Sefton Council

Ward Profile

Victoria

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Released: December 2021

Collated by Gemma Monaghan Murrow
Commissioning Support & Business Intelligence Service
Data, Insight, Business Intelligence, & Performance

Last Updated: 11/04/2022

Document Control

Issue/Amendment Record

Version	Date of Issue	Reason for Issue
V12	04/10/2017	Final 2017
V0	14/12/2021	Update 2021

Document Ownership

Role	Name/Title
Author	Gemma Monaghan Murrow
Release Authority	Wayne Leatherbarrow Service Manager – Performance & intelligence.

Distribution

Cabinet

Council

Chief Executive

SLB

Public

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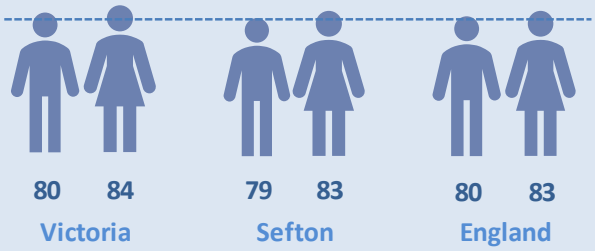
Highlights

Life Expectancy



Life Expectancy at Birth (2015 - 2019)

Free School Meals

Proportion of children taking Free School Meals (Jan 2020)

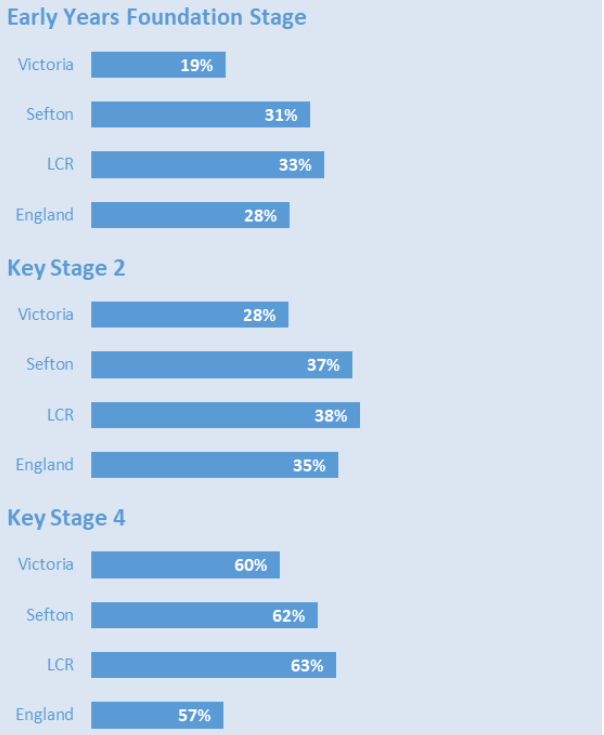
Children Social Care

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

Universal Credits (UC) Benefits

Percentage of working age residents claiming UC (Jan 2021)

Educational Attainment

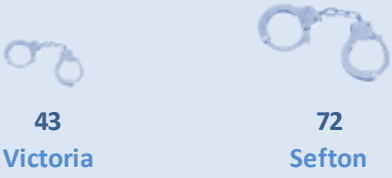


Percentage of Children NOT Achieving a Good Level of Development or Attaining Standard (18/19)

Emergency Limited Assistance Scheme

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

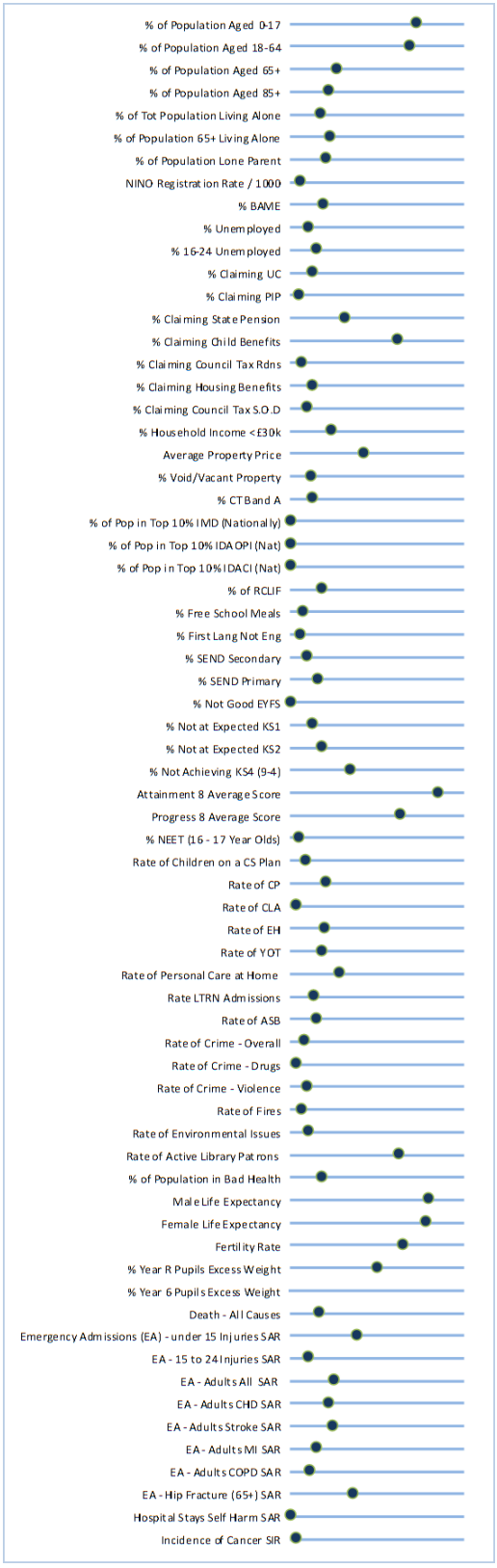
Reported Crimes



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

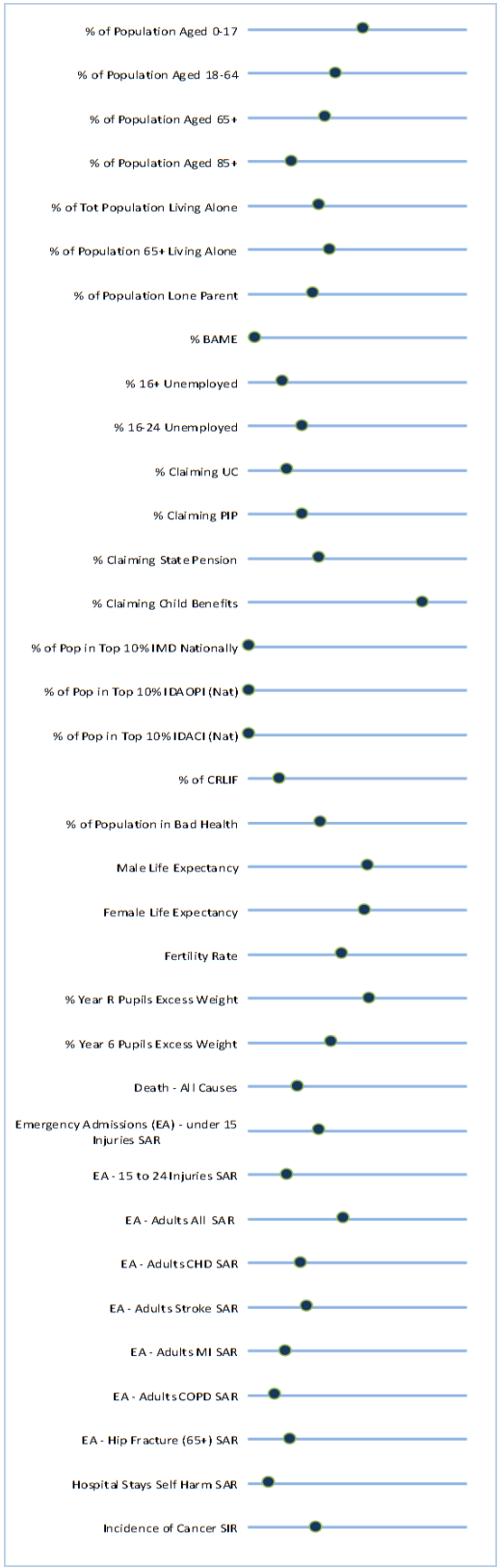
Sefton Comparative Position

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



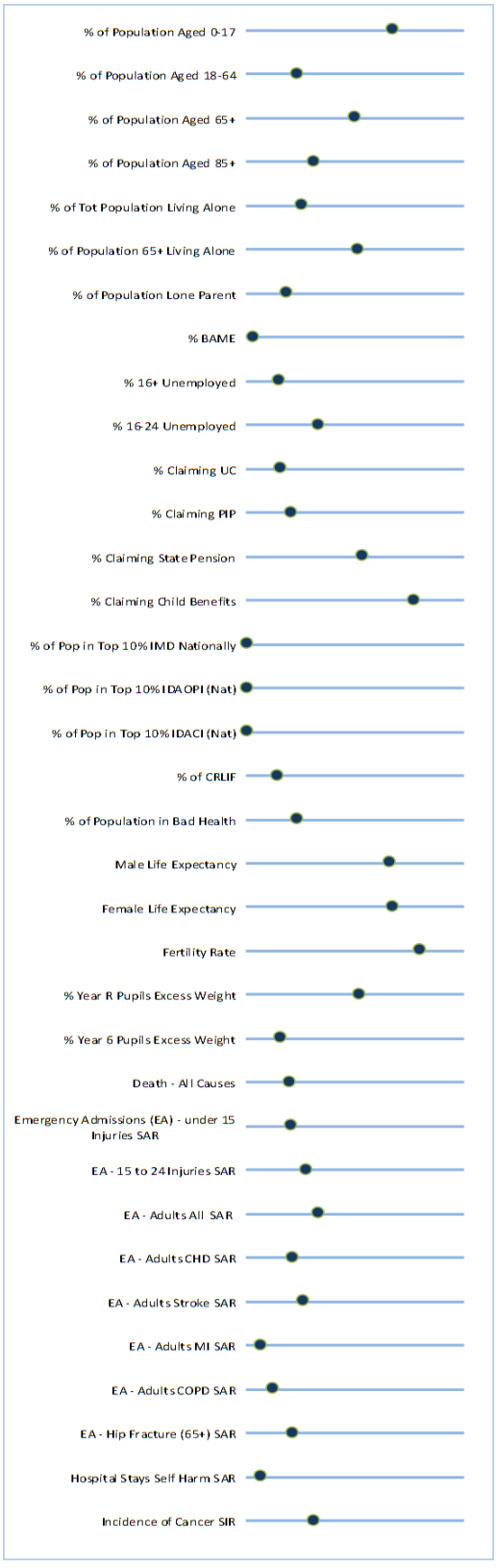
National Comparative Position

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



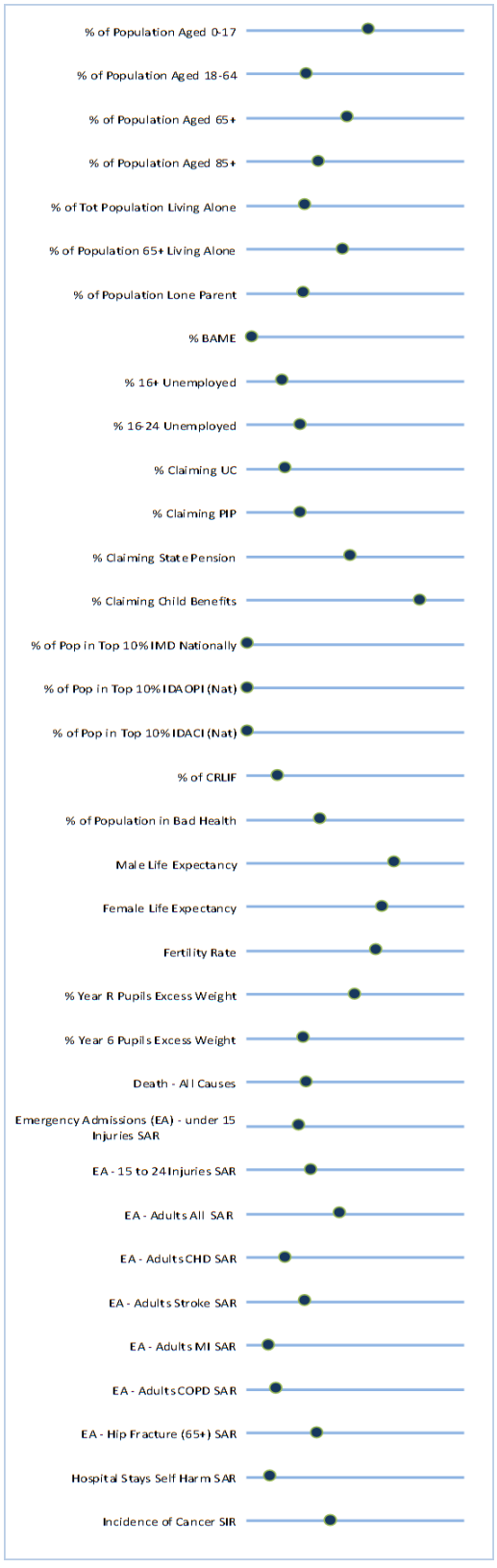
LCR Comparative Position

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



North West Comparative Position

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



Overview

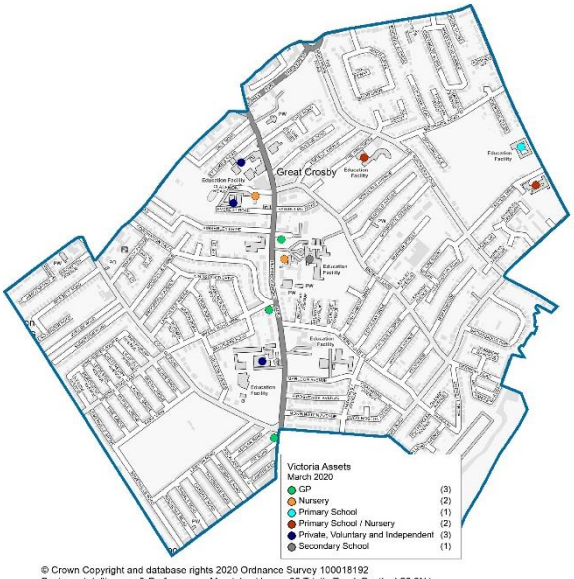
Sefton is a metropolitan borough of Merseyside, England and its local authority is Sefton Council. Sefton was formed, following the Local Government Act 1972, on 1 April 1974.

Victoria is one of the 22 wards that make up Sefton Metropolitan Borough Council. Located in the centre of the borough and covers the Great Crosby area. Victoria is bordered by Blundellsands ward to the North and West, Manor ward to the North and East, Ford ward to the South and East, with Church ward to the South and West.

In the ward there are/is:

- Three GP Surgeries
- Two Nurseries
- A Primary School
- Two Primary School / Nursery
- Three Private, Voluntary and Independent Schools
- A Secondary School

Map 1: Victoria Assets



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

- Due to the higher than average levels of working age people in the ward, there may be higher demands for jobs / working age benefits in the ward.
- The population in the ward is aging (with a 19% increase seen in those aged 65 and over across the past decade). This may lead to demands on service relating to older people including on adult social care and health service i.e. GP surgeries.
- The ward has low deprivation levels, though overall poverty has seen an increase in the ward which may lead to demands being put on services.
- There are overall lower levels of reliance on benefits in the ward, yet changes made in the Welfare Reform Act may see increased levels of vulnerable households and widening in inequalities in households, leading to demands on services such as Food Banks, Emergency Limited Assistance Scheme, Housing Benefits, and Homeless Services.
- The ward has low levels of crime and disorder, however an increase in Anti-Social Behaviour, coupled with, budgets cuts seen by both Merseyside Police and Merseyside Fire and Rescue may result in increases in demand and therefore increasing level of direct costs.

Demographics

The latest 2019 population estimates indicate there are approximately 13,500 people living in Victoria.

There is a higher proportion of residents aged 16 to 65 in the ward (63%) than compared to Sefton (60%). Yet lower than Liverpool City Region (64%), and on par with England (63%). Meaning demand for jobs or benefit support in the area may be slightly higher than that of the Borough.

There is are lower levels of older people (65 and over) in the ward than compared to Sefton (though Victoria was higher than the LCR and national rates). With the children (0 – 17) rates being the same as the Borough and LCR yet slightly lower than England (Table 1).

The overall population in the ward has seen an 2% increase between 2010 and 2019, with a 1% increase seen across Sefton.

Over the last decade the number of older people (65 and over) in the ward has increased by 19% (Figure 2), with those aged 85 and over increasing by 24%.

In the last Census (2011) 97% of the population was born in the United Kingdom. With 2% of the ward population having an ethnicity recorded as Mixed Heritage, Black, Asian, or Minority Ethnic background. The England average is 15%.

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

Approximately 83 NINo registrations were made within Victoria 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 just 9 per 1,000 16 to 65-year olds living in the ward. This is considerably lower than the rate seen across Sefton as a whole (28 per 1,000) the Liverpool City Region (46) the North West (53) and England (85).

64% of the overseas national registrations within Victoria during the period were from European Union countries (EU). With four of the top five countries of registration being from the EU (Figure 3);

- Spain (10%)
- Italy (7%)
- Poland (6%)
- Iran (5%)
- Bulgaria (3%)

Although the overall numbers are very low, over the time period of October 2015 to March 2020 the number of registrations in Victoria has fluctuated each quarter with a high of six in Jul to Sep 2019. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic figure post March 2020 are currently unreliable (Figure 4).

Table 1: 2019 Ward Population Distribution Comparisons

	Victoria	Percentage			
	Count	Ward	Sefton	LCR	England
Total	13,461	-	-	-	-
Males	6,539	49%	48%	49%	49%
Females	6,922	51%	52%	49%	50%
Aged 0-17	2,746	20%	20%	20%	21%
Aged 0-19	2,999	22%	21%	23%	24%
Aged 4-16	2,005	15%	14%	15%	16%
Aged 16-65	8,450	63%	60%	64%	63%
Aged 18-64	7,952	59%	57%	61%	60%
Aged 55-65	2,179	16%	16%	14%	13%
Aged 65+	2,763	21%	24%	19%	18%
Aged 85+	366	3%	3%	2%	2%

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

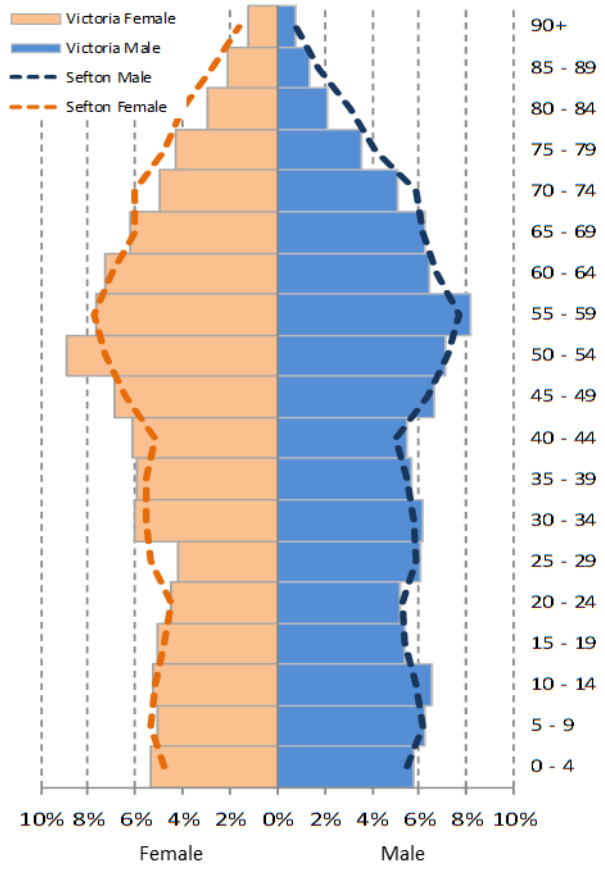


Figure 2: Population Change by Core Age Groups

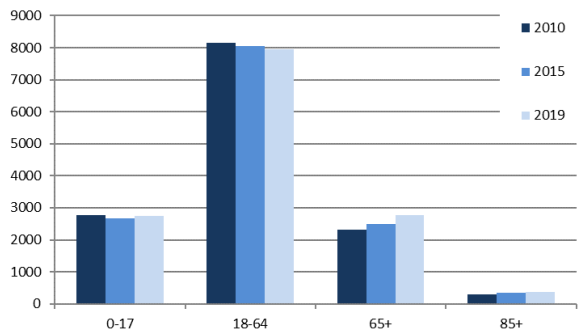


Table 2: NINo Applications 2015/16 – 2019/20

	Victoria	Rate per 1,000 Population Aged 16-65				
	Count	Ward	Sefton	LCR	NW	England
European Union NINo	53	5.7	21.8	31.4	33.2	58.0
Asia NINo	17	1.8	2.9	8.3	12.2	15.2
Rest of the World NINo	12	1.2	2.5	5.2	6.1	9.7
All Overseas NINo	83	9.0	27.7	45.9	52.6	85.5

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

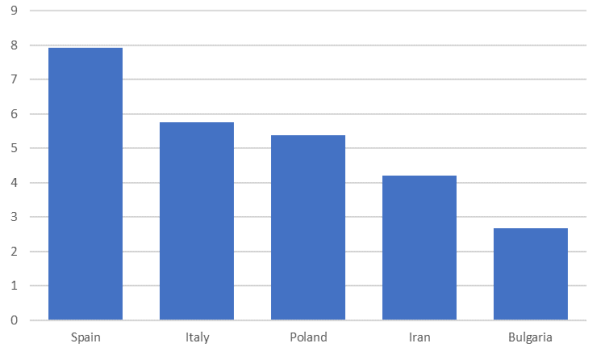
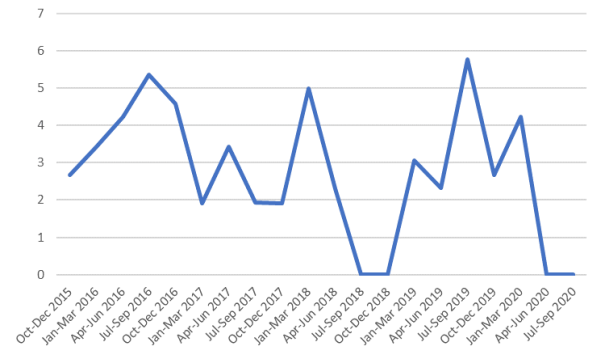


Figure 4: NINo Applications by Quarter October 2015 to September 2020



Service Demand

Approximately 6% of Victoria 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 1.5% of the 0 – 17-year-old population within the ward were known to Sefton Children's Social care as at 31st March 2020.

Less than 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

Residents of the ward are living in some of the most deprived areas within England. The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) measures levels of deprivation across seven domains. The higher the score the more affected or 'deprived' an area is.

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

Of the 10 LSOAs which make up Victoria three are within the bottom 30% of most deprived areas nationally (Map 2). However, eight 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 14.1 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 lesser income deprived older people in the country with one of the wards LSOAs being in the bottom 1% nationally. The average IDAOPI score across the ward was 0.13, compared to Sefton and NW – 0.19, LCR – 0.24, England – 0.17.

All bar one the nine LSOAs have shown reductions in IDAOPI between 2015 and 2019 suggesting an improvement in older people incomes over the period possibly as a result of the protection of Pension levels over the period (Map 3).

The income deprivation affecting children index (IDACI) is a supplementary index to the IMD. In general, the ward is populated by some of the least income deprived parents with children in the country.

With four of Victoria's LSOAs being in the bottom 20% affected areas nationally. The average IDACI score across the ward is 0.08 lower than the comparator areas (Sefton 0.17, LCR 0.23, NW 0.18 and England 0.16)

Eight of the 10 LSOAs have shown decreases in levels of IDACI between 2015 and 2019 suggesting an improvement in parental income over the period (Map 4).

It is estimated that in 2019/20 there were some 312 dependent children (aged 0-19) within Victoria living in relative low-income families. This equates to approximately 10% of all children in the ward (Figure 5). Rates have fluctuated across the past five years, with an overall rise of 8% when compared to 2015/16. Victoria continually has a lower level than that of Sefton, LCR, the North West and England (Figure 6).

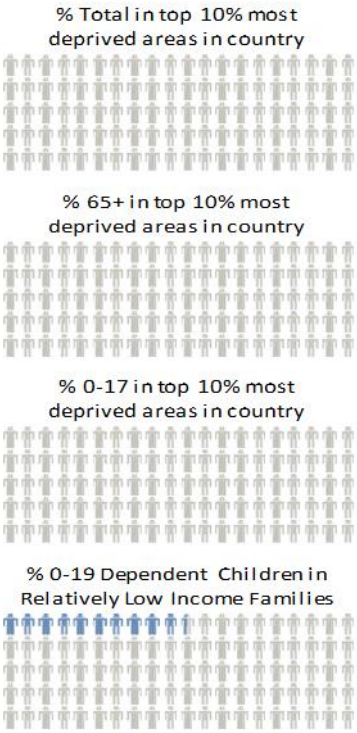


Figure 5: Children in Relative Low-Income Families (2019/20)

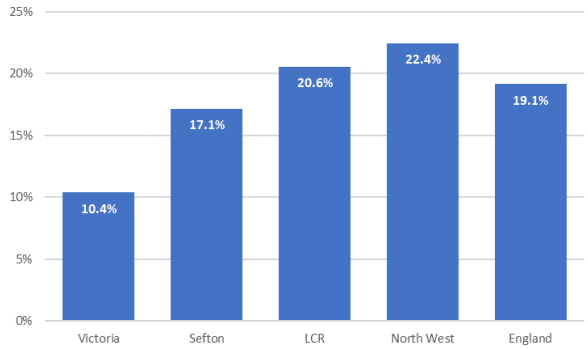
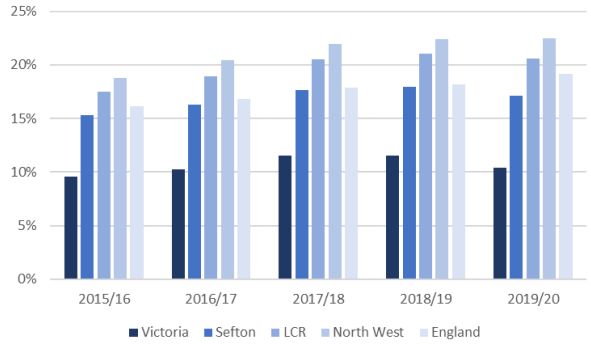
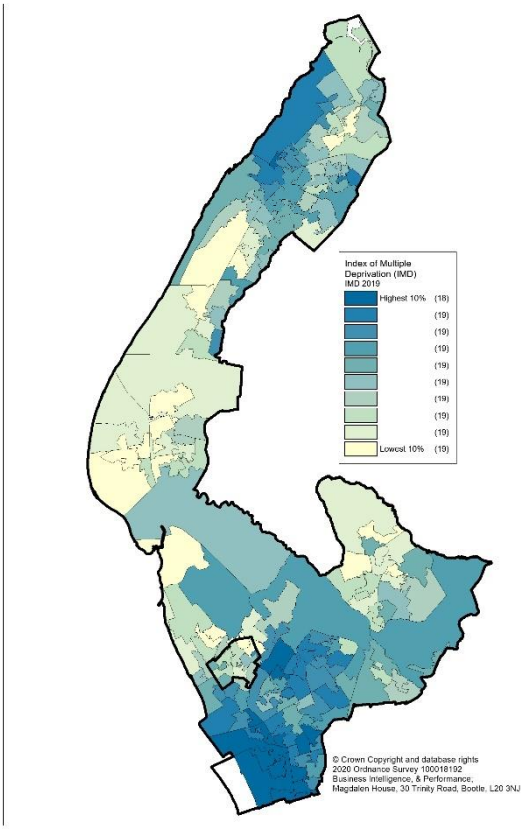


Figure 6: Children in Relative Low-Income Families (2015/16 to 2019/20)

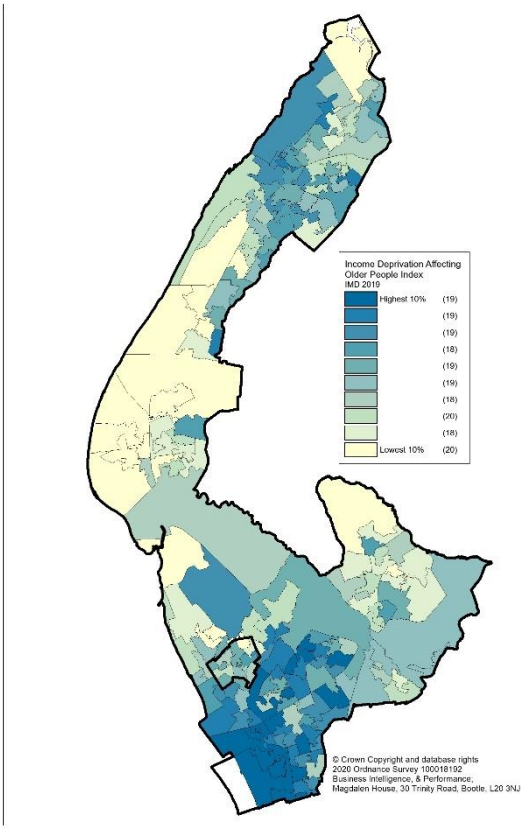


Victoria has a lower than average level of all deprivation types, however, there has been a slight increase in the overall deprivation. Lower levels of deprivation go hand in hand with low levels of demands for services covering all ages including children's and adult's social care, benefits (including out of work and housing), 'Sefton Turnaround' Programme, and early help, intervention, and prevention.

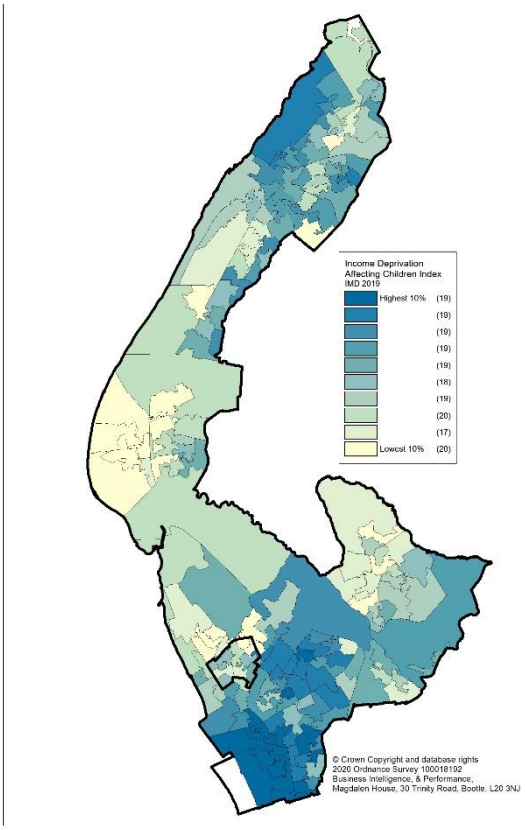
Map 2: Overall IMD Score by LSOA (2019)



Map 3: IDAOPI Score by LSOA (2019)



Map 4: IDACI Score by LSOA (2019)



Housing & Households

In most respects the housing make-up of the ward reflects its population of predominantly settled households; there is a lower than average number of lone-person households.

In the 2011 Census:

- 27% of households were occupied by just one person (Sefton was 32%, LCR 34%, NW 32%, and England 30%).
- 14% of households were occupied by someone aged 65+ living alone, lower than the Borough, yet slightly higher than compared to the other local and national averages. (Sefton was 16%, LCR 13%, NW 13%, and England 12%). Indicating that demands on adult services or charities will be slightly lower than that of the borough as a whole.
- 11% of households were occupied by a lone parent. (Sefton was 13%, LCR 14%, NW 12%, and England 11%).
- 81% of households had an occupancy rating of +1 or more - an indication that the households had one or more bedrooms than 'required'. This is considerably higher than the rates seen across the Borough (74%), City Region (73%), Northwest (72%) and England (69%).
- 6% of all household tenure was local authority or social land-lord rented lower than the local and national rates (Sefton was 14%, LCR 22%, NW and England 18%). With 10% of households being privately rented properties (Sefton 13%, LCR 16%, NW 15%, and England 17%).
- 11% of households over 65 had a tenure category of local authority or social land-lord rented (Sefton was 14%, LCR 19%, NW 21%, and England 19%), with a further 4% residing in privately rented properties (Sefton was 5%, LCR 4%, NW 5%, and England 4%). Meaning 15% of households over 65 were rented properties (compared to 19% in Sefton); this will lead to some demands for funding should these residents move into long term residential or nursing facilities as they will not have any property equity to fund their stays.

The ward has a lower than average number of long-term vacant properties; these properties there is a higher rate of privately-owned properties. The ward has a lower level of Council Tax discounts, partly a function of lower level of single occupancy households.

Council Tax

Overall there were 5,725 rateable dwellings in the ward, this makes up 5% of the Sefton total the same as the Borough average (5%).

Nearly half (45% / 2,600 dwellings) within the ward are deemed to fall into Council Tax Band C.

Of the dwellings within the ward subject to paying Council Tax 31% qualified for single occupancy discount (i.e. their Council Tax liability was reduced by 25%).

Vacant and / or Void Properties

Victoria has a rate of vacant and / or void properties of 32 per 1,000 properties. The ward's rate is lower than the average for the Borough (43 per 1000).

Victoria had a total of 177 vacant and / or void properties as of April 2020 making up 3% of all vacant and / or void properties across Sefton (Table 3).

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

Over half (51%) of the wards vacant and / or void properties are registered as being privately owned; higher than the Borough rate of 44%. With 3% of the ward's vacant and / or void properties being registered social landlords; lower than Sefton's rate of 7%.

Housing Developments

Provisionally, as at March 2021 there were five development sites in Victoria (one of which are currently in progress), constituting 164 dwellings of which just 13% are intended as 'affordable' (Figure 8). The new builds are predominantly four or more-bedroom properties (Figure 9).

Sold Properties

There were 209 properties sold in Victoria between January and December 2019, 97% of

which were household dwellings. Of all the properties sold in the ward 54% were semi-detached dwellings. The overall average property price within the ward is higher in the ward (£211,900 than those seen across the Borough (£209,903) though property type prices vary (Figure 10).

Just 6% of the properties sold in the ward during 2019 were new build properties. With 14%, 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. The 2019 Index of Deprivation relating to Housing & Services shows that Victoria has below average issues in terms of housing barriers across Sefton, However, issues in the ward have increased overall from 2015.

All 10 LSOAs making up the ward are in the bottom 20% of affected areas nationally (with five of these in the bottom 1%), meaning that residents of the ward are living in some of the *least* affected areas for barriers to housing and services across England and Sefton (Map 5).

There has been some progress made in recent developments and improvement in housing stock yet given the lower levels of vacant and poor-quality accommodation and current amount of developments already in the ward there may be little opportunity for continued existing stock improvements.

Car Registration

In 2019, 7,546 vehicles were registered with the DVLA in Victoria, 92% of these were cars (6,917). There are approximately 479 vehicles per 1,000 driving age people in Victoria (those aged 17 and over), much lower than the comparator areas (Figure 11).

The rate of car registrations in Victoria has fluctuated over the past 10 years, however there has been an overall reduction of 6% from 2010 to 2019.

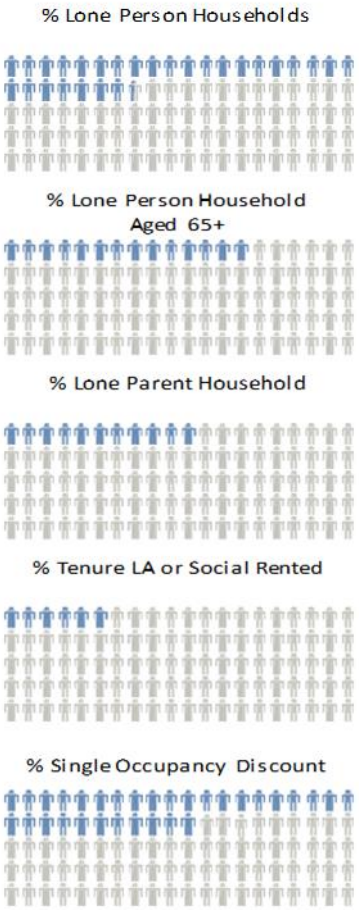


Figure 7: Household Occupancy (Census 2011)

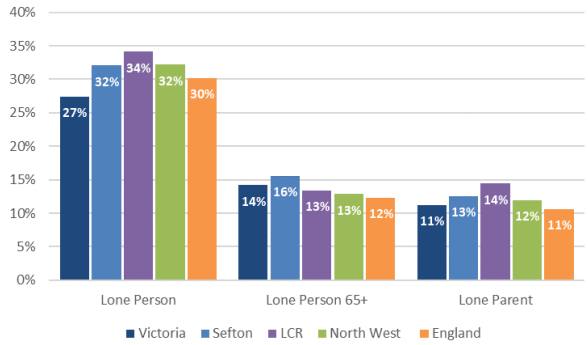


Table 3: Time Void / Vacant (April 2020)

Vacant Proprties April 2020	Victoria		Sefton	
	Count	Rate[1]	Count	Rate[1]
0-6 Months	89	15.9	2417	19.5
6-12 Months	32	5.7	953	7.7
12-24 Months	33	5.9	1029	8.3
24+ Months	23	4.1	957	7.7
Total	177	31.7	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)

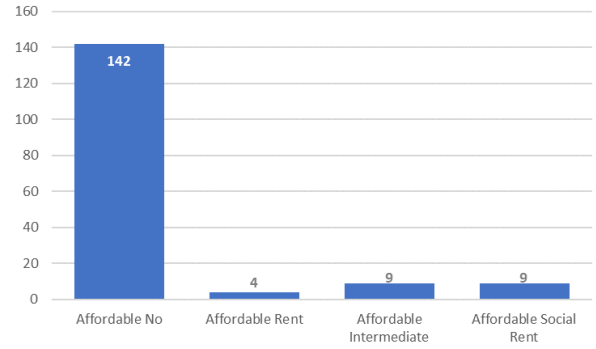


Figure 9: New Build Properties by Bedroom Numbers (March 2021)

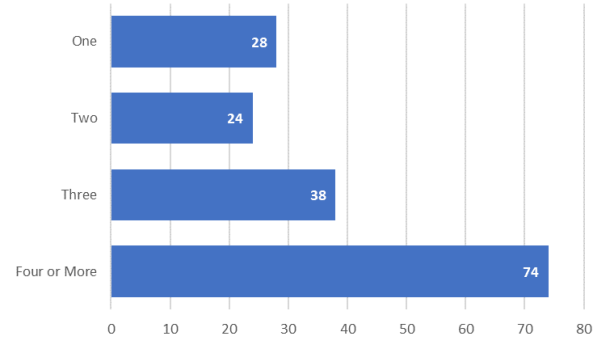
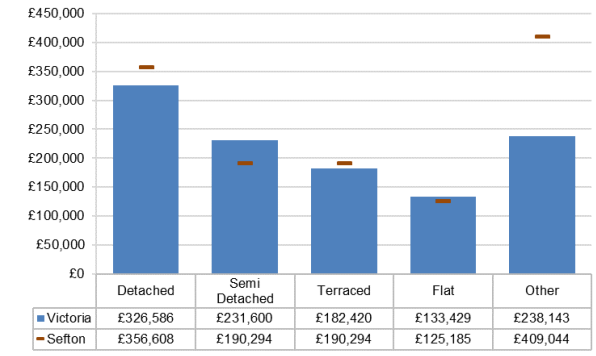


Figure 10: Average Price Paid by Property Type (2019)



	Detached	Semi Detached	Terraced	Flat	Other
Victoria	£326,586	£231,600	£182,420	£133,429	£238,143
Sefton	£356,608	£190,294	£190,294	£125,185	£409,044

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

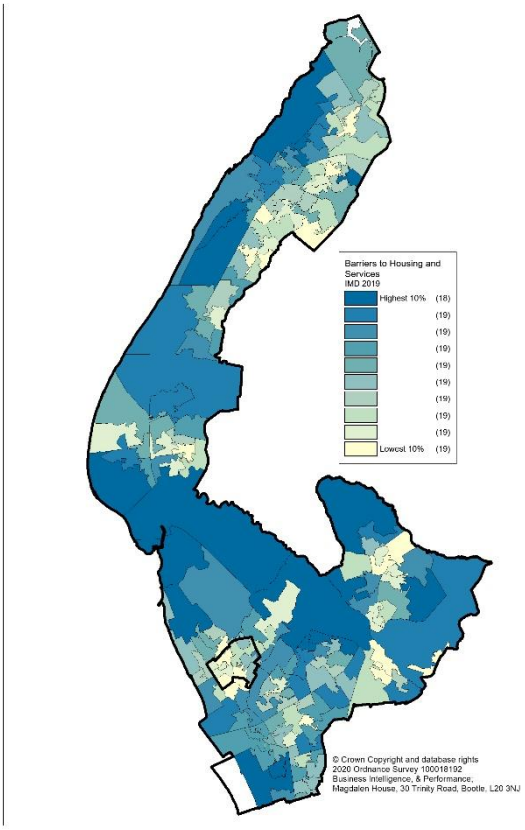


Figure 11: Rate of Vehicle Registrations (2019)

Economy & Business

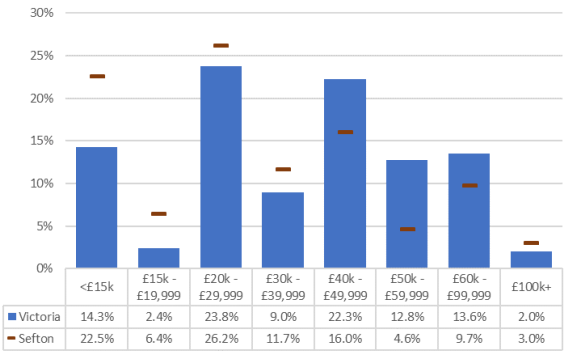
As of September 2020, there were a total of 41 establishments throughout Victoria which hold a license under the 2003 Licensing Act; these include locations which sell alcohol (shops, pubs, clubs and restaurants) along with properties serving hot food after 11pm. Victoria makes up 4% of all Sefton's licensed premises slightly lower than the Sefton average of 5%.

There were four establishments hold a license under the Gambling Regulation Act 2003 across Victoria as of September 2020.

Within Victoria there were 102 inspections carried out of commercial properties (ranging from large chain stores e.g. Asda / Tesco, to the local corner shop) during 2019/20. 50% of these related food hygiene inspections.

According to Experian Mosaic in 2020, 14% (800) of households within Victoria had an annual income of less than £15,000 (Figure 12), considerably lower than the rates seen across Sefton. Possibly due to the area being predominantly stable more affluent households.

Figure 12: Household Income – Mosaic (2020)



The 2011 Census indicated that of the then 9,706 residents aged 16 to 74 living within Victoria, 73% were economically active. Of these economically active residents, 42% were employed full time; 16% employed part time; and 8% were self-employed (Table 4).

27% were economically in-active; of whom 16% were retired and 3% were registered as long-term sick or disabled (Table 5).

In total 147 (2%) had been unemployed long term, with 1% (55) never being employed (Table 6).

Table 4: Economically Active (2011)

	Victoria	Percentages				
	Count	Ward	Sefton	LCR	NW	England
All	7053	72.7	67.1	65.7	67.8	69.9
In employment	6342	65.3	59.1	56.2	59.6	62.1
Employee: Part-time	1507	15.5	15.0	14.0	13.9	13.7
Employee: Full-time	4056	41.8	35.8	35.6	37.5	38.6
Self-employed	779	8.0	8.2	6.6	8.2	9.8
Unemployed	401	4.1	4.9	5.8	4.7	4.4
Full-time student	310	3.2	3.1	3.7	3.5	3.4

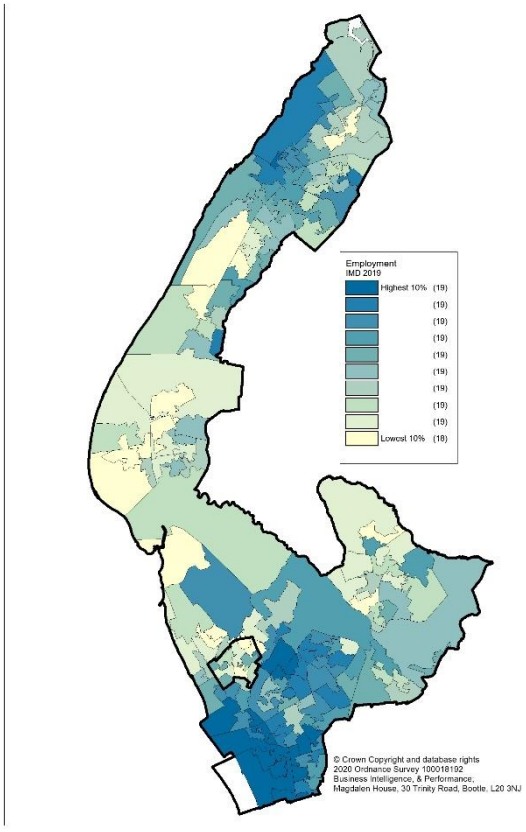
Table 5: Economically Inactive (2011)

	Victoria	Percentages				
	Count	Ward	Sefton	LCR	NW	England
All	2653	27.3	32.9	34.3	32.2	30.1
Retired	1527	15.7	17.3	14.7	14.8	13.7
Student	471	4.9	4.4	6.3	5.6	5.8
Looking after home or family	233	2.4	3.4	3.9	3.9	4.4
Long-term sick or disabled	312	3.2	5.9	7.1	5.6	4.0
Other	110	1.1	1.9	2.3	2.2	2.2

Table 6: Unemployed (2011)

	Victoria	Percentages				
	Count	Ward	Sefton	LCR	NW	England
Age 16 to 24	109	1.1	1.4	1.7	1.4	1.2
Age 50 to 74	114	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.8
Never worked	55	0.6	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.7
Long-term	147	1.5	2.0	2.4	1.8	1.7

Map 6: Employment IMD Score by LSOA (2019)



Levels of working age people who have been involuntarily excluded from the labour market are lower in the ward (0.08) than seen across Sefton (0.15), LCR (0.17), NW (0.13) and England (0.10) with all 10 LSOAs showing improvements since 2015 (Map 6).

Benefits & Support

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

In January 2021, approximately 350 working age people residing in the ward were claiming out of work benefits. This is 4% of all the working aged residents; lower than Sefton, LCR, North West (all 7%). With 6% of residents in the ward aged between 16 and 24 were claiming out of work benefits lower than Sefton, LCR and the North West (Figure 13).

The rates of working age residents claiming out of work benefit in Victoria have seen increases across the past five years (Figure 14), with an overall rise of 204% (235). 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 Victoria rates have continually been below 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.

855 working age residents in Victoria were claiming Universal credits in January 2021 (58% of these were not in employment). The rate of working age residents claiming UC in the ward is 104 per 1,000, lower than most of the comparator area rates; Sefton – 170, LCR – 180, North West – 167 and England – 148 (Figure 15).

Personal Independence Payment (PIP)

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

In January 2021, 546 residents were claiming PIP in Victoria, a rate of 66 per 1000 residents (aged 16+). This rate is lower than seen across Sefton, LCR and the North West (Figure 16).

Child Benefits

1,145 families in Victoria are claiming child benefits relating to 80% (1,950) of children in the ward in 2020. The ward has a lower rate of children in families claiming child benefits than that of the Borough, City Region and Regionally (Figure 17).

Council Tax Reduction

In January 2020, there were 671 households in the ward claiming Council Tax Reduction (12% of all rated households), lower than the Sefton average of 20%. (Figure 18).

Sefton's Emergency Limited Assistance Scheme (ELAS)

During 2020, there were just 104 applications to Sefton's ELAS by residents within Victoria (Table 7). Of the applications in the ward, 55% were approved in full, with 13% partially approved. Victoria has seen an overall a rise in the number of applications approved over the past four years (115% / 38 applications). The ward made up just 1% of all Sefton's applicants.

Trussell Trust Food Bank

Trussell Trust Food Bank data for April 2019 to March 2020 shows that 115 vouchers were issued to residents of Victoria ward, with 192 residents being fed by a Food Bank located in Sefton, equating to 14 per 1,000 residents which is significantly lower than the Sefton rate of just 66 per 1,000 residents. There has been a 4% rise in the number of vouchers issued compared to the previous year.

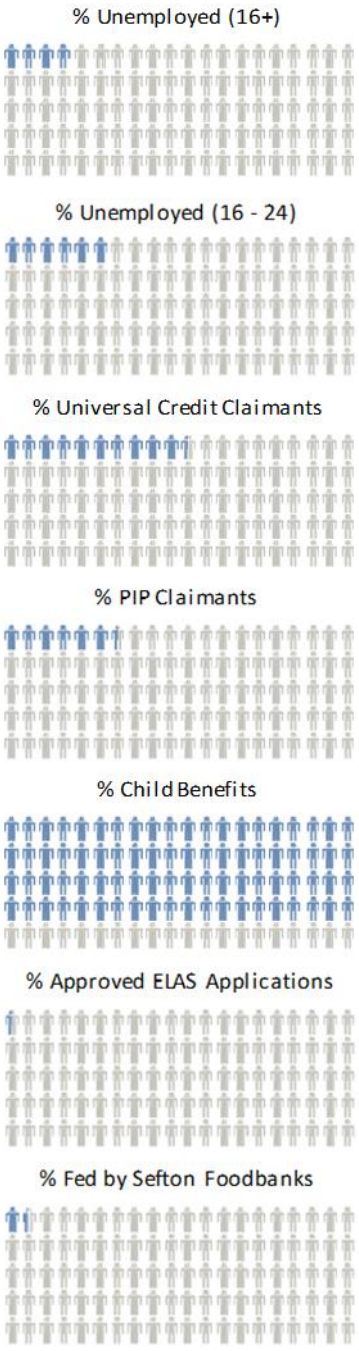


Figure 13: Rate of Working Age Residents Claiming Out of Work Benefits (January 2021)

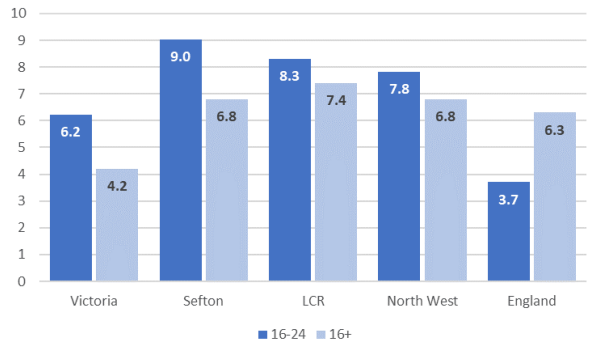
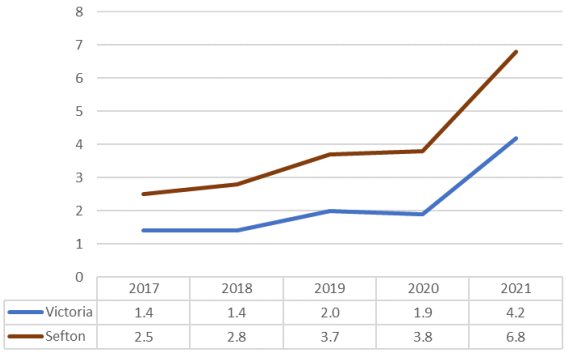
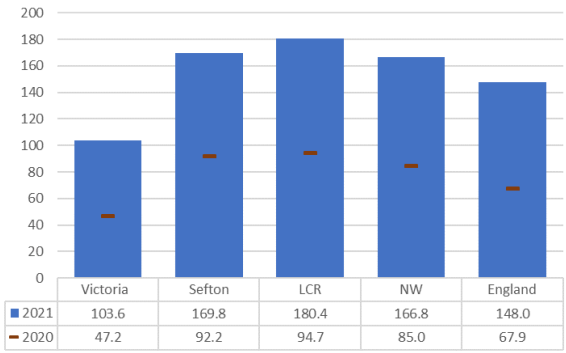


Figure 14: Rate of Working Age Residents Claiming Out of Work Benefits (January 2017/18/19/20/21)



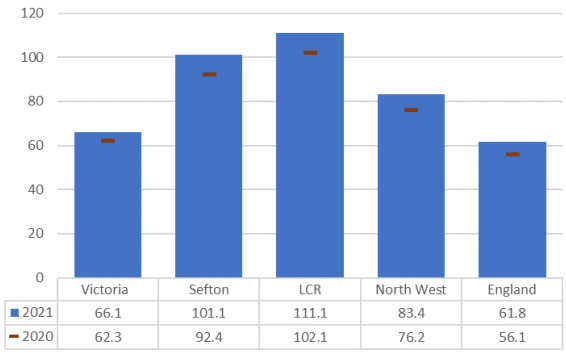
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Victoria	1.4	1.4	2.0	1.9	4.2
Sefton	2.5	2.8	3.7	3.8	6.8

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



	Victoria	Sefton	LCR	NW	England
2021	103.6	169.8	180.4	166.8	148.0
2020	47.2	92.2	94.7	85.0	67.9

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



	Victoria	Sefton	LCR	North West	England
2021	66.1	101.1	111.1	83.4	61.8
2020	62.3	92.4	102.1	76.2	56.1

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

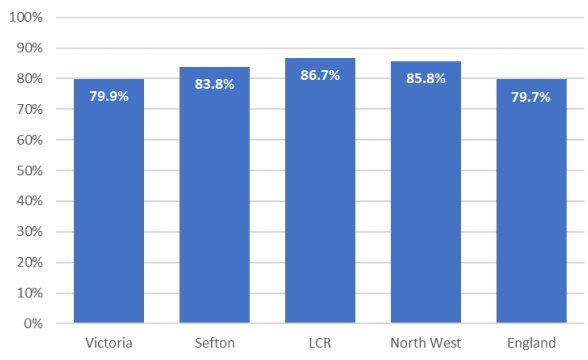


Figure 18: Percentage of Households Claiming Council Tax Reductions (January 2020)

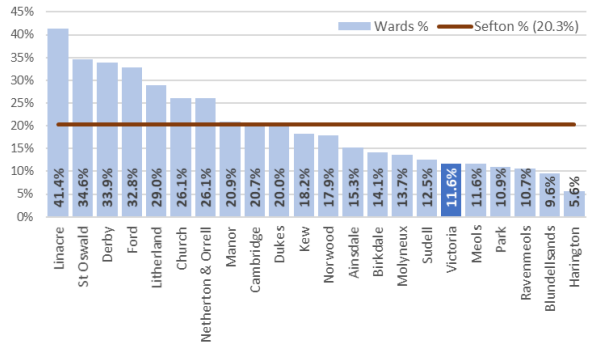


Table 7: Emergency Limited Assistance Scheme (ELAS) Applications (January to December 2020)

	Victoria	Application Status	
	Count	Ward	Sefton
Total Applications	104		
Approved	57	55%	53%
Partially Approved	14	13%	10%
Not Approved	33	32%	37%

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

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

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

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

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

Education

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

The higher levels of attainment and lower levels of specialist support needed for children in the ward may present challenges to further improve the delivery and pressures on service delivery across school and educational services.

Nursery Settings

Of the 70 student's resident in the ward attending a Sefton maintained Nursery setting (Table 8):

- 4% of all Nursery pupils in Sefton live in Victoria.
- 15% of the estimated Nursery age population within the ward attend a Sefton maintained nursery (Sefton has a rate of 22%).
- None were entitled to a free school meal or had English not as a first language with the number of pupils subject to Special Educational (SEN) support Needs in the ward being below four so had to be suppressed.

Primary School Settings

Of the 1,035 Sefton maintained / academy Primary School students living in the ward (Table 9):

- 5% of all Primary pupils in Sefton live in Victoria.
- 85% of the estimated primary school age population within the ward attend a Sefton maintained primary school (Sefton has a rate of 80%).
- 8% were entitled to a free school meal (Sefton is 21%).
- 9% were subject to Special Educational Needs (SEN) support (Sefton is 15%).
- 2% had English not as a first language (Sefton is 6%).

Secondary School Settings

Of the 687 Sefton maintained / academy Secondary School students living in the ward (Table 10):

- 5% of all high school pupils in Sefton live in Victoria.
- 73% of the estimated high school age population within the ward attend a Sefton maintained secondary school (Sefton has a rate of 74%).
- 10% were entitled to a free school meal (Sefton is 19%).
- 11% were subject to Special Educational Needs (SEN) support (Sefton is 15%).
- 2% had English not as a first language (Sefton is 6%).

16+ Pupils

Of the 159 Sefton maintained Secondary School students living in the ward (Table 11):

- 10% of all Pupils over 16 in Sefton live in Victoria.
- 23% of the estimated 16 to 20year olds residing within the ward attend a Sefton maintained post 16 setting (Sefton has a rate of 11%).
- 3% were entitled to a free school meal (Sefton is 8%).
- 4% were subject to Special Educational Needs (SEN) support (Sefton is 8%).
- The number of pupils who had English not as a first language was under four so has been supressed.

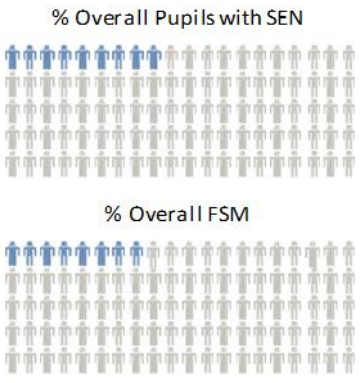


Table 8: Nursery Settings (January 2020)

Nursery Class Pupils	Victoria		Sefton	
	Count	%	Count	%
Total Pupils	70		1923	
Females	33	47%	941	49%
Males	37	53%	982	51%
Receiving Free School Meal	0	0%	141	7%
SEN Support	*	*	119	6%
English as a First Language[1]	68	97%	1704	89%
English not as a First Language[1]	0	0%	104	5%

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

Please note within the table counts below four have been suppressed

Table 9: Primary School Settings (January 2020)

Primary School Pupils	Victoria		Sefton	
	Count	%	Count	%
Total Pupils	1035		20075	
Females	485	47%	9680	48%
Males	550	53%	10395	52%
Receiving Free School Meal	80	8%	4145	21%
SEN Support	98	9%	3067	15%
English as a First Language[1]	956	92%	18195	91%
English not as a First Language[1]	18	2%	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 School Settings (January 2020)

Secondary School Pupils	Victoria		Sefton	
	Count	%	Count	%
Total Pupils	687		13225	
Females	352	51%	6541	49%
Males	335	49%	6684	51%
Receiving Free School Meal	68	10%	2476	19%
SEN Support	75	11%	1993	15%
English as a First Language[1]	674	98%	12508	95%
English not as a First Language[1]	13	2%	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	Victoria		Sefton	
	Count	%	Count	%
Total Pupils	159		1542	
Females	85	53%	772	50%
Males	74	47%	770	50%
Receiving Free School Meal	4	3%	129	8%
SEN Support	6	4%	125	8%
English as a First Language[1]	156	98%	1483	96%
English not as a First Language[1]	*	*	51	3%

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

Please note within the table counts below four have been suppressed

Early Years Foundation Stage

Of the 166 students residing within Victoria ward and attending a Sefton maintained setting with an Early Years Foundation Stage (EYFS) level (Figure 19 & Table 12):

- 19% did not achieve a "Good Level of Development". This is much lower than the non-achievement levels seen across Sefton and North West (both 31%), LCR (33%) and England (28%).
- 4% were entitled to a free school meal (Sefton is 16%).
- 4% were subject to Special Educational Needs (SEN) support (Sefton is 7%).

Key Stage 1 (KS1)

During 2018/19 there were 153 students residing within Victoria ward and attending a Sefton maintained setting with a KS1 level. For these students (Figure 20 and Table 13):

- 27% did not achieve the expected standard in Reading, Writing, and Maths; less than the averages for Sefton and England both 37%, and the North West at 35%.
- 5% were entitled to a free school meal (Sefton is 18%).
- 7% were subject to Special Educational Needs (SEN) support (Sefton is 14%).

Key Stage 2 (KS2)

During 2018/19 there were 147 students residing within Victoria ward and attending a Sefton maintained setting, with a KS2 level. For these students (Figure 21 and Table 14):

- 28% did not achieve the expected standard in Reading, Writing, and Maths; well below the averages for Sefton at 37%, LCR at 38%, North West and England both at 35%.
- 7% were entitled to a free school meal (Sefton is 20%).
- 13% were subject to Special Educational Needs (SEN) support (Sefton is 17%)

Key Stage 4 (KS4)

During 2018/19 there were 136 students residing within Victoria ward and attending a Sefton maintained setting undertaking GCSE examinations. For these students:

- 60% did not achieve a level between 9 and 5 in English and Maths; below the average for Sefton and LCR (Figure 22).
- 83% did not achieve a level between 9 and 5 for the English Baccalaureate, lower than Sefton, the North West and England (Figure 23).
- The students in Victoria had an average Attainment 8 score of 49.8 this was higher than the four comparator areas (Figure 24).
- The average Progress 8 score in the ward (-0.16) higher than three of the comparison areas. This means that on average students are achieving as expected (Figure 25).

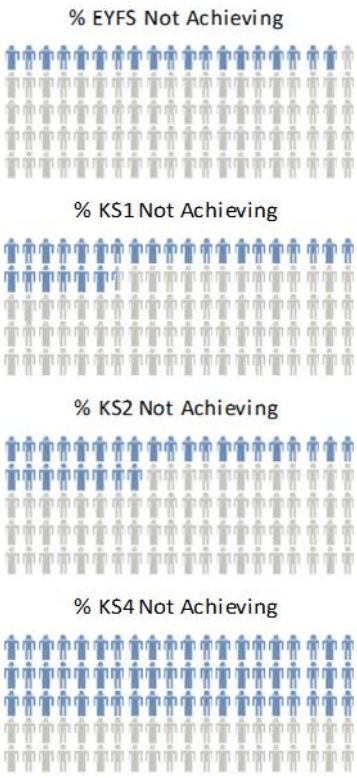


Figure 19: Percentage of Pupils NOT Gaining a Good Level of Development in Early Years Foundation Stage *(2018/19)*

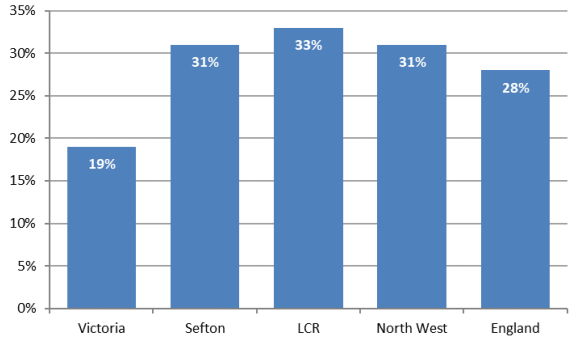


Table 12: Early Years Foundation Stage Settings – Special Educational Needs and Free School Meals (2018/19)

	Pupils with SEN & SEN Support (EYFS)		Eligible for Free School Meal (EYFS)	
	Count	%	Count	%
Victoria	7	4.2%	7	4.2%
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)

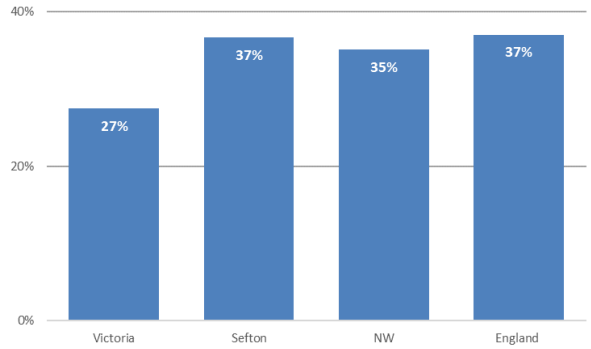


Table 13: Key Stage 1 – Special Educational Needs and Free School Meals (2018/19)

	Pupils with SEN & SEN Support (KS1)		Eligible for Free School Meal (KS1)	
	Count	%	Count	%
Victoria	10	6.5%	7	4.6%
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)

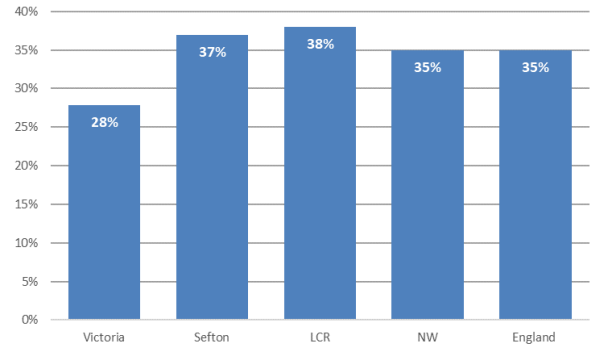


Table 14: Key Stage 2 – Special Educational Needs and Free School Meals (2018/19)

	Pupils with SEN & SEN Support (KS2)		Eligible for Free School Meal (KS2)	
	Count	%	Count	%
Victoria	19	12.9%	10	6.8%
Sefton	465	16.9%	540	19.6%

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

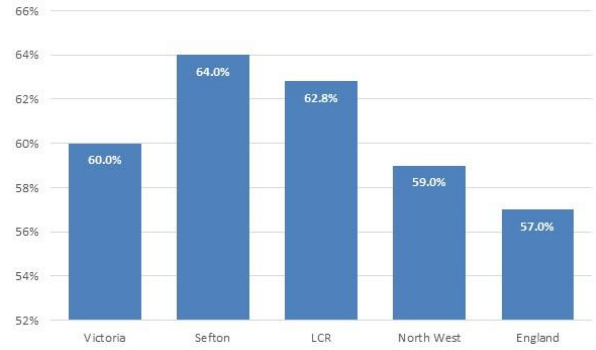


Figure 23: Percentage of Pupils Not Achieving English Baccalaureate 9 to 5 (2018/19)

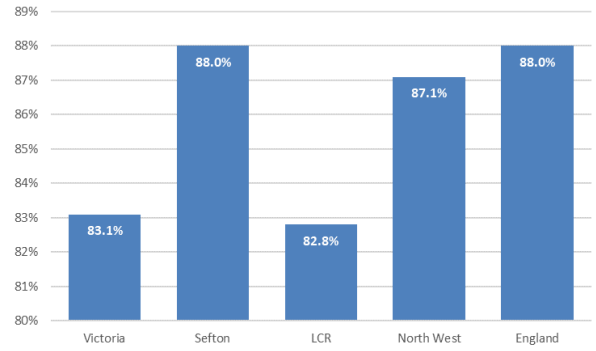


Figure 24: Average Attainment 8 Score (2018/19)

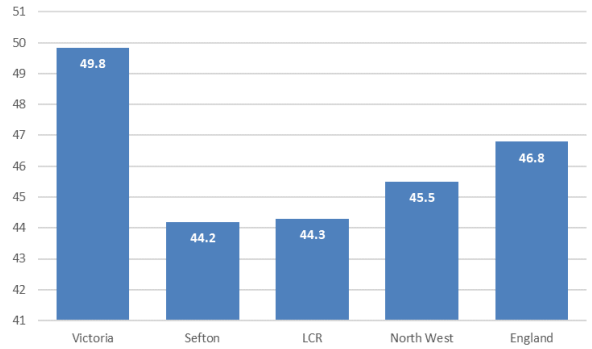
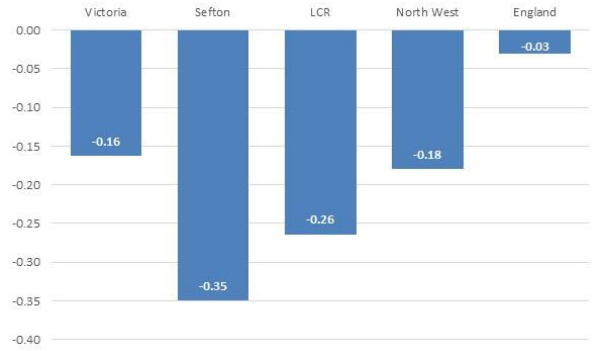


Figure 25: Average Progress 8 Score (2018/19)

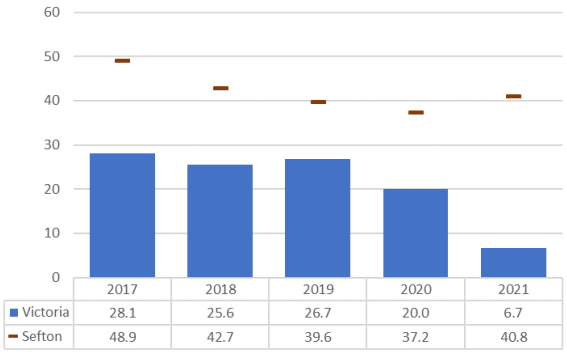


Not in Employment Education or Training (NEET)

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

Victoria NEET rates have continually been lower than those of the Borough (Figure 26) and have reduced across the past five years (2017 to 2021).

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



	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Victoria	28.1	25.6	26.7	20.0	6.7
Sefton	48.9	42.7	39.6	37.2	40.8

Community Safety

Associated with its lower than average levels of socio-economic issues Victoria has below average levels of crime and disorder compared to the Borough as a whole.

Crime

There were 573 crimes reported to Merseyside Police between April 2020 and March 2021, in Victoria ward representing 3% of all crimes that occurred within Sefton. This is 43 crimes per 1,000 population - lower than the rate seen across Sefton as a whole (72 per 1,000).

The number of crimes in the ward have seen an 10% decrease from the previous year. This is higher than the 7% seen across the Borough (Table 15).

Over a third of all crimes in the ward were violent offences (42% / 239). Of these, 94 (39%) were common assault and battery (including racial related offences).

Anti-social Behaviour (ASB)

There were 249 Anti-social Behaviour incidents reported to Merseyside Police between April 2020 and March 2021 (Table 16), occurring within Victoria: 3% of all Sefton incidents. The ward has a rate of 18 incidents per 1,000 population - lower than the rate seen across Sefton as a whole (27 per 1,000).

There has been a 98% increase in the number of incidents occurring in Victoria 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.

Well over a third (42%) of the incidents within Victoria were reports of Rowdy or Inconsiderate Behaviour. 20% of all ASB reports in the ward specifically mentioned youths, with 4% relating to alcohol / drunken behaviour.

Deliberate Fires

Merseyside Fire and Rescue Service (MFARS) responded to six deliberate fires in the Victoria between April 2020 and March 2021. Just 1% of all deliberate fires across the Borough.

The rate of deliberate fires per 100,000 population in Victoria is 45 compared to 171 across Sefton as a whole (Table 17).

Deliberate property fires in Victoria decreased by 76% compared to last year, with an increase seen across the Borough as a whole (5%).

67% of all deliberate fires related to secondary fires.

Index of Multiple Deprivation - Crime

Eight of the LSOAs making up the Victoria ward, are in the bottom 30% of affected areas nationally, meaning that residents of the area are living in some of the lowest crime areas in England (Map 7). The ward is below the comparator areas yet has showed an overall increase in levels since 2015.

Levels of crime deprivation are lower in the ward (-0.12) than seen across Sefton (-0.07), LCR (0.21), NW (0.22) and England (0.0). However, all bar one of the 10 LSOAs have increased since 2015 (Map 6).

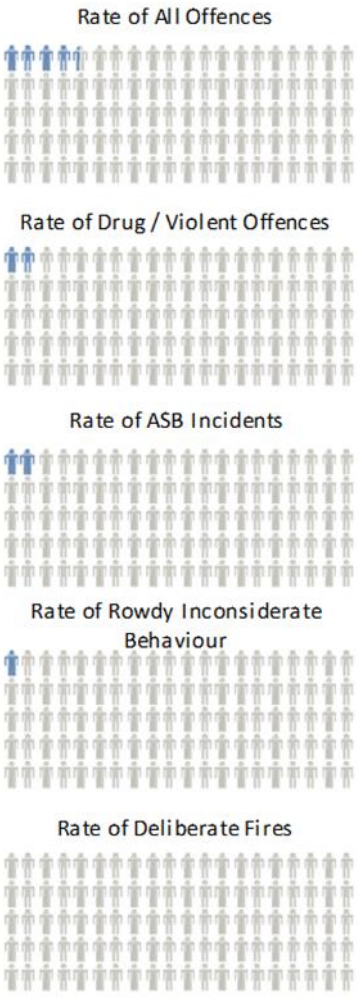


Table 15: Offences Reported to Merseyside Police (2020/21)

Offences Apr 20 - Mar 21	Victoria Crimes				Sefton Crimes			
	Count	Rate[1]	Change[2]		Count	Rate[1]	Change[2]	
Burglary	43	3.2	-50.0%	▼	1285	4.6	-19.3%	▼
Criminal Damage & Arson	48	3.6	-18.6%	▼	2043	7.4	-17.2%	▼
Drugs	32	2.4	-5.9%	▼	1787	6.5	8.0%	▲
Public Order	71	5.3	36.5%	▲	2302	8.3	19.8%	▲
Other	24	1.8	33.3%	▲	530	1.9	-6.0%	▼
Sexual	15	1.1	150.0%	▲	368	1.3	-18.6%	▼
Theft	101	7.5	-31.8%	▼	3330	12.0	-30.1%	▼
Violence	239	17.8	3.5%	▲	8381	30.3	3.5%	▲
Total	573	42.6	-9.6%	▼	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	Victoria Incidents				Sefton Incidents			
	Count	Rate[1]	Change[2]		Count	Rate[1]	Change[2]	
General Nuisance	65	4.8	225.0%	▲	1840	6.7	98.1%	▲
Nuisance Neighbour	22	1.6	10.0%	▲	781	2.8	61.0%	▲
Other[3]	24	1.8	166.7%	▲	571	2.1	82.4%	▲
Personal	17	1.3	30.8%	▲	351	1.3	12.1%	▲
Rowdy Inconsiderate Behaviour	104	7.7	197.1%	▲	3271	11.8	66.2%	▲
Vehicle Nuisance	17	1.3	-41.4%	▼	710	2.6	-5.5%	▼
Total	249	18.5	97.6%	▲	7524	27.2	58.1%	▲

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

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

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

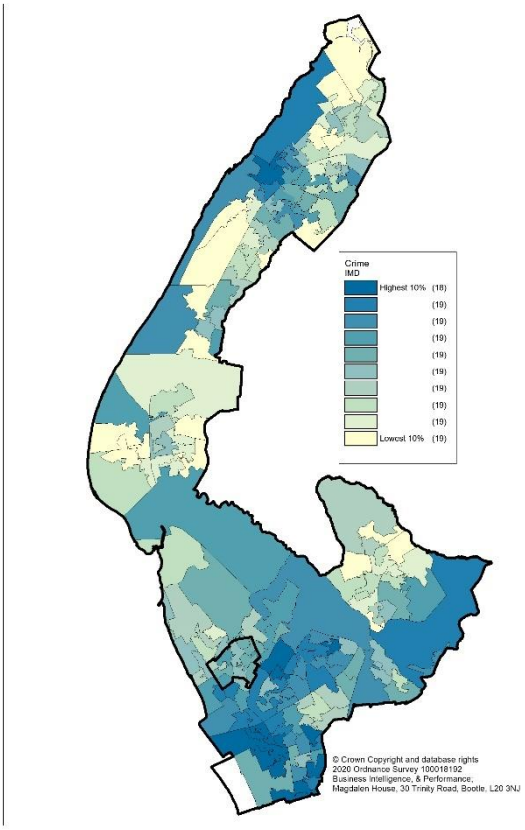
Table 17: Deliberate Property Fires (2020/21)

Fires Apr20 - Mar21	Victoria Deliberate Fires				Sefton Deliberate Fires			
	Count	Rate[1]	Change[2]		Count	Rate[1]	Change[2]	
Deliberate Property Fires	2	14.9	100.0%	▲	38	13.7	5.6%	▲
Deliberate Secondary Fires	4	29.7	-81.8%	▼	406	146.9	11.5%	▲
Vehicle Fires	0	0.0	-100.0%	▼	29	10.5	-43.1%	▼
Total	6	44.6	-76.0%	▼	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

Map 7: Crime IMD Score by LSOA (2019)



The ward has low levels of crime and disorder. However, levels of ASB incidents have increased from the previous year, coupled with budgets cuts seen by both Merseyside Police and Merseyside Fire and Rescue may result in increases in demand and therefor increasing level of direct costs. Associated with these issues are also indirect costs including lowered levels of community satisfaction and wellbeing; and reduced attractiveness to encourage businesses and job creators to locate in the area.

Health

Overall Victoria has a better level of health compared to the Borough with higher to average levels of life expectancy and lower levels of hospital admissions

During the 2011 Census:

- 5% of residents were in either bad or very bad health (Sefton average was 7%).
- 19% had their activities limited a little or a lot by their health (Sefton average was 23%).

Life Expectancy

Based on current life expectancy at birth, both men and women residing in Victoria could expect to live nearly a year more than the England average (Figure 27).

Fertility

The general fertility rate of 65.3 in Victoria is higher than the Sefton (60.1) and England (60.6) rates.

Overweight Children

Of 164 reception age pupils (4 to 5 year olds) in Victoria taking part in the annual National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP) 2018/19, 26% fell into the excess weight category slightly lower than Sefton and LCR (Figure 28).

Of 160 Year 6 pupils (10 to 11 year olds) in Victoria taking part in the annual National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP) 2018/19, 25% had excess weight, the ward level is considerably lower than the Borough, LCR, North West and England (Figure 29).

Hospital Admissions

Between 2015/16 and 2019/20 there were a total of 115 hospital admissions for injuries in under 15 years olds across Victoria, a crude rate (CR) of 101. This is lower than the rates seen across three of the comparator areas (Figure 30).

The CR of hospital admissions for injuries in those aged between 15 and 24 (159) is lower in the ward than the rates seen across the Borough and city region (Figure 31). With 110 admissions between 2015/16 and 2019/20.

Predominantly emergency hospital admissions during 2015/16 to 2019/20 in the ward had a lower Standardised Admission Ratios (SAR) than seen across the four comparator areas:

- Victoria All Causes SAR – 109 (Figure 32)
- Victoria Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) SAR – 76 (Figure 33)
- Victoria Coronary Heart Disease SAR – 100 (Figure 34)
- Victoria Myocardial Infarction SAR – 65 (Figure 35)
- Victoria Stroke SAR – 83 (Figure 36)
- Victoria Hip Fracture in those aged 65 and over SAR – 104 (Figure 37)

Hospital admissions for self-harm is significantly lower in the ward than the comparison areas with a Standardised Admission Ratios (SAR) of 64 in 2015/16 to 2019/20 (Figure 38).

Like the average to lower levels of poor health from birth of residents of the ward the levels of other disease and mortality rates are mostly lower.

Deaths

For the period 2015 to 2019 Victoria had a Standardised Mortality Ratio (SMR) for all causes of death of 93, lower than the Borough, city region, region and nation (Figure 39). With a total of 603 deaths in the ward during the time period.

In line with the higher life expectancy Victoria is mid table for England wards in terms of its SMR (ranked 3,855 out of the 7,189 wards available).

Cancer

In relation to the occurrence of Cancer between 2014 and 2018, Victoria has a Standardised Incidence Ratio (SIR) of 90 significantly lower than the comparator areas (Figure 40). With the ward being within the bottom 20% of wards in England Cancer SIR (5,909 out of 7,198 wards available).

Index of Multiple Deprivation – Health & Disability

One of Victoria's LSOAs are within the top 30% of affected areas nationally, meaning some residents of the ward are living in some of the most health and disability deprived areas of England. With the overall picture of poor health improving in the ward from 2015 (Map 8). The ward had a higher

average score than of England, but is lower than Sefton, LCR and the North West.

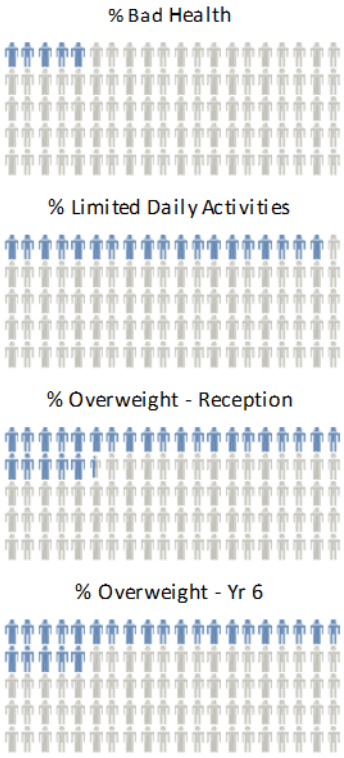


Figure 27: Life Expectancy at Birth (2015-2019)

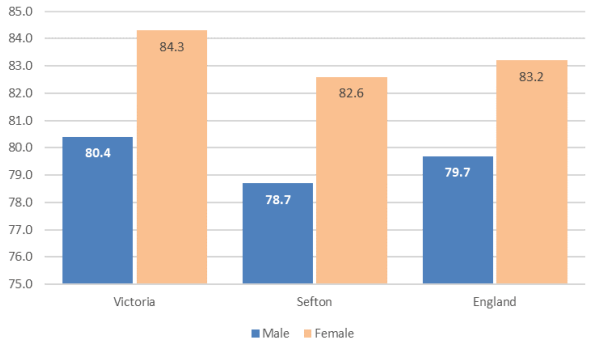


Figure 28: Children with Excess Weight – Year R (2018/19)

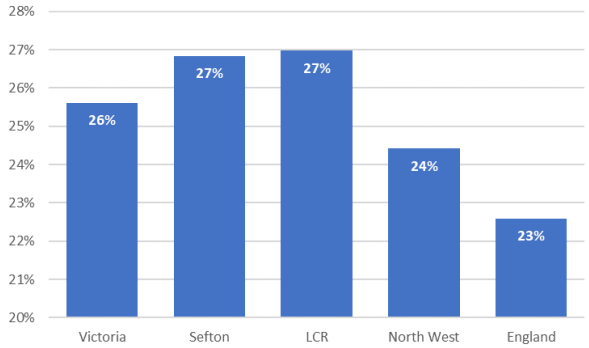


Figure 29: Children with Excess Weight – Year 6 (2018/19)

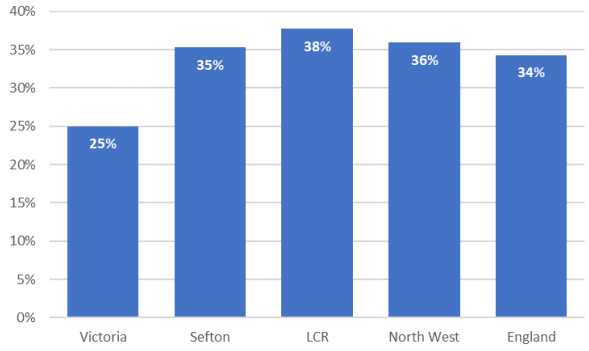


Figure 30: Emergency Hospital Admissions – CR Injuries in Under 15 year olds (2015/16 – 2019/20)

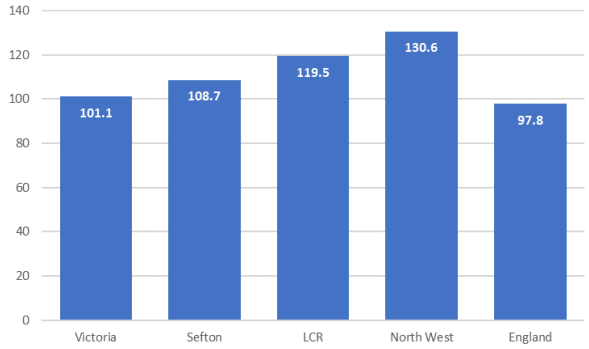


Figure 31: Emergency Hospital Admissions – CR Injuries in 15 to 24 year olds (2015/16 – 2019/20)

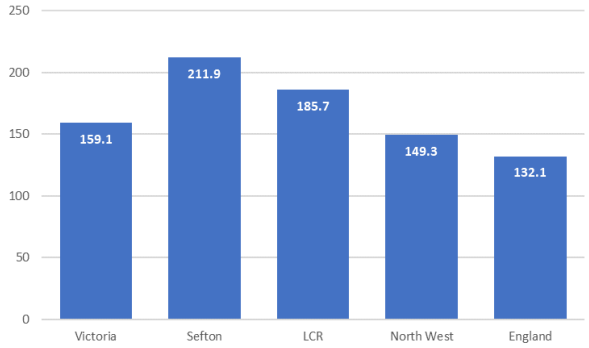


Figure 32: Emergency Hospital Admissions – All Causes SAR (2015/16 – 2019/20)

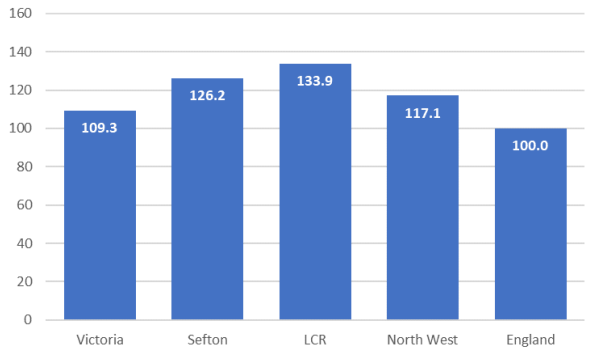


Figure 33: Emergency Hospital Admissions – COPD SAR (2015/16 – 2019/20)

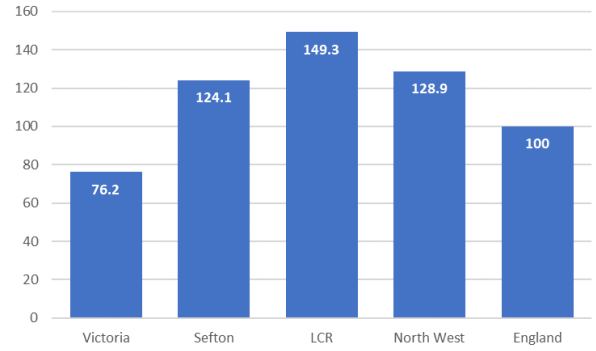


Figure 34: Emergency Hospital Admissions – Coronary Heart Disease SAR (2015/16 – 2019/20)

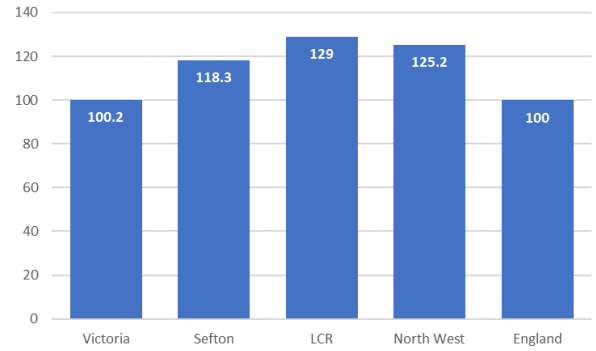


Figure 35: Emergency Hospital Admissions – Myocardial Infarction SAR (2015/16 – 2019/20)

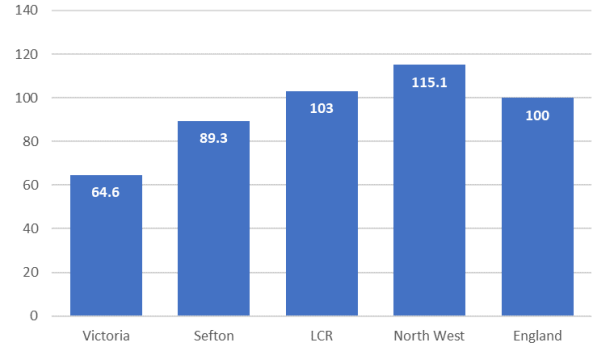


Figure 36: Emergency Hospital Admissions – Stroke SAR (2015/16 – 2019/20)

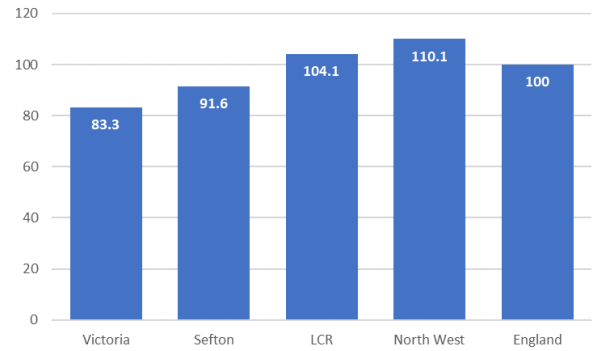


Figure 37: Emergency Hospital Admissions – Hip Fractures 65+ SAR (2015/16 – 2019/20)

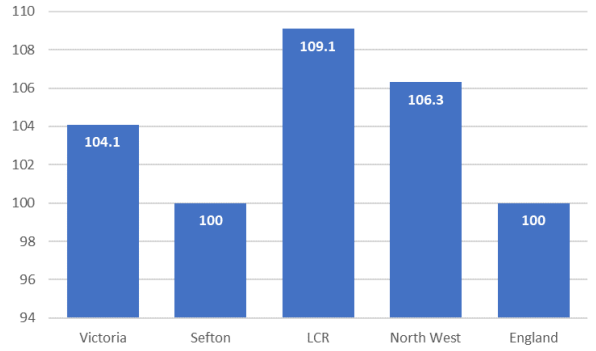


Figure 38: Hospital Admissions – Intentional Self-harm SAR (2015/16 – 2019/20)

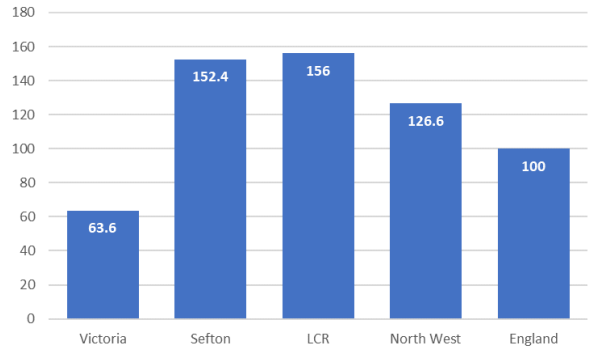


Figure 39: All Causes of Death SMR (2015 – 2019)

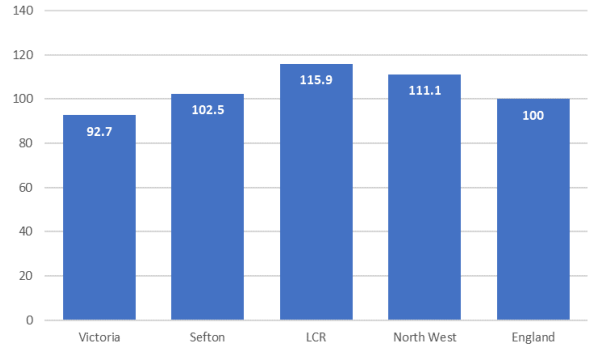
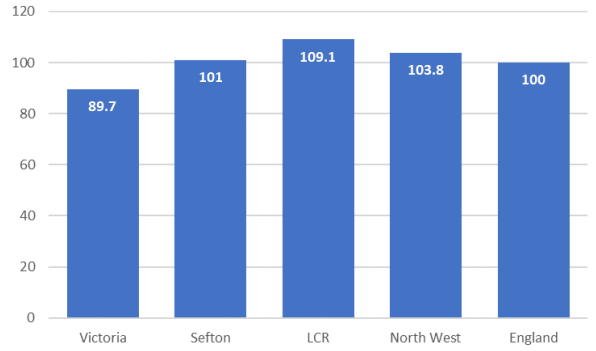
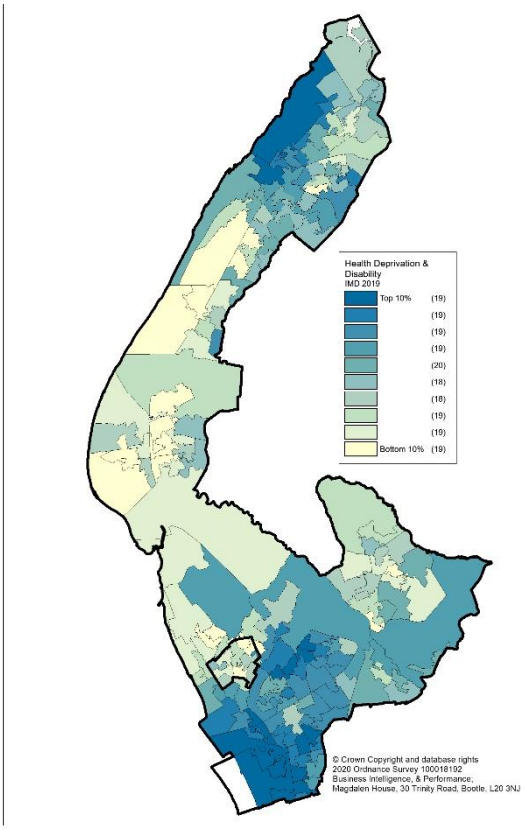


Figure 40: All Cancer Incidences SIR (2014 – 2018)



Map 8: Health IMD Score by LSOA (2019)



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The health and well-being of Victoria is generally better than Sefton as a whole. Residents of Victoria tend to live longer lives in better health. Most hospital admission rates along with mortality rates are lower for adults in Victoria than those seen in the Borough (with hip fractures in those 654 and over being the only admission that is higher), with all and hip fracture admissions in the ward being higher than those seen nationally. Cancer incidences are significantly lower in the ward than the Borough and nationally. Emergency hospital admissions relating to children are better than Sefton yet higher than seen nationally.

Whilst Victoria currently experiences better health than many of Sefton's wards, changes to its population such as an increasing older population may increase the health needs of this community in the future.

2011 Census Flows – Migration

The 2011 Census indicated that 619 people immigrated into the Victoria ward from outside of the ward when comparing current addresses to the address the previous year, with 115 moving within the ward, totalling 734 people moving in the area. 47% of these moved from other wards within Sefton, with a further 20% coming from the other LCR areas. 59% of all people moving into the ward are aged between 20 and 54 (Table 18 and Map 9).

In comparison 766 people have moved out of the ward, to other areas, with 54% moving to other Sefton wards, and 15% moving to areas outside of the North West. 55% of the people who left the ward were aged between 20 and 54 (Table 19 and Map 10).

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

Area Moved From	Total		0to19		20to54		55Plus	
Victoria (Internal)	115	15.7%	30	4.1%	75	10.2%	10	1.4%
Sefton (Other Wards)	344	46.9%	99	13.5%	211	28.7%	34	4.6%
LCR (Not Sefton)	148	20.2%	19	2.6%	115	15.7%	14	1.9%
North West (Not LCR)	46	6.3%	4	0.5%	36	4.9%	6	0.8%
Other	81	11.0%	9	1.2%	68	9.3%	4	0.5%
Total Immigration into Victoria Ward (excluding Internal)	619	84.3%	131	17.8%	430	58.6%	58	7.9%

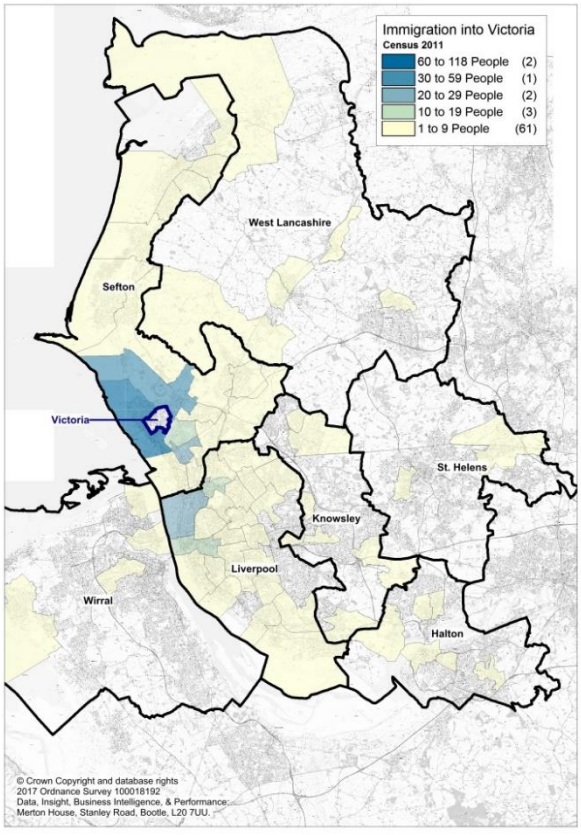
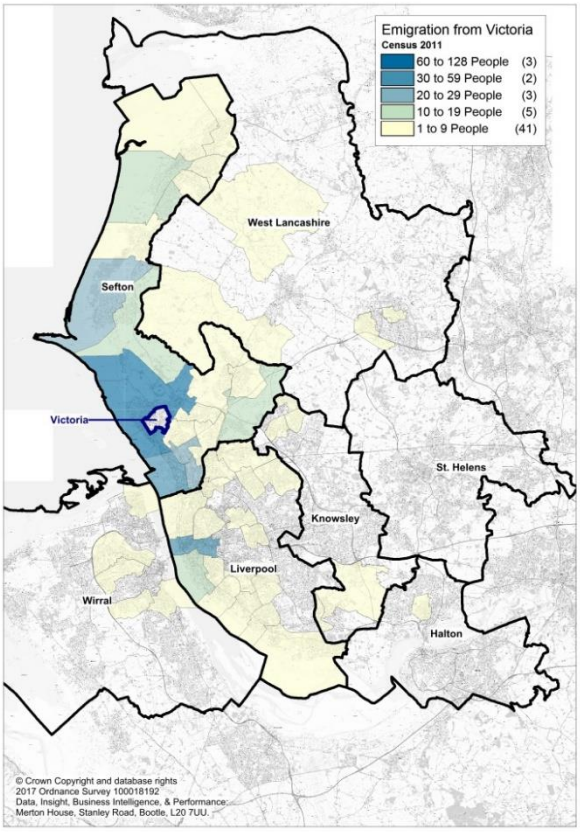


Table 19 / Map 10: Moving out of Victoria (2011)

Area Moved To	Total		0to19		20to54		55Plus	
Victoria (Internal)	115	13.1%	30	3.4%	75	8.5%	10	1.1%
Sefton (Other Wards)	479	54.4%	119	13.5%	287	32.6%	73	8.3%
LCR (Not Sefton)	106	12.0%	6	0.7%	94	10.7%	6	0.7%
North West (Not LCR)	50	5.7%	16	1.8%	31	3.5%	3	0.3%
Other	131	14.9%	48	5.4%	68	7.7%	15	1.7%
Total Emigrated From Victoria Ward (excluding Internal)	766	86.9%	189	21.5%	480	54.5%	97	11.0%



More people appear to be migrating out of the ward than in, with economically active residents being the biggest loss in the ward.

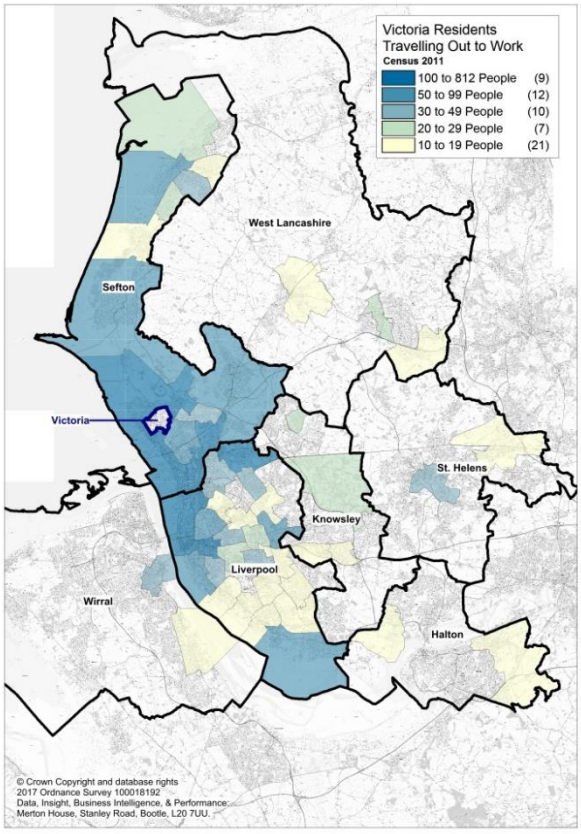
2011 Census Flows – Travel to Work

Census 2011 indicated that 91% (4,934) of working residents within Victoria travelled out of the ward to their place of work. 40% of the people travelling out of the area travelled to other Sefton wards with a further 40% travelling to other LCR areas. 455 people did not have a fixed workplace with a further 511 people residing in the ward stating they worked from home (Table 20 / Map 11).

There were a total of 2,598 people traveling into the ward to attend their place of work from outside of the ward. 57% of these travelled from other Sefton wards with 20% travelling from other LCR areas (Table 21 / Map 12).

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

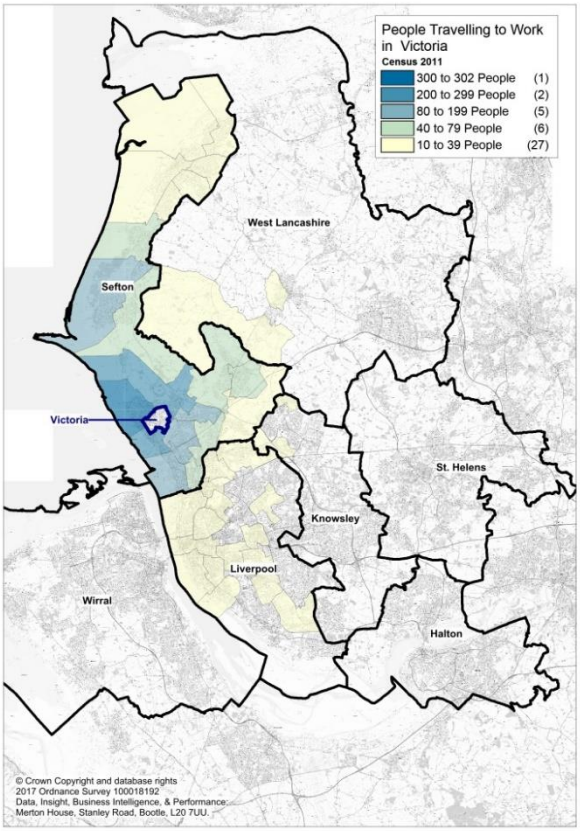
Victoria Residents Travel to Work	Total		16 - 34		35 - 49		50 Plus	
Victoria (Internal)	505	9.3%	140	2.6%	179	3.3%	186	3.4%
Sefton (Other Wards)	2167	39.8%	577	10.6%	846	15.6%	744	13.7%
LCR (Not Sefton)	2188	40.2%	663	12.2%	897	16.5%	628	11.5%
North West (Not LCR)	443	8.1%	137	2.5%	191	3.5%	115	2.1%
Other	136	2.5%	40	0.7%	67	1.2%	29	0.5%
Total Victoria Residents Working Outisde the Ward	4934	90.7%	1417	26.1%	2001	36.8%	1516	27.9%



There were 73 wards in the area with where one to nine Victoria residents travelling to Work. There were 89 wards in the area with one to nine residents travelling into Victoria to Work.

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

People Traveling to Victoria to Work	Total		16 - 34		35 - 49		50 Plus	
Victoria (Internal)	505	16.3%	140	4.5%	179	5.8%	186	6.0%
Sefton (Other Wards)	1760	56.7%	538	17.3%	599	19.3%	623	20.1%
LCR (Not Sefton)	603	19.4%	251	8.1%	226	7.3%	126	4.1%
North West (Not LCR)	197	6.3%	79	2.5%	78	2.5%	40	1.3%
Other	38	1.2%	12	0.4%	15	0.5%	11	0.4%
Total People Travelling to Victoria for Work	2598	83.7%	880	28.4%	918	29.6%	800	25.8%



Service Demand & Delivery

Children's Social Care

In the ward there were 41 children aged between 0 and 17 known to Sefton Children's Services as at 31st March 2020; this equates to 149 per 10,000 children residing in Victoria, significantly lower than the Sefton rate of 376 per 10,000 children, 403 per 10,000 in LCR, 372 per 10,000 in the North West, yet lower than the 324 per 10,000 across England (Figure 41). Victoria had the lowest rate of children known to social services of the 22 Sefton wards

The rates of Children Looked After (CLA) and those on a Child Protection Plan (CP) within the ward are much lower than the comparator areas:

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

Early Help

As at 31st December 2020, Sefton's Early Help team had 45 open episodes in Victoria for children (ages ranged from unborn to 22 years of age); a rate of 8 per 1,000 of 0 – 22 year olds residing in the ward (Figure 42). Victoria makes up just 2% of all open Early Help Episodes within the Borough.

Victoria has a much lower rate than that seen in Sefton (15 per 1,000 0 – 22 year olds). There has been an 88% increase when comparing episodes in 2019 (with Sefton showing an 11% increase).

Over a third (36%) of episodes related to children aged 10 and 15 years old, those aged 5 to 9 also making up 36%.

YOT (Youth Offending Team)

In Victoria there were seven young people (aged between 12 and 21) on YOT interventions in 2020. Equating to 5 per 1,000 12 to 21 year olds in the ward (Figure 43), lower than the rate seen across Sefton (7 per 1,000), totalling nine interventions.

Victoria has seen fluctuations in the number of young people known to YOT over the past three years.

All the young people known to YOT in 2020 were males, with those aged 17-18 making up 86% of the population.

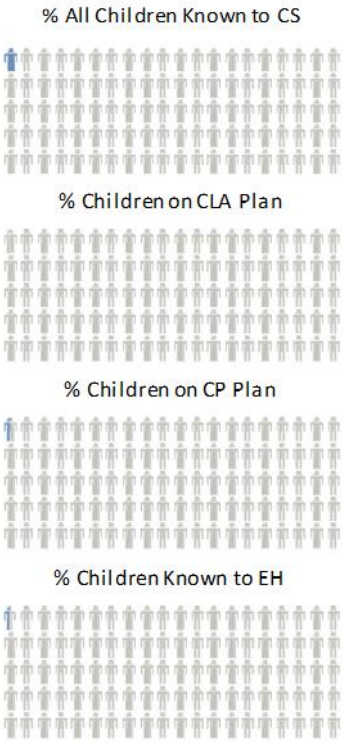


Figure 41: Children Services (31st March 2020)

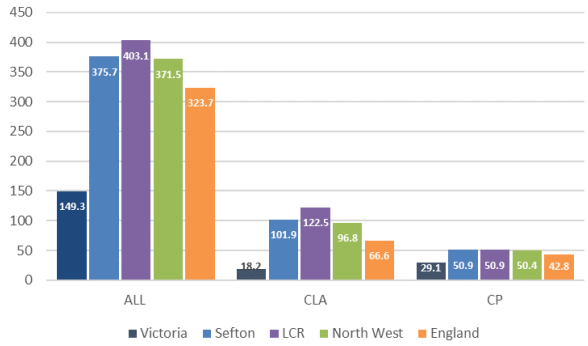


Figure 42: Early Help Open Episodes (31st December 2020)

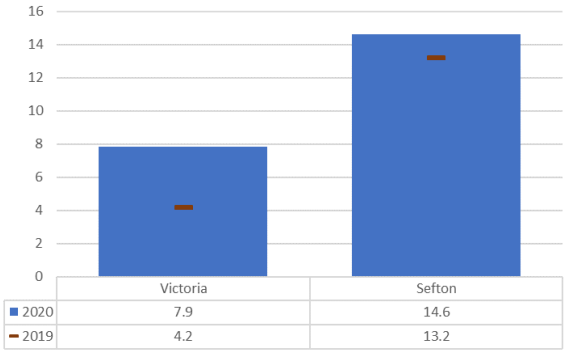


Figure 43: Early Help Open Episodes – Age Breakdown (31st December 2020)

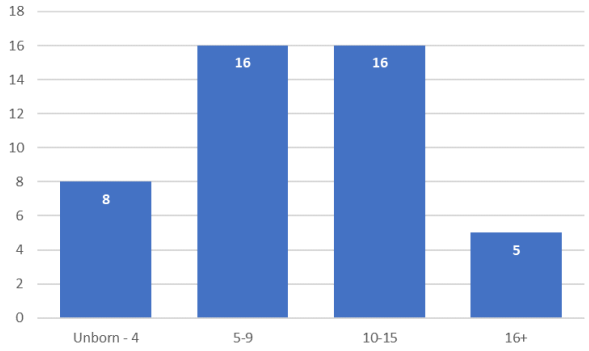
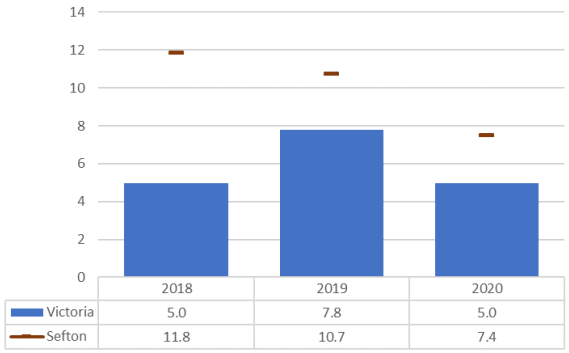


Figure 44: Rate of Young People Known to YOT (2018/19/20)



Adult Social Care - Personal Care at Home

During April 2020 and March 2021, 127 residents of Victoria aged 18 or over received personal care at home; this makes up 4% of all recipients residing within the Borough and is a rate of 12 per 1,000 residents (aged 18 and over), slightly lower than the rate seen across the Borough (13 per 1,000 residents aged 18 and over).

Residents aged 65 to 84 make up the highest proportion of the total recipients (42%), 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 60 people residing in long term residential or nursing home who originally resided in Victoria between April 2020 and March 2021. Victoria makes up 3% of all the long term residential / nursing home residents, who originated from within Sefton. This equates to a rate of 6 per 1,000, again less than the Sefton rate of 8 per 1,000 18+ residents.

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

Adult Social Care - Contacts

Sefton received 891 contacts to adult social care from residents of Victoria during the 2020/21 financial year. This equates to 86 contacts per 1,000 residents aged 18 and over much lower than the rate seen across Sefton 106 per 1,000 18+ residents (Table 24).

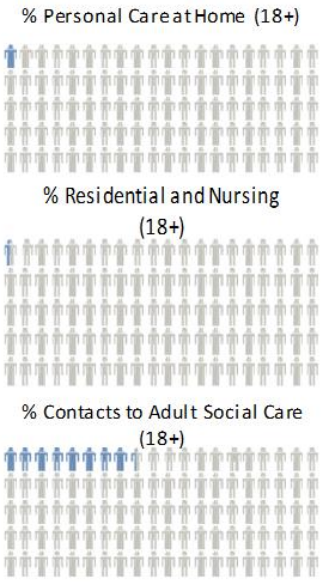


Table 22: Personal Care at Home Clients (2020/21)

Personal Care at Home 2020/21	Victoria			Sefton		
	Count	Rate	Percentage	Count	Rate	Percentage
18-64	21	2.6	16.5%	695	4.4	24.2%
65-84	54	22.5	42.5%	1196	21.6	41.7%
85 and Over	52	142.1	40.9%	978	101.2	34.1%
Total	127	12.3	100.0%	2869	13.5	100.0%

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

LTRN 2020/21	Victoria			Sefton		
	Count	Rate	Percentage	Count	Rate	Percentage
18-64	7	0.9	11.7%	198	1.3	11.5%
65-84	30	12.5	50.0%	716	12.9	41.6%
85 and Over	23	62.8	38.3%	806	83.4	46.9%
Total	60	5.8	100.0%	1720	8.1	100.0%

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

ASC Contacts 2020/21	Victoria			Sefton		
	Count	Rate	Percentage	Count	Rate	Percentage
18-64	155	19.5	17.4%	6248	39.7	27.6%
65-84	350	146.0	39.3%	9385	169.2	41.5%
85 and Over	386	1054.6	43.3%	7007	724.8	30.9%
Total	891	86.1	100.0%	22640	106.4	100.0%

Libraries

There were approximately 4,490 residents of Victoria registered as borrowers with Library services within Sefton between April 2019 and March 2020. 2,002 Victoria residents registered have borrowed from a Sefton library in the past year this works out at a rate of 149 per 1,000 residents, higher than the Sefton rate of 127 per 1,000 residents (Figure 44). Victoria residents make up 6% of all Sefton active borrowers.

Domestic Waste Collection

It is estimated that there were 389,510 waste collections carried out in Victoria between April 2019 and March 2020; residual waste makes up the largest amount of collections within the ward at 43.5% (similar to the Sefton rate). Green waste collections in the ward - 13% is slightly lower than those seen across the Borough - 15% (Table 25).

Calls for Service – Environmental Issues

There were 290 calls made to Sefton's contact centre relating to environmental issues between April 2020 and March 2021 in Victoria ward representing 3% of environmental calls that occurred within Sefton. Victoria has a rate of 22 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 17% increase from the previous year. Compared to a 4% increase seen across the Borough (Table 26).

Fly Tipping is the most prolific issue in the ward making up 43% of all calls; there has been a 35% increase in the number of calls from 2019/20 to 2020/21 (compared to a 7% rise across the Borough). This may be related to the COVID19 pandemic with access to local tips being restricted.

The rate of Fly Tipping incidents in Victoria (9 per 1,000 population) is lower than the borough rate (15 per 1,000 population).

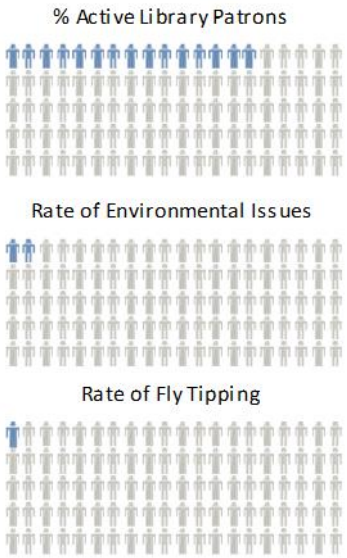


Figure 45: Active Library Patrons (2019/20)

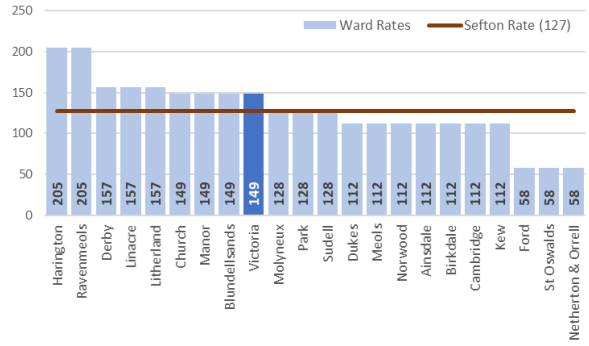


Table 25: Waste Collections (2019/20)

Collection Type	Victoria		Sefton %
Co-Mingled	168,376	43.2%	42.4%
Green Waste	51,588	13.2%	14.6%
Residual Waste	169,546	43.5%	43.0%
Total	389,510	100.0%	100.0%

Table 26: Environmental Issues (2020/21)

Enviromental Issues Apr20 - Mar21	Victoria Issues				Sefton Issues			
	Count	Rate[1]	Change[2]		Count	Rate[1]	Change[2]	
Accumulation of Refuse	9	0.7	12.5%	▲	337	1.2	9.8%	▲
Dog Fouling	5	0.4	-61.5%	▼	226	0.8	-32.7%	▼
Filthy & Verminous Premises	13	1.0	44.4%	▲	391	1.4	-8.4%	▼
Fly Tipping	126	9.4	35.5%	▲	4267	15.4	7.0%	▲
Other	12	0.9	-7.7%	▼	400	1.4	-16.1%	▼
Rats	43	3.2	38.7%	▲	990	3.6	3.0%	▲
Rear Entries	52	3.9	271.4%	▲	1140	4.1	72.5%	▲
Street Sweeping	30	2.2	-54.5%	▼	1389	5.0	-14.4%	▼
Total	290	21.5	17.4%	▲	9140	33.1	4.1%	▲

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

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

[3] Other includes Abandoned Vehicles, Dangerous / Aggressive Dogs, Graffiti, Grot Spots, Unsecure Premises, Overgrown land / gardens, Street Cleansing, Stray Dogs and Vacant / Unsecure Premises

MOSAIC Profile

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

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

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

Overview

There are approximately 13,500 residents living in 5,600 households across Victoria. Over four fifths (78%) of the households in Victoria ward are classified as belonging to just four of the 15 Mosaic Groups – E, F, G and H (Table 27) which are generally characterised as:

E – Senior Security

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

F – Suburban Stability

- Older families, no children
- Own mid-value semis
- Three bedrooms
- Established in community
- News and media sites
- Solar panels
- Household income: £30k - £39,999

G – Domestic Success

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

H– Aspiring Homemakers

- Families with young children
- 3 bedrooms
- High outstanding mortgages
- Internet via smartphone
- Texts and photos on smartphone
- Order from take-aways
- Household income: £30k - £39,999

Table 27: Mosaic Group Breakdown (September 2020)

Mosaic Group	Victoria		Sefton	
	Households	Percent	Households	Percent
F Suburban Stability	1661	29.6%	17345	13.6%
H Aspiring Homemakers	976	17.4%	13332	10.5%
E Senior Security	947	16.9%	16796	13.2%
G Domestic Success	811	14.5%	7970	6.3%
J Transient Renters	318	5.7%	10325	8.1%
L Vintage Value	296	5.3%	13798	10.8%
M Modest Traditions	272	4.9%	9994	7.8%
B Prestige Positions	137	2.4%	11336	8.9%
I Family Basics	66	1.2%	11681	9.2%
O Rental Hubs	47	0.8%	4521	3.6%
N Urban Cohesion	43	0.8%	1430	1.1%
K Municipal Tenants	31	0.6%	7785	6.1%
A City Prosperity		0.0%	103	0.1%
C Country Living		0.0%	353	0.3%
D Rural Reality		0.0%	582	0.5%
Total	5605		127351	

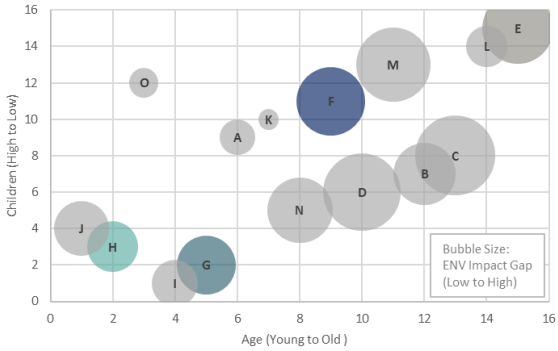
Generic MOSAIC Characteristics

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 Victoria:

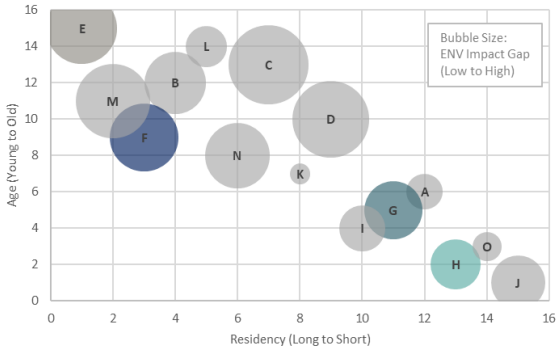
The four main groups of the ward can be split into two clear age bands, with the younger two groups being more likely to be households with children and the older two groups being more likely to have a higher environmental impact gap (Figure 46).

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



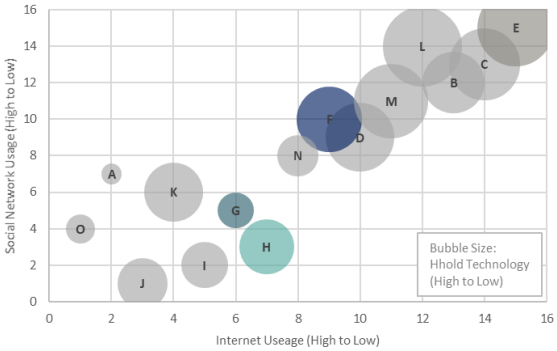
The older residents in the ward tend to have lived in the area a long time, with the two younger groups residency levels and environmental impact gap being lower (Figure 47).

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



Internet and social network usages along with household technology is higher in the two younger groups than compared to their older counterparts (Figure 48).

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



Household income is higher in the two younger groups with children. Residency length and household technology do not seem to be impacted on by household income (Figure 49 & 50).

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

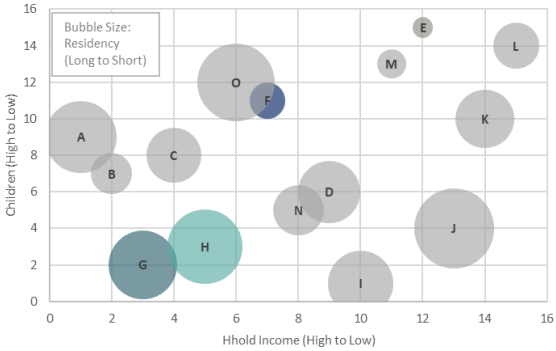
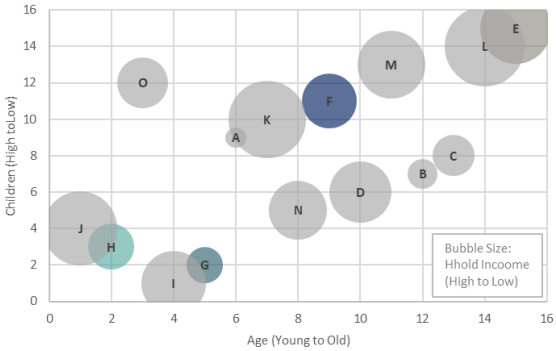
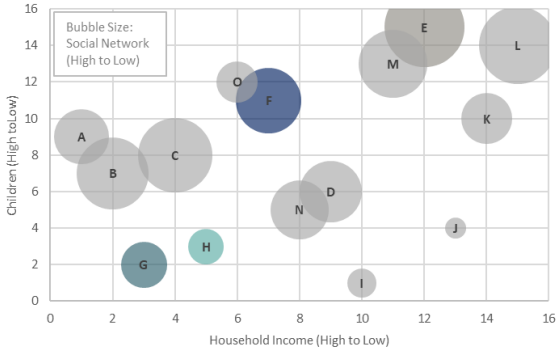


Figure 50: Mosaic Groups by Number of Children, Age and Household Income (2020)



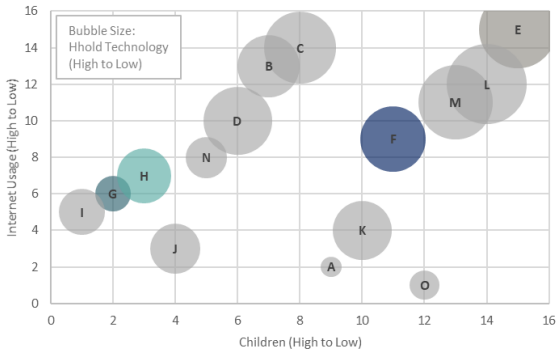
The two younger groups with higher likelihood of children and higher household incomes show higher usage of social networking (Figure 51).

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



There is a clear divide between the four groups when comparing internet usage and household technology, with the two younger groups (likely to have high number of children) having much higher levels of usage and technology compared to the older groups. (Figure 52).

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



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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 payed 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/systemuploads/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

MSOA – 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

Victoria 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 Composiotion / 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

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

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