

Ward Profile

Litherland



Councillor Trish Hardy



Councillor John Kelly



Councillor Paul Tweed

Released: December 2021

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

Document Control

Issue/Amendment Record

Version	Date of Issue	Reason for Issue
V12	04/10/2017	Final 2017
V0	14/12/2021	Update 2021
V1	11/04/2022	Update highlights

Document Ownership

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

Distribution

Cabinet

Council

Chief Executive

SLB

Public

Contents

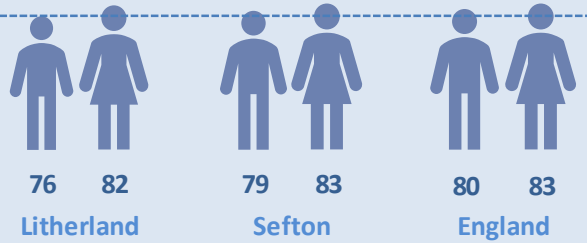
Highlights	6	Figure 7: Household Occupancy (Census 2011)	15
Sefton Comparative Position	7	Table 3: Time Void / Vacant (April 2020)....	15
National Comparative Position.....	7	Figure 8: New Build Properties by Affordability Type (March 2021).....	16
LCR Comparative Position	8	Figure 9: New Build Properties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

Figure 18: Percentage of Households Claiming Council Tax Reductions (January 2020).....	20	Figure 25: Average Progress 8 Score (2018/19)	24
Table 7: Emergency Limited Assistance Scheme (ELAS) Applications (January to December 2020)	20	Not in Employment Education or Training (NEET)	24
Education.....	21	Figure 26: Rate of NEET Residents Aged 16 - 18 (January 2017/18/19/20/21)	24
Nursery Settings	21	Community Safety	25
Primary School Settings.....	21	Crime.....	25
Secondary School Settings.....	21	Anti-social Behaviour (ASB)	25
16+ Pupils	21	Deliberate Fires.....	25
Table 8: Nursery Settings (January 2020)	22	Index of Multiple Deprivation - Crime	25
Table 9: Primary School Settings (January 2020).....	22	Table 15: Offences Reported to Merseyside Police (2020/21).....	26
Table 10: Secondary School Settings (January 2020).....	22	Table 16: ASB Incidents Reported to Merseyside Police (2020/21)	26
Table 11: 16+ Pupils (January 2020)	22	Table 17: Deliberate Property Fires (2020/21)	26
Early Years Foundation Stage	22	Map 7: Crime IMD Score by LSOA (2019) ...	26
Key Stage 1 (KS1)	22	Health.....	27
Key Stage 2 (KS2)	22	Life Expectancy	27
Key Stage 4 (KS4)	22	Fertility.....	27
Figure 19: Percentage of Pupils NOT Gaining a Good Level of Development in Early Years Foundation Stage (2018/19).....	23	Overweight Children	27
Table 12: Early Years Foundation Stage Settings – Special Educational Needs and Free School Meals (2018/19).....	23	Hospital Admissions.....	27
Figure 20: Percentage of Key Stage 1 Pupils Not Achieving Expected Standard in Reading Writing and Maths (2018/19).....	23	Deaths.....	27
Table 13: Key Stage 1 – Special Educational Needs and Free School Meals (2018/19)	23	Cancer	27
Figure 21: Percentage of Key Stage 2 Pupils Not Achieving Expected Standard in Reading Writing and Maths (2018/19).....	23	Index of Multiple Deprivation – Health & Disability	27
Table 14: Key Stage 2 – Special Educational Needs and Free School Meals (2018/19)	23	Figure 27: Life Expectancy at Birth (2015-2019)	28
Figure 22: Percentage Not Achieving in English and Maths 9 to 5 (2018/19)	24	Figure 28: Children with Excess Weight – Year R (2018/19)	28
Figure 23: Percentage of Pupils Not Achieving English Bacculaureate 9 to 5 (2018/19).....	24	Figure 29: Children with Excess Weight – Year 6 (2018/19)	28
Figure 24: Average Attainment 8 Score (2018/19).....	24	Figure 30: Emergency Hospital Admissions – CR Injuries in Under 15 year olds (2015/16 – 2019/20)	28
		Figure 31: Emergency Hospital Admissions – CR Injuries in 15 to 24 year olds (2015/16 – 2019/20)	28
		Figure 32: Emergency Hospital Admissions – All Causes SAR (2015/16 – 2019/20)	28

Figure 33: Emergency Hospital Admissions – COPD SAR (2015/16 – 2019/20)	29	Adult Social Care - Long Term Residential and Nursing Homes.....	34
Figure 34: Emergency Hospital Admissions – Coronary Heart Disease SAR (2015/16 – 2019/20)	29	Adult Social Care - Contacts.....	34
Figure 35: Emergency Hospital Admissions – Myocardial Infarction SAR (2015/16 – 2019/20)	29	Table 22: Personal Care at Home Clients (2020/21)	34
Figure 36: Emergency Hospital Admissions – Stroke SAR (2015/16 – 2019/20)	29	Table 23: Long Term Residential and Nursing Home Clients (2020/21).....	34
Figure 37: Emergency Hospital Admissions – Hip Fractures 65+ SAR (2015/16 – 2019/20)	29	Table 24: Adult Social Care Contacts (2020/21)	34
Figure 38: Hospital Admissions – Intentional Self-harm SAR (2015/16 – 2019/20).....	29	Libraries	35
Figure 39: All Causes of Death SMR (2015 – 2019).....	29	Domestic Waste Collection.....	35
Figure 40: All Cancer Incidences SIR (2014 – 2018).....	29	Calls for Service – Environmental Issues.....	35
Map 8: Health IMD Score by LSOA (2019)....	30	Figure 45: Active Library Patrons (2019/20)	35
2011 Census Flows – Migration.....	31	Table 25: Waste Collections (2019/20).....	35
Table 18 / Map 9: Moving into Litherland (2011).....	31	Table 26: Environmental Issues (2020/21) .	35
Table 19 / Map 10: Moving out of Litherland (2011).....	31	MOSAIC Profile	36
2011 Census Flows – Travel to Work.....	32	Overview	36
Table 20 / Map 11: Litherland Residents Travelling to Work (2011).....	32	Table 27: Mosaic Group Breakdown (September 2020)	36
Table 21 / Map 12: People Travelling to Work in Litherland (2011)	32	Generic MOSAIC Characteristics.....	37
Service Demand & Delivery	33	Figure 46: Mosaic Groups by Number	37
Children’s Social Care	33	Figure 47: Mosaic Groups by Age, Residency Length and Environmental Gap (2020).....	37
Early Help.....	33	Figure 48: Mosaic Groups by Social Network Usage, Internet Usage and Household Technology (2020)	37
YOT (Youth Offending Team).....	33	Figure 49: Mosaic Groups by Number of Children, Household Income and Residency Length (2020).....	37
Figure 41: Children Services (31 st March 2020).....	33	Figure 50: Mosaic Groups by	37
Figure 42: Early Help Open Episodes (31 st December 2020)	33	Figure 51: Mosaic Groups by Number of Children, Household Income and Social Network Usage (2020)	38
Figure 43: Early Help Open Episodes – Age Breakdown (31 st December 2020).....	34	Figure 52: Mosaic Groups by Internet Usage,	38
Figure 44: Rate of Young People Known to YOT (2018/19/20)	34	Notes on Data & Methodology.....	39
Adult Social Care - Personal Care at Home..	34	Acronyms and Abbreviations.....	41
		Sources.....	42

Highlights

Life Expectancy



Life Expectancy at Birth (2015 - 2019)

Free School Meals



Proportion of children taking Free School Meals (Jan 2020)

Children Social Care



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

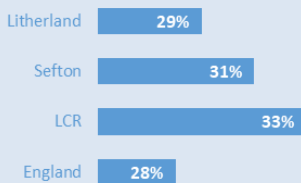
Universal Credits (UC) Benefits



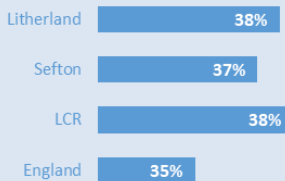
Percentage of working age residents claiming UC (Jan 2021)

Educational Attainment

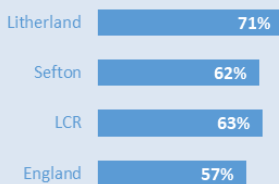
Early Years Foundation Stage



Key Stage 2



Key Stage 4



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

Emergency Limited Assistance Scheme



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

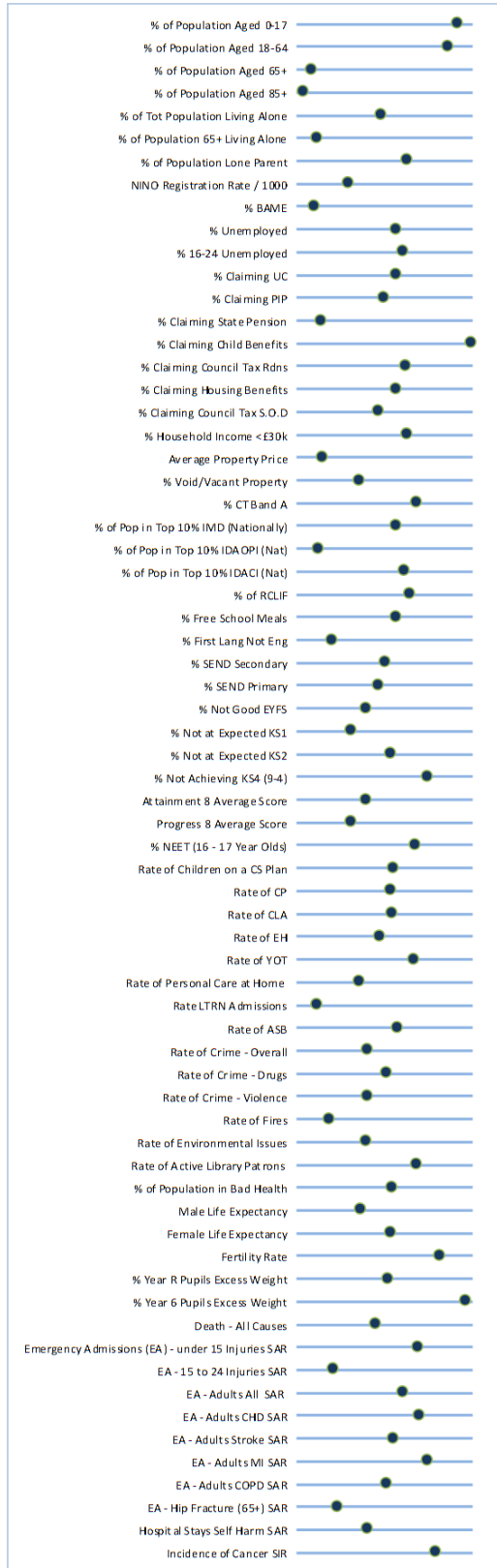
Reported Crimes



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

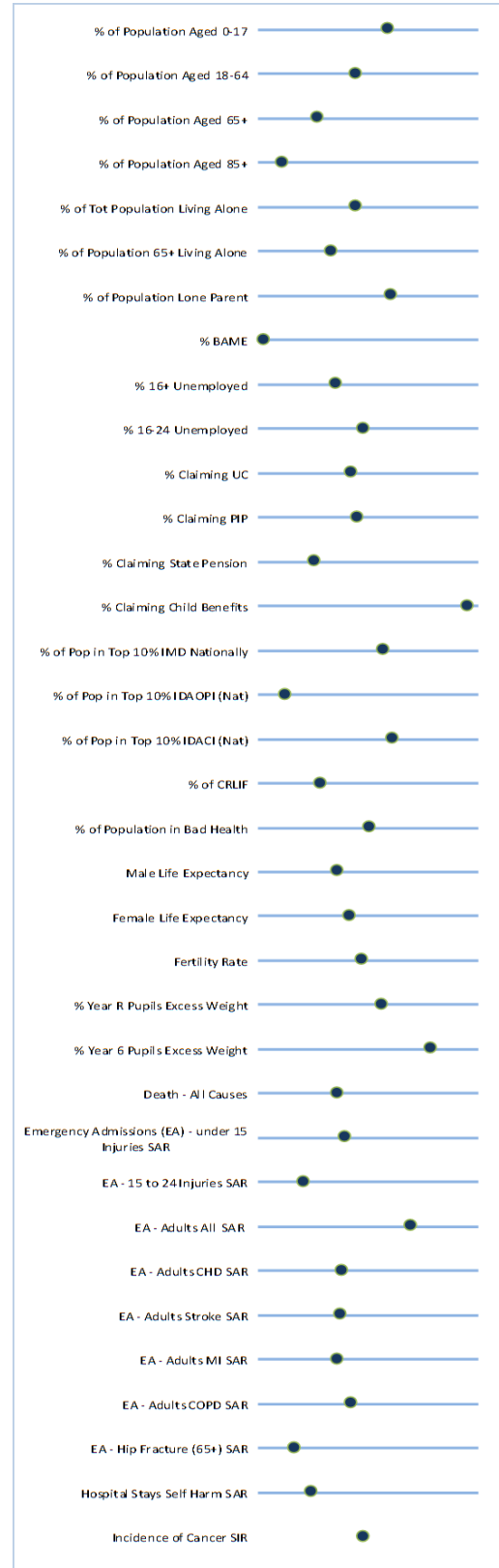
Sefton Comparative Position

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



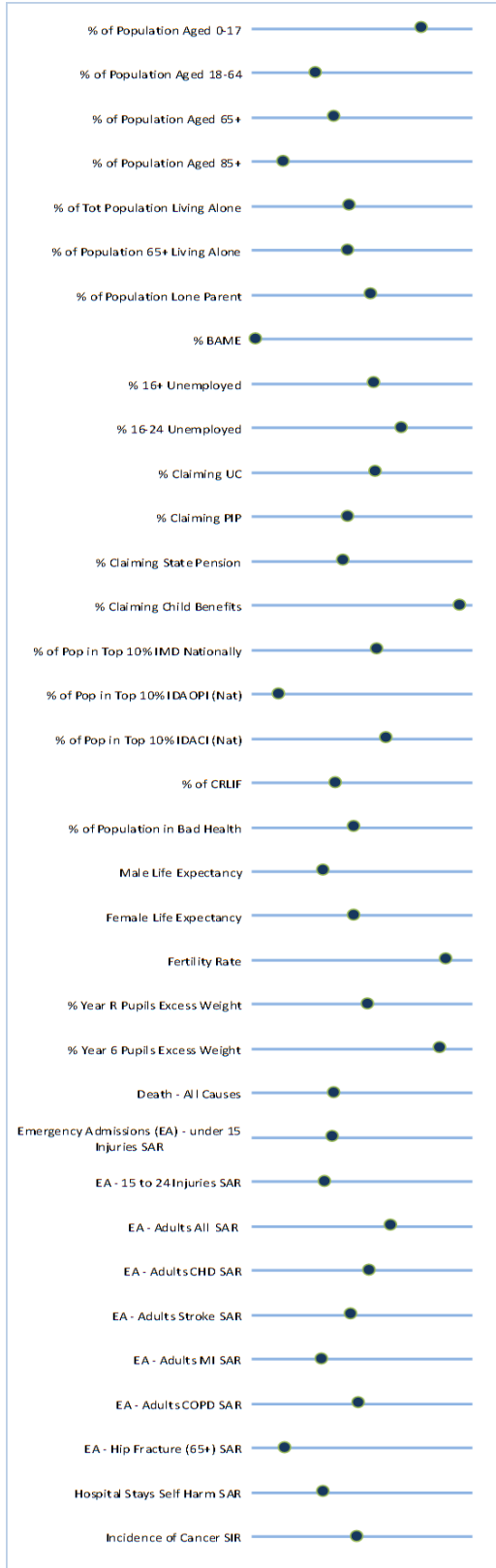
National Comparative Position

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



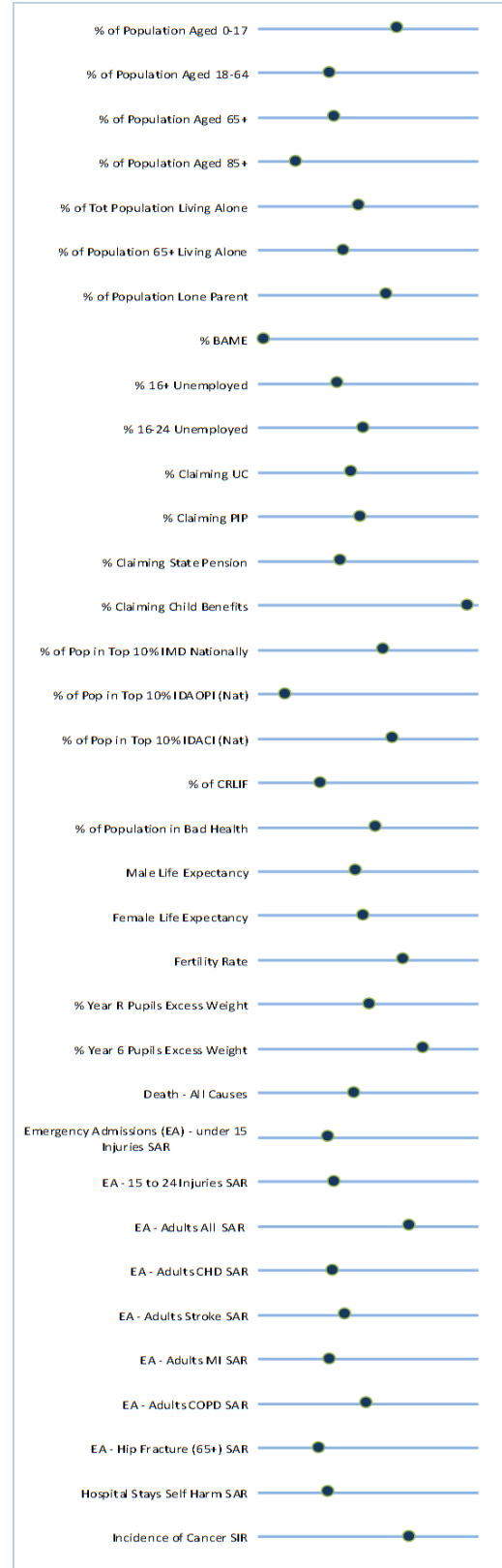
LCR Comparative Position

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



North West Comparative Position

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



Overview

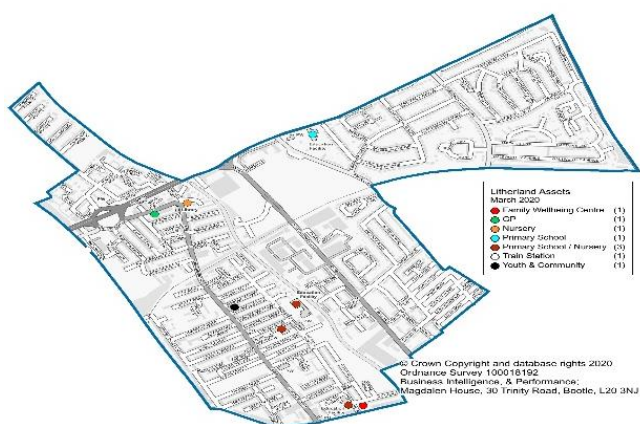
Sefton is a metropolitan borough of Merseyside, England and its local authority is Sefton Council. Sefton was formed, following the Local Government Act 1972, on 1 April 1974.

Litherland is one of the 22 wards that make up Sefton Metropolitan Borough Council. It is found in the south of the borough and covers part of the Bootle and Litherland areas. Litherland is bordered by the Linacre to the West, Ford ward to the North, Derby ward to the South, and Netherton & Orrell ward to the South East.

In the ward there are / is:

- A Family Wellbeing Centre
- A GP Surgery
- A Nursery
- A Primary School
- Three Primary Schools / Nurseries
- A Train Station
- A Youth & Community Centre

Map 1: Litherland Assets



COVID-19

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

Implications for Service Delivery

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

- Nursery and primary school places may be in high demand in the area as 0 to 9 year olds make up two of the highest population bands.
- An aging population may increase the demand seen across the ward for resources including adult social care and health services.
- High levels of all deprivation types go hand in hand with large demands on services covering all ages, but especially the young which has seen increases.
- The increasing reliance on benefits along with the changes made in the Welfare Reform Act may see increased levels of vulnerable households, leading to demands on services such as Food Banks, Emergency Limited Assistance Scheme, Housing Benefits, and Homeless Services.
- Calls for services across the ward have increased to Merseyside Police with levels being higher than those seen across the Borough. Increased demand in the area, coupled with the overall high levels and the reduction in budgets for such services may lead to increases in reports and therefore 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.
- High levels of health issues and deprivation may lead to services being overwhelmed i.e. GP and Adult Social Care.

Demographics

The latest 2019 population estimates indicate there are approximately 11,900 people living in Litherland.

Overall the people of the ward tend to be younger than the Sefton, Liverpool City Region, and England averages. Some 23% of the population is aged 0-17 compared to 20% across the Borough and City Region (Table 1).

There may be a higher demand on education services within the ward than compared to the borough as a whole as, rates of school age children (4 to 16) are higher in the ward than the Borough, meaning places within local schools may be limited and people having to travel further afield to attend schools and colleges. It is likely there will be specific demand around nursery and primary school places as Litherland’s population pyramid indicates those aged 0 to 4 and 5 to 9 make up some of the highest age bands within the ward (Figure 1).

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

The overall population in the ward has seen an increase of 5% between 2010 and 2019. With those aged 65 and over increasing by 13% over the last decade, and those aged 85 and over increasing by 28% (Figure 2). These increases may lead to a rise in service demands relating to older people i.e. adult social care and health.

In the last Census (2011) 98% of the population was born in the United Kingdom. Some 2% of the ward population had an ethnicity recorded as Mixed Heritage, Black, Asian, or Minority Ethnic background. The England average is 15%.

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

Approximately 261 NINo registrations were made within Litherland 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 35 per 1,000 16 to 65-year olds living in the ward. This is higher than the rate seen across Sefton (28 per 1,000) yet lower than Liverpool City Region (46), the North West (53) and England (85).

70% of the overseas national registrations within Litherland during the period were from European Union countries (EU). Four of the top five countries of registration were from the EU (Figure 3);

- Romania (26%)
- Poland (11%)
- Italy (8%)
- Brazil (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 Litherland has fluctuated, with an overall increase of 82% (though this is only eight registrations in total). Due to the COVID-19 pandemic figures post March 2020 are currently unreliable (Figure 4).



Table 1: 2019 Ward Population Distribution Comparisons

	Count	Percentage			
		Ward	Sefton	LCR	England
Total	11,891	-	-	-	-
Males	5,658	48%	48%	49%	49%
Females	6,233	52%	52%	49%	50%
Aged 0-17	2,689	23%	20%	20%	21%
Aged 0-19	2,926	25%	21%	23%	24%
Aged 4-16	1,918	16%	14%	15%	16%
Aged 16-65	7,684	65%	60%	64%	63%
Aged 18-64	7,327	62%	57%	61%	60%
Aged 55-65	1,763	15%	16%	14%	13%
Aged 65+	1,875	16%	24%	19%	18%
Aged 85+	166	1%	3%	2%	2%

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

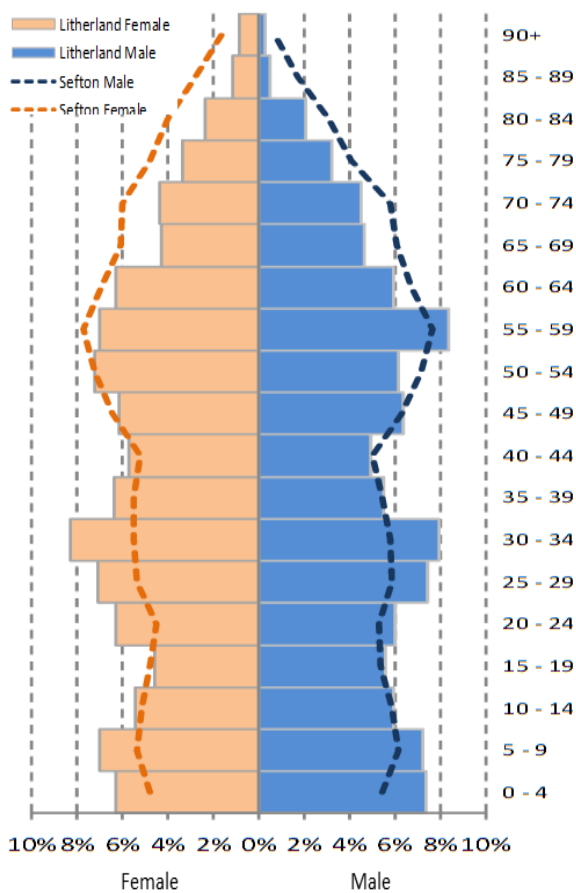


Figure 2: Population Change by Core Age Groups

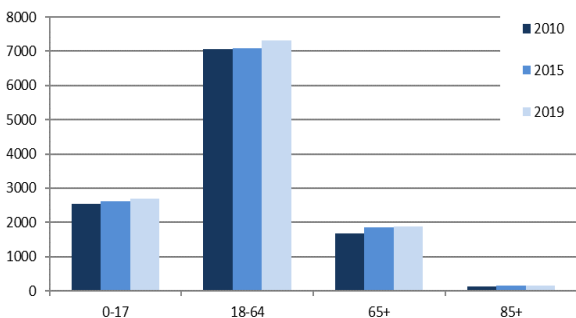


Table 2: NINo Applications 2015/16 – 2019/20

	Litherland Count	Rate per 1,000 Population Aged 16-65				
		Ward	Sefton	LCR	NW	England
European Union NINo	183	24.7	21.8	31.4	33.2	58.0
Asia NINo	35	4.7	2.9	8.3	12.2	15.2
Rest of the World NINo	38	5.1	2.5	5.2	6.1	9.7
All Overseas NINo	261	35.3	27.7	45.9	52.6	85.5

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

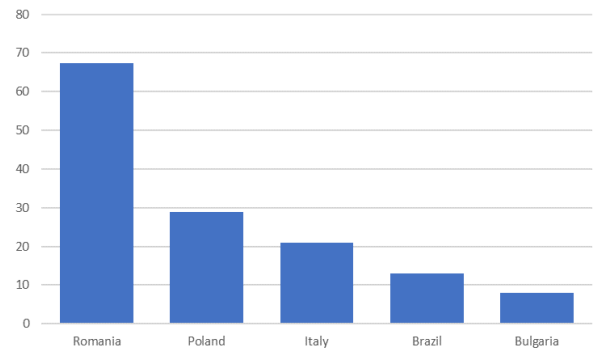
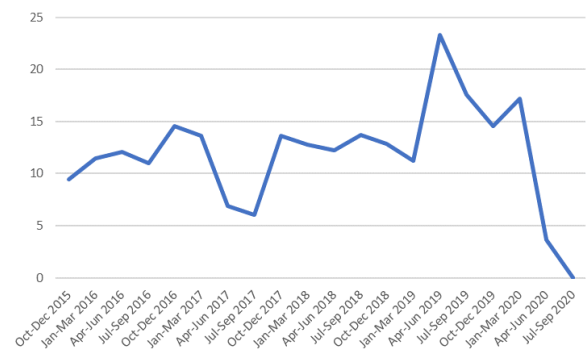


Figure 4: NINo Applications by Quarter October 2015 to September 2020



Service Demand

Approximately 7% of Litherland 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 5% of the 0 – 17-year-old population within the ward were known to Sefton Children’s Social care as at 31st March 2020.

Approximately 1.5% 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.

The seven LSOAs which make up Litherland five are within the top 20% of most affected areas nationally; three of these are in the top 10% with one being in the top 5% of most deprived areas (Map 2). All but one 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 42.2 compared to 27.3 across Sefton as a whole, 34.9 in LCR, 27.9 across the North West and 21.7 in England.

The income deprivation affecting older people index (IDAOPI) is a supplementary index to the IMD. In general, the ward is populated by some of the most income deprived older people in the country. With five of Litherland’s seven LSOAs are in the top 20% affected areas nationally, with one being in the top 10%. The average IDAOPI score across the ward was 0.26, considerably higher than the comparator areas (Sefton and NW – 0.19, LCR – 0.24, England – 0.17).

However, six of the 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 most income deprived parents with children in the country (Map 4).

Four of the LSOAs in Litherland are in the top 10% affected areas nationally, with two being in the top 5% and one in the top 1%. The average IDACI score across the ward is 0.3 - considerably higher

than the comparator area averages (Sefton - 0.17, LCR – 0.23, NW – 0.18 and England – 0.16).

Four of the wards LSOAs have shown decreases in levels of IDACI between 2015 and 2019 suggesting an improvement in parental income over the period.

It is estimated that in 2019/20 there were some 625 dependent children (aged 0-19) within Litherland living in relative low-income families. This equates to approximately 21% of all children in the ward (Figure 5). This is a 13% increase when compared to 2015/16. Litherland levels are continually higher than that of Sefton, LCR and England (Figure 6).

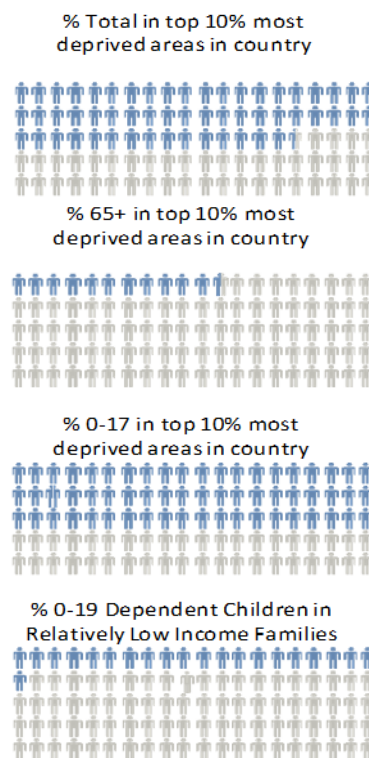


Figure 5: Children in Relative Low-Income Families (2019/20)

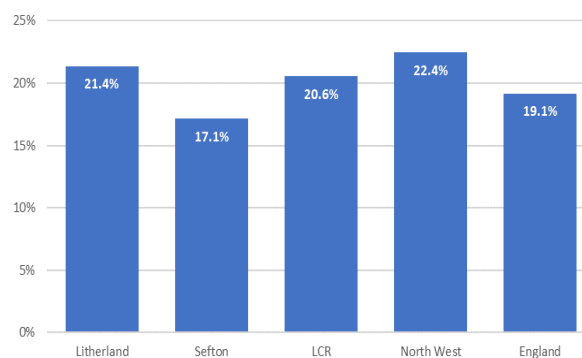
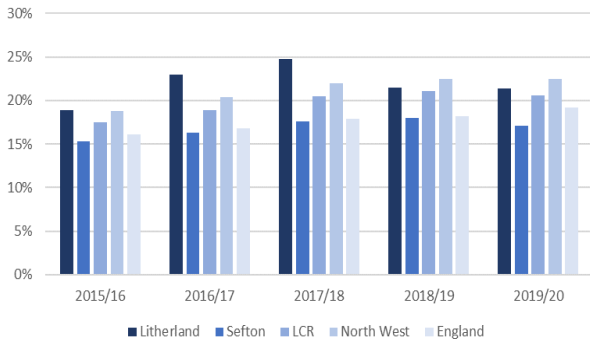
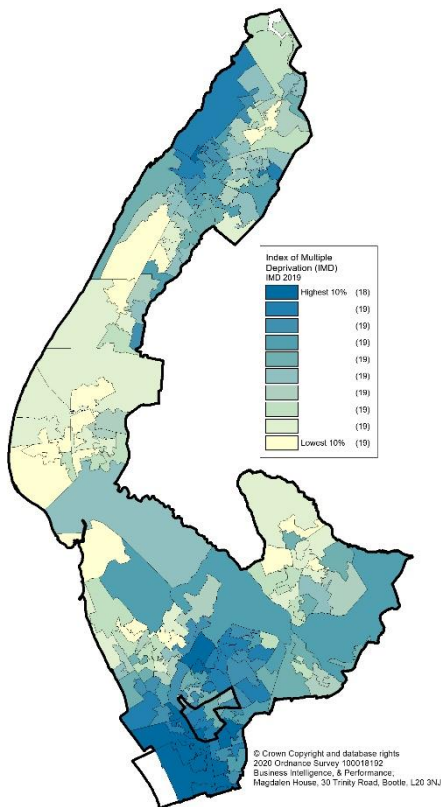


Figure 6: Children in Relative Low-Income Families (2015/16 to 2019/20)

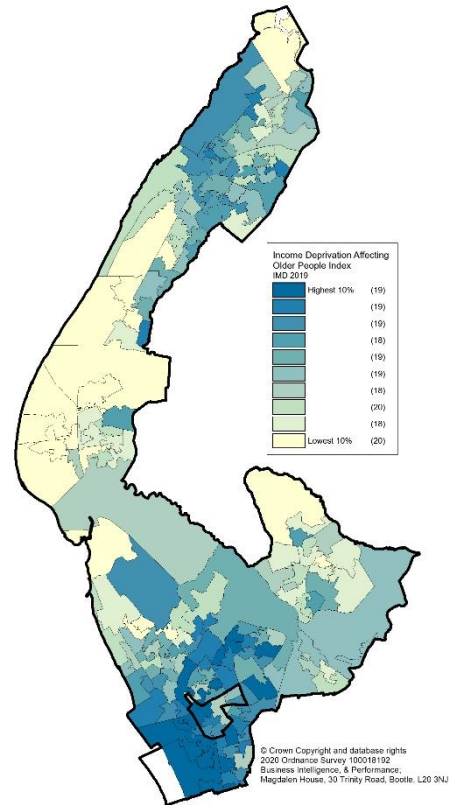


Litherland has predominantly higher levels of deprivation, which goes hand in hand with large demands on services covering all ages including children’s and adult’s social care, benefits (including out of work and housing), ‘Sefton Turnaround’ Programme, and early help, intervention, and prevention.

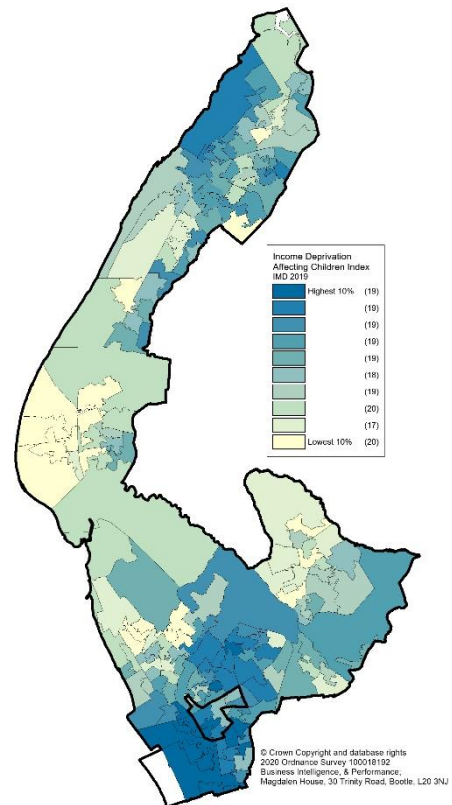
Map 2: Overall IMD Score by LSOA (2019)



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 lone households.

In the 2011 Census:

35% of households were occupied by just one person slightly higher than local and national averages (Sefton was 32%, LCR 34%, NW 32%, and England 30%).

13% of households were occupied by someone aged 65+ living alone. (Sefton was 16%, LCR 13%, NW 13%, and England 12%). Within the ward there is a slightly lower level to that seen across the Borough indicating that demands on adult services or charities would be slightly lower than that of the borough as a whole though it is likely the higher levels of deprivation in some areas may also be a factor on service demand, along with the possibility of an aging population in the future.

17% of households were occupied by a lone parent. (Sefton was 13%, LCR 14%, NW 12%, and England 11%).

70% of households had an occupancy rating of +1 or more - an indication that the households had one or more bedrooms than 'required'. This is higher than the rates seen across the Borough (74%), City Region (73%), Northwest (72%) and England (69%).

26% of all household tenure was local authority or social land-lord rented (Sefton was 14%, LCR 22%, NW and England 18%)

26% 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%). This may lead to higher demands for funding should these residents move into long term residential or nursing facilities as they will not have any property equity to fund their stays.

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

Council Tax

Overall, there were 5,895 rateable dwellings in the ward, this makes up 5% of the Sefton total (similar to the Borough average of 5%).

63% (3,689 dwellings) within the ward are deemed to fall into Council Tax Band A.

Of the dwellings within the ward subject to paying Council Tax 42% qualified for single occupancy discount (i.e. their Council Tax liability was reduced by 25%).

Vacant and / or Void Properties

Litherland has a rate of vacant and / or void properties of 47 per 1,000 properties. The ward's rate is higher than the average for the Borough (43 per 1000).

Litherland had a total of 247 vacant and / or void properties as of April 2020 making up 5% of all vacant and / or void properties across Sefton (Table 3).

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

40% of Litherland's vacant and / or void properties are registered as being privately owned; lower than the Borough rate of 44%. In comparison, 11% of the wards vacant and / or void properties are registered social landlords; higher than Sefton's rate of 7%.

Housing Developments

Provisionally, as at March 2021 there were four development sites in Litherland, constituting 448 dwellings of which 23% are intended as 'affordable' (Figure 8). The new builds are predominantly three-bedroom properties (Figure 9).

Sold Properties

There were 246 properties sold in Litherland between January and December 2019, 97% of which were household dwellings. Of all the properties sold in the ward nearly half (46%) were terraced dwellings. The average property prices within the ward are all lower than those seen across the Borough (Figure 10).

Nearly a quarter (23%) of the properties sold in the ward during 2019 were new build properties.

With 39%, of all properties sold in the ward during the year being leasehold.

Index Deprivation – Barriers to Housing and Services

In general, all areas of Sefton have relatively low barriers to housing when compared nationally. However, the 2019 Index of Deprivation relating to Housing & Services shows that Litherland has a lower than average issues in terms of housing barriers than compared Sefton, however, these have worsened from 2015.

All eight LSOAs making up the ward, are in are in the bottom 20% of affected areas nationally (one was in the bottom 5%, with two being in the bottom 1%), meaning that residents of Litherland are living in some of the *least* affected areas for barriers to housing and services across England.

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

Car Registration

In 2019, 4,571 vehicles were registered with the DVLA in Litherland, 89% of these were cars (4,085). There are approximately 507 vehicles per 1,000 driving age people in the ward (those aged 17 and over). This is considerably lower than the comparator areas (Figure 11).

The rate of car registrations in Litherland has increased over the past 10 years (by 14%).

% Lone Person Households



% Lone Person Household Aged 65+



% Lone Parent Household



% Tenure LA or Social Rented



% Single Occupancy Discount



Figure 7: Household Occupancy (Census 2011)

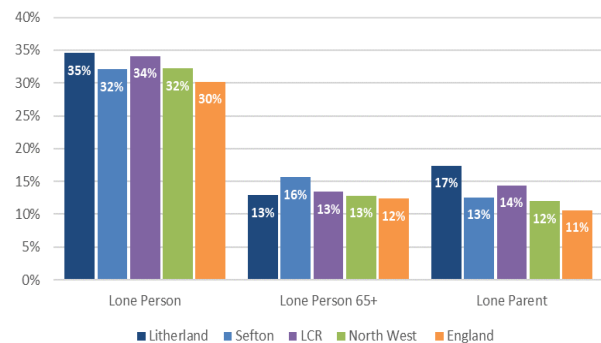


Table 3: Time Void / Vacant (April 2020)

Vacant Properties April 2020	Litherland		Sefton	
	Count	Rate ¹	Count	Rate ¹
0-6 Months	119	22.6	2417	19.5
6-12 Months	45	8.6	953	7.7
12-24 Months	42	8.0	1029	8.3
24+ Months	41	7.8	957	7.7
Total	247	47.0	5356	43.2

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

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

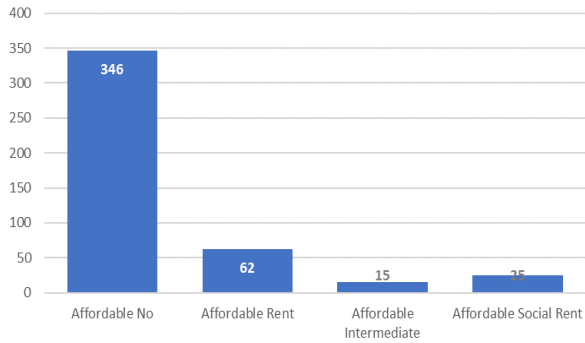


Figure 9: New Build Properties by Bedroom Numbers (March 2021)

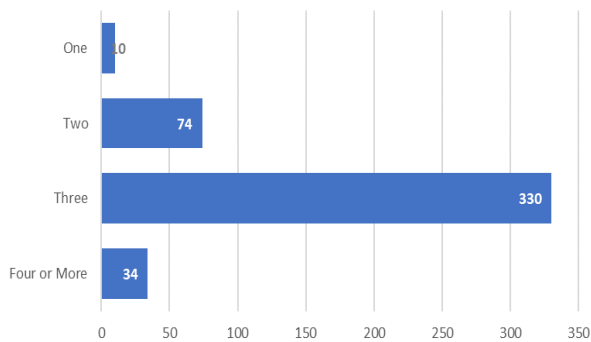
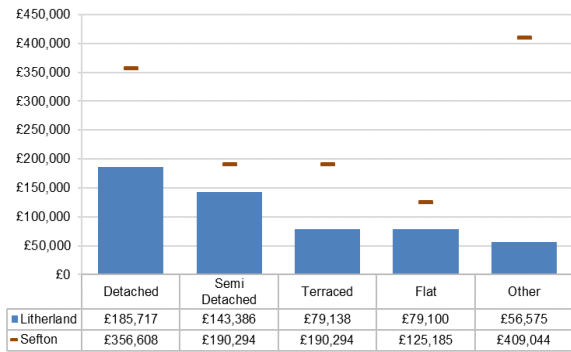


Figure 10: Average Price Paid by Property Type (2019)



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

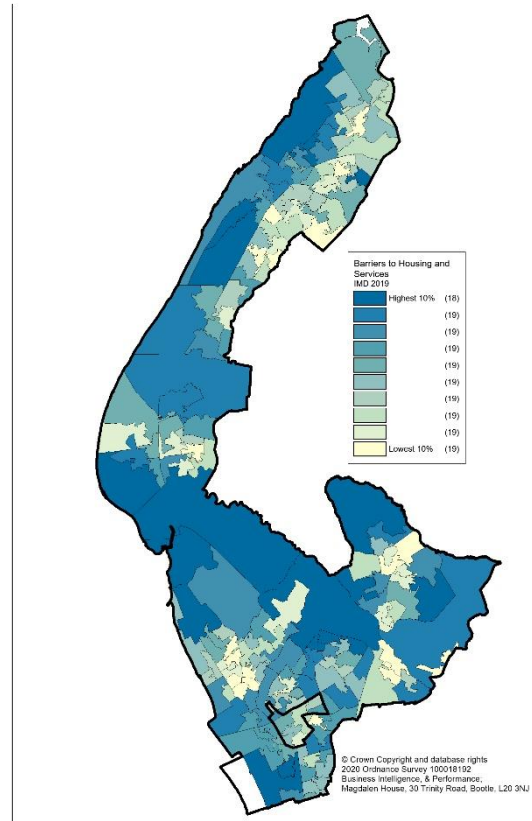
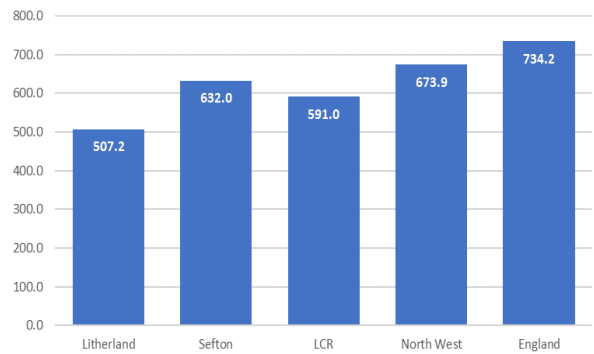


Figure 11: Rate of Vehicle Registrations (2019)



Economy & Business

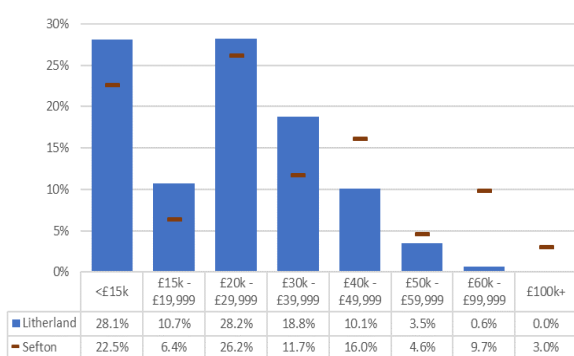
As of September 2020, there were a total of 29 establishments throughout Litherland which hold a license under the 2003 Licensing Act; these include locations which sell alcohol (shops, pubs, clubs and restaurants) along with properties serving hot food after 11pm. The ward makes up 3% of all Sefton’s licensed premises slightly lower than the Sefton average of 5%.

Just one establishment holds a license under the Gambling Regulation Act 2003 in Litherland as of September 2020.

Within Litherland there were 75 inspections carried out of commercial properties (ranging from large chain stores e.g. Asda / Tesco, to the local corner shop) during 2019/20. 61% of these related to food hygiene inspections.

According to Experian Mosaic in 2020, 28% (1,653) of households within Litherland had an annual income of less than £15,000 (Figure 12), considerably higher than the rates seen across Sefton. Whilst this is partly a function of an area predominated by younger lone person households, it primarily demonstrates the high level of relative poverty in the ward.

Figure 12: Household Income – Mosaic (2020)



The 2011 Census indicated that of the then 8,328 residents aged 16 to 74 living within Litherland, 68% were economically active. Of these economically active residents, 36% were employed full time; 15% employed part time; and 5% were self-employed. 33% were economically in-active; of whom 14% were retired and 8% were registered as long-term sick or disabled. In total 256 (3%) had been unemployed long term and 1% (106) had never been employed.

Table 4: Economically Active (2011)

	Litherland Count	Percentages				
		Ward	Sefton	LCR	NW	England
All	5569	66.9	67.1	65.7	67.8	69.9
In employment	4723	56.7	59.1	56.2	59.6	62.1
Employee: Part-time	1273	15.3	15.0	14.0	13.9	13.7
Employee: Full-time	2999	36.0	35.8	35.6	37.5	38.6
Self-employed	451	5.4	8.2	6.6	8.2	9.8
Unemployed	580	7.0	4.9	5.8	4.7	4.4
Full-time student	266	3.2	3.1	3.7	3.5	3.4

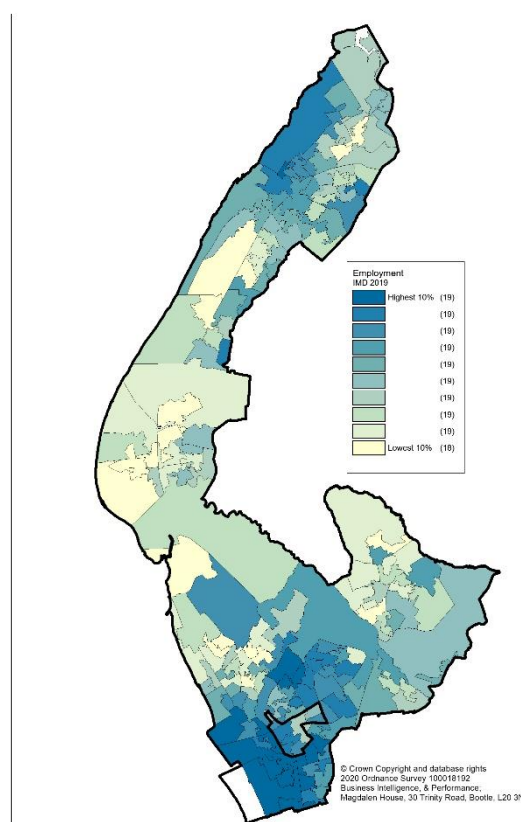
Table 5: Economically Inactive (2011)

	Litherland Count	Percentages				
		Ward	Sefton	LCR	NW	England
All	2759	33.1	32.9	34.3	32.2	30.1
Retired	1129	13.6	17.3	14.7	14.8	13.7
Student	412	4.9	4.4	6.3	5.6	5.8
Looking after home or family	350	4.2	3.4	3.9	3.9	4.4
Long-term sick or disabled	665	8.0	5.9	7.1	5.6	4.0
Other	203	2.4	1.9	2.3	2.2	2.2

Table 6: Unemployed (2011)

	Litherland Count	Percentages				
		Ward	Sefton	LCR	NW	England
Age 16 to 24	160	1.9	1.4	1.7	1.4	1.2
Age 50 to 74	103	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.8
Never worked	106	1.3	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.7
Long-term	256	3.1	2.0	2.4	1.8	1.7

Map 6: Employment IMD Score by LSOA (2019)



Five of the wards LSOAs, are in the top 10% of affected areas nationally (two of which are in the top 5%), meaning the residents are living in some of the highest areas in England for working age people who have been involuntarily excluded from the labour market (Map 6).

Benefits & Support

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

In January 2021, approximately 710 working age people residing in the ward were claiming out of work benefits. This is 9% of all the working aged residents; higher than Sefton, LCR, North West (all 7%) and England (6%). With 12% of residents in the ward aged between 16 and 24 were claiming out of work benefits again higher than the comparator areas (Figure 13).

The rates of working age residents claiming out of work benefit in Litherland have seen year on year increases across the past five years (Figure 14), with an overall rise of 125% (395). 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 Litherland rates have continually been above those in the Borough.

Universal Credits (UC)

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

1,671 working age residents in Litherland were claiming Universal credits in January 2021 (67% of these were not in employment). The rate of working age residents claiming UC in the ward is 221 per 1,000, higher than the comparator area rates; Sefton – 170, LCR – 180, North West – 167 and England – 148 (Figure 15).

Personal Independence Payment (PIP)

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

In January 2021, 837 residents were claiming PIP in Litherland, a rate of 111 per 1000 residents

(aged 16+). The ward rate is higher than three of the comparator areas (Figure 16).

Child Benefits

1,625 families in Litherland are claiming child benefits relating to 94% (2,765) of children in the ward in 2020. The ward has a higher rate of children in families claiming child benefits than that of the Borough, City Region, Region and Nationally (Figure 17).

Council Tax Reduction

In January 2020, there were 1,683 households in the ward claiming Council Tax Reduction (29% of all rated households). This is higher than the Sefton average of 20%. Litherland was the fifth highest percentage of households of all 22 wards in the Borough (Figure 18).

Sefton's Emergency Limited Assistance Scheme (ELAS)

During 2020, there were 707 applications to Sefton's ELAS by residents within Litherland (Table 7). Of the applications in the ward, 55% were approved in full, with 11% being partially approved. Litherland has seen an overall reduction in the number of applications approved over the past four years (32%). Litherland had the fourth highest number of applications (out of the 22 Sefton wards) and made up a 10% of all Sefton's applicants.

Trussell Trust Food Bank

Trussell Trust Food Bank data for April 2019 to March 2020 shows that 755 vouchers were issued to residents of Litherland ward, with 1,633 residents being fed by a Food Bank located in Sefton, equating to 137 per 1,000 residents which is considerably higher than the Sefton rate of just 66 per 1,000 residents. There has been a 5% increase in the number of vouchers issued compared to the previous year.

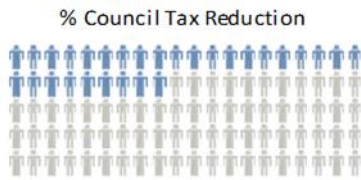
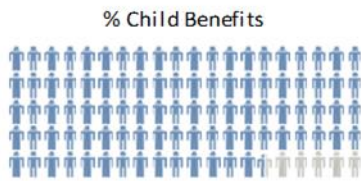
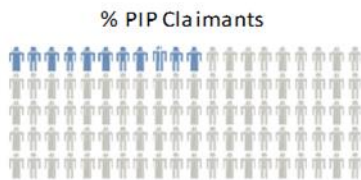
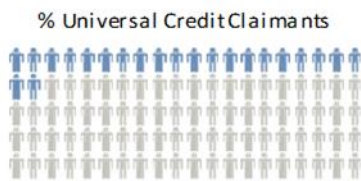
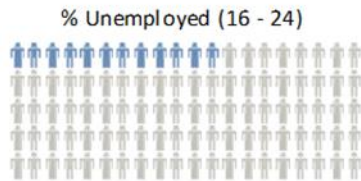
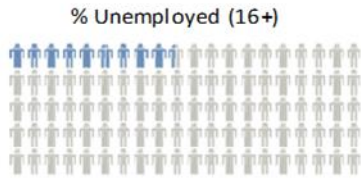


Figure 13: Rate of Working Age Residents Claiming Out of Work Benefits (January 2021)

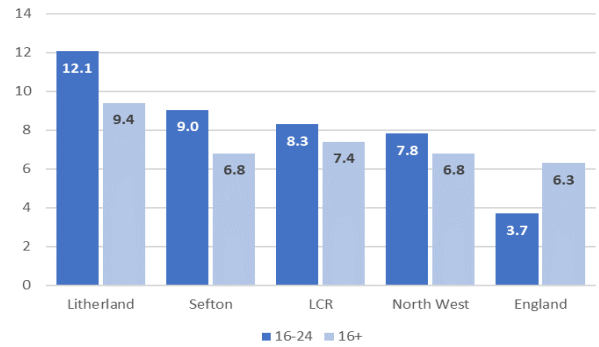


Figure 14: Rate of Working Age Residents Claiming Out of Work Benefits (January 2017/18/19/20/21)

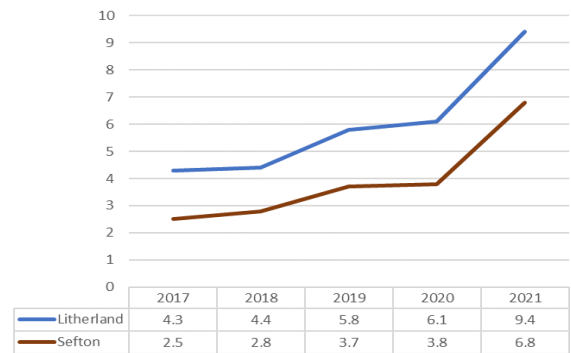


Figure 15: Rate of Residents claiming Universal Credits (January 2021)

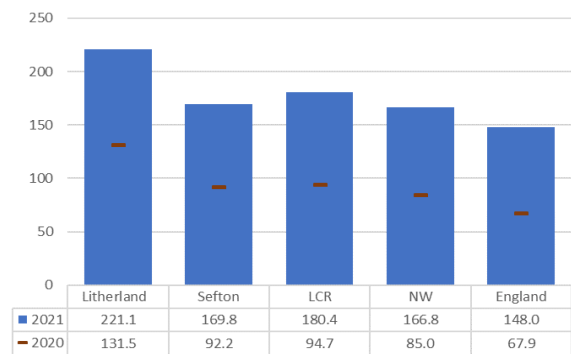


Figure 16: Rate of Residents claiming Personal Independence Payments (January 2021)



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

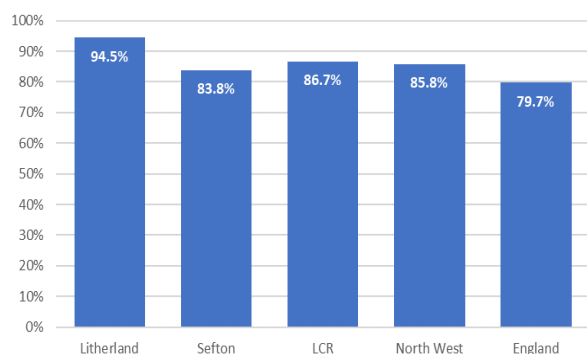


Figure 18: Percentage of Households Claiming Council Tax Reductions (January 2020)

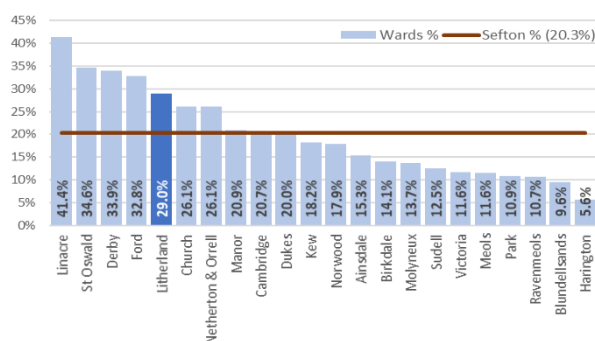


Table 7: Emergency Limited Assistance Scheme (ELAS) Applications (January to December 2020)

	Litherland Count	Application Status	
		Ward	Sefton
Total Applications	707	-	-
Approved	386	55%	53%
Partially Approved	78	11%	10%
Not Approved	243	34%	37%

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

Along with the changes in limits and accessibility the way benefits are paid has also changed. Universal Credits has been introduced as a single

means-tested benefit paid to people of working age replacing JSA, ESA, IS, HB, WTC and CTC. Personal Independence Payment is replacing DLA, it is a benefit for people aged 16-64 with a long-term health condition or disability that means they have trouble getting around or need help with daily living activities.

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

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

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

Education

Given the direct correlation between deprivation levels and attainment, it is unsurprising that overall Litherland has a higher proportion of children with special educational needs and entitled to free school meals than the Sefton average, with the KS2 and KS4 achievement been lower than that seen across the Borough.

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

Nursery Settings

Of the 158 students resident in Litherland ward attending a Sefton maintained Nursery setting (Table 8):

- 8% of all Nursery pupils in Sefton live in Litherland
- 32% of the estimated Nursery age population within the ward attend a Sefton maintained nursery (Sefton has a rate of 22%).
- 9% were entitled to a free school meal (Sefton is 7%).
- 7% were subject to Special Educational Needs (SEN) support (Sefton is 6%).
- 8% had English not as a first language (Sefton is 5%).

Primary School Settings

Of the 1,108 Sefton maintained / academy Primary School students living in the ward (Table 9):

- 6% of all Primary pupils in Sefton live in Litherland.
- 85% of the estimated primary school age population within the ward attend a Sefton maintained primary school (Sefton has a rate of 80%).
- 31% were entitled to a free school meal (Sefton is 21%).

- 17% were subject to Special Educational Needs (SEN) support (Sefton is 15%).
- 6% had English not as a first language (Sefton is 6%).

Secondary School Settings

Of the 653 Sefton maintained / academy Secondary School students living in the ward (Table 10):

- 5% of all secondary school pupils in Sefton live in Litherland.
- 84% of the estimated secondary school age population within the ward attend a Sefton maintained secondary school (Sefton has a rate of 74%).
- 31% were entitled to a free school meal (Sefton is 19%).
- 17% were subject to Special Educational Needs (SEN) support (Sefton is 15%).
- 4% had English not as a first language (Sefton is 5%).

16+ Pupils

Of the 48 Sefton maintained Sixth form or College setting students living in the ward (Table 11):

- 3% of all Pupils over 16 in Sefton live in Litherland.
- 8% of the estimated 16 to 20year olds residing within the ward attend a Sefton maintained post 16 setting (Sefton has a rate of 11%).
- 19% were entitled to a free school meal (Sefton is 8%).
- 13% were subject to Special Educational Needs (SEN) support (Sefton is 8%).

% Overall Pupils with SEN



% Overall FSM



Table 8: Nursery Settings (January 2020)

Nursery Class Pupils	Litherland		Sefton	
	Count	%	Count	%
Total Pupils	158		1923	
Females	72	46%	941	49%
Males	86	54%	982	51%
Receiving Free School Meal	14	9%	141	7%
SEN Support	11	7%	119	6%
English as a First Language ¹	132	84%	1704	89%
English not as a First Language ¹	13	8%	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

Table 9: Primary School Settings (January 2020)

Primary School Pupils	Litherland		Sefton	
	Count	%	Count	%
Total Pupils	1108		20075	
Females	562	51%	9680	48%
Males	546	49%	10395	52%
Receiving Free School Meal	345	31%	4145	21%
SEN Support	186	17%	3067	15%
English as a First Language ¹	1021	92%	18195	91%
English not as a First Language ¹	61	6%	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	Litherland		Sefton	
	Count	%	Count	%
Total Pupils	653		13225	
Females	326	50%	6541	49%
Males	327	50%	6684	51%
Receiving Free School Meal	200	31%	2476	19%
SEN Support	113	17%	1993	15%
English as a First Language ¹	623	95%	12508	95%
English not as a First Language ¹	29	4%	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	Litherland		Sefton	
	Count	%	Count	%
Total Pupils	48		1542	
Females	24	50%	772	50%
Males	24	50%	770	50%
Receiving Free School Meal	9	19%	129	8%
SEN Support	6	13%	125	8%
English as a First Language ¹	48	100%	1483	96%
English not as a First Language ¹	0	0%	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

Early Years Foundation Stage

Of the 178 students residing within Litherland ward and attending a Sefton maintained setting with an Early Years Foundation Stage (EYFS) level (Figure 19 & Table 12):

- 29% did not achieve a “Good Level of Development”. This is lower than the non-achievement levels seen across Sefton, the

North West (both 31%) and LCR (33%), but higher England (28%).

- 30% were entitled to a free school meal (Sefton is 16%).
- 6% were subject to Special Educational Needs (SEN) support (Sefton is 7%).

Key Stage 1 (KS1)

During 2018/19 there were 165 students residing within Litherland ward and attending a Sefton maintained setting with a KS1 level. For these students (Figure 20 and Table 13):

- 32% did not achieve the expected standard in Reading, Writing, and Maths; lower than the averages for Sefton at 37%, North West at 35% and England at 37%.
- 33% were entitled to a free school meal (Sefton is 18%).
- 14% were subject to Special Educational Needs (SEN) support (Sefton is 14%).

Key Stage 2 (KS2)

During 2018/19 there were 149 students residing within Litherland ward and attending a Sefton maintained setting, with a KS2 level. For these students (Figure 21 and Table 14):

- 38% did not achieve the expected standard in Reading, Writing, and Maths; above the averages for Sefton at 37%, North West and England both at 35%.
- 32% 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 103 students residing within Litherland ward and attending a Sefton maintained setting undertaking GCSE examinations. For these students:

- 71% did not achieve a level between 9 and 5 in English and Maths; well above the average for Sefton, LCR, the North West and England (Figure 22).
- 86% 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 Litherland had an average Attainment 8 score of 42.1 this was lower than the Borough, city region, region, and country (Figure 24).
- The average Progress 8 score in the ward (-0.56) was also lower than the comparison areas. This means that on average students are not achieving as expected (Figure 25).

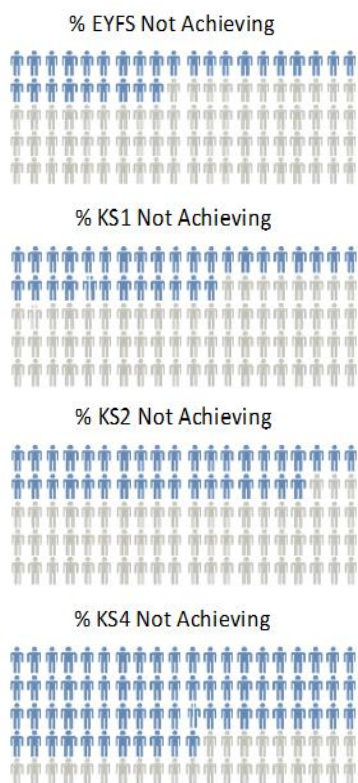


Figure 19: Percentage of Pupils NOT Gaining a Good Level of Development in Early Years Foundation Stage (2018/19)

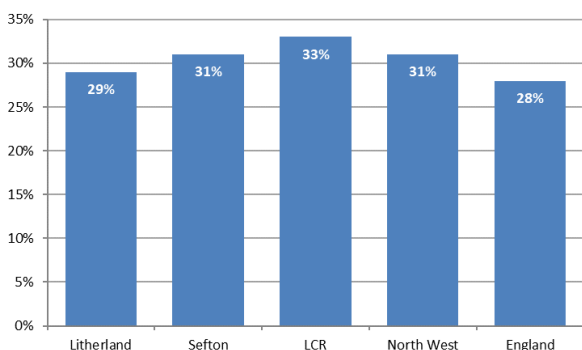


Table 12: Early Years Foundation Stage Settings – Special Educational Needs and Free School Meals (2018/19)

	Pupils with SEN & SEN Support (EYFS) ¹		Eligible for Free School Meal (EYFS)	
	Count	%	Count	%
Litherland	11	6.2%	54	30.3%
Sefton	193	6.7%	457	15.9%

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

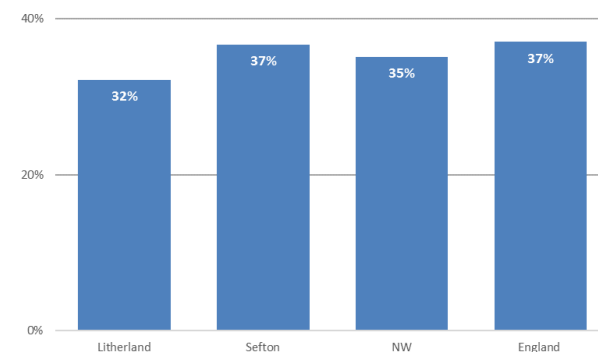


Table 13: Key Stage 1 – Special Educational Needs and Free School Meals (2018/19)

	Pupils with SEN & SEN Support (KS1) ¹		Eligible for Free School Meal (KS1)	
	Count	%	Count	%
Litherland	23	13.9%	54	32.7%
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)

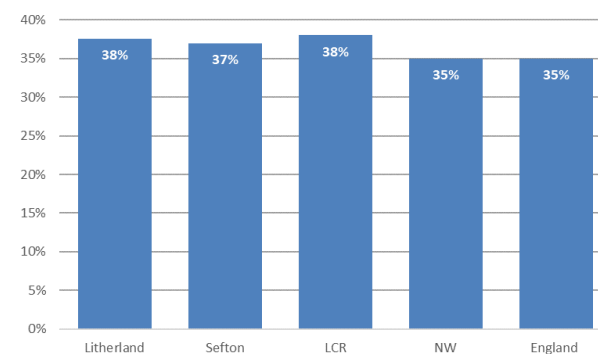


Table 14: Key Stage 2 – Special Educational Needs and Free School Meals (2018/19)

KS2	Pupils with SEN & SEN Support (KS2)		Eligible for Free School Meal (KS2)	
	Count	%	Count	%
Litherland	20	13.4%	48	32.2%
Sefton	465	16.9%	540	19.6%

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

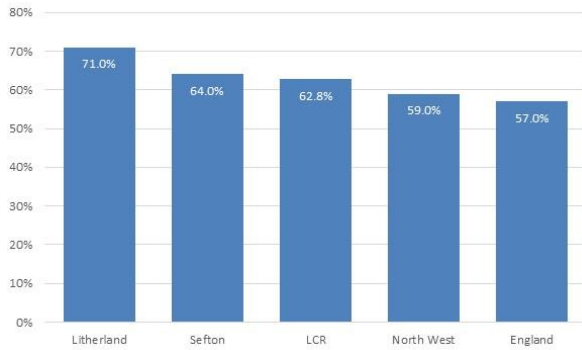


Figure 23: Percentage of Pupils Not Achieving English Baccalaureate 9 to 5 (2018/19)

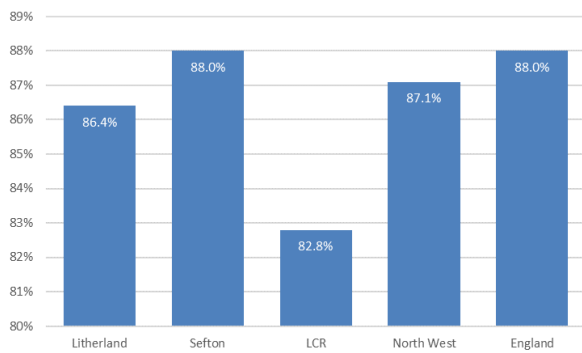


Figure 24: Average Attainment 8 Score (2018/19)

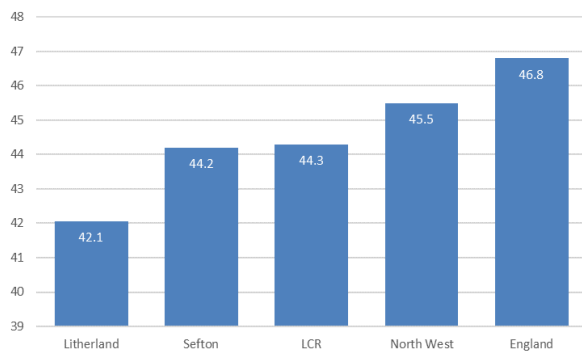
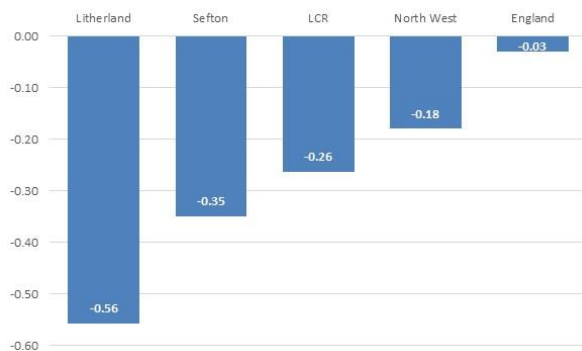


Figure 25: Average Progress 8 Score (2018/19)



Not in Employment Education or Training (NEET)

In January 2021, there are a total of 22 people aged between 16 and 18 registered as Not in Employment Education or Training (NEET) with Careers Connect residing within Litherland ward. Making up 6% of the Sefton total NEET. Litherland is one of the highest of the 22 wards in Sefton.

Litherland NEET rates have continually been higher than those of the Borough (Figure 26) yet have seen an overall reduction of 33% across the past five years (2017 to 2021).

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



Community Safety

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

Crime

There were 1,130 crimes reported to Merseyside Police between April 2020 and March 2021, in Litherland ward representing 6% of all crimes that occurred within Sefton. This is 95 crimes per 1,000 population - considerably higher than the rate seen across Sefton as a whole (72 per 1,000).

The number of crimes in the ward have seen an 7% increase from the previous year, compared to a 7% reduction seen across Sefton (Table 15).

Well over a third of all crimes in the ward were violent offences (41% / 464). Of these, 154 (33%) were common assault and battery (including racial offences).

Anti-social Behaviour (ASB)

There were 421 Anti-social Behaviour incidents reported to Merseyside Police between April 2020 and March 2021 (Table 16), occurring within Litherland: 6% of all Sefton incidents. The ward has a rate of 35 incidents per 1,000 population - higher than the rate seen across Sefton as a whole (27 per 1,000).

There has been a 73% increase in the number of incidents occurring in Litherland compared to 2019/20 (the average across Sefton saw a 58% raise). The increase maybe due COVID 19 and the reporting of breaches in lockdown rules.

Over a third (37%) of the incidents within Litherland were reports of Rowdy or Inconsiderate Behaviour. 12% of all ASB reports in the ward specifically mentioned youths, with 6% relating to alcohol / drunken behaviour.

Deliberate Fires

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

The rate of deliberate fires per 100,000 population in Litherland is 126 compared to 171 across Sefton as a whole (Table 17).

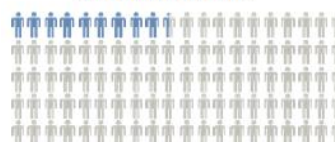
Deliberate fires in Litherland increased by 7% last year, compared to a 5% increase seen across the Borough as a whole.

Nearly all deliberate fires (87%) in the ward were classified as deliberate secondary fires: 62% of which related to land being set on fire.

Index of Multiple Deprivation - Crime

Four of the LSOAs making up the Litherland ward are in the top 30% of affected areas nationally, meaning that residents of the ward are living in some of the highest crime areas in England (Map 7). The ward has a higher average score than that of the four comparator areas which has increased (Litherland – 0.35, Sefton – -0.07, LCR – 0.21, NW – 0.22 and England – 0.0).

Rate of All Offences



Rate of Drug / Violent Offences



Rate of ASB Incidents



Rate of Rowdy Inconsiderate Behaviour



Rate of Deliberate Fires



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

Offences	Litherland Crimes				Sefton Crimes			
	Count	Rate ¹	Change ²		Count	Rate ¹	Change ²	
Burglary	104	8.7	65.1%	▲	1285	4.6	-19.3%	▼
Criminal Damage & Arson	96	8.1	-9.4%	▼	2043	7.4	-17.2%	▼
Drugs	134	11.3	20.7%	▲	1787	6.5	8.0%	▲
Public Order	128	10.8	26.7%	▲	2302	8.3	19.8%	▲
Other	24	2.0	-29.4%	▼	530	1.9	-6.0%	▼
Sexual	7	0.6	-56.3%	▼	368	1.3	-18.6%	▼
Theft	173	14.5	-17.2%	▼	3330	12.0	-30.1%	▼
Violence	464	39.0	11.3%	▲	8381	30.3	3.5%	▲
Total	1130	95.0	6.9%	▲	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	Litherland Incidents			Sefton Incidents			
		Count	Rate ¹	Change ²	Count	Rate ¹	Change ²	
General Nuisance	95	8.0	143.6%	▲	1840	6.7	98.1%	▲
Nuisance Neighbour	65	5.5	150.0%	▲	781	2.8	61.0%	▲
Other ³	60	5.0	215.8%	▲	571	2.1	82.4%	▲
Personal	14	1.2	-12.5%	▼	351	1.3	12.1%	▲
Rowdy Inconsiderate Behaviour	156	13.1	62.5%	▲	3271	11.8	66.2%	▲
Vehicle Nuisance	31	2.6	-35.4%	▼	710	2.6	-5.5%	▼
Total	421	35.4	72.5%	▲	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

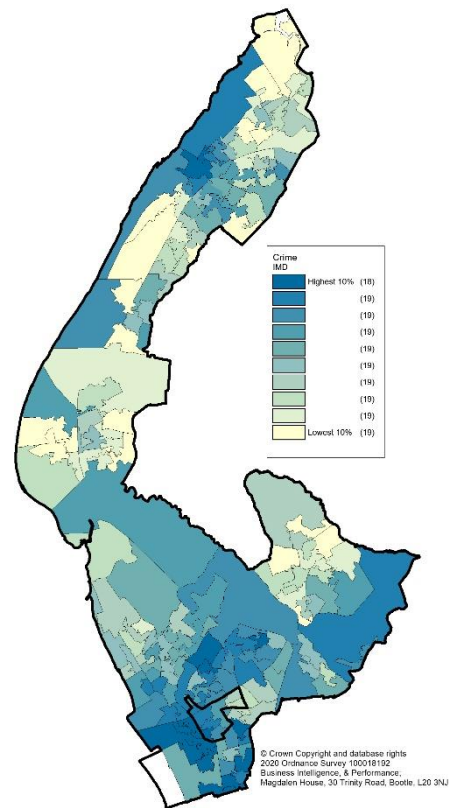
Table 17: Deliberate Property Fires (2020/21)

Fires	Apr 20 - Mar 21	Litherland Deliberate Fires			Sefton Deliberate Fires			
		Count	Rate ¹	Change ²	Count	Rate ¹	Change ²	
Deliberate Property Fires	2	16.8	100.0%	▲	38	13.7	5.6%	▲
Deliberate Secondary Fires	13	109.3	-7.1%	▼	406	146.9	11.5%	▲
Vehicle Fires	0	0.0	N/A	▶	29	10.5	-43.1%	▼
Total	15	126.1	7.1%	▲	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 increased levels of calls for Crime and Anti-Socials Behaviour to Merseyside Police and the overall high levels of demand along with the budget cuts seen by both Merseyside Police and MFARS may result in a high and increasing level of direct costs. Associated with these issues are also indirect costs including lowered levels of community satisfaction and wellbeing; and reduced attractiveness to encourage businesses and job creators to locate in the area.

Health

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

During the 2011 Census:

8% of residents were in either bad or very bad health (Sefton average was 7%).

22% 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 Litherland could expect to live at least a year less than the England average (Figure 27).

Fertility

The general fertility rate of 71.5 in Litherland is significantly higher than the Sefton (60.1) and England (60.6) rates.

Overweight Children

Of 186 reception age pupils (4 to 5 year olds) in Litherland taking part in the annual National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP) 2018/19, 26% fell into the excess weight category higher than the North West and England (Figure 28).

Of 147 Year 6 pupils (10 to 11 year olds) in Litherland taking part in the annual National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP) 2018/19, 44% had excess weight, the ward level is higher than all four comparator areas (Figure 29).

Hospital Admissions

Between 2015/16 and 2019/20 there were a total of 130 hospital admissions for injuries in under 15 years olds across Litherland, a crude rate (CR) of 118. This is higher than the rates seen across Sefton and England (Figure 30).

The CR of hospital admissions for injuries in those aged between 15 and 24 (180) is significantly higher in the ward than England and the North West (Figure 31). With 120 admissions between 2015/16 and 2019/20.

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

Litherland All Causes SAR – 154 (Figure 32)

Litherland Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) SAR – 249 (Figure 33)

Litherland Coronary Heart Disease SAR – 150 (Figure 34)

Litherland Myocardial Infarction SAR – 120 (Figure 35)

Litherland Stroke SAR – 106 (Figure 36)

Litherland Hip Fracture in those aged 65 and over SAR – 93 (Figure 37)

Similarly, hospital admissions for self-harm is higher in the ward than the comparison areas with a Standardised Admission Ratios (SAR) of 159 in 2015/16 to 2019/20 (Figure 38).

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

Deaths

For the period 2015 to 2019 Litherland had a Standardised Mortality Ratio (SMR) for all causes of death of 122, notably higher than the comparator areas (Figure 39). With a total of 502 deaths in the ward during the time period.

In line with the lower life expectancy the ward is in the top 20% of England wards in terms of its SMR (ranked 1,177 out of the 7,189 wards available).

Cancer

In relation to the occurrence of Cancer between 2014 and 2018, Litherland has a Standardised Incidence Ratio (SIR) of 116 again significantly higher than the comparator areas (Figure 40). With the ward being within the top 10% of wards in England Cancer SIR (500 out of 7,198 wards available).

Index of Multiple Deprivation – Health & Disability

Five of the wards LSOAs are within the top 10% of affected areas nationally (three of which are in the top 5%), meaning residents of the ward are living in some of the most health and disability deprived areas of England. This picture of poor health has worsened from 2015 (Map 8). Litherland has a higher average score than that of the four comparator areas.

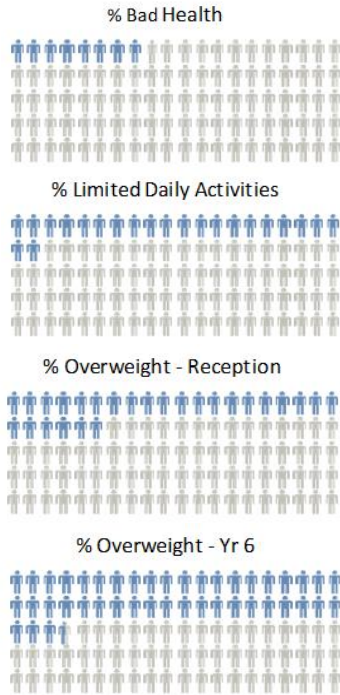


Figure 27: Life Expectancy at Birth (2015-2019)

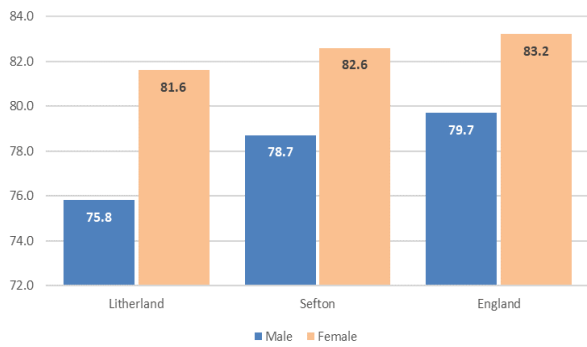


Figure 28: Children with Excess Weight – Year R (2018/19)

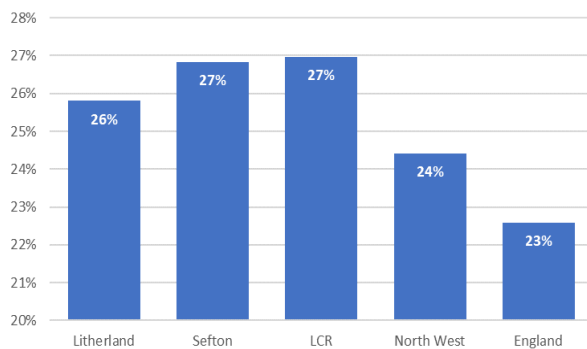


Figure 29: Children with Excess Weight – Year 6 (2018/19)

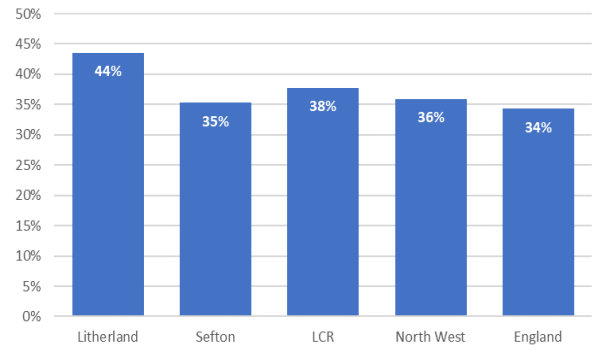


Figure 30: Emergency Hospital Admissions – CR Injuries in Under 15 year olds (2015/16 – 2019/20)

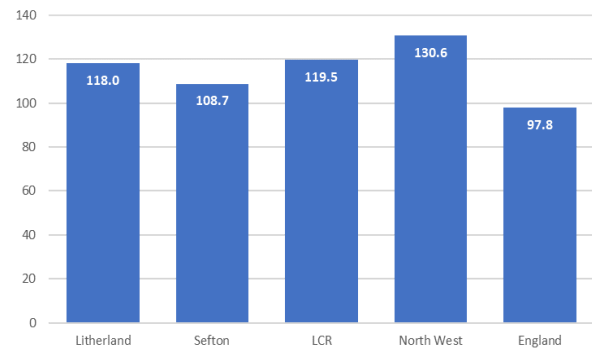


Figure 31: Emergency Hospital Admissions – CR Injuries in 15 to 24 year olds (2015/16 – 2019/20)

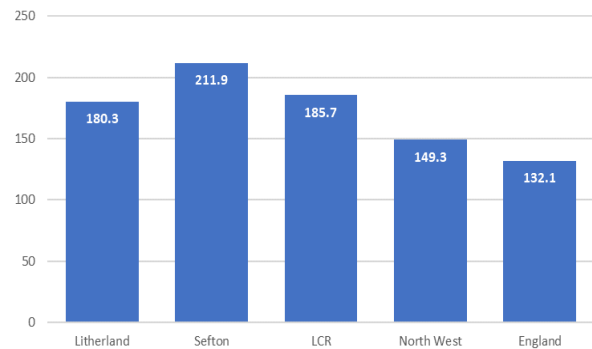


Figure 32: Emergency Hospital Admissions – All Causes SAR (2015/16 – 2019/20)

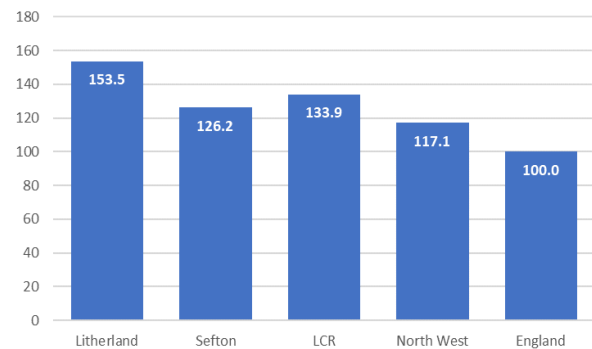


Figure 33: Emergency Hospital Admissions – COPD SAR (2015/16 – 2019/20)

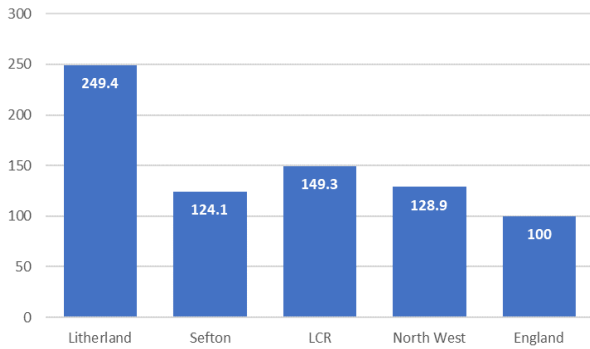


Figure 37: Emergency Hospital Admissions – Hip Fractures 65+ SAR (2015/16 – 2019/20)

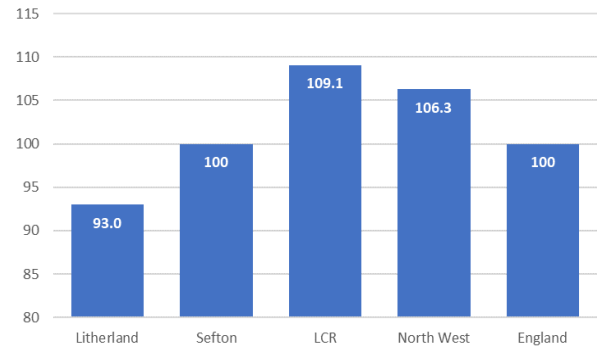


Figure 34: Emergency Hospital Admissions – Coronary Heart Disease SAR (2015/16 – 2019/20)

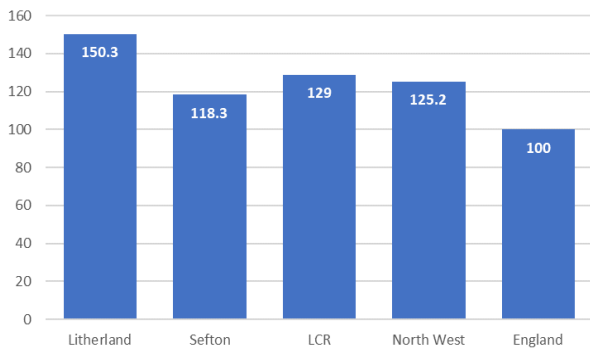


Figure 38: Hospital Admissions – Intentional Self-harm SAR (2015/16 – 2019/20)

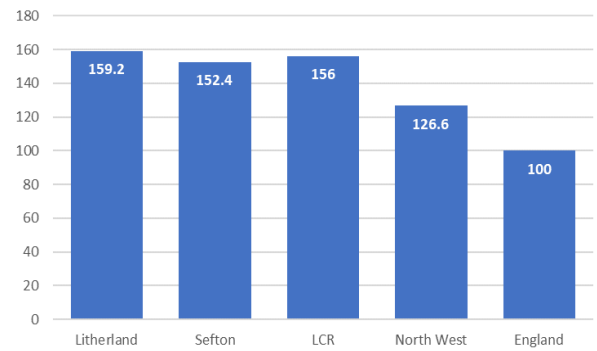


Figure 35: Emergency Hospital Admissions – Myocardial Infarction SAR (2015/16 – 2019/20)

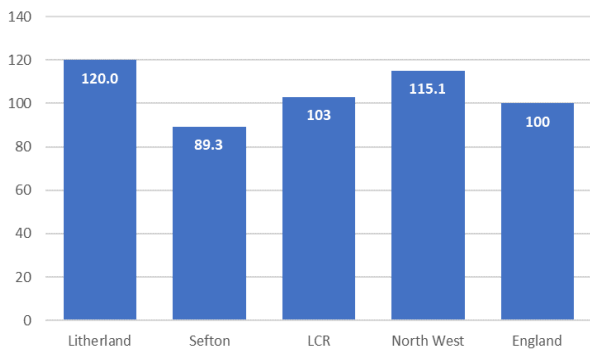


Figure 39: All Causes of Death SMR (2015 – 2019)

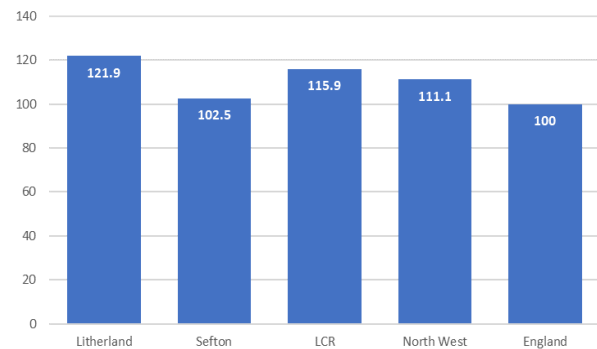


Figure 36: Emergency Hospital Admissions – Stroke SAR (2015/16 – 2019/20)

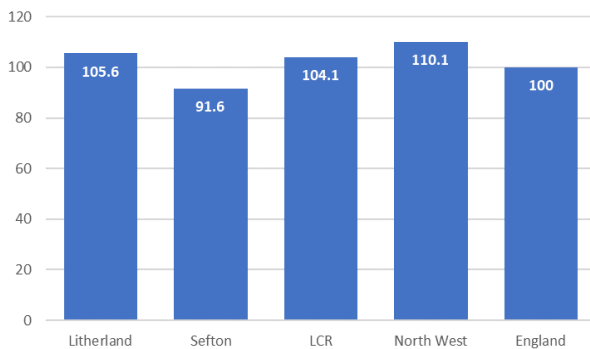
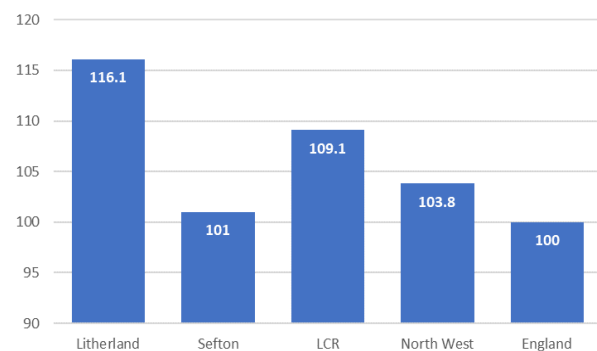
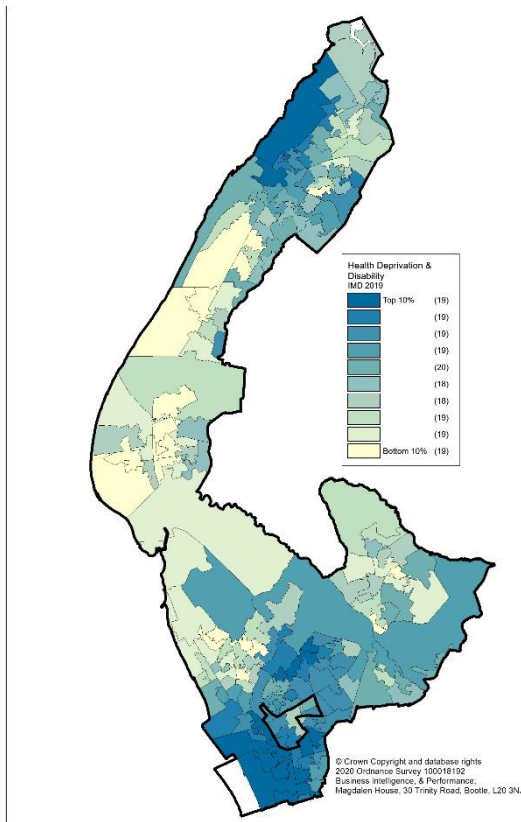


Figure 40: All Cancer Incidences SIR (2014 – 2018)



Map 8: Health IMD Score by LSOA (2019)

Intentionally left blank.



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

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

2011 Census Flows – Migration

The 2011 Census indicated that 711 people immigrated into the Litherland ward from outside of the ward when comparing current addresses to the address the previous year, with 238 moving within the ward, totalling 949 people moving in the area. 51% of these moved from other wards within Sefton, with a further 14% coming from the other LCR authorities. 45% of all people moving into the ward are aged between 20 and 54. (Table 18 and Map 9).

In comparison 823 people have moved out of the ward, to other areas, with 52% moving to other Sefton wards, and 19% moving to other Liverpool City Region areas. 49% of the people who left the ward were aged between 20 and 54 (Table 19 and Map 10).

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

Area Moved From	Total	0to19	20to54	55Plus				
Litherland (Internal)	238	25.1%	83	8.7%	129	13.6%	26	2.7%
Sefton (Other Wards)	486	51.2%	166	17.5%	277	29.2%	43	4.5%
LCR (Not Sefton)	135	14.2%	43	4.5%	86	9.1%	6	0.6%
North West (Not LCR)	23	2.4%	2	0.2%	20	2.1%	1	0.1%
Other	67	7.1%	12	1.3%	46	4.8%	9	0.9%
Total Immigration into Litherland Ward (excluding Internal)	711	74.9%	223	23.5%	429	45.2%	59	6.2%

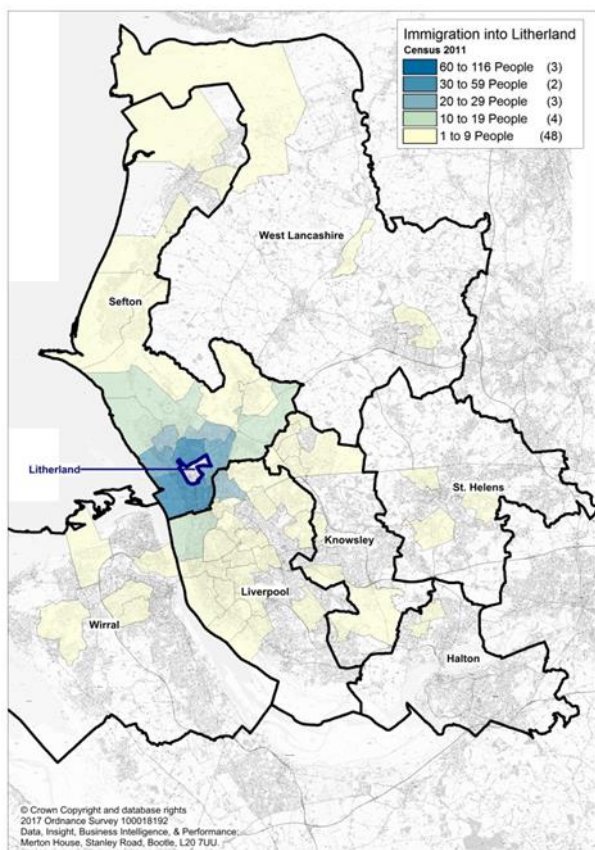
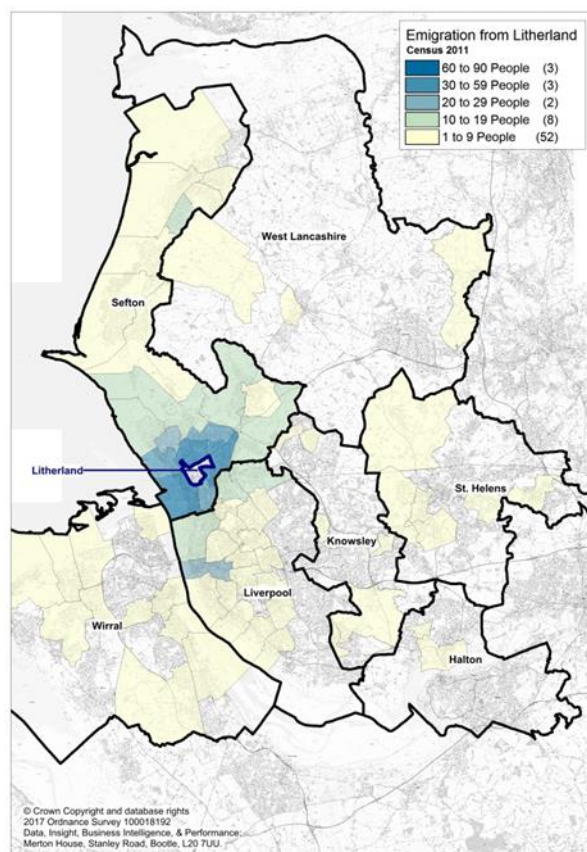


Table 19 / Map 10: Moving out of Litherland (2011)

Area Moved To	Total	0to19	20to54	55Plus				
Litherland (Internal)	238	22.4%	83	7.8%	129	12.2%	26	2.5%
Sefton (Other Wards)	554	52.2%	169	15.9%	307	28.9%	78	7.4%
LCR (Not Sefton)	197	18.6%	29	2.7%	164	15.5%	4	0.4%
North West (Not LCR)	37	3.5%	10	0.9%	26	2.5%	1	0.1%
Other	35	3.3%	11	1.0%	22	2.1%	2	0.2%
Total Emigrated From Litherland Ward (excluding Internal)	823	77.6%	219	20.6%	519	48.9%	85	8.0%



There were more people leaving the area than migrating into the area, with the loss of working age people being the greatest.

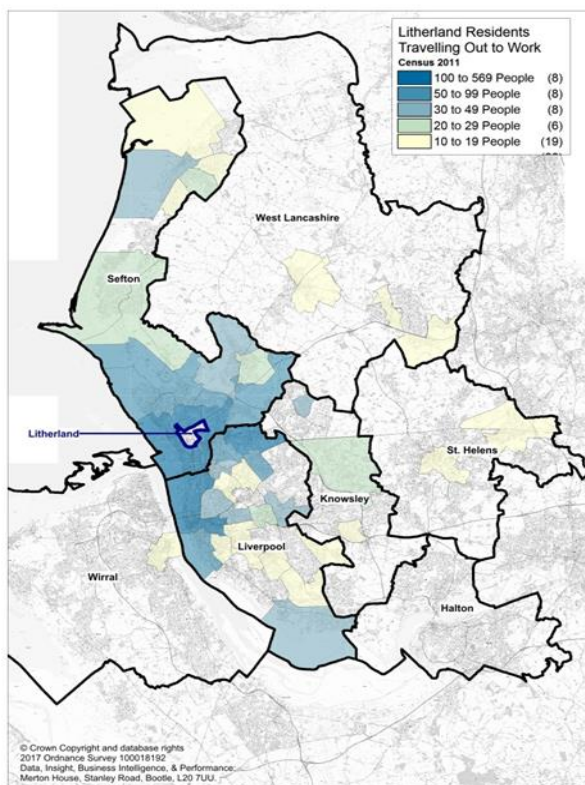
2011 Census Flows – Travel to Work

Census 2011 indicated that 91% (3,783) of working residents within Litherland travelled out of the ward to their place of work. 358 (9%) travelled within the ward to work. 43% of the people travelling out of the area travelled other Sefton wards with another 40% travelling to other LCR. 378 people did not have a fixed workplace with a further 233 people residing in the ward stating they worked from home (Table 20 / Map 11).

There were a total of 3,250 people traveling into Litherland to attend their place of work from outside of the ward. 47% of these travelled from other Sefton wards and 35% were from the LCR (Table 21 / Map 12).

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

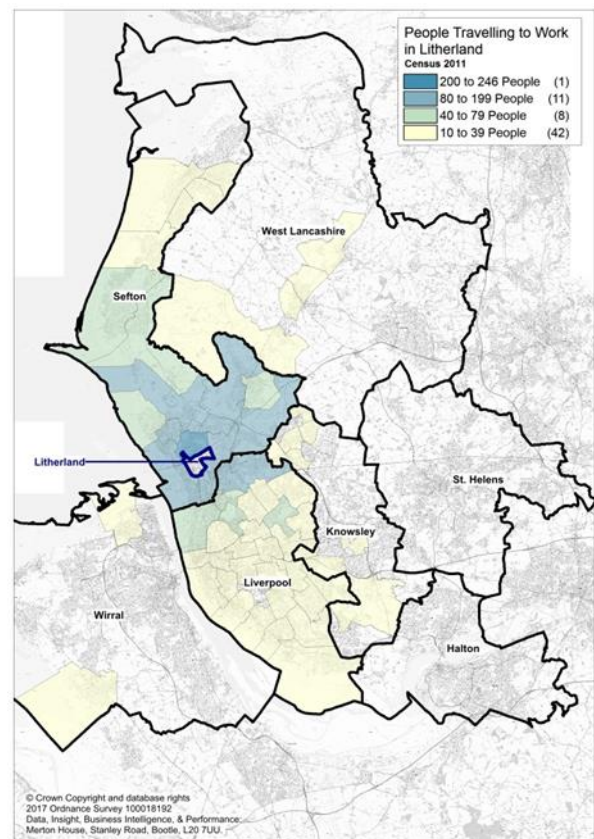
Litherland Residents Travel to Work	Total	16 - 34	35 - 49	50 Plus				
Litherland (Internal)	358	8.6%	130	3.1%	129	3.1%	99	2.4%
Sefton (Other Wards)	1765	42.6%	637	15.4%	624	15.1%	504	12.2%
LCR (Not Sefton)	1658	40.0%	665	16.1%	587	14.2%	406	9.8%
North West (Not LCR)	246	5.9%	93	2.2%	111	2.7%	42	1.0%
Other	114	2.8%	51	1.2%	45	1.1%	17	0.4%
Total Litherland Residents Working Outside the Ward	3783	91.4%	1446	34.9%	1367	33.0%	969	23.4%



There were 66 wards in the area with where one to nine Litherland residents travelling to Work. There were 73 wards in the area with one to nine residents travelling into Litherland to Work.

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

People Traveling to Litherland to Work	Total	16 - 34	35 - 49	50 Plus				
Litherland (Internal)	358	9.9%	130	3.6%	129	3.6%	99	2.7%
Sefton (Other Wards)	1706	47.3%	551	15.3%	627	17.4%	528	14.6%
LCR (Not Sefton)	1259	34.9%	534	14.8%	430	11.9%	295	8.2%
North West (Not LCR)	263	7.3%	70	1.9%	121	3.4%	72	2.0%
Other	22	0.6%	7	0.2%	11	0.3%	4	0.1%
Total People Travelling to Litherland for Work	3250	90.1%	1162	32.2%	1189	33.0%	899	24.9%



Service Demand & Delivery

Children’s Social Care

In the ward there were 143 children aged between 0 and 17 known to Sefton Children’s Services as at 31st March 2020; this equates to 532 per 10,000 children residing in Litherland, significantly higher than the Sefton rate of 376 per 10,000 children, 403 per 10,000 in LCR, 372 per 10,000 in the North West and 324 per 10,000 across England (Figure 41).

Litherland was ranked fifth highest of the 22 wards overall and for rates of Children Looked After (CLA), with the ward rates for those on a Child Protection Plan (CP) being fourth highest in the Borough:

167 per 10,000 children (95) were subject to CLA (Sefton – 102, LCR – 123, NW – 97 and England – 67 per 10,000 children)

78 per 10,000 children (47) 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 87 open episodes in Litherland for children (ages ranged from unborn to 22 years of age); a rate of 15 per 1,000 of 0 – 22 year olds residents (Figure 42). The ward makes up 5% of all open Early Help Episodes within Sefton.

The ward has a similar rate to that seen in Sefton (15 per 1,000 0 – 22 year olds). There has been a 13% increase when comparing episodes in 2019 (with Sefton showing an 11% increase).

Over a third (34%) of episodes related to children aged between 5 and 9 years old, with those aged 5 to 9 making up a further 34% (Figure 43).

YOT (Youth Offending Team)

In Litherland there were 14 young people (aged between 12 and 21) on YOT interventions in 2020. This equated to 11 per 1,000 12 to 21 year olds in the ward (Figure 44), higher than the rate seen across Sefton (7 per 1,000), totalling 17 interventions.

Litherland has seen a reduction in the number of young people known to YOT over the past three years (42%), Sefton has also reduced (37%).

71% of young people known to YOT in 2020 were males, with those aged 16-18 making up nearly three quarters (71%) of the population.

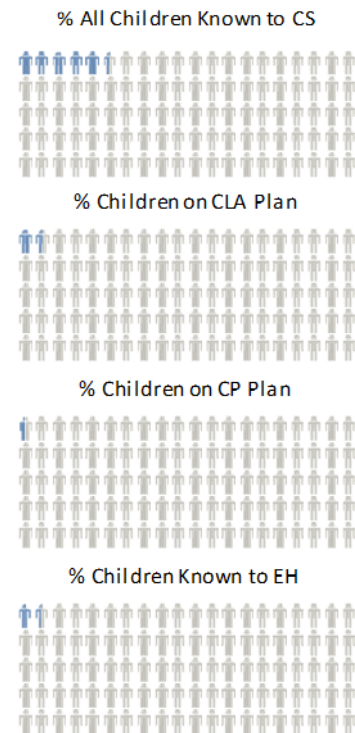


Figure 41: Children Services (31st March 2020)

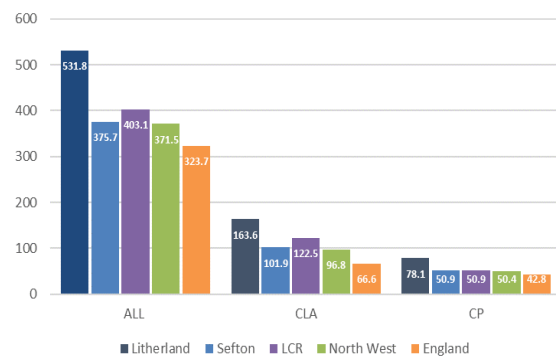


Figure 42: Rate of Early Help Open Episodes (31st December 2020)

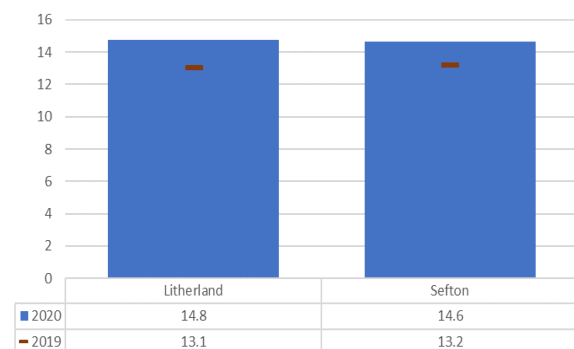


Figure 43: Early Help Open Episodes – Age Breakdown (31st December 2020)

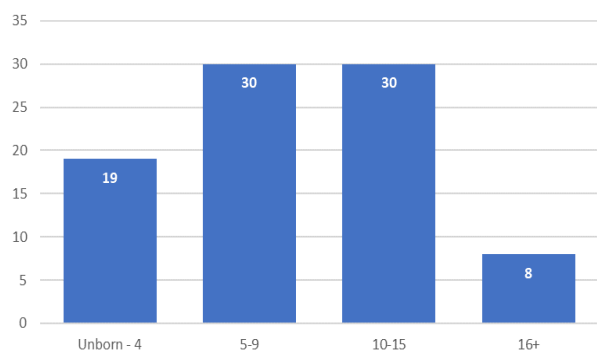
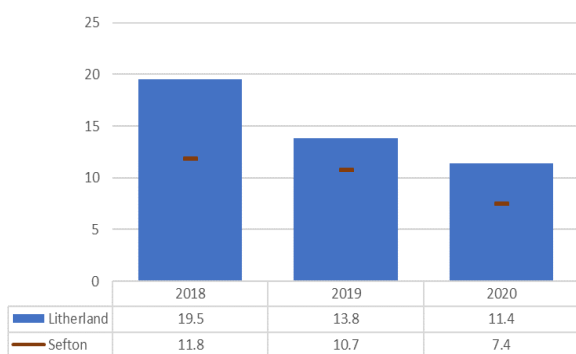


Figure 44: Rate of Young People Known to YOT (2018/19/20)



Adult Social Care - Personal Care at Home

During April 2020 and March 2021, 120 residents of Litherland 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 13 per 1,000 residents (aged 18 and over), the same as the rate seen across the Borough.

Residents aged 65 to 84 make up the highest proportion of the total recipients (40%), 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 51 people residing in long term residential or nursing home who originally resided in Litherland between April 2020 and March 2021. The ward makes up 3% of all the long term residential / nursing home residents, who originated from within Sefton. This equates to a rate of 6 per 1,000 - lower 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 (51%); with those aged 85 and over having a considerably higher count per 1,000 population (Table 23).

Adult Social Care - Contacts

Sefton received 811 contacts to adult social care from residents of Litherland during the 2020/21 financial year. This equates to 90 contacts per 1,000 residents aged 18 and over - lower than the rate seen across Sefton, 106 per 1,000 18+ residents (Table 24).

% Personal Care at Home (18+)



% Residential and Nursing (18+)



% Contacts to Adult Social Care



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

Personal Care at Home 2020/21	Litherland			Sefton		
	Count	Rate	Percentage	Count	Rate	Percentage
18-64	34	4.6	28.3%	695	4.4	24.2%
65-84	48	28.1	40.0%	1196	21.6	41.7%
85 and Over	38	228.9	31.7%	978	101.2	34.1%
Total	120	13.3	100.0%	2869	13.5	100.0%

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

LTRN 2020/21	Litherland			Sefton		
	Count	Rate	Percentage	Count	Rate	Percentage
18-64	8	1.1	15.7%	198	1.3	11.5%
65-84	26	15.2	51.0%	716	12.9	41.6%
85 and Over	17	102.4	33.3%	806	83.4	46.9%
Total	51	5.6	100.0%	1720	8.1	100.0%

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

ASC Contacts 2020/21	Litherland			Sefton		
	Count	Rate	Percentage	Count	Rate	Percentage
18-64	269	36.7	33.2%	6248	39.7	27.6%
65-84	375	219.4	46.2%	9385	169.2	41.5%
85 and Over	167	1006.0	20.6%	7007	724.8	30.9%
Total	811	89.8	100.0%	22640	106.4	100.0%

Libraries

There were approximately 4,878 residents of Litherland registered as borrowers with Library services within Sefton between April 2019 and March 2020. 1,863 ward residents registered have borrowed from a Sefton library in the past year this works out at a rate of 157 per 1,000 residents, higher than the Sefton rate of 127 per 1,000 residents (Figure 45). Litherland residents make up 5% of all Sefton active borrowers.

Domestic Waste Collection

It is estimated that there were 495,182 waste collections carried out in Litherland between April 2019 and March 2020; residual waste makes up the largest amount of collections within the ward at 47% (higher than the Sefton percentage of 43%). Green waste collections in the ward a considerably lower than those seen across the borough (7% in Litherland compared to 15% across Sefton), this could be due to several properties having back yards as opposed to gardens (Table 25).

Calls for Service – Environmental Issues

There were 739 calls made to Sefton’s contact centre relating to environmental issues between April 2020 and March 2021 in Litherland ward representing 8% of environmental calls that occurred within Sefton. Litherland has a rate of 62 environmental issues per 1,000 population – nearly double the rate seen across Sefton as a whole (33 per 1,000).

The number of environmental issues in the ward have seen a 16% decrease 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 47% of all calls; however, there has been a reduction (29%) in the number of calls from 2019/20 to 2020/21 (compared to a 7% increase across the Borough). The rate of Fly Tipping incidents in Litherland (26 per 1,000 population) considerably higher than the borough rate (15 per 1,000 population).

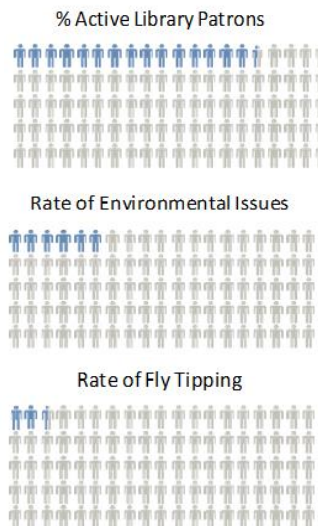


Figure 45: Active Library Patrons (2019/20)

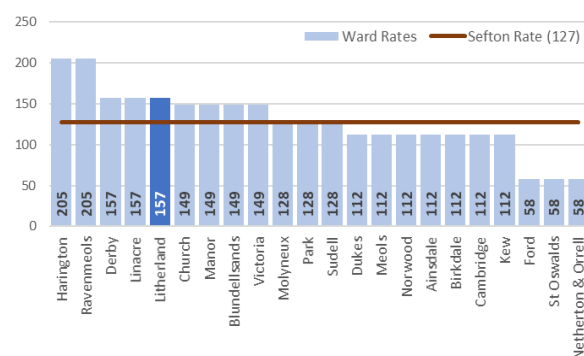


Table 25: Waste Collections (2019/20)

Collection Type	Litherland	Sefton %
Co-Mingled	229,658	46.4%
Green Waste	35,112	7.1%
Residual Waste	230,412	46.5%
Total	495,182	100.0%

Table 26: Environmental Issues (2020/21)

Environmental Issues Apr'20 - Mar'21	Litherland Issues			Sefton Issues		
	Count	Rate ¹	Change ²	Count	Rate ¹	Change ²
Accumulation of Refuse	31	2.6	19.2% ▲	337	1.2	9.8% ▲
Dog Fouling	10	0.8	-37.5% ▼	226	0.8	-32.7% ▼
Filthy & Verminous Premises	41	3.4	-24.1% ▼	391	1.4	-8.4% ▼
Fly Tipping	314	26.4	-28.6% ▼	4267	15.4	7.0% ▲
Other	23	1.9	-43.9% ▼	400	1.4	-16.1% ▼
Rats	77	6.5	-8.3% ▼	990	3.6	3.0% ▲
Rear Entries	157	13.2	19.8% ▲	1140	4.1	72.5% ▲
Street Sweeping	86	7.2	-2.3% ▼	1389	5.0	-14.4% ▼
Total	739	62.1	-16.0% ▼	9140	33.1	4.1% ▲

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

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

MOSAIC Profile

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

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

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

Overview

There are approximately 11,900 residents living in 5,900 households across Litherland. Over three quarters (76%) of the households in Litherland ward are classified as belonging to five of the 15 Mosaic Groups – H, I, J, L and M (Table 27) which are generally characterised as:

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

I – Family Basics

- Families with lots of children
- Council / Housing Association terraces

- Low discretionary income
- Low affluence
- Internet via smartphone
- Games consoles
- Household income: £30k - £39,999

J – Transient Renters

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

L - Vintage Values

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

M – Modest Traditions

- Homeowners
- No children
- Established in community
- Low discretionary income
- Watch TV
- Solar panels
- Household income: £20k - £29,999

Table 27: Mosaic Group Breakdown (September 2020)

Mosaic Group	Litherland		Sefton	
	Households	Percent	Households	Percent
I Family Basics	1252	21.3%	11681	9.2%
J Transient Renters	1210	20.6%	10325	8.1%
M Modest Traditions	728	12.4%	9994	7.8%
L Vintage Value	707	12.0%	13798	10.8%
H Aspiring Homemakers	589	10.0%	13332	10.5%
K Municipal Tenants	561	9.5%	7785	6.1%
F Suburban Stability	480	8.2%	17345	13.6%
E Senior Security	333	5.7%	16796	13.2%
G Domestic Success	11	0.2%	7970	6.3%
O Rental Hubs	11	0.2%	4521	3.6%
N Urban Cohesion	2	0.0%	1430	1.1%
A City Prosperity		0.0%	103	0.1%
B Prestige Positions		0.0%	11336	8.9%
C Country Living		0.0%	353	0.3%
D Rural Reality		0.0%	582	0.5%
Total	5884		127351	

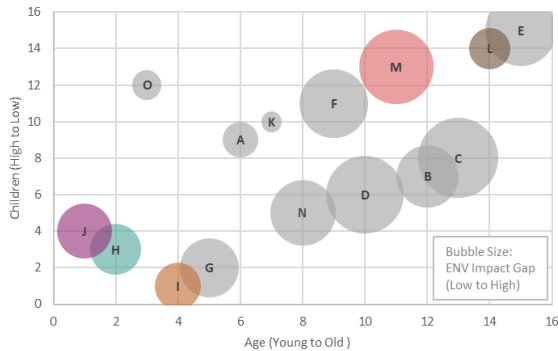
Generic MOSAIC Characteristics

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 Litherland:

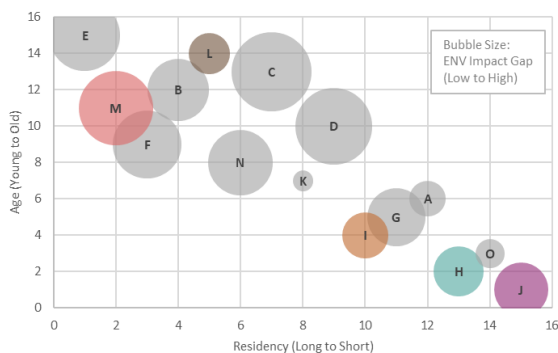
The groups are split into two distinct age categories, with the younger three groups being likely to have children. The environmental impact gap within the ward appears to be average to high (Figure 46).

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



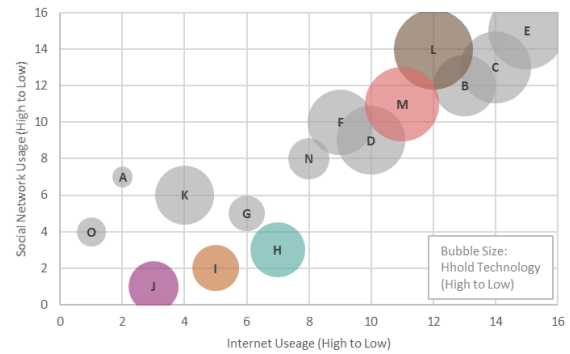
Younger people residing in the ward tend to be more transient than the older generation who have lived in the ward for a long time (Figure 47).

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



Household technology along with internet and social network usage is higher in the three younger groups (Table 48).

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



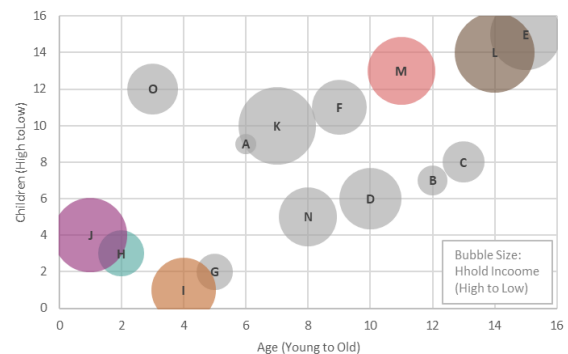
The three more transient groups with high numbers of children have resided within the ward a shorter time, though their household income varies vastly (Figure 49).

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



Household income for four of the five groups is relatively low, age and the number of children does not seem to influence this, with two of the younger groups with high numbers of children having one of the lowest incomes in comparison the second similar group has one of the highest incomes (Figure 50).

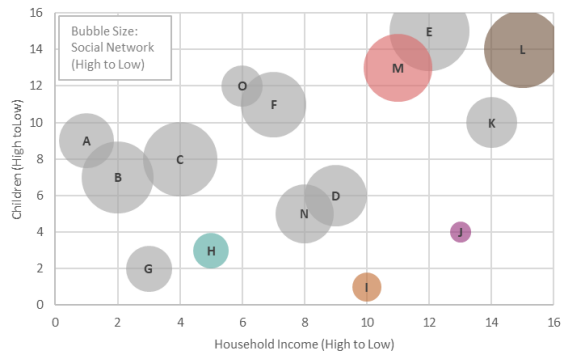
Figure 50: Mosaic Groups by Number of Children, Age and Household Income (2020)



The three groups with high numbers of children have higher levels of social network usage, household income does not seem to influence this (Figure 51).

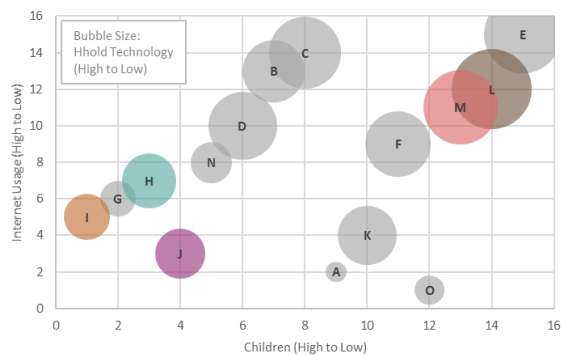
Intentionally left blank.

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



Household technology along with internet usage is higher in the three younger groups with high numbers of children (Table 52).

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



Notes on Data & Methodology

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

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

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

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

For further information relating to these geographies please see:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Progress 8 and Attainment 8

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Acronyms and Abbreviations

A&E – Accident and Emergency

ASB – Anti Social Behaviour

ASC – Adult Social Care

BAME – Black, Asian & Minority Ethnic

CHD – Coronary Heart Disease

CLA – Children Looked After

COPD – Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease

CP – Child Protection

CS – Children’s Services

CR – Crude Rate

CTC - Child Tax Credits

CTR – Council Tax Reduction

DLA – Disability Living Allowance

EBacc - English Baccalaureate

EH – Early Help

ELAS – Emergency Limited Assistance Scheme

ESA – Employment Support Allowance

EU – European Union

EYFS – Early Years Foundation Stage

FSM – Free School Meals

GCSE – General Certificate of Secondary Education

HB – Housing Benefit

IDACI – Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index

IDAOPi – Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index

IMD – Index of Multiple Deprivation

IS – Income Support

JSA – Job Seekers Allowance

KS – Key Stage

LCR – Liverpool City Region

LSOA – Lower Super Output Area

MFARS – Merseyside Fire and Rescue Service

MSEA – Middle Super Output Area

NCMP – National Child Measurement Programme

NEET – Not in Employment, Education or Training

NINo – National Insurance Number

NW – North West

OA - Output Area

SAR – Standardised Admission Ratio

SIR – Standardised Incidence Ratio

SMR – Standardised Mortality Ratio

SEN – Special Educational Needs

UC – Universal Credit

UK – United Kingdom

WTC - Working Tax Credits

YOT – Youth Offending Team

Sources

Overview

Litherland Assets (2020)

Sefton MBC – Gemma Monaghan Murrow

Demographics

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

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

NiNo (19/20)

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

Deprivation

Index of Multiple Deprivation and domains (2019)

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

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

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

Housing & Households

Household Composition / Occupancy Rate / Tenure (2011)

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

Vacant and Void Property (2020)

Sefton MBC – Debbie McEnaney

Council Tax / Single Occupancy (2020)

Sefton MBC – Financial System Support

New Build Properties (2021)

Sefton MBC – Kate Calderbank

Property Price Paid (2019)

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

Car Registration (2019)

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

Economy & Business

Licensed Premises / Inspections

Sefton MBC – Andy Walsh

Economically Active / Inactive / Unemployed

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

Household Income - Mosaic (2020)

Sefton MBC – Experian Mosaic

Benefits & Support

Unemployment (2021)

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

UC / PIP (2021)

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

Child Benefits (2020)

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

Council Tax Reductions (2020)

Sefton MBC – Financial System Support

Emergency Limited Assistance Scheme - ELAS (2020)

Sefton MBC – Della Haddley

Trussell Trust Food Bank (2019/20)

St Leonards Foodbank

Christ Church Foodbank

Education

Nursery / Primary / Secondary Settings (2020)

Sefton MBC – School Census (January 2020)

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

Sefton MBC – Shelley Mckeown

NEET (January 2021)

Career Connect – Sarah Vaughan

Community Safety

Crime / ASB (2020/21)

Merseyside Police – Karen Carmichael

Deliberate Fires (2020/21)

Merseyside Fire and Rescue – Rob Hanson

Health

Bad Health / Limited Activities (2011)

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

Intentionally left blank.

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