

Ward Profile

Meols



Councillor John Dodd



Councillor Lauren Keith



Councillor Gareth Lloyd-Johnson

Released: December 2021

Collated by Gemma Monaghan Murrow
Commissioning Support & Business Intelligence Service
Data, Insight, Business Intelligence, & Performance

Last Updated: 10/10/2024

Document Control

Issue/Amendment Record

Version	Date of Issue	Reason for Issue
V3	25/08/2018	Change of Councillor
V0	14/12/2021	Update 2021
V1	11/04/2022	Update highlights
V2	10/10/2024	Change of Councillors

Document Ownership

Role	Name/Title
Author	Gemma Monaghan Murrow
Release Authority	Wayne Leatherbarrow Service Manager – Performance & intelligence.

Distribution

Cabinet

Council

Chief Executive

SLB

Public

Contents

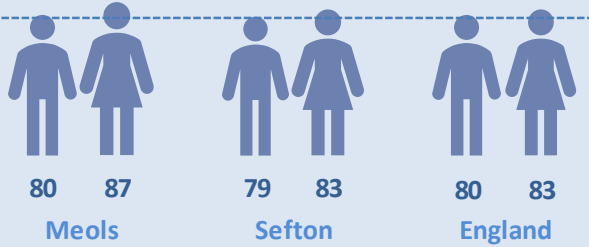
Highlights	6	Car Registration	15
Sefton Comparative Position	7	Figure 7: Household Occupancy (Census 2011)	15
National Comparative Position.....	7	Table 3: Time Void / Vacant (April 2020)....	15
LCR Comparative Position	8	Figure 8: New Build Properties by Bedroom Numbers (March 2021).....	16
North West Comparative Position.....	8	Figure 9: Average Price Paid by Property Type (2019).....	16
Overview.....	9	Map 5: Barriers to Housing & Services IMD Score by LSOA (2019).....	16
Map 1: Meols Assets.....	9	Figure 10: Rate of Vehicle Registrations (2019).....	16
COVID-19	9	Economy & Business	17
Implications for Service Delivery	9	Figure 11: Household Income – Mosaic (2020).....	17
Demographics.....	10	Table 4: Economically Active (2011)	17
Table 1: 2019 Ward Population Distribution Comparisons.....	11	Table 5: Economically Inactive (2011)	17
Figure 1: 2019 Ward Population Distribution by Age Band & Gender	11	Table 6: Unemployed (2011)	17
Figure 2: Population Change by Core Age Groups	11	Map 6: Employment IMD Score by LSOA (2019).....	17
Table 2: NINo Applications 2015/16 – 2019/20	11	Benefits & Support.....	18
Figure 3: Top 5 NINo Application Origin Countries 2015/16 – 2019/20	11	Universal Credits (UC).....	18
Figure 4: NINo Applications by Quarter October 2015 to September 2020.....	11	Personal Independence Payment (PIP).....	18
Service Demand.....	11	Child Benefits	18
Deprivation	12	Council Tax Reduction.....	18
Figure 5: Children in Relative Low-Income Families (2019/20).....	12	Sefton’s Emergency Limited Assistance Scheme (ELAS)	18
Figure 6: Children in Relative Low-Income Families (2015/16 to 2019/20)	13	Trussell Trust Food Bank.....	18
Map 2: Overall IMD Score by LSOA (2019) ..	13	Figure 12: Rate of Working Age Residents Claiming Out of Work Benefits (January 2021)	19
Map 3: IDAOPI Score by LSOA (2019).....	13	Figure 13: Rate of Working Age Residents Claiming Out of Work Benefits (January 2017/18/19/20/21).....	19
Map 4: IDACI Score by LSOA (2019)	13	Figure 14: Rate of Residents claiming Universal Credits (January 2021)	19
Housing & Households	14	Figure 15: Rate of Residents claiming Personal Independence Payments (January 2021)	19
Council Tax.....	14	Figure 16: Rate of Families claiming Child Benefits (2020).....	20
Vacant and / or Void Properties	14		
Housing Developments.....	14		
Sold Properties	14		
Index Deprivation – Barriers to Housing and Services.....	15		

Figure 17: Percentage of Households Claiming Council Tax Reductions (January 2020).....	20	Figure 24: Average Progress 8 Score (2018/19)	24
Table 7: Emergency Limited Assistance Scheme (ELAS) Applications (January to December 2020)	20	Not in Employment Education or Training (NEET)	24
Education.....	21	Figure 25: Rate of NEET Residents Aged 16 - 18 (January 2017/18/19/20/21)	24
Nursery Settings	21	Community Safety	25
Primary School Settings.....	21	Crime.....	25
Secondary School Settings.....	21	Anti-social Behaviour (ASB)	25
16+ Pupils	21	Deliberate Fires.....	25
Table 8: Nursery Settings (January 2020)	22	Index of Multiple Deprivation - Crime	25
Table 9: Primary School Settings (January 2020).....	22	Table 15: Offences Reported to Merseyside Police (2020/21).....	25
Table 10: Secondary School Settings (January 2020).....	22	Table 16: ASB Incidents Reported to Merseyside Police (2020/21)	26
Table 11: 16+ Pupils (January 2020)	22	Map 7: Crime IMD Score by LSOA (2019) ...	26
Early Years Foundation Stage	22	Health.....	27
Key Stage 1 (KS1)	22	Life Expectancy	27
Key Stage 2 (KS2)	22	Fertility.....	27
Key Stage 4 (KS4)	22	Overweight Children	27
Figure 18: Percentage of Pupils NOT Gaining a Good Level of Development in Early Years Foundation Stage (2018/19).....	23	Hospital Admissions.....	27
Table 12: Early Years Foundation Stage Settings – Special Educational Needs and Free School Meals (2018/19).....	23	Deaths.....	27
Figure 19: Percentage of Key Stage 1 Pupils Not Achieving Expected Standard in Reading Writing and Maths (2018/19).....	23	Cancer	27
Table 13: Key Stage 1 – Special Educational Needs and Free School Meals (2018/19)	23	Index of Multiple Deprivation – Health & Disability	27
Figure 20: Percentage of Key Stage 2 Pupils Not Achieving Expected Standard in Reading Writing and Maths (2018/19).....	24	Figure 26: Life Expectancy at Birth (2015-2019)	28
Table 14: Key Stage 2 – Special Educational Needs and Free School Meals (2018/19)	24	Figure 27: Children with Excess Weight – Year R (2018/19)	28
Figure 21: Percentage Not Achieving in English and Maths 9 to 5 (2018/19)	24	Figure 28: Children with Excess Weight – Year 6 (2018/19)	28
Figure 22: Percentage of Pupils Not Achieving English Bacculaureate 9 to 5 (2018/19).....	24	Figure 29: Emergency Hospital Admissions – CR Injuries in Under 15 year olds (2015/16 – 2019/20)	28
Figure 23: Average Attainment 8 Score (2018/19).....	24	Figure 30: Emergency Hospital Admissions – CR Injuries in 15 to 24 year olds (2015/16 – 2019/20)	28
		Figure 31: Emergency Hospital Admissions – All Causes SAR (2015/16 – 2019/20)	28
		Figure 32: Emergency Hospital Admissions – COPD SAR (2015/16 – 2019/20)	29

Figure 33: Emergency Hospital Admissions – Coronary Heart Disease SAR (2015/16 – 2019/20)	29	Adult Social Care - Contacts	34
Figure 34: Emergency Hospital Admissions – Myocardial Infarction SAR (2015/16 – 2019/20)	29	Table 21: Personal Care at Home Clients (2020/21)	34
Figure 35: Emergency Hospital Admissions – Stroke SAR (2015/16 – 2019/20)	29	Table 22: Long Term Residential and Nursing Home Clients (2020/21).....	34
Figure 36: Emergency Hospital Admissions – Hip Fractures 65+ SAR (2015/16 – 2019/20)	29	Table 23: Adult Social Care Contacts (2020/21)	34
Figure 37: Hospital Admissions – Intentional Self-harm SAR (2015/16 – 2019/20).....	29	Libraries	35
Figure 38: All Causes of Death SMR (2015 – 2019).....	29	Domestic Waste Collection.....	35
Figure 39: All Cancer Incidences SIR (2014 – 2018).....	29	Calls for Service – Environmental Issues.....	35
Map 8: Health IMD Score by LSOA (2019)....	30	Figure 44: Active Library Patrons (2019/20)	35
2011 Census Flows – Migration.....	31	Table 24: Waste Collections (2019/20).....	35
Table 17 / Map 9: Moving into Meols (2011)	31	Table 25: Environmental Issues (2020/21) .	35
Table 18 / Map 10: Moving out of Meols (2011).....	31	MOSAIC Profile	36
2011 Census Flows – Travel to Work.....	32	Overview	36
Table 19 / Map 11: Meols Residents Travelling to Work (2011).....	32	Table 26: Mosaic Group Breakdown (September 2020)	36
Table 20 / Map 12: People Travelling to Work in Meols (2011).....	32	Generic MOSAIC Characteristics.....	37
Service Demand & Delivery	33	Figure 45: Mosaic Groups by Number of Children, Age and Environmental Gap (2020)	37
Children’s Social Care	33	Figure 46: Mosaic Groups by Age, Residency Length and Environmental Gap (2020).....	37
Early Help.....	33	Figure 47: Mosaic Groups by Social Network Usage, Internet Usage and Household Technology (2020)	37
YOT (Youth Offending Team).....	33	Figure 48: Mosaic Groups by Number of Children, Household Income and Residency Length (2020).....	37
Figure 40: Children Services (31 st March 2020).....	33	Figure 49: Mosaic Groups by Number of Children, Age and Household Income (2020)	37
Figure 41: Early Help Open Episodes (31 st December 2020)	33	Figure 50: Mosaic Groups by Number of Children, Household Income and Social Network Usage (2020)	38
Figure 42: Early Help Open Episodes – Age Breakdown (31 st December 2020).....	34	Figure 51: Mosaic Groups by Internet Usage (2020).....	38
Figure 43: Rate of Young People Known to YOT (2018/19/20)	34	Notes on Data & Methodology.....	39
Adult Social Care - Personal Care at Home..	34	Acronyms and Abbreviations.....	41
Adult Social Care - Long Term Residential and Nursing Homes	34	Sources.....	42

Highlights

Life Expectancy



Life Expectancy at Birth (2015 - 2019)

Free School Meals



Proportion of children taking Free School Meals (Jan 2020)

Children Social Care



Numbers per 10,000 of 0-17 year olds (19/20)

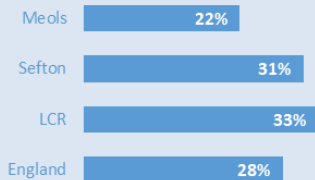
Universal Credits (UC) Benefits



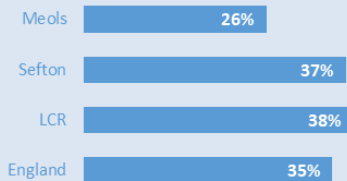
Percentage of working age residents claiming UC (Jan 2021)

Educational Attainment

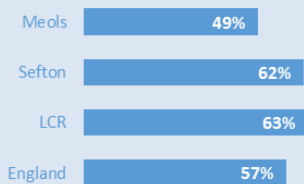
Early Years Foundation Stage



Key Stage 2

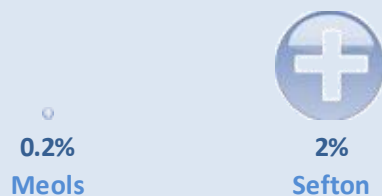


Key Stage 4



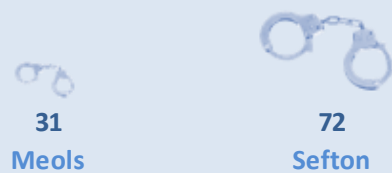
Percentage of Children NOT Achieving a Good Level of Development or Attaining Standard (18/19)

Emergency Limited Assistance Scheme



Percentage of residents aged 18+ with an approved or partially approved application (2020)

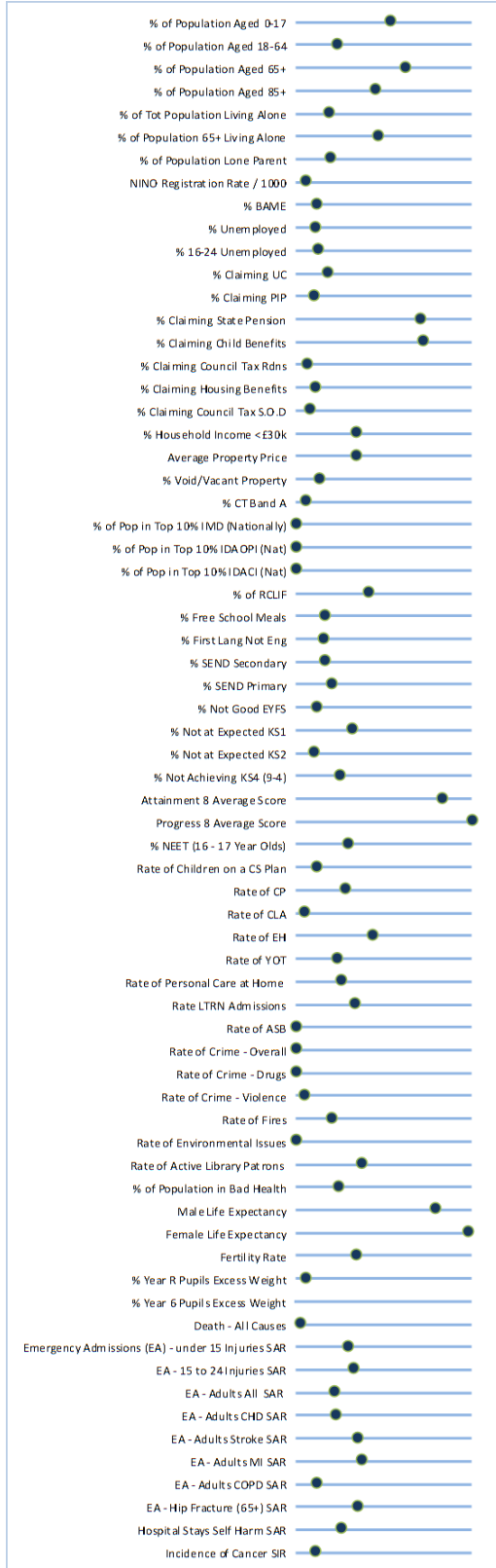
Reported Crimes



Rate of crimes reported per 1,000 population (Apr 20 - Mar 21)

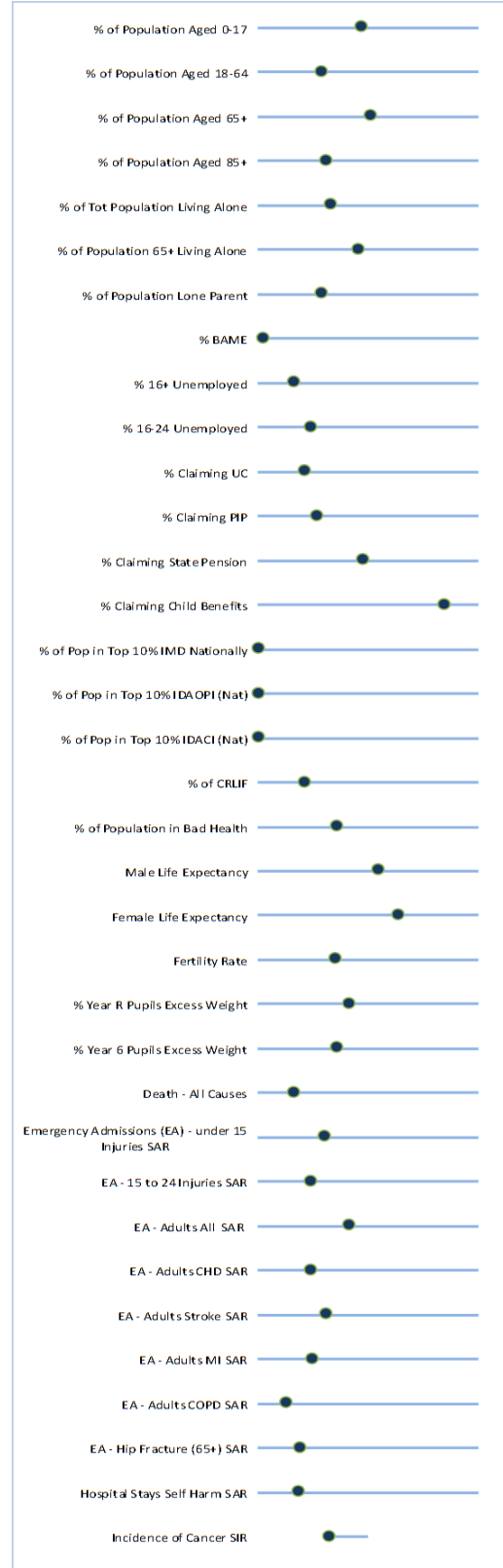
Sefton Comparative Position

This table shows the relative position of the ward compared to all other wards in Sefton. Low values are to the left, high to the right.



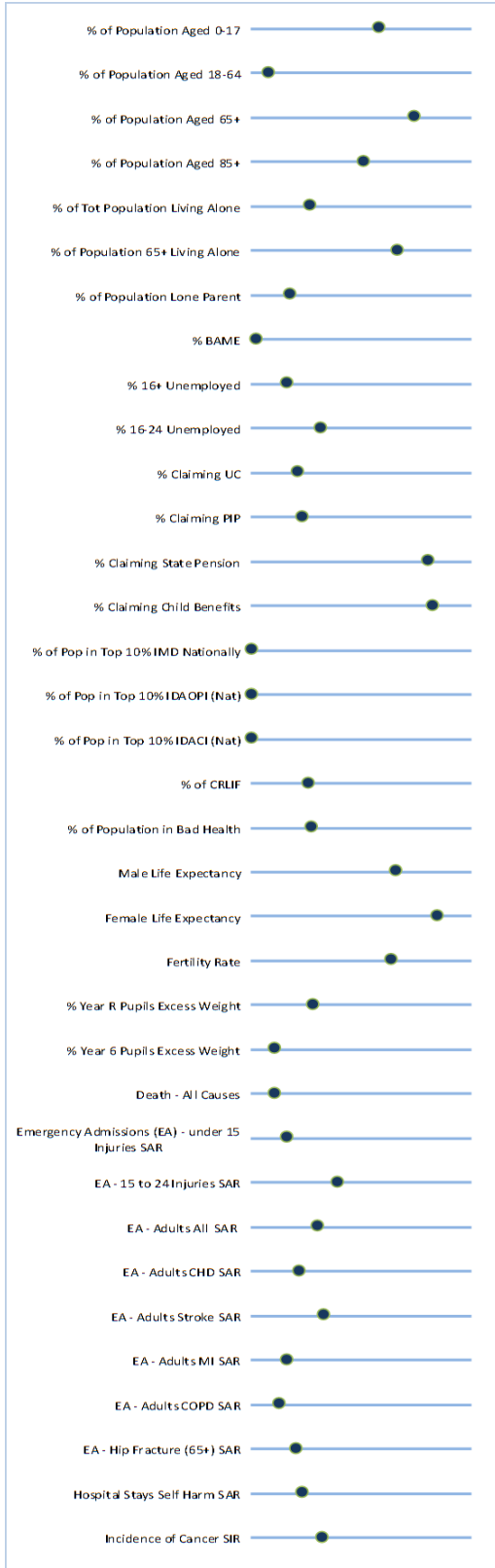
National Comparative Position

This table shows the relative position of the ward compared to Wards in England. Low values are to the left, high to the right.



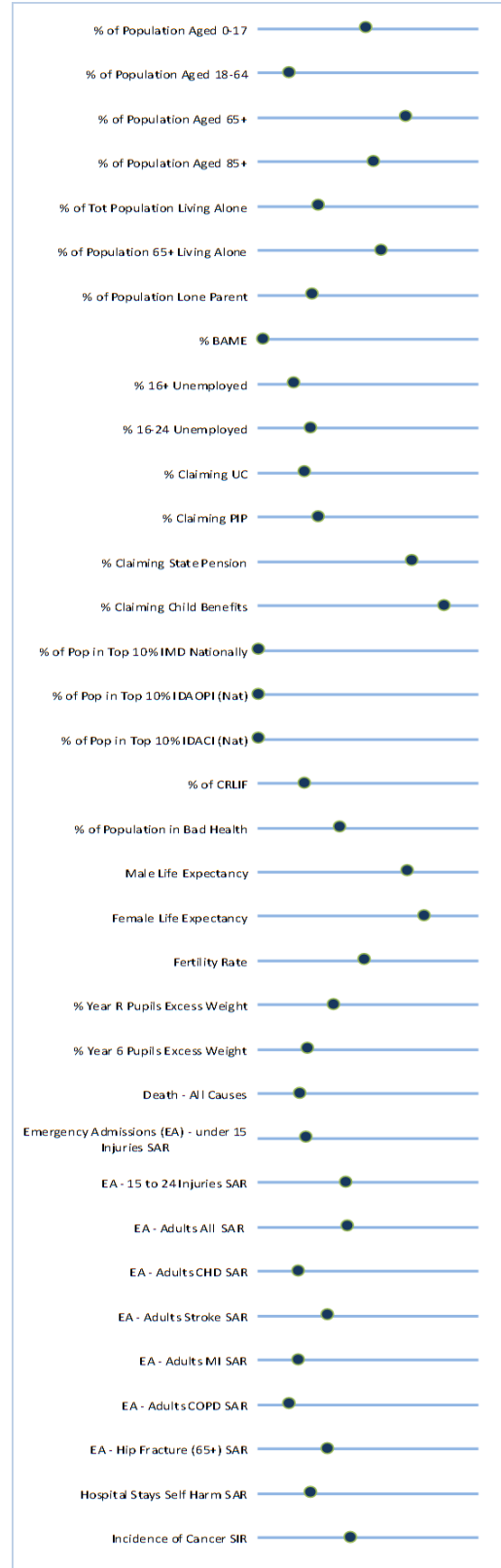
LCR Comparative Position

This table shows the relative position of the ward compared to all other wards in the Liverpool City Region (LCR). Low values are to the left, high to the right.



North West Comparative Position

This table shows the relative position of the ward compared to Wards across the North West. Low values are to the left, high to the right.



Overview

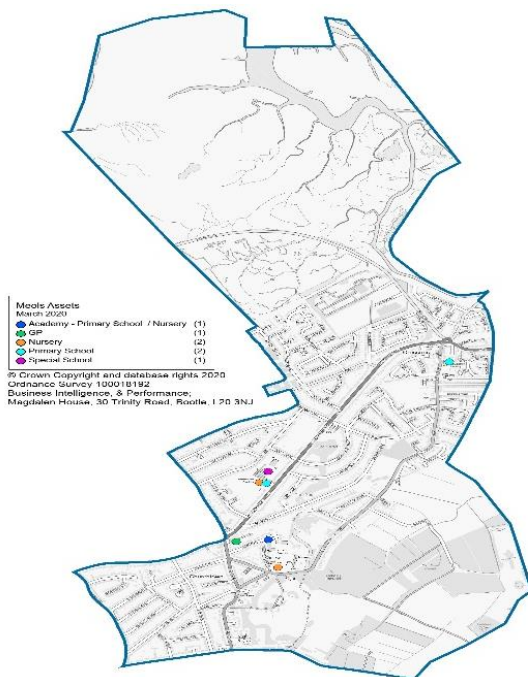
Sefton is a metropolitan borough of Merseyside, England, and its local authority is Sefton Council. Sefton was formed, following the Local Government Act 1972, on 1st April 1974.

Meols is one of the 22 wards that make up Sefton Metropolitan Borough Council. It is located in the North of the Borough and covers part of the Churchtown and Crossens areas. Meols is bordered by Cambridge to the West, Norwood wards to the South and West and Lancashire Borough Council to the North and East.

In the ward there is/are:

- An Academy – Primary School / Nursery
- A GP Surgery
- Two Nurseries
- Two Primary Schools
- A Special School

Map 1: Meols Assets



COVID-19

The core figures in this document reflect the latest information available and some of this data does not cover the period affected by the COVID-19 pandemic and associated impacts. Whilst these are expected to be significant there is at present no comprehensive or robust national data to assess these wider impacts.

Implications for Service Delivery

Due to the demographic make up, the lower deprivation and better health seen across the ward, demands on services in the ward will be lower than compared to other wards and Sefton as a whole. However, these may increase in the foreseeable future due to an aging population and increases in deprivation seen. Key service demands could include:

- There may be a higher demand on adult social care and health services within the ward than compared to Sefton due to considerably higher rate of older people residing in the ward, which is increasing.
- Deprivation is low in the ward for all types, however, an increase seen in overall deprivation may cause an increase demand of service and support for some residents in the ward.
- The ward has a higher rate of education attainment across most areas compared to the Sefton average; there may be a higher demand on school and education services to still improve on this.
- The ward has low levels of crime and disorder, however, budgets cuts seen by both Merseyside Police and Merseyside Fire and Rescue may result in increases in demand and therefore increasing level of direct costs.
- There are low levels on vulnerability in the ward, yet changes made in the Welfare Reform Act may see increased levels of vulnerable households and widening in inequalities in households. This could lead to demands on services such as Food Banks, Emergency Limited Assistance Scheme, Housing Benefits and Homeless Services.
- Whilst Meols currently experiences better health than Sefton's more deprived wards, changes to its population may increase the health needs of this community. These changes include an increasing older population and rising overall deprivation.

Demographics

The latest 2019 population estimates indicate there are approximately 12,200 people living in Meols.

Overall residents of the ward tend to be older than the comparator area averages. Some 29% of the population is aged 65 and over compared to 24% in Sefton, 19% across the Liverpool City Region and 18% nationally (Table 1).

There may be a higher demand on adult social care services within the ward than compared to the Borough, meaning places in day centres or nursing / residential homes within the area maybe limited. This could further mean that people may need travel further afield to attend day centres or move out of the area they know.

Only 56% of the population are of “working age” (16 – 65) lower than the comparison areas, meaning demand for jobs in the area will be lower than across the Borough.

There has been a 3% decrease in the ward population over the last decade (2010 to 2019), with Sefton seeing a 1% increase.

During this period those aged 65 and over have seen a 16% increase, with those aged 85 and over increasing by 25%.

In the last Census (2011), 96% of the population was born in the United Kingdom. With 2% of the ward population having an ethnicity recorded as Mixed Heritage, Black, Asian or Minority Ethnic background. The England average is 15%.

Identification of international migration trends between the decennial Censuses is difficult as accurate data covering the whole population is not available. However, the National Insurance Number (NINo) registrations of adult overseas nationals entering the UK can be used to create a picture of economically active migration (see methodology section for interpretation of this data).

Approximately 60 NINo registrations were made within Meols by overseas nationals between 2015/16 and 2019/20 (Table 2). Assuming none of those applicants moved out of the ward during the period, this equates to 9 per 1,000 16 to 65-year olds living in Meols. This is considerably lower than the rate seen across Sefton as a whole

(28 per 1,000), the Liverpool City Region (46), the North West (53) and England (85).

73% of the overseas national registrations within Meols during the period were from European Union countries (EU). The top five countries of registration were from the EU (Figure 3);

- Poland (18%)
- Romania (9%)
- Bulgaria (5%)
- Latvia (4%)
- Portugal (4%)

Although the overall numbers are very low, over the time period of October 2015 to March 2020 the number of registrations in Meols has fluctuated. This is with lows of none to a high of six. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, figures post March 2020 are currently unreliable (Figure 4).



Table 1: 2019 Ward Population Distribution Comparisons

	Meols Count	Percentage			
		Ward	Sefton	LCR	England
Total	12,184	-	-	-	-
Males	5,709	47%	48%	49%	49%
Females	6,475	53%	52%	49%	50%
Aged 0-17	2,223	18%	20%	20%	21%
Aged 0-19	2,446	20%	21%	23%	24%
Aged 4-16	1,659	14%	14%	15%	16%
Aged 16-65	6,859	56%	60%	64%	63%
Aged 18-64	6,392	52%	57%	61%	60%
Aged 55-65	2,046	17%	16%	14%	13%
Aged 65+	3,569	29%	24%	19%	18%
Aged 85+	523	4%	3%	2%	2%

Figure 1: 2019 Ward Population Distribution by Age Band & Gender

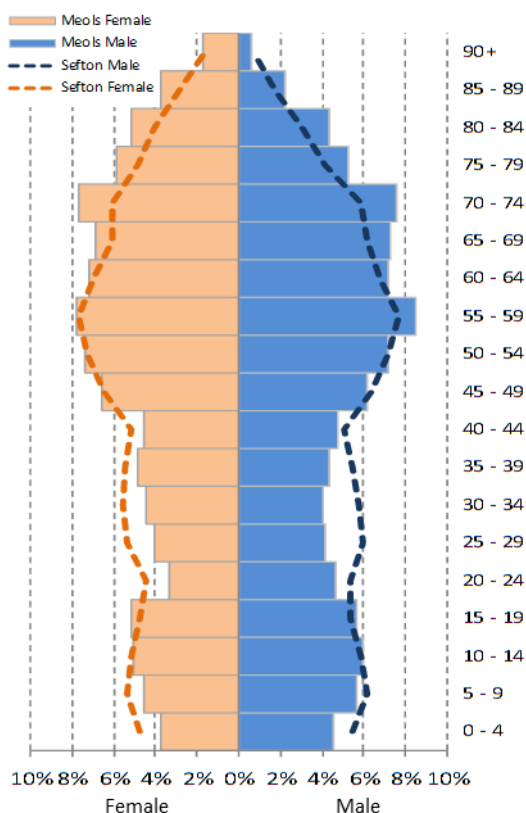


Figure 2: Population Change by Core Age Groups

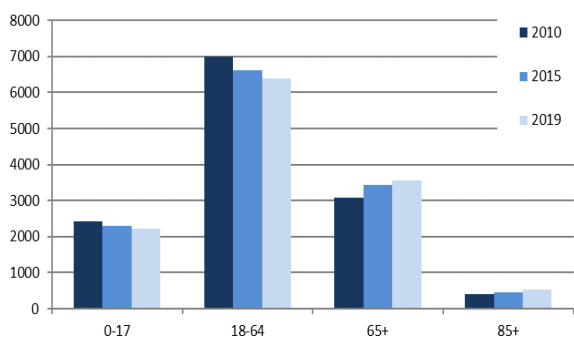


Table 2: NINo Applications 2015/16 – 2019/20

	Meols Count	Rate per 1,000 Population Aged 16-65				
		Ward	Sefton	LCR	NW	England
European Union NINo	44	6.4	21.8	31.4	33.2	58.0
Asia NINo	6	0.8	2.9	8.3	12.2	15.2
Rest of the World NINo	10	1.5	2.5	5.2	6.1	9.7
All Overseas NINo	60	8.8	27.7	45.9	52.6	85.5

Figure 3: Top 5 NINo Application Origin Countries 2015/16 – 2019/20

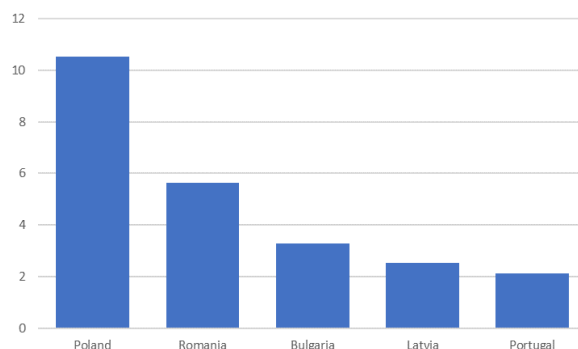
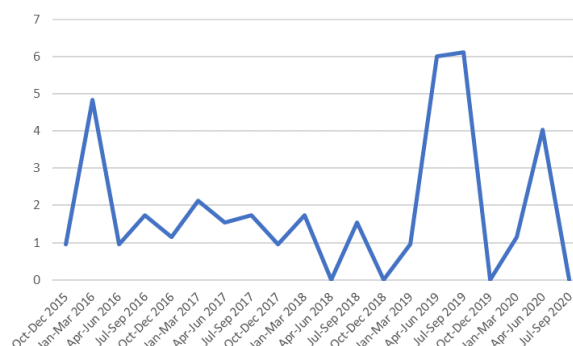


Figure 4: NINo Applications by Quarter October 2015 to September 2020



Service Demand

Approximately 4% of Meols residents aged 65 and over received some form of long term care from Sefton’s Adult Social Care during the 2020/21 financial year.

Approximately 2% of the 0 to 17-year old population within the ward were known to Sefton Children’s Social care as at 31st March 2020.

Approximately 1% of the 0 to 22-year old population within the ward were known to Sefton’s Early Help service as at 31st December 2020.

Deprivation

Overall deprivation within the ward is low, with some residents living in some of the least deprived areas within England. The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) measures levels of deprivation across seven domains. The higher the score the more affected or ‘deprived’ an area is.

The IMD data can be viewed at several different levels. The map below shows the relative level of deprivation across Sefton where the areas shaded are ‘Lower Level Super Output Areas’ (LSOA). These areas are groups of approximately 1,200 households - defined nationally.

The two of the nine LSOAs which make up Meols are all within the bottom 20% of least affected areas nationally (Map 2). However, all bar two of the LSOAs have shown increases when comparing the 2019 IMD scores to those in 2015, indicating that the level of deprivation in the ward has increased over the last 5 years. The average score across the ward is 13.7, compared to 27.3 across Sefton, 34.9 in LCR, 27.9 across the North West (NW) and 21.7 in England.

The Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOP) is a supplementary index to the IMD. In general, the ward is populated by less income deprived older people, yet there are pockets of older people who are less off than their neighbours.

Of the wards nine LSOAs, one is with the bottom 20% affected areas nationally. The average IDAOP score across the ward was 0.11 which is lower than the comparator areas (Sefton and NW – 0.19, LCR – 0.24 and England – 0.17).

Eight of the nine LSOAs have shown reductions in IDAOP between 2015 and 2019, suggesting an improvement in older people incomes over the period. This is possibly a result of the protection of Pension levels over the period (Map 3).

The Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDAC) is a supplementary index to the IMD. The ward is populated by some of the least income deprived parents with children in the country.

Two of the wards LSOAs are in the bottom 20% affected areas nationally. The average IDAC score across the ward is 0.09 - considerably lower than

the comparator area averages (Sefton – 0.17, LCR – 0.23, NW – 0.18 and England – 0.16).

With six of the nine LSOAs have shown decreases in levels of IDACI between 2015 and 2019, suggesting improvements in parental income over the period (Map 4).

It is estimated that in 2019/20 there were some 385 dependent children (aged 0-19) within Meols living in relatively low-income families. This equates to approximately 16% of all children in the ward (Figure 5). There has been an overall increase of 23% over the past five years (2015/16 to 2019/20). Meols continually has a lower level than that of Sefton, LCR, the North West and England (Figure 6).



Figure 5: Children in Relative Low-Income Families (2019/20)

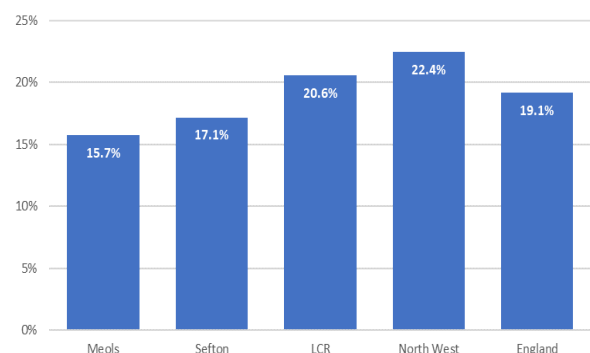
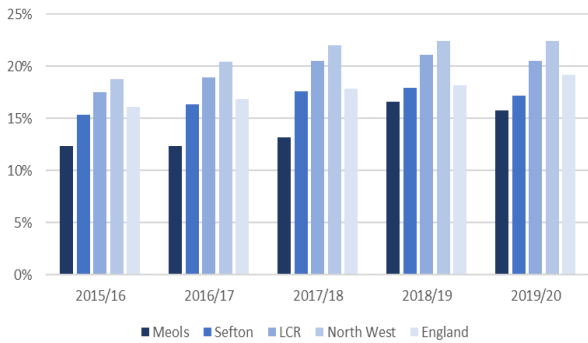
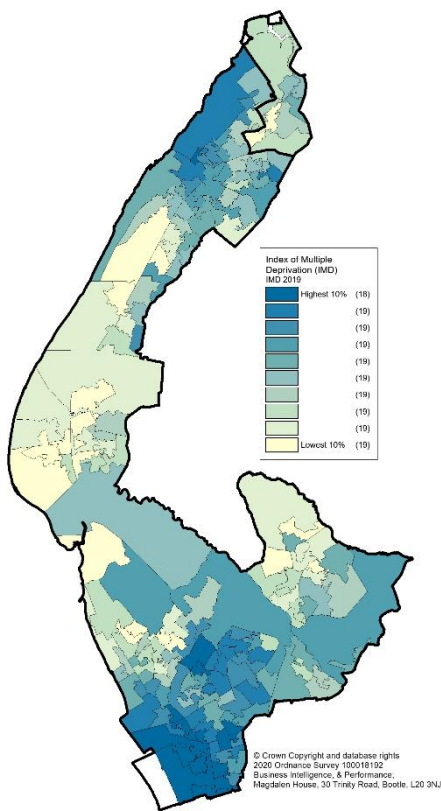


Figure 6: Children in Relative Low-Income Families (2015/16 to 2019/20)

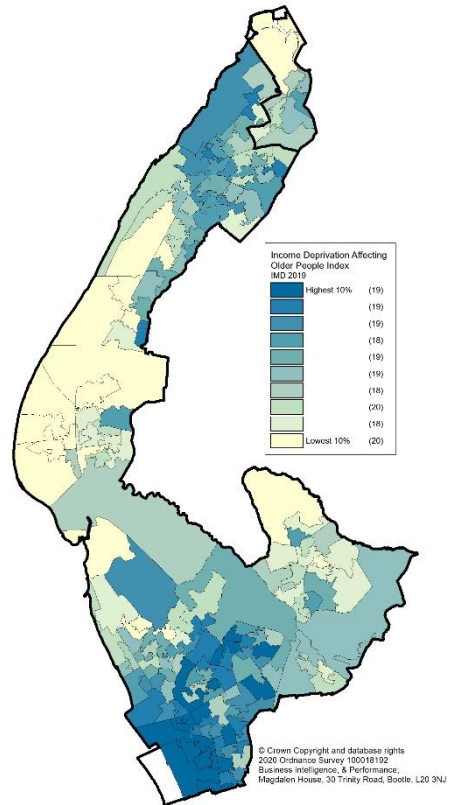


Meols has a low level of all deprivation types, which goes hand in hand with low levels of demands for services. This covers all ages including children’s and adult’s social care, benefits (including out of work and housing), ‘Sefton Turnaround’ Programme and early help, intervention and prevention. However, the increase in overall deprivation seen in the ward may impact on this in the future.

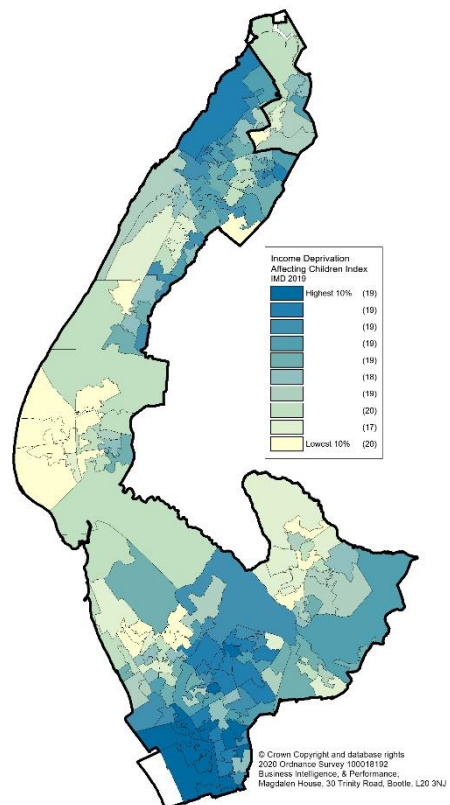
Map 2: Overall IMD Score by LSOA (2019)



Map 3: IDAOPI Score by LSOA (2019)



Map 4: IDACI Score by LSOA (2019)



Housing & Households

In most respects the housing make up of the ward reflects its population of predominantly settled households with middle aged to older people.

In the 2011 Census:

- 28% of households were occupied by just one person, Sefton was 32%, LCR 34%, NW 32% and England 30% (Figure 7).
- 17% of households were occupied by someone aged 65+ living alone higher than the local and national averages (Sefton was 16%, LCR 13%, NW 13% and England 12%). Within the ward there is a slightly higher level than that seen across the Borough. This indicates that demands on adult services or charities maybe be a little higher than the demand seen across the Borough, coupled with the increased levels of deprivation seen in the ward (Figure 7).
- 10% of households were occupied by a lone parent, Sefton was 13%, LCR 14%, NW 12% and England 11% (Figure 7).
- 82% of households had an occupancy rating of +1 or more - an indication that the households had one or more bedrooms than 'required'. This is considerably higher than the rates seen across the Borough (74%), LCR (73%), North West (72%) and England (69%).
- Just 3% of all household tenure was local authority or social land-lord rented which is much lower than local and national rates (Sefton was 14%, LCR 22%, NW and England 18%), with 10% living in privately rented properties (also lower than Sefton 13%, LCR 16%, NW 15% and England 17%).
- Just 2% of households over 65 had a tenure category of local authority or social land-lord rented (Sefton was 14%, LCR 19%, NW 21% and England 19%), with a further 5% resided in privately rented properties (Sefton was 5%, LCR 4%, NW 5% and England 4%). Meaning 7% of households over 65 were rented properties (compared to 19% in Sefton) which will lead to lower demands for funding should these residents move into long term residential or

nursing facilities, as they will not have any property equity to fund their stays.

The ward has a lower than average number of long term vacant properties and with these properties, there is a higher rate of privately-owned properties. In addition, they have a lower level of Council Tax discounts.

Council Tax

Overall there were 5,548 rateable dwellings in the ward; this makes up 4% of the Sefton total (slightly lower than the Borough average of 5%).

45% (2,520 dwellings) within the ward are deemed to fall into Council Tax B and C.

Of the dwellings within the ward, subject to paying Council Tax, 31% qualified for single occupancy discount (i.e. their Council Tax liability was reduced by 25%).

Vacant and / or Void Properties

Meols has a rate of vacant and / or void properties of 33 per 1,000 properties which is lower than the Borough average (43).

The ward had a total of 181 vacant and / or void properties as of April 2020 making up 3% of all vacant and / or void properties across Sefton (Table 3).

12% of the vacant and / or void stock in Meols has been vacant and / or void for over two years.

Nearly two thirds (63%) of the ward's vacant and / or void properties are registered as being privately owned and is notably higher than the Borough rate of 44%. In comparison just 1% of the wards vacant and / or void properties are registered social landlords which is lower than Sefton's rate of 7%.

Housing Developments

Provisionally, as at March 2021 there were five development sites in Meols (currently one is in progress), constituting 34 dwellings and none are 'affordable'. The new builds are predominantly three-bedroom properties (Figure 8).

Sold Properties

There were 260 properties sold in Meols between January and December 2019, most of which (975) were household dwellings. Of all the properties sold in the ward 67% were semi-detached

dwellings. The average property prices within the ward is predominantly lower than those seen across the Borough (Figure 9).

None of the properties sold in the ward during 2019 were new build properties. With 27%, of all properties sold in the ward during the year being leasehold.

Index Deprivation – Barriers to Housing and Services

In general, all areas of Sefton have relatively low barriers to housing when compared nationally. The 2019 Index of Deprivation, relating to Housing & Services, shows that Meols has lower than average issues in terms of housing barriers across Sefton. However, there has been an overall improvement from 2015 (Map 5).

All nine LSOAs making up the ward are in the bottom 20% of affected areas nationally (three of these are in the bottom 5% with a further three in the bottom 1%). This means that residents of the ward are living in some of the *least* affected areas for barriers to housing and services across England, with the ward (7.0) being more accessible than across Sefton (10.9), LCR (13.3), the North West (15.3) and England (21.7).

There has been progress made in recent developments and improvement in housing stock. However, given the low levels of lone person households and the vacant and poor-quality accommodation, there may be limited opportunity for continued existing stock improvements.

Car Registration

In 2019, 7,767 vehicles were registered with the DVLA in Meols and 87% of these were cars (6,719). There are approximately 768 vehicles per 1,000 driving age people in the ward (those aged 17 and over). This is higher than the comparator areas (Figure 10).

The rate of car registrations in Meols has increased over the past 10 years (by 7%).

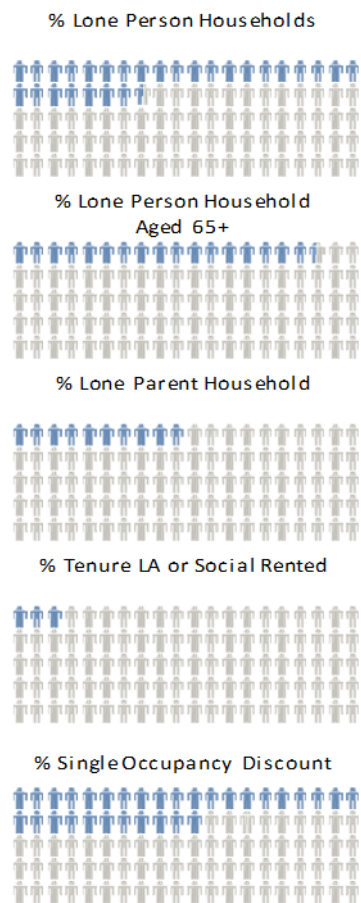


Figure 7: Household Occupancy (Census 2011)

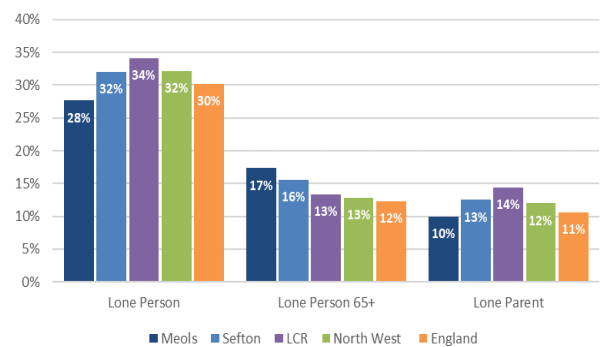


Table 3: Time Void / Vacant (April 2020)

Vacant Properties April 2020	Meols		Sefton	
	Count	Rate ¹	Count	Rate ¹
0-6 Months	80	14.5	2417	19.5
6-12 Months	42	7.6	953	7.7
12-24 Months	37	6.7	1029	8.3
24+ Months	22	4.0	957	7.7
Total	181	32.7	5356	43.2

¹ The rate is the count per 1,000 households in the ward

Figure 8: New Build Properties by Bedroom Numbers (March 2021)

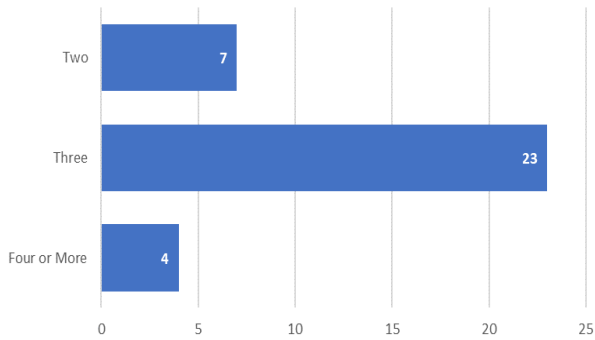
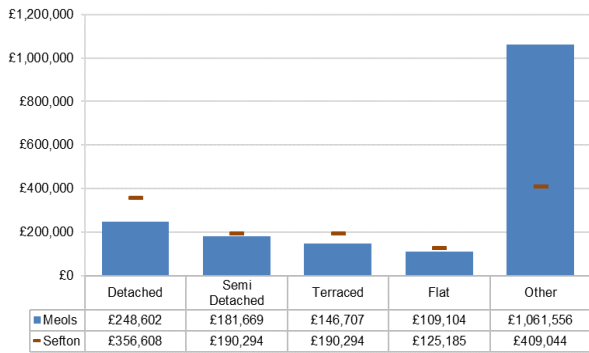


Figure 9: Average Price Paid by Property Type (2019)



Map 5: Barriers to Housing & Services IMD Score by LSOA (2019)

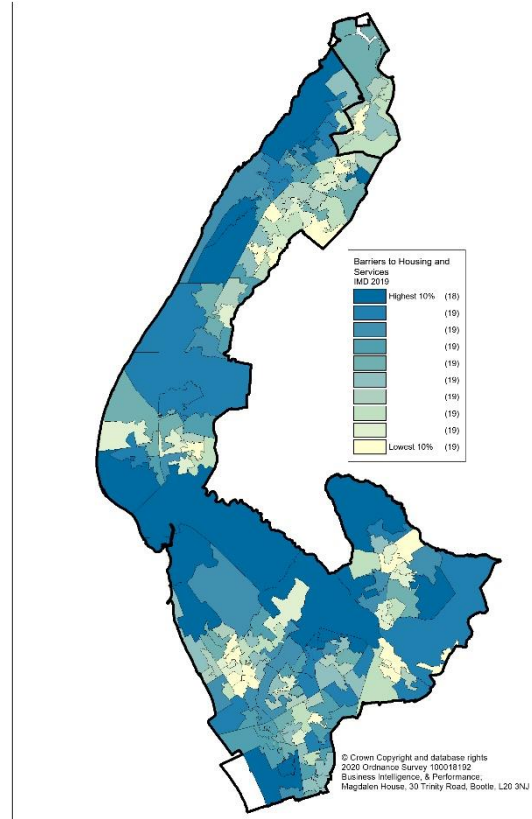


Figure 10: Rate of Vehicle Registrations (2019)



Economy & Business

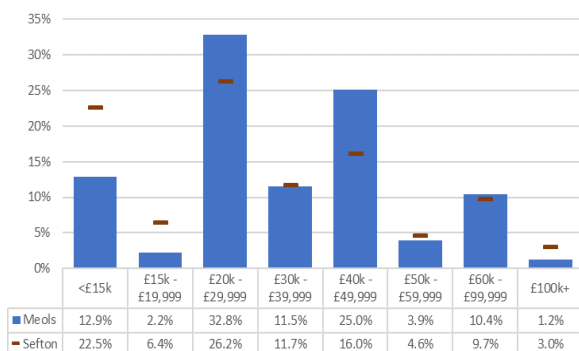
As of September 2020, there were a total of 28 establishments throughout Meols which hold a license under the 2003 Licensing Act; these include locations which sell alcohol (shops, pubs, clubs and restaurants) along with properties serving hot food after 11pm. Meols makes up 3% of all Sefton’s licensed premises slightly lower than the Sefton average of 5%.

Just one establishment holds a license under the Gambling Regulation Act 2003 across Meols as of September 2020.

Within Meols, there were 60 inspections carried out of commercial properties (ranging from large chain stores e.g. Asda / Tesco, to the local corner shop) during 2019/20. 82% of these related to food hygiene inspections.

According to Experian Mosaic in 2020, 13% (720) of households within Meols had an annual income of less than £15,000 (Figure 11) and is considerably lower than the rates seen across Sefton. Possibly due to the area having predominantly stable more affluent households.

Figure 11: Household Income – Mosaic (2020)



The 2011 Census indicated that of the then 8,871 residents aged 16 to 74 living within Meols, 68% were economically active (Table 4).

Of these economically active residents, 35% were employed full time, 17% employed part time and 10% were self-employed. 32% were economically in-active; of whom 21% were retired and 4% were registered as long term sick or disabled (Table 5).

In total 80 (1%) had been unemployed long term and 0.3% (30) had never been employed (Table 6).

Table 4: Economically Active (2011)

	Meols Count	Percentages				
		Ward	Sefton	LCR	NW	England
All	5935	67.6	67.1	65.7	67.8	69.9
In e employment	5415	61.7	59.1	56.2	59.6	62.1
Employee: Part-time	1503	17.1	15.0	14.0	13.9	13.7
Employee: Full-time	3048	34.7	35.8	35.6	37.5	38.6
Self-employed	864	9.8	8.2	6.6	8.2	9.8
Unemployed	230	2.6	4.9	5.8	4.7	4.4
Full-time student	290	3.3	3.1	3.7	3.5	3.4

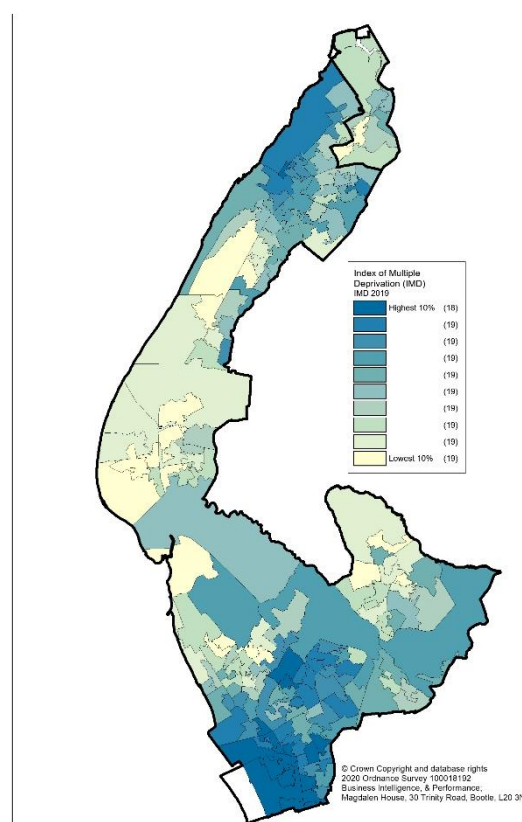
Table 5: Economically Inactive (2011)

	Meols Count	Percentages				
		Ward	Sefton	LCR	NW	England
All	2846	32.4	32.9	34.3	32.2	30.1
Retired	1854	21.1	17.3	14.7	14.8	13.7
Student	306	3.5	4.4	6.3	5.6	5.8
Looking after home or family	244	2.8	3.4	3.9	3.9	4.4
Long-term sick or disabled	340	3.9	5.9	7.1	5.6	4.0
Other	102	1.2	1.9	2.3	2.2	2.2

Table 6: Unemployed (2011)

	Meols Count	Percentages				
		Ward	Sefton	LCR	NW	England
Age 16 to 24	68	0.8	1.4	1.7	1.4	1.2
Age 50 to 74	50	0.6	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.8
Never worked	30	0.3	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.7
Long-term	80	0.9	2.0	2.4	1.8	1.7

Map 6: Employment IMD Score by LSOA (2019)



Levels of working age people who have been involuntarily excluded from the labour market are lower in the ward (0.08) than seen across Sefton (0.15), LCR (0.17), NW (0.13) and England (0.10), with all nine LSOAs showing improvements since 2015 (Map 6).

Benefits & Support

Meols is characterised overall by lower than average benefits-dependent population, however, there has been a slight increase in socio-economic problems of all poverty. The population vulnerable to the vagaries, of the wider economy, are less likely to be vulnerable to the structural changes in benefit levels and accessibility.

In January 2021, approximately 290 working age people residing in the ward were claiming out of work benefits. This is 4% of all the working aged residents and is lower than Sefton, LCR, North West (all 7%) and England (6%). This includes 6% of residents in the ward aged between 16 and 24 claiming out of work benefits, which is considerably higher than the comparator areas (Figure 12).

The rates of working age residents claiming out of work benefit in Meols have seen year on year increases across the past five years (Figure 13), with an overall rise of 314% (220). The COVID-19 pandemic is likely to have attributed to the significant increase in levels seen in 2021. A similar pattern can be seen across the Borough as a whole. However, the Meols rates have continually been below those in the Borough.

Universal Credits (UC)

UC is a benefit payment for people in or out of work and replaces six benefits (housing benefits, child tax credits, working tax credits, Income Support, Job Seekers Allowance and Employment Support Allowance). The roll out of UC officially finished across the UK in December 2018.

759 working age residents in Meols were claiming Universal Credit in January 2021 (57% of these were not in employment). The rate of working age residents claiming UC in the ward is 114 per 1,000 and is considerably lower than the comparator area rates; Sefton – 170, LCR – 180, North West – 167 and England – 148 (Figure 14).

Personal Independence Payment (PIP)

PIP is a benefit for people who have extra care or mobility needs. PIP is replacing disability living allowance for those aged 16 and above. Full roll out of this benefit is due to completed by Summer 2022.

In January 2021, 464 residents were claiming PIP in Meols, a rate of 69 per 1000 residents (aged 16+). This is lower than the Sefton, LCR and North West rates (Figure 15).

Child Benefits

1,245 families in Meols are claiming child benefits relating to 84% (2,060) of children in the ward in 2020. The ward has a higher rate of children in families claiming child benefits than that of the Borough and nationally (Figure 16).

Council Tax Reduction

In January 2020, there were 644 households in the ward claiming Council Tax Reduction (12% of all rated households). This is lower than that of the Sefton average of 20%. Meols has the fifth lowest percentage of households of all 22 wards in the Borough (Figure 17).

Sefton's Emergency Limited Assistance Scheme (ELAS)

During 2020, there were 35 applications to Sefton's ELAS by residents within Meols (Table 7). Of the applications in the ward, 37% were approved in full, with 23% being partially approved. Meols has seen an overall reduction in the number of applications approved over the past four years (52%). Meols had the fifth lowest number of applications (out of the 22 Sefton wards) and made up less than 1% of all Sefton's applicants.

Trussell Trust Food Bank

Trussell Trust Food Bank data for April 2019 to March 2020 shows that 61 vouchers were issued to residents of Meols ward. This includes 178 residents being fed by a Food Bank located in Sefton, equating to 15 per 1,000 residents, which is considerably lower than the Sefton rate of just 66 per 1,000 residents. There has been a 22% increase in the number of vouchers issued compared to the previous year.

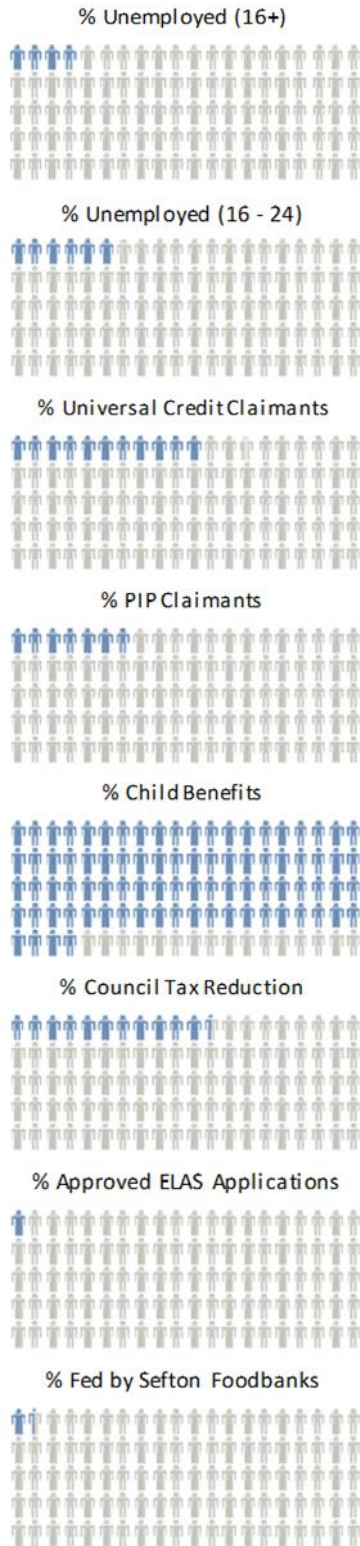


Figure 12: Rate of Working Age Residents Claiming Out of Work Benefits (January 2021)

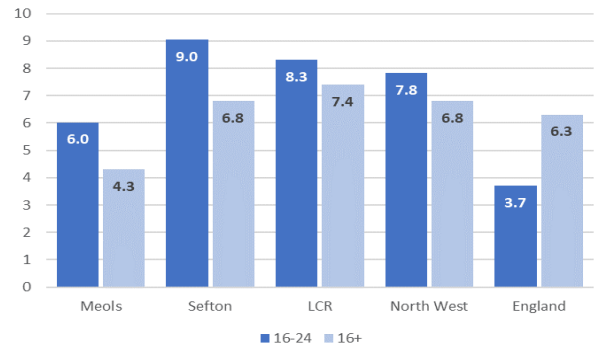


Figure 13: Rate of Working Age Residents Claiming Out of Work Benefits (January 2017/18/19/20/21)

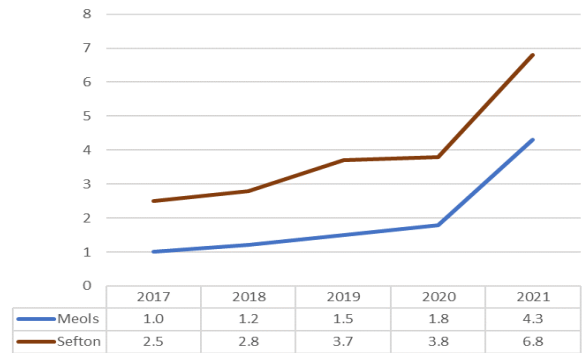


Figure 14: Rate of Residents claiming Universal Credits (January 2021)

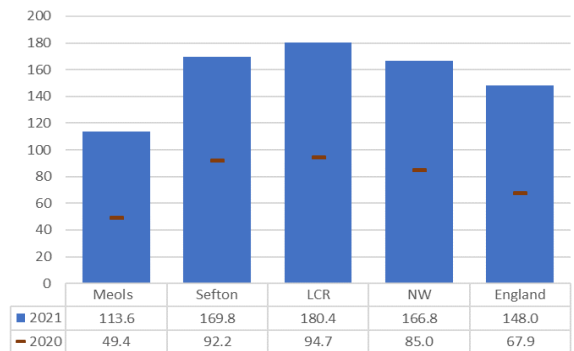


Figure 15: Rate of Residents claiming Personal Independence Payments (January 2021)

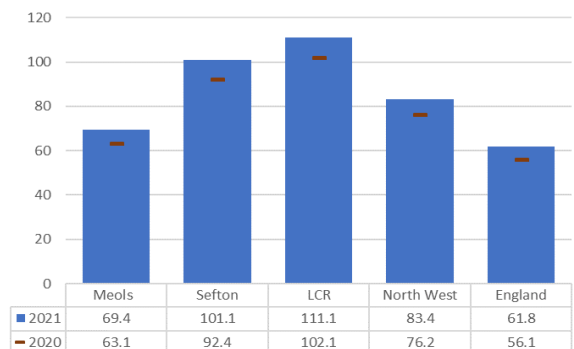


Figure 16: Rate of Families claiming Child Benefits (2020)

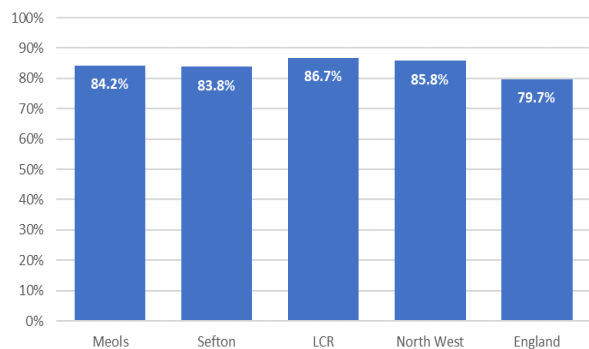


Figure 17: Percentage of Households Claiming Council Tax Reductions (January 2020)

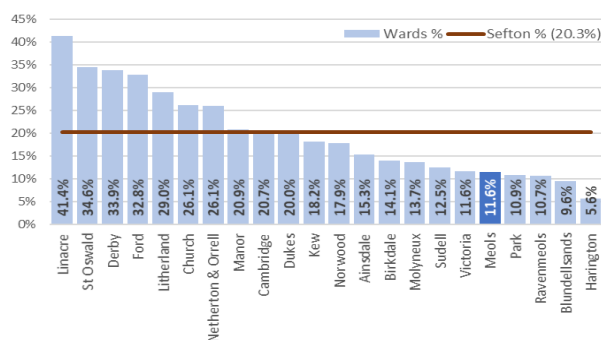


Table 7: Emergency Limited Assistance Scheme (ELAS) Applications (January to December 2020)

	Meols Count	Application Status	
		Ward	Sefton
Total Applications	35		
Approved	13	37%	53%
Partially Approved	8	23%	10%
Not Approved	14	40%	37%

The Welfare Reform Act introduced major changes to the national benefits system. As of November 2016, the benefit cap on household income was reduced from £26,000 per annum to £20,000 per annum. This was in addition to the already implanted reforms of the ‘bedroom tax’ (a reduction in housing benefit for occupants of rented housing who have more rooms than they are deemed to require) and council tax reduction scheme (the personal capital limit has been reduced from £16,000 to £6,000 for council tax liability meaning unemployed working age people, 16-64, with less than £6,000 are liable to pay 20% of the annual council tax bill).

Along with the changes in limits and accessibility, the way benefits are paid has also changed. Universal Credit has been introduced as a single

means-tested benefit paid to people of working age replacing JSA, ESA, IS, HB, WTC and CTC. Personal Independence Payment is replacing DLA. It is a benefit for people aged 16-64 with a long term health condition or disability that means they have trouble getting around or need help with daily living activities.

The COVID-19 pandemic will have affected the number of benefit claimants as many businesses had to either furlough or terminate staff. It is unclear at present how long these effects will last.

These changes in the welfare reform system and the COVID-19 pandemic are going to have varying impacts across Sefton wards.

Within Meols there is a lower level of reliance on all forms of benefits, however, the new reforms may lead to a potential reduction in household income for some of the more vulnerable residents in the ward. This could have an increased demand on other provisions including ELAS, Food Banks and homeless services. The reduction in household income may also have a knock-on effect on local businesses and landlords.

Education

Given the direct correlation between deprivation levels and attainment, it is unsurprising that overall Meols has a lower than average proportion of children with special educational needs and higher rate of attainment across all areas (compared to the Sefton results).

The higher levels of attainment and lower levels of specialist support needed for children in the ward may present challenges to further improve the delivery of services and pressures on service delivery across school and educational services. The population spike seen in the demographic profile of the Borough could also add to service pressures over the medium term.

Nursery Settings

Of the 66 students living in Meols ward attending a Sefton maintained nursery setting (Table 8):

- 3% of all nursery pupils in Sefton live in Meols.
- 20% of the estimated nursery age population within the ward attend a Sefton maintained nursery (Sefton has a rate of 22%).
- The number of pupils entitled to a free school meal, subject to Special Educational (SEN) support Needs and who had English not as a first language were below four so had to be suppressed.

Primary School Settings

Of the 832 Sefton maintained / academy primary school students living in the ward (Table 9):

- 4% of all primary pupils in Sefton live in Meols.
- 84% of the estimated primary school age population within the ward attend a Sefton maintained primary school (Sefton has a rate of 80%).
- 13% were entitled to a free school meal (Sefton is 21%).
- 11% were subject to Special Educational Needs (SEN) support (Sefton is 15%).
- 4% had English not as a first language (Sefton is 6%).

Secondary School Settings

Of the 559 Sefton maintained / academy secondary school students living in the ward (Table 10):

- 4% of all high school pupils in Sefton live in Meols.
- 68% of the estimated high school age population within the ward attend a Sefton maintained secondary school (Sefton has a rate of 74%).
- 11% were entitled to a free school meal (Sefton is 19%).
- 12% were subject to Special Educational Needs (SEN) support (Sefton is 15%).
- 4% had English not as a first language (Sefton is 5%).

16+ Pupils

Of the 26 Sefton maintained secondary school students living in the ward (Table 11):

- 2% of all pupils over 16 in Sefton live in Meols.
- 4% of the estimated 16 to 20-year olds residing within the ward attend a Sefton maintained post 16 setting (Sefton has a rate of 11%).
- 15% were entitled to a free school meal (Sefton is 8%).
- 23% were subject to Special Educational Needs (SEN) support (Sefton is 8%).
- 15% had English not as a first language (Sefton is 5%).

% Overall Pupils with SEN



% Overall FSM

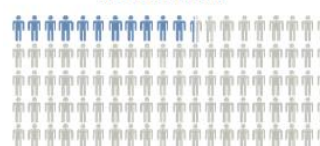


Table 8: Nursery Settings (January 2020)

Nursery Class Pupils	Meols		Sefton	
	Count	%	Count	%
Total Pupils	66		1923	
Females	31	47%	941	49%
Males	35	53%	982	51%
Receiving Free School Meal	*	*	141	7%
SEN Support	*	*	119	6%
English as a First Language ¹	62	94%	1704	89%
English not as a First Language ¹	*	*	104	5%

¹ The Language Breakdowns may not add up to the total number of pupils as the Language was either not provided, unknown or refused

Please note within the table counts below four have been suppressed

Table 9: Primary School Settings (January 2020)

Primary School Pupils	Meols		Sefton	
	Count	%	Count	%
Total Pupils	832		20075	
Females	414	50%	9680	48%
Males	418	50%	10395	52%
Receiving Free School Meal	106	13%	4145	21%
SEN Support	88	11%	3067	15%
English as a First Language ¹	776	93%	18195	91%
English not as a First Language ¹	35	4%	1171	6%

¹ The Language Breakdowns may not add up to the total number of pupils as the Language was either not provided, unknown or refused

Table 10: Secondary School Settings (January 2020)

Secondary School Pupils	Meols		Sefton	
	Count	%	Count	%
Total Pupils	559		13225	
Females	280	50%	6541	49%
Males	279	50%	6684	51%
Receiving Free School Meal	61	11%	2476	19%
SEN Support	67	12%	1993	15%
English as a First Language ¹	538	96%	12508	95%
English not as a First Language ¹	20	4%	660	5%

¹ The Language Breakdowns may not add up to the total number of pupils as the Language was either not provided, unknown or refused

Table 11: 16+ Pupils (January 2020)

Post 16 Pupils	Meols		Sefton	
	Count	%	Count	%
Total Pupils	26		1542	
Females	13	50%	772	50%
Males	13	50%	770	50%
Receiving Free School Meal	4	15%	129	8%
SEN Support	6	23%	125	8%
English as a First Language ¹	22	85%	1483	96%
English not as a First Language ¹	4	15%	51	3%

¹ The Language Breakdowns may not add up to the total number of pupils as the Language was either not provided, unknown or refused

Early Years Foundation Stage

Of the 107 students residing within Meols ward and attending a Sefton maintained setting, with an Early Years Foundation Stage (EYFS) level (Figure 18 & Table 12):

- 22% did not achieve a “Good Level of Development”. This is considerably lower than the non-achievement levels seen across Sefton and North West (both 31%) and England (28%).
- 8% were entitled to a free school meal (Sefton is 16%).
- 4% were subject to Special Educational Needs (SEN) support (Sefton is 7%).

Key Stage 1 (KS1)

During 2018/19, there were 105 students residing within Meols ward and attending a Sefton maintained setting with a KS1 level. For these students (Figure 19 and Table 13):

- 32% did not achieve the expected standard in Reading, Writing, and Maths which is below the averages for Sefton at 37%, North West at 35% and England at 37%.
- 10% were entitled to a free school meal (Sefton is 18%).
- 5% were subject to Special Educational Needs (SEN) support (Sefton is 14%).

Key Stage 2 (KS2)

During 2018/19, there were 109 students residing within Meols ward and attending a Sefton maintained setting, with a KS2 level. For these students (Figure 20 and Table 14):

- 26% did not achieve the expected standard in Reading, Writing, and Maths which is much less than the averages for Sefton at 37%, LCR at 38%, North West and England both at 35%.
- 16% were entitled to a free school meal (Sefton is 20%).
- 10% were subject to Special Educational Needs (SEN) support (Sefton is 17%).

Key Stage 4 (KS4)

During 2018/19 there were 125 students residing within Meols ward and attending a Sefton

maintained setting undertaking GCSE examinations. For these students:

- 49% did not achieve a level between 9 and 5 in English and Maths and is well below the average for Sefton, LCR, the North West and England (Figure 21).
- 82% did not achieve a level between 9 and 5 for the English Baccalaureate, again lower than Sefton, the North West and England (Figure 22).
- The students in Meols had an average Attainment 8 score of 49.6 this was higher than the Borough, city region, region and country (Figure 23).
- The average Progress 8 score in the ward (0.29) was also greater than the comparison areas. This means that on average students are not achieving better than expected (Figure 24).

Figure 18: Percentage of Pupils NOT Gaining a Good Level of Development in Early Years Foundation Stage (2018/19)

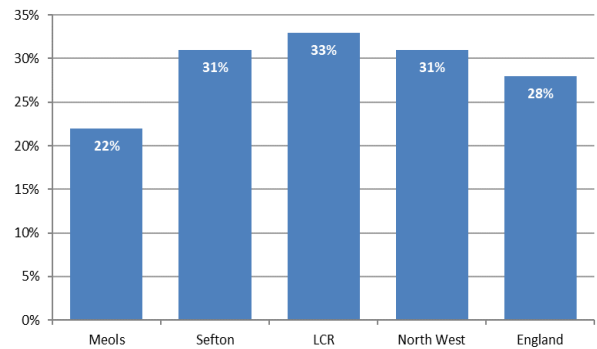


Table 12: Early Years Foundation Stage Settings – Special Educational Needs and Free School Meals (2018/19)

	Pupils with SEN & SEN Support (EYFS)		Eligible for Free School Meal (EYFS)	
	Count	%	Count	%
Meols	4	3.7%	9	8.4%
Sefton	193	6.7%	457	15.9%

Figure 19: Percentage of Key Stage 1 Pupils Not Achieving Expected Standard in Reading Writing and Maths (2018/19)

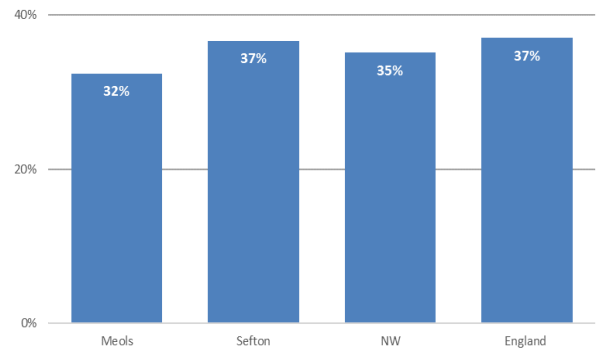


Table 13: Key Stage 1 – Special Educational Needs and Free School Meals (2018/19)

	Pupils with SEN & SEN Support (KS1) ¹		Eligible for Free School Meal (KS1)	
	Count	%	Count	%
Meols	5	4.8%	10	9.5%
Sefton	388	13.6%	513	18.0%

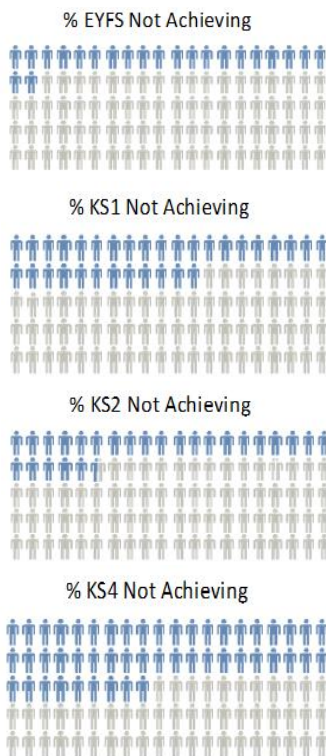


Figure 20: Percentage of Key Stage 2 Pupils Not Achieving Expected Standard in Reading Writing and Maths (2018/19)

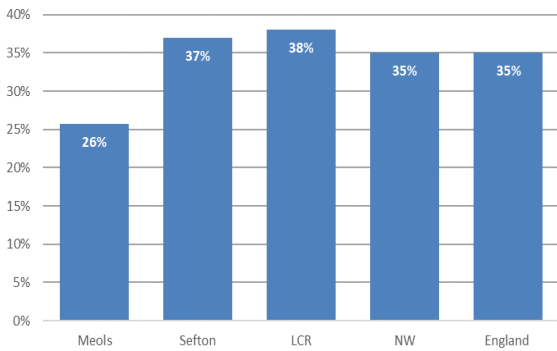


Table 14: Key Stage 2 – Special Educational Needs and Free School Meals (2018/19)

	Pupils with SEN & SEN Support (KS2)		Eligible for Free School Meal (KS2)	
	Count	%	Count	%
Meols	11	10.1%	17	15.6%
Sefton	465	16.9%	540	19.6%

Figure 21: Percentage Not Achieving in English and Maths 9 to 5 (2018/19)

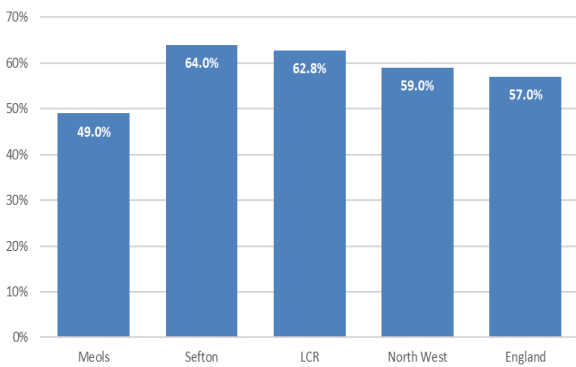


Figure 22: Percentage of Pupils Not Achieving English Baccalaureate 9 to 5 (2018/19)

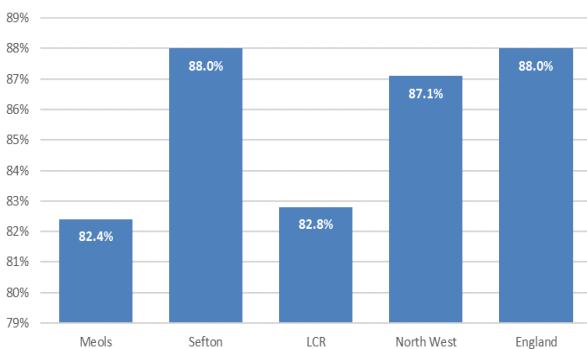


Figure 23: Average Attainment 8 Score (2018/19)

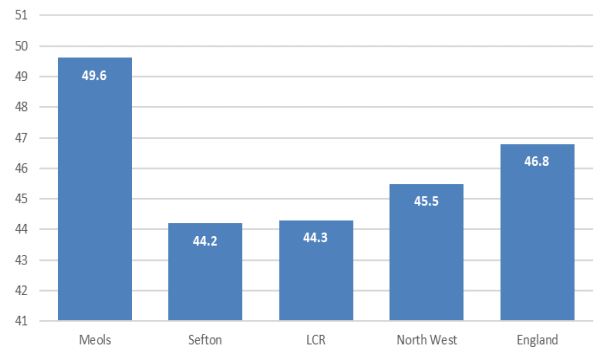
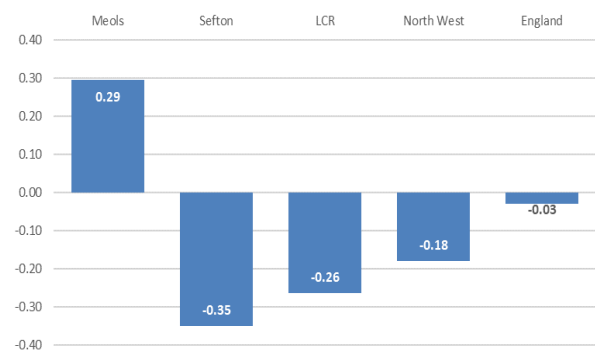


Figure 24: Average Progress 8 Score (2018/19)

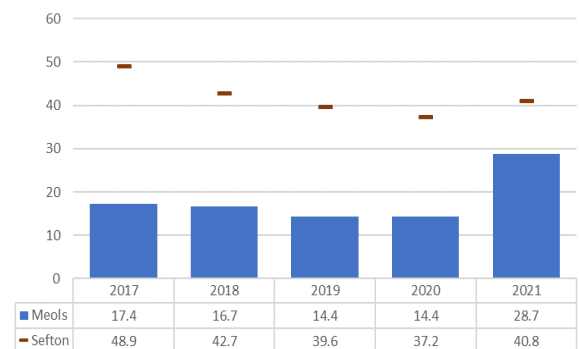


Not in Employment Education or Training (NEET)

In January 2021, there are a total of 12 people aged between 16 and 18 registered as Not in Employment Education or Training (NEET), with Careers Connect, residing within Meols ward. This makes up 3% of the Sefton total NEET.

Meols NEET rates have continually been lower than those of the Borough (Figure 25) and yet have seen an overall increase of 71% across the past five years (2017 to 2021), though this is only five individuals.

Figure 25: Rate of NEET Residents Aged 16 - 18 (January 2017/18/19/20/21)



Community Safety

Associated with its lower levels of socio-economic issues Meols suffers from correspondingly low levels of crime and disorder.

Crime

There were 376 crimes reported to Merseyside Police between April 2020 and March 2021. In Meols ward this represents 2% of all crimes that occurred within Sefton. This is 31 crimes per 1,000 population - considerably lower than the rate seen across Sefton as a whole (72 per 1,000).

The number of crimes in the ward have seen a 9% decrease from the previous year. This is lower than the 7% seen across the Borough (Table 15).

Nearly half of all crimes in the ward were violent offences (47% / 177). Of these, 57 (32%) were common assault and battery.

Anti-social Behaviour (ASB)

There were 143 Anti-social Behaviour incidents reported to Merseyside Police between April 2020 and March 2021 (Table 16), occurring within Meols: 2% of all Sefton incidents. The ward has a rate of 12 incidents per 1,000 population – less than half the rate seen across Sefton (27 per 1,000).

There has been a 21% increase in the number of incidents occurring in Meols compared to 2019/20 (the average across Sefton saw a 58% raise). The increase maybe due to COVID-19 and the reporting of breaches in lockdown rules.

41% of the incidents within Meols were reports of Rowdy or Inconsiderate Behaviour. 13% of all ASB reports in the ward specifically mentioned youths, with 6% relating to alcohol / drunken behaviour.

Deliberate Fires

There were no deliberate property fires responded to by Merseyside Fire and Rescue Service (MFARS) between April 2020 and March 2021. This is a reduction compared to 2019/20.

Index of Multiple Deprivation - Crime

All nine LSOAs making up the Meols ward are in the bottom 40% affected areas nationally (one of which is in the bottom 1%), meaning that residents of the ward are living in some of the lowest crime areas in England (Map 7). However,

there has been an overall increase in the levels of crime deprivation in Meols. The ward (-0.81) has a lower average level of crime than seen in Sefton (-0.07), LCR (0.21), the North West (0.22) and England (0.0)

Rate of All Offences



Rate of Drug / Violent Offences



Rate of ASB Incidents



Rate of Rowdy Inconsiderate Behaviour



Rate of Deliberate Fires



Table 15: Offences Reported to Merseyside Police (2020/21)

Offences Apr 20 - Mar 21	Meols Crimes				Sefton Crimes			
	Count	Rate ¹	Change ²		Count	Rate ¹	Change ²	
Burglary	20	1.6	-54.5%	▼	1285	4.6	-19.3%	▼
Criminal Damage & Arson	45	3.7	-28.6%	▼	2043	7.4	-17.2%	▼
Drugs	23	1.9	35.3%	▲	1787	6.5	8.0%	▲
Public Order	40	3.3	2.6%	▲	2302	8.3	19.8%	▲
Other	7	0.6	0.0%	▶	530	1.9	-6.0%	▼
Sexual	12	1.0	-14.3%	▼	368	1.3	-18.6%	▼
Theft	52	4.3	-27.8%	▼	3330	12.0	-30.1%	▼
Violence	177	14.5	12.0%	▲	8381	30.3	3.5%	▲
Total	376	30.9	-9.2%	▼	20010	72.4	-7.0%	▼

¹ The rate is the count per 1,000 population residing in the ward

² Change in direction when comparing 2020/21 counts to the same period in 2019/20

³ Other includes, Miscellaneous Crimes Against Society and Robbery offences

Table 16: ASB Incidents Reported to Merseyside Police (2020/21)

Intentionally left blank

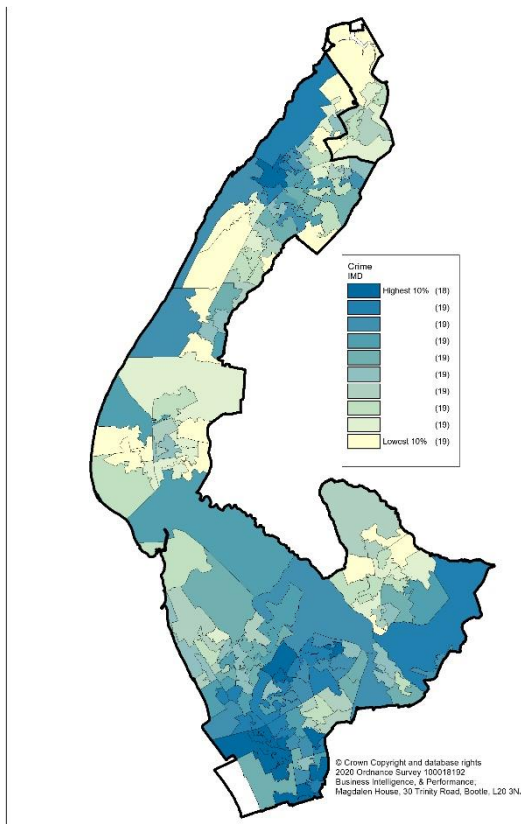
ASB Incidents	Apr 20 - Mar 21	Meols Incidents			Sefton Incidents				
		Count	Rate ¹	Change ²	Count	Rate ¹	Change ²		
General Nuisance		35	2.9	34.6%	▲	1840	6.7	98.1%	▲
Nuisance Neighbour		22	1.8	29.4%	▲	781	2.8	61.0%	▲
Other ³		11	0.9	120.0%	▲	571	2.1	82.4%	▲
Personal		14	1.1	7.7%	▲	351	1.3	12.1%	▲
Rowdy Inconsiderate Behaviour		58	4.8	18.4%	▲	3271	11.8	66.2%	▲
Vehicle Nuisance		3	0.2	-62.5%	▼	710	2.6	-5.5%	▼
Total		143	11.7	21.2%	▲	7524	27.2	58.1%	▲

¹ The rate is the count per 1,000 population residing in the ward

² Change in direction when comparing 2020/21 counts to the same period in 2019/20

³ Other includes, Animal Problems, Begging / Vagrancy, Environmental Issues Firework Issues, Malicious Communications, Noise and Street Drinking

Map 7: Crime IMD Score by LSOA (2019)



The ward has low levels of crime and disorder, though Anti-Social Behaviour has seen an increase compared to the previous year. However, budget cuts seen by both Merseyside Police and Merseyside Fire and Rescue may result in increases in demand and therefore increasing level of direct costs. Associated with these issues are also indirect costs, including lowered levels of community satisfaction and well-being and reduced attractiveness to encourage businesses and job creators to locate in the area.

Health

Overall Meols has a high to average level of health compared to the Borough and higher levels of life expectancy.

During the 2011 Census:

- 6% of residents were in either bad or very bad health (Sefton average was 7%).
- 22% had their activities limited a little or a lot by their health (Sefton average was 23%).

Life Expectancy

Based on current life expectancy at birth, both men and women residing in Meols could expect to live approximately a year or more than the England average (Figure 26).

Fertility

The general fertility rate of 53.5 in Meols is significantly lower than the Sefton (60.1) and England (60.6) rates.

Overweight Children

Of 107 reception age pupils (4 to 5-year olds) in Meols taking part in the annual National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP) 2018/19, 21% fell into the excess weight category which is lower than the comparator areas (Figure 27).

Of 105 Year 6 pupils (10 to 11-year olds) in Meols taking part in the annual National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP) 2018/19, 24% had excess weight. The ward level is lower than the four comparator areas (Figure 28).

Hospital Admissions

Between 2015/16 and 2019/20, there were a total of 90 hospital admissions for injuries in under 15 years olds across Meols, a Crude Rate (CR) of 97. This is lower than the rates seen across all four comparator areas (Figure 29).

Conversely, the CR of hospital admissions for injuries in those aged between 15 and 24 is significantly higher in the ward than three of the comparator areas (Figure 30). This is with 120 admissions between 2015/16 and 2019/20.

Emergency hospital admissions during 2015/16 to 2019/20 the ward predominantly have a lower Standardised Admission Ratios (SAR) than Sefton, LCR and the North West:

Meols All Causes SAR – 105 (Figure 31)

Meols Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) SAR – 79 (Figure 32)

Meols Coronary Heart Disease SAR – 101 (Figure 33)

Meols Myocardial Infarction SAR – 86 (Figure 34)

Meols Stroke SAR – 92 (Figure 35)

Meols Hip Fracture in those aged 65 and over SAR – 103 (Figure 36)

Similarly, hospital admissions for self-harm is higher in the ward than England with a Standardised Admission Ratios (SAR) of 125 in 2015/16 to 2019/20 (Figure 37).

Closely linked to the average to low levels of poor health from birth of residents in Meols the levels of other disease and mortality rates are also low.

Deaths

For the period 2015 to 2019, Meols had a Standardised Mortality Ratio (SMR) for all causes of death of 78. This is significantly lower than all four comparator areas (Figure 38), with a total of 663 deaths in the ward during the time period.

In line with the higher life expectancy, Meols is in the bottom 20% of England wards in terms of its SMR (ranked 5,755 out of the 7,189 wards available).

Cancer

In relation to the occurrence of cancer between 2014 and 2018, Meols has a Standardised Incidence Ratio (SIR) of 92 and is lower than the comparator areas (Figure 39). This is with the ward being within the bottom 30% of wards in England Cancer SIR (5,396 out of 7,198 wards available).

Index of Multiple Deprivation – Health & Disability

Three of nine of LSOAs in Meols are within the top 30% of affected areas nationally, meaning some residents of the ward are living in some of the most health and disability deprived areas of England. This picture of poor health has worsened from 2015 (Map 8). Meols has a higher average score than that of England, yet lower than the three other comparator areas.

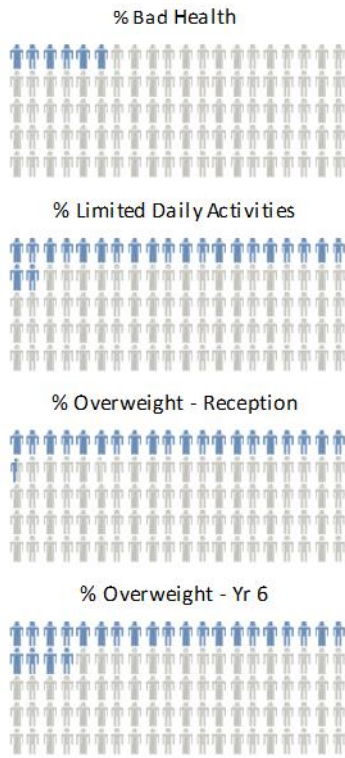


Figure 26: Life Expectancy at Birth (2015-2019)

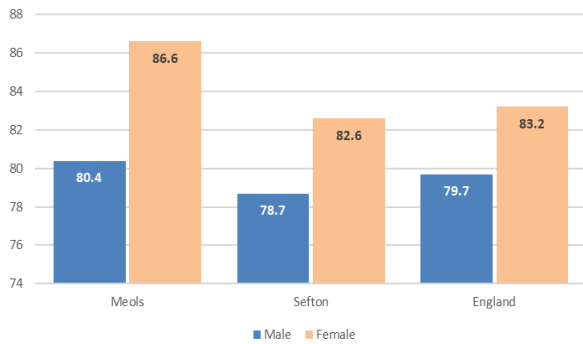


Figure 27: Children with Excess Weight – Year R (2018/19)

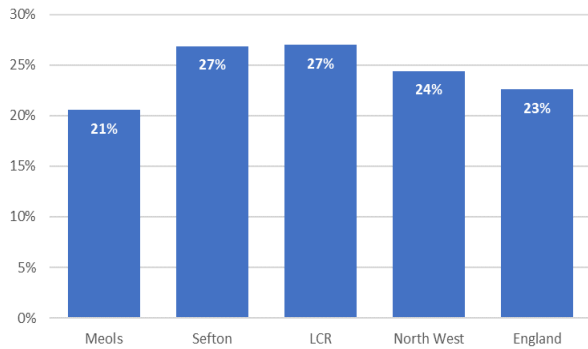


Figure 28: Children with Excess Weight – Year 6 (2018/19)

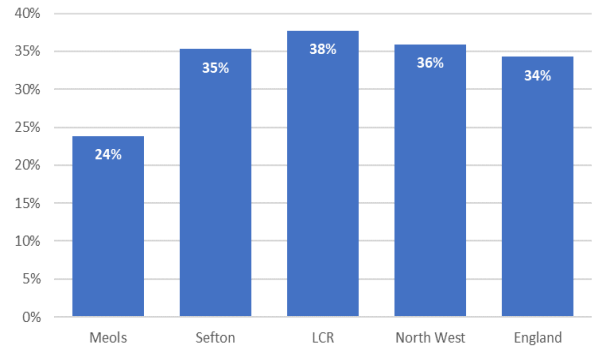


Figure 29: Emergency Hospital Admissions – CR Injuries in Under 15 year olds (2015/16 – 2019/20)

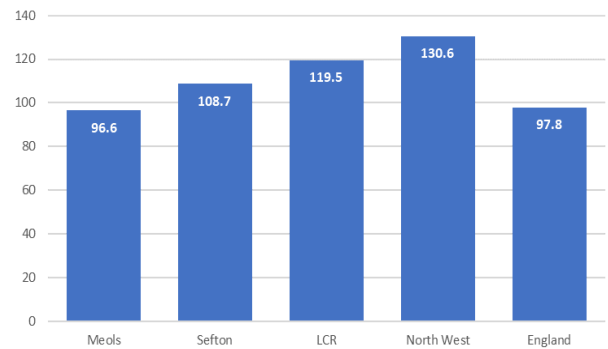


Figure 30: Emergency Hospital Admissions – CR Injuries in 15 to 24 year olds (2015/16 – 2019/20)

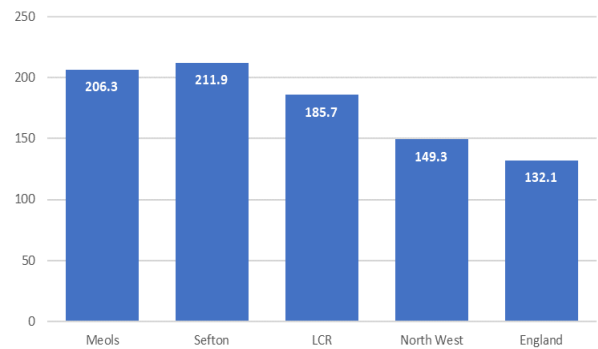


Figure 31: Emergency Hospital Admissions – All Causes SAR (2015/16 – 2019/20)

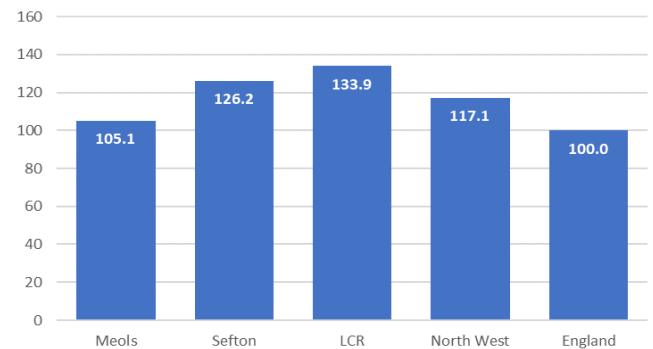


Figure 32: Emergency Hospital Admissions – COPD SAR (2015/16 – 2019/20)

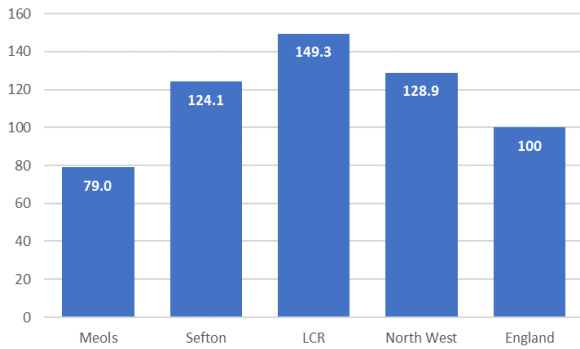


Figure 36: Emergency Hospital Admissions – Hip Fractures 65+ SAR (2015/16 – 2019/20)

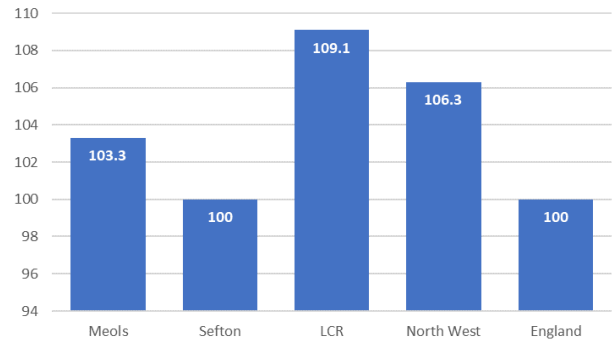


Figure 33: Emergency Hospital Admissions – Coronary Heart Disease SAR (2015/16 – 2019/20)

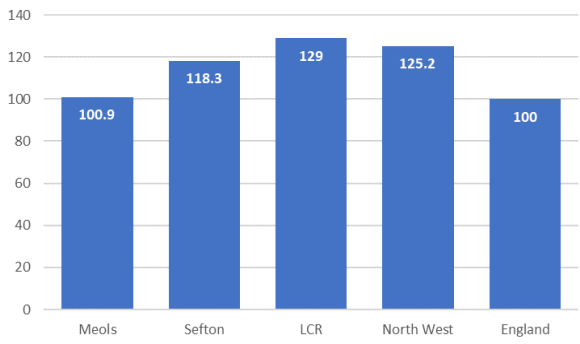


Figure 37: Hospital Admissions – Intentional Self-harm SAR (2015/16 – 2019/20)

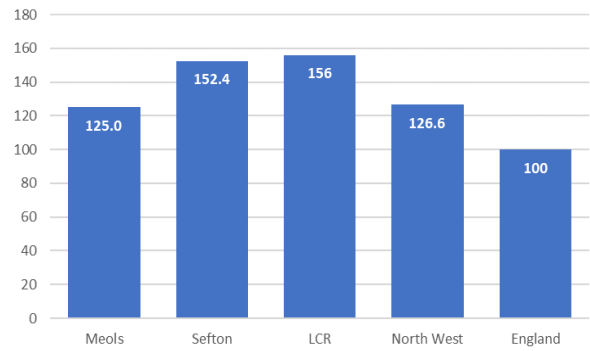


Figure 34: Emergency Hospital Admissions – Myocardial Infarction SAR (2015/16 – 2019/20)

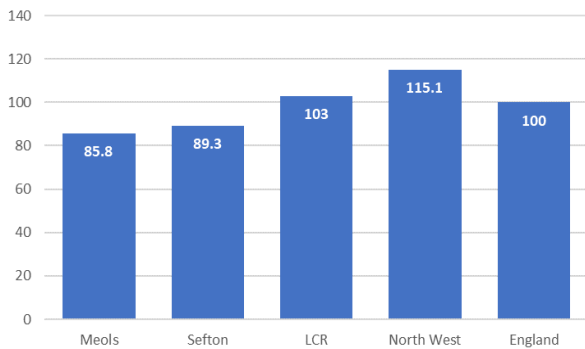


Figure 38: All Causes of Death SMR (2015 – 2019)

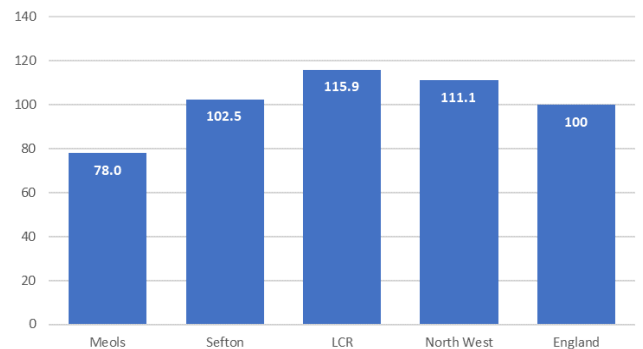


Figure 35: Emergency Hospital Admissions – Stroke SAR (2015/16 – 2019/20)

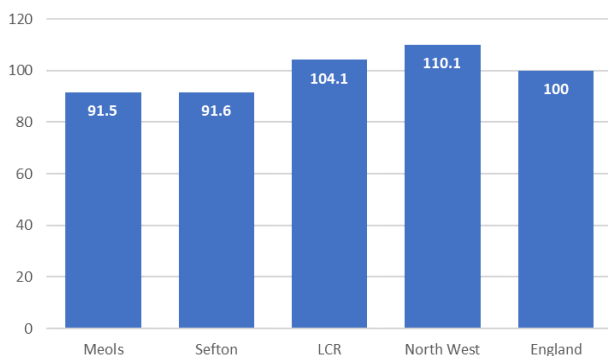
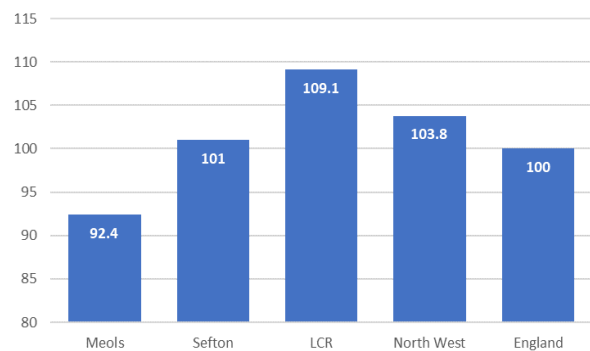
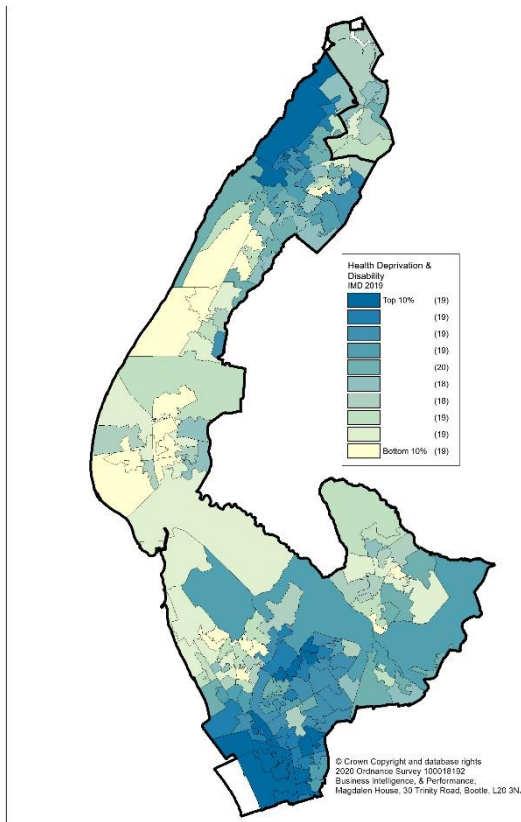


Figure 39: All Cancer Incidences SIR (2014 – 2018)



Map 8: Health IMD Score by LSOA (2019)

Intentionally left blank.



The health and well-being of Meols is generally better than that of Sefton as a whole. Residents of Meols tend to live longer lives, in better health, compared to more deprived areas of Sefton. Hospital admission and mortality rates are generally lower for adults in Meols than seen across the Borough, city region and region. With cancer incidence being better than all four comparator areas. For children: hospital admissions for injury in those age 15 to 24 are high compared to those nationally.

Whilst Meols currently experiences better health than Sefton’s more deprived wards, changes to its population such as an increasing older population and rising overall deprivation, may increase the health needs of this community.

2011 Census Flows – Migration

The 2011 Census indicated that 620 people immigrated into the Meols ward from outside of the ward when comparing current addresses to the addresses the previous year. 122 moving within the ward means a total of 742 people moving in the area. 50% of these moved from other wards within Sefton, with a further 17% coming from the other North West areas. 48% of all people moving into the ward are aged between 20 and 54 (Table 17 and Map 9).

In comparison 673 people have moved out of the ward to other areas, with 49% moving to other Sefton wards and 16% moving to other areas in the North West. 45% of the people who left the ward were aged between 20 and 54 (Table 18 and Map 10).

Table 17 / Map 9: Moving into Meols (2011)

Area Moved From	Total	0to19	20to54	55Plus				
Meols (Internal)	122	16.4%	24	3.2%	76	10.2%	22	3.0%
Sefton (Other Wards)	368	49.6%	79	10.6%	199	26.8%	90	12.1%
LCR (Not Sefton)	15	2.0%	3	0.4%	10	1.3%	2	0.3%
North West (Not LCR)	126	17.0%	19	2.6%	75	10.1%	32	4.3%
Other	111	15.0%	17	2.3%	69	9.3%	25	3.4%
Total Immigration into Meols Ward (excluding Internal)	620	83.6%	118	15.9%	353	47.6%	149	20.1%

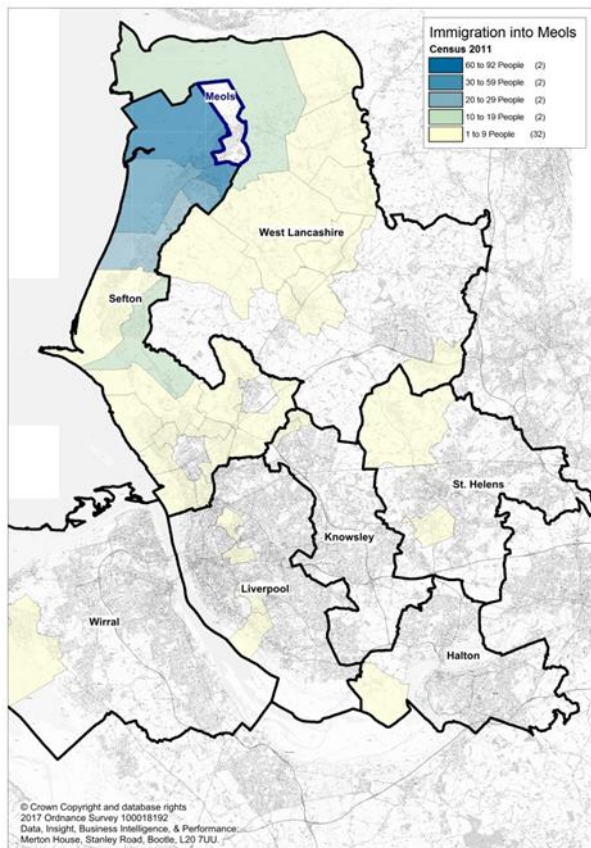
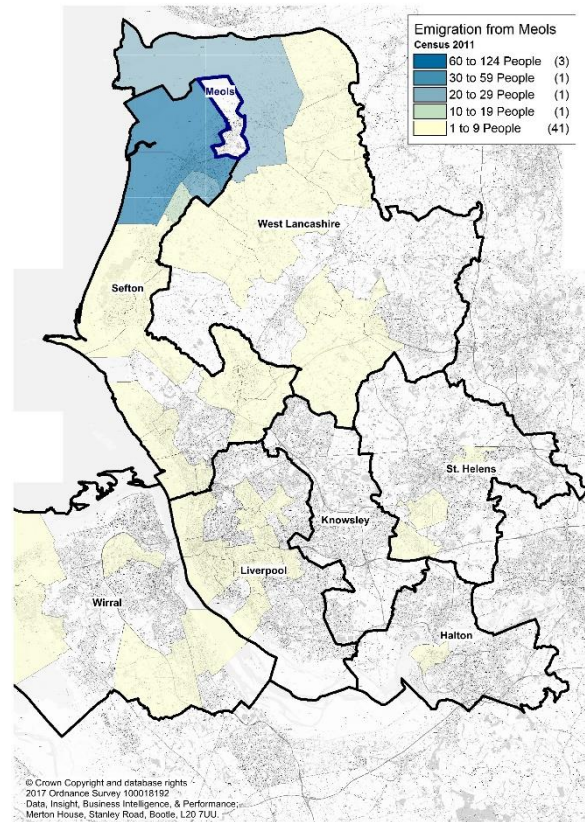


Table 18 / Map 10: Moving out of Meols (2011)

Area Moved To	Total	0to19	20to54	55Plus				
Meols (Internal)	122	15.3%	24	3.0%	76	9.6%	22	2.8%
Sefton (Other Wards)	390	49.1%	90	11.3%	229	28.8%	71	8.9%
LCR (Not Sefton)	55	6.9%	11	1.4%	31	3.9%	13	1.6%
North West (Not LCR)	127	16.0%	31	3.9%	45	5.7%	21	2.6%
Other	101	12.7%	32	4.0%	55	6.9%	14	1.8%
Total Emigrated From Meols Ward (excluding Internal)	673	84.7%	164	20.6%	360	45.3%	119	15.0%



Whilst overall the pattern of in and out migration appeared relatively stable, the net increase in the older population may put demands on services. These specifically include adults social care, with the reduction in younger people in the area having the opposite effect on services relating to this age group.

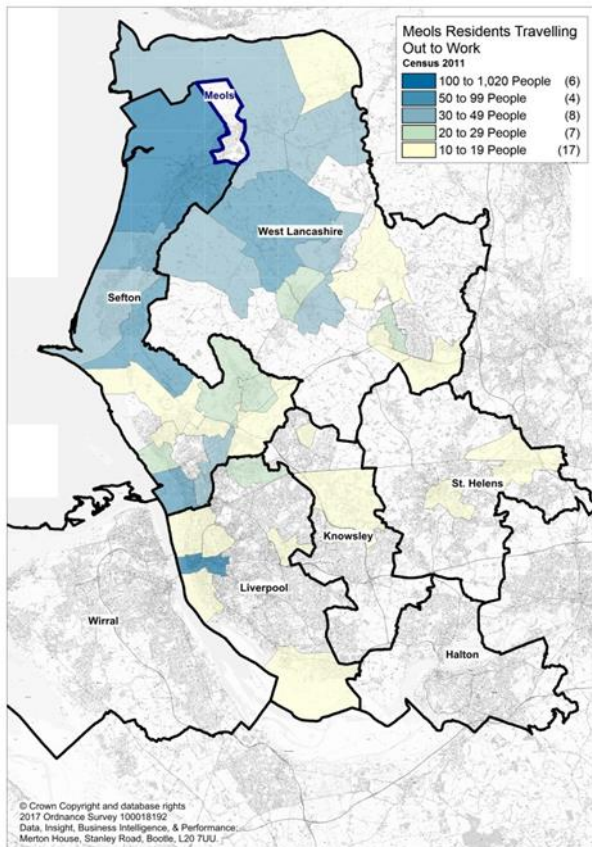
2011 Census Flows – Travel to Work

Census 2011 indicated that 90% (4,124) of working residents within Meols travelled out of the ward to their place of work. 59% of the people travelling out of the area travelled to other Sefton wards with 21% travelling to other North West areas. 464 people did not have a fixed workplace with a further 558 people residing in the ward, stating they worked from home (Table 19 / Map 11).

There were a total of 1,171 people traveling into the ward to attend their place of work from outside of the ward. 54% of these travelled from other Sefton wards with 15% travelling from other North West areas (Table 20 / Map 12).

Table 19 / Map 11: Meols Residents Travelling to Work (2011)

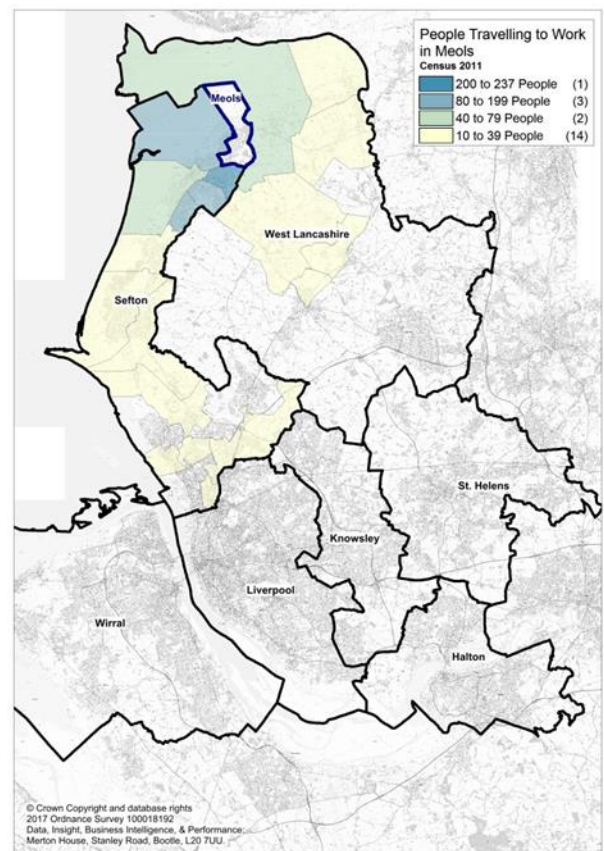
Meols Residents Travel to Work	Total	16 - 34	35 - 49	50 Plus				
Meols (Internal)	440	9.6%	107	2.3%	162	3.5%	171	3.7%
Sefton (Other Wards)	2678	58.7%	778	17.0%	922	20.2%	978	21.4%
LCR (Not Sefton)	432	9.5%	110	2.4%	192	4.2%	130	2.8%
North West (Not LCR)	941	20.6%	248	5.4%	400	8.8%	293	6.4%
Other	73	1.6%	20	0.4%	34	0.7%	19	0.4%
Total Meols Residents Working Outside the Ward	4124	90.4%	1156	25.3%	1548	33.9%	1420	31.1%



There were 64 wards in the area with one to nine Meols residents travelling to Work. There were 57 wards in the area with one to nine residents travelling into Meols to Work.

Table 20 / Map 12: People Travelling to Work in Meols (2011)

People Traveling to Meols to Work	Total	16 - 34	35 - 49	50 Plus				
Meols (Internal)	440	27.3%	107	6.6%	162	10.1%	171	10.6%
Sefton (Other Wards)	864	53.6%	264	16.4%	308	19.1%	292	18.1%
LCR (Not Sefton)	54	3.4%	10	0.6%	21	1.3%	23	1.4%
North West (Not LCR)	248	15.4%	68	4.2%	93	5.8%	87	5.4%
Other	5	0.3%	2	0.1%	0	0.0%	3	0.2%
Total People Travelling to Meols for Work	1171	72.7%	344	21.4%	422	26.2%	405	25.1%



Service Demand & Delivery

Children’s Social Care

In the ward there were 39 children aged between 0 and 17 known to Sefton Children’s Services as at 31st March 2020; this equates to 175 per 10,000 children residing in Meols which is significantly lower than the Sefton rate of 376 per 10,000 children, 403 per 10,000 in LCR, 372 per 10,000 in the North West and 324 per 10,000 across England (Figure 40).

The rates of Children Looked After (CLA) and those on a Child Protection Plan (CP) within the ward are also lower than the comparison areas:

- 22 per 10,000 children (5) were subject to CLA (Sefton – 102, LCR – 123, NW – 97 and England – 67 per 10,000 children)
- 40 per 10,000 children (9) were subject to CP (Sefton – 51, LCR – 51, NW – 50 and England – 43 per 10,000 children)

Early Help

As at 31st December 2020, Sefton’s Early Help team had 51 open episodes in Meols for children (ages ranged from unborn to 22 years of age) which is a rate of 14 per 1,000 of 0 to 22-year olds residing in the ward (Figure 41). Meols makes up 4% of all open Early Help Episodes within the Borough.

The ward has a similar rate to that seen in Sefton (15 per 1,000 0 to 22-year olds). There has been a 51% increase when comparing episodes in 2019 (Sefton showed an 11% increase).

Nearly half (48%) of episodes related to children aged between 10 and 15 years old, with those aged 5 to 9 making up a further 23% (Figure 42).

YOT (Youth Offending Team)

In Meols there were seven young people (aged between 12 and 21) on YOT interventions in 2020. This equated to 6 per 1,000 12 to 21-year olds in the ward (Figure 43) which is similar to the Sefton rate (7 per 1,000), totalling eight interventions.

Meols has seen a slight increase in the number of young people known to YOT over the past three years (14%). Sefton has reduced (37%).

All of the ward’s young people known to YOT in 2020 were males, aged between 15 and 19.

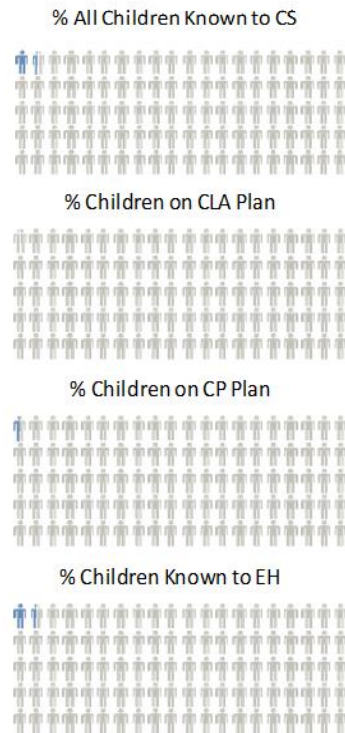


Figure 40: Children Services (31st March 2020)

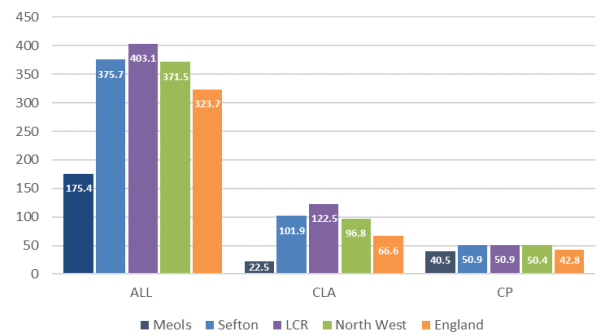


Figure 41: Early Help Open Episodes (31st December 2020)

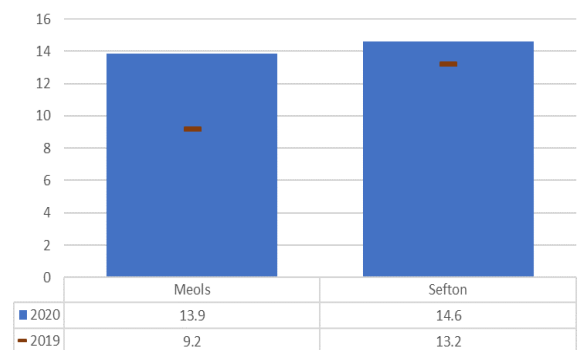


Figure 42: Early Help Open Episodes – Age Breakdown (31st December 2020)

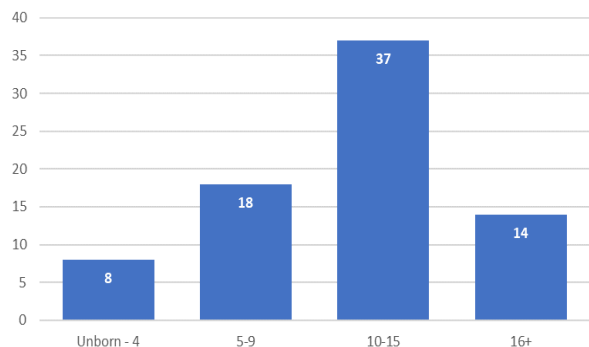
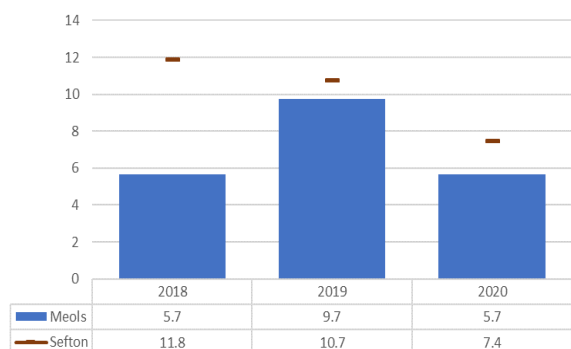


Figure 43: Rate of Young People Known to YOT (2018/19/20)



Adult Social Care - Personal Care at Home

During April 2020 and March 2021, 113 residents of Meols aged 18 or over received personal care at home; this makes up 4% of all recipients residing within the Borough and is a rate of 12 per 1,000 residents (aged 18 and over). This is slightly lower than the rate seen across the Borough (15 per 1,000 residents aged 18 and over).

Residents aged 65 to 84 make up the highest proportion of the total recipients (42%), yet those aged 85 and over have a higher count per 1,000 population (Table 21).

Adult Social Care - Long Term Residential and Nursing Homes

There were 73 people residing in long term residential or nursing home who originally resided in Meols between April 2020 and March 2021. The ward makes up 4% of all the long term residential / nursing home residents, who originated from within Sefton. This equates to a rate of 8 per 1,000 – similar to the Sefton rate of 8 per 1,000 18+ residents.

Unlike to personal care at home, those aged 85 and over make up the highest percentage of long term residential / nursing home residents (55%); and have a considerably higher count per 1,000 population (Table 22).

Adult Social Care - Contacts

Sefton received 715 contacts to adult social care from residents of Meols during the 2020/21 financial year. This equates to 76 contacts per 1,000 residents aged 18 and over - considerably lower than the rate seen across Sefton as a whole 127 per 1,000 18+ residents (Table 23).

% Personal Care at Home (18+)



% Residential and Nursing (18+)



% Contacts to Adult Social Care (18+)

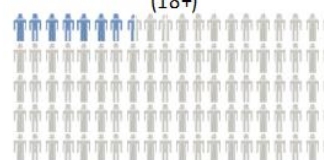


Table 21: Personal Care at Home Clients (2020/21)

Personal Care at Home 2020/21	Meols			Sefton		
	Count	Rate	Percentage	Count	Rate	Percentage
18-64	20	3.1	17.7%	695	4.4	24.2%
65-84	47	15.4	41.6%	1196	21.6	41.7%
85 and Over	46	88.0	40.7%	978	101.2	34.1%
Total	113	12.0	100.0%	2869	13.5	100.0%

Table 22: Long Term Residential and Nursing Home Clients (2020/21)

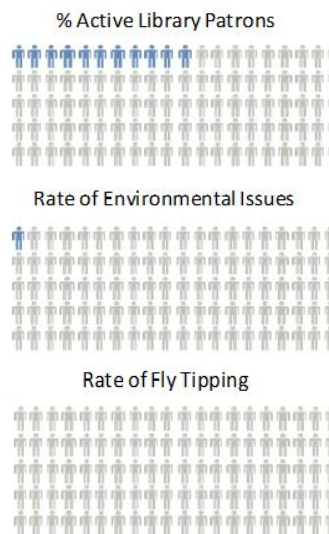
LTRN 2020/21	Meols			Sefton		
	Count	Rate	Percentage	Count	Rate	Percentage
18-64	10	1.6	13.7%	198	1.3	11.5%
65-84	23	7.6	31.5%	716	12.9	41.6%
85 and Over	40	76.5	54.8%	806	83.4	46.9%
Total	73	7.7	100.0%	1720	8.1	100.0%

Table 23: Adult Social Care Contacts (2020/21)

ASC Contacts 2020/21	Meols			Sefton		
	Count	Rate	Percentage	Count	Rate	Percentage
18-64	127	19.9	17.8%	6248	39.7	27.6%
65-84	334	109.7	46.7%	9385	169.2	41.5%
85 and Over	254	485.7	35.5%	7007	724.8	30.9%
Total	715	75.8	100.0%	22640	106.4	100.0%

Libraries

There were approximately 2,930 residents of Meols registered as borrowers with Library services within Sefton between April 2019 and March 2020. 1,364 Meols residents registered have borrowed from a Sefton library in the past year and works out at a rate of 112 per 1,000 residents. This is lower than the Sefton rate of 127 per 1,000 residents (Figure 44). Meols residents make up 4% of all Sefton active borrowers.



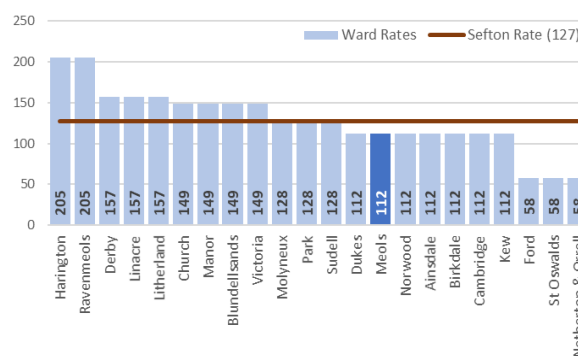
Domestic Waste Collection

It is estimated that there were 334,132 waste collections carried out in Meols between April 2019 and March 2020; residual and co-mingled waste both make up 41% of collections within the ward. Green waste collections in the ward are higher than those seen across the Borough – 18% in Meols compared to 15% across Sefton (Table 24).

Calls for Service – Environmental Issues

There were 106 calls made to Sefton’s contact centre relating to environmental issues between April 2020 and March 2021 in Meols ward. This represents just 1% of environmental calls that occurred within Sefton. Meols has a rate of 9 environmental issues per 1,000 population – notably lower than the rate seen across Sefton as a whole (33 per 1,000).

Figure 44: Active Library Patrons (2019/20)



The number of environmental issues in the ward have seen a 15% decrease from the previous year, compared to a 4% increase seen across the Borough (Table 25).

Table 24: Waste Collections (2019/20)

Collection Type	Meols Collections	Sefton %
Co-Mingled	136,760	40.9%
Green Waste	60,924	18.2%
Residual Waste	136,448	40.8%
Total	334,132	100.0%

Street sweeping is the most prolific issue in the ward making up 32% of all calls; this is the same number of calls as the previous year (2019/20 and 2020/21). Sefton overall showed a 14% reduction. The rate of Street Sweeping incidents in the ward (3 per 1,000 population) is lower than the Borough rate (5 per 1,000 population).

Table 25: Environmental Issues (2020/21)

Environmental Issues Apr20 - Mar21	Meols Issues			Sefton Issues		
	Count	Rate ¹	Change ²	Count	Rate ¹	Change ²
Accumulation of Refuse	3	0.2	-50.0% ▼	337	1.2	9.8% ▲
Dog Fouling	8	0.7	-65.2% ▼	226	0.8	-32.7% ▼
Filthy & Verminous Premises	7	0.6	0.0% ►	391	1.4	-8.4% ▼
Fly Tipping	28	2.3	-6.7% ▼	4267	15.4	7.0% ▲
Other	10	0.8	-28.6% ▼	400	1.4	-16.1% ▼
Rats	16	1.3	60.0% ▲	990	3.6	3.0% ▲
Rear Entries	0	0.0	N/A ►	1140	4.1	72.5% ▲
Street Sweeping	34	2.8	0.0% ►	1389	5.0	-14.4% ▼
Total	106	8.7	-14.5% ▼	9140	33.1	4.1% ▲

¹The rate is the count of offences per 1,000 residents residing in the ward

²The change is the direction of change when comparing rate from 2020/21 to 2019/20

³Other includes Abandoned Vehicles, Dangerous / Aggressive Dogs, Graffiti, Grot Spots, Unsecure Premises, Overgrown land / gardens, Street Cleansing, Stray Dogs and Vacant / Unsecure Premises

MOSAIC Profile

Experian’s Mosaic Public Sector product is designed to identify groupings of consumer behaviour for households and postcodes. The methodology used is unique to Experian and has been developed over many years to create classifications using data from a wide variety of different sources and different levels of geography.

It is designed to describe the UK population in terms of their *typical* demographics, social, economic, cultural and lifestyle behaviour. The population is classified into 66 ‘Types’ that identify groups of individuals or households that are as similar as possible to each other and as different as possible from any other group. These ‘Types’ merge together hierarchically into 15 ‘Groups’.

In each type there are a number of key features which make each category distinctive and are useful to bear in mind when devising communications or delivery strategies targeted at them. These are *subjective* and are intended to highlight key issues rather than to be comprehensive. Clearly not every one of the Borough’s 127,350 households will match exactly to just one of 66 different Mosaic Types or 15 Mosaic Groups. The description should be recognised as “generic types”, examples to which individual cases only approximate with various degrees of exactness.

Overview

There are approximately 12,200 residents living in 5,600 households across Meols. Nearly three quarters (71%) of the households in Meols ward are classified as belonging to just three of the 15 Mosaic Groups – E, F and H (Table 26) which are generally characterised as:

E – Senior Security

- Retires singles and couples
- Pre-war generation
- Established in community
- Lower internet use
- Have wills
- Solar panels
- Household income: £20k - £29,999

F – Suburban Stability

- Older families, no children
- Own mid-value semis
- Three bedrooms
- Established in community
- News and media sites
- Solar panels
- Household income: £30k - £39,999

H – Aspiring Homemakers

- Families with young children
- 3 bedrooms
- High outstanding mortgages
- Internet via smartphone
- Texts and photos on smartphone
- Order from take-aways
- Household income: £30k - £39,999

Table 26: Mosaic Group Breakdown (September 2020)

Mosaic Group	Meols		Sefton	
	Households	Percent	Households	Percent
E Senior Security	1660	29.7%	16796	13.2%
F Suburban Stability	1445	25.9%	17345	13.6%
H Aspiring Homemakers	860	15.4%	13332	10.5%
G Domestic Success	472	8.5%	7970	6.3%
M Modest Traditions	327	5.9%	9994	7.8%
B Prestige Positions	326	5.8%	11336	8.9%
L Vintage Value	219	3.9%	13798	10.8%
I Family Basics	157	2.8%	11681	9.2%
J Transient Renters	102	1.8%	10325	8.1%
O Rental Hubs	8	0.1%	4521	3.6%
N Urban Cohesion	5	0.1%	1430	1.1%
A City Prosperity		0.0%	103	0.1%
C Country Living		0.0%	353	0.3%
D Rural Reality		0.0%	582	0.5%
K Municipal Tenants		0.0%	7785	6.1%
Total	5581		127351	

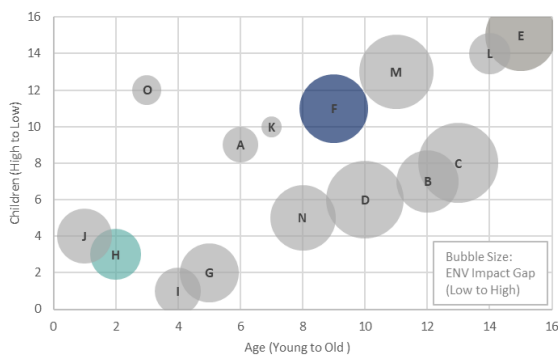
Generic MOSAIC Characteristics

The groups can be characterised further by socio-economic data within Mosaic. The groups are then ranked from 1 to 15 in terms of the *predominance* of the characteristic in the group.

For Meols:

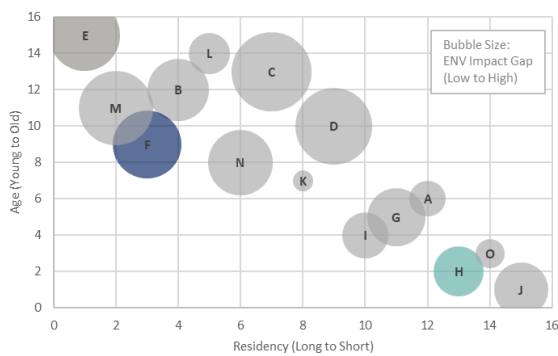
Ages range vastly across the three groups, with younger residents being likely to have children. The three groups imply there is a higher environmental impact gap (Figure 45).

Figure 45: Mosaic Groups by Number of Children, Age and Environmental Gap (2020)



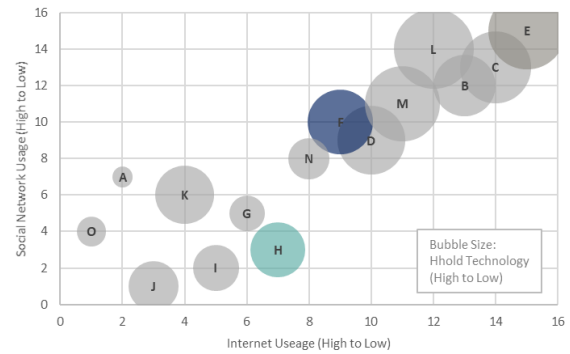
The older residents of the ward tend to have lived in the area a long time. With younger residents recently moving into the area, again there is a higher environmental impact gap (Figure 46).

Figure 46: Mosaic Groups by Age, Residency Length and Environmental Gap (2020)



Social networking, internet usage along and household technology is higher in the younger group within the ward. The older two groups have limited usage / access (Figure 47).

Figure 47: Mosaic Groups by Social Network Usage, Internet Usage and Household Technology (2020)

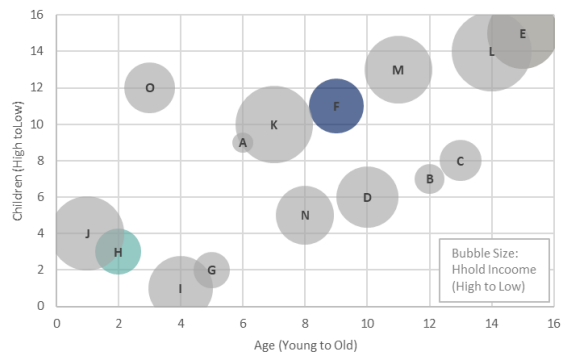


Household income is higher for the younger group, with more children, who have not resided in the area as long as the older two groups (Figure 48 & 49).

Figure 48: Mosaic Groups by Number of Children, Household Income and Residency Length (2020)



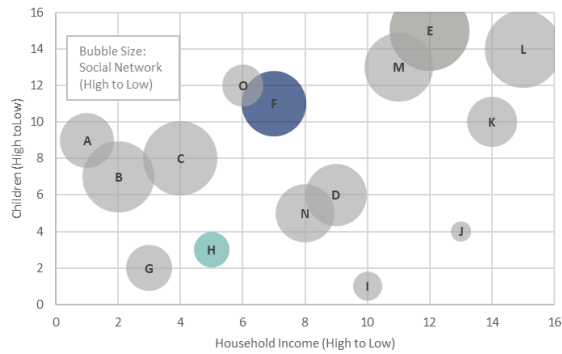
Figure 49: Mosaic Groups by Number of Children, Age and Household Income (2020)



The younger group who are likely to have more children residing in the households, have a high level of social networking (Figure 50).

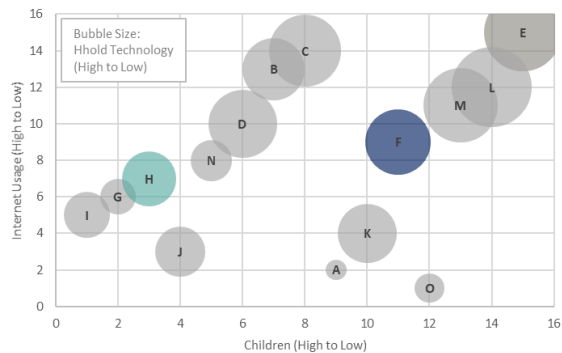
Figure 50: Mosaic Groups by Number of Children, Household Income and Social Network Usage (2020)

Intentionally left blank.



The younger group who are likely to have more children residing in the households, have a high level of internet usage and household technology (Figure 51).

Figure 51: Mosaic Groups by Internet Usage, Number of Children and Household Technology (2020)



Notes on Data & Methodology

Output Area (OA) – are clusters of adjacent postcodes and are used as the basis of the Census data. They are made up of a minimum of 40 to 125 households. As of Census 2011 Sefton have 933 OAs, previous to this there were 937.

Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) – are built using adjoined OAs. They have between 400 and 1200 households. Currently Sefton has 189 LSOAs, previous to 2011 there were 190.

Middle Super Output Area (MSOA) – are built using LSOAs and have a minimum household number of 2000 up to 6000. There are 38 MSOAs in Sefton this has not changed.

Ward – “administrative division of a city or borough that typically elects and is represented by a councillor or councillors” (Oxford Dictionary)

For further information relating to these geographies please see:

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/methodology/geography/ukgeographies/censusgeography>

Population Estimates 2019 – annual population count estimates for wards in Sefton by single year of age and sex.

NINo estimation – “The data covers adult overseas nationals entering the UK and allocated a National Insurance Number (NINo) on the National Insurance Recording & Pay as You Earn System (NPS). Allocation of a NINo includes all reasons i.e. the figures cover benefit/tax credit recipients as well as workers.

All adult overseas nationals allocated a NINo are included, regardless of their length of stay in the UK. “ <https://stat-xplore.dwp.gov.uk/webapi/jsf/dataCatalogueExplorer.xhtml>

Please note that NINo data is provided by Middle Super Output Area (MSOA) which have been merged into best fit wards.

Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019 (IMD) measures levels of deprivation, across seven domains, nationally at Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) level. This provides a mean score and ranking allowing areas to be compared relatively to other areas. The IMD data is created by the Department for Communities and local Government. The higher the score the more affected the area. Sefton has 189 LSOAs as of

Census 2011. Please note that IMD data is provided by LSOAs which have been merged into best fit wards.

Experian Mosaic is a classification tool used to categorise the population according to the type of neighbourhood in which they live. It is constructed from a range of sources including the Census, consumer behaviour, financial and lifestyle factor data. It is a useful tool for gaining more in-depth insight into lifestyles and behaviour of the population. Mosaic segments the population into 15 Groups (A-O) and 66 Types.

Children Living in Relative Low Income Families is defined as: Children living in families whose equivalised income is below 60 per cent of contemporary median income. Gross income measure is Before Housing Costs (BHC) and includes contributions from earnings, state support and pensions (by financial year).

Occupancy Rating (bedrooms) provides a measure of whether a household's accommodation is overcrowded or under occupied.

Universal Credits (UC) is a monthly payment for low income workers and those out of work. UC replaces six other benefit types (Job Seekers Allowance, Employment and Support Allowance, Income Support, Child Tax Credits, Working Tax Credits and Housing Benefits). UC has been rolled out across England and was introduced in Sefton in June 2014. Please note that claims are per household meaning two people who resided together may claim the benefit, which will then be paid into one account. Please note that UC data is provided LSOAs which have been merged into best fit wards.

Personal Independence Payment (PIP) is benefit paid to those aged 16 and over to help with extra costs caused by long term health conditions (it is gradually replacing Disability Living Allowance)

Child benefits is a social security payment paid to parents or guardians of children under the age of 16 or those who continue into further education until aged 18.

Council Tax Reduction (CTR) is help for people on low-incomes towards their council tax payments.

“The **Early Years Foundation Stage** (EYFS) sets standards for the learning, development and care of children from birth to 5 years old. All schools and Ofsted-registered early years providers must follow the EYFS, including childminders, preschools, nurseries and school reception classes.” www.foundationyears.org.uk/eyfs-statutory-framework/

“**Key Stage 1** is taught during Years 1 and 2 of primary school. Targets defined in the National Curriculum are assessed at the end of each Key Stage.”

http://www.bbc.co.uk/schools/parents/national_curriculum_key_stages/

“**Key Stage 2** is taught during Years 3 to 6 of primary school. Targets defined in the National Curriculum are assessed at the end of each Key Stage.”

http://www.bbc.co.uk/schools/parents/national_curriculum_key_stages/

Progress 8 and Attainment 8

“Progress 8 aims to capture the progress a pupil makes from the end of primary school to the end of secondary school. It is a type of value added measure, which means that pupils’ results are compared to the actual achievements of other pupils with the same prior attainment.

The performance measures are designed to encourage schools to offer a broad and balanced curriculum with a focus on an academic core at key stage 4, and reward schools for the teaching of all their pupils, measuring performance across 8 qualifications. Every increase in every grade a pupil achieves will attract additional points in the performance tables.

Progress 8 is calculated for individual pupils solely in order to calculate a school’s Progress 8 score, and there is no need for schools to share individual Progress 8 scores with their pupils. Schools should continue to focus on which qualifications are most suitable for individual pupils, as the grades pupils achieve will help them reach their goals for the next stage of their education or training.

Attainment 8 measures the achievement of a pupil across 8 qualifications including mathematics (double weighted) and English (double weighted), 3 further qualifications that count in the English Baccalaureate (EBacc)

measure and 3 further qualifications that can be GCSE qualifications (including EBacc subjects) or technical awards from the DfE approved list.”

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/583857/Progress_8_school_performance_measure_Jan_17.pdf

Crime / ASB Data in this report is taken from a live system (Merseyside Police Delphi database) and figures may change slightly from that received (last data download was received on 20th April 2021).

Census Travel to Work data calculations were based on best-fit LSOAs as the data is not readily available at ward level.

Libraries please note that library data is provided by library areas which have been divided into best fit wards.

Fly tipping is the illegal dumping of waste; items dumped can include household furniture, building material and vehicle parts.

Acronyms and Abbreviations

A&E – Accident and Emergency

ASB – Anti Social Behaviour

ASC – Adult Social Care

BAME – Black, Asian & Minority Ethnic

CHD – Coronary Heart Disease

CLA – Children Looked After

COPD – Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease

CP – Child Protection

CS – Children’s Services

CR – Crude Rate

CTC - Child Tax Credits

CTR – Council Tax Reduction

DLA – Disability Living Allowance

EBacc - English Baccalaureate

EH – Early Help

ELAS – Emergency Limited Assistance Scheme

ESA – Employment Support Allowance

EU – European Union

EYFS – Early Years Foundation Stage

FSM – Free School Meals

GCSE – General Certificate of Secondary Education

HB – Housing Benefit

IDACI – Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index

IDAOPi – Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index

IMD – Index of Multiple Deprivation

IS – Income Support

JSA – Job Seekers Allowance

KS – Key Stage

LCR – Liverpool City Region

LSOA – Lower Super Output Area

MFARS – Merseyside Fire and Rescue Service

MSEA – Middle Super Output Area

NCMP – National Child Measurement Programme

NEET – Not in Employment, Education or Training

NINo – National Insurance Number

NW – North West

OA - Output Area

SAR – Standardised Admission Ratio

SIR – Standardised Incidence Ratio

SMR – Standardised Mortality Ratio

SEN – Special Educational Needs

UC – Universal Credit

UK – United Kingdom

WTC - Working Tax Credits

YOT – Youth Offending Team

Sources

Overview

Meols Assets (2020)

Sefton MBC – Gemma Monaghan Murrow

Demographics

Mid-Year Population Statistics (2010/15/19)

[Ward-level population estimates \(Experimental Statistics\) - Office for National Statistics \(ons.gov.uk\)](#)

NiNo (19/20)

Sefton MBC - Business Intelligence (via [Stat-Xplore - Log in \(dwp.gov.uk\)](#))

Deprivation

Index of Multiple Deprivation and domains (2019)

[English indices of deprivation 2019 - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#)

Children in Relative Low-Income Families (2019/20)

Sefton MBC - Business Intelligence (via [Stat-Xplore - Log in \(dwp.gov.uk\)](#))

Housing & Households

Household Composition / Occupancy Rate / Tenure (2011)

Census 2011 ([2011 Census - Nomis - Official Labour Market Statistics \(nomisweb.co.uk\)](#))

Vacant and Void Property (2020)

Sefton MBC – Debbie McEnaney

Council Tax / Single Occupancy (2020)

Sefton MBC – Financial System Support

New Build Properties (2021)

Sefton MBC – Kate Calderbank

Property Price Paid (2019)

[Price Paid Data - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#)

Car Registration (2019)

https://drive.google.com/drive/mobile/folders/1XUJVz5UfdG7m0XDxp5EdSt2FeGik1H_G?usp=sharing

Economy & Business

Licensed Premises / Inspections

Sefton MBC – Andy Walsh

Economically Active / Inactive / Unemployed

Census 2011 ([2011 Census - Nomis - Official Labour Market Statistics \(nomisweb.co.uk\)](#))

Household Income - Mosaic (2020)

Sefton MBC – Experian Mosaic

Benefits & Support

Unemployment (2021)

[Nomis - Official Labour Market Statistics \(nomisweb.co.uk\)](#)

UC / PIP (2021)

Sefton MBC - Business Intelligence (via [Stat-Xplore - Log in \(dwp.gov.uk\)](#))

Child Benefits (2020)

[Child Benefit Small Area Statistics: August 2020 - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#)

Council Tax Reductions (2020)

Sefton MBC – Financial System Support

Emergency Limited Assistance Scheme - ELAS (2020)

Sefton MBC – Della Haddley

Trussell Trust Food Bank (2019/20)

St Leonards Foodbank

Christ Church Foodbank

Education

Nursery / Primary / Secondary Settings (2020)

Sefton MBC – School Census (January 2020)

EYFS / KS1 / KS2 / KS4 Achievements (2018/19)

Sefton MBC – Shelley McKeown

NEET (January 2021)

Career Connect – Sarah Vaughan

Community Safety

Crime / ASB (2020/21)

Merseyside Police – Karen Carmichael

Deliberate Fires (2020/21)

Merseyside Fire and Rescue – Rob Hanson

Health

Intentionally left blank.

Bad Health / Limited Activities (2011)

Census 2011 ([2011 Census - Nomis - Official Labour Market Statistics \(nomisweb.co.uk\)](#))

Life Expepcteny (2015-19) / General Fertility (2015 - 2019) / Hospital Admissions (2015/16 – 2019/20) / Cancer Incidence (2014 – 2018) / Deaths All Causes (2015-2019)

[Local Health - Public Health England - Indicators: maps, data and charts](#)

NCMP (2018/19)

Sefton MBC – Claire Brewer / Gemma Monaghan Murrow

Yr R: [Child and Maternal Health - PHE](#)

Yr 6: [Child and Maternal Health - PHE](#)

2011 Census Flows

Migration / Travel to Work (2011)

https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/census/2011/origin_destination

Service Demand & Delivery

Children Social Care (31st March 2020)

Sefton MBC – Jim Conalty

CiN / CP (31st March 2020)

<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/statistics-children-in-need>

LAC (31st March 2020)

<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/statistics-looked-after-children>

Early Help (31st December 2020)

Sefton MBC – Della Haddley

YOT (2020)

Sefton MBC – Suzie Mossman

Adult Social Care

Sefton MBC – Charlotte Humphreys

Libraries

Sefton MBC – Andrew Farthing

Domestic Waste / Environmental Issues

Sefton MBC – Andy Walsh

Mosaic Profile

Sefton MBC – Experian Mosaic Database