

Sefton Strategic Needs Assessment 2014/15

People & Place Profile

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People & Place

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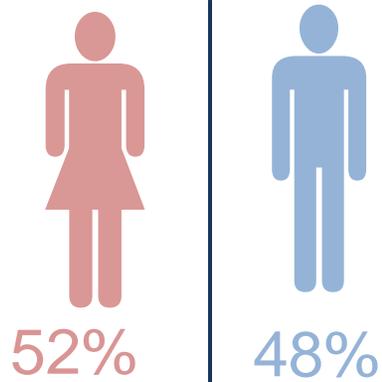
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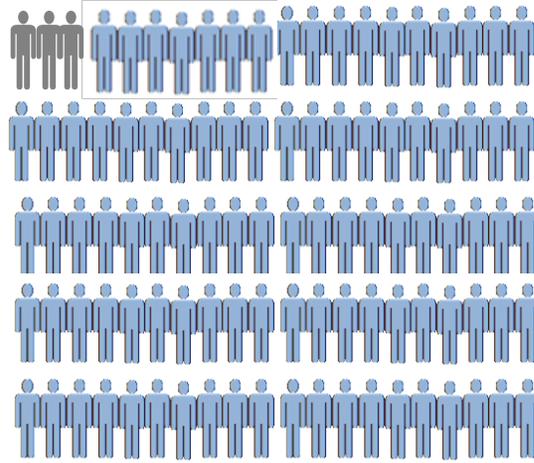
Environmental Anti Social Behaviour

Summary

Gender



Ethnicity



3 in 100 are from BME backgrounds

Population Change & Projection

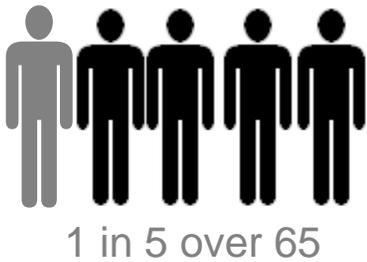


2.6% since 2002



2.2% by 2037

Age



1 in 5 over 65



1 in 5 is 0-19

Live Births & Deaths



Live births have fallen by 2.3% over 2 years



Deaths have risen by 1% over 2 years

Housing



3 in 10 households living in rented accommodation

Access to Vehicles



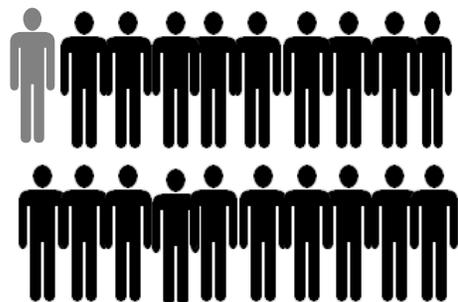
Almost three quarters of Sefton residents have access to a vehicle

Summary

Benefits Claimants



1 in 6 Work age adults claiming benefits



1 in 20 18-24 year olds claiming JSA

Deprivation



1 in 6 residents living in most deprived 10% of areas

Employment & Earnings



54% 16+ population in employment



Average weekly wage 14% below national average

Green Space



150 public parks & 61 play areas



11.6 sq. km of local/ National nature reserve



4.24 sq.km of Community Woodland

Crime



Overall crime reduced by 3%



1 in 19 to be a victim of crime

Anti Social Behaviour



Calls for service to police down by 3%



Rowdy behaviour accounts for 61% of all ASB

Environmental

Anti Social Behaviour



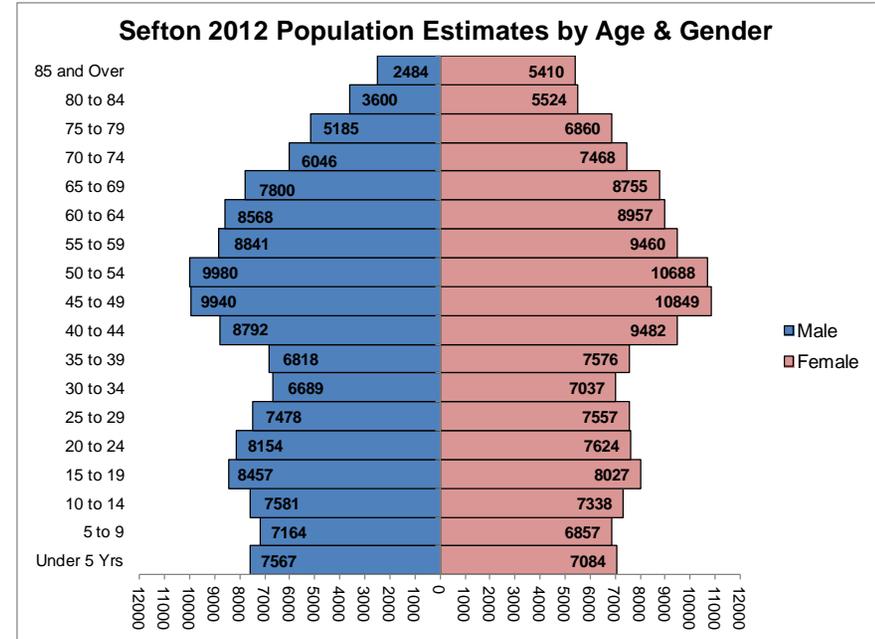
Filthy & Verminous Premises reports had annual increase of 80%



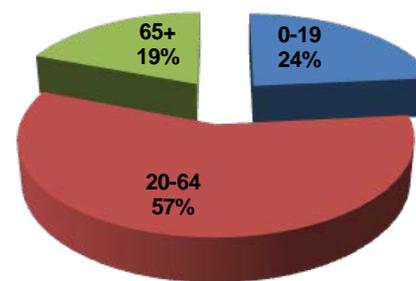
Reports of Rats fell by 49%

Population Age & Gender Breakdown

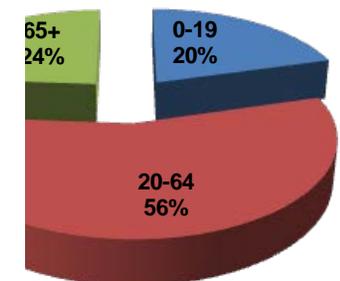
- Latest 2012 population estimates show the total population of Sefton to be 273,697.
- 2012 mid-year population estimates show a 10 year population reduction of 2.6% since 2002. This goes against both the National and Regional trends which have both seen population increases during the same period. Since 2002 the population of England is estimated to have risen by almost 14% and the population of the North West of England by 4.4%.
- There are 48% (131,144) of the population is male, with 52% (142,553) female. This is fairly similar to National picture where 51% are female and 49% male.
- The age profile of males and females within Sefton shows that, while the 20-64 age group in both genders is similar, amongst females 1 in 4 are aged over 65, compare to 1 in 5 amongst males.
- Across Sefton 58.7% (160,731) residents are working age (18-64), which is lower than both National and across the North West where the work age population account for 62.2% and 62.1% respectively
- Overall the proportion of the population aged over 65 in Sefton considerably higher that across England as a whole where over 65's for 17% of the population.
- The average age of a Sefton resident is 44.9 years, five years older average age across the UK, where it is 39.7 years



Male Age Breakdown (2012)



Age Breakdown (2012)



Source: <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/taxonomy/index.html?nscl=Population#tab-data-tables>

Ethnicity

Ethnicity	2001	2011	Change
White	98.40%	97.30%	-1.10%
Mixed	0.60%	1.10%	0.50%
Asian	0.50%	0.50%	0.00%
Black	0.20%	0.40%	0.20%
Chinese / Other	0.40%	0.70%	0.30%

- Although the Borough has become slightly more ethnically diverse between Census 2001 and Census 2011, the area is still predominantly white with more than 97% (266,741 of 273,790) residents from a white background
- 259,629 of these are White / British making up 94.8% of the Sefton population.
- In comparison 90.2% of the North West population are White, and across England & Wales 85.9% are White

Year	Uk & Ireland	Other EU; Member Countries in March 2001	Other EU; Accession Countries April 2001 to March 2011	Other Countries
2001	274712	1496	368	3885
2011	262234	1815	2734	5273

- The table above shows how the number of people from outside the UK entering the Borough has altered
- In particular from countries that have become part of the EU since the last Census in 2001, where there has been an increase of more than 640%
- Since 2001 the number of people born in the UK residing in Sefton has fallen by 4.5%

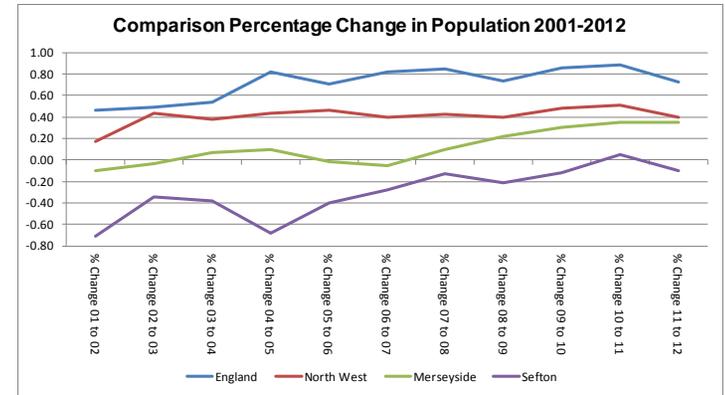
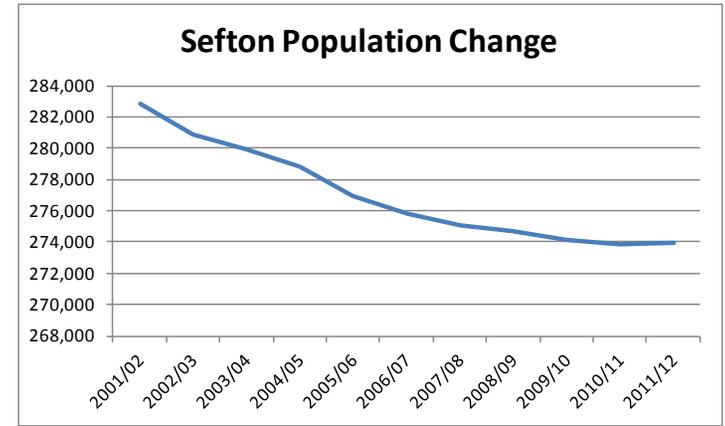
Religion

Religion	2001	2011	Change (%)
Christian	238773	210184	-12.0
No Religion	22933	43196	88.4
Religion Not Stated	18364	17033	-7.2
Muslim	903	1189	31.7
Jewish	699	486	-30.5
Other Religion	338	568	68.0
Hindu	483	525	8.7
Buddhist	370	504	36.2
Sikh	95	105	10.5

- The above table shows how the religious make up of the Borough has changed since 2001. Despite a reduction of 12% in residents from a Christian faith, this group still accounts for more than three quarters of residents in the area, compared to two thirds across the North West and just under 60% nationally.
- Within Sefton non-Christian religions make up just 1.23% (3,337) of residents, considerably lower than both the North West, where no Christian faiths account for 6.72% of the population and Nationally where the proportion rises to over 8%.
- The religious groups that have had the most significant increases are Buddhists, which increased by more than a third, Muslims, increasing by over 31% and other non identified religions, which increased by 68%.
- Despite these significant percentage increases, within Sefton Muslims account for only 0.4% of the population, compared to around 5% both regionally and nationally, Buddhists 0.4% and other religions 0.2% of the population of Sefton.

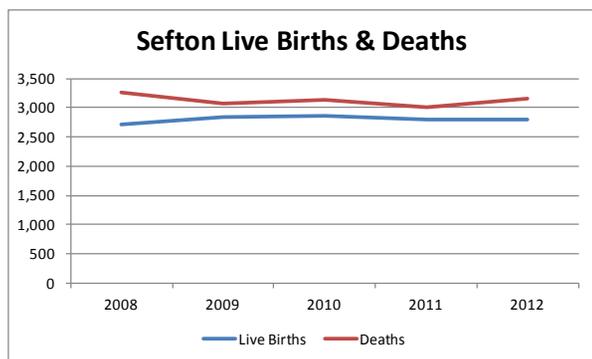
Population Change

- The above table shows how Sefton's population has been steadily falling. Since 2001 the population has fallen by 3.2%
- The comparison chart shows the year on year percentage change in population since 2001 and compares this with changes at county, region and national level. It shows that of the areas compared Sefton is the only area to have been consistently falling since 2001, with just 2010/11 showing a slight year on year increase (0.05%).
- For 2011/12 Sefton had the sixth highest reduction in population, and was one of only 25 Local Authorities across England & Wales that had a reduction in total population.
- G.P. registrations since 2004 have increased by around 28%, suggesting that the number of overseas residents arriving in Sefton has been increasing and is going some way to mitigating the natural change reduction in the Borough and the number of people emigrating out. However, since 2009 the number of new registrations has been steadily falling away.
- While the numbers of new immigrants registering with G.P.'s is increasing, the number of migrants requesting National Insurance numbers is falling, down by 18.6% since 2004.
- This indicates either less work age people are migrating into the area or a proportion of those arriving are not registering to pay national insurance.



Immigration Estimates									
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
New Migrant GP Registrations	636	867	829	885	919	1,082	1,051	860	814
Migrant NINo Registrations	821	1,672	1,016	1,217	830	822	886	756	668

Population Change – Births & Deaths



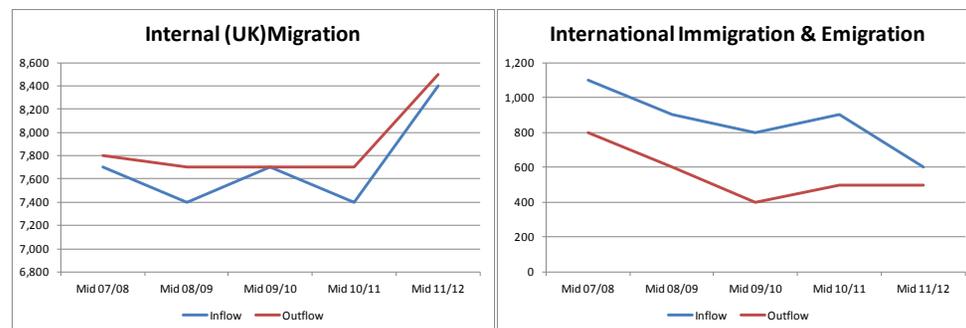
- The chart above highlights that within Sefton the number of deaths have consistently been higher than the number of live births, and has been the main contributing factor in the reducing of Sefton's overall population.
- Over the last two years the annual number of live births has fallen by 2.3% (2,862 in 2010 to 2,795 in 2012)
- In contrast since 2010 the number of deaths in the Borough has risen by 0.9% (3,136 to 3,016)

Natural Population Change						
Area	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Total 5 yr Changes
Sefton	-542	-222	-274	-216	-368	-1622
Merseyside	1435	1730	2081	2880	2504	10630
North West	17427	19612	21461	22380	20949	101829
England	197046	211817	225990	235258	227462	1097573

- The accompanying table shows how Sefton has been, and remains out of step with the county, regional and national natural change in population, all of which have had year on year increases in population as a result of natural change.

Source: ONS Usual Births & Deaths by Area of Residence

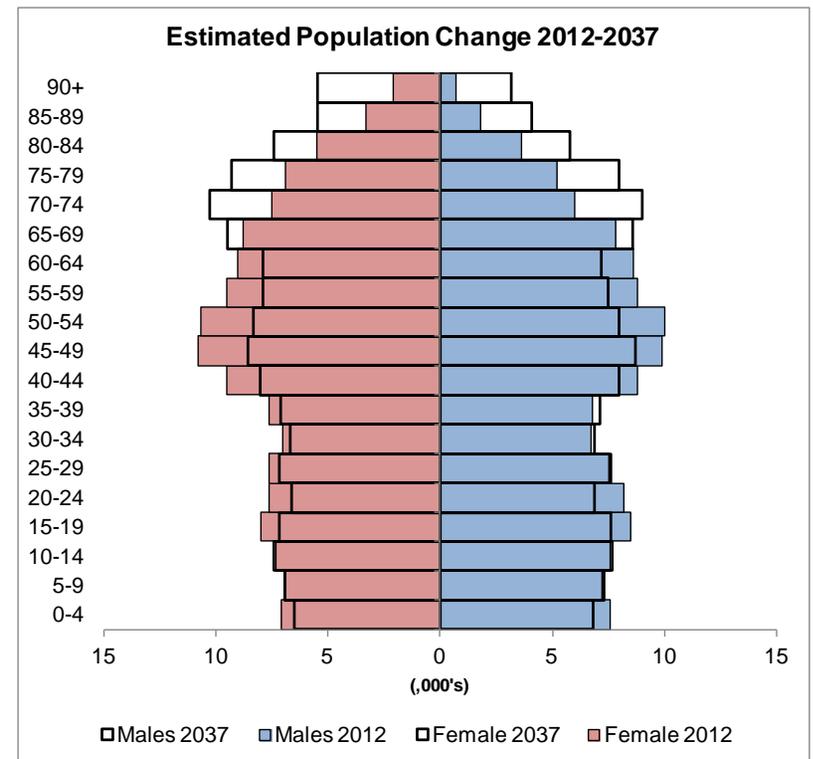
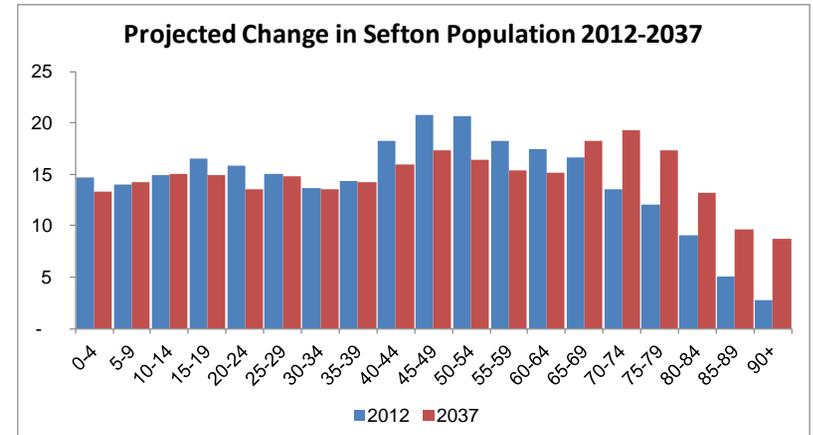
Population Change - Migration



- The internal migration chart shows that the number of people leaving Sefton between mid 2007/08 and mid 2011/12 has consistently been higher than the numbers coming into the area, the chart also highlights that the gap between those coming in and those going out of Sefton in 2011/12 has closed.
- In 2011/12 Sefton attracted 8,423 new UK residents, while during the same 12 month period 8,452 Sefton residents left the area, a net internal (UK) migration of -29
- By contrast, although international migration figures are far lower than internal migration, over the same five year period the number of international migrants arriving in Sefton has been consistently higher than the number of Sefton residents emigrating to foreign countries.
- In 2011/12 630 international migrants chose to move to Sefton, while 522 Sefton residents moved overseas. This gives a net international migration figure of 108
- Overall for 2011/12 net migration (including "Other Changes") for the Borough has seen a population increase of 84.
- When combined with Live Births and Deaths data for 2011/12 shows the population has an overall net change of -272

Population Projections

- Sefton's Overall population is predicted to rise by 2.2% by 2037 to 279,800. The chart breaks down the projection change in Sefton's population by five year age bands. There are increases in each five year band from 65-69 onwards culminating in an increase in resident aged 65 and over of 46%, rising from 59,100 in 2012 to 86,300 by 2037. The biggest increase is projected to be in the number of residents age 85 and above, which is expected to rise by more than 130% from 7,900 in 2012 to 18,300 by 2037.
- Whilst the overall population and in particular the older population are set to grow by 2037, it is projected that there will be a 12% (154,500 to 136,300) reduction in working age population within the borough, with reduction across all five year age groups between 20 and 65. A reduction in working age population, could mean a reduction in the income generate for the local authority, coupled with a rise in costs of care for older people is likely to put a significant strain on services
- As well as a fall in the working age population, the number of younger people in the borough is also predicted to fall, from 60,000 to 57,400, a reduction of 4.5%. Projections show the only age groups among younger people to show growth are those aged 5 to 9 years (1.4%) and 10-14 years (0.7%)
- The biggest increase for both males and females is amongst those aged 85 and above with the male over 85 population rising by almost 200% and female by more than 15% between 2012 and 2037. Across both genders there it is projected that every age band from 65 onwards will see an increase.

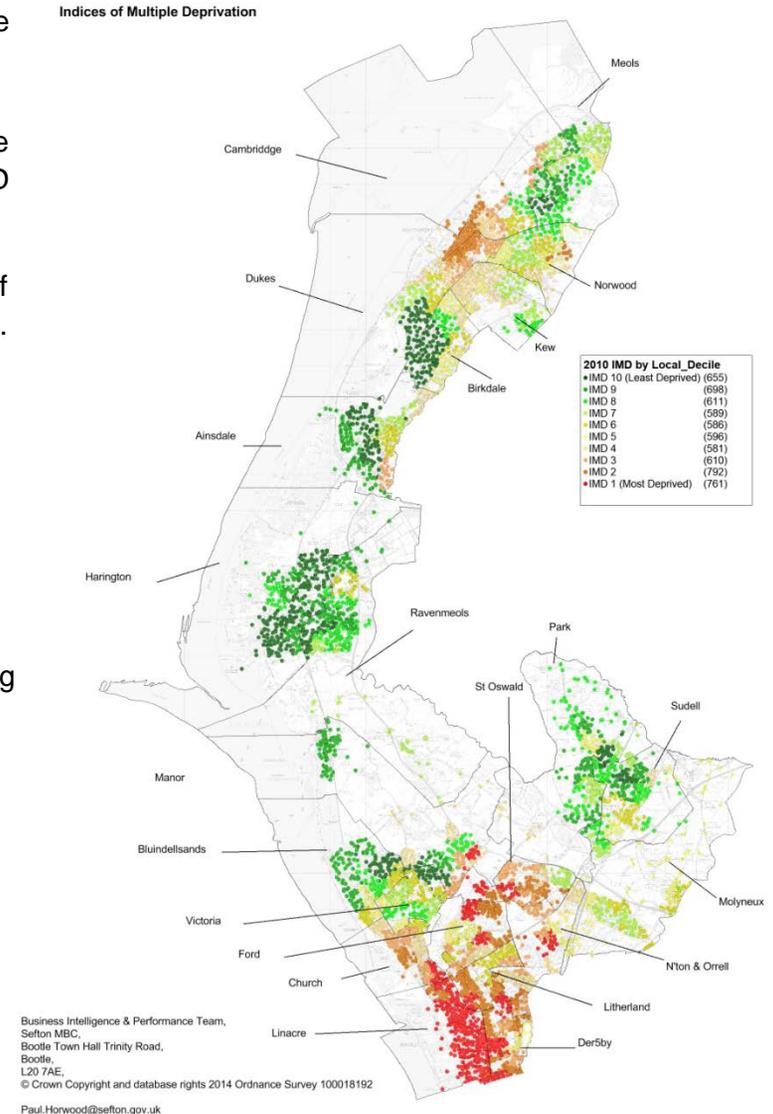


Sources: ONS Sub National Population Projections 2011

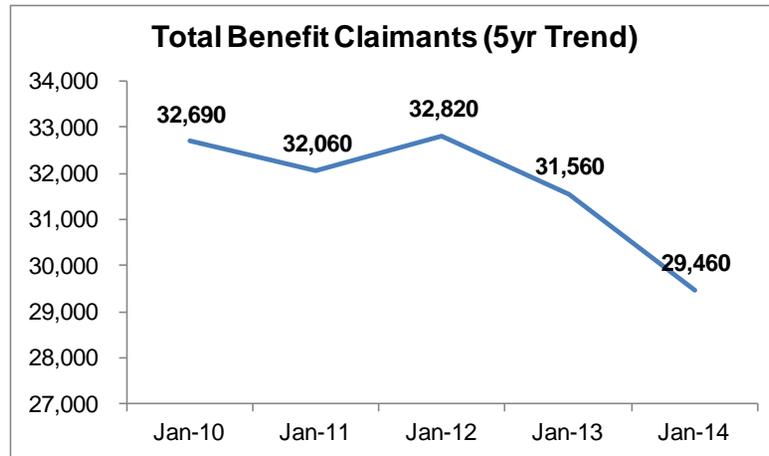
Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD 2010)

- Changes to Lower Super Output Areas (LSOA) boundaries as a result of the 2011 Census mean the IMD rankings are now based on 32,844 LSOA's (previously 32,482) that make up the 326 English local authorities areas. Each LSOA equates to around 1,500 people. The LSOA ranked one being the most deprived in the country and the LSOA ranked 32,844 being the least deprived. Sefton has 189 LSOA's (previously 190).
-
- Based on average LSOA scores, Sefton is the least deprived of the six wider Merseyside authorities (inc. Halton). However, of the 326 Local Authorities contained within the IMD Sefton is ranked as the 92nd most deprived in England.
- The national ranking map shows there are 36 Sefton LSOA's in the most deprived 10% of areas within England & Wales, with three of these amongst the most deprived 1% across. All three of these are within Linacre Ward.
- Within the 36 LSOA's within the most deprived decile there are 49,731 residents, this equates to 18% of Sefton's population living in the most deprived 10% of areas
- Despite more than three quarters of LSOA having reduced levels of deprivation in 2010, there is minimal change in the geographical distribution of the most and least deprived areas within Sefton. However, it is important to make the point that not all individuals living in an area of higher deprivation are or feel deprived
- Of the 38 (20%) most deprived LSOAs in Sefton in 2004, 36 are still among the most deprived 20% in 2010.
- It is likely that no one service provider can address the issues within the most deprived areas. There is a need for partners to work together to ensure that resources are used in the locations of greatest need to ensure greater impact and value for money.

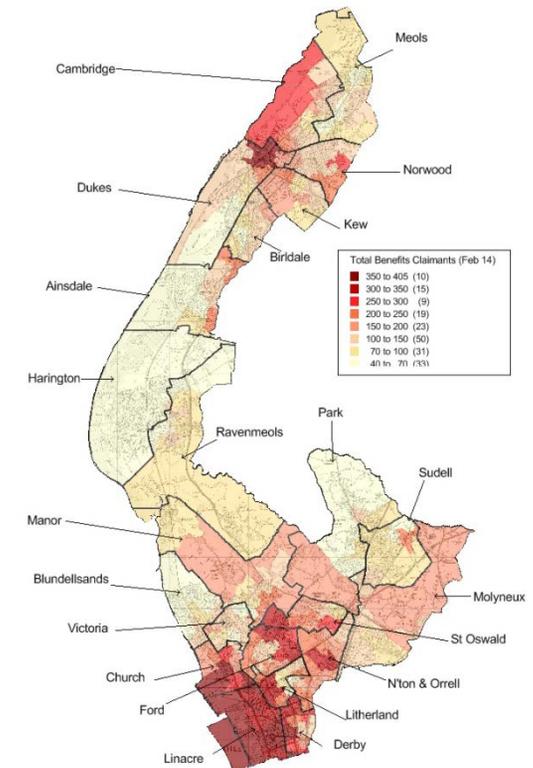
Sefton LSOA Local IMD Ranking 2010



Total Benefits Claimants



Ward	Numbers Claiming Benefits		5 Yr Change	Proportion of Population	
	Feb-09	Feb-14	%	Feb-09	Feb-14
Linacre	3,300	3,130	-5.2	42.8	41.1
Derby	2,240	2,125	-5.1	29.3	27.9
St Oswald	2,185	2,050	-6.2	27.1	25.6
Church	2,135	1,990	-6.8	26.8	25.1
Ford	2,080	1,965	-5.5	26.1	24.6
Netherton & Orrell	2,095	1,865	-11.0	25.9	22.9
Litherland	2,030	1,840	-9.4	28.5	25.9
Dukes	1,520	1,565	3.0	20.2	20.4
Norwood	1,510	1,420	-6.0	15.5	14.4
Kew	1,370	1,305	-4.7	16.4	15.5
Cambridge	1,200	1,270	5.8	17.8	18.7
Molyneux	1,190	1,075	-9.7	14.2	12.8
Manor	1,230	1,040	-15.4	17.5	15.0
Ainsdale	975	920	-5.6	14.2	13.6
Victoria	1,005	900	-10.4	13.1	11.8
Park	1,040	880	-15.4	11.6	10.0
Birkdale	960	835	-13.0	12.6	10.9
Sudell	1,015	820	-19.2	12.9	10.5
Meols	840	750	-10.7	10.9	9.8
Blundellsands	765	625	-18.3	11.1	9.1
Ravenmeols	705	595	-15.6	10.6	9.0
Harington	605	505	-16.5	8.5	7.2



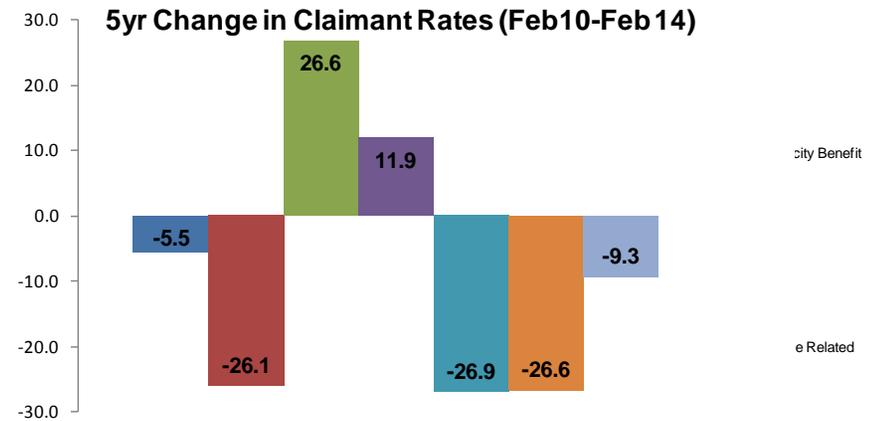
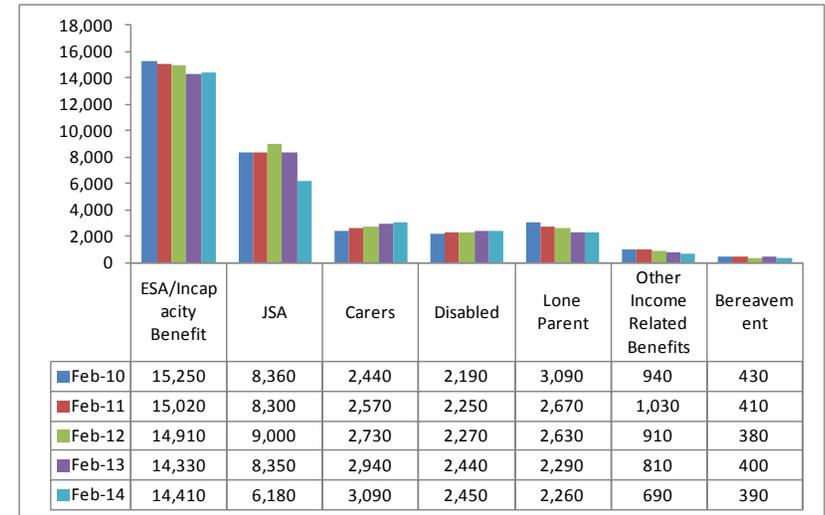
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- As of February 14, the number of working age people in Sefton claiming benefits is 29,460 (count rounded to nearest 5), this represents a reduction over five years of 10%. This equates to 17.7% of the total working age population of the borough
- Despite reductions over the last five years the proportion of the working age population of Sefton claiming benefits remains above both the North West 18 (16.3%) and national (13.3%) averages.
- The table shows that of the 22 wards that make up Sefton 20 had a reduction in the total number of claimants. Blundellsands, Harington & Ravenmeols wards, which already the lowest claimant rates across the Borough were amongst the wards to have the largest reductions
- Both wards that have seen an increase in the number of benefits claimants, Duke's and Cambridge are both located in the Southport area of the Borough.
- The proportion of claimants across the wards varies dramatically across the Borough from just 7.2% in Harington to more than 41% in Linacre ward. Areas with the highest proportions of working age benefits claimants are concentrated in the south of the borough and are found in areas of high deprivation as highlighted on the map

Benefits Breakdown

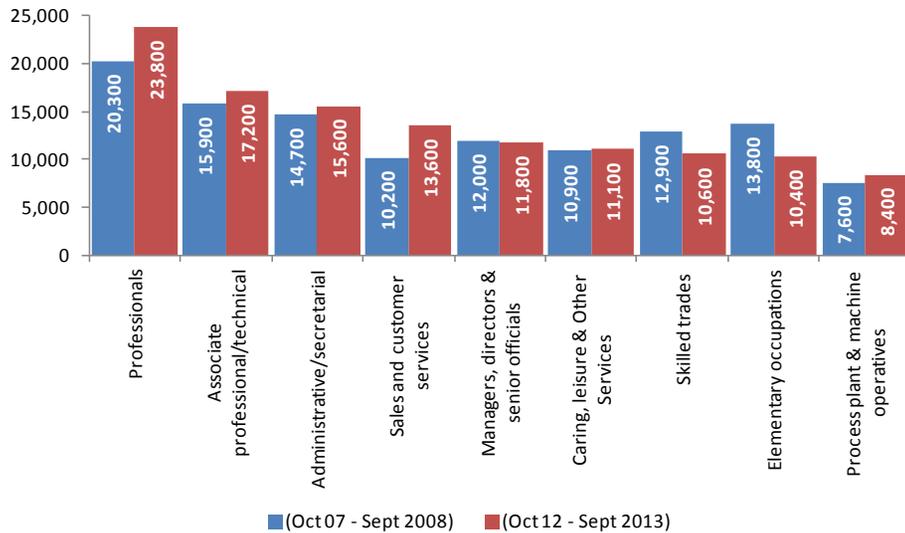
- Employment Support Allowance (ESA) & Incapacity Benefits is significantly higher than any other benefit type making up 49% (14,410 of 29,460) of the total claimants in Sefton for February 2014. Many of the claimants of these benefits are long term claimants, with 64% (9,320) of those claiming in February 14 claiming for over a year and 14% (2,080) in excess of 5 years. Around 10% of claimants are young people aged 24 or under with 53% (500 of 950) of young people on this form of benefit claiming for more than a year
- The charts shows that Job seekers allowance (JSA) accounts for the second highest benefit type claimed within the working age population, making up 21% of the total claimants in Sefton. The number of JSA claimants has fallen by 26% since February 2010 with year on year reductions in each of the last two years.
- However, the number of claimants in receipt of JSA for 12 months or more has increased by 20% over the same five year period, currently around one in three (2,015 of 6,180) claimants have been claiming for 12 months or more compared to one in five, five years ago.
- Approximately one in twenty young people (18-24 year olds) within Sefton are claiming JSA, and while the proportion has reduced significantly over the past five years, the rate remains above both the regional and national averages. The number of young people in long term receipt of JSA however, has increased significantly from 135 in February 2010 to 330 in February 2014, an increase of 144%.
- The number of carer claimants has increased in every year covered by the chart (an overall increase of 27% when comparing February 2014 with February 2010), and is the third highest of the benefit types in Sefton accounting for one in ten of the total claimants. 36% of all those claiming Carers benefit have been doing so for 5 years or more, and long term claimants has increased by 10% since 2010.
- The number of people claiming disability allowance, along with Carers Allowance is one only two benefit types to have increased over the last five years, and has had small year on year increases across all five years, contributing to an overall five year increase of 12%.

5 Year Benefits Breakdown (Feb 10 to Feb 14)



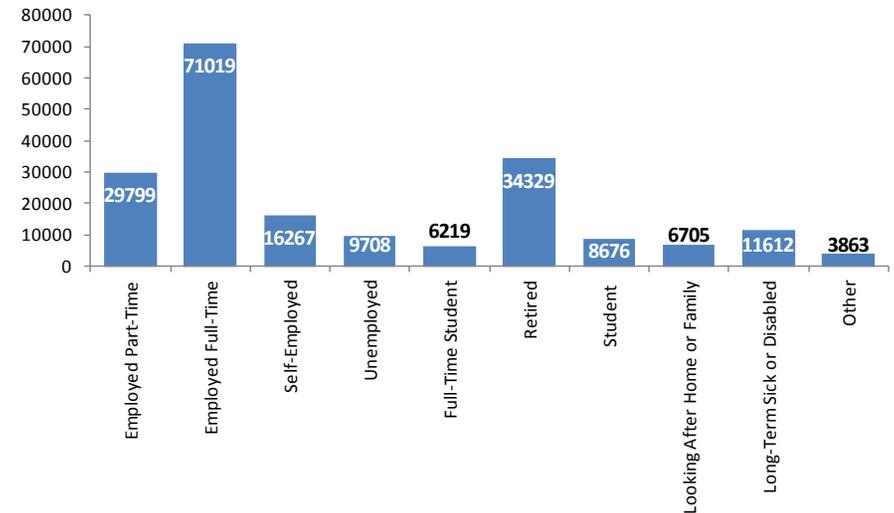
- Lone parents claimants have reduced steadily across the five year period of this report leading to an overall reduction of 27%.

Employment



- The average weekly wage in Sefton is £442.40, 6% lower than the North west average and 14% lower than the national average
- Employment in Sefton over a five year period to September 13 has increased by 3.6% (122,500 compared to 118,300), which relates to 54% of Sefton's 16 and over population.
- Three occupation types have seen a reduction in numbers, those in senior management and director posts fell slightly by 1.7%, while the number of skilled tradesmen employed across the Borough fell by almost 18%, however the biggest reduction was amongst those employed in elementary positions fell by almost a quarter.
- Biggest percentage increases are amongst those employed in Sales & Customer Service based roles, which suggests an economic recovery as more people are purchasing goods and services.
- Professionals & associate professions account for a third of all people in employment roles are most common in Sefton and have increases by 13% over the past five years.

Economic Activity



- Within Sefton there were 198,197 (residents aged 16-74) referred to within the economic activity section of the Census 2011
- Of those more than two-thirds (133,012) stated that they were economically active. This is an increase of 6.5% when compared to the 2001 Census result.
- The most dominant economic activity in 2011 was working full time making up 53.4% of all those who are economically activity.
- Retired people make up 52.7% (34,329 of 65,185) of Sefton residents that are not economically active.
- Retired people account for 17.3% of 16-74 year olds, an increase of 0.5% since Census 2001

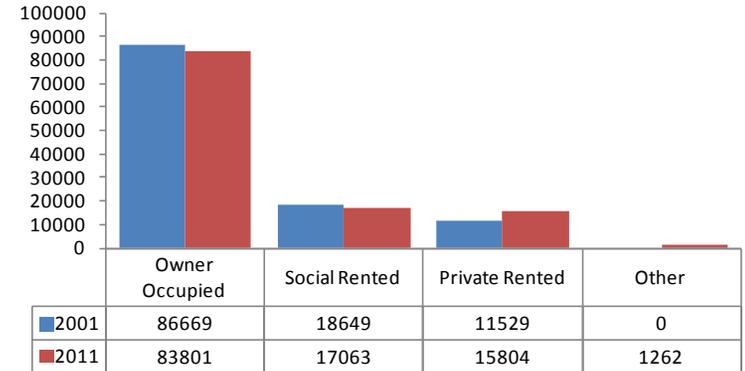
Economy & Regeneration

- **Businesses** - Sefton has a “small firm” economy with 89% employing less than 10 employees, less than 50 firms in Sefton employing more than 200 employees. The main barriers to business growth are access to affordable finance to invest/innovate, increasing market competition and the wider economic climate.
-
- **Industrial Structure** - Sefton has a predominantly service sector economy, with 89% of employment in producer and consumer services, and 6% in manufacturing. Some 39% of employment is within the public sector, which compares with just 27% for the UK. A relatively high share of jobs are in lower productivity (and therefore lower paid) sectors.
-
- **Developing Growth Sectors** – With approximately 31,000 (35%) of Sefton’s workforce already employed in the 4 City Region Transformational Sectors of Knowledge Economy, Super Port, Construction/Low Carbon Economy and Visitor Economy, continued support of these sectors will add value to Sefton’s economy.
-
- **Port of Liverpool** – The Port is a major opportunity in the area. The marine economy includes both the traditional marine industries, such as warehousing, freight forwarding, transport and container handling; and modern investment in energy.
-
- **Southport Tourism** - Southport is the premier visitor destination for Merseyside and the North West, ongoing development of its core retail/leisure offer will keep it at the heart of a cluster of hospitality businesses and their supply chains.
-
- **Performance** - There is a widening gap in terms of productivity with the rest of the UK. Gross Value Added (GVA) per head in Sefton is 81% of that for the Liverpool City Region (a gap which has widened since 2000).
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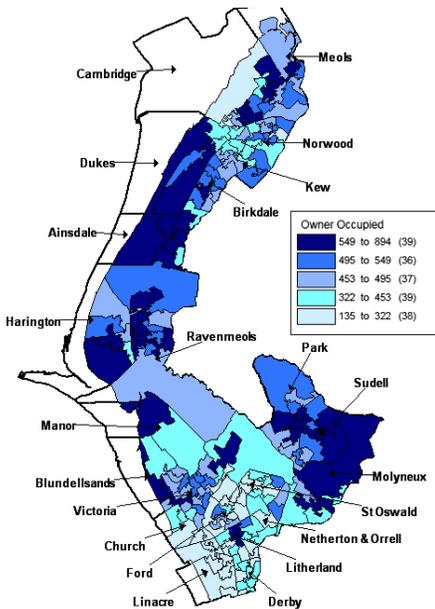
Housing - Tenure

- Despite a 3% reduction in population, the total number of households in Sefton has increased by 1% between 2001 and 2011 (116,847 to 117,930). Household growth within Sefton is way below both the regional and national growth, both of which have seen household increases of around 7%.
- The number of private rented households has increased significantly, from 11,529 to 15,804, a rise of more than 37%. Over the same period the number of owner occupied properties has fallen by more than 3%. Both of these changes may be as a result of the economic downturn, and people dislodged from owner occupied properties seeking accommodation elsewhere.
- Despite the reduction in owner occupied households since 2001 they still account for more than 71% of all households within the Borough. Social Rented properties account for 14.5% of households and, despite a large rise private rented properties make up the smallest portion of the market with 13.4%. The three maps below show the distribution of Owner Occupied / RSL & Private Rented properties throughout the borough.

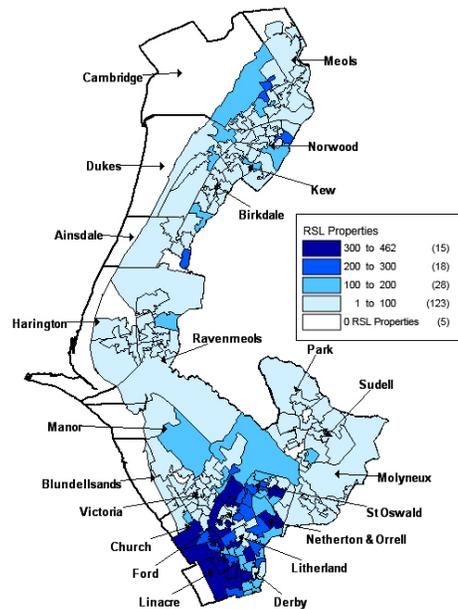
Housing Tenure



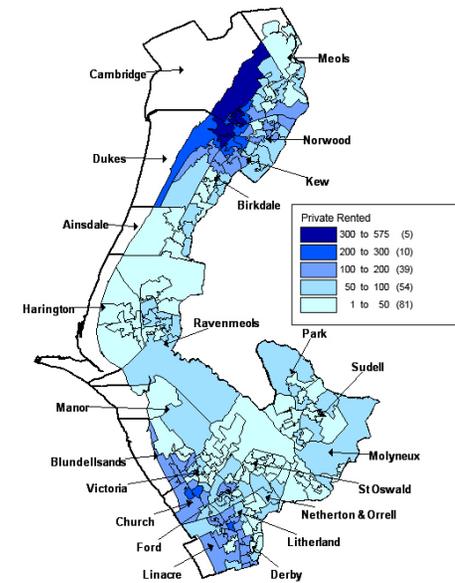
Owner Occupied



RSL

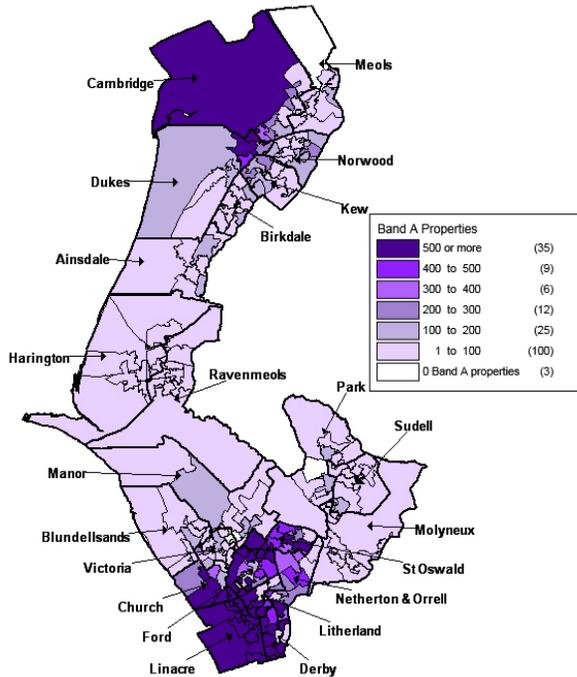


Private Rented

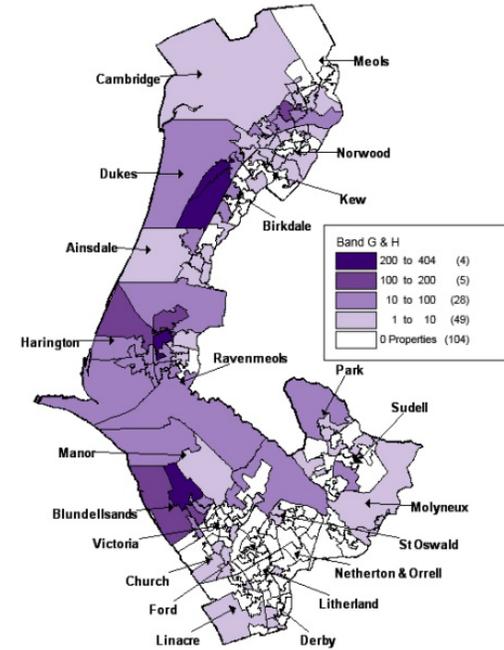


Housing – Council Tax

Band A

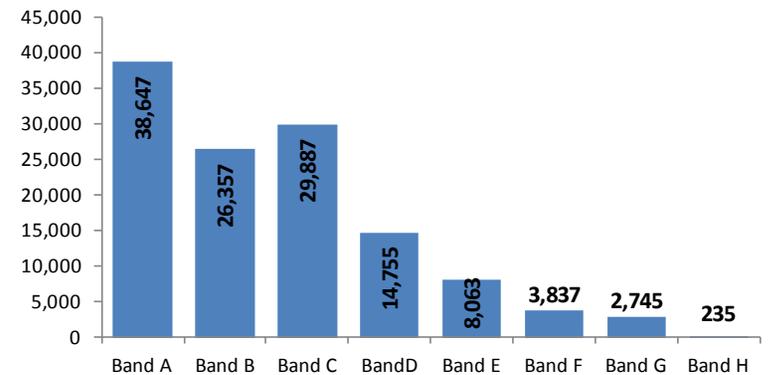


Band G & H



- 31% of Sefton Properties fall within the cheapest council tax band (Band A), with a further quarter of properties falling into band C. The higher bands G & H only account for 2.4% of all Sefton properties. The two maps show the distribution of Band A properties within the Borough, these are predominantly in the, less affluent South of the Borough

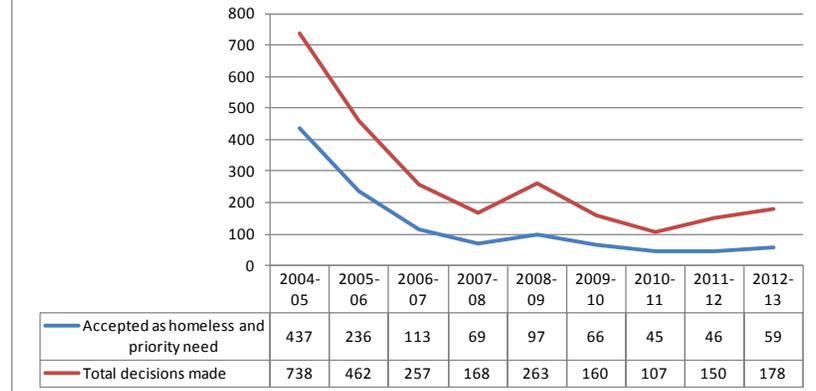
Council Tax Bandings



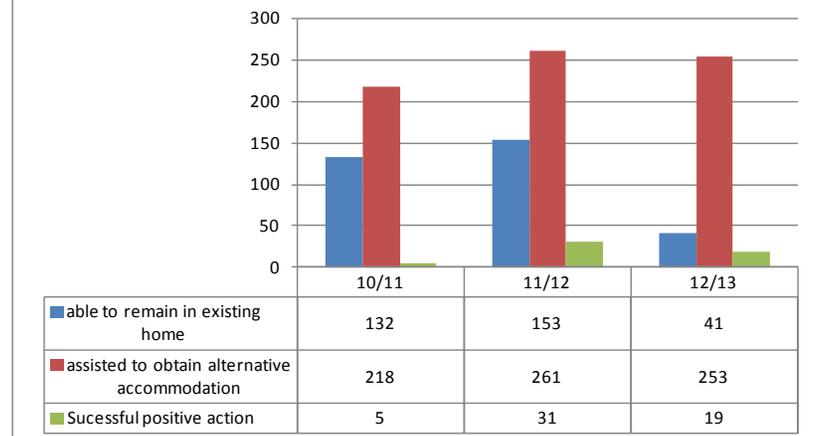
Homelessness

- Since 2004/05 the number of homeless applications has fallen sharply, down by 76% from 738 to 178 in 2012/13. As a result the number of Sefton residents accepted as homeless and in priority need has also fallen significantly from 437 in 2004/05 to just 59 in 2012/13, a reduction of more than 86%.
- However, the number of both application and those accepted as priority need has started to increase slightly over the last two years. The total of applications since 2010/11 has increased by 66%, and the number accepted has risen by 31%.
- Over the same two year period (2010/11 to 2012/13) that the number of cases accepted has begun to increase, the total number of successful prevention and relief cases has fallen by 12% from 355 to 313.
- The fall in the number of cases where people have been able to remain in their own home has had the biggest reduction, falling from 132 in 2010/11 to 41 in 2012/12, a reduction of 69%.
- Although remaining low the number of rough sleepers in the borough has been rising steadily from four in 2010 to nine in 2013. However, it should be noted that this is a snap shot taken on one particular night during the year.

Homelessness Decisions made / Accepted



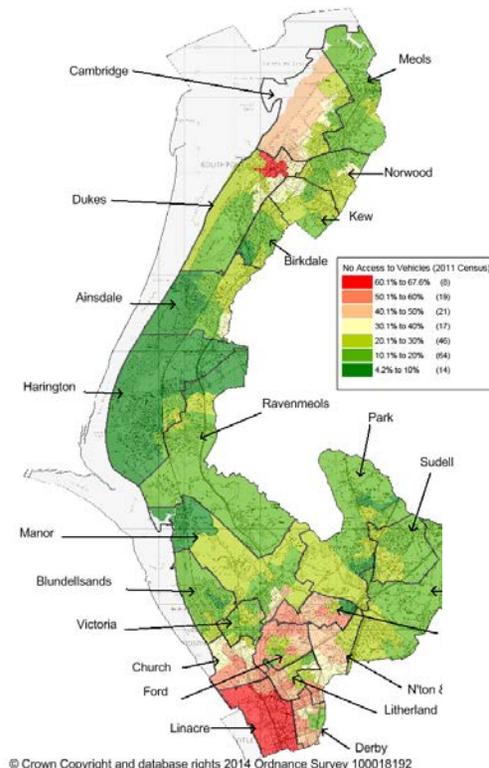
Homelessness Prevention & Relief



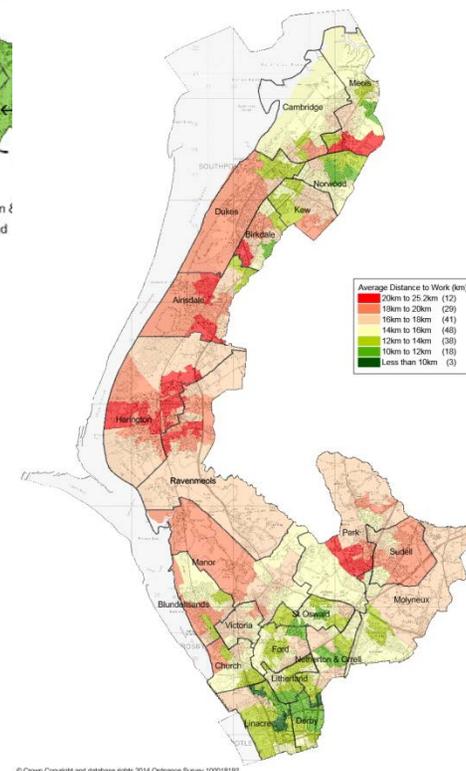
Access To Transport

- 71.5% (84,338) of households have access to a vehicle, compared to 69% in 2001, with the number of households with more than 1 vehicle rising from 29,155 (25%) in 2001 to 33,343 (28.3%) in 2011.
- However access to vehicles varies across the borough with some Lower Super Output areas having less than a third of households with access to vehicles, while in other areas more than 95% of households have access to vehicles
- At Ward level almost two thirds of households within Linacre do not have access to a vehicle, while in Harington ward just one in ten households is without a vehicle
- The accompanying Vehicle Access map shows that the areas suffering most from a lack of access to vehicles are largely in the most deprived areas of South Sefton. The distance travelled to work map shows the areas with the most limited access to vehicles have the least distance (on average) to travel to work.
- However, it should be remembered that these areas also have the highest levels of unemployment and deprivation and therefore any expense incurred in travel costs to access services etc. for these households will have a far greater impact
- As part of Merseytravel's Local Transport Plan, which can be viewed in full at: <http://www.merseytravel.gov.uk/Site%20Documents/Full%20LTP3%20%28to%20res%29.pdf> they will “Tackle deprivation – we know that we have issues of multiple disadvantages, specifically around long-term unemployment and poor health that we must tackle. We will target initiatives at those areas most in need and work to more than halve the number of Super Output Areas (SOA) in the UK’s 10% most deprived areas by 2030.” And recognise that; *‘An efficient transport network is essential to meet the demands of the business community and other key sectors. This includes access to jobs, support to address worklessness and skills and supporting the health agenda and a low carbon economy’.*

Vehicle Access



Distance to Work



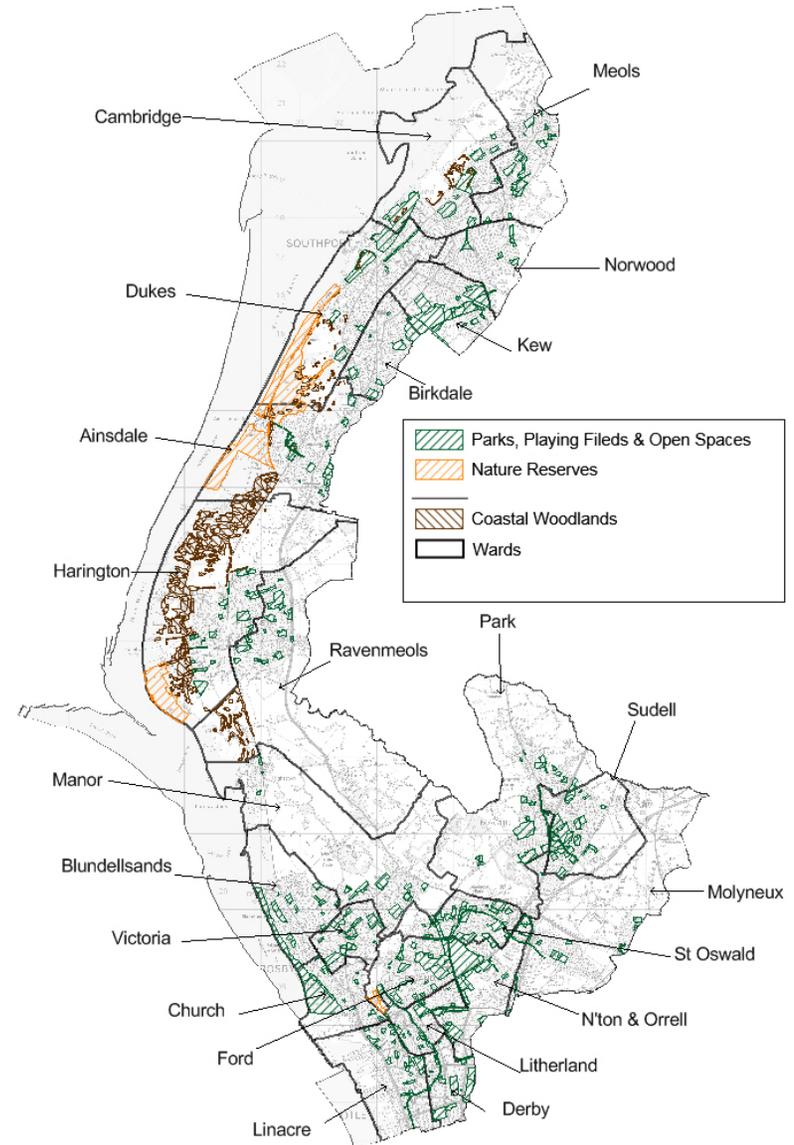
Coast & Greenspace

There is evidence that living close to areas of blue and green space such as parks, nature reserves, woodland, open water or the sea can improve health. Numerous studies point to the direct benefits of green and blue space to both physical and mental health and wellbeing. A 2009 study, for example, examined the difference between green space being three kilometres or one kilometre from one's home, and found that having green spaces within one kilometre reduced disease prevalence. A more recent study in 2013 identifies the health benefits of the coast.

The presence of outdoor spaces also has indirect benefits such as providing space for physical activity, sport and play, improving air quality and moderating temperatures locally. Children's physical activity levels are increased when they live closer to parks, playgrounds, and recreation areas. The Call to Action on Obesity suggests local authorities should use opportunities to ensure the widest possible access to opportunities to be physically active through the use of parks and other outdoor spaces, as well as drawing upon sport and leisure services.

Sefton has around 150 public parks and playing fields, including tennis and bowling greens, 2 municipal golf courses and 61 equipped play areas. Statutory wildlife areas reserve in 3 Local Nature Reserves and 3 National Nature Reserves.

Along its 22 miles length, most of the Sefton Coast is a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and Special Area of Conservation. Important nature sites, as well as recreation sites, community woodlands and beaches, are accessible at Crosby Coastal Park, Formby and Ainsdale on Sea; Marshside and Southport Seafront are also very important resource for local people and visitors. Networks of paths and cycle routes, the canal towpath, help to provide access to areas of green space and the coast. An indicator of use of open space for exercise/health reasons is included in the Public Health Outcomes Framework

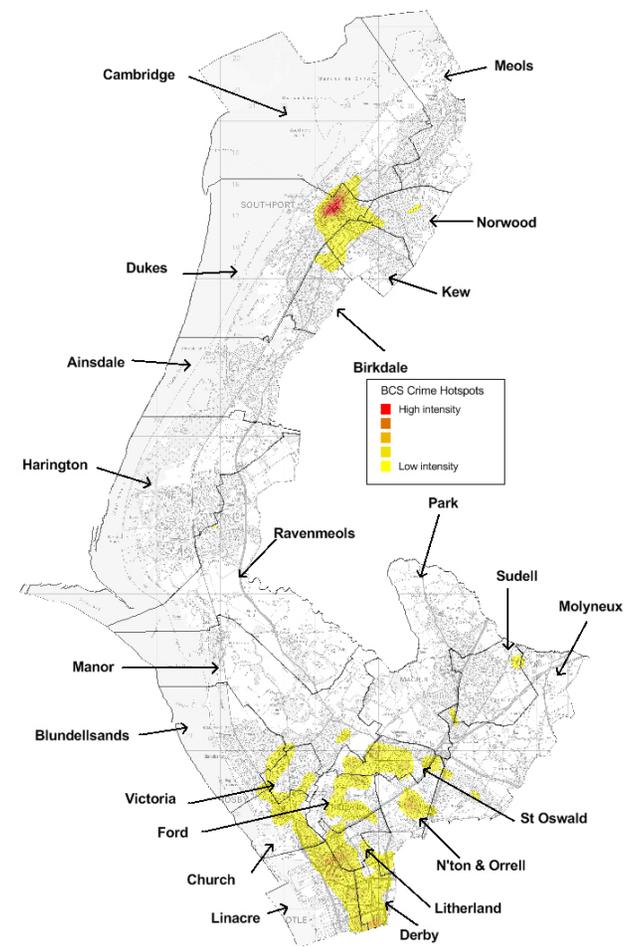
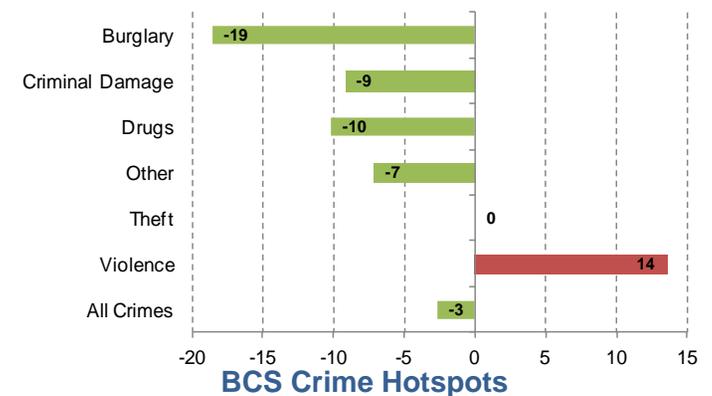


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Crime

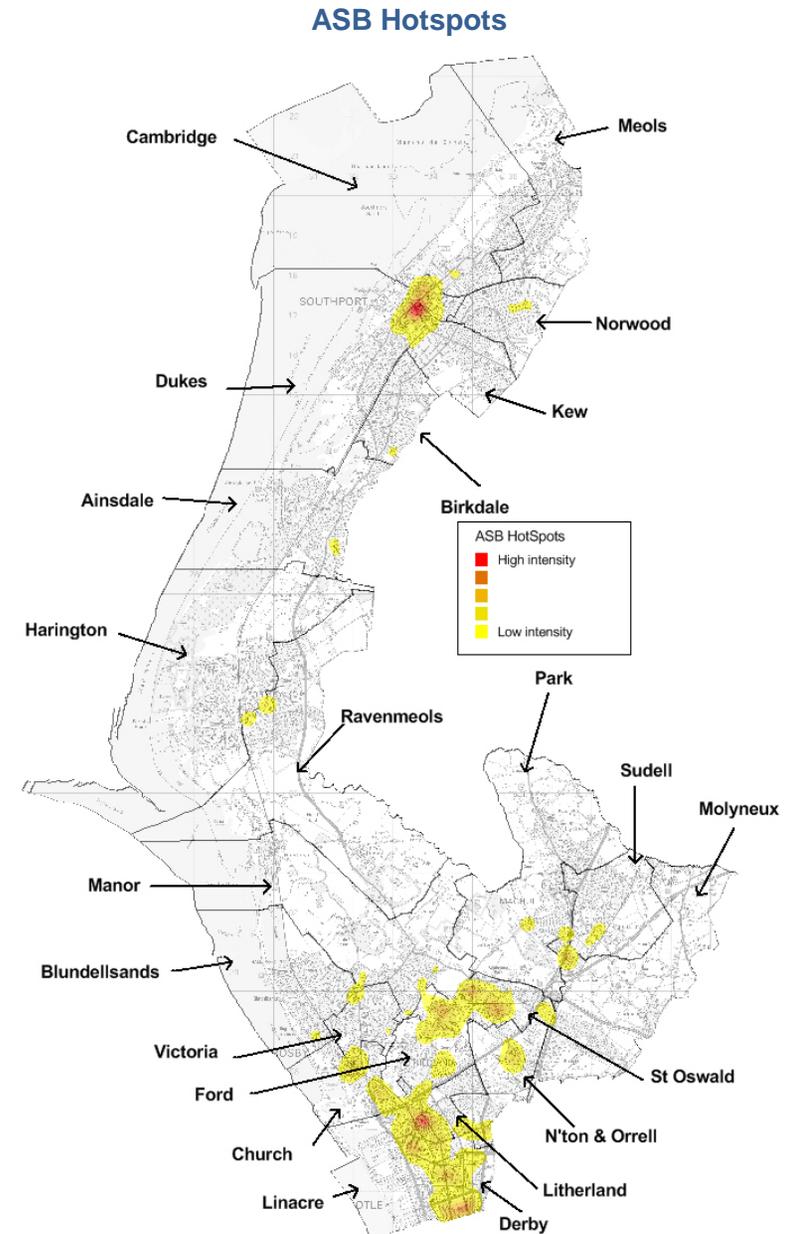
- Crime has a direct impact on victims including direct physical health impacts, in the case of violent crimes against the person, and potentially serious mental health impacts. In addition, crime may lead to negative health impacts at a community level. The impact of fear of crime is both direct, in its impact on mental health, and indirect, in that fear of crime may lead people to limit their activities, leading to social isolation. Fear of crime may also limit outdoor physical activity
- Overall crime in 2013/14 (October to September) has fallen by 3% compared to the previous year (based on earliest date committed) from 14,654 crimes to 14,249 with reductions across 11 wards
- Duke's ward accounts for the biggest proportion of crimes (12.1%), however, this ward has the largest density of shops, a thriving night time economy and attracts large amounts of tourists, all of which will have impacted on crime figures for the area
- When crime across all wards is standardised per 1,000 population Linacre ward is the worst affected area with 129 crimes per 1,000 population. Compared to the least affected ward, Meols, where there were just 19 crimes per 1,000 population, and a borough wide average of 52 crimes per 1,000 population
- In Linacre ward this equates to one in eight residents being a victim of crime in 2013/14, compared to 1 in 51 in Meols and 1 in 19 across Sefton as a whole
- Violence was the only category to show an increase (14%). These offences strongly link to the night-time economy with almost a quarter of these offences alcohol related and more than a third committed between 8pm and 3am
- British Crime Survey comparator crimes, the measure the government uses to compare areas based on crime most likely to be reported to police, have also shown a year on year reduction, down by 4% on 2012/13 (October to September). The map shows that the largest concentration of crimes is in Duke's ward around Southport Town Centre.

Percentage Change in Crime Offences in Sefton
- October to September 2012 / 13 and 2013/14



Anti Social Behaviour

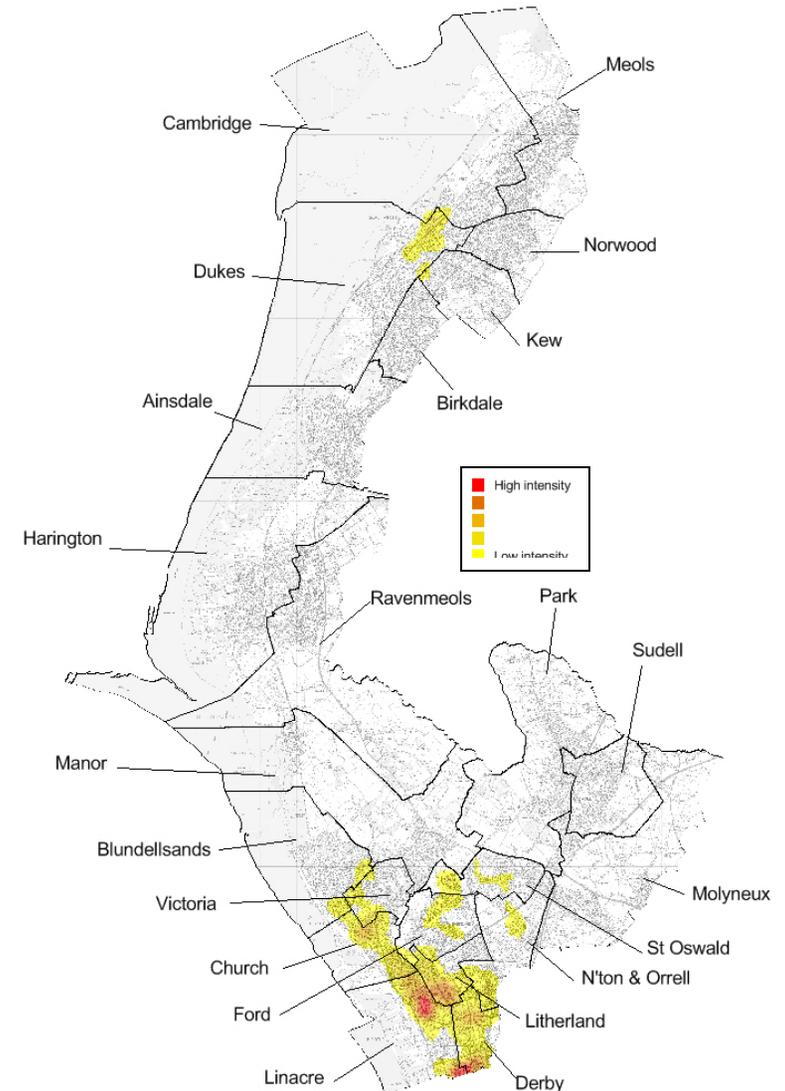
- The term 'anti-social behaviour' covers a wide range of activities that are perceived to blight the quality of community life. Terms such as nuisance, disorder and harassment are also used. Being a victim of anti-social behaviour can have a real impact on people's lives. As well as making peoples' lives a misery, anti-social behaviour also acts like a magnet for other crime and disorder problems. This means that areas can quite easily tip into a spiral of economic and social decline.
- With the exception of Duke's ward, which has a large amount of ASB associated with the night time economy, the worst affected areas are all in the south of the Borough, with 41% (3723) of all incidents occurring in Linacre, Derby, Litherland, Ford, St Oswald or Netherton & Orrell Wards. Significantly many of the communities in these areas are also amongst the most deprived areas, not just in Sefton but nationally.
- Overall anti social behaviour (ASB) calls for service to Merseyside Police in 2013/14 (October to September) has fallen by more than 3% compared to the previous year (based on incident date) from 9006 incidents to 9301, with reductions across 12 of the 22 wards. Overall, in 2013/14 42% of ASB incidents are youth related and 9% are alcohol related
- Within ASB, Rowdy / Inconsiderate Behaviour accounts for 61% (5501) of all ASB and is predominantly youth related (56%). Callers were often concerned with youths playing football and the ball was hitting/might hit their home or vehicle. However there are also significant calls relating to youths drinking and the associated problems (noise, abusive behaviour, broken bottles etc), youths behaving in an abusive/threatening or intimidating manner, youths throwing various missiles (including stones and bottles) disturbances/noise; there were also complaints regarding damage, people smoking cannabis and youths gathering in large groups
- Nuisance Neighbours, mainly playing loud music, parties and making excessive noise accounts for the second highest proportion of calls, accounting for 15% (1,391). It appears there is a distinct seasonal pattern of incidents being considerably higher in the spring/summer months, predominantly from May to July and this is likely to be due to a combination of better weather conditions, several bank holidays and more people inclined to socialise at home.
- On average across Sefton 1 in 30 residents is likely to be a victim of ASB; however this ranges from just 1 in 70 in Blundellsands ward to 1 in 14 in Dukes ward.



Environmental ASB

- Linacre ward accounts for 16% (1559) of all calls in relation to environmental issues across Sefton, followed by the neighbouring ward of Derby, which accounts for a further 10% (998). This means more than a quarter of all environmental calls are made from these two wards. Overall across the borough the number of calls has decreased year on year by 5%, with more than half of wards (14 of 22) have seen decrease in calls
- The biggest environmental issue reported to Sefton MBC remains fly tipping, which accounts for almost a third (3404 of 9,614) of all calls, and has seen a year on year increase of 2%. As with total calls, Linacre accounts for the highest count per 1,000 population (60) of fly tipping, however Church has the highest number of calls with 369, which equates to 11% of all fly tipping calls
- Five other call types also had year on year increases (October 13 to September 14 compared to the same period 2012/13), calls relating to accumulation of refuse rose by 18% (571 to 674), dog fouling, which rose by 1% (508 to 512), Filthy & Verminous premises with a increase of 80% (223 to 402), Rear entries rose by 16% (549 to 635) and Street Sweeping, which rose by 4% (1675 to 1743).
- Cuts to council services may be a contributing factor to all incident types that have had year on year increases, as maintenance of parks and open spaces has reduced.

Environmental ASB Hotspots



Percentage Change in Environmental Issues in Sefton - October to September 2012 / 13 and 2013/14

