

Ward Profile

Netherton & Orrell



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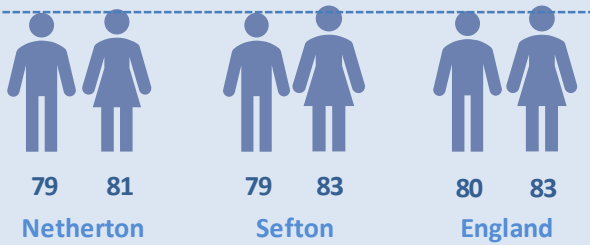
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Highlights

Life Expectancy



Life Expectancy at Birth (2015 - 2019)

Free School Meals



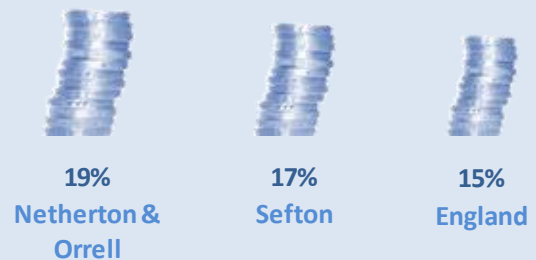
Proportion of children taking Free School Meals (Jan 2020)

Children Social Care



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

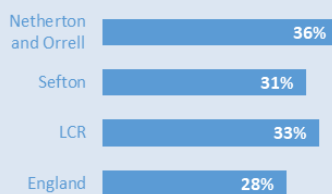
Universal Credits (UC) Benefits



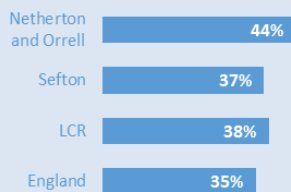
Percentage of working age residents claiming UC (Jan 2021)

Educational Attainment

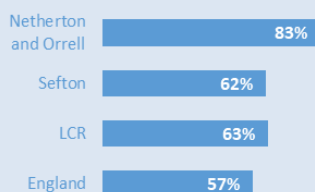
Early Years Foundation Stage



Key Stage 2

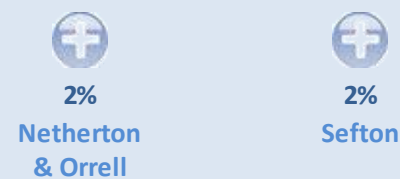


Key Stage 4



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)

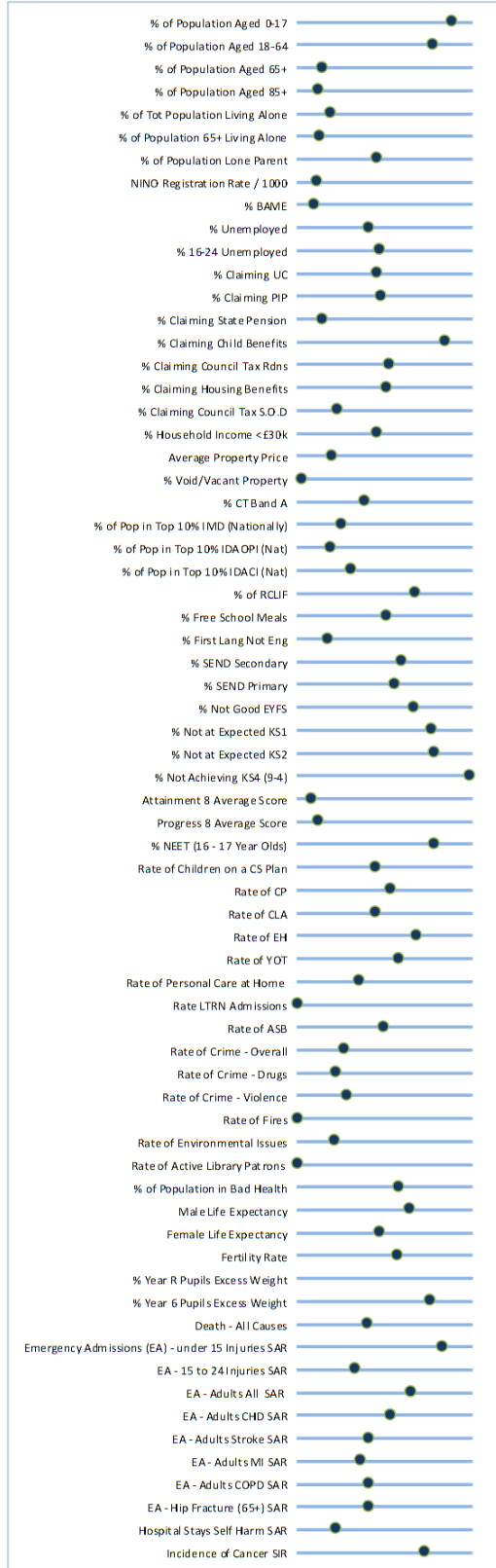
Reported Crimes



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

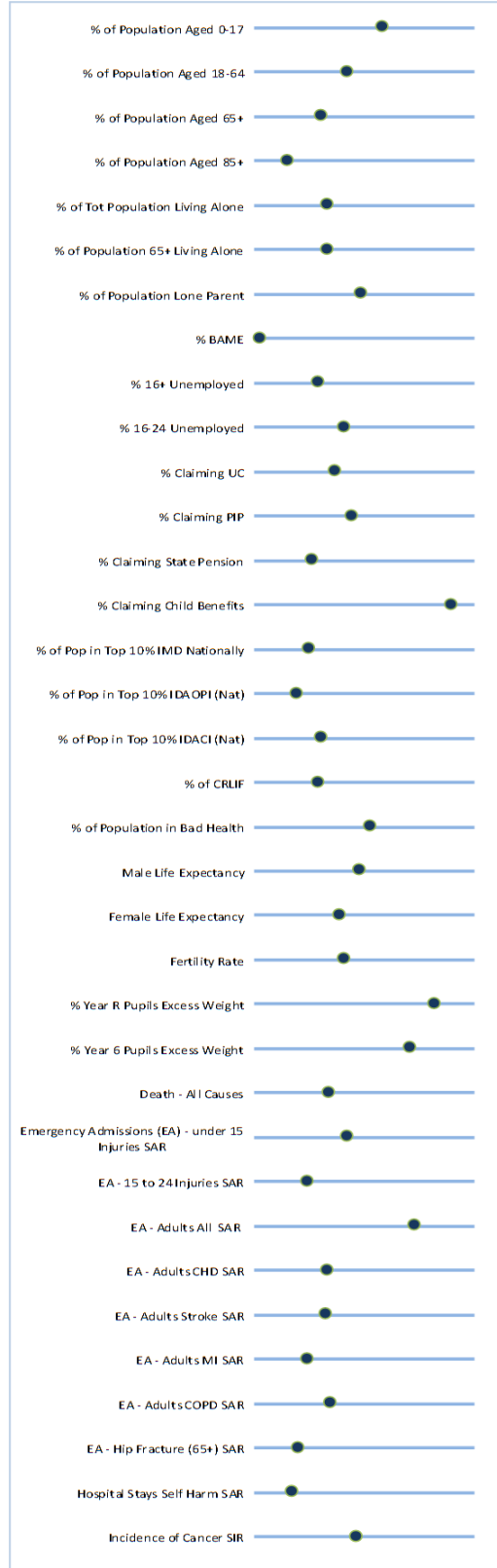
Sefton Comparative Position

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.



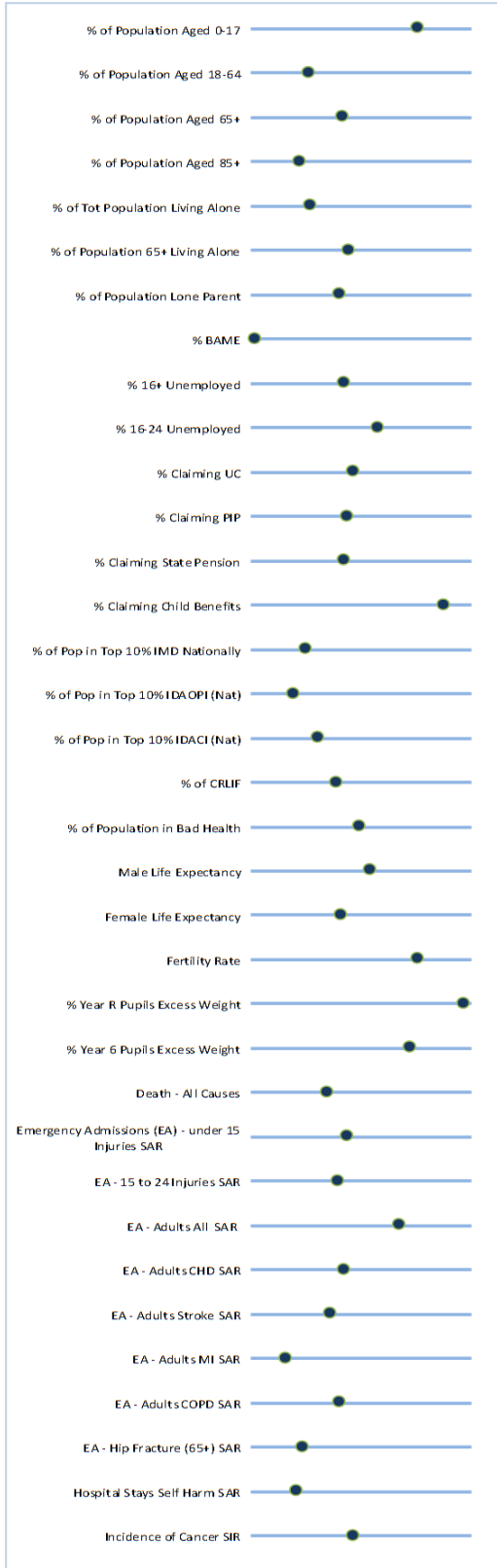
National Comparative Position

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



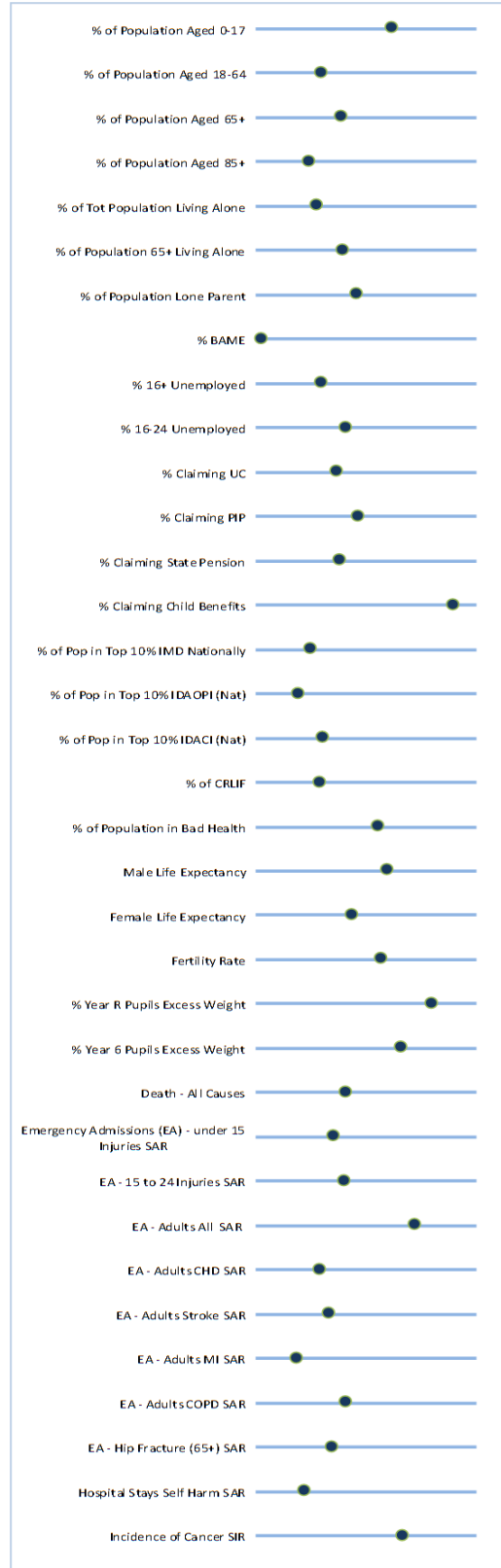
LCR Comparative Position

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



Overview

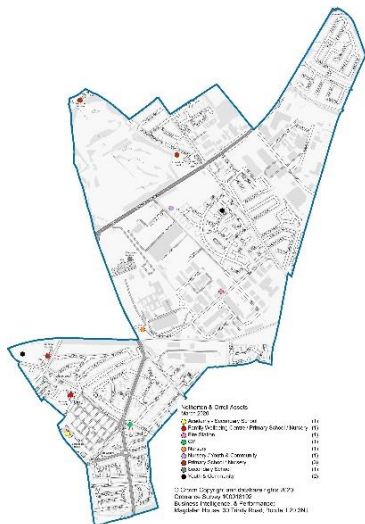
Sefton is a metropolitan borough of Merseyside; England and its local authority is Sefton Council. Sefton was formed, following the Local Government Act 1972, on 1 April 1974.

Netherton & Orrell is one of the 22 wards that make up Sefton Metropolitan Borough Council. It is located in the south of the Borough and covers part of the Netherton and Orrell areas. Netherton & Orrell is bordered by Derby to the South, Litherland and Ford to the West, St Oswald to the North, Molyneux to the North East and Liverpool City Council to the South East.

In the ward there is/are:

- An Academy Secondary School
- A Family Wellbeing Centre / Primary School / Nursery
- A Fire Station
- A GP Surgery
- A Nursery
- A Nursery / Youth and Community Centre
- Three Primary Schools / Nurseries
- A Secondary School
- Two Youth and Community Centres

Map 1: Netherton & Orrell Assets



COVID-19

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

Implications for Service Delivery

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

- School places may be required as 4 to 16- year olds make up a high proportion of the population, compared to that of the Borough.
- Above average deprivation in some areas of the ward, goes hand in hand with large demands on services covering all ages.
- High level of lone parents in the ward, which coupled with higher than average levels of child deprivation could lead to service demands (such as children social care, family well-being centres and schools) being high and increasing.
- Given the direct link between deprivation, child poverty and attainment, overall Netherton & Orrell has a higher proportion of children with Special Educational Needs (SEN) and a lower rate of attainment across all areas than the Sefton average. This places additional demand on school and education services.
- Reports to Merseyside Police and Merseyside Fire and Rescue have increased, coupled with the reducing budgets of both services may cause an increase in demands for services. This could lead to increased costs. In addition, this can affect how residents of the ward feel in terms of satisfaction and well-being; and reduced attractiveness to encourage businesses and job creators to locate in the area.
- High health deprivation may lead to services being overwhelmed i.e. GP and Adult Social Care.
- Changes made in the Welfare Reform Act along with the COVID-19 pandemic may see increased levels of vulnerable households, leading to demands on services such as Food Banks, ELAS, Housing Benefits, and Homeless Services.

Demographics

The latest 2019 population estimates indicate there are approximately 12,800 people living in Netherton & Orrell.

Overall the people of the ward tend to be younger than the Sefton and Liverpool City Region average, with 25% of the population aged 0-19 compared to 21% across the Borough and 23% across the City Region (Table 1).

There may be a higher demand on education services within the ward than compared to the Borough as a whole due to rates of school age children (4 to 16) being higher in the ward than in the Borough. This means places within local schools may be limited and people have to travel further afield to attend schools and colleges.

Some 64% of the population are of “working age” (16 – 65) meaning demand for jobs in the area will be higher than across the Borough and for those out of work may see increased demand for benefit support.

The overall population in the ward has seen a minimal increase over the last decade, compared to a 1% increase across Sefton.

Over the last decade the number of young people in the ward has fallen by 2%, possibly counteracting the demand for school places mentioned above. The number of residents aged 85 and over has seen an increase of 37% in Netherton & Orrell; this may lead to increased demands on Adult Social care in the ward.

In the last Census (2011) 98% of the population were born in the United Kingdom. With just 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).

There has been approximately 115 NINo registrations made within Netherton & Orrell 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 15 per 1,000 16 to 65-year olds living in the ward. This is considerably lower than the rate seen across Sefton as a whole (28 per 1,000) the Liverpool City Region (46), the North West (53), and England (85).

69% of the overseas national registrations within Netherton & Orrell during the period were from European Union countries (EU). Five of the top seven countries of registration were from the EU (Figure 3);

- Poland (28%)
- Romania (12%)
- Italy (5%)
- Sri Lanka (5%)
- Bulgaria / Germany / Turkey (3%)

Although the overall numbers are very low, over the time period of October 2015 to March 2020 the number of registrations in Netherton & Orrell has fluctuated (with a high of 12 applications in Apr to Jun 2018). Due to the COVID-19 pandemic figure post March 2020 are currently unreliable (Figure 4).



Table 1: 2019 Ward Population Distribution Comparisons

	Netherton & Orrell Count	Percentage			
		Ward	Sefton	LCR	England
Total	12,813	-	-	-	-
Males	6,151	48%	48%	49%	49%
Females	6,662	52%	52%	49%	50%
Aged 0-17	2,851	22%	20%	20%	21%
Aged 0-19	3,141	25%	21%	23%	24%
Aged 4-16	2,068	16%	14%	15%	16%
Aged 16-65	8,187	64%	60%	64%	63%
Aged 18-64	7,730	60%	57%	61%	60%
Aged 55-65	1,959	15%	16%	14%	13%
Aged 65+	2,232	17%	24%	19%	18%
Aged 85+	257	2%	3%	2%	2%

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

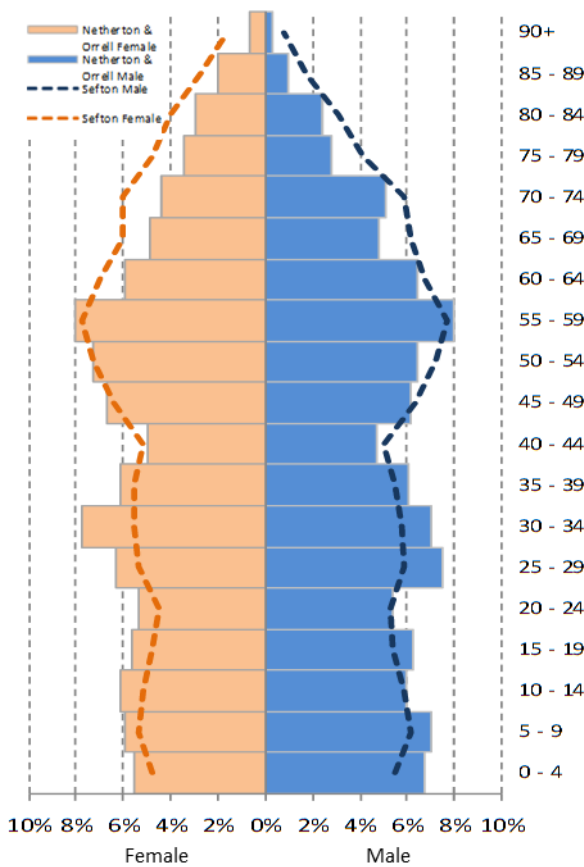


Figure 2: Population Change by Core Age Groups

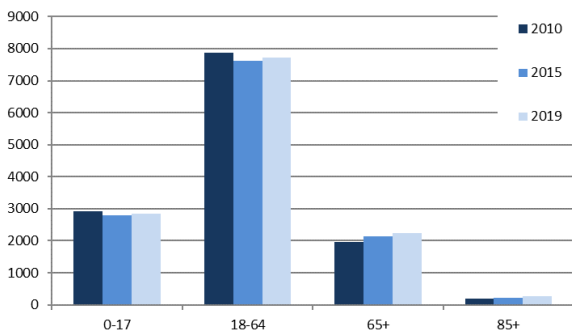


Table 2: NINo Applications 2015/16 – 2019/2020

	Netherton & Orrell Count	Rate per 1,000 Population Aged 16-65				
		Ward	Sefton	LCR	NW	England
European Union NINo	79	10.6	21.8	31.4	33.2	58.0
Asia NINo	20	2.7	2.9	8.3	12.2	15.2
Rest of the World NINo	12	1.6	2.5	5.2	6.1	9.7
All Overseas NINo	115	15.4	27.7	45.9	52.6	85.5

Figure 3: Top 7 NINo Application Origin Countries 2015/16 – 2019/20

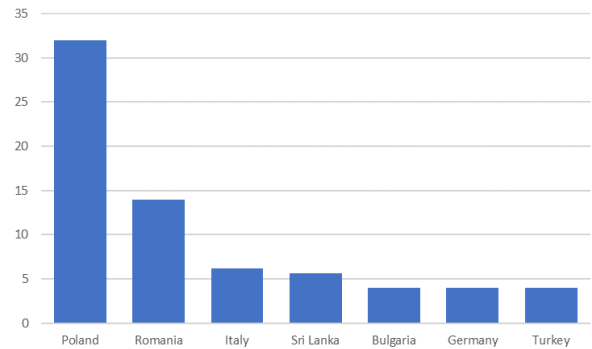
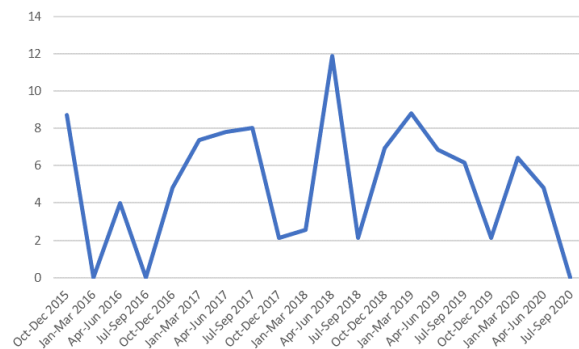


Figure 4: NINo Applications by Quarter October 2015 to September 2020



Service Demand

Approximately 6% of Netherton & Orrell 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 4% of the 0 to 17-year old population within the ward were known to Sefton Children’s Social Care as of 31st March 2020.

Approximately 2% of the 0 – 22-year-old population within the ward were known to Sefton’s Early Help service as of 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.

Four of the eight LSOAs which make up Netherton & Orrell are all within the top 20% of most affected areas nationally; with one being in the top 5% and another in the top 10% (Map 2). Three 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 37.7 compared to an average of 27.3 across Sefton, 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. Parts of the ward is populated by some of the most income deprived older people in the country (Map 3).

Of the wards eight LSOAs four are in the top 20% affected areas nationally, with two being in the top 10%. The average IDAOPI score across the ward is 0.25 - higher than Sefton (0.19).

However, IDAOPI levels decreased in all of the LSOAs between 2015 and 2019 suggesting an improvement in overall older people incomes over the period possibly as a result of the protection of Pension levels.

The Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) is a supplementary index to the IMD. Some of the most income deprived parents and children in the country reside in sections of the ward (Map 4).

Again, four of the wards LSOAs are in the top 20% affected areas nationally, with two being in the top 10%. The average IDACI score across the ward is 0.26 – higher than the Sefton 0.17 average.

However, seven of the eight LSOAs have shown decreases in levels of IDACI between 2015 and 2019 suggesting an improvement in parental income and stability over the period.

It is estimated that in 2019/20 there were some 679 dependent children (aged 0-19) within Netherton & Orrell living in relatively low-income families. This equates to approximately 22% of all children in the ward (Figure 5). There was also a slight reduction from the 23% seen in 2018/19. The ward is continually at a higher level than the Borough, LCR, and England (Figure 6).

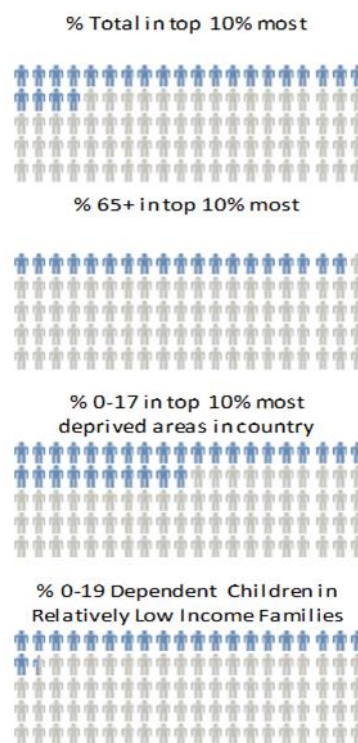


Figure 5: Children in Relative Low-Income Families (2019/20)

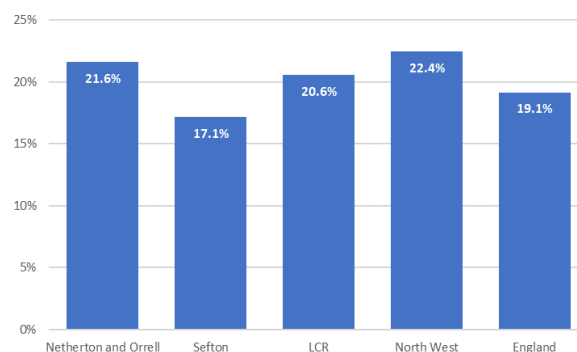
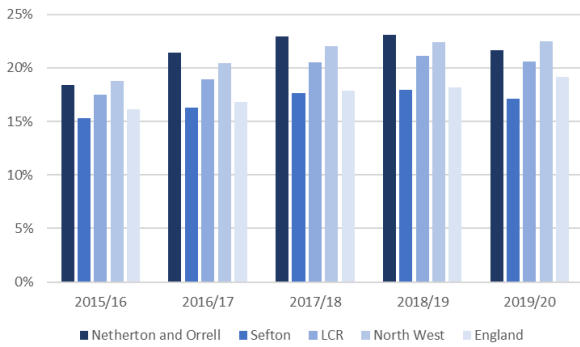
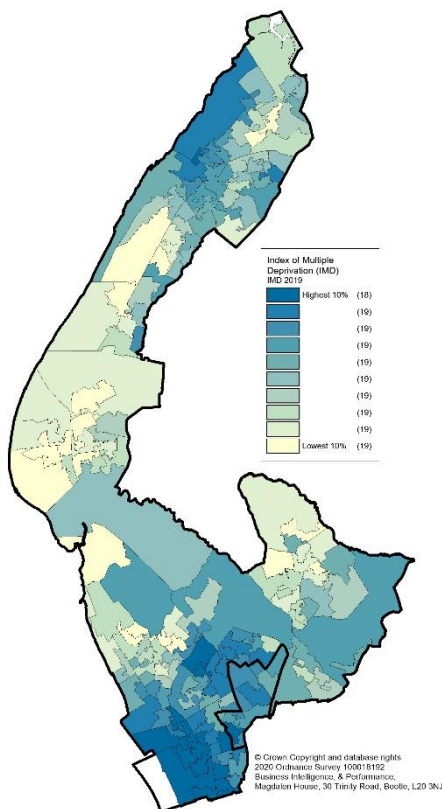


Figure 6: Children in Relative Low-Income Families (2015/16 to 2019/20)

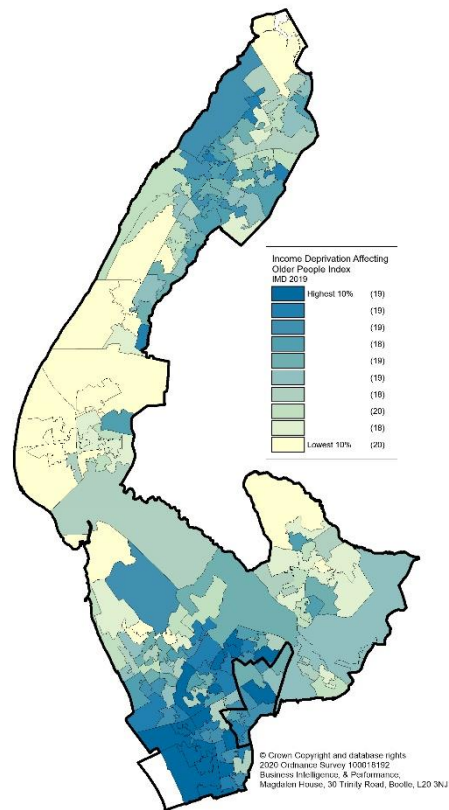


Netherton & Orrell has higher than average levels of all deprivation types, which goes hand in hand with large demands on services covering all ages including children’s and adult’s social care, benefits (including out of work and housing), ‘Sefton Turnaround’ Programme and early help, intervention and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

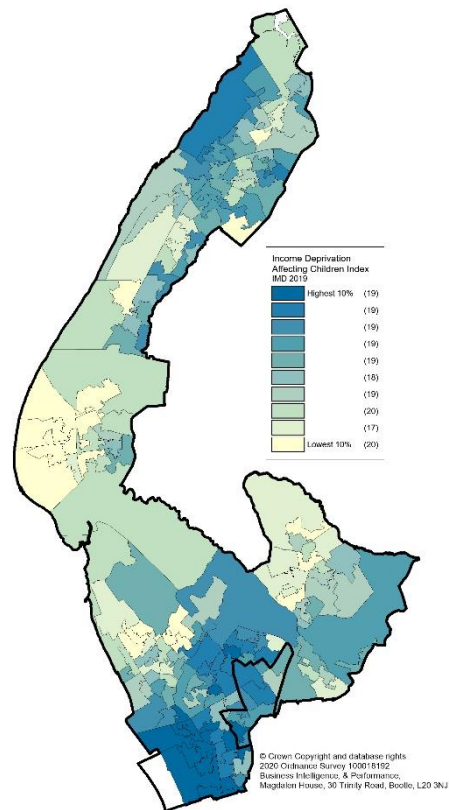
Map 2: Overall IMD Score by LSOA (2019)



Map 3: IDAOPI Score by LSOA (2019)



Map 4: IDACI Score by LSOA (2019)



Housing & Households

In most respects the housing makeup of the ward reflects its population of predominantly households with families and younger couples.

In the 2011 Census:

- 28% of households were occupied by just one person, lower than the comparison area - Sefton 32%, LCR 34%, NW 32%, and England 30% (Figure 7).
- 13% of households were occupied by someone aged 65+ living alone. Sefton was 16%, LCR 13%, NW 13%, and England 12% (Figure 7). Within the ward there is a slightly lower level than that seen across the Borough indicating that demands on adult services or charities may be lower compared to the Borough as a whole, though it is likely this is being offset by the high levels of deprivation.
- 17% of households were occupied by a lone parent. Sefton was 13%, LCR 14%, NW 12%, and England 11% (Figure 7).
- 74% 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%).
- 26% of all household tenure was local authority or social land-lord rented higher than local and national rates. (Sefton was 14%, LCR 22%, NW and England 18%)
- 25% of households over 65+ had a tenure category of local authority or social land-lord rented again higher than local and national percentages. (Sefton was 14%, LCR 19%, NW 21%, and England 19%). This may lead to higher demands for funding should these residents move into comparative residential or nursing facilities as they will not have any property equity to fund their stays.

The ward has a lower than average number of long-term vacant properties along with the average Council Tax single occupancy discounts (similar to the lower levels of lone person households).

Council Tax

Overall, there are 5,315 rateable dwellings in the ward, this makes up 4% of the Sefton total (slightly lower than the Borough average of 5%).

Nearly half (47% of 2,486) of dwellings within the ward are deemed to fall into Council Tax Band B.

Of the dwellings within the ward, subject to paying Council Tax, 38% qualified for single occupancy discount (i.e. their Council Tax liability was reduced by 25%).

Vacant and / or Void Properties

Netherton & Orrell has a rate of vacant and / or void properties of 26 per 1,000 properties. The ward's rate is lower than the average for the Borough (43 per 1000).

Netherton & Orrell had a total of 136 vacant and / or void properties as of April 2020 making up 3% of all vacant and / or void properties across Sefton (Table 3).

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

Over half (54%) of Netherton & Orrell's vacant and / or void properties were privately owned properties; higher than the Sefton rate of 44%.

Housing Developments

Provisionally, as of March 2021 there were four development sites in Netherton & Orrell (none of these are currently in progress), constituting 265 dwellings with just 14% intended as 'affordable' (Figure 8). The new builds are predominantly three-bedroom properties (Figure 9).

Sold Properties

There were 163 properties sold in Netherton & Orrell between January and December 2019, all except five were household dwellings. Of all the properties sold in the ward over half (55%) were semi-detached dwellings (there were only two flats sold in the ward during the given time period). The average property prices within the ward are all lower than those seen across the Borough (Figure 10).

14% of the properties sold in the ward during 2019 were new build properties. With 29%, of all properties sold in the ward during the year were 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 Netherton & Orrell suffers from above average issues in terms of housing barriers across Sefton, and these have worsened from 2015.

Five of the eight LSOAs making up the ward, are in the bottom 20% of affected areas nationally, meaning that residents of the ward are living in some of the *least* affected areas for barriers to housing and services across England (one being in the lowest 1% nationally). However, the ward is less accessible than across Sefton with the ward having an average score of 12.4 compared to 10.9 across Sefton as a whole.

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

Car Registration

In 2019, 5,450 vehicles were registered with the DVLA in Netherton & Orrell, 77% of these were cars (3,506). There are approximately 592 vehicles per 1,000 people of driving age (those aged 17 and over) in the ward. This is considerably lower than the comparative areas (Figure 11).

The rate of car registrations in the ward has increased remarkably over the past 10 years (by 124%).

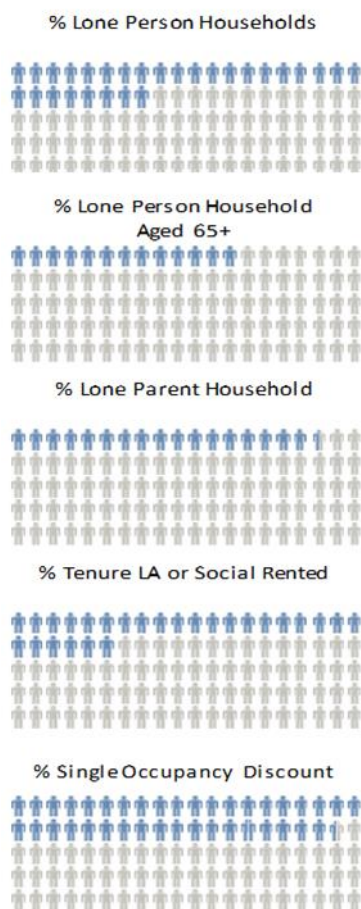


Figure 7: Household Occupancy (Census 2011)

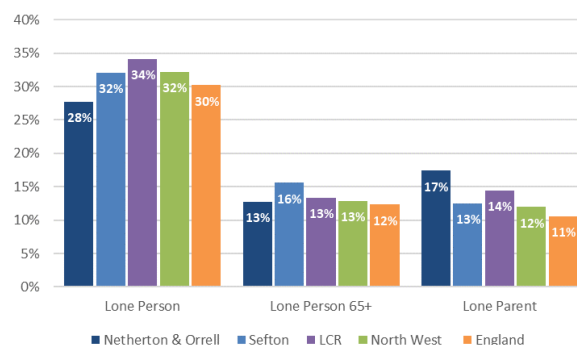


Table 3: Time Void / Vacant (April 2020)

Vacant Properties April 2020	Netherton & Orrell		Sefton	
	Count	Rate ¹	Count	Rate ¹
0-6 Months	67	12.7	2417	19.5
6-12 Months	26	4.9	953	7.7
12-24 Months	26	4.9	1029	8.3
24+ Months	17	3.2	957	7.7
Total	136	25.8	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)

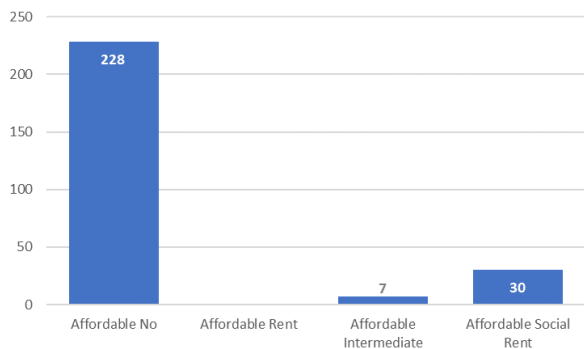


Figure 9: New Build Properties by Bedroom Numbers (March 2021)

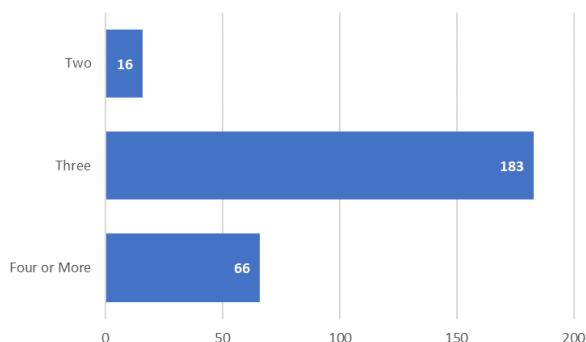
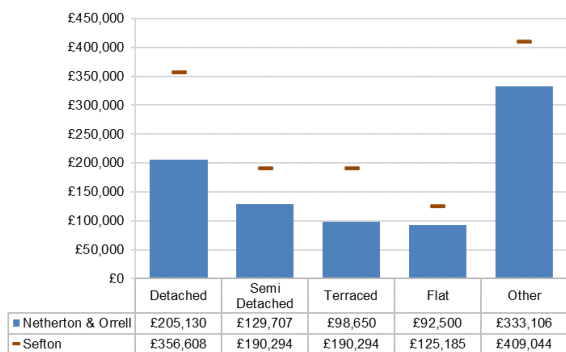


Figure 10: Average Price Paid by Property Type (2019)



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

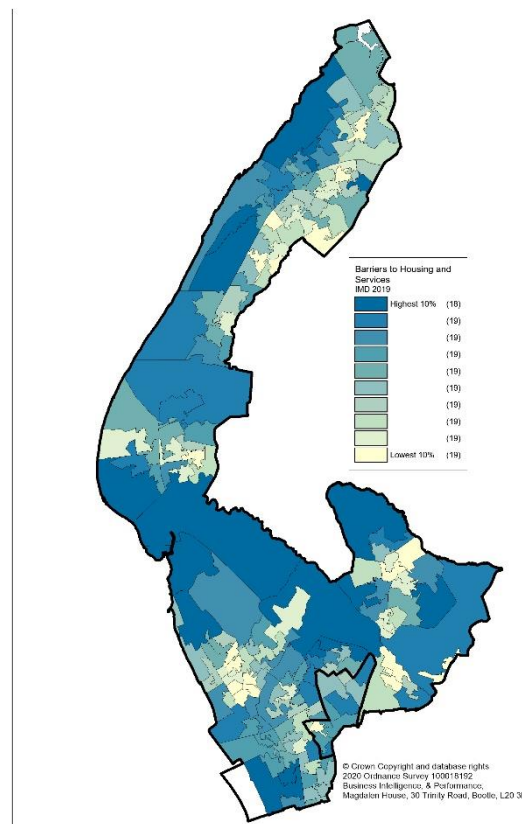


Figure 11: Rate of Vehicle Registrations (2019)



Economy & Business

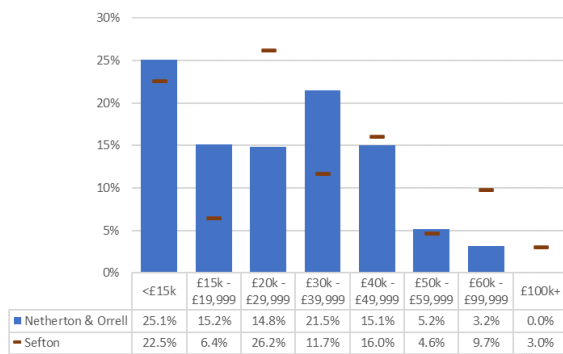
As of September 2020, there were a total of 27 establishments throughout Netherton & Orrell which hold a license under the 2003 Licensing Act; these include locations which sell alcohol (shops, pubs, clubs and restaurants) along with properties serving hot food after 11pm. The ward makes up just 3% of all Sefton’s licensed premises lower than the Sefton average of 5%.

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

Within Netherton & Orrell there were 65 inspections carried out of commercial properties (ranging from large chain stores e.g. Asda / Tesco, to the local corner shop) during 2019/20. 77% of these related to food hygiene inspections.

According to Experian Mosaic in 2020, 25% (1,383) of households within Netherton & Orrell had an annual income of less than £15,000, considerably higher than the rates seen across Sefton. Whilst this is partly a function of an area predominated by lone parent and older households, it primarily demonstrates the higher than average level of relative poverty in the ward.

Figure 12: Household Income – Mosaic (2020)



The 2011 Census indicated that of the then 9,230 residents aged 16 to 74 living within Netherton & Orrell, 68% were economically active (Table 4). Of these economically active residents, 38% were employed full time; 15% employed part time; and 6% were self-employed. 32% were economically in-active (Table 5); of whom 14% were retired and 8% were registered as long-term sick or disabled. In total 254 (3%) had been unemployed comparative (Table 6) and 1% (104) had never been employed.

Table 4: Economically Active (2011)

	Ward Count	Percentages				
		Ward	Sefton	LCR	NW	England
All	6270	67.9	67.1	65.7	67.8	69.9
In employment	5332	57.8	59.1	56.2	59.6	62.1
Employee: Part-time	1420	15.4	15.0	14.0	13.9	13.7
Employee: Full-time	3387	36.7	35.8	35.6	37.5	38.6
Self-employed	525	5.7	8.2	6.6	8.2	9.8
Unemployed	604	6.5	4.9	5.8	4.7	4.4
Full-time student	334	3.6	3.1	3.7	3.5	3.4

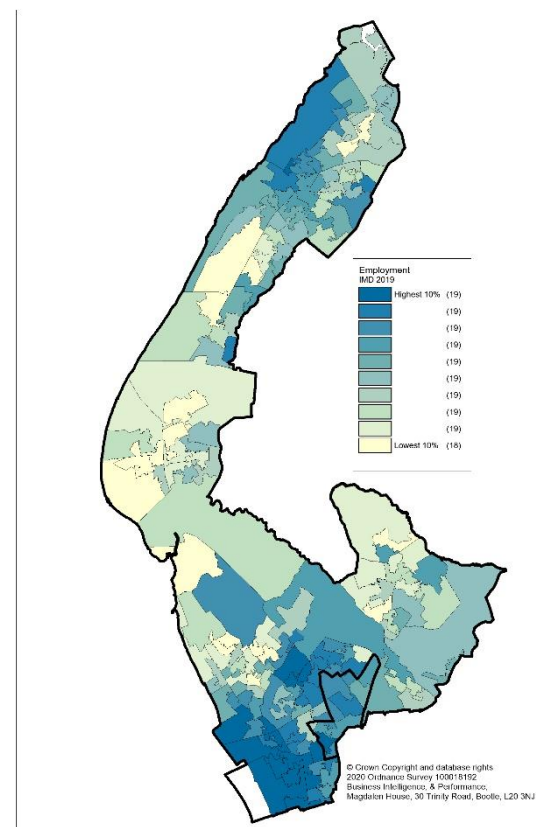
Table 5: Economically Inactive (2011)

	Ward Count	Percentages				
		Ward	Sefton	LCR	NW	England
All	2960	32.1	32.9	34.3	32.2	30.1
Retired	1244	13.5	17.3	14.7	14.8	13.7
Student	426	4.6	4.4	6.3	5.6	5.8
Looking after home or family	352	3.8	3.4	3.9	3.9	4.4
Long-term sick or disabled	734	8.0	5.9	7.1	5.6	4.0
Other	204	2.2	1.9	2.3	2.2	2.2

Table 6: Unemployed (2011)

	Ward Count	Percentages				
		Ward	Sefton	LCR	NW	England
Age 16 to 24	170	1.8	1.4	1.7	1.4	1.2
Age 50 to 74	117	1.3	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.8
Never worked	104	1.1	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.7
Long-term	258	2.8	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 20% (two were in the top 5%) of affected areas nationally, meaning residents of the ward are living in some of the most affected areas in England for working age people who have been involuntarily excluded from the labour market (Map 6).

Benefits & Support

Netherton & Orrell is characterised by a higher than average benefits-dependent population and is associated with 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 620 working age people residing in the ward were claiming out of work benefits. This is 8% of all the working aged residents; slightly higher than Sefton, LCR, North West (all 7%) and England (6%). With 10% of residents in the ward aged between 16 and 24 were claiming out of work benefits again higher than the comparative areas (Figure 13).

The rates of working age residents claiming out of work benefit in Netherton & Orrell have seen year on year increases across the past five years (Figure 14), with an overall rise of 170% (390). 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 ward 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.

1,520 working age residents in Netherton & Orrell were claiming Universal Credit in January 2021 (62% of these were not in employment). The rate of working age residents claiming UC in the ward is 189 per 1,000, higher than the comparative area rates; Sefton – 170, LCR – 180, North West – 167 and England – 148 (Figure 15).

Personal Independence Payment (PIP)

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

In January 2021, 895 residents were claiming PIP in Netherton & Orrell, a rate of 111 per 1000 residents (aged 16+). Similar to UC this rate is higher than the comparative areas (Figure 16).

Child Benefits

1,620 families in Netherton & Orrell are claiming child benefits, equating to 89% (2,790) 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 1,447 households in the ward claiming Council Tax Reduction over a quarter of all rated households (26%). Higher than the 20% seen across Sefton (Figure 18).

Sefton's Emergency Limited Assistance Scheme (ELAS)

During 2020, there were 383 applications to Sefton's Emergency Limited Assistance Scheme (ELAS) by residents within Netherton & Orrell (Table 7). Of the applications in the ward, 51% were approved in full, with 10% being partially approved. The ward has seen an overall reduction in the number of applications approved over the past four years (23%).

Trussell Trust Food Bank

Trussell Trust Food Bank data for April 2019 to March 2020 shows that 324 vouchers were issued to residents of Netherton & Orrell, with 939 residents being fed by a Food Bank located in Sefton, equating to 73 per 1,000 residents which is higher than the Sefton rate of just 66 per 1,000 residents. There has been a 2% reduction in the number of vouchers issued compared to the previous year.

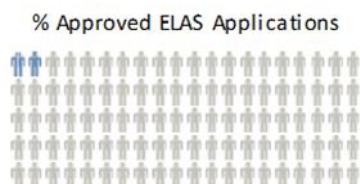
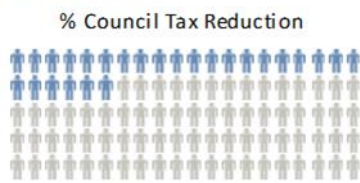
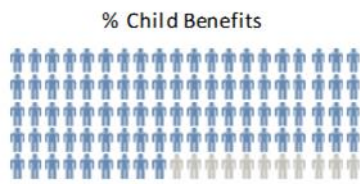
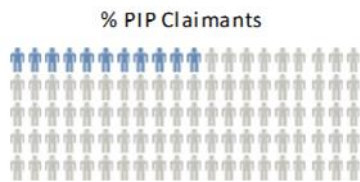
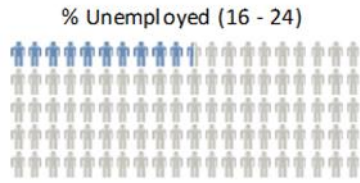
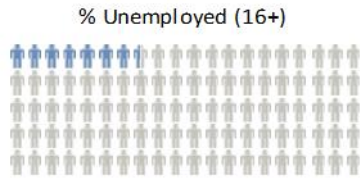


Figure 13: Rate of Working Age Residents Claiming Out of Work Benefits (January 2021)

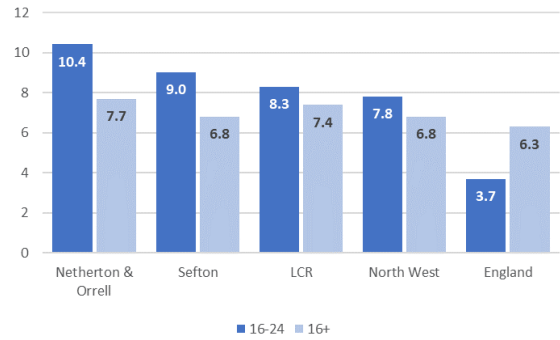


Figure 14: Rate of Working Age Residents Claiming Out of Work Benefits (January 2017/18/19/20/21)

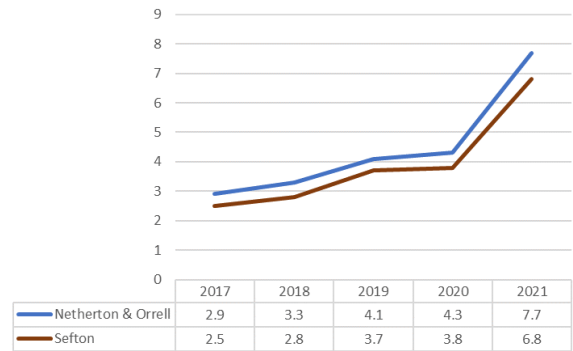


Figure 15: Rate of Residents claiming Universal Credits (January 2021)

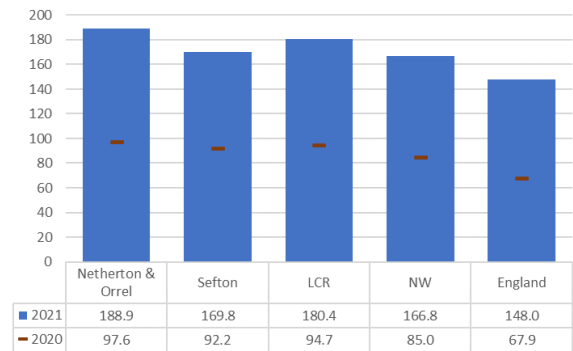


Figure 16: Rate of Residents claiming Personal Independence Payments (January 2021)

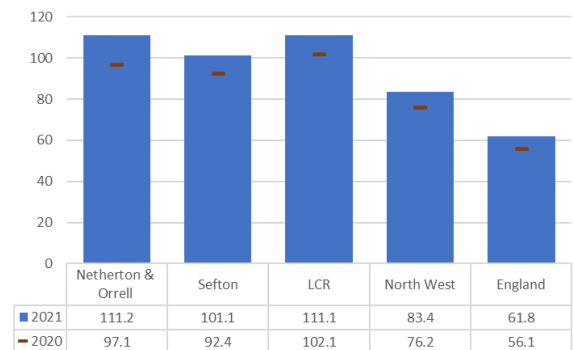


Figure 17: Rate of Families claiming Child Benefits (2020)

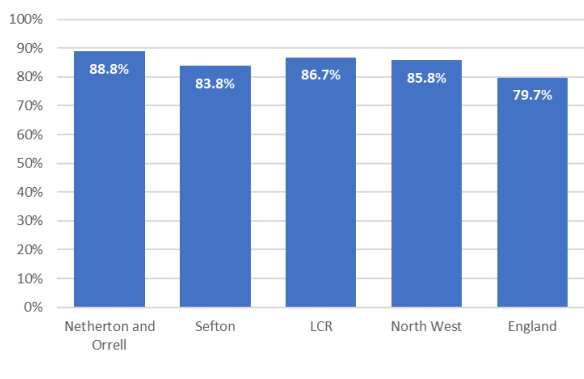


Figure 18: Percentage of Households Claiming Council Tax Reductions (January 2020)

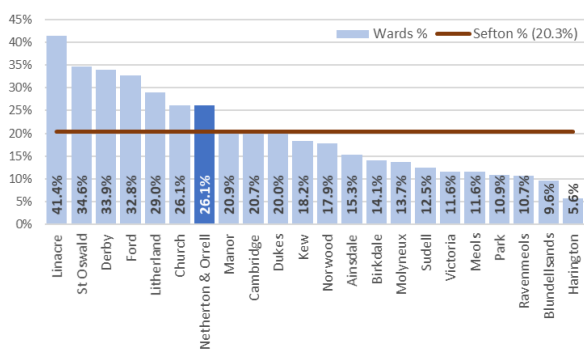


Table 7: Emergency Limited Assistance Scheme (ELAS) Applications (January to December 2020)

	Netherton & Orrell Count	Application Status	
		Ward	Sefton
Total Applications	383		
Approved	196	51%	53%
Partially Approved	40	10%	10%
Not Approved	147	38%	37%

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

Along with the changes in limits and accessibility the way benefits are paid is also changing. Universal Credit is being introduced as a single

means-tested benefit paid to people of working age replacing JSA, ESA, IS, HB, WTC and CTC. Personal Independence Payment is replacing DLA and 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 Netherton & Orrell there is a higher than average reliance on some forms of benefits, the new reforms will lead to a potential reduction in household income for some of the most vulnerable people in the Borough. This could have an increased demand on other provisions including ELAS, Food Banks and homeless services. The reduction in household income may also have a knock-on effect on local businesses and landlords.

Education

Given the direct correlation between deprivation levels and attainment, it is unsurprising that overall Netherton & Orrell has a higher than average proportion of children with special educational needs and a lower rate of attainment across all areas than Sefton.

The poor levels of attainment and higher than average levels of specialist support needed for children in the ward present particular challenges for the delivery of services and pressures on service delivery across school and educational services. The population spike seen in the demographic profile of the Borough could also add to service pressures over the medium term. The 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 150 students living in the Netherton & Orrell ward attending a Sefton maintained nursery setting (Table 8):

- 8% of all nursery pupils in Sefton live in Netherton & Orrell
- 31% of the estimated nursery age population within the ward attend a Sefton maintained nursery (Sefton has a rate of 21%).
- 10% were entitled to a free school meal (Sefton is 7%).
- 9% were subject to Special Educational Needs (SEN) support (Sefton is 6%).
- 4% had English not as a first language (Sefton is 5%).

Primary Settings

Of the 977 Sefton maintained / academy primary school students living in the ward (Table 9):

- 5% of all primary pupils in Sefton live in Netherton & Orrell.
- 74% 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%).
- 19% 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 641 Sefton maintained secondary school students living in the ward (Table 10):

- 5% of all secondary school pupils in Sefton live in Netherton & Orrell.
- 71% of the estimated secondary school age population within the ward attend a Sefton maintained secondary school (Sefton has a rate of 74%).
- 26% were entitled to a free school meal (Sefton is 19%).
- 19% were subject to Special Educational Needs (SEN) support (Sefton is 15%).
- 3% had English not as a first language (Sefton is 5%).

16+ Pupils

Of the 54 Sefton maintained secondary school students living in the ward (Table 11):

- 4% of all Pupils over 16 in Sefton live in Netherton & Orrell.
- 7% of the estimated 16 to 20-year olds residing within the ward attend a Sefton maintained post 16 setting (Sefton has a rate of 11%).
- 13% were entitled to a free school meal (Sefton is 8%).
- 20% were subject to Special Educational Needs (SEN) support (Sefton is 8%).
- The number of pupils that had English not as a first language where under four so had to be suppressed.

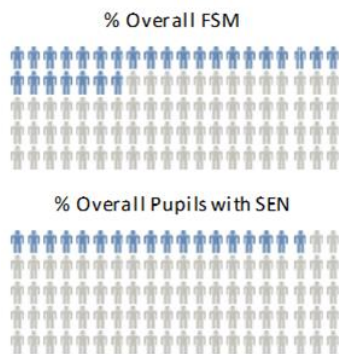


Table 8: Nursery Settings (January 2020)

Nursery Class Pupils	Netherton & Orrell		Sefton	
	Count	%	Count	%
Total Pupils	150		1923	
Females	70	47%	941	49%
Males	80	53%	982	51%
Receiving Free School Meal	15	10%	141	7%
SEN Support	13	9%	119	6%
English as a First Language ¹	136	91%	1704	89%
English not as a First Language ¹	6	4%	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 Settings (January 2020)

Primary School Pupils	Netherton & Orrell		Sefton	
	Count	%	Count	%
Total Pupils	977		20075	
Females	458	47%	9680	48%
Males	519	53%	10395	52%
Receiving Free School Meal	298	31%	4145	21%
SEN Support	185	19%	3067	15%
English as a First Language ¹	912	93%	18195	91%
English not as a First Language ¹	58	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 Settings (January 2020)

Secondary School Pupils	Netherton & Orrell		Sefton	
	Count	%	Count	%
Total Pupils	641		13225	
Females	322	50%	6541	49%
Males	319	50%	6684	51%
Receiving Free School Meal	169	26%	2476	19%
SEN Support	120	19%	1993	15%
English as a First Language ¹	618	96%	12508	95%
English not as a First Language ¹	20	3%	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	Netherton & Orrell		Sefton	
	Count	%	Count	%
Total Pupils	54		1542	
Females	26	48%	772	50%
Males	28	52%	770	50%
Receiving Free School Meal	7	13%	129	8%
SEN Support	11	20%	125	8%
English as a First Language ¹	52	96%	1483	96%
English not as a First Language ¹	*	*	51	3%

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

Please note within the table counts below four have been suppressed

Early Years Foundation Stage

Of the 141 students residing in the ward attending a Sefton maintained setting with an Early Years Foundation Stage (EYFS) level (Figure 19 & Table 12):

- 36% did not achieve a “Good Level of Development” and is higher than the non-achievement levels seen across Sefton and the North West (both 31%), LCR (33%) and England (28%).
- 24% were entitled to a free school meal (Sefton is 16%).
- 8% were subject to Special Educational Needs (SEN) support (Sefton is 7%).

Key Stage 1 (KS1)

During 2018/19 there were 152 students residing within Netherton & Orrell ward and attending a Sefton maintained setting with a KS1 level. For these students (Figure 20 and Table 13):

- 43% did not achieve the expected standard in Reading, Writing, and Maths; above the averages for Sefton at 37%, North West at 35% and England at 37%.
- 24% were entitled to a free school meal (Sefton is 18%).
- 20% were subject to Special Educational Needs (SEN) support (Sefton is 14%).

Key Stage 2 (KS2)

During 2018/19 there were 124 students residing within the ward and attending a Sefton maintained setting, with a KS2 level. For these students (Figure 21 and Table 14):

- 44% did not achieve the expected standard in Reading, Writing, and Maths; above the averages for Sefton at 37%, LCR at 38%, North West and England both at 35%.
- 29% were entitled to a free school meal (Sefton is 20%).
- 25% were subject to Special Educational Needs (SEN) support (Sefton is 17%).

Key Stage 4 (KS4)

During 2018/19 there were 138 students residing within Netherton & Orrell ward and attending a Sefton maintained setting undertaking GCSE examinations. For these students:

- 83% 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).
- 95% did not achieve a level between 9 and 5 for the English Bacallaureate, again higher than Sefton, LCR the North West and England (Figure 23).
- The students in Netherton & Orrell had an average Attainment 8 score of 37 this was lower than the Borough, region, and country (Figure 24).
- The average Progress 8 score in the ward (-0.78) was also lower than the comparison areas. This means that on average students are not achieving as expected (Figure 25).

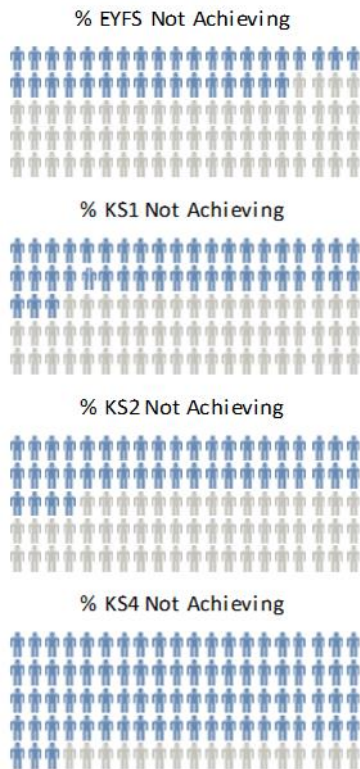


Figure 19: Percentage of Pupils NOT Gaining a Good Level of Development in Early Years Foundation Stage (2018/19)

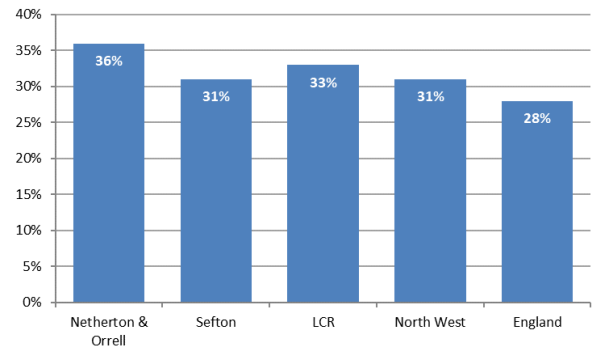


Table 12: Early Years Foundation Stage Settings – Special Educational Needs and Free School Meals (2018/19)

	Pupils with SEN & SEN Support (EYFS)		Eligible for Free School Meal (EYFS)	
	Count	%	Count	%
Netherton & Orrell	11	7.8%	34	24.1%
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)

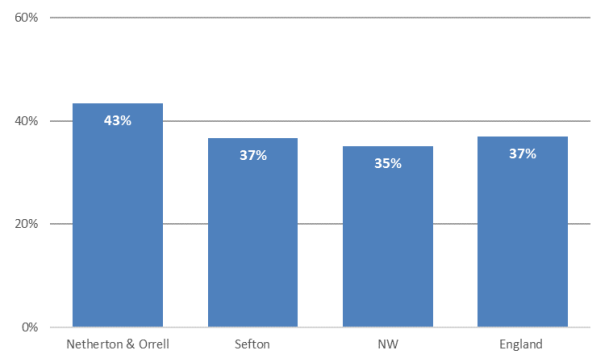


Table 13: Key Stage 1 – Special Educational Needs and Free School Meals (2018/19)

	Pupils with SEN & SEN Support (KS1)		Eligible for Free School Meal (KS1)	
	Count	%	Count	%
Netherton & Orrell	30	19.7%	37	24.3%
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)

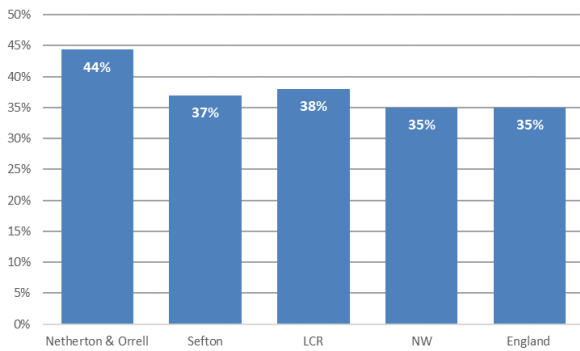


Table 14: Key Stage 2 – Special Educational Needs and Free School Meals (2018/19)

	Pupils with SEN & SEN Support (KS2)		Eligible for Free School Meal (KS2)	
	Count	%	Count	%
Netherton & Orrell	31	25.0%	36	29.0%
Sefton	465	16.9%	540	19.6%

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

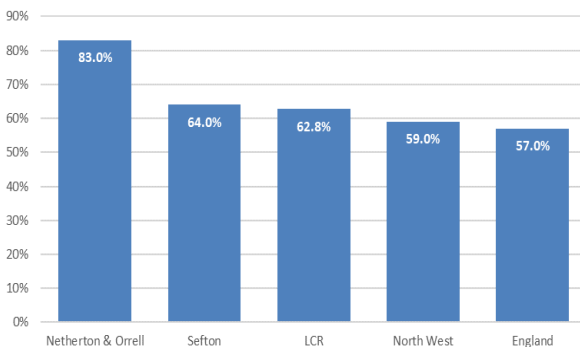


Figure 23: Percentage of Pupils Not Achieving English Baccalaureate 9 to 5 (2018/19)

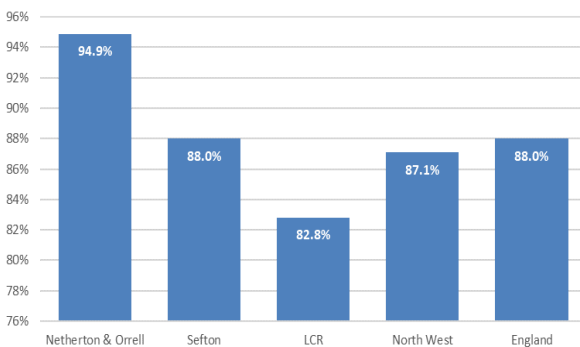


Figure 24: Average Attainment 8 Score (2018/19)

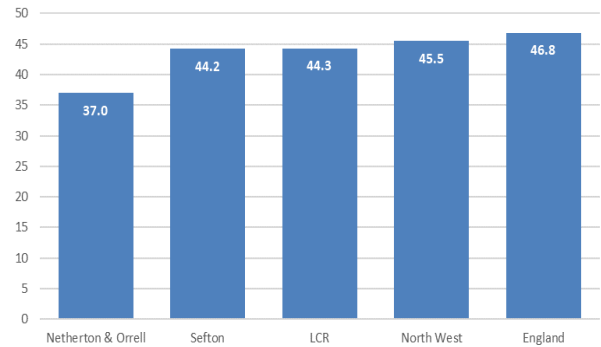
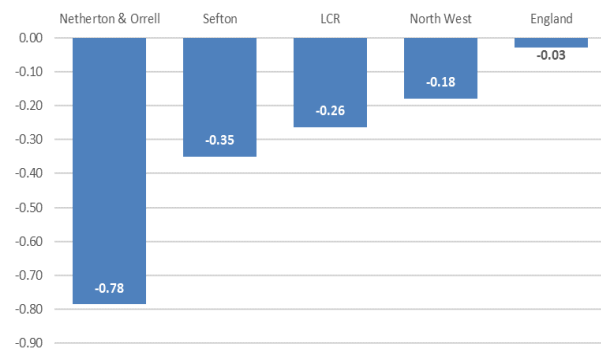


Figure 25: Average Progress 8 Score (2018/19)

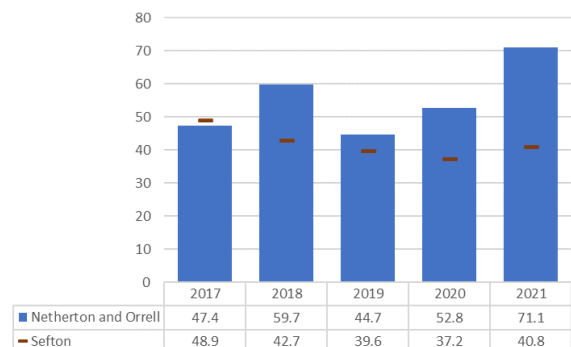


Not in Employment Education or Training (NEET)

In January 2021, there are a total of 35 people aged between 16 and 18 registered as Not in Employment Education or Training (NEET) with Careers Connect residing within Netherton & Orrell ward. Making up 10% of the Sefton total NEET. The ward was the 2nd highest of the 22 wards in Sefton.

Netherton & Orrell NEET rates have been higher than those of the Borough (Figure 26) for the past four years, with 2021 showing a considerable rise, with an overall increase of 52% 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 higher than average levels of socio-economic issues Netherton & Orrell suffers from correspondingly high levels of disorder however, the crime rate in the ward is below average.

Crime

There were 929 crimes reported to Merseyside Police between April 2020 to March 2021 (Table 15) in Netherton & Orrell ward representing 5% of all crimes that occurred within Sefton. This is 73 crimes per 1,000 population – slightly higher than the rate seen across Sefton as a whole (72 per 1,000).

The number of crimes in the ward have seen a 3% reduction from the previous year, lower than the 7% decrease seen across the Borough.

Nearly half of all crimes in the ward were violent offences (47% of 396). Of these, 115 (29%) were common assault and battery (including racial offences).

Anti-social Behaviour (ASB)

There were 404 Anti-social Behaviour incidents reported to Merseyside Police between April 2020 to March 2021 (Table 16) occurring within Netherton & Orrell: 5% of all Sefton incidents. The ward has a rate of 32 incidents per 1,000 population – higher than the rate seen across Sefton as a whole (27 per 1,000).

There has been a 49% increase in the number of incidents occurring in Netherton & Orrell compared to 2019/20 (the average across Sefton saw a 58% raise). The increase maybe due to the COVID-19 pandemic and the reporting of breaches in lockdown rules.

40% of the incidents within the ward were reports of Rowdy or Inconsiderate Behaviour. 18% of all ASB reports in the ward specifically mentioned youths, with 4% relating to alcohol / drunken behaviour.

Deliberate Fires

Merseyside Fire and Rescue Service (MFARS) responded to 26 deliberate fires in the Netherton & Orrell ward between April 2020 and March 2021. This is 5% of all deliberate fires across the Borough.

The rate of deliberate fires per 100,000 population in Netherton & Orrell is 203 compared to 171 across Sefton as a whole (Table 17).

Deliberate property fires in the ward have increased by 24% from last year, compared to the 5% seen across the Borough as a whole.

Nearly all deliberate fires (85%) in the ward were classified as deliberate secondary fires: 85% of which related to refuse / rubbish being set on fire.

Index of Multiple Deprivation – Crime

Of the eight LSOAs making up the Netherton & Orrell ward, two are in the top 20% of affected areas nationally, meaning that a proportion of the ward’s residents are living in some of the highest crime areas in England (Map 7).

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	Netherton & Orrell Crimes			Sefton Crimes		
	Count	Rate ¹	Change ²	Count	Rate ¹	Change ²
Burglary	77	6.0	24.2% ▲	1285	4.6	-19.3% ▼
Criminal Damage & Arson	110	8.6	-23.6% ▼	2043	7.4	-17.2% ▼
Drugs	75	5.9	31.6% ▲	1787	6.5	8.0% ▲
Public Order	93	7.3	-23.1% ▼	2302	8.3	19.8% ▲
Other	21	1.6	-16.0% ▼	530	1.9	-6.0% ▼
Sexual	15	1.2	-25.0% ▼	368	1.3	-18.6% ▼
Theft	142	11.1	2.9% ▲	3330	12.0	-30.1% ▼
Violence	396	30.9	1.8% ▲	8381	30.3	3.5% ▲
Total	929	72.5	-2.8% ▼	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	Netherton & Orrell Incidents			Sefton Incidents		
	Count	Rate ¹	Change ²	Count	Rate ¹	Change ²
General Nuisance	118	9.2	51.3% ▲	1840	6.7	98.1% ▲
Nuisance Neighbour	34	2.7	21.4% ▲	781	2.8	61.0% ▲
Other ³	17	1.3	6.3% ▲	571	2.1	82.4% ▲
Personal	23	1.8	9.5% ▲	351	1.3	12.1% ▲
Rowdy Inconsiderate Behaviour	161	12.6	66.0% ▲	3271	11.8	66.2% ▲
Vehicle Nuisance	51	4.0	59.4% ▲	710	2.6	-5.5% ▼
Total	404	31.5	48.5% ▲	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

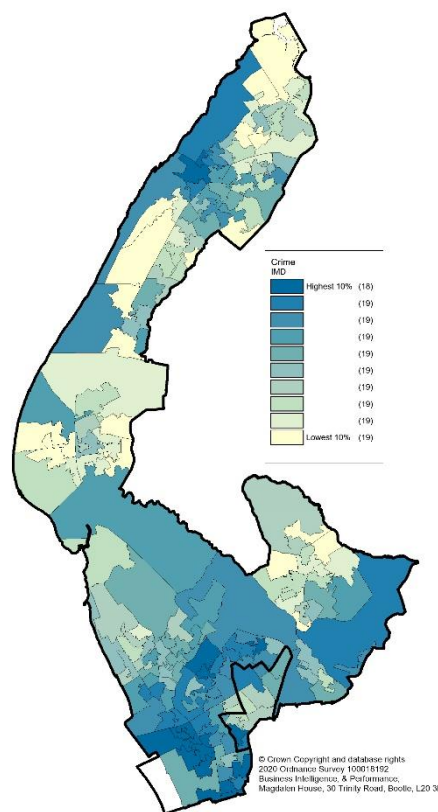
Table 17: Deliberate Property Fires (2020/21)

Fires Apr20 - Mar21	Netherton & Orrell Deliberate Fires			Sefton Deliberate Fires		
	Count	Rate ¹	Change ²	Count	Rate ¹	Change ²
Deliberate Property Fires	0	0.0	N/A ▶	38	13.7	5.6% ▲
Deliberate Secondary Fires	22	171.7	10.0% ▲	406	146.9	11.5% ▲
Vehicle Fires	4	31.2	300.0% ▲	29	10.5	-43.1% ▼
Total	26	202.9	23.8% ▲	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 Anti-Socials Behaviour and deliberate fires across the ward, with the average to above average 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 well-being and reduced attractiveness to encourage businesses and job creators to locate in the area.

Health

Overall Netherton & Orrell has above average levels of poor health compared to the Borough and average to low levels of life expectancy.

During the 2011 Census:

- 9% of residents were in either bad or very bad health (Sefton average was 7%).
- 23% 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 Netherton & Orrell could expect to live slightly less than the England average (Figure 27).

Fertility

General fertility rates in the ward (62.2) are higher than those of Sefton (60.1) and England (60.6).

Overweight Children

Of 149 reception aged pupils (4 to 5-year olds) in Netherton & Orrell taking part in the annual National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP) 2018/19, 35% fell into the excess weight category higher than the comparative areas (Figure 28).

Of 135 Year 6 pupils (10 to 11-year olds) in Netherton & Orrell taking part in the annual National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP) 2018/19, 40% had excess weight, again the ward had a level higher than the comparative areas (Figure 29).

Hospital Admissions

Between 2015/16 and 2019/20 there were a total of 135 hospital admissions for injuries in under 15 years olds across Netherton & Orrell, a Crude Rate (CR) of 126. This is significantly higher than the rates seen across Sefton (109), and England (98) and is higher than LCR (120), yet lower than the North West (131) rates (Figure 30).

In comparison, the CR of hospital admissions for injuries in those aged between 15 and 24 is significantly higher in the ward than nationally. It is higher than LCR and the North West but is lower than those of the Borough (Figure 31) with 140 admissions between 2015/16 and 2019/20.

For most types of emergency hospital admissions during 2015/16 to 2019/20 the ward has had a higher Standardised Admission Ratios (SAR) than the four comparative areas:

- Netherton & Orrell All Causes SAR – 160 (Figure 32)
- Netherton & Orrell Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) SAR – 208 (Figure 33)
- Netherton & Orrell Coronary Heart Disease SAR – 133 (Figure 34)
- Netherton & Orrell Myocardial Infarction SAR – 84 (Figure 35)
- Netherton & Orrell Stroke SAR – 95 (Figure 36)
- Netherton & Orrell Hip Fracture in those aged 65 and over SAR – 108 (Figure 37)

However, hospital admissions for self-harm is lower in the ward than all except one of the comparison areas with a SAR of 116 in 2015/16 to 2019/20 (Figure 38).

Closely linked to the higher levels of poor health from birth of residents in Netherton & Orrell are the high levels of other disease and mortality rates.

For the period 2015 to 2019 the ward had a Standardised Mortality Ratio (SMR) for all causes of death of 117, higher than the comparative areas (Figure 39). With a total of 596 deaths in the ward during the time period.

In line with the lower life expectancy the ward is in the top 30% of England wards for SMR (ranked 1481 out of the 7,189 wards available).

In relation to the occurrence of cancer between 2014 and 2018, Netherton & Orrell has a Standardised Incidence Ratio (SIR) of 114 which is again considerably higher than the comparative areas (Figure 41). With the ward being within the top 10% of wards in England Cancer SIR (677 out of 7,198 wards available).

Index of Multiple Deprivation – Health & Disability

All except one of the eight of Netherton & Orrell's LSOAs are within the top 20% of affected areas nationally (four are in the top 10% and one in the top 5%), meaning residents of the ward are living

in some of the most health and disability deprived areas of England. The picture of poor health has worsened from 2019 across the ward (Map 8).

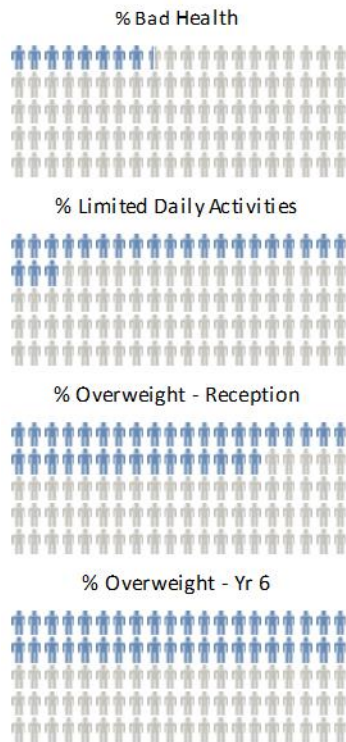


Figure 27: Life Expectancy at Birth (2015-2019)

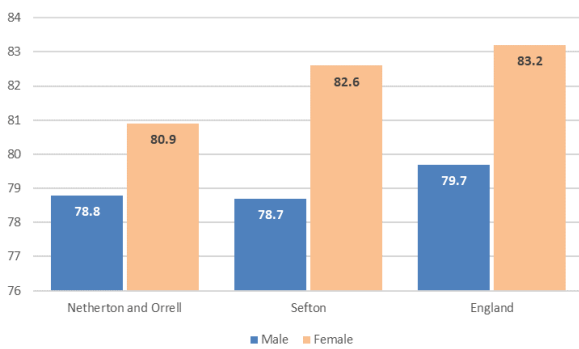


Figure 28: Children with Excess Weight – Year R (2018/19)

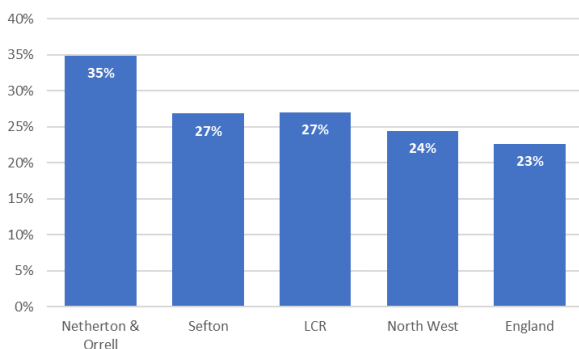


Figure 29: Children with Excess Weight – Year 6 (2018/19)

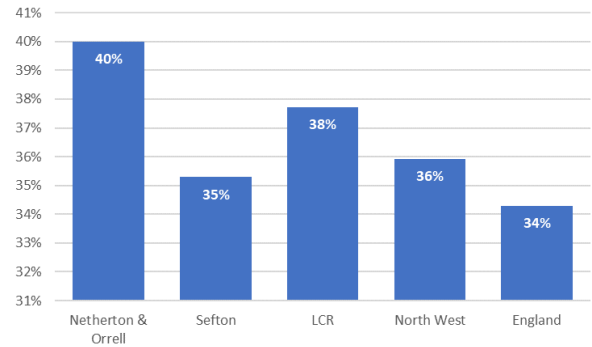


Figure 30: Emergency Hospital Admissions – CR Injuries in Under 15 year olds (2015/16 – 2019/20)

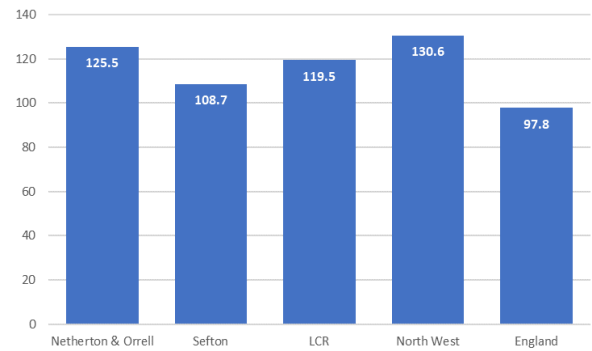


Figure 31: Emergency Hospital Admissions – CR Injuries in 15 to 24 year olds (2015/16 – 2019/20)

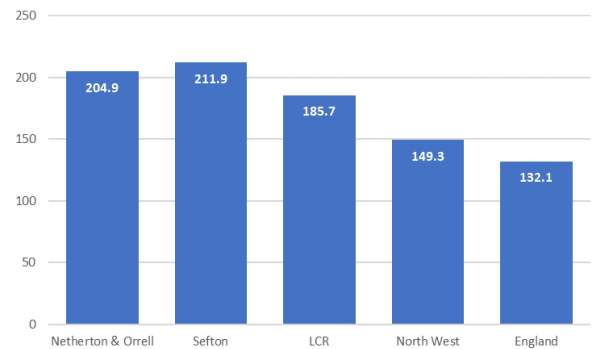


Figure 32: Emergency Hospital Admissions – All Causes SAR (2015/16 – 2019/20)

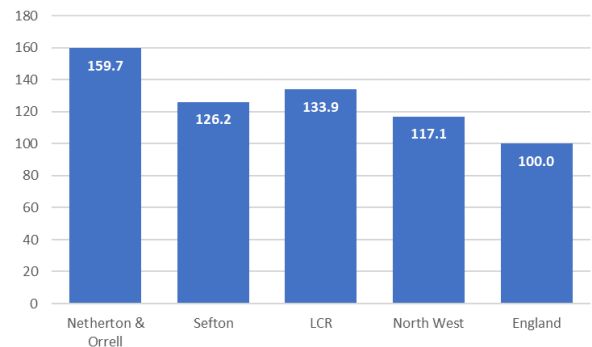


Figure 33: Emergency Hospital Admissions – COPD SAR (2015/16 – 2019/20)

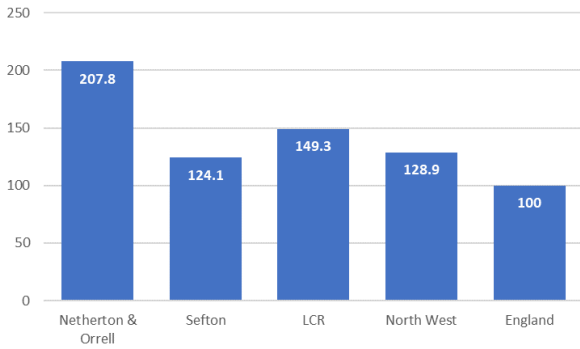


Figure 37: Emergency Hospital Admissions – Hip Fractures 65+ SAR (2015/16 – 2019/20)

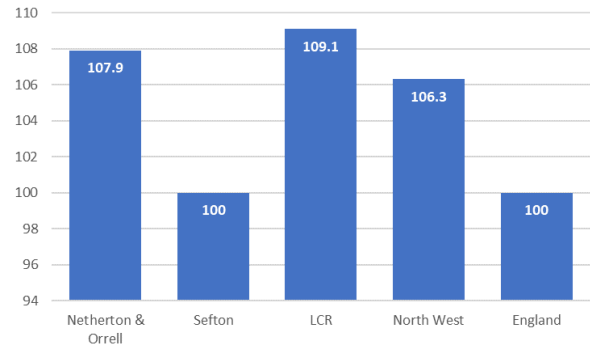


Figure 34: Emergency Hospital Admissions – Coronary Heart Disease SAR (2015/16 – 2019/20)

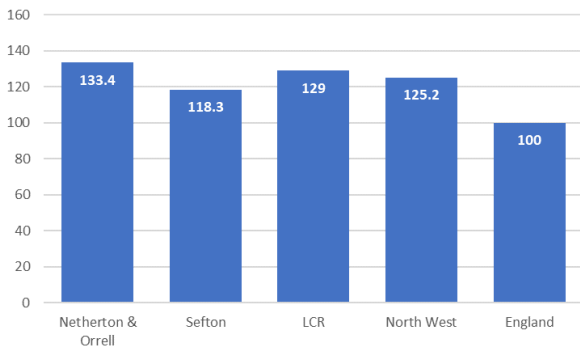


Figure 38: Hospital Admissions – Intentional Self-harm SAR (2015/16 – 2019/20)

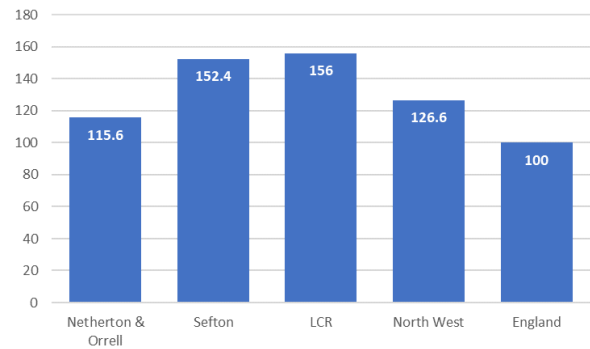


Figure 35: Emergency Hospital Admissions – Myocardial Infarction SAR (2015/16 – 2019/20)

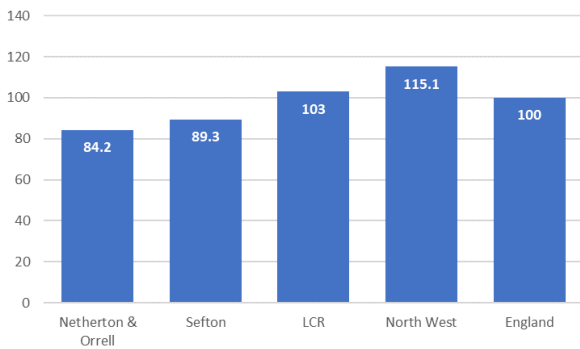


Figure 39: All Causes of Death SMR (2015 – 2019)

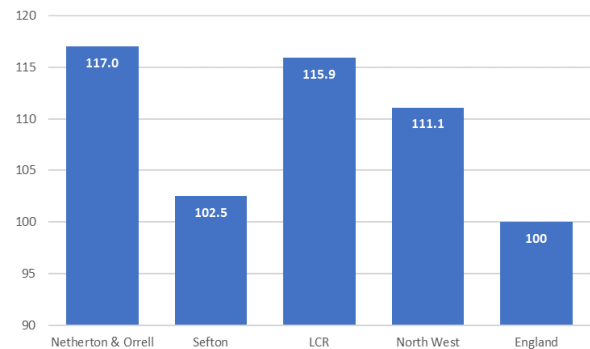


Figure 36: Emergency Hospital Admissions – Stroke SAR (2015/16 – 2019/20)

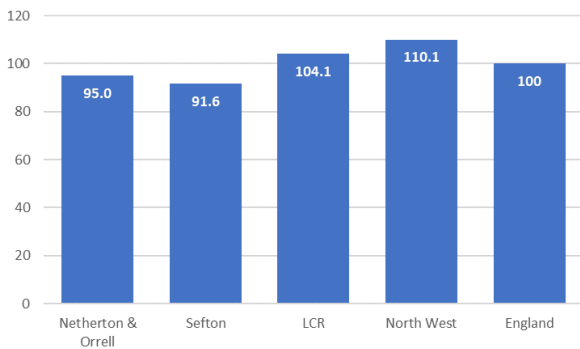
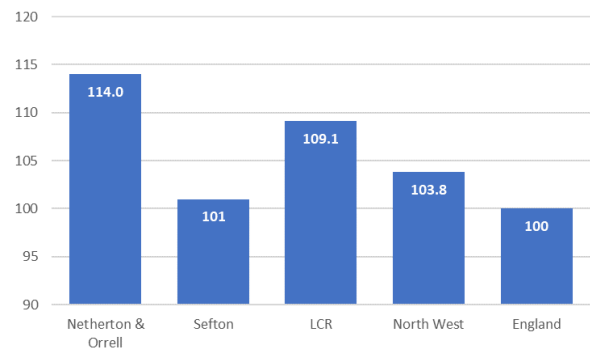
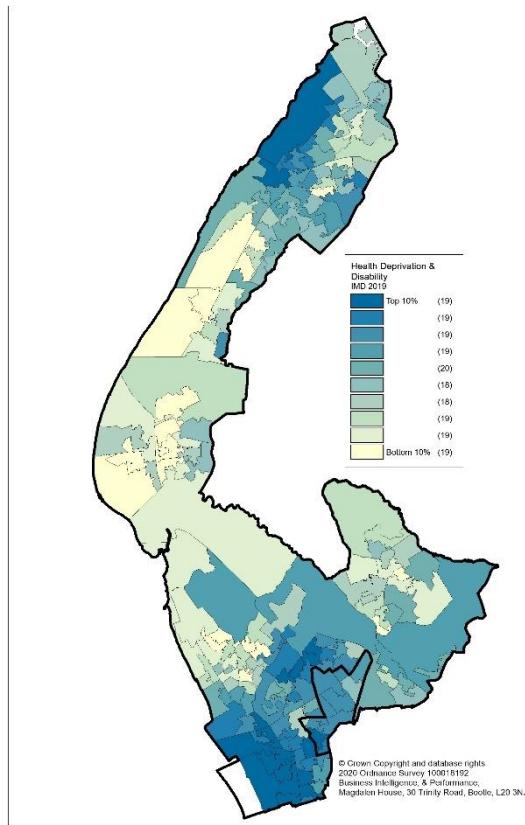


Figure 40: All Cancer Incidences SIR (2014 – 2018)



Map 8: Health IMD Score by LSOA (2019)

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The health and well-being of Netherton & Orrell is generally worse than Sefton and the country as a whole. Residents of Netherton & Orrell tend to live slightly shorter lives in poorer health. Most hospital admissions and mortality rates are higher for adults in Netherton & Orrell, particularly for respiratory diseases. Cancer incidences are also higher amongst Netherton & Orrell residents. For children: hospital admissions due to injury for under 15 along with overweight / obesity are higher in Netherton & Orrell than the rest of Sefton.

The poor health outcomes experienced in Netherton & Orrell, one of Sefton's more deprived wards, demonstrate the stark health inequalities that exist within the local authority. These issues place considerable pressure on the wider local health economy and are inextricably linked to the wider determinants that contribute to the health and well-being of Netherton & Orrell.

2011 Census Flows – Migration

Census 2011 indicated that 669 people immigrated into the Netherton & Orrell ward from outside of the ward when comparing current addresses to the address the previous year. 111 moved within the ward, which totals 780 people moving into the area. 53% of these moved from other wards within Sefton, with a further 21% coming from the other LCR authorities. 55% of all people moving into the ward are aged between 20 and 54 (Table 18 and Map 9).

In comparison 801 people have moved out of the ward. 46% of these moved to other Sefton wards, and 30% moved to other Liverpool City Region areas. 52% of the people who left the ward were aged between 20 and 54 (Table 19 and Map 10).

Table 18 / Map 9: Moving into Netherton & Orrell (2011)

Area Moved From	Total	0to19	20to54	55Plus				
Netherton & Orrell (Internal)	111	14.2%	36	4.6%	61	7.8%	14	1.8%
Sefton (Other Wards)	414	53.1%	135	17.3%	242	31.0%	37	4.7%
LCR (Not Sefton)	163	20.9%	43	5.5%	110	14.1%	10	1.3%
North West (Not LCR)	41	5.3%	10	1.3%	28	3.6%	3	0.4%
Other	51	6.5%	3	0.4%	45	5.8%	3	0.4%
Total Immigration into Netherton & Orrell Ward (excluding Internal)	669	85.8%	191	24.5%	425	54.5%	53	6.8%

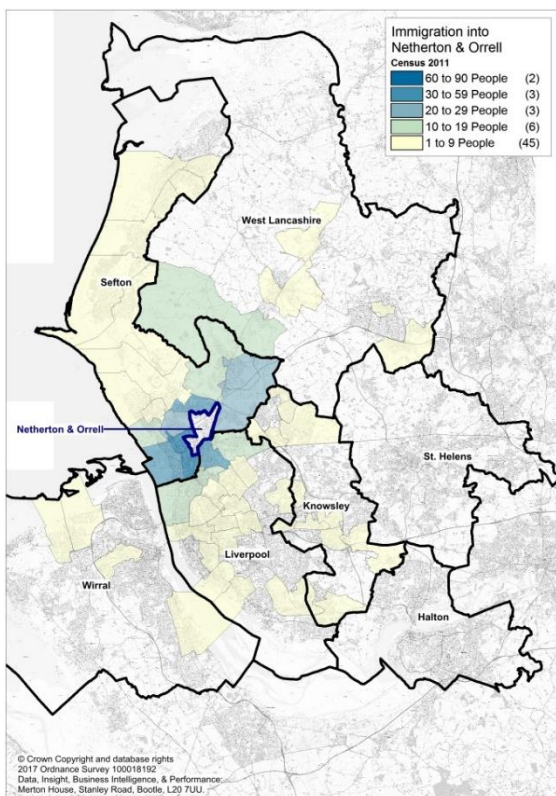
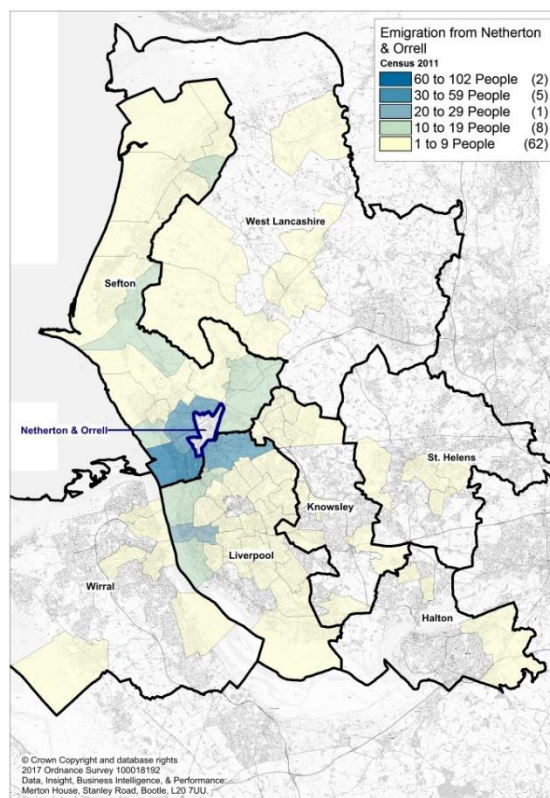


Table 19 / Map 10: Moving out of Netherton & Orrell (2011)

Area Moved To	Total	0to19	20to54	55Plus				
Netherton & Orrell (Internal)	111	12.2%	36	3.9%	61	6.7%	14	1.5%
Sefton (Other Wards)	415	45.5%	150	16.4%	212	23.2%	53	5.8%
LCR (Not Sefton)	277	30.4%	62	6.8%	197	21.6%	18	2.0%
North West (Not LCR)	43	4.7%	13	1.4%	24	2.6%	6	0.7%
Other	66	7.2%	23	2.5%	40	4.4%	3	0.3%
Total Emigrated From Netherton & Orrell Ward (excluding Internal)	801	87.8%	248	27.2%	473	51.9%	80	8.8%



There are more people moving out of the ward than in, however the net change in economically active residents is relatively stable. There is a higher number of older and younger people moving out of the area which reduces demand on certain services including schools and adults social care.

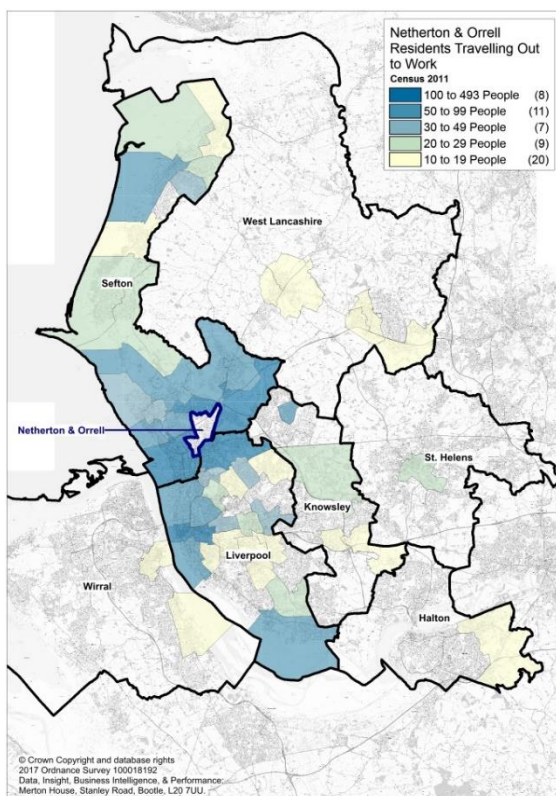
2011 Census Flows – Travel to Work

The 2011 Census indicated that 92% (3,841) of working residents within Netherton & Orrell travelled out of the ward to their place of work. 326 (8%) travelled within the ward to work. 44% of the people travelling out of the area travelled to other LCR areas, with 40% travelling to other Sefton wards. 400 people did not have a fixed workplace with a further 251 people residing in the ward stating they worked from home (Table 20 and Map 9).

There were a total of 4,690 people traveling into the ward to attend their place of work from outside of the ward. 43% of these travelled from other Liverpool City Region areas and 41% were from other Sefton wards (Table 21 and Map 10).

Table 20 / Map 11: Netherton & Orrell Residents Travelling to Work (2011)

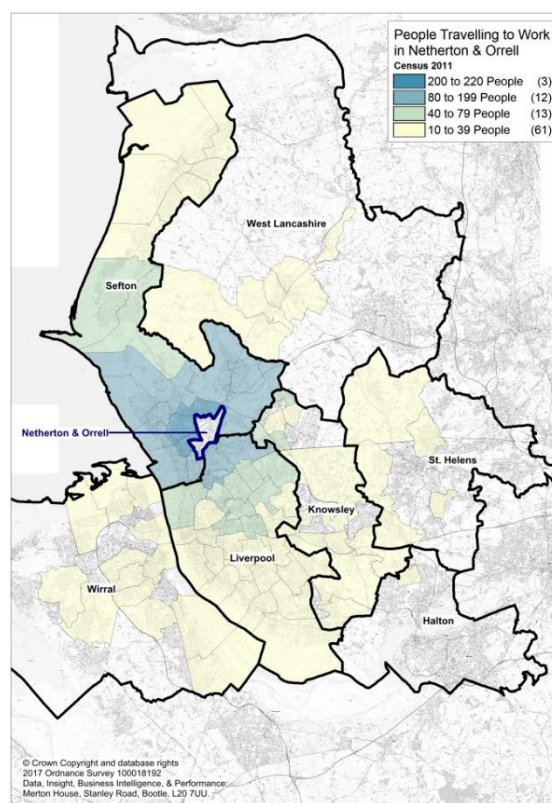
Netherton & Orrell Residents Travel to Work	Total	16 - 34	35 - 49	50 Plus				
Netherton & Orrell (Internal)	326	7.8%	111	2.7%	124	3.0%	101	2.4%
Sefton (Other Wards)	1646	39.5%	602	14.4%	579	13.9%	465	11.2%
LCR (Not Sefton)	1815	43.6%	666	16.0%	681	16.3%	468	11.2%
North West (Not LCR)	283	6.8%	97	2.3%	109	2.6%	77	1.8%
Other	97	2.3%	37	0.9%	32	0.8%	28	0.7%
Total Netherton & Orrell Residents Working Outside the Ward	3841	92.2%	1402	33.6%	1401	33.6%	1038	24.9%



There were 68 wards in the area with one to nine Netherton & Orrell residents travelling to work. There were 56 wards in the area with one to nine residents travelling into Netherton & Orrell to work.

Table 21 / Map 12: People Travelling to Work in Netherton & Orrell (2011)

People Traveling to Netherton & Orrell to Work	Total	16 - 34	35 - 49	50 Plus				
Netherton & Orrell (Internal)	326	6.5%	111	2.2%	124	2.5%	101	2.0%
Sefton (Other Wards)	2034	40.6%	686	13.7%	705	14.1%	643	12.8%
LCR (Not Sefton)	2163	43.1%	838	16.7%	737	14.7%	588	11.7%
North West (Not LCR)	393	7.8%	78	1.6%	180	3.6%	135	2.7%
Other	100	2.0%	57	1.1%	31	0.6%	12	0.2%
Total People Travelling to Netherton & Orrell for Work	4690	93.5%	1659	33.1%	1653	33.0%	1378	27.5%



Service Demand & Delivery

Children’s Social Care

In the ward there were 127 children aged between 0 and 17 known to Sefton Children’s Services as of 31st March 2020. This equates to 445 per 10,000 children residing in Netherton & Orrell which is 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).

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

- 137 per 10,000 children (39) were subject to CLA (Sefton – 102, LCR – 123, NW – 97 and England – 67 per 10,000 children)
- 77 per 10,000 children (22) were subject to CP (Sefton – 51, LCR – 51, NW – 50 and England – 43 per 10,000 children)

Early Help

Sefton’s Early Help team had 122 episodes in Netherton & Orrell for children (ages ranged from unborn to 22 years of age) which is a rate of 23 per 1,000 of 0 to 22-year olds residing in the ward (Figure 42).

The ward makes up 7% of all the Early Help Episodes within the Borough. The ward has a considerably higher rate than that seen in Sefton (15 per 1,000 0 to 22-year olds). There has been a 7% increase when comparing episodes in the same period in 2019 (with Sefton showing a 11% increase).

Over a third (36%) of episodes related to children aged between 10 and 15 years old, with those aged 5 to 9 making up a further 27% (Figure 43).

YOT (Youth Offending Team)

In Netherton & Orrell there were 15 young people (aged between 12 and 21) on YOT interventions in 2020. Equating 10 per 1,000 12 to 21-year olds in the ward (Figure 44), higher than the Sefton rate (7 per 1,000), totalling 15 interventions.

The number of young people known to YOT in the ward has seen an overall increase in the past three years (36%). Sefton has also seen a reduction (37%).

83% of young people known to YOT in 2020 were males, with those aged 17-18 making up nearly two thirds (63%) of the population.

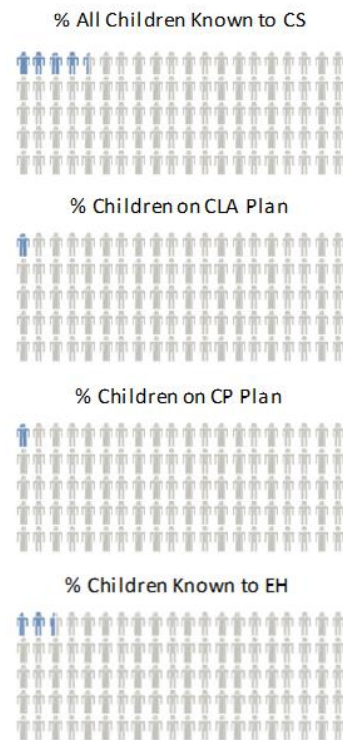


Figure 41: Children Services (31st March 2020)

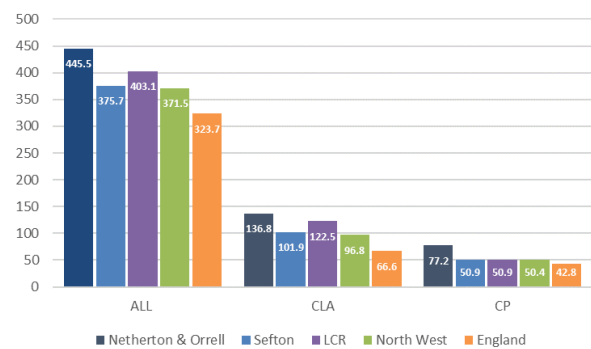


Figure 42: Early Help Episodes (31st December 2020)

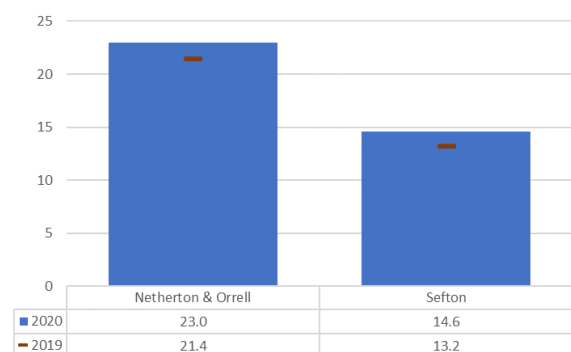


Figure 43: Early Help Open Episodes – Age Breakdown (31st December 2020)

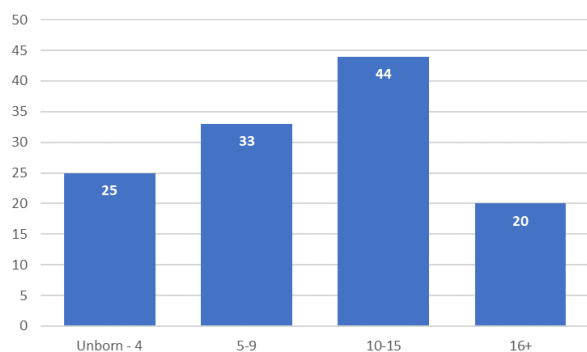
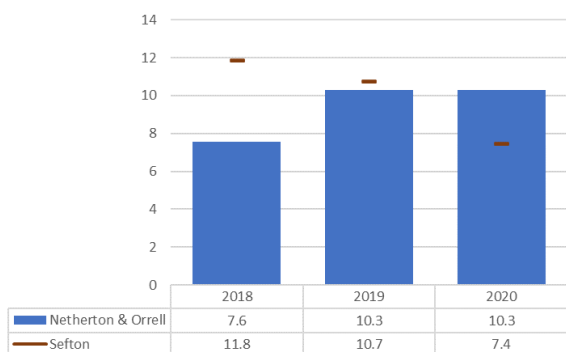


Figure 44: Rate of Young People Known to YOT (2018/19/20)



Adult Social Care - Personal Care at Home

During April 2020 and March 2021, 129 residents of Netherton & Orrell 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 (13 per 1,000 residents aged 18 and over).

Residents aged 85 and over make up the highest proportion of the total recipients (36%), it also has the highest count per 1,000 population (Table 22).

Adult Social Care - Comparative Residential and Nursing Homes

There were 45 people residing in comparative residential or nursing home who originally resided in Netherton & Orrell between April 2020 and March 2021. The ward makes up just 3% of all the long term residential / nursing home residents, who originated from within Sefton. This equates to a rate of 5 per 1,000 – less than the rate seen in Sefton (8 per 1,000 18+ residents).

Like personal care at home, those aged 85 and over make up the highest percentage (62%) and

count per 1,000 population of long term residential / nursing home residents (Table 23).

Adult Social Care - Contacts

Sefton received 925 contacts to adult social care from residents of Netherton & Orrell during the 2020/21 financial year. This equates to 95 contacts per 1,000 residents aged 18 and over - lower than the rate seen across Sefton which is 106 per 1,000 18+ residents (Table 24).

% Personal Care at Home (18+)



% Residential and Nursing (18+)



% Contacts to Adult Social Care (18+)

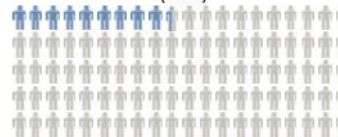


Table 22: Personal Care at Home Clients (2020/21)

Personal Care at Home 2020/21	Ntherton & Orrell			Sefton		
	Count	Rate	Percentage	Count	Rate	Percentage
18-64	37	4.8	28.7%	695	4.4	24.2%
65-84	45	22.8	34.9%	1196	21.6	41.7%
85 and Over	47	182.9	36.4%	978	101.2	34.1%
Total	129	13.3	100.0%	2869	13.5	100.0%

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

LTRN 2020/21	Ntherton & Orrell			Sefton		
	Count	Rate	Percentage	Count	Rate	Percentage
18-64	5	0.6	11.1%	198	1.3	11.5%
65-84	12	6.1	26.7%	716	12.9	41.6%
85 and Over	28	108.9	62.2%	806	83.4	46.9%
Total	45	4.6	100.0%	1720	8.1	100.0%

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

ASC Contacts 2020/21	Ntherton & Orrell			Sefton		
	Count	Rate	Percentage	Count	Rate	Percentage
18-64	282	36.5	30.5%	6248	39.7	27.6%
65-84	404	204.6	43.7%	9385	169.2	41.5%
85 and Over	239	930.0	25.8%	7007	724.8	30.9%
Total	925	95.3	100.0%	22640	106.4	100.0%

Libraries

There were approximately 1,839 residents of Netherton & Orrell registered as borrowers with Library services within Sefton between April 2019 and March 2020. 738 of the wards residents registered have borrowed from a Sefton library in the past year and this works out at a rate of 58 per 1,000 residents which is considerably lower than the Sefton rate of 127 per 1,000 residents. Netherton & Orrell residents make up just 2% of all Sefton active borrowers (Figure 45). The ward had the lowest active patron level of the 22 wards in Sefton.

Domestic Waste Collection

It is estimated that there were 337,256 waste collections carried out in Netherton & Orrell between April 2019 and March 2020; residual / co-mingled waste both make up 41% of collections within the ward (both lower than the Sefton averages). At 18% Green waste collections in the ward is higher than those seen across the Borough (Table 25).

Calls for Service – Environmental Issues

There were 474 calls made to Sefton’s contact centre relating to environmental issues between April 2019 and March 2020 in the Netherton & Orrell ward representing 5% of environmental calls that occurred within Sefton. Netherton & Orrell has a rate of 37 environmental issues per 1,000 population –higher than the rate seen across Sefton as a whole (33 per 1,000).

The number of environmental issues in the ward has nearly doubled (49%) 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 over a third (36%) of all calls; with reports showing a 56% increase 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.

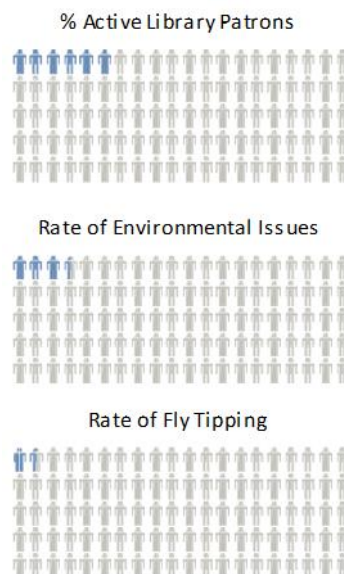


Figure 45: Active Library Patrons (2019/20)

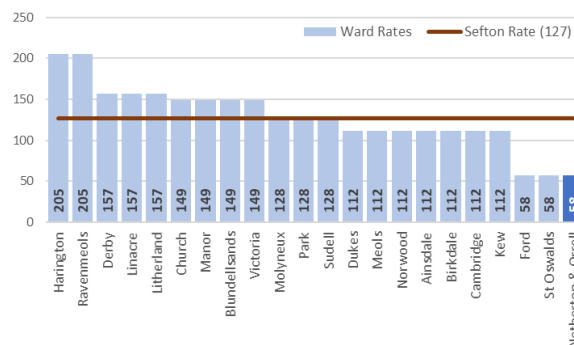


Table 25: Waste Collections (2019/20)

Collection Type	Netherton & Orrell	Sefton %
Co-Mingled	137,644	40.8%
Green Waste	60,564	18.0%
Residual Waste	139,048	41.2%
Total	337,256	100.0%

Table 26: Environmental Issues (2019/20)

Environmental Issues	Netherton & Orrell Issues			Sefton Issues		
	Count	Rate ¹	Change ²	Count	Rate ¹	Change ²
Accumulation of Refuse	16	1.2	100.0% ▲	337	1.2	9.8% ▲
Dog Fouling	12	0.9	100.0% ▲	226	0.8	-32.7% ▼
Filthy & Verminous Premises	29	2.3	38.1% ▲	391	1.4	-8.4% ▼
Fly Tipping	172	13.4	56.4% ▲	4267	15.4	7.0% ▲
Other	26	2.0	-7.1% ▼	400	1.4	-16.1% ▼
Rats	75	5.9	47.1% ▲	990	3.6	3.0% ▲
Rear Entries	46	3.6	119.0% ▲	1140	4.1	72.5% ▲
Street Sweeping	98	7.6	32.4% ▲	1389	5.0	-14.4% ▼
Total	474	37.0	48.6% ▲	9140	33.1	4.1% ▲

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

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

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

MOSAIC Profile

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

It is designed to describe the UK population in terms of their *typical* demographics, social, economic, cultural and lifestyle behaviour. The population is classified into 66 'Types' that identify groups of individuals or households that are as similar as possible to each other and as different as possible from any other group. These 'Types' 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 12,800 residents living in 5,500 households across Netherton & Orrell. 57% of the households in the ward are classified as belonging to three of the 15 Mosaic Groups – H, I 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

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	Netherton & Orrell		Sefton	
	Households	Percent	Households	Percent
I Family Basics	1267	23.0%	11681	9.2%
H Aspiring Homemakers	960	17.4%	13332	10.5%
M Modest Traditions	912	16.5%	9994	7.8%
K Municipal Tenants	543	9.9%	7785	6.1%
L Vintage Value	516	9.4%	13798	10.8%
F Suburban Stability	499	9.1%	17345	13.6%
E Senior Security	417	7.6%	16796	13.2%
J Transient Renters	257	4.7%	10325	8.1%
G Domestic Success	123	2.2%	7970	6.3%
B Prestige Positions	8	0.1%	11336	8.9%
O Rental Hubs	6	0.1%	4521	3.6%
N Urban Cohesion	4	0.1%	1430	1.1%
A City Prosperity		0.0%	103	0.1%
C Country Living		0.0%	353	0.3%
D Rural Reality		0.0%	582	0.5%
Total	5512		127351	

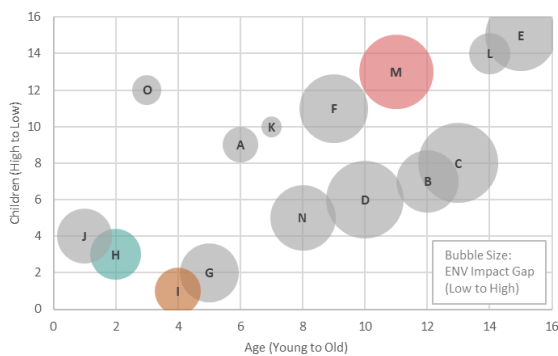
Generic MOSAIC Characteristics

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 Netherton & Orrell:

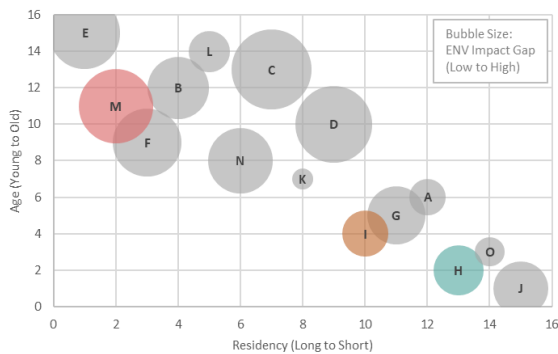
Two of the three main groups in the ward show high levels of younger residents with children, with all three having medium to high environmental impact gap (Figure 46).

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



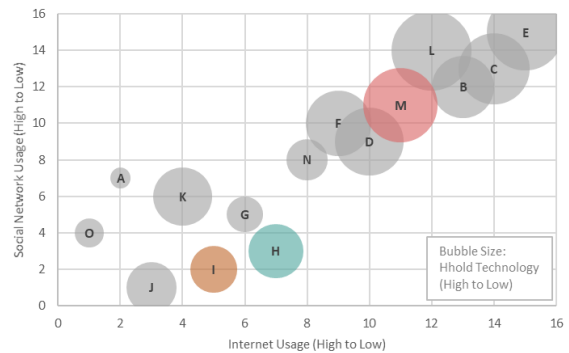
The older residents tend to have lived in the area longer than the younger residents, with medium to high environmental impact gap (Figure 47).

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



The two younger groups in the ward have higher levels of internet and social media usage, however, household technology across the three groups is medium to low (Figure 48).

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



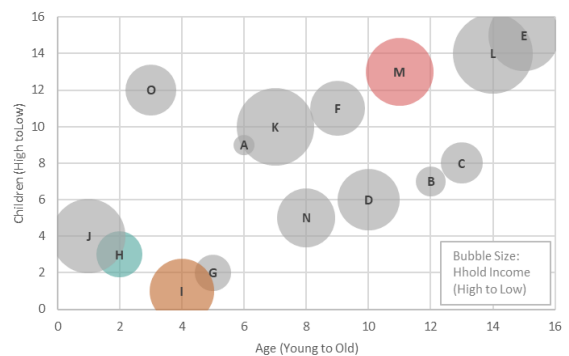
The older resident groups which has resided in the area longer, have a slightly higher household income than that of the families that are newer to the area (Figure 49).

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



There is an average level of household income for all three groups in the ward (Figure 50), with the older groups (with no children) having slightly high-income levels than the younger groups (with children)

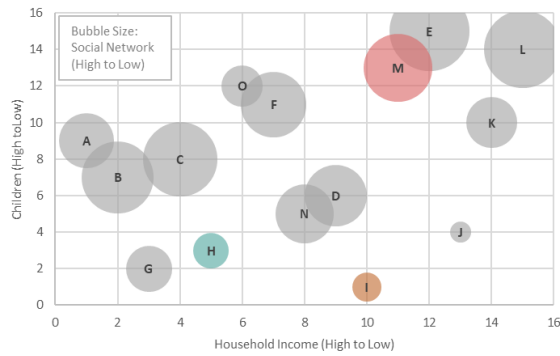
Figure 50: Mosaic Groups by Number of Children, Age and Household Income (2020)



The usage of social media is significantly higher in the two groups with children than compared to the older group, with household income showing little impact on this (Figure 51).

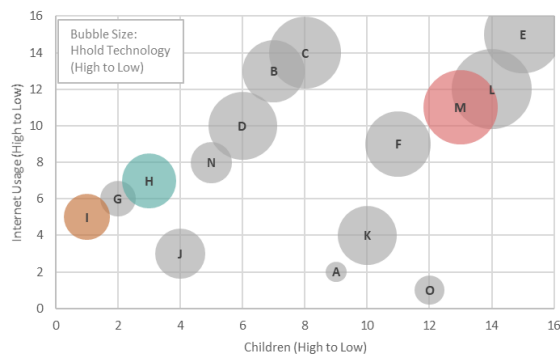
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Figure 51: Mosaic Groups by Number of Children, Household Income and Social Network Usage (2020)



As with social media usage the internet usage and household technology are higher in the younger two groups with children, than compared to the older group (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 comparative 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 – Antisocial 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

Netherton & Orrell 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 / 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

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