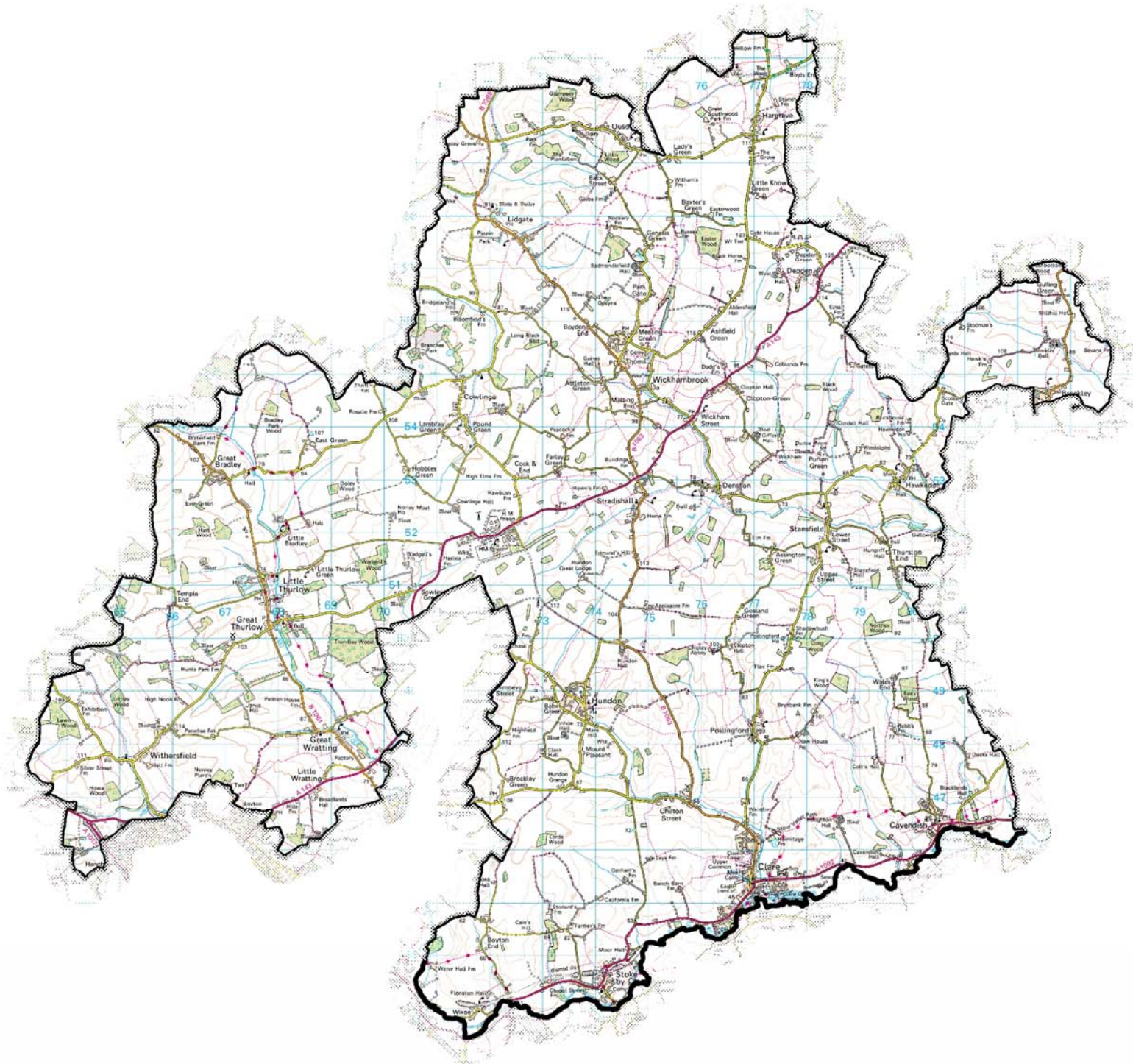


CLARE

ELECTORAL DIVISION PROFILE 2013

This Division comprises Cavendish, Clare, Hundon, Wickhambrook and Withersfield wards

www.suffolkobservatory.info



CONTENTS

- Demographic Profile: Age & Ethnicity
- Economy and Labour Market
- Schools & NEET
- ACORN & Index of Multiple Deprivation
- Health
- Community Safety
- 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?
- Is the impact of the recession locally related to the employment profile of 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 profiles, 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 education and skills, economy and employment, health and care, population, deprivation, housing, environment, transport and travel and crime. All areas of the county are covered, right down to district, ward and parish level, with information easily accessible in a variety of formats. You can also build your own reports by different themes and topics.

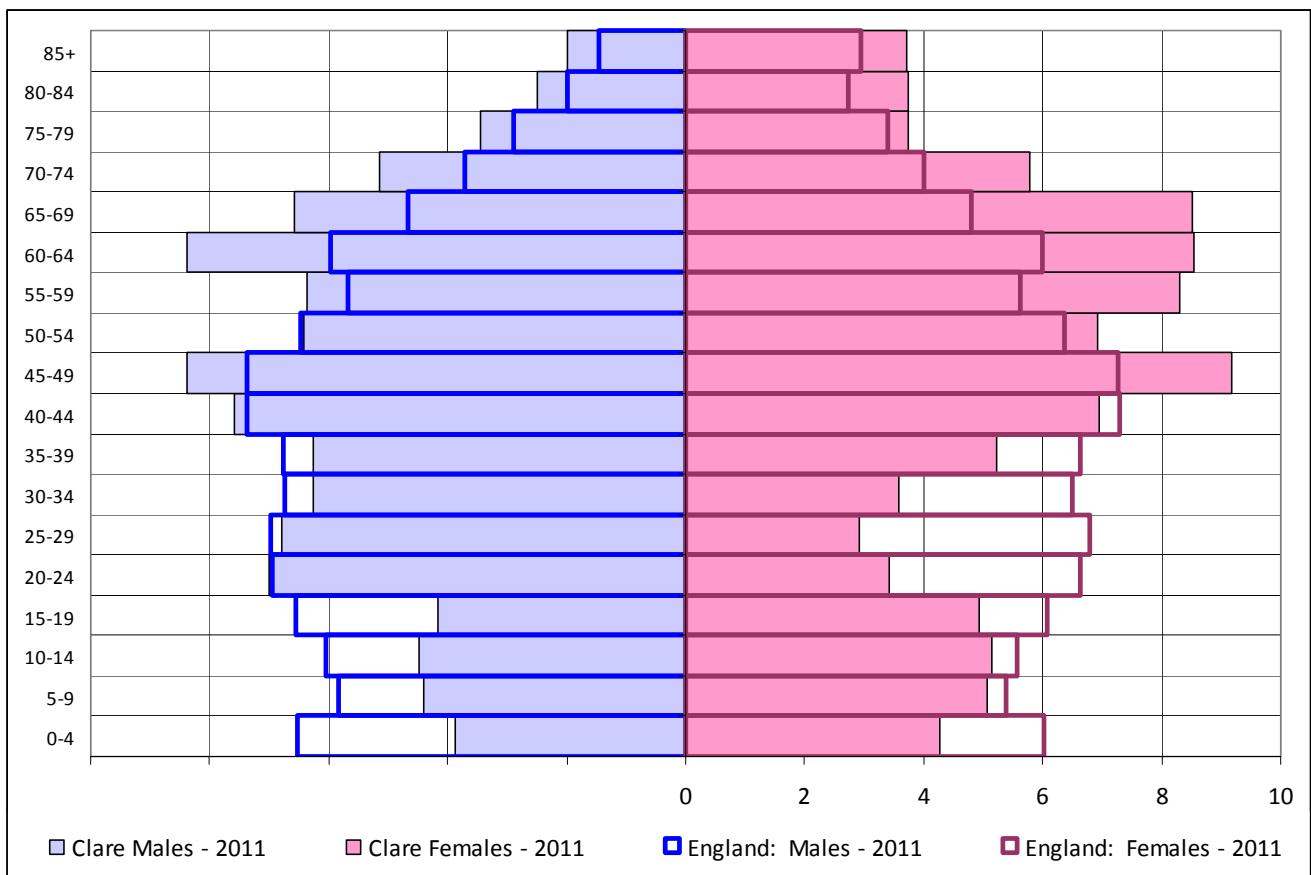
Technical Notes:

1. Where Electoral Divisions do not exactly match ward boundaries, 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

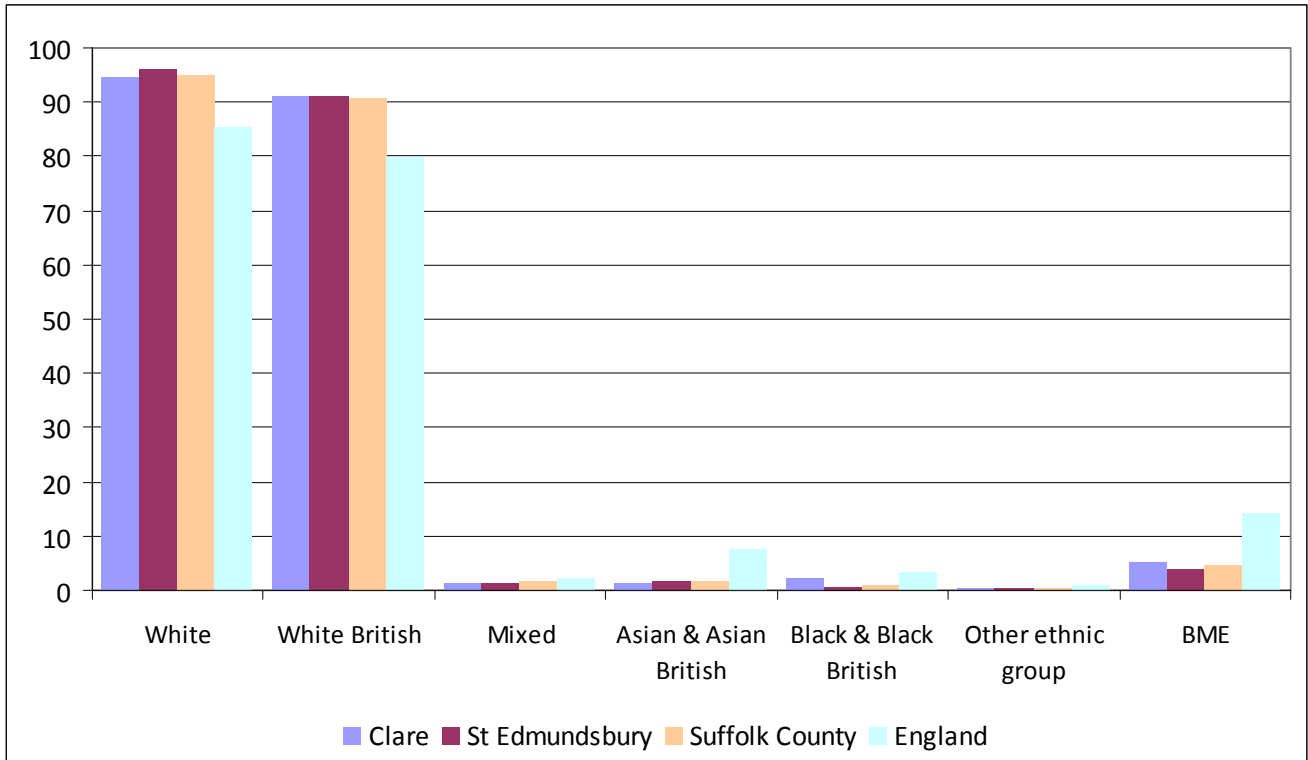
At the time of the 2011 Census, the population of Clare stood at 11,440, an increase of 8.2% since 2001. The age structure of the component wards and the Division as a whole is set out below.

	Clare Electoral Division	Cavendish	Clare	Hundon	Wickhambrook	Withersfield
All Ages	11,440	1,984	2,028	3,002	2,192	2,234
0-4	464	88	88	100	92	96
5-9	540	95	91	129	139	86
10-14	547	102	109	118	110	108
15-19	518	97	91	103	117	110
20-24	613	79	69	251	66	148
25-29	573	59	73	247	80	114
30-34	574	49	74	236	91	124
35-39	661	90	95	216	108	152
40-44	834	128	139	239	154	174
45-49	1,000	170	162	250	193	225
50-54	761	132	92	202	159	176
55-59	831	156	138	212	183	142
60-64	967	185	192	218	211	161
65-69	855	189	171	169	174	152
70-74	622	138	141	126	113	104
75-79	410	74	104	77	86	69
80-84	351	76	95	54	67	59
85+	319	77	104	55	49	34



- The age pyramid for Clare shows a higher than average proportion of people over the age of 45.
- The commonest age group in Clare is 45-49, followed by 60-64.
- In the 20 to 34 age bands there are twice the number of males than females,

ETHNICITY (%)

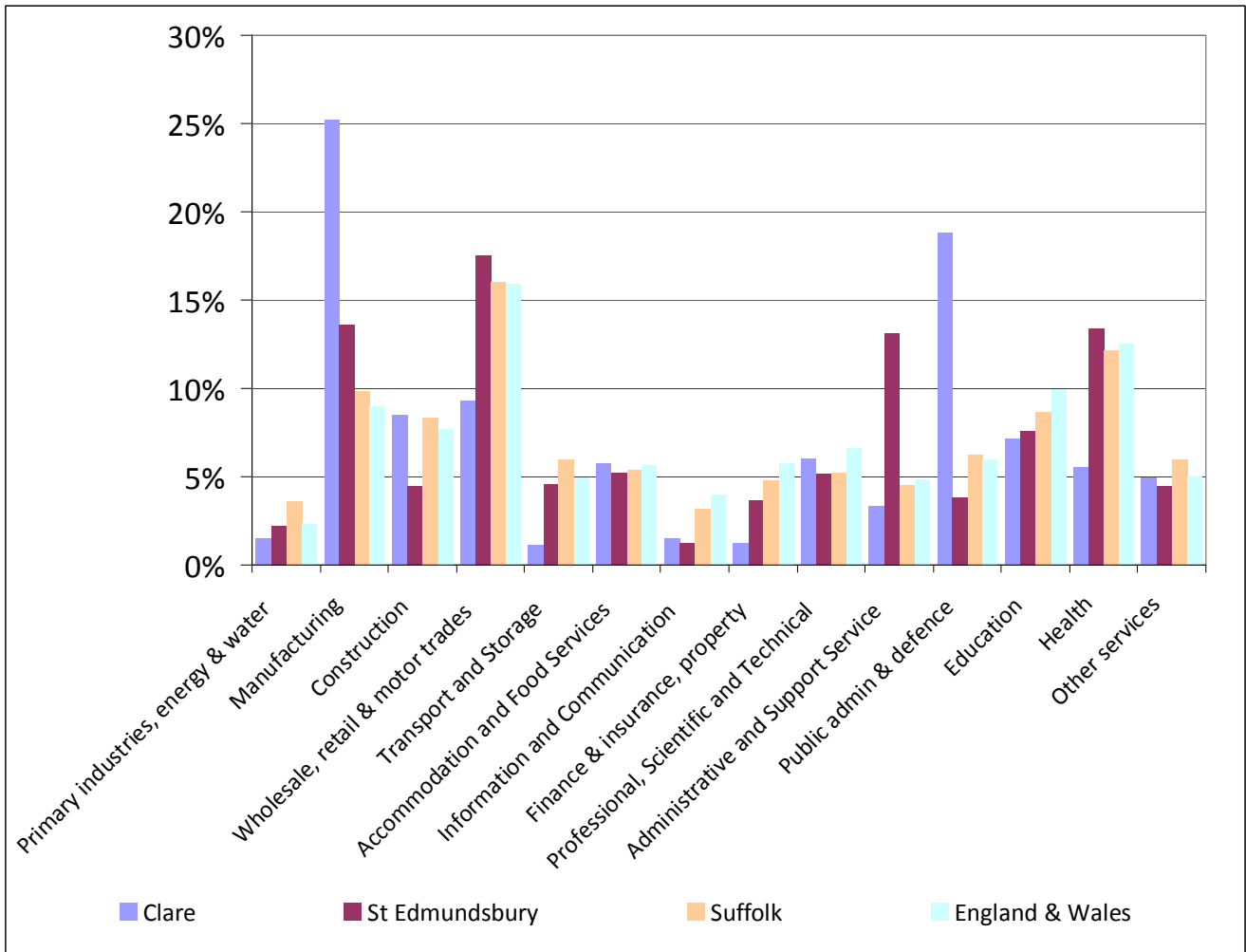


- According to the latest data (2011 Census), 94.9% (10,851) of the population of Clare are white.
- There are 589 (5.1%) people of black or minority ethnic origin in the division, compared with 304 at the time of the 2001 Census.
- At 2.2% Clare has over double the percentage of Black and Black British ethnicity group than the district or county average.

	All people		White		White British		Mixed		Asian and Asian British		Black and Black British		Other Ethnic Group		Black or Minority Ethnic Total	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Clare	11,440		10,851	94.9	10,433	91.2	148	1.3	169	1.5	247	2.2	25	0.2	589	5.1
St Edmundsbury	111,008		106,615	96.0	101,239	91.2	1,404	1.3	1,824	1.6	902	0.8	263	0.2	4,393	4.0
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 & Wales				86.0		80.5		2.2		6.7		2.8		0.4		12.1

ECONOMY

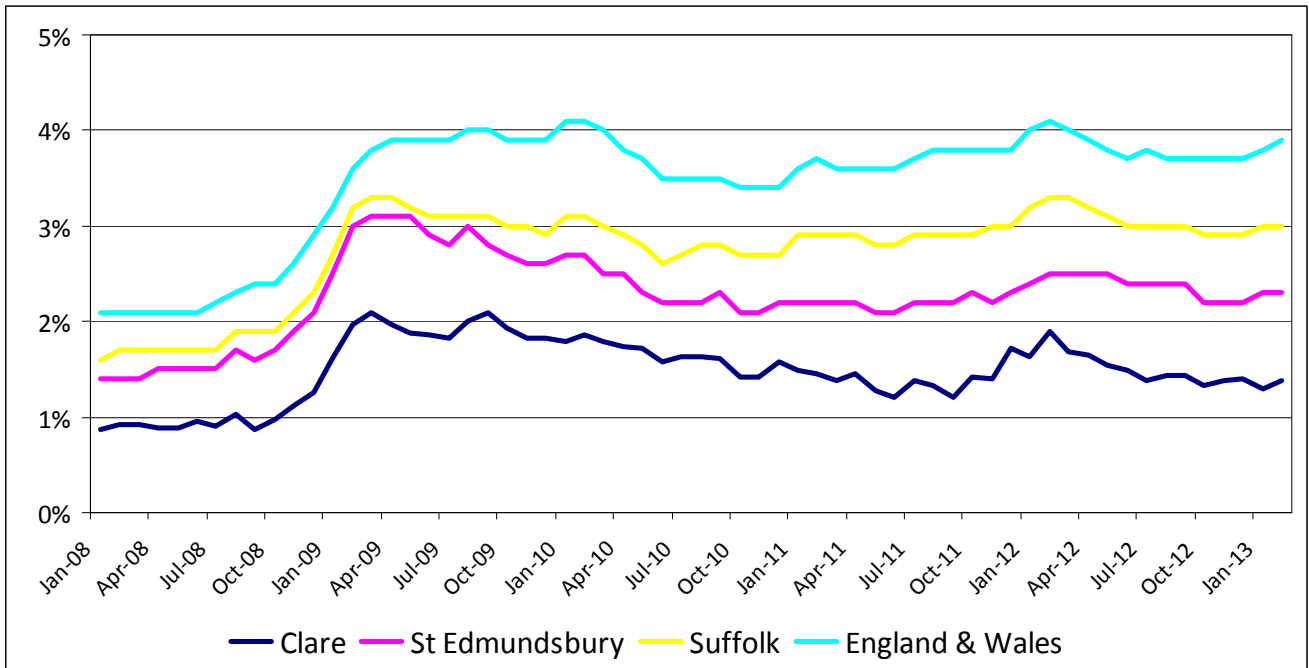
There are 3,470 people employed in Clare.



- The key employment sectors are manufacturing and public administration and defence.
- 25.2% are employed in manufacturing and 18.8% in public administration and defence.
- Employment in these sectors is significantly higher in the division than in the district, county and England & Wales

LABOUR MARKET

JOBSEEKERS ALLOWANCE CLAIMANT RATE



- Clare saw a marked rise in Job Seekers Allowance (JSA) claimants in 2008/09 as a result of the global economic downturn.
- There has been a slight reduction in claimants in the division since 2008, in line with the county trend.
- In percentage terms, around 1.3% of the working age population are claiming JSA. This is below the district, county and national averages.

SCHOOLS

As a result of the Schools Organisation Review, the following changes are affecting schools whose catchments overlap with this Division

Bury St Edmunds County Upper School	For other schools in Bury St Edmunds work continues to develop options for change and to identify funding to put them in place. There would be full public consultation before any more changes take place. It is not expected that any more changes could begin before 2015.
Horringer Court Middle School	For other schools in Bury St Edmunds work continues to develop options for change and to identify funding to put them in place. There would be full public consultation before any more changes take place. It is not expected that any more changes could begin before 2015.
Newmarket College	From September 2012 this school will admit children from the age of 11 to 18. There will be 210 places available in each year group.

SCHOOL INFORMATION

Name	Average cohort size at Foundation Stage (age 5)	Average cohort size KS2 (age 11)	Ofsted	Latest Inspection date
Primary Schools in Division				
Cavendish CEVCP School	13	2	Satisfactory	30/04/10
Clare CP School	23	8	Good	22/03/11
Hundon CP School	10	3	Good	22/05/09
Thurlow CEVCP School	17	6	Good	25/11/08
Wickhambrook CP School	19	5	Outstanding	29/02/12
Primary School Catchment overlaps with Division				
Hartest CEVCP School	14	2	Satisfactory	11/02/11
Ickworth Park Primary School	34		Good	12/11/10
Kedington Primary School	27	7	Outstanding	07/10/11

Name	Average cohort size at KS2 (age 11)	Ofsted	Latest Inspection date
Middle School Catchment overlaps with Division			
Horringer Court Middle School	73	Satisfactory	29/06/11

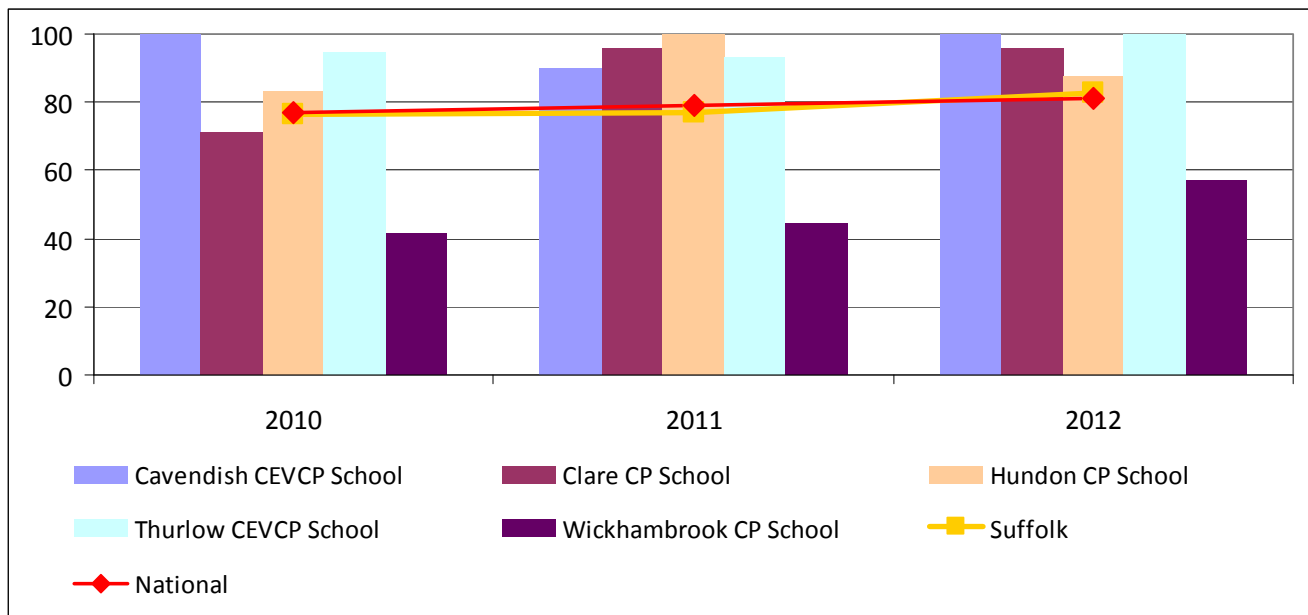
Name	Average cohort size at KS4 (age 16)	Ofsted	Latest Inspection date
Upper Schools in Division			
Stour Valley Community School			

Upper School Catchment overlaps with Division			
Bury St Edmunds County Upper School	242	Outstanding	07/02/08
Newmarket College	137	Satisfactory	01/10/10
Samuel Ward Academy	209	Outstanding	18/09/08

SCHOOL ATTAINMENT

Foundation Stage Profile (reception)

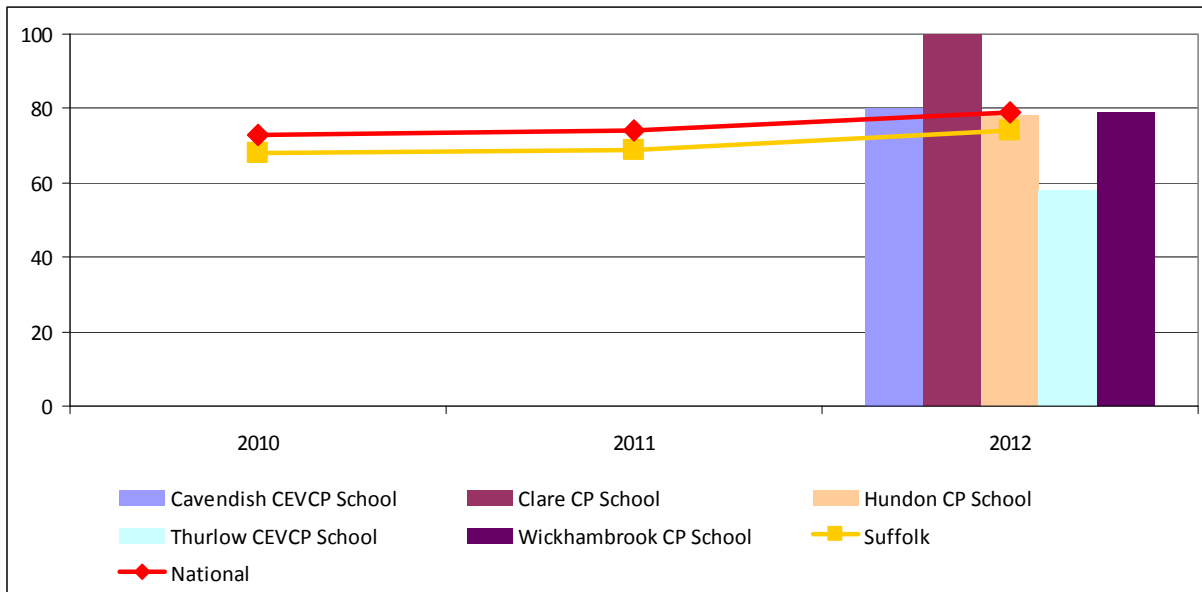
% pupils achieving expected score of 78 points or more



- In 2012 four schools performed above the county and national averages for foundation stage attainment (Cavendish, Clare, Hundon and Thurlow).
- Wickhambrook's attainment although below the county and national average has shown improvement over the three years.

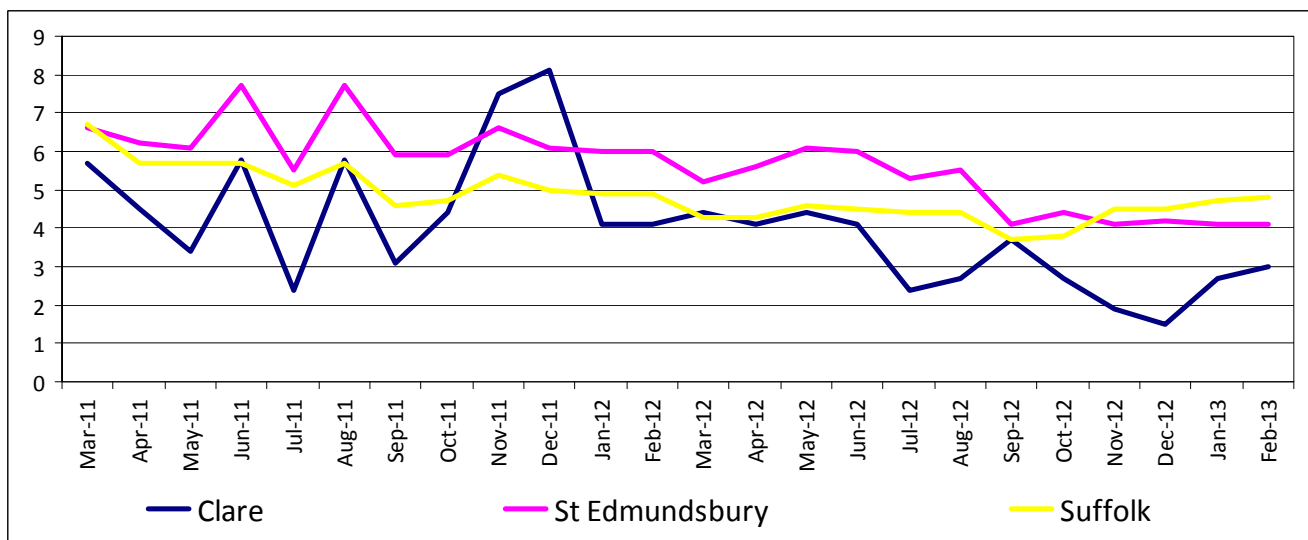
Key Stage 2 (age 11)

% pupils achieving L4 or above in English and Mathematics



- In 2012 Key stage 2 attainment was above the national and county average at Clare Primary School. Attainment in 2012 was below the national and county average at Thurlow Primary School.
- Attainment in 2012 was in line with national and county average at Cavenish, Hundon and Wickhambrook Primary Schools.
- Prior to 2012, Key Stage 2 assessments were carried out at the middle schools.

NEET % (NOT IN EDUCATION, EMPLOYMENT OR TRAINING)



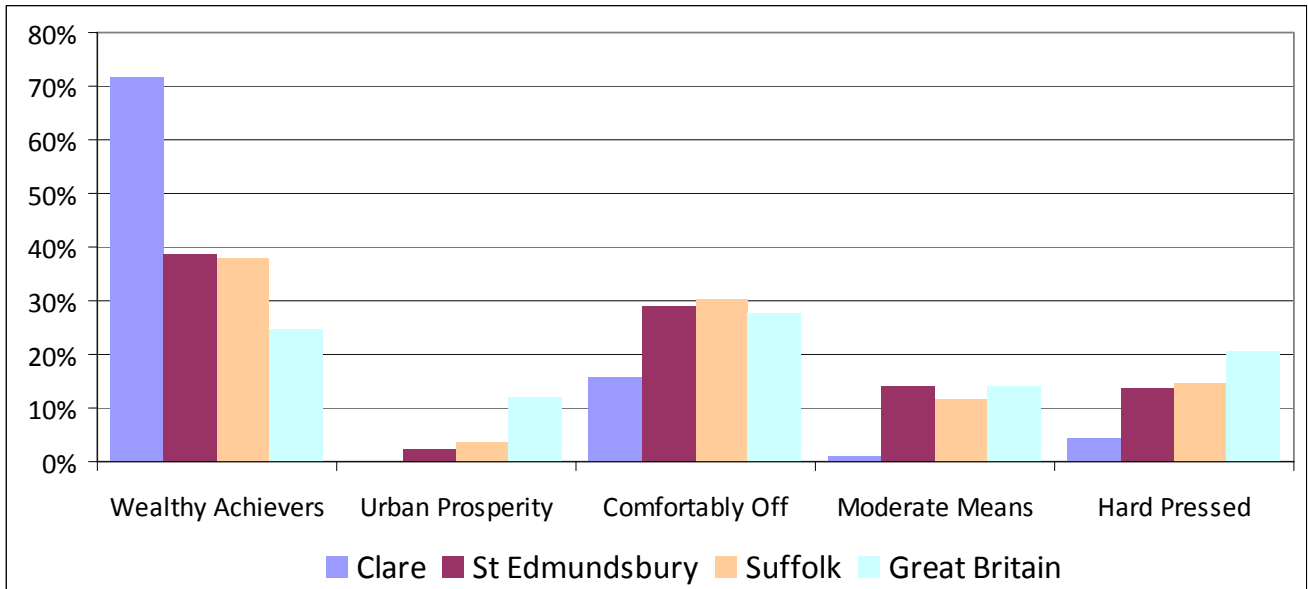
- In January 2013 there were 3% of 16-18 year olds classified as NEET in Clare.
- NEET levels in Clare are generally below the district and national averages.

ACORN 2011

ACORN provides a useful articulation of the general wealth of the resident population.

It is a geodemographic segmentation of the UK's population which segments small neighbourhoods, postcodes, or consumer households into 5 categories, 17 groups and 56 types.

See the end of the document for more information about ACORN

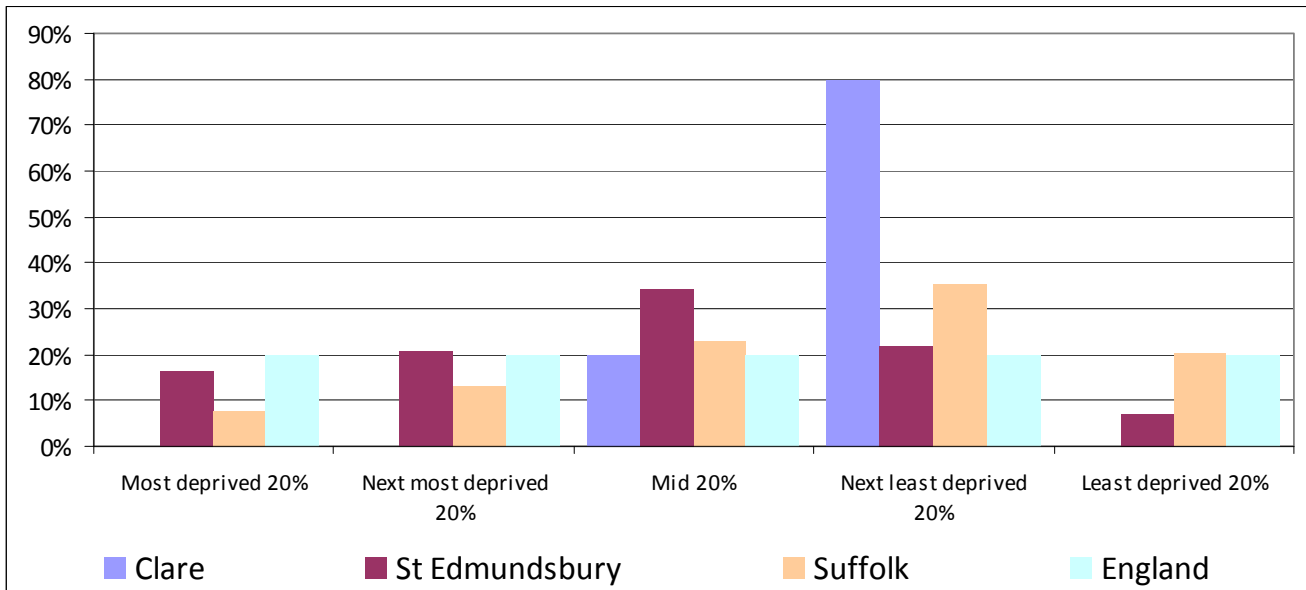


- 71.7% of Clare are in the ACORN classification of Wealth Achievers. This is almost double the district and county average.
- Just 4.3% of Clare are in the Hard Pressed ACORN classification, Compared to 14.8% for Suffolk as a whole.
- There are practically no residences of Clare that are in the Urban Prosperity and Moderate Means categories.

INDEX OF MULTIPLE DEPRIVATION (IMD) 2010 (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 1,500) 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 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.



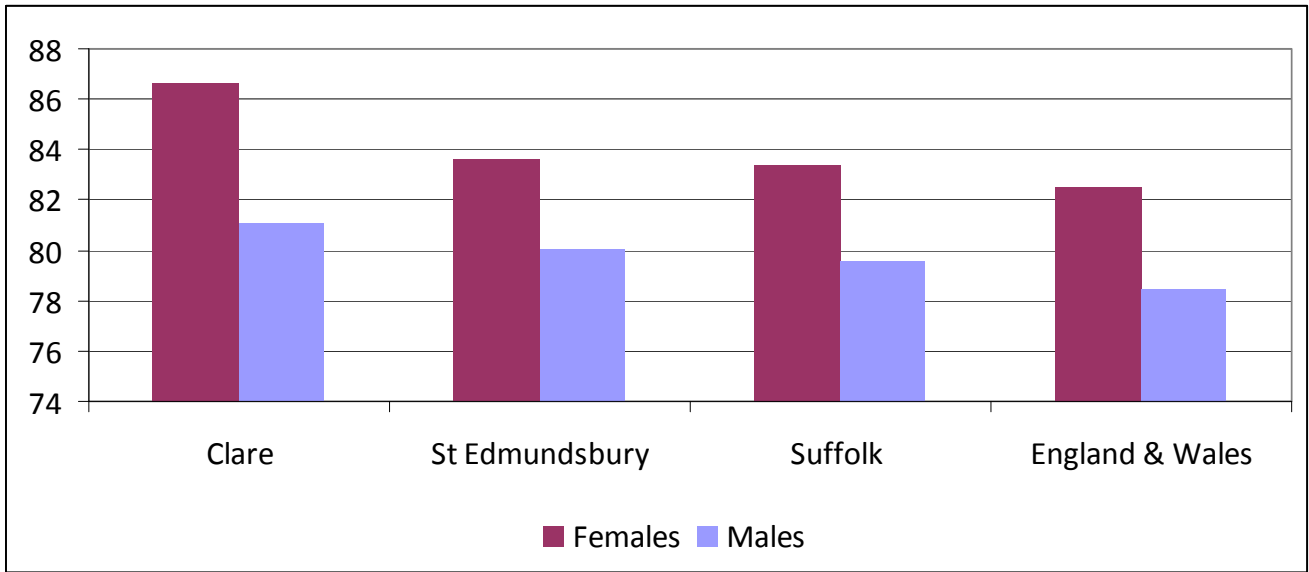
- The IMD 2010 shows that 80% of residences are in the 'next to least deprived' category, with the remaining 20% in the mid band.
- There are no residences in Clare that are in the least, most or next to most deprivation categories.

- Least deprived 20%
- Next best 20%
- Next worst 20%
- Most deprived 20%
- Primary School
- Middle School
- Upper School
- College
- Pupil Referral Unit



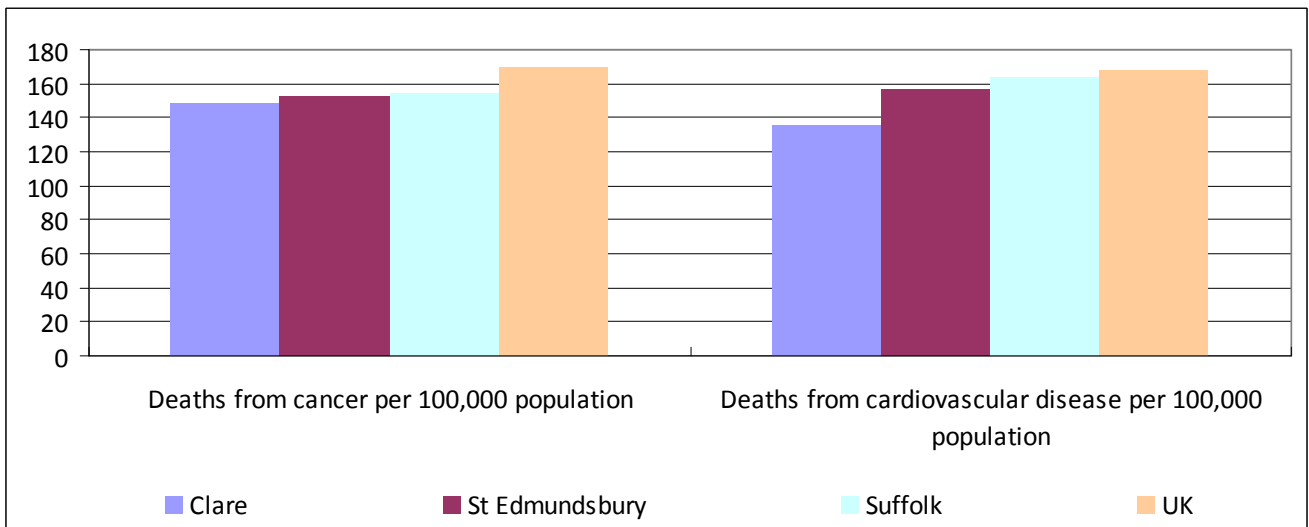
HEALTH

LIFE EXPECTANCY



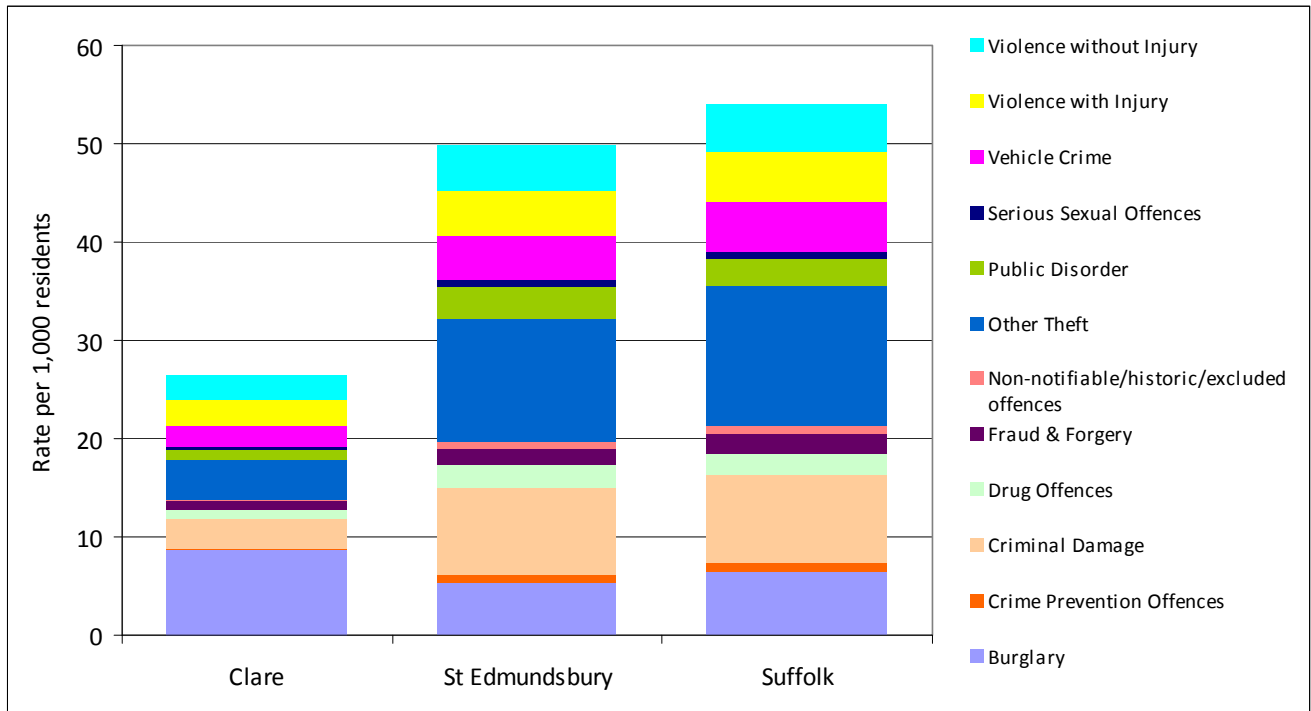
- Life expectancy in Clare is above the district, county and national averages for both women and men.
- Compared to the national average men in Clare can look to live on average an additional 2.6 years, whilst females an average of 4.1 years.

DEATHS DUE TO CANCER & CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE



- The death rate from cancer in Clare is in line with district and county averages and marginally below the national average.
- The death rate from cardiovascular disease in the division is well below the district, county and national levels.

CRIME & COMMUNITY SAFETY



- Crime rates in Clare are well below the district and county levels.
- Burglary is by far the most significant criminal activity in the division in terms of crime rate.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Parishes in Division

Brockley	Lidgate
Cavendish	Little Bradley
Clare	Little Thurlow
Cowlinge	Little Wratting
Denston	Ousden
Depden	Poslingford
Great Bradley	Stansfield
Great Thurlow	Stoke-by-Clare
Great Wratting	Stradishall
Hargrave	Wickhambrook
Hawkedon	Withersfield
Hundon	Wixoe

Locality Officer

Aidan Dunn 01473 264394

Place Officer

Esther Keen 01473 264086

DATA SOURCES

- **Demographic Profile and ethnicity:** Office for National Statistics 2011 Census and 2001 Census www.ons.gov.uk
- **Economy:** Office for National Statistics Business Register and Employment Survey 2011
- **Labour Market:** Department for Work and Pensions Job Seekers Allowance claimant count
- **Schools:** Ofsted www.ofsted.gov.uk and Suffolk County Council
- **NEET:** Suffolk Connexions
- **CACI ACORN (A Classification of Residential Neighbourhoods) and Health ACORN 2011:** CACI <http://www.caci.co.uk/>
- **Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010:** Department for Communities and Local Government <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/english-indices-of-deprivation-2010>
- **Life expectancy and Deaths due to Cancer & Cardiovascular Disease:** NHS Suffolk
- **Community Safety:** Suffolk Police

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

ACORN INFORMATION GUIDE

ACORN provides a useful articulation of the general wealth of the resident population. It is a geodemographic segmentation of the UK's population which segments small neighbourhoods, postcodes, or consumer households into 5 categories, 17 groups and 56 types.

Category 1 - Wealthy Achievers

These are some of the most successful and affluent people in the UK. They live in wealthy, high status rural, semi-rural and suburban areas of the country. Middle aged or older people predominate, with many empty nesters and wealthy retired.

Some neighbourhoods contain large numbers of well off families with school age children, particularly in the more suburban locations.

These people live in large houses, which are usually detached with four or more bedrooms. Almost 90% are owner occupiers, with half of those owning their home outright. They are very well educated and most are employed in managerial and professional occupations. Many own their own business.

Car ownership is high, with many households running 2 or more cars. Incomes are high, as are levels of savings and investments.

These people are well established at the top of the social ladder. They enjoy all the advantages of being healthy, wealthy and confident consumers.

This group accounts for 38.1% of the Suffolk population.

Category 2 - Urban Prosperity

These are well educated and mostly prosperous people living in our major towns and cities. They include both older wealthy people living in the most exclusive parts of London and other cities, and highly educated younger professionals moving up the corporate ladder. This category also includes some well educated but less affluent individuals, such as students and graduates in their first jobs.

The wealthier people tend to be in senior managerial or professional careers, and often live in large terraced or detached houses with four or more bedrooms. Some of the younger professionals may be buying or renting flats. The less affluent will be privately renting.

These people have a cosmopolitan outlook and enjoy their urban lifestyle. They like to eat out in restaurants, go to the theatre and cinema and make the most of the culture and nightlife of the big city.

This group accounts for 3.7% of the Suffolk population.

Category 3 - Comfortably Off

This category contains much of 'middle-of-the-road' Britain. Most people are comfortably off. They may not be wealthy, but they have few major financial worries.

All life stages are represented in this category. Younger singles and couples, just starting out on their careers, are the dominant group in some areas. Other areas have mostly stable families and empty nesters, especially in suburban or semi-rural locations. Comfortably off pensioners, living in retirement areas around the coast or in the countryside, form the other main group in this category. Most people own their own home, with owner occupation exceeding 80%. Most houses are semi-detached or detached. Employment is in a mix of professional and managerial, clerical and skilled occupations. Educational qualifications tend to be in line with the national average.

This category incorporates the home-owning, stable and fairly comfortable backbone of modern Britain.

This group accounts for 30.3% of the Suffolk population.

Category 4 - Moderate Means

This category contains much of what used to be the country's industrial heartlands.

Many people are still employed in traditional, blue collar occupations. Others have become employed in service and retail jobs as the employment landscape has changed.

In the better off areas, incomes are in line with the national average and people have reasonable standards of living. However, in other areas, where levels of qualifications are low, incomes can fall below the national average. There are also some isolated pockets of unemployment and long term illness.

This category also includes some neighbourhoods with very high concentrations of Asian families on low incomes.

Most housing is terraced, with two or three bedrooms, and largely owner occupied.

It includes many former council houses, bought by their tenants in the 1980s.

Overall, the people in this category have modest lifestyles, but are able to get by.

This group accounts for 11.6% of the Suffolk population.

Category 5 - Hard Pressed

This category contains the poorest areas of the UK. Unemployment is well above the national average. Levels of qualifications are low and those in work are likely to be employed in unskilled occupations. Household incomes are low and there are high levels of long term illness in some areas.

Housing is a mix of low rise estates, with terraced or semi detached houses, and purpose built flats, including high rise blocks. Properties tend to be small and there is much overcrowding. Over 50% of the housing is rented from the local council or a housing association.

There are a large number of single adult households, including many single pensioners and lone parents. In some neighbourhoods, there are high numbers of black and Asian residents.

These people are experiencing the most difficult social and economic conditions in the whole country, and there appears to be little chance of any improvement at all.

This group accounts for 14.8% of the Suffolk population.

