

Electoral Division Profile

Gunton (58)

This Division comprises Gunton and Corton, Harbour and Normanston wards.

September 2009

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Produced by Suffolk County Council Research and Intelligence Team Contact: Lyn Baran. Lyn.baran@suffolk.gov.uk

Electoral Division Profiles: an introduction

These documents have been produced to support elected members, constituents and other interested parties in understanding the demographic, economic 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 useful starting point for discussion, where local knowledge and experience can be used to flesh out and illuminate the statistical evidence base presented here.

The profile can be used to look at some fundamental questions e.g.

- How many people make up the population of the Division? Does the age profile 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 are the circumstances affecting people in the area? Are levels of deprivation uniform across the area or are there variations? What is the impact of deprivation on families and residents? Does there seem to be a link between deprivation and school performance?
- The data on employment shows which sectors employees in the area work in. The job seekers allowance claimants data shows the changing numbers of claimants over the past four years. Is the impact of the recession locally related to the employment profile of the area?

This is the first time that Electoral Division Profiles have been produced in Suffolk, and we welcome feedback on both the content and format of the documents.

Lyn Baran
Head of Research and Intelligence
Planning and Performance Improvement
Suffolk County Council
Lyn.Baran@suffolk.gov.uk
01473 264547

Technical Notes:

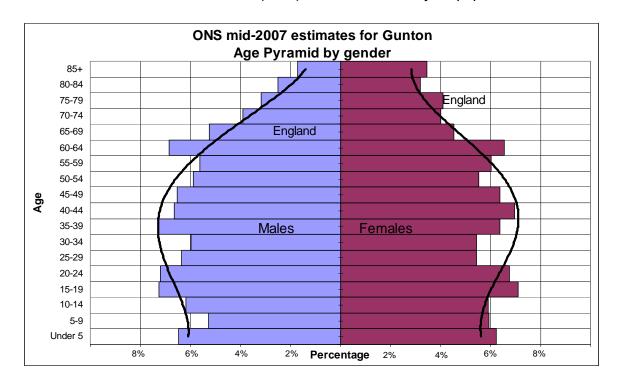
- 1. Where Electoral Divisions do not exactly match ward boundaries, we have adopted a "best fit" approach to produce a dataset.
- 2. Where data is not available at ward level, we have used the relevant District level data to offer a comparison.
- 3. County level data is provided where possible to provide a context for comparisons.

1. Demographic profile

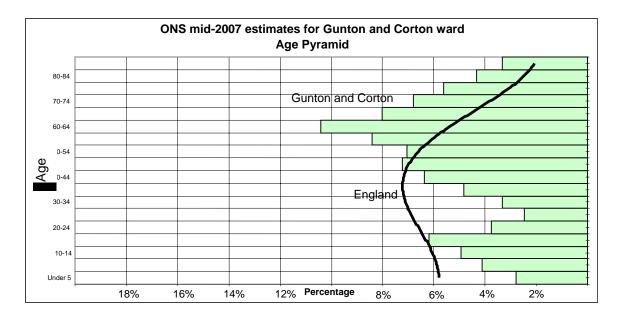
At the time of the 2001 Census 19,571 people lived in Gunton Division. Since then the population has increased by 3.8% reaching 20,369 by mid-2007. The age structure of the component wards and the Division as a whole as at mid-2007 is set out below.

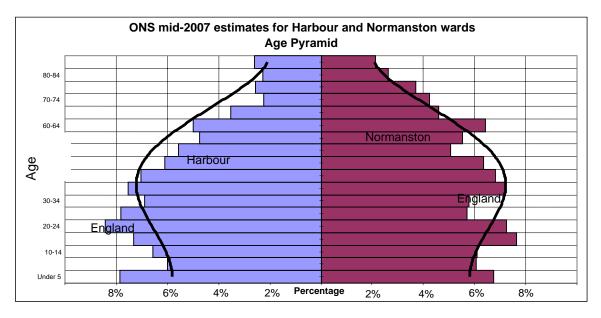
Component wards									
	Gunton and Corton ward	Harbour ward	Normanston ward	Gunton Electoral Division					
All Ages	4,488	8,543	7,338	20,369					
0-4	126	671	495	1,292					
5-9	185	513	445	1,143					
10-14	222	560	448	1,230					
15-19	277	624	561	1,462					
20-24	169	719	531	1,419					
25-29	111	669	420	1,200					
30-34	149	588	425	1,162					
35-39	217	644	530	1,391					
40-44	286	600	500	1,386					
45-49	325	522	467	1,314					
50-54	316	476	372	1,164					
55-59	377	404	406	1,187					
60-64	467	426	471	1,364					
65-69	359	300	337	996					
70-74	305	191	310	806					
75-79	252	219	271	742					
80-84	195	194	194	583					
85+	150	223	155	528					

Source: Office for National Statistics (ONS) 2001 & 2007 mid year population estimates.



The age pyramid for Gunton is very similar to the national average, with the exceptions of the slightly higher number of children under 5 and people over 80.





- Gunton and Corton ward has an age structure that differs from the other two wards that constitute this Division. It has a low proportion of infants under 5, low proportions of adults aged 20 to 44, but substantially higher proportions of adults aged 55 and over.
- Harbour and Normanston wards both roughly follow the national average, but in each case there are a couple of exceptions. Harbour has an unusually high proportion of infants under 5 and a peak in the number of young adults aged 15 to 29. Normanstan has an unusually large peak in the number of young adults aged 15 to 24, but a shortfall in the number aged 25 to 34.

Ethnicity

- At the time of the 2001 census, Gunton had a population of 19,570 people, of which 98.39% (19,254) were white, all but 257 of whom were white British.
- There were 316 (1.61%) people of black or minority ethnic origin in the division.

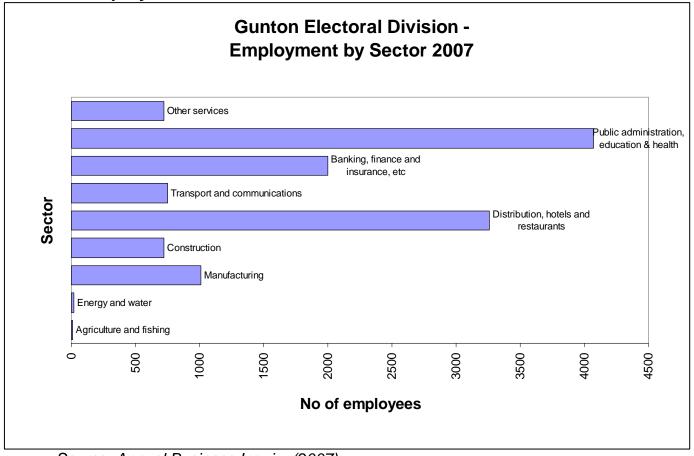
		All people	White	White British	Mixed	Asian and Asian British	Black and Black British	Chinese or Other Ethnic Group	Black or Minority Ethnic Group
SUFFOLK		668,553	97.24	93.75	1.05	0.59	0.64	0.48	2.76
	No.	19,570	19,254	18,997	122	68	65	61	316
Gunton	%		98.39	97.07	0.62	0.35	0.33	0.31	1.61

The latest ethnicity data are the 2007 district estimates; the table relevant to this Division is below.

	All		Percentage					
	people	White	White White Mixed Asian Black Chinese Black					Black or
			British		and	and	or Other	Minority
					Asian	Black	Ethnic	Ethnic
					British	British	Group	Group
Waveney	117,300	96.5	94.2	0.9	1.2	8.0	0.7	3.5

2. Economic and labour market data

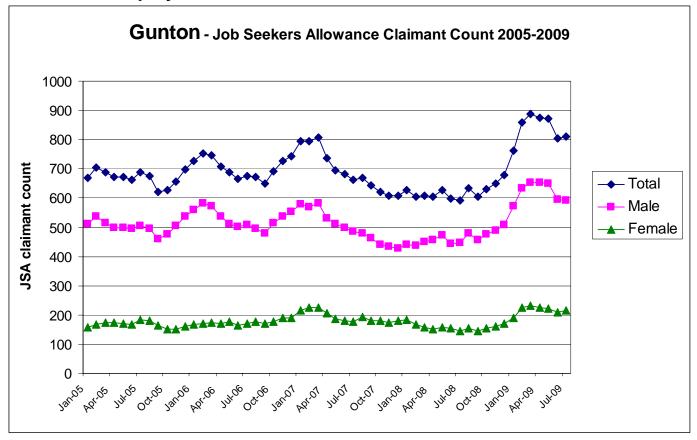
2a Employment



Source: Annual Business Inquiry (2007)

- Employment in Gunton is dominated by the public administration, education and health and distribution, hotels and restaurants sectors.
- There is also significant employment in the banking, finance and insurance, transport and communications, construction and manufacturing sectors.

2b Unemployment/benefit claimants



- Like much of the county, and indeed the country, Gunton has seen a dramatic rise in Job Seekers Allowance (JSA) claimants in the past year as the global economic downturn continues.
- There has been a small decline in claimants in the division during the last four months, in line with the county trend.
- Males generally account for at least three-quarters of the total JSA claimant count.
- In percentage terms, around 17.7% of the working age population (males aged 16-64 and females aged 16-59) are claiming JSA. This is more than five times the county and regional average, and more than four times the national level.

3. Schools (see Map)

There are 6 primary schools, 2 middle and 1 high school within this Division

Latest Ofsted School Inspection Outcome

Grade 1 Outstanding Grade 2 Good

Grade 3 Satisfactory

Grade 4

Corton CEVC Primary	Grade 2	Dec. 2008
Gunton C Primary	Grade 1	May 2007
Northfield St Nicholas Primary	Grade 2	April 2007
Poplars C Primary	Grade 1	June 2008
Roman Hill Primary	Grade 2	Sep. 2008
St Margaret's C Primary	Grade 2	June 2008
The Harris Middle	Grade 3	April 2007
Roman Hill Middle	Grade 2	April 2008
The Denes High	Grade 2	March 2009

Attainment Results 2007-9

Note: small cohort size can lead to fluctuations in results.

Green shading indicates a result significantly higher than the county average whereas red shading indicates a result significantly lower than the county average.

Foundation Stage Profile (reception) % pupils achieving expected score of 78 points or more	Average cohort size	2006/7	2007/8	2008/9	2008/9 county average
Corton CEVC Primary	15	60	85.7	56.3	74.5
Gunton C Primary	42	80	73	80	74.5
Northfield St Nicholas Primary	52	62.5	64.9	47.1	74.5
Poplars C Primary	65	81.5	70	63.9	74.5
Roman Hill Primary	70	50	59.8	59.3	74.5
St Margaret's County Primary	29	93.3	65.5	72.4	74.5

Key Stage 2 (age 11) % pupils achieving L4 or above	Average cohort size	2006/7	2007/8	2008/9	2008/9 county average
The Harris Middle	141				
English L4+		61	68	68	77.6
Maths L4 +		49	55	59	74.9
Roman Hill Middle	83				
English L4+		70	63	51	77.6
Maths L4 +		66	60	62	74.9

KS4 (age 16) % pupils achieving 5 A*-C in. English and Maths	Average cohort size	2006/7	2007/8	2008/9*	2008/9 * county average
The Denes High	225	28	30	27.3	49.6

^{* 2009} results are provisional and will not be confirmed until late 2009.

4. Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2007 (see map)

Source: 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 (LSOAs) 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 used widely 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.

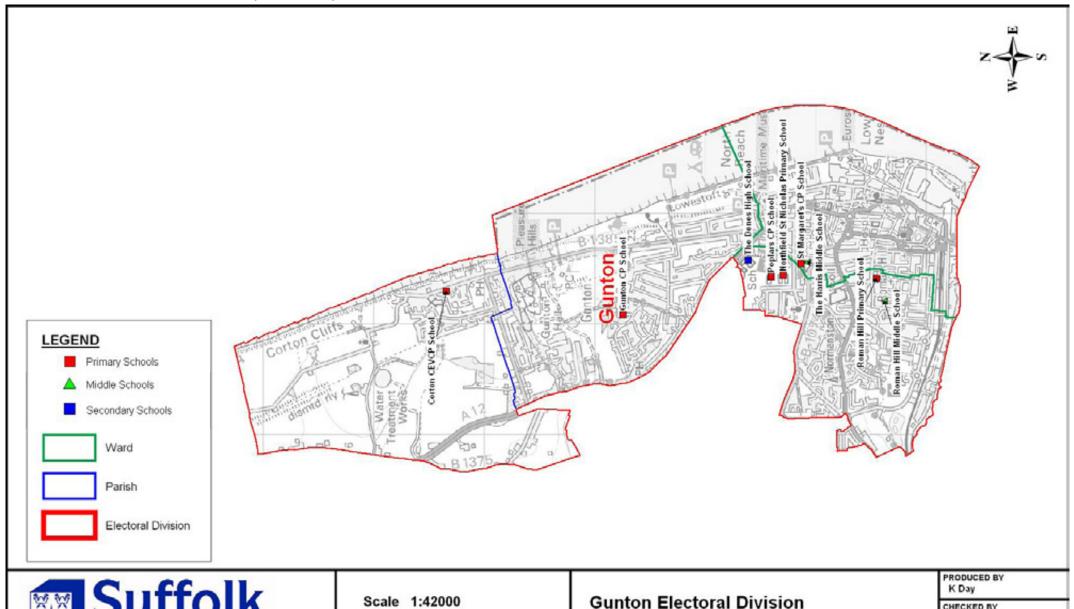
The IMD 2007 shows that:

Deprivation levels in Gunton are generally above the national average and is an areas of relative disadvantage..

• Of the thirteen Lower Layer Super Output Areas (LSOA) comprising the Electoral Division, five are ranked in the top 20% of most deprived LSOAs in the country, five are in the next worst quintile, and two are in the mid quintile, although one is in the top 20% of least deprived LSOAs.

Rankings in England - no. of LSOAs per quintile

	Suffolk	%	Electoral Division	%
Worst 20%	30	7.0%	5	38.5%
Next worst 20%	57	13.4%	5	38.5%
Mid 20%	92	21.6%	2	15.4%
Next best 20%	152	35.7%	0	0%
Least deprived 20%	95	22.3%	1	7.7%
Total	426		13	

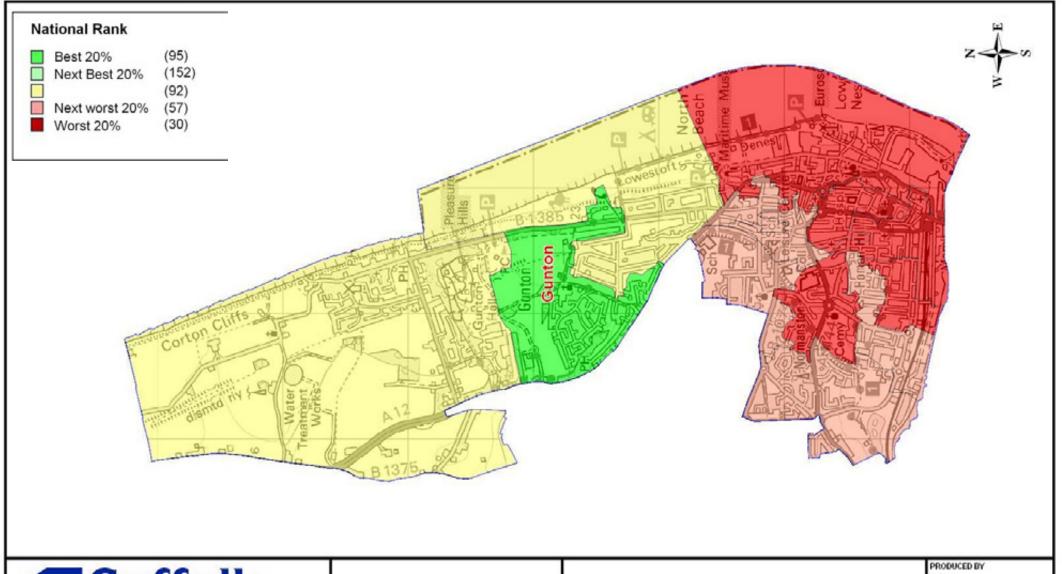




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- Local Education Authority Schools
- Parish and Ward Boundaries

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Research & Intelligence, Planning and Performance SSF, SCC Endeavour House, 8 Russell Road, Ipswich, Suffolk, IP12BX.

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DATE

Data sources

- Office for National Statistics 2007 mid year population estimates and 2001 census <u>www.ons.gov.uk</u>
- 2. a) Office for National Statistics Annual Business Inquiry 2007b) Office for National Statistics Job Seekers Allowance claimant count
- 3. Ofsted www.ofsted.gov.uk
- 4. Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007 <a href="https://www.communities.gov.uk/communities/neighbourhoodrenewal/deprivation/deprivation/deprivation/deprivation/deprivation/deprivation/deprivation/deprivation/deprivation/deprivation/deprivation/deprivation/deprivation/deprivation/deprivation/deprivation/deprivation/deprivation/deprivation/deprivation/deprivation/deprivation/deprivation/deprivation/deprivation/deprivation/deprivation/deprivation/deprivation/deprivation/deprivation/deprivation/deprivation/deprivation/deprivation/deprivation/deprivation/deprivation/deprivation/deprivation/deprivation/deprivation/deprivation/deprivation/deprivation/deprivation/deprivation/deprivation/deprivation/deprivation/deprivation/deprivation/deprivation/deprivation/deprivation/deprivation/deprivation/deprivation/deprivation/deprivation/deprivation/deprivation/deprivation/deprivation/deprivation/deprivation/deprivation/deprivation/deprivation/deprivation/deprivation/deprivation/deprivation/deprivation/deprivation/deprivation/deprivation/deprivation/deprivation/deprivation/deprivation/deprivation/deprivation/deprivation/deprivation/deprivation/deprivation/deprivation/deprivation/deprivation/deprivation/deprivation/deprivation/deprivation/deprivation/deprivation/deprivation/deprivation/deprivation/deprivation/deprivation/deprivation/deprivation/deprivation/deprivation/deprivation/deprivation/deprivation/deprivation/deprivation/deprivation/deprivation/deprivation/deprivation/deprivation/deprivation/deprivation/deprivation/deprivation/deprivation/deprivation/deprivation/deprivation/deprivation/deprivation/deprivation/deprivation/deprivation/deprivation/deprivation/deprivation/deprivation/deprivation/deprivation/deprivation/deprivation/deprivation/deprivation/deprivation/deprivation/deprivation/deprivation/deprivation/deprivation/deprivation/deprivation/deprivation/deprivation/deprivation/deprivation/deprivation/deprivation/deprivation/deprivation/deprivation/deprivation/deprivation/deprivation/deprivation/deprivation/deprivation/dep

For more information and the latest data, go to the Research and Intelligence pages on the Suffolk County Council website:

http://www.suffolk.gov.uk/CouncilAndDemocracy/AboutSCC/SpecialistSupportFunctions/PlanningAndPerformanceImprovement/ResearchAndIntelligence.htm

Research and Intelligence Team
Planning and Performance Improvement
Suffolk County Council
Endeavour House
Ipswich
IP1 2BX