

# Ward Profile

# Derby



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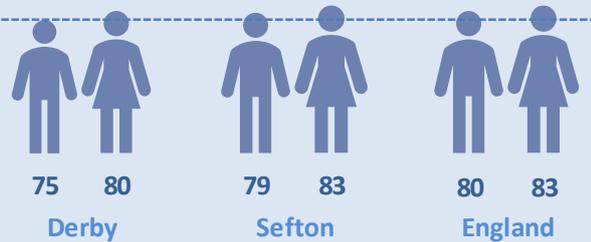
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## Highlights

### Life Expectancy



Life Expectancy at Birth (2015 - 2019)

### Life Expectancy



Proportion of children taking Free School Meals (Jan 2020)

### Children Social Care



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

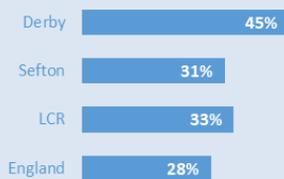
### Universal Credits (UC) Benefits



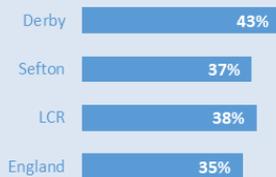
Percentage of working age residents claiming UC (Jan 2021)

### Educational Attainment

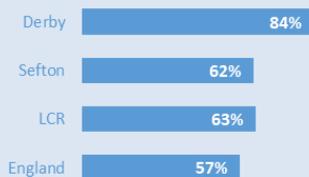
#### Early Years Foundation Stage



#### 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)

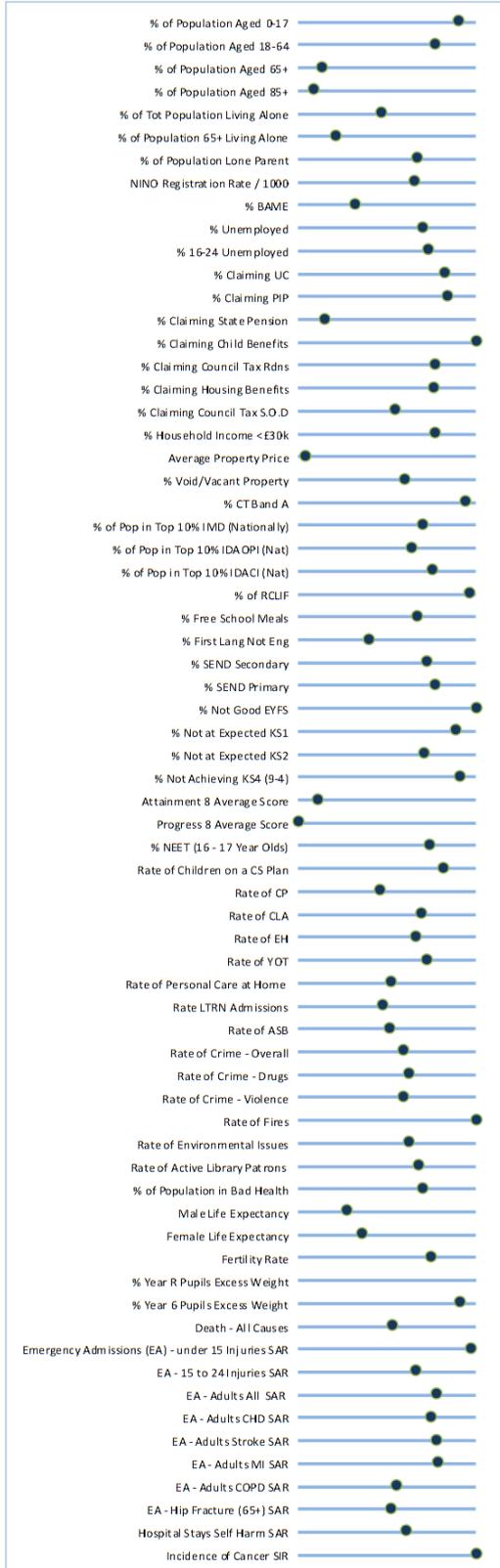
### Reported Crimes



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

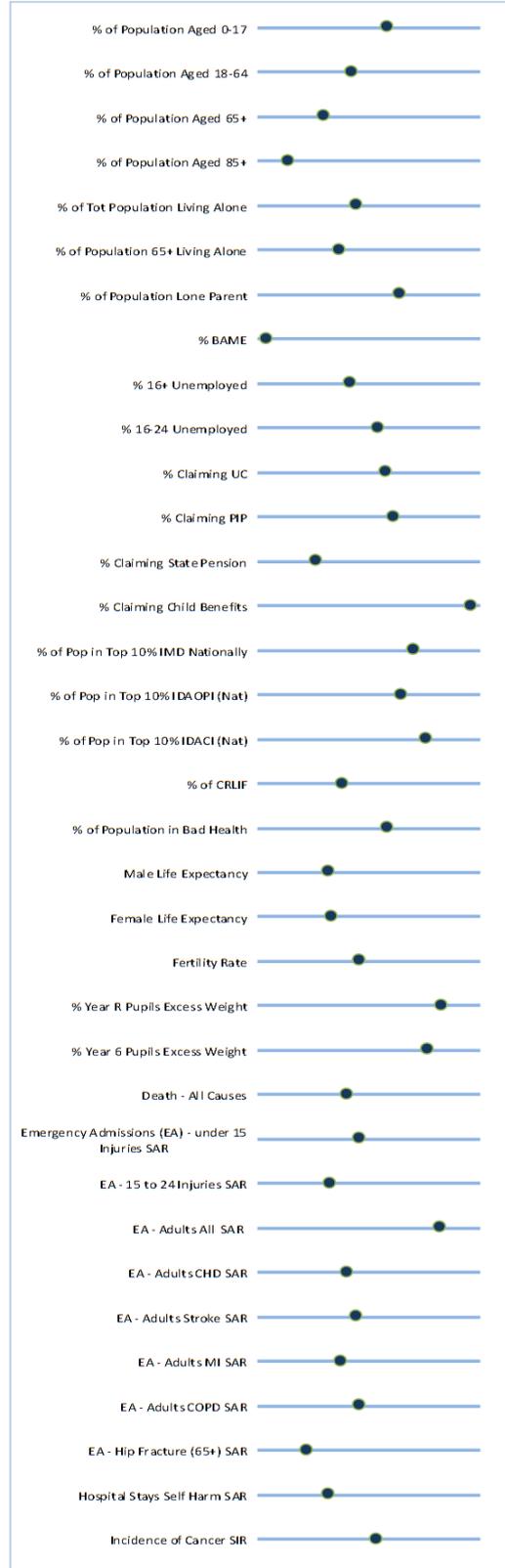
## Sefton Comparative Position

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



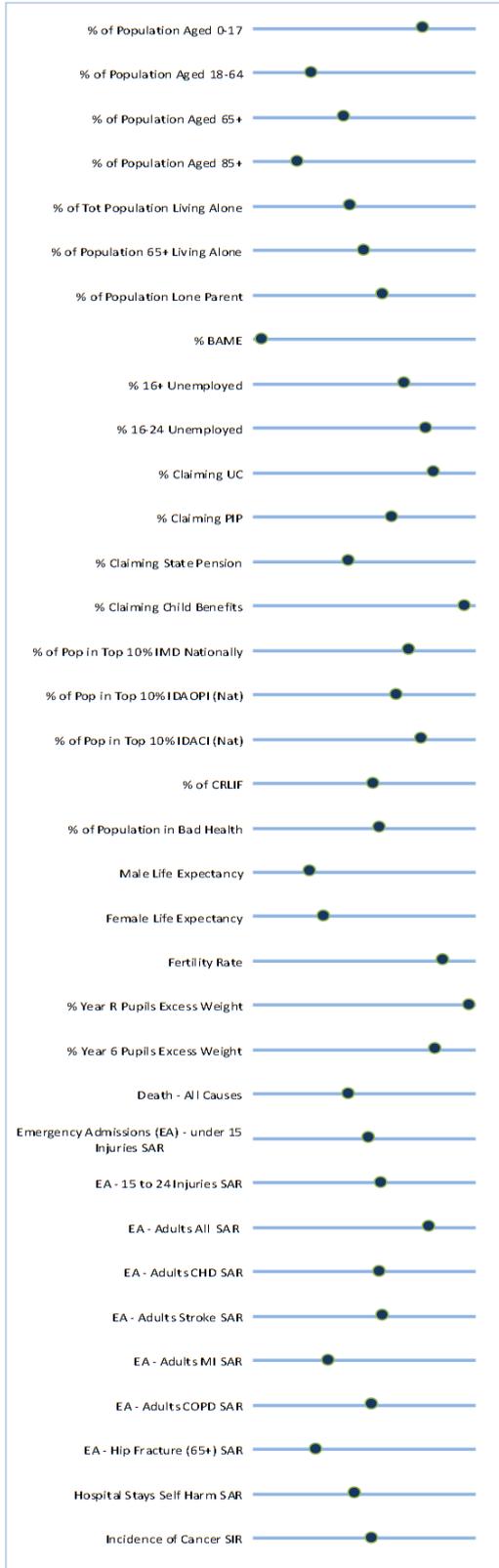
## National Comparative Position

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



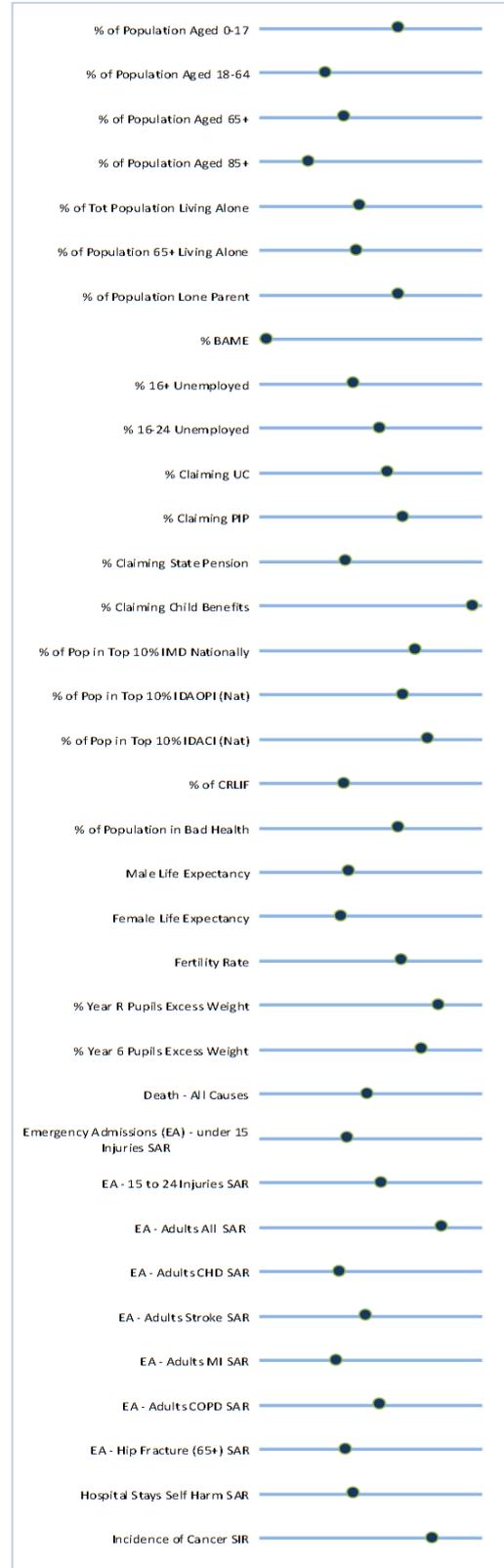
## LCR Comparative Position

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 Northwest. Low values are to the left, high to the right.



## Overview

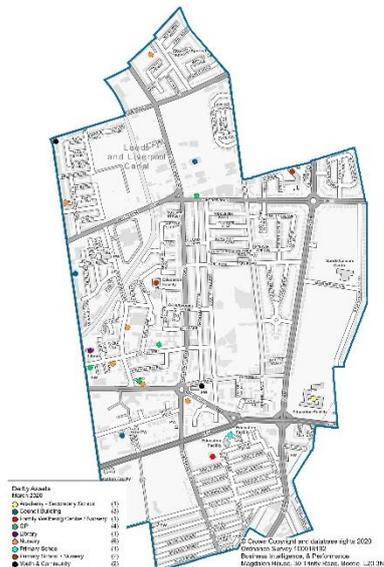
Sefton is a metropolitan borough of Merseyside, England and its local authority is Sefton Council. Sefton was formed, following the Local Government Act 1972, on 1 April 1974.

Derby is one of the 22 wards that make up Sefton Metropolitan Borough Council. It is one of the most southerly wards in the borough and covers part of the Bootle area. Derby is bordered by Linacre to the West, Litherland / Netherton & Orrell to the North, and Liverpool City Council to the East and South.

In the ward there is / are:

- An Academy - Secondary School
- Three Council Buildings
- A Family Wellbeing Centre / Nursery
- Four General Practitioner (GP) Surgeries
- A Library
- Six Nurseries
- A Primary School
- Two Primary Schools / Nurseries
- Two Youth and Community Centres

Map 1: Derby Assets



## COVID-19

The core figures in this document reflect the latest information available 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, high levels of poverty and poor health seen across Derby, coupled with changes in the welfare system demands on services in the ward will be greater than compared to other wards and Sefton as a whole which may increase in the foreseeable future. Key service demands could include:

- Nursery places will be in required as 0 – 4 year olds make up one of the highest population bands. There may also be higher demands on high school / further education / apprentice places for those aged 15 – 19.
- High levels of all deprivation types go hand in hand with large demands on services covering all ages, but especially the young.
- There is a high level of residents living in social rented accommodation, particularly those aged 65 and over which could potentially lead to funding pressure should these residents move into long term residential or nursing facilities as they are likely to be ‘asset poor’.
- Given the direct link between deprivation, child poverty, and attainment, overall Derby has a higher proportion of children with Special Educational Needs (SEN) and a lower rate of attainment across all areas than the Sefton average placing additional demand on school and education 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.
- Calls for services including Merseyside Police and Merseyside Fire and Rescue are all higher in the ward than the rest of the Borough meaning greater demands on services. This is likely to affect how residents of the ward feel in terms satisfaction and well-being and reduced attractiveness to encourage businesses and job creators to locate in the area.
- High levels of health issues and deprivation may lead to services being overwhelmed i.e. GP and Adult Social Care.

## Demographics

The latest 2019 population estimates indicate there are approximately 12,600 people living in Derby.

Overall, the people of the ward tend to be younger than the Sefton, Liverpool City Region, and England averages. Some 22% of the population is aged 0-17 compared to 20% across the Borough and Liverpool City Region (Table 1).

There may be a higher demand on education services within the ward than compared to the Borough, as 16% of the ward are of school age compared to 14% in Sefton, meaning places within local schools may be limited and people have to travel further afield to attend schools and colleges. It likely there will be specific demand around primary places as Derby’s population pyramid indicates those aged 5 to 9 make up one of the highest age bands in the ward (Figure 1).

It is estimated that 64% of the population are of “working age” (16 – 65) meaning demand for jobs in the area will be relatively high, or for those out of work increase demand for benefit support.

The overall population in the ward has seen a slight increase (1%) over the last decade (2010 to 2019). A similar increase as that seen across Sefton.

Over the last decade the number of older people (those aged 65 and over) in the ward has risen by 14% (Figure 2).

In the last Census (2011) 97% of the population was born in the United Kingdom. Some 3% 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 652 NINo registrations made within Derby 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 78 per 1,000 16 to 65 year olds living in Derby. This is higher than the rate seen across Sefton as a whole (28 per 1,000) the Liverpool City Region (46), and the North West (53), but is lower than the rates seen across England (85).

78% of the overseas national registrations within Derby during the period were from European Union countries (EU). Four of the top five countries of registration are in the EU (Figure 3);

- Romania (34%)
- Poland (13%)
- Italy (9%)
- Bulgaria (4%)
- Iran (4%)

Although the overall numbers are low, over the period of October 2015 to March 2020 the number of registrations in Derby has fluctuated across the quarters. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic figure post March 2020 are currently unreliable (Figure 4).

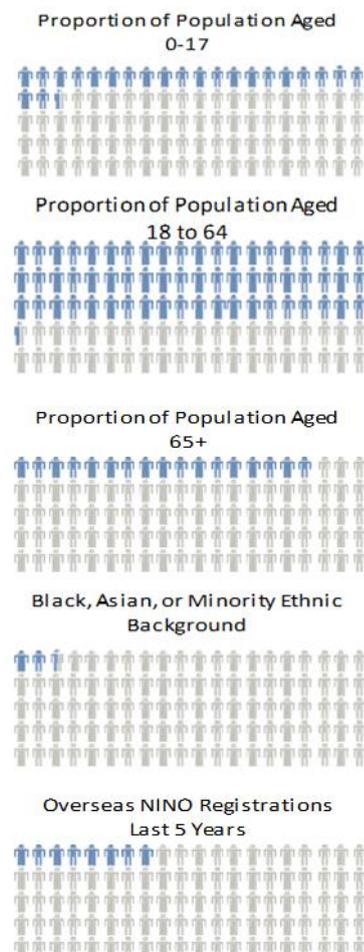


Table 1: 2019 Ward Population Distribution Comparisons

	Derby Count	Percentage			
		Ward	Sefton	LCR	England
Total	12,556	-	-	-	-
Males	6,099	49%	48%	49%	49%
Females	6,457	51%	52%	49%	50%
Aged 0-17	2,824	22%	20%	20%	21%
Aged 0-19	3,080	25%	21%	23%	24%
Aged 4-16	2,057	16%	14%	15%	16%
Aged 16-65	7,987	64%	60%	64%	63%
Aged 18-64	7,575	60%	57%	61%	60%
Aged 55-65	1,824	15%	16%	14%	13%
Aged 65+	2,157	17%	24%	19%	18%
Aged 85+	224	2%	3%	2%	2%

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

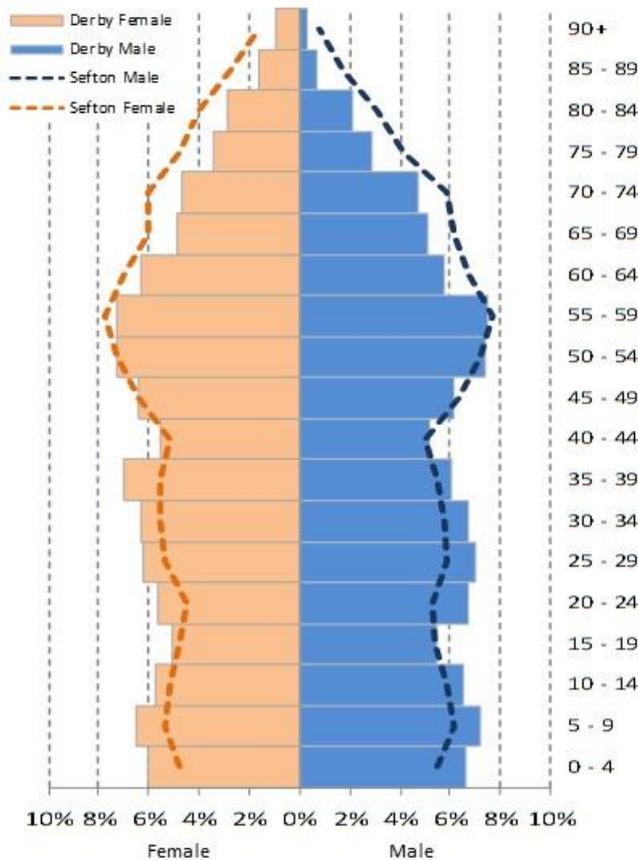


Figure 2: Population Change by Core Age Groups

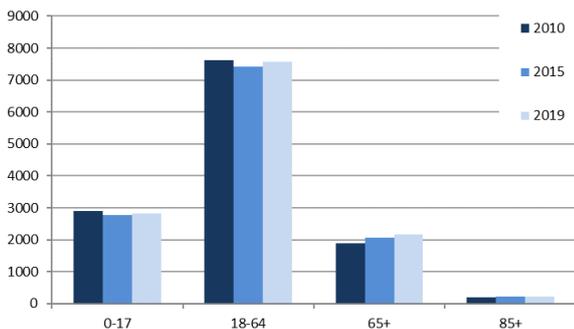


Table 2: NINo Applications 2015/16 – 2019/2020

	Derby Count	Rate per 1,000 Population Aged 16-65				
		Ward	Sefton	LCR	NW	England
European Union NINo	508	60.5	21.8	31.4	33.2	58.0
Asia NINo	74	8.8	2.9	8.3	12.2	15.2
Rest of the World NINo	61	7.2	2.5	5.2	6.1	9.7
All Overseas NINo	652	77.7	27.7	45.9	52.6	85.5

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

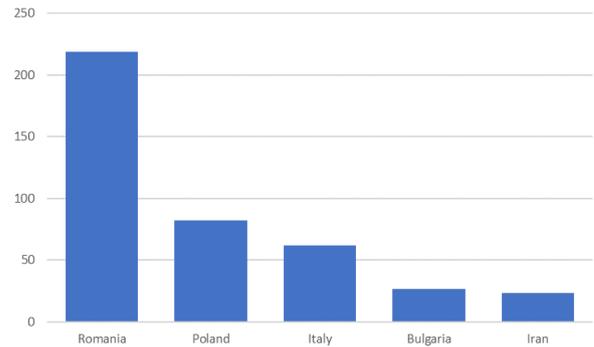
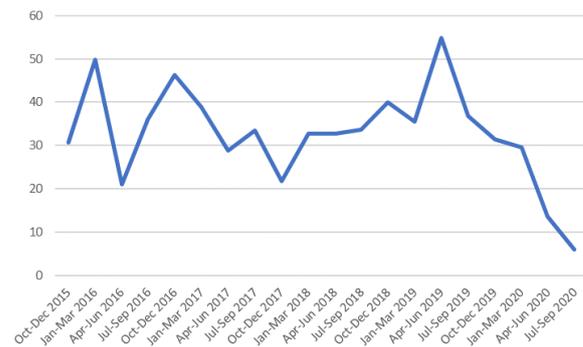


Figure 4: NINo Applications by Quarter October 2015 to September 2020



Service Demand

Approximately 8% of Derby 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 8% of the 0 – 17 year old population within the ward were known to Sefton Children’s Social care as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2020.

Approximately 2% of the 0 – 22-year-old population within the ward were known to Sefton’s Early Help service as at 31<sup>st</sup> December 2020.

## Deprivation

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

Five of the nine LSOAs making up Derby are within the top 5% of most affected areas nationally; with one being in the top 1%, (all of the LSOA’s are in the top 30%). All bar one of LSOA have shown increases when comparing the 2019 IMD scores to those in 2015 indicating that deprivation levels in the ward increased over the last 5 years. The ward score 54.2 is higher than Sefton – 27.3, LCR – 34.9, NW – 27.9 and England – 21.7 (Map 2).

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. Six of Derby’s LSOAs are in the top 10% affected areas nationally, with one being in the top 1%. The average IDAOPI score across the ward was 0.35, considerably higher than the comparator areas (Sefton and NW – 0.19, LCR – 0.24, England – 0.17).

In all nine LSOAs levels of IDAOPI have reduced between 2015 and 2019 suggesting an improvement in overall older people incomes over the period possibly because of the protection of Pension levels over the period (Map 3).

Income deprivation affecting children index (IDACI) is a supplementary index to the IMD. In general, Derby is populated by some of the most income deprived parents with children nationally.

Eight of Derby’s nine LSOAs are in the top 20% affected areas nationally, with two being in the top 1% and four in the top 5% (Map 4). The average IDACI score across the ward is 0.37 – over double that of the Sefton 0.17 and England (0.16).

Yet, eight of the LSOAs in Derby and therefore the ward as a has shown decreases in levels of income

deprivation affecting children between 2015 and 2019. Suggesting an overall improvement in parental income over the period in some areas yet one area has seen a reduction in parental income and stability.

It is estimated that in 2019/20 there were some 836 dependent children (aged 0-19) within Derby living in relative low-income families. This equates to approximately 27% of all children in the ward (Figure 5). There has been a reduction in levels over the past three years. Derby has continually been higher level than that of Sefton, LCR, the North West and England (Figure 6).

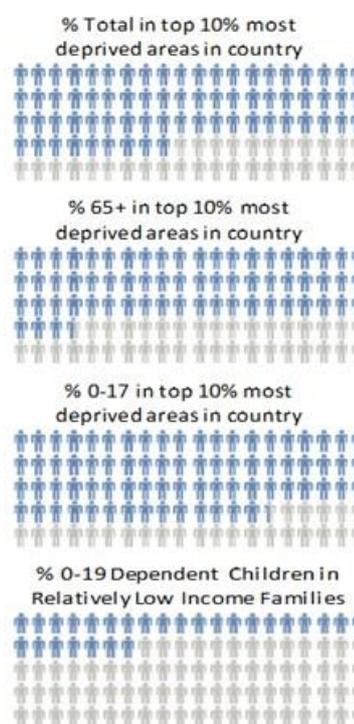


Figure 5: Children in Relative Low-Income Families (2019/20)

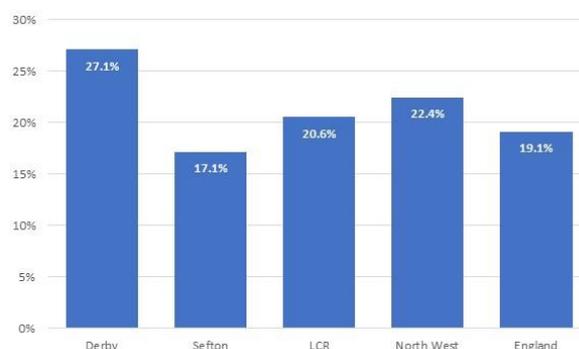
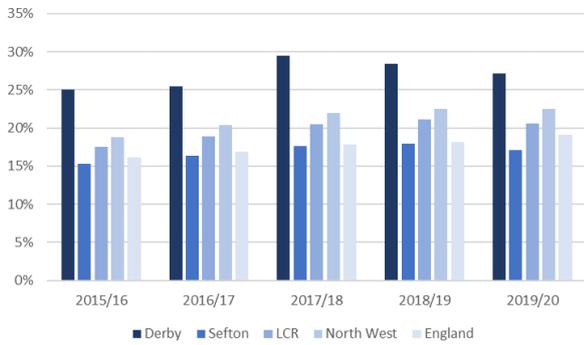
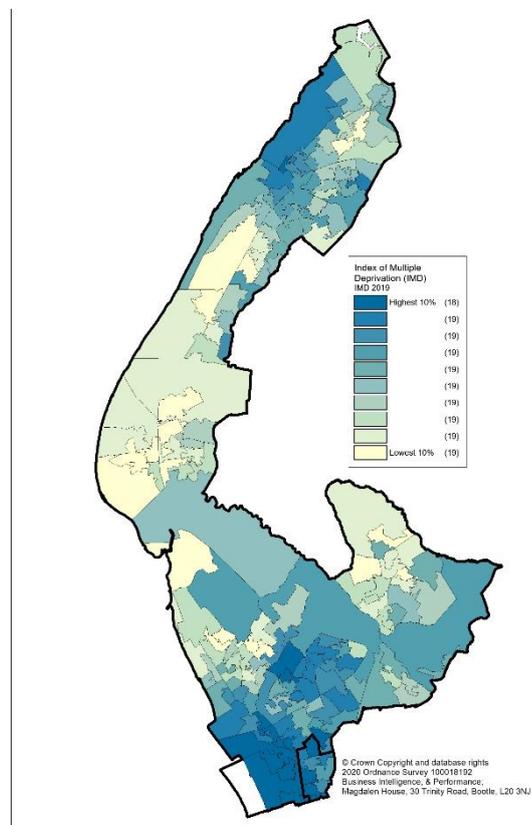


Figure 6: Children in Relative Low-Income Families (2019/20)

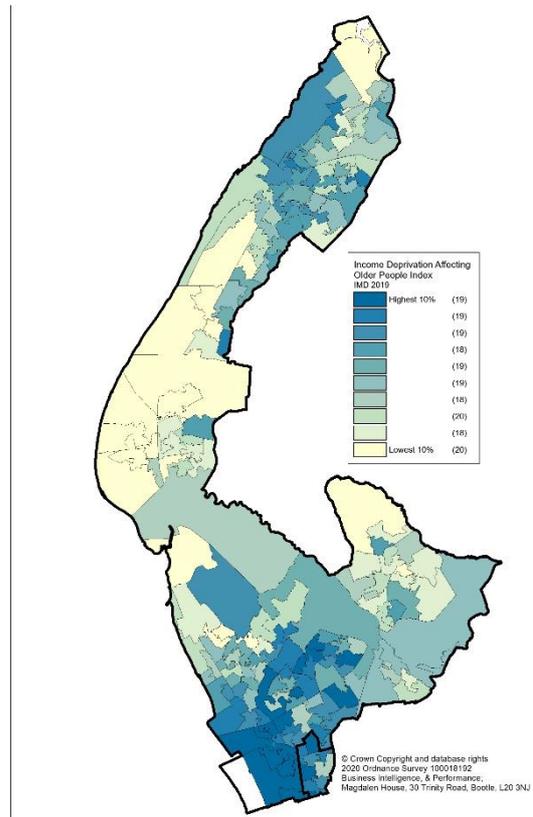


Map 2: Overall IMD Score by LSOA (2019)

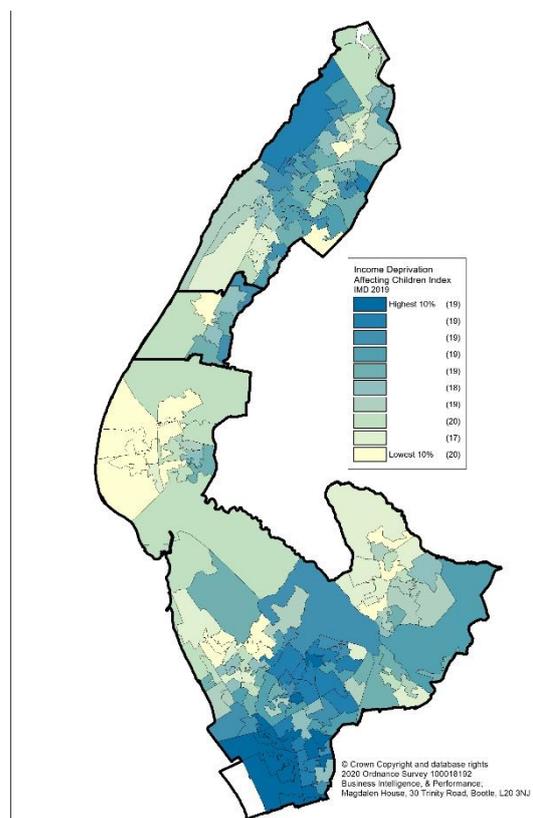


Derby has high levels of all deprivation types, which goes hand in hand with large demands on services covering all ages including children’s and adult’s social care, benefits (including out of work and housing), ‘Sefton Turnaround’ Programme, and early help, intervention, and prevention.

Map 3: IDAOPI Score by LSOA (2019)



Map 4: IDACI Score by LSOA (2019)



## Housing & Households

In most respects the housing make-up of the ward reflects its population of predominantly lone household younger people and younger couples.

In the 2011 Census:

- 34% of households were occupied by just one person above local and national averages (Sefton was 32%, NW 32%, and England 30%).
- 14% of households were occupied by someone aged 65+ living alone. (Sefton was 16%, LCR 13%, NW 13%, and England 12%). Within the ward there is a lower level than that seen across the borough indicating that demands on adult services or charities would be lower than compared to the borough as a whole though it is likely this is being offset by the high levels of deprivation.
- 18% of households were occupied by a lone parent. (Sefton was 13%, LCR 14%, NW 12%, and England 11%).
- 67% of households had an occupancy rating of +1 or more - an indication that the households had one or more bedrooms than 'required'. This is higher than the rates seen across the Borough (74%), City Region (73%), Northwest (72%) and England (69%).
- 30% of all household tenure was local authority or social landlord rented (Sefton was 14%, LCR 22%, NW and England 18%).
- 38% 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 an above average number of long-term vacant properties, especially in the rented sector. In addition, the ward has above average Council Tax single occupancy discounts, partly a function of its transient, low income, single-person population.

### Council Tax

Overall, there 6,025 rateable dwellings in the ward, this makes up 5% of the Sefton total (similar to the Borough average of 5%).

86% (5,207 dwellings) within the ward are deemed to fall into Council Tax Band A.

Of the dwellings within the ward subject to paying Council Tax 44% qualified for single occupancy discount (i.e. their Council Tax liability was reduced by 25%).

### Vacant Properties

Derby has a rate of vacant and / or void properties of 63 per 1,000 properties. The ward's rate is considerably higher than the average for the Borough (43 per 1000).

Derby had a total of 363 vacant and / or void properties as of April 2020 making up 7% of all vacant and / or void properties across Sefton (Table 3).

Nearly a fifth (17%) of the vacant and / or void stock in Derby has been vacant and / or void for over two years.

A quarter (25%) of Derby's vacant and / or void properties are registered as being privately owned; notably lower than the Borough rate of 44%. Nearly half (46%) of the ward's vacant and / or void properties are registered as either privately rented (34%) or social landlords (12%); considerably higher than Sefton's rate (32%).

### Housing Developments

Provisionally, as at March 2021 there were three development sites in Derby (one is currently in progress), constituting 107 dwellings of which 79% are intended as 'affordable' (Figure 8). The new builds are predominantly two-bedroom properties (Figure 9).

### Sold Properties

There were 169 properties sold in Derby between January and December 2019, 92% of which were household dwellings. Of all the properties sold in the ward 64% were terraced dwellings. The average property prices within the ward are all lower than those seen across the Borough (Figure 10).

None of the properties sold in the ward during 2019 were new build properties. With 57%, of all

properties sold in the ward during the year being leasehold.

*Index Multiple Deprivation – Barriers to Housing and Services*

In general, all areas of Sefton have relatively low barriers to housing when compared nationally. The 2019 Index of Deprivation relating to Housing & Services shows that Derby (10.4) has a similar issue to that of Sefton (10.9) in terms of housing barriers across Sefton, yet these have worsened slightly from 2015.

Seven of the nine LSOAs making up the ward, are in the bottom 20% of affected areas nationally, meaning that residents of Derby are living in some of the *least* affected areas for barriers to housing and services across England, and overall the ward is relatively accessible (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 high level of 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, 4,440 vehicles were registered with the DVLA in Derby, 85% of these were cars (3,762). There are approximately 430 vehicles per 1,000 driving age people in the ward (those aged 17 and over). This is considerably lower than the comparator areas (Figure 11).

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

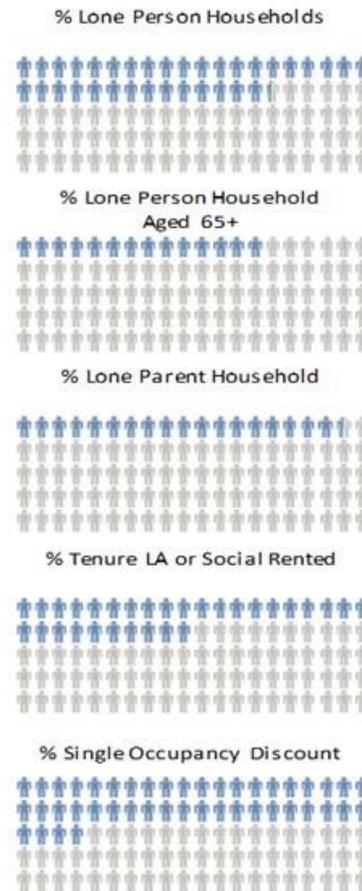


Figure 7: Household Occupancy (Census 2011)

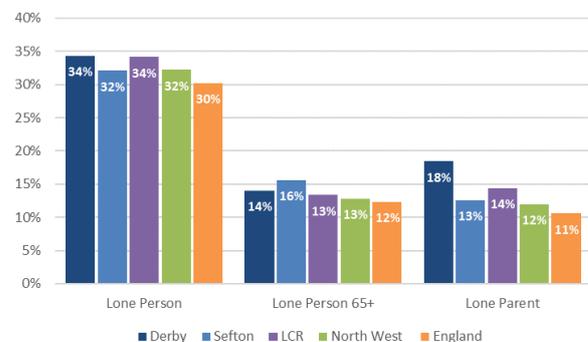


Table 3: Time Void / Vacant (April 2020)

Vacant Properties April 2020	Derby		Sefton	
	Count	Rate <sup>1</sup>	Count	Rate <sup>1</sup>
0-6 Months	137	23.8	2417	19.5
6-12 Months	67	11.6	953	7.7
12-24 Months	97	16.8	1029	8.3
24+ Months	62	10.8	957	7.7
Total	363	63.0	5356	43.2

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

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

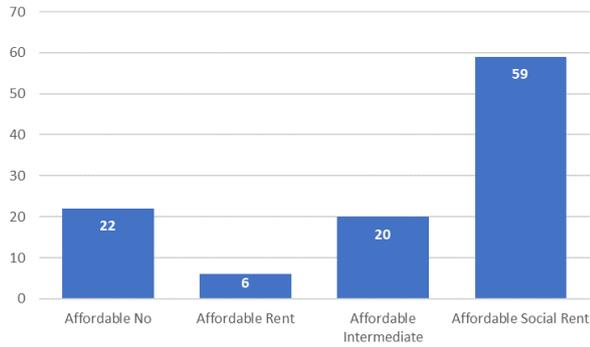


Figure 9: New Build Properties by Bedroom Numbers (March 2021)

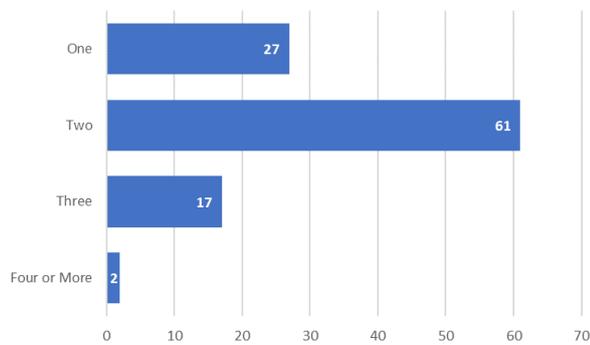
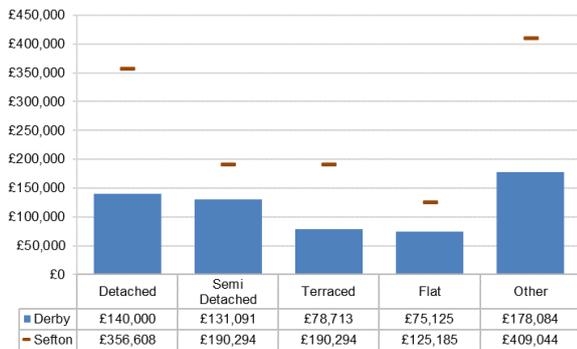


Figure 10: Average Price Paid by Property Type (2019)



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

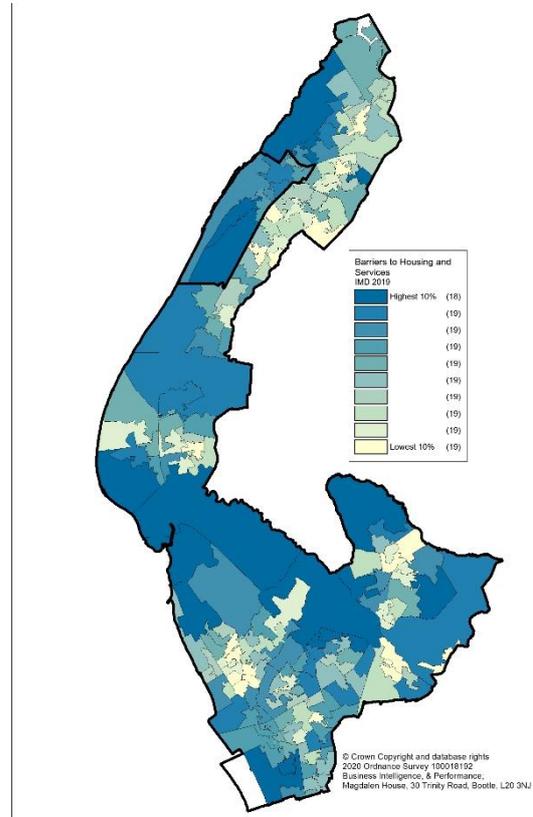
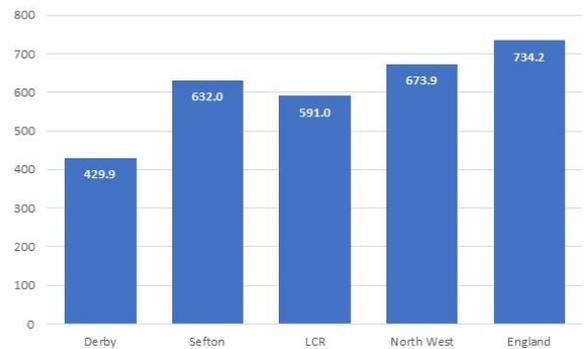


Figure 11: Rate of Vehicle Registrations (2019)



## Economy & Business

As of September 2020, there were a total of 45 establishments throughout Derby 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. Derby makes up 5% of all Sefton’s licensed premises similar to the Sefton average of 5%.

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

Within Derby there were 87 inspections carried out of commercial properties (ranging from large chain stores e.g. Asda / Tesco, to the local corner shop) during 2019/20. 76% of these related to food hygiene inspections.

According to Experian Mosaic in 2020, 36% (2,158) of households within Derby had an annual income of less than £15,000 (Figure 12), considerably higher than the rates seen across Sefton (23%). Whilst this is partly a function of an area predominated by younger lone person households, it primarily demonstrates the high level of relative poverty in the ward.

Figure 12: Household Income – Mosaic (2020)



The 2011 Census indicated that of the then 9,000 residents aged 16 to 74 living within Derby, 65% were economically active.

Of these economically active residents, 34% were employed full time; 15% employed part time; and 6% were self-employed. 35% were economically in-active; of whom 13% were retired and 9% were registered as long-term sick or disabled.

In total 293 (3%) had been unemployed long term and 2% (140) had never been employed.

Table 4: Economically Active (2011)

	Derby Count	Percentages				
		Ward	Sefton	LCR	NW	England
All	5833	64.8	67.1	65.7	67.8	69.9
In employment	4886	54.3	59.1	56.2	59.6	62.1
Employee: Part-time	1304	14.5	15.0	14.0	13.9	13.7
Employee: Full-time	3060	34.0	35.8	35.6	37.5	38.6
Self-employed	522	5.8	8.2	6.6	8.2	9.8
Unemployed	694	7.7	4.9	5.8	4.7	4.4
Full-time student	253	2.8	3.1	3.7	3.5	3.4

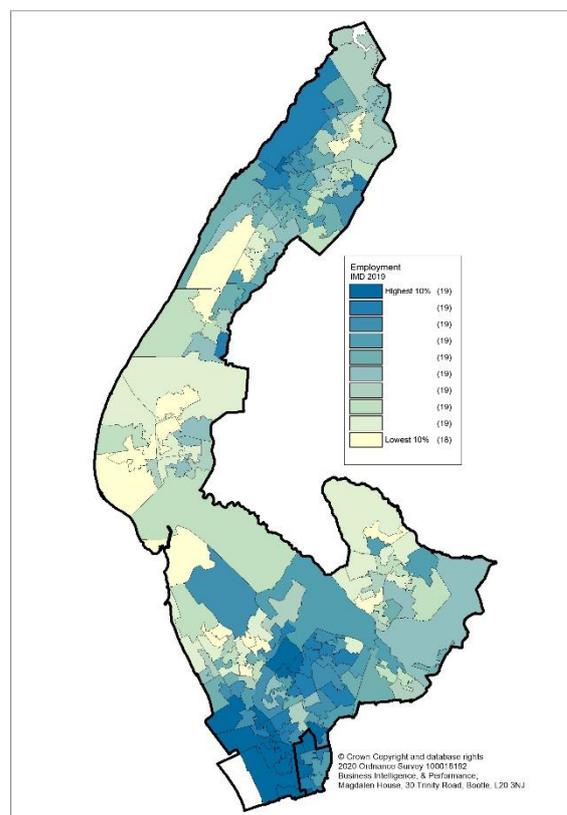
Table 5: Economically Inactive (2011)

	Derby Count	Percentages				
		Ward	Sefton	LCR	NW	England
All	3167	35.2	32.9	34.3	32.2	30.1
Retired	1209	13.4	17.3	14.7	14.8	13.7
Student	485	5.4	4.4	6.3	5.6	5.8
Looking after home or family	459	5.1	3.4	3.9	3.9	4.4
Long-term sick or disabled	773	8.6	5.9	7.1	5.6	4.0
Other	241	2.7	1.9	2.3	2.2	2.2

Table 6: Unemployed (2011)

	Derby Count	Percentages				
		Ward	Sefton	LCR	NW	England
Age 16 to 24	224	2.5	1.4	1.7	1.4	1.2
Age 50 to 74	105	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.8
Never worked	140	1.6	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.7
Long-term	293	3.3	2.0	2.4	1.8	1.7

Map 6: Employment IMD Score by LSOA (2019)



All nine LSOAs making up the Derby ward, are in the top 30% of affected areas nationally, meaning that residents of the ward are living in some of the highest areas in England for working age people who have been involuntarily excluded from the labour market.

## Benefits & Support

Derby is characterised by a significantly high benefits-dependent population and associated socio-economic problems of child poverty, low wage economy, and struggling families. This leaves the population highly vulnerable to the vagaries of the wider economy and structural changes in benefit levels and accessibility.

In January 2021, approximately 865 working age people residing in the ward were claiming out of work benefits. This is 11% of all the working aged residents; considerably higher than Sefton, LCR, North West (all 7%) and England (6%). With 14% of residents in the ward aged between 16 and 24 were claiming out of work benefits again considerably higher than the comparator areas (Figure 13).

The rates of working age residents claiming out of work benefit in Derby have seen year on year increases across the past five years (Figure 14), with an overall rise of 154% (525). 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 Derby rates have continually been above those in the Borough.

### Universal Credit (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.

2,350 working age residents in Derby were claiming Universal credits in January 2021 (66% of these were not in employment). The rate of working age residents claiming UC in the ward is 299 per 1,000, considerably higher than the comparator 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, 1,233 residents were claiming PIP in Derby, a rate of 157 per 1000 residents (aged 16+). Similar to UC this rate is much higher than the comparator areas (Figure 16).

### Child Benefits

1,645 families in Derby are claiming child benefits, 95% (2,930) of children in the ward in 2020. The ward has a higher rate of children in families claiming child benefits than that of the four comparator areas (Figure 17).

### Council Tax Reduction

In January 2020, there were 2,065 households in the ward claiming Council Tax Reduction (34% of all rated households). This is considerably higher than the Sefton average of 20%. Derby has the third highest percentage of households of all 22 wards in the Borough (Figure 18).

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

During 2020, there were 886 applications to Sefton's Emergency Limited Assistance Scheme (ELAS) by residents within Derby (Table 7). Of the applications in the ward, 55% were approved in full, with 9% being partially approved. Derby has seen an overall reduction in the number of applications approved over the past four years (24%). Derby had the second highest number of applications (out of the 22 Sefton wards) and made up 12% of all Sefton's applicants.

### Trussell Trust Food Bank

Trussell Trust Food Bank data for April 2019 to March 2020 shows that 750 vouchers were issued to residents of Derby ward, with 1,743 residents being fed by a Food Bank located in Sefton, equating to 139 per 1,000 residents which is considerably higher than the Sefton rate of just 66 per 1,000 residents. There has been a 12% rise in the number of vouchers issued compared to the previous year.

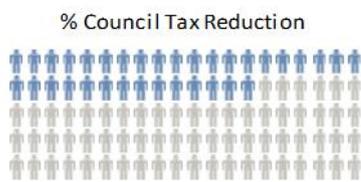
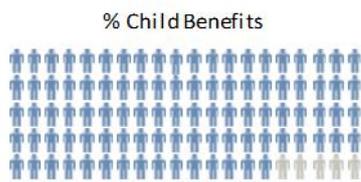
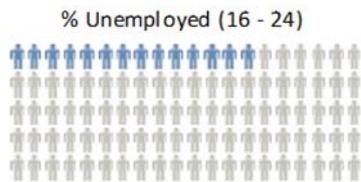
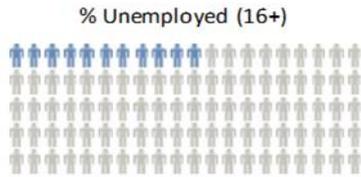


Figure 13: Rate of Working Age Residents Claiming Out of Work Benefits (January 2021)

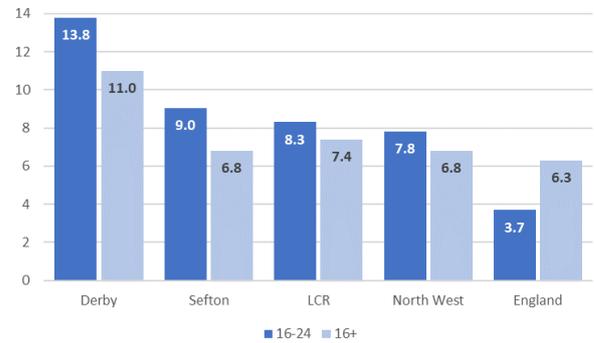


Figure 14: Rate of Working Age Residents Claiming Out of Work Benefits (January 2017/18/19/20/21)

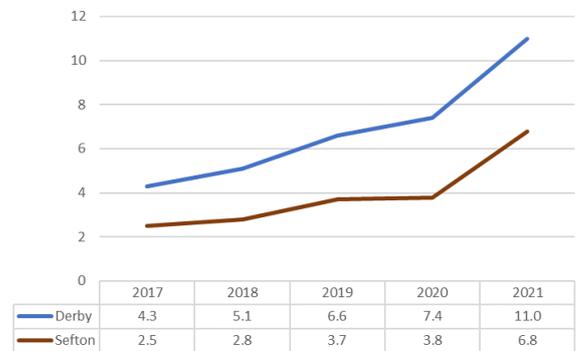


Figure 15: Rate of Residents claiming Universal Credits (January 2021)

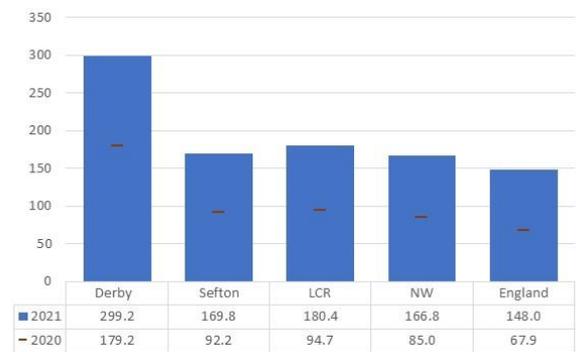


Figure 16: Rate of Residents claiming Personal Independence Payments (January 2021)

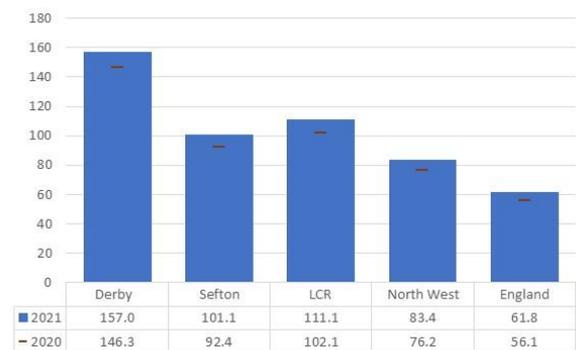


Figure 17: Rate of Families claiming Child Benefits (2020)

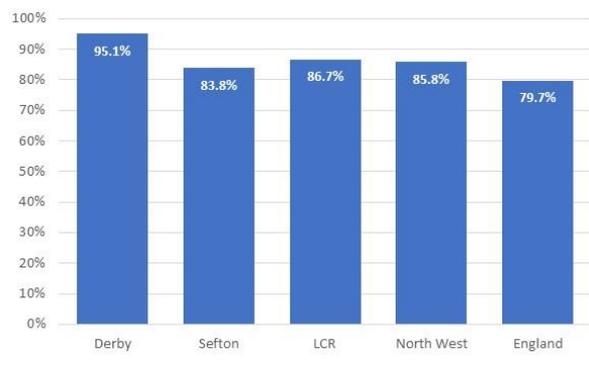


Figure 18: Percentage of Households Claiming Council Tax Reductions (January 2020)

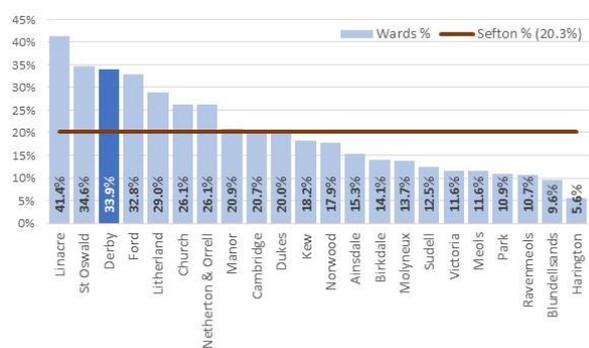


Table 7: Emergency Limited Assistance Scheme (ELAS) Applications (January to December 2020)

	Derby Count	Application Status	
		Ward	Sefton
<b>Total Applications</b>	886		
<b>Approved</b>	486	55%	53%
<b>Partially Approved</b>	81	9%	10%
<b>Not Approved</b>	319	36%	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 being liable to pay 20% of the annual council tax bill).

Along with the changes in limits and accessibility the way benefits are paid has also changed. Universal Credits has been introduced as a single means-tested benefit paid to people of working age replacing JSA, ESA, IS, HB, WTC and CTC. Personal Independence Payment is replacing DLA, it is a benefit for people aged 16-64 with a long-term health condition or disability that means they have trouble getting around or need help with daily living activities.

The COVID 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 pandemic are going to have varying impacts across Sefton wards.

Within Derby there is high reliance on all forms of benefits, the new reforms will have led to a potential reduction in household income for some of the most vulnerable people in the borough. Which initially led to higher demand on other provisions including ELAS, Food Banks and homeless services. The reduction in household income may also have had a knock-on effect on local businesses and landlords.

## Education

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

The poor levels of attainment and high levels of specialist support needed for children in the ward present challenges for the delivery of services and pressures on service delivery across school and educational services. The population spike seen in the demographic profile of the Borough could also add to service pressures over the medium term, and current data suggests that children are being failed from the very start of their educational journey and evidence suggests that it is very difficult to recover from these disadvantages.

### Nursery Settings

Of the 144 students resident in Derby attending a Sefton maintained nursery setting (Table 8):

- 8% of all nursery pupils in Sefton live in Derby
- 29% of the estimated nursery age population within the ward attend a Sefton maintained nursery (Sefton has a rate of 22%).
- 5% were entitled to a free school meal (Sefton is 7%).
- 11% were subject to Special Educational Needs (SEN) support (Sefton is 6%).
- 10% had English not as a first language (Sefton is 5%).

### Primary Settings

Of the 1,031 students attending a Sefton maintained academy / primary school living in the ward (Table 9):

- 5% of all primary pupils in Sefton live in Derby.
- 77% of the estimated primary school age population within the ward attend a Sefton maintained primary school (Sefton has a rate of 80%).
- 34% were entitled to a free school meal (Sefton is 21%).

- 24% were subject to Special Educational Needs (SEN) support (Sefton is 15%).
- 10% had English not as a first language (Sefton is 6%).

### High School Settings

Of the 595 students attending a Sefton maintained / academy high school living in Derby (Table 10):

- 4% of all high school pupils in Sefton live in Derby.
- 69% of the estimated high school age population within the ward attend a Sefton maintained secondary school (Sefton has a rate of 74%).
- 40% were entitled to a free school meal (Sefton is 19%).
- 21% were subject to Special Educational Needs (SEN) support (Sefton is 15%).
- 11% had English not as a first language (Sefton is 5%).

### 16+ Pupils

Of the 25 Sefton maintained Secondary School students living in the ward (Table 11):

- 2% of all Pupils over 16 in Sefton live in Derby.
- 4% of the estimated 16 to 20year olds residing within the ward attend a Sefton maintained post 16 setting (Sefton has a rate of 11%).
- 32% were entitled to a free school meal (Sefton is 8%).
- The number of pupils subject to Special Educational Needs (SEN) support or who had English not as a first language were under four so had to be suppressed.

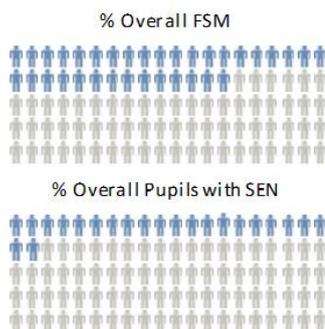


Table 8: Nursery Settings (January 2020)

Nursery Class Pupils	Derby		Sefton	
	Count	%	Count	%
Total Pupils	144		1923	
Females	65	45%	941	49%
Males	79	55%	982	51%
Receiving Free School Meal	7	5%	141	7%
SEN Support	16	11%	119	6%
English as a First Language <sup>1</sup>	129	90%	1704	89%
English not as a First Language <sup>1</sup>	14	10%	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

Table 9: Primary Settings (January 2020)

Primary School Pupils	Derby		Sefton	
	Count	%	Count	%
Total Pupils	1031		20075	
Females	514	50%	9680	48%
Males	517	50%	10395	52%
Receiving Free School Meal	355	34%	4145	21%
SEN Support	247	24%	3067	15%
English as a First Language <sup>1</sup>	903	88%	18195	91%
English not as a First Language <sup>1</sup>	104	10%	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 Settings (January 2020)

Secondary School Pupils	Derby		Sefton	
	Count	%	Count	%
Total Pupils	595		13225	
Females	281	47%	6541	49%
Males	314	53%	6684	51%
Receiving Free School Meal	236	40%	2476	19%
SEN Support	124	21%	1993	15%
English as a First Language <sup>1</sup>	530	89%	12508	95%
English not as a First Language <sup>1</sup>	63	11%	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	Derby		Sefton	
	Count	%	Count	%
Total Pupils	25		1542	
Females	15	60%	772	50%
Males	10	40%	770	50%
Receiving Free School Meal	8	32%	129	8%
SEN Support	*	*	125	8%
English as a First Language <sup>1</sup>	23	92%	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 154 students residing within Derby ward and attending a Sefton maintained setting with an Early Years Foundation Stage (EYFS) level (Figure 19 & Table 12):

- 45% did not achieve a “Good Level of Development”. This is considerably higher than the non-achievement levels seen across Sefton and North West (both 31%), and England (28%).
- 28% were entitled to a free school meal (Sefton is 16%).
- 9% were subject to Special Educational Needs (SEN) support (Sefton is 7%).

### Key Stage 1 (KS1)

During 2018/19 there were 144 students residing within Derby ward and attending a Sefton maintained setting with a KS1 level. For these students (Figure 20 and Table 13):

- 47% 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%.
- 32% were entitled to a free school meal (Sefton is 18%).
- 24% were subject to Special Educational Needs (SEN) support (Sefton is 14%).

### Key Stage 2 (KS2)

During 2018/19 there were 116 students residing within Derby ward and attending a Sefton maintained setting, with a KS2 level. For these students (Figure 21 and Table 14):

- 43% 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%.
- 42% were entitled to a free school meal (Sefton is 20%).
- 28% were subject to Special Educational Needs (SEN) support (Sefton is 17%).

Key Stage 4 (KS4)

During 2018/19 there were 110 students residing within Derby ward and attending a Sefton maintained setting undertaking GCSE examinations. For these students:

- 84% did not achieve a level between 9 and 5 in English and Maths; well above the average for Sefton, LCR, the North West and England (Figure 22).
- 94% did not achieve a level between 9 and 5 for the English Bacallaureate, again higher than Sefton, LCR the North West and England (Figure 23).
- The students in Derby had an average Attainment 8 score of 37.5, lower than the Borough, region, and country (Figure 24).
- The average Progress 8 score in the ward (-0.92) 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)

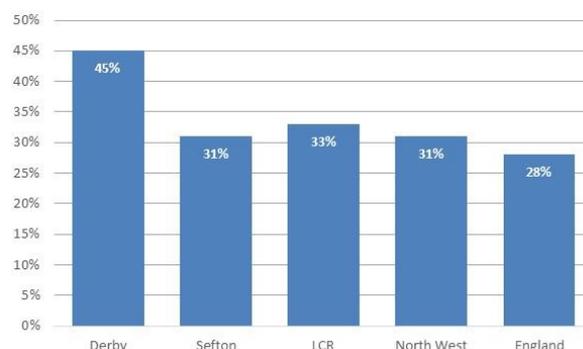


Table 12: Early Years Foundation Stage Settings – Special Educational Needs and Free School Meals (2018/19)

Early Years Foundation Stage	Pupils with SEN & SEN Support (EYFS) <sup>1</sup>		Eligible for Free School Meal (EYFS)	
	Count	%	Count	%
Derby	14	9.1%	43	27.9%
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)

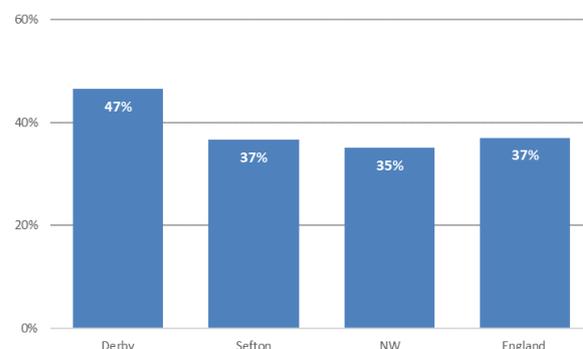


Table 13: Key Stage 1 – Special Educational Needs and Free School Meals (2018/19)

	Pupils with SEN & SEN Support (KS1) <sup>1</sup>		Eligible for Free School Meal (KS1)	
	Count	%	Count	%
Derby	34	23.6%	46	31.9%
Sefton	388	13.6%	513	18.0%

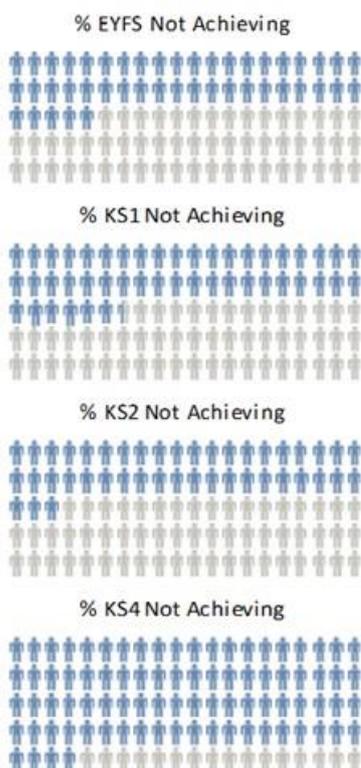


Figure 21: Percentage of Key Stage 2 Pupils Not Achieving Expected Standard in Reading Writing and Maths (2018/19)

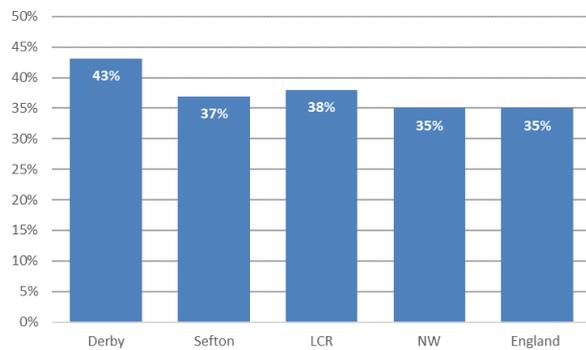


Table 14: Key Stage 2 – Special Educational Needs and Free School Meals (2018/19)

	Pupils with SEN & SEN Support (KS2)		Eligible for Free School Meal (KS2)	
	Count	%	Count	%
Derby	32	27.6%	49	42.2%
Sefton	465	16.9%	540	19.6%

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

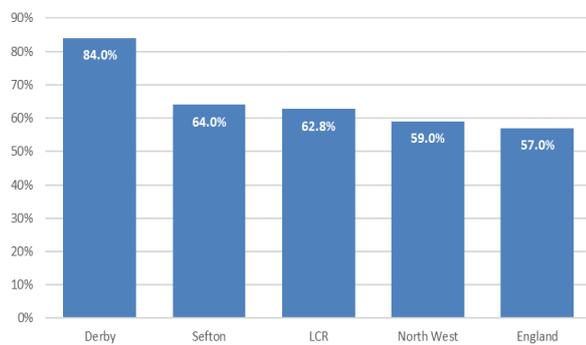


Figure 23: Percentage of Pupils Not Achieving English Baccalaureate 9 to 5 (2018/19)

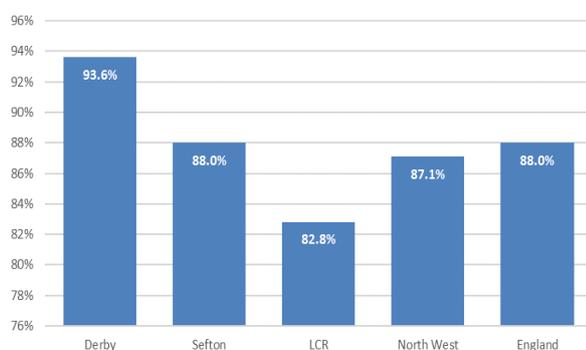


Figure 24: Average Attainment 8 Score (2018/19)

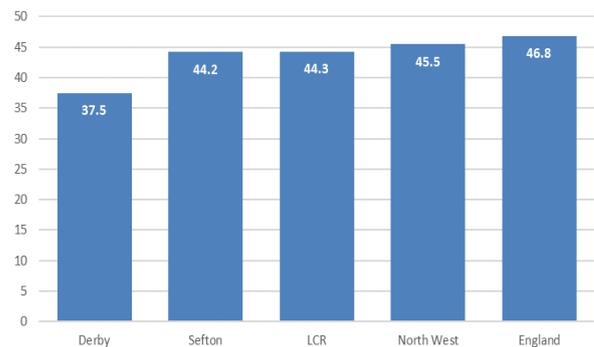
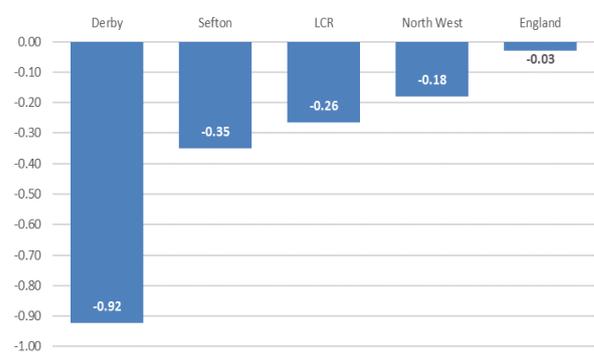


Figure 25: Average Progress 8 Score (2018/19)



Not in Employment Education or Training (NEET)

In January 2021, there are a total of 28 people aged between 16 and 18 registered as Not in Employment Education or Training (NEET) with Careers Connect residing within Derby ward. Making up 8% of the Sefton total NEET. Derby was the third highest of the 22 wards in Sefton.

Derby NEET rates have continually been higher than those of the Borough (Figure 26) yet have seen an overall reduction of 44% across the past five years (2017 to 2021).

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



## Community Safety

Associated with its high levels of socio-economic issues Derby suffers from correspondingly high levels of crime and disorder.

### Crime

There were 1,579 crimes reported to Merseyside Police between April 2020 to March 2021 (Table 15) in Derby ward representing 8% of all crimes that occurred within Sefton. This is 126 crimes per 1,000 population - considerably higher than the rate seen across Sefton as a whole (72 per 1,000).

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

Well over a third of all crimes in the ward were violent offences (42% / 663). Of these, 273 (41%) were common assault and battery (including racial offences).

### Anti-social Behaviour (ASB)

There were 417 Anti-social Behaviour incidents reported to Merseyside Police between April 2020 and March 2021 (Table 16), occurring within Derby: 6% of all Sefton incidents. The ward has a rate of 33 incidents per 1,000 population - considerably higher than the rate seen across Sefton as a whole (27 per 1,000).

However, there has been an 47% increase in the number of incidents occurring in Derby compared to 2019/20 (the average across Sefton saw a 58% raise). The increase maybe due COVID 19 and the reporting of breaches in lockdown rules.

Nearly half (47%) of the incidents within Derby were reports of Rowdy or Inconsiderate Behaviour. 20% of all ASB reports in the ward specifically mentioned youths, with 6% relating to alcohol / drunken behaviour.

### Deliberate Fires

Merseyside Fire and Rescue Service (MFARS) responded to 84 deliberate fires in the Derby ward between April 2020 and March 2021. This is 18% of all deliberate fires across the Borough.

The rate of deliberate fires per 100,000 population in Derby is 669 compared to 171 across Sefton as a whole (Table 17).

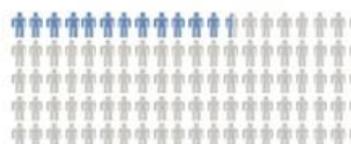
Deliberate property fires in Derby increased by 147% last year, compared to a rise of 5% seen across the Borough.

Nearly all deliberate fires (90%) in the ward were classified as deliberate secondary fires: 43% of which related to refuse / rubbish being set on fire.

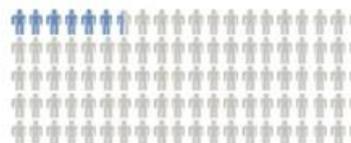
### Index of Multiple Deprivation - Crime

Of the nine LSOAs making up the Derby ward, four are in the top 20% of affected areas nationally, meaning that some residents in the ward are living in some of the highest crime areas in England.

Rate of All Offences



Rate of Drug / Violent Offences



Rate of ASB Incidents



Rate of Rowdy Inconsiderate Behaviour



Rate of Deliberate Fires

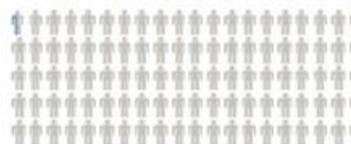


Table 15: Offences Reported to Merseyside Police (2020/21)

Offences Apr 20 - Mar 21	Derby Crimes			Sefton Crimes		
	Count	Rate <sup>1</sup>	Change <sup>2</sup>	Count	Rate <sup>1</sup>	Change <sup>2</sup>
Burglary	113	9.0	16.5% ▲	1285	4.6	-19.3% ▼
Criminal Damage & Arson	170	13.5	-1.7% ▼	2043	7.4	-17.2% ▼
Drugs	170	13.5	-5.0% ▼	1787	6.5	8.0% ▲
Public Order	152	12.1	2.7% ▲	2302	8.3	19.8% ▲
Other	41	3.3	-24.1% ▼	530	1.9	-6.0% ▼
Sexual	44	3.5	37.5% ▲	368	1.3	-18.6% ▼
Theft	226	18.0	-21.0% ▼	3330	12.0	-30.1% ▼
Violence	663	52.8	-3.9% ▼	8381	30.3	3.5% ▲
<b>Total</b>	<b>1579</b>	<b>125.8</b>	<b>-4.8% ▼</b>	<b>20010</b>	<b>72.4</b>	<b>-7.0% ▼</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	Derby Incidents			Sefton Incidents		
	Count	Rate <sup>1</sup>	Change <sup>2</sup>	Count	Rate <sup>1</sup>	Change <sup>2</sup>
General Nuisance	95	7.6	90.0% ▲	1840	6.7	98.1% ▲
Nuisance Neighbour	33	2.6	-13.2% ▼	781	2.8	61.0% ▲
Other <sup>3</sup>	44	3.5	131.6% ▲	571	2.1	82.4% ▲
Personal	17	1.4	-15.0% ▼	351	1.3	12.1% ▲
Rowdy Inconsiderate Behaviour	195	15.5	65.3% ▲	3271	11.8	66.2% ▲
Vehicle Nuisance	33	2.6	-15.4% ▼	710	2.6	-5.5% ▼
<b>Total</b>	<b>417</b>	<b>33.2</b>	<b>46.8% ▲</b>	<b>7524</b>	<b>27.2</b>	<b>58.1% ▲</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

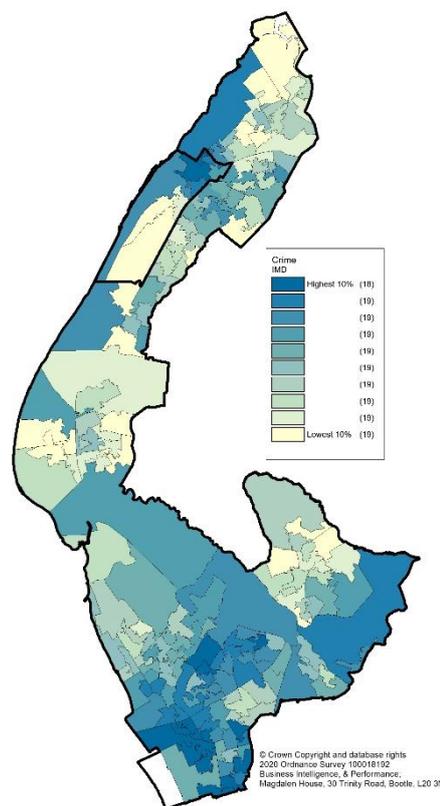
Table 17: Deliberate Property Fires (2020/21)

Fires Apr20 - Mar21	Derby 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	7	55.8	40.0% ▲	38	13.7	5.6% ▲
Deliberate Secondary Fires	76	605.3	192.3% ▲	406	146.9	11.5% ▲
Vehicle Fires	1	8.0	-66.7% ▼	29	10.5	-43.1% ▼
<b>Total</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>669.0</b>	<b>147.1% ▲</b>	<b>473</b>	<b>171.1</b>	<b>4.9% ▲</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 Anti-Socials Behaviour and fires across the ward to both providers (Merseyside Police and Merseyside Fire and Rescue) and the overall higher 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 wellbeing; and reduced attractiveness to encourage businesses and job creators to locate in the area.

## Health

Overall Derby has some of the highest levels of poor health within the Borough and the lowest levels of life expectancy.

During the 2011 Census:

- 10% of residents were in either bad or very bad health (Sefton average was 7%).
- 25% had their activities limited a little or a lot by their health (Sefton average was 23%).

### Life Expectancy

Both males and females residing in Derby are likely to have a lower life expectancy at birth than that of Sefton and the whole of England (Figure 27).

### Fertility

The general fertility rate of 69.3 in Derby is significantly higher than the Sefton (60.1) and England (60.6) rates.

### Overweight Children

Of 154 reception age pupils (4 to 5 year olds) in Derby taking part in the annual National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP) 2018/19, 35% fell into the excess weight category higher than the comparator areas (Figure 28). Derby was the highest of the 22 Sefton wards.

Of 122 Year 6 pupils (10 to 11 year olds) in Derby taking part in the annual National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP) 2018/19, 43% had excess weight, the ward level is much higher than the Borough, city region and North West (Figure 29). Derby is the third highest of the 22 Sefton wards

### Hospital Admissions

Between 2015/16 and 2019/20 there were a total of 170 hospital admissions for injuries in under 15 years olds across Derby, a crude rate (CR) 134. This is significantly higher than the rates seen across Sefton, and England and higher than the LCR and North West rates (Figure 30).

Similarly, the CR of hospital admissions for injuries in those aged between 15 and 24 is significantly higher in the ward than the four comparator areas (Figure 31). With 215 admissions between 2015/16 and 2019/20.

For all emergency hospital admissions during 2015/16 to 2019/20 the ward has had a higher Standardised Admission Ratios (SAR) than the four comparator areas:

- Derby All Causes SAR – 176 (Figure 32)
- Derby Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) SAR – 271 (Figure 33)
- Derby Coronary Heart Disease SAR – 156 (Figure 34)
- Derby Myocardial Infarction SAR – 125 (Figure 35)
- Derby Stroke SAR – 122 (Figure 36)
- Linacre Hip Fracture in those aged 65 and over SAR – 117 (Figure 37)

Similarly, hospital admissions for self-harm is higher in the ward than the comparison areas with a Standardised Admission Ratios (SAR) of 210 in 2015/16 to 2019/20 (Figure 38).

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

### Deaths

For the period 2015 to 2019 Derby had a Standardised Mortality Ratio (SMR) for all causes of death of 131, notably higher than the comparator areas (Figure 39). With a total of 644 deaths in the ward during the period.

In line with the low life expectancy Derby is in the top 20% of England wards in terms of its SMR (ranked 754<sup>th</sup> out of the 7,189 wards available).

### Cancer

In relation to the occurrence of Cancer between 2014 and 2018, Derby has a Standardised Incidence Ratio (SIR) of 124 again significantly higher than the comparator areas (Figure 40).

With the ward being within the top 5% of wards in England Cancer SIR (143<sup>th</sup> out of 7,198 wards available and the highest of the 22 Sefton wards).

### Index of Multiple Deprivation – Health & Disability

All nine of Derby's LSOAs are within the top 20% of affected areas nationally (four are in the top 5%, and two in the top 1%), meaning residents of

the ward are living in some of the most health and disability deprived areas of England. Overall, this picture of poor health has worsened from 2015.

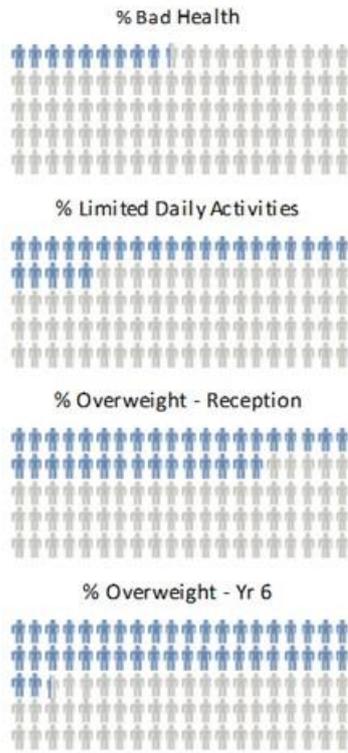


Figure 27: Life Expectancy at Birth (2015-2019)

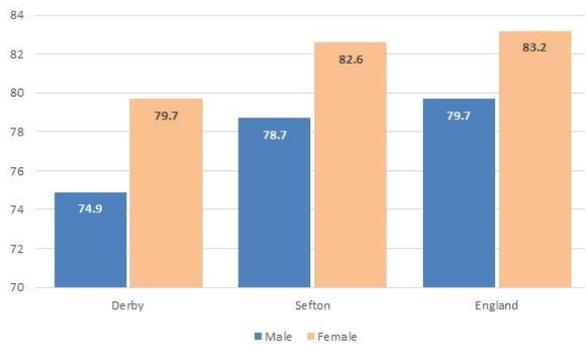


Figure 28: Children with Excess Weight – Year R (2018/19)

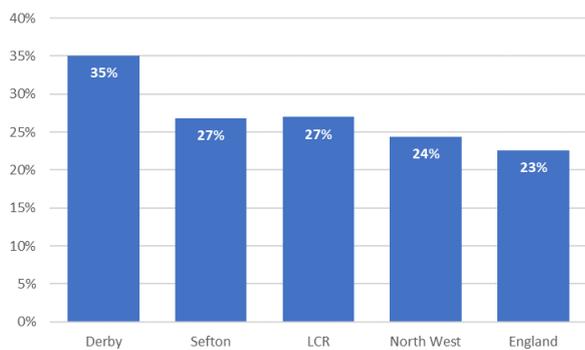


Figure 29: Children with Excess Weight – Year 6 (2018/19)

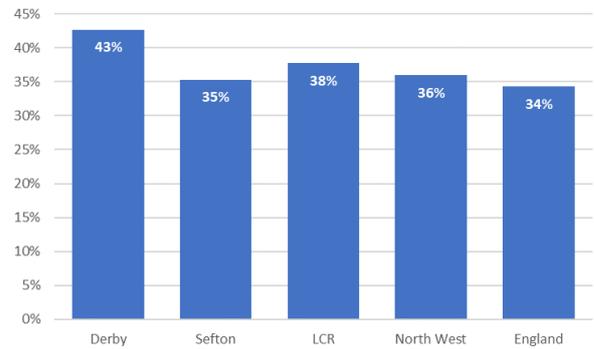


Figure 30: Emergency Hospital Admissions – CR Injuries in Under 15 year olds (2015/16 – 2019/20)

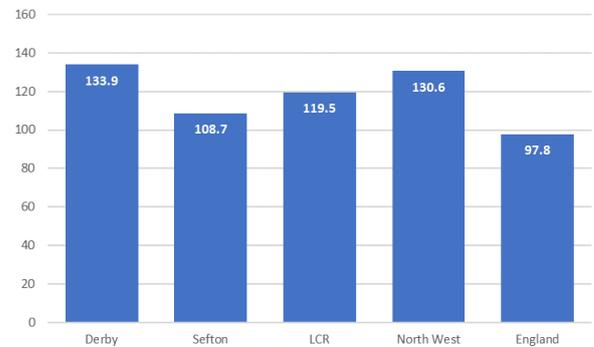


Figure 31: Emergency Hospital Admissions – CR Injuries in 15 to 24 year olds (2015/16 – 2019/20)

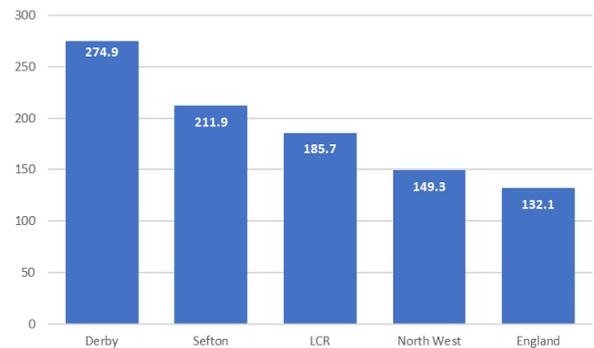


Figure 32: Emergency Hospital Admissions – All Causes SAR (2015/16 – 2019/20)

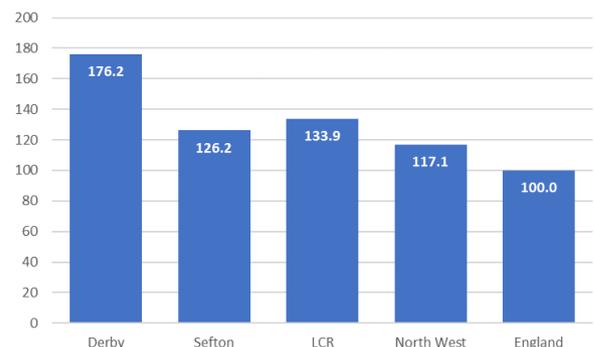


Figure 33: Emergency Hospital Admissions – COPD SAR (2015/16 – 2019/20)

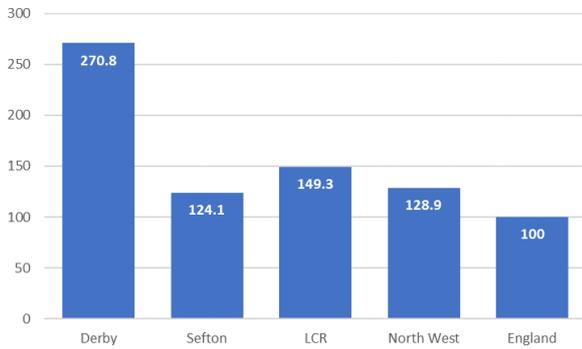


Figure 37: Emergency Hospital Admissions – Hip Fractures 65+ SAR (2015/16 – 2019/20)

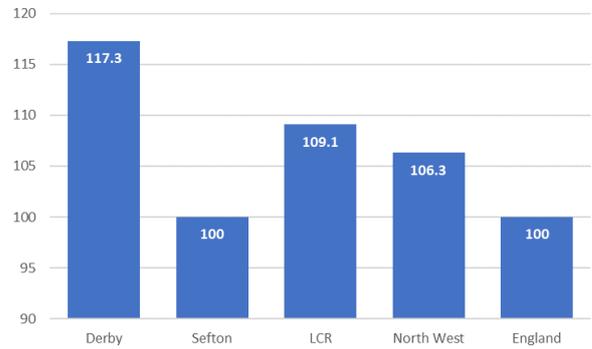


Figure 34: Emergency Hospital Admissions – Coronary Heart Disease SAR (2015/16 – 2019/20)

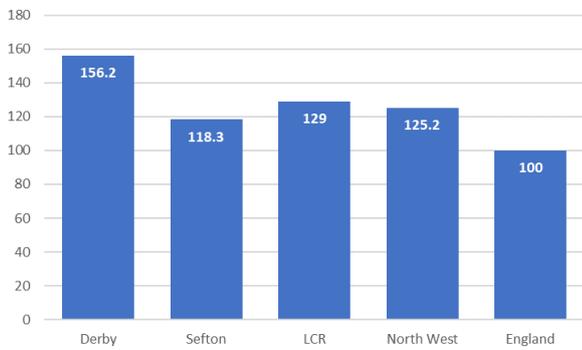


Figure 38: Hospital Admissions – Intentional Self-harm SAR (2015/16 – 2019/20)

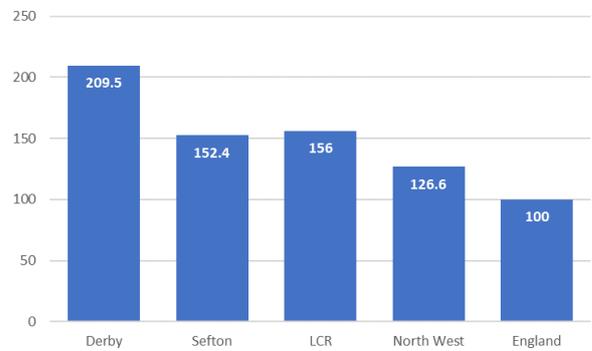


Figure 35: Emergency Hospital Admissions – Myocardial Infarction SAR (2015/16 – 2019/20)

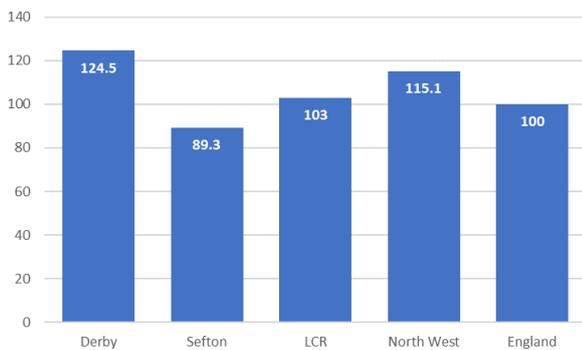


Figure 39: All Causes of Death SMR (2015 – 2019)

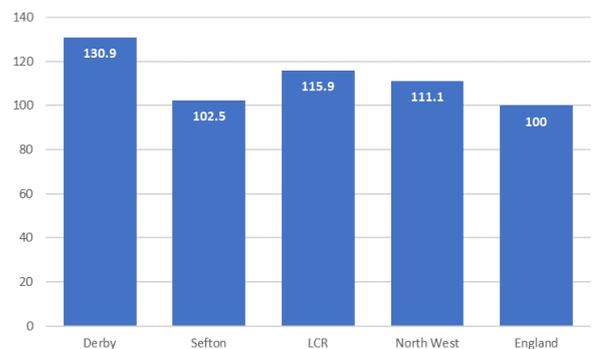


Figure 36: Emergency Hospital Admissions – Stroke SAR (2015/16 – 2019/20)

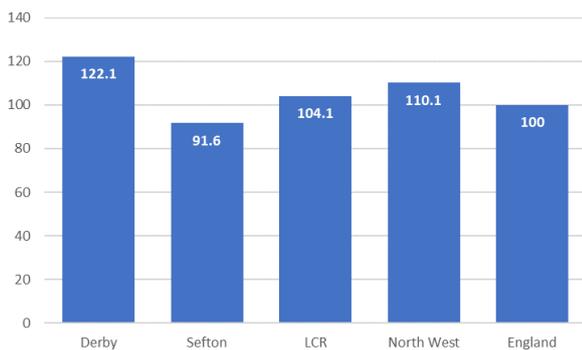
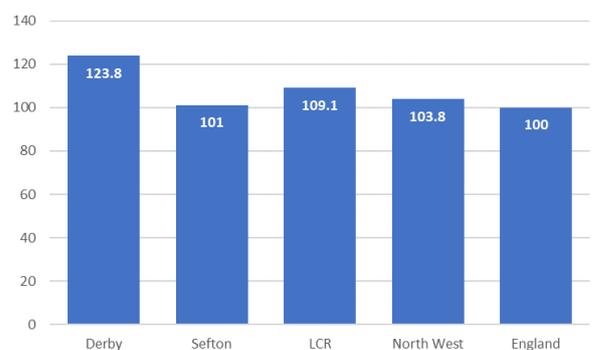
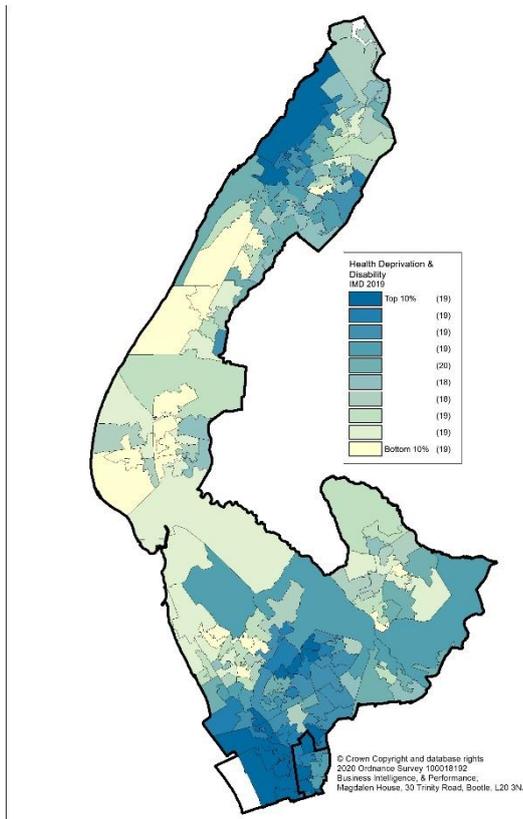


Figure 40: All Cancer Incidences SIR (2014 – 2018)



Map 8: Health IMD Score by LSOA (2019)

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The health and well-being of Derby is generally worse than Sefton and the country as a whole. Residents of Derby tend to live shorter lives in poorer health. Hospital admission and mortality rates are higher for adults in Derby, particularly for respiratory diseases. Cancer incidence is also higher amongst Derby residents.

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

## 2011 Census Flows – Migration

The 2011 Census indicated that 912 people immigrated into the Derby ward from outside of the ward when comparing current addresses to the address the previous year, with 197 moving within the ward, totalling 1,109 people moving in the area. 46% of these moved from other wards within Sefton, with a further 25% coming from the other LCR authorities. 45% of all people moving into the ward are aged between 20 and 54 (Table 18 and Map 9).

In comparison 1,040 people have moved out of the ward, to other areas, with 43% moving to other Sefton wards, and 31% moving to other Liverpool City Region areas. 50% of the people who left the ward were aged between 20 and 54. (Table 19 and Map 10).

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

Area Moved From	Total	0to19	20to54	55Plus				
Derby (Internal)	197	17.8%	67	6.0%	107	9.6%	23	2.1%
Sefton (Other Wards)	508	45.8%	202	18.2%	256	23.1%	50	4.5%
LCR (Not Sefton)	277	25.0%	91	8.2%	156	14.1%	30	2.7%
North West (Not LCR)	45	4.1%	17	1.5%	26	2.3%	2	0.2%
Other	82	7.4%	16	1.4%	60	5.4%	6	0.5%
<b>Total Immigration into Derby Ward (excluding Internal)</b>	<b>912</b>	<b>82.2%</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>29.4%</b>	<b>498</b>	<b>44.9%</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>7.9%</b>

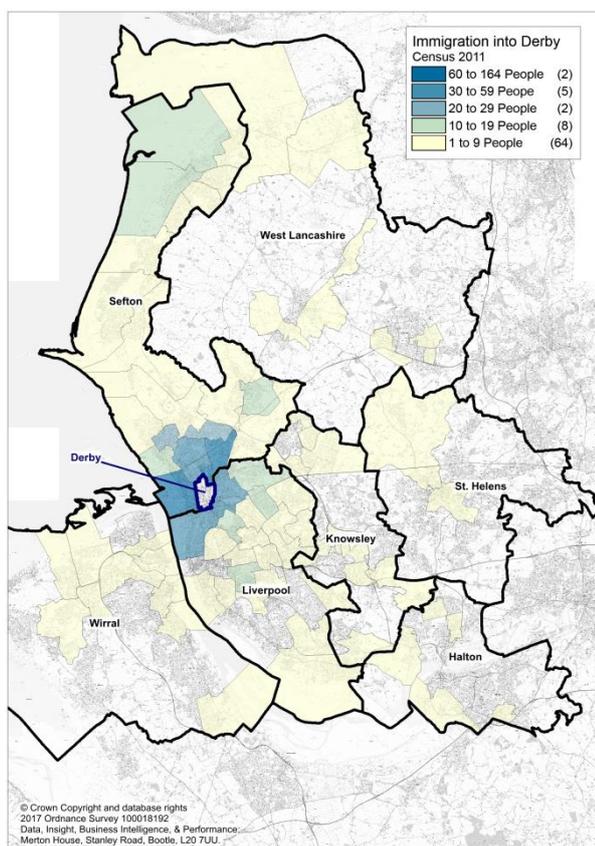
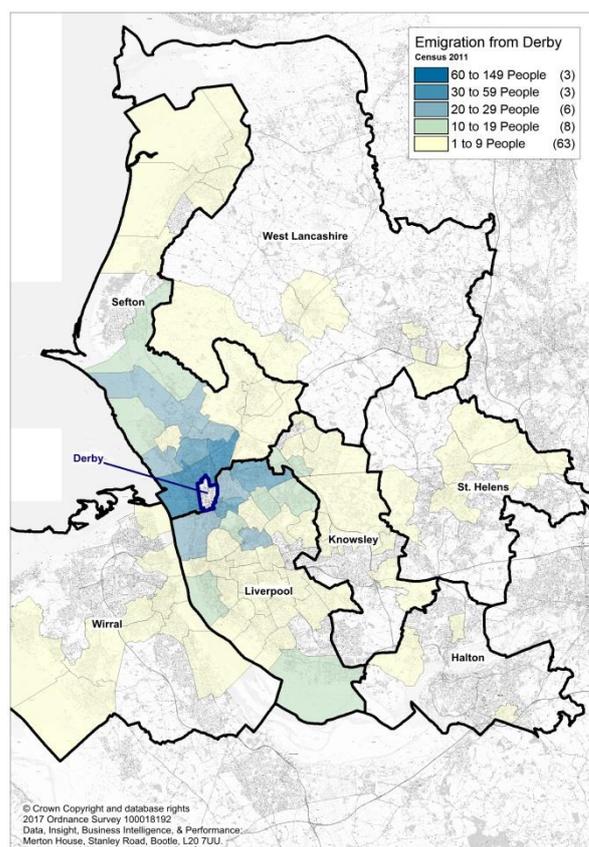


Table 19 / Map 10: Moving out of Derby (2011)

Area Moved To	Total	0to19	20to54	55Plus				
Derby (Internal)	197	15.9%	67	5.4%	107	8.6%	23	1.9%
Sefton (Other Wards)	533	43.1%	185	15.0%	292	23.6%	56	4.5%
LCR (Not Sefton)	380	30.7%	116	9.4%	243	19.6%	21	1.7%
North West (Not LCR)	57	4.6%	16	1.3%	35	2.8%	6	0.5%
Other	70	5.7%	16	1.3%	47	3.8%	7	0.6%
<b>Total Emigrated From Derby Ward (excluding Internal)</b>	<b>1040</b>	<b>84.1%</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>26.9%</b>	<b>617</b>	<b>49.9%</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>7.3%</b>



Whilst overall the pattern of in and out migration appeared relatively stable the net loss of economically active residents could suggest that as residents move away to find better prospects those left behind might find themselves trapped in an increasing cycle of deprivation.

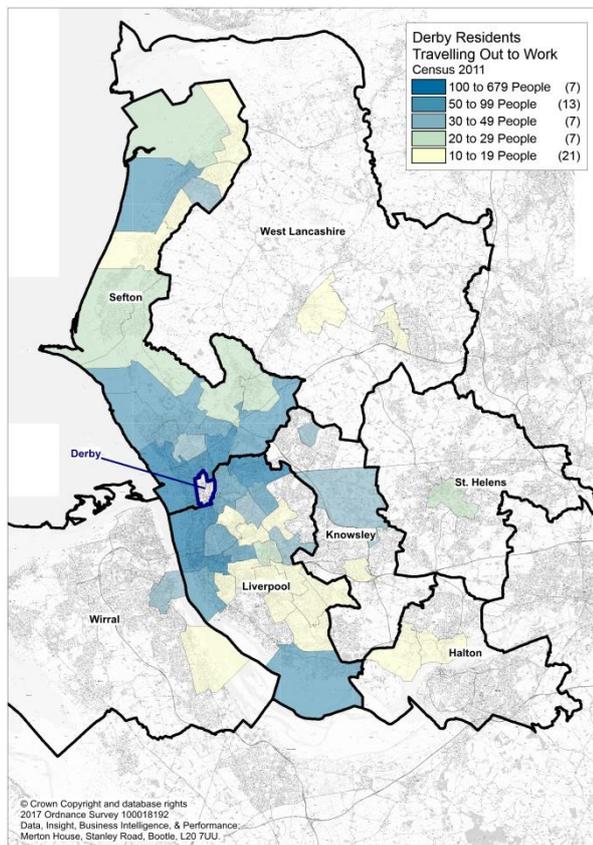
## 2011 Census Flows – Travel to Work

The 2011 Census indicated that 88% (3,960) of working residents within Derby travelled out of the ward to their place of work. 46% of the people travelling out of the area travelled to other LCR areas with 34% travelling to other Sefton wards. 416 people did not have a fixed workplace with a further 273 people residing in the ward stating they worked from home (Table 20 / Map 11).

A total of 4,504 people traveling into Derby to attend their place of work from outside of the ward. 48% of these came from other Sefton wards and 36% were from the LCR (Table 21 / Map 12).

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

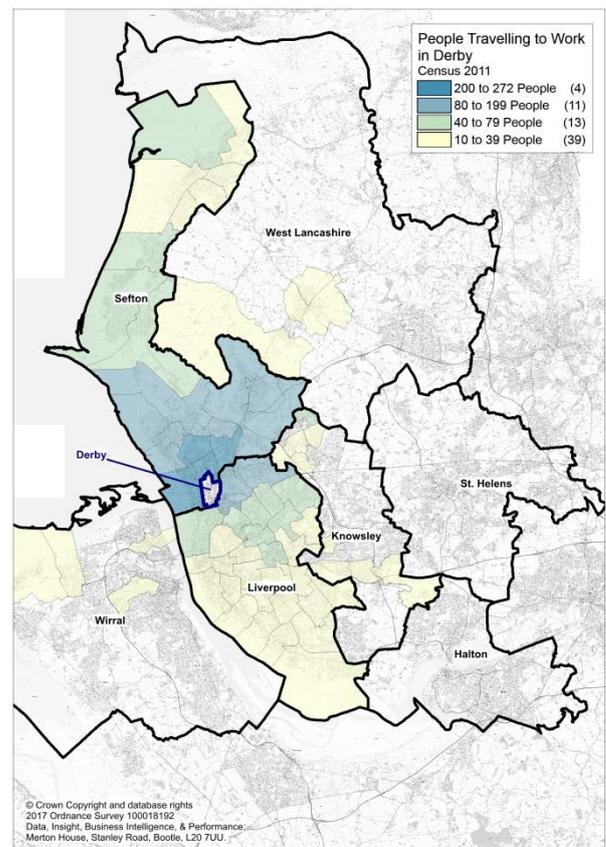
Derby Residents Travel to Work	Total	16 - 34	35 - 49	50 Plus
Derby (Internal)	536 11.9%	123 2.7%	208 4.6%	205 4.6%
Sefton (Other Wards)	1541 34.3%	594 13.2%	551 12.3%	396 8.8%
LCR (Not Sefton)	2081 46.3%	831 18.5%	673 15.0%	577 12.8%
North West (Not LCR)	228 5.1%	76 1.7%	98 2.2%	54 1.2%
Other	110 2.4%	39 0.9%	34 0.8%	37 0.8%
<b>Total Derby Residents Working Outside the Ward</b>	<b>3960 88.1%</b>	<b>1540 34.3%</b>	<b>1356 30.2%</b>	<b>1064 23.7%</b>



There were 62 wards in the area with where one to nine Derby residents travelling to Work. There were 76 wards in the area with one to nine residents travelling into Derby to Work.

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

People Traveling to Derby to Work	Total	16 - 34	35 - 49	50 Plus
Derby (Internal)	536 10.6%	123 2.4%	208 4.1%	205 4.1%
Sefton (Other Wards)	2435 48.3%	640 12.7%	972 19.3%	823 16.3%
LCR (Not Sefton)	1818 36.1%	614 12.2%	727 14.4%	477 9.5%
North West (Not LCR)	228 4.5%	50 1.0%	109 2.2%	69 1.4%
Other	23 0.5%	8 0.2%	6 0.1%	9 0.2%
<b>Total People Travelling to Derby for Work</b>	<b>4504 89.4%</b>	<b>1312 26.0%</b>	<b>1814 36.0%</b>	<b>1378 27.3%</b>



## Service Demand & Delivery

### Children’s Social Care

In the ward there were 216 children aged between 0 and 17 known to Sefton Children’s Services as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2020; this equates to 765 per 10,000 children residing in Derby, 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).

Derby was the second highest of the 22 wards overall and for rates of Children Looked After (CLA):

- 209 per 10,000 children (95) were subject to CLA (Sefton – 102, LCR – 123, NW – 97 and England – 67 per 10,000 children)
- 67 per 10,000 children (47) were subject to Child Protection Plan (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 127 open episodes in Derby for children (ages ranged from unborn to 22 years of age); a rate of 21 per 1,000 of 0 – 22 year olds residing in the ward (Figure 42).

Derby makes up 7% of all open Early Help Episodes within the Borough.

The ward has a considerably higher rate than that seen in Sefton (15 per 1,000 0 – 22 year olds). There has been a 2% decrease when comparing episodes in the same period in 2019 (with Sefton showing a 11% increase).

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 30% (Figure 43).

### YOT (Youth Offending Team)

In Derby 17 young people (aged between 12 and 21) were on YOT interventions in 2020. Equating to 12 per 1,000 12 to 21 year olds in the ward (Figure 44), nearly double the rate seen across Sefton (7 per 1,000), totalling 22 interventions.

The number of young people known to YOT residing in Derby has remain similar across the

past three years compared to an overall reduction seen across Sefton (37%).

88% of young people known to YOT in 2020 were males, with those aged 17-18 making up over half (53%) of the population.

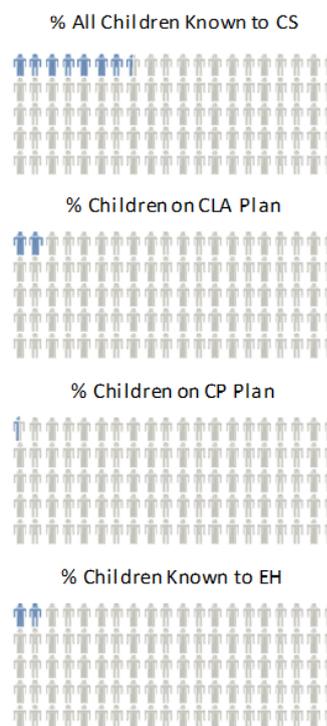


Figure 41: Children Services (31st March 2020)

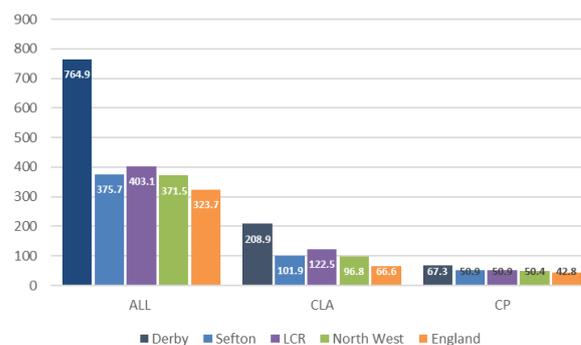


Figure 42: Early Help Open Episodes (31st December 2020)

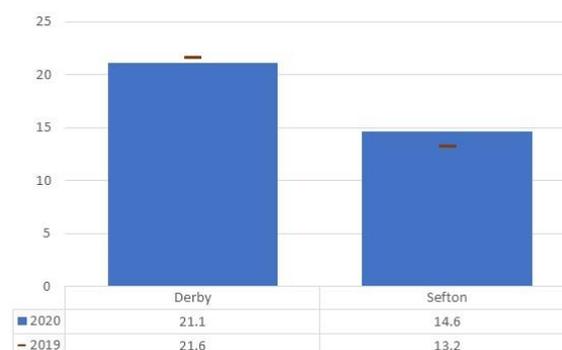


Figure 43: Early Help Open Episodes – Age Breakdown (31st December 2020)

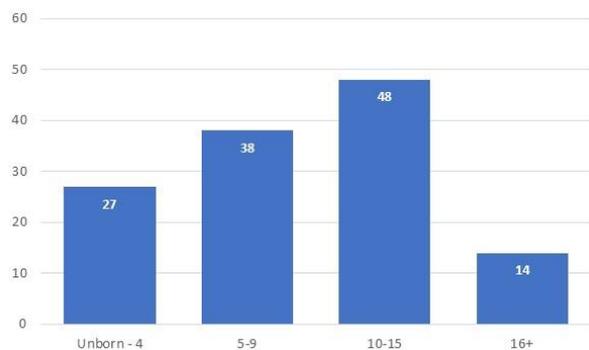
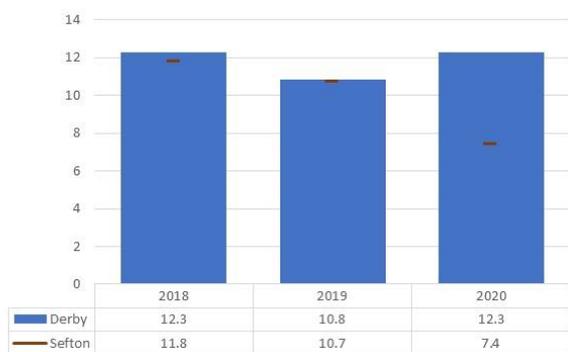


Figure 44: Rate of Young People Known to YOT (2018/19/20)



Adult Social Care - Personal Care at Home

During April 2020 and March 2021, 150 residents of Derby aged 18 or over received personal care at home; this makes up 5% of all recipients residing within the Borough and is a rate of 16 per 1,000 residents (aged 18 and over), slightly higher than the rate seen across the Borough (13 per 1,000 residents aged 18 and over).

Residents aged 65-84 make up the highest proportion of the total recipients (45%), 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

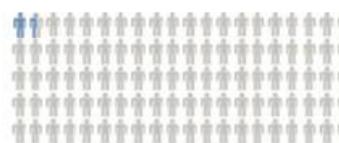
There were 86 people residing in long term residential or nursing home who originally resided in Derby between April 2020 and March 2021. Derby makes up 5% of all the long term residential / nursing home residents, who originated from within the Borough. This equates to a rate of 9 per 1,000, slightly higher than the Sefton rate of 8 per 1,000 18+ residents.

Similar to personal care at home those aged 65 to 84 years old make up the highest percentage of long term residential / nursing home residents (50%); again, those aged 85 and over have a considerably higher count per 1,000 population (Table 23).

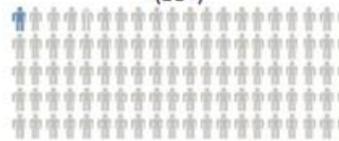
Adult Social Care - Contacts

Sefton received 1,168 contacts to adult social care from residents of Derby during the 2020/21 financial year. This equates to 123 contacts per 1,000 residents aged 18 and over, higher than the rate seen across Sefton as a whole (106 per 1,000 18+ residents).

% Personal Care at Home (18+)



% Residential and Nursing (18+)



% Contacts to Adult Social Care (18+)

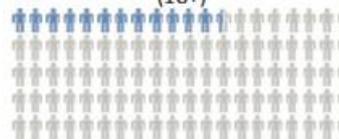


Table 22: Personal Care at Home Clients (2020/21)

Personal Care at Home 2020/21	Derby			Sefton		
	Count	Rate	Percentage	Count	Rate	Percentage
18-64	45	5.9	30.0%	695	4.4	24.2%
65-84	68	35.2	45.3%	1196	21.6	41.7%
85 and Over	37	165.2	24.7%	978	101.2	34.1%
Total	150	15.8	100.0%	2869	13.5	100.0%

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

LTRN 2020/21	Derby			Sefton		
	Count	Rate	Percentage	Count	Rate	Percentage
18-64	8	1.1	9.3%	198	1.3	11.5%
65-84	43	22.2	50.0%	716	12.9	41.6%
85 and Over	35	156.3	40.7%	806	83.4	46.9%
Total	86	9.0	100.0%	1720	8.1	100.0%

Table 24: Adult Social Care Contacts (2019/20)

ASC Contacts 2020/21	Derby			Sefton		
	Count	Rate	Percentage	Count	Rate	Percentage
18-64	503	66.4	43.1%	6248	39.7	27.6%
65-84	470	243.1	40.2%	9385	169.2	41.5%
85 and Over	195	870.5	16.7%	7007	724.8	30.9%
Total	1168	122.8	100.0%	22640	106.4	100.0%

### Libraries

There were approximately 5,150 residents of Derby registered as borrowers with Library services within Sefton between April 2019 and March 2020. 1,967 Derby residents registered have borrowed from a Sefton library in the past year this works out at a rate of 157 per 1,000 residents, higher than the Sefton rate of 127 per 1,000 residents. Derby residents make up 6% of all Sefton active borrowers (Figure 45).

### Domestic Waste Collection

It is estimated that there were 475,488 waste collections carried out in Derby between April 2019 and March 2020; residual and co-mingled waste both make up 47% of collections in the ward (higher than the Sefton rates). Green waste collections in the ward a considerably lower than those seen across the borough (6% in Derby compared to 15% across Sefton), this could be due to several properties having back yards as opposed to gardens (Table 25).

### Calls for Service – Environmental Issues

There were 1,183 calls made to Sefton’s contact centre relating to environmental issues between April 2019 and March 2020 in Derby ward representing 13% of environmental calls that occurred within Sefton. Derby has a rate of 94 environmental issues per 1,000 population - notably higher than the rate seen across Sefton as a whole (33 per 1,000).

The number of environmental issues in the ward have seen a 13% increase from the previous year. Lower than the 4% increase seen across the Borough (Table 26).

Fly Tipping is the most prolific issue in the ward making up 45% of all calls; with the number of calls increasing by 6% from 2019/20 to 2020/21 (compared to a 7% increase across the Borough).

The rate of Fly Tipping incidents in Derby (42 per 1,000 population) is over double of that of the Borough rate (15 per 1,000 population). The increase in Fly Tipping may be related to the COVID19 pandemic with access to local tips being restricted.

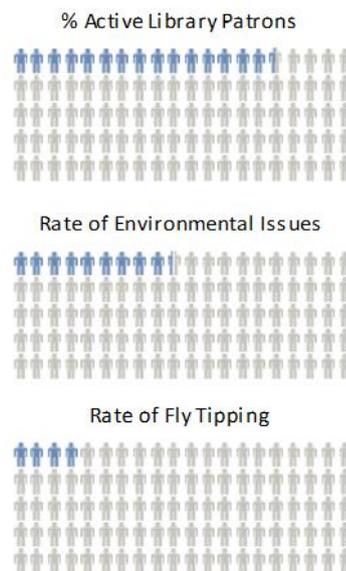


Figure 45: Active Library Patrons (2019/20)

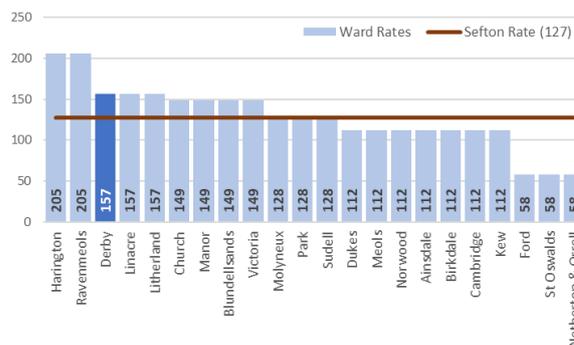


Table 25: Waste Collections (2019/20)

Collection Type	Derby	Sefton %
Co-Mingled	223,704	47.0%
Green Waste	27,144	5.7%
Residual Waste	224,640	47.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>475,488</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Table 26: Environmental Issues (2020/21)

Environmental Issues	Derby Issues			Sefton Issues		
	Count	Rate <sup>1</sup>	Change <sup>2</sup>	Count	Rate <sup>1</sup>	Change <sup>2</sup>
Apr20 - Mar21						
Accumulation of Refuse	41	3.3	10.8% ▲	337	1.2	9.8% ▲
Dog Fouling	6	0.5	-73.9% ▼	226	0.8	-32.7% ▼
Filthy & Verminous Premises	33	2.6	-38.9% ▼	391	1.4	-8.4% ▼
Fly Tipping	530	42.2	5.8% ▲	4267	15.4	7.0% ▲
Other	26	2.1	-48.0% ▼	400	1.4	-16.1% ▼
Rats	107	8.5	5.9% ▲	990	3.6	3.0% ▲
Rear Entries	317	25.2	94.5% ▲	1140	4.1	72.5% ▲
Street Sweeping	123	9.8	0.8% ▲	1389	5.0	-14.4% ▼
<b>Total</b>	<b>1183</b>	<b>94.2</b>	<b>12.6% ▲</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, Overgrown land / gardens, Street Cleansing, Stray Dogs and Vacant / Unsecure Premises

## MOSAIC Profile

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

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

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

## Overview

There are approximately 12,600 residents living in 5,600 households across Derby. Nearly all (91%) of the households in the ward are classified as belonging to five of the 15 Mosaic Groups – I, J, K, L and M (Table 27) which are generally characterised as:

### I – Family Basics

- Families with lots of children
- Council / Housing Association terraces
- Low discretionary income
- Low affluence
- Internet via smartphone
- Games consoles
- 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

### K – Municipal Tenants

- Single
- Council / Housing Association flats
- Densely populated
- No Qualifications
- Low environmental impact gap
- Fuel poverty
- Household income: <£15k

### 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

Table 27: Mosaic Group Breakdown (September 2020)

Mosaic Group	Derby		Sefton	
	Households	Percent	Households	Percent
I Family Basics	1537	25.9%	11681	9.2%
J Transient Renters	1190	20.0%	10325	8.1%
L Vintage Value	1129	19.0%	13798	10.8%
K Municipal Tenants	838	14.1%	7785	6.1%
M Modest Traditions	735	12.4%	9994	7.8%
F Suburban Stability	183	3.1%	17345	13.6%
H Aspiring Homemakers	151	2.5%	13332	10.5%
E Senior Security	119	2.0%	16796	13.2%
O Rental Hubs	34	0.6%	4521	3.6%
N Urban Cohesion	21	0.4%	1430	1.1%
A City Prosperity		0.0%	103	0.1%
B Prestige Positions		0.0%	11336	8.9%
C Country Living		0.0%	353	0.3%
D Rural Reality		0.0%	582	0.5%
G Domestic Success		0.0%	7970	6.3%
Total	5937		127351	

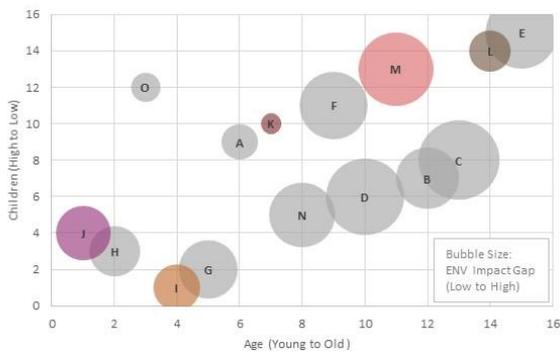
### Generic MOSAIC Characteristics

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 Derby:

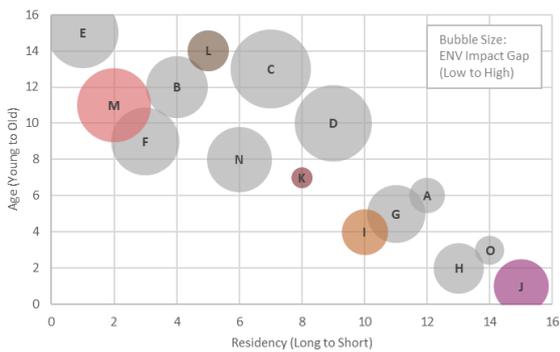
Ages range vastly across the four groups, with younger residents are likely to have children. The four groups imply there is a lower environmental impact gap (Figure 46).

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



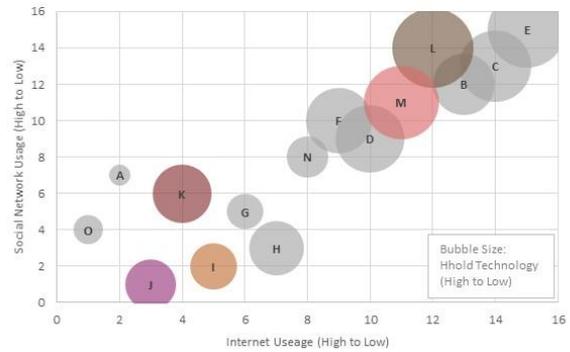
Older residents tend to reside in the ward longer than younger residents, with a lower environmental impact gap for all groups (Figure 47).

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



Social media and internet usage are both high for three of the five groups in the ward with household technology being higher in the same groups (Figure 48).

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

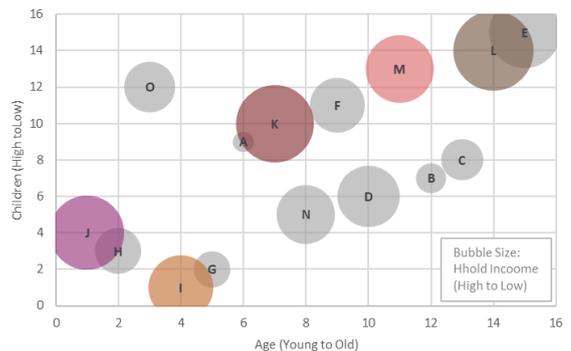


Household income for all groups is low, with the number of children, residency length and age having little effect on this (Figure 49& 50).

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



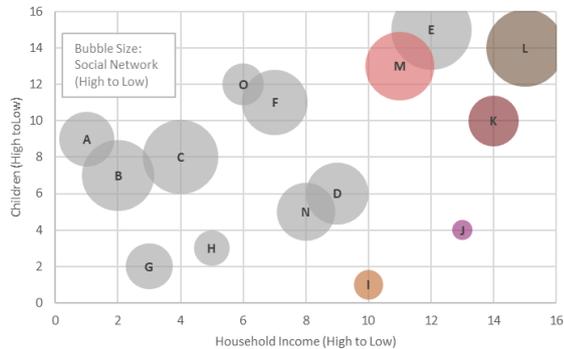
Figure 50: Mosaic Groups by Number of Children, Age and Household Income (2020)



Levels of Social Network Usage is higher in the groups with children, again income had little effect on this (Figure 51).

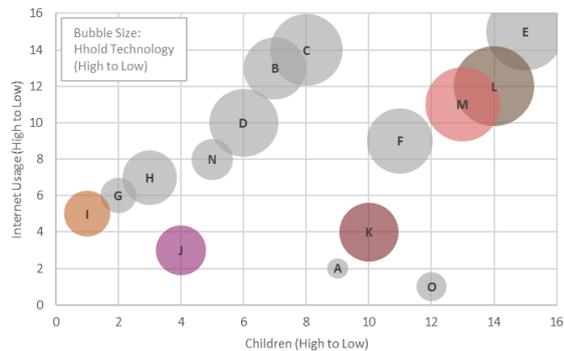
Figure 51: Mosaic Groups by Number of Children, Household Income and Social Network Usage (2020)

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Three of the groups in the ward have high internet and higher levels of children. Two have low levels of internet usage, household technology and 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

### Overview

#### Linacre 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 / 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

#### Bad Health / Limited Activities (2011)

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

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

*Intentionally left blank.*

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

**NCMP (2018/19)**

*Sefton MBC – Claire Brewer / Gemma Monaghan Murrow*

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

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

## 2011 Census Flows

**Migration / Travel to Work (2011)**

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