

# Ward Profile

# Church



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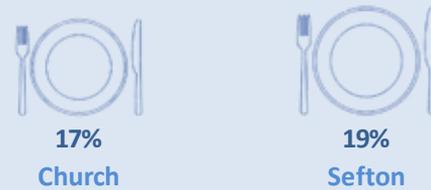
## Highlights

### 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)

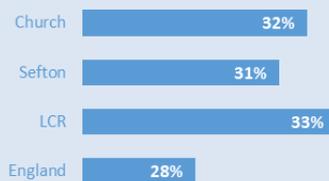
### Universal Credits (UC) Benefits



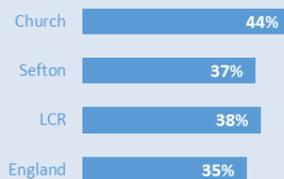
Percentage of working age residents claiming UC (Jan 2021)

### Educational Attainment

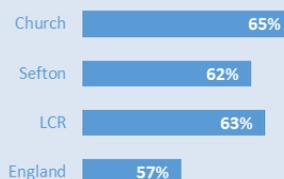
#### Early Years Foundation Stage



#### 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)

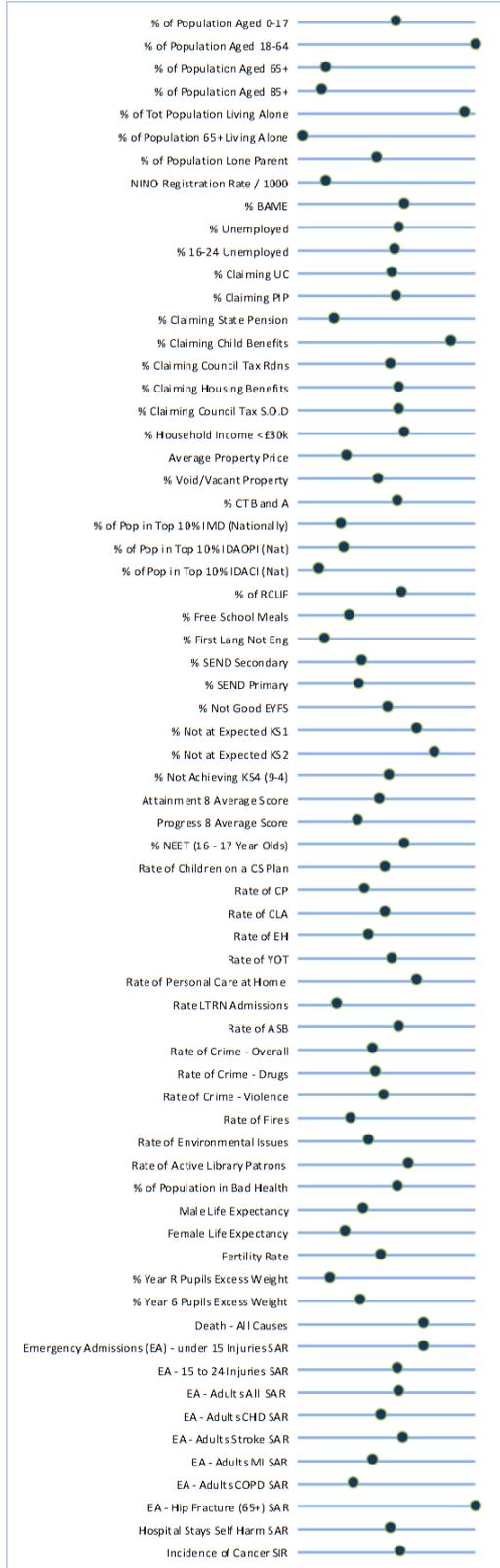
### Reported Crimes



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

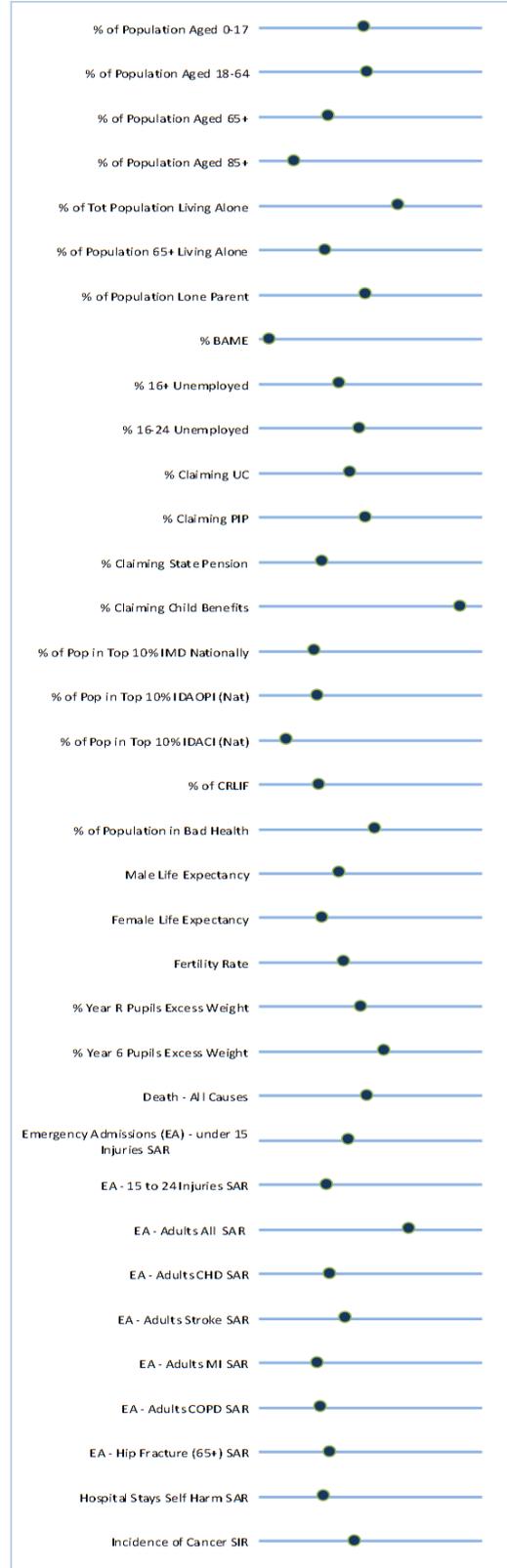
## Sefton Comparative Position

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.



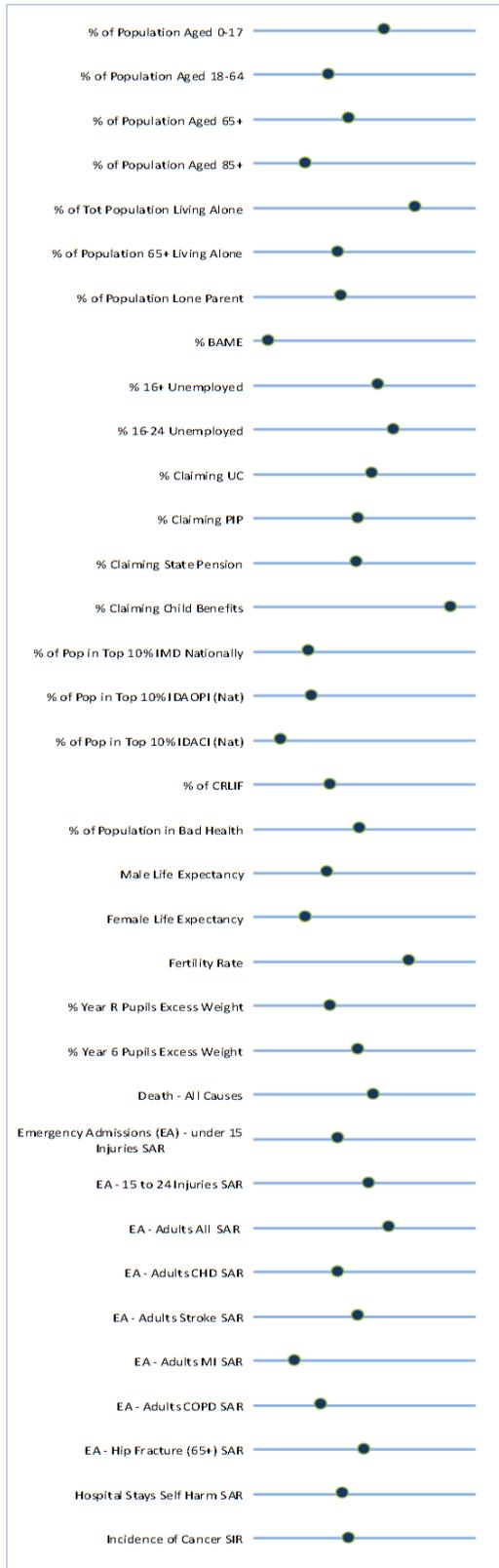
## National Comparative Position

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



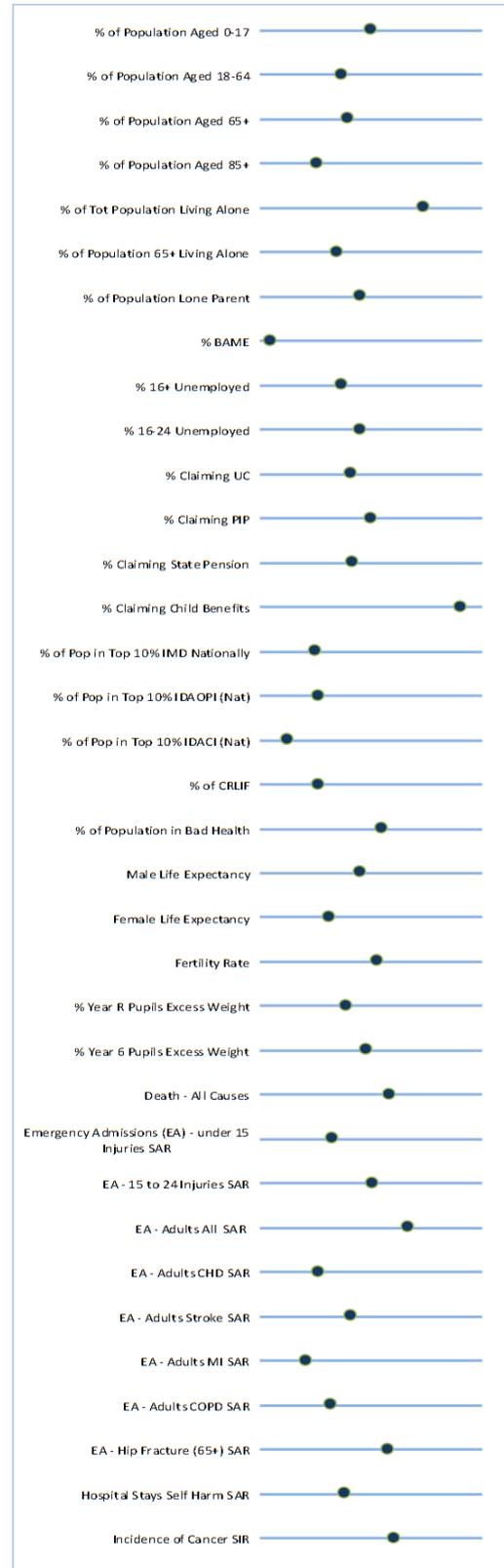
## LCR Comparative Position

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

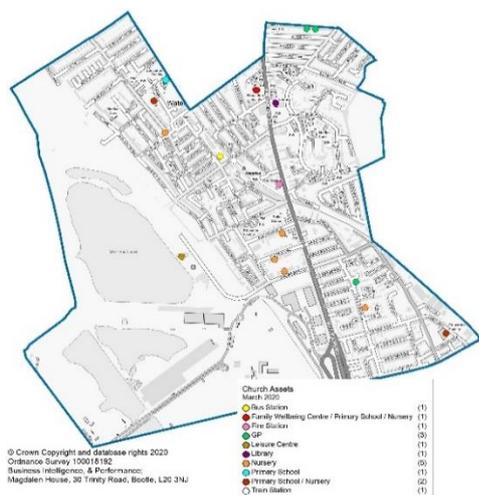
Sefton is a metropolitan borough of Merseyside; England and its local authority is Sefton Council. Sefton was formed, following the Local Government Act 1972, on 1<sup>st</sup> April 1974.

Church is one of the 22 wards that make up Sefton Metropolitan Borough Council. It is found in the south of the Borough and covers part of the Seaforth and Waterloo areas. Church is bordered by the River Mersey to the West, Blundellsands ward to the North, Linacre ward to the South, and has Victoria and Ford wards to the East.

In the ward there is/are:

- A Bus Station
- A Family Wellbeing Centre /Primary School /Nursery
- A Fire Station
- Three GP Surgeries
- A Leisure Centre
- A Library
- Five Nurseries
- A Primary School
- 2 Primary Schools / Nurseries
- A Train Station

Map 1: Church 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 makeup, higher than average levels of overall poverty and deprivation affecting older people and poorer health is seen across Church ward. With changes in the welfare system demands on services in the ward will be a little higher than compared to other wards and Sefton as a whole; this may increase in the foreseeable future. Key service demands could include:

- The proportion of 45 to 59-year olds residing in the ward are high. If these residents remain in the ward, combined with an increasing older population, there may be increased demand for support from services such as adults social care, health, etc.
- There are small pockets of high-level deprivation (of most types) in the ward coupled with rising levels of overall deprivation. This may lead to increases in demand for all services by residents in these areas.
- High levels of lone person households may lead to loneliness and seclusion issues impacting on residents' health and well-being.
- There is a high level of residents living in social rented accommodation. This could potentially lead to funding pressures should these residents move into long term residential or nursing facilities as they are likely to be 'asset poor'.
- Lower than average vehicle ownership in the ward may lead to isolation issues, a reliance on public transport and possible restricted access to jobs and services.
- Changes made in the Welfare Reform Act along with the COVID-19 pandemic may see increased levels of vulnerable households, leading to demands on services such as Food Banks, ELAS, Housing Benefits, and Homeless Services.
- High levels of calls for services to Merseyside Police and Merseyside Fire and Rescue across the ward will mean greater demands on services. This may affect how residents of the ward feel in terms of satisfaction and well-being and reduced attractiveness to encourage businesses and job creators to locate in the area.

## Demographics

The latest 2019 population estimates indicate there are approximately 12,000 people living in Church.

Overall the people of the ward tend to be of “working age” with 67% of the population being aged 16-65 (Table 1) which is a higher percentage than the Sefton (60%), Liverpool City Region (64%), and England (63%) averages. This could possibly mean a higher demand for jobs or benefit support than the comparative areas.

The population pyramid shows a high level of people aged 50 and 59, possibly meaning a future aging population (should residence remain in the ward), leading to increased demand on services including adult social care and health (Figure 1).

Levels of children and young people are lower in the ward than the comparative areas, meaning school places and services will be less in demand than other areas with Sefton.

There has been minimal change in the population from 2010 to 2019, with a reduction of just 21 people, compared to a Borough increase of 3%.

Over the last decade the number of young people in the ward (those ages 0 to 17) has fallen by 3%. The number of “working age” people (aged 18 to 64) also showed a 3% reduction across the same period. In comparison, those aged 65 and over residing in the ward have seen a 16% increase across the same period (Figure 2).

In the last Census (2011) 91% of the population was born in the United Kingdom. Some 4% of the ward population had 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 161 NINo registrations were made within Church 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 20 per 1,000 16 to 65-year olds living in the ward. It is 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).

68% of the overseas national registrations within Church during the period were from European Union countries (EU). With four of the top five countries of registration being from the EU (Figure 3);

- Poland (12%)
- Spain (10%)
- Bulgaria (8%)
- Italy (8%)
- Iran (7%)

Although the overall numbers are very low, over the period of October 2015 to March 2020 the number of registrations in Church has fluctuated and yet there has been an overall reduction 34% (though this is only three registrations in total). Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, figures post March 2020 are currently unreliable (Figure 4).

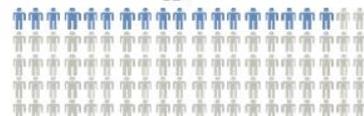
Proportion of Population Aged 0-17



Proportion of Population Aged 18 to 64



Proportion of Population Aged 65+



Black, Asian, or Minority Ethnic Background



Overseas NINo Registrations Last 5 Years



Table 1: 2019 Ward Population Distribution Comparisons

	Church Count	Percentage			
		Ward	Sefton	LCR	England
Total	11,957	-	-	-	-
Males	6,032	50%	48%	49%	49%
Females	5,925	50%	52%	49%	50%
Aged 0-17	2,204	18%	20%	20%	21%
Aged 0-19	2,424	20%	21%	23%	24%
Aged 4-16	1,577	13%	14%	15%	16%
Aged 16-65	7,982	67%	60%	64%	63%
Aged 18-64	7,623	64%	57%	61%	60%
Aged 55-65	1,892	16%	16%	14%	13%
Aged 65+	2,130	18%	24%	19%	18%
Aged 85+	257	2%	3%	2%	2%

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

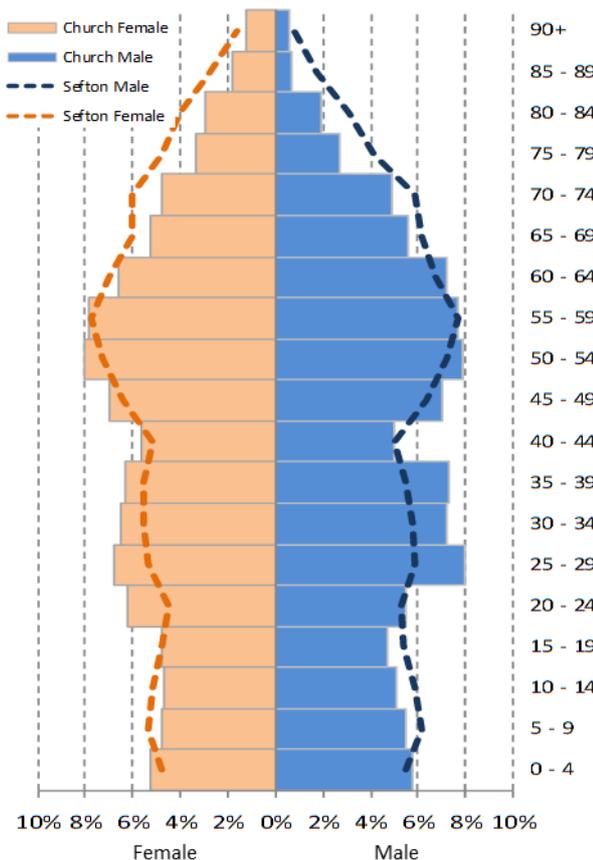


Figure 2: Population Change by Core Age Groups

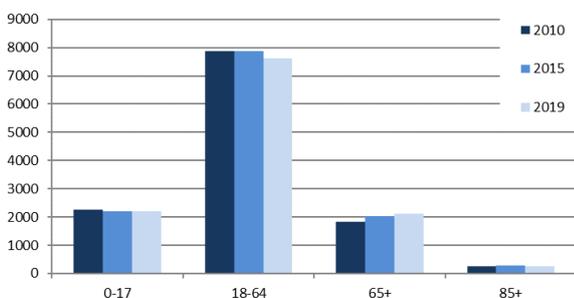


Table 2: NINo Applications 2015/16 – 2019/2020

	Church Count	Rate per 1,000 Population Aged 16-65				
		Ward	Sefton	LCR	NW	England
European Union NINo	110	13.8	21.8	31.4	33.2	58.0
Asia NINo	26	3.3	2.9	8.3	12.2	15.2
Rest of the World NINo	18	2.2	2.5	5.2	6.1	9.7
All Overseas NINo	161	20.1	27.7	45.9	52.6	85.5

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

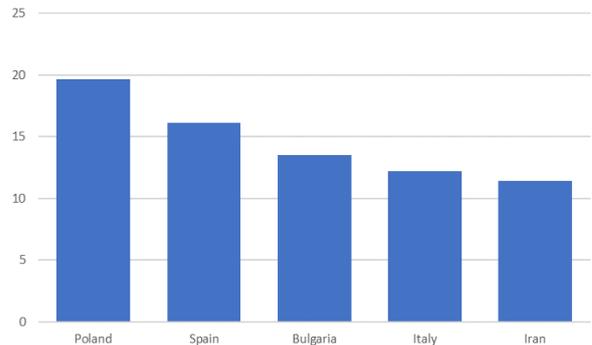
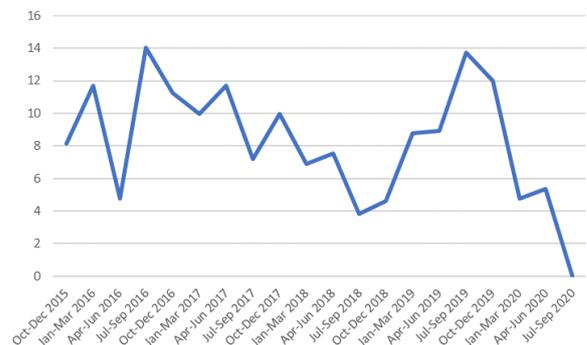


Figure 4: NINo Applications by Quarter October 2015 to September 2020



Service Demand

Approximately 12% of Church 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 5% of the 0 to 17-year old population within the ward were known to Sefton Children’s Social care as of 31<sup>st</sup> March 2020.

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

## Deprivation

Deprivation within Church varies across the ward, with some residents living in some of the most 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 a number of 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.

Five of the eight LSOAs which make up Church are all within the top 20% of most affected areas nationally, two of which are in the top 5% (Map 2). All except one of the LSOAs have shown increases when comparing the 2019 IMD scores to those in 2015 indicating that the level of deprivation in these areas has increased over the last 5 years. The average score across Church is 38.7 compared to 27.3 across Sefton as a whole, 34.9 in LCR, 27.9 across the North West and 21.7 in England.

The Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI) is a supplementary index to the IMD. In general, the ward is populated by some of the most income deprived older people in the country. Of Church’s eight LSOAs, five are in the top 20% affected areas nationally, with two in the top 10%. The average IDAOPI score in Church was 0.27 higher than the comparative areas (Sefton and NW – 0.19, LCR – 0.24, England – 0.17).

All eight Church LSOAs have shown decreases in levels of IDAOPI between 2015 and 2019, suggesting an improvement in overall older people incomes over the period. This is possibly a result of the protection of Pension levels (Map 3).

The Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) is a supplementary index to the IMD. In general, the ward is populated by some of the most income deprived parents with children in the country (Map 4).

One of the eight LSOAs within Church are in the top 5% affected areas nationally. The average IDACI score across the ward is 0.19 which is the same average score seen across Sefton. Five of the LSOAs within the ward have shown decreases

in levels of income deprivation affecting children between 2015 and 2019, suggesting a slight improvement in parental income over the period.

It is estimated that in 2019/20 there were some 448 dependent children (aged 0-19) within Church living in relatively low-income families. This equates to approximately 18% of all children in the ward (Figure 5) and is a reduction from the 20% seen in 2018/19. Church continually has a lower level than that of LCR and the North West (Figure 6).

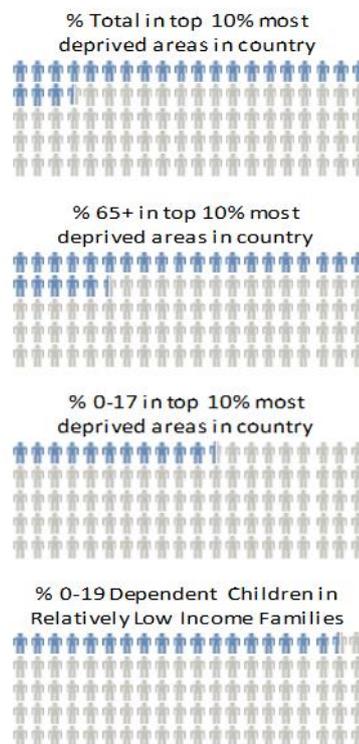


Figure 5: Children in Relative Low-Income Families (2019/20)

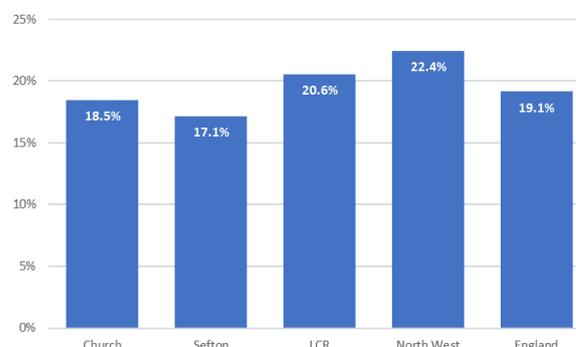
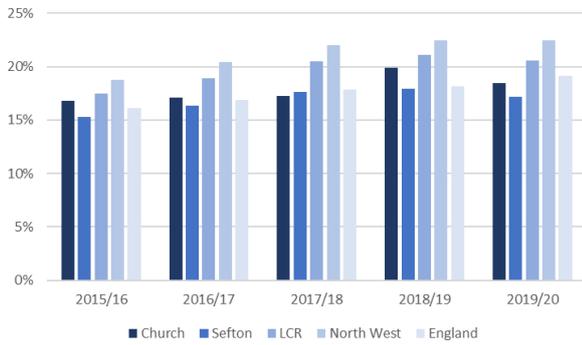
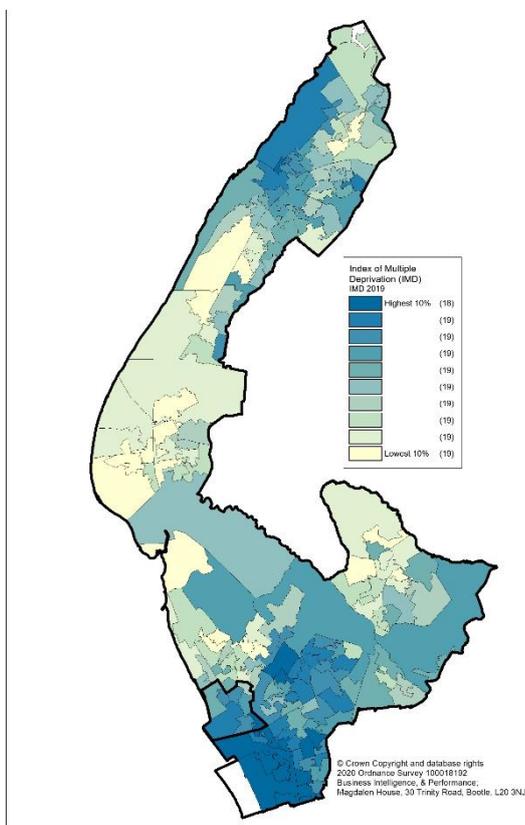


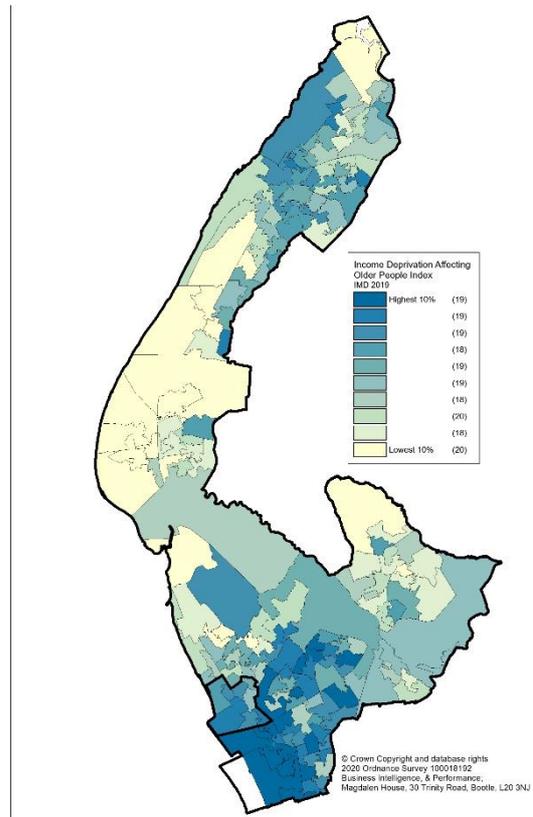
Figure 6: Children in Relative Low-Income Families (2015/16 to 2019/20)



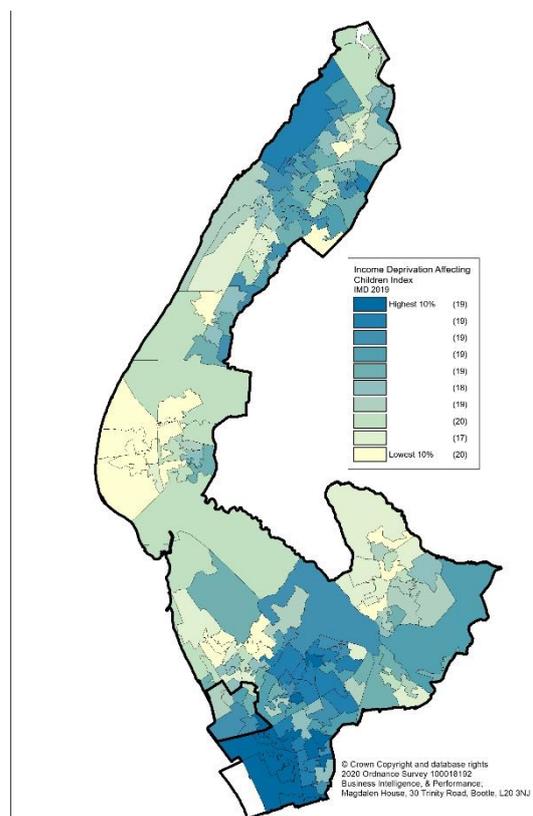
Map 2: Overall IMD Score by LSOA (2019)



Map 3: IDAOPI Score by LSOA (2019)



Map 4: IDACI Score by LSOA (2019)



Church has varied levels of all deprivation types, with some LSOAs being within the most deprived areas within England for IMD and IDAOPI which goes hand in hand with increased demands on services covering working age and older people including adult’s social care, benefits (including out of work and housing), ‘Sefton Turnaround’ Programme, and early help, intervention, and prevention.

## Housing & Households

In most respects the housing makeup of the ward reflects its population of predominantly lone households.

In the 2011 Census:

- 40% of households were occupied by just one person similar to local and national averages. Sefton was 32%, LCR 34%, NW 32%, and England 30% (Figure 7).
- 11% of households were occupied by someone aged 65+ living alone. Sefton was 16%, LCR 13%, NW 13%, and England 12% (Figure 7). Within the ward there is a slightly lower level to that seen across the Borough indicating that demands on adult services or charities may be lower than that of the Borough. However, it is likely the higher levels of deprivation in some areas may offset this, along with the aging population.
- 13% of households were occupied by a lone parent. (Sefton was 13%, LCR 14%, NW 12%, and England 11%).
- 66% of households had an occupancy rating of +1 or more - an indication that the households had one or more bedrooms than 'required'. This is slightly higher than the rates seen across the Borough (74%), City Region (73%), Northwest (72%) and England (69%).
- 23% of all household tenure was local authority or social landlord rented (Sefton was 14%, LCR 22%, NW and England 18%
- 27% of households over 65+ had a tenure category of local authority or social landlord rented (Sefton was 14%, LCR 19%, NW 21%, and England 19%). This may lead to higher 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 higher than average number of long-term vacant properties. The ward also has above average Council Tax discounts, partly a function of its transient, lower income, single-person population.

### Council Tax

Overall, there were 6,053 rateable dwellings in the ward, this makes up 5% of the Sefton total (similar to the Borough average of 5%).

Over half of the dwellings (52% of 3,131 dwellings) within the ward are deemed to fall into Council Tax Band A.

Of the dwellings within the ward, subject to paying Council Tax, 45% qualified for single occupancy discount (i.e. their Council Tax liability was reduced by 25%).

### Vacant and / or Void Properties

The ward has a rate of vacant and / or void properties of 54 per 1,000 properties. The ward's rate is considerably higher than the average for the Borough 43 per 1,000 (Table 3).

Church had a total of 324 vacant and / or void properties as of April 2020 making up 6% of all vacant and / or void properties across Sefton.

13% of the vacant and / or void stock in Church have been vacant and / or void for over two years.

Over a quarter (27%) of the ward's vacant and / or void properties are registered as privately owned, with a further 27% being privately rented properties.

### Housing Developments

Provisionally, as of March 2021 there were eight development sites in Church (two are currently in progress), constituting 80 dwellings of which 86% are intended as 'affordable' (Figure 8). The new builds are predominantly two-bedroom properties (Figure 9).

### Sold Properties

There were 170 properties sold in Church between January and December 2019, 94% of which were household dwellings. Of all the properties sold in the ward 39% were terraced dwellings. The average property prices for all except one of the dwelling types in the ward are lower than those seen across the Borough (Figure 10).

None of the properties sold in the ward during 2019 were new build properties, with 24% 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. With the 2019 Index of Deprivation relating to Housing & Services showing Church had similar issues in terms of housing barriers to that of Sefton, however these have worsened considerably from 2015.

Three of the eight LSOAs making up the ward are in the bottom 10% of affected areas nationally (two of which are in the bottom 1%), meaning that residents of the ward are living in some of the *least* affected areas for barriers to housing and services across England (Map 5).

There has been progress made in recent developments and improvement in housing stock, particularly in the affordable sector. However, given the single person demographic structure and higher than average continued vacant and poor-quality accommodation, there may be opportunity for continued existing stock improvements and focus on affordable provision for single households.

**Car Registration**

In 2019, 4,826 vehicles were registered with the DVLA in Church and 88% of these were cars (4,261). There are approximately 490 vehicles per 1,000 driving age (those aged 17 and over) people in the ward. This is considerably lower than the comparative areas (Figure 11).

The rate of car registrations in Church has shown a slight overall increase over the past 10 years (by 2%).

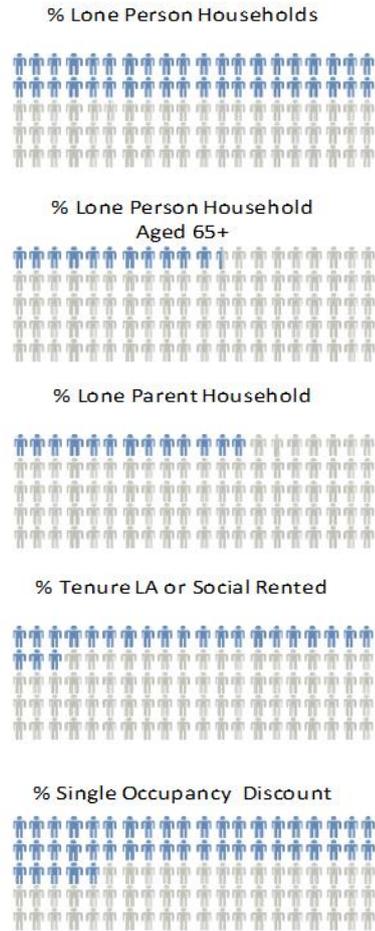


Figure 7: Household Occupancy (Census 2011)

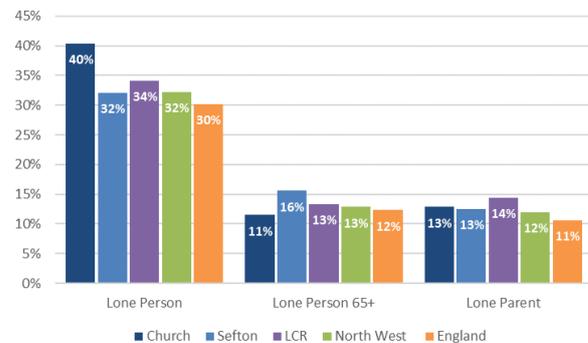


Table 3: Time Void / Vacant (April 2020)

Vacant Properties April 2020	Church		Sefton	
	Count	Rate <sup>1</sup>	Count	Rate <sup>1</sup>
0-6 Months	177	29.2	2417	19.5
6-12 Months	42	6.9	953	7.7
12-24 Months	62	10.2	1029	8.3
24+ Months	43	7.1	957	7.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>53.5</b>	<b>5356</b>	<b>43.2</b>

<sup>1</sup>The rate is the count per 1000 households in the ward

Figure 8: New Build Properties by Affordability Type (March 2021)



Figure 9: New Build Properties by Bedroom Numbers (March 2021)

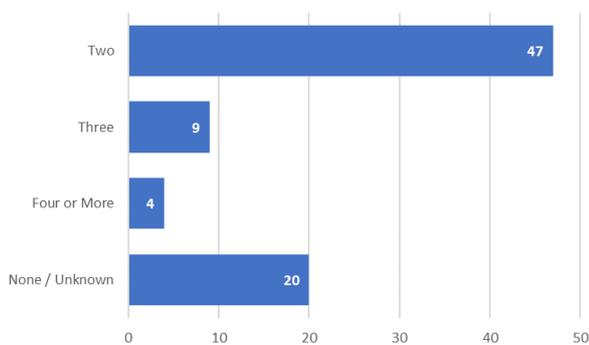
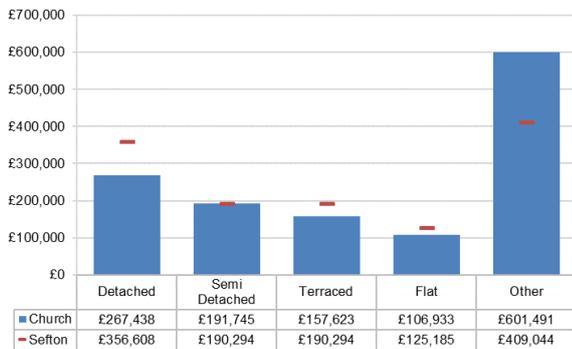


Figure 10: Average Price Paid by Property Type (2019)



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

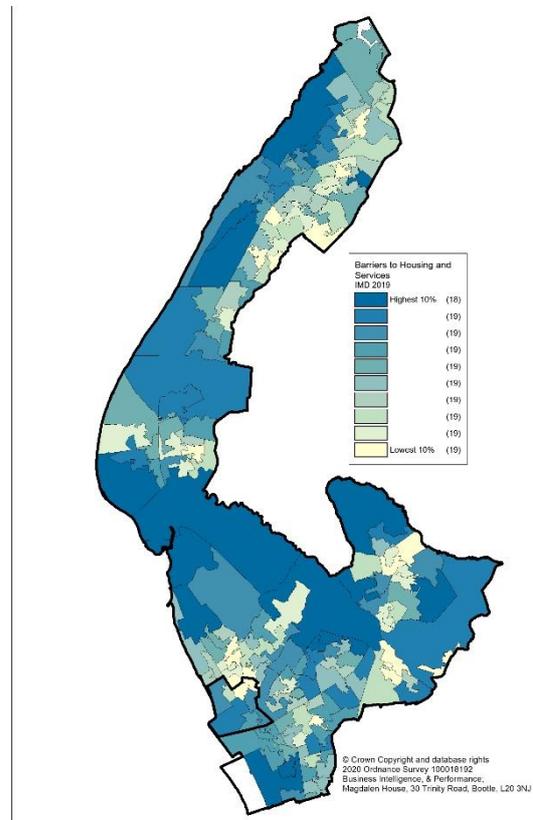
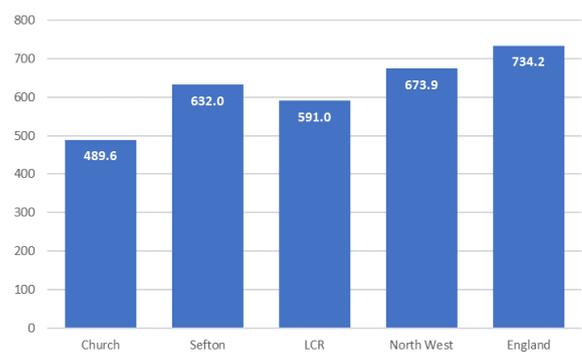


Figure 11: Rate of Vehicle Registrations (2019)



## Economy & Business

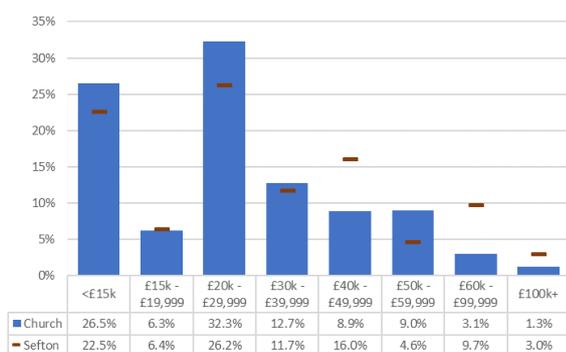
As of September 2020, there were a total of 79 establishments throughout Church which hold a license under the 2003 Licensing Act; these include locations which sell alcohol (shops, pubs, clubs and restaurants) along with properties serving hot food after 11pm. Church makes up 8% of all Sefton’s licensed premises higher than the Sefton average of 5%.

Three establishments hold a license under the Gambling Regulation Act 2003 across Church as of September 2020.

Within Church there were 170 inspections carried out of commercial properties (ranging from large chain stores e.g. Asda / Tesco, to the local corner shop) during 2019/20 and 57% of these related to food hygiene inspections.

According to Experian Mosaic in 2020, 27% (1,482) of households within Church had an annual income of less than £15,000 which is higher than the rates seen across Sefton. Whilst this is partly a function of an area predominated by lone person households, it primarily demonstrates the higher than average level of relative poverty in the ward.

Figure 12: Household Income – Mosaic (2020)



The 2011 Census indicated that of the then 9,215 residents aged 16 to 74 living within Church, 69% were economically active. Of these economically active residents, 39% were employed full time; 13% employed part time and 7% were self-employed.

31% were economically in-active, of whom 13% were retired and 9% were registered as long-term sick or disabled.

In total 261 (3%) had been unemployed long term and 1% (90) had never been employed.

Table 4: Economically Active (2011)

	Church Count	Percentages				
		Ward	Sefton	LCR	NW	England
All	6324	68.6	67.1	65.7	67.8	69.9
In employment	5461	59.3	59.1	56.2	59.6	62.1
Employee: Part-time	1229	13.3	15.0	14.0	13.9	13.7
Employee: Full-time	3574	38.8	35.8	35.6	37.5	38.6
Self-employed	658	7.1	8.2	6.6	8.2	9.8
Unemployed	620	6.7	4.9	5.8	4.7	4.4
Full-time student	243	2.6	3.1	3.7	3.5	3.4

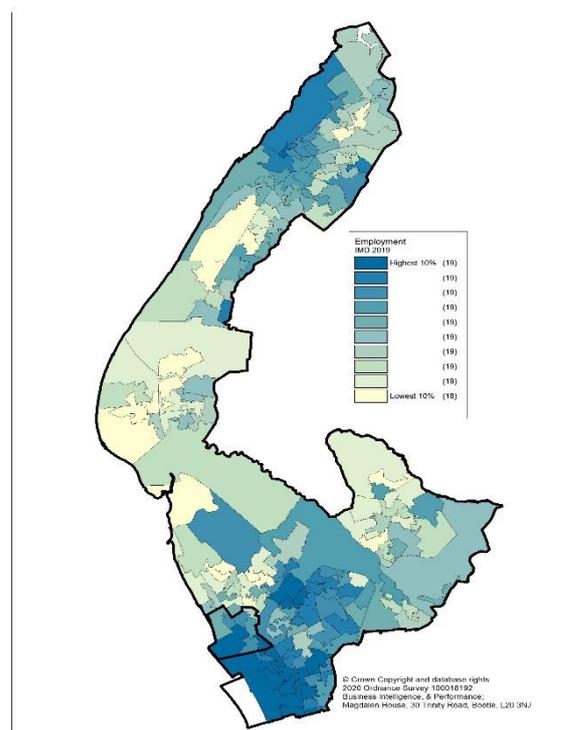
Table 5: Economically Inactive (2011)

	Church Count	Percentages				
		Ward	Sefton	LCR	NW	England
All	2891	31.4	32.9	34.3	32.2	30.1
Retired	1187	12.9	17.3	14.7	14.8	13.7
Student	437	4.7	4.4	6.3	5.6	5.8
Looking after home or family	296	3.2	3.4	3.9	3.9	4.4
Long-term sick or disabled	783	8.5	5.9	7.1	5.6	4.0
Other	188	2.0	1.9	2.3	2.2	2.2

Table 6: Unemployed (2011)

	Church Count	Percentages				
		Ward	Sefton	LCR	NW	England
Age 16 to 24	161	1.7	1.4	1.7	1.4	1.2
Age 50 to 74	123	1.3	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.8
Never worked	90	1.0	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.7
Long-term	261	2.8	2.0	2.4	1.8	1.7

Map 6: Employment IMD Score by LSOA (2019)



Five of the LSOAs making up Church are in the top 20% of affected areas nationally (two of which were in the top 1%), meaning that residents are living in some of the highest affected areas in England for working age people who have been involuntarily excluded from the labour market (Map 6).

## Benefits & Support

Church is characterised by a higher than average benefits-dependent population and is associated with socio-economic problems of overall poverty, low wage economy and struggling households. This leaves the population vulnerable to the vagaries of the wider economy and structural changes in benefit levels and accessibility.

In January 2021, approximately 740 working age people residing in the ward were claiming out of work benefits. This is 10% of all the working aged residents and higher than Sefton, LCR, North West (all 7%) and England (6%). With 11% of residents in the ward aged between 16 and 24 were claiming out of work benefits, again higher than the comparative areas (Figure 13).

The rates of working age residents claiming out of work benefit in Church have seen increases across the past five years (Figure 14), with an overall rise of 106% (308). 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 ward rates have continually been above 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.

1,674 working age residents in Church were claiming Universal Credit in January 2021 (68% of these were not in employment). The rate of working age residents claiming UC in the ward is 213 per 1,000 which is considerably higher than the comparative area rates: Sefton – 170, LCR – 180, North West – 167 and England – 148 (Figure 15).

### 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, 960 residents were claiming PIP in Church which is a rate of 122 per 1000 residents (aged 16+). Similar to UC this rate is higher than the comparative areas (Figure 16).

### Child Benefits

1,300 families in Church are claiming child benefits relating to 90% (2,170) 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, city region, region and nationally (Figure 17).

### Council Tax Reduction

In January 2020, there were 1,594 households in the ward claiming Council Tax Reduction (26% of all rated households) and is higher than that of the Sefton average of 20%. Church has the 6<sup>th</sup> highest percentage of households of the 22 wards in the Borough (Figure 18).

### Sefton's Emergency Limited Assistance Scheme (ELAS)

During 2020, there were 527 applications to Sefton's ELAS by residents within Church (Table 7). Of the applications in the ward, 56% were approved in full, with 10% being partially approved. Church has seen an overall reduction in the number of applications approved over the past four years (27%). Church had the 6<sup>th</sup> highest number of applications (out of the 22 Sefton wards) and made 7% of all Sefton's applicants.

### Trussell Trust Food Bank

Trussell Trust Food Bank data for April 2019 to March 2020 shows that 720 vouchers were issued to residents of Church ward, with 1,143 residents being fed by a Food Bank located in Sefton, equating to 96 per 1,000 residents. This is considerably higher than the Sefton rate of just 66 per 1,000 residents. There has been a 4% increase in the number of vouchers issued compared to the previous year.

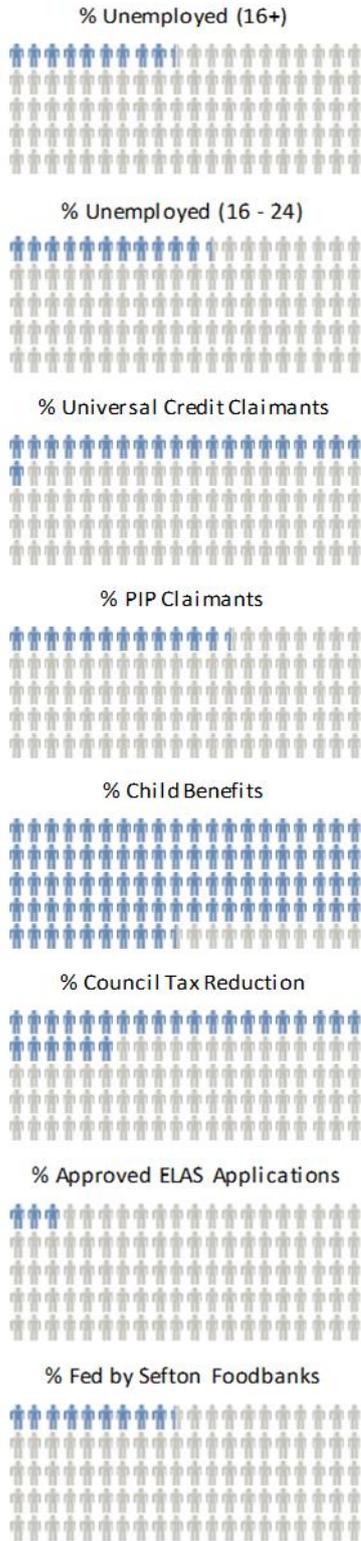


Figure 13: Rate of Working Age Residents Claiming Out of Work Benefits (January 2021)

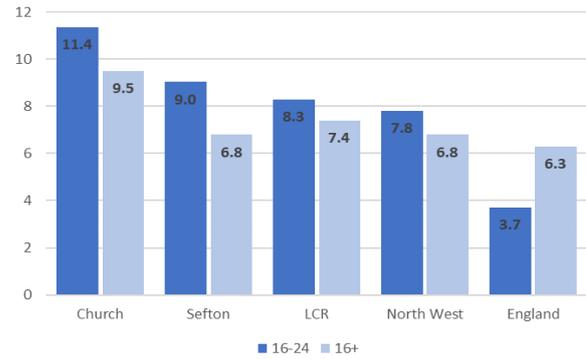


Figure 14: Rate of Working Age Residents Claiming Out of Work Benefits (January 2017/18/19/20/21)

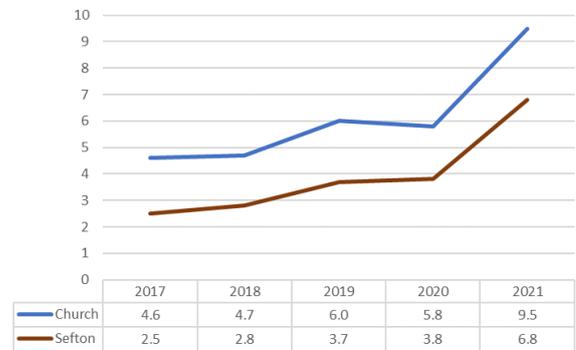


Figure 15: Rate of Residents claiming Universal Credits (January 2021)

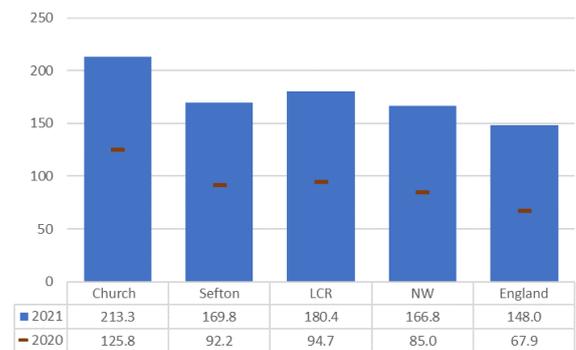


Figure 16: Rate of Residents claiming Personal Independence Payments (January 2021)

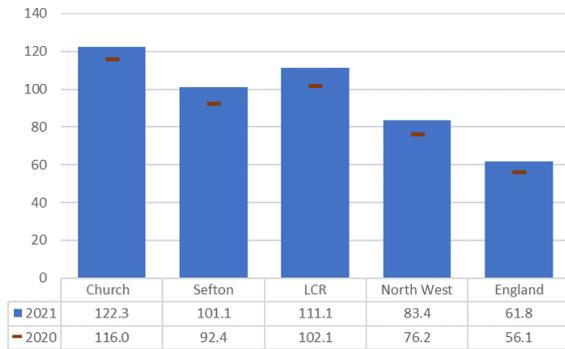


Figure 17: Rate of Families claiming Child Benefits (2020)

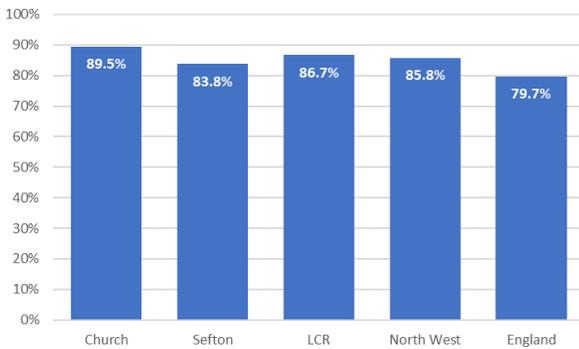


Figure 18: Percentage of Households Claiming Council Tax Reductions (January 2020)

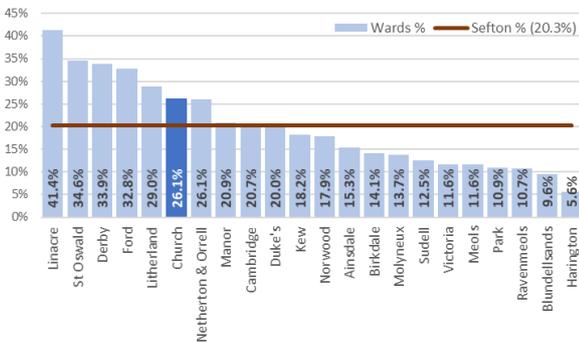


Table 7: Emergency Limited Assistance Scheme (ELAS) Applications (January to December 2020)

	Church Count	Application Status	
		Ward	Sefton
Total Applications	527	-	-
Approved	294	56%	53%
Partially Approved	52	10%	10%
Not Approved	181	34%	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 is also changing. Universal Credit is being 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 and 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 Church there is a higher than average reliance on all forms of benefits. The new reforms may lead to a potential reduction in household income for some of the most vulnerable people in the Borough. 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 Church has a similar proportion of children with special educational needs compared to the Sefton average. In addition, the ward has a slightly lower or similar rate of free school meal registrations to Sefton.

Attainment levels in the ward across most Key Stages is below that seen across the Borough, city region, region and nationally. This may lead to challenges and pressures on the delivery of services across school and educational services. Current data suggests that children are being failed from the very start of their educational journey, evidence also suggests that it is very difficult to recover from these disadvantages.

### Nursery Settings

Of the 50 students living in the Church ward attending a Sefton maintained nursery setting (Table 8):

- 3% of all nursery pupils in Sefton live in Church
- 12% 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 free school meals and those that had English not as a first language were under four so had to be suppressed.
- 12% were subject to Special Educational Needs (SEN) support (Sefton is 6%).

### Primary School Settings

Of the 872 Sefton maintained primary school students living in the ward (Table 9):

- 4% of all primary pupils in Sefton live in Church.
- 87% of the estimated primary school age population within the ward attend a Sefton maintained primary school (Sefton has a rate of 80%).
- 20% were entitled to a free school meal (Sefton is 21%).

- 14% 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 504 Sefton maintained secondary school students living in the ward (Table 10):

- 4% of all secondary school pupils in Sefton live in Church.
- 72% of the estimated secondary school age population within the ward attend a Sefton maintained high school (Sefton is 74%).
- 16% were entitled to a free school meal (Sefton is 19%).
- 15% were subject to Special Educational Needs (SEN) support (Sefton is 15%).
- 4% had English not as a first language (Sefton is 6%).

### 16+ Pupils

Of the 79 Sefton maintained sixth form or college setting students living in the ward (Table 11):

- 5% of all pupils over 16 in Sefton live in Church.
- 14% of the estimated 16 to 20-year olds residing within the ward attend a Sefton maintained post 16 setting (Sefton is 11%).
- 9% were entitled to a free school meal (Sefton is 8%).
- 6% were subject to Special Educational Needs (SEN) support (Sefton is 15%).
- The number of pupils that had English not as a first language were under four so had to be suppressed.

% Overall Pupils with SEN



% Overall FSM



Table 8: Nursery Settings (January 2020)

Nursery Class Pupils	Church		Sefton	
	Count	%	Count	%
Total Pupils	50		1923	
Females	25	50%	941	49%
Males	25	50%	982	51%
Receiving Free School Meal	*	*	141	7%
SEN Support	6	12%	119	6%
English as a First Language <sup>1</sup>	48	96%	1704	89%
English not as a First Language <sup>1</sup>	*	*	104	5%

<sup>1</sup> 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	Church		Sefton	
	Count	%	Count	%
Total Pupils	872		20075	
Females	393	45%	9680	48%
Males	479	55%	10395	52%
Receiving Free School Meal	172	20%	4145	21%
SEN Support	122	14%	3067	15%
English as a First Language <sup>1</sup>	762	87%	18195	91%
English not as a First Language <sup>1</sup>	39	4%	1171	6%

<sup>1</sup> 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	Church		Sefton	
	Count	%	Count	%
Total Pupils	504		13225	
Females	250	50%	6541	49%
Males	254	50%	6684	51%
Receiving Free School Meal	79	16%	2476	19%
SEN Support	76	15%	1993	15%
English as a First Language <sup>1</sup>	484	96%	12508	95%
English not as a First Language <sup>1</sup>	19	4%	660	5%

<sup>1</sup> 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	Church		Sefton	
	Count	%	Count	%
Total Pupils	79		1542	
Females	42	53%	772	50%
Males	37	47%	770	50%
Receiving Free School Meal	7	9%	129	8%
SEN Support	5	6%	125	8%
English as a First Language <sup>1</sup>	77	97%	1483	96%
English not as a First Language <sup>1</sup>	*	*	51	3%

<sup>1</sup> 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

### Early Years Foundation Stage

Of the 118 students residing within Church ward and attending a Sefton maintained setting with an Early Years Foundation Stage (EYFS) level (Figure 19 & Table 12):

- 32% did not achieve a “Good Level of Development”. This is slightly higher 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%).
- 7% were subject to Special Educational Needs (SEN) support (Sefton is 7%).

### Key Stage 1 (KS1)

During 2018/19 there were 112 students residing within Church ward and attending a Sefton maintained setting with a KS1 level. For these students (Figure 20 and Table 13):

- 41% did not achieve the expected standard in Reading, Writing, and Maths; above the averages for Sefton at 37%, North West at 35% and England at 37%.
- 24% were entitled to a free school meal (Sefton is 18%).
- 11% were subject to Special Educational Needs (SEN) support (Sefton is 14%).

### Key Stage 2 (KS2)

During 2018/19 there were 115 students residing within Church ward and attending a Sefton maintained setting, with a KS2 level. For these students (Figure 21 and Table 14):

- 44% did not achieve the expected standard in Reading, Writing, and Maths; above the averages for Sefton at 37%, LCR at 38%, North West and England both at 35%.
- 17% were entitled to a free school meal (Sefton is 20%).
- 17% were subject to Special Educational Needs (SEN) support (Sefton is 17%).

### Key Stage 4 (KS4)

In 2018/19, there were 104 students living in Church attending a Sefton maintained setting undertaking GCSE examinations. For these:

- 65% of students did not achieve a level between 9 and 5 in English and Maths; above the comparative areas (Figure 22).

- 92% did not achieve a level between 9 and 5 for the English Bacallaureate, again higher than the four comparative areas (Figure 23).
- The students in Church had an average Attainment 8 score of 43 which was lower than the Borough, region and country (Figure 24).
- The average Progress 8 score in the ward (-0.52) was also lower than the comparison areas. This means that on average students are not achieving as expected (Figure 25).

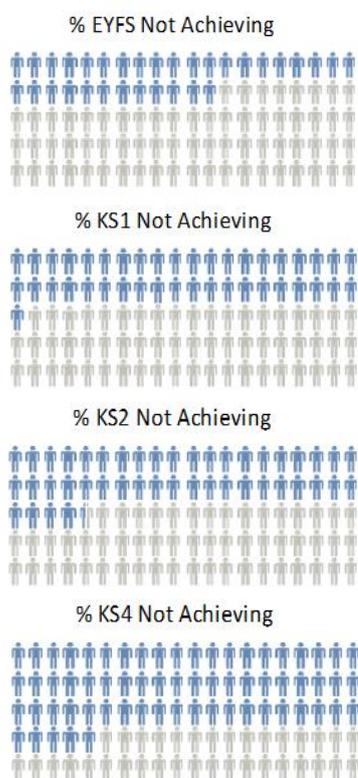


Figure 19: Percentage of Pupils NOT Gaining a Good Level of Development in Early Years Foundation Stage (2018/19)

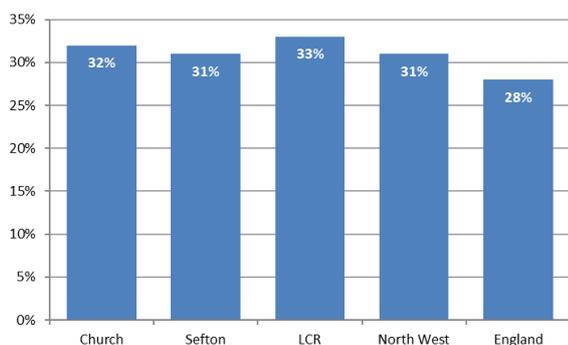


Table 12: Early Years Foundation Stage Settings – Special Educational Needs and Free School Meals (2018/19)

	Pupils with SEN & SEN Support (EYFS) <sup>1</sup>		Eligible for Free School Meal (EYFS)	
	Count	%	Count	%
Church	8	6.8%	10	8.5%
Sefton	193	6.7%	457	15.9%

Figure 20: Percentage of Key Stage 1 Pupils Not Achieving Expected Standard in Reading Writing and Maths (2018/19)

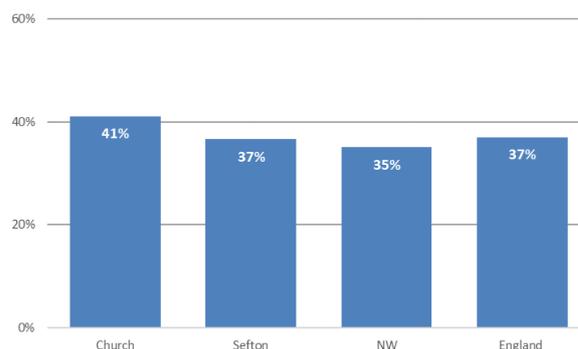


Table 13: Key Stage 1 – Special Educational Needs and Free School Meals (2018/19)

	Pupils with SEN & SEN Support (KS1) <sup>1</sup>		Eligible for Free School Meal (KS1)	
	Count	%	Count	%
Church	12	10.7%	27	24.1%
Sefton	388	13.6%	513	18.0%

Figure 21: 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 (KS1)	
	Count	%	Count	%
Church	19	16.5%	19	16.5%
Sefton	465	16.9%	540	19.6%

Figure 22: Percentage Not Achieving in English and Maths 9 to 5 (2018/19)

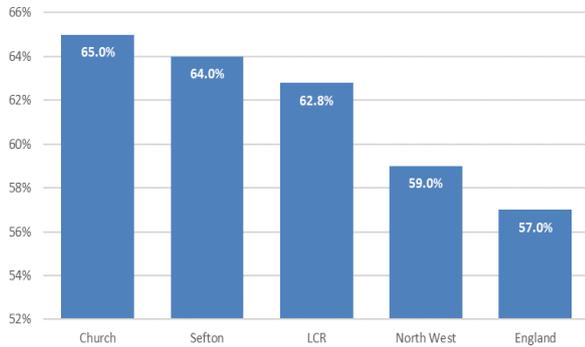


Figure 23: Percentage of Pupils Not Achieving English Baccalaureate 9 to 5 (2018/19)

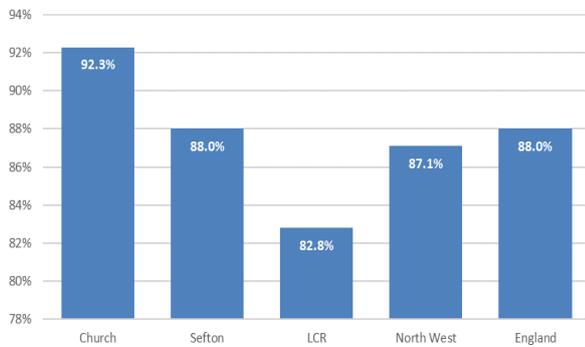


Figure 24: Average Attainment 8 Score (2018/19)

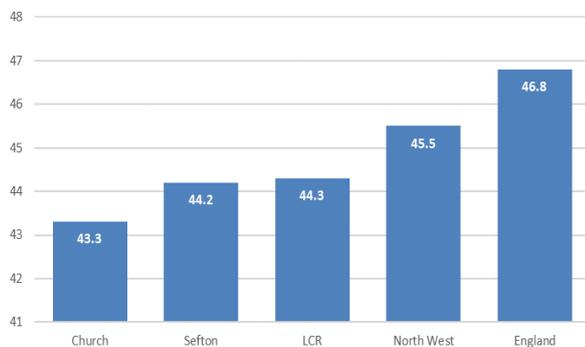
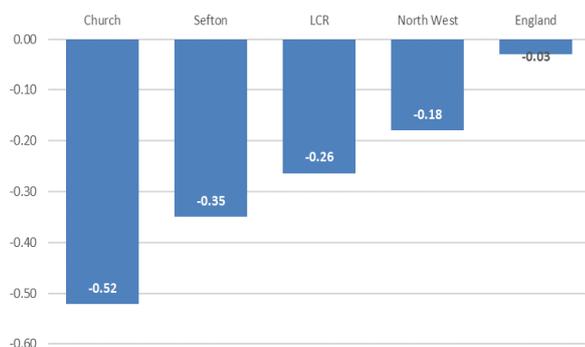


Figure 25: Average Progress 8 Score (2018/19)

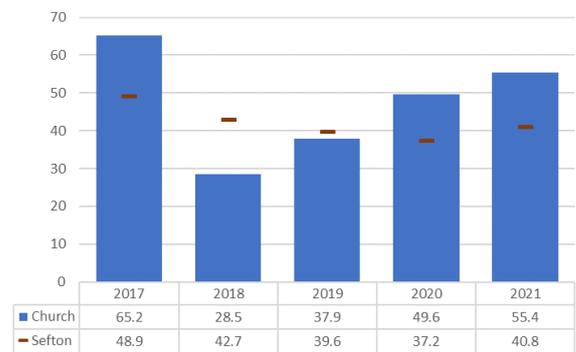


Not in Employment Education or Training (NEET)

In January 2021, there are a total of 19 people aged between 16 and 18 registered as Not in Employment Education or Training (NEET) with Careers Connect residing within Church ward. This makes up 5% of the Sefton total NEET.

Church NEET rates have been higher than those of the Borough (Figure 26) for three of the past five years and have seen an overall reduction of 41% (2017 to 2021).

Figure 26: Rate of NEET Residents Aged 16 - 18 (January 2017/18/19/20/21)



## Community Safety

Associated with its higher than average levels of socio-economic issues, Church suffers from correspondingly higher levels of crime and disorder.

### Crime

There were 1,182 crimes reported to Merseyside Police between April 2020 and March 2021. In Church ward this represents 6% of all crimes that occurred within Sefton. This is 99 crimes per 1,000 population - higher than the rate seen across Sefton as a whole (72 per 1,000).

The number of crimes in the ward have seen a 5% reduction from the previous year. This is slightly lower than the 7% decrease seen across the Borough (Table 15).

Nearly half of all crimes in the ward were violent offences (46% of 540). Of these, 209 (39%) were common assault and battery (including racial offences).

### Anti-social Behaviour (ASB)

There were 422 Anti-social Behaviour incidents reported to Merseyside Police, between April 2020 and March 2021 (Table 16), occurring within Church: 6% of all Sefton incidents. The ward has a rate of 35 incidents per 1,000 population - higher than the rate seen across Sefton as a whole (27 per 1,000).

There has been a 43% increase in the number of incidents occurring in Church 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.

45% of the incidents within Church were reports of Rowdy or Inconsiderate Behaviour. 6% of all ASB reports in the ward specifically mentioned youths, with 8% relating to alcohol / drunken behaviour.

### Deliberate Fires

Merseyside Fire and Rescue Service (MFARS) responded to 24 deliberate fires in the Church ward between April 2020 and March 2021. This is 5% of all deliberate fires across the borough.

The rate of deliberate fires per 100,000 population in Church is 201 compared to 171 across Sefton as a whole (Table 17).

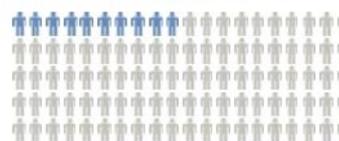
Deliberate property fires in Church increased by 14% compared to the previous year, higher than the increase seen across the Borough as a whole (5%).

79% of all deliberate fires in the ward were classified as deliberate secondary fires: 32% of which related to fires on the beach, with refuse / rubbish being set on fire making up a further 26%.

### Index of Multiple Deprivation - Crime

Two of the LSOAs making up the Church ward are in the top 20% of affected areas nationally, with three being in the top 30%. This means that a number of residents of the ward are living in some of the highest crime areas in England (Map 7). The ward has a higher level than that of the four comparative areas, with levels having increased compared to 2015.

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	Church Crimes				Sefton Crimes			
	Count	Rate <sup>1</sup>	Change <sup>2</sup>		Count	Rate <sup>1</sup>	Change <sup>2</sup>	
Burglary	56	4.7	-12.5%	▼	1285	4.6	-19.3%	▼
Criminal Damage & Arson	118	9.9	-14.5%	▼	2043	7.4	-17.2%	▼
Drugs	120	10.0	-4.0%	▼	1787	6.5	8.0%	▲
Public Order	153	12.8	40.4%	▲	2302	8.3	19.8%	▲
Other	24	2.0	-4.0%	▼	530	1.9	-6.0%	▼
Sexual	19	1.6	-40.6%	▼	368	1.3	-18.6%	▼
Theft	152	12.7	-31.2%	▼	3330	12.0	-30.1%	▼
Violence	540	45.2	1.3%	▲	8381	30.3	3.5%	▲
<b>Total</b>	<b>1182</b>	<b>98.9</b>	<b>-5.2%</b>	<b>▼</b>	<b>20010</b>	<b>72.4</b>	<b>-7.0%</b>	<b>▼</b>

<sup>1</sup> The rate is the count per 1,000 population residing in the ward

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

<sup>3</sup> Other includes, Miscellaneous Crimes Against Society and Robbery offences

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

ASB Incidents Apr 20 - Mar 21	Church Incidents				Sefton Incidents			
	Count	Rate <sup>1</sup>	Change <sup>2</sup>		Count	Rate <sup>1</sup>	Change <sup>2</sup>	
General Nuisance	96	8.0	41.2%	▲	1840	6.7	98.1%	▲
Nuisance Neighbour	59	4.9	68.6%	▲	781	2.8	61.0%	▲
Other <sup>3</sup>	31	2.6	82.4%	▲	571	2.1	82.4%	▲
Personal	23	1.9	9.5%	▲	351	1.3	12.1%	▲
Rowdy Inconsiderate Behaviour	188	15.7	79.0%	▲	3271	11.8	66.2%	▲
Vehicle Nuisance	25	2.1	-49.0%	▼	710	2.6	-5.5%	▼
<b>Total</b>	<b>422</b>	<b>35.3</b>	<b>43.1%</b>	<b>▲</b>	<b>7524</b>	<b>27.2</b>	<b>58.1%</b>	<b>▲</b>

<sup>1</sup> The rate is the count per 1,000 population residing in the ward

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

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

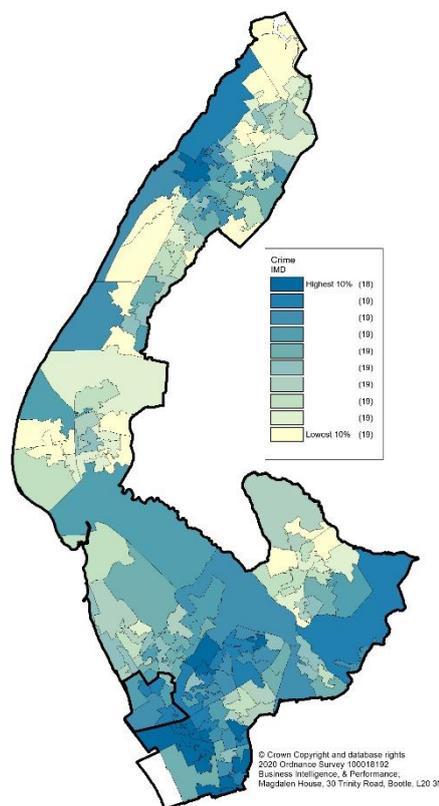
Table 17: Deliberate Property Fires (2020/21)

Fires Apr 20 - Mar 21	Church Deliberate Fires				Sefton Deliberate Fires			
	Count	Rate <sup>1</sup>	Change <sup>2</sup>		Count	Rate <sup>1</sup>	Change <sup>2</sup>	
Deliberate Property Fires	4	33.5	300.0%	▲	38	13.7	5.6%	▲
Deliberate Secondary Fires	19	158.9	0.0%	▶	406	146.9	11.5%	▲
Vehicle Fires	1	8.4	0.0%	▶	29	10.5	-43.1%	▼
<b>Total</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>200.7</b>	<b>14.3%</b>	<b>▲</b>	<b>473</b>	<b>171.1</b>	<b>4.9%</b>	<b>▲</b>

<sup>1</sup> The rate is the count per 100,000 population residing in the ward

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

Map 7: Crime IMD Score by LSOA (2019)



The increased levels of calls for services across the ward to both providers (Merseyside Police, and Merseyside Fire and Rescue) and the overall high levels of demand results in a high and 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 levels of poor health within Church are higher than compared to the Borough with lower levels of life expectancy.

During the 2011 Census:

- 9% of residents were in either bad or very bad health (Sefton average was 7%).
- 24% 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 Church could expect to live at least 4 years less than the England average (Figure 27).

### Fertility

The general fertility rate of 58 in Church is lower than the Sefton (60) and national averages (61).

### Overweight Children

Of 118 reception age pupils (4 to 5 year olds) in Church taking part in the annual National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP) 2018/19, 22% fell into the excess weight category lower than the comparator areas (Figure 28).

Of 108 Year 6 pupils (10 to 11 year olds) in Church taking part in the annual National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP) 2018/19, 33% had excess weight, again the ward level is lower than the Borough, City Region and North West (Figure 29).

### Hospital Admissions

Between 2015/16 and 2019/20 there were a total of 110 hospital admissions for injuries in under 15 years olds across Church, a crude rate (CR) of 119. This is significantly higher than the rates seen in the Borough and nationally (Figure 30).

The CR of hospital admissions for injuries in those aged between 15 and 24 is significantly higher in the ward than all four of the comparator areas (Figure 31). With 165 admissions between 2015/16 and 2019/20.

During 2015/16 to 2019/20, Church residents generally had a higher than average level of Standardised Admission Ratios (SAR) for emergency hospital admissions:

- Church All Causes SAR – 150 (Figure 32)
- Church Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) SAR – 164 (Figure 33)
- Church Coronary Heart Disease SAR – 127 (Figure 34)
- Church Myocardial Infarction SAR – 90 (Figure 35)
- Church Stroke SAR – 109 (Figure 36)
- Church Hip Fracture in those aged 65 and over SAR – 158 (Figure 37)

Similarly, hospital admissions for self-harm is higher in the ward than the comparison areas with a Standardised Admission Ratios (SAR) of 190 in 2015/16 to 2019/20 (Figure 38).

Closely linked to the higher levels of poor health from birth of residents in Church the levels of other disease and mortality rates are also high.

### Deaths

For the period 2015 to 2019 Church had a Standardised Mortality Ratio (SMR) for all causes of death of 149 which is notably higher than the comparative areas (Figure 39) and includes a total of 772 deaths in the ward during the time period.

In line with the low life expectancy, Church is in the top 5% of England wards in terms of its SMR (ranked 282nd out of the 7,189 wards available).

### Cancer

In relation to the occurrence of cancer, between 2014 and 2018, Church has a Standardised Incidence Ratio (SIR) of 109 higher than Sefton, the North West and England (Figure 40). In addition, the ward is within the top 20% of wards in England Cancer SIR (1,320 out of 7,198 wards available).

### Index of Multiple Deprivation – Health & Disability

Six of the eight LSOAs in Church are within the top 20% of affected areas nationally (one is in the top 10%, one in the top 5% and another in the top 1%), indicating that residents of the ward are living in some of the most health and disability deprived areas of England. The ward has a higher score than that of Sefton, the North West and

England. However, the overall this picture of poor health has improved when compared to 2015.

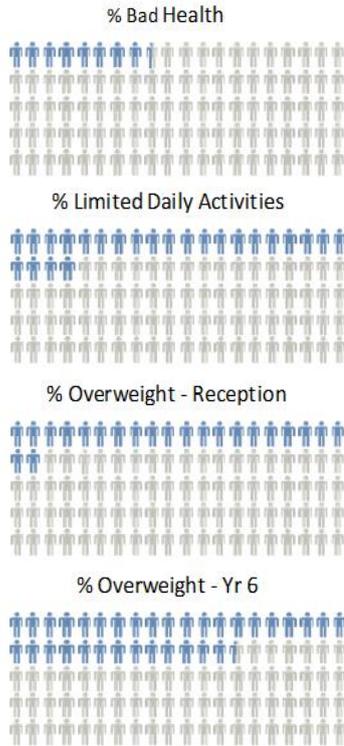


Figure 27: Life Expectancy at Birth (2015-2019)

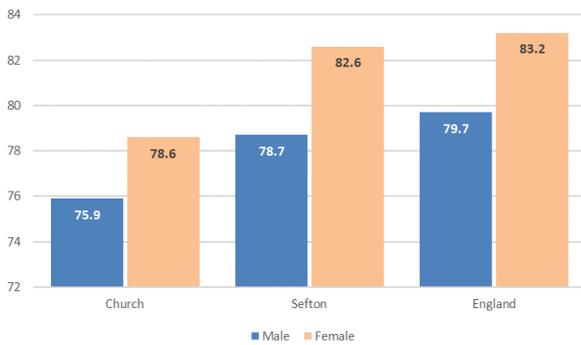


Figure 28: Children with Excess Weight – Year R (2018/19)

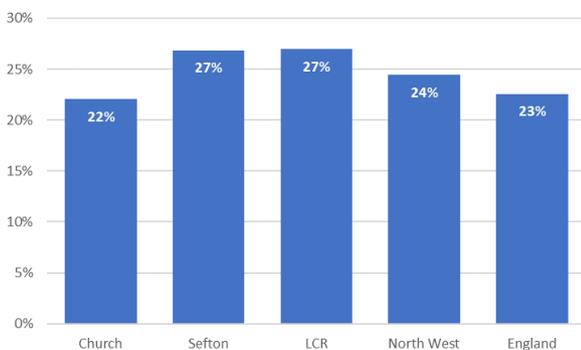


Figure 29: Children with Excess Weight – Year 6 (2018/19)

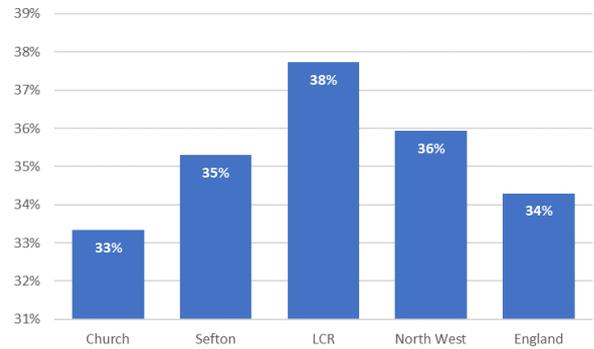


Figure 30: Emergency Hospital Admissions – CR Injuries in Under 15 year olds (2015/16 – 2019/20)

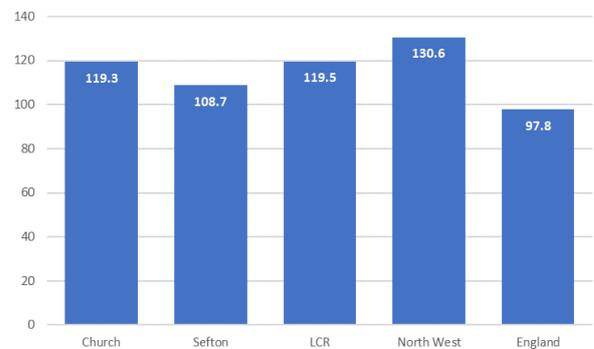


Figure 31: Emergency Hospital Admissions – CR Injuries in 15 to 24 year olds (2015/16 – 2019/20)

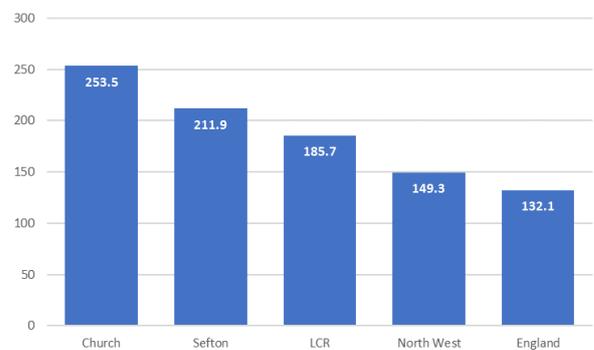


Figure 32: Emergency Hospital Admissions – All Causes SAR (2015/16 – 2019/20)

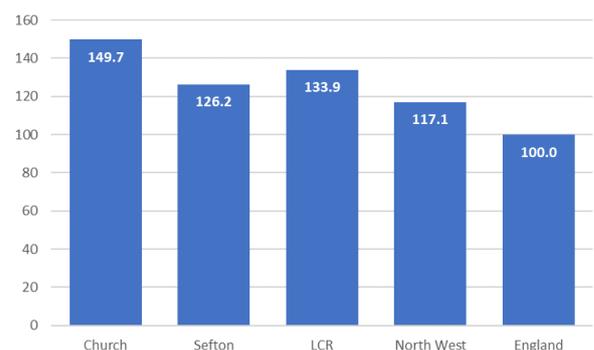


Figure 33: Emergency Hospital Admissions – COPD SAR (2015/16 – 2019/20)

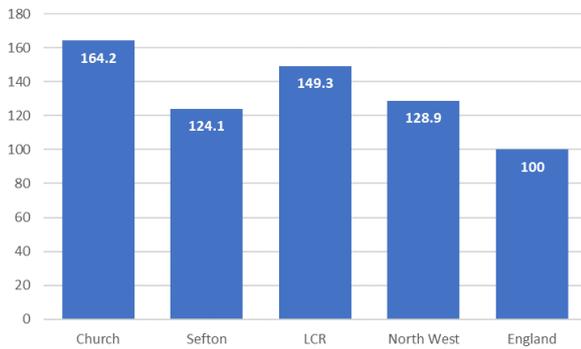


Figure 37: Emergency Hospital Admissions – Hip Fractures 65+ SAR (2015/16 – 2019/20)

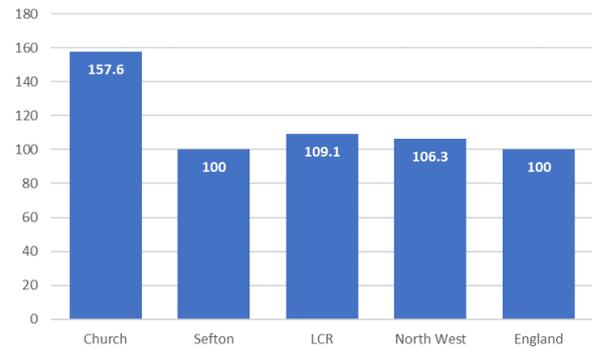


Figure 34: Emergency Hospital Admissions – Coronary Heart Disease SAR (2015/16 – 2019/20)

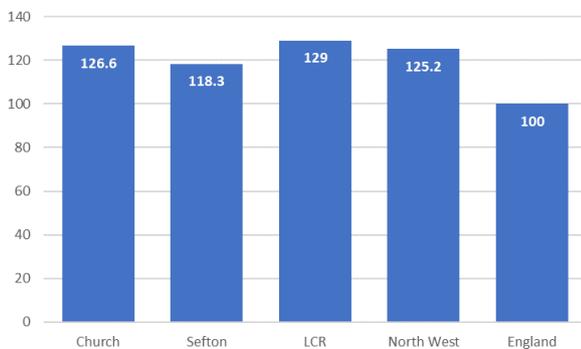


Figure 38: Hospital Admissions – Intentional Self-harm SAR (2015/16 – 2019/20)

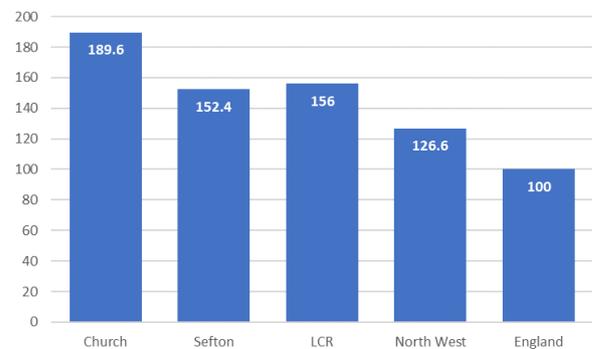


Figure 35: Emergency Hospital Admissions – Myocardial Infarction SAR (2015/16 – 2019/20)

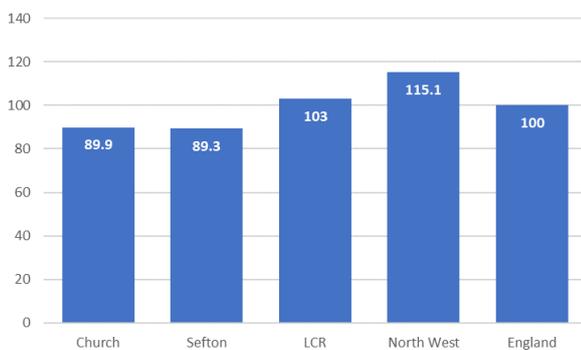


Figure 39: All Causes of Death SMR (2015 – 2019)

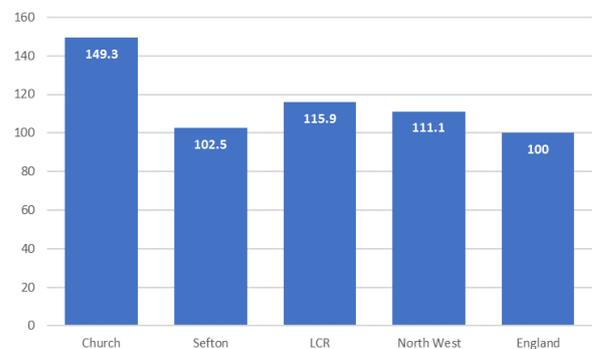


Figure 36: Emergency Hospital Admissions – Stroke SAR (2015/16 – 2019/20)

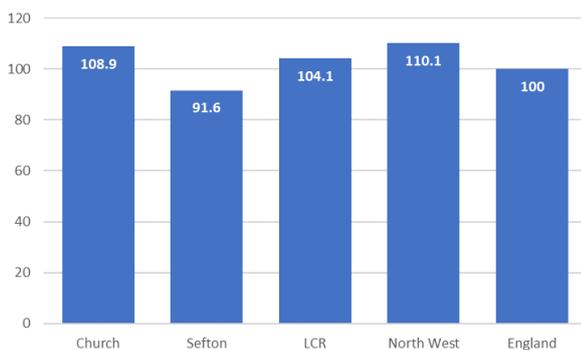
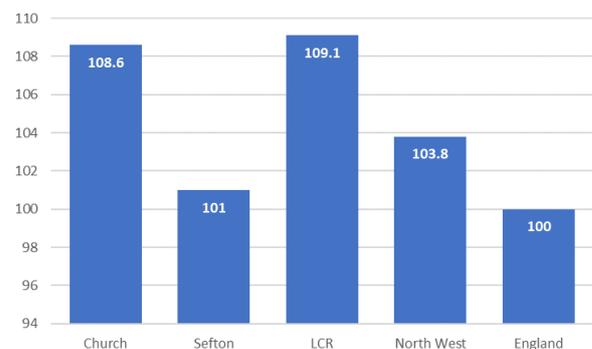
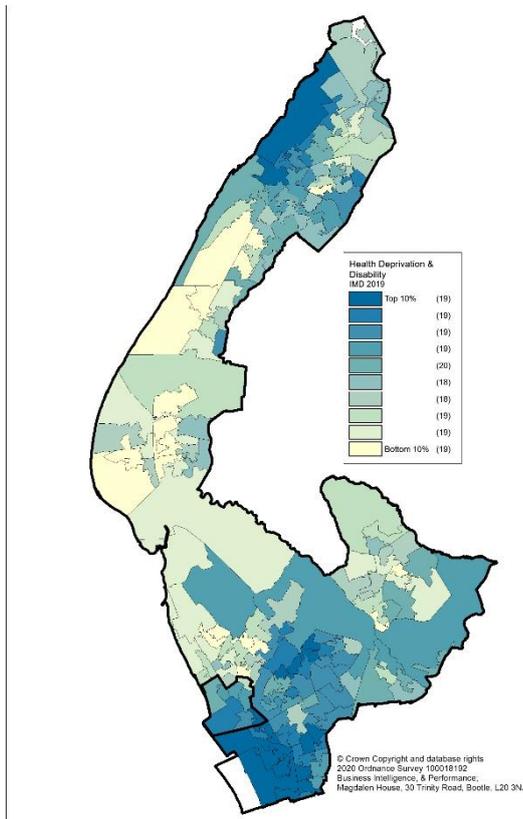


Figure 40: All Cancer Incidences SIR (2014 – 2018)



Map 8: Health IMD Score by LSOA (2019)

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The health and well-being of Church is generally worse than Sefton and the country. Residents of Church tend to live shorter lives in poorer health. Some hospital admission and mortality rates are higher for adults in Church, particularly for respiratory diseases and hip fractures. Cancer incidence is also higher amongst Church residents. For children, rates of those deemed overweight are lower in Church than the rest of Sefton and England.

The poor health outcomes experienced in Church, one of Sefton’s more deprived wards, demonstrate the stark health inequalities that exist within the local authority. These issues place considerable pressure on the wider local health economy and are inextricably linked to the wider determinants that contribute to the health and well-being of Church.

## 2011 Census Flows – Migration

The 2011 Census indicated that 993 people immigrated into the Church ward from outside of the ward when comparing current addresses to the addresses of the previous year. 274 moving within the ward means a total of 1,267 people moving into the area. 50% of these moved from other wards within Sefton, with a further 16% coming from the other LCR authorities. 53% of all people moving into the ward are aged between 20 and 54 (Table 18 and Map 9).

In comparison 985 people have moved out of the ward to other areas, with 46% moving to other Sefton wards and 16% moving to other Liverpool City Region areas. 53% of the people who left the ward were aged between 20 and 54 (Table 19 and Map 10).

Table 18 / Map 9: Moving into Church (2011)

Area Moved From	Total	0to19	20to54	55Plus				
Church (Internal)	274	21.6%	52	4.1%	191	15.1%	31	2.4%
Sefton (Other Wards)	636	50.2%	149	11.8%	406	32.0%	81	6.4%
LCR (Not Sefton)	203	16.0%	43	3.4%	140	11.0%	20	1.6%
North West (Not LCR)	32	2.5%	4	0.3%	26	2.1%	2	0.2%
Other	122	9.6%	11	0.9%	98	7.7%	13	1.0%
<b>Total Immigration into Church Ward (excluding Internal)</b>	<b>993</b>	<b>78.4%</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>16.3%</b>	<b>670</b>	<b>52.9%</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>9.2%</b>

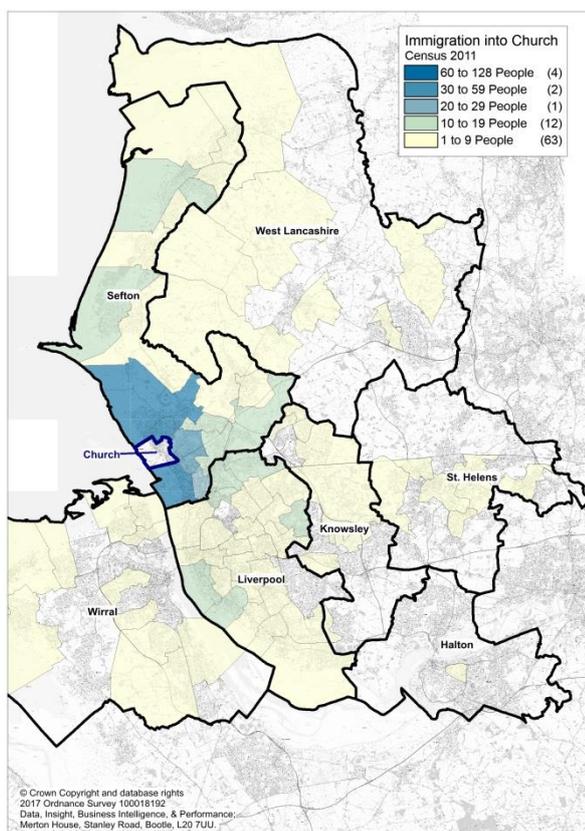
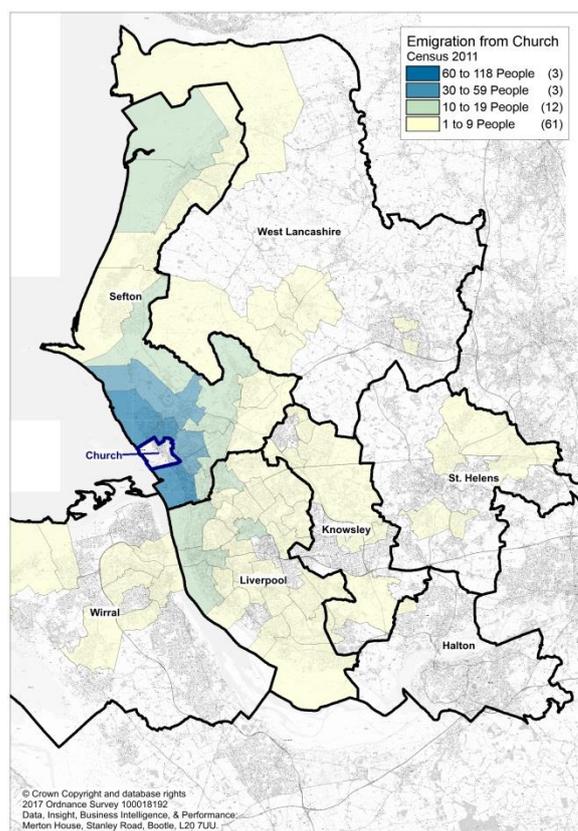


Table 19 / Map 10: Moving out of Church (2011)

Area Moved To	Total	0to19	20to54	55Plus				
Church (Internal)	274	21.8%	52	4.1%	191	15.2%	31	2.5%
Sefton (Other Wards)	574	45.6%	128	10.2%	375	29.8%	74	5.9%
LCR (Not Sefton)	202	16.0%	38	3.0%	153	12.2%	11	0.9%
North West (Not LCR)	72	5.7%	25	2.0%	40	3.2%	4	0.3%
Other	137	10.9%	29	2.3%	98	7.8%	10	0.8%
<b>Total Emigrated From Church Ward (excluding Internal)</b>	<b>985</b>	<b>78.2%</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>17.5%</b>	<b>666</b>	<b>52.9%</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>7.9%</b>



The overall pattern of in and out migration appeared relatively stable. There was a higher number of older people moving into the area than leaving, meaning demands for adult social care within the ward maybe greater.

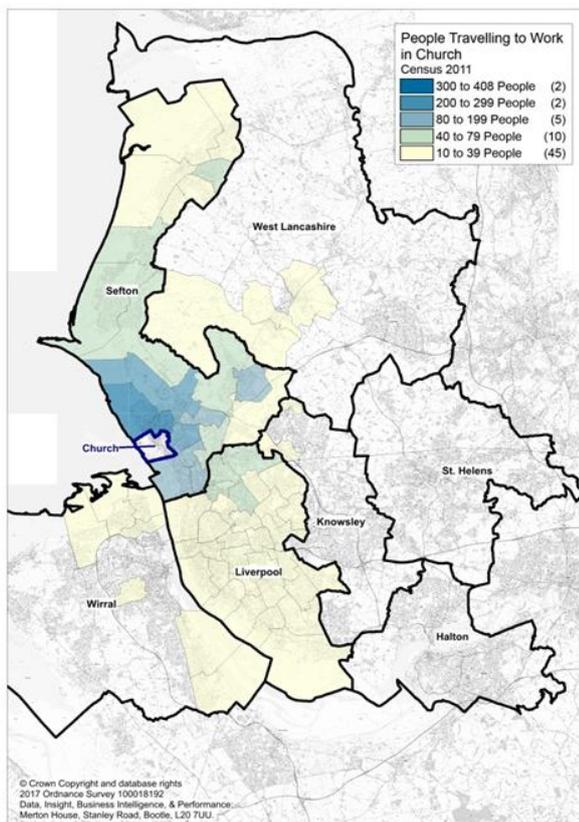
## 2011 Census Flows – Travel to Work

Census 2011 indicated that 88% (4,119) of working residents within Church travelled out of the ward to their place of work. 39% of the people travelling out of the area travelled to other Sefton wards, with 39% travelling to others in LCR. 3% travelled outside of the North West region. 421 people did not have a fixed workplace, with a further 421 people residing in the ward stating they worked from home (Table 20 / Map 11).

3,952 people travel into Church to attend their place of work from outside of the ward. 52% of these travelled from other Sefton wards and 28% were from LCR (Table 21 / Map 12).

Table 20 / Map 11: Church Residents Travelling to Work (2011)

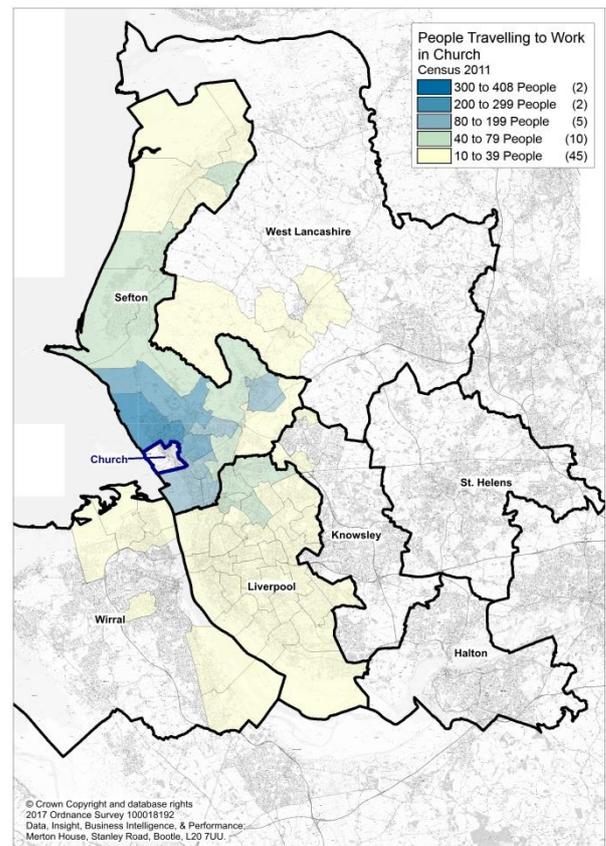
Church Residents Travel to Work	Total	16 - 34		35 - 49		50 Plus		
Church (Internal)	552	11.8%	179	3.8%	180	3.9%	193	4.1%
Sefton (Other Wards)	1840	39.4%	675	14.5%	609	13.0%	556	11.9%
LCR (Not Sefton)	1841	39.4%	735	15.7%	683	14.6%	423	9.1%
North West (Not LCR)	323	6.9%	148	3.2%	106	2.3%	69	1.5%
Other	115	2.5%	41	0.9%	44	0.9%	30	0.6%
<b>Total Church Residents Working Outside the Ward</b>	<b>4119</b>	<b>88.2%</b>	<b>1599</b>	<b>34.2%</b>	<b>1442</b>	<b>30.9%</b>	<b>1078</b>	<b>23.1%</b>



There were 73 wards in the area with where one to nine Church residents were travelling to Work. There were 76 wards in the area with one to nine residents travelling into Church to Work.

Table 21 / Map 12: People Travelling to Work in Church (2011)

People Traveling to Church to Work	Total	16 - 34		35 - 49		50 Plus		
Church (Internal)	552	12.3%	179	4.0%	180	4.0%	193	4.3%
Sefton (Other Wards)	2351	52.2%	642	14.3%	858	19.0%	851	18.9%
LCR (Not Sefton)	1269	28.2%	460	10.2%	443	9.8%	366	8.1%
North West (Not LCR)	292	6.5%	66	1.5%	137	3.0%	89	2.0%
Other	40	0.9%	4	0.1%	22	0.5%	14	0.3%
<b>Total People Travelling to Church for Work</b>	<b>3952</b>	<b>87.7%</b>	<b>1172</b>	<b>26.0%</b>	<b>1460</b>	<b>32.4%</b>	<b>1320</b>	<b>29.3%</b>



## Service Demand & Delivery in

### Children’s Social Care

In the ward there were 108 children aged between 0 and 17 known to Sefton Children’s Services as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2020; this equates to 490 per 10,000 children residing in Church. It is significantly higher 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 41).

Church was ranked 7<sup>th</sup> highest of the 22 wards overall and for Children Looked After (CLA) rates. In addition, for those on a Child Protection Plan (CP) it was ranked 8<sup>th</sup>:

- 150 per 10,000 children (95) were subject to CLA (Sefton – 102, LCR – 123, NW – 97 and England – 67 per 10,000 children)
- 54 per 10,000 children (47) were subject to CP (Sefton – 51, LCR – 51, NW – 50 and England – 43 per 10,000 children)

### Early Help

As at 31<sup>st</sup> December 2020, Sefton’s Early Help team had 80 open episodes in Church for children (ages ranged from unborn to 22 years of age) and a rate of 13 per 1,000 of 0 to 22-year olds residing in the ward (Figure 42). Church makes up 7% of all open Early Help Episodes within the Borough.

The ward is lower rate than that seen in Sefton (15 per 1,000 0 to 22-year olds). There has been a 38% increase when comparing episodes in the same period in 2019 (Sefton increased by 11%).

Over a third (38%) of episodes related to children aged between 10 and 15 years old, with those aged 5 to 9 making up a further 29% (Figure 43).

### YOT (Youth Offending Team)

In Church there were 11 young people (aged between 12 and 21) on YOT interventions in 2020. This equated to 10 per 1,000 12 to 21-year olds in the ward (Figure 44) which is slightly higher than the rate seen across Sefton (7 per 1,000), totalling 12 interventions.

Church has seen a year on year reduction in the number of young people known to YOT between 2018 and 2020, with an overall reduction of 45%. Sefton has also seen a reduction (37%).

82% of young people known to YOT in 2020 were males, with those aged 17-18 making up nearly two thirds (64%) of the population.

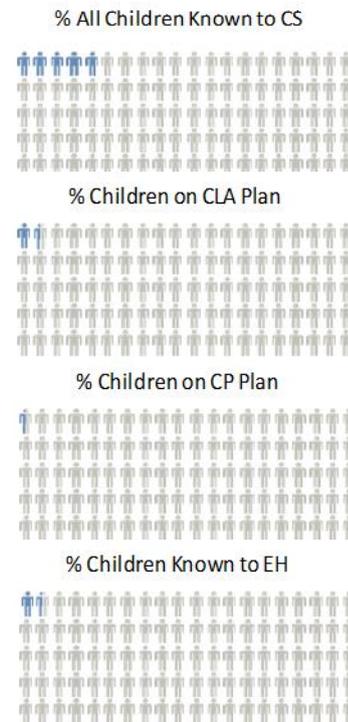


Figure 41: Children Services (31st March 2020)

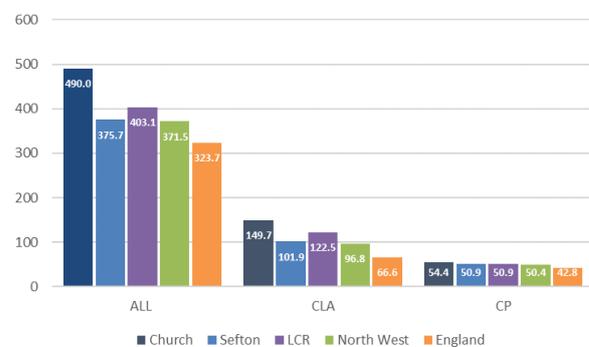


Figure 42: Early Help Open Episodes (31<sup>st</sup> December 2020)

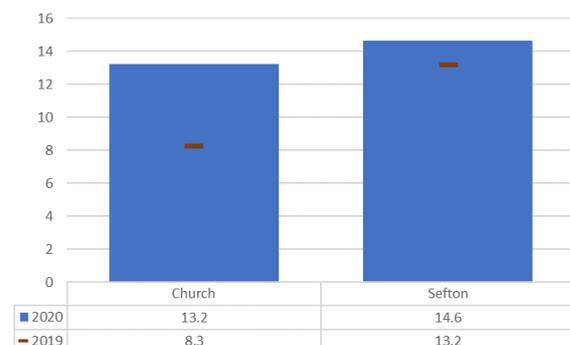


Figure 43: Early Help Open Episodes – Age Breakdown (31<sup>st</sup> December 2020)

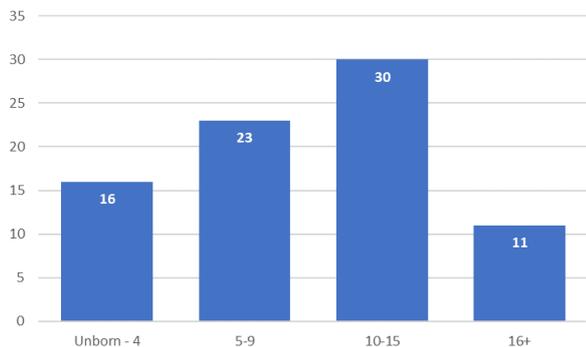


Figure 44: Rate of Young People Known to YOT (2018/19/20)



Adult Social Care - Personal Care at Home

During April 2020 and March 2021, 171 residents of Church aged 18 or over received personal care at home; this makes up 6% of all recipients residing within the Borough and is a rate of 18 per 1,000 residents (aged 18 and over). It is higher than the rate seen across the Borough (13 per 1,000 residents aged 18 and over).

Residents aged 65 to 84 make up the highest proportion of the total recipients (41%), yet those aged 85 and over have a higher count per 1,000 population (Table 22).

Adult Social Care - Long Term Residential and Nursing Homes

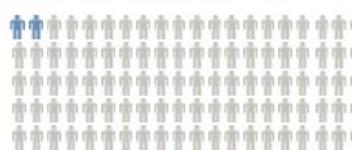
There were 63 people residing in long term residential or nursing home who originally resided in Church between April 2020 and March 2021. Church makes up 4% of all the long term residential / nursing home residents, who originated from within Sefton. This equates to a rate of 7 per 1,000 and is slightly lower than the Sefton rate of 8 per 1,000 18+ residents.

Similar to personal care at home those aged 65 to 84 made up the highest rate of residents (54%), though those aged over 85 had the highest rate per 1,000 count (Table 23).

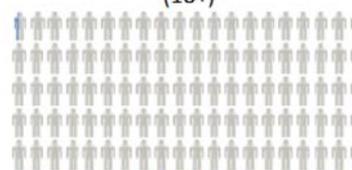
Adult Social Care - Contacts

Sefton received 1,368 contacts to adult social care from residents of Church during the 2020/21 financial year. This equates to 144 contacts per 1,000 residents aged 18 and over - considerably higher than the rate seen across Sefton as a whole, 106 per 1,000 18+ residents (Table 24).

% Personal Care at Home (18+)



% Residential and Nursing (18+)



% Contacts to Adult Social Care (18+)

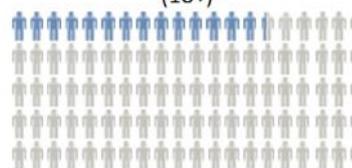


Table 22: Personal Care at Home Clients (2020/21)

Personal Care at Home 2020/21	Church			Sefton		
	Count	Rate	Percentage	Count	Rate	Percentage
18-64	49	6.4	28.7%	695	4.4	24.2%
65-84	70	37.4	40.9%	1196	21.6	41.7%
85 and Over	52	202.3	30.4%	978	101.2	34.1%
Total	171	18.0	100.0%	2869	13.5	100.0%

Table 23: Long Term Residential and Nursing Home Clients (2020/21)

LTRN 2020/21	Church			Sefton		
	Count	Rate	Percentage	Count	Rate	Percentage
18-64	12	1.6	19.0%	198	1.3	11.5%
65-84	34	18.2	54.0%	716	12.9	41.6%
85 and Over	17	66.1	27.0%	806	83.4	46.9%
Total	63	6.6	100.0%	1720	8.1	100.0%

Table 24: Adult Social Care Contacts (2020/21)

ASC Contacts 2020/21	Church			Sefton		
	Count	Rate	Percentage	Count	Rate	Percentage
18-64	443	58.1	32.4%	6248	39.7	27.6%
65-84	596	318.2	43.6%	9385	169.2	41.5%
85 and Over	329	1280.2	24.0%	7007	724.8	30.9%
Total	1368	144.1	100.0%	22640	106.4	100.0%

### Libraries

There were approximately 3,989 residents of Church registered as borrowers with Library services within Sefton between April 2019 and March 2020. 1,778 Church residents registered have borrowed from a Sefton library in the past year. This works out at a rate of 149 per 1,000 residents and is higher than the Sefton rate of 127 per 1,000 residents (Figure 45). Church residents make up 5% of all Sefton active borrowers.

### Domestic Waste Collection

It is estimated that 425,124 waste collections were carried out in Church between April 2019 and March 2020; residual waste makes up the largest amount of collections within the ward at 49% (higher than the Sefton percentage of 43%). Green waste collections in the ward are considerably lower than those seen across the Borough (5% in Church compared to 15% across Sefton). This could be due to several properties having backyards as opposed to gardens (Table 25).

### Calls for Service – Environmental Issues

There were 749 calls made to Sefton’s contact centre relating to environmental issues between April 2020 and March 2021 in the Church ward representing 8% of environmental calls that occurred within Sefton. Church has a rate of 63 environmental issues per 1,000 population – nearly double the rate seen across Sefton as a whole (33 per 1,000).

The number of environmental issues in the ward have seen a 4% increase from the previous year. Similar to the increase seen across the Borough (Table 26).

At nearly half of all incidents (49%) Fly Tipping is the most prolific issue in the ward; however, there has been a small decrease (1%) in the number of calls from 2019/20 to 2020/21, (compared to a 7% increase across the Borough). The rate of Fly Tipping incidents in Church (31 per 1,000 population) is considerably higher than the Borough rate (15 per 1,000 population).

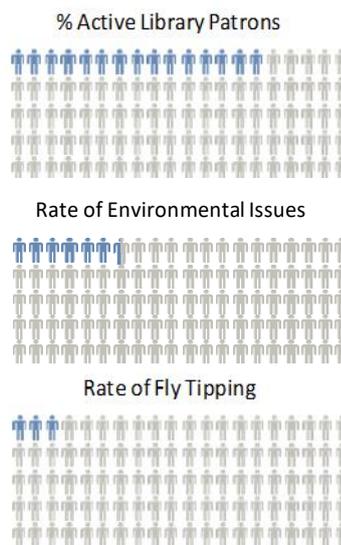


Figure 45: Active Library Patrons (2019/20)

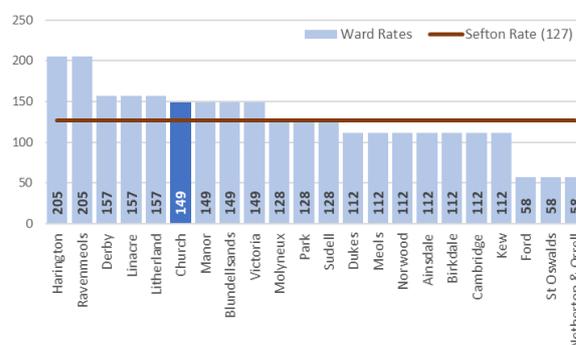


Table 25: Waste Collections (2019/20)

Collection Type	Church Collections	Church %	Sefton %
Co-Mingled	195,832	46.1%	42.4%
Green Waste	22,644	5.3%	14.6%
Residual Waste	206,648	48.6%	43.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>425,124</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Table 26: Environmental Issues (2020/21)

Environmental Issues	Church Issues			Sefton Issues		
	Count	Rate <sup>1</sup>	Change <sup>2</sup>	Count	Rate <sup>1</sup>	Change <sup>2</sup>
Accumulation of Refuse	25	2.1	-3.8% ▼	337	1.2	9.8% ▲
Dog Fouling	13	1.1	62.5% ▲	226	0.8	-32.7% ▼
Filthy & Verminous Premises	27	2.3	22.7% ▲	391	1.4	-8.4% ▼
Fly Tipping	370	30.9	-1.3% ▼	4267	15.4	7.0% ▲
Other	30	2.5	50.0% ▲	400	1.4	-16.1% ▼
Rats	55	4.6	19.6% ▲	990	3.6	3.0% ▲
Rear Entries	149	12.5	81.7% ▲	1140	4.1	72.5% ▲
Street Sweeping	80	6.7	-42.9% ▼	1389	5.0	-14.4% ▼
<b>Total</b>	<b>749</b>	<b>62.6</b>	<b>4.2% ▲</b>	<b>9140</b>	<b>33.1</b>	<b>4.1% ▲</b>

<sup>1</sup> The rate is the count of offences per 1,000 residents residing in the ward

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

<sup>3</sup> Other includes Abandoned Vehicles, Dangerous / Aggressive Dogs, Graffiti, Grot Spots, Unsecure Premises, Overgrownland / 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 127,351 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 12,000 residents living in 5,600 households across Church. 61% of the households in Church ward are classified as belonging to five of the 15 Mosaic Groups H, J, L, M, and O which are generally characterised as:

#### 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

#### J – Transient Renters

- Young singles and home sharers

- Rented low value terraces
- Millennials
- Internet via smartphone
- High social networking
- Don't use land lines
- Household income: £20k - £29,999

#### L – Vintage Values

- Retired singles
- Council / Housing Association flats
- No qualifications
- Low discretionary income
- Low-tech households
- Fuel and water poverty
- Household income: <£15k

#### M – Modest Traditions

- Homeowners
- No children
- Established in community
- Low discretionary income
- Watch TV
- Solar panels
- Household income: £20k - £29,999

#### O – Rental Hubs

- Young singles and home sharers
- Rent flats
- Very high internet use
- Internet via smartphone
- Watch videos online
- Don't use landlines
- Household income: £40k - £49,999

Table 27: Mosaic Group Breakdown (September 2020)

Mosaic Group	Church		Sefton	
	Households	Percent	Households	Percent
J Transient Renters	728	13.0%	10325	8.1%
O Rental Hubs	682	12.2%	4521	3.6%
H Aspiring Homemakers	677	12.1%	13332	10.5%
L Vintage Value	673	12.0%	13798	10.8%
M Modest Traditions	630	11.3%	9994	7.8%
K Municipal Tenants	555	9.9%	7785	6.1%
F Suburban Stability	459	8.2%	17345	13.6%
I Family Basics	383	6.9%	11681	9.2%
N Urban Cohesion	285	5.1%	1430	1.1%
E Senior Security	274	4.9%	16796	13.2%
G Domestic Success	160	2.9%	7970	6.3%
B Prestige Positions	52	0.9%	11336	8.9%
A City Prosperity	32	0.6%	103	0.1%
C Country Living		0.0%	353	0.3%
D Rural Reality		0.0%	582	0.5%
Total	5590		127351	

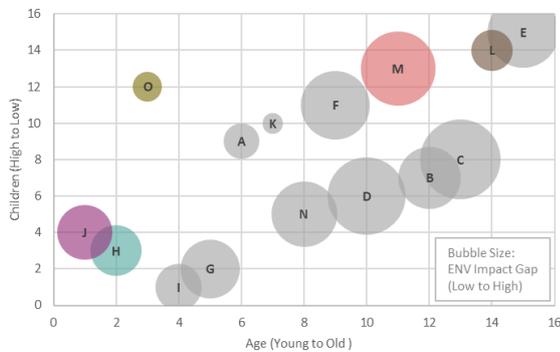
## Generic MOSAIC Characteristics

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 Church:

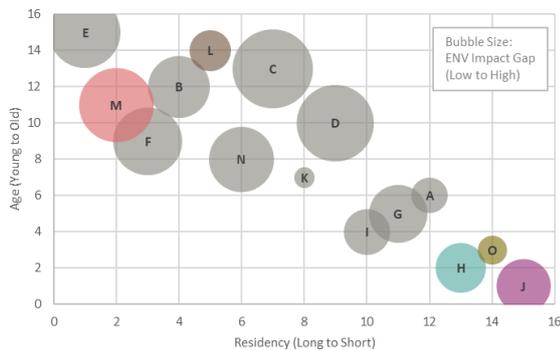
The five main groups in the ward are split between older residents and younger, with the older residents less likely to have children. The environmental impact varies across the five groups (Figure 46).

Figure 46: Mosaic Groups by Number of Children, Age and Environmental Gap (2020)



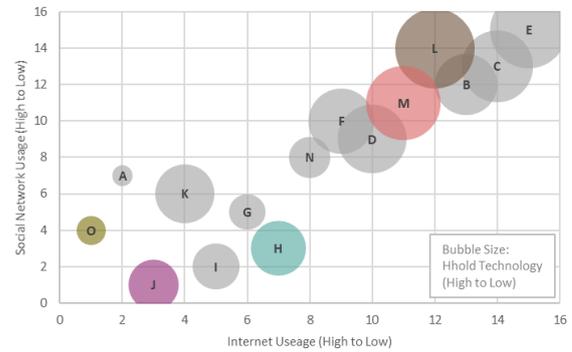
The younger population residing in the ward do not tend to have been there long, compared to the older residents who have many years of residency in the ward (Figure 47).

Figure 47: Mosaic Groups by Age, Residency Length and Environmental Gap (2020)



Social media and internet usage are high for the three younger groups in the ward with household technology being higher in these groups (Figure 48).

Figure 48: Mosaic Groups by Social Network Usage, Internet Usage and Household Technology (2020)

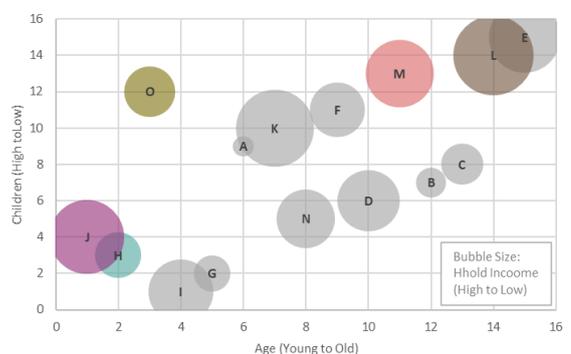


Income is higher in two of the main younger groups in the ward than compared to the older groups, with residency and the number of children having minimal effect on this (Figure 49& 50).

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



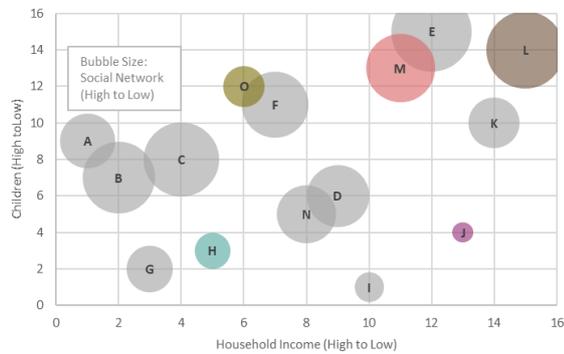
Figure 50: Mosaic Groups by Number of Children, Age and Household Income (2020)



Social network usages are higher in the three younger groups especially those with children. Income appears to have little impact on social media usage (Figure 51).

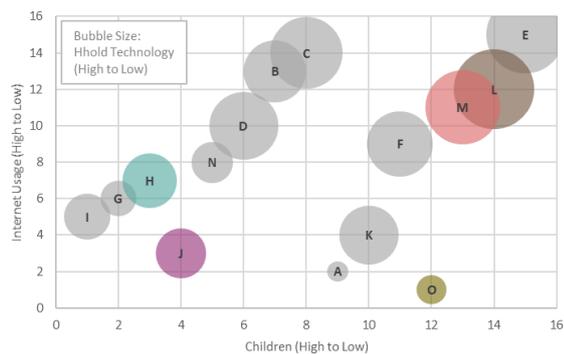
Figure 51: Mosaic Groups by Number of Children, Household Income and Social Network Usage (2020)

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Similar to social network usages, internet usage and household technology is higher in the three younger groups especially those with children (Figure 52).

Figure 52: 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/](http://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/](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/](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](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 20<sup>th</sup> 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

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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

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### Overview

#### Church 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](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 \(nomisweb.co.uk\)](https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/census/2011))

### 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](https://www.localhealth.gov.uk/)

### NCMP (2018/19)

Sefton MBC – Claire Brewer / Gemma Monaghan Murrow

Yr R: [Child and Maternal Health - PHE](https://www.phe.gov.uk/topics/childmaternal/)

Yr 6: [Child and Maternal Health - PHE](https://www.phe.gov.uk/topics/childmaternal/)

## 2011 Census Flows

### Migration / Travel to Work (2011)

[https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/census/2011/origin\\_destination](https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/census/2011/origin_destination)

## Service Demand & Delivery

### Children Social Care (31<sup>st</sup> March 2020)

Sefton MBC – Jim Conalty

### CiN / CP (31<sup>st</sup> March 2020)

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

### LAC (31<sup>st</sup> March 2020)

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

### Early Help (31<sup>st</sup> 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