

Ward Profile

Dukes



Councillor Mike Prendergast



Councillor Dr John Pugh



Councillor Sir Ron Watson CBE

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Collated by Gemma Monaghan Murrow
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Role	Name/Title
Author	Gemma Monaghan Murrow
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Contents

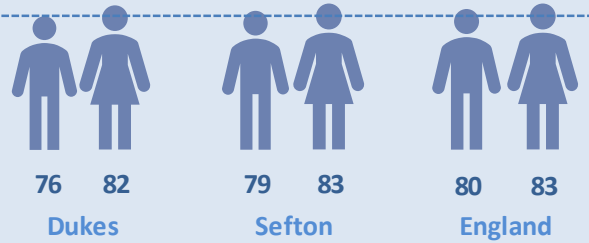
Highlights	6	<i>Figure 8: New Build Properties by Affordability Type (March 2021)</i>	16
Sefton Comparative Position	7	<i>Figure 9: New Build Properties by Bedroom Numbers (March 2021)</i>	16
National Comparative Position	7	<i>Figure 10: Average Price Paid by Property Type (2019)</i>	16
LCR Comparative Position	8	<i>Map 5: Barriers to Housing & Services IMD Score by LSOA (2019)</i>	16
North West Comparative Position	8	<i>Figure 11: Rate of Vehicle Registrations (2019)</i> ..	16
Overview	9	Economy & Business	17
Map 1: Dukes Assets	9	<i>Figure 12: Household Income – Mosaic (2020)</i> ..	17
COVID-19	9	<i>Table 4: Economically Active (2011)</i>	17
Implications for Service Delivery	9	<i>Table 5: Economically Inactive (2011)</i>	17
Demographics	10	<i>Table 6: Unemployed (2011)</i>	17
Table 1: 2019 Ward Population Distribution Comparisons	11	<i>Map 6: Employment IMD Score by LSOA (2019)</i> ..	17
Figure 1: 2019 Ward Population Distribution by Age Band & Gender	11	Benefits & Support	18
Figure 2: Population Change by Core Age Groups	11	Universal Credits (UC)	18
Table 2: NINo Applications 2015/16 – 2019/2020	11	Personal Independence Payment (PIP)	18
Figure 3: Top 5 NINo Application Origin Countries 2015/16 – 2019/20	11	Child Benefits	18
Figure 4: NINo Applications by Quarter October 2015 to September 2020	11	Council Tax Reduction	18
Service Demand	11	Sefton’s Emergency Limited Assistance Scheme (ELAS)	18
Deprivation	12	Trussell Trust Food Bank	18
Figure 5: Children in Relative Low-Income Families (2019/20)	12	Figure 13: Rate of Working Age Residents Claiming Out of Work Benefits (January 2021) ..	19
Figure 6: Children in Relative Low-Income Families (2015/16 to 2019/20)	12	Figure 14: Rate of Working Age Residents Claiming Out of Work Benefits (January 2017/18/19/20/21)	19
Map 2: Overall IMD Score by LSOA (2019)	13	<i>Figure 15: Rate of Residents claiming Universal Credits (January 2021)</i>	19
Map 3: IDAOPI Score by LSOA (2019)	13	<i>Figure 16: Rate of Residents claiming Personal Independence Payment (January 2021)</i>	19
Map 4: IDACI Score by LSOA (2019)	13	<i>Figure 17: Rate of Families claiming Child Benefits (2020)</i>	20
Housing & Households	14	<i>Figure 18: Percentage of Households Claiming Council Tax Reductions (January 2020)</i>	20
Council Tax	14	<i>Table 7: Emergency Limited Assistance Scheme (ELAS) Applications (January to December 2020)</i>	20
Vacant and / or Void Properties	14	Education	21
Housing Developments	14	Nursery Settings	21
Sold Properties	14	Primary School Settings	21
Index Deprivation – Barriers to Housing and Services	15	Secondary School Settings	21
Figure 7: Household Occupancy (Census 2011) ..	15	16+ Pupils	21
Table 3: Time Void / Vacant (April 2020)	15		

Table 8: Nursery Settings (January 2020).....	22	Table 17: Deliberate Property Fires (2020/21) ...	26
Table 9: Primary Settings (January 2020).....	22	Health.....	27
Table 10: Secondary Settings (January 2020)	22	Life Expectancy.....	27
Table 11: 16+ Pupils (January 2020).....	22	Fertility	27
Early Years Foundation Stage.....	22	Overweight Children	27
Key Stage 1 (KS1).....	22	Hospital Admissions	27
Key Stage 2 (KS2).....	22	Deaths	27
Key Stage 4 (KS4).....	22	Cancer.....	27
Figure 19: Percentage of Pupils NOT Gaining a Good Level of Development in Early Years Foundation Stage (2018/19)	23	Index of Multiple Deprivation – Health & Disability.....	27
Table 12: Early Years Foundation Stage Settings – Special Educational Needs and Free School Meals (2018/19)	23	Figure 27: Life Expectancy at Birth (2015-2019)	28
Figure 20: Percentage of Key Stage 1 Pupils Not Achieving Expected Standard in Reading Writing and Maths (2018/19)	23	Figure 28: Children with Excess Weight – Year R (2018/19).....	28
Table 13: Key Stage 1 – Special Educational Needs and Free School Meals (2018/19)	23	Figure 29: Children with Excess Weight – Year 6 (2018/19).....	28
Figure 21: Percentage of Key Stage 2 Pupils Not Achieving Expected Standard in Reading Writing and Maths (2018/19)	23	Figure 30: Emergency Hospital Admissions – CR Injuries in Under 15 year olds (2015/16 – 2019/20)	28
Table 14: Key Stage 2 – Special Educational Needs and Free School Meals (2018/19)	23	Figure 31: Emergency Hospital Admissions – CR Injuries in 15 to 24 year olds (2015/16 – 2019/20)	28
Figure 22: Percentage Not Achieving in English and Maths 9 to 5 (2018/19)	24	Figure 32: Emergency Hospital Admissions – All Causes SAR (2015/16 – 2019/20).....	28
Figure 23: Percentage Not Achieving in English Baccalaureate 9 to 5 (2018/19).....	24	Figure 33: Emergency Hospital Admissions – COPD SAR (2015/16 – 2019/20)	29
Figure 24: Average Attainment 8 Score (2018/19)	24	Figure 34: Emergency Hospital Admissions – Coronary Heart Disease SAR (2015/16 – 2019/20)	29
Figure 25: Average Progress 8 Score (2018/19). Not in Employment Education or Training (NEET)	24	Figure 35: Emergency Hospital Admissions – Myocardial Infarction SAR (2015/16 – 2019/20)	29
Figure 26: Rate of NEET Residents Aged 16 - 18 (January 2017/18/19/20/21)	24	Figure 36: Emergency Hospital Admissions – Stroke SAR (2015/16 – 2019/20).....	29
Community Safety	24	Figure 37: Emergency Hospital Admissions – Hip Fractures 65+ SAR (2015/16 – 2019/20)	29
Crime.....	24	Figure 38: Hospital Admissions – Intentional Self- harm SAR (2015/16 – 2019/20).....	29
Anti-social Behaviour (ASB).....	24	Figure 39: All Causes of Death SMR (2015 – 2019)	29
Index of Multiple Deprivation – Crime.....	25	Figure 40: All Cancer Incidences SIR (2014 – 2018)	30
Deliberate Fires	25	Map 8: Index of Multiple Deprivation – Health & Disability.....	30
Table 15: Offences Reported to Merseyside Police (2020/21)	25	2011 Census Flows – Migration	31
Table 16: ASB Incidents Reported to Merseyside Police (2020/21).....	26	Table 18 / Map 9: Moving into Dukess (2011).....	31
Map 7: Crime IMD Score by LSOA (2019).....	26	Table 19 / Map 10: Moving out of Dukess (2011)	31
		2011 Census Flows – Travel to Work	32

Table 20 / Map 11: Dukés Residents Travelling to Work (2011)	32	Figure 50: Mosaic Groups by Number of Children, Age and Household Income (2020)	37
Table 21 / Map 12: People Travelling to Work in Dukés (2011)	32	Figure 51: Mosaic Groups by Number of Children, Household Income and Social Network Usage (2020)	38
Service Demand & Delivery	33	Figure 52: Mosaic Groups by Internet Usage, Number of Children and Household Technology (2020)	38
Children’s Social Care	33	Notes on Data & Methodology	39
Early Help	33	Acronyms and Abbreviations	41
YOT (Youth Offending Team)	33	Sources	42
Figure 41: Children Services (31st March 2020)	33		
Figure 42: Early Help Open Episodes (31st December 2020).....	33		
Figure 43: Early Help Open Episodes – Age Breakdown (31 st December 2020)	34		
Figure 44: Rate of Young People Known to YOT (2018/19/20).....	34		
Adult Social Care - Personal Care at Home	34		
Adult Social Care - Long Term Residential and Nursing Homes	34		
Adult Social Care - Contacts	34		
<i>Table 22: Personal Care at Home Clients (2020/21)</i>	34		
<i>Table 23: Long Term Residential and Nursing Home Clients (2020/21)</i>	34		
<i>Table 24: Adult Social Care Contacts (2020/21)</i>	34		
Libraries.....	35		
Domestic Waste Collection	35		
Calls for Service – Environmental Issues	35		
Figure 45: Active Library Patrons (2019/20)	35		
<i>Table 25: Waste Collections (2019/20)</i>	35		
Table 26: Environmental Issues (2019/20).....	35		
MOSAIC Profile	36		
Overview.....	36		
Table 27: Mosaic Group Breakdown (2020).....	36		
Generic MOSAIC Characteristics	37		
Figure 46: Mosaic Groups by Number of Children, Age and Environmental Gap (2020)	37		
Figure 47: Mosaic Groups by Age, Residency Length and Environmental Gap (2020)	37		
Figure 48: Mosaic Groups by Social Network Usage, Internet Usage and Household Technology (2020)	37		
Figure 49: Mosaic Groups by Number of Children, Household Income and Residency Length (2020)	37		

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)

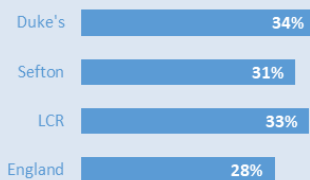
Universal Credits (UC) Benefits



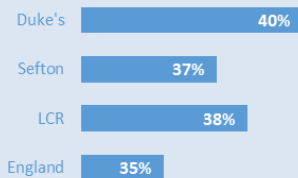
Percentage of working age residents claiming UC (Jan 2021)

Educational Attainment

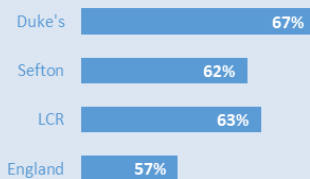
Early Years Foundation Stage



Key Stage 2

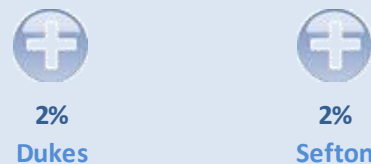


Key Stage 4



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)

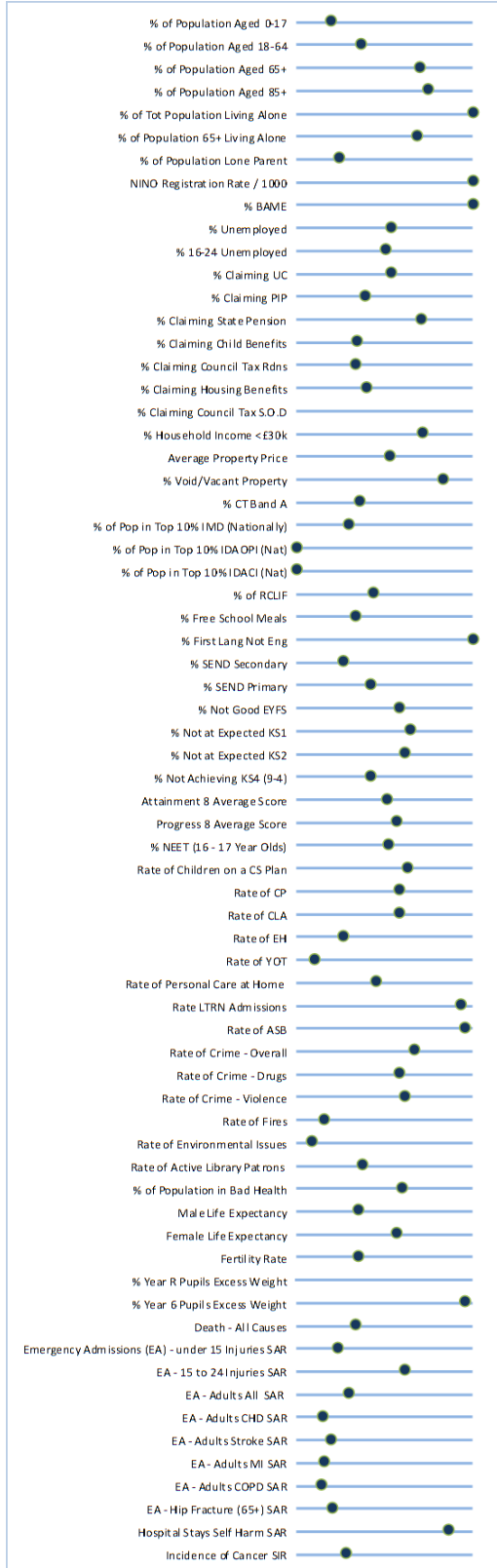
Reported Crimes



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

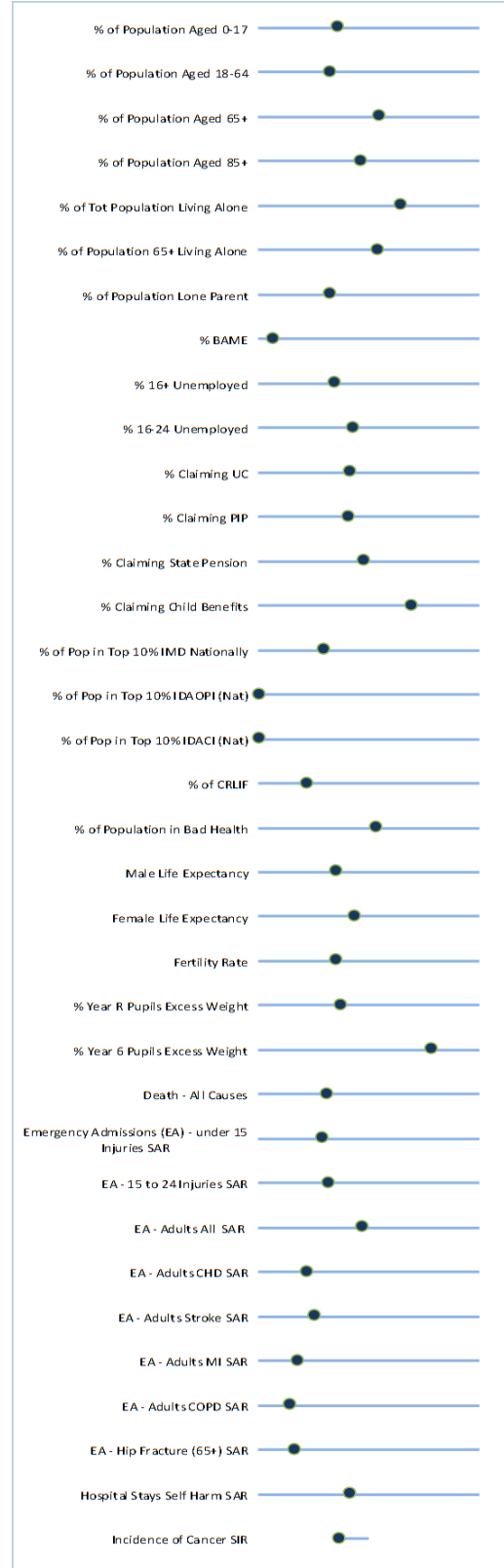
Sefton Comparative Position

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.



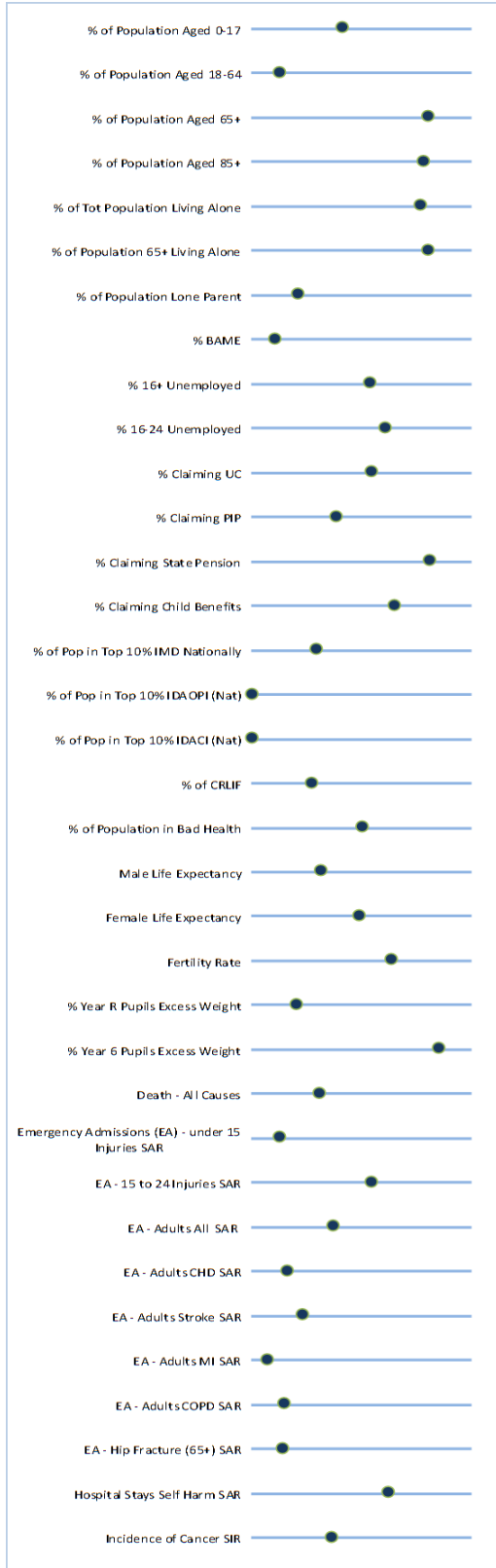
National Comparative Position

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



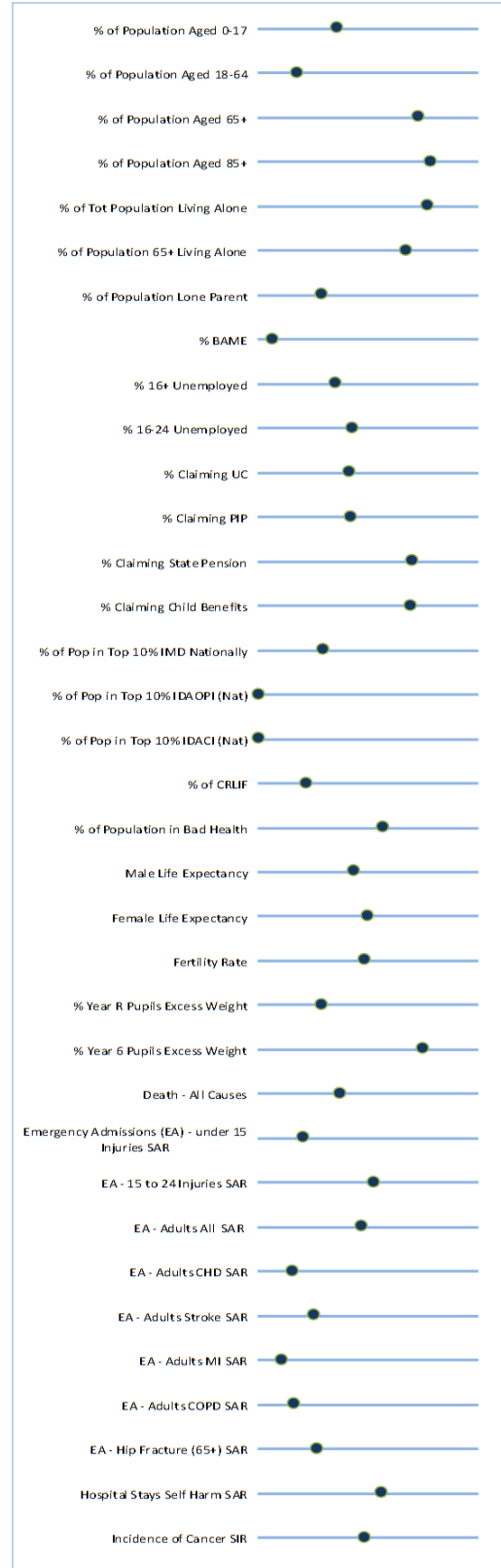
LCR Comparative Position

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



Overview

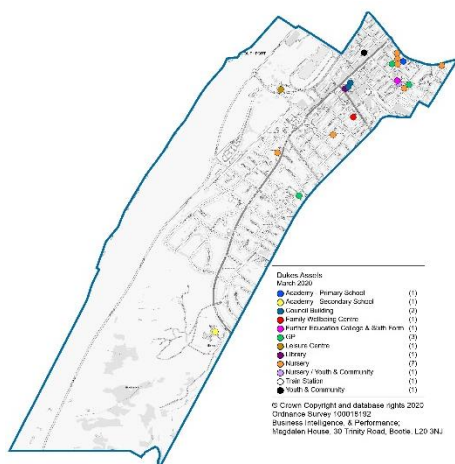
Sefton is a metropolitan borough of Merseyside, England and its local authority is Sefton Council. Sefton was formed, following the Local Government Act 1972, on 1 April 1974.

Dukes is one of the 22 wards that make up Sefton Metropolitan Borough Council. It is found in the North of the borough and covers part of the Southport town centre, Birkdale and Hillside areas. Dukes is bordered by the River Mersey to the West, Cambridge ward to the North, Ainsdale ward to the South, and Norwood, Kew and Birkdale wards to the East.

In the ward there are/is:

- One Academy - Primary School
- One Academy - Secondary School
- Two Council Buildings
- One Family Wellbeing Centre
- One further Education College & Sixth Form
- Three GP Surgeries
- One Leisure Centre
- One Library
- Seven Nurseries
- One Nursery / Youth and Community
- One Train Station
- One Youth and Community

Map 1: Dukes Assets



COVID-19

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

Implications for Service Delivery

Due to the demographic makeup, higher than average levels of poverty (overall) and poorer health seen across Dukes, coupled with changes in the welfare system demands on services in the ward will be a higher than compared to other wards and Sefton as a whole which may increase in the foreseeable future. Key service demands could include:

- Demand on services relating to older people including adult social care and health services may be higher than average (and increasing) in Dukes due to the aging population seen in the ward
- High levels of deprivation types go hand in hand with large demands on services covering all ages in certain areas of the ward including social services and health providers
- Higher levels of lone person households in the area, may lead to loneliness and seclusion issues which can have an impact on residents health and wellbeing.
- Changes made in the Welfare Reform Act coupled with COVID 19 may see increased levels of vulnerable households, leading to demands on Benefits and services such as Food Banks, Emergency Limited Assistance Scheme, Housing Benefits, and Homeless Services.
- Given the direct link between deprivation and attainment, coupled with a higher than average level of English not as a first language. Dukes has a lower rate of attainment across all areas than the Sefton placing additional demand on school and education services.
- Calls for services across the ward to Merseyside Police are higher than the rest of the Borough meaning greater demands on services. This is likely to affect how residents of the ward feel in terms of satisfaction and well-being and reduced attractiveness to encourage businesses and job creators to locate in the area.

Demographics

The 2019 population estimates indicate there are approximately 14,000 people living in Dukés.

Overall, the people of the ward tend to be older than the Sefton, Liverpool City Region, and England averages. Some 31% of the population is aged 65 and over compared to 24% in Sefton, 19% across the Liverpool City Region and 18% in England. With 6% of residents in Dukés aged 85 and over, compared to just 3% in the Borough and 2% in the City Region and England (Table 1).

The higher than average older person population found within the ward, may mean increased demand for services specifically from adult social care, GPs and health services along with other sources of support.

58% of the ward’s population are of “working age” (16 – 65) meaning demand for jobs in the area will be lower than that seen across the Borough, or for those out of work increase demand for benefit support.

The overall population in the ward has seen an 7% increase over the last decade (2010 to 2019), compared to a 1% increase seen across Sefton. With those aged 65 and over increasing by 12%.

Over the last decade the number of young people in the ward has also increased (7%), with the number of “working age” people has shown an 8% across the same period.

In the last Census (2011) 87% of the population was born in the United Kingdom. Some 6% of the ward population had an ethnicity recorded as Mixed Heritage, Black, Asian, or Minority Ethnic background. The England average is approximately 15%.

Identification of international migration trends between the decennial Censuses is difficult as accurate data covering the whole population is not available. However, the National Insurance Number (NINo) registrations of adult overseas nationals entering the UK can be used to create a picture of economically active migration (see methodology section for interpretation of this data).

There have been approximately 956 NINo registrations made within Dukés 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 118 per 1,000 16 to 65 year olds living in Dukés. This is considerably higher than the rate seen across Sefton as a whole (28 per 1,000) the Liverpool City Region (46), the North West (53), and England (85).

91% of the overseas national registrations within Dukés during the period were from European countries (EU). With the top five countries of registration being from the EU (Figure 3);

- Romania (44%)
- Poland (14%)
- Bulgaria (8%)
- Latvia (5%)
- Lithuania (5%)

Although the overall numbers are low, over the time period of October 2015 to March 2020 the number of registrations in Dukés has fluctuated, with an overall reduction of 41% (though this is only 16 registrations in total). Due to the COVID-19 pandemic figure post March 2020 are currently unreliable (Figure 4).



Table 1: 2019 Ward Population Distribution Comparisons

	Dukes Count	Percentage			
		Ward	Sefton	LCR	England
Total	14,032	-	-	-	-
Males	6,919	49%	48%	49%	49%
Females	7,113	51%	52%	49%	50%
Aged 0-17	1,972	14%	20%	20%	21%
Aged 0-19	2,194	16%	21%	23%	24%
Aged 4-16	1,417	10%	14%	15%	16%
Aged 16-65	8,080	58%	60%	64%	63%
Aged 18-64	7,648	55%	57%	61%	60%
Aged 55-65	2,306	16%	16%	14%	13%
Aged 65+	4,412	31%	24%	19%	18%
Aged 85+	895	6%	3%	2%	2%

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

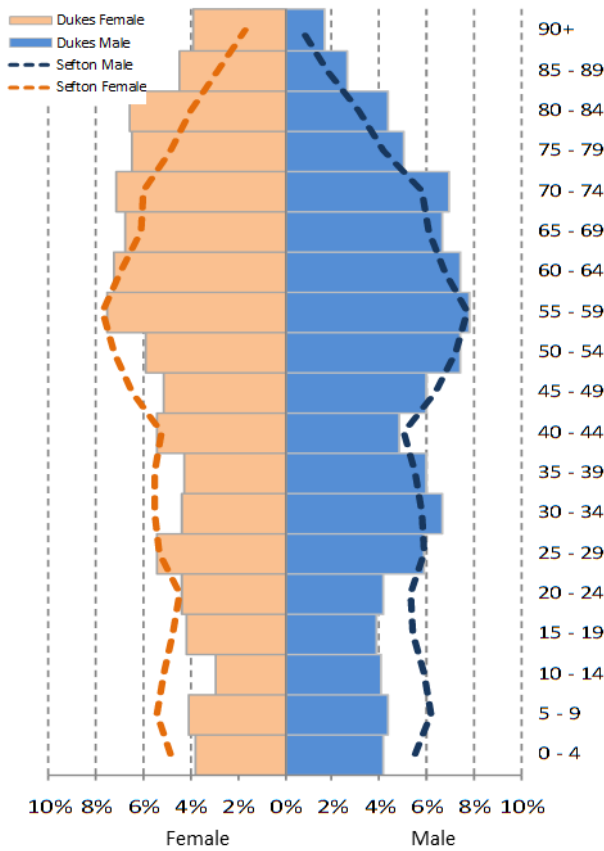


Figure 2: Population Change by Core Age Groups

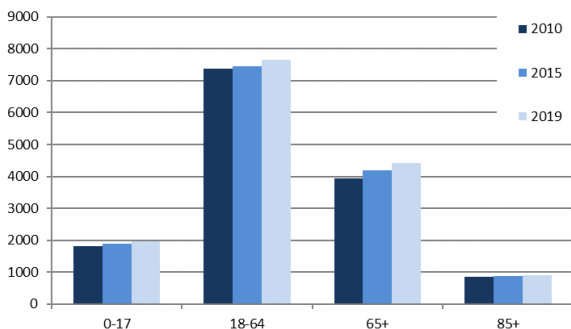


Table 2: NINo Applications 2015/16 – 2019/2020

	Dukes Count	Rate per 1,000 Population Aged 16-65				
		Ward	Sefton	LCR	NW	England
European Union NINo	874	108.1	21.8	31.4	33.2	58.0
Asia NINo	38	4.7	2.9	8.3	12.2	15.2
Rest of the World NINo	31	3.8	2.5	5.2	6.1	9.7
All Overseas NINo	956	118.3	27.7	45.9	52.6	85.5

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

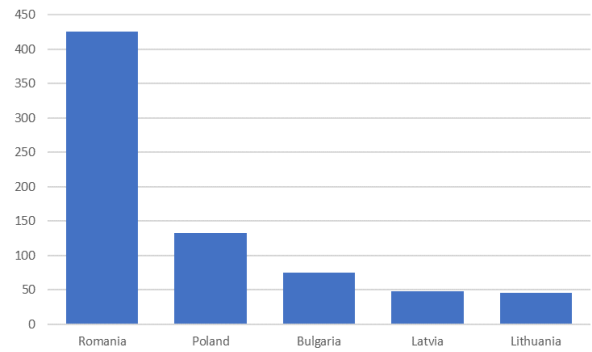
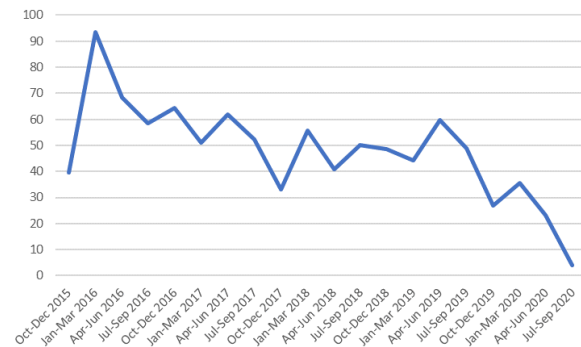


Figure 4: NINo Applications by Quarter October 2015 to September 2020



Service Demand

Approximately 9% of Dukes 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 6% of the 0 – 17-year-old population within the ward were known to Sefton Children’s Social care as at 31st March 2020.

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

Deprivation

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

The IMD data can be viewed at 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.

The five of the nine LSOAs which make up Dukes are all within the top 20% of most affected areas nationally; indeed, two of them are in the top 5% of nationally most deprived LSOAs (Map 2). Six of the LSOA have shown increases when comparing the 2019 IMD scores to those in 2015 indicating that the level of deprivation in the ward has increased over the last 5 years. The average score across the ward is 32.4 compared to 27.3 across Sefton as a whole, 34.9 in LCR, 27.9 across the North West and 21.7 in England.

The income deprivation affecting older people index (IDAOPI) is a supplementary index to the IMD. In general, the ward is populated by some of the most income deprived older people in the country. Of the nine LSOAs in the ward five are in the top 30% affected areas nationally, with three in the top 20%, in comparison one LSOA fell in the lowest 1% of affected areas (Map 3). The average IDAOPI score across the ward was 0.19 similar to Sefton and the North West (both 0.19) lower than LCR (0.24) yet higher than England (0.17).

The income deprivation affecting children index (IDACI) is a supplementary index to the IMD. Three of the nine LSOAs within Dukes are in the top 30% affected areas nationally (one of which was in the top 20%). The average IDACI score across the ward is 0.17 the same as the Sefton.

Levels of IDACI have increased in five of the nine LSOAs (2015 compared to 2019), however the ward has reduced overall, suggesting a slight improvement in parental income (Map 4).

It is estimated that in 2019/20 there were 364 dependent children (aged 0-19) within Dukes living in relative low-income families. This equates

to approximately 17% of all children in the ward (Figure 5). Dukes was lower than the four comparator areas. The ward has seen a reduction from the 20% seen in 2018/19.

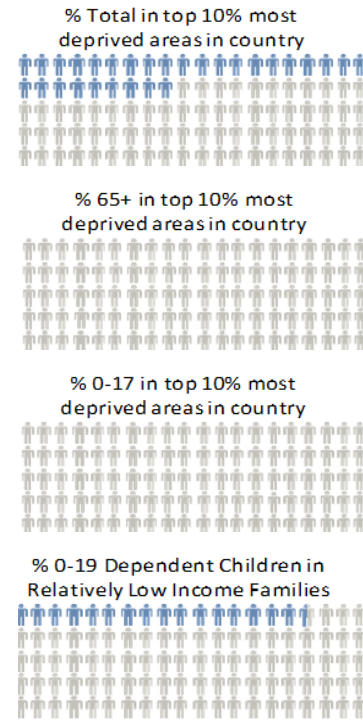


Figure 5: Children in Relative Low-Income Families (2019/20)

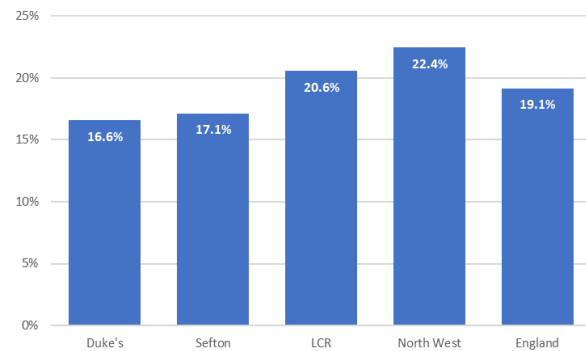
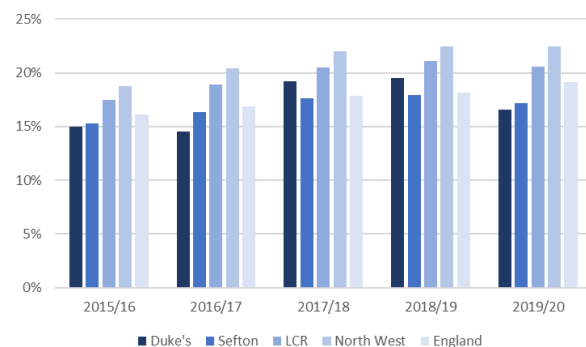
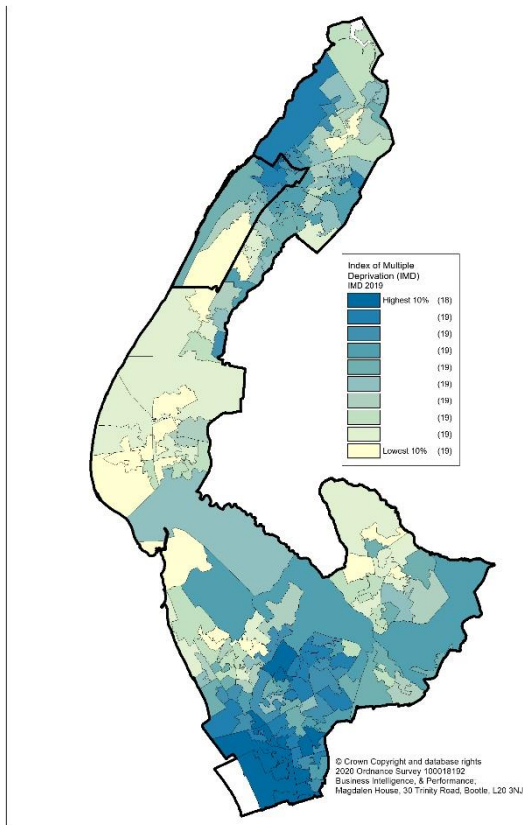


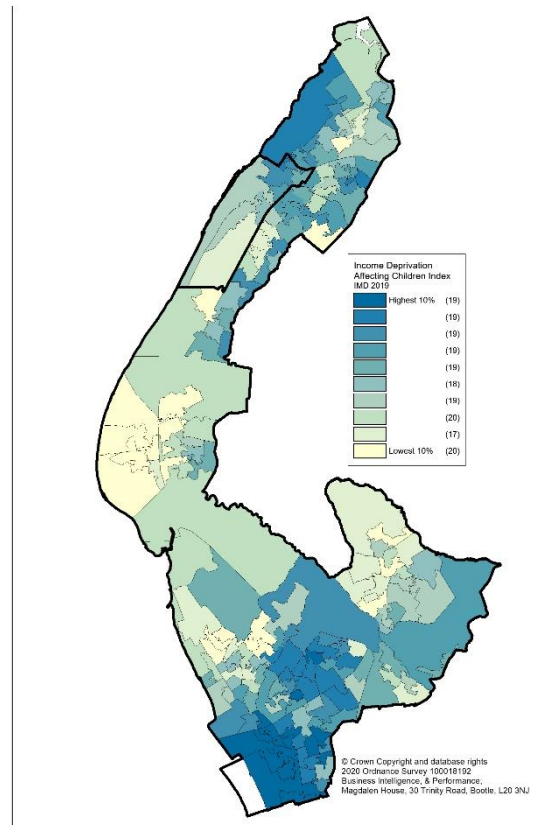
Figure 6: Children in Relative Low-Income Families (2015/16 to 2019/20)



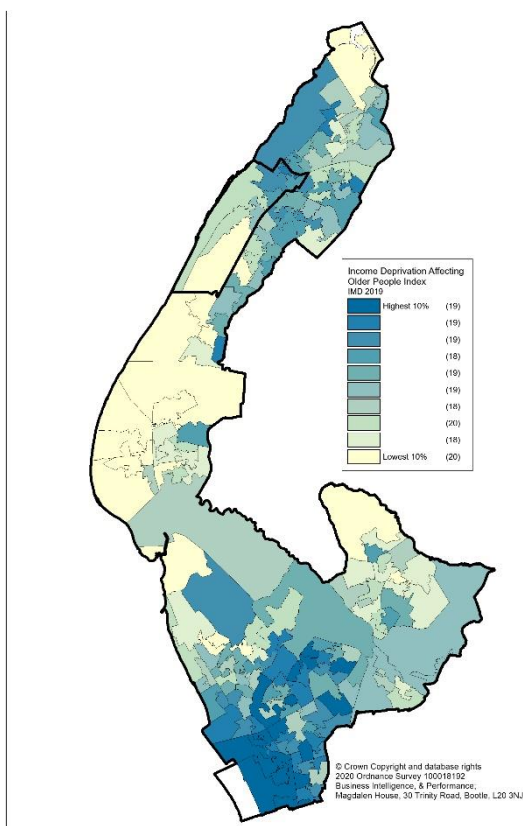
Map 2: Overall IMD Score by LSOA (2019)



Map 4: IDACI Score by LSOA (2019)



Map 3: IDAOPPI Score by LSOA (2019)



Overall deprivation in the ward is higher than that seen across Sefton, the North West and England with some of the LSOAs that make up Dukes falling with the most deprived areas within England, this goes hand in hand with increased demands on services covering working age residents including, benefits (for example universal credit).

However, IDAOPPI and IDACI across the ward is lower or on par with the Borough. Children living in low income families are lower in the ward than the comparison areas.

Housing & Households

In most respects the housing make-up of the ward reflects its population of predominantly lone households.

In the 2011 Census:

- 47% of households were occupied by just one person similar to local and national averages (Sefton was 32%, LCR 34%, NW 32%, and England 30%).
- 20% of households were occupied by someone aged 65+ living alone. (Sefton was 16%, LCR 13%, NW 13%, and England 12%). Within the ward there is a slightly higher level to that seen across the borough indicating that demands on adult services or charities would be higher than that of the borough as a whole with demand likely to increase due to the aging population.
- 8% of households were occupied by a lone parent. (Sefton was 13%, LCR 14%, NW 12%, and England 11%).
- 61% of households had an occupancy rating of +1 or more - an indication that the households had one or more bedrooms than 'required'. This is lower than the rates seen across the Borough (74%), City Region (73%), Northwest (72%) and England (69%).
- 35% households are rented privately in Dukes (Sefton was 13%, LCR 16%, NW 15% and England 17%).
- 14% of households over 65+ had a tenure category privately rented households (Sefton was 5%, LCR 4%, NW 5%, and England 4%). This may lead to higher demands for funding should these residents move into long term residential or nursing facilities as they will not have any property equity to fund their stays.

The ward has an above average number of long-term vacant properties. In addition, the ward has above average Council Tax single occupancy discounts, partly a function of its transient, low income, single-person population.

Council Tax

Overall, there were 7,723 rateable dwellings in the ward, this makes up 7% of the Sefton total (higher than the Borough average of 5%).

Over a third (34% / 2,616 dwellings) within the ward are deemed to fall into Council Tax Band A.

Of the dwellings within the ward subject to paying Council Tax nearly have (47%) qualified for single occupancy discount (i.e. their Council Tax liability was reduced by 25%).

Vacant and / or Void Properties

Dukes has a rate of vacant and / or void properties of 78 per 1,000 properties. The ward's rate is considerably higher than the average for the Borough (43 per 1000).

The ward had a total of 591 vacant and / or void properties as of April 2020 making up 11% of all vacant and / or void properties across Sefton (Table 3).

A quarter of the vacant and / or void stock in Dukes has been vacant and / or void for over two years.

40% of Dukes' vacant and / or void properties are registered as being privately owned; lower than the Borough rate of 44%. In comparison, 35% of the wards vacant and / or void properties are privately rented; considerably higher than Sefton's rate of 25%.

Housing Developments

Provisionally, as at March 2021 there were 13 development sites in Dukes (five are currently in progress), constituting 86 dwellings of which just 12% are intended as 'affordable' (Figure 8). The new builds are predominantly one- or three-bedroom properties (Figure 9).

Sold Properties

There were 350 properties sold in Dukes between January and December 2019, 87% of which were household dwellings. Of all the properties sold in the ward 51% were Flat dwellings. The average property prices within the ward are all higher than those seen across the Borough (Figure 10).

Just 1% of the properties sold in the ward during 2019 were new build properties. With 36%, of all properties sold in the ward during the year being leasehold.

Index Deprivation – Barriers to Housing and Services

In general, all areas of Sefton have relatively low barriers to housing when compared nationally. However, the 2019 Index of Deprivation relating to Housing & Services shows that Dukes suffers from above average issues in terms of housing barriers across Sefton, and these have worsened from 2015 (Map 5).

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

Car Registration

In 2019, 6,553 vehicles were registered with the DVLA in Dukes, 89% of these were cars (5,840). There are approximately 538 vehicles per 1,000 driving age people in the ward (those aged 17 and over). This is considerably lower than the comparator areas (Figure 11).

The rate of car registrations in Dukes have fluctuated over the past 10 years, with an overall reduction of 3%.

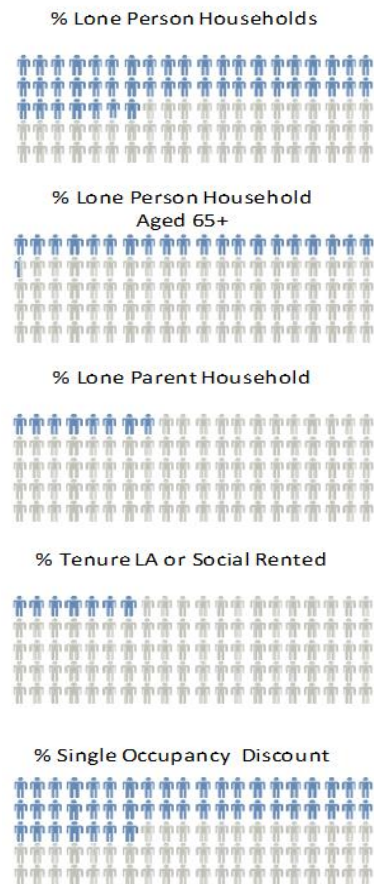


Figure 7: Household Occupancy (Census 2011)

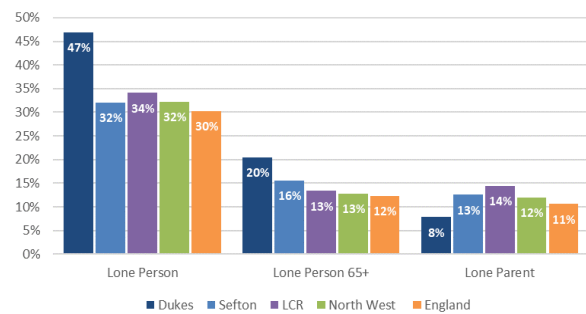


Table 3: Time Void / Vacant (April 2020)

Vacant Properties April 2020	Dukes		Sefton	
	Count	Rate ¹	Count	Rate ¹
0-6 Months	246	32.7	2417	19.5
6-12 Months	90	11.9	953	7.7
12-24 Months	107	14.2	1029	8.3
24+ Months	148	19.6	957	7.7
Total	591	78.4	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)

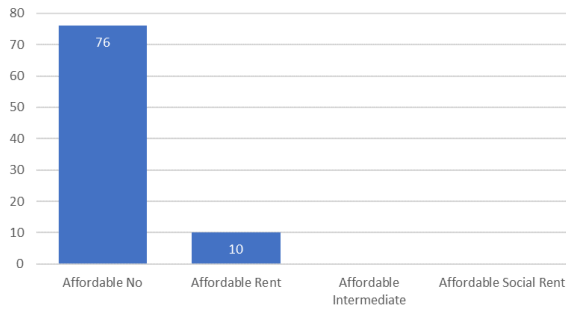


Figure 9: New Build Properties by Bedroom Numbers (March 2021)

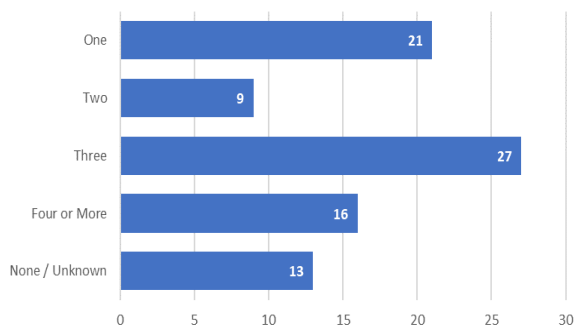


Figure 10: Average Price Paid by Property Type (2019)



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

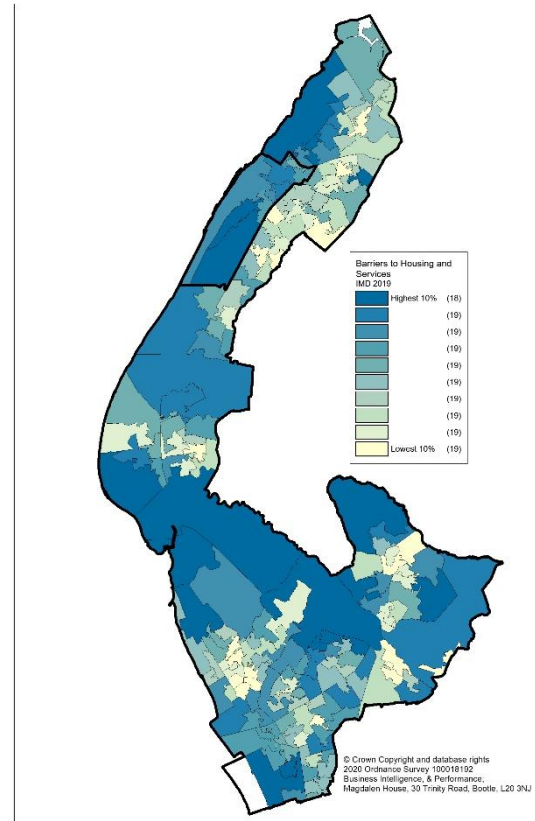
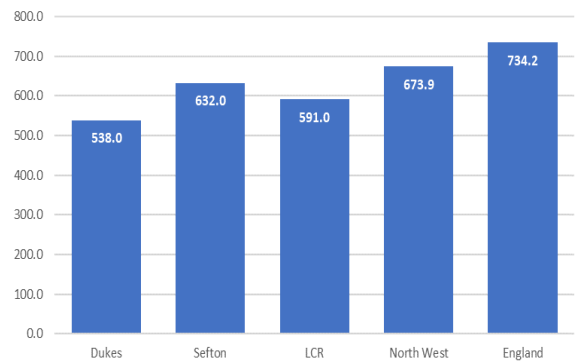


Figure 11: Rate of Vehicle Registrations (2019)



Economy & Business

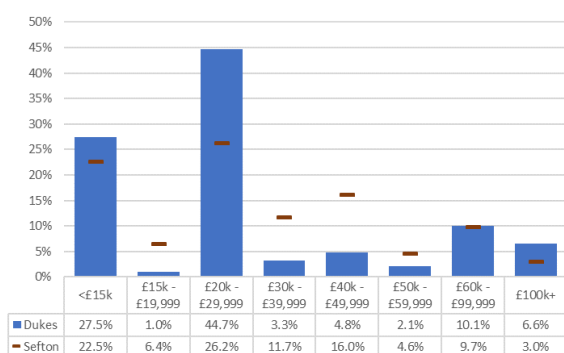
As of September 2020, there were a total of 225 establishments throughout Dukes which hold a license under the 2003 Licensing Act; these include locations which sell alcohol (shops, pubs, clubs and restaurants) along with properties serving hot food after 11pm. Dukes makes up 24% of all Sefton’s licensed premises significantly higher than the Sefton average of 5%.

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

Within Dukes there were 319 inspections carried out of commercial properties (ranging from large chain stores e.g. Asda / Tesco, to the local corner shop) during 2019/20. 77% of these related to food hygiene inspections.

According to Experian Mosaic in 2020, 27% (2,094) of households within Dukes had an annual income of less than £15,000 (Figure 12), considerably higher than the rates seen across Sefton. Whilst this is partly a function of an area predominated by lone person households, it primarily demonstrates the higher than average older population who may be asset rich yet income poor.

Figure 12: Household Income – Mosaic (2020)



The 2011 Census indicated that of the then 9,351 residents aged 16 to 74 living within Dukes, 64% were economically active. Of these economically active residents, 33% were employed full time; 13% employed part time; and 11% were self-employed. 36% were economically in-active; of whom 20% were retired and 7% were registered as long-term sick or disabled. In total 197 (2%) had been unemployed long term, just 0.4% (38) had never been employed.

Table 4: Economically Active (2011)

	Dukes Count	Percentages				
		Ward	Sefton	LCR	NW	England
All	5970	63.8	67.1	65.7	67.8	69.9
In employment	5321	56.9	59.1	56.2	59.6	62.1
Employee: Part-time	1257	13.4	15.0	14.0	13.9	13.7
Employee: Full-time	3040	32.5	35.8	35.6	37.5	38.6
Self-employed	1024	11.0	8.2	6.6	8.2	9.8
Unemployed	445	4.8	4.9	5.8	4.7	4.4
Full-time student	204	2.2	3.1	3.7	3.5	3.4

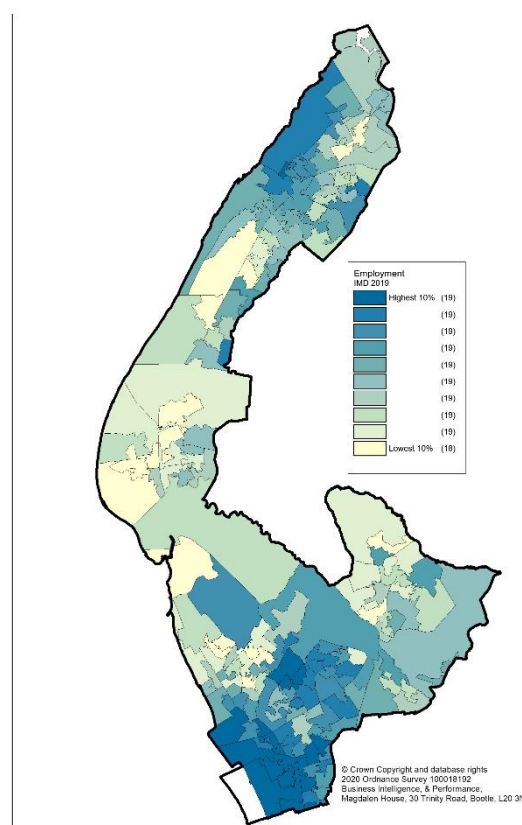
Table 5: Economically Inactive (2011)

	Dukes Count	Percentages				
		Ward	Sefton	LCR	NW	England
All	3381	36.2	32.9	34.3	32.2	30.1
Retired	1889	20.2	17.3	14.7	14.8	13.7
Student	390	4.2	4.4	6.3	5.6	5.8
Looking after home or family	274	2.9	3.4	3.9	3.9	4.4
Long-term sick or disabled	612	6.5	5.9	7.1	5.6	4.0
Other	216	2.3	1.9	2.3	2.2	2.2

Table 6: Unemployed (2011)

	Dukes Count	Percentages				
		Ward	Sefton	LCR	NW	England
Age 16 to 24	99	1.1	1.4	1.7	1.4	1.2
Age 50 to 74	107	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.8
Never worked	38	0.4	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.7
Long-term	197	2.1	2.0	2.4	1.8	1.7

Map 6: Employment IMD Score by LSOA (2019)



Seven LSOAs in Dukes, are in the top 30% of affected areas nationally (one in the; top 1%, 5% and 10%) meaning high levels of working age people being involuntarily excluded from the labour market. Rates have reduced since 2015, yet Dukes remains higher than the comparator areas.

Benefits & Support

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

In January 2021, approximately 730 working age people residing in the ward were claiming out of work benefits. This is 9% of all the working aged residents; higher than Sefton, LCR, North West (all 7%) and England (6%). With 11% of residents in the ward aged between 16 and 24 were claiming out of work benefits considerably higher than the comparator areas (Figure 13).

The rates of working age residents claiming out of work benefit in Dukes have seen year on year increases across the past five years (Figure 14), with an overall rise of 198% (485). 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 Dukes rates have continually been above those in the Borough.

Universal Credits (UC)

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

1,195 working age residents in Dukes were claiming Universal credits in January 2021 (64% of these were not in employment). The rate of working age residents claiming UC in the ward is 215 per 1,000, considerably higher than the comparator area rates; Sefton – 170, LCR – 180, North West – 167 and England – 148 (Figure 15).

Personal Independence Payment (PIP)

PIP is a benefit for people who have extra care or mobility needs. PIP is replacing disability living allowance for those aged 16 and above. Full roll out of this benefit is due to be completed by summer 2022

In January 2021, 812 residents were claiming PIP in Dukes, a rate of 103 per 1000 residents (aged

16+). Similar to UC this rate is higher than Sefton, the North West and England but not LCR (Figure 16).

Child Benefits

985 families in Dukes were claiming child benefits relating to 70% (1,530) of children in the ward in 2020. The ward has a lower rate of children in families claiming child benefits than that of the four comparator areas (Figure 17).

Council Tax Reduction

In January 2020, there were 1,401 households in the ward claiming Council Tax Reduction making up 20% of all rated households (Figure 18), similar to the Sefton average (also 20%).

Sefton's Emergency Limited Assistance Scheme (ELAS)

During 2020, there were 327 applications to Sefton's ELAS by residents within Dukes (Table 7). Of the applications in the ward, 49% were approved in full, with 9% being partially approved. Dukes has seen an overall reduction in the number of applications approved over the past four years (97%). Dukes had the eighth highest 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 694 vouchers were issued to residents of Dukes ward, with 1,129 residents being fed by a Food Bank located in Sefton, equating to 80 per 1,000 residents which is higher than the Sefton rate of just 66 per 1,000 residents. There has been minimal change in the number of vouchers issued compared to the previous year.

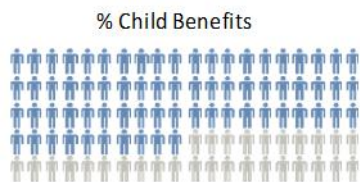
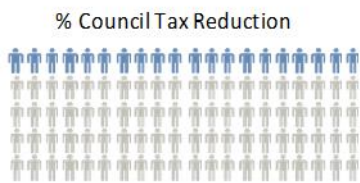
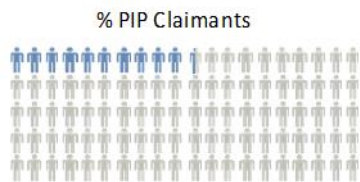
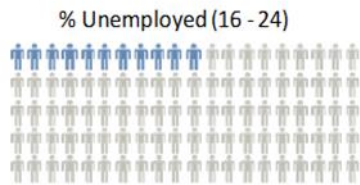
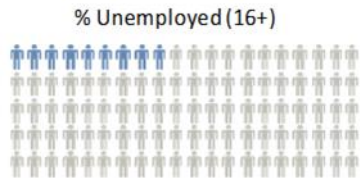


Figure 13: Rate of Working Age Residents Claiming Out of Work Benefits (January 2021)

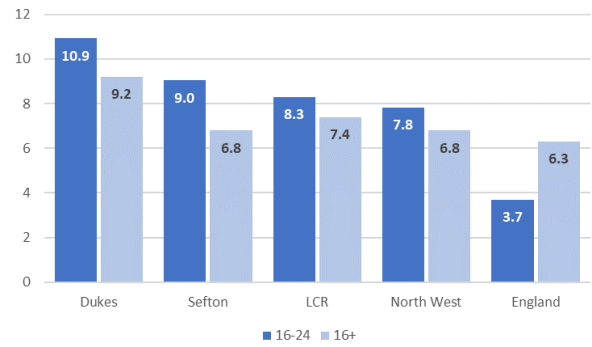


Figure 14: Rate of Working Age Residents Claiming Out of Work Benefits (January 2017/18/19/20/21)

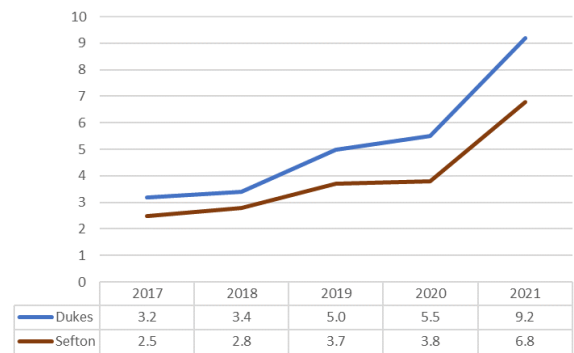


Figure 15: Rate of Residents claiming Universal Credits (January 2021)

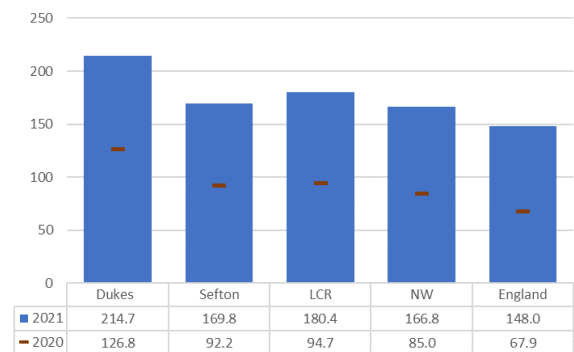


Figure 16: Rate of Residents claiming Personal Independence Payment (January 2021)

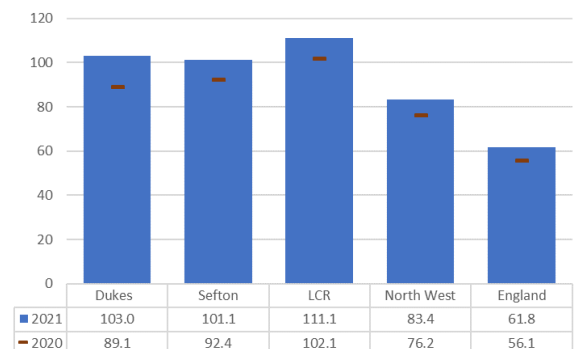


Figure 17: Rate of Families claiming Child Benefits (2020)

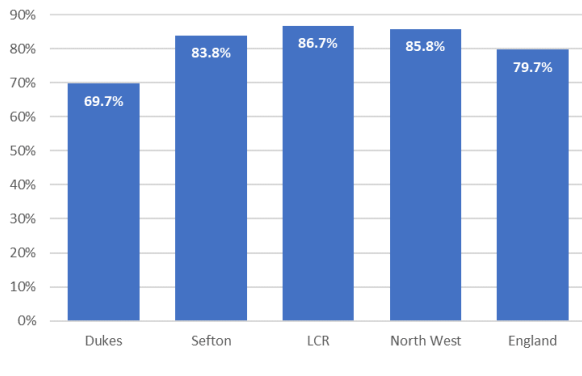


Figure 18: Percentage of Households Claiming Council Tax Reductions (January 2020)

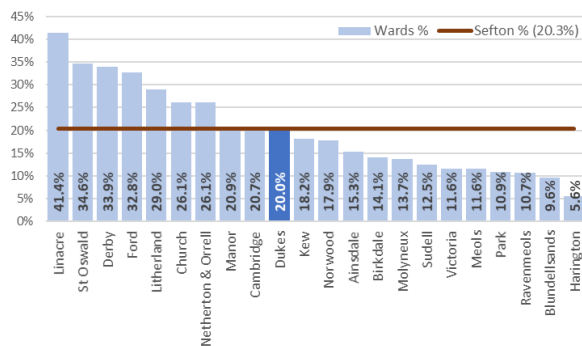


Table 7: Emergency Limited Assistance Scheme (ELAS) Applications (January to December 2020)

	Dukes Count	Application Status	
		Ward	Sefton
Total Applications	327		
Approved	161	49%	53%
Partially Approved	31	9%	10%
Not Approved	135	41%	37%

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

Along with the changes in limits and accessibility the way benefits are paid is also changing. Universal Credits 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 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 are going to have varying impacts across Sefton wards.

Within Dukes there is a higher than average reliance on some forms of benefits, the new reforms will lead to a potential reduction in household income for some of the most vulnerable people in the borough. This could have an increased demand on other provisions including ELAS, Food Banks and homeless services. The reduction in household income may also have a knock-on effect on local businesses and landlords.

Education

Given the direct correlation between deprivation levels and attainment, it is unsurprising that overall Dukes has lower than average attainment across all ages, coupled with higher levels of English not as a first language.

The poor levels of attainment for students in the ward along with some language barriers present particular challenges for the delivery of services and pressures on service delivery across primary school and educational services. Current data suggests that children are being failed from the very start of their educational journey and evidence suggests that it is very difficult to recover from these disadvantages.

Nursery Settings

Of the 26 students resident in Dukes ward attending a Sefton maintained Nursery setting (Table 8):

- Just 1% of all Nursery pupils in Sefton live in Dukes
- 7% of the estimated Nursery age population within the ward attend a Sefton maintained nursery (Sefton has a rate of 22%).
- Dukes has a significantly higher than average rate of children with English not as a first language 31% compared to 5% in the Sefton.

Primary School Settings

Of the 499 Sefton maintained Primary School students living in the ward (Table 9):

- Just 2% of all Primary pupils in Sefton live in Dukes.
- 54% of the estimated primary school age population within the ward attend a Sefton maintained primary school (Sefton has a rate of 80%).
- 21% were entitled to a free school meal (Sefton is 21%).
- 16% were subject to Special Educational Needs (SEN) support (Sefton is 15%).
- Similar to other settings, Dukes has a significantly higher than average rate of

children with English not as a first language 28% compared to 6% across the Borough.

Secondary School Settings

Of the 359 Sefton maintained Secondary School students living in the ward (Table 10):

- 3% of all secondary school pupils in Sefton live in Dukes
- 60% of the estimated secondary school age population within the ward attend a Sefton maintained high school (Sefton has a rate of 74%).
- 18% were entitled to a free school meal (Sefton is 19%).
- 14% were subject to Special Educational Needs (SEN) support (Sefton is 15%).
- Again, the rate of Dukes residents attending a Sefton secondary school setting with English not as a first language (20%) is considerably higher than Sefton (5%).

16+ Pupils

Of the 16 Sefton maintained Sixth form or College setting students living in the ward (Table 11):

- Just 1% of all Pupils over 16 in Sefton live in Dukes.
- 3% of the estimated 16 to 20year olds residing within the ward attend a Sefton maintained post 16 setting (Sefton has a rate of 11%).
- 25% were entitled to a free school meal (Sefton is 8%).
- 31% had English not as a first language (Sefton is 3%).

% Overall Pupils with SEN



% Overall FSM



Table 8: Nursery Settings (January 2020)

Nursery Class Pupils	Dukes		Sefton	
	Count	%	Count	%
Total Pupils	26		1923	
Females	16	62%	941	49%
Males	10	38%	982	51%
Receiving Free School Meal	0	0%	141	7%
SEN Support	*	*	119	6%
English as a First Language ¹	16	62%	1704	89%
English not as a First Language ¹	8	31%	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 Settings (January 2020)

Primary School Pupils	Dukes		Sefton	
	Count	%	Count	%
Total Pupils	499		20075	
Females	230	46%	9680	48%
Males	269	54%	10395	52%
Receiving Free School Meal	107	21%	4145	21%
SEN Support	79	16%	3067	15%
English as a First Language ¹	349	70%	18195	91%
English not as a First Language ¹	141	28%	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

Table 10: Secondary Settings (January 2020)

Secondary School Pupils	Dukes		Sefton	
	Count	%	Count	%
Total Pupils	359		13225	
Females	174	48%	6541	49%
Males	185	52%	6684	51%
Receiving Free School Meal	63	18%	2476	19%
SEN Support	49	14%	1993	15%
English as a First Language ¹	281	78%	12508	95%
English not as a First Language ¹	73	20%	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	Dukes		Sefton	
	Count	%	Count	%
Total Pupils	16		1542	
Females	6	38%	772	50%
Males	10	63%	770	50%
Receiving Free School Meal	4	25%	129	8%
SEN Support	*	*	125	8%
English as a First Language ¹	11	69%	1483	96%
English not as a First Language ¹	5	31%	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 73 students residing within Dukes ward and attending a Sefton maintained setting with an Early Years Foundation Stage (EYFS) level (Figure 19 & Table 12):

- 34% did not achieve a “Good Level of Development”. This is higher than the non-

achievement levels seen across Sefton and North West (both 31%), and England (28%).

- 12% were entitled to a free school meal (Sefton is 16%).
- 15% were subject to Special Educational Needs (SEN) support (Sefton is 7%).

Key Stage 1 (KS1)

During 2018/19 there were 64 students residing within Dukes ward and attending a Sefton maintained setting with a KS1 level. For these students (Figure 20 and Table 13):

- 41% did not achieve the expected standard in Reading, Writing, and Maths; above the averages for Sefton at 37%, North West at 35% and England at 37%.
- 19% were entitled to a free school meal (Sefton is 18%).
- 11% were subject to Special Educational Needs (SEN) support (Sefton is 14%).

Key Stage 2 (KS2)

During 2018/19 there were 60 students residing within Dukes ward and attending a Sefton maintained setting, with a KS2 level. For these students (Figure 21 and Table 14):

- 40% did not achieve the expected standard in Reading, Writing, and Maths; above the averages for Sefton at 37%, LCR at 38%, North West and England both at 35%.
- 23% were entitled to a free school meal (Sefton is 20%).
- 22% were subject to Special Educational Needs (SEN) support (Sefton is 17%)

Key Stage 4 (KS4)

During 2018/19 there were 60 students residing within Dukes ward and attending a Sefton maintained setting undertaking GCSE examinations. For these students:

- 67% did not achieve a level between 9 and 5 in English and Maths; well above the average for Sefton, LCR, the North West and England (Figure 22).

- 88% did not achieve a level between 9 and 5 for the English Bacallaureate, higher than LCR and the North West (Figure 23).
- The students in Dukes had an average Attainment 8 score of 44.2 this was lower than the region and country (Figure 24).
- The average Progress 8 score in the ward (-0.24) again lower than the region and national rates. This means that on average students are not achieving as expected (Figure 25).

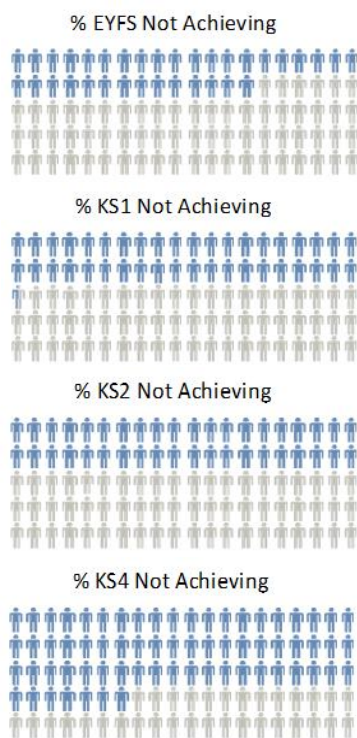


Figure 19: Percentage of Pupils NOT Gaining a Good Level of Development in Early Years Foundation Stage (2018/19)

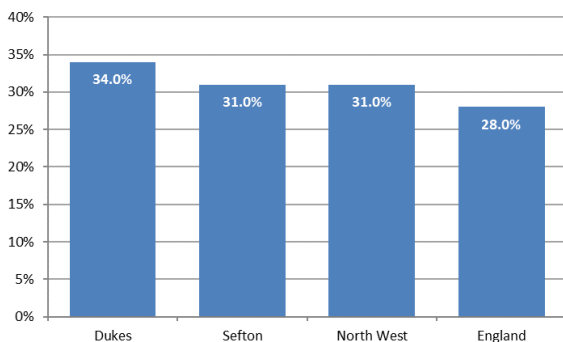


Table 12: Early Years Foundation Stage Settings – Special Educational Needs and Free School Meals (2018/19)

	Pupils with SEN & SEN Support (EYFS) ¹		Eligible for Free School Meal (EYFS)	
	Count	%	Count	%
Dukes	11	15.1%	9	12.3%
Sefton	193	6.7%	457	15.9%

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

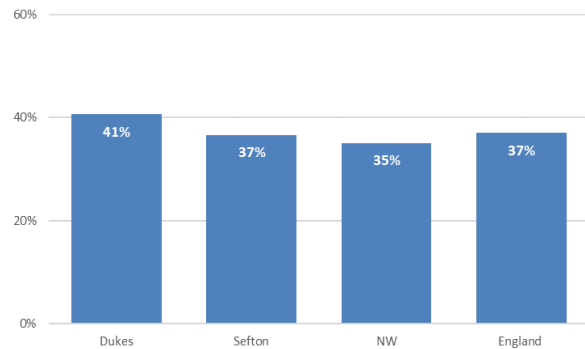


Table 13: Key Stage 1 – Special Educational Needs and Free School Meals (2018/19)

	Pupils with SEN & SEN Support (KS1) ¹		Eligible for Free School Meal (KS1)	
	Count	%	Count	%
Dukes	7	10.9%	12	18.8%
Sefton	388	13.6%	513	18.0%

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

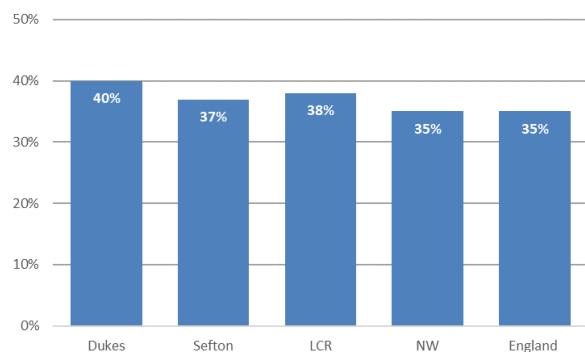


Table 14: Key Stage 2 – Special Educational Needs and Free School Meals (2018/19)

	Pupils with SEN & SEN Support (KS2)		Eligible for Free School Meal (KS2)	
	Count	%	Count	%
Dukes	13	21.7%	14	23.3%
Sefton	465	16.9%	540	19.6%

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

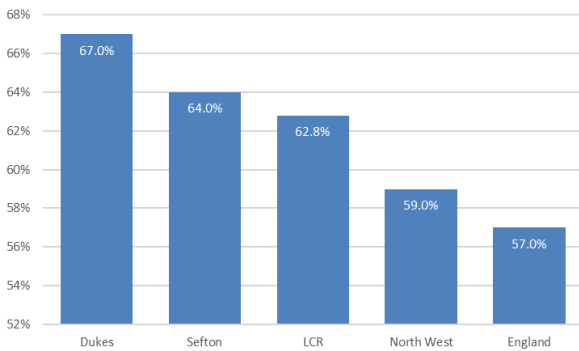


Figure 23: Percentage Not Achieving in English Baccalaureate 9 to 5 (2018/19)

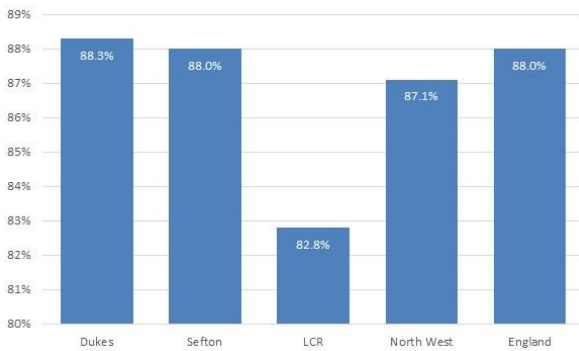


Figure 24: Average Attainment 8 Score (2018/19)

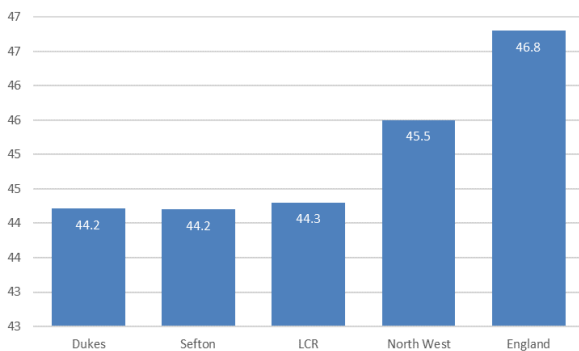
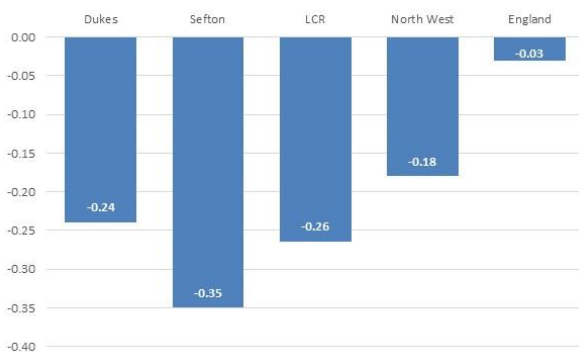


Figure 25: Average Progress 8 Score (2018/19)

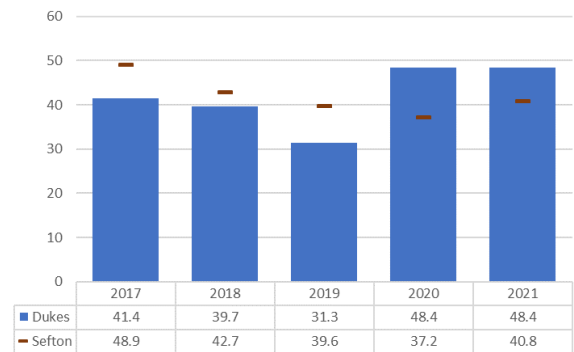


Not in Employment Education or Training (NEET)

In January 2021, there are a total of 17 people aged between 16 and 18 registered as Not in Employment Education or Training (NEET) with Careers Connect residing within Dukés ward. Making up 15 of the Sefton total NEET.

Dukés NEET rates have moved above those of the Borough in the past two years (Figure 26) and has seen an overall increase of 13% when comparing 2017 to 2021.

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



Community Safety

Associated with its higher than average levels of socio-economic issues Dukés suffers from correspondingly higher levels of crime and disorder. This will also be linked to the high level of shops, bars pubs located in the ward.

Crime

There were 1,945 crimes reported to Merseyside Police between April 2020 and March 2021, in Dukés ward representing 10% of all crimes that occurred within Sefton. This is 139 crimes per 1,000 population - considerably higher than the rate seen across Sefton as a whole (72 per 1,000).

The number of crimes in the ward have seen an 23% decrease from the previous year. Higher than the 7% seen across the Borough (Table 15).

Over a third of all crimes in the ward were violent offences (39% / 759). Of these, 309 (41%) were common assault and battery (including racial offences).

Anti-social Behaviour (ASB)

There were 721 Anti-social Behaviour incidents reported to Merseyside Police between April 2020

and March 2021 (Table 16), occurring within Dukes: 10% of all Sefton incidents. The ward has a rate of 51 incidents per 1,000 population - considerably higher than the rate seen across Sefton as a whole (27 per 1,000).

There has been a 42% increase in the number of incidents occurring in Dukes compared to 2019/20 (the average across Sefton saw a 58% raise). The increase maybe due COVID 19 and the reporting of breaches in lockdown rules.

Over half (52%) of the incidents within the ward were reports of Rowdy or Inconsiderate Behaviour. 10% of all ASB reports in the ward specifically mentioned youths, with 12% relating to alcohol / drunken behaviour.

Index of Multiple Deprivation – Crime

Four of the LSOAs making up the Dukes ward, are in the top 30% of affected areas nationally, one of which is in the top 5% and another in the top 10%. The ward overall has a higher rate than that seen across Sefton and England. This means that residents of the ward are living in an area with higher than average levels of crime than seen nationally, however there has been an overall reduction when compared to 2015.

Deliberate Fires

Merseyside Fire and Rescue Service (MFARS) responded to 15 deliberate fires in the Dukes ward between April 2020 and March 2021. This is 3% of all deliberate fires across the Borough.

The rate of deliberate fires per 100,000 population in Dukes is 107 compared to 171 across Sefton as a whole (Table 17).

Deliberate fires in Dukes decreased by 25% last year, compared to an increase seen across the Borough as a whole (5%).

Nearly all deliberate fires (93%) in the ward were classified as deliberate secondary fires: 40% of which related to refuse / rubbish being set on fire.

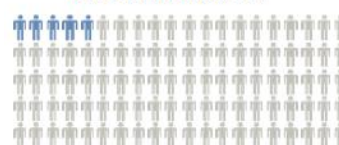
Rate of All Offences



Rate of Drug / Violent Offences



Rate of ASB Incidents



Rate of Rowdy Inconsiderate Behaviour



Rate of Deliberate Fires



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

Offences Apr 20 - Mar 21	Dukes Crimes				Sefton Crimes			
	Count	Rate ¹	Change ²		Count	Rate ¹	Change ²	
Burglary	70	5.0	-62.4%	▼	1285	4.6	-19.3%	▼
Criminal Damage & Arson	167	11.9	-17.7%	▼	2043	7.4	-17.2%	▼
Drugs	181	12.9	-10.0%	▼	1787	6.5	8.0%	▲
Public Order	246	17.5	4.7%	▲	2302	8.3	19.8%	▲
Other	48	3.4	-15.8%	▼	530	1.9	-6.0%	▼
Sexual	33	2.4	-48.4%	▼	368	1.3	-18.6%	▼
Theft	441	31.4	-41.3%	▼	3330	12.0	-30.1%	▼
Violence	759	54.1	-10.0%	▼	8381	30.3	3.5%	▲
Total	1945	138.6	-23.4%	▼	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 16: ASB Incidents Reported to Merseyside Police (2020/21)

ASB Incidents Apr 20 - Mar 21	Dukes Incidents				Sefton Incidents			
	Count	Rate ¹	Change ²		Count	Rate ¹	Change ²	
General Nuisance	166	11.8	86.5%	▲	1840	6.7	98.1%	▲
Nuisance Neighbour	52	3.7	26.8%	▲	781	2.8	61.0%	▲
Other ³	68	4.8	4.6%	▲	571	2.1	82.4%	▲
Personal	33	2.4	10.0%	▲	351	1.3	12.1%	▲
Rowdy Inconsiderate Behaviour	373	26.6	45.7%	▲	3271	11.8	66.2%	▲
Vehicle Nuisance	29	2.1	3.6%	▲	710	2.6	-5.5%	▼
Total	721	51.4	41.7%	▲	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

increasing level of direct costs. Associated with these issues are also indirect costs including lowered levels of community satisfaction and wellbeing; and reduced attractiveness to encourage businesses and job creators to locate in the area.

Map 7: Crime IMD Score by LSOA (2019)

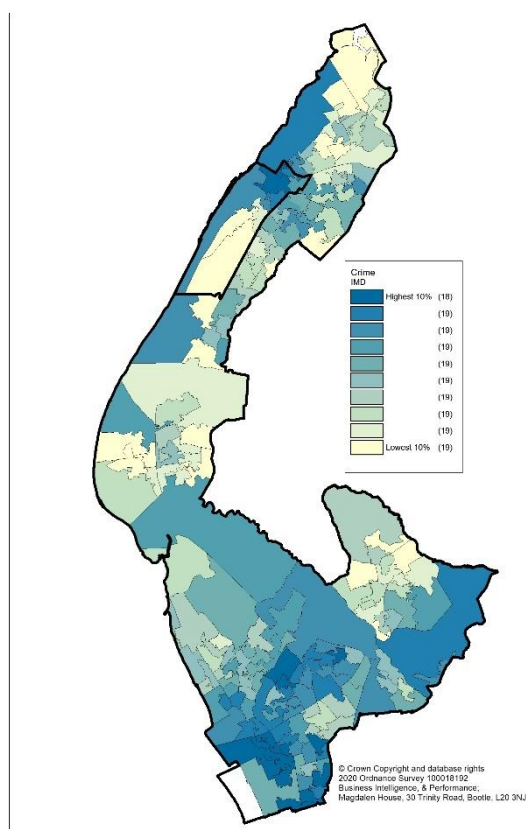


Table 17: Deliberate Property Fires (2020/21)

Fires Apr20 - Mar21	Dukes Deliberate Fires				Sefton Deliberate Fires			
	Count	Rate ¹	Change ²		Count	Rate ¹	Change ²	
Deliberate Property Fires	1	7.1	-50.0%	▼	38	13.7	5.6%	▲
Deliberate Secondary Fires	14	99.8	-12.5%	▼	406	146.9	11.5%	▲
Vehicle Fires	0	0.0	-100.0%	▼	29	10.5	-43.1%	▼
Total	15	106.9	-25.0%	▼	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

The overall high levels of calls to Merseyside Police, coupled with the reduction in budgets for the police and Merseyside Fire and Rescue may lead to increases in reports and therefore

Health

Overall levels of poor health within Dukes are lower than compared to the Borough levels, along with life expectancy for both males and females being lower.

During the 2011 Census:

- 9% of residents were in either bad or very bad health (Sefton average was 7%).
- 28% 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 Dukes could expect to live less than the England average (Figure 27).

Fertility

The general fertility rate of 53.8 in Dukes is significantly lower than the Sefton (60.1) and England (60.6) rates.

Overweight Children

Of 79 reception age pupils (4 to 5 year olds) in Dukes taking part in the annual National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP) 2018/19, 19% fell into the excess weight category considerably lower than the comparator areas (Figure 28).

Of 69 Year 6 pupils (10 to 11 year olds) in Dukes taking part in the annual National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP) 2018/19, 43% had excess weight, the ward level is higher than the Borough, City Region and North West (Figure 29).

Hospital Admissions

Between 2015/16 and 2019/20 there were a total of 75 hospital admissions for injuries in under 15 years olds across Dukes, a crude rate (CR) of 93. This is lower than the rates seen across all four comparator areas (Figure 30). In comparison, the CR of hospital admissions for injuries in those aged between 15 and 24 is significantly higher in the ward than the comparator areas (Figure 31). With 160 admissions between 2015/16 and 2019/20.

For most of the emergency hospital admissions during 2015/16 to 2019/20 the ward has had a

lower Standardised Admission Ratios (SAR) than the four comparator areas:

- Dukes All Causes SAR – 116 (Figure 32)
- Dukes Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) SAR – 91 (Figure 33)
- Dukes Coronary Heart Disease SAR – 92 (Figure 34)
- Dukes Myocardial Infarction SAR – 66 (Figure 35)
- Dukes Stroke SAR – 80 (Figure 36)
- Dukes Hip Fracture in those aged 65 and over SAR – 91 (Figure 37)

In comparison hospital admissions for self-harm is significantly higher in the ward than the comparison areas with a Standardised Admission Ratios (SAR) of 272 in 2015/16 to 2019/20 (Figure 38).

Deaths

For the period 2015 to 2019 Dukes had a Standardised Mortality Ratio (SMR) for all causes of death of 111, higher than the Borough and national levels (Figure 39). With a total of 1,411 deaths in the ward during the time period.

Similar to the lower life expectancy, the ward is in the top 30% of England wards in terms of its SMR (ranked 1946 out of the 7,189 wards available).

Cancer

In relation to the occurrence of Cancer between 2014 and 2018, Dukes has a Standardised Incidence Ratio (SIR) of 98 again lower than the comparator areas (Figure 40). With the ward being within the 60th percentile of wards in England Cancer SIR (3,792 out of 7,198 wards available).

Index of Multiple Deprivation – Health & Disability

Seven of the wards LSOAs are within the top 30% of affected areas nationally (three are in the top 5%), meaning some of the ward residents are living in some of the most health and disability deprived areas of England. Overall, the picture of poor health has improved from 2015 (Map 8). Dukes has a higher average score than that of the Sefton, the North West and England.

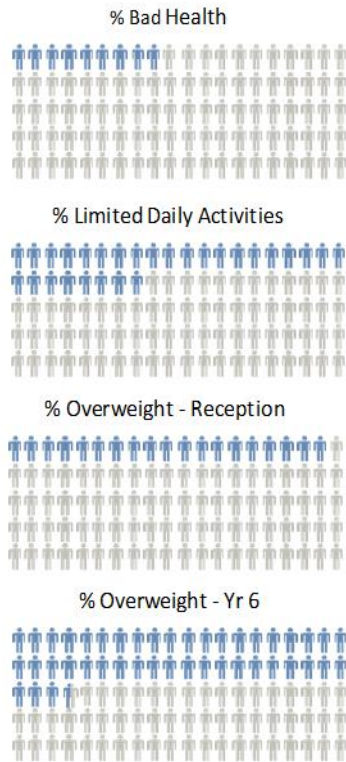


Figure 29: Children with Excess Weight – Year 6 (2018/19)

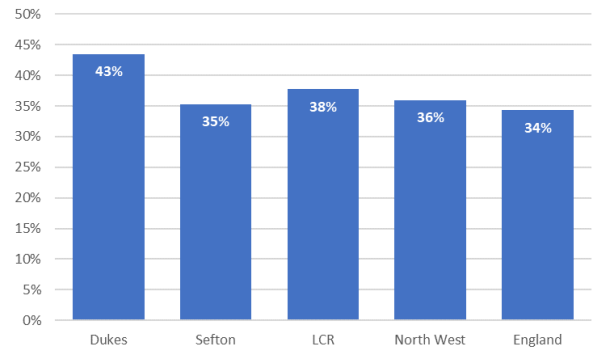


Figure 30: Emergency Hospital Admissions – CR Injuries in Under 15 year olds (2015/16 – 2019/20)

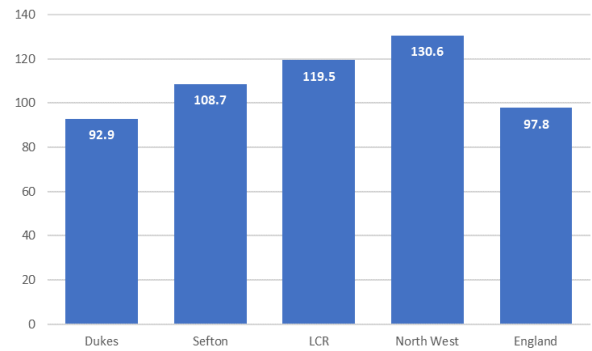


Figure 27: Life Expectancy at Birth (2015-2019)

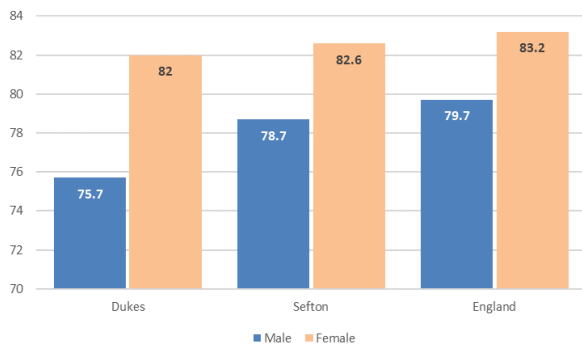


Figure 31: Emergency Hospital Admissions – CR Injuries in 15 to 24 year olds (2015/16 – 2019/20)

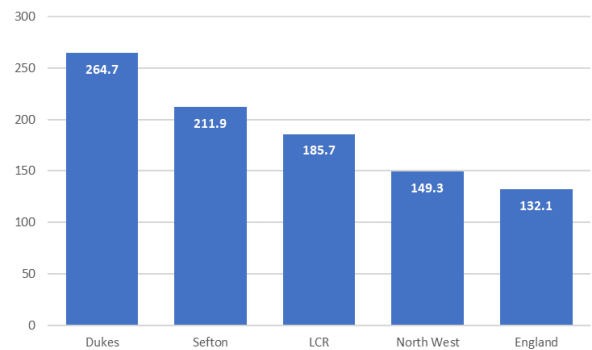


Figure 28: Children with Excess Weight – Year R (2018/19)

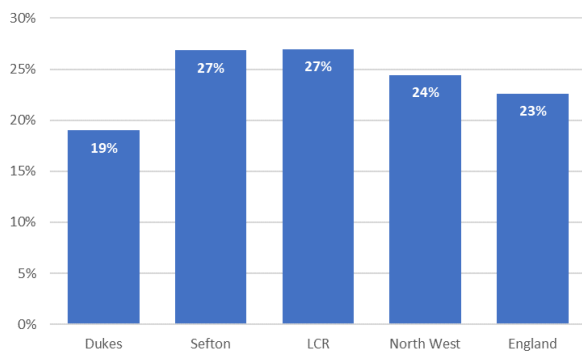


Figure 32: Emergency Hospital Admissions – All Causes SAR (2015/16 – 2019/20)

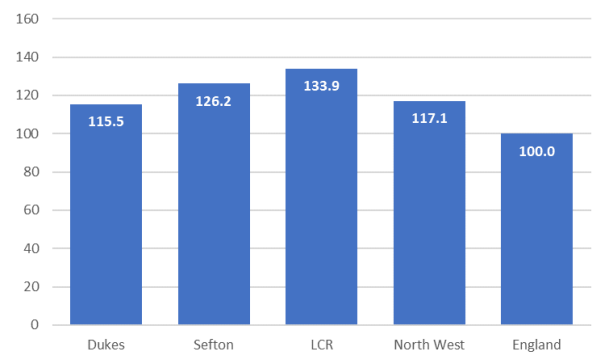


Figure 33: Emergency Hospital Admissions – COPD SAR (2015/16 – 2019/20)

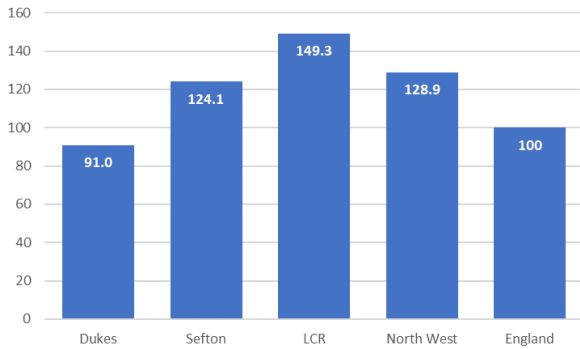


Figure 36: Emergency Hospital Admissions – Stroke SAR (2015/16 – 2019/20)

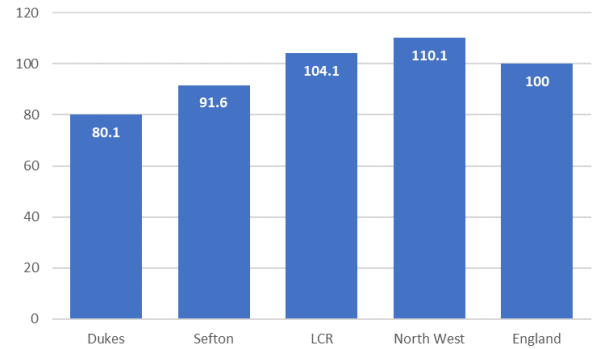


Figure 34: Emergency Hospital Admissions – Coronary Heart Disease SAR (2015/16 – 2019/20)

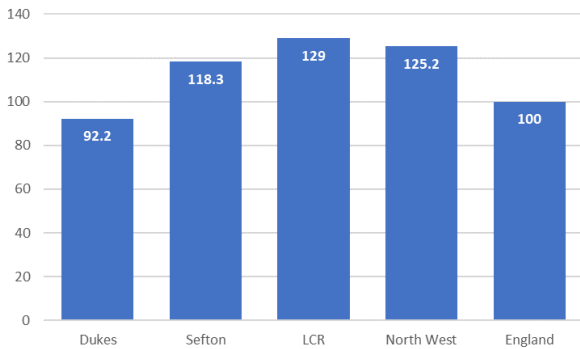


Figure 37: Emergency Hospital Admissions – Hip Fractures 65+ SAR (2015/16 – 2019/20)

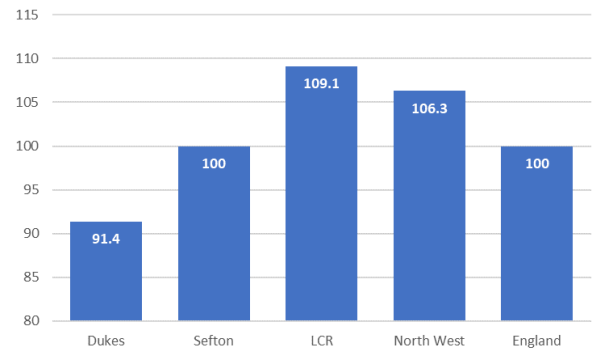


Figure 35: Emergency Hospital Admissions – Myocardial Infarction SAR (2015/16 – 2019/20)

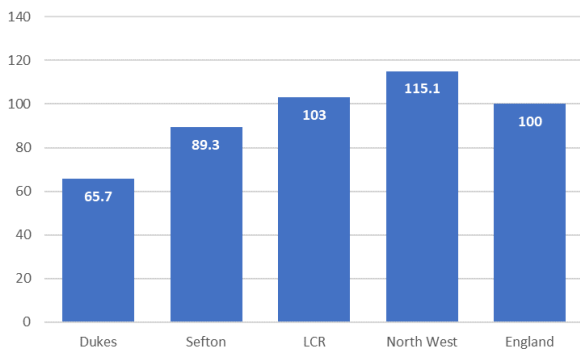


Figure 38: Hospital Admissions – Intentional Self-harm SAR (2015/16 – 2019/20)

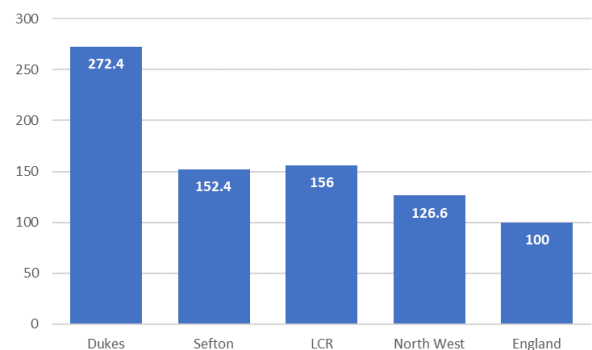


Figure 36: Emergency Hospital Admissions – Stroke SAR (2015/16 – 2019/20)

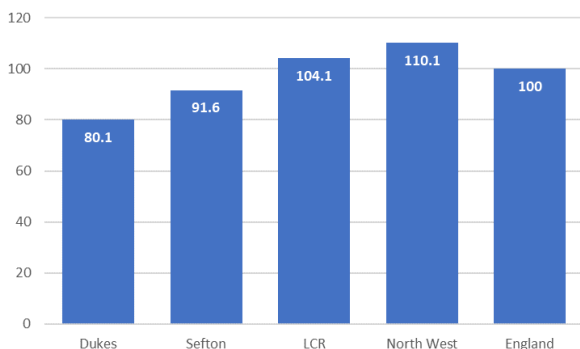


Figure 39: All Causes of Death SMR (2015 – 2019)

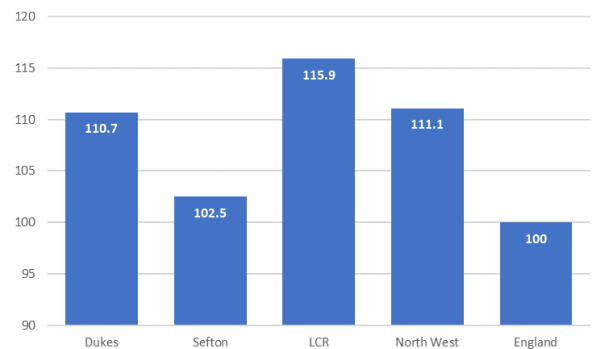
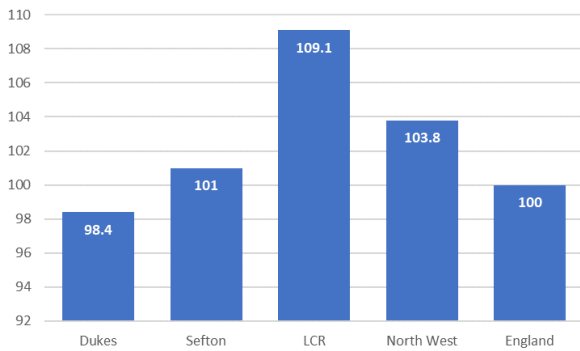
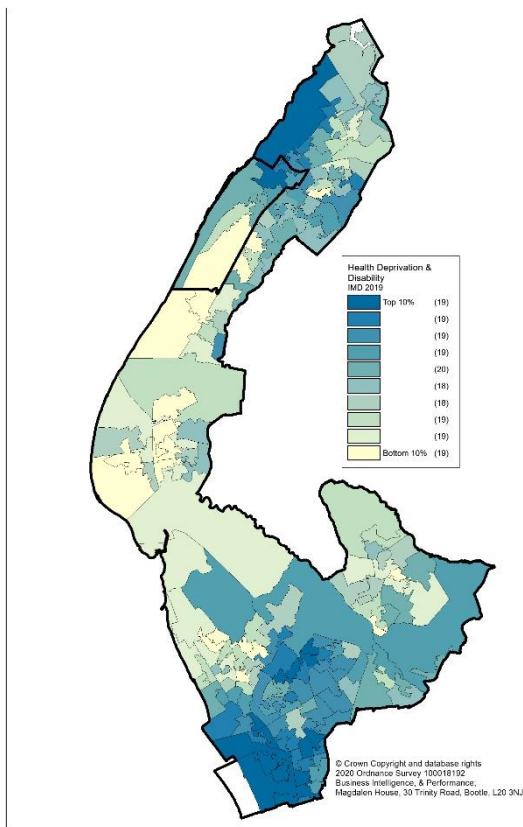


Figure 40: All Cancer Incidences SIR (2014 – 2018)



there are pockets of extreme deprivation within Dukes. There may be health inequalities affecting these neighbourhoods that are masked by overall ward statistics.

Map 8: Index of Multiple Deprivation – Health & Disability



Residents of Dukes tend to live shorter lives in than the Borough and national average, with death rates in the ward being higher. However, most of the hospital admission and Cancer rates are lower for adults in Dukes than seen across the comparator areas.

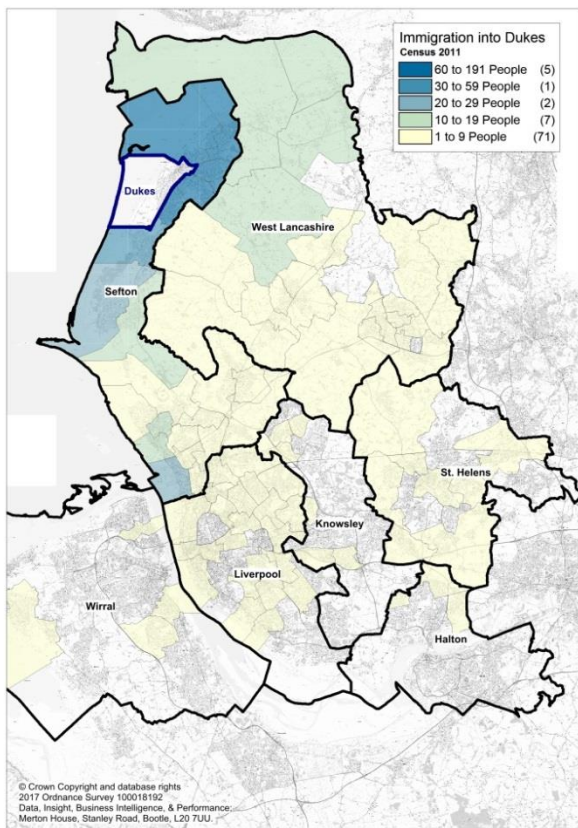
Whilst Dukes currently experiences overall better health than many of Sefton’s wards, changes to its population such as an increasing older population and rising overall deprivation may increase the health needs of this community. Furthermore,

2011 Census Flows – Migration

The 2011 Census indicated that 1,574 people immigrated into the Dukes ward from outside of the ward when comparing current addresses to the address the previous year, with 325 moving within the ward, totalling 1,899 people moving in the area. 48% of these moved from other wards within Sefton, with a further 18% coming from outside of the North West. 50% of all people moving into the ward are aged between 20 and 54.

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

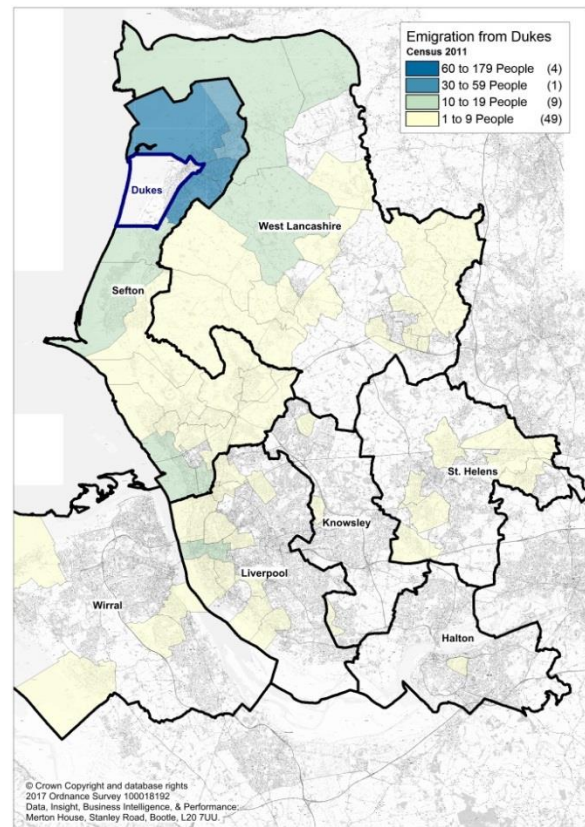
Area Moved From	Total	0to19	20to54	55Plus
Dukes (Internal)	325	17.1%	67	3.5%
Sefton (Other Wards)	906	47.7%	184	9.7%
LCR (Not Sefton)	104	5.5%	16	0.8%
North West (Not LCR)	225	11.8%	24	1.3%
Other	339	17.9%	69	3.6%
Total Immigration into Dukes Ward (excluding Internal)	1574	82.9%	293	15.4%
			951	50.1%
			330	17.4%



In comparison 1,204 people have moved out of the ward, to other areas, with 47% moving to other Sefton wards, and 14% moving outside of the North West. 50% of the people who left the ward were aged between 20 and 54.

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

Area Moved To	Total	0to19	20to54	55Plus
Dukes (Internal)	325	21.3%	67	4.4%
Sefton (Other Wards)	721	47.2%	141	9.2%
LCR (Not Sefton)	75	4.9%	11	0.7%
North West (Not LCR)	192	12.6%	39	2.6%
Other	216	14.1%	49	3.2%
Total Emigrated From Dukes Ward (excluding Internal)	1204	78.7%	240	15.7%
			771	50.4%
			193	12.6%



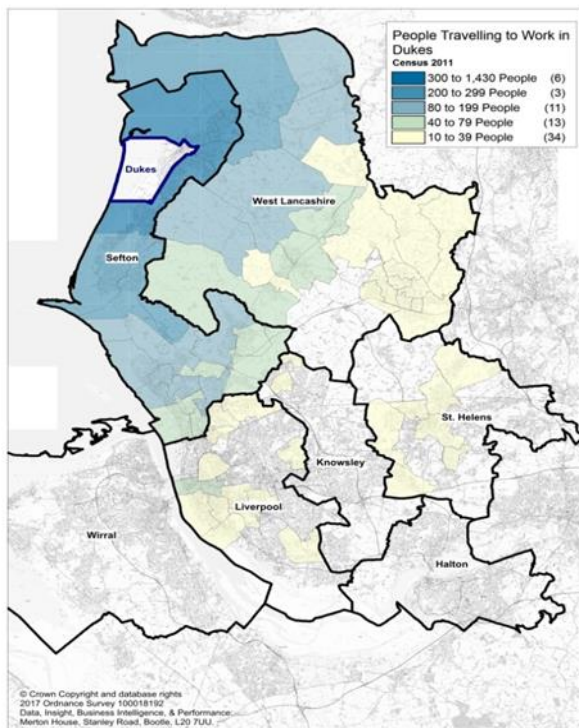
There were more people migrating into the area than leaving which may lead to higher demands within the ward. The movement of working age people both into and out of the ward made up the greatest percentages. However, a higher percentage of older people moved into the ward than left.

2011 Census Flows – Travel to Work

The 2011 Census indicated that 71% (3,005) of working residents within Dukes travelled out of the ward to their place of work. 1,242 (29%) travelled within Dukes to work. 36% of the people travelling out of the area travelled other Sefton wards with another 19% travelling to other North West region (not including LCR). 394 people did not have a fixed workplace with a further 795 people residing in the ward stating they worked from home.

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

Dukes Residents Travel to Work	Total	16 - 34	35 - 49	50 Plus				
Dukes (Internal)	1242	29.2%	501	11.8%	340	8.0%	401	9.4%
Sefton (Other Wards)	1547	36.4%	582	13.7%	467	11.0%	498	11.7%
LCR (Not Sefton)	547	12.9%	165	3.9%	195	4.6%	187	4.4%
North West (Not LCR)	819	19.3%	343	8.1%	264	6.2%	212	5.0%
Other	92	2.2%	34	0.8%	33	0.8%	25	0.6%
Total Dukes Residents Working Outside the Ward	3005	70.8%	1124	26.5%	959	22.6%	922	21.7%

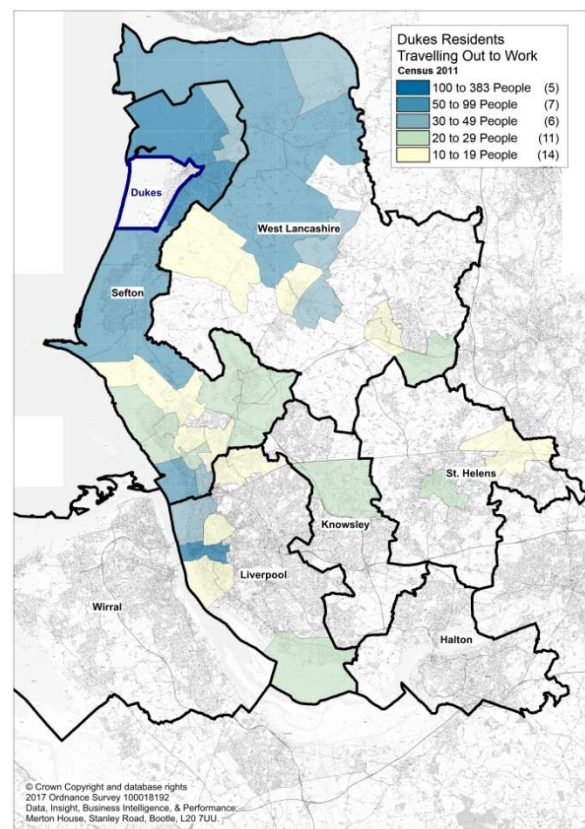


There were 59 wards in the area with where one to nine Dukes residents travelling to Work. There were 71 wards in the area with one to nine residents travelling into Dukes to Work.

There were a total of 10,861 people traveling into Dukes to attend their place of work from outside of the ward. 69% of these travelled from other Sefton wards and 15% were from other North West region (not including LCR).

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

People Traveling to Dukes to Work	Total	16 - 34	35 - 49	50 Plus				
Dukes (Internal)	1242	10.3%	501	4.1%	340	2.8%	401	3.3%
Sefton (Other Wards)	8317	68.7%	3117	25.8%	2607	21.5%	2593	21.4%
LCR (Not Sefton)	603	5.0%	320	2.6%	182	1.5%	101	0.8%
North West (Not LCR)	1791	14.8%	649	5.4%	631	5.2%	511	4.2%
Other	150	1.2%	66	0.5%	49	0.4%	35	0.3%
Total People Travelling to Dukes for Work	10861	89.7%	4152	34.3%	3469	28.7%	3240	26.8%



Service Demand & Delivery

Children’s Social Care

In the ward there were 119 children aged between 0 and 17 known to Sefton Children’s Services as at 31st March 2020; this equates to 603 per 10,000 children residing in Dukés, significantly higher than the Sefton rate of 376 per 10,000 children, 403 per 10,000 in LCR, 372 per 10,000 in the North West and 324 per 10,000 across England (Figure 41).

Dukés was ranked 4th highest of the 22 wards overall and for rates of Children Looked After (CLA), with the ward being ranked 3rd for those on a Child Protection Plan (CP):

- 177 per 10,000 children (35) were subject to CLA (Sefton – 102, LCR – 123, NW – 97 and England – 67 per 10,000 children)
- 86 per 10,000 children (17) 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 81 open episodes in Dukés for children (ages ranged from unborn to 22 years of age); a rate of 10 per 1,000 of 0 – 22 year olds residing in the ward (Figure 42). Dukés makes up 4% of all open Early Help Episodes within the Borough.

The ward has a lower rate than that seen in Sefton (15 per 1,000 0 – 22 year olds). There has been a 76% increase when comparing episodes in 2019 (with Sefton showing an 11% increase).

A third (33%) of episodes related to children aged between Unborn to 4 years old, with those aged 10 to 15 making up a further 32% (Figure 43).

YOT (Youth Offending Team)

In Dukés there were four young people (aged between 12 and 21) on YOT interventions in 2020. This equated to 4 per 1,000 12 to 21 year olds in the ward (Figure 44), lower the rate seen across Sefton (7 per 1,000), totalling four interventions.

Dukés has seen a reduction in the number of young people known to YOT over the past three years (81%), Sefton has also reduced (37%).

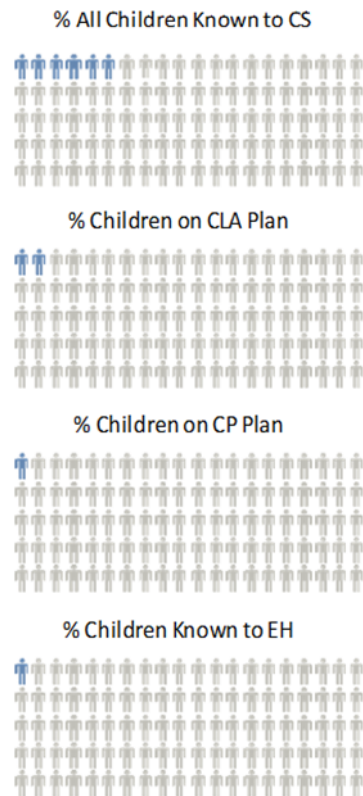


Figure 41: Children Services (31st March 2020)

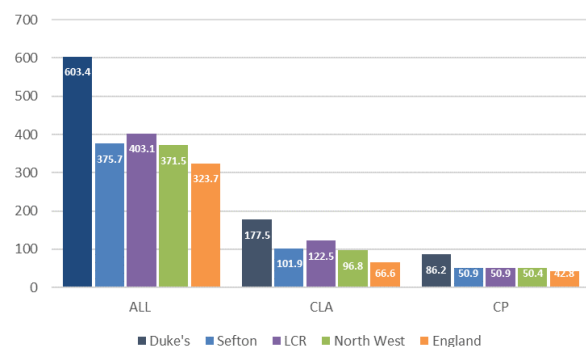


Figure 42: Rate of Early Help Open Episodes (31st December 2020)

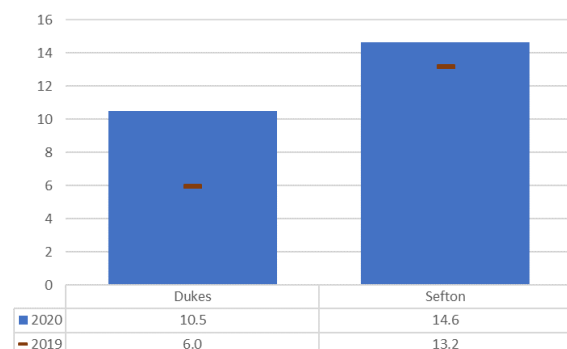


Figure 43: Early Help Open Episodes – Age Breakdown (31st December 2020)

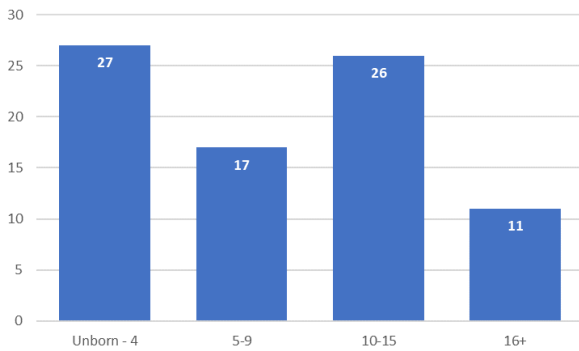
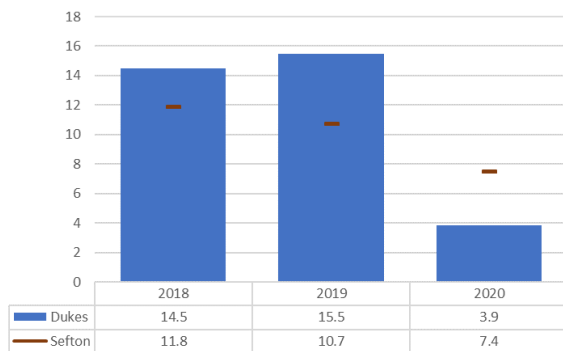


Figure 44: Rate of Young People Known to YOT (2018/19/20)



Adult Social Care - Personal Care at Home

During April 2020 and March 2021, 165 residents of Dukes aged 18 or over received personal care at home; this makes up 6% of all recipients residing within the Borough and is a rate of 15 per 1,000 residents (aged 18 and over), slightly higher than the rate seen across the Borough (14 per 1,000 residents aged 18 and over).

Residents aged 65 to 84 make up the highest proportion of the total recipients (38%), yet those aged 85 and over have a higher count per 1,000 population (Table 22).

Adult Social Care - Long Term Residential and Nursing Homes

There were 148 people residing in long term residential or nursing home who originally resided in Dukes between April 2020 and March 2021. The ward makes up 9% of all the long term residential / nursing home residents, who originated from within Sefton. This equates to a rate of 13 per 1,000 higher than the Sefton rate of 8 per 1,000 18+ residents.

Unlike personal care at home, those aged 85 and over make up half (51%) of the long term residential / nursing home residents (Table 23).

Adult Social Care - Contacts

Sefton received 1,633 contacts to adult social care from residents of Dukes during the 2020/21 financial year. This equates to 146 contacts per 1,000 residents aged 18 and over - considerably higher than the rate seen across Sefton, 106 per 1,000 18+ residents (Table 24).

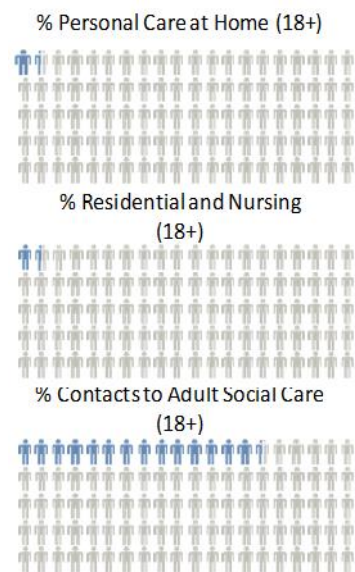


Table 22: Personal Care at Home Clients (2020/21)

Personal Care at Home 2020/21	Dukes			Sefton		
	Count	Rate	Percentage	Count	Rate	Percentage
18-64	46	6.0	27.9%	695	4.4	24.2%
65-84	63	17.9	38.2%	1196	21.6	41.7%
85 and Over	56	62.6	33.9%	978	101.2	34.1%
Total	165	14.8	100.0%	2869	13.5	100.0%

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

LTRN 2020/21	Dukes			Sefton		
	Count	Rate	Percentage	Count	Rate	Percentage
18-64	25	3.3	16.9%	198	1.3	11.5%
65-84	48	13.6	32.4%	716	12.9	41.6%
85 and Over	75	83.8	50.7%	806	83.4	46.9%
Total	148	13.3	100.0%	1720	8.1	100.0%

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

ASC Contacts 2020/21	Dukes			Sefton		
	Count	Rate	Percentage	Count	Rate	Percentage
18-64	505	66.0	30.9%	6248	39.7	27.6%
65-84	583	165.8	35.7%	9385	169.2	41.5%
85 and Over	545	608.9	33.4%	7007	724.8	30.9%
Total	1633	146.3	100.0%	22640	106.4	100.0%

Libraries

There were approximately 3,374 residents of Dukés registered as borrowers with Library services within Sefton between April 2019 and March 2020. 1,571 Dukés residents registered have borrowed from a Sefton library in the past year this works out at a rate of 112 per 1,000 residents, lower than the Sefton rate of 127 per 1,000 residents (Figure 45). Dukés residents make up 4% of all Sefton active borrowers.

Domestic Waste Collection

It is estimated that there were 259,012 waste collections carried out in Dukés between April 2019 and March 2020; residual waste makes up the largest amount of collections within the ward at 45% (slightly higher than the Sefton percentage of 43%). Green waste collections in the ward a slightly lower than those seen across the borough (12% in Dukés compared to 15% across Sefton), this could be due to a number of properties being flats so having communal gardens (Table 25).

Calls for Service – Environmental Issues

There were 274 calls made to Sefton’s contact centre relating to environmental issues between April 2020 and March 2021 in Dukés ward representing 3% of environmental calls that occurred within Sefton. This is 20 environmental issues per 1,000 population – 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 2% decrease from the previous year, compared to a 4% increase seen across the Borough.

Fly Tipping is the most prolific issue in the ward making up over half (55%) of all calls in the ward; and has seen a 27% increase in the number of calls from 2019/20 to 2020/21, this may be related to the COVID19 pandemic with access to local tips being restricted. The rate of Fly Tipping incidents in Dukés (11 per 1,000 population) is lower than the Sefton rate (15).

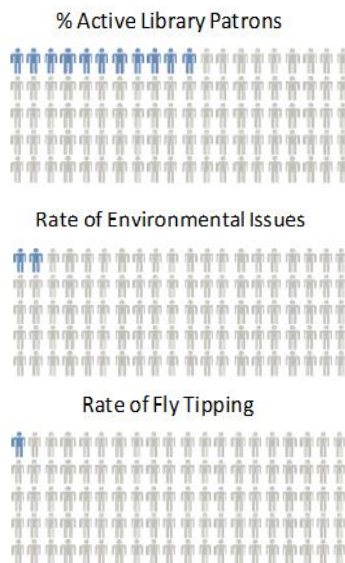


Figure 45: Active Library Patrons (2019/20)

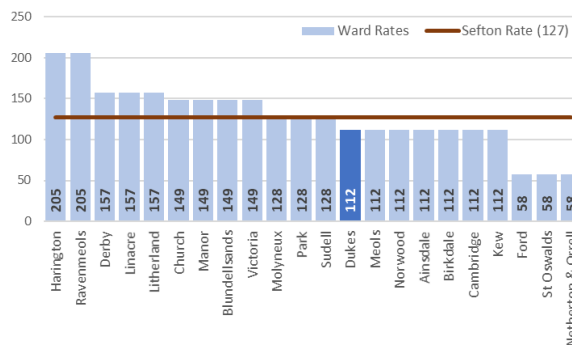


Table 25: Waste Collections (2019/20)

Collection Type	Dukés	Sefton %
Co-Mingled	109,252	42.2%
Green Waste	32,292	12.5%
Residual Waste	117,468	45.4%
Total	259,012	100.0%

Table 26: Environmental Issues (2019/20)

Environmental Issues Apr20 - Mar21	Dukés Issues			Sefton Issues		
	Count	Rate ¹	Change ²	Count	Rate ¹	Change ²
Accumulation of Refuse	27	1.9	-41.3% ▼	337	1.2	9.8% ▲
Dog Fouling	6	0.4	-57.1% ▼	226	0.8	-32.7% ▼
Filthy & Verminous Premises	10	0.7	-37.5% ▼	391	1.4	-8.4% ▼
Fly Tipping	150	10.7	27.1% ▲	4267	15.4	7.0% ▲
Other	13	0.9	-27.8% ▼	400	1.4	-16.1% ▼
Rats	5	0.4	0.0% ►	990	3.6	3.0% ▲
Rear Entries	4	0.3	33.3% ▲	1140	4.1	72.5% ▲
Street Sweeping	59	4.2	0.0% ►	1389	5.0	-14.4% ▼
Total	274	19.5	-1.8% ▼	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

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 14,000 residents living in 7,600 households across Dukes. 79% of the households in Dukes ward are classified as belonging to four of the 15 Mosaic Groups – B, J, L and O (Table 27) 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

J – Transient Renters

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

L - Vintage Values

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

O – Rental Hubs

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

Table 27: Mosaic Group Breakdown (2020)

Mosaic Group	Dukes		Sefton	
	Households	Percent	Households	Percent
L Vintage Value	1837	24.1%	13798	10.8%
O Rental Hubs	1606	21.1%	4521	3.6%
J Transient Renters	1520	19.9%	10325	8.1%
B Prestige Positions	1032	13.5%	11336	8.9%
E Senior Security	356	4.7%	16796	13.2%
N Urban Cohesion	352	4.6%	1430	1.1%
G Domestic Success	260	3.4%	7970	6.3%
M Modest Traditions	200	2.6%	9994	7.8%
H Aspiring Homemakers	136	1.8%	13332	10.5%
F Suburban Stability	118	1.5%	17345	13.6%
K Municipal Tenants	98	1.3%	7785	6.1%
I Family Basics	84	1.1%	11681	9.2%
A City Prosperity	24	0.3%	103	0.1%
C Country Living		0.0%	353	0.3%
D Rural Reality		0.0%	582	0.5%
Total	7623		127351	

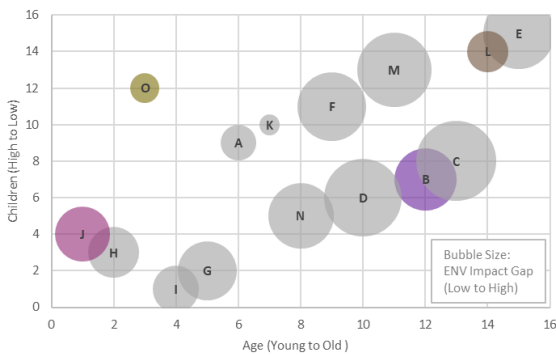
Generic MOSAIC Characteristics

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 Dukes:

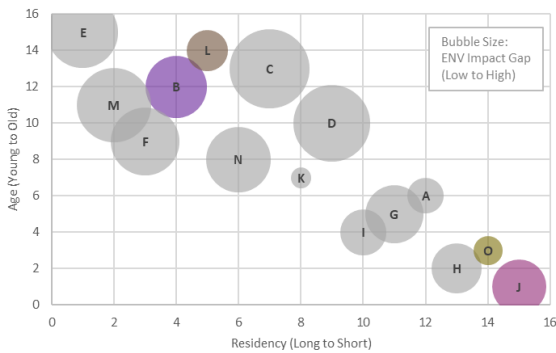
The four main groups in the ward have distinctively different age bands with two being younger end of the spectrum and the other to older end. The number of children in the groups is vastly different with two groups having considerably higher levels of children. The four groups imply there is an average to low environmental impact gap (Figure 46).

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



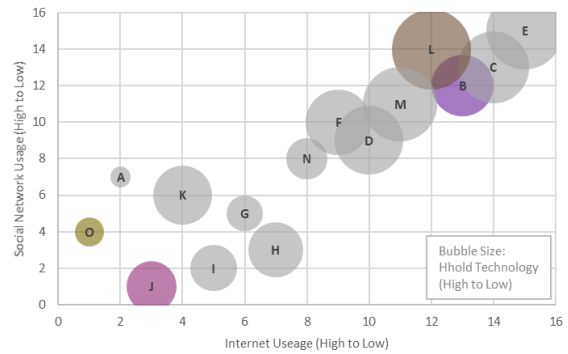
Older residents tend to reside in the ward longer than younger residents, with a lower environmental impact gap for all groups (Figure 47).

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



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

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

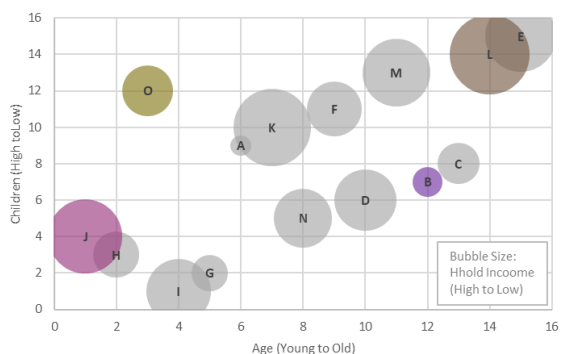


Income is split across the four groups with two having relatively high-income levels and the remaining to being low the number of children, residency length and age having little effect on this (Figure 49 & 50).

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



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



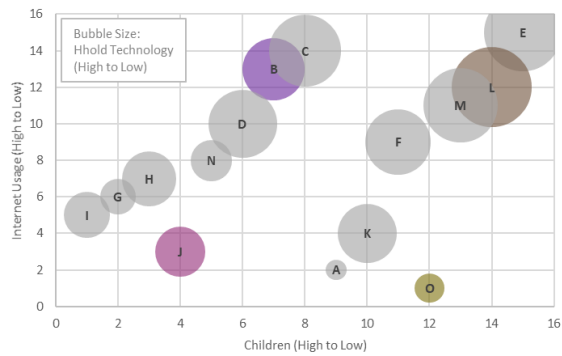
Internet / Social Network usage along with household technology are higher in the two younger groups with the number of children / household income seemingly having little impact on the groups (Figure 51 & 52).

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

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Figure 52: Mosaic Groups by Internet Usage, Number of Children and Household Technology (2020)



Notes on Data & Methodology

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

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

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

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

For further information relating to these geographies please see:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

“**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

Dukess 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