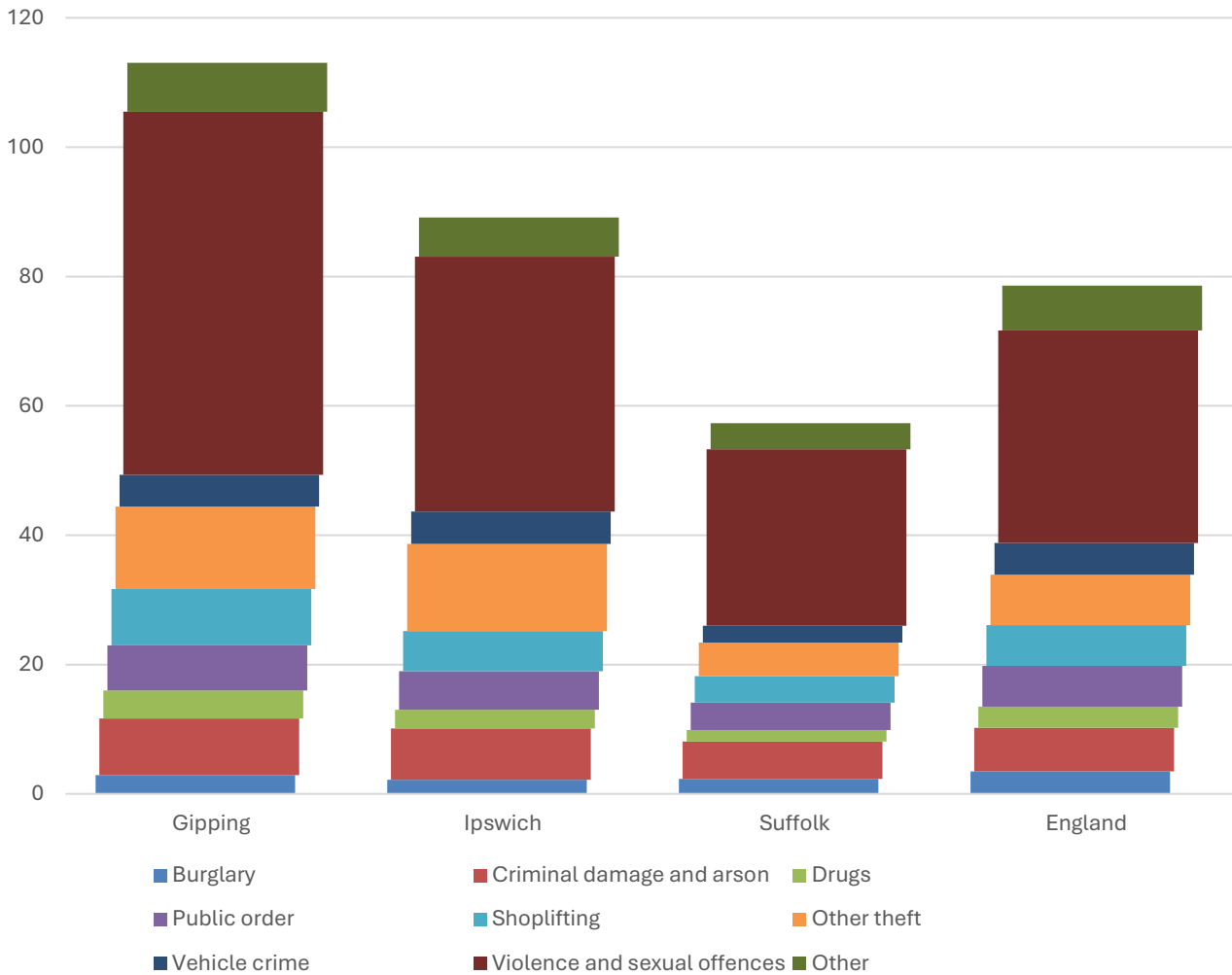
- The latest life expectancy at birth estimates for Gipping are 80.9 for females (the England figure is 83.1), and 75.5 for males (compared to 79.3 nationally).
- Life expectancy for both males and females in the division are statistically significantly lower than the Ipswich, Suffolk, and England figures.

Deaths, under 75 years, standardised mortality ratio



- Estimated standardised mortality ratios for early deaths from all causes, all cancers, cardiovascular disease and causes considered preventable in Gipping are above 100, indicating that deaths in under 75s due to these causes are higher than in England.
- Confidence intervals around these estimates are wide for local data, but the SMRs for deaths from all causes, all cancers and from causes considered preventable are statistically significantly higher than England.
- 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 142 comparable deaths in Gipping.

Crime & Community Safety



- Crime levels in Gipping are relatively high compared to the county and Ipswich Borough rates.
- In the year to the end of January 2026, there were 113 recorded crimes per 1,000 residents in the division, compared to 89 in Ipswich, and 57 countywide.
- All types of crime occur at a higher rate in the division than the county average.
- By far the most common type of crime recorded during this period was violence and sexual offences, which accounted for half of all recorded crimes in the division.

Data sources

Category	Indicator	Source
Demographic Profile	Quinary population table 2024	ONS 2024 mid-year population estimates
	Population pyramid 2024	ONS 2024 mid-year population estimates
	Ethnicity 2021	ONS 2021 Census
Economy	Employment by broad industrial sector 2024	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 2021-February 2026	DWP via NOMIS
Education	School information and attainment 2023-2025	Suffolk County Council CYP iHub
	% 16-17-year-olds NEET (Not in Employment, Education or Training) March 2021 to February 2026	Suffolk County Council CYP iHub via the Suffolk Observatory
Deprivation	Index of Multiple Deprivation 2025	Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government
Health	Life expectancy at birth 2016-2020 (2018-2020 for comparator areas)	Office for Health Improvement and Disparities
Health	Standardised mortality ratio for deaths from all causes, cancer, cardiovascular disease, and from causes considered preventable (under 75 years), 2016-2020 (2019-2023 for comparator areas). The standardised mortality ratio is the ratio of observed deaths in the study group to expected deaths in the general population	Office for Health Improvement and Disparities
Community Safety	Recorded crime rate per 1,000 resident population February 2025 to January 2026	Data.police.uk via the Suffolk Observatory

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

