

Sefton Strategic Needs Assessment:

Wider Determinants – Supporting Data

*Other Factors Affecting Health & Wellbeing in
Sefton*

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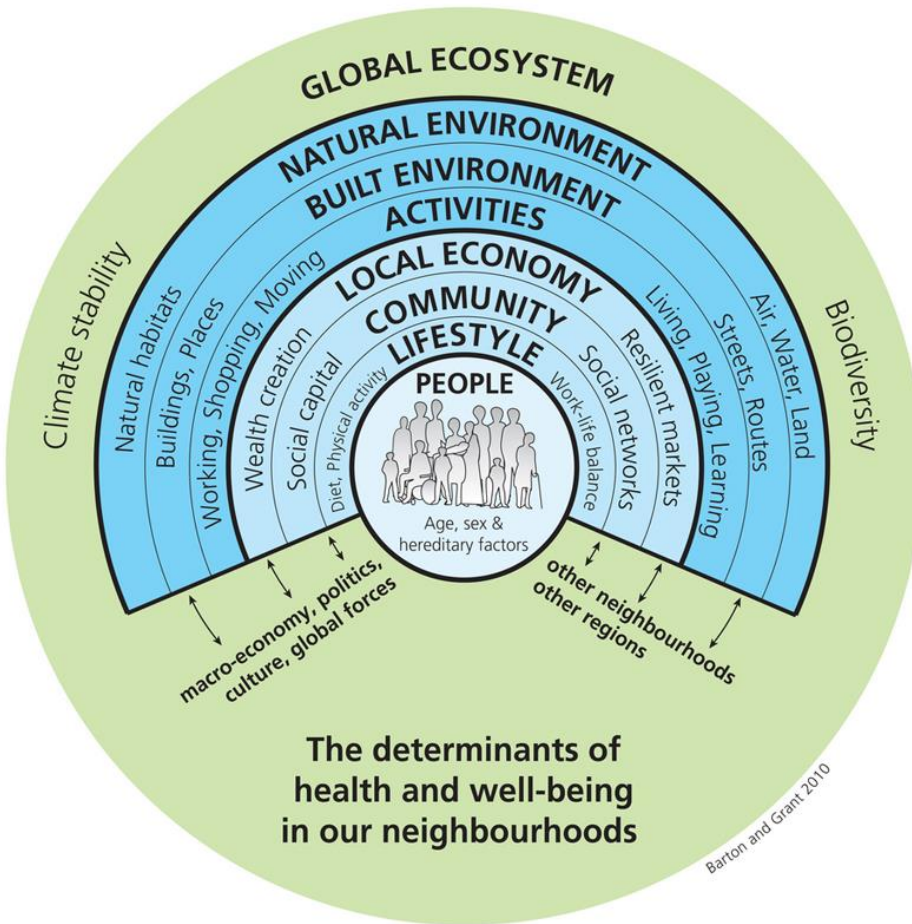
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Introduction

Extensive research demonstrates that poor health and wellbeing is not wholly tied to an individual’s genetic make-up, lifestyle choices, and / or medical access. Critical though these factors can be there are significant influencing factors that are often beyond an individual’s control and which can often only be changed by action across departmental and organisational boundaries (Figure 1).

Figure 1. Factors affecting health and well-being (Source 1).

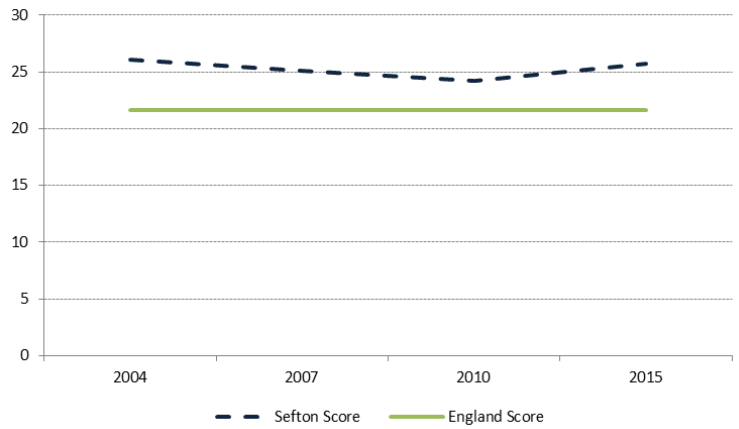


The influence of these “wider determinants” on health requires preventative action focused on the root causes of ill health which in turn needs action beyond the boundaries of just the NHS, Public Health, or Social Care. The link between how places are planned and developed and the health of the communities who live in them is critical and requires integration between the JSNA and other planning tools such as the Local Plan and Housing Market Assessment.

Deprivation & Poverty

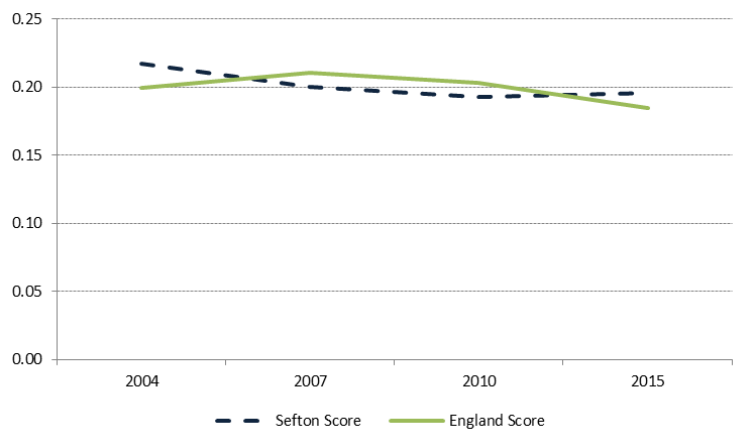
Index of Multiple Deprivation

Period	Sefton Score	England Score
2004	26.1	21.7
2007	25.1	21.7
2010	24.2	21.7
2015	25.7	21.7



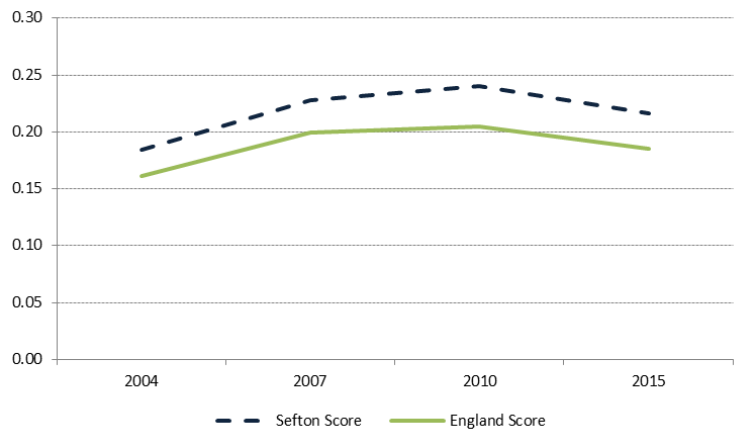
Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index

Period	Sefton Score	England Score
2004	0.22	0.20
2007	0.20	0.21
2010	0.19	0.20
2015	0.20	0.18



Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index

Period	Sefton Score	England Score
2004	0.18	0.16
2007	0.23	0.20
2010	0.24	0.20
2015	0.22	0.19



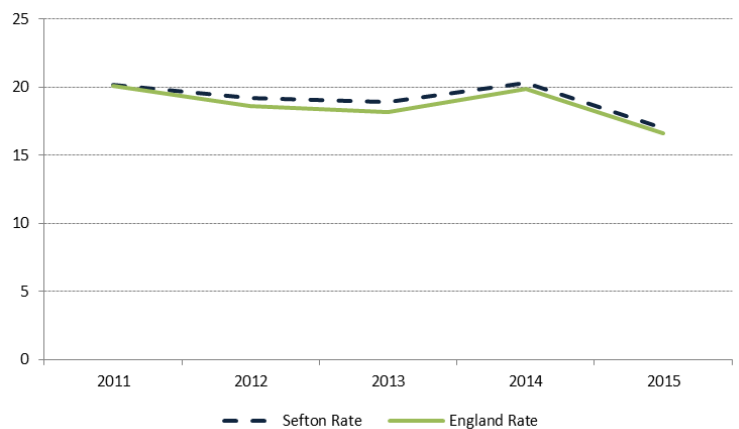
Sefton as a whole is in the most deprived quarter of English Local Authorities with five of its lower super output areas (LSOA) in the top 1% nationally. However, some individual parts of the Borough, particularly in the middle and North, are some of the least deprived areas nationally, with two LSOAs being in the least deprived 5% of areas in England.

The income deprivation affecting children index shows Sefton is ranked 99th out of the 326 English LAs. However, the deprivation varies significantly across the Borough, with four of its Lower Super Output Areas (LSOA) in the top 1% nationally, and a further 14 in the top 5% (all in the South); with parts, particularly in Central and Northern Sefton, being in the least affected deprived areas, seven LSOAs are in the 5% least affected areas nationally.

The income deprivation affecting older people index shows Sefton is ranked 68th out of the 326 English LAs. However, the deprivation varies across the borough, with one of its lower super output areas (LSOA) in the top 1% nationally and a further six in the top 5% (all in the South), with parts, particularly in Central and Northern Sefton, being in the least affected deprived areas, five LSOAs are in the lowest 5% affected areas nationally.

Children Living in Low Income Families

Period	Sefton Rate	England Rate
2011	20.2	20.1
2012	19.2	18.6
2013	18.9	18.2
2014	20.3	19.9
2015	17.0	16.6

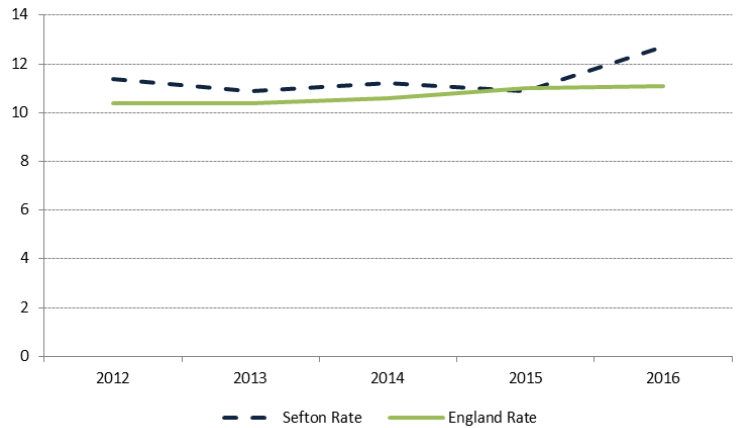


Children Living in Low Income Families (CLIF) is defined as: Children living in families in receipt of either out of work or tax credits whose reported income is less than 60 per cent of the median income and is a proxy measure for child poverty. CLIF is a snapshot in time of people within the area.

Percentages of CLIF across Sefton have fluctuated across the past five years, yet the Borough has continually been slightly above the rates seen nationally. Sefton has seen an overall reduction in percentage when comparing 2011 to 2015, similar to England.

Fuel Poverty

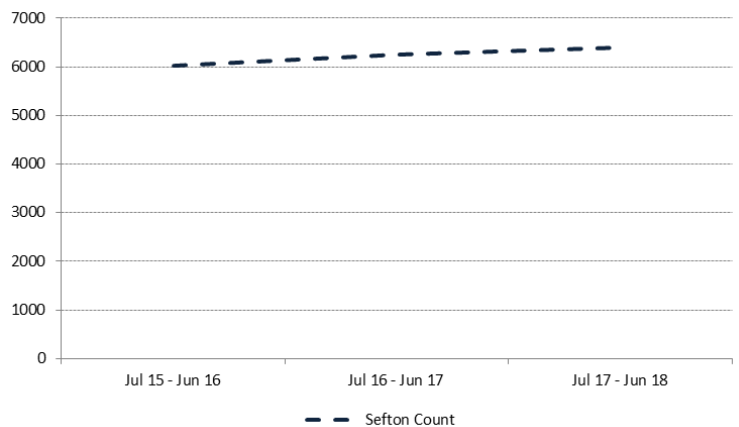
Period	Sefton Rate	England Rate
2012	11.4	10.4
2013	10.9	10.4
2014	11.2	10.6
2015	10.9	11.0
2016	12.7	11.1



It is estimated that in 2016 there were 15,521 households within Sefton deemed as fuel poor; this equated to nearly 13% of all households in the Borough, higher than the rate seen nationally and the highest level seen across Sefton in the past five years.

Emergency Limited Assistance Scheme

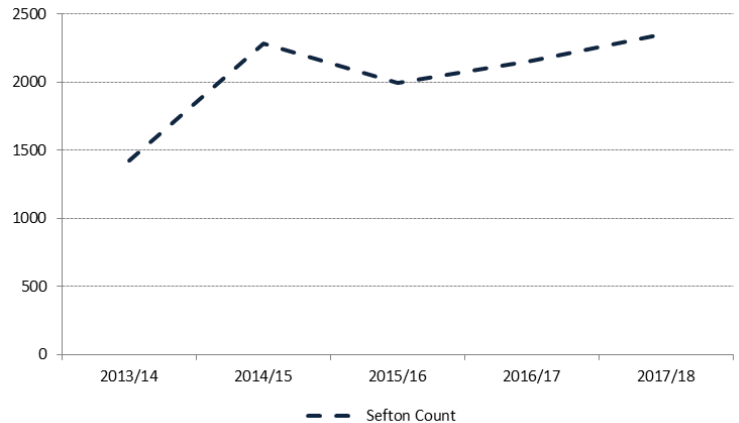
Period	Sefton Count
Jul 15 - Jun 16	6028
Jul 16 - Jun 17	6253
Jul 17 - Jun 18	6404



Between July 2017 and June 2018 there were 6,404 approved applications for the Emergency Limited Assistance Scheme (ELAS) run by Sefton. This is a 6% increase in approved applications compared to the same period in 2015/16.

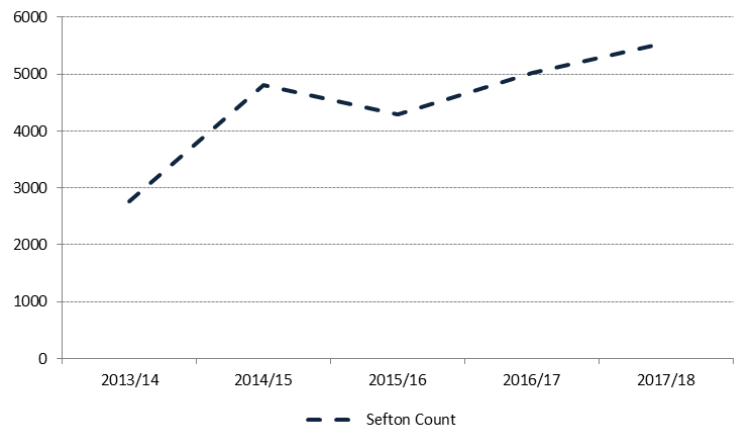
Number of Foodbank Vouchers Redeemed

Period	Sefton Count
2013/14	1423
2014/15	2283
2015/16	1996
2016/17	2156
2017/18	2361



Number of People Receiving Foodbank Food

Period	Sefton Count
2013/14	2767
2014/15	4804
2015/16	4287
2016/17	5012
2017/18	5547



Between April 2017 and March 2018, there were 2,361 foodbank vouchers redeemed in Sefton foodbanks (this is the highest number of the past five financial years, with an overall increase of 66%). The number of people helped had doubled across the same time period.

Of the 2,361 vouchers issued in 2017/18:

- 47% were single people.
- 20% were families.
- 19% were single parents.
- 37% had a 'crisis type' of low income.
- 22% had a 'crisis type' of benefit delays.

Of the 5,547 people helped in 2017/18:

- 40% were children.
- 6% resided in a ward outside of Sefton or their address was not known.
- 51% were adults aged 25 to 26.
- 17% were children aged 5 to 11.

As of 1st April 2014, Foodbanks sites in Sefton were located at 4 sites across the borough, Crosby, Maghull, South Sefton and Southport. The sites reduced in number in August 2015 down to 3 and then again to 2 at the end of September 2015.

Car or Van Availability

Household Availability	Sefton Households	Households %
No Cars or Vans	33592	28%
One Car or Van	50995	43%
Two Cars or Vans	26553	23%
Three Cars or Vans	5276	4%
Four or more Cars or Vans	1514	1%

Hours Worked

Hours Worked	Sefton Population	Population %
Part-time: 15 Hours or Less	11493	9%
Part-time: 16 to 30 Hours	26988	22%
Full-time: 31 to 48 Hours	70442	58%
Full-time: 49 or More Hours	12996	11%

Distance Travelled to Work

Distance	Sefton Population	Population %
Less Than 2km	23016	19%
2km to Less Than 5km	21780	18%
5km to Less Than 10km	20466	17%
10km to Less Than 20km	20659	17%
20km to Less Than 30km	8431	7%
30km to Less Than 40km	2490	2%
40km to Less Than 60km	2346	2%
60km and Over	3074	3%
Work Mainly at / From Home	10137	8%
Other	9520	8%

According to the Census 2011:

- Over a quarter of Sefton households did not have access to a car or van in 2011, with 43% having access to one vehicle. In total, there were 126,540 cars or vans in Sefton when the Census was carried out. This was an increase of 9% from vehicle numbers seen in the 2001 Census. According to vehicle licensing statistics annual report of 2016 there has been a year-on-year increase in the number of new registrations since 2011 across Great Britain, a pattern which is likely to be mirrored in Sefton.
- Over half (58%) of the working population aged between 16 and 74 in Sefton worked full-time hours between 31 to 48 hours, a further fifth worked between 16 to 30 hours (classified as part-time).
- Sefton residents travelled a total of 1,595,441 kilometres (km) for work, equating in an average distance of 15.6km. 70% of residents travel less than 20km for work, with 19% traveling under 2km.

Development, Housing, Transport, & Environment

Core analysis and activity in these areas is primarily driven by the adopted statutory 'Local Plan' for Sefton. The Local Plan recognises that improving health and wellbeing is a corporate priority for Sefton and that addressing health and wellbeing issues is complex and planning plays a role in helping to create a healthy Sefton. The plan sets out how development should contribute to the creation of healthy communities by:

- Improving access to a choice of homes and providing new homes that meet the needs of future occupiers.
- Improving access to jobs.
- Making adequate provision for safe waste storage or recycling opportunities.
- Designing easy to maintain, safe and attractive public areas which minimise the opportunity for crime and reduce the fear of crime, and which promote social cohesion.
- Encouraging people to take physical exercise by providing opportunities for walking, cycling, outdoor recreation and sport.
- Appropriately locating food and drink shops, hot food takeaways, drinking establishments, restaurants, cafes and other non-food and drink uses which have health impacts, having regard to other land uses in the local area.
- Having regard to accessibility of homes, education, jobs, public transport services, health and other services, recreational opportunities and community, cultural and leisure facilities.
- Encouraging measures to achieve affordable warmth.
- Managing air quality and pollution.

The wider determinant elements and issues can be reviewed in more detail within the existing adopted 'Local Plan' (<https://www.sefton.gov.uk/localplan>).

In addition, further development of housing options is set out in the 'Housing Strategy Delivery Framework Plan' which outlines the activities being undertaken to meet the Borough's housing needs and issues. The strategic priorities for Housing in Sefton include:

- Affordable and intermediate housing in areas of serious undersupply, in particular affordable rent in Southport and areas outside of Bootle and Netherton.
- Developing a limited supply of one bedroom affordable rented homes and intermediate (shared ownership) homes in Bootle and Netherton
- Bringing vacant stock into use; particularly initiatives to provide affordable rent opportunities in Southport and low cost home ownership opportunities in Bootle.
- Meeting gaps in the provision of housing for people with special needs including housing for the elderly (especially extra care), vulnerable young single people (including those leaving care), and for households with disabilities, in suitable locations.
- Provision of a limited supply of affordable housing in regenerating sites and buildings in key regeneration areas such as Bootle and Seaforth, particularly where this supports wider regeneration plans, and new provision meets gaps in supply, such as one bedroom homes.

Community Safety

Community Safety issues can have an impact on both individual and community wellbeing. The Community Safety Strategic Needs Assessment has been undertaken as a separate piece of analysis as core activity in this area is primarily driven by the Community Safety Board.

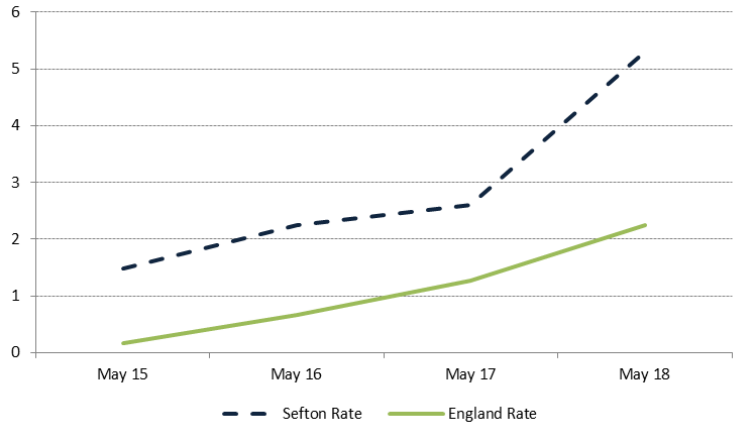
This needs assessment can be found on in the Community Safety section of the Council's website:

<https://www.sefton.gov.uk/your-council/plans-policies/business-intelligence,-insight,-performance.aspx>

Benefits and Welfare Support

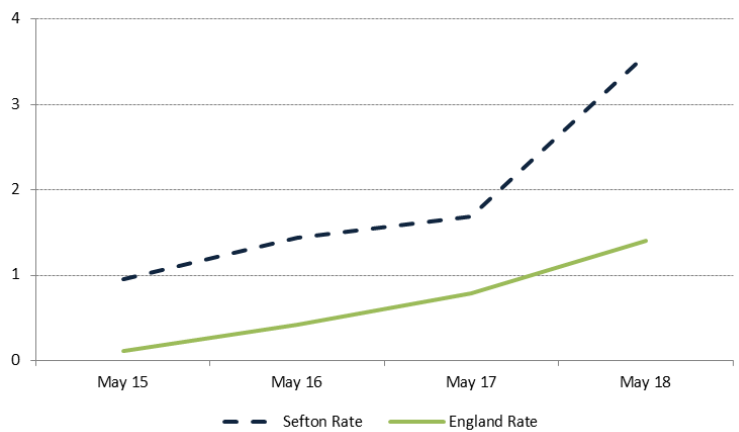
% of Population Claiming Universal Credits (16-64 years old) – All

Period	Sefton Rate	England Rate
May 15	1.5	0.2
May 16	2.2	0.7
May 17	2.6	1.3
May 18	5.3	2.2



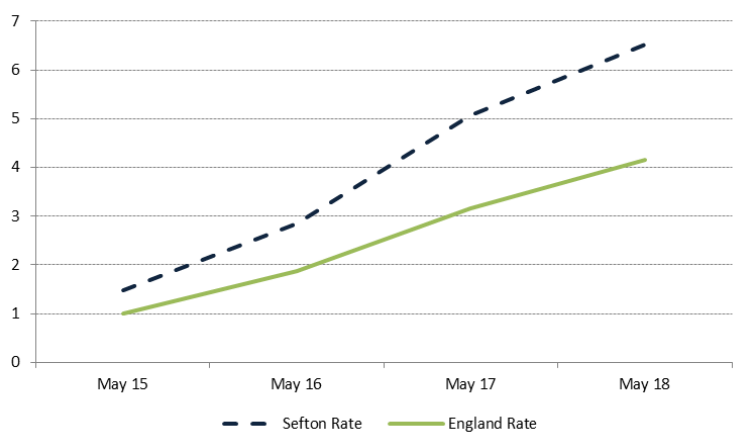
% of Population Claiming Universal Credits (16-64 years old) – Not in Employment

Period	Sefton Rate	England Rate
May 15	0.9	0.1
May 16	1.4	0.4
May 17	1.7	0.8
May 18	3.6	1.4



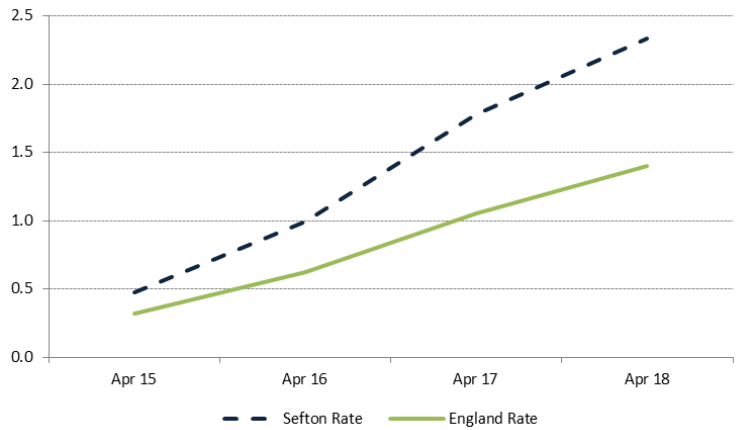
% of Population Claiming Personal Independence Payments (16-64 Years Old)

Period	Sefton Rate	England Rate
May 15	1.5	1.0
May 16	2.9	1.9
May 17	5.1	3.2
May 18	6.5	4.2



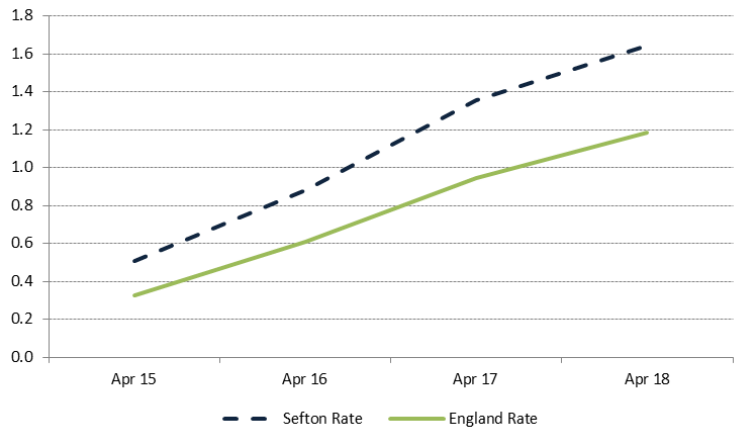
% of Population Claiming Personal Independence Payments (16-64 Years Old) - Psychiatric Disorders

Period	Sefton Rate	England Rate
Apr 15	0.5	0.3
Apr 16	1.0	0.6
Apr 17	1.8	1.1
Apr 18	2.3	1.4



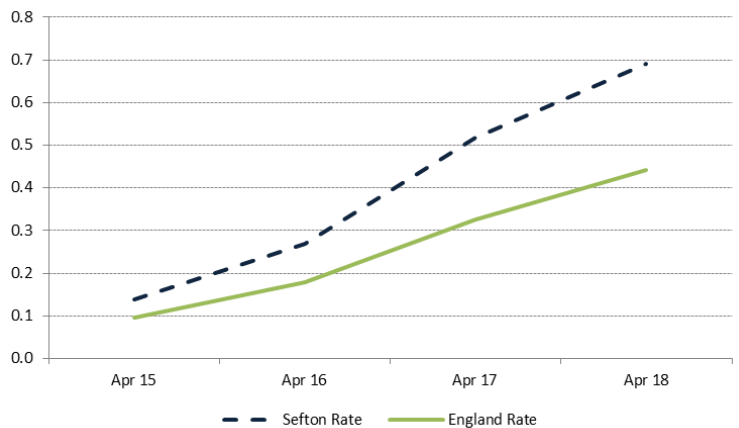
% of Population Claiming Personal Independence Payments (16-64 Years Old) - Musculoskeletal Disease

Period	Sefton Rate	England Rate
Apr 15	0.5	0.3
Apr 16	0.9	0.6
Apr 17	1.4	0.9
Apr 18	1.6	1.2



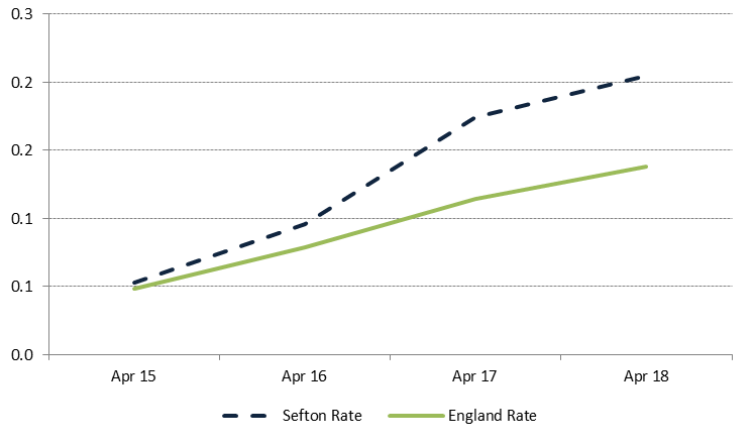
% of Population Claiming Personal Independence Payments (16-64 Years Old) - Neurological Disease

Period	Sefton Rate	England Rate
Apr 15	0.1	0.1
Apr 16	0.3	0.2
Apr 17	0.5	0.3
Apr 18	0.7	0.4



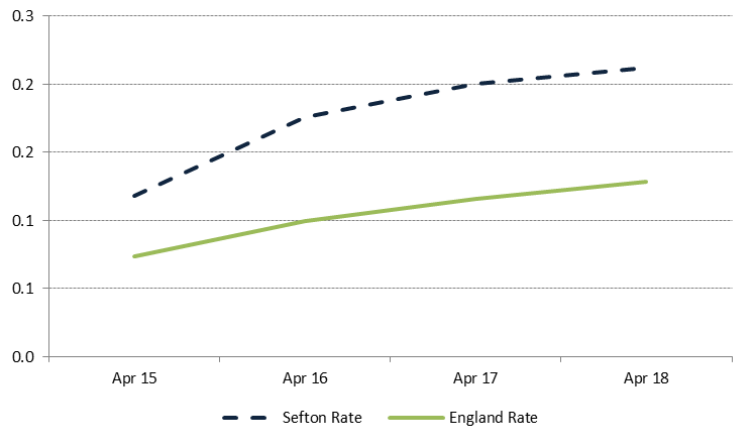
% of Population Claiming Personal Independence Payments (16-64 Years Old) – Respiratory Disease

Period	Sefton Rate	England Rate
Apr 15	0.1	0.0
Apr 16	0.1	0.1
Apr 17	0.2	0.1
Apr 18	0.2	0.1



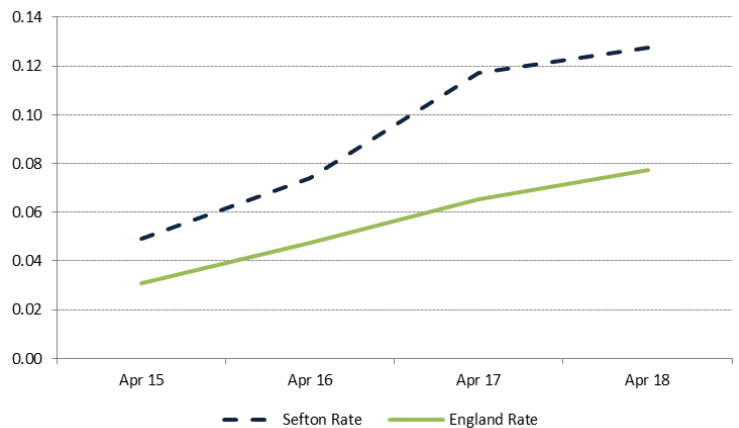
% of Population Claiming Personal Independence Payments (16-64 Years Old) - Malignant Disease

Period	Sefton Rate	England Rate
Apr 15	0.1	0.1
Apr 16	0.2	0.1
Apr 17	0.2	0.1
Apr 18	0.2	0.1



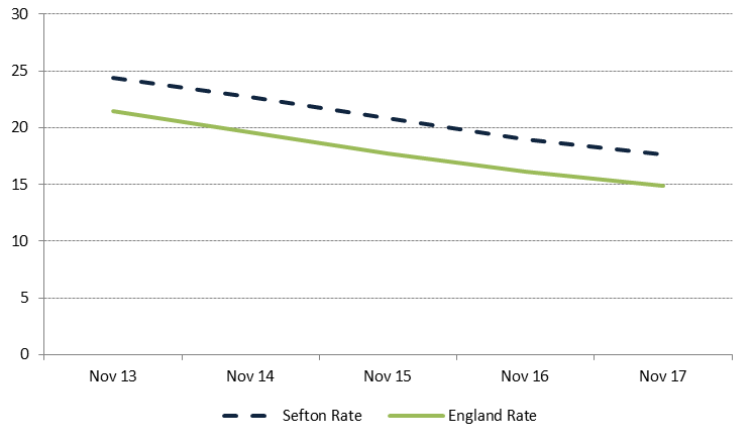
% of Population Claiming Personal Independence Payments (16-64 Years Old) – Cardiovascular Disease

Period	Sefton Rate	England Rate
Apr 15	0.0	0.0
Apr 16	0.1	0.0
Apr 17	0.1	0.1
Apr 18	0.1	0.1



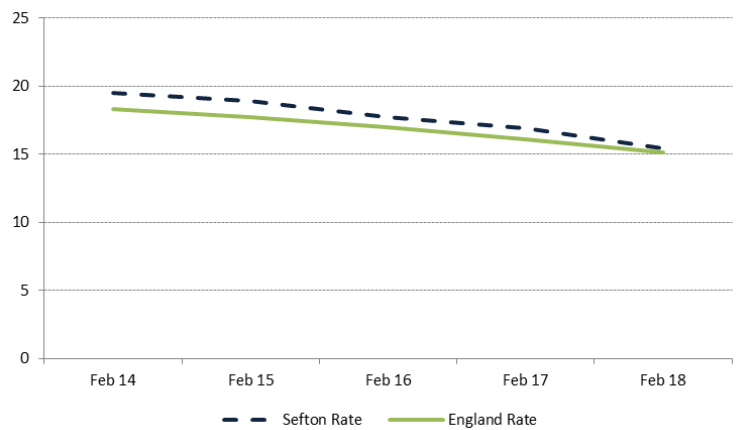
% of Population Claiming Pension Credits (65 Years Old and Over)

Period	Sefton Rate	England Rate
Nov 13	24.4	21.4
Nov 14	22.7	19.6
Nov 15	20.8	17.7
Nov 16	19.0	16.1
Nov 17	17.6	14.9



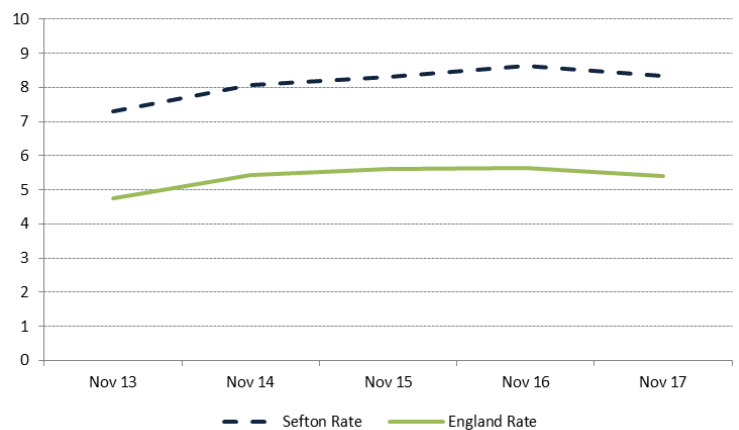
% of Households Claiming Housing Benefits

Period	Sefton Rate	England Rate
Feb 14	19.5	18.3
Feb 15	18.9	17.7
Feb 16	17.8	17.0
Feb 17	16.9	16.1
Feb 18	15.4	15.2



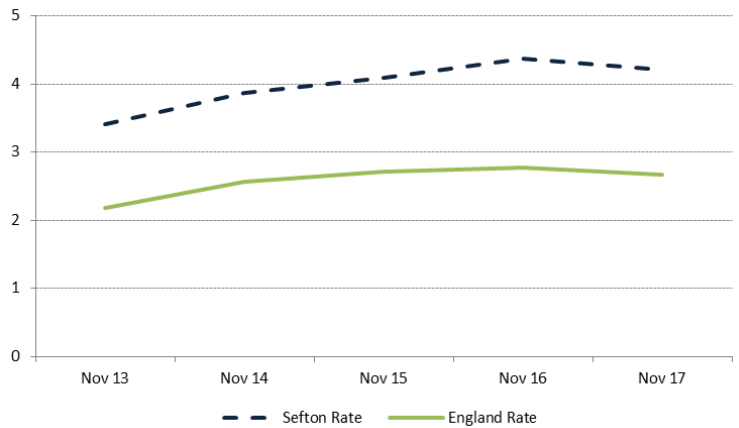
% of Population Claiming Employment and Support Allowance (16-64 Years Old)

Period	Sefton Rate	England Rate
Nov 13	7.3	4.7
Nov 14	8.1	5.4
Nov 15	8.3	5.6
Nov 16	8.6	5.6
Nov 17	8.3	5.4



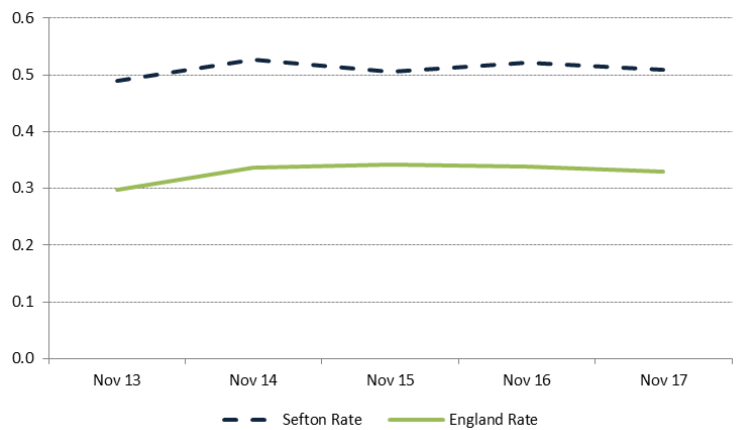
% of Population Claiming Employment and Support Allowance due to Mental Diseases (16-64 Years Old)

Period	Sefton Rate	England Rate
Nov 13	3.4	2.2
Nov 14	3.9	2.6
Nov 15	4.1	2.7
Nov 16	4.4	2.8
Nov 17	4.2	2.7



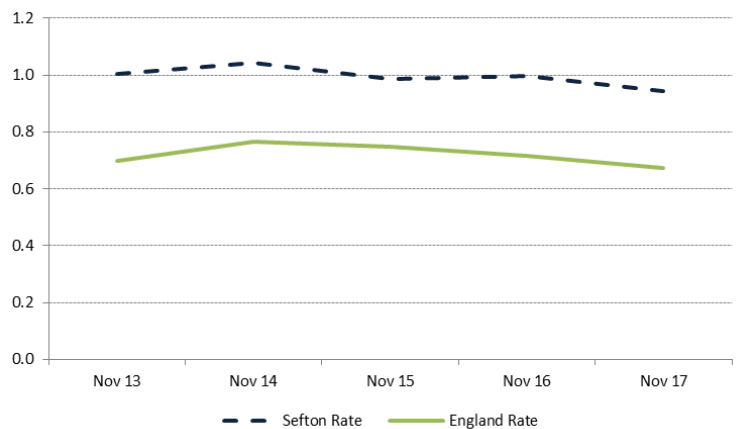
% of Population Claiming Employment and Support Allowance due to Circulatory and Respiratory Diseases (16-64 Years Old)

Period	Sefton Rate	England Rate
Nov 13	0.5	0.3
Nov 14	0.5	0.3
Nov 15	0.5	0.3
Nov 16	0.5	0.3
Nov 17	0.5	0.3



% of Population Claiming Employment and Support Allowance due to Musculoskeletal Diseases (16-64 Years Old)

Period	Sefton Rate	England Rate
Nov 13	1.0	0.7
Nov 14	1.0	0.8
Nov 15	1.0	0.7
Nov 16	1.0	0.7
Nov 17	0.9	0.7



Universal Credit is a single benefit replacing income based Job Seekers Allowance, income related Employment Support Allowance, Income Support, Working Tax Credit, Child Tax Credit and Housing Benefit. As the service is fully rolled out and incorporated in the area, figures will increase purely as a result of this change (which can be seen in the year on year increases in both the Borough and nationally). Similarly the older benefits that are being replaced will see concurrent falls. In May 2018 the overall number of Universal Credit claimants in Sefton was 8,709 (5% of the total 16 -64 year old population). Over two thirds (67%) of these claimants were not in employment. Over half (58%) of all Universal Credit claimants are aged between 20 and 39 (with 25 – 29 being the highest cohort with 17%).

Personal Independence Payments (PIP) is replacing the former Disability Living Allowance. As at April 2018, 9,105 PIP claims were in payment across Sefton for residents aged between 16 and 64, (6% of Sefton's 16 to 64 year old population). Nearly two thirds (64%) of 16 – 64 year old claimants were between the ages of 45 and 64 (with those aged 60 to 64 making up the highest age band – 18%). As expected the number of claimants has increased year on year across Sefton and England due to the implementation of the benefit, the rate seen across Sefton is continually higher than that of England's. There are 18 disability categories which PIP claimants are broken down too, in April 2018, six of these categories made up 94% of all claimants within Sefton, all six of which have increased across the past four years and are continually above the national rates. The six disability categories are as follows:

Psychiatric disorders

- 3,826 PIP claimants aged 16-64 in Sefton
- 42% of all Sefton PIP claimants aged 16-64
- 386% increase when comparing 2014 to 2018

Musculoskeletal disease

- 2,696 PIP claimants aged 16-64 in Sefton
- 30% of all Sefton PIP claimants aged 16-64
- 220% increase when comparing 2014 to 2018

Neurological disease

- 1,130 claimants aged 16-64 in Sefton
- 12% of all Sefton PIP claimants aged 16-64
- 398% increase when comparing 2014 to 2018

Respiratory disease

- 335 claimants aged 16-64 in Sefton
- 4% of all Sefton PIP claimants aged 16-64
- 285% increase when comparing 2014 to 2018

Malignant disease

- 347 PIP claimants aged 16-64 in Sefton
- 4% of all Sefton PIP claimants aged 16-64
- 78% increase when comparing 2014 to 2018

Cardiovascular disease.

- 209 PIP claimants aged 16-64 in Sefton
- 2% of all Sefton PIP claimants aged 16-64
- 158% increase when comparing 2014 to 2018

As of November 2017 there were 10,936 Pension Credit cases across Sefton for those aged 65 and over, this equated to 18% of the total population. 64% of all pension credit claimants in Sefton were females, nearly half (43%) of all the claimants were aged between 65 and 74. Sefton has continually been above the rates seen nationally, but both have seen year on year reductions across the past five years.

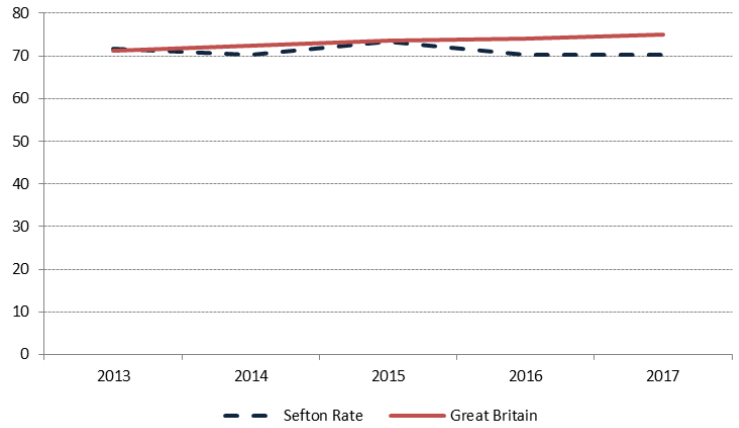
There were 19,452 households claiming Housing Benefits as of February 2018 (15% of all Sefton Households), Sefton is continually higher than the England percentage, the gap has reducing across the five years. 60% of the households claiming in February 2018 were socially rented with the remaining being privately rented. 11% of the households claiming housing benefits in Sefton in February 2018 had Spare Room Subsidy reduction applied (all of which were social rented).

Employment and Support Allowance (ESA), is in the process of changing to UC, and therefore there will be now new claims under this benefit type, however, in November 2017 there were 13,655 Sefton residents claiming ESA. This is considerably higher than the national rate and has been above the rate across the past five years, there was a year on year increase between 2013 and 2016 in the Borough. 51% of all ESA claimants were in receipt of the benefit as a result of Mental Health issues, with rates over the five year period constantly being above those of England. Musculoskeletal diseases made up 11% of all the Borough's ESA claimants in November 2017, and was also continually above the national rate. Six percent of the ESA claimants in Sefton were in receipt due to Circulatory and Respiratory diseases, again above the national rate.

Economy

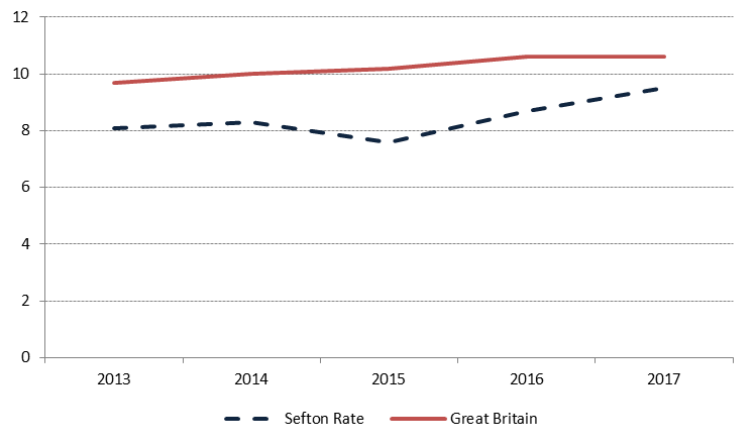
% Economically Active People - in Employment

Period	Sefton Rate	Great Britain
2013	71.8	71.3
2014	70.3	72.4
2015	73.3	73.6
2016	70.2	74.0
2017	70.2	74.9



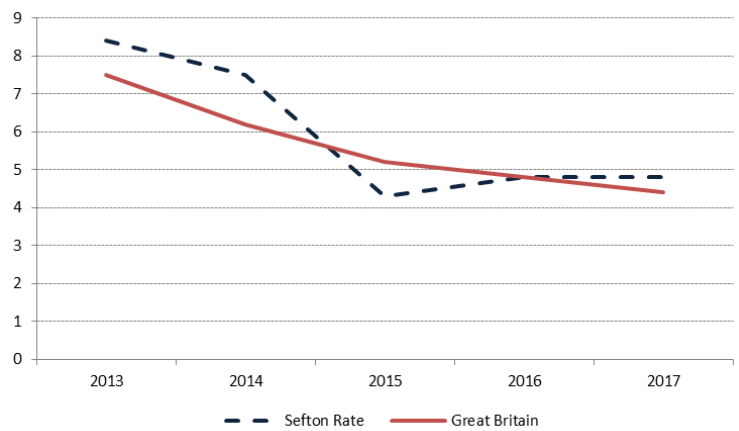
% Economically Active People – Self Employed

Period	Sefton Rate	Great Britain
2013	8.1	9.7
2014	8.3	10.0
2015	7.6	10.2
2016	8.7	10.6
2017	9.5	10.6



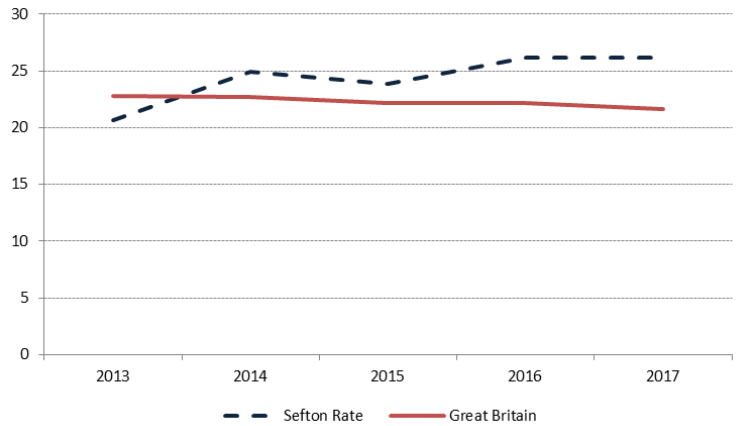
% Economically Active People – Unemployed

Period	Sefton Rate	Great Britain
2013	8.4	7.5
2014	7.5	6.2
2015	4.3	5.2
2016	4.8	4.8
2017	4.8	4.4



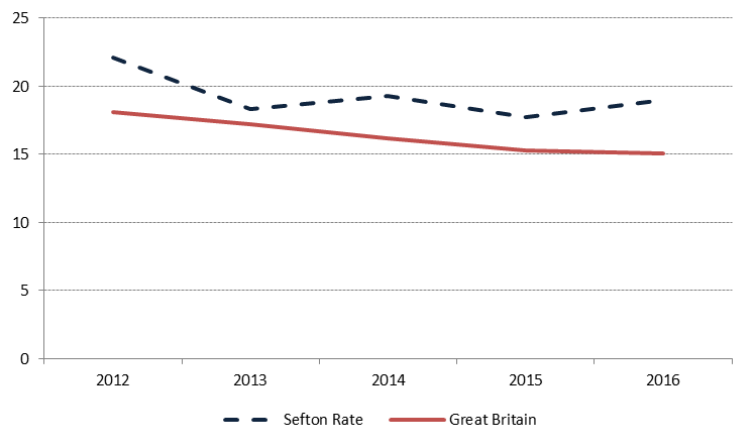
% Economically Inactive People – All

Period	Sefton Rate	Great Britain
2013	20.7	22.8
2014	24.9	22.7
2015	23.9	22.2
2016	26.2	22.2
2017	26.2	21.6



% of Households that are Workless

Period	Sefton Rate	Great Britain
2012	22.1	18.1
2013	18.3	17.2
2014	19.3	16.2
2015	17.7	15.3
2016	19.0	15.1



70% of Sefton residents aged between 16 and 64 were in employment between January and December 2017 (60.7% were employees and 9.5% were self-employed). This is lower than the North West (73%) and Great Britain as a whole (75%).

There were approximately 16,500 self-employed people residing within Sefton the highest rate seen over the past five years (rates have fluctuated over this time period). Sefton has had lower rates over the past five years yet the gap appears to be reducing.

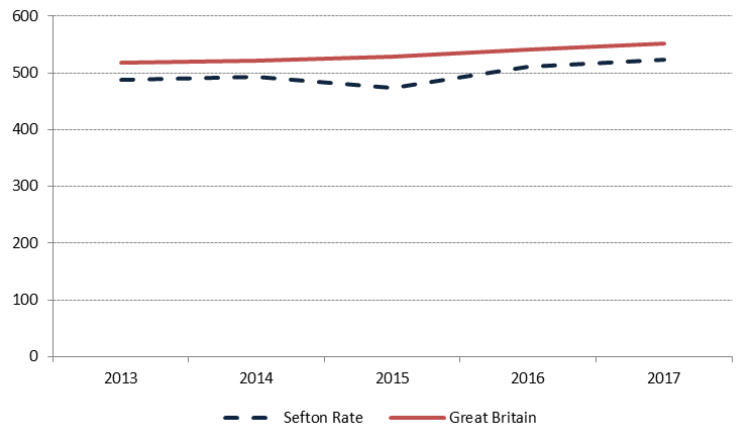
The unemployment rate of economically active people aged between 16 and 64 in 2017 in Sefton was 5%, slightly higher than both the region and nationally (4.4%).

Economically inactive people (including students, long-term sick and those looking after family/home), made up 26% of 16 to 64 year olds resident in Sefton in 2017 (approximately 42,300 people, of which 25% want a job). This has shown an increase when compared to 2013, and has been above the percentages seen in England for four of the past five years.

Workless households contain adult members aged 16 years and over who are either unemployed or inactive. Inactive adults can include students in full-time education as well as those who are sick or disabled, looking after the family or home, or early retired. Between January and December 2016 there were approximately 15,900 workless households, which equates to 19% of all households within Sefton.

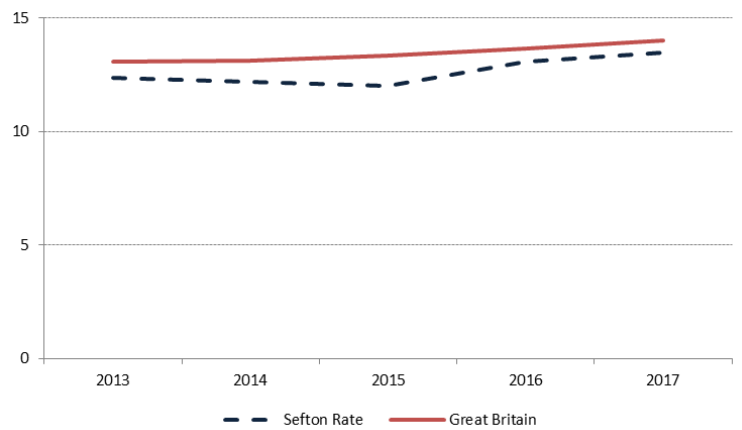
Gross Weekly Pay (£) - Full Time Workers

Period	Sefton Rate	Great Britain
2013	487.60	517.90
2014	494.00	521.10
2015	473.70	529.00
2016	510.80	540.90
2017	524.00	552.70



Average Hourly Pay (£) - Full Time Workers

Period	Sefton Rate	Great Britain
2013	12.36	13.08
2014	12.21	13.15
2015	12.04	13.33
2016	13.08	13.65
2017	13.50	14.00



In 2017 the average gross weekly pay for full time workers in Sefton was £524, higher than the North West (£514.50) but below the Great Britain rate (£552.70). When looking at the average full time employment gross pay, males in Sefton are paid 16% more than females (£560.90 compared to £469).

The average hourly pay for full time workers in Sefton during 2017 was £13.50; this is higher than the North West (£12.99) yet lower than Great Britain (£14). The average hourly pay for males was £14.04, with females receiving on average £12.81.

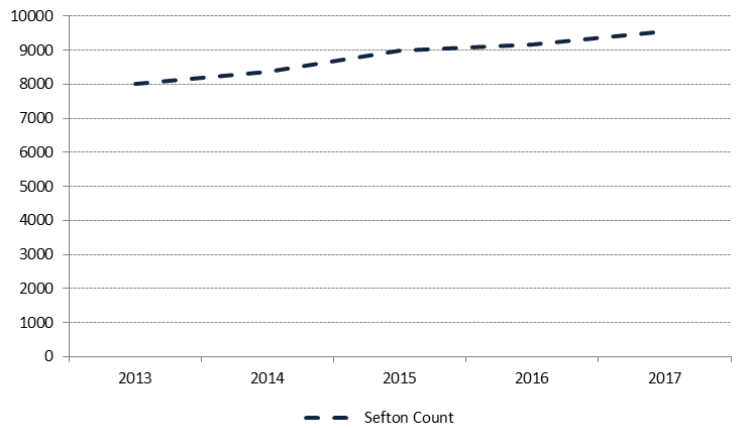
Approximate Annual Household Income

Income	Sefton Households	% of Households
Under £15k	23472	19%
£15k - £29k	35193	28%
£30k - £49k	41366	33%
£50k or Over	25322	20%

According to the Experian’s Mosaic Public Sector tool there were 125,353 households within Sefton in 2018, of these 33% had an estimated annual household income between £30k and £49k; nearly a fifth of households (19%) had less than £15,000 coming in a year.

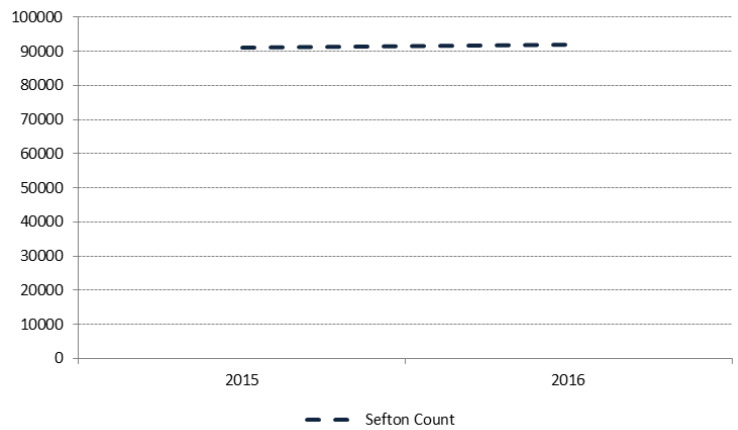
Local Business Units

Period	Sefton Count
2013	8000
2014	8375
2015	8985
2016	9155
2017	9565



Employee Jobs

Period	Sefton Count
2015	91000
2016	92000

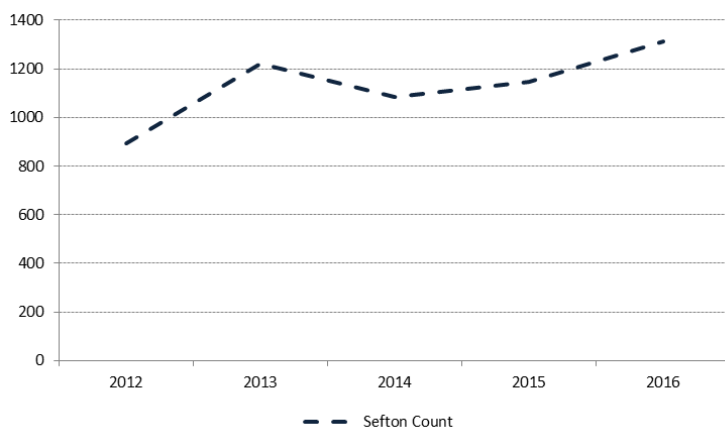


There were a total of 9,565 local business units located within Sefton in 2017. 83% (7,980) of these were micro units employing up to nine staff, a further 14% were small units employing between 10 and 49 staff. The North West local business units show similar ratios with 83% being micro businesses and 14% being small units.

There were approximately 92,000 employee jobs within Sefton in 2016, 59% of these were full time (a slight increase compared to the previous year). 19% of the jobs were in Human Health and Social Work activities with a further 16% being Wholesale and Retail Trade, and the Motor Industry.

New Enterprises – Starts

Period	Sefton Count
2012	895
2013	1220
2014	1085
2015	1145
2016	1314



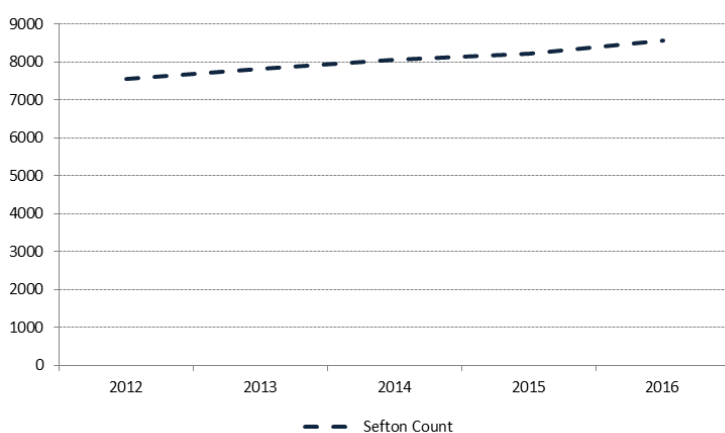
One Year Survival - New Enterprises

Period	Sefton %	England %
2011	94.8	93.1
2012	91.6	91.1
2013	95.9	93.5
2014	92.6	92.2
2015	90.4	89.6



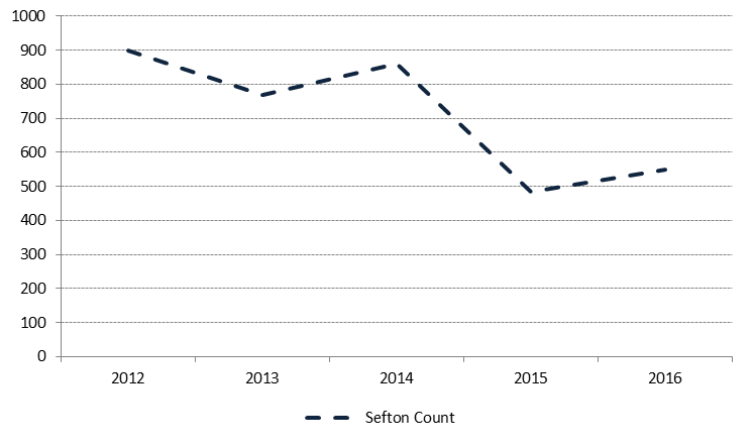
Active Enterprises

Period	Sefton Count
2012	7570
2013	7820
2014	8075
2015	8230
2016	8560



Enterprises – Ends

Period	Sefton Count
2012	900
2013	770
2014	860
2015	485
2016	550



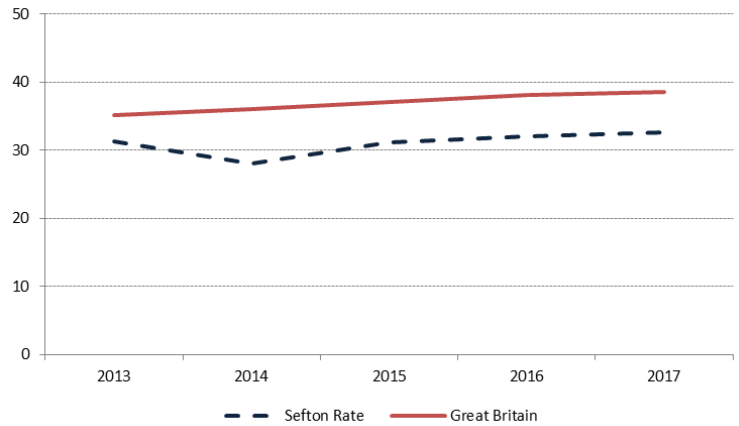
The number of new enterprises started in 2016 is the highest over the past five years with an overall increase of 47% of new starts. The one year survival rate of new start enterprises has showed a slight reduction between 2011 and 2015, Sefton has a slightly higher one year survival rate than that of England for four of the last five years.

In 2016 there were 8,560 active enterprises in Sefton, the highest number over the past five years (with a year on year increase seen in the number of active enterprises).

The number of enterprises ending has shown an overall reduction of 39% when comparing 2012 to 2016. With the exception of 2014 there have been year on year reductions.

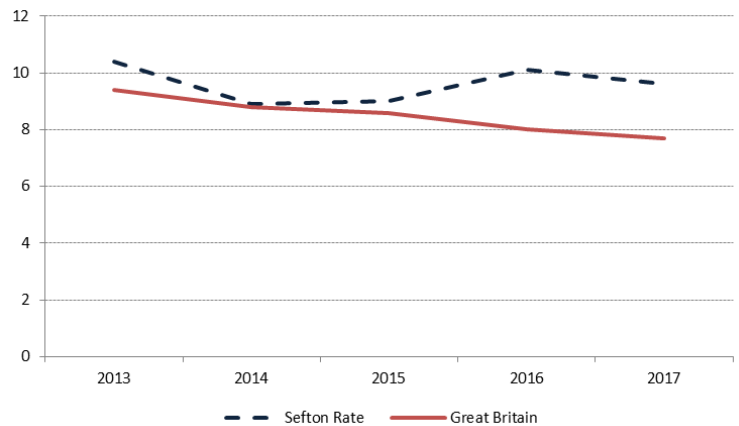
% of Population with NVQ4 and Above (16-64 years old)

Period	Sefton Rate	Great Britain
2013	31.3	35.1
2014	28.0	36.0
2015	31.2	37.1
2016	32.1	38.2
2017	32.6	38.6



% of Population with No qualifications (16 – 64 years old)

Period	Sefton Rate	Great Britain
2013	10.4	9.4
2014	8.9	8.8
2015	9.0	8.6
2016	10.1	8.0
2017	9.6	7.7



In 2017, a third (52,600) of Sefton residents aged 16 to 64 years old have qualification levels of NVQ 4 of above (i.e. degree level), this has shown an overall increase when compared to 2013, but Sefton is continually lower than the national rates.

It is estimated that 15,500 (10%) of Sefton residents (aged 16 to 64 years old) have no qualifications, this has fluctuated across the past five years, but is continually above the national rates.

Sources

Source 1:

Barton, H. and Grant, M. (2006) A health map for the local human habitat. *The Journal for the Royal Society for the Promotion of Health*, 126 (6). pp. 252-253. ISSN 1466-4240 developed from the model by Dahlgren and Whitehead, 1991. Dahlgren G, Whitehead M (1991). "The main determinants of health" model, version accessible in: Dahlgren G, and Whitehead M. (2007) *European strategies for tackling social inequities in health: Levelling up Part 2*. Copenhagen: WHO Regional Office for Europe.

Deprivation & Poverty			
Page	Sub Section	Source	Date
4 & 5	IMD / IDACI / IDAOPI	Index of Multiple Deprivation. www.gov.uk	2004 - 2015
5	Children Living in Low Income Families	ONS / Personal tax credits / Children in low-income families local measure	2011 - 2015
6	Fuel Poverty	ONS / Fuel poverty sub-regional statistics	2012 - 2016
6	Emergency Limited Assistance Scheme	Sefton MBC	2015/16 - 2017/18
7	Foodbanks	Sefton Foodbank	2013/14 - 2017/18
8	Car or Van Availability / Hours Worked / Distance Travelled to Work	NOMIS / Census 2011	2011

Benefits and Welfare Support			
Page	Sub Section	Source	Date
10, 11, 12, 13, 15 & 16	Universal Credits / Personal Independence Payments / Pension Credits / Housing Benefits	Stat-Xplore	2013 - 2018
13, 14 & 16	Employment Support Allowance	NOMIS / DWP Benefits / Benefit Claimants - Employment and Support Allowance for Small Areas	2014 - 2018

Economy			
Page	Sub Section	Source	Date
17 & 18	Economically Active / Economically Inactive / Households that are Workless	NOMIS / Labour Market Profile - Sefton	2013 - 2017
19	Gross Weekly / Average Hourly Pay	NOMIS / Labour Market Profile - Sefton	2013 - 2017
19	Annual Household Income	Experian Mosaic	2018
20	Local Business Units / Employee Jobs	NOMIS / Labour Market Profile - Sefton	2013 - 2017
21 & 22	Enterprises	ONS / Business Demography	2011 - 2016
23	Qualifications	NOMIS / Labour Market Profile - Sefton	2015 - 2016