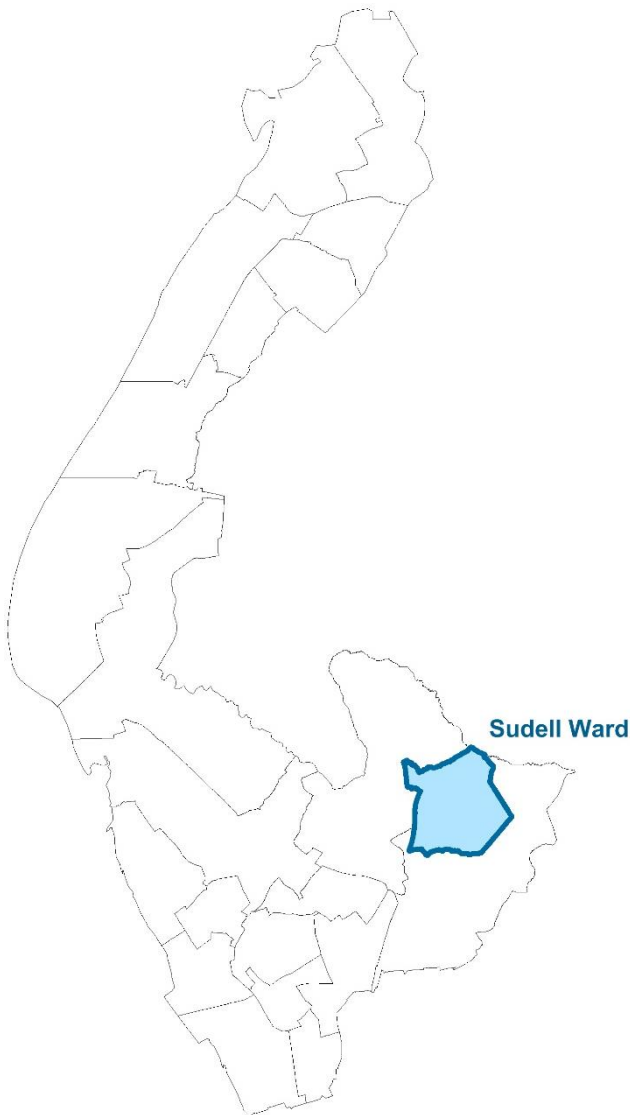


# Ward Profile

# Sudell



**Councillor James Hansen**



**Councillor Patrick McKinley**



**Councillor Yvonne Sayers**

**Released: December 2021**

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

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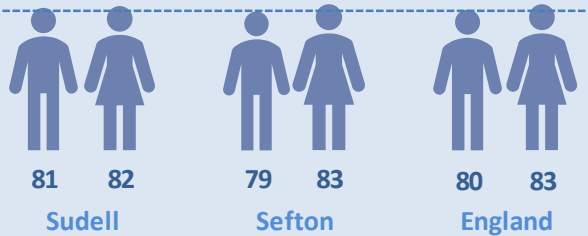
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## Highlights

### Life Expectancy



Life Expectancy at Birth (2015 - 2019)

### Free School Meals



Proportion of children taking Free School Meals (Jan 2020)

### Children Social Care



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

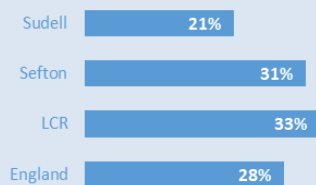
### Universal Credits (UC) Benefits



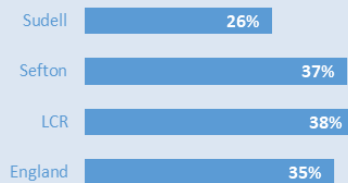
Percentage of working age residents claiming UC (Jan 2021)

### Educational Attainment

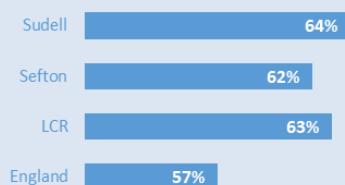
#### Early Years Foundation Stage



#### Key Stage 2



#### Key Stage 4



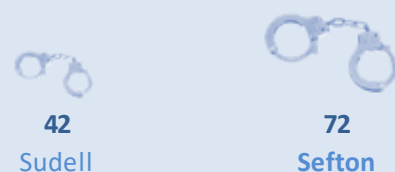
Percentage of Children NOT Achieving a Good Level of Development or Attaining Standard (18/19)

### Emergency Limited Assistance Scheme



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

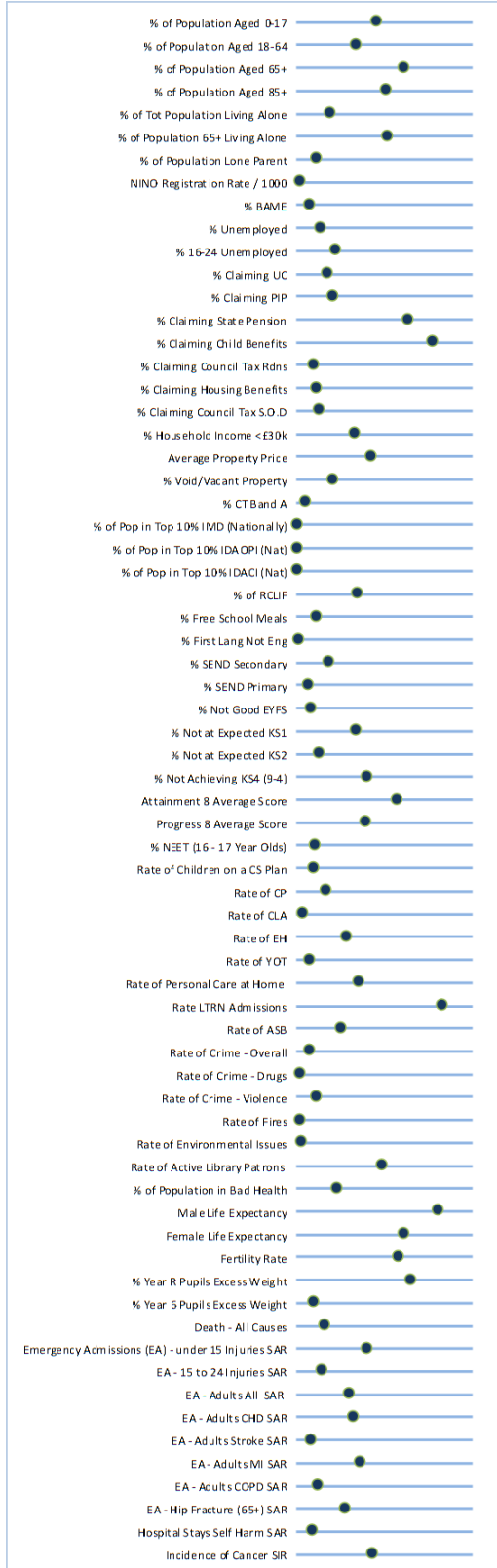
### Reported Crimes



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

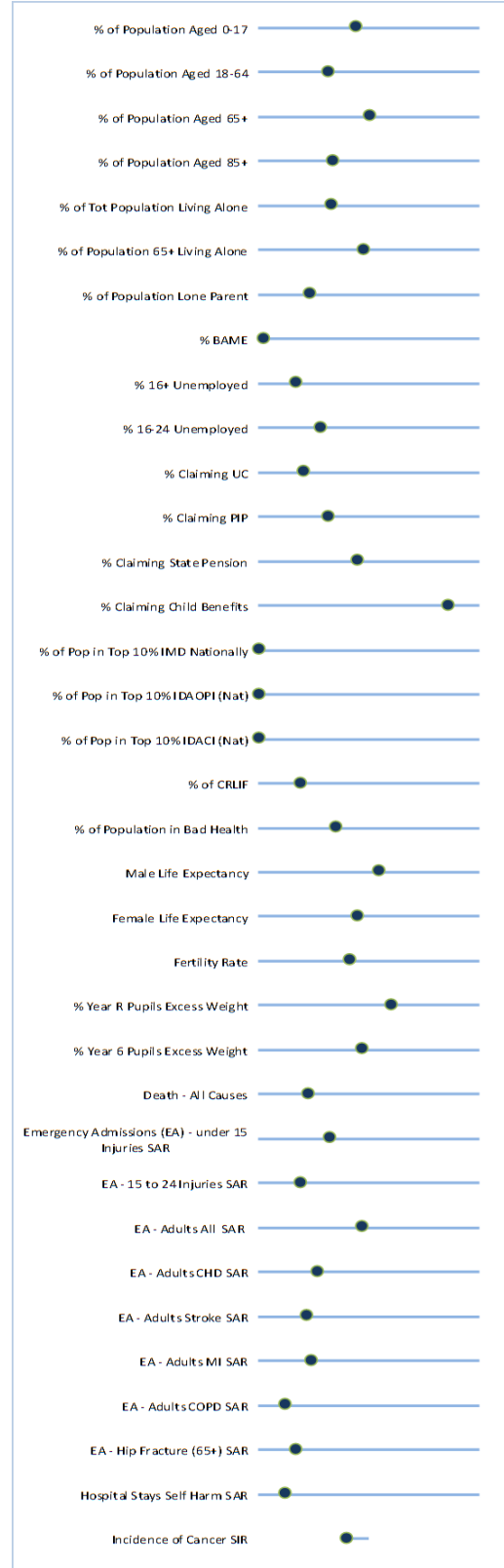
## Sefton Comparative Position

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



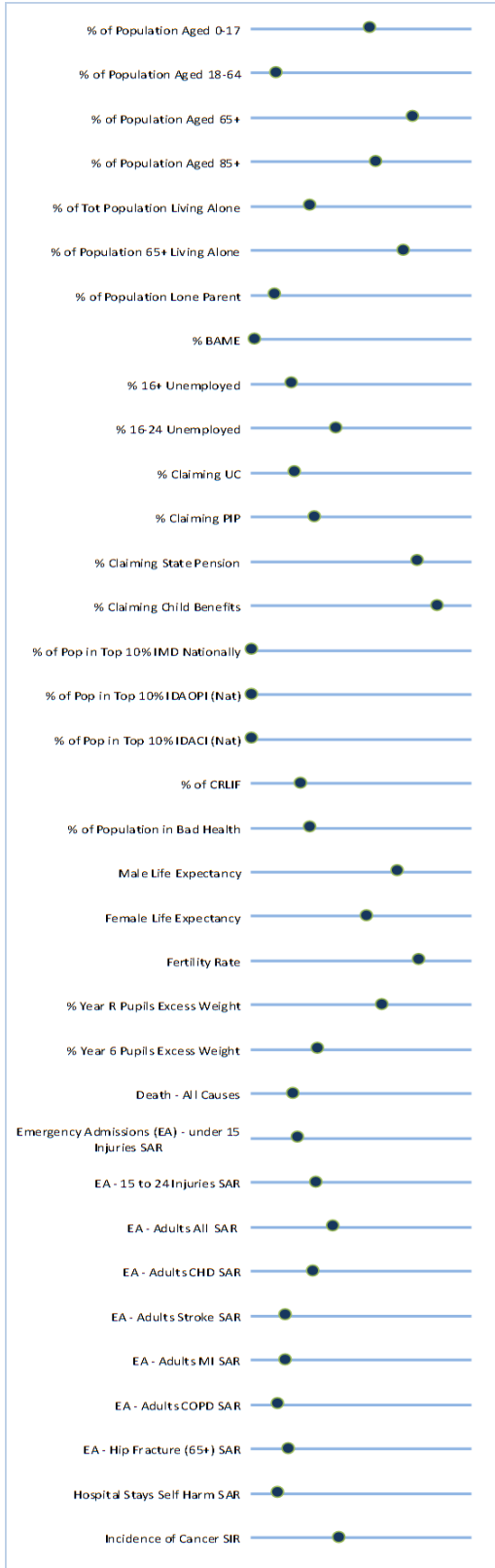
## National Comparative Position

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



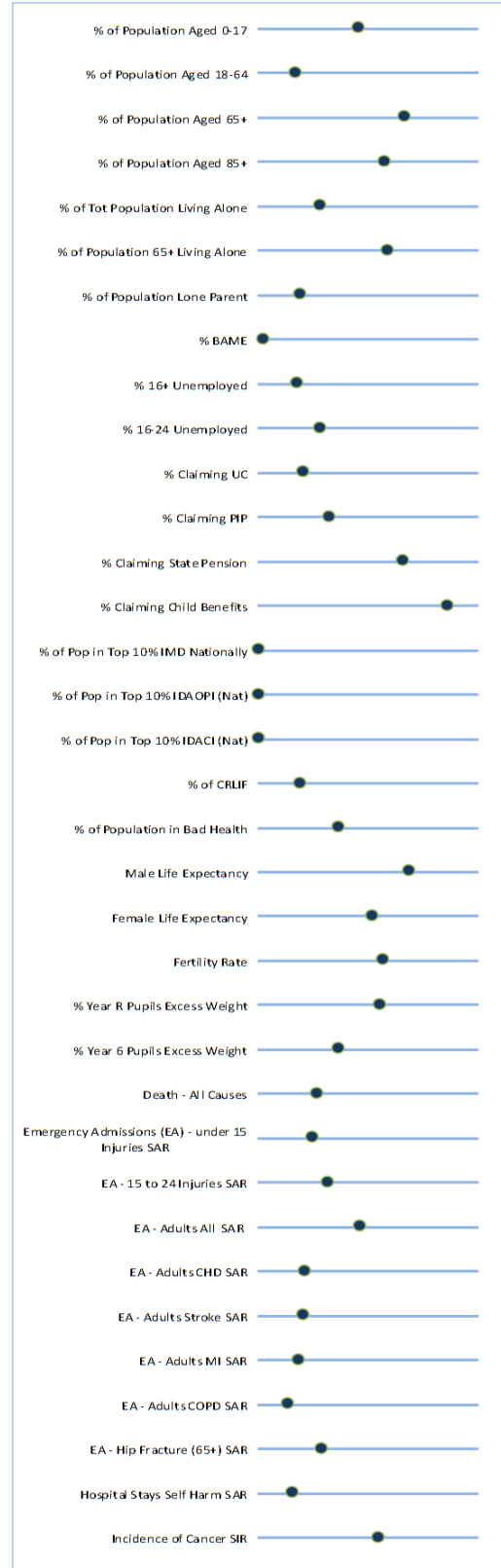
## LCR Comparative Position

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



## North West Comparative Position

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





## Overview

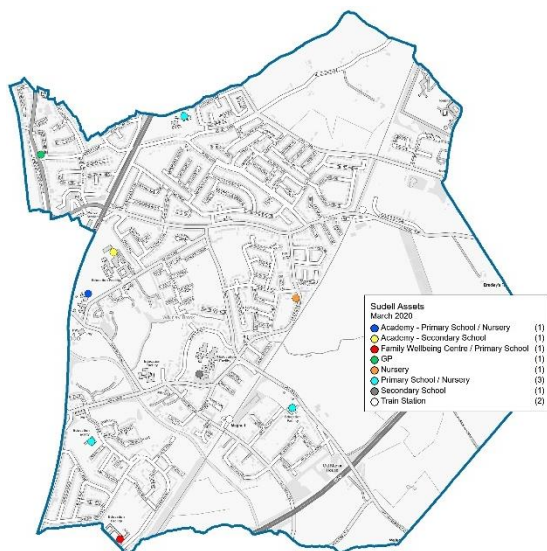
Sefton is a metropolitan borough of Merseyside, England, and its local authority is Sefton Council. Sefton was formed, following the Local Government Act 1972, on 1<sup>st</sup> April 1974.

Sudell is one of the 22 wards that make up Sefton Metropolitan Borough Council. It is located to the South East of the Borough and covers the Eastern part of Maghull. Sudell is bordered by Park ward to the North West, West Lancashire LA to the North East and Molyneux ward to the South and West.

In the ward there is / are:

- An Academy – Primary School / Nursery
- An Academy – Secondary School
- A Family Well-being Centre / Primary School
- A GP Surgery
- A Nursery
- Three Primary Schools / Nurseries
- A Secondary School
- Two Train Stations

Map 1: Sudell Assets



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Business Intelligence, & Performance: Magdalen House, 30 Trinity Road, Bootle, L20 3NJ

## COVID-19

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

## Implications for Service Delivery

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

- Demand on services relating to older people including adult social care and health services may be higher than average in Sudell due to the older and aging population seen in the ward. There are less economically active people residing in the ward which may negatively influence the income and housing within the ward.
- Though levels of deprivation are low in the ward, there has been increases in poverty over the last five years especially that affecting children, this may lead to demands increase on social care, health and support services including ELAS and foodbanks.
- There are overall lower levels of reliance on benefits in the ward, yet changes made in the Welfare Reform Act may see increased levels of vulnerable households and widening in inequalities in households. This may lead to demands on services such as Food Banks, Emergency Limited Assistance Scheme, Housing Benefits and Homeless Services.
- GCSE attainment is lower in the ward than seen across Sefton and England, possibly leading to increased demand on services for attainment to improve.
- The ward has low levels of crime and disorder, however an increase in Anti-Social Behaviour, coupled with budgets cuts seen by Merseyside Police and Merseyside Fire and Rescue, may result in increases in demand and therefore increasing level of direct costs.

## Demographics

The latest 2019 population estimates indicate there are approximately 12,400 people living in Sudell.

Overall the people of the ward tend to be older than the Sefton, Liverpool City Region and England averages. Some 29% of the population is aged 65 and over compared to 24% in Sefton, 19% across the Liverpool City Region (LCR) and 18% nationally. With 5% of residents in Sudell aged 85 and over, compared to just 2% in LCR and England (Table 1).

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

57% of the population are of “working age” (16 – 65) meaning demand for jobs or benefits support in the area may be lower than seen across the Borough.

The overall population in the ward has seen a 3% reduction between 2010 and 2019, with Sefton showing a 1% increase.

Over the last decade only those aged 65 and over have shown increases (12%), with those aged 85 and over rising by 76% (Figure 2).

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

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

Approximately 26 NINo registrations were made within Sudell 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 4 per 1,000 16 to 65-year olds living in Sudell. This is lower than the

rate seen across Sefton as a whole (28 per 1,000) the Liverpool City Region (46), the North West (53) and England (85).

62% of the overseas national registrations within Sudell, during the period, were from European Union countries (EU). The top two countries of registration were from the EU (Figure 3).

- Italy (23%)
- Portugal (19%)

Although the overall numbers are very low, over the time period of October 2015 to March 2020 the number of registrations in Sudell have been sporadic. This is with a high of seven seen in Apr to Jun 2018, though most months have minimal to no applications. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, figures post March 2020 are currently unreliable (Figure 4).



Table 1: 2019 Ward Population Distribution Comparisons

	Sudell Count	Percentage			
		Ward	Sefton	LCR	England
<b>Total</b>	12,378	-	-	-	-
<b>Males</b>	5,982	48%	48%	49%	49%
<b>Females</b>	6,396	52%	52%	49%	50%
<b>Aged 0-17</b>	2,126	17%	20%	20%	21%
<b>Aged 0-19</b>	2,334	19%	21%	23%	24%
<b>Aged 4-16</b>	1,542	12%	14%	15%	16%
<b>Aged 16-65</b>	7,105	57%	60%	64%	63%
<b>Aged 18-64</b>	6,679	54%	57%	61%	60%
<b>Aged 55-65</b>	1,964	16%	16%	14%	13%
<b>Aged 65+</b>	3,573	29%	24%	19%	18%
<b>Aged 85+</b>	582	5%	3%	2%	2%

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

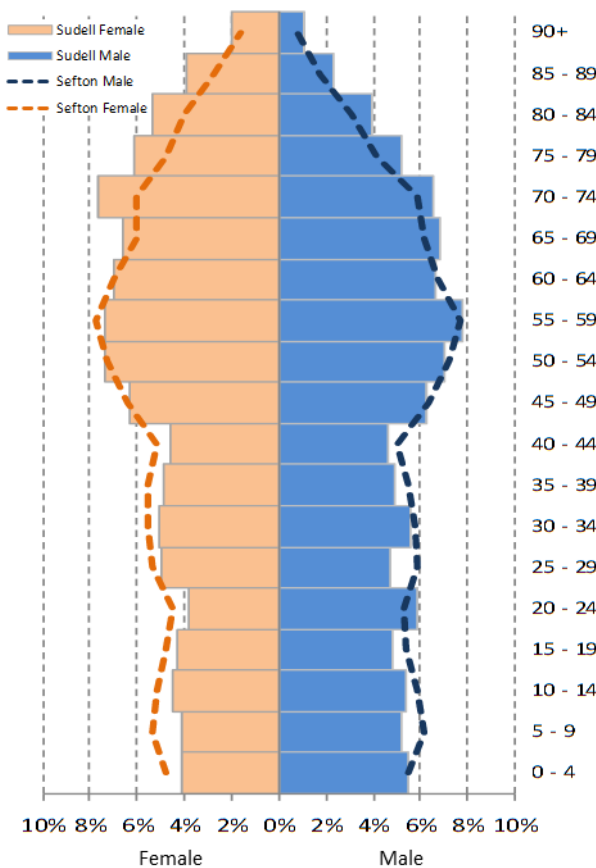


Figure 2: Population Change by Core Age Groups

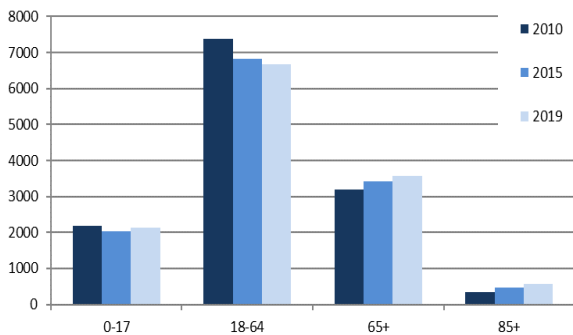


Table 2: NINo Applications 2015/16 – 2019/20

	Sudell Count	Rate per 1,000 Population Aged 16-65				
		Ward	Sefton	LCR	NW	England
<b>European Union NINo</b>	16	2.5	21.8	31.4	33.2	58.0
<b>Asia NINo</b>	5	0.8	2.9	8.3	12.2	15.2
<b>Rest of the World NINo</b>	5	0.8	2.5	5.2	6.1	9.7
<b>All Overseas NINo</b>	26	4.1	27.7	45.9	52.6	85.5

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

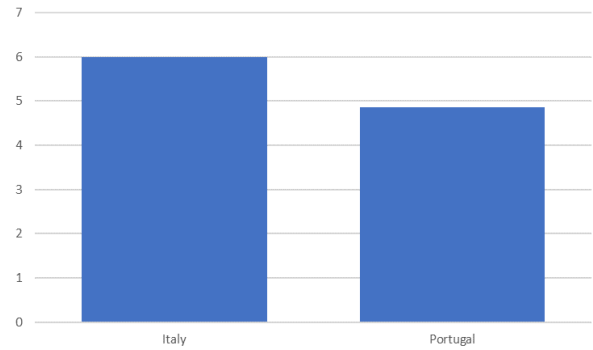
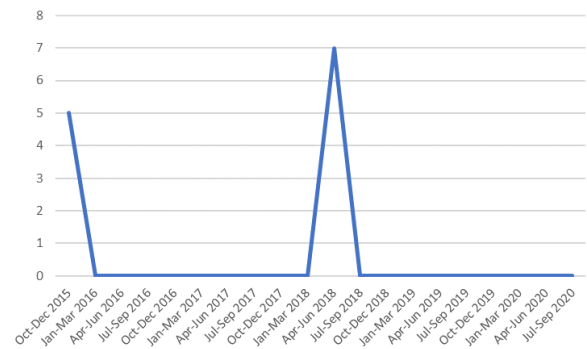


Figure 4: NINo Applications by Quarter October 2015 to September 2020



Service Demand

Approximately 6% of Sudell residents aged 65 and over received some form of long-term care from Sefton’s Adult Social Care during the 2020/21 financial year.

Nearly 2% of the 0 to 17-year old population within the ward were known to Sefton Children’s Social Care as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2020.

Just 1% of the 0 to 22-year old population within the ward were known to Sefton’s Early Help service as at 31<sup>st</sup> 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.

Seven LSOAs make up Sudell, of these, three were in the bottom 30% of deprived areas nationally (Map 2). Five of the LSOAs have shown increases when comparing the 2019 IMD scores to those in 2015, indicating that the level of deprivation in the ward has increased over the last 5 years. The average score across the ward is 14.8 compared to 27.3 across Sefton as a whole, 34.9 in LCR, 27.9 across the North West (NW) 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 least income deprived older people in the country. Five of the wards LSOAs are in the bottom 30% of affected areas nationally. The average IDAOPI score across the ward was 0.11, lower than the comparator areas (Sefton and NW – 0.19, LCR – 0.24, England – 0.17).

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

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

Two of the wards are in the bottom 30% affected areas nationally (one of which is in the bottom 5%). The average IDACI score across the ward is 0.09 again lower than Sefton (0.17), LCR (0.23), NW (0.18) and England (0.16) averages.

However, five of the seven LSOAs have shown increases in levels of IDACI between 2015 and

2019, suggesting a decline in parental income over the period (Map 4).

It is estimated that in 2019/20 there were some 293 dependent children (aged 0-19) within Sudell living in relative low income families. This equates to approximately 13% of all children in the ward (Figure 5). This has shown increases across the past five years, with an overall rise of 39% when comparing 2019/20 to 2015/16. Sudell continually has a much lower level than that of Sefton, LCR, the North West and England (Figure 6).

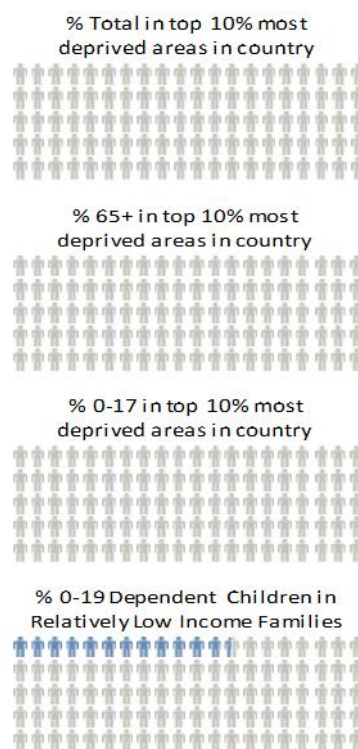


Figure 5: Children in Relative Low-Income Families (2019/20)

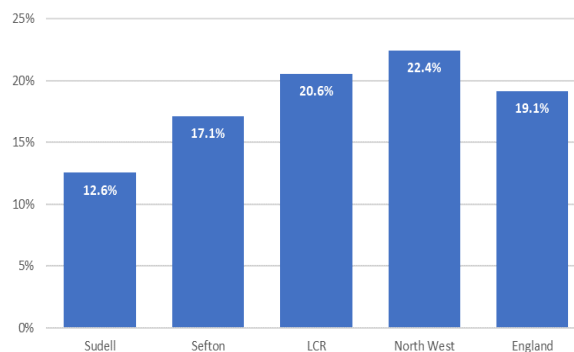
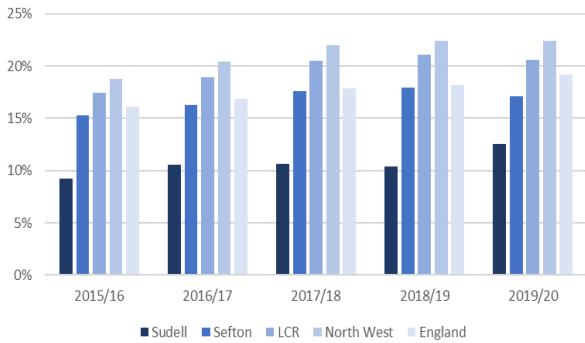
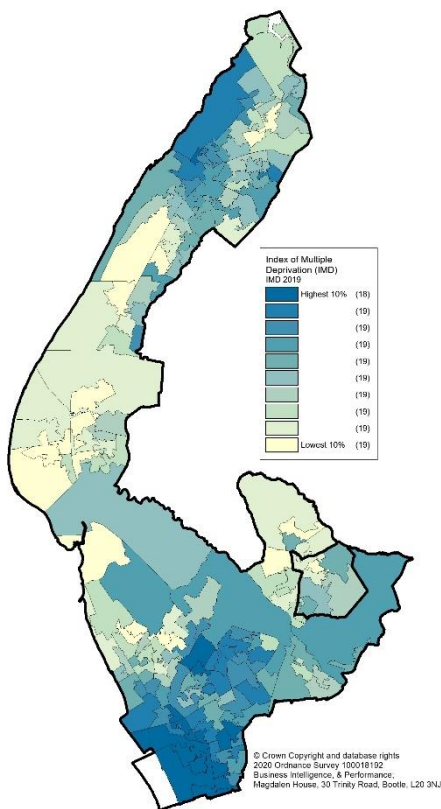


Figure 6: Children in Relative Low-Income Families (2015/16 to 2019/20)

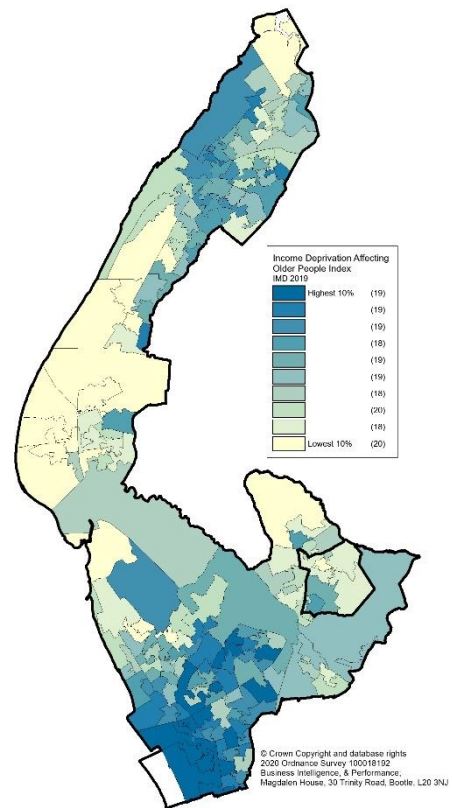


Sudell has a low level of all deprivation types, however, child poverty within the ward has seen increases. In general, the lower than average levels of deprivation, goes hand in hand with lower levels of demands for services covering all ages including children’s and adult’s social care, benefits (including out of work and housing), ‘Sefton Turnaround’ Programme, and early help, intervention, and prevention within the area.

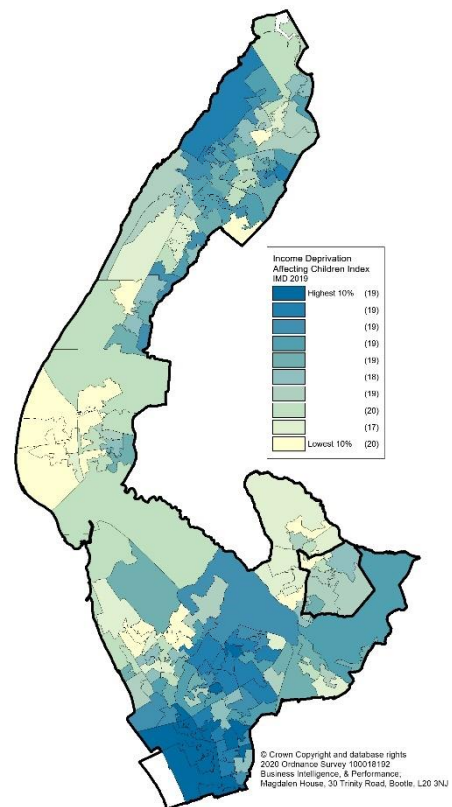
Map 2: Overall IMD Score by LSOA (2019)



Map 3: IDAOPI Score by LSOA (2019)



Map 4: IDACI Score by LSOA (2019)



## Housing & Households

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

In the 2011 Census:

- 28% of households were occupied by just one person (Sefton was 32%, LCR 34%, NW 32% and England 30%).
- 18% of households were occupied by someone aged 65+ living alone, higher than the Borough and other local and national averages (Sefton was 16%, LCR 13%, NW 13%, and England 12%). Indicating that demands on adult services or charities may be slightly higher than that of the Borough.
- 10% of households were occupied by a lone parent (Sefton was 13%, LCR 14%, NW 12% and England 11%).
- 82% 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%), North West (72%) and England (69%).
- 5% of all household tenure was local authority or social land-lord rented, lower than the local and national rates (Sefton was 14%, LCR 22%, NW and England 18%). This is with 7% of households being privately rented properties (Sefton 13%, LCR 16%, NW 15% and England 17%).
- 6% of households over 65 had a tenure category of local authority or social land-lord rented (Sefton was 14%, LCR 19%, NW 21% and England 19%), with a further 2% residing in privately rented properties (Sefton was 5%, LCR 4%, NW 5% and England 4%). This means just 8% of households over 65 were rented properties (compared to 19% in Sefton); this will lead to minimal demands for funding should these residents move into long term residential or nursing facilities, as they will have any property equity to fund their stays.

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

### Council Tax

Overall there were 5,388 rateable dwellings in the ward, this makes up 4% of the Sefton total (slightly lower than the Borough average of 5%).

Over half of the dwellings (51% / 2,774) within the ward are deemed to fall into Council Tax Band C.

Of the dwellings within the ward, subject to paying Council Tax, 34% qualified for single occupancy discount (i.e. their Council Tax liability was reduced by 25%).

### Vacant and / or Void Properties

Sudell has a rate of vacant and / or void properties of 37 per 1,000 properties. The ward's rate is lower than the average for the Borough (43 per 1000).

Sudell had a total of 203 vacant and / or void properties as of April 2020, making up 4% of all vacant and / or void properties across Sefton (Table 3).

20% of the vacant and / or void stock in Sudell has been vacant and / or void for over two years.

51% of Sudell's vacant and / or void properties are registered as being privately owned; this is higher than the Borough rate of 44%. In comparison, just 1% of the wards vacant and / or void properties are registered social landlords; lower than Sefton's rate of 7%.

### Housing Developments

Provisionally, as at March 2021 there were 11 development sites in Sudell (two are currently in progress), constituting 262 dwellings of which 26% are intended as 'affordable' (Figure 8). The new builds are predominantly three-bedroom properties (Figure 9).

### Sold Properties

There were 238 properties sold in Sudell between January and December 2019, all of which were household dwellings. Of all the properties sold in the ward 50% were semi-detached dwellings. The average property prices within the ward are

mostly lower than those seen across the Borough (Figure 10).

23% of the properties sold in the ward during 2019 were new build properties, with 11% 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 Sudell has less issues in terms of housing barriers across Sefton, however, these have worsened from 2015.

Four of the seven LSOAs making up the ward, are in the bottom 20% of affected areas nationally (Map 5). This means that residents of Sudell are living in some of the *least* affected areas for barriers to housing and services across England (one LSOA is in the bottom 5% with two being in the bottom 1%).

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

*Car Registration*

In 2019, 6,448 vehicles were registered with the DVLA in Sudell and 90% of these were cars (5,801). There are approximately 684 vehicles per 1,000 driving age people in the ward (those aged 17 and over). This is higher than the Sefton, LCR and North West rates (Figure 11).

The rate of car registrations in Sudell has increased over the past 10 years (by 17%).

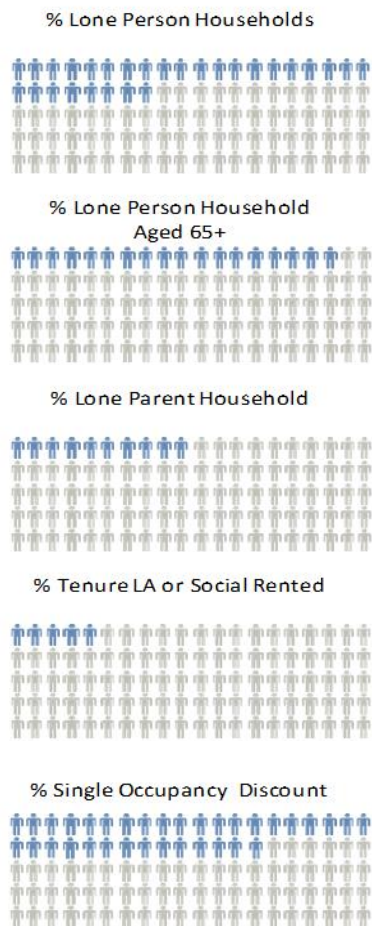


Figure 7: Household Occupancy (Census 2011)

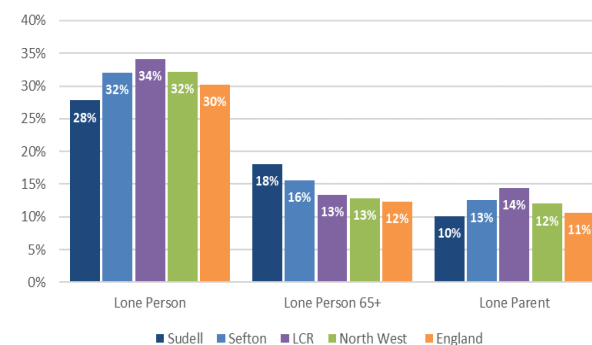


Table 3: Time Void / Vacant (April 2020)

Vacant Properties April 2020	Sudell		Sefton	
	Count	Rate <sup>1</sup>	Count	Rate <sup>1</sup>
0-6 Months	79	14.5	2417	19.5
6-12 Months	41	7.5	953	7.7
12-24 Months	43	7.9	1029	8.3
24+ Months	40	7.3	957	7.7
Total	203	37.2	5356	43.2

<sup>1</sup> The rate is the count per 1,000 households in the ward

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

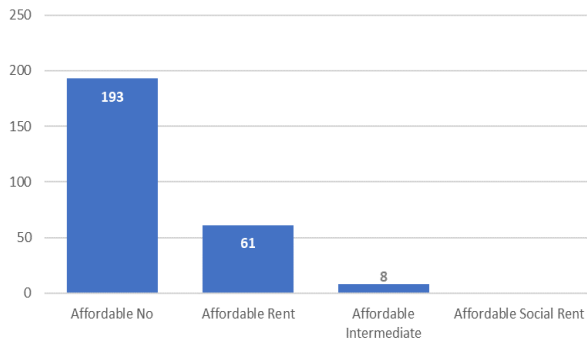


Figure 9: New Build Properties by Bedroom Numbers (March 2021)

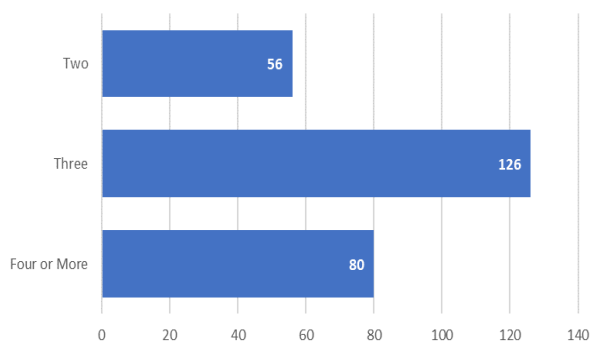
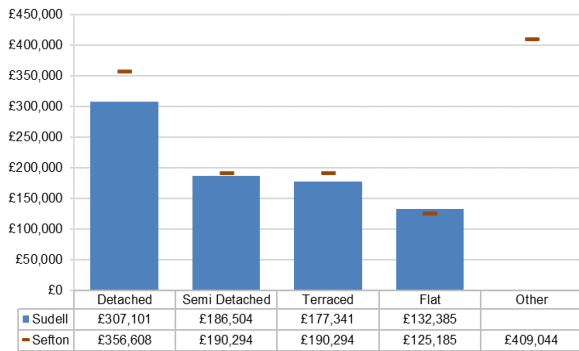


Figure 10: Average Price Paid by Property Type (2019)



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

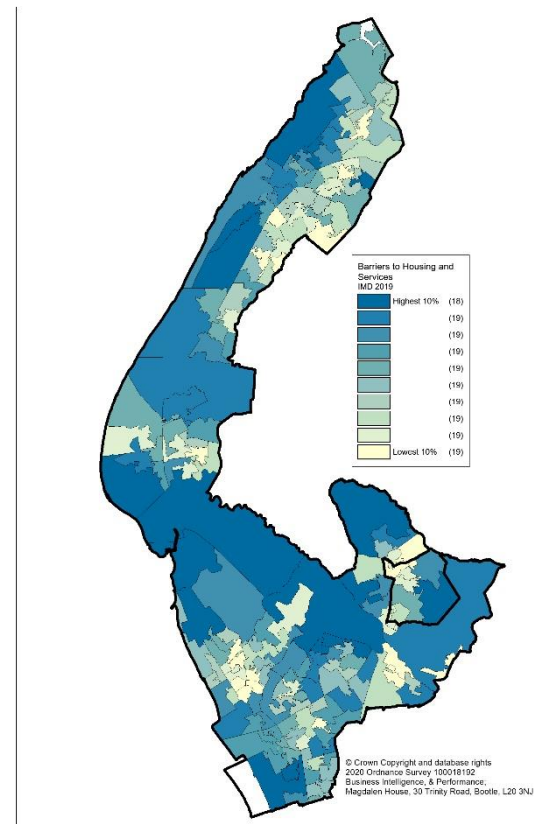
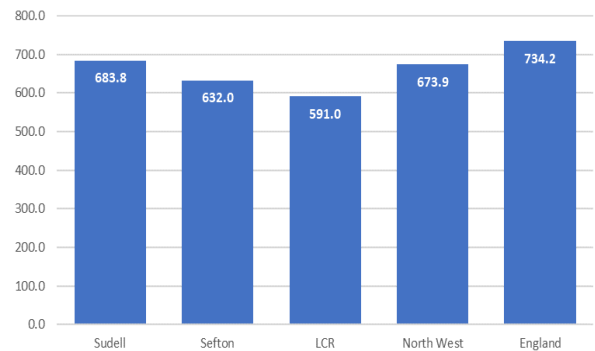


Figure 11: Rate of Vehicle Registrations (2019)





## Economy & Business

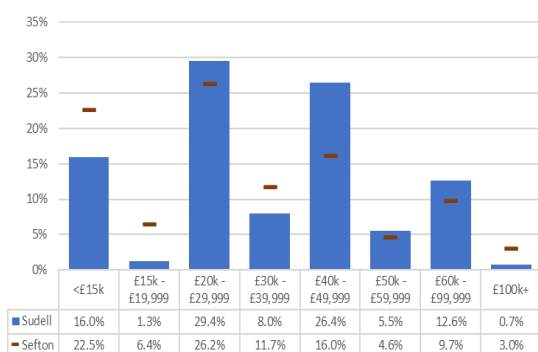
As of September 2020, there were a total of 22 establishments throughout Sudell which hold a license under the 2003 Licensing Act; these include locations which sell alcohol (shops, pubs, clubs and restaurants) along with properties serving hot food after 11pm. Sudell makes up just 2% of all Sefton’s licensed premises lower than the Sefton average of 5%.

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

Within Sudell there were 57 inspections carried out of commercial properties (ranging from large chain stores e.g. Asda / Tesco, to the local corner shop) during 2019/20. 75% of these related to food hygiene inspections.

According to Experian Mosaic in 2020, 16% (895) of households within Sudell had an annual income of less than £15,000 (Figure 12), considerably lower than the rates seen across Sefton. This is possibly due to the area having predominantly stable more affluent households.

Figure 12: Household Income – Mosaic (2020)



Census 2011 indicated that of the then 9,233 residents aged 16 to 74 living within Sudell, 68% were economically active. Of these economically active residents, 39% were employed full time, 15% employed part time and 7% were self-employed (Table 4).

32% were economically in-active; of whom 20% were retired and 4% were registered as long term sick or disabled (Table 5).

In total 112 (1%) had been unemployed long term, with less than 1% (0.3% / 30) never being employed (Table 6).

Table 4: Economically Active (2011)

	Sudell Count	Percentages				
		Ward	Sefton	LCR	NW	England
All	6246	67.6	67.1	65.7	67.8	69.9
In employment	5637	61.1	59.1	56.2	59.6	62.1
Employee: Part-time	1400	15.2	15.0	14.0	13.9	13.7
Employee: Full-time	3557	38.5	35.8	35.6	37.5	38.6
Self-employed	680	7.4	8.2	6.6	8.2	9.8
Unemployed	287	3.1	4.9	5.8	4.7	4.4
Full-time student	322	3.5	3.1	3.7	3.5	3.4

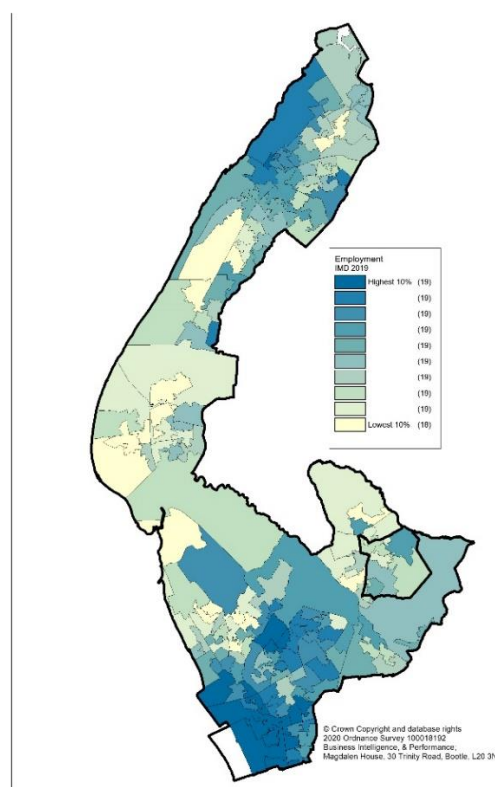
Table 5: Economically Inactive (2011)

	Sudell Count	Percentages				
		Ward	Sefton	LCR	NW	England
All	2987	32.4	32.9	34.3	32.2	30.1
Retired	1886	20.4	17.3	14.7	14.8	13.7
Student	374	4.1	4.4	6.3	5.6	5.8
Looking after home or family	192	2.1	3.4	3.9	3.9	4.4
Long-term sick or disabled	408	4.4	5.9	7.1	5.6	4.0
Other	127	1.4	1.9	2.3	2.2	2.2

Table 6: Unemployed (2011)

	Sudell Count	Percentages				
		Ward	Sefton	LCR	NW	England
Age 16 to 24	75	0.8	1.4	1.7	1.4	1.2
Age 50 to 74	68	0.7	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.8
Never worked	30	0.3	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.7
Long-term	112	1.2	2.0	2.4	1.8	1.7

Map 6: Employment IMD Score by LSOA (2019)



Two of Sudell LSOAs, are in the top 30% of affected areas nationally. This means some residents of the ward reside in some of the highest areas nationally for working age people involuntarily excluded from the labour market (Map 6). However, the ward is lower than the comparator areas.

## Benefits & Support

Sudell is characterised overall by lower than average benefits-dependent population. The population vulnerable to the vagaries of the wider economy are less likely to be vulnerable to the structural changes in benefit levels and accessibility.

In January 2021, approximately 315 working age people residing in the ward were claiming out of work benefits. This is 5% of all the working aged residents; lower than Sefton, LCR, North West (all 7%) and England (6%). With 7% of residents in the ward aged between 16 and 24 were claiming out of work benefits, lower than three of the comparator areas (Figure 13).

The rates of working age residents claiming out of work in Sudell have seen year on year increases across the past five years (Figure 14), with an overall rise of 320% (240). 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 Sudell rates have continually been below those in the Borough.

### Universal Credits (UC)

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

676 working age residents in Sudell were claiming Universal Credit in January 2021 (61% of these were not in employment). The rate of working age residents claiming UC in the ward is 98 per 1,000, which is considerably lower than the comparator area rates; Sefton – 170, LCR – 180, North West – 167 and England – 148 (Figure 15).

### Personal Independence Payment (PIP)

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

In January 2021, 487 residents were claiming PIP in Sudell, a rate of 70 per 1000 residents (aged

16+). This rate is much lower than Sefton, LCR and the North West (Figure 16).

### Child Benefits

1,220 families in Sudell are claiming child benefits relating to 86% (2,005) 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 and Nationally (Figure 17).

### Council Tax Reduction

In January 2020, there were 703 households in the ward claiming Council Tax Reduction (13% of all rated households). This is lower than that of the Sefton average - 20% (Figure 18).

### Sefton's Emergency Limited Assistance Scheme (ELAS)

During 2020, there were 62 applications to Sefton's ELAS by residents within Sudell (Table 7). Of the applications in the ward, 52% were approved in full, with 10% being partially approved. Sudell has seen an overall increase in the number of applications approved over the past four years (52%). Sudell made up just 1% of all Sefton's applicants.

### Trussell Trust Food Bank

Trussell Trust Food Bank data for April 2019 to March 2020 shows that 65 vouchers were issued to residents of Sudell ward, with 194 residents being fed by a Food Bank located in Sefton. This equates to 16 per 1,000 residents which is considerably lower than the Sefton rate of 66 per 1,000 residents. There has been a 4% rise in the number of vouchers issued compared to the previous year.

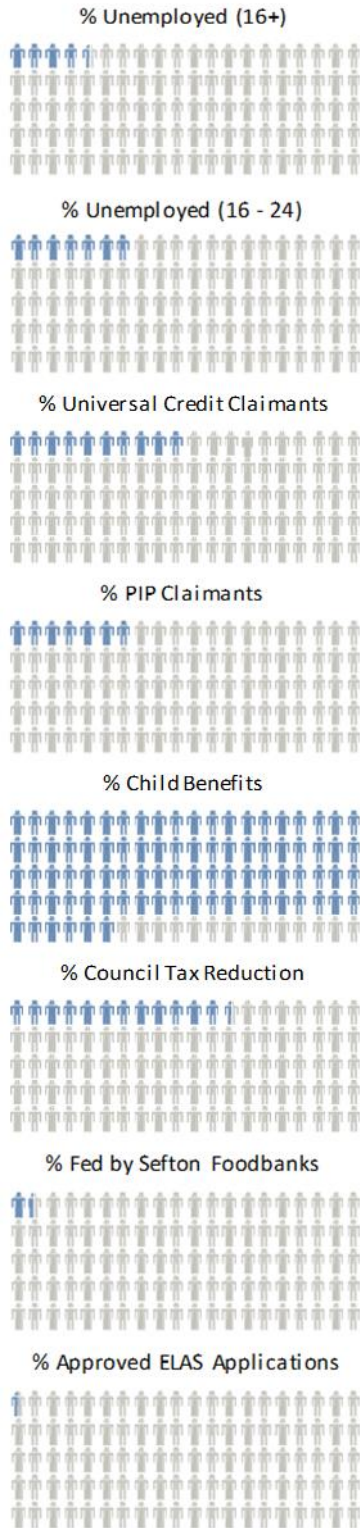


Figure 13: Rate of Working Age Residents Claiming Out of Work Benefits (January 2021)

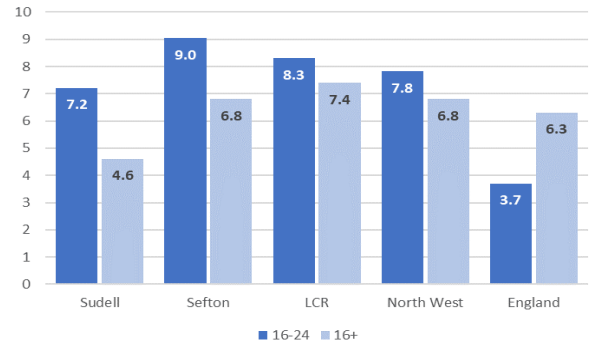


Figure 14: Rate of Working Age Residents Claiming Out of Work Benefits (January 2017/18/19/20/21)

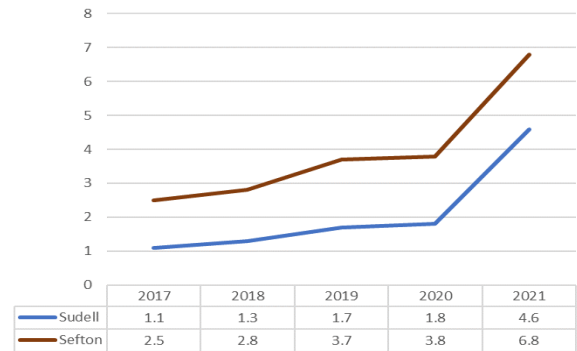


Figure 15: Rate of Residents claiming Universal Credits (January 2021)

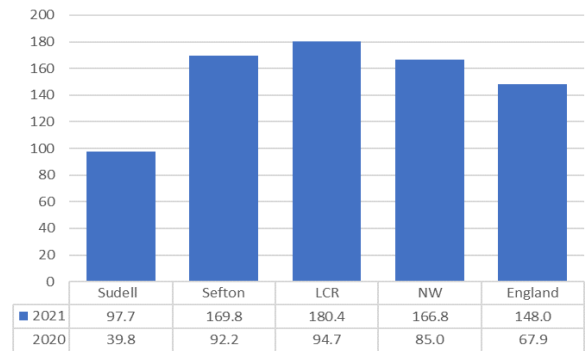


Figure 16: Rate of Residents claiming Personal Independence Payments (January 2021)

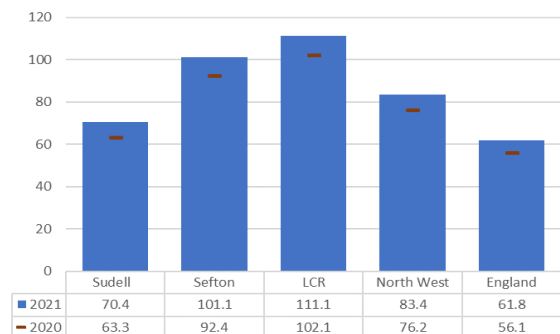


Figure 17: Rate of Families claiming Child Benefits (2020)

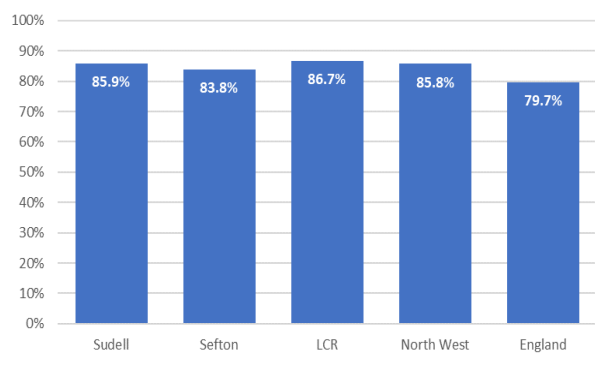


Figure 18: Percentage of Households Claiming Council Tax Reductions (January 2020)

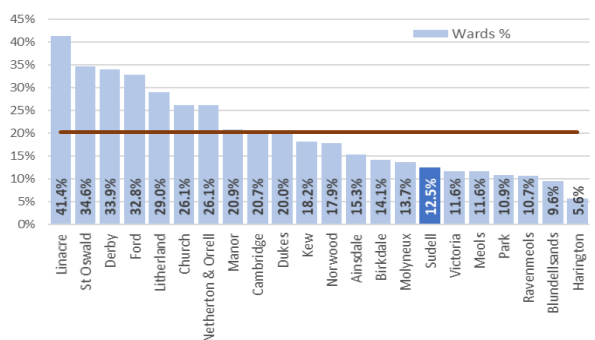


Table 7: Emergency Limited Assistance Scheme (ELAS) Applications (January to December 2020)

	Sudell Count	Application Status	
		Ward	Sefton
<b>Total Applications</b>	62	-	-
<b>Approved</b>	32	52%	53%
<b>Partially Approved</b>	6	10%	10%
<b>Not Approved</b>	24	39%	37%

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

Along with the changes in limits and accessibility, the way benefits are paid has also changed.

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

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

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

## Education

Given the direct correlation between deprivation levels it is unsurprising that overall Sudell has a lower than average proportion of children with special educational needs. This is with younger pupils in the ward showing higher levels of attainment rates compared to the Sefton results, though GCSE results are lower than seen across the Borough and nationally.

The lower levels of specialist support needed for children in the ward, coupled with the varying attainment levels, may present challenges to further improve the delivery and pressures felt across school and educational services.

### Nursery Settings

Of the 82 students living in Sudell ward attending a Sefton maintained nursery setting (Table 8):

- 4% of all nursery pupils in Sefton live in Sudell.
- 24% of the estimated nursery age population within the ward attend a Sefton maintained nursery (Sefton has a rate of 22%).
- The number of pupils entitled to a free school meal, subject to Special Educational Needs (SEN) support and who had English not as a first language, were below four so had to be suppressed.

### Primary School Settings

Of the 772 Sefton maintained / academy primary school students living in the ward (Table 9):

- 4% of all primary pupils in Sefton live in Sudell.
- 83% of the estimated primary school age population within the ward attend a Sefton maintained primary school (Sefton has a rate of 80%).
- 9% were entitled to a free school meal (Sefton is 21%).
- 7% were subject to Special Educational Needs (SEN) support (Sefton is 15%).
- 1% had English not as a first language (Sefton is 6%).

### Secondary School Settings

Of the 527 Sefton maintained / academy secondary school students living in the ward (Table 10):

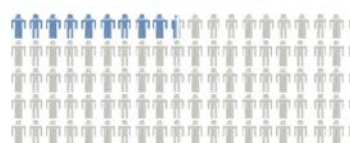
- 4% of all high school pupils in Sefton live in Sudell.
- 71% of the estimated high school age population within the ward attend a Sefton maintained secondary school (Sefton has a rate of 74%).
- 12% were entitled to a free school meal (Sefton is 19%).
- 12% were subject to Special Educational Needs (SEN) support (Sefton is 15%).
- The number of pupils had English not as a first language were below four so had to be suppressed.

### 16+ Pupils

Of the 107 Sefton maintained secondary school students living in the ward (Table 11):

- 7% of all pupils over 16 in Sefton live in Sudell.
- 19% of the estimated 16 to 20-year olds residing within the ward attend a Sefton maintained post-16 setting (Sefton has a rate of 11%).
- 4% were entitled to a free school meal (Sefton is 8%).
- 4% were subject to Special Educational Needs (SEN) support (Sefton is 8%).

% Overall FSM



% Overall Pupils with SEN

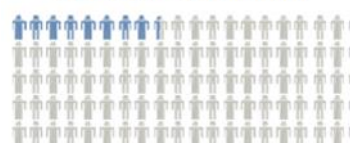


Table 8: Nursery Settings (January 2020)

Nursery Class Pupils	Sudell		Sefton	
	Count	%	Count	%
Total Pupils	82		1923	
Females	37	45%	941	49%
Males	45	55%	982	51%
Receiving Free School Meal	*	*	141	7%
SEN Support	*	*	119	6%
English as a First Language <sup>1</sup>	79	96%	1704	89%
English not as a First Language <sup>1</sup>	*	*	104	5%

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

Please note within the table counts below four have been suppressed

Table 9: Primary School Settings (January 2020)

Primary School Pupils	Sudell		Sefton	
	Count	%	Count	%
Total Pupils	772		20075	
Females	367	48%	9680	48%
Males	405	52%	10395	52%
Receiving Free School Meal	73	9%	4145	21%
SEN Support	57	7%	3067	15%
English as a First Language <sup>1</sup>	751	97%	18195	91%
English not as a First Language <sup>1</sup>	6	1%	1171	6%

<sup>1</sup> 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	Sudell		Sefton	
	Count	%	Count	%
Total Pupils	527		13225	
Females	256	49%	6541	49%
Males	271	51%	6684	51%
Receiving Free School Meal	63	12%	2476	19%
SEN Support	65	12%	1993	15%
English as a First Language <sup>1</sup>	523	99%	12508	95%
English not as a First Language <sup>1</sup>	*	*	660	5%

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

Please note within the table counts below four have been suppressed

Table 11: 16+ Pupils (January 2020)

Post 16 Pupils	Sudell		Sefton	
	Count	%	Count	%
Total Pupils	107		1542	
Females	48	45%	772	50%
Males	59	55%	770	50%
Receiving Free School Meal	4	4%	129	8%
SEN Support	4	4%	125	8%
English as a First Language <sup>1</sup>	107	100%	1483	96%
English not as a First Language <sup>1</sup>	0	0%	51	3%

<sup>1</sup> 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 110 students residing within Sudell ward and attending a Sefton maintained setting with an Early Years Foundation Stage (EYFS) level (Figure 19 & Table 12):

- 21% did not achieve a “Good Level of Development”. This is lower than the non-

achievement levels seen across Sefton and North West (both 31%), LCR (33%) and England (28%).

- 5% were entitled to a free school meal (Sefton is 16%).
- The number of pupils subject to Special Educational Needs (SEN) support were below four so had to be suppressed.

### Key Stage 1 (KS1)

During 2018/19 there were 122 students residing within Sudell ward and attending a Sefton maintained setting with a KS1 level. For these students (Figure 20 and Table 13):

- 33% did not achieve the expected standard in Reading, Writing and Maths; below the averages for Sefton at 37%, North West at 35% and England at 37%.
- 4% were entitled to a free school meal (Sefton is 18%).
- 7% were subject to Special Educational Needs (SEN) support (Sefton is 14%).

### Key Stage 2 (KS2)

During 2018/19 there were 114 students residing within Sudell ward and attending a Sefton maintained setting, with a KS2 level. For these students (Figure 21 and Table 14):

- 26% did not achieve the expected standard in Reading, Writing and Maths; lower than the averages for Sefton at 37%, LCR at 38%, North West and England both at 35%.
- 17% were entitled to a free school meal (Sefton is 20%).
- 10% were subject to Special Educational Needs (SEN) support (Sefton is 17%).

### Key Stage 4 (KS4)

During 2018/19 there were 118 students residing within Sudell ward and attending a Sefton maintained setting undertaking GCSE examinations. For these students:

- 64% did not achieve a level between 9 and 5 in English and Maths; above the average for LCR, the North West and England (Figure 22).

- 94% did not achieve a level between 9 and 5 for the English Bacalaureate, higher than Sefton, LCR, the North West and England (Figure 23).
- The students in Sudell had an average Attainment 8 score of 45.1, this was lower than the region, and country (Figure 24).
- The average Progress 8 score in the ward (-0.45) was also lower than the comparison areas. This means that on average students are not achieving as expected (Figure 25).

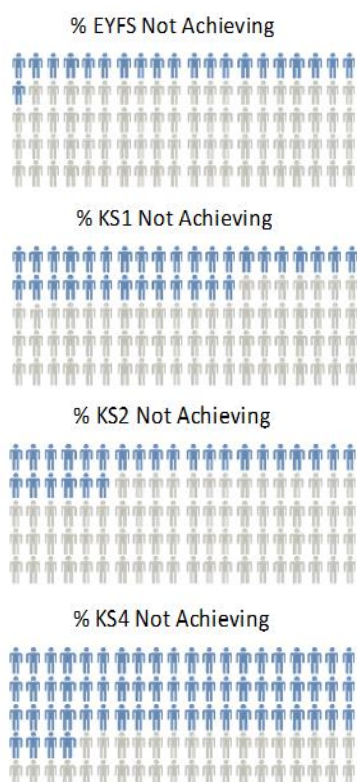


Figure 19: Percentage of Pupils NOT Gaining a Good Level of Development in Early Years Foundation Stage (2018/19)

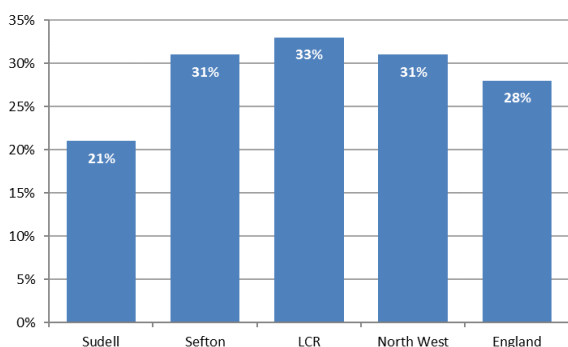


Table 12: Early Years Foundation Stage Settings – Special Educational Needs and Free School Meals (2018/19)

	Pupils with SEN & SEN Support (EYFS)		Eligible for Free School Meal (EYFS)	
	Count	%	Count	%
Sudell	*	*	5	4.5%
Sefton	193	6.7%	457	15.9%

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

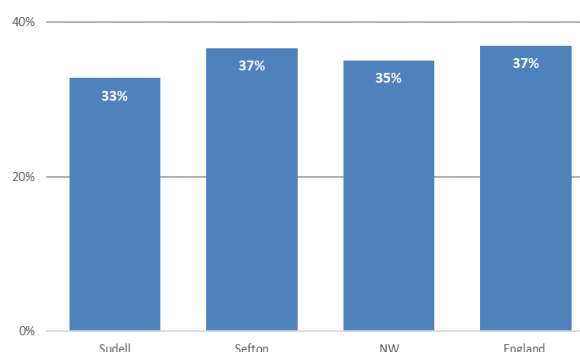


Table 13: Key Stage 1 – Special Educational Needs and Free School Meals (2018/19)

	Pupils with SEN & SEN Support (KS1)		Eligible for Free School Meal (KS1)	
	Count	%	Count	%
Sudell	8	6.6%	5	4.1%
Sefton	388	13.6%	513	18.0%

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

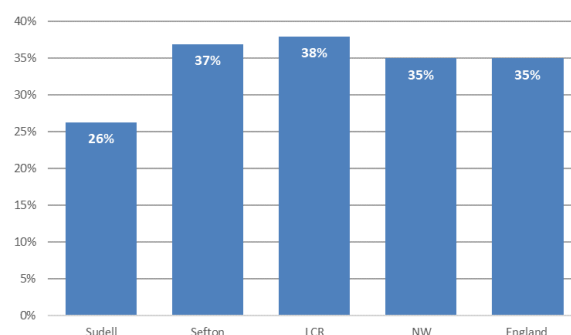


Table 14: Key Stage 2 – Special Educational Needs and Free School Meals (2018/19)

	Pupils with SEN & SEN Support (KS2)		Eligible for Free School Meal (KS2)	
	Count	%	Count	%
Sudell	11	9.6%	19	16.7%
Sefton	465	16.9%	540	19.6%

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

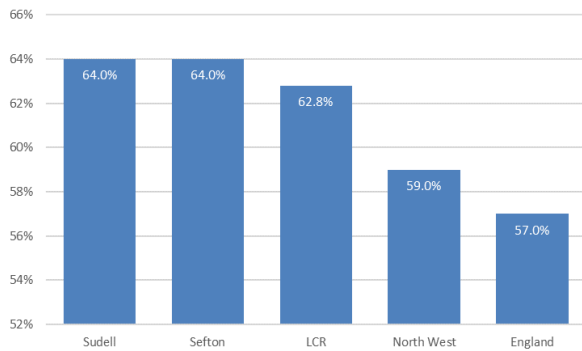


Figure 23: Percentage of Pupils Not Achieving English Baccalaureate 9 to 5 (2018/19)

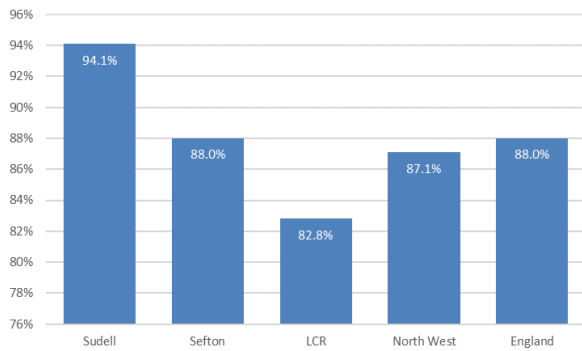


Figure 24: Average Attainment 8 Score (2018/19)

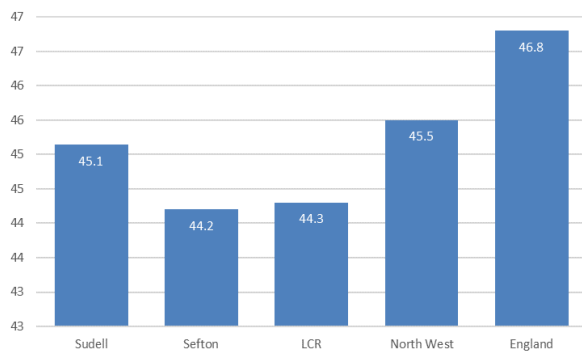
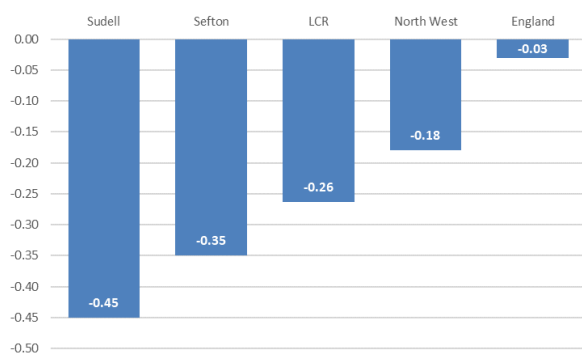


Figure 25: Average Progress 8 Score (2018/19)

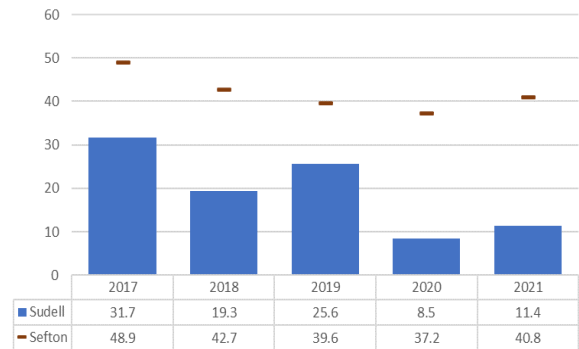


Not in Employment Education or Training (NEET)

In January 2021, there are a total of four people aged between 16 and 18 registered as Not in Employment Education or Training (NEET), with Careers Connect, residing within Sudell ward. This makes up just 1% of the Sefton total NEET. Sudell was the third lowest of the 22 wards in Sefton.

Sudell NEET rates have continually been lower than those of the Borough (Figure 26). Rates have fluctuated across the past five years (2017 to 2021), with an overall reduction of 67% (eight young people).

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





## Community Safety

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

### Crime

There were 523 crimes reported to Merseyside Police between April 2020 and March 2021 in Sudell ward, representing 3% of all crimes that occurred within Sefton. This is 42 crimes per 1,000 population - considerably lower than the rate seen across Sefton as a whole (72 per 1,000).

The number of crimes in the ward have seen a 2% decrease from the previous year. This is lower than the 7% seen across the Borough (Table 15).

Nearly half of all crimes in the ward were violent offences (44% / 232). Of these, 66 (28%) were common assault and battery (including racial offences).

### Anti-social Behaviour (ASB)

There were 271 Anti-social Behaviour incidents reported to Merseyside Police between April 2020 and March 2021 (Table 16) occurring within Sudell: 4% of all Sefton incidents. The ward has a rate of 22 incidents per 1,000 population - lower than the rate seen across Sefton as a whole (27 per 1,000).

There has been a 60% increase in the number of incidents occurring in Sudell compared to 2019/20 (the average across Sefton saw a 58% raise). The increase maybe due to COVID-19 and the reporting of breaches in lockdown rules.

42% of the incidents within Sudell were reports of Rowdy or Inconsiderate Behaviour. 25% of all ASB reports in the ward specifically mentioned youths, with 3% relating to alcohol / drunken behaviour.

### Deliberate Fires

Merseyside Fire and Rescue Service (MFARS) responded to just two deliberate fires in the Sudell ward between April 2020 and March 2021. A rate of 16 deliberate fires per 100,000 population in Sudell compared to 171 across Sefton as a whole (Table 17).

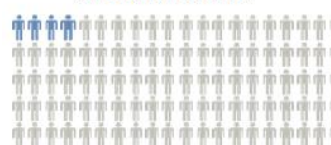
Deliberate property fires in Sudell decreased by 95% last year, compared to an increase seen across the Borough as a whole (5%).

Both deliberate fires in the ward were classified as deliberate secondary fires.

### Index of Multiple Deprivation - Crime

Four of the seven LSOAs making up the Sudell are in the bottom 30% of affected areas nationally, meaning that residents of the ward are living in some of the lowest crime areas in England (Map 7). The ward has a lower average score (-0.47) than that of Sefton (-0.07), LCR (0.21), NW (0.22) and England (0.00). With levels reducing in the ward since 2015.

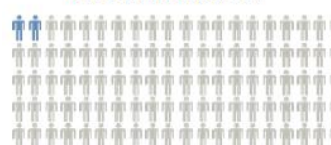
Rate of All Offences



Rate of Drug / Violent Offences



Rate of ASB Incidents



Rate of Rowdy Inconsiderate Behaviour



Rate of Deliberate Fires



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

Offences Apr 20 - Mar 21	Sudell Crimes			Sefton Crimes		
	Count	Rate <sup>1</sup>	Change <sup>2</sup>	Count	Rate <sup>1</sup>	Change <sup>2</sup>
Burglary	43	3.5	-14.0% ▼	1285	4.6	-19.3% ▼
Criminal Damage & Arson	67	5.4	-38.5% ▼	2043	7.4	-17.2% ▼
Drugs	27	2.2	28.6% ▲	1787	6.5	8.0% ▲
Public Order	49	4.0	19.5% ▲	2302	8.3	19.8% ▲
Other	11	0.9	37.5% ▲	530	1.9	-6.0% ▼
Sexual	17	1.4	183.3% ▲	368	1.3	-18.6% ▼
Theft	77	6.2	-27.4% ▼	3330	12.0	-30.1% ▼
Violence	232	18.7	19.6% ▲	8381	30.3	3.5% ▲
<b>Total</b>	<b>523</b>	<b>42.3</b>	<b>-2.2%</b> ▼	<b>20010</b>	<b>72.4</b>	<b>-7.0%</b> ▼

<sup>1</sup> The rate is the count per 1,000 population residing in the ward

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

<sup>3</sup> 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	Sudell Incidents			Sefton Incidents		
	Count	Rate <sup>1</sup>	Change <sup>2</sup>	Count	Rate <sup>1</sup>	Change <sup>2</sup>
General Nuisance	83	6.7	207.4% ▲	1840	6.7	98.1% ▲
Nuisance Neighbour	12	1.0	140.0% ▲	781	2.8	61.0% ▲
Other <sup>3</sup>	14	1.1	0.0% ▶	571	2.1	82.4% ▲
Personal	5	0.4	-28.6% ▼	351	1.3	12.1% ▲
Rowdy Inconsiderate Behaviour	113	9.1	22.8% ▲	3271	11.8	66.2% ▲
Vehicle Nuisance	44	3.6	83.3% ▲	710	2.6	-5.5% ▼
<b>Total</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>21.9</b>	<b>60.4%</b> ▲	<b>7524</b>	<b>27.2</b>	<b>58.1%</b> ▲

<sup>1</sup> The rate is the count per 1,000 population residing in the ward

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

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

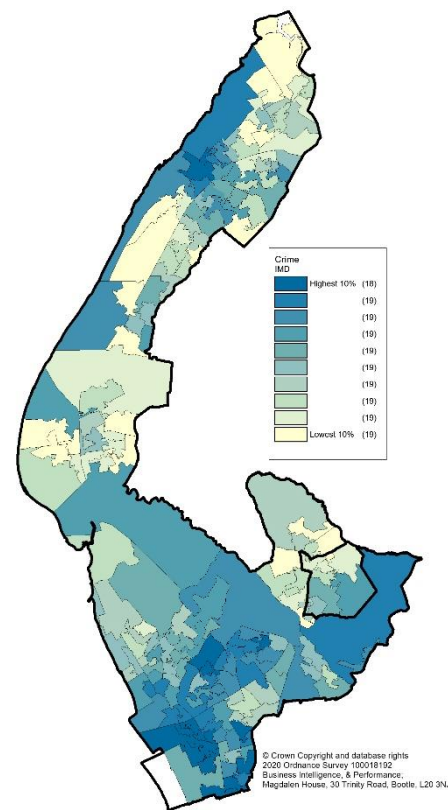
Table 17: Deliberate Property Fires (2020/21)

Fires Apr 20 - Mar 21	Sudell Deliberate Fires			Sefton Deliberate Fires		
	Count	Rate <sup>1</sup>	Change <sup>2</sup>	Count	Rate <sup>1</sup>	Change <sup>2</sup>
Deliberate Property Fires	0	0.0	-100.0% ▼	38	13.7	5.6% ▲
Deliberate Secondary Fires	2	16.2	-94.1% ▼	406	146.9	11.5% ▲
Vehicle Fires	0	0.0	-100.0% ▼	29	10.5	-43.1% ▼
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>-95.3%</b> ▼	<b>473</b>	<b>171.1</b>	<b>4.9%</b> ▲

<sup>1</sup> The rate is the count per 100,000 population residing in the ward

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

Map 7: Crime IMD Score by LSOA (2019)



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

## Health

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

During the 2011 Census:

- 6% 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, men residing in Sudell could expect to live nearly a year longer than the England average. In comparison, females are likely to live approximately a year less (Figure 27).

### Fertility

The general fertility rate of 62.5 in Sudell is significantly higher than the Sefton (60.1) and England (60.6) rates.

### Overweight Children

Of 110 reception age pupils (4 to 5-year olds) in Sudell taking part in the annual National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP) 2018/19, 27% fell into the excess weight category. This is higher than the North West and England (Figure 28).

Of 114 Year 6 pupils (10 to 11-year olds) in Sudell taking part in the annual National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP) 2018/19, 29% had excess weight. The ward level is considerably lower than the Borough, City Region, North West and England (Figure 29).

### Hospital Admissions

Between 2015/16 and 2019/20 there were a total of 90 hospital admissions for injuries in under 15 years olds across Sudell, a Crude Rate (CR) of 102. This is higher than the rate seen nationally (Figure 30).

Similarly, the CR of hospital admissions for injuries in those aged between 15 and 24 is significantly higher in the ward (167) than England (Figure 31), with 105 admissions between 2015/16 and 2019/20.

For all emergency hospital admissions during 2015/16 to 2019/20, the ward has had a lower Standardised Admission Ratios (SAR) than Sefton, LCR and the North West:

- Sudell All Causes SAR – 115 (Figure 32)
- Sudell Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) SAR – 78 (Figure 33)
- Sudell Coronary Heart Disease SAR – 111 (Figure 34)
- Sudell Myocardial Infarction SAR – 85 (Figure 35)
- Sudell Stroke SAR – 71 (Figure 36)
- Sudell Hip Fracture in those aged 65 and over SAR – 97 (Figure 37)

Similarly, hospital admissions for self-harm is lower in the ward than the comparison areas with a Standardised Admission Ratios (SAR) of 84 in 2015/16 to 2019/20 (Figure 38).

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

### Deaths

For the period 2015 to 2019 Sudell had a Standardised Mortality Ratio (SMR) for all causes of death of 92. This is significantly lower than the comparator areas (Figure 39), with a total of 789 deaths in the ward during the time period.

Sudell is in 6<sup>th</sup> percentile of England wards in terms of its SMR (ranked 3,987 out of the 7,189 wards available).

### Cancer

In relation to the occurrence of cancer between 2014 and 2018, Sudell has a Standardised Incidence Ratio (SIR) of 104. This is again lower than Sefton and LCR (Figure 40), with the ward being within the top 40% of wards in England Cancer SIR (2,399 out of 7,198 wards available).

### Index of Multiple Deprivation – Health & Disability

Three of Sudell's LSOAs are within the top 30% of affected areas nationally, meaning some residents of these areas are living in some of the most health and disability deprived areas of England. This is with the overall picture of poor health

increasing in the ward from 2015 (Map 8). The ward had a higher average score than of England, but is lower than Sefton, LCR and the North West.

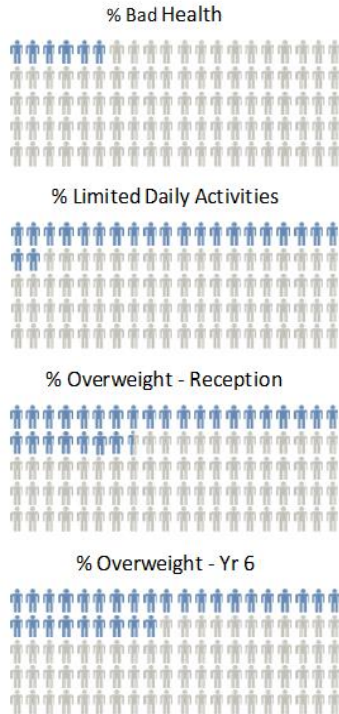


Figure 27: Life Expectancy at Birth (2015-2019)

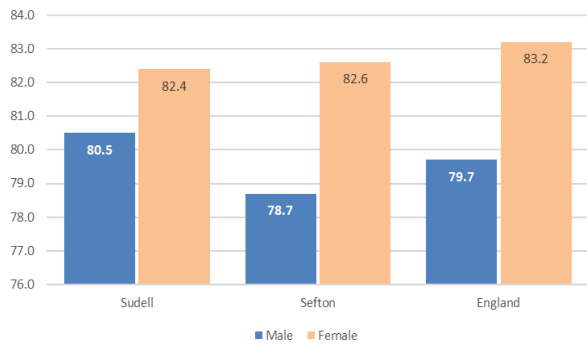


Figure 28: Children with Excess Weight – Year R (2018/19)

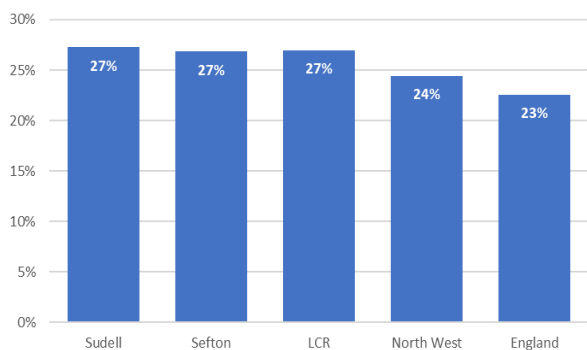


Figure 29: Children with Excess Weight – Year 6 (2018/19)

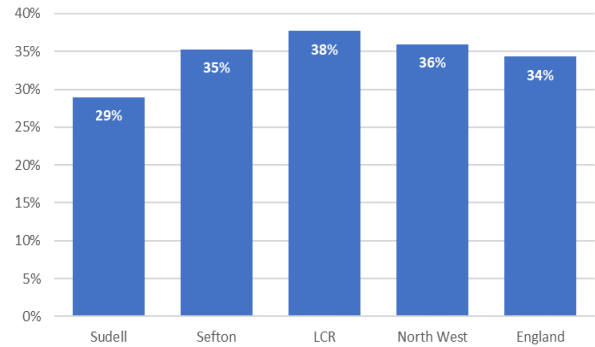


Figure 30: Emergency Hospital Admissions – CR Injuries in Under 15 year olds (2015/16 – 2019/20)

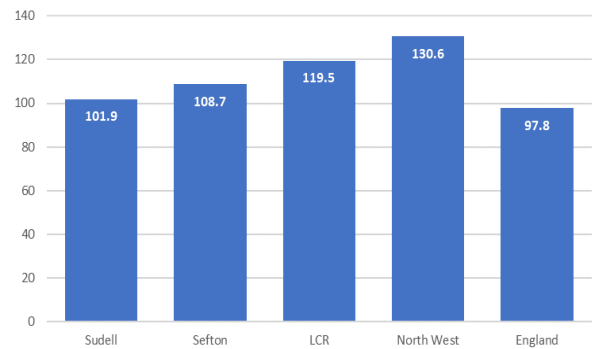


Figure 31: Emergency Hospital Admissions – CR Injuries in 15 to 24 year olds (2015/16 – 2019/20)

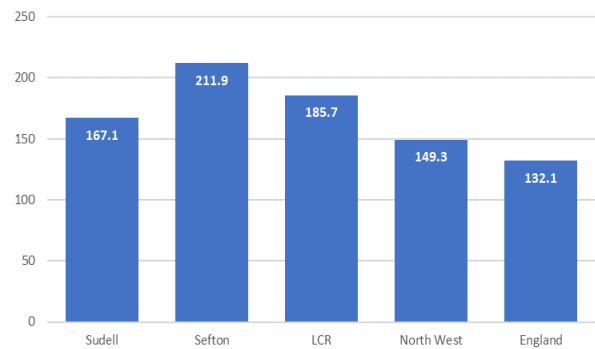


Figure 32: Emergency Hospital Admissions – All Causes SAR (2015/16 – 2019/20)

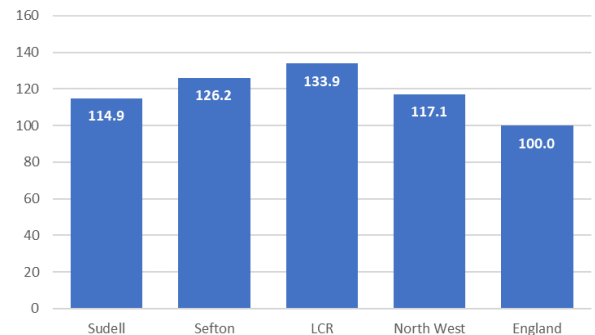


Figure 33: Emergency Hospital Admissions – COPD SAR (2015/16 – 2019/20)

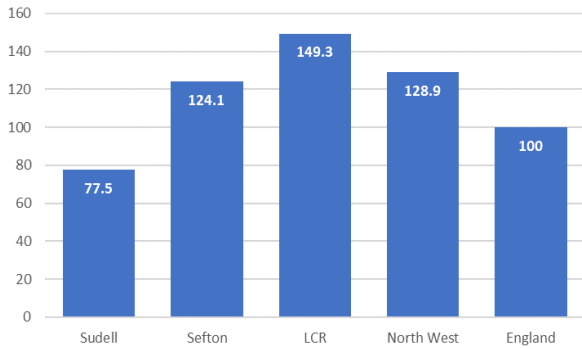


Figure 37: Emergency Hospital Admissions – Hip Fractures 65+ SAR (2015/16 – 2019/20)

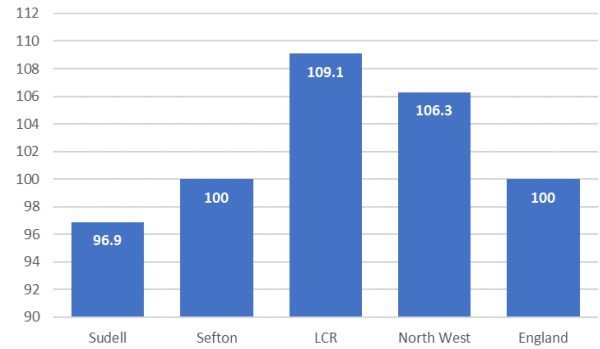


Figure 34: Emergency Hospital Admissions – Coronary Heart Disease SAR (2015/16 – 2019/20)

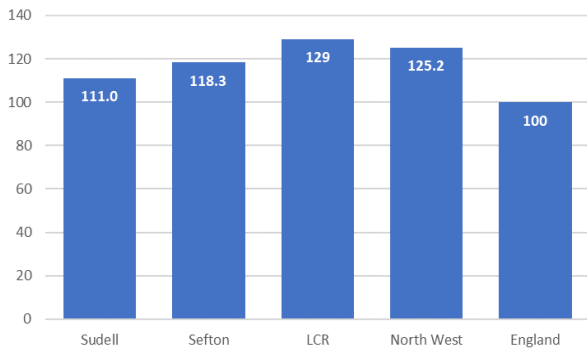


Figure 38: Hospital Admissions – Intentional Self-harm SAR (2015/16 – 2019/20)

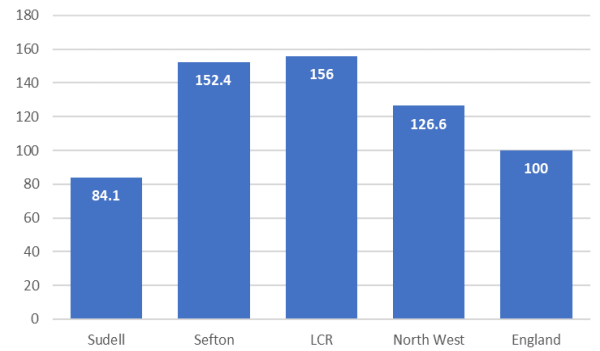


Figure 35: Emergency Hospital Admissions – Myocardial Infarction SAR (2015/16 – 2019/20)

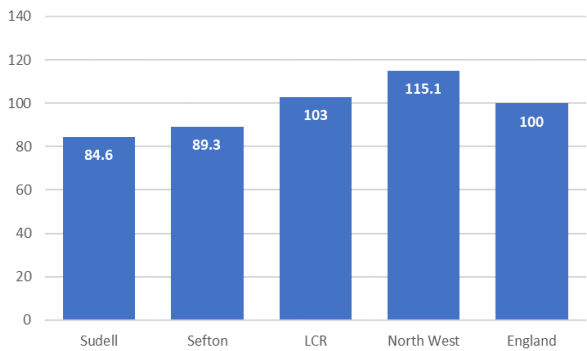


Figure 39: All Causes of Death SMR (2015 – 2019)

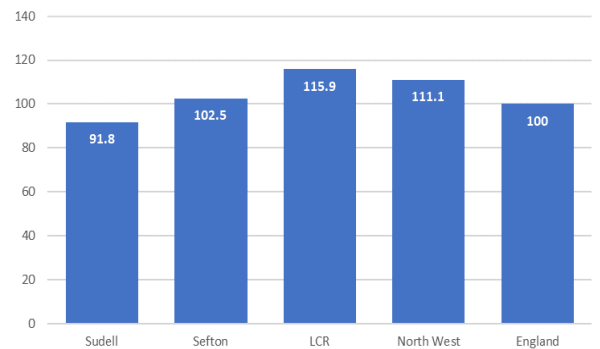


Figure 36: Emergency Hospital Admissions – Stroke SAR (2015/16 – 2019/20)

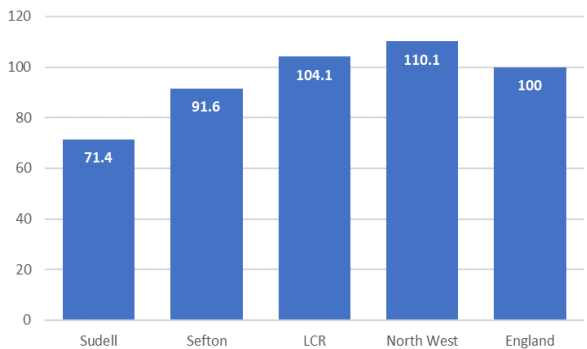
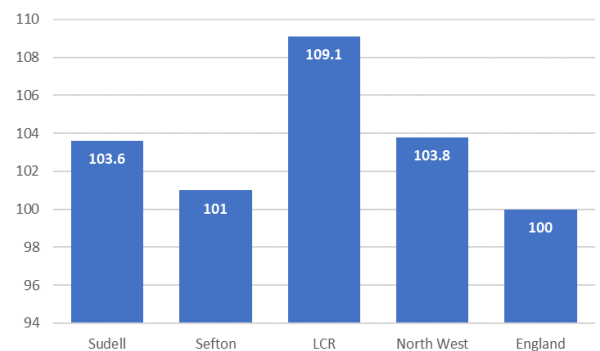
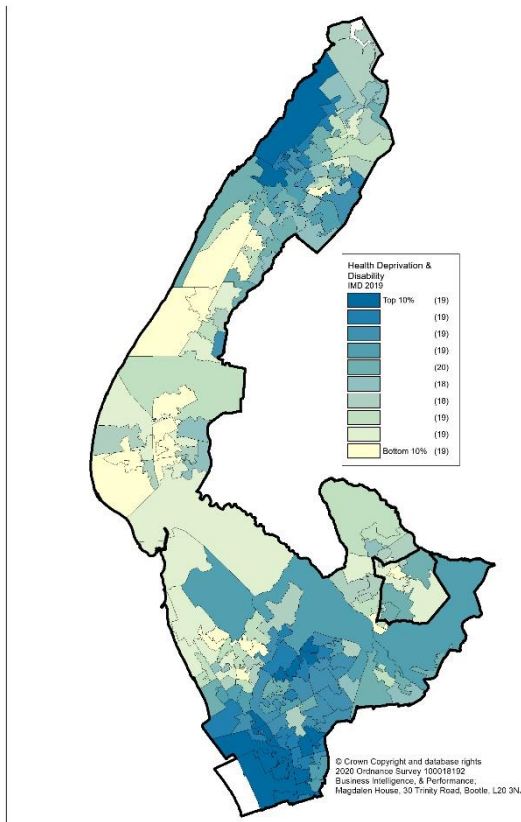


Figure 40: All Cancer Incidences SIR (2014 – 2018)



Map 8: Health IMD Score by LSOA (2019)

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The health and well-being of Sudell is varied when compared to the Borough and Nationally. Female residents of Sudell tend to live shorter lives. Hospital admission and mortality rates are lower for adults in Sudell than compared to Sefton. However, rates of all admissions with those relating to chronic heart disease and cancer incidence are higher in the ward than seen nationally.

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

## 2011 Census Flows – Migration

The 2011 Census indicated that 577 people immigrated into the Sudell ward from outside of the ward when comparing current addresses to the addresses to the previous year. 120 moving within the ward totals to 697 people moving in the area. 36% of these moved from other wards within Sefton, with a further 20% from other LCR areas. 53% of all people moving into the ward are aged between 20 and 54 (Table 18 / Map 9).

In comparison 525 people have moved out of the ward to other areas. This is with 30% moving to other Sefton wards and a further 26% moving to other LCR areas. 50% of the people who left the ward were aged between 20 and 54 (Table 19 / Map10).

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

Area Moved From	Total	0to19	20to54	55Plus				
Sudell (Internal)	120	17.2%	28	4.0%	67	9.6%	25	3.6%
Sefton (Other Wards)	252	36.2%	77	11.0%	139	19.9%	36	5.2%
LCR (Not Sefton)	142	20.4%	21	3.0%	105	15.1%	16	2.3%
North West (Not LCR)	63	9.0%	9	1.3%	47	6.7%	7	1.0%
Other	120	17.2%	28	4.0%	79	11.3%	13	1.9%
<b>Total Immigration into Sudell Ward (excluding Internal)</b>	<b>577</b>	<b>82.8%</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>19.4%</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>53.1%</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>10.3%</b>

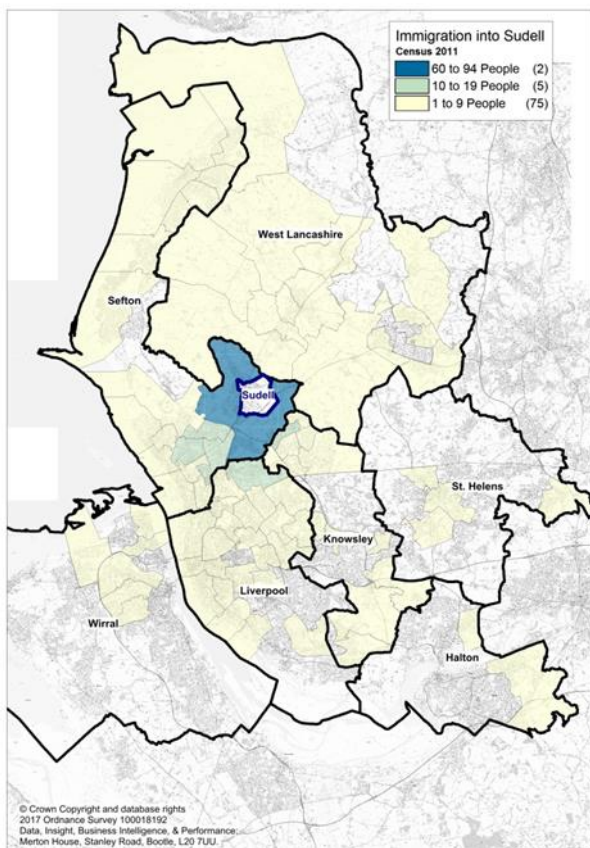
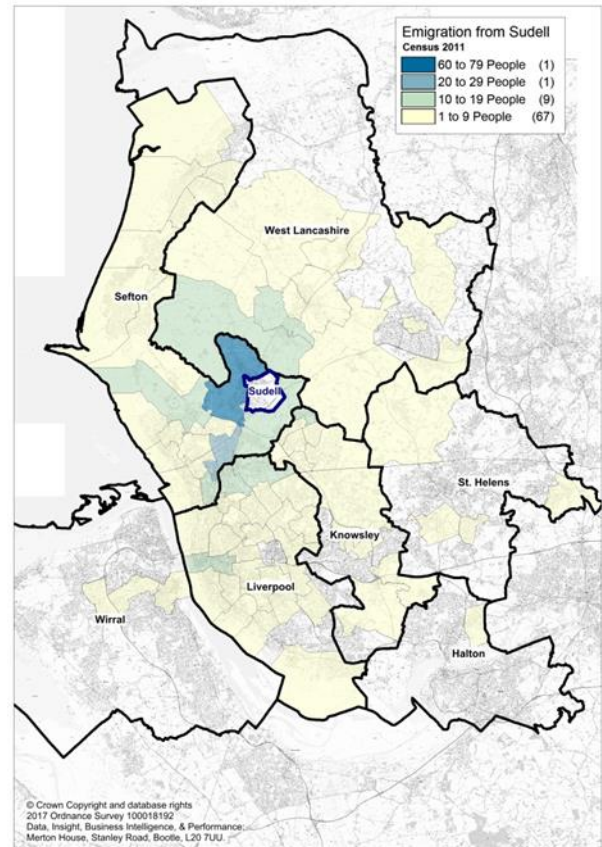


Table 19 / Map 10: Moving out of Sudell (2011)

Area Moved To	Total	0to19	20to54	55Plus				
Sudell (Internal)	120	18.6%	28	4.3%	67	10.4%	25	3.9%
Sefton (Other Wards)	197	30.5%	46	7.1%	100	15.5%	51	7.9%
LCR (Not Sefton)	167	25.9%	20	3.1%	133	20.6%	14	2.2%
North West (Not LCR)	95	14.7%	20	3.1%	53	8.2%	22	3.4%
Other	66	10.2%	15	2.3%	39	6.0%	12	1.9%
<b>Total Emigrated From Sudell Ward (excluding Internal)</b>	<b>525</b>	<b>81.4%</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>15.7%</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>50.4%</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>15.3%</b>



People are slightly migrating into the ward than out, with economically active residents being the biggest increase in the ward. This may possibly lead to higher demands for jobs / out of work benefits.

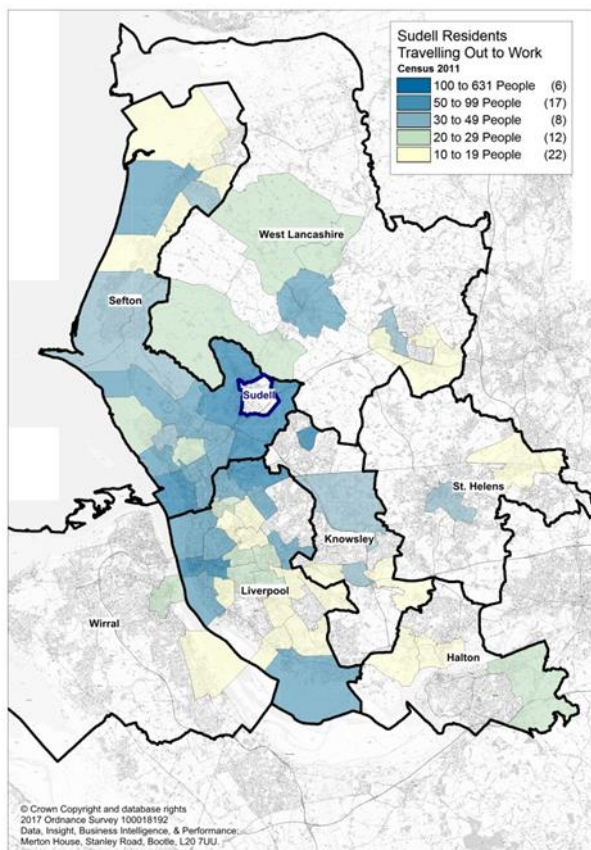
## 2011 Census Flows – Travel to Work

Census 2011 indicated that 88% (4,281) of working residents within Sudell travelled out of the ward to their place of work. 608 (12%) travelled within the ward to work. 42% of the people travelling out of the area travelled to other LCR areas with a further 29% travelling to other Sefton wards. 468 people residing in the ward stating they worked from home. (Table 20 / Map 11)

There were a total of 2,808 people travelling into the ward to attend their place of work from outside of the ward. 36% of these travelled from other Sefton wards with 31% travelling from other LCR areas (Table 21 / Map 12).

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

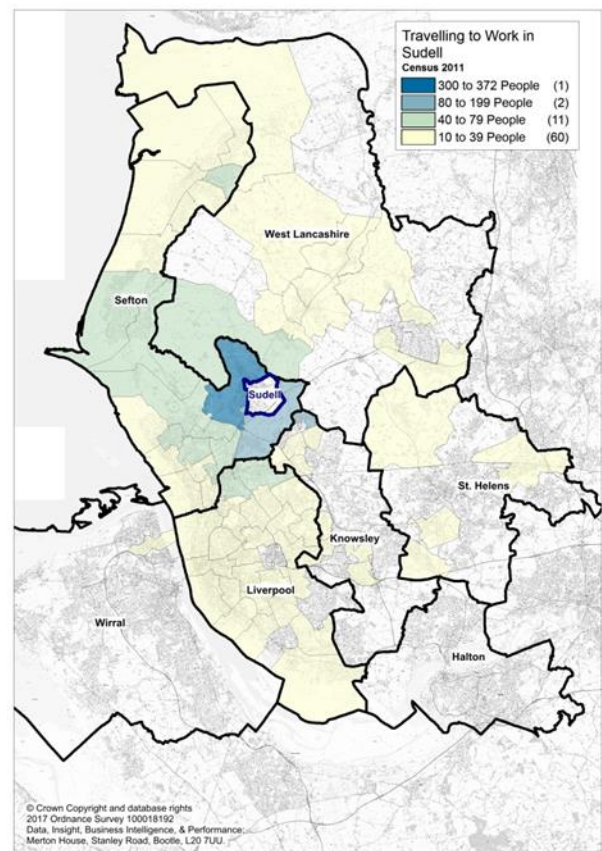
Sudell Residents Travel to Work	Total	16 - 34	35 - 49	50 Plus
Sudell (Internal)	608	125	225	258
Sefton (Other Wards)	1432	450	523	459
LCR (Not Sefton)	2033	612	757	664
North West (Not LCR)	696	217	268	211
Other	120	39	52	29
<b>Total Sudell Residents Working Outside the Ward</b>	<b>4281</b>	<b>1318</b>	<b>1600</b>	<b>1363</b>



There were 63 wards in the area with one to nine Sudell residents travelling to Work. There were 66 wards in the area with one to nine residents travelling into Sudell to Work.

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

People Traveling to Sudell to Work	Total	16 - 34	35 - 49	50 Plus
Sudell (Internal)	608	125	225	258
Sefton (Other Wards)	1234	290	472	472
LCR (Not Sefton)	1055	380	417	258
North West (Not LCR)	495	85	241	169
Other	24	10	6	8
<b>Total People Travelling to Sudell for Work</b>	<b>2808</b>	<b>765</b>	<b>1136</b>	<b>907</b>





## Service Demand & Delivery

### Children’s Social Care

In the ward there were 33 children aged between 0 and 17 known to Sefton Children’s Services as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2020; this equates to 155 per 10,000 children residing in Sudell. This is significantly lower than the Sefton rate of 376 per 10,000 children, 403 per 10,000 in LCR, 372 per 10,000 in the North West and 324 per 10,000 across England (Figure 41).

The rates of Children Looked After (CLA) and those on a Child Protection Plan (CP) in the ward are also lower:

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

### Early Help

As at 31<sup>st</sup> December 2020, Sefton’s Early Help team had 57 open episodes in Sudell for children (ages ranged from unborn to 22 years of age); a rate of 11 per 1,000 of 0 to 22-year olds residing in the ward (Figure 42). Sudell makes up 3% of all open Early Help Episodes within the Borough.

The ward has a lower rate than Sefton (15 per 10,000 0 to 22-year olds). There has been a 217% (39 episodes) increase when comparing episodes in 2019 (with Sefton showing an 11% increase).

Nearly a third (35%) of episodes related to children aged between 10 and 15 years old, with those aged 5 to 9 making up a further 26% (Figure 43).

### YOT (Youth Offending Team)

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

Sudell has seen a reduction in the number of young people known to YOT over the past three years (64%) and Sefton has also reduced (37%).

All of the young people known to YOT in 2020 were males.

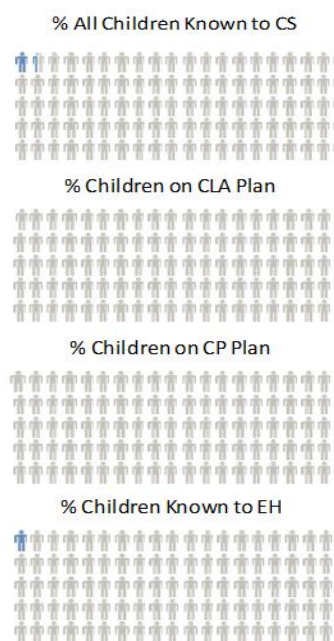


Figure 41: Children Services (31<sup>st</sup> March 2020)

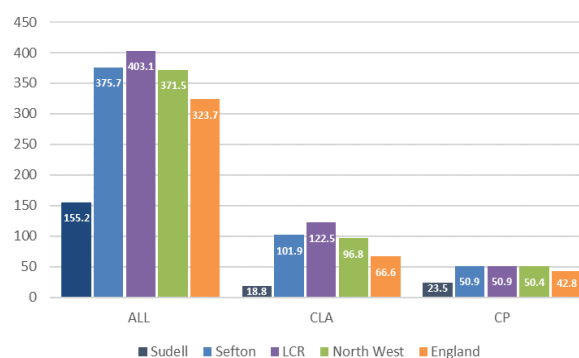


Figure 42: Early Help Open Episodes (31<sup>st</sup> December 2020)

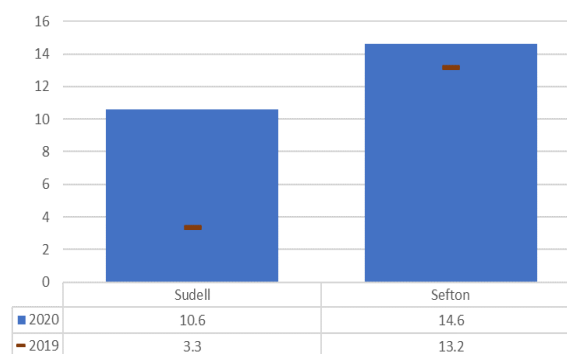


Figure 43: Early Help Open Episodes – Age Breakdown (31<sup>st</sup> December 2020)

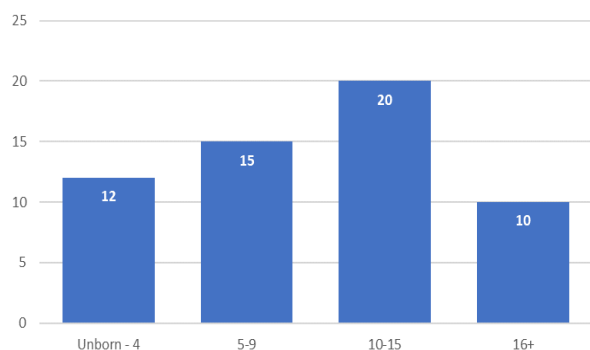
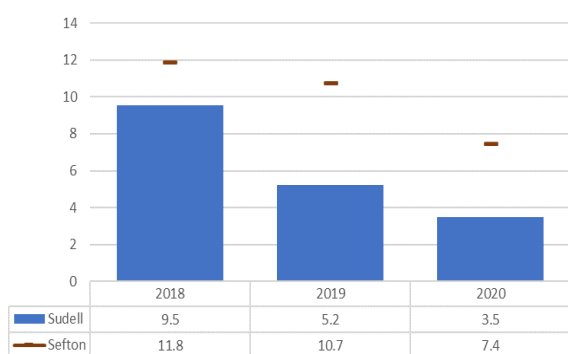


Figure 44: Rate of Young People Known to YOT (2018/19/20)



Adult Social Care - Personal Care at Home

During April 2020 and March 2021, 129 residents of Sudell 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). Similar to the rate seen across the Borough.

Residents aged 85 and over make up the highest proportion of the total recipients (43%), along with having a higher count per 1,000 population (Table 22).

Adult Social Care - Long Term Residential and Nursing Homes

There were 119 people residing in long term residential or nursing home, who originally resided in Sudell, between April 2020 and March 2021. Sudell makes up 7% of all the long term residential / nursing home residents, who originated from within Sefton. This equates to a rate of 12 per 1,000 - more than the Sefton rate of 8 per 1,000 18+ residents.

Similar to personal care at home, those aged 85 and over make up the highest percentage of long

term residential / nursing home residents (55%); and makes up the highest count per 1,000 population (Table 23).

Adult Social Care - Contacts

Sefton received 976 contacts to adult social care from residents of Sudell during the 2020/21 financial year. This equates to 101 contacts per 1,000 residents aged 18 and over - lower than the rate seen across Sefton, 106 per 1,000 18+ residents (Table 24).

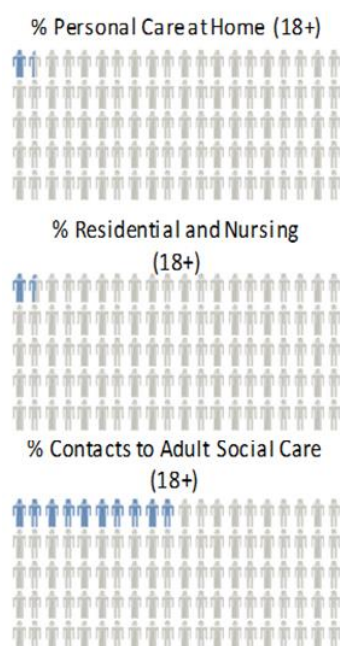


Table 22: Personal Care at Home Clients (2020/21)

Personal Care at Home 2020/21	Sudell			Sefton		
	Count	Rate	Percentage	Count	Rate	Percentage
18-64	20	3.0	15.5%	695	4.4	24.2%
65-84	54	18.1	41.9%	1196	21.6	41.7%
85 and Over	55	94.5	42.6%	978	101.2	34.1%
Total	129	13.3	100.0%	2869	13.5	100.0%

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

LTRN 2020/21	Sudell			Sefton		
	Count	Rate	Percentage	Count	Rate	Percentage
18-64	6	0.9	5.0%	198	1.3	11.5%
65-84	48	16.0	40.3%	716	12.9	41.6%
85 and Over	65	111.7	54.6%	806	83.4	46.9%
Total	119	12.3	100.0%	1720	8.1	100.0%

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

ASC Contacts 2020/21	Sudell			Sefton		
	Count	Rate	Percentage	Count	Rate	Percentage
18-64	178	26.7	18.2%	6248	39.7	27.6%
65-84	401	134.1	41.1%	9385	169.2	41.5%
85 and Over	397	682.1	40.7%	7007	724.8	30.9%
Total	976	100.9	100.0%	22640	106.4	100.0%

Libraries

There were approximately 3,495 residents of Sudell registered as borrowers with Library services within Sefton between April 2019 and March 2020. 1,580 Sudell residents registered have borrowed from a Sefton library in the past year and works out at a rate of 128 per 1,000 residents. This is minimally higher than the Sefton rate of 127 per 1,000 residents (Figure 45). Sudell residents make up 4% of all Sefton active borrowers.

Domestic Waste Collection

It is estimated that there were 383,284 waste collections carried out in Sudell between April 2019 and March 2020; residual waste makes up the largest amount of collections within the ward at 41% (lower than the Sefton percentage of 43%). Green waste collections in the ward are considerably higher than those seen across the Borough, with 18% in Sudell compared to 15% across Sefton (Table 25).

Calls for Service – Environmental Issues

There were 149 calls made to Sefton’s contact centre relating to environmental issues between April 2020 and March 2021 in Sudell ward. This represents 2% of environmental calls that occurred within Sefton. Sudell has a rate of 12 environmental issues per 1,000 population - notably lower than the rate seen across Sefton as a whole (33 per 1,000).

The number of environmental issues in the ward have seen a 9% 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 43% of all calls. This includes a 33% rise in the number of calls from 2019/20 to 2020/21 (compared to a 7% increase across the Borough). This may be related to the COVID-19 pandemic with access to local tips being restricted.

The rate of Fly Tipping incidents in Sudell (5 per 1,000 population) is lower than the Borough rate (15 per 1,000 population).

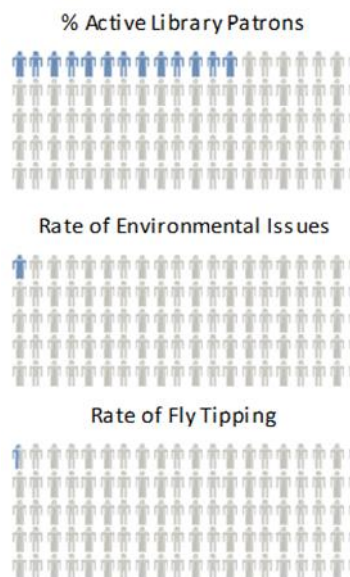


Figure 45: Active Library Patrons (2019/20)

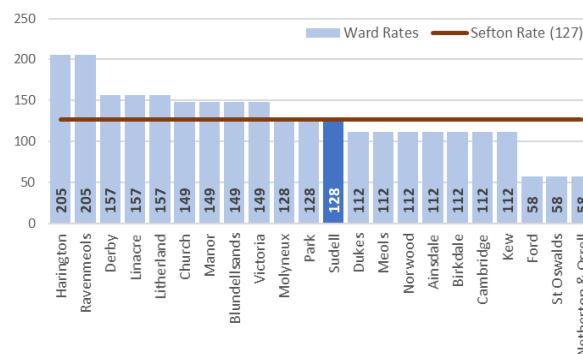


Table 25: Waste Collections (2019/20)

Collection Type	Sudell	Sefton %
Co-Mingled	154,622	40.3%
Green Waste	70,764	18.5%
Residual Waste	157,898	41.2%
Total	383,284	100.0%

Table 26: Environmental Issues (2020/21)

Environmental Issues Apr20 - Mar21	Sudell Issues			Sefton Issues		
	Count	Rate <sup>1</sup>	Change <sup>2</sup>	Count	Rate <sup>1</sup>	Change <sup>2</sup>
Accumulation of Refuse	11	0.9	0.0%	337	1.2	9.8%
Dog Fouling	6	0.5	100.0%	226	0.8	-32.7%
Filthy & Verminous Premises	7	0.6	16.7%	391	1.4	-8.4%
Fly Tipping	64	5.2	33.3%	4267	15.4	7.0%
Other	13	1.1	-18.8%	400	1.4	-16.1%
Rats	20	1.6	-16.7%	990	3.6	3.0%
Rear Entries	4	0.3	0.0%	1140	4.1	72.5%
Street Sweeping	24	1.9	-52.9%	1389	5.0	-14.4%
Total	149	12.0	-8.6%	9140	33.1	4.1%

<sup>1</sup>The rate is the count of offences per 1,000 residents residing in the ward

<sup>2</sup>The 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’ group together hierarchically into 15 ‘Groups’.

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

### Overview

There are approximately 12,400 residents living in 5,600 households across Sudell. Nearly three quarters (73%) of the households in Sudell ward are classified as belonging to just three of the 15 Mosaic Groups – E, F and H (Table 27) which are generally characterised as:

#### E – Senior Security

- Retires singles and couples
- Pre-war generation
- Established in community
- Lower internet use
- Have wills
- Solar panels

- Household income: £20k - £29,999

#### F – Suburban Stability

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

#### H – Aspiring Homemakers

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

Table 27: Mosaic Group Breakdown (September 2020)

Mosaic Group	Sudell		Sefton	
	Households	Percent	Households	Percent
F Suburban Stability	1683	30.0%	17345	13.6%
E Senior Security	1499	26.7%	16796	13.2%
H Aspiring Homemakers	898	16.0%	13332	10.5%
G Domestic Success	503	9.0%	7970	6.3%
L Vintage Value	295	5.3%	13798	10.8%
B Prestige Positions	251	4.5%	11336	8.9%
M Modest Traditions	171	3.0%	9994	7.8%
I Family Basics	159	2.8%	11681	9.2%
O Rental Hubs	74	1.3%	4521	3.6%
J Transient Renters	61	1.1%	10325	8.1%
N Urban Cohesion	9	0.2%	1430	1.1%
K Municipal Tenants	7	0.1%	7785	6.1%
D Rural Reality	1	0.0%	582	0.5%
A City Prosperity		0.0%	103	0.1%
C Country Living		0.0%	353	0.3%
Total	5611		127351	

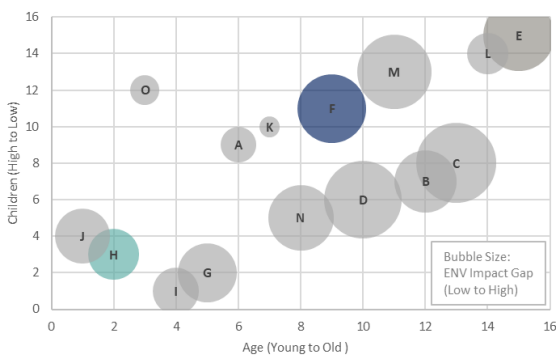
### Generic MOSAIC Characteristics

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 Sudell:

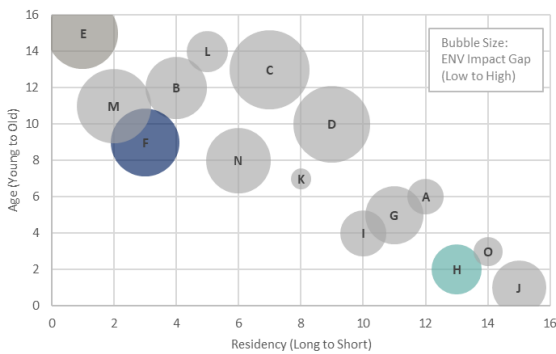
Younger residents are likely to have children. The three groups imply there is a higher environmental impact gap (Figure 46).

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



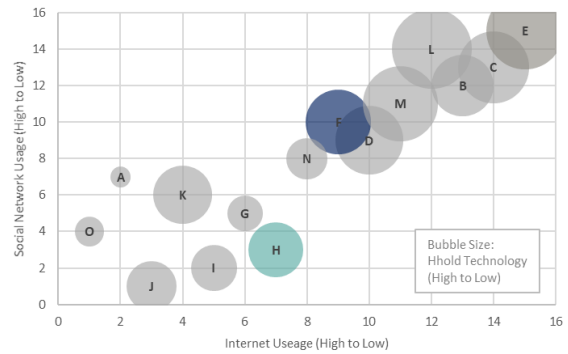
The older residents of the ward tend to have lived in the area a long time, with younger residents recently moving into the area. There is a higher environmental impact gap (Figure 47).

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



Social networking and internet usage, along with household technology, is higher in the younger group within the ward. The older two groups have limited usage / access (Figure 48).

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



Household income is higher for the younger group, with more children who have not resided in the area as long as the older two groups (Figure 49 & 50).

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

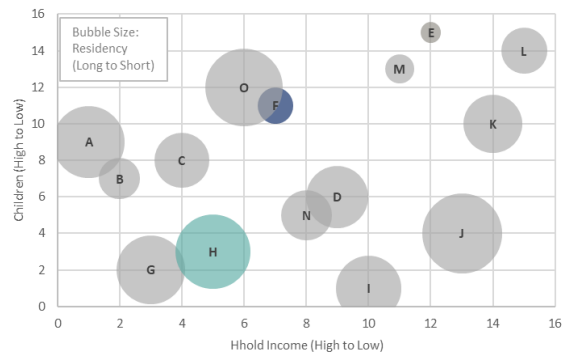
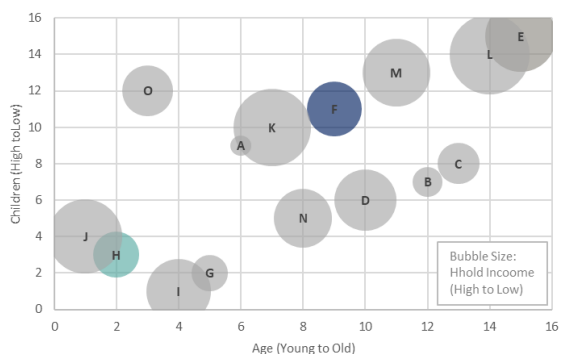


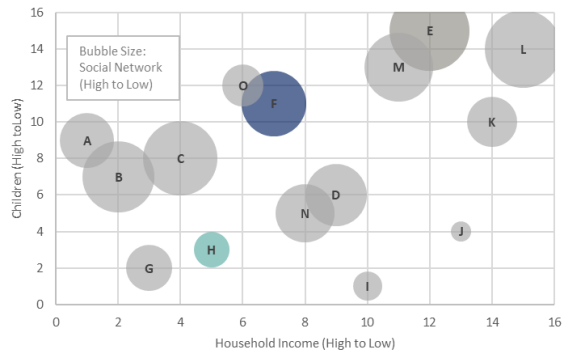
Figure 50: Mosaic Groups by Number of Children, Age and Household Income (2020)



The younger group who are likely to have more children residing in the households have a high level of social networking (Figure 51).

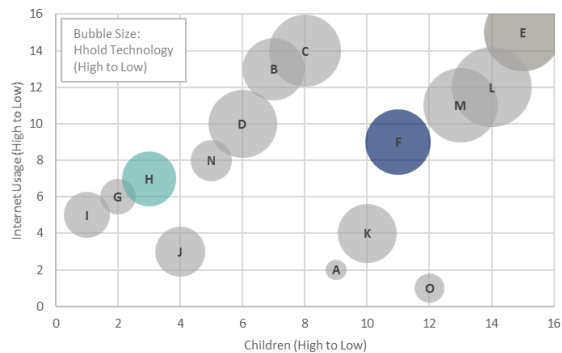
Figure 51: Mosaic Groups by Number of Children, Household Income and Social Network Usage (2020)

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The younger group, who are likely to have more children residing in the households, have a high level of internet usage and household technology (Figure 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/](http://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/](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/](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](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 20<sup>th</sup> 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

#### Sudell 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](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 / UC / PIP (2021)

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

#### Child Benefits (2020)

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

#### Council Tax Reductions (2020)

Sefton MBC – Financial System Support

#### Emergency Limited Assistance Scheme - ELAS (2020)

Sefton MBC – Della Haddley

#### Trussell Trust Food Bank (2019/20)

St Leonards Foodbank

Christ Church Foodbank

### Education

#### Nursery / Primary / Secondary Settings (2020)

Sefton MBC – School Census (January 2020)

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

Sefton MBC – Shelley McKeown

#### NEET (January 2021)

Career Connect – Sarah Vaughan

### Community Safety

#### Crime / ASB (2020/21)

Merseyside Police – Karen Carmichael

#### Deliberate Fires (2020/21)

Merseyside Fire and Rescue – Rob Hanson

### Health

#### Bad Health / Limited Activities (2011)

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

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

*Intentionally left blank.*

[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](https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/census/2011/origin_destination)

## **Service Demand & Delivery**

### **Children Social Care (31<sup>st</sup> March 2020)**

Sefton MBC – Jim Conalty

### **CiN / CP (31<sup>st</sup> March 2020)**

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

### **LAC (31<sup>st</sup> March 2020)**

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

### **Early Help (31<sup>st</sup> 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