

Ward Profile

Harington



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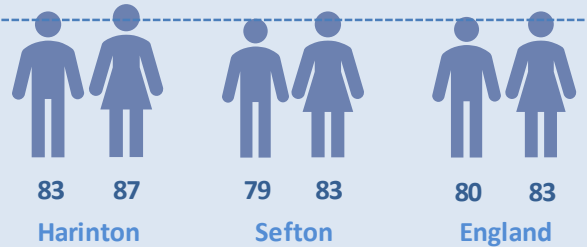
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Highlights

Life Expectancy



Life Expectancy at Birth (2015 - 2019)

Free School Meals



Proportion of children taking Free School Meals (Jan 2020)

Children Social Care



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

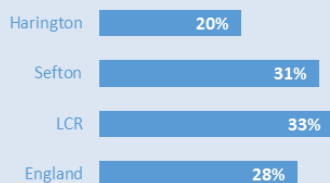
Universal Credits (UC) Benefits



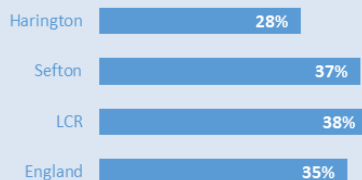
Percentage of working age residents claiming UC (Jan 2021)

Educational Attainment

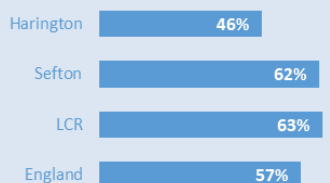
Early Years Foundation Stage



Key Stage 2



Key Stage 4



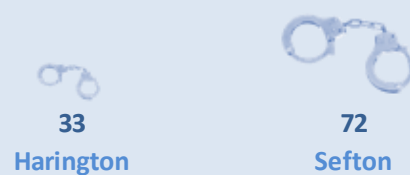
Percentage of Children NOT Achieving a Good Level of Development or Attaining Standard (18/19)

Emergency Limited Assistance Scheme



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

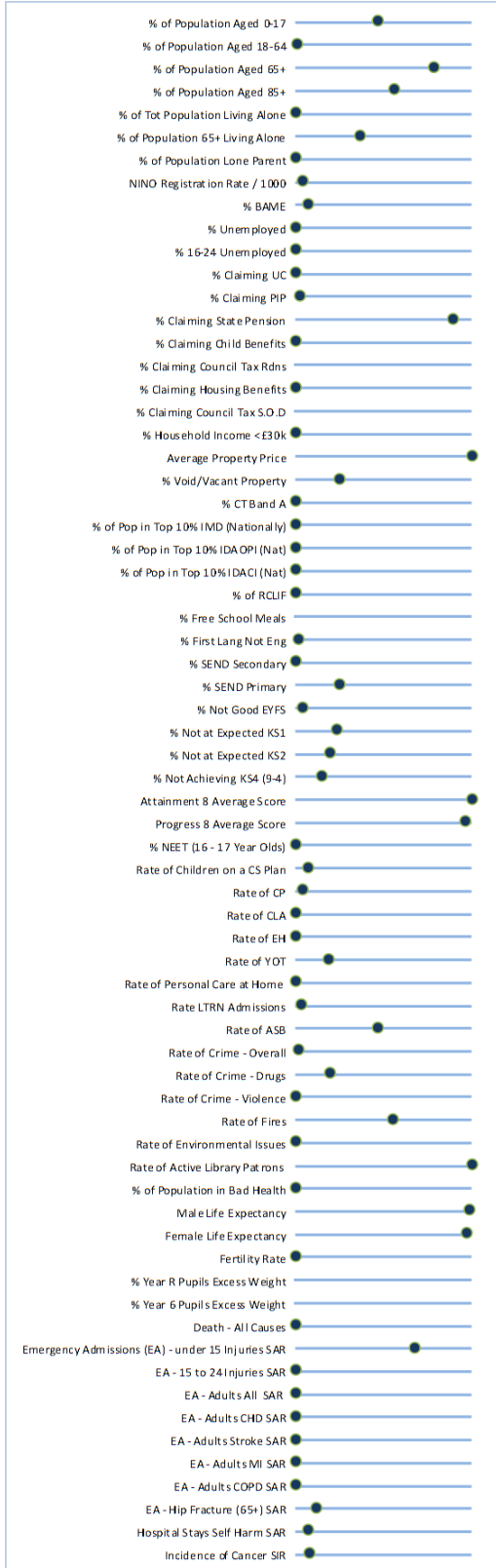
Reported Crimes



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

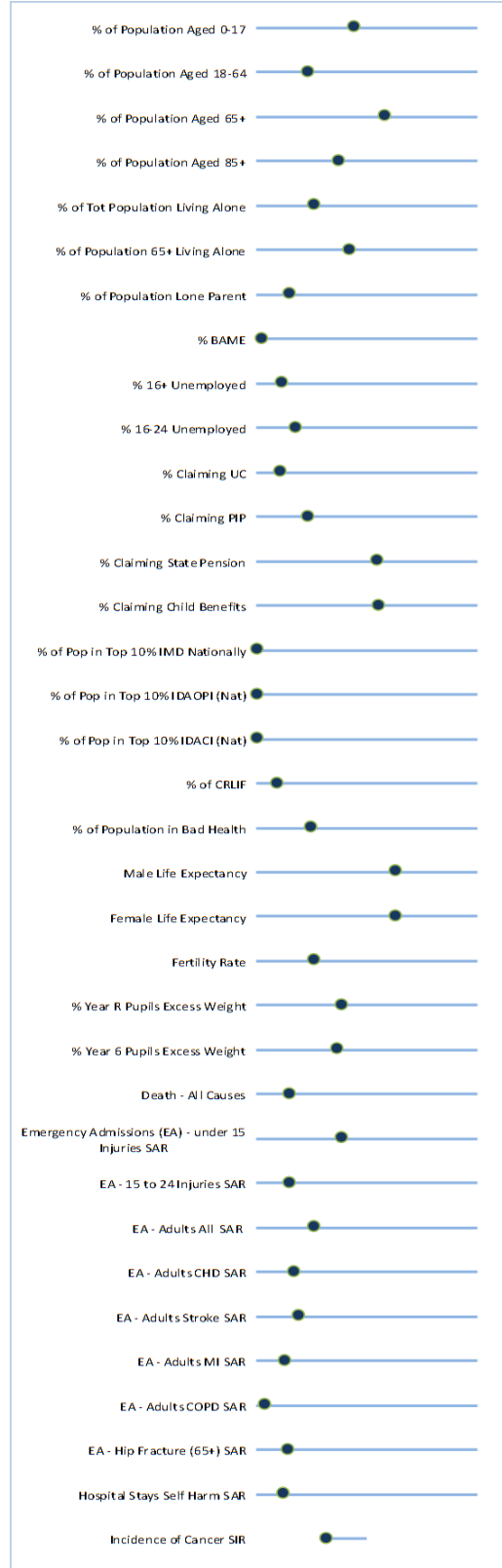
Sefton Comparative Position

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



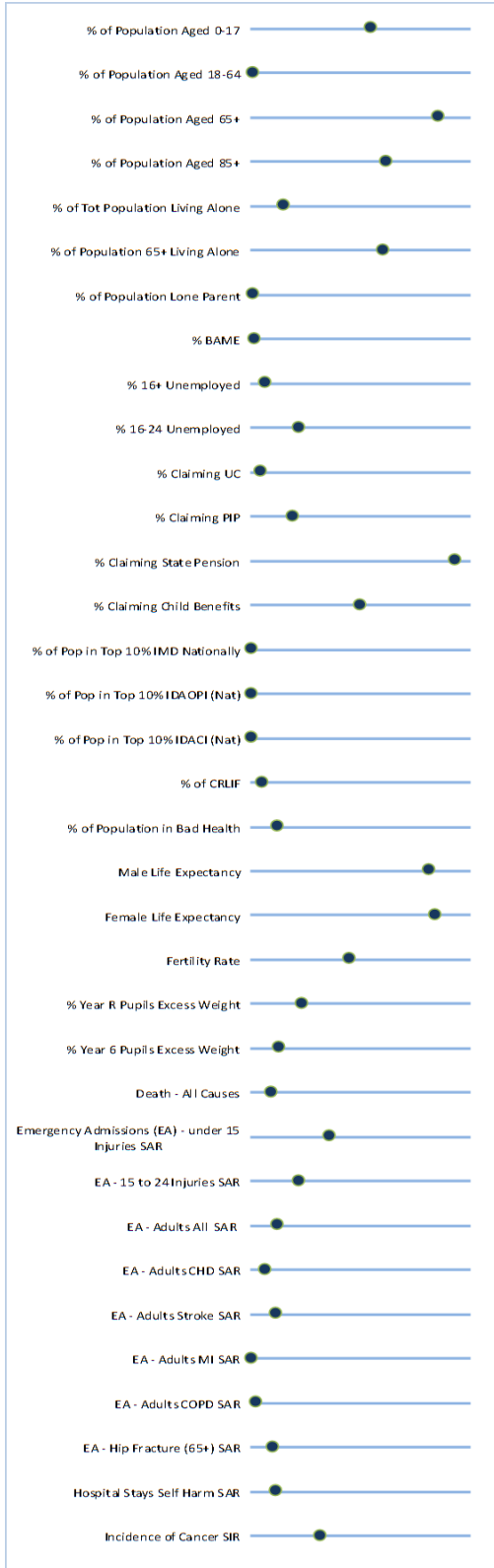
National Comparative Position

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



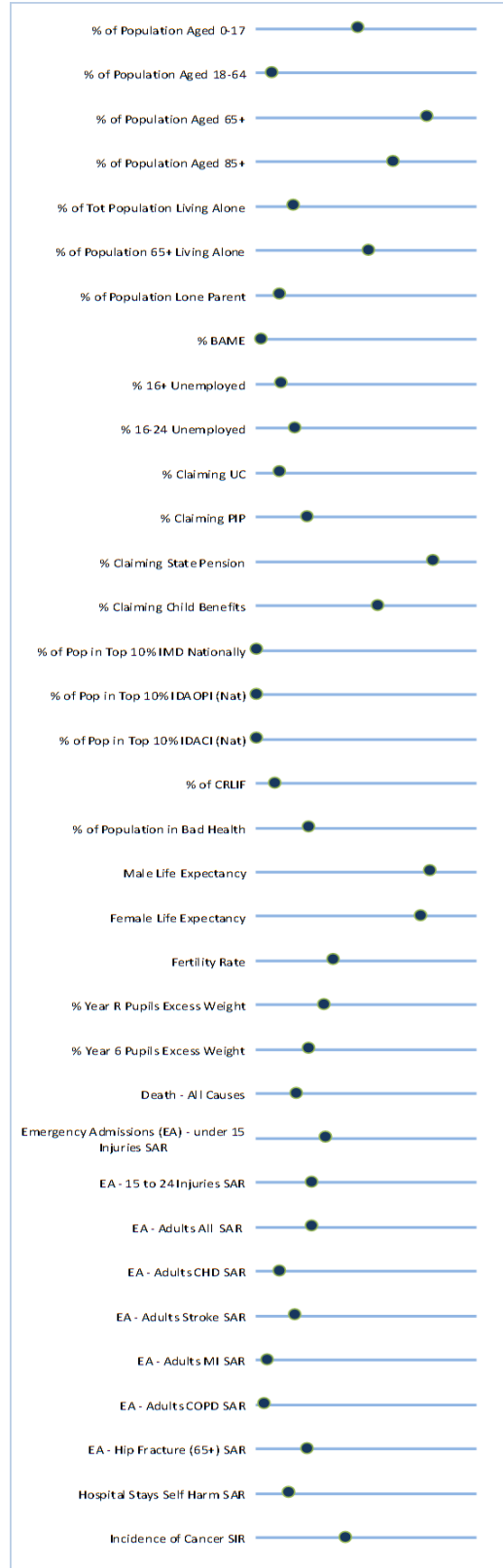
LCR Comparative Position

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



North West Comparative Position

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



Overview

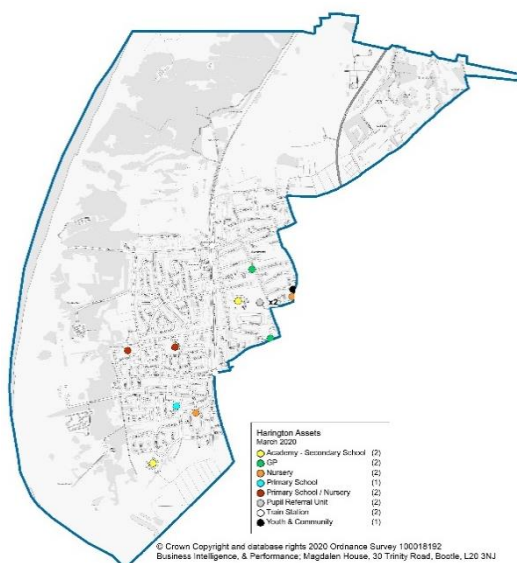
Sefton is a metropolitan borough of Merseyside, England, and its local authority is Sefton Council. Sefton was formed, following the Local Government Act 1972, on 1st April 1974.

Harington is one of the 22 wards that make up Sefton Metropolitan Borough Council. It is located in the centre of the Borough and covers the West of Formby and Freshfield. Harington is bordered by Ainsdale ward to the North, Ravenmeols ward to the East and South, with the River Mersey to the West.

In the ward there is/are:

- Two Academy - Secondary Schools
- Two GP Surgeries
- Two Nurseries
- A Primary School
- Two Primary / Nursery
- Two Pupil Referral Units
- Two Train Stations
- A Youth & Community

Map 1: Harington Assets



COVID-19

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

Implications for Service Delivery

Due to the demographic make up, lower deprivation levels and generally higher levels of health seen across the ward, demands on services will be lower than those seen across Sefton as a whole; these may increase in the foreseeable future due to an aging population. Key service demands could include:

- Demand on services relating to older people including adult social care and health services may be higher than average in Harington due to the older and aging population seen in the ward. There are less economically active people residing in the ward which may influence the income and housing within the ward.
- Higher than average 10 to 14-year old levels may lead to increased demand for secondary school places in the ward.
- Budgets cuts seen by both Merseyside Police and Merseyside Fire and Rescue coupled with the increases number of anti-social behaviour and deliberate fires reported within the ward, may result in increases in demand. This may cause an increasing level of direct costs. Associated with these issues are also indirect costs. This includes lowered levels of community satisfaction and well-being and reduced attractiveness to encourage businesses and job creators to locate in the area.
- There are overall lower levels of reliance on benefits in the ward and yet changes made in the Welfare Reform Act may see increased levels of vulnerable households and widening in inequalities in households. This could lead to demands on services such as Food Banks, Emergency Limited Assistance Scheme, Housing Benefits and Homeless Services.

Demographics

The 2019 population estimates indicate there are approximately 11,500 people living in Harington.

The people of the ward tend to be older than the Sefton, Liverpool City Region (LCR) and England averages. 33% of residents were aged 65 and over compared to the Borough - 24%, LCR - 19% and England - 18%, with 5% of the ward residents being aged 85 and over, compared to just 2% in LCR and England (Table 1).

The higher than average older person population found within the ward, may mean that there will be increased demand for services specifically from adult social care, GP and health services.

53% of the population are of “working age” (16 – 65) lower than the Sefton rate (60%); meaning the demand for jobs in the area will be lower than that seen across the Borough. For those out of work, there will be lower demand for benefit support.

Those aged 10 to 14 make up one of the higher age bands in the area (Figure 1), possibly causing increased demand on secondary school places.

The overall population in the ward has seen a slight reduction (2%) over the last decade (2010 compared to 2019), with a 1% increase seen in Sefton. Those aged 65 and over increased by 22% (with residents aged 85 and over showing an increase of 96%). Coupled with the high level of older people, this increase may lead to greater demand being put on services required by older people including adult social care in the future.

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

Identification of international migration trends between the decennial Censuses is difficult as accurate data covering the whole population is not available. 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 52 NINO registrations were made within Harington 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 7 per 1,000 16 to 65-year olds living in the ward. This is much lower than the rate seen across Sefton (28 per 1,000), LCR (46) and the North West (53), and England (85).

Nearly three quarters (74%) of the overseas national registrations within Harington during the period were from European Union countries (EU). With the top four countries of registration being from the EU (Figure 3);

- Italy (16%)
- Romania (10%)
- Germany (7%)
- Spain (7%)

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



Table 1: 2019 Ward Population Distribution Comparisons

	Harington Count	Percentage			
		Ward	Sefton	LCR	England
Total	11,547	-	-	-	-
Males	5,540	48%	48%	49%	49%
Females	6,007	52%	52%	49%	50%
Aged 0-17	1,997	17%	20%	20%	21%
Aged 0-19	2,223	19%	21%	23%	24%
Aged 4-16	1,621	14%	14%	15%	16%
Aged 16-65	6,081	53%	60%	64%	63%
Aged 18-64	5,693	49%	57%	61%	60%
Aged 55-65	1,842	16%	16%	14%	13%
Aged 65+	3,857	33%	24%	19%	18%
Aged 85+	587	5%	3%	2%	2%

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

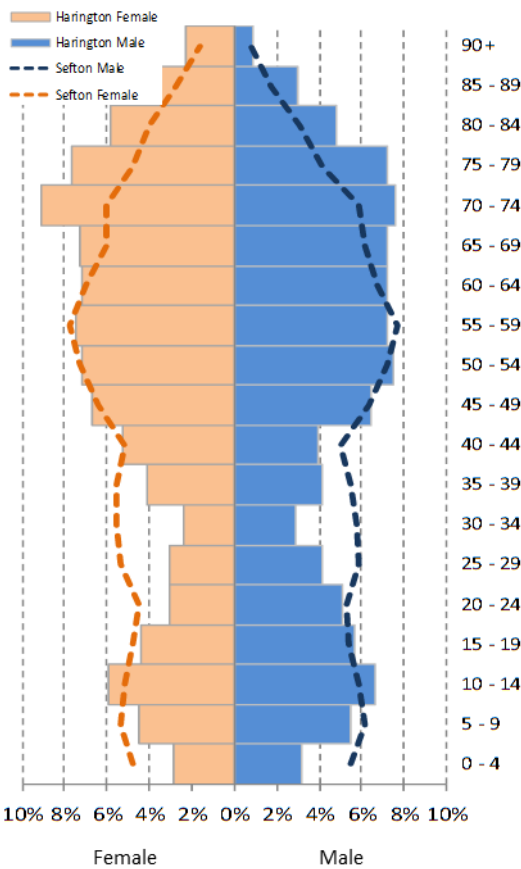


Figure 2: Population Change by Core Age Groups

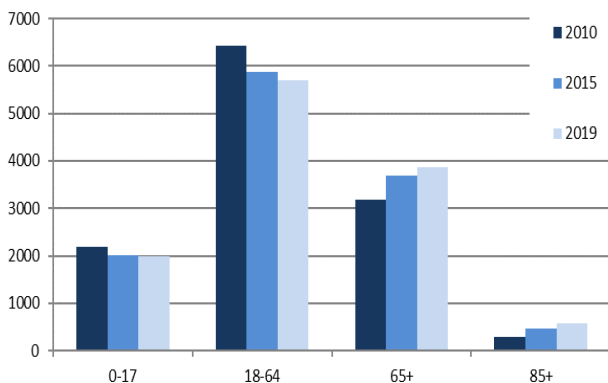


Table 2: NINo Applications 2015/16 – 2019/20

	Harington Count	Rate per 1,000 Population Aged 16-65				
		Ward	Sefton	LCR	NW	England
European Union NINo	38	5.3	21.8	31.4	33.2	58.0
Asia NINo	4	0.6	2.9	8.3	12.2	15.2
Rest of the World NINo	10	1.3	2.5	5.2	6.1	9.7
All Overseas NINo	52	7.1	27.7	45.9	52.6	85.5

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

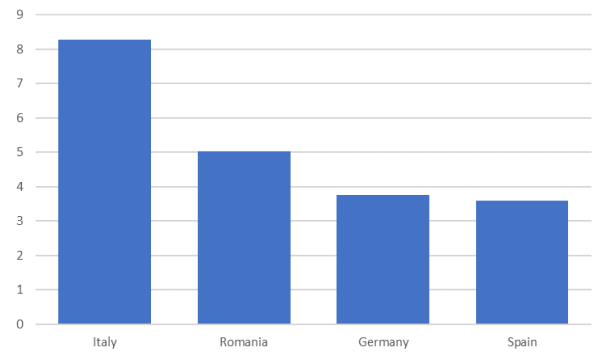
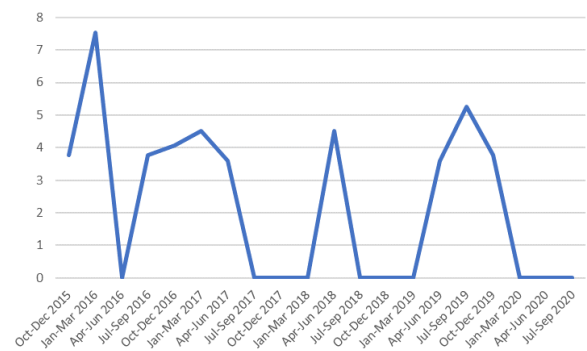


Figure 4: NINo Applications by Quarter October 2015 to September 2020



Service Demand

Approximately 3% of Harington 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 only 1% of the 0 to 17-year old population within the ward were known to Sefton Children’s Social Care as of 31st March 2020.

Approximately just 0.4% of the 0 to 22-year old population within the ward were known to Sefton’s Early Help service as of 31st December 2020.

Deprivation

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

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

Ten LSOAs make up the Harrington ward, all of which fall in to the bottom 40% of deprived areas nationally (four are in the bottom 5%, with one being in the lowest 1%). However, the average score across the ward has seen an increase from 2015 to the 2019, indicating that deprivation has increased in the area overall, with all but two LSOAs rising. Despite this, the average score across the ward (7.5) is significantly lower than 27.3 seen in Sefton, 34.9 in LCR, 27.9, the North West and 21.7 in England (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 least income deprived older people in the country. Seven of the LSOAs within Harrington are in the bottom 20% of affected areas nationally, meaning they are within some of the least affected areas in England (two of these are in the bottom 5%, with another being in the bottom 1%). The average IDAOPI score across the ward is 0.06 is lower than all for comparative areas (Sefton and NW – 0.19, LCR – 0.24, England – 0.17).

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

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

Eight of the LSOAs in Harrington are in the bottom 20% affected areas nationally, with two being in

the bottom 5% and four in the bottom 1%. The average IDACI score across the ward is 0.04 - considerably lower than the averages of Sefton (0.17) LCR (0.23), North West (0.18) and England (0.16).

Seven of the ten LSOAs showed decreases in levels of IDACI between 2015 and 2019 suggesting improvements in parental income (Map 4).

It is estimated that in 2019/20 there were some 151 dependent children (aged 0-19) within Harrington living in relatively low income families. This equates to approximately 7% of all children in the ward (Figure 5). Harrington continually has a significantly lower level than that of Sefton, LCR, the North West and England (Figure 6).



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

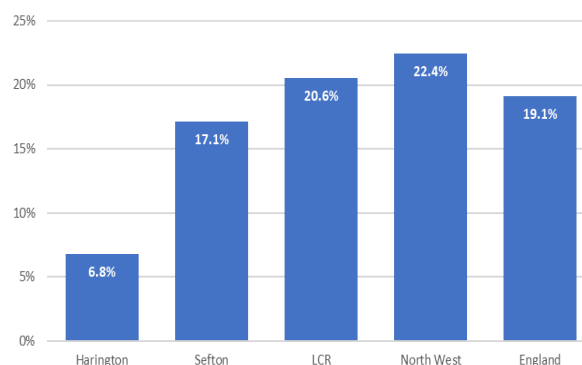
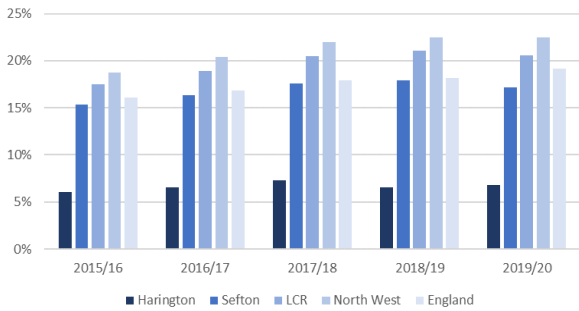
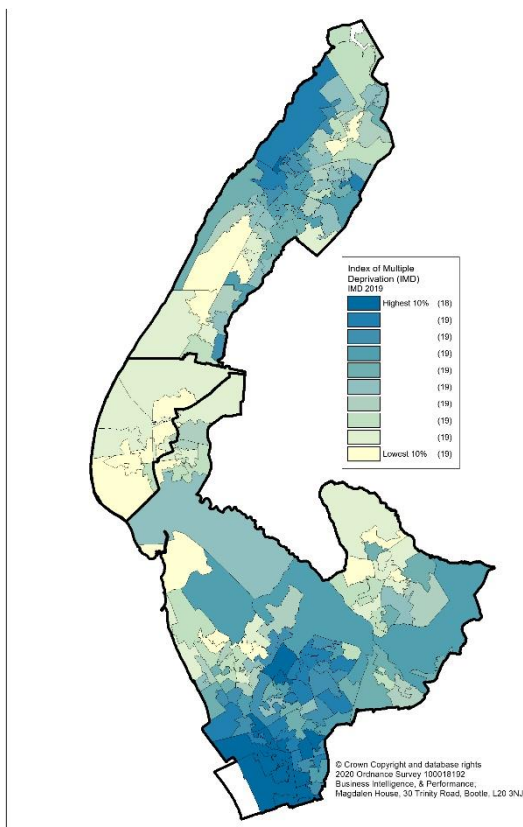


Figure 6: Children in Relative Low-Income Families (2015/16 to 2019/20)

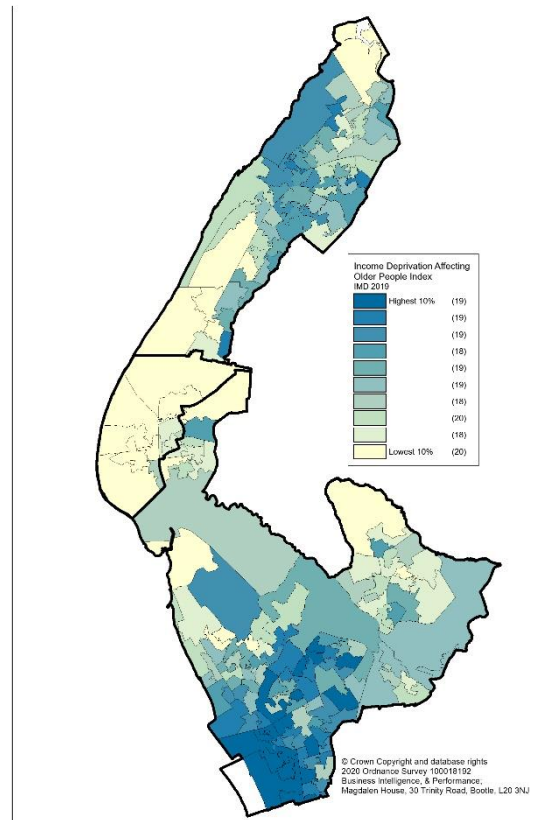


Harington has a low level of all deprivation types, however overall deprivation has shown increases when comparing current data to the 2015 results. Generally, the lower than average levels of deprivation goes hand in hand with lower levels of demands for services covering all ages. This includes children’s and adult’s social care, benefits, ‘Sefton Turnaround’ Programme and early help, intervention, and prevention within the area.

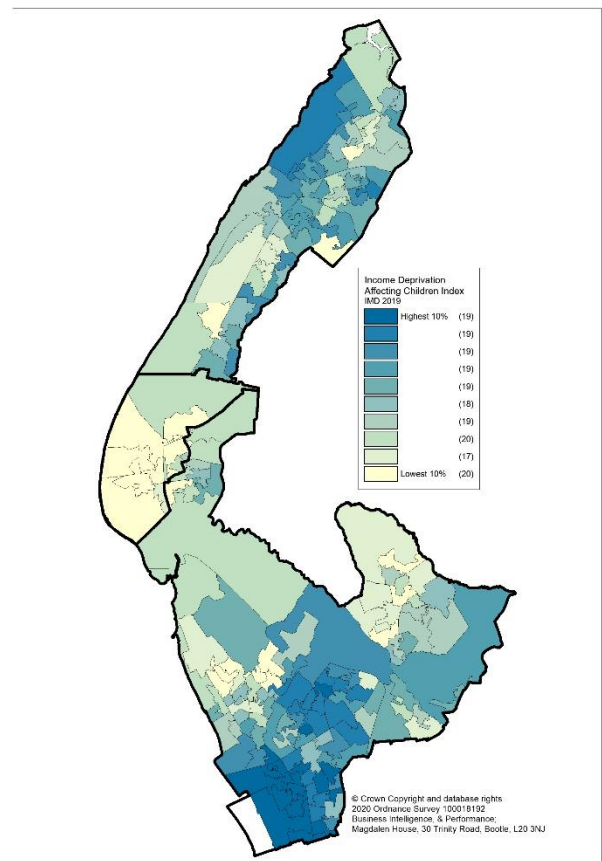
Map 2: Overall IMD Score by LSOA (2019)



Map 3: IDAOPI Score by LSOA (2019)



Map 4: IDACI Score by LSOA (2019)



Housing & Households

In most respects the housing makeup of the ward reflects its population of predominantly settled owner occupied households.

In the 2011 Census:

- 23% of households were occupied by just one person - Sefton was 32%, LCR 34%, NW 32% and England 30% (Figure 7).
- 16% of households were occupied by someone aged 65+ living alone, similar to the Borough, yet higher than the other local and national averages - Sefton was 16%, LCR 13%, NW 13% and England 12% (Figure 7).
- 6% of households were occupied by a lone parent - Sefton was 13%, LCR 14%, NW 12% and England 11% (Figure 7).
- 90% 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%).
- 2% of all household tenure were local authority or social land-lord rented which is lower than the local and national rates (Sefton was 14%, LCR 22%, NW and England 18%). With 5% of households being privately rented properties (Sefton 13%, LCR 16%, NW 15% and England 17%).
- 3% of households over 65 had a tenure category of local authority or social land-lord rented (Sefton was 14%, LCR 19%, NW 21% and England 19%), with a further 2% residing in privately rented properties (Sefton was 5%, LCR 4%, NW 5% and England 4%). Meaning just 5% of households over 65 were rented properties (compared to 19% in Sefton); this will lead to minimal demands for funding should these residents move into long term residential or nursing facilities as they will have property equity to fund their stays.

The ward has a lower than average number of long-term vacant properties; these properties have a higher rate of privately-owned properties. Including this there is a lower level of Council Tax

discounts which is partly a function of the generally lower level of single occupancy households.

Council Tax

Overall, there were 5,054 rateable dwellings in the ward which makes up 4% of the Sefton total (slightly lower than the Borough average of 5%).

Over a quarter (27% / 1352 dwellings) within the ward are deemed to fall into Council Tax Band D with a further 26% (1,320) being B and E.

Of the dwellings within the ward, subject to paying Council Tax, 28% qualified for single occupancy discount (i.e. their Council Tax liability was reduced by 25%).

Vacant and / or Void Properties

Harington has a rate of vacant and / or void properties of 40 per 1,000 properties. The ward's rate is slightly lower than the average for the Borough (43 per 1000).

The ward had a total of 199 vacant and / or void properties as of April 2020, making up 4% of all vacant and / or void properties across Sefton (Table 3).

Nearly a fifth (19%) of the vacant and / or void stock in Harington has been vacant and / or void for over two years.

Over half (59%) of Harington's vacant and / or void properties are registered as being privately owned; notably higher than the Borough rate of 44%.

Housing Developments

Provisionally, as at March 2021 there were 29 development sites in Harington (five are currently in progress), constituting 267 dwellings of which 14% are intended as 'affordable' (Figure 8). The new builds are predominantly four or more-bedroom properties (Figure 9).

Sold Properties

There were 219 properties sold in Harington between January and December 2019, 95% of which were household dwellings. Half of all the properties sold in the ward were detached dwellings. The average property prices within the ward are all higher than those seen across the Borough (Figure 10).

15% of the properties sold in the ward during 2019 were new build properties. With 30%, of all properties sold in the ward during the year being leasehold.

Index Deprivation – Barriers to Housing and Services

Generally, all areas of Sefton have relatively low barriers to housing when compared nationally. The 2019 Index of Deprivation relating to Housing & Services shows that Harington has higher than average issues in terms of housing barriers across Sefton (Map 5). There has been an overall increase seen in housing deprivation across the ward compared to 2015.

Five of the LSOAs making up the ward are in the bottom 20% of affected areas nationally (with one in the lowest 5% and two in the lowest 1% of areas). This means that residents of the ward are living in some of the *least* affected areas for barriers to housing and services across England, with the ward being more accessible than the three of the four comparative areas (Harington – 12.1, Sefton – 10.9, LCR – 13.3, North West – 15.3 and England – 21.7).

There has been progress made in recent developments and improvement in housing stock. However, given the low levels of lone person households and the vacant accommodation, coupled with developments already in the ward, there may be limited opportunity for continued existing stock improvements especially those classed as affordable homes.

Car Registration

In 2019, 8,704 vehicles were registered with the DVLA in Harington, with 92% of these being cars (8,022). There are approximately 751 vehicles per 1,000 driving age people (those aged 17 and over) in the ward. This is considerably higher than the comparator areas (Figure 11).

The rate of car registrations in Harington has considerable reduction in 2019 compared to the previous nine years with an overall reduction of 15% (2010 to 2019).

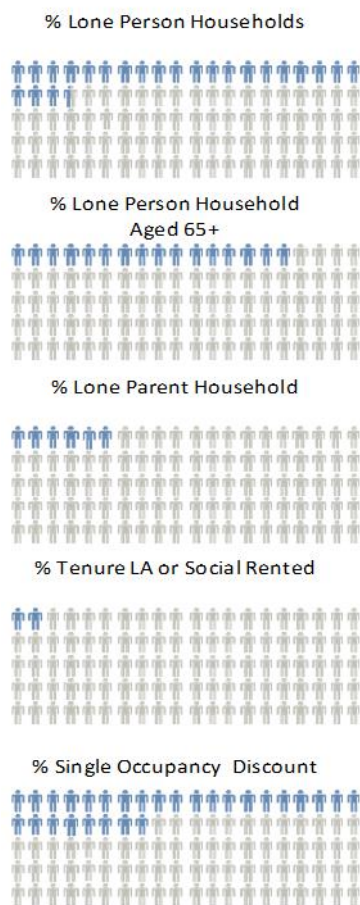


Figure 7: Household Occupancy (Census 2011)

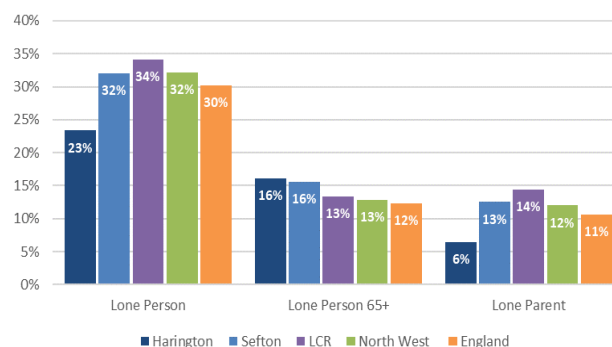


Table 3: Time Void / Vacant (April 2020)

Vacant Propties April 2020	Harington		Sefton	
	Count	Rate ¹	Count	Rate ¹
0-6 Months	66	13.4	2417	19.5
6-12 Months	57	11.6	953	7.7
12-24 Months	39	7.9	1029	8.3
24+ Months	37	7.5	957	7.7
Total	199	40.3	5356	43.2

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

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

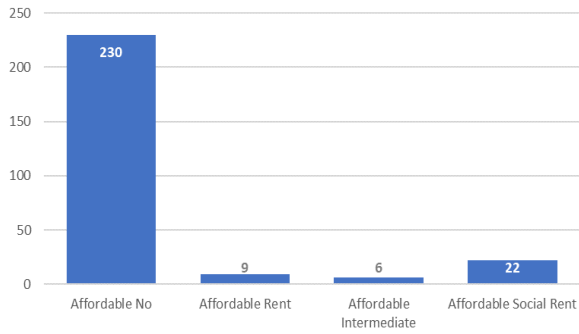


Figure 9: New Build Properties by Bedroom Numbers (March 2021)

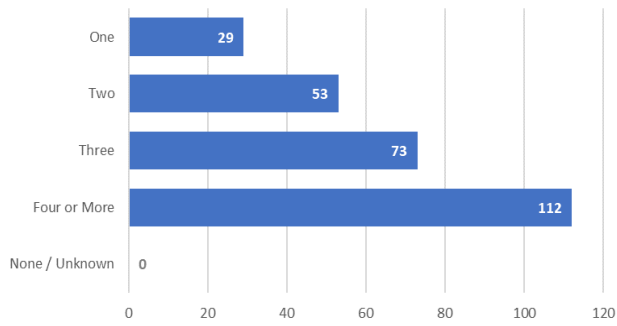
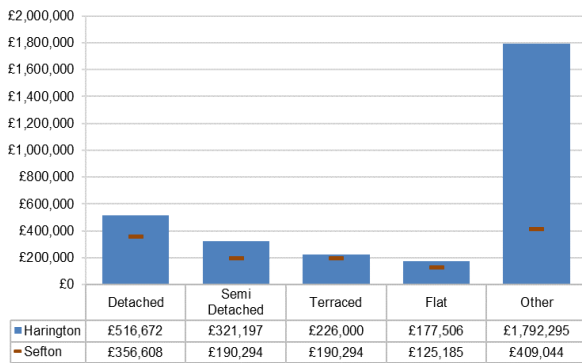


Figure 10: Average Price Paid by Property Type (2019)



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

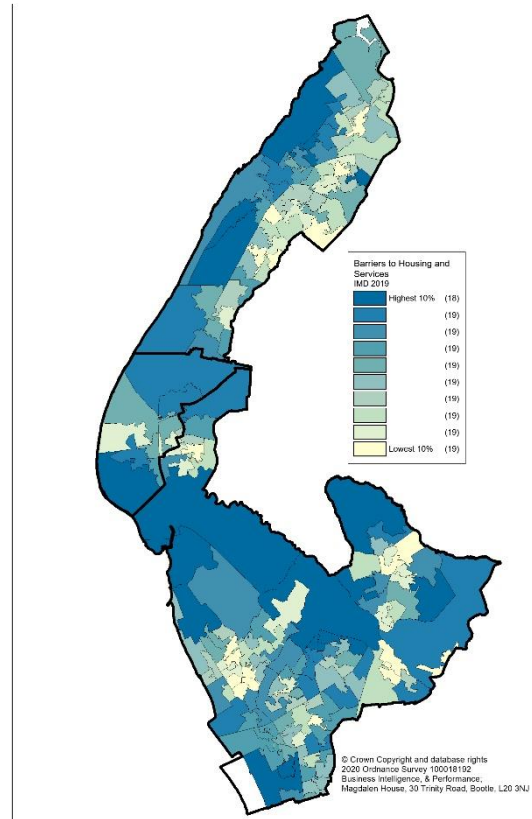


Figure 11: Rate of Vehicle Registrations (2019)



Economy & Business

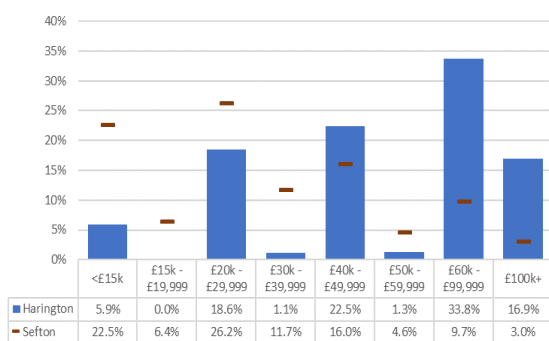
As of September 2020, there were a total of 21 establishments throughout Harington which hold a license under the 2003 Licensing Act; these include locations which sell alcohol (shops, pubs, clubs and restaurants) along with properties serving hot food after 11pm. Harington makes up 3% of all Sefton’s licensed premises slightly lower than the Sefton average of 5%.

There are no establishments holding a license under the Gambling Regulation Act 2003 across Harington as of September 2020.

Within Harington, there were 42 inspections carried out of commercial properties (ranging from large chain stores e.g. Asda / Tesco, to the local corner shop) during 2019/20. 81% of these related to food hygiene inspections.

According to Experian Mosaic in 2020, just 6% (304) of households within Harington had an annual income of less than £15,000 (Figure 12), considerably lower than the rates seen across Sefton. This is possibly due to the area having predominantly stable more affluent households.

Figure 12: Household Income – Mosaic (2020)



The 2011 Census indicated that of the then 8,435 residents aged 16 to 74 living within Harington, 64% were economically active. Of these economically active residents, 32% were employed full time; 15% employed part time; 11% were self-employed (Table 4).

37% were economically in-active; of whom 26% were retired and 3% were registered as long-term sick or disabled (Table 5).

In total 65 (1%) had been unemployed long term, with less than 1% (0.2% / 20) never being employed (Table 6).

Table 4: Economically Active (2011)

	Harington Count	Percentages				
		Ward	Sefton	LCR	NW	England
All	5353	63.5	67.1	65.7	67.8	69.9
In employment	4906	58.2	59.1	56.2	59.6	62.1
Employee: Part-time	1303	15.4	15.0	14.0	13.9	13.7
Employee: Full-time	2711	32.1	35.8	35.6	37.5	38.6
Self-employed	892	10.6	8.2	6.6	8.2	9.8
Unemployed	186	2.2	4.9	5.8	4.7	4.4
Full-time student	261	3.1	3.1	3.7	3.5	3.4

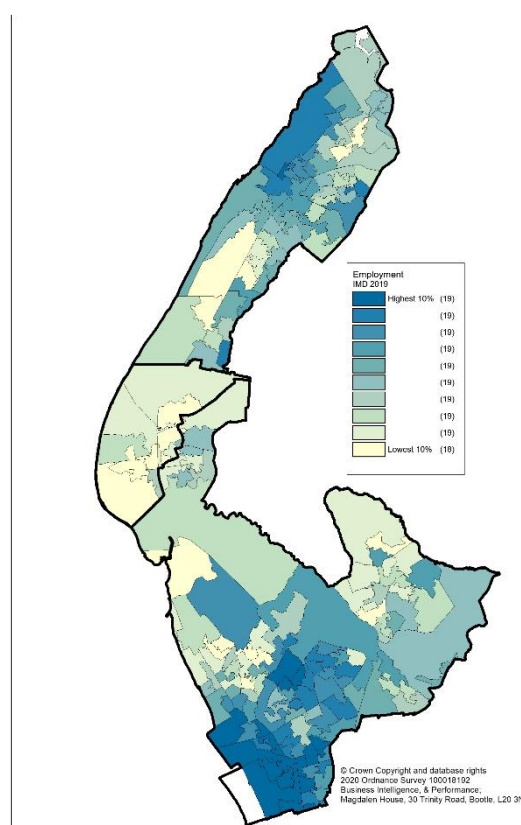
Table 5: Economically Inactive (2011)

	Harington Count	Percentages				
		Ward	Sefton	LCR	NW	England
All	3082	36.5	32.9	34.3	32.2	30.1
Retired	2183	25.9	17.3	14.7	14.8	13.7
Student	362	4.3	4.4	6.3	5.6	5.8
Looking after home or family	216	2.6	3.4	3.9	3.9	4.4
Long-term sick or disabled	209	2.5	5.9	7.1	5.6	4.0
Other	112	1.3	1.9	2.3	2.2	2.2

Table 6: Unemployed (2011)

	Harington Count	Percentages				
		Ward	Sefton	LCR	NW	England
Age 16 to 24	57	0.7	1.4	1.7	1.4	1.2
Age 50 to 74	42	0.5	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.8
Never worked	20	0.2	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.7
Long-term	65	0.8	2.0	2.4	1.8	1.7

Map 6: Employment IMD Score by LSOA (2019)



Five of Harington’s LSOAs are in the lowest 30% of areas in England for working age people, who have been involuntarily excluded from the labour market. Employment deprivation has reduced in all the ward’s LSOAs compared to 2015. Harington is lower than the four comparator areas.

Benefits & Support

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

In January 2021, approximately 180 working age people residing in the ward were claiming out of work benefits. This is 3% of all the working aged residents; lower than Sefton, LCR, North West (all 7%) and England (6%). With this, 4% of residents in the ward aged between 16 and 24 were claiming out of work benefits, again lower than the comparator areas (Figure 13).

The rates of working age residents claiming out of work benefit in Harington have seen fluctuations across the past five years (Figure 14), with an overall rise of 260% (130). 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 Harington rates have continually been lower than those in the Borough.

Universal Credits (UC)

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

436 working age residents in Harington were claiming Universal Credit in January 2021 (62% of these were not in employment). The rate of working age residents claiming UC in the ward is 74 per 1,000, considerably lower 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, 414 residents were claiming PIP in Harington, a rate of 70 per 1000 residents (aged

16+). Similar to UC this rate is much lower than the comparator areas (Figure 16).

Child Benefits

745 families in Harington are claiming child benefits relating to 56% (1,255) of children in the ward in 2020. The ward has a lower rate of children in families claiming child benefits than that of the Borough, city region, region and nationally (Figure 17).

Council Tax Reduction

In January 2020, there were 289 households in the ward claiming Council Tax Reduction (6% of all rated households). This is significantly lower than the Sefton average of 20%. Harington has the lowest percentage of households of all 22 wards in the Borough (Figure 18).

Sefton's Emergency Limited Assistance Scheme (ELAS)

During 2020, there were 22 applications to Sefton's ELAS by residents within Harington (Table 7). Of the applications in the ward, 27% were approved in full, with 9% being partially approved. Harington has seen an overall increase in the number of applications approved over the past four years (100% / 4 applications). Harington had had one of the lowest number of applications (out of the 22 Sefton wards).

Trussell Trust Food Bank

Trussell Trust Food Bank data for April 2019 to March 2020 shows that 24 vouchers were issued to residents of Harington ward, with 69 residents being fed by a Food Bank located in Sefton, equating to 6 per 1,000 residents. This is considerably lower than the Sefton rate of just 66 per 1,000 residents. There has been a 167% rise in the number of vouchers issued compared to the previous year (though this is only 15 vouchers).

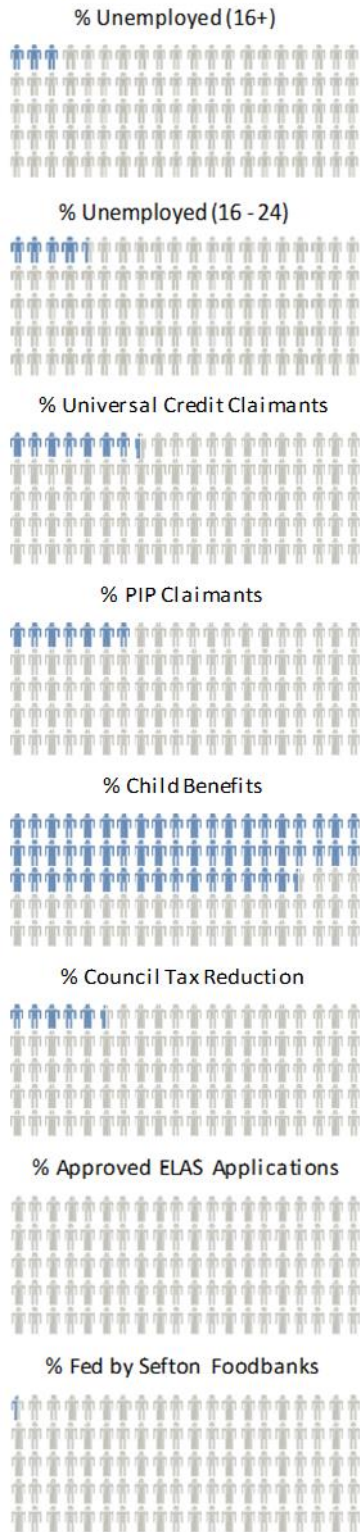


Figure 13: Rate of Working Age Residents Claiming Out of Work Benefits (January 2021)

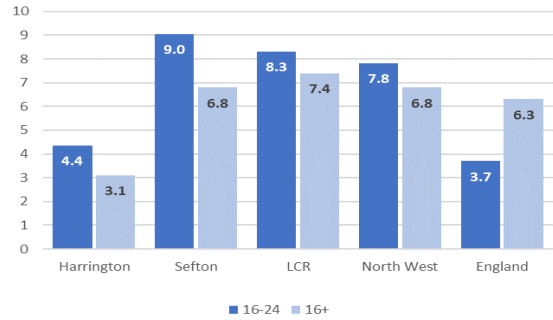


Figure 14: Rate of Working Age Residents Claiming Out of Work Benefits (January 2017/18/19/20/21)

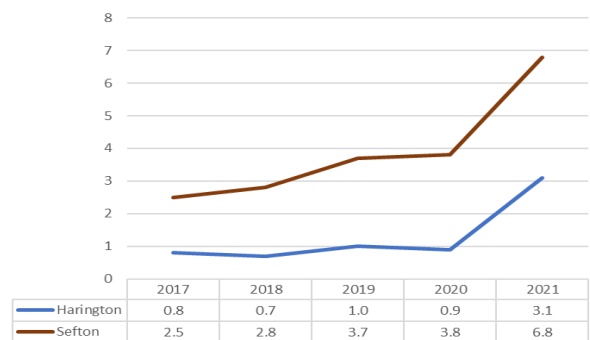


Figure 15: Rate of Residents claiming Universal Credits (January 2021)

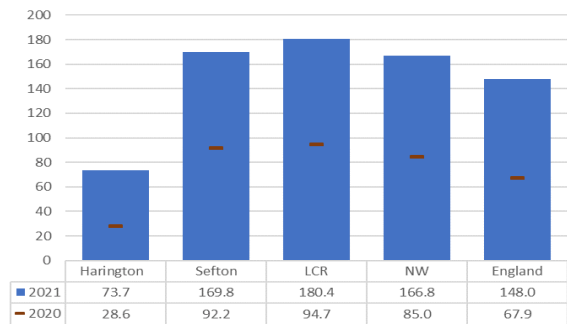


Figure 16: Rate of Residents claiming Personal Independence Payments (January 2021)

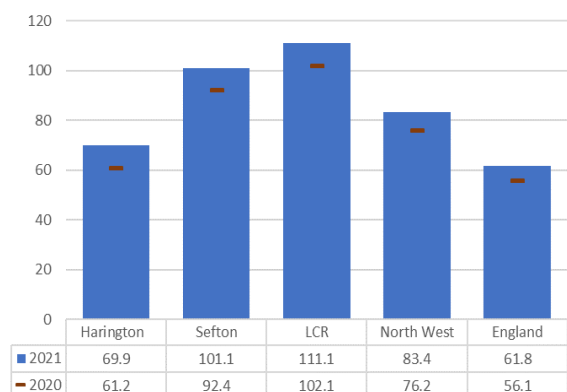


Figure 17: Rate of Families claiming Child Benefits (2020)

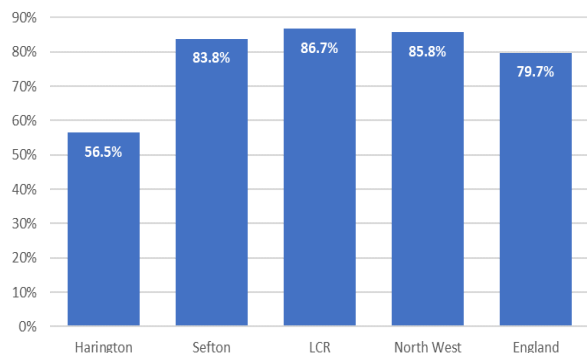


Figure 18: Percentage of Households Claiming Council Tax Reductions (January 2020)

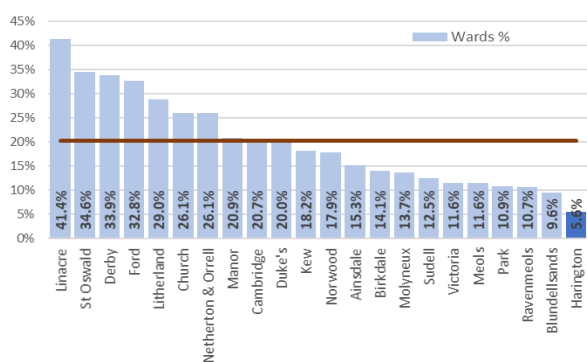


Table 7: Emergency Limited Assistance Scheme (ELAS) Applications (January to December 2020)

	Harrington Count	Application Status	
		Ward	Sefton
Total Applications	22		
Approved	6	27%	53%
Partially Approved	2	9%	10%
Not Approved	14	64%	37%

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

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

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

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

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

Education

Given the direct correlation between deprivation levels, it is unsurprising that overall Harington generally has a lower than average proportion of children with special educational needs and higher levels of attainment rates compared to the Sefton results.

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

Nursery Settings

Of the 58 students living in Harington ward attending a Sefton maintained nursery setting (Table 8):

- 3% of all nursery pupils in Sefton live in Harington
- 25% of the estimated nursery age population within the ward attend a Sefton maintained nursery (Sefton has a rate of 22%).
- None were entitled to a free school meal. The number of pupils in the ward subject to Special Educational (SEN) Needs support and who had English not as a first language were below four, so had to be suppressed.

Primary School Settings

Of the 753 Sefton maintained / academy primary school students living in the ward (Table 9):

- 4% of all primary pupils in Sefton live in Harington.
- 80% of the estimated primary school age population within the ward attend a Sefton maintained primary school (Sefton has a rate of 80%).
- 5% were entitled to a free school meal (Sefton is 21%).
- 12% were subject to Special Educational Needs (SEN) support (Sefton is 15%).

- The number of pupils in the ward who had English not as a first language was below four, so had to be suppressed.

Secondary School Settings

Of the 602 Sefton maintained / academy secondary school students living in the ward (Table 10):

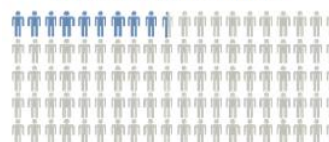
- 5% of all high school pupils in Sefton live in Harington.
- 73% of the estimated high school age population within the ward attend a Sefton maintained secondary school (Sefton has a rate of 74%).
- 4% were entitled to a free school meal (Sefton is 19%).
- 9% were subject to Special Educational Needs (SEN) support (Sefton is 15%).
- 1% had English not as a first language (Sefton is 5%).

16+ Pupils

Of the 132 Sefton maintained secondary school students living in the ward (Table 11):

- 9% of all pupils over 16 in Sefton live in Harington.
- 7% of the estimated 16 to 20-year olds residing within the ward attend a Sefton maintained post 16 setting (Sefton has a rate of 11%).
- The number of pupils in the ward entitled to a free school meal, subject to Special Educational (SEN) support Needs and who had English not as a first language were below four so had to be suppressed.

% Overall Pupils with SEN



% Overall FSM



Table 8: Nursery Settings (January 2020)

Nursery Class Pupils	Harington		Sefton	
	Count	%	Count	%
Total Pupils	58		1923	
Females	34	59%	941	49%
Males	24	41%	982	51%
Receiving Free School Meal	0	0%	141	7%
SEN Support	*	*	119	6%
English as a First Language ¹	55	95%	1704	89%
English not as a First Language ¹	*	*	104	5%

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

Please note within the table counts below four have been suppressed

Table 9: Primary School Settings (January 2020)

Primary School Pupils	Harington		Sefton	
	Count	%	Count	%
Total Pupils	753		20075	
Females	373	50%	9680	48%
Males	380	50%	10395	52%
Receiving Free School Meal	36	5%	4145	21%
SEN Support	89	12%	3067	15%
English as a First Language ¹	704	93%	18195	91%
English not as a First Language ¹	*	*	1171	6%

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

Please note within the table counts below four have been suppressed

Table 10: Secondary School Settings (January 2020)

Secondary School Pupils	Harington		Sefton	
	Count	%	Count	%
Total Pupils	602		13225	
Females	298	50%	6541	49%
Males	304	50%	6684	51%
Receiving Free School Meal	23	4%	2476	19%
SEN Support	57	9%	1993	15%
English as a First Language ¹	596	99%	12508	95%
English not as a First Language ¹	4	1%	660	5%

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

Table 11: 16+ Pupils (January 2020)

Post 16 Pupils	Harington		Sefton	
	Count	%	Count	%
Total Pupils	132		1542	
Females	61	46%	772	50%
Males	71	54%	770	50%
Receiving Free School Meal	*	*	129	8%
SEN Support	*	*	125	8%
English as a First Language ¹	129	98%	1483	96%
English not as a First Language ¹	*	*	51	3%

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

Please note within the table counts below four have been suppressed

Early Years Foundation Stage

Of the 94 students residing within Harington ward and attending a Sefton maintained setting with an

Early Years Foundation Stage (EYFS) level (Figure 19):

- 20% did not achieve a “Good Level of Development”. This is considerably lower than the non-achievement levels seen across Sefton and North West (both 31%), LCR (33%) and England (28%).
- The number of pupils entitled to a free school meal and Special Educational Needs (SEN) support were lower than four so have been suppressed.

Key Stage 1 (KS1)

During 2018/19 there were 106 students residing within Harington ward and attending a Sefton maintained setting with a KS1 level. For these students (Figure 20 and Table 12):

- 30% did not achieve the expected standard in Reading, Writing, and Maths; this is lower than the averages for Sefton at 37%, North West at 35% and England at 37%.
- The number of pupils entitled to a free school meal were lower than four so have been suppressed.
- 11% were subject to Special Educational Needs (SEN) support (Sefton is 14%).

Key Stage 2 (KS2)

During 2018/19 there were 116 students residing within Harington ward and attending a Sefton maintained setting, with a KS2 level. For these students (Figure 21 and Table 13):

- 28% did not achieve the expected standard in Reading, Writing, and Maths; it is below the averages for Sefton at 37%, LCR at 38%, North West and England both at 35%.
- The number of pupils entitled to a free school meal were lower than four so have been suppressed.
- 15% were subject to Special Educational Needs (SEN) support (Sefton is 17%).

Key Stage 4 (KS4)

During 2018/19, there were 110 students residing within Harington ward and attending a Sefton

maintained setting undertaking GCSE examinations. For these students:

- 46% did not achieve a level between 9 and 5 in English and Maths; This is well below the average for Sefton, LCR, the North West and England (Figure 22).
- 82% did not achieve a level between 9 and 5 for the English Baccalaureate, again lower than Sefton, LCR, the North West and England (Figure 23).
- The students in Harington had an average Attainment 8 score of 52.5 and this was higher than the Borough, region and country (Figure 24).
- The average Progress 8 score in the ward (0.24) was also higher than the comparison areas. This means that on average students are achieving as expected (Figure 25).

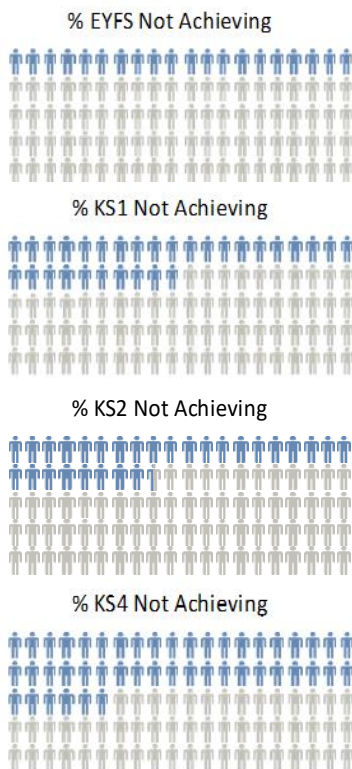


Figure 19: Percentage of Pupils NOT Gaining a Good Level of Development in Early Years Foundation Stage (2018/19)

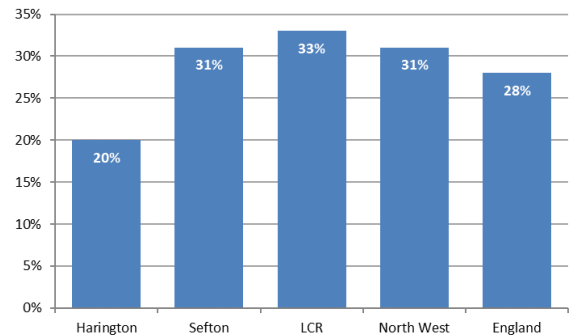


Figure 20: Percentage of Key Stage 1 Pupils Not Achieving Expected Standard in Reading Writing and Maths (2018/19)

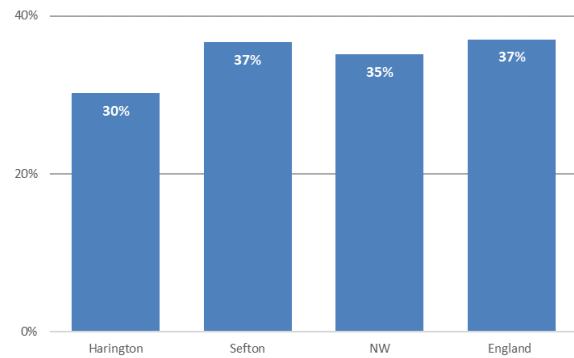


Table 12: Key Stage 1 – Special Educational Needs and Free School Meals (2018/19)

	Pupils with SEN & SEN Support (KS1)		Eligible for Free School Meal (KS1)	
	Count	%	Count	%
Harington	12	11.3%*	*	*
Sefton	388	13.6%	513	18.0%

Please note within the table counts below four have been suppressed

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

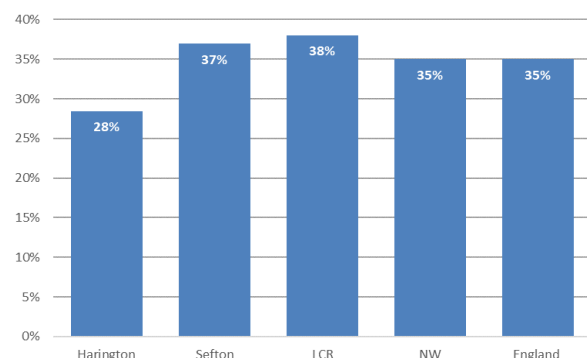


Table 13: Key Stage 2 – Special Educational Needs and Free School Meals (2018/19)

	Pupils with SEN & SEN Support (KS2)		Eligible for Free School Meal (KS2)	
	Count	%	Count	%
Harington	17	14.7%*	*	*
Sefton	465	16.9%	540	19.6%

Please note within the table counts below four have been suppressed

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

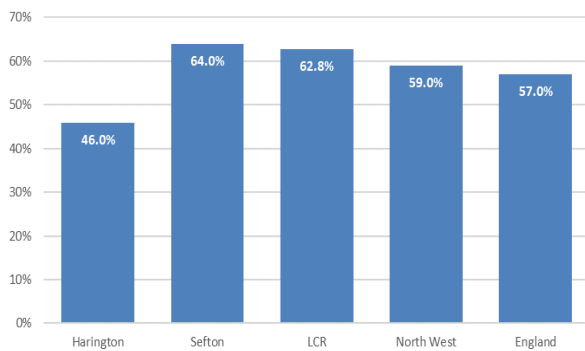


Figure 23: Percentage of Pupils Not Achieving English Baccalaureate 9 to 5 (2018/19)

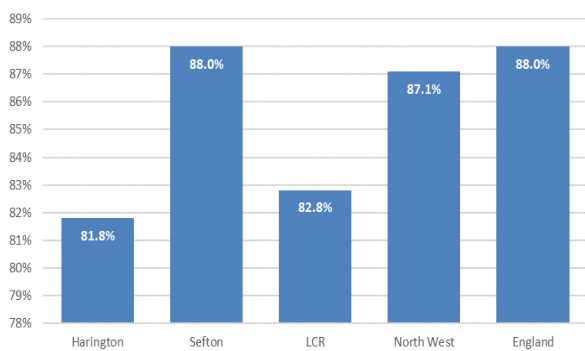


Figure 24: Average Attainment 8 Score (2018/19)

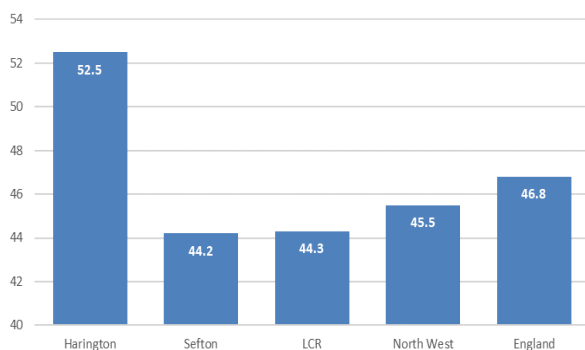


Figure 25: Average Progress 8 Score (2018/19)

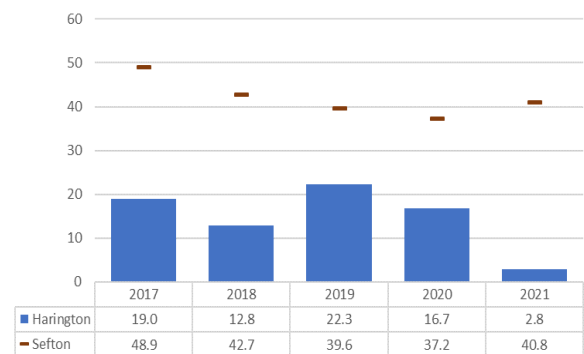


Not in Employment Education or Training (NEET)

In January 2021, there were less than four people aged between 16 and 18 registered as Not in Employment Education or Training (NEET) with Careers Connect residing within Harington ward. Harington was the lowest of the 22 wards in Sefton.

Harington NEET rates have continually been lower than those of the Borough (Figure 26) and have reduced 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 low levels of socio-economic issues, Harington has below average levels of crime and disorder compared to Sefton.

Crime

There were 379 crimes reported to Merseyside Police between April 2020 and March 2021, in the Harington ward, representing just 2% of all crimes that occurred within Sefton. This is 33 crimes per 1,000 population - considerably lower than the rate seen across Sefton as a whole (72 per 1,000).

The number of crimes in the ward have seen an 9% decrease from the previous year. It is higher than the 7% seen across the Borough (Table 14).

Over a third of all crimes in the ward were violent offences (34% / 128). Of these, 47 (37%) were common assault and battery.

Anti-social Behaviour (ASB)

361 Anti-social Behaviour incidents were reported to Merseyside Police between April 2020 and March 2021 (Table 15) in Harington: 5% of all Sefton incidents. The ward has a rate of 31 incidents per 1,000 population - higher than the rate seen across Sefton as a whole (27 per 1,000).

There has been a 191% increase in the number of incidents occurring in Harington compared to 2019/20 (the average across Sefton saw a 58% raise). The increase maybe due to COVID-19 and the reporting of breaches in lockdown rules.

Half (50%) of the incidents within Harington were reports of Rowdy or Inconsiderate Behaviour. 26% of all ASB reports in the ward specifically mentioned youths, with 4% relating to alcohol / drunken behaviour.

Deliberate Fires

Merseyside Fire and Rescue Service (MFARS) responded to 43 deliberate fires in the Harington ward between April 2020 and March 2021. This is 9% of all deliberate fires across the Borough.

The rate of deliberate fires per 100,000 population in Harington is 372 compared to 171 across Sefton as a whole (Table 16).

Deliberate property fires in Harington increased by 30% last year, compared to an increase seen across the Borough as a whole (5%).

Nearly all deliberate fires (98%) in the ward were classified as deliberate secondary fires: 62% of which related to woodland / grassland being set on fire.

Index of Multiple Deprivation - Crime

Of the ten LSOAs making up the Harington ward, four are in the bottom 20% of affected areas nationally (two were in the bottom 5% with one in the bottom 1%). This means that residents of the ward are living in some of the lowest areas affected by crime in England (Map 7). The ward is lower than the comparison areas, however, six LSOAs and therefore the ward have seen increases from 2015 to 2019.

Rate of All Offences



Rate of Drug / Violent Offences



Rate of ASB Incidents



Rate of Rowdy Inconsiderate Behaviour



Rate of Deliberate Fires



Table 14: Offences Reported to Merseyside Police (2020/21)

Offences Apr 20 - Mar 21	Harington Crimes				Sefton Crimes			
	Count	Rate ¹	Change ²		Count	Rate ¹	Change ²	
Burglary	26	2.3	-29.7%	▼	1285	4.6	-19.3%	▼
Criminal Damage & Arson	45	3.9	-15.1%	▼	2043	7.4	-17.2%	▼
Drugs	63	5.5	320.0%	▲	1787	6.5	8.0%	▲
Public Order	31	2.7	10.7%	▲	2302	8.3	19.8%	▲
Other	13	1.1	30.0%	▲	530	1.9	-6.0%	▼
Sexual	11	1.0	-26.7%	▼	368	1.3	-18.6%	▼
Theft	62	5.4	-47.9%	▼	3330	12.0	-30.1%	▼
Violence	128	11.1	-7.2%	▼	8381	30.3	3.5%	▲
Total	379	32.8	-8.7%	▼	20010	72.4	-7.0%	▼

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

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

³ Other includes, Miscellaneous Crimes Against Society and Robbery offences

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

ASB Incidents Apr 20 - Mar 21	Harington Incidents				Sefton Incidents			
	Count	Rate ¹	Change ²		Count	Rate ¹	Change ²	
General Nuisance	91	7.9	405.6%	▲	1840	6.7	98.1%	▲
Nuisance Neighbour	22	1.9	214.3%	▲	781	2.8	61.0%	▲
Other ³	13	1.1	116.7%	▲	571	2.1	82.4%	▲
Personal	11	1.0	175.0%	▲	351	1.3	12.1%	▲
Rowdy Inconsiderate Behaviour	181	15.7	248.1%	▲	3271	11.8	66.2%	▲
Vehicle Nuisance	43	3.7	16.2%	▲	710	2.6	-5.5%	▼
Total	361	31.3	191.1%	▲	7524	27.2	58.1%	▲

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

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

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

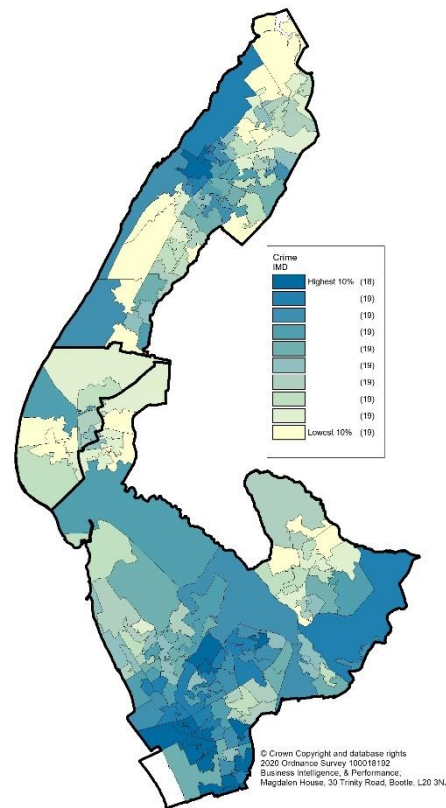
Table 16: Deliberate Property Fires (2020/21)

Fires Apr 20 - Mar 21	Harington Deliberate Fires				Sefton Deliberate Fires			
	Count	Rate ¹	Change ²		Count	Rate ¹	Change ²	
Deliberate Property Fires	1	8.7	-50.0%	▼	38	13.7	5.6%	▲
Deliberate Secondary Fires	42	363.7	44.8%	▲	406	146.9	11.5%	▲
Vehicle Fires	0	0.0	-100.0%	▼	29	10.5	-43.1%	▼
Total	43	372.4	30.3%	▲	473	171.1	4.9%	▲

¹ The rate is the count per 100,000 population residing in the ward

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

Map 7: Crime IMD Score by LSOA (2019)



The ward has low levels of crime and disorder. However, some of these levels have increased compared to the previous year. Budgets cuts seen by both Merseyside Police and Merseyside Fire and Rescue, coupled with the increases seen, may result in increases in demand and therefore increasing level of direct costs. Associated with these issues are also indirect costs. This includes lowered levels of community satisfaction and well-being and reduced attractiveness to encourage businesses and job creators to locate in the area.

Health

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

During the 2011 Census:

- 4% of residents were in either bad or very bad health (Sefton average was 7%).
- 19% had their activities limited a little or a lot by their health (Sefton average was 23%).

Life Expectancy

Based on current life expectancy at birth, both men and women residing in Harington could expect to live over two years more than the England average (Figure 27).

Fertility

The general fertility rate of 40.1 in Harington is significantly lower than the Sefton (60.1) and England (60.6) rates.

Overweight Children

Of 92 reception age pupils (4 to 5-year olds) in Harington taking part in the annual National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP) 2018/19, 20% fell into the excess weight category. This is lower than the comparator areas (Figure 28).

Of 111 Year 6 pupils (10 to 11-year olds) in Harington taking part in the annual National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP) 2018/19, 24% had excess weight. The ward level is again much lower than the comparator areas (Figure 29).

Hospital Admissions

Between 2015/16 and 2019/20 there were a total of 100 hospital admissions for injuries in under 15 years olds across Harington, a Crude Rate (CR) of 117. This is higher than the rates seen in the Borough and England (Figure 30).

The CR of hospital admissions for injuries in those aged between 15 and 24 is lower in the ward than Sefton, LCR and the North West (Figure 31), with 80 admissions between 2015/16 and 2019/20.

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

- Harington All Causes SAR – 79 (Figure 32)
- Harington Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) SAR – 29 (Figure 33)
- Harington Coronary Heart Disease SAR – 77 (Figure 34)
- Harington Myocardial Infarction SAR – 51 (Figure 35)
- Harington Stroke SAR – 66 (Figure 36)
- Harington Hip Fracture in those aged 65 and over SAR – 84 (Figure 37)

Similarly, hospital admissions for self-harm is lower in the ward than the comparison areas with a Standardised Admission Ratios (SAR) of 81 in 2015/16 to 2019/20 (Figure 38).

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

Deaths

For the period 2015 to 2019 Harington had a Standardised Mortality Ratio (SMR) for all causes of death of 76, significantly lower than the four comparator areas (Figure 39). With a total of 675 deaths in the ward during the time period.

In line with the low life expectancy, Harington is in the bottom 20% of England wards in terms of its SMR (ranked 6,033 out of the 7,189 wards available).

Cancer

In relation to the occurrence of cancer between 2014 and 2018, Harington has a Standardised Incidence Ratio (SIR) of 91, again lower than the comparator areas (Figure 40). This is with the ward being within the bottom 30% of wards in England Cancer SIR (5,600 out of 7,198 wards available).

Index of Multiple Deprivation – Health & Disability

Health and disability deprivation in the ward has risen when comparing 2015 to 2019, with six of the ten LSOAs increasing. However, the ward (-0.05) remains lower than the comparator areas (Sefton – 0.76, LCR – 1.1, North West 0.65 and England 0). The wards LSOAs fall between the 40 to 70th percentile nationally (Map 8).

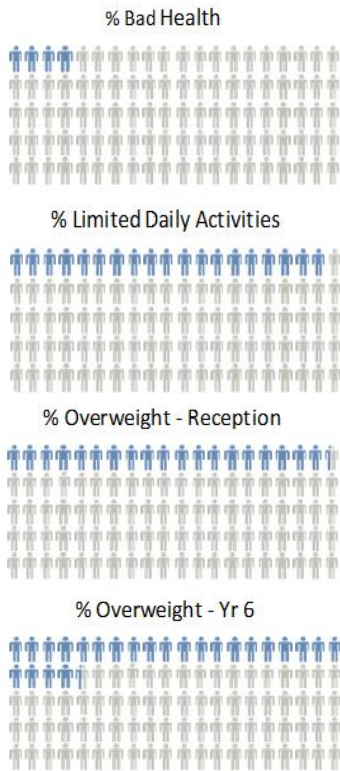


Figure 27: Life Expectancy at Birth (2015-2019)

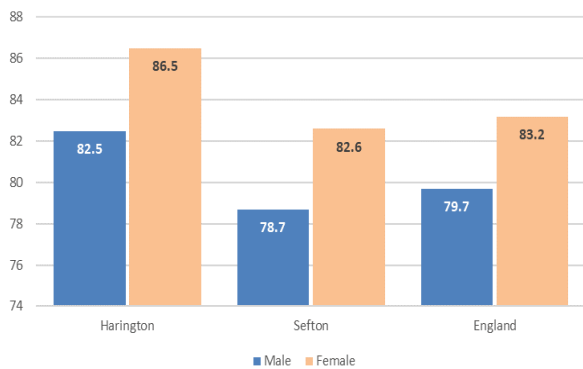


Figure 28: Children with Excess Weight – Year R (2018/19)

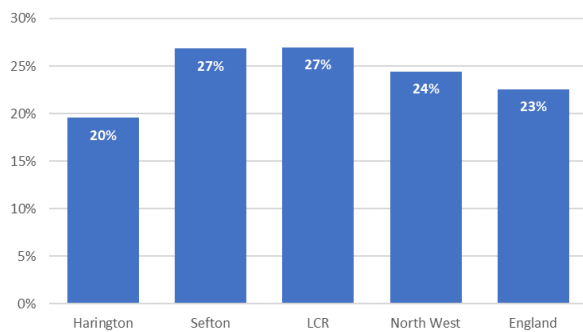


Figure 29: Children with Excess Weight – Year 6 (2018/19)

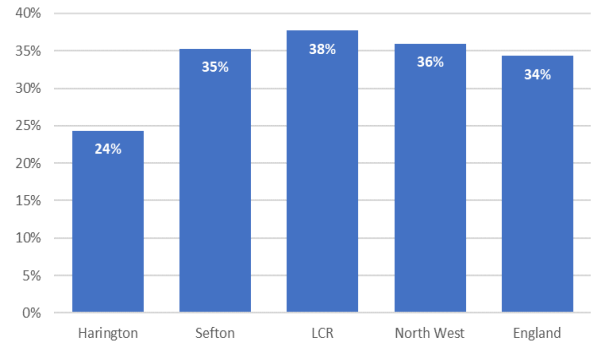


Figure 30: Emergency Hospital Admissions – CR Injuries in Under 15 year olds (2015/16 – 2019/20)

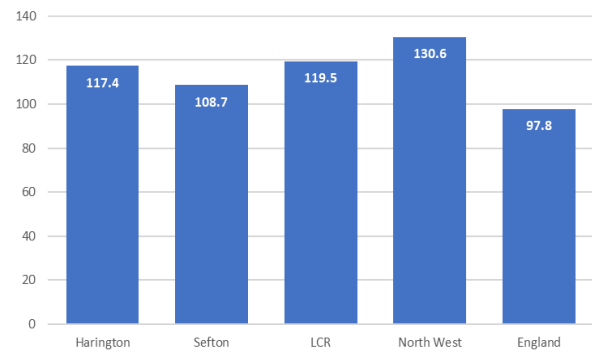


Figure 31: Emergency Hospital Admissions – CR Injuries in 15 to 24 year olds (2015/16 – 2019/20)

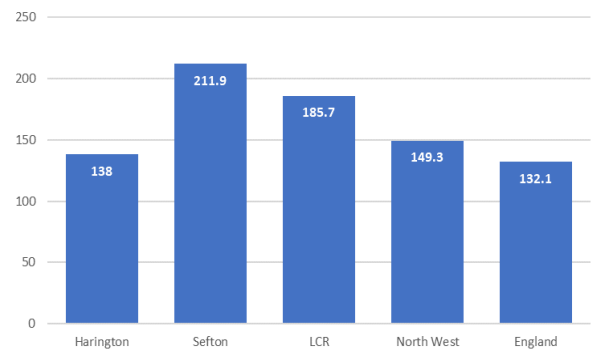


Figure 32: Emergency Hospital Admissions – All Causes SAR (2015/16 – 2019/20)

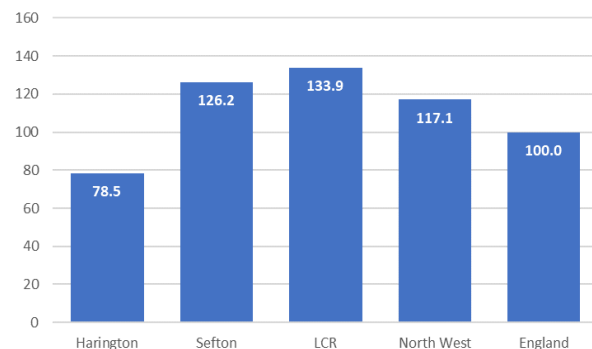


Figure 33: Emergency Hospital Admissions – COPD SAR (2015/16 – 2019/20)

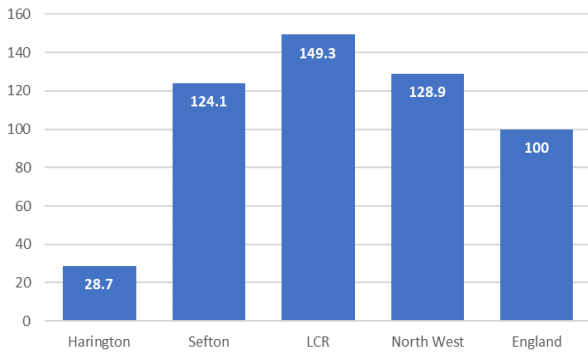


Figure 37: Emergency Hospital Admissions – Hip Fractures 65+ SAR (2015/16 – 2019/20)

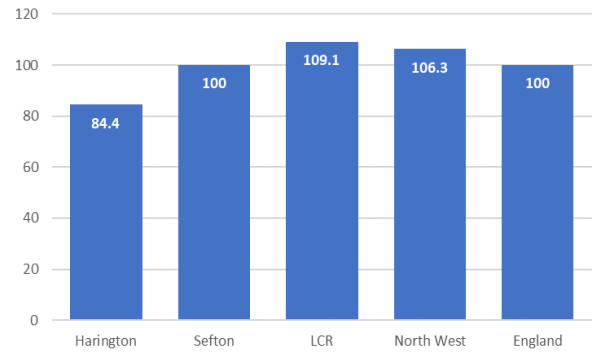


Figure 34: Emergency Hospital Admissions – Coronary Heart Disease SAR (2015/16 – 2019/20)

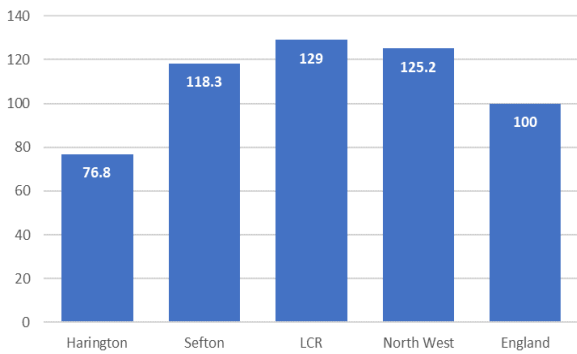


Figure 38: Hospital Admissions – Intentional Self-harm SAR (2015/16 – 2019/20)

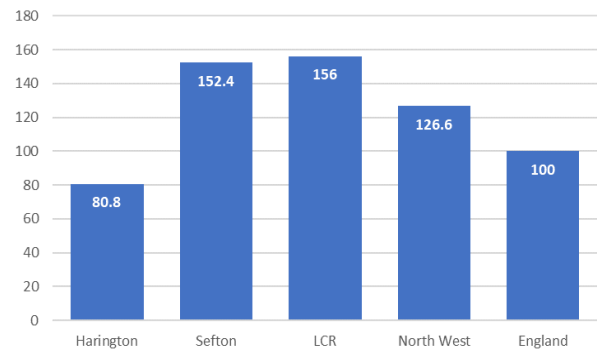


Figure 35: Emergency Hospital Admissions – Myocardial Infarction SAR (2015/16 – 2019/20)

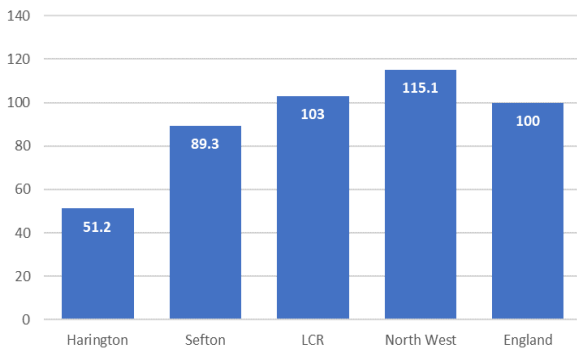


Figure 39: All Causes of Death SMR (2015 – 2019)

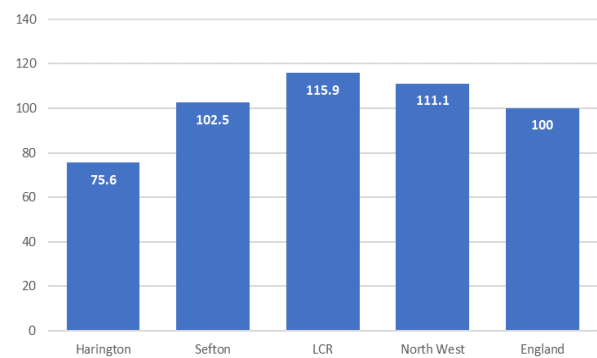


Figure 36: Emergency Hospital Admissions – Stroke SAR (2015/16 – 2019/20)

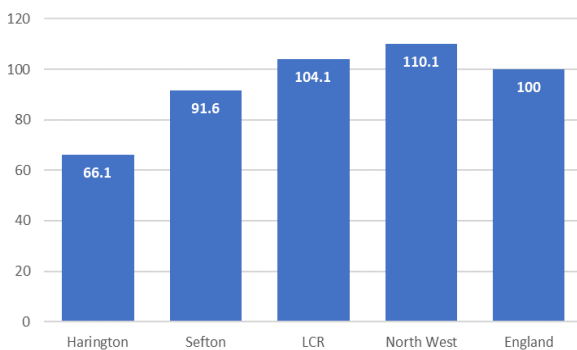
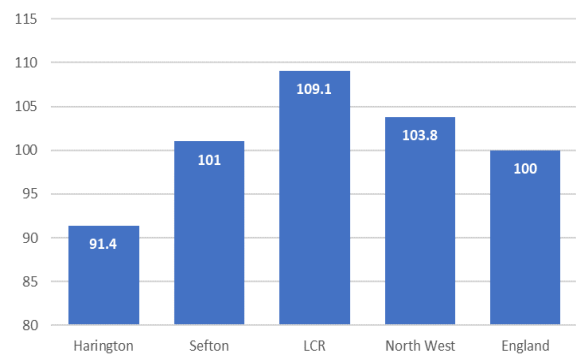
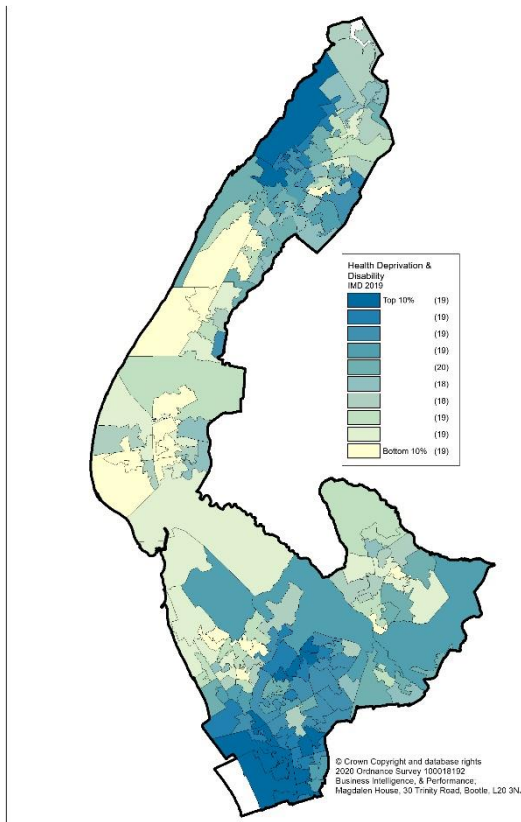


Figure 40: All Cancer Incidences SIR (2014 – 2018)



Map 8: Health IMD Score by LSOA (2019)

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The health and well-being of Harington is better than Sefton as a whole. Residents of Harington tend to live longer lives in better health. Hospital admission, mortality rates and cancer incidence are lower for adults in Harington than seen across the Borough and nationally. Health outcomes for children are also better than Sefton as a whole.

Whilst Harington currently boasts some of the best health in Sefton, changes to its population such as an increasing older population may increase the health needs of this community in the future.

2011 Census Flows – Migration

The 2011 Census indicated that 638 people immigrated into the Harington ward from outside of the ward when comparing current addresses to the addresses of the previous year. 130 moving within the ward means a total of 724 people moving in the area. 34% of these moved from other wards within Sefton, with a further 14% from areas outside of the North West. 48% of all people moving into the ward are aged between 20 and 54 (Table 17 / Map 9).

In comparison, 594 people have moved out of the ward to other areas, with 40% moving to other Sefton wards and a further 7% moving to areas outside of the North West. 48% of the people who left the ward were aged between 20 and 54 (Table 18 / Map 10).

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

Area Moved To	Total	0to19	20to54	55Plus				
Harington (Internal)	130	16.9%	27	3.5%	66	8.6%	37	4.8%
Sefton (Other Wards)	259	33.7%	56	7.3%	143	18.6%	60	7.8%
LCR (Not Sefton)	86	11.2%	11	1.4%	71	9.2%	4	0.5%
North West (Not LCR)	108	14.1%	36	4.7%	57	7.4%	15	2.0%
Other	185	24.1%	61	7.9%	88	11.5%	36	4.7%
Total Emigrated From Harington Ward (excluding Internal)	638	83.1%	164	21.4%	359	46.7%	115	15.0%

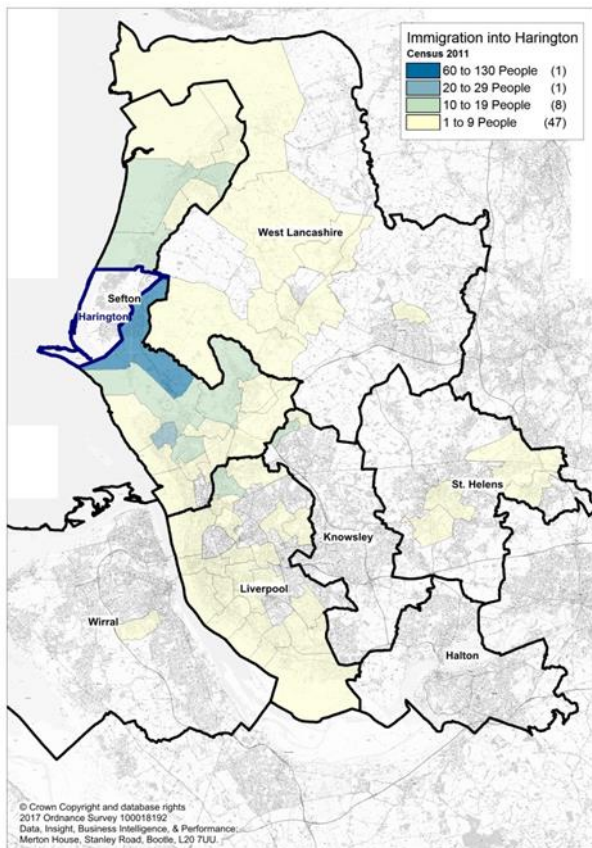
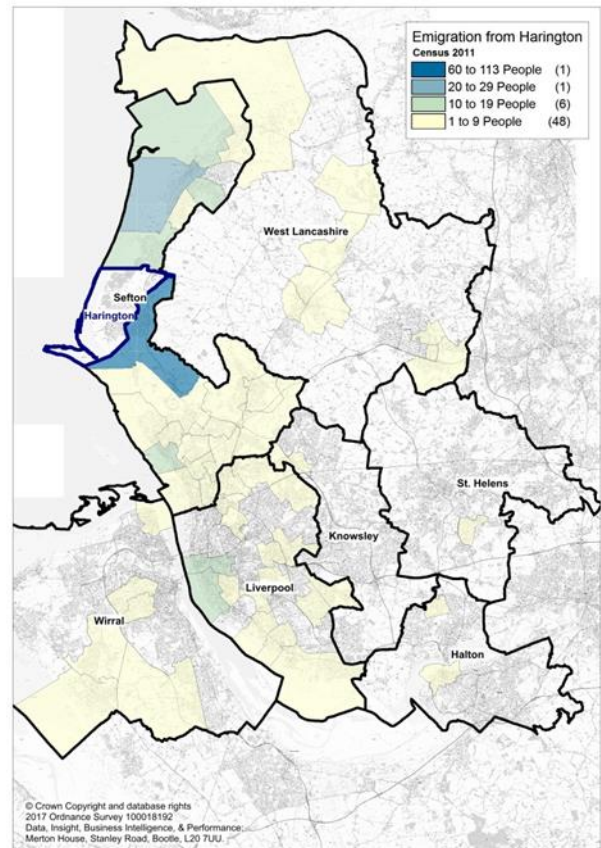


Table 18 / Map 10: Moving out of Harington (2011)

Area Moved From	Total	0to19	20to54	55Plus				
Harington (Internal)	130	18.0%	27	3.7%	66	9.1%	37	5.1%
Sefton (Other Wards)	288	39.8%	78	10.8%	152	21.0%	58	8.0%
LCR (Not Sefton)	102	14.1%	28	3.9%	67	9.3%	7	1.0%
North West (Not LCR)	49	6.8%	7	1.0%	29	4.0%	13	1.8%
Other	155	21.4%	28	3.9%	101	14.0%	26	3.6%
Total Immigration into Harington Ward (excluding Internal)	594	82.0%	141	19.5%	349	48.2%	104	14.4%



Slightly more people are migrating in to the ward than out, with all age groups showing reductions in numbers.

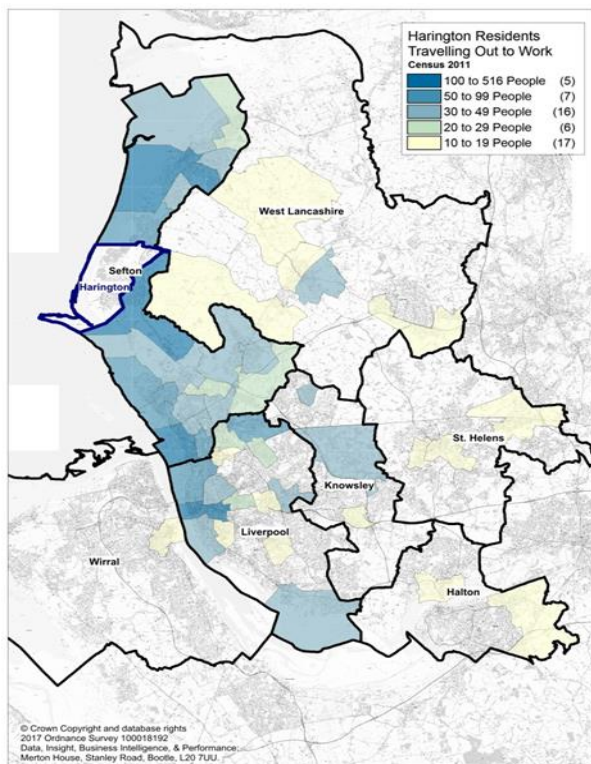
2011 Census Flows – Travel to Work

The 2011 Census indicated that 84% (3,625) of working residents within Harington travelled out of the ward to their place of work. 670 (16%) travelled within the ward to work. 42% of the people travelling out of the area travelled to other Sefton wards, with a further 29% travelling to other LCR areas. 329 people did not have a fixed workplace, with a further 703 people residing in the ward stating they worked from home (Table 19 / Map 11).

There were a total of 2,046 people traveling into the ward to attend their place of work from outside of the ward. 56% of these travelled from other Sefton wards, with 12% travelling from other LCR areas (Table 20 / Map 12).

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

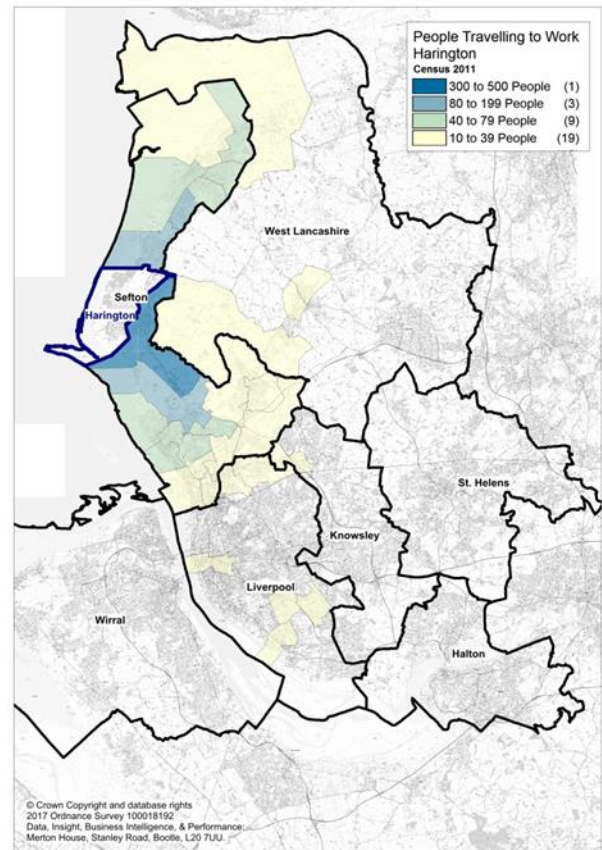
Harington Residents Travel to Work	Total	16 - 34	35 - 49	50 Plus				
Harington (Internal)	670	15.6%	182	4.2%	207	4.8%	281	6.5%
Sefton (Other Wards)	1782	41.5%	447	10.4%	578	13.5%	757	17.6%
LCR (Not Sefton)	1253	29.2%	264	6.1%	545	12.7%	444	10.3%
North West (Not LCR)	472	11.0%	117	2.7%	202	4.7%	153	3.6%
Other	118	2.7%	39	0.9%	43	1.0%	36	0.8%
Total Harington Residents Working Outside the Ward	3625	84.4%	867	20.2%	1368	31.9%	1390	32.4%



There were 64 wards in the area with one to nine Harington residents travelling to Work. There were 95 wards in the area with one to nine residents travelling into Harington to Work.

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

People Traveling to Harington to Work	Total	16 - 34	35 - 49	50 Plus				
Harington (Internal)	670	24.7%	182	6.7%	207	7.6%	281	10.3%
Sefton (Other Wards)	1517	55.9%	459	16.9%	509	18.7%	513	18.9%
LCR (Not Sefton)	329	12.1%	152	5.6%	102	3.8%	75	2.8%
North West (Not LCR)	172	6.3%	64	2.4%	47	1.7%	61	2.2%
Other	28	1.0%	17	0.6%	7	0.3%	4	0.1%
Total People Travelling to Harington for Work	2046	75.3%	692	25.5%	665	24.5%	653	24.0%



Service Demand & Delivery

Children’s Social Care

In the ward there were 26 children aged between 0 and 17 known to Sefton Children’s Services as at 31st March 2020; this equates to 130 per 10,000 children residing in Harington which is significantly lower than the Sefton rate of 376 per 10,000 children, 403 per 10,000 in LCR, 372 per 10,000 in the North West and 324 per 10,000 across England (Figure 41).

Harington overall, was ranked fourth lowest of the 22 wards and for rates of Child Protection Plan (CP) with Children Looked After (CLA) rates being the lowest in Sefton (though the actual numbers were below four so have been suppressed):

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

Early Help

As at 31st December 2020, Sefton’s Early Help team had 20 open episodes in Harington for children (ages ranged from unborn to 22 years of age); a rate of 4 per 1,000 of 0 to 22-year olds residing in the ward (Figure 42). Harington makes up just 1% of all open Early Help Episodes within the Borough.

The ward has a considerably lower rate than that seen in Sefton (15 per 1,000 0 to 22-year olds). There has been a 60% decrease when comparing episodes in 2019 (with Sefton showing an 11% increase).

40% of episodes related to children aged between 10 and 15 years old, with those aged 5 to 9 making up a further 40%.

YOT (Youth Offending Team)

In Harington there were 6 young people (aged between 12 and 21) on YOT interventions in 2020. This equated to 5 per 1,000 12 to 21-year olds in the ward (Figure 43), lower than the rate seen across Sefton (7 per 1,000) which totals six interventions.

Harington has seen a reduction in the number of young people known to YOT compared to the previous year (45%).

83% of young people known to YOT in 2020 were males and all the young people were aged 16-17.

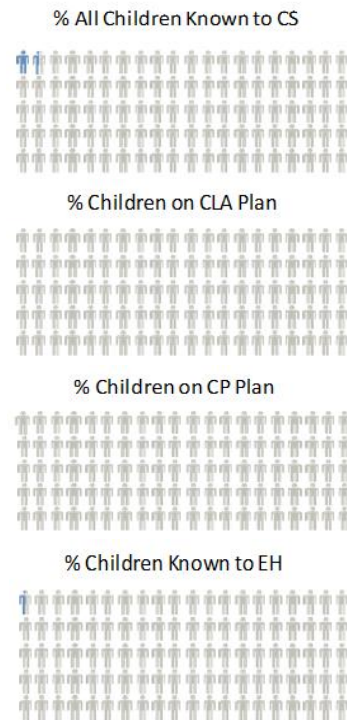


Figure 41: Children Services (31st March 2020)



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

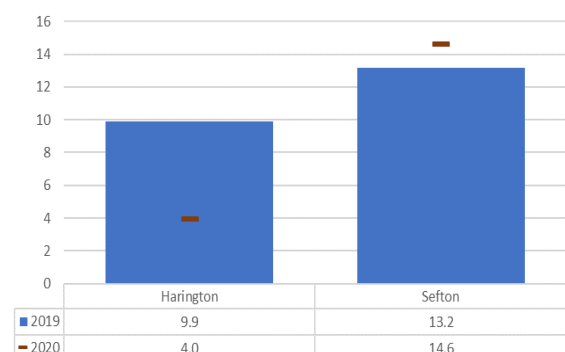
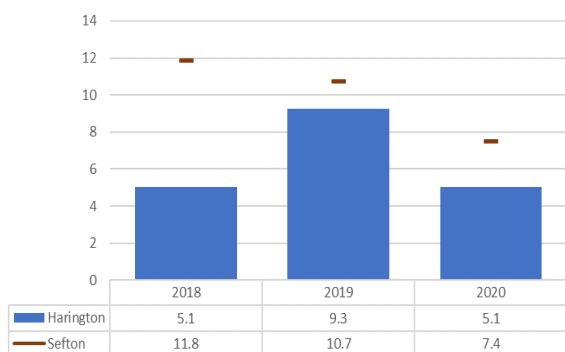


Figure 43: Rate of Young People Known to YOT (2018/19/20)



Adult Social Care - Personal Care at Home

During April 2020 and March 2021, 74 residents of Harington aged 18 or over received personal care at home; this makes up 3% of all recipients residing within the Borough and is a rate of 8 per 1,000 residents (aged 18 and over). This is lower than the rate seen across the Borough (13 per 1,000 residents aged 18 and over).

Residents aged 85 and over make up the highest proportion of the total recipients (43%) and have the highest count per 1,000 population (Table 21).

Adult Social Care - Long Term Residential and Nursing Homes

There were 44 people residing in long term residential or nursing home who originally resided in Harington between April 2020 and March 2021. The ward makes up 3% of all the long term residential / nursing home residents, who originated from within Sefton. This equates to a rate of 5 per 1,000 - lower than the Sefton rate of 8 per 1,000 18+ residents.

Similar to personal care at home those aged 85 and over make up the highest percentage of long term residential / nursing home residents (51%), and also had the highest count per 1,000 population (Table 22).

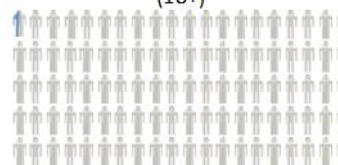
Adult Social Care - Contacts

Sefton received 727 contacts to adult social care from residents of Harington during the 2020/21 financial year. This equates to 81 contacts per 1,000 residents aged 18 and over - lower than the rate seen across Sefton as a whole: 106 per 1,000 18+ residents (Table 24).

% Personal Care at Home (18+)



% Residential and Nursing (18+)



% Contacts to Adult Social Care (18+)

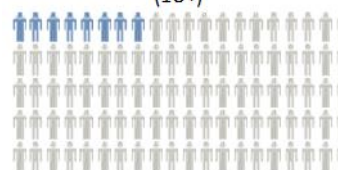


Table 21: Personal Care at Home Clients (2020/21)

Personal Care at Home 2020/21	Harington			Sefton		
	Count	Rate	Percentage	Count	Rate	Percentage
18-64	16	2.8	21.6%	695	4.4	24.2%
65-84	26	8.0	35.1%	1196	21.6	41.7%
85 and Over	32	54.5	43.2%	978	101.2	34.1%
Total	74	8.3	100.0%	2869	13.5	100.0%

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

LTRN 2020/21	Harington			Sefton		
	Count	Rate	Percentage	Count	Rate	Percentage
18-64	4	0.7	9.1%	198	1.3	11.5%
65-84	13	4.0	29.5%	716	12.9	41.6%
85 and Over	27	46.0	61.4%	806	83.4	46.9%
Total	44	4.9	100.0%	1720	8.1	100.0%

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

ASC Contacts 2020/21	Harington			Sefton		
	Count	Rate	Percentage	Count	Rate	Percentage
18-64	96	16.9	13.2%	6248	39.7	27.6%
65-84	261	79.8	35.9%	9385	169.2	41.5%
85 and Over	370	630.3	50.9%	7007	724.8	30.9%
Total	727	81.1	100.0%	22640	106.4	100.0%

Libraries

There were approximately 4,407 residents of Harington registered as borrowers with Library services within Sefton between April 2019 and March 2020. 2,372 Harington residents registered have borrowed from a Sefton library in the past year and this works out at a rate of 205 per 1,000 residents. It is higher than the Sefton rate of 127 per 1,000 residents (Figure 44). Harington residents make up 7% of all Sefton active borrowers.

Domestic Waste Collection

It is estimated that there were 317,062 waste collections carried out in Harington between April 2019 and March 2020 (Table 24); residual waste and co-mingled both make up 41% of collections within the ward. Green waste collections in the ward (18%) is higher than those seen across the Borough (15%).

Calls for Service – Environmental Issues

There were 109 calls made to Sefton’s contact centre relating to environmental issues between April 2020 and March 2021 in the Harington ward. This represents just 1% of environmental calls that occurred within Sefton. The ward has a rate of 9 environmental issues per 1,000 population – notably lower than the rate seen across Sefton as a whole (33 per 1,000).

The number of environmental issues in the ward have seen a 33% increase from the previous year, higher than the 4% increase seen across the Borough (Table 25).

Street Sweeping is the most prolific issue in the ward making up 44% of all calls, with an increase of 33% in the number of calls from 2019/20 to 2020/21 (compared to a 14% decrease across the Borough).

The rate of Street Sweeping incidents in Harington (4 per 1,000 population) is slightly lower than the Borough rate (5 per 1,000 population).

The increase in Street Sweeping may be related to the COVID-19 pandemic with people accessing the outdoors more as way of exercise.

Figure 44: Active Library Patrons (2019/20)

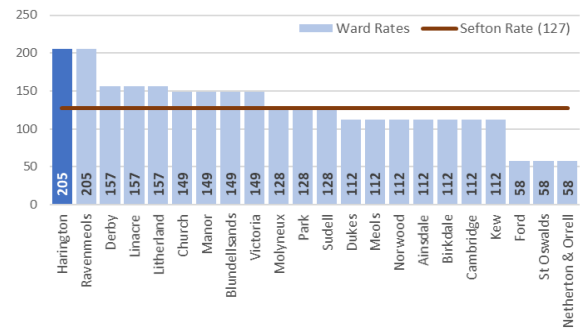


Table 24: Waste Collections (2019/20)

Collection Type	Harington Collections	Sefton %
Co-Mingled	129,012	40.7%
Green Waste	58,596	18.5%
Residual Waste	129,454	40.8%
Total	317,062	100.0%

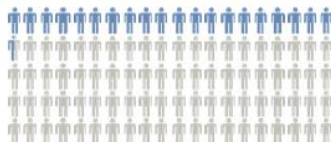
Table 25: Environmental Issues (2020/21)

Environmental Issues Apr20 - Mar21	Harington Issues			Sefton Issues		
	Count	Rate ¹	Change ²	Count	Rate ¹	Change ²
Accumulation of Refuse	5	0.4	400.0% ▲	337	1.2	9.8% ▲
Dog Fouling	5	0.4	25.0% ▲	226	0.8	-32.7% ▼
Filthy & Verminous Premises	3	0.3	200.0% ▲	391	1.4	-8.4% ▼
Fly Tipping	32	2.8	68.4% ▲	4267	15.4	7.0% ▲
Other	4	0.3	-73.3% ▼	400	1.4	-16.1% ▼
Rats	12	1.0	100.0% ▲	990	3.6	3.0% ▲
Rear Entries	0	0.0 N/A	▶	1140	4.1	72.5% ▲
Street Sweeping	48	4.2	33.3% ▲	1389	5.0	-14.4% ▼
Total	109	9.4	32.9% ▲	9140	33.1	4.1% ▲

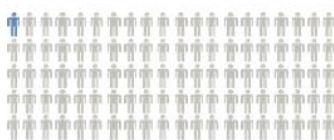
¹The rate is the count of offences per 1,000 residents residing in the ward

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

% Active Library Patrons



Rate of Environmental Issues



Rate of Fly Tipping



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 11,500 residents living in 5,200 households across Harington. 85% of the households in the ward are classified as belonging to just three of the 15 Mosaic Groups – B, E and G (Table 26) which are generally characterised as:

B – Prestige Positions

- Own large, detached houses
- Highly educated
- High discretionary income
- Garden or allotment
- Pay credit cards in full
- Breakdown cover
- Household income: £100k - £149,999

E – Senior Security

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

G – Domestic Success

- Families with children
- Mid to high household income
- Monthly discretionary income under £1,000
- Very high mortgage debt
- Internet via smartphone
- Online shoppers
- Household income: £70k - £99,999

Table 26: Mosaic Group Breakdown (September 2020)

Mosaic Group	Harington		Sefton	
	Households	Percent	Households	Percent
B Prestige Positions	2898	56.0%	11336	8.9%
E Senior Security	881	17.0%	16796	13.2%
G Domestic Success	613	11.8%	7970	6.3%
F Suburban Stability	353	6.8%	17345	13.6%
L Vintage Value	244	4.7%	13798	10.8%
H Aspiring Homemakers	111	2.1%	13332	10.5%
D Rural Reality	38	0.7%	582	0.5%
O Rental Hubs	13	0.3%	4521	3.6%
M Modest Traditions	9	0.2%	9994	7.8%
J Transient Renters	8	0.2%	10325	8.1%
I Family Basics	3	0.1%	11681	9.2%
C Country Living	2	0.0%	353	0.3%
K Municipal Tenants	1	0.0%	7785	6.1%
A City Prosperity		0.0%	103	0.1%
N Urban Cohesion		0.0%	1430	1.1%
Total	5174		127351	

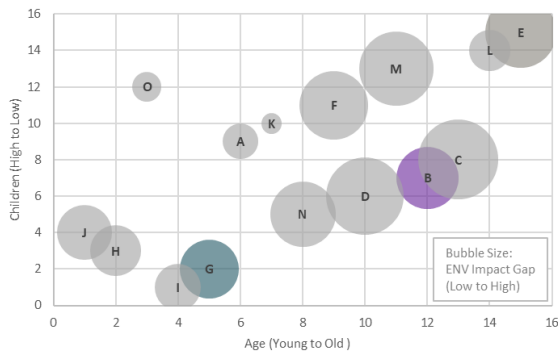
Generic MOSAIC Characteristics

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 Harington:

Two of the main groups indicate that the population of the ward is older (Figure 45), with the environmental impact gap for all groups being higher than average. Two groups imply high levels of households have children (this is unlikely for the oldest group).

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



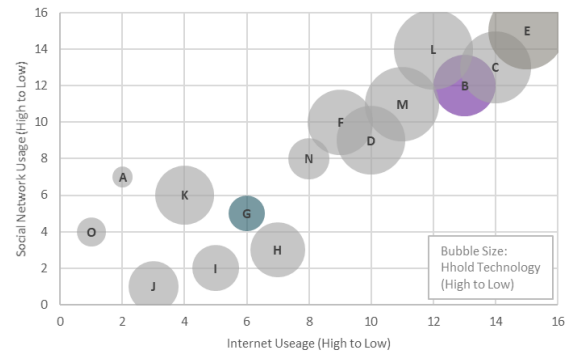
The older residents of the ward are likely to have lived in area for a long time, with younger residents being newer to the area. The three main groups in the ward have a high environmental impact gap (Figure 46).

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



Internet usage and household technology is low in the older resident groups, with the younger group using more internet and owning more technology (Figure 47).

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

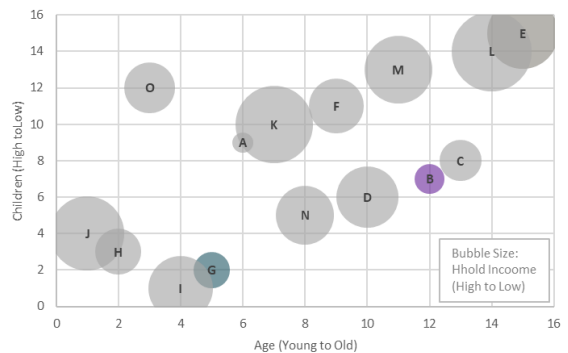


Household income is higher in the two younger groups, which are more likely to have children residing in the household and have resided in the area less than the oldest groups (Figure 48 & 49).

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



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



Social media usage like internet and technology ownership is higher in the younger group with children. Income does not seem to affect these rates in the ward (Figure 50 & 51).

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

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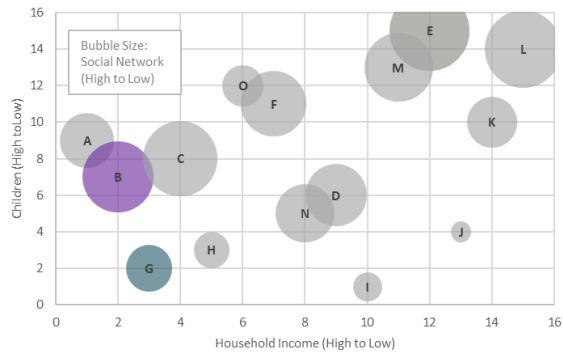
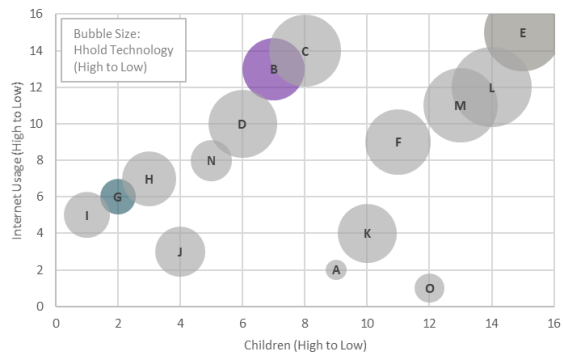


Figure 51: Mosaic Groups by Internet Usage, Number of Children and Household Technology (2020)



Notes on Data & Methodology

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

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

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

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

For further information relating to these geographies please see:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Progress 8 and Attainment 8

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Acronyms and Abbreviations

A&E – Accident and Emergency

ASB – Anti Social Behaviour

ASC – Adult Social Care

BAME – Black, Asian & Minority Ethnic

CHD – Coronary Heart Disease

CLA – Children Looked After

COPD – Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease

CP – Child Protection

CS – Children’s Services

CR – Crude Rate

CTC - Child Tax Credits

CTR – Council Tax Reduction

DLA – Disability Living Allowance

EBacc - English Baccalaureate

EH – Early Help

ELAS – Emergency Limited Assistance Scheme

ESA – Employment Support Allowance

EU – European Union

EYFS – Early Years Foundation Stage

FSM – Free School Meals

GCSE – General Certificate of Secondary Education

HB – Housing Benefit

IDACI – Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index

IDAOPi – Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index

IMD – Index of Multiple Deprivation

IS – Income Support

JSA – Job Seekers Allowance

KS – Key Stage

LCR – Liverpool City Region

LSOA – Lower Super Output Area

MFARS – Merseyside Fire and Rescue Service

MSEA – Middle Super Output Area

NCMP – National Child Measurement Programme

NEET – Not in Employment, Education or Training

NINo – National Insurance Number

NW – North West

OA - Output Area

SAR – Standardised Admission Ratio

SIR – Standardised Incidence Ratio

SMR – Standardised Mortality Ratio

SEN – Special Educational Needs

UC – Universal Credit

UK – United Kingdom

WTC - Working Tax Credits

YOT – Youth Offending Team

Sources

Overview

Harington Assets (2020)

Sefton MBC – Gemma Monaghan Murrow

Demographics

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

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

NiNo (19/20)

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

Deprivation

Index of Multiple Deprivation and domains (2019)

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

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

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

Housing & Households

Household Composition / Occupancy Rate / Tenure (2011)

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

Vacant and Void Property (2020)

Sefton MBC – Debbie McEnaney

Council Tax / Single Occupancy (2020)

Sefton MBC – Financial System Support

New Build Properties (2021)

Sefton MBC – Kate Calderbank

Property Price Paid (2019)

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

Car Registration (2019)

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

Economy & Business

Licensed Premises / Inspections

Sefton MBC – Andy Walsh

Economically Active / Inactive / Unemployed

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

Household Income - Mosaic (2020)

Sefton MBC – Experian Mosaic

Benefits & Support

Unemployment (2021)

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

UC / PIP (2021)

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

Child Benefits (2020)

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

Council Tax Reductions (2020)

Sefton MBC – Financial System Support

Emergency Limited Assistance Scheme - ELAS (2020)

Sefton MBC – Della Haddley

Trussell Trust Food Bank (2019/20)

St Leonards Foodbank

Christ Church Foodbank

Education

Nursery / Primary / Secondary Settings (2020)

Sefton MBC – School Census (January 2020)

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

Sefton MBC – Shelley McKeown

NEET (January 2021)

Career Connect – Sarah Vaughan

Community Safety

Crime / ASB (2020/21)

Merseyside Police – Karen Carmichael

Deliberate Fires (2020/21)

Merseyside Fire and Rescue – Rob Hanson

Health

Intentionally left blank.

Bad Health / Limited Activities (2011)

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

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

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

NCMP (2018/19)

Sefton MBC – Claire Brewer / Gemma Monaghan Murrow

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

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

2011 Census Flows

Migration / Travel to Work (2011)

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

Service Demand & Delivery

Children Social Care (31st March 2020)

Sefton MBC – Jim Conalty

CiN / CP (31st March 2020)

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

LAC (31st March 2020)

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

Early Help (31st December 2020)

Sefton MBC – Della Haddley

YOT (2020)

Sefton MBC – Suzie Mossman

Adult Social Care

Sefton MBC – Charlotte Humphreys

Libraries

Sefton MBC – Andrew Farthing

Domestic Waste / Environmental Issues

Sefton MBC – Andy Walsh

Mosaic Profile

Sefton MBC – Experian Mosaic Database