

Ward Profile

St Oswald



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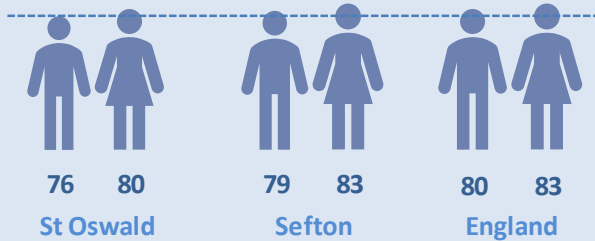
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Highlights

Life Expectancy



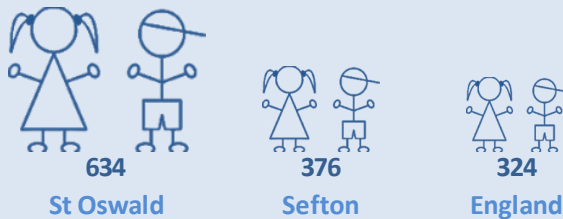
Life Expectancy at Birth (2015 - 2019)

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)

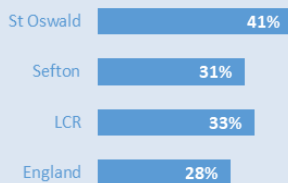
Universal Credits (UC) Benefits



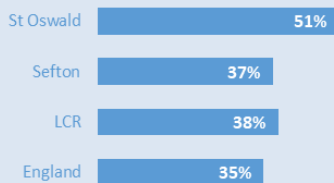
Percentage of working age residents claiming UC (Jan 2021)

Educational Attainment

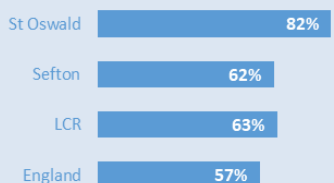
Early Years Foundation Stage



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)

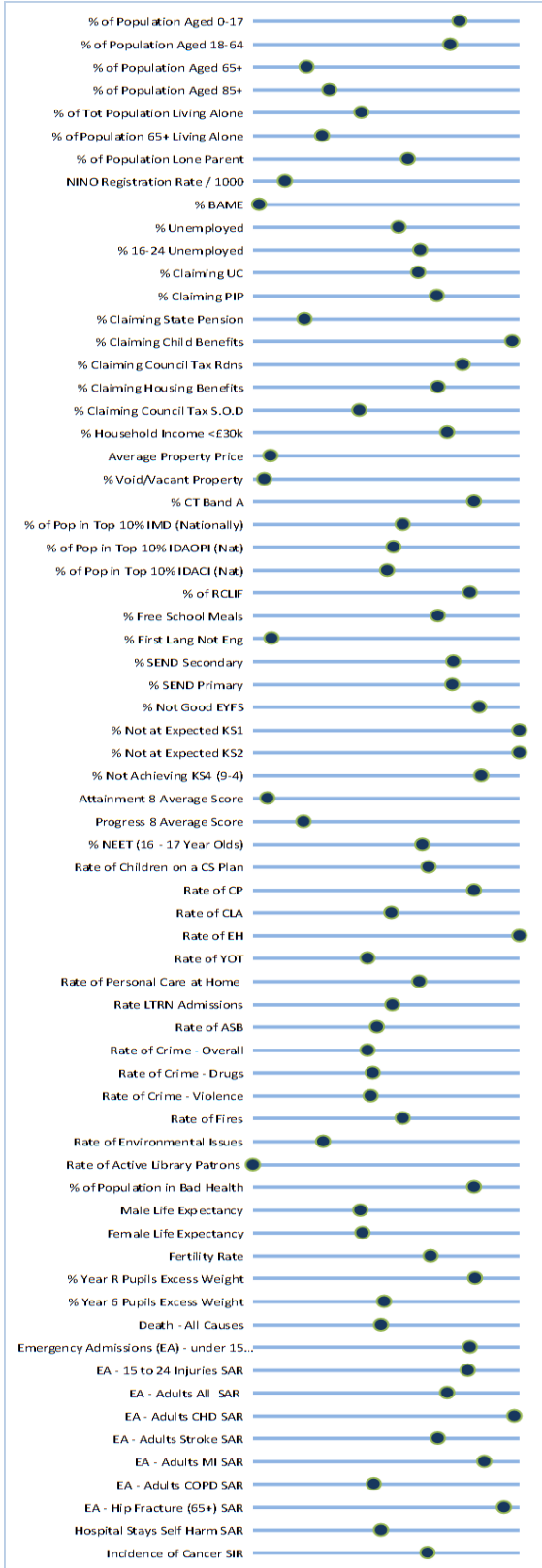
Reported Crimes



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

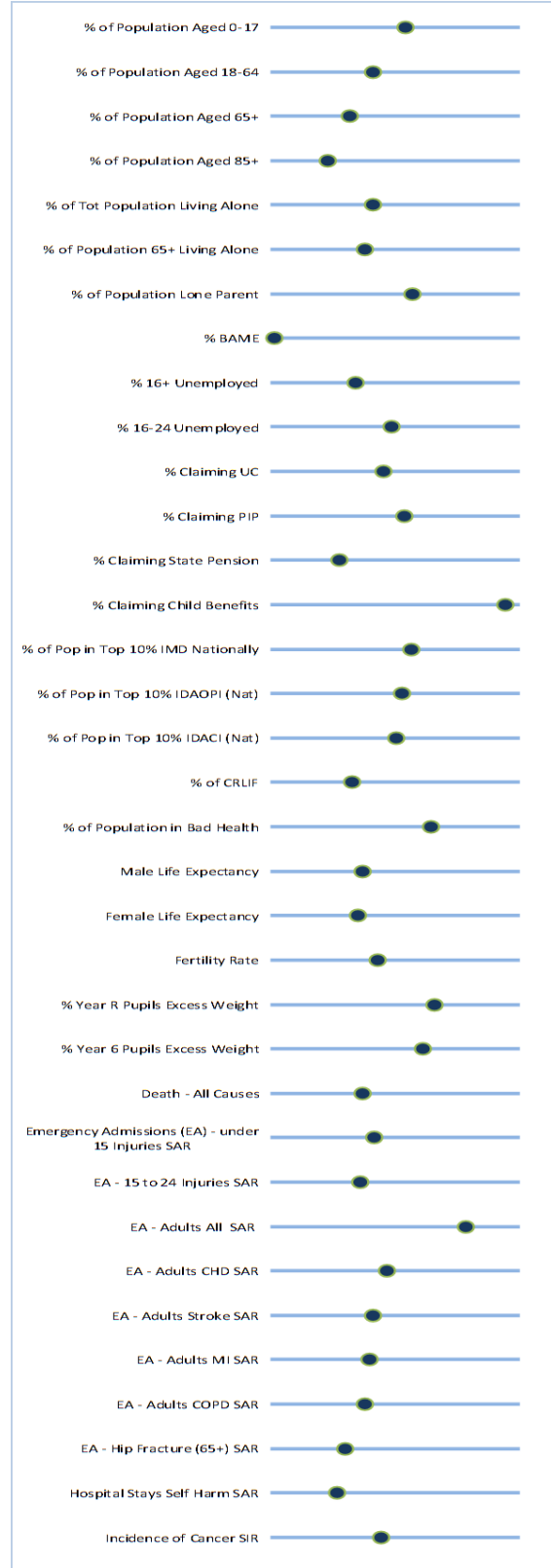
Sefton Comparative Position

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.



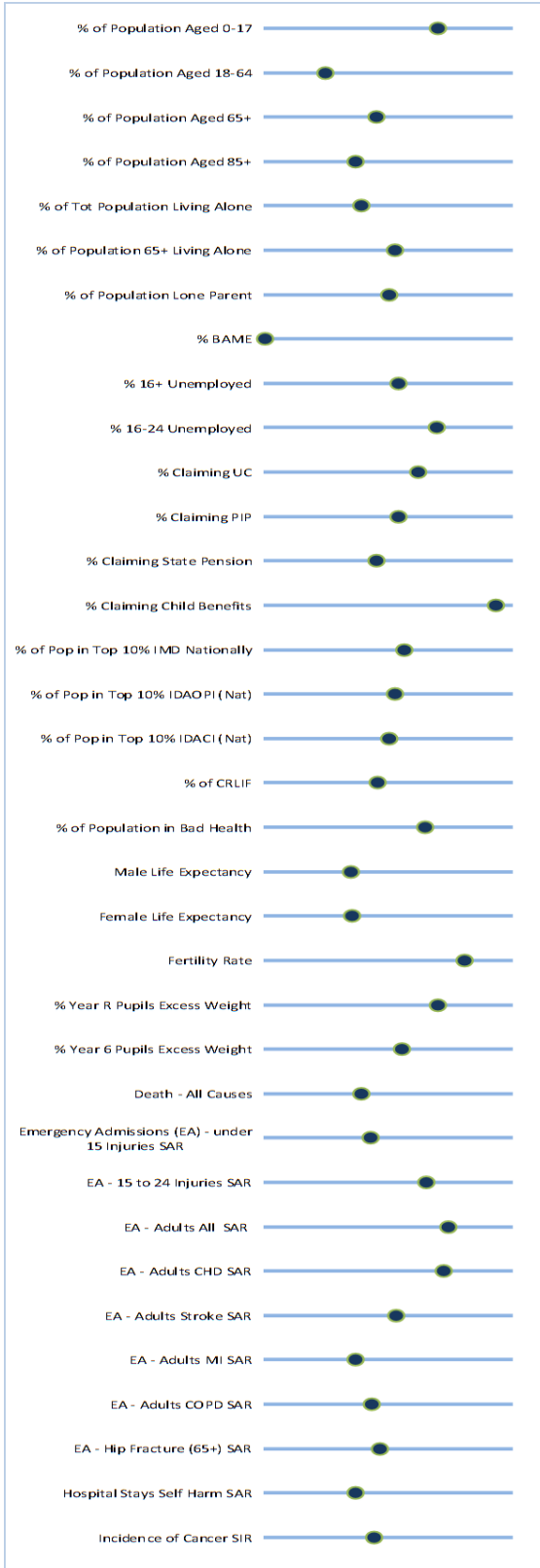
National Comparative Position

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



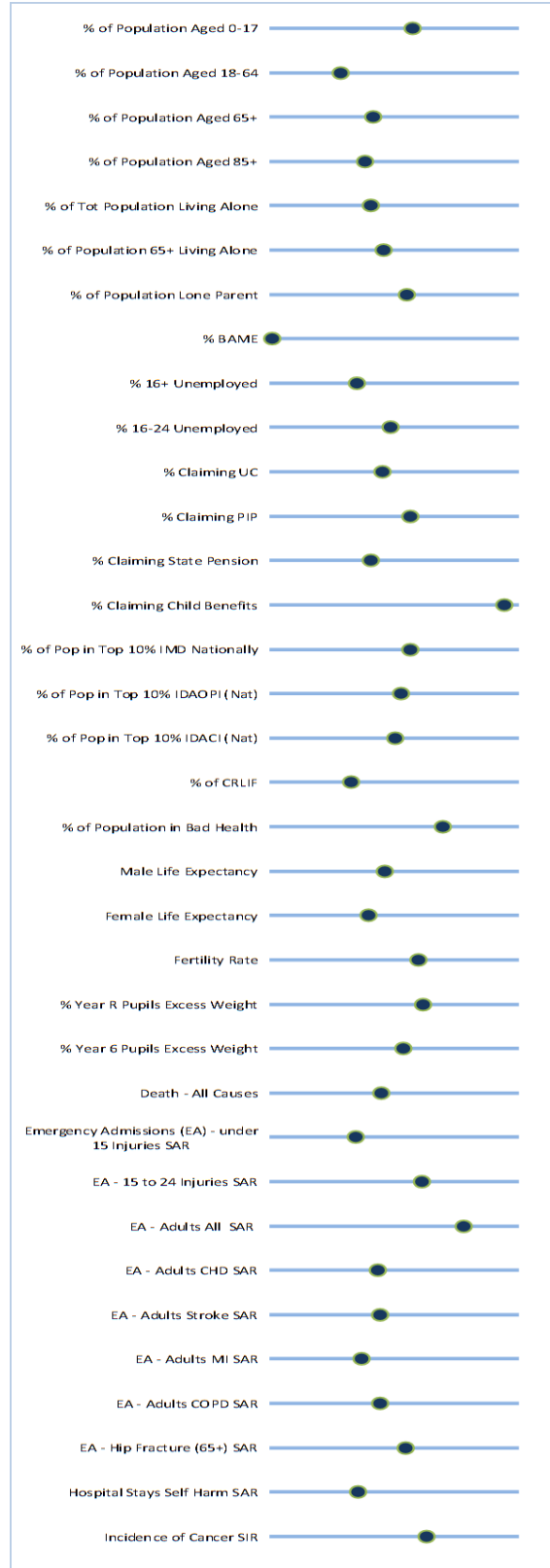
LCR Comparative Position

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

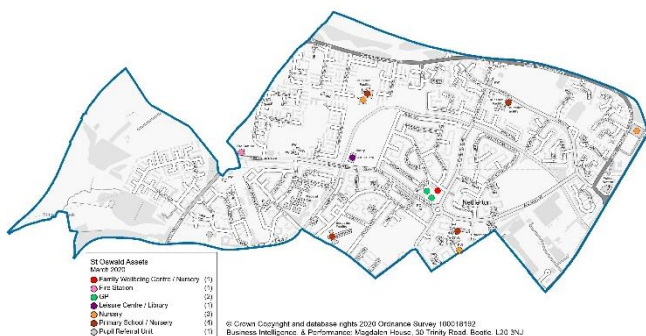
Sefton is a metropolitan borough of Merseyside, England, and its local authority is Sefton Council. Sefton was formed, following the Local Government Act 1972, on 1st April 1974.

St Oswald is one of the 22 wards that make up Sefton Metropolitan Borough Council. Located in the south of the Borough and covers part of the Netherton area. St Oswald is bordered by Manor to the North West, Park to the North East, Netherton & Orrell to the South East and Ford to the South West.

In the ward there is/are:

- A Family Wellbeing Centre / Nursery
- A Fire Station
- Two GP Surgeries
- A Leisure Centre / Library
- Three Nurseries
- Four Primary Schools / Nurseries
- A Pupil Referral Unit

Map 1: St Oswald 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 make up, high levels of poverty and poor health is seen across St Oswald. Including this, with changes in the welfare system, demands on services in the ward will be greater than compared to other wards and Sefton. This could then further increase in the foreseeable future. Key service demands could include:

- Primary school places will be required as 5 to 9-year olds make up one of the higher population bands.
- There is a clear aging population in the ward with a 36% increase seen in those aged 85 and over, possibly leading to an increase in demand on service tailored to older people, i.e. adult social care and health services including GPs.
- High levels of all deprivation types (though decreasing), go hand in hand with large demands on services covering all ages, but especially the younger and older age groups in St Oswald.
- Changes made in the Welfare Reform Act may see increased levels of vulnerable households, leading to demands on services such as Food Banks, Emergency Limited Assistance Scheme, Housing Benefits and Homeless Services.
- Given the direct link between deprivation and attainment, overall St Oswald 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.
- Due to high and increasing demands along with reduced budgets, Merseyside Police and Merseyside Fire and Rescue may see further rises in service demand, leading to increased costs within the ward. This is likely to affect how residents of the ward feel in terms satisfaction and well-being; and reduced attractiveness to encourage businesses and job creators to locate in the area.

Demographics

The latest 2019 population estimates indicate there are approximately 11,600 people living in St Oswald.

Overall the people of the ward tend to be of “working age” with 63% of the population being aged 16-65 (Table 1), a higher percentage than the Sefton (60%), lower than the Liverpool City Region (64%) and the same as England (63%) averages. This possibly means a higher demand for jobs, or benefit support than compared to the Borough.

The population pyramid shows a high level of people aged 55 and 64, possibly meaning a future aging population (should residence remain in the ward), leading to increased demand on services including adult social care and health (Figure 1).

There may be a higher demand on education services within the ward than compared to Sefton as rates of school age children (4 to 16) are higher in the ward than the Borough. This means places within local schools may be limited and people having to travel further afield to attend schools and colleges. It is likely there will be specific demand around primary school places as St Oswald’s population pyramid indicates those aged 5 to 9 now make up one of the higher age bands within the ward (Figure 1).

The number of residents aged 85 and over has seen an increase of 36% in St Oswald’s; this may lead to increased demands on adult social care in the ward.

In the last Census (2011) 98% of the population was born in the United Kingdom. With just 1% 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 117 NINo registrations were made within St Oswald 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 16 per 1,000 16 to 65-year olds living in the ward. 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).

57% of the overseas national registrations within St Oswald during the period were from European Union countries (EU). Three of the top five countries of registration were from the EU (Figure 3);

- Romania (18%)
- Poland (15%)
- Iran (12%)
- Lithuania (8%)
- Eritrea (8%)

Although the overall numbers are very low, over the time period of October 2015 to March 2020, the number of registrations in St Oswald has fluctuated. With an overall increase of 315% (though this is only 11 registrations in total). Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, figures post March 2020 are currently unreliable (Figure 4).

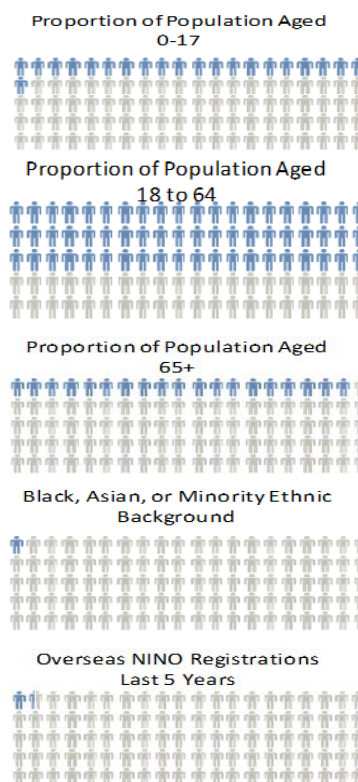


Table 1: 2019 Ward Population Distribution Comparisons

	St Oswald Count	Percentage			
		Ward	Sefton	LCR	England
Total	11,597	-	-	-	-
Males	5,430	47%	48%	49%	49%
Females	6,167	53%	52%	49%	50%
Aged 0-17	2,446	21%	20%	20%	21%
Aged 0-19	2,703	23%	21%	23%	24%
Aged 4-16	1,822	16%	14%	15%	16%
Aged 16-65	7,314	63%	60%	64%	63%
Aged 18-64	6,957	60%	57%	61%	60%
Aged 55-65	1,926	17%	16%	14%	13%
Aged 65+	2,194	19%	24%	19%	18%
Aged 85+	372	3%	3%	2%	2%

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

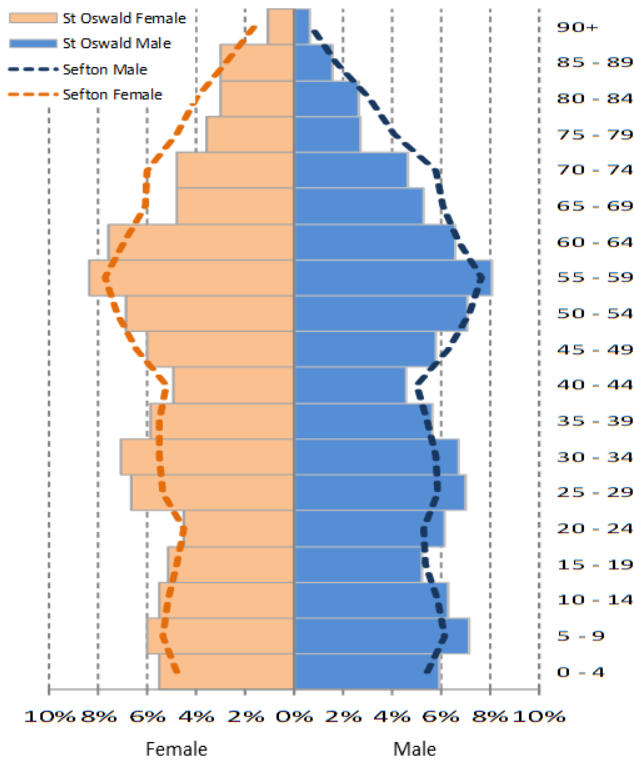


Figure 2: Population Change by Core Age Groups

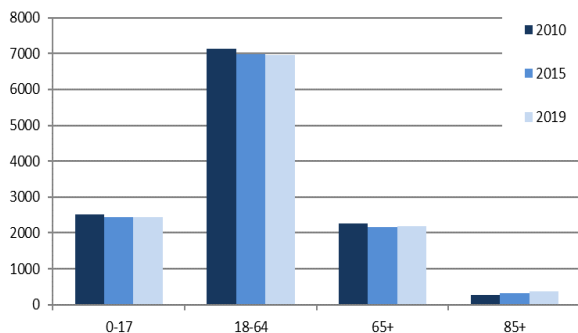


Table 2: NINo Applications 2015/16 – 2019/20

	St Oswald Count	Rate per 1,000 Population Aged 16-65				
		Ward	Sefton	LCR	NW	England
European Union NINo	67	9.3	21.8	31.4	33.2	58.0
Asia NINo	29	3.9	2.9	8.3	12.2	15.2
Rest of the World NINo	20	2.8	2.5	5.2	6.1	9.7
All Overseas NINo	117	16.2	27.7	45.9	52.6	85.5

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

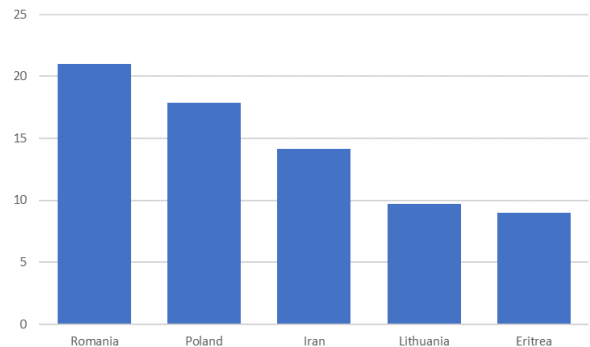
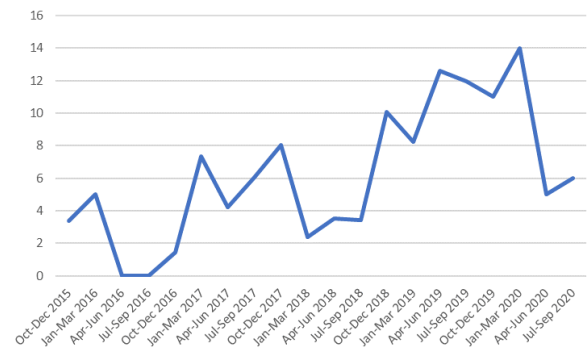


Figure 4: NINo Applications by Quarter October 2015 to September 2020



Service Demand

Approximately 9% of St Oswald residents aged 65 and over received some form of long-term care from Sefton’s Adult Social Care during the 2020/21 financial year.

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

Approximately 3% of the 0 to 22-year old population within the ward were known to Sefton’s Early Help service as at 31st December 2020.

Deprivation

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

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

Eight of the nine LSOAs which make up St Oswald ward are all within the top 30% of most affected areas nationally; indeed, four of them are in the top 5% of nationally most deprived LSOAs (Map 2). However, five of the LSOAs have shown decreases when comparing the 2019 IMD scores to those in 2015, indicating that the level of deprivation in the ward has reduced over the last 5 years. The average score across the ward is 43.4 compared to 27.3 across Sefton as a whole, 34.9 in LCR, 27.9 across the North West and 21.7 in England.

The Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI) is a supplementary index to the IMD. In general, the ward is populated by some of the most income deprived older people in the country. This includes seven LSOAs being in the top 30% affected areas nationally, with five being in the top 10%. The average IDAOPI score across the ward was 0.30, higher than the comparator areas (Sefton and NW – 0.19, LCR – 0.24 and England – 0.17).

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

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

Seven of the LSOAs in St Oswald are in the top 30% affected areas nationally, with three being in the top 5%. The average IDACI score across the ward is 0.29 - considerably higher than the

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

However, six of the LSOAs have shown decreases in levels of IDACI between 2015 and 2019 suggesting improvements in parental income over the period (Map 4).

It is estimated that in 2019/20 there were some 670 dependent children (aged 0-19) within St Oswald living in relatively low-income families. This equates to approximately 25% of all children in the ward (Figure 5). There has been a year on year increase from 2015/16 to 2019/20 with an overall increase of 21%. The ward continually has a higher level than that of Sefton, LCR, the North West and England (Figure 6).

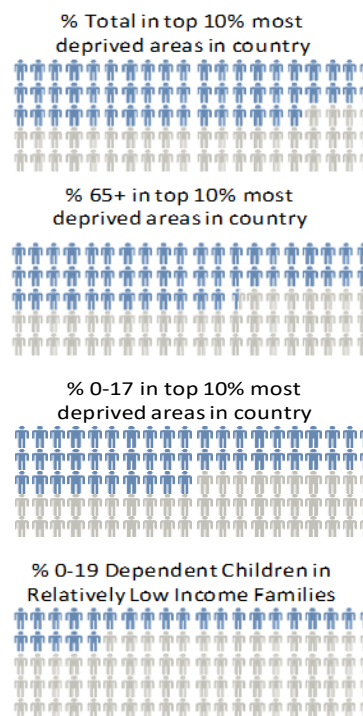


Figure 5: Children in Relative Low-Income Families (2019/20)

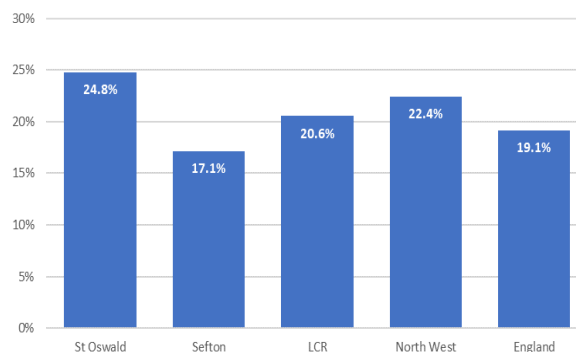
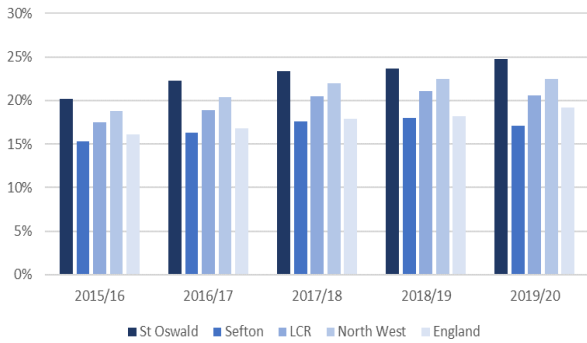
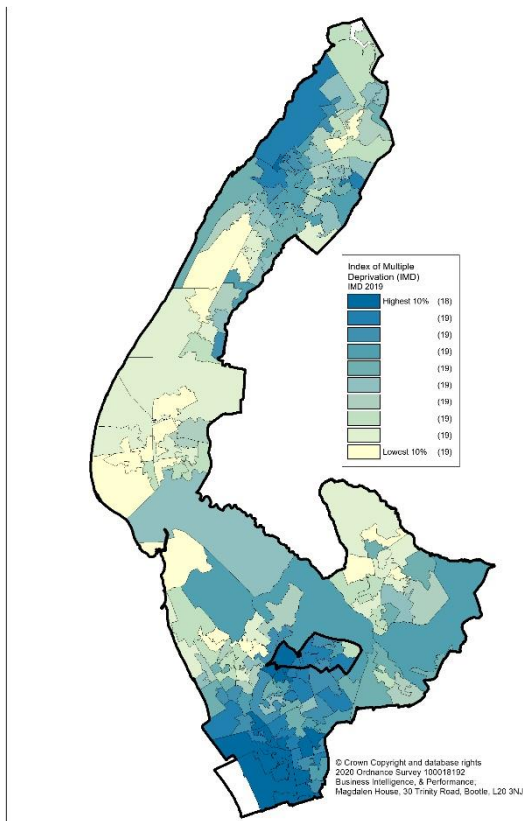


Figure 6: Children in Relative Low-Income Families (2015/16 to 2019/20)

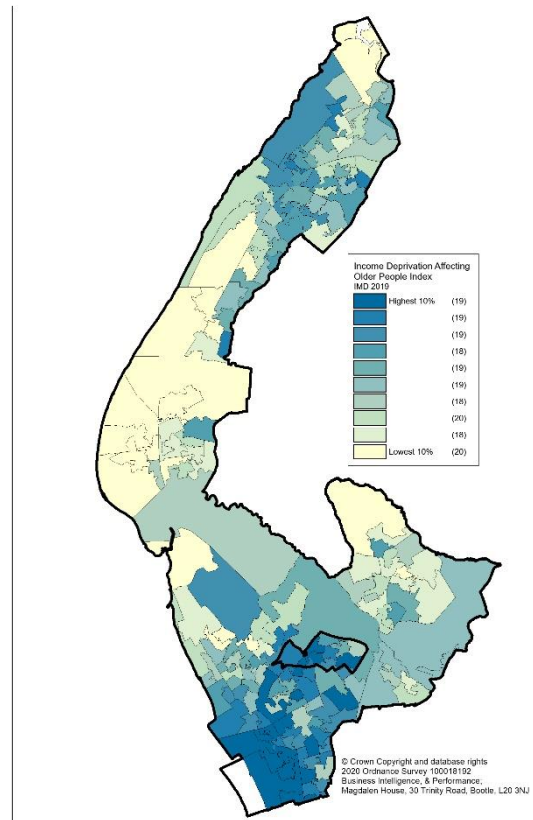


St Oswald has higher levels of all deprivation types, which go hand in hand with large demands on services covering all ages including children’s and adult’s social care, benefits (including out of work and housing), ‘Sefton Turnaround’ Programme and early help, intervention, and prevention.

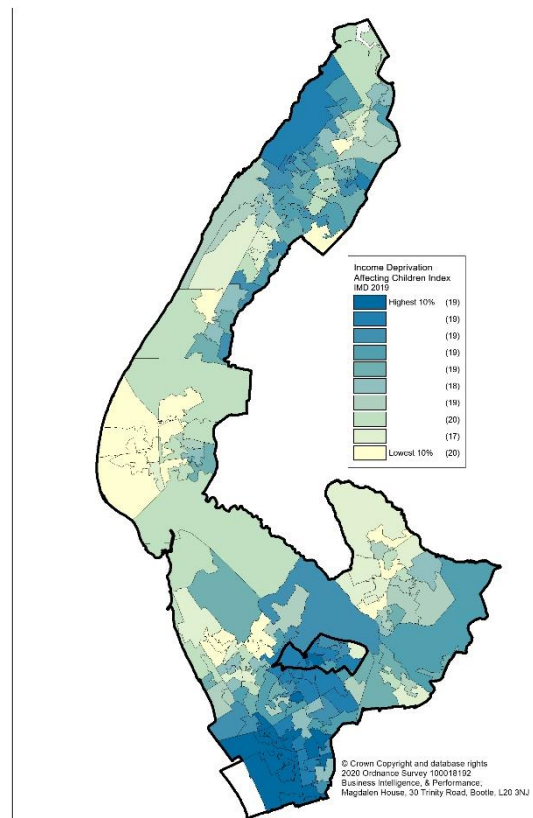
Map 2: Overall IMD Score by LSOA (2019)



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 lone household younger people and younger couples.

In the 2011 Census:

- 33% of households were occupied by just one person (Sefton was 32%, LCR 34%, NW 32% and England 30%).
- 15% of households were occupied by someone aged 65+ living alone, lower than the Borough but above other local and national averages (Sefton was 16%, LCR 13%, NW 13% and England 12%). Within the ward there is a slightly lower level than that seen across the Borough indicating that demands on adult services or charities would be similar to the demand seen across the Borough. However, high levels of deprivation in the ward may have a negative impact on demand (i.e. it will increase).
- 19% of households were occupied by a lone parent. (Sefton was 13%, LCR 14%, NW 12% and England 11%).
- 72% 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%).
- 34% of all household tenure was local authority or social landlord rented considerably higher than local and national rates (Sefton was 14%, LCR 22%, NW and England 18%).
- 34% of households aged 65 and over had a tenure category of local authority or social landlord rented which is again much 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 long term residential or nursing facilities, as they will not have any property equity to fund their stays.

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

Council Tax

Overall there were 5,140 rateable dwellings in the ward which makes up 4% of the Sefton total (slightly lower than the Borough average of 5%).

77% (3,947 dwellings) within the ward are deemed to fall into Council Tax Band A.

Of the dwellings within the ward, subject to paying Council Tax, 46% qualified for single occupancy discount (i.e. their Council Tax liability was reduced by 25%).

Vacant and / or Void Properties

St Oswald has a rate of vacant and / or void properties of 27 per 1,000 properties. The ward's rate is considerably lower than the average for the Borough (43 per 1000).

The ward had a total of 140 vacant and / or void properties as of April 2020, making up 3% of all vacant and / or void properties across Sefton (Table 3).

Just 8% of the vacant and / or void stock in St Oswald has been vacant and / or void for over two years.

45% of St Oswald's vacant and / or void properties are registered as being privately owned; similar to the Borough rate of 44%. In comparison, 19% of the ward's vacant and / or void properties are registered social landlords; it is considerably higher than Sefton's rate of 7%.

Housing Developments

Provisionally, as at March 2021 there were nine development sites in St Oswald (none are currently in progress), constituting 108 dwellings of which 94% are intended as 'affordable' (Figure 8). The new builds are predominantly two-bedroom properties (Figure 9).

Sold Properties

There were 118 properties sold in St Oswald between January and December 2019, 96% of which were household dwellings. Of all the properties sold in the ward, 54% were terraced dwellings. The average property prices within the

ward are all lower than those seen across the Borough (Figure 10).

None of the properties sold in the ward during 2019 were new build properties, with 21% 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 St Oswald suffers from below average issues in terms of housing barriers across Sefton, though these have worsened from 2015.

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

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

Car Registration

In 2019, 4,353 vehicles were registered with the DVLA in St Oswald and 89% of these were cars (3,867). There are approximately 479 vehicles per 1,000 driving age people (those aged 17 and over) in the ward. This is considerably lower than the comparator areas (Figure 11).

The rate of car registrations in St Oswald has increased over the past 10 years (by 13%).

% Lone Person Households



% Lone Person Household Aged 65+



% Lone Parent Household



% Tenure LA or Social Rented



% Single Occupancy Discount



Figure 7: Household Occupancy (Census 2011)

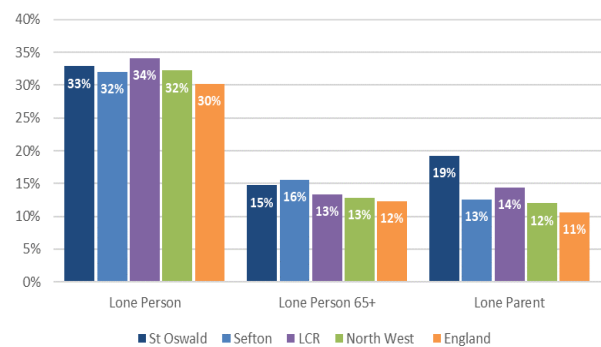


Table 3: Time Void / Vacant (April 2020)

Vacant Properties April 2020	St Oswald		Sefton	
	Count	Rate ¹	Count	Rate ¹
0-6 Months	76	14.6	2417	19.5
6-12 Months	30	5.8	953	7.7
12-24 Months	23	4.4	1029	8.3
24+ Months	11	2.1	957	7.7
Total	140	26.9	5356	43.2

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

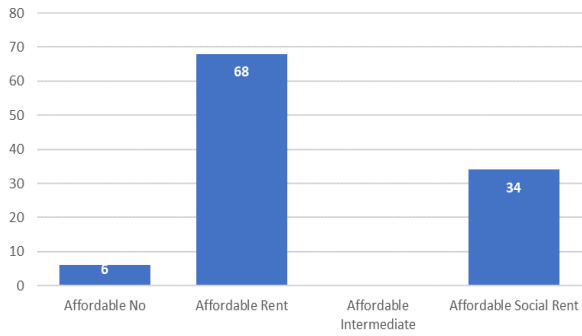


Figure 9: New Build Properties by Bedroom Numbers (March 2021)

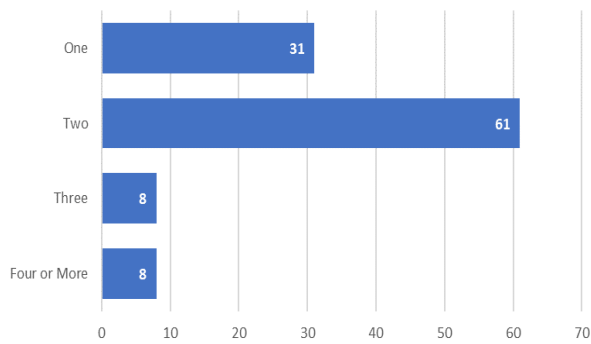
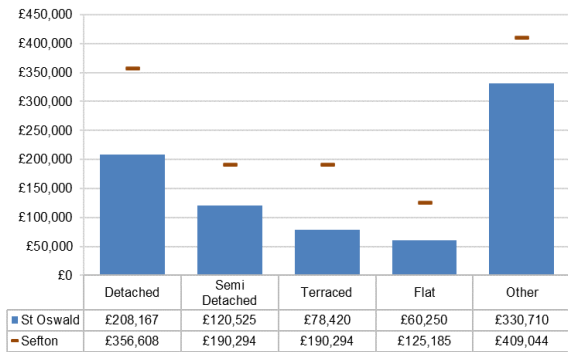


Figure 10: Average Price Paid by Property Type (2019)



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

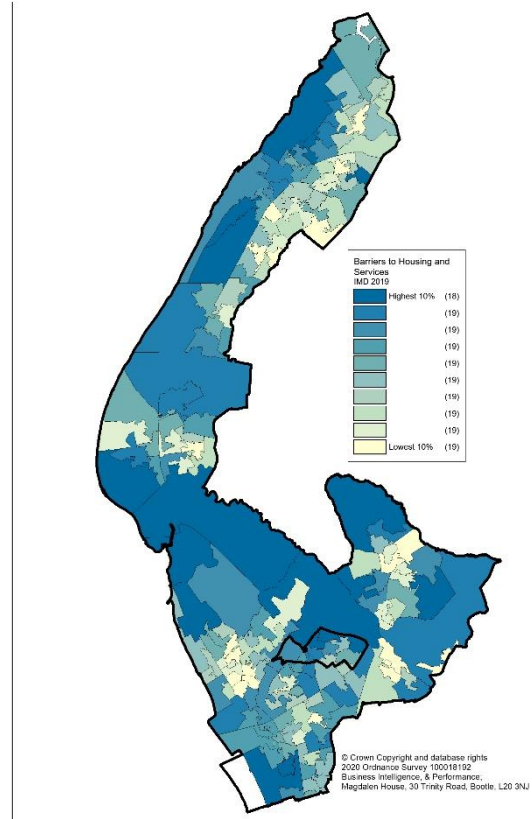
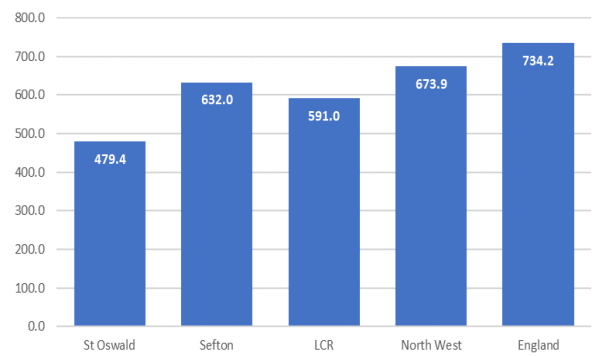


Figure 11: Rate of Vehicle Registrations (2019)



Economy & Business

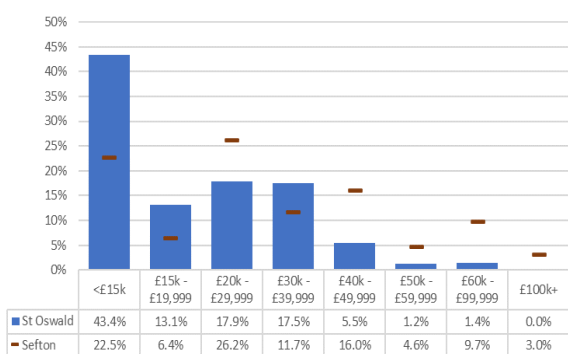
As of September 2020, there were a total of 23 establishments throughout St Oswald which hold a license under the 2003 Licensing Act; these include locations which sell alcohol (shops, pubs, clubs and restaurants) along with properties serving hot food after 11pm. The ward makes up 2% of all Sefton’s licensed premises lower than the Sefton average of 5%.

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

Within St Oswald there were 55 inspections carried out of commercial properties (ranging from large chain stores e.g. Asda / Tesco, to the local corner shop) during 2019/20. 51% of these related to food hygiene inspections.

According to Experian Mosaic in 2020, 43% (2,342) of households within St Oswald had an annual income of less than £15,000 (Figure 12) which is considerably higher than the rates seen across Sefton. Whilst this is partly a function of an area predominated by younger lone person households, it primarily demonstrates the high level of relative poverty in the ward.

Figure 12: Household Income – Mosaic (2020)



The 2011 Census indicated that of the then 8,504 residents aged 16 to 74 living within St Oswald, 66% were economically active. Of these economically active residents, 35% were employed full time, 15% employed part time and 5% were self-employed (Table 4).

35% were economically in-active, of whom 14% were retired and 9% were registered as long-term sick or disabled (Table 5).

In total 266 (3%) had been unemployed long term and 2% (136) had never been employed (Table 6).

Table 4: Economically Active (2011)

	St Oswald Count	Percentages				
		Ward	Sefton	LCR	NW	England
All	5571	65.5	67.1	65.7	67.8	69.9
In employment	4627	54.4	59.1	56.2	59.6	62.1
Employee: Part-time	1256	14.8	15.0	14.0	13.9	13.7
Employee: Full-time	2965	34.9	35.8	35.6	37.5	38.6
Self-employed	406	4.8	8.2	6.6	8.2	9.8
Unemployed	651	7.7	4.9	5.8	4.7	4.4
Full-time student	293	3.4	3.1	3.7	3.5	3.4

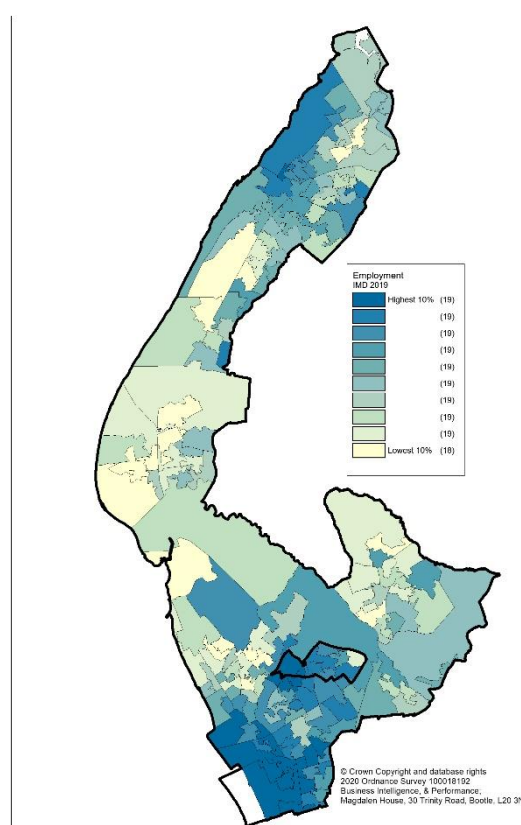
Table 5: Economically Inactive (2011)

	St Oswald Count	Percentages				
		Ward	Sefton	LCR	NW	England
All	2933	34.5	32.9	34.3	32.2	30.1
Retired	1192	14.0	17.3	14.7	14.8	13.7
Student	391	4.6	4.4	6.3	5.6	5.8
Looking after home or family	371	4.4	3.4	3.9	3.9	4.4
Long-term sick or disabled	777	9.1	5.9	7.1	5.6	4
Other	202	2.4	1.9	2.3	2.2	2.2

Table 6: Unemployed (2011)

	St Oswald Count	Percentages				
		Ward	Sefton	LCR	NW	England
Age 16 to 24	223	2.6	1.4	1.7	1.4	1.2
Age 50 to 74	97	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.8
Never worked	136	1.6	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.7
Long-term	266	3.1	2.0	2.4	1.8	1.7

Map 6: Employment IMD Score by LSOA (2019)



Five of St Oswald LSOAs are in the top 5% of affected areas nationally, meaning these residents are living in some of the highest areas in England for working age people who have been involuntarily excluded from the labour market (Map 6). This has improved since 2015.

Benefits & Support

St Oswald is characterised by a high benefits-dependent population and associated with socio-economic problems of 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 670 working age people residing in the ward were claiming out of work benefits. This is 9% of all the working aged residents; this is higher than Sefton, LCR, North West (all 7%) and England (6%). With 13% of residents in the ward aged between 16 and 24 were claiming out of work benefits, again higher than the comparator areas (Figure 13).

The rates of working age residents claiming out of work benefits in St Oswald have seen year on year increases across the past five years (Figure 14), with an overall rise of 135% (385). 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 St Oswald 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.

1,745 working age residents in St Oswald were claiming Universal Credit in January 2021 (67% of these were not in employment). The rate of working age residents claiming UC in the ward is 243 per 1,000, considerably higher than the comparator area rates; Sefton – 170, LCR – 180, North West – 167 and England – 148 (Figure 15).

Personal Independence Payment (PIP)

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

In January 2021, 998 residents were claiming PIP in St Oswald, a rate of 139 per 1000 residents

(aged 16+). Similar to UC, this rate is much higher than the comparator areas (Figure 16).

Child Benefits

1,470 families in St Oswald are claiming child benefits relating to 94% (2,540) 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 1,803 households in the ward claiming Council Tax Reduction (35% of all rated households) which is much higher than the Sefton average of 20%. St Oswald has the second highest percentage of households of all 22 wards in the Borough (Figure 18).

Sefton's Emergency Limited Assistance Scheme (ELAS)

During 2020, there were 606 applications to Sefton's ELAS by residents within St Oswald (Table 7). Of the applications in the ward, 51% were approved in full, with 10% being partially approved. St Oswald has seen an overall reduction in the number of applications approved over the past four years (15%). St Oswald had the fifth highest number of applications (out of the 22 Sefton wards) and made up an 8% of all Sefton's applicants.

Trussell Trust Food Bank

Trussell Trust Food Bank data for April 2019 to March 2020 shows that 588 vouchers were issued to residents of St Oswald ward, with 1,514 residents being fed by a Food Bank located in Sefton. This equates to 131 per 1,000 residents which is considerably higher than the Sefton rate of just 66 per 1,000 residents. There has been a 3% rise in the number of vouchers issued compared to the previous year.

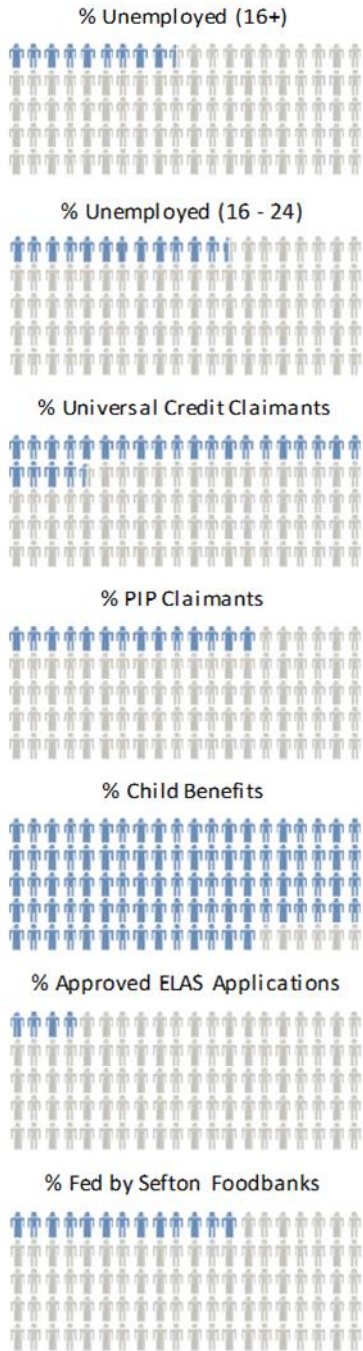


Figure 13: Rate of Working Age Residents Claiming Out of Work Benefits (January 2021)

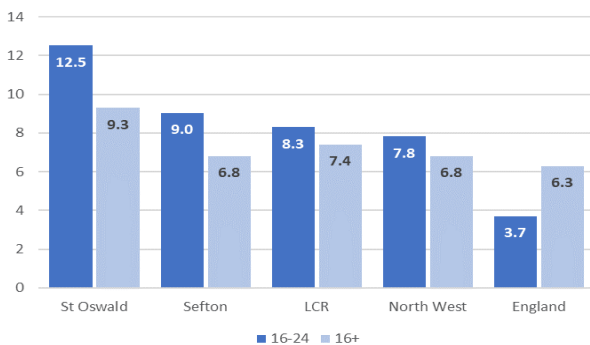


Figure 14: Rate of Working Age Residents Claiming Out of Work Benefits (January 2017/18/19/20/21)

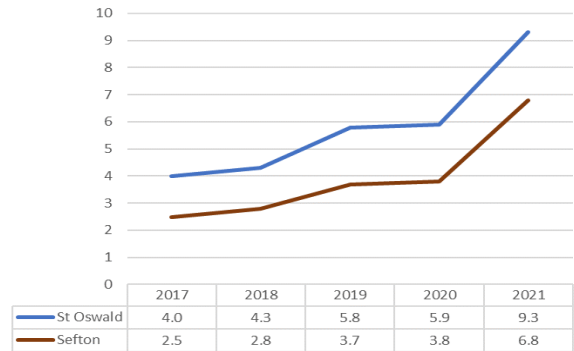


Figure 15: Rate of Residents claiming Universal Credits (January 2021)

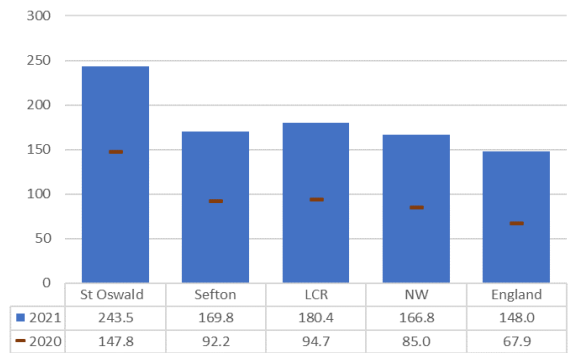


Figure 16: Rate of Residents claiming Personal Independence Payments (January 2021)

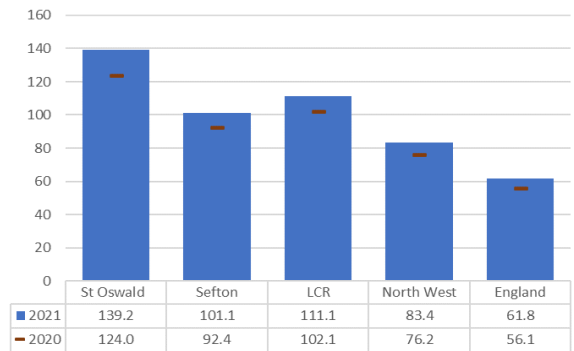


Figure 17: Rate of Families claiming Child Benefits (2020)

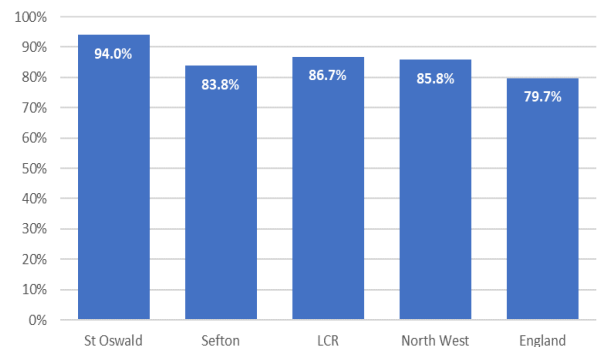
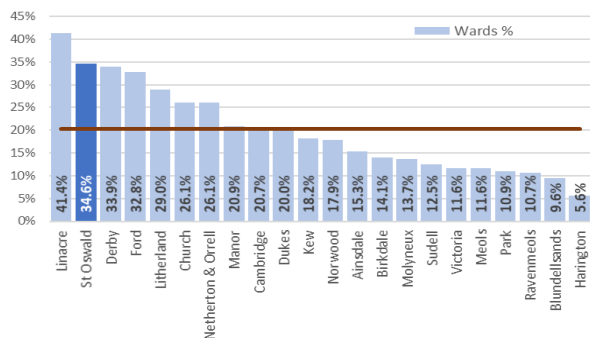


Figure 18: Percentage of Households Claiming Council Tax Reductions (January 2020)



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

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

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

	St Oswald Count	Application Status	
		Ward	Sefton
Total Applications	606	-	-
Approved	310	51%	53%
Partially Approved	62	10%	10%
Not Approved	234	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.

Education

Given the direct correlation between deprivation levels and attainment, it is unsurprising that St Oswald has a higher proportion of children with special educational needs and a lower rate of attainment than the Sefton average.

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

Nursery Settings

Of the 130 students living in St Oswald ward attending a Sefton maintained nursery setting (Table 8):

- 7% of all nursery pupils in Sefton live in St Oswald.
- 33% of the estimated nursery age population within the ward attend a Sefton maintained nursery (Sefton has a rate of 22%).
- 15% were entitled to a free school meal (Sefton is 7%).
- 8% were subject to Special Educational Needs (SEN) support (Sefton is 6%).

Primary School Settings

Of the 1,031 Sefton maintained/academy primary school students living in the ward (Table 9):

- 5% of all primary pupils in Sefton live in St Oswald.
- 85% of the estimated primary school age population within the ward attend a Sefton maintained primary school (Sefton has a rate of 80%).
- 39% were entitled to a free school meal (Sefton is 21%).
- 24% were subject to Special Educational Needs (SEN) support (Sefton is 15%).

- 2% had English not as a first language (Sefton is 6%).

Secondary School Settings

Of the 609 Sefton maintained/academy secondary school students living in the ward (Table 10):

- 5% of all high school pupils in Sefton live in St Oswald.
- 81% of the estimated high school age population within the ward attend a Sefton maintained secondary school (Sefton has a rate of 74%).
- 34% were entitled to a free school meal (Sefton is 19%).
- 21% were subject to Special Educational Needs (SEN) support (Sefton is 15%).
- 2% had English not as a first language (Sefton is 5%).

16+ Pupils

Of the 55 Sefton maintained secondary school students living in the ward (Table 11):

- 4% of all pupils over 16 in Sefton live in St Oswald.
- 10% 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%).
- 11% were entitled to a free school meal (Sefton is 8%).
- 13% were subject to Special Educational Needs (SEN) support (Sefton is 8%).

% Overall Pupils with SEN



% Overall FSM



Table 8: Nursery Settings (January 2020)

Nursery Class Pupils	St Oswalds		Sefton	
	Count	%	Count	%
Total Pupils	130		1923	
Females	69	53%	941	49%
Males	61	47%	982	51%
Receiving Free School Meal	19	15%	141	7%
SEN Support	10	8%	119	6%
English as a First Language ¹	125	96%	1704	89%
English not as a First Language ¹	*	*	104	5%

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

Please note within the table counts below four have been suppressed

Table 9: Primary School Settings (January 2020)

Primary School Pupils	St Oswalds		Sefton	
	Count	%	Count	%
Total Pupils	1031		20075	
Females	476	46%	9680	48%
Males	555	54%	10395	52%
Receiving Free School Meal	406	39%	4145	21%
SEN Support	244	24%	3067	15%
English as a First Language ¹	994	96%	18195	91%
English not as a First Language ¹	23	2%	1171	6%

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

Table 10: Secondary School Settings (January 2020)

Secondary School Pupils	St Oswalds		Sefton	
	Count	%	Count	%
Total Pupils	609		13225	
Females	313	51%	6541	49%
Males	296	49%	6684	51%
Receiving Free School Meal	210	34%	2476	19%
SEN Support	130	21%	1993	15%
English as a First Language ¹	594	98%	12508	95%
English not as a First Language ¹	14	2%	660	5%

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

Table 11: 16+ Pupils (January 2020)

Post 16 Pupils	St Oswalds		Sefton	
	Count	%	Count	%
Total Pupils	55		1542	
Females	26	47%	772	50%
Males	29	53%	770	50%
Receiving Free School Meal	6	11%	129	8%
SEN Support	7	13%	125	8%
English as a First Language ¹	54	98%	1483	96%
English not as a First Language ¹	*	*	51	3%

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

Please note within the table counts below four have been suppressed

Early Years Foundation Stage

Of the 151 students residing within St Oswald ward and attending a Sefton maintained setting with an Early Years Foundation Stage (EYFS) level (Figure 19 & Table 12):

- 41% did not achieve a “Good Level of Development”. This is considerably higher

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

- 35% were entitled to a free school meal (Sefton is 16%).
- 7% were subject to Special Educational Needs (SEN) support (Sefton is 7%).

Key Stage 1 (KS1)

During 2018/19 there were 141 students residing within St Oswald ward and attending a Sefton maintained setting with a KS1 level. For these students (Figure 20 and Table 13):

- 50% did not achieve the expected standard in Reading, Writing and Maths; above the averages for Sefton and England both at 37% and North West at 35%.
- 33% were entitled to a free school meal (Sefton is 18%).
- 23% were subject to Special Educational Needs (SEN) support (Sefton is 14%).

Key Stage 2 (KS2)

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

- 51% 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%.
- 37% were entitled to a free school meal (Sefton is 20%).
- 23% were subject to Special Educational Needs (SEN) support (Sefton is 17%).

Key Stage 4 (KS4)

During 2018/19 there were 100 students residing within St Oswald ward and attending a Sefton maintained setting undertaking GCSE examinations. For these students:

- 82% 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 St Oswald had an average Attainment 8 score of 36.6, this was lower than the four comparator areas (Figure 24).
- The average Progress 8 score in the ward (-0.69) which was also lower than the comparison areas. This means that on average students are not achieving as expected (Figure 25).

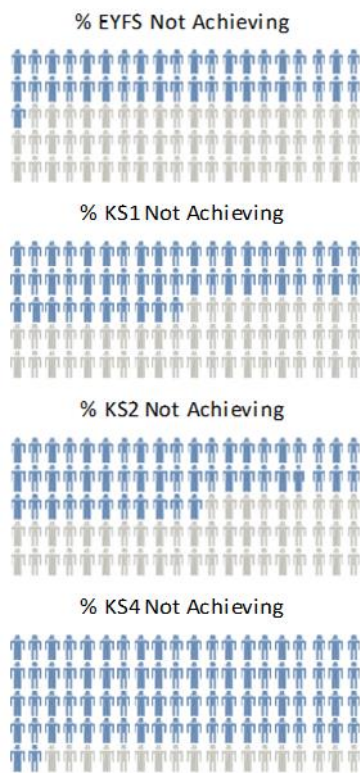


Figure 19: Percentage of Pupils NOT Gaining a Good Level of Development in Early Years Foundation Stage (2018/19)

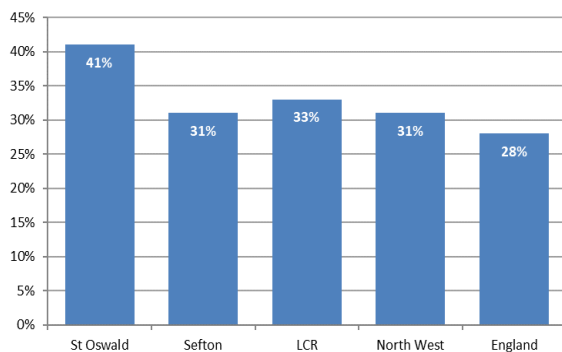


Table 12: Early Years Foundation Stage Settings – Special Educational Needs and Free School Meals (2018/19)

	Pupils with SEN & SEN Support (EYFS) ¹		Eligible for Free School Meal (EYFS)	
	Count	%	Count	%
St Oswald	11	7.3%	53	35.1%
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)

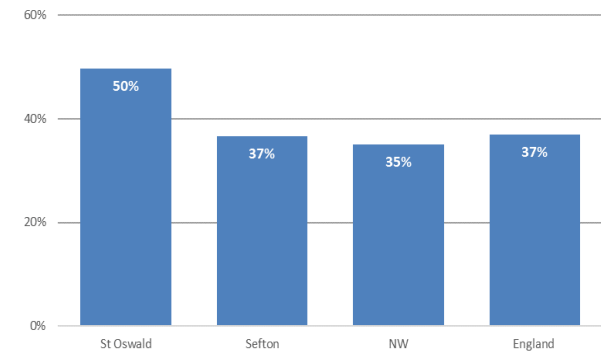


Table 13: Key Stage 1 – Special Educational Needs and Free School Meals (2018/19)

	Pupils with SEN & SEN Support (KS1) ¹		Eligible for Free School Meal (KS1)	
	Count	%	Count	%
St Oswald	33	23.4%	46	32.6%
Sefton	388	13.6%	513	18.0%

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

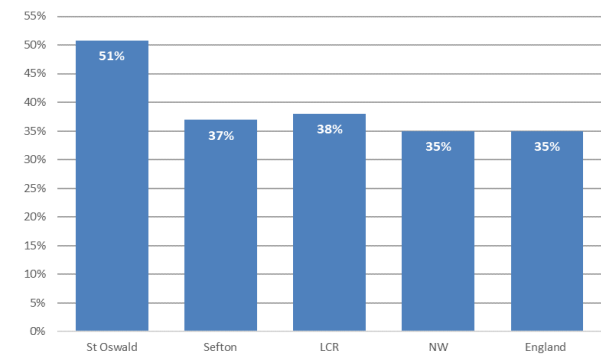


Table 14: Key Stage 2 – Special Educational Needs and Free School Meals (2018/19)

	Pupils with SEN & SEN Support (KS2)		Eligible for Free School Meal (KS2)	
	Count	%	Count	%
St Oswald	28	22.6%	46	37.1%
Sefton	465	16.9%	540	19.6%

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

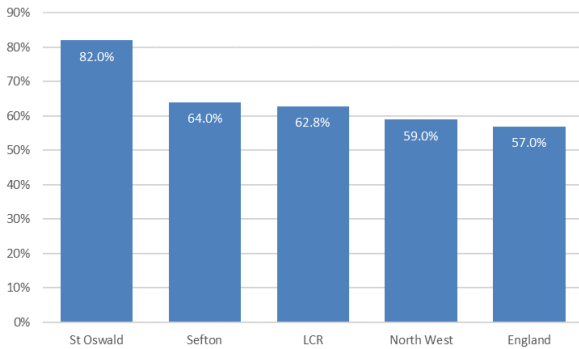


Figure 23: Percentage of Pupils Not Achieving English Baccalaureate 9 to 5 (2018/19)

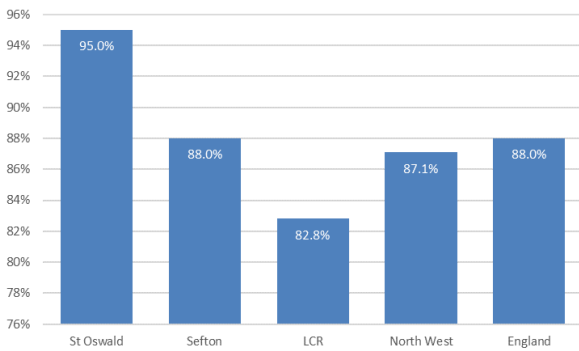


Figure 24: Average Attainment 8 Score (2018/19)

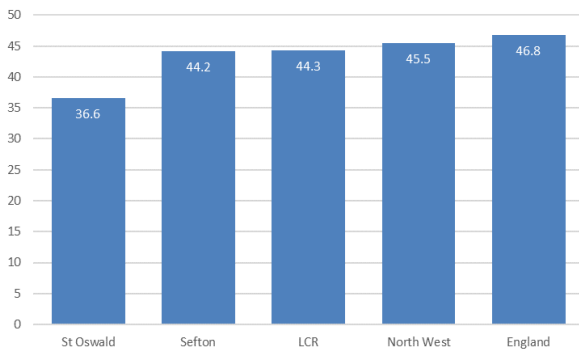
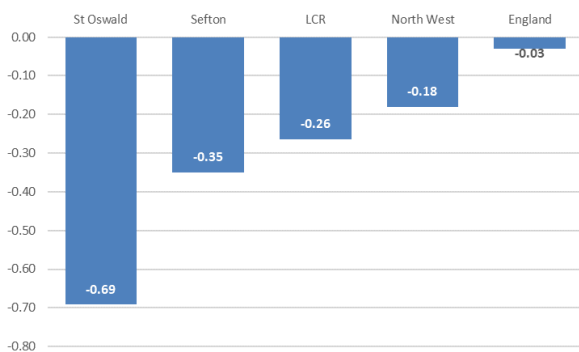


Figure 25: Average Progress 8 Score (2018/19)

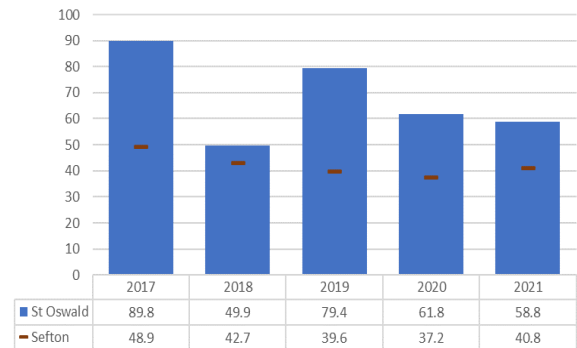


Not in Employment Education or Training (NEET)

In January 2021, there are a total of 20 people aged between 16 and 18 registered as Not in Employment Education or Training (NEET), with Careers Connect, residing within St Oswald ward. This makes up 6% of the Sefton total NEET.

St Oswald NEET rates have continually been higher than those of the Borough (Figure 26). Rates have fluctuated across the past five years (2017 to 2021), however, there has been an overall reduction of 44% across the period.

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



Community Safety

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

Crime

There were 1,168 crimes reported to Merseyside Police, between April 2020 and March 2021, in St Oswald ward. This represents 6% of all crimes that occurred within Sefton. This is 101 crimes per 1,000 population - considerably higher than the rate seen across Sefton as a whole (72 per 1,000).

The number of crimes in the ward have seen an 2% increase from the previous year, compared to a 7% reduction seen across the Borough (Table 15).

Well over a third of all crimes in the ward were violent offences (42% / 490). Of these, 159 (32%) were common assault and battery.

Anti-social Behaviour (ASB)

There were 363 Anti-social Behaviour incidents reported to Merseyside Police between April 2020 and March 2021 (Table 16), occurring within St Oswald: 5% of all Sefton incidents. The ward has a rate of 31 incidents per 1,000 population - higher than the rate seen across Sefton as a whole (27 per 1,000).

There has been a 40% increase in the number of incidents occurring in St Oswald 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.

Over a third (39%) of the incidents within St Oswald were reports of Rowdy or Inconsiderate Behaviour. 17% of all ASB reports in the ward specifically mentioned youths, with 5% relating to alcohol / drunken behaviour.

Deliberate Fires

Merseyside Fire and Rescue Service (MFARS) responded to 44 deliberate fires in the St Oswald ward between April 2020 and March 2021. This is 9% of all deliberate fires across the Borough.

The rate of deliberate fires per 100,000 population in St Oswald is 379 compared to 171 across Sefton as a whole (Table 17).

Deliberate property fires in St Oswald increased by 83% last year, compared to a 5% increase seen across the Borough.

Over three quarters all deliberate fires (77%) in the ward were classified as deliberate secondary fires: 44% of which related to refuse / rubbish / wheelie bins being set on fire.

Index of Multiple Deprivation - Crime

Six of the nine LSOAs making up the St Oswald ward, are in the top 30% of affected areas nationally with one being in the top 5%. This means that residents of the ward are living in some of the highest crime areas in England (Map 7). The ward average (0.69) is higher than the comparator areas (Sefton -0.07, LCR 0.21, the North West 0.22 and England 0.0).

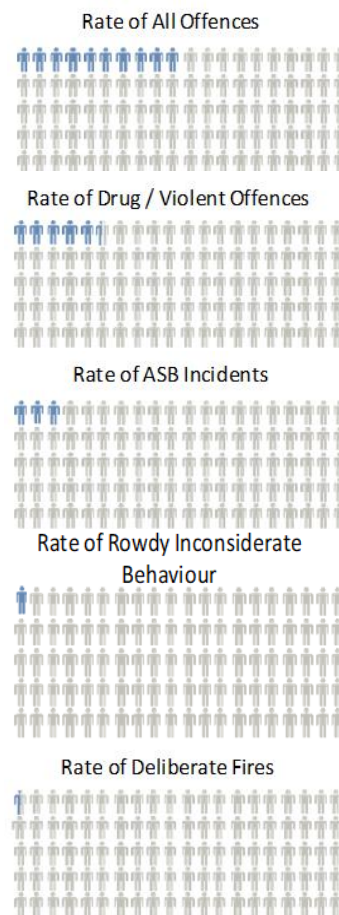


Table 15: Offences Reported to Merseyside Police (2020/21)

Offences Apr 20 - Mar 21	St Oswald Crimes				Sefton Crimes			
	Count	Rate ¹	Change ²		Count	Rate ¹	Change ²	
Burglary	47	4.1	6.8%	▲	1285	4.6	-19.3%	▼
Criminal Damage & Arson	182	15.7	5.8%	▲	2043	7.4	-17.2%	▼
Drugs	121	10.4	8.0%	▲	1787	6.5	8.0%	▲
Public Order	165	14.2	29.9%	▲	2302	8.3	19.8%	▲
Other	32	2.8	-17.9%	▼	530	1.9	-6.0%	▼
Sexual	22	1.9	-26.7%	▼	368	1.3	-18.6%	▼
Theft	109	9.4	-27.3%	▼	3330	12.0	-30.1%	▼
Violence	490	42.3	4.9%	▲	8381	30.3	3.5%	▲
Total	1168	100.7	2.4%	▲	20010	72.4	-7.0%	▼

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

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

³ Other includes, Miscellaneous Crimes Against Society and Robbery offences

Table 16: ASB Incidents Reported to Merseyside Police (2020/21)

ASB Incidents Apr 20 - Mar 21	St Oswald Incidents			Sefton Incidents				
	Count	Rate ¹	Change ²	Count	Rate ¹	Change ²		
General Nuisance	86	7.4	115.0%	▲	1840	6.7	98.1%	▲
Nuisance Neighbour	37	3.2	42.3%	▲	781	2.8	61.0%	▲
Other ³	20	1.7	122.2%	▲	571	2.1	82.4%	▲
Personal	13	1.1	-13.3%	▼	351	1.3	12.1%	▲
Rowdy Inconsiderate Behaviour	143	12.3	66.3%	▲	3271	11.8	66.2%	▲
Vehicle Nuisance	64	5.5	-22.9%	▼	710	2.6	-5.5%	▼
Total	363	31.3	40.2%	▲	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

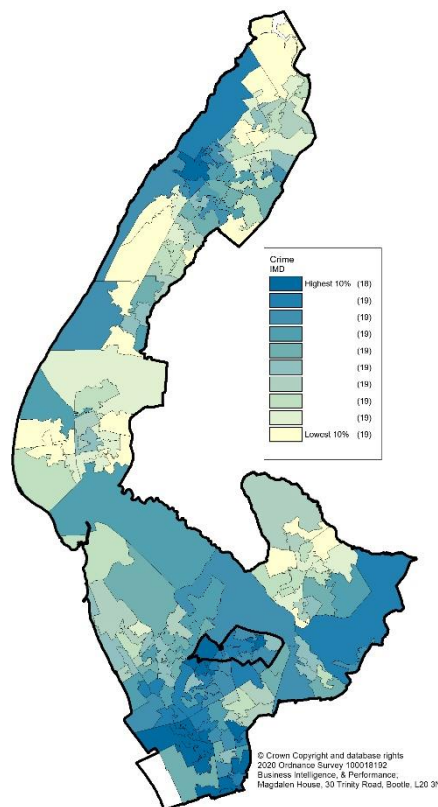
Table 17: Deliberate Property Fires (2020/21)

Fires Apr20 - Mar21	St Oswald Deliberate Fires				Sefton Deliberate Fires			
	Count	Rate ¹	Change ²		Count	Rate ¹	Change ²	
Deliberate Property Fires	4	34.5	33.3%	▲	38	13.7	5.6%	▲
Deliberate Secondary Fires	34	293.2	78.9%	▲	406	146.9	11.5%	▲
Vehicle Fires	6	51.7	200.0%	▲	29	10.5	-43.1%	▼
Total	44	379.4	83.3%	▲	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 crime and anti-social behaviour, a rise seen in deliberate fires, coupled with the overall high levels of demand and budget cuts seen by 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 St Oswald has some of the highest levels of poor health within the Borough and the lowest levels of life expectancy.

During the 2011 Census:

- 11% of residents were in either bad or very bad health (Sefton average was 7%).
- 27% 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 St Oswald could expect to live three years less than the England average (Figure 27).

Fertility

The general fertility rate of 66.2 in St Oswald is significantly higher than the Sefton (60.1) and England (60.6) rates.

Overweight Children

Of 149 reception age pupils (4 to 5-year olds) in St Oswald taking part in the annual National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP) 2018/19, 30% fell into the excess weight category higher than the comparator areas (Figure 28).

Of 126 Year 6 pupils (10 to 11-year olds) in St Oswald taking part in the annual National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP) 2018/19, 36% had excess weight and the ward level is slightly higher than the Borough and national rates (Figure 29).

Hospital Admissions

Between 2015/16 and 2019/20, there were a total of 125 hospital admissions for injuries in under 15 years olds across St Oswald, a Crude Rate (CR) of 125. This is higher than the rates seen across three of the comparator areas (Figure 30).

The CR of hospital admissions for injuries in those aged between 15 and 24 is higher in the ward (306) than all four comparator areas (Figure 31). This includes 200 admissions between 2015/16 and 2019/20.

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

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

- St Oswald All Causes SAR – 170 (Figure 32)
- St Oswald Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) SAR – 229 (Figure 33)
- St Oswald Coronary Heart Disease SAR – 182 (Figure 34)
- St Oswald Myocardial Infarction SAR – 133 (Figure 35)
- St Oswald Stroke SAR – 117 (Figure 36)
- St Oswald Hip Fracture in those aged 65 and over SAR – 153 (Figure 37)

Similarly, hospital admissions for self-harm is higher in the ward than the comparison areas, with a Standardised Admission Ratios (SAR) of 180 in 2015/16 to 2019/20 (Figure 38).

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

Deaths

For the period 2015 to 2019 St Oswald had a Standardised Mortality Ratio (SMR) for all causes of death of 126. This is notably higher than the comparator areas (Figure 39), with a total of 712 deaths in the ward during the time period.

In line with the low life expectancy, St Oswald is in the top 20% of England wards in terms of its SMR (ranked 984 out of the 7,189 wards available).

Cancer

In relation to the occurrence of cancer between 2014 and 2018, St Oswald has a Standardised Incidence Ratio (SIR) of 112 again higher than the comparator areas (Figure 40). This is with the ward being within the top 20% of wards in England Cancer SIR (916 out of 7,198 wards available).

Index of Multiple Deprivation – Health & Disability

Eight of the nine LSOAs in St Oswald are within the top 20% of affected areas nationally (two are in the top 5% with another two being in the top 1%), meaning residents of the ward are living in some of the most health and disability deprived areas of England. However, the picture of poor

health has improved from 2015 (Map 8), yet St Oswald still has a higher average score than that of the four comparator areas.

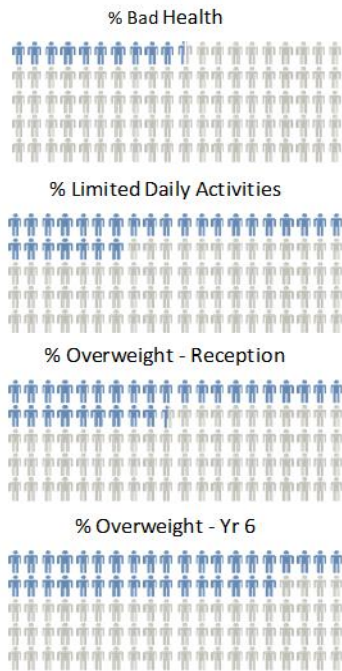


Figure 27: Life Expectancy at Birth (2015-2019)

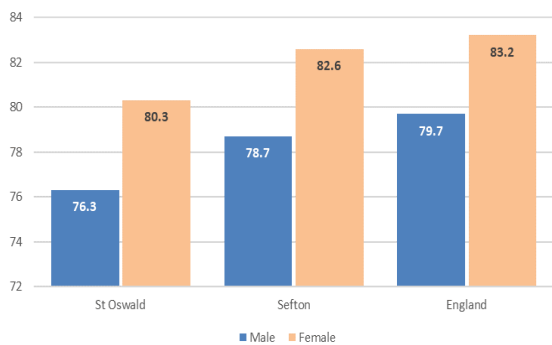


Figure 28: Children with Excess Weight – Year R (2018/19)

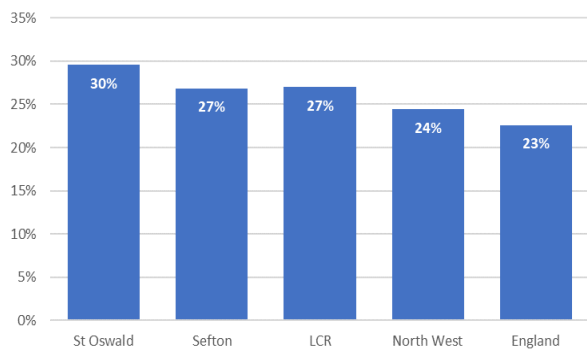


Figure 29: Children with Excess Weight – Year 6 (2018/19)

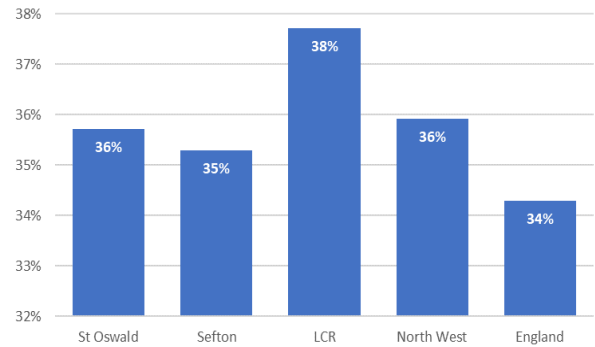


Figure 30: Emergency Hospital Admissions – CR Injuries in Under 15 year olds (2015/16 – 2019/20)

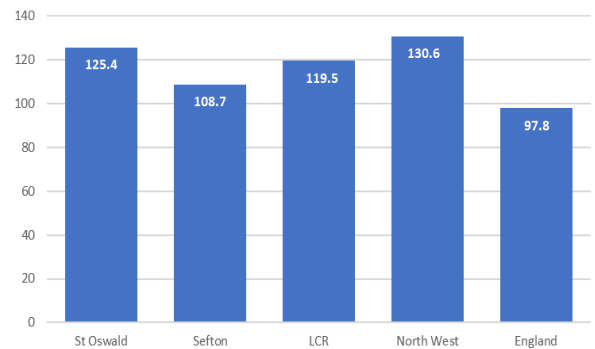


Figure 31: Emergency Hospital Admissions – CR Injuries in 15 to 24 year olds (2015/16 – 2019/20)

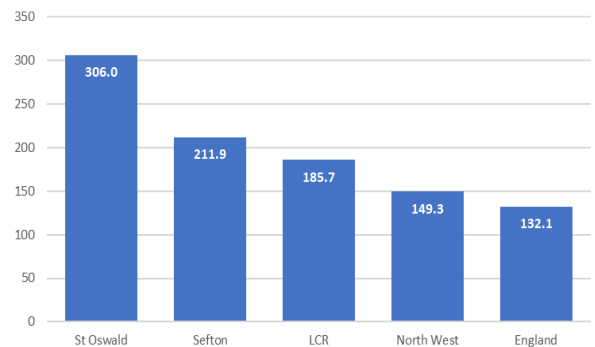


Figure 32: Emergency Hospital Admissions – All Causes SAR (2015/16 – 2019/20)

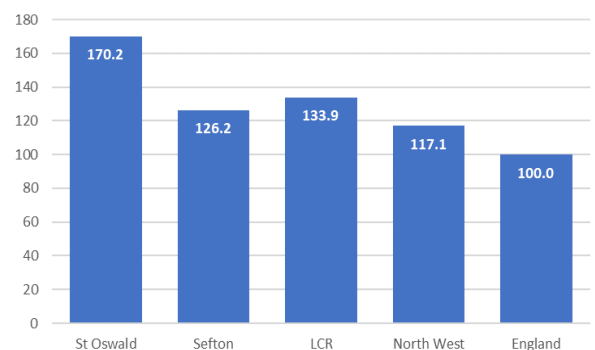


Figure 33: Emergency Hospital Admissions – COPD SAR (2015/16 – 2019/20)

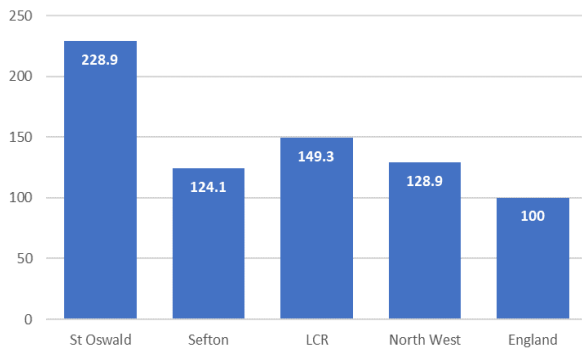


Figure 37: Emergency Hospital Admissions – Hip Fractures 65+ SAR (2015/16 – 2019/20)

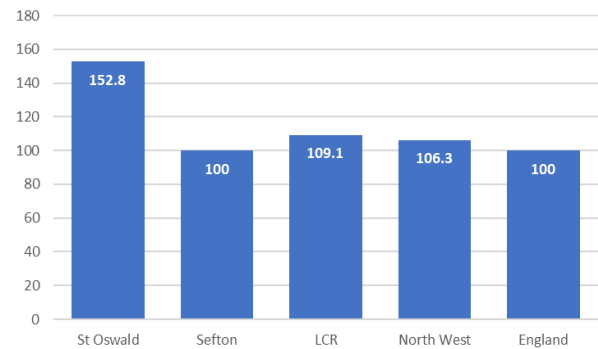


Figure 34: Emergency Hospital Admissions – Coronary Heart Disease SAR (2015/16 – 2019/20)

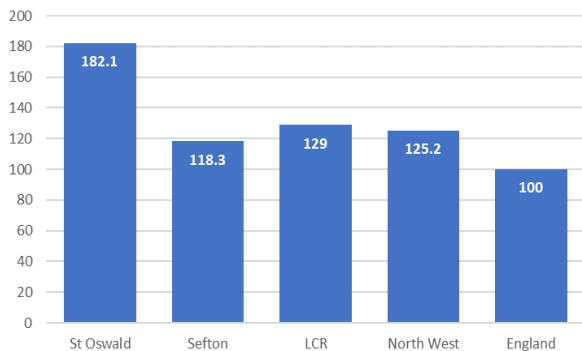


Figure 38: Hospital Admissions – Intentional Self-harm SAR (2015/16 – 2019/20)

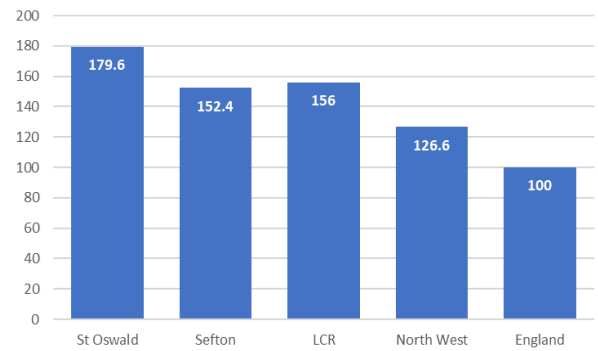


Figure 35: Emergency Hospital Admissions – Myocardial Infarction SAR (2015/16 – 2019/20)

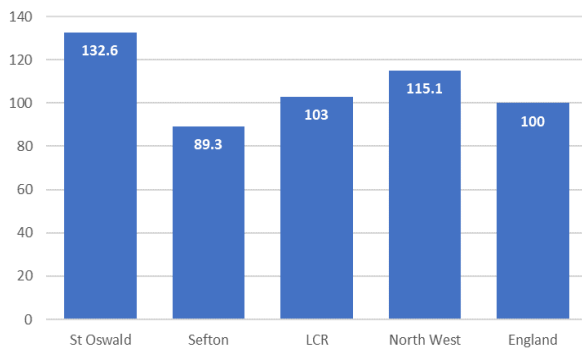


Figure 39: All Causes of Death SMR (2015 – 2019)

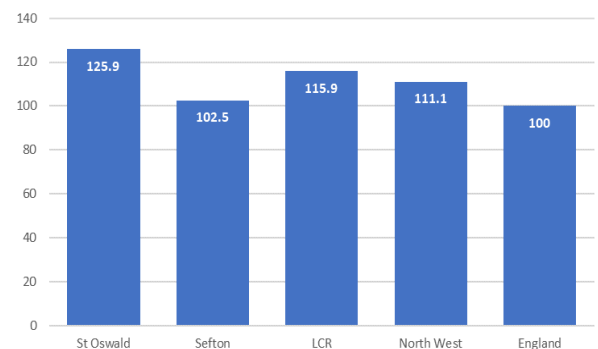


Figure 36: Emergency Hospital Admissions – Stroke SAR (2015/16 – 2019/20)

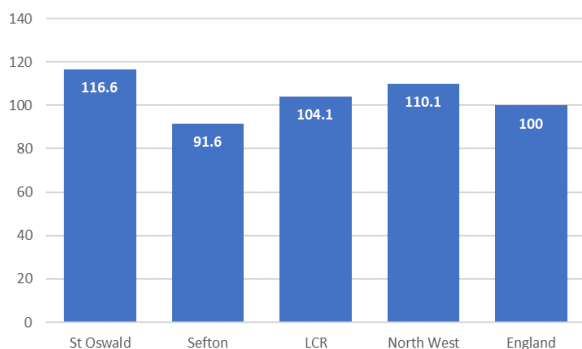
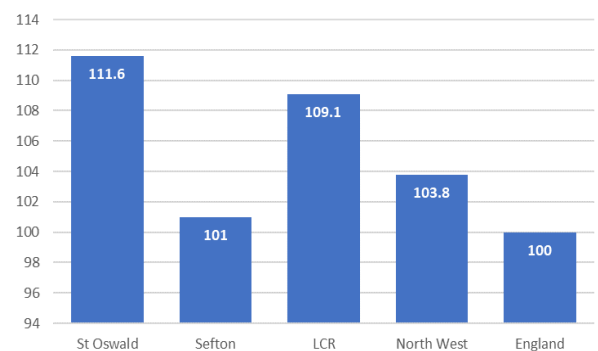
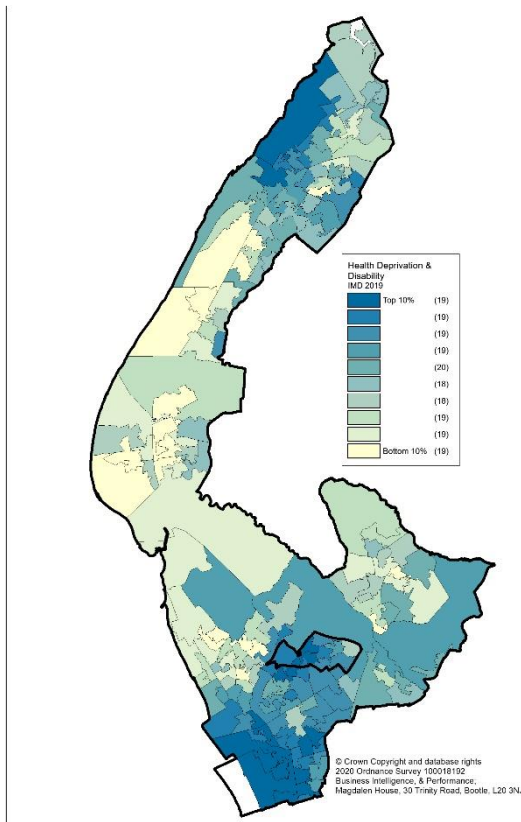


Figure 40: All Cancer Incidences SIR (2014 – 2018)



Map 8: Health IMD Score by LSOA (2019)

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

The poor health outcomes experienced in St Oswald, one of Sefton’s most deprived wards, demonstrates the stark health inequalities that exist within the local authority. These issues place considerable pressure on wider local health economy and are inextricably linked to the wider determinants that contribute to the health and well-being of St Oswald.

2011 Census Flows – Migration

The 2011 Census indicated that 564 people immigrated into the St Oswald ward from outside of the ward when comparing current addresses to the addresses the previous year. 172 moving within the ward means a total of 736 people moving in the area. 47% of these moved from other wards within Sefton, with a further 19% coming from the other LCR authorities. 44% of all people moving into the ward are aged between 20 and 54 (Table 18 and Map 9).

In comparison 604 people have moved out of the ward, to other areas, with 47% moving to other Sefton wards and 19% moving to other Liverpool City Region areas. 51% of the people who left the ward were aged between 20 and 54 (Table 19 and Map 10).

Table 18 / Map 9: Moving into St Oswald (2011)

Area Moved From	Total	0to19	20to54	55Plus				
St Oswald (Internal)	172	23.4%	47	6.4%	95	12.9%	30	4.1%
Sefton (Other Wards)	348	47.3%	104	14.1%	193	26.2%	51	6.9%
LCR (Not Sefton)	140	19.0%	44	6.0%	79	10.7%	17	2.3%
North West (Not LCR)	31	4.2%	9	1.2%	22	3.0%	0	0.0%
Other	45	6.1%	7	1.0%	31	4.2%	7	1.0%
Total Immigration into St Oswald Ward (excluding Internal)	564	76.6%	164	22.3%	325	44.2%	75	10.2%

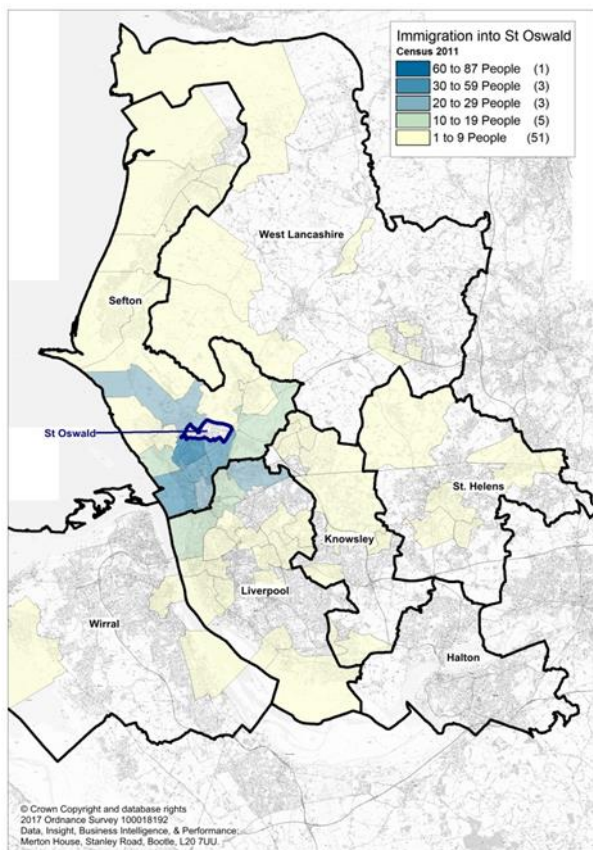
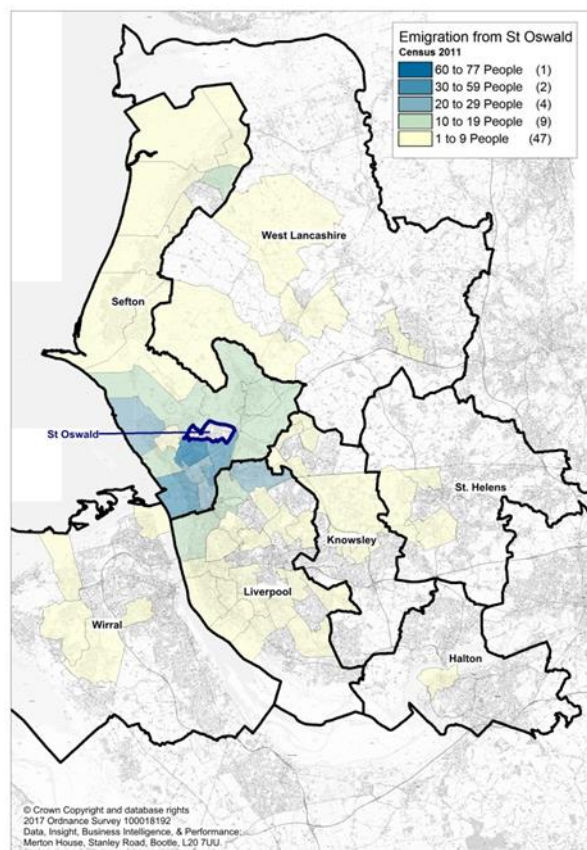


Table 19 / Map 10: Moving out of St Oswald (2011)

Area Moved To	Total	0to19	20to54	55Plus				
St Oswald (Internal)	172	22.2%	47	6.1%	95	12.2%	30	3.9%
Sefton (Other Wards)	366	47.2%	113	14.6%	219	28.2%	34	4.4%
LCR (Not Sefton)	149	19.2%	33	4.3%	113	14.6%	3	0.4%
North West (Not LCR)	53	6.8%	20	2.6%	32	4.1%	1	0.1%
Other	36	4.6%	5	0.6%	28	3.6%	3	0.4%
Total Emigrated From St Oswald Ward (excluding Internal)	604	77.8%	171	22.0%	392	50.5%	41	5.3%



Whilst overall the pattern of in and out migration appeared relatively stable, the net loss of economically active residents could suggest that as residents move away to find better prospects, those left behind might find themselves trapped in an increasing cycle of deprivation.

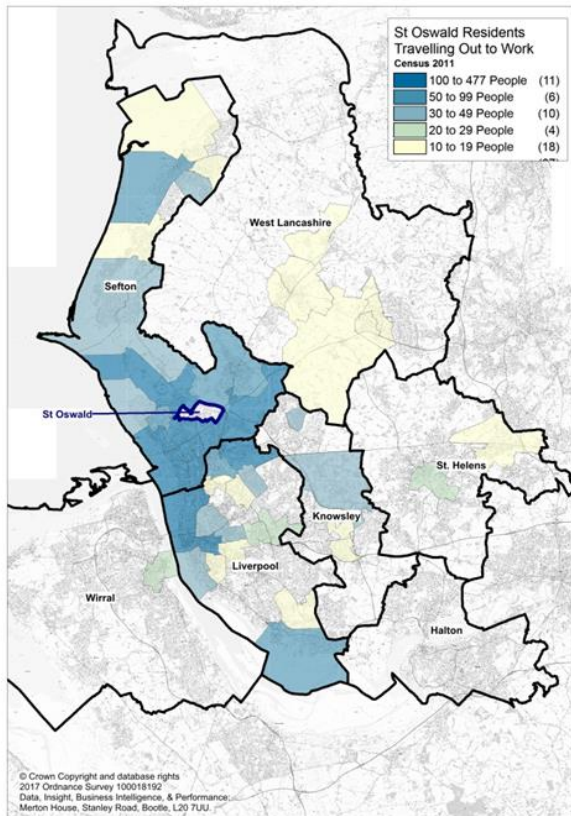
2011 Census Flows – Travel to Work

Census 2011 indicated that 89% (3,658) of working residents within St Oswald travelled out of the ward to their place of work. 461 (11%) travelled within the ward to work. 43% of the people travelling out of the area travelled to other Sefton wards with 30% travelling to other LCR areas. 330 people did not have a fixed workplace, with a further 234 people residing in the ward stating they worked from home (Table 20 / Map 11).

There were a total of 1,845 people traveling into St Oswald to attend their place of work from outside of the ward. 44% of these travelled from other Sefton wards and 29% were from the Liverpool City Region (Table 21 / Map 12).

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

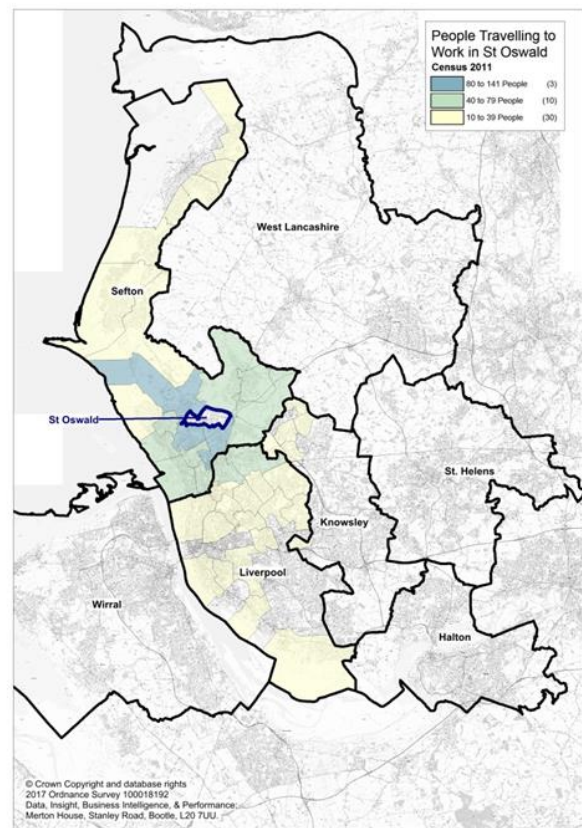
St Oswald Residents Travel to Work	Total	16 - 34	35 - 49	50 Plus
St Oswald (Internal)	461 11.2%	150 3.6%	142 3.4%	169 4.1%
Sefton (Other Wards)	1765 42.9%	637 15.5%	608 14.8%	520 12.6%
LCR (Not Sefton)	1492 36.2%	525 12.7%	548 13.3%	419 10.2%
North West (Not LCR)	296 7.2%	92 2.2%	128 3.1%	76 1.8%
Other	105 2.5%	45 1.1%	37 0.9%	23 0.6%
Total St Oswald Residents Working Outside the Ward	3658 88.8%	1299 31.5%	1321 32.1%	1038 25.2%



There were 67 wards in the area with one to nine St Oswald residents travelling to work. There were 88 wards in the area with one to nine residents travelling into St Oswald to work.

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

People Traveling to St Oswald to Work	Total	16 - 34	35 - 49	50 Plus
St Oswald (Internal)	461 20.0%	180 7.8%	142 6.2%	169 7.3%
Sefton (Other Wards)	1011 43.8%	372 16.1%	348 15.1%	291 12.6%
LCR (Not Sefton)	674 29.2%	276 12.0%	228 9.9%	170 7.4%
North West (Not LCR)	150 6.5%	34 1.5%	70 3.0%	46 2.0%
Other	10 0.4%	0 0.0%	7 0.3%	3 0.1%
Total People Travelling to St Oswald for Work	1845 80.0%	682 29.6%	653 28.3%	510 22.1%



Service Demand & Delivery

Children’s Social Care

In the ward there were 155 children aged between 0 and 17 known to Sefton Children’s Services as at 31st March 2020; this equates to 634 per 10,000 children residing in St Oswald. It 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). St Oswald was ranked third highest of the 22 wards.

The rates of Children Looked After (CLA) and those on a Child Protection Plan (CP) were also significantly higher in the ward than the comparator areas:

- 159 per 10,000 children (95) were subject to CLA (Sefton – 102, LCR – 123, NW – 97 and England – 67 per 10,000 children)
- 123 per 10,000 children (47) were subject to CP (Sefton – 51, LCR – 51, NW – 50 and England – 43 per 10,000 children)

Early Help

As at 31st December 2020, Sefton’s Early Help team had 138 open episodes in St Oswald for children (ages ranged from unborn to 22 years of age); this is a rate of 27 per 1,000 of 0 to 22-year olds residing in the ward (Figure 42). St Oswald makes up 7% of all open Early Help Episodes within the Borough.

The ward has a considerably higher rate than Sefton (15 per 1,000 0 to 22-year olds). There has been a 9% increase when comparing episodes in 2019 (with Sefton showing an 11% increase).

Over a third (36%) of episodes related to children aged between 10 and 15 years old, with those unborn to 4 making up a further 30% (Figure 43).

YOT (Youth Offending Team)

In St Oswald there were 10 young people (aged between 12 and 21) on YOT interventions in 2020. This equated to 8 per 1,000 12 to 21-year olds in the ward (Figure 44) which is slightly higher than Sefton (7 per 1,000), totalling 11 interventions.

St Oswald has seen a reduction in the number of young people known to YOT over the past three years (41%), Sefton has also reduced (37%).

Most of young people known to YOT in 2020 were males, with those aged 17 making up 40% of the population.

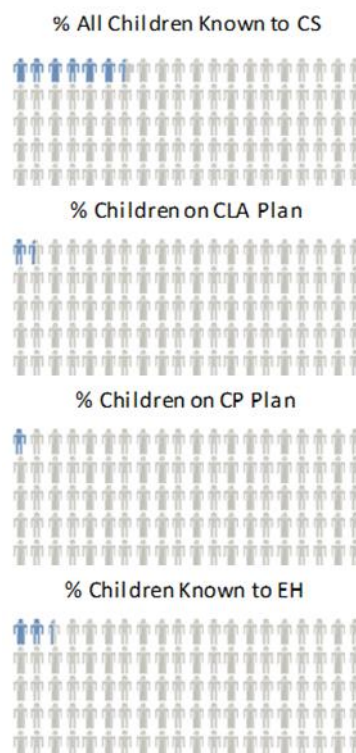


Figure 41: Children Services (31st March 2020)

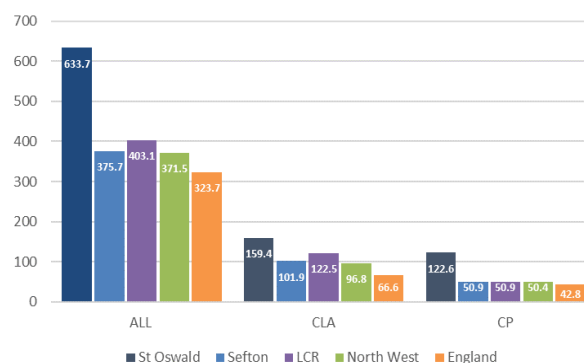


Figure 42: Early Help Open Episodes (31st December 2020)

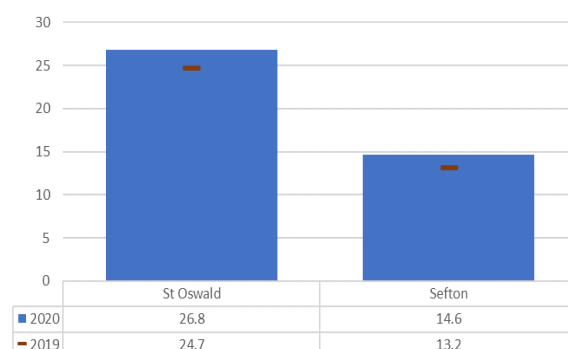


Figure 43: Early Help Open Episodes – Age Breakdown (31st December 2020)

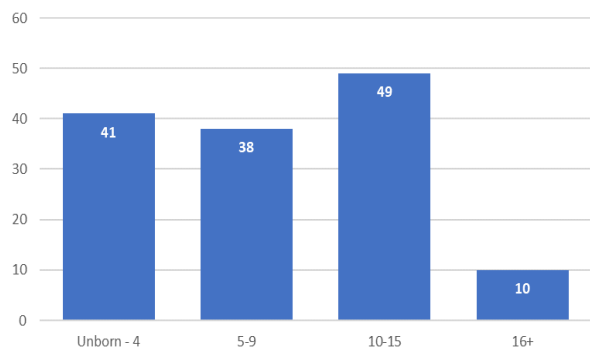
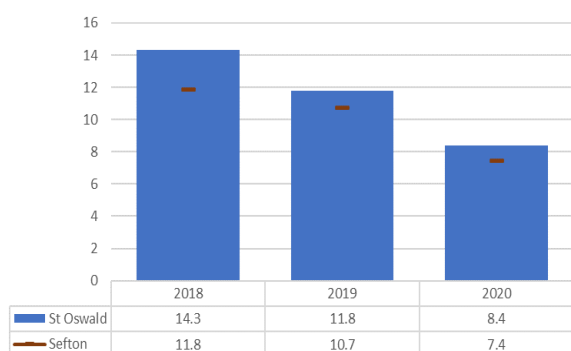


Figure 44: Rate of Young People Known to YOT (2018/19/20)



Adult Social Care - Personal Care at Home

During April 2020 and March 2021, 153 residents of St Oswald aged 18 or over received personal care at home. This makes up 5% of all recipients residing within the Borough and is a rate of 17 per 1,000 residents (aged 18 and over) which is higher than the rate seen across the Borough (13 per 1,000 residents aged 18 and over).

Residents aged 65 to 84 make up the highest proportion of the total recipients (50%), yet those aged 85 and over have a higher count per 1,000 population (Table 22).

Adult Social Care - Long Term Residential and Nursing Homes

There were 83 people residing in long term residential or nursing home who originally resided in St Oswald between April 2020 and March 2021. St Oswald makes up 5% of all the long term residential / nursing home residents, who originated from within Sefton. This equates to a rate of 9 per 1,000 - slightly more than the Sefton rate of 8 per 1,000 18+ residents.

Unlike the percentage of those in personal care at home, those aged 85 and over make up the highest percentage of long term residential / nursing home residents (55%), this also has a considerably higher count per 1,000 population (Table 23).

Adult Social Care - Contacts

Sefton received 1,145 contacts to adult social care from residents of St Oswald during the 2020/21 financial year. This equates to 130 contacts per 1,000 residents aged 18 and over - considerably higher than the rate seen across Sefton 106 per 1,000 18+ residents (Table 24).



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

Personal Care at Home 2020/21	St Oswald			Sefton		
	Count	Rate	Percentage	Count	Rate	Percentage
18-64	37	5.3	24.2%	695	4.4	24.2%
65-84	76	41.7	49.7%	1196	21.6	41.7%
85 and Over	40	107.5	26.1%	978	101.2	34.1%
Total	153	17.4	100.0%	2869	13.5	100.0%

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

LTRN 2020/21	St Oswald			Sefton		
	Count	Rate	Percentage	Count	Rate	Percentage
18-64	3	0.4	3.6%	198	1.3	11.5%
65-84	34	18.7	41.0%	716	12.9	41.6%
85 and Over	46	123.7	55.4%	806	83.4	46.9%
Total	83	9.5	100.0%	1720	8.1	100.0%

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

ASC Contacts 2020/21	St Oswald			Sefton		
	Count	Rate	Percentage	Count	Rate	Percentage
18-64	326	46.9	28.5%	6248	39.7	27.6%
65-84	545	299.1	47.6%	9385	169.2	41.5%
85 and Over	274	736.6	23.9%	7007	724.8	30.9%
Total	1145	130.4	100.0%	22640	106.4	100.0%

Libraries

There were approximately 1,665 residents of St Oswald registered as borrowers with Library services within Sefton between April 2019 and March 2020. 668 St Oswald residents registered have borrowed from a Sefton library in the past year and works out at a rate of 58 per 1,000 residents. This is considerably lower than the Sefton rate of 127 per 1,000 residents (Figure 45). St Oswald residents make up just 2% of all Sefton active borrowers.

Domestic Waste Collection

It is estimated that there were 329,496 waste collections carried out in St Oswald between April 2019 and March 2020; co-mingled waste makes up the largest amount of collections within the ward at 41% (though slightly lower than the Sefton percentage of 42%). Green waste collections in the ward are considerably higher than those seen across the Borough - 18% in St Oswald compared to 15% across Sefton (Table 25).

Calls for Service – Environmental Issues

There were 525 calls made to Sefton’s contact centre relating to environmental issues, between April 2020 and March 2021, in St Oswald ward. This represents 6% of environmental calls that occurred within Sefton. St Oswald has a rate of 45 environmental issues per 1,000 population - higher than the rate seen across Sefton (33 per 1,000).

The number of environmental issues in the ward have seen an 18% increase from the previous year. This is higher than the 4% increase seen across the Borough (Table 26).

Fly Tipping is the most prolific issue in the ward making up 63% of all calls. There has been a 43% rise in the number of calls from 2019/20 to 2020/21 (compared to a 7% increase across the Borough). The rate of Fly Tipping incidents in St Oswald (28 per 1,000 population) is higher than that of the Borough (15 per 1,000 population), this may be related to the COVID-19 pandemic with access to local tips being restricted.

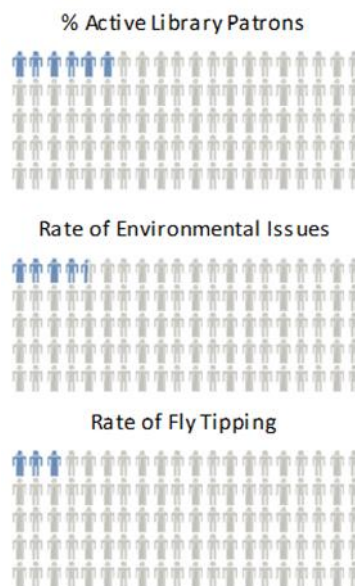


Figure 45: Active Library Patrons (2019/20)

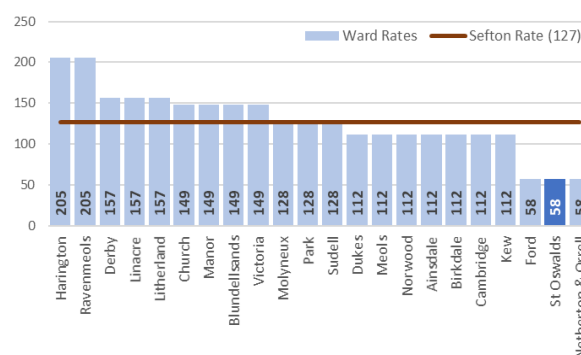


Table 25: Waste Collections (2019/20)

Collection Type	St Oswald Collections	St Oswald %	Sefton %
Co-Mingled	135,876	41.2%	42.4%
Green Waste	59,460	18.0%	14.6%
Residual Waste	134,160	40.7%	43.0%
Total	329,496	100.0%	100.0%

Table 26: Environmental Issues (2020/21)

Environmental Issues Apr20 - Mar21	St Oswald Issues			Sefton Issues		
	Count	Rate ¹	Change ²	Count	Rate ¹	Change ²
Accumulation of Refuse	23	2.0	15.0% ▲	337	1.2	9.8% ▲
Dog Fouling	6	0.5	-57.1% ▼	226	0.8	-32.7% ▼
Filthy & Verminous Premises	11	0.9	-50.0% ▼	391	1.4	-8.4% ▼
Fly Tipping	329	28.4	43.0% ▲	4267	15.4	7.0% ▲
Other	20	1.7	25.0% ▲	400	1.4	-16.1% ▼
Rats	42	3.6	-6.7% ▼	990	3.6	3.0% ▲
Rear Entries	7	0.6	133.3% ▲	1140	4.1	72.5% ▲
Street Sweeping	87	7.5	-7.4% ▼	1389	5.0	-14.4% ▼
Total	525	45.3	18.2% ▲	9140	33.1	4.1% ▲

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

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

MOSAIC Profile

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

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

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

Overview

There are approximately 11,600 residents living in 5,400 households across St Oswald. 84% of the households in St Oswald ward are classified as belonging to five of the 15 Mosaic Groups - I, J, K, L and M (Table 27) which are generally characterised as:

I – Family Basics

- Families with lots of children
- Council / Housing Association terraces
- Low discretionary income
- Low affluence
- Internet via smartphone
- Games consoles
- Household income: £30k - £39,999

J – Transient Renters

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

K – Municipal Tenants

- Single
- Council / Housing Association flats
- Densely populated
- No Qualifications
- Low environmental impact gap
- Fuel poverty
- Household income: <£15k

L - Vintage Values

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

M – Modest Traditions

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

Table 27: Mosaic Group Breakdown (September 2020)

Mosaic Group	St Oswald		Sefton	
	Households	Percent	Households	Percent
K Municipal Tenants	1181	21.9%	7785	6.1%
I Family Basics	1056	19.6%	11681	9.2%
L Vintage Value	950	17.6%	13798	10.8%
M Modest Traditions	746	13.8%	9994	7.8%
J Transient Renters	583	10.8%	10325	8.1%
F Suburban Stability	363	6.7%	17345	13.6%
H Aspiring Homemakers	258	4.8%	13332	10.5%
E Senior Security	187	3.5%	16796	13.2%
G Domestic Success	34	0.6%	7970	6.3%
B Prestige Positions	17	0.3%	11336	8.9%
O Rental Hubs	16	0.3%	4521	3.6%
A City Prosperity		0.0%	103	0.1%
C Country Living		0.0%	353	0.3%
D Rural Reality		0.0%	582	0.5%
N Urban Cohesion		0.0%	1430	1.1%
Total	5391		127351	

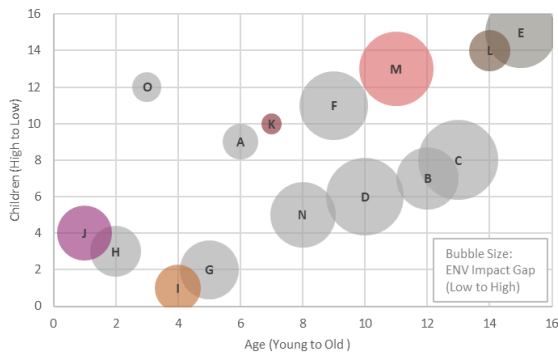
Generic MOSAIC Characteristics

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 St Oswald:

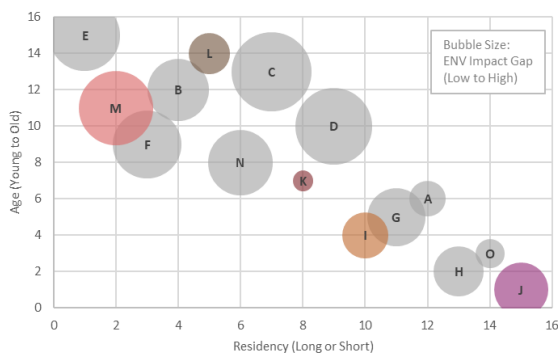
Ages range vastly across the five groups, with younger residents more likely to have children. The environmental impact gap also varies across the groups with four showing average to higher levels (Figure 46).

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



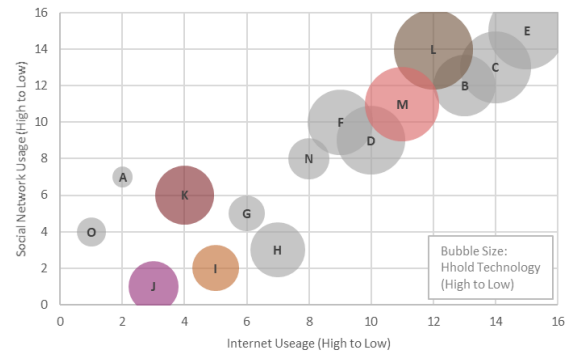
Older residents tend to have resided in the ward longer than younger residents, with four groups showing average to higher levels of environmental impact gap (Figure 47).

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



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

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

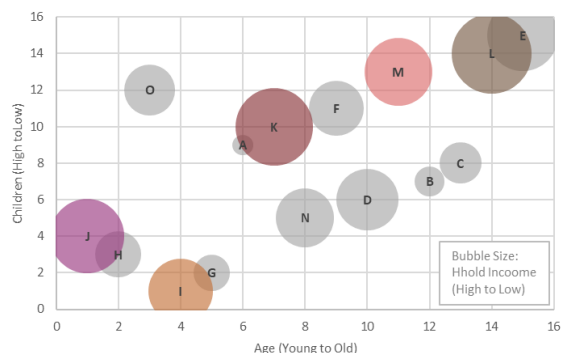


Household income for all groups is low, with the number of children, residency length and age having little effect on this (Figure 49 & 50).

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



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



Levels of social network usage is higher in the groups with children, again income had little effect on this (Figure 51).

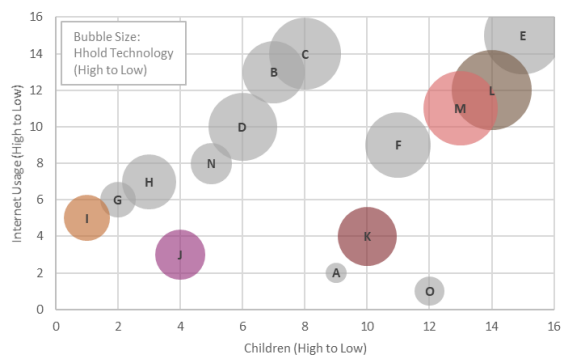
Figure 51: Mosaic Groups by Number of Children, Household Income and Social Network Usage (2020)

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Three of the groups in the ward have high internet usage with two also having higher levels of children. Household technology in the ward show average to low levels (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/

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

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

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

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

Progress 8 and Attainment 8

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Acronyms and Abbreviations

A&E – Accident and Emergency

ASB – Anti Social Behaviour

ASC – Adult Social Care

BAME – Black, Asian & Minority Ethnic

CHD – Coronary Heart Disease

CLA – Children Looked After

COPD – Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease

CP – Child Protection

CS – Children’s Services

CR – Crude Rate

CTC - Child Tax Credits

CTR – Council Tax Reduction

DLA – Disability Living Allowance

EBacc - English Baccalaureate

EH – Early Help

ELAS – Emergency Limited Assistance Scheme

ESA – Employment Support Allowance

EU – European Union

EYFS – Early Years Foundation Stage

FSM – Free School Meals

GCSE – General Certificate of Secondary Education

HB – Housing Benefit

IDACI – Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index

IDAOPi – Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index

IMD – Index of Multiple Deprivation

IS – Income Support

JSA – Job Seekers Allowance

KS – Key Stage

LCR – Liverpool City Region

LSOA – Lower Super Output Area

MFARS – Merseyside Fire and Rescue Service

MSEA – Middle Super Output Area

NCMP – National Child Measurement Programme

NEET – Not in Employment, Education or Training

NINo – National Insurance Number

NW – North West

OA - Output Area

SAR – Standardised Admission Ratio

SIR – Standardised Incidence Ratio

SMR – Standardised Mortality Ratio

SEN – Special Educational Needs

UC – Universal Credit

UK – United Kingdom

WTC - Working Tax Credits

YOT – Youth Offending Team

Sources

Overview

St Oswald 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)

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[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