

## Ward Profile

# Ravenmeols



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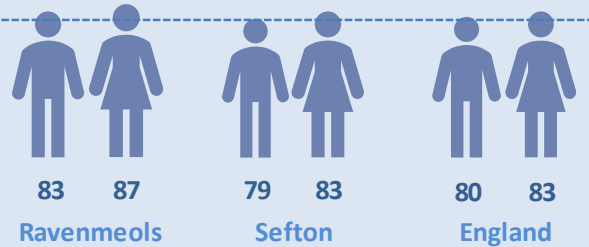
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## Highlights

### Life Expectancy



Life Expectancy at Birth (2015 - 2019)

### Free School Meals



Proportion of children taking Free School Meals (Jan 2020)

### Children Social Care



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

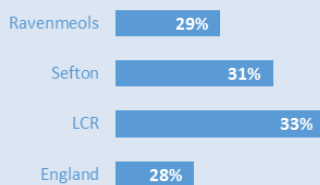
### Universal Credits (UC) Benefits



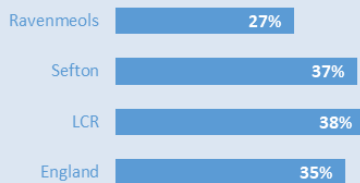
Percentage of working age residents claiming UC (Jan 2021)

### Educational Attainment

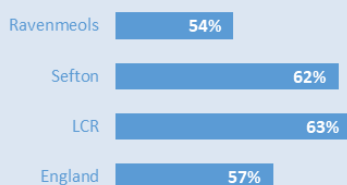
#### Early Years Foundation Stage



#### Key Stage 2

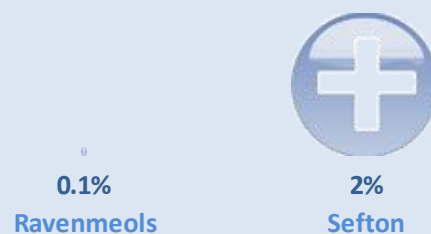


#### Key Stage 4



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

### Emergency Limited Assistance Scheme



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

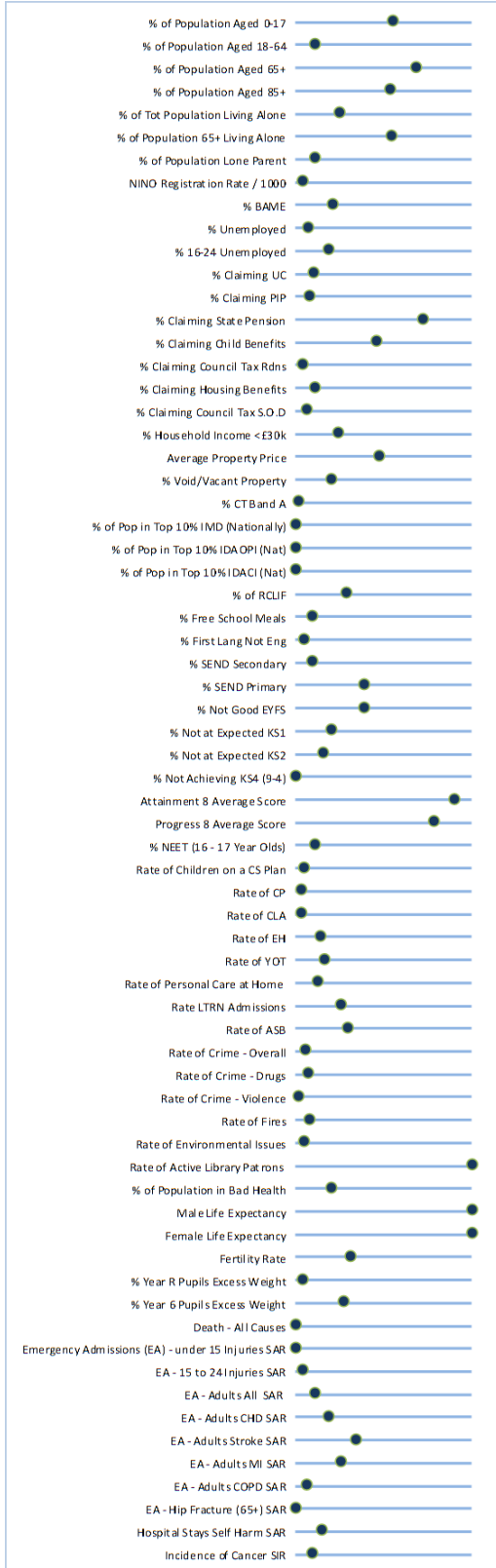
### Reported Crimes



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

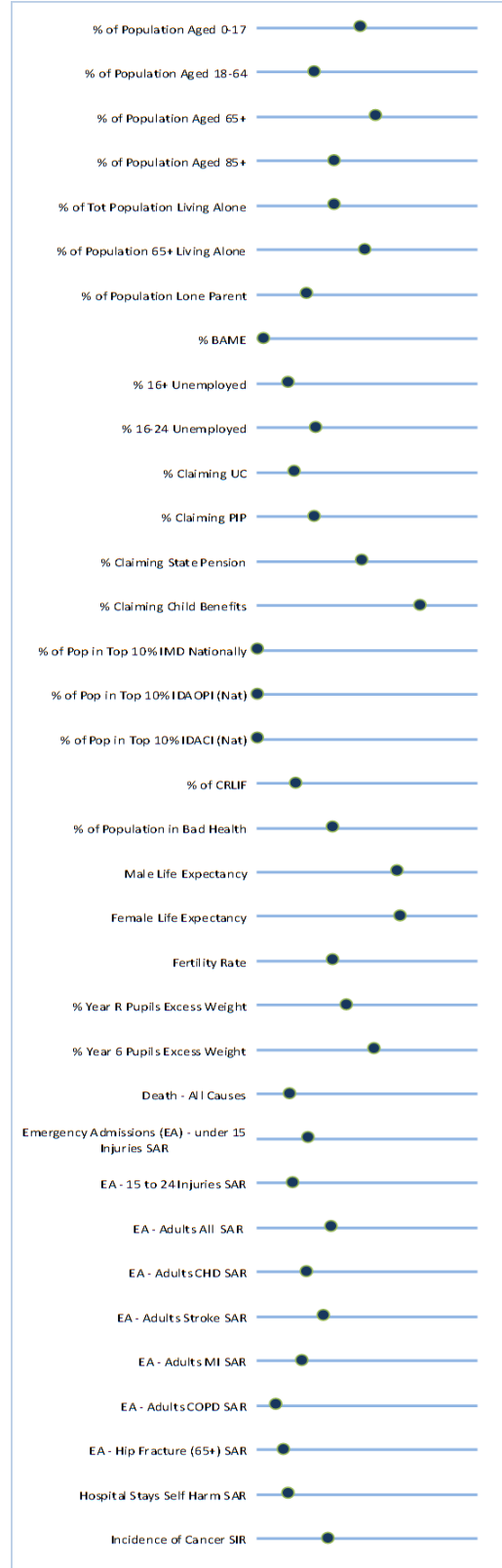
## Sefton Comparative Position

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



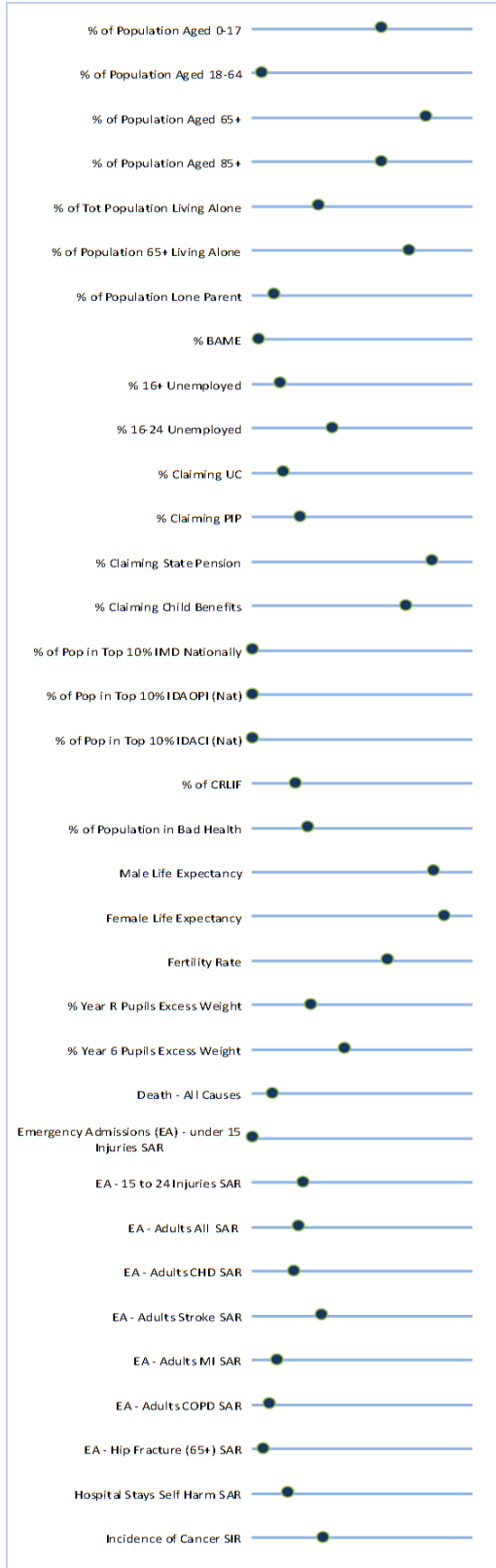
## National Comparative Position

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



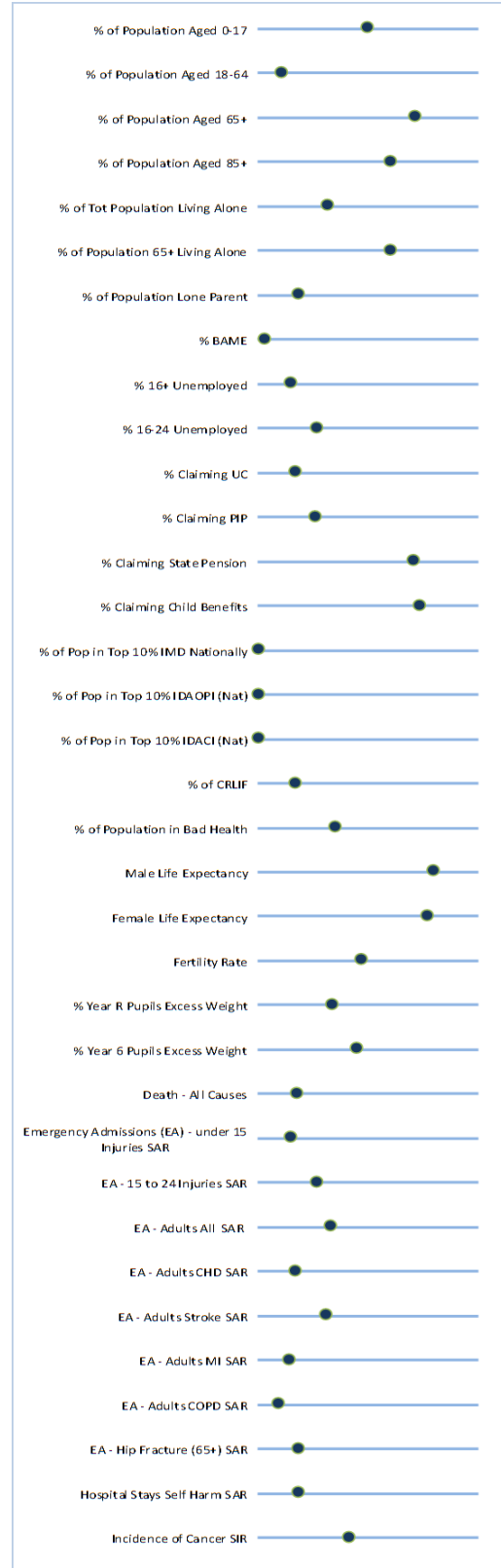
## LCR Comparative Position

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



## North West Comparative Position

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





## Overview

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

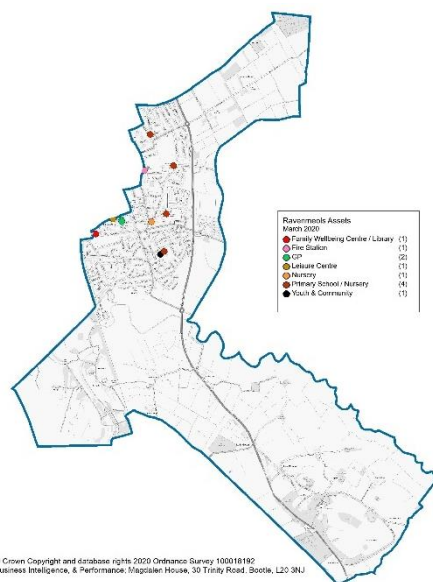
Ravenmeols is one of the 22 wards that make up Sefton Metropolitan Borough Council. Located in the centre of the Borough and covers the villages of Ince Blundell, Little Altcar, and the eastern part of Formby, eastern part of Freshfield along with the Lady Green and Carr House areas.

Ravenmeols is bordered by Harington ward to the North and West, West Lancashire LA to the East and Manor ward to the South.

In the ward there are:

- A Family Wellbeing Centre / Library
- A Fire Station
- Two GP Surgeries
- A Leisure Centre
- A Nursery
- Four Primary Schools / Nurseries
- A Youth and Community

Map 1: Ravenmeols Assets



## COVID-19

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

## Implications for Service Delivery

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

- Demand on services relating to older people including adult social care and health services may be higher than average in Ravenmeols due to the older and aging population seen in the ward. There are less economically active aged people residing in the ward which may influence the income and housing within the ward.
- The ward has low deprivation levels, though overall poverty has seen an increase in the ward which may lead to demands being put on services.
- Slightly higher levels of lone person households aged 65+ in the area, may lead to loneliness and seclusion issues which can have an impact on resident's health and wellbeing and lead to increased demand on services.
- The ward has low levels of crime and disorder, however, increase in Anti-Social Behaviour seen, coupled with, budgets cuts seen by both Merseyside Police and Merseyside Fire and Rescue may result in increases in demand and therefore increasing level of direct costs.
- There are overall lower levels of reliance on benefits in the ward, yet changes made in the Welfare Reform Act may see increased levels of vulnerable households and widening in inequalities in households, leading to demands on services such as Food Banks, Emergency Limited Assistance Scheme, Housing Benefits, and Homeless Services.

## Demographics

The latest 2019 population estimates indicate there are approximately 12,100 people living in Ravenmeols.

Overall the people of the ward tend to be older than the Sefton, Liverpool City Region (LCR), and England averages. Some 31% of the population is aged 65 and over compared to 24% in the Borough, 19% across LCR and 18% nationally. With 5% of residents in Park being aged 85 and over, compared to just 3% in Sefton and 2% in the City Region and England (Table 1).

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

Some 51% of the population are of “working age” (16 – 65) meaning demand for jobs in the area will be lower than that seen across the Borough, or for those out of work decrease demand for benefit support.

The overall population in the ward has seen an 1% increase between 2010 and 2019, the same as seen across the Borough.

Over the last decade the number of older people (65 and over) in the ward has increased by 14% (Figure 2), with those aged 85 and over increasing by 57%.

In the last Census (2011) 96% of the population was born in the United Kingdom. With 2% of the ward population having an ethnicity recorded as Mixed Heritage, Black, Asian, or Minority Ethnic background. The England average is 15%.

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

Approximately 37 NINO registrations were made within Ravenmeols 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 7 per 1,000 16 to 65-year olds living in the ward. This is much 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).

88% of the overseas national registrations within Ravenmeols during the period were from European Union countries (EU). The top five countries of registration were from the EU (Figure 3);

- Poland (27%)
- Spain (20%)
- Italy (7%)
- Romania (5%)
- Germany (3%)

Although the overall numbers are very low, between October 2015 and March 2020 the number of registrations in Ravenmeols have fluctuated across the quarters, ranging from no registrations to a high of approximately six. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic figures post March 2020 are currently unreliable (Figure 4).

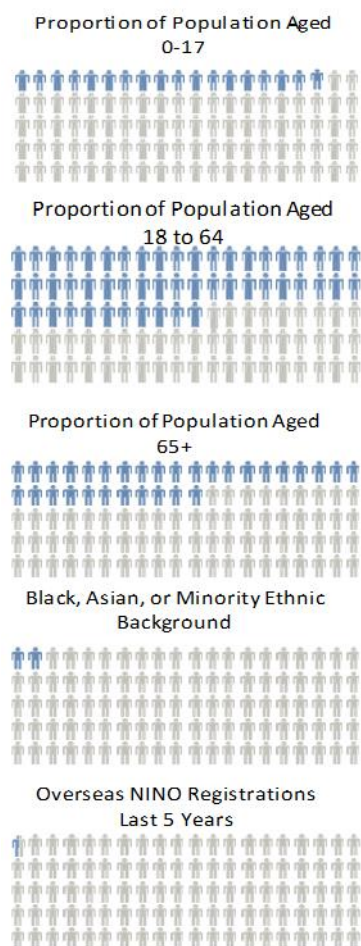


Table 1: 2019 Ward Population Distribution Comparisons

	Ravenmeols Count	Percentage			
		Ward	Sefton	LCR	England
Total	12,147	-	-	-	-
Males	5,719	47%	48%	49%	49%
Females	6,428	53%	52%	49%	50%
Aged 0-17	2,229	18%	20%	20%	21%
Aged 0-19	2,477	20%	21%	23%	24%
Aged 4-16	1,692	14%	14%	15%	16%
Aged 16-65	6,578	54%	60%	64%	63%
Aged 18-64	6,170	51%	57%	61%	60%
Aged 55-65	1,749	14%	16%	14%	13%
Aged 65+	3,748	31%	24%	19%	18%
Aged 85+	594	5%	3%	2%	2%

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

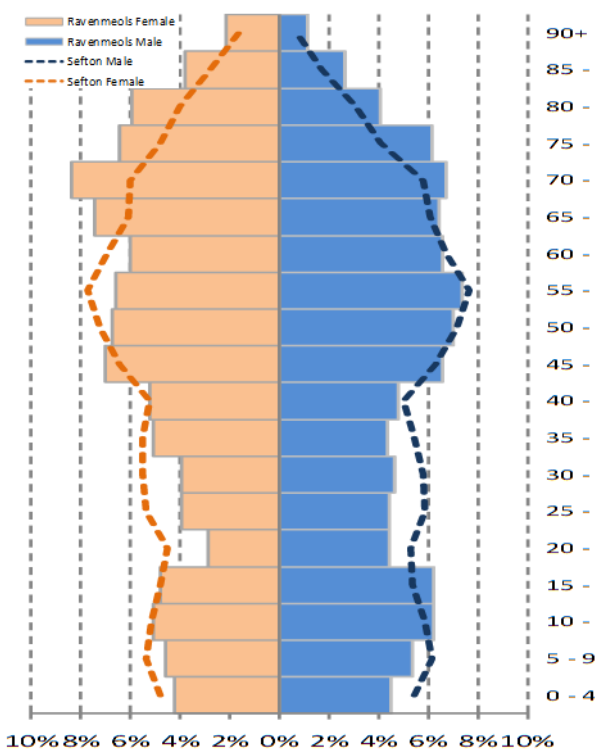


Figure 2: Population Change by Core Age Groups

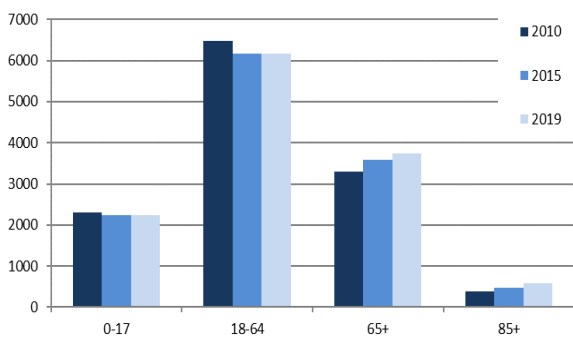


Table 2: NINo Applications 2015/16 – 2019/20

	Ravenmeols Count	Rate per 1,000 Population Aged 16-65				
		Ward	Sefton	LCR	NW	England
European Union NINo	33	6.1	21.8	31.4	33.2	58.0
Asia NINo	1	0.2	2.9	8.3	12.2	15.2
Rest of the World NINo	3	0.6	2.5	5.2	6.1	9.7
All Overseas NINo	37	6.9	27.7	45.9	52.6	85.5

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

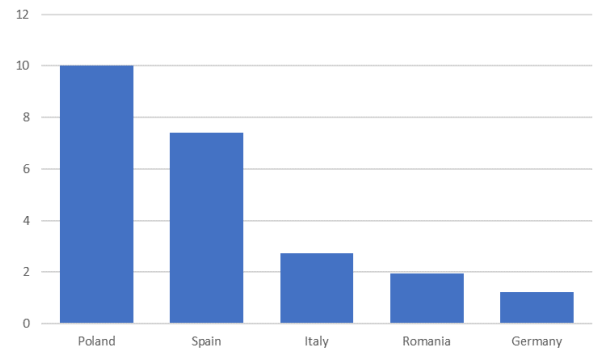
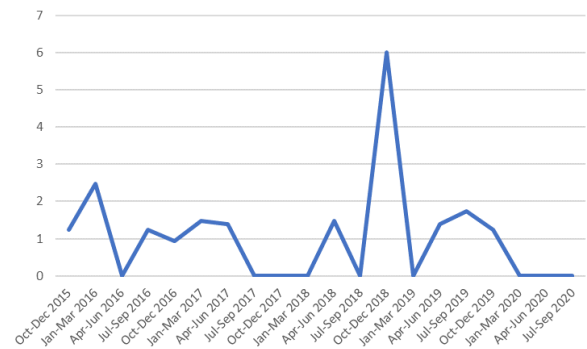


Figure 4: NINo Applications by Quarter October 2015 to September 2020



Service Demand

Approximately 4% of Ravenmeols residents aged 65 and over received some form of long-term care from Sefton’s Adult Social Care during the 2020/21 financial year.

Approximately 1% of the 0 – 17-year-old population within the ward were known to Sefton Children’s Social care as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2020.

Approximately 0.7% of the 0 – 22-year-old population within the ward were known to Sefton’s Early Help service as at 31<sup>st</sup> December 2020.

## Deprivation

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

The IMD data can be viewed at 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.

Of the seven LSOAs which make up Ravenmeols, three are all within the bottom 30% of most areas nationally (Map 2). Six of the LSOA have shown increases when comparing the 2019 IMD scores to those in 2015 indicating that the level of deprivation in the ward has increased over the last 5 years. The average score across the ward is 11.9 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 (IDAOP) is a supplementary index to the IMD. In general, the ward is populated by some of the lesser income deprived older people in the country. However, one of the wards LSOAs are in the top 40% affected areas nationally. The average IDAOP score across the ward was 0.09, compared to Sefton and NW – 0.19, LCR – 0.24, England – 0.17.

Four of the LSOAs have shown reductions in IDAOP between 2015 and 2019 suggesting an improvement in older people incomes over the period possibly because of the protection of Pension levels over the period (Map 3).

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

Three of Ravenmeols LSOAs were in the bottom 30% affected areas nationally (one of which is in the bottom 5%). The average IDACI score across the ward is 0.08 lower than the comparator areas (Sefton 0.17, LCR 0.23, NW 0.18 and England 0.16)

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

It is estimated that in 2019/20 there were some 329 dependent children (aged 0-19) within Ravenmeols living in relative low-income families. This equates to approximately 13% of all children in the ward (Figure 5). This is an overall rise of 38% when compared to 2015/16. The ward continually has a lower level than that of Sefton, LCR, the North West and England (Figure 6).

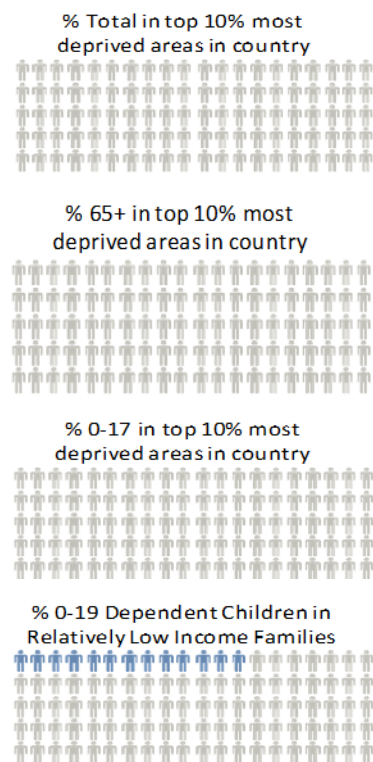


Figure 5: Children in Relative Low-Income Families (2019/20)

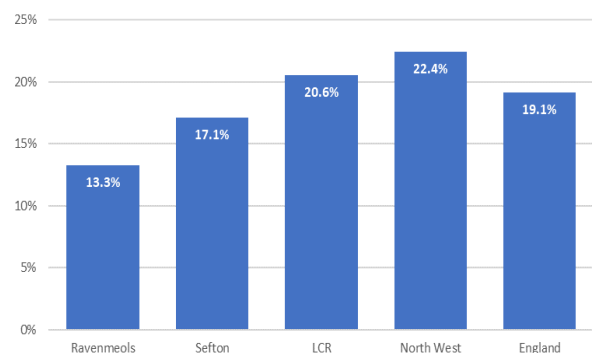
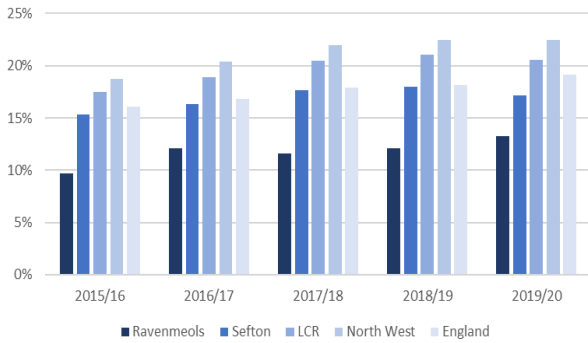
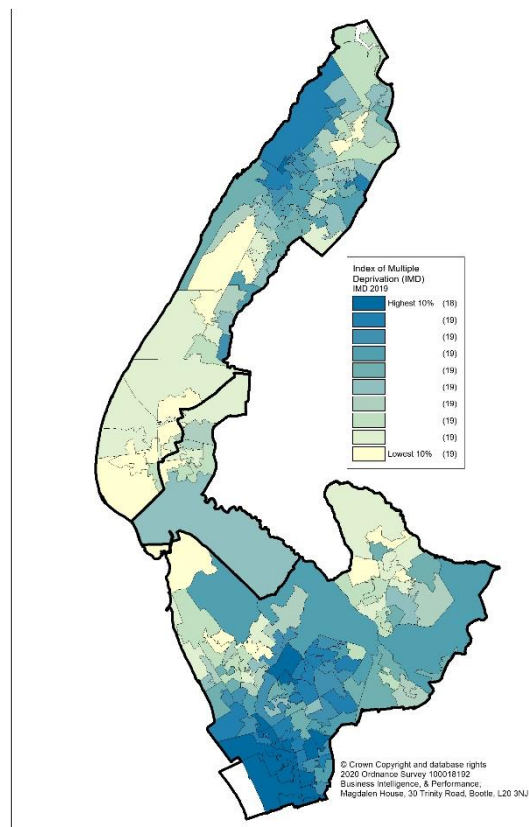


Figure 6: Children in Relative Low-Income Families (2015/16 to 2019/20)

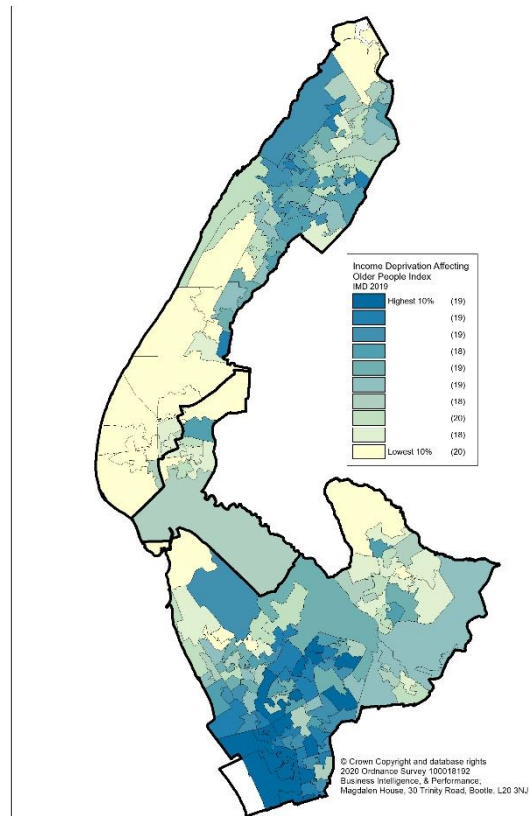


Ravenmeols has a lower than average level of all deprivation types, however, there has been a slight increase in the overall deprivation. Lower levels of deprivation go hand in hand with low levels of demands for services covering all ages including children’s and adult’s social care, benefits (including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

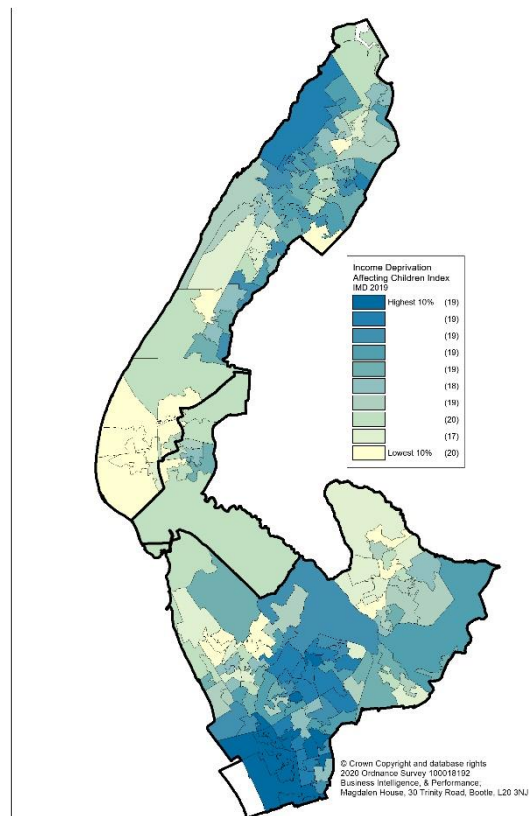
Map 2: Overall IMD Score by LSOA (2019)



Map 3: IDAOPI Score by LSOA (2019)



Map 4: IDACI Score by LSOA (2019)



## Housing & Households

In most respects the housing make-up of the ward reflects its population of predominantly settled owner occupied households;

In the 2011 Census:

- 29% of households were occupied by just one person (Sefton was 32%, LCR 34%, NW 32%, and England 30%).
- 18% of households were occupied by someone aged 65+ living alone, higher than the Borough, and other local and national averages. (Sefton was 16%, LCR 13%, NW 13%, and England 12%). Indicating that demands on adult services or charities may be slightly higher than that of the Borough.
- 9% of households were occupied by a lone parent. (Sefton was 13%, LCR 14%, NW 12%, and England 11%).
- 85% of households had an occupancy rating of +1 or more - an indication that the households had one or more bedrooms than 'required'. This is higher than the rates seen across the Borough (74%), City Region (73%), Northwest (72%) and England (69%).
- 4% of all household tenure was local authority or social land-lord rented lower than the local and national rates (Sefton was 14%, LCR 22%, NW and England 18%). With 8% of households being privately rented properties (Sefton 13%, LCR 16%, NW 15%, and England 17%).
- 4% of households over 65 had a tenure category of local authority or social land-lord rented (Sefton was 14%, LCR 19%, NW 21%, and England 19%), with a further 3% residing in privately rented properties (Sefton was 5%, LCR 4%, NW 5%, and England 4%). Meaning just 7% of households over 65 were rented properties (compared to 19% in Sefton); this will lead to minimal demands for funding should these residents move into long term residential or nursing facilities as they will have any property equity to fund their stays.

The ward has a lower than average number of long-term vacant properties; these properties

there is a higher rate of privately-owned properties. The ward has a lower level of Council Tax discounts, partly a function of lower level of single occupancy households.

### Council Tax

Overall, there were 5,329 rateable dwellings in the ward, this makes up 4% of the Sefton total (slightly lower than the Borough average of 5%).

48% (2,551 dwellings) within the ward are deemed to fall into Council Tax Band C.

Of the dwellings within the ward subject to paying Council Tax 32% qualified for single occupancy discount (i.e. their Council Tax liability was reduced by 25%).

### Vacant and / or Void Properties

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

The ward had a total of 200 vacant and / or void properties as of April 2020 making up 4% of all vacant and / or void properties across Sefton (Table 3).

18% of the vacant and / or void stock in Ravenmeols has been vacant and / or void for over two years.

Nearly two thirds (61%) Ravenmeols vacant and / or void properties are registered as being privately owned; notably higher than the Borough rate of 44%. In comparison, 2% of the wards vacant and / or void properties are registered social landlords; lower than Sefton's rate of 7%.

### Housing Developments

Provisionally, as at March 2021 there were 15 development sites in Ravenmeols (three are currently in progress), constituting 176 dwellings of which just 7% are intended as 'affordable' (Figure 8). The new builds are predominantly four or more-bedroom properties (Figure 9).

### Sold Properties

There were 162 properties sold in Ravenmeols between January and December 2019, 96% of which were household dwellings. Of all the properties sold in the ward 61% were semi-detached dwellings. The overall average property price within the ward - £2569,210 was above that

seen across the Borough - £209,903 though some property type averages are lower in the ward than the Borough (Figure 10).

None of the properties sold in the ward during 2019 were new build properties. With 22%, 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 Ravenmeols suffers from above average issues in terms of housing barriers across Sefton, and these have worsened from 2015.

Three of the seven LSOAs making up the ward, are in the bottom 20% of affected areas nationally, meaning that residents of these areas are living in some of the *least* affected areas for barriers to housing and services across England. However, one LSOA in the ward is in the top 30%, residents of this area are living in some of the most affected areas nationally (Map 5).

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

### Car Registration

In 2019, 6,192 vehicles were registered with the DVLA in Ravenmeols, 87% of these were cars (5,397). There are approximately 762 vehicles per 1,000 driving age people in the ward (those aged 17 and over). This is considerably higher than the comparator areas (Figure 11).

The rate of car registrations in Ravenmeols has increased over the past 10 years (by 26%).

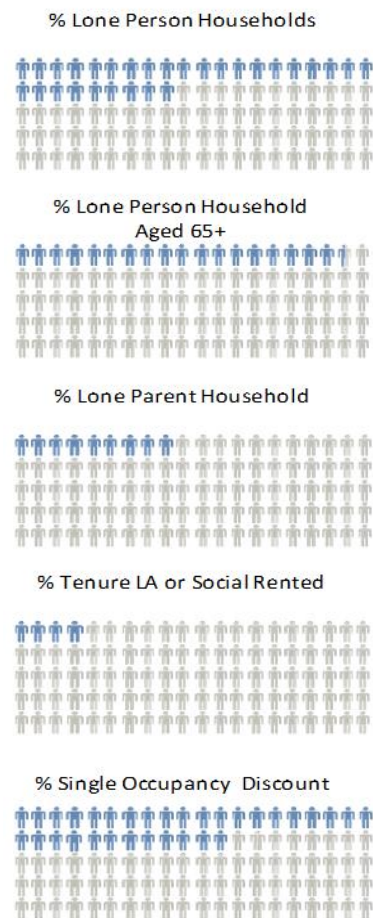


Figure 7: Household Occupancy (Census 2011)

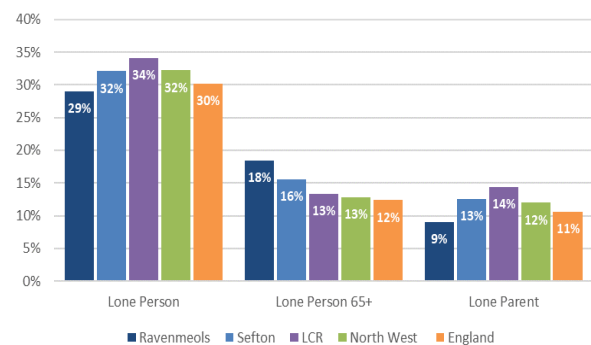


Table 3: Time Void / Vacant (April 2020)

Vacant Properties April 2020	Ravenmeols		Sefton	
	Count	Rate <sup>1</sup>	Count	Rate <sup>1</sup>
0-6 Months	81	15.2	2417	19.5
6-12 Months	44	8.2	953	7.7
12-24 Months	39	7.3	1029	8.3
24+ Months	36	6.7	957	7.7
Total	200	37.5	5356	43.2

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

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

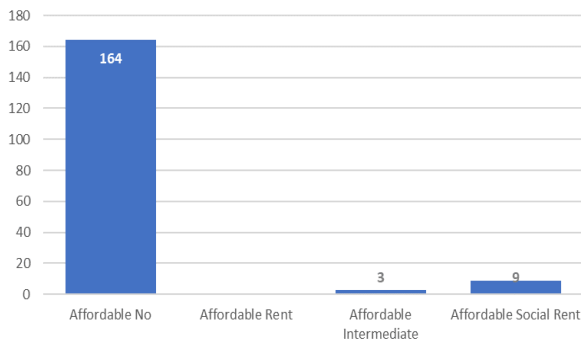


Figure 9: New Build Properties by Bedroom Numbers (March 2021)

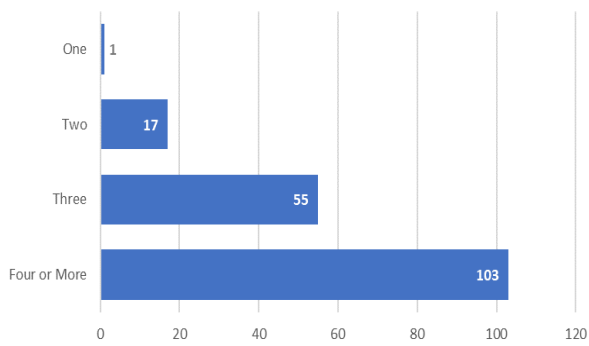
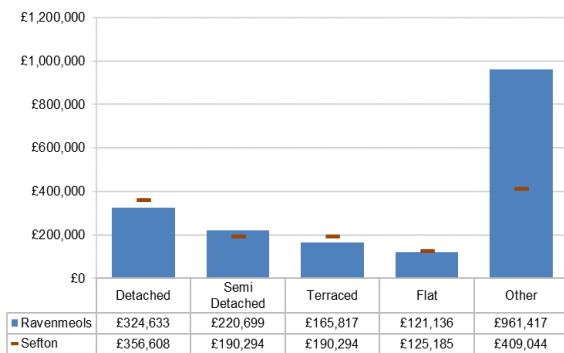


Figure 10: Average Price Paid by Property Type (2019)



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

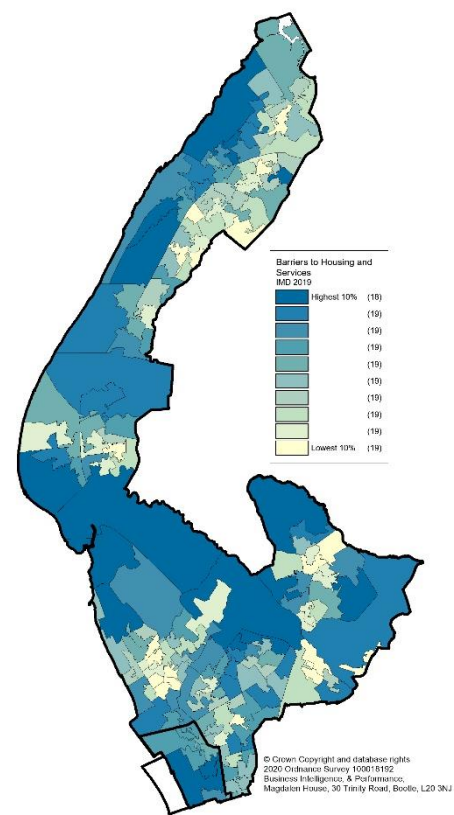


Figure 11: Rate of Vehicle Registrations (2019)





## Economy & Business

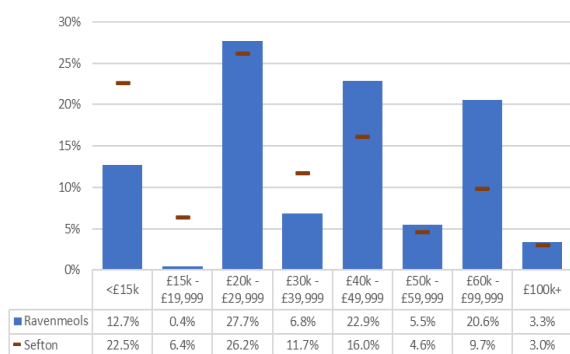
As of September 2020, there were a total of 39 establishments throughout Ravenmeols which hold a license under the 2003 Licensing Act; these include locations which sell alcohol (shops, pubs, clubs and restaurants) along with properties serving hot food after 11pm. The ward makes up 4% of all Sefton’s licensed premises slightly lower than the Sefton average of 5%.

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

Within Ravenmeols there were 82 inspections carried out of commercial properties (ranging from large chain stores e.g. Asda / Tesco, to the local corner shop) during 2019/20. 75% of these related to food hygiene inspections.

According to Experian Mosaic in 2020, 13% (689) of households within Ravenmeols had an annual income of less than £15,000 (Figure 12), considerably lower than the rates seen across Sefton. Possibly due to the area being predominantly stable more affluent households.

Figure 12: Household Income – Mosaic (2020)



The 2011 Census indicated that of the then 8,505 residents aged 16 to 74 living within Ravenmeols, 66% were economically active (Table 4).

Of these economically active residents, 35% were employed full time; 16% employed part time; and 9% were self-employed.

34% were economically in-active; of whom 24% were retired and 3% were registered as long-term sick or disabled. In total 95 (1%) had been unemployed long term, with less than 1% (0.2% / 21) never being employed (Table 5).

Table 4: Economically Active (2011)

	Ravenmeols		Percentages				
	Count	Ward	Sefton	LCR	NW	England	
All	5595	65.8	67.1	65.7	67.8	69.9	
In employment	5079	59.7	59.1	56.2	59.6	62.1	
Employee: Part-time	1353	15.9	15.0	14	13.9	13.7	
Employee: Full-time	2948	34.7	35.8	35.6	37.5	38.6	
Self-employed	778	9.1	8.2	6.6	8.2	9.8	
Unemployed	243	2.9	4.9	5.8	4.7	4.4	
Full-time student	273	3.2	3.1	3.7	3.5	3.4	

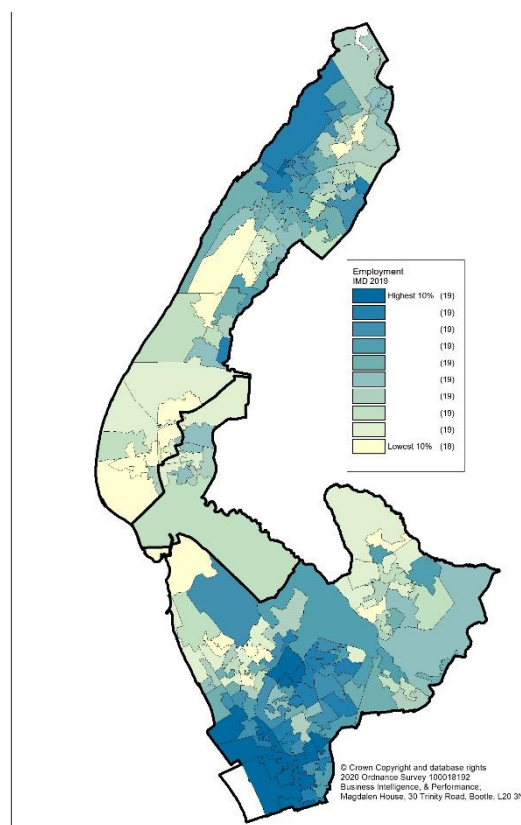
Table 5: Economically Inactive (2011)

	Ravenmeols		Percentages				
	Count	Ward	Sefton	LCR	NW	England	
All	2910	34.2	32.9	34.3	32.2	30.1	
Retired	2003	23.6	17.3	14.7	14.8	13.7	
Student	334	3.9	4.4	6.3	5.6	5.8	
Looking after home or family	226	2.7	3.4	3.9	3.9	4.4	
Long-term sick or disabled	255	3.0	5.9	7.1	5.6	4.0	
Other	92	1.1	1.9	2.3	2.2	2.2	

Table 6: Unemployed (2011)

	Ravenmeols		Percentages				
	Count	Ward	Sefton	LCR	NW	England	
Age 16 to 24	63	0.7	1.4	1.7	1.4	1.2	
Age 50 to 74	65	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.8	
Never worked	21	0.2	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.7	
Long-term	95	1.1	2.0	2.4	1.8	1.7	

Map 6: Employment IMD Score by LSOA (2019)



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

## Benefits & Support

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

In January 2021, approximately 250 working age people residing in the ward were claiming out of work benefits. This is 4% of all the working aged residents; considerably lower than Sefton, LCR, North West (all 7%) and England (6%). With 7% of residents in the ward aged between 16 and 24 were claiming out of work benefits lower than three of the comparator areas (Figure 13).

The rates of working age residents claiming out of work benefit in Ravenmeols have seen increases across the past five years (Figure 14), with an overall rise of 233% (175). 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 Ravenmeols rates have continually been below those in the Borough.

### Universal Credits (UC)

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

504 working age residents in Ravenmeols were claiming Universal credits in January 2021 (55% of these were not in employment). The rate of working age residents claiming UC in the ward is 78 per 1,000, considerably lower than the comparator area rates; Sefton – 170, LCR – 180, North West – 167 and England – 148 (Figure 15).

### Personal Independence Payment (PIP)

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

In January 2021, 363 residents were claiming PIP in Ravenmeols, a rate of 56 per 1000 residents

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

### Child Benefits

1,090 families in Ravenmeols are claiming child benefits relating to 74% (1,835) of children in the ward in 2020. The ward has a lower rate of children in families claiming child benefits than that of the Borough, City Region, Region and Nationally (Figure 17).

### Council Tax Reduction

In January 2020, there were 575 households in the ward claiming Council Tax Reduction (11% of all rated households). Lower than the Sefton average of 20%. Ravenmeols has the 3<sup>rd</sup> lowest percentage of households of all 22 wards in the Borough (Figure 18).

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

During 2020, there were 22 applications to Sefton's ELAS by residents within Ravenmeols (Table 7). Of the applications in the ward, 41% were approved in full, with 14% being partially approved. Ravenmeols has seen an overall reduction in the number of applications approved over the past four years (33%). The ward had the second lowest number of applications (out of the 22 Sefton wards) and made up less than 1% of all Sefton's applicants.

### Trussell Trust Food Bank

Trussell Trust Food Bank data for April 2019 to March 2020 shows that 28 vouchers were issued to residents of Ravenmeols ward, with 94 residents being fed by a Food Bank located in Sefton, equating to 8 per 1,000 residents which is considerably lower than the Sefton rate of just 66 per 1,000 residents. There has been a 33% rise in the number of vouchers issued compared to the previous year.

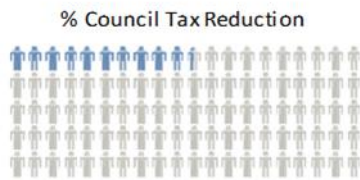
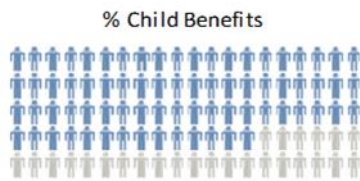
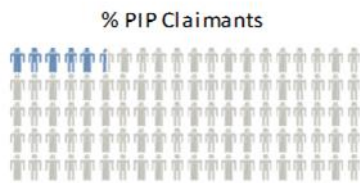
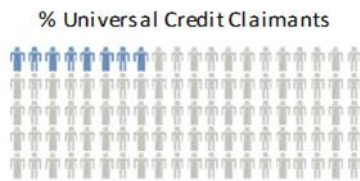
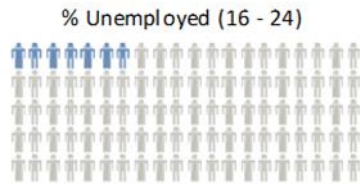
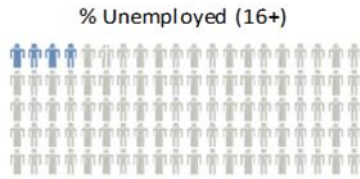


Figure 13: Rate of Working Age Residents Claiming Out of Work Benefits (January 2021)

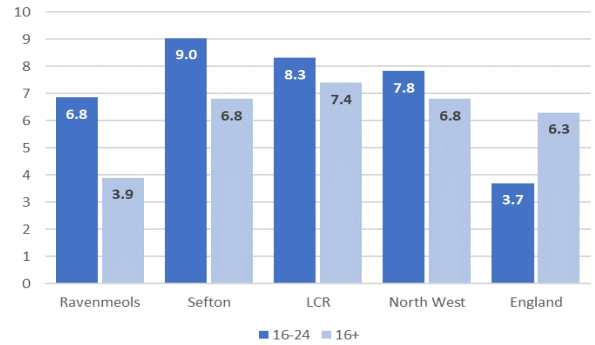


Figure 14: Rate of Working Age Residents Claiming Out of Work Benefits (January 2017/18/19/20/21)

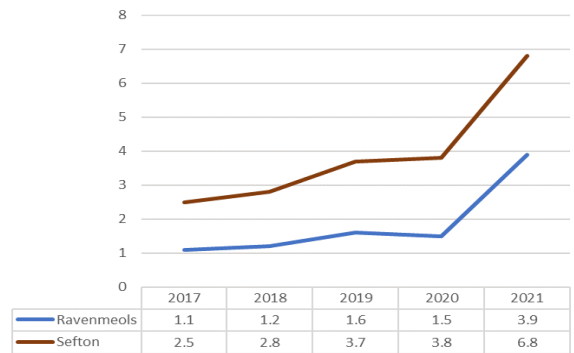


Figure 15: Rate of Residents claiming Universal Credits (January 2021)

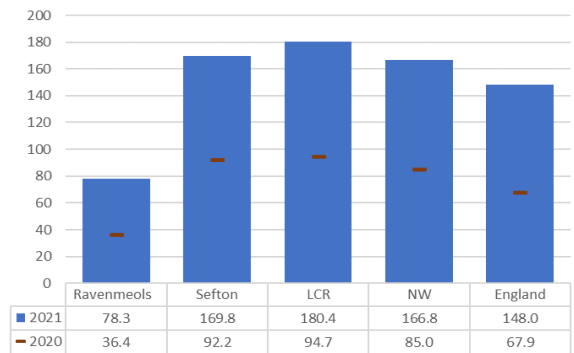


Figure 16: Rate of Residents claiming Personal Independence Payments (January 2021)

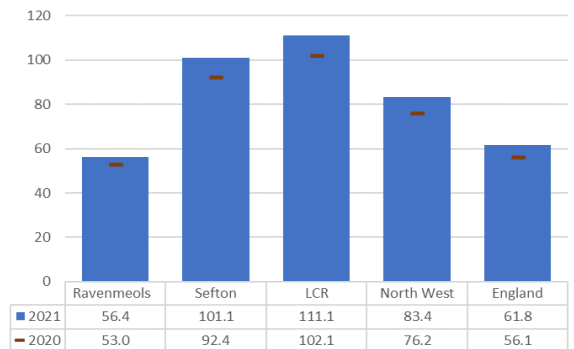


Figure 17: Rate of Families claiming Child Benefits (2020)

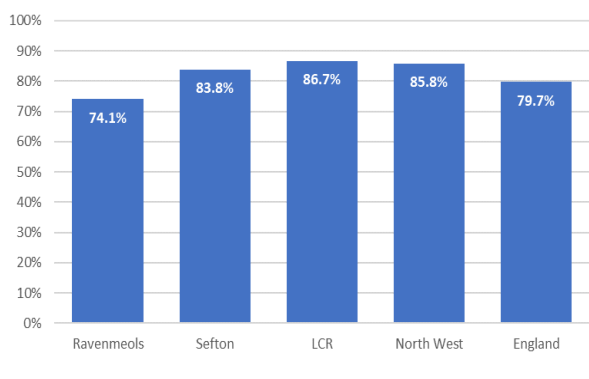


Figure 18: Percentage of Households Claiming Council Tax Reductions (January 2020)

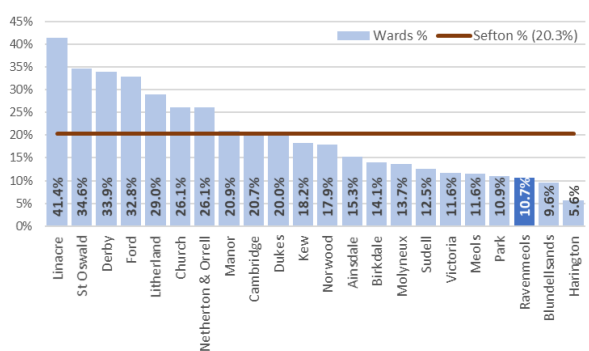


Table 7: Emergency Limited Assistance Scheme (ELAS) Applications (January to December 2020)

	Ravenmeols Count	Application Status	
		Ward	Sefton
<b>Total Applications</b>	22	-	-
<b>Approved</b>	9	41%	53%
<b>Partially Approved</b>	3	14%	10%
<b>Not Approved</b>	10	45%	37%

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Education

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

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

### Nursery Settings

Of the 89 students resident in Ravenmeols ward attending a Sefton maintained Nursery setting (Table 8):

- 5% of all Nursery pupils in Sefton live in Ravenmeols.
- 26% of the estimated Nursery age population within the ward attend a Sefton maintained nursery (Sefton has a rate of 22%).
- The number of pupils entitled to a free school meal and those who had English not as a first language were lower than four so had to be suppressed.
- 4% were subject to Special Educational Needs (SEN) support (Sefton is 6%).

### Primary School Settings

Of the 836 Sefton maintained / academy Primary School students living in the ward (Table 9):

- 4% of all Primary pupils in Sefton live in Ravenmeols.
- 85% of the estimated primary school age population within the ward attend a Sefton maintained primary school (Sefton has a rate of 80%).
- 10% were entitled to a free school meal (Sefton is 21%).
- 15% 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 672 Sefton maintained / academy Secondary School students living in the ward (Table 10):

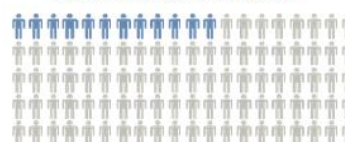
- 5% of all high school pupils in Sefton live in Ravenmeols.
- 79% of the estimated high school age population within the ward attend a Sefton maintained secondary school (Sefton has a rate of 74%).
- 8% were entitled to a free school meal (Sefton is 19%).
- 11% were subject to Special Educational Needs (SEN) support (Sefton is 15%).
- 1% had English not as a first language (Sefton is 5%).

### 16+ Pupils

Of the 137 Sefton maintained Secondary School students living in the ward (Table 11):

- 9% of all Pupils over 16 in Sefton live in Ravenmeols.
- 4% of the estimated 16 to 20year olds residing within the ward attend a Sefton maintained post 16 setting (Sefton has a rate of 11%).
- 4% were entitled to a free school meal (Sefton is 8%).
- The number of pupils who had English not as a first language was lower than four so had to be suppressed.

% Overall Pupils with SEN



% Overall FSM

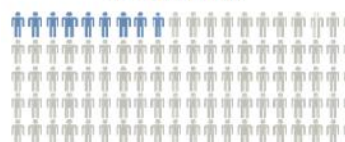


Table 8: Nursery Settings (January 2020)

Nursery Class Pupils	Ravenmeols		Sefton	
	Count	%	Count	%
Total Pupils	89		1923	
Females	40	45%	941	49%
Males	49	55%	982	51%
Receiving Free School Meal	*	*	141	7%
SEN Support	4	4%	119	6%
English as a First Language <sup>1</sup>	86	97%	1704	89%
English not as a First Language <sup>1</sup>	*	*	104	5%

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

Please note within the table counts below four have been suppressed

Table 9: Primary School Settings (January 2020)

Primary School Pupils	Ravenmeols		Sefton	
	Count	%	Count	%
Total Pupils	836		20075	
Females	404	48%	9680	48%
Males	432	52%	10395	52%
Receiving Free School Meal	87	10%	4145	21%
SEN Support	125	15%	3067	15%
English as a First Language <sup>1</sup>	772	92%	18195	91%
English not as a First Language <sup>1</sup>	17	2%	1171	6%

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

Table 10: Secondary School Settings (January 2020)

Secondary School Pupils	Ravenmeols		Sefton	
	Count	%	Count	%
Total Pupils	672		13225	
Females	328	49%	6541	49%
Males	344	51%	6684	51%
Receiving Free School Meal	57	8%	2476	19%
SEN Support	73	11%	1993	15%
English as a First Language <sup>1</sup>	664	99%	12508	95%
English not as a First Language <sup>1</sup>	8	1%	660	5%

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

Table 11: 16+ Pupils (January 2020)

Post 16 Pupils	Ravenmeols		Sefton	
	Count	%	Count	%
Total Pupils	137		1542	
Females	67	49%	772	50%
Males	70	51%	770	50%
Receiving Free School Meal	6	4%	129	8%
SEN Support	6	4%	125	8%
English as a First Language <sup>1</sup>	135	99%	1483	96%
English not as a First Language <sup>1</sup>	*	*	51	3%

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

Please note within the table counts below four have been suppressed

### Early Years Foundation Stage

Of the 98 students residing within Ravenmeols ward and attending a Sefton maintained setting with an Early Years Foundation Stage (EYFS) level (Figure 19 & Table 12):

- 29% did not achieve a “Good Level of Development”. Slightly lower than the non-

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

- 4% were entitled to a free school meal (Sefton is 16%).
- 5% were subject to Special Educational Needs (SEN) support (Sefton is 7%).

### Key Stage 1 (KS1)

During 2018/19 there were 109 students residing within Ravenmeols ward and attending a Sefton maintained setting with a KS1 level. For these students (Figure 20 and Table 13):

- 29% did not achieve the expected standard in Reading, Writing, and Maths; below the averages for Sefton at 37%, North West at 35% and England at 37%.
- 6% were entitled to a free school meal (Sefton is 18%).
- 11% were subject to Special Educational Needs (SEN) support (Sefton is 14%).

### Key Stage 2 (KS2)

During 2018/19 there were 125 students residing within Ravenmeols ward and attending a Sefton maintained setting, with a KS2 level. For these students (Figure 21 and Table 14):

- 27% did not achieve the expected standard in Reading, Writing, and Maths; lower the averages for Sefton at 37%, LCR at 38%, North West and England both at 35%.
- 8% were entitled to a free school meal (Sefton is 20%).
- 12% were subject to Special Educational Needs (SEN) support (Sefton is 17%)

### Key Stage 4 (KS4)

During 2018/19 there were 120 students residing within Ravenmeols ward and attending a Sefton maintained setting undertaking GCSE examinations. For these students:

- 54% did not achieve a level between 9 and 5 in English and Maths; below the average for Sefton, LCR, the North West and England (Figure 22).

- 81% did not achieve a level between 9 and 5 for the English Bacallaureate, again less than Sefton, LCR the North West and England (Figure 23).
- The students in Ravenmeols had an average Attainment 8 score of 50.7 this was greater than the comparator areas (Figure 24).
- The average Progress 8 score in the ward (0.02) was also higher than the comparison areas. This means that on average students are achieving slightly better than expected (Figure 25).

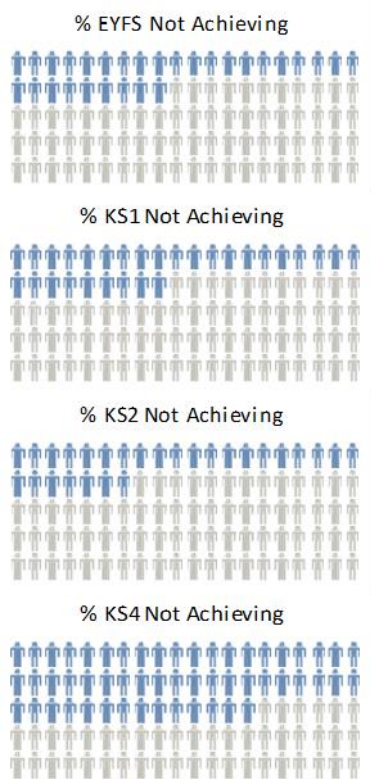


Figure 19: Percentage of Pupils NOT Gaining a Good Level of Development in Early Years Foundation Stage (2018/19)

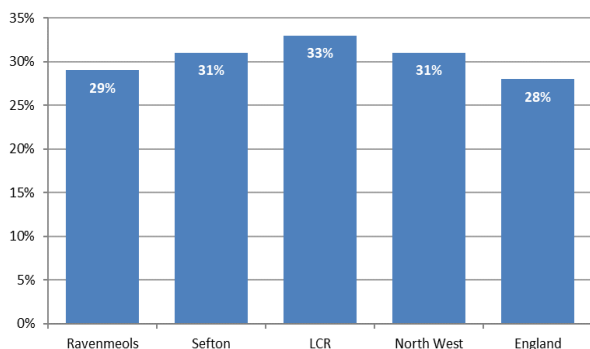


Table 12: Early Years Foundation Stage Settings – Special Educational Needs and Free School Meals (2018/19)

	Pupils with SEN & SEN Support (EYFS)		Eligible for Free School Meal (EYFS)	
	Count	%	Count	%
Ravenmeols	5	5.1%	4	4.1%
Sefton	193	6.7%	457	15.9%

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

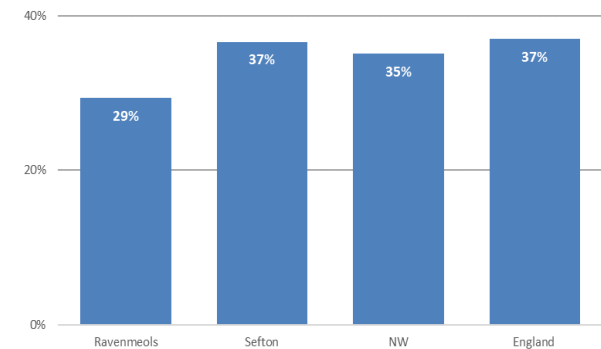


Table 13: Key Stage 1 – Special Educational Needs and Free School Meals (2018/19)

	Pupils with SEN & SEN Support (KS1)		Eligible for Free School Meal (KS1)	
	Count	%	Count	%
Ravenmeols	12	11.0%	6	5.5%
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)

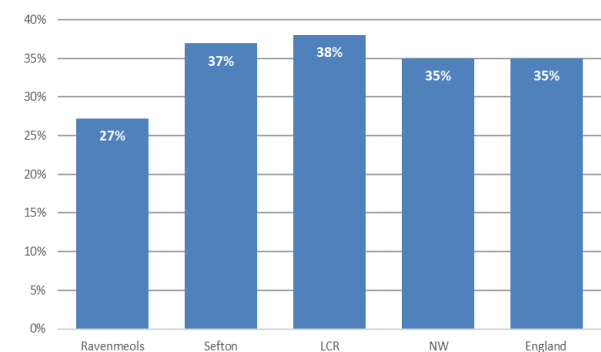


Table 14: Key Stage 2 – Special Educational Needs and Free School Meals (2018/19)

	Pupils with SEN & SEN Support (KS2)		Eligible for Free School Meal (KS2)	
	Count	%	Count	%
Ravenmeols	15	12.0%	10	8.0%
Sefton	465	16.9%	540	19.6%

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

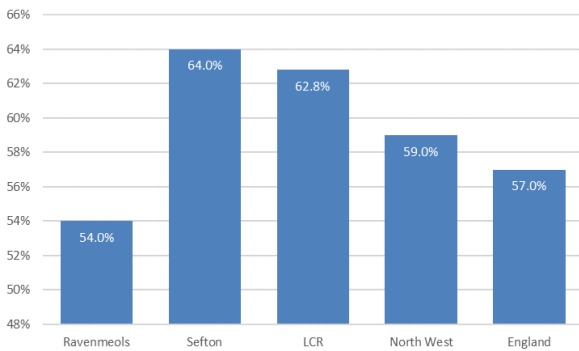


Figure 23: Percentage of Pupils Not Achieving English Baccalaureate 9 to 5 (2018/19)

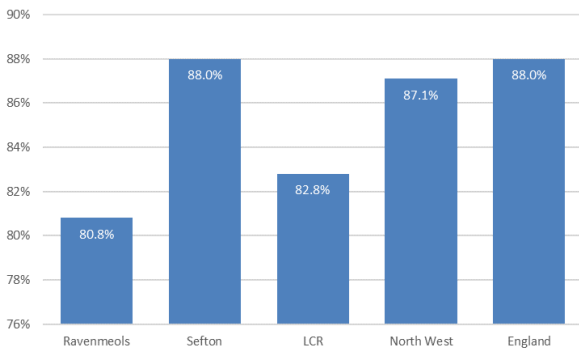


Figure 24: Average Attainment 8 Score (2018/19)

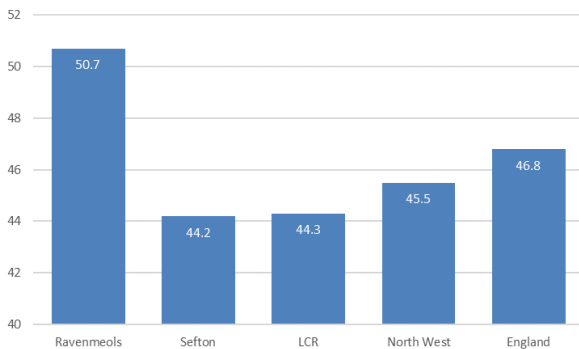
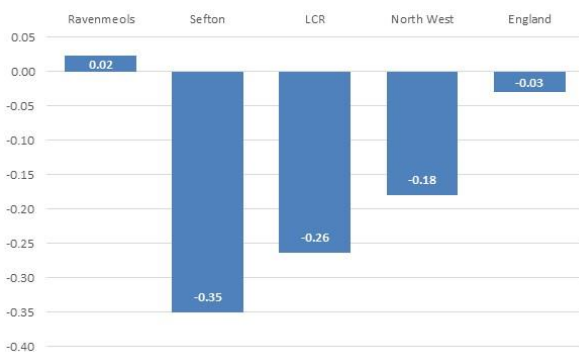


Figure 25: Average Progress 8 Score (2018/19)

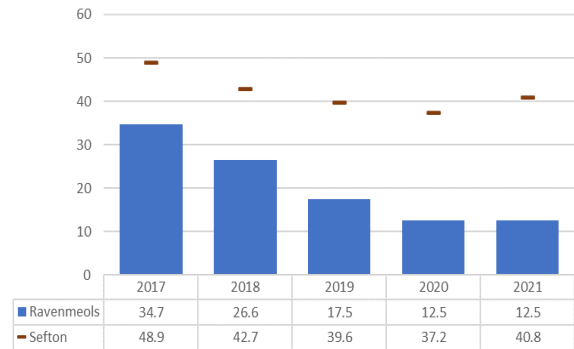


Not in Employment Education or Training (NEET)

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

Ravenmeols NEET rates have continually been lower than those of the Borough (Figure 26) and have seen an overall reduction of 16% across the past five years (2017 to 2021).

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





## Community Safety

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

### Crime

There were 483 crimes reported to Merseyside Police between April 2020 and March 2021, in Ravenmeols ward representing 2% of all crimes that occurred within Sefton. This is 40 crimes per 1,000 population - considerably lower than the rate seen across Sefton as a whole (72 per 1,000).

The number of crimes in the ward have seen an 8% decrease from the previous year. Slightly higher than the 7% seen across the Borough (Table 15).

Nearly a third of all crimes in the ward were violent offences (31% / 148). Of these, 46 (31%) were common assault and battery (including racial offences).

### Anti-social Behaviour (ASB)

There were 293 Anti-social Behaviour incidents reported to Merseyside Police between April 2020 and March 2021 (Table 16), occurring within Ravenmeols: 4% of all Sefton incidents. The ward has a rate of 24 incidents per 1,000 population – slightly lower than the rate seen across Sefton as a whole (27 per 1,000).

There has been a 46% increase in the number of incidents occurring in Ravenmeols compared to 2019/20 (the average across Sefton saw a 58% raise). The increase maybe due COVID 19 and the reporting of breaches in lockdown rules.

Over half (54%) of the incidents within Ravenmeols were reports of Rowdy or Inconsiderate Behaviour. 36% of all ASB reports in the ward specifically mentioned youths, with 3% relating to alcohol / drunken behaviour.

### Deliberate Fires

Merseyside Fire and Rescue Service (MFARS) responded to seven deliberate fires in the Ravenmeols ward between April 2020 and March 2021. This is 2% of all deliberate fires across the Borough.

The rate of deliberate fires per 100,000 population in Ravenmeols is 58 compared to 171 across Sefton as a whole (Table 17).

Deliberate property fires in Ravenmeols decreased by 74% last year, compared to an increase seen across the Borough as a whole (5%).

All deliberate fires in the ward were classified as deliberate secondary fires: 57% of which related to refuse / rubbish being set on fire.

### Index of Multiple Deprivation - Crime

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

Rate of All Offences



Rate of Drug / Violent Offences



Rate of ASB Incidents



Rate of Rowdy Inconsiderate Behaviour



Rate of Deliberate Fires

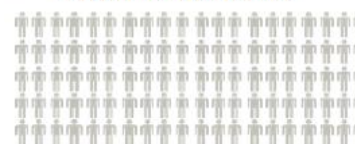


Table 15: Offences Reported to Merseyside Police (2020/21)

Offences Apr 20 - Mar 21	Ravenmeols Crimes				Sefton Crimes			
	Count	Rate <sup>1</sup>	Change <sup>2</sup>		Count	Rate <sup>1</sup>	Change <sup>2</sup>	
Burglary	30	2.5	-14.3%	▼	1285	4.6	-19.3%	▼
Criminal Damage & Arson	55	4.5	-8.3%	▼	2043	7.4	-17.2%	▼
Drugs	39	3.2	44.4%	▲	1787	6.5	8.0%	▲
Public Order	54	4.4	22.7%	▲	2302	8.3	19.8%	▲
Other	31	2.6	63.2%	▲	530	1.9	-6.0%	▼
Sexual	4	0.3	-71.4%	▼	368	1.3	-18.6%	▼
Theft	122	10.0	-30.3%	▼	3330	12.0	-30.1%	▼
Violence	148	12.2	-0.7%	▼	8381	30.3	3.5%	▲
<b>Total</b>	<b>483</b>	<b>39.8</b>	<b>-7.6%</b>	<b>▼</b>	<b>20010</b>	<b>72.4</b>	<b>-7.0%</b>	<b>▼</b>

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

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

<sup>3</sup> Other includes, Miscellaneous Crimes Against Society and Robbery offences

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

ASB Incidents Apr 20 - Mar 21	Ravenmeols Incidents				Sefton Incidents			
	Count	Rate <sup>1</sup>	Change <sup>2</sup>		Count	Rate <sup>1</sup>	Change <sup>2</sup>	
General Nuisance	74	6.1	111.4%	▲	1840	6.7	98.1%	▲
Nuisance Neighbour	14	1.2	7.7%	▲	781	2.8	61.0%	▲
Other <sup>3</sup>	23	1.9	9.5%	▲	571	2.1	82.4%	▲
Personal	4	0.3	-42.9%	▼	351	1.3	12.1%	▲
Rowdy Inconsiderate Behaviour	158	13.0	50.5%	▲	3271	11.8	66.2%	▲
Vehicle Nuisance	20	1.6	0.0%	▶	710	2.6	-5.5%	▼
<b>Total</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>24.1</b>	<b>45.8%</b>	<b>▲</b>	<b>7524</b>	<b>27.2</b>	<b>58.1%</b>	<b>▲</b>

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

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

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

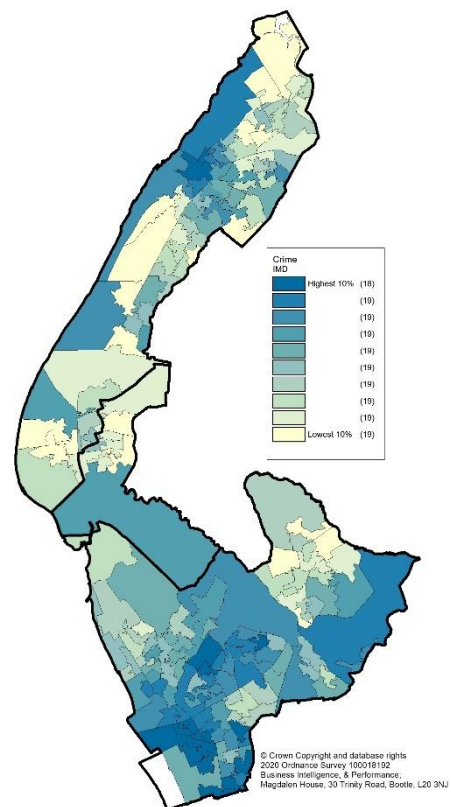
Table 17: Deliberate Property Fires (2020/21)

Fires Apr20 - Mar21	Ravenmeols Deliberate Fires				Sefton Deliberate Fires			
	Count	Rate <sup>1</sup>	Change <sup>2</sup>		Count	Rate <sup>1</sup>	Change <sup>2</sup>	
Deliberate Property Fires	0	0.0	-100.0%	▼	38	13.7	5.6%	▲
Deliberate Secondary Fires	7	57.6	-69.6%	▼	406	146.9	11.5%	▲
Vehicle Fires	0	0.0	-100.0%	▼	29	10.5	-43.1%	▼
<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>57.6</b>	<b>-74.1%</b>	<b>▼</b>	<b>473</b>	<b>171.1</b>	<b>4.9%</b>	<b>▲</b>

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

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

Map 7: Crime IMD Score by LSOA (2019)



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

## Health

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

During the 2011 Census:

- 6% of residents were in either bad or very bad health (Sefton average was 7%).
- 21% 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 Ravenmeols could expect to live over three years longer than the Sefton and England average (Figure 27).

### Fertility

The general fertility rate of 52.2 in Ravenmeols is significantly lower than the Sefton (60.1) and England (60.6) rates.

### Overweight Children

Of 103 reception age pupils (4 to 5 year olds) in Ravenmeols taking part in the annual National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP) 2018/19, 20% fell into the excess weight category lower than the comparator areas (Figure 28).

Of 122 Year 6 pupils (10 to 11 year olds) in Ravenmeols taking part in the annual National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP) 2018/19, 32% had excess weight, the ward level is again lower than the Borough, City Region, North West and England (Figure 29).

### Hospital Admissions

Between 2015/16 and 2019/20 there were a total of 70 hospital admissions for injuries in under 15 years olds across Ravenmeols, a crude rate (CR) of 80. This is lower than the rates seen across all four comparator areas (Figure 30).

Similarly, the CR of hospital admissions for injuries in those aged between 15 and 24 is higher in the ward than nationally though it is lower than the other three areas (Figure 31). With 75 admissions between 2015/16 and 2019/20.

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

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

- Ravenmeols All Causes SAR – 92 (Figure 32)
- Ravenmeols Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) SAR – 57 (Figure 33)
- Ravenmeols Coronary Heart Disease SAR – 96 (Figure 34)
- Ravenmeols Myocardial Infarction SAR – 75 (Figure 35)
- Ravenmeols Stroke SAR – 91 (Figure 36)
- Ravenmeols Hip Fracture in those aged 65 and over SAR – 75 (Figure 37)

Similarly, hospital admissions for self-harm is lower in the ward than the comparison areas with a Standardised Admission Ratios (SAR) of 98 in 2015/16 to 2019/20 (Figure 38).

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

### Deaths

For the period 2015 to 2019 Ravenmeols had a Standardised Mortality Ratio (SMR) for all causes of death of 76, significantly lower than the comparator areas (Figure 39). With a total of 680 deaths in the ward during the time period.

In line with the higher life expectancy Ravenmeols is in the bottom 20% of England wards in terms of its SMR (ranked 6,042 out of the 7,189 wards available).

### Cancer

In relation to the occurrence of Cancer between 2014 and 2018, Ravenmeols has a Standardised Incidence Ratio (SIR) of 92 again lower than the comparator areas (Figure 40). With the ward being within the bottom 30% of wards in England Cancer SIR (5,520 out of 7,198 wards available).

### Index of Multiple Deprivation – Health & Disability

Two of Ravenmeols LSOAs are within the top 30% of affected areas nationally, meaning a number of residents in the ward are living in some of the most health and disability deprived areas of England. This picture of poor health has worsened

from 2015 (Map 8). Ravenmeols has a higher average score than that seen nationally.

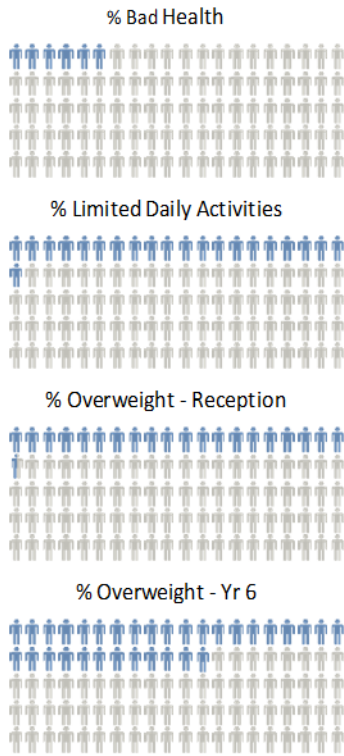


Figure 27: Life Expectancy at Birth (2015-2019)

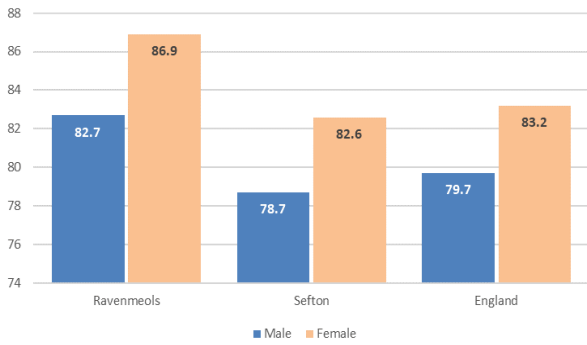


Figure 28: Children with Excess Weight – Year R (2018/19)

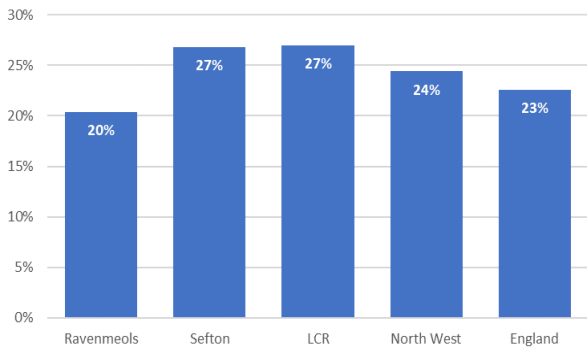


Figure 29: Children with Excess Weight – Year 6 (2018/19)

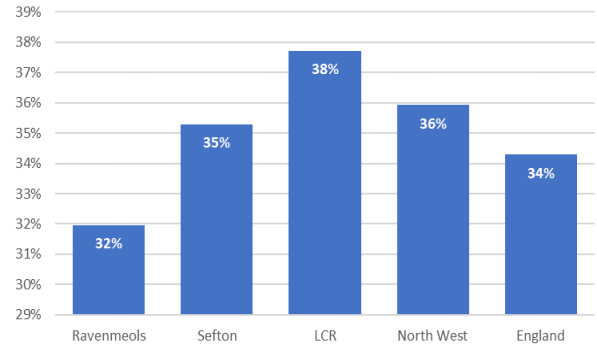


Figure 30: Emergency Hospital Admissions – CR Injuries in Under 15 year olds (2015/16 – 2019/20)

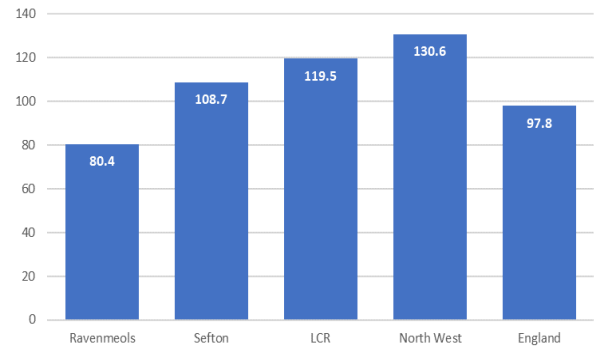


Figure 31: Emergency Hospital Admissions – CR Injuries in 15 to 24 year olds (2015/16 – 2019/20)

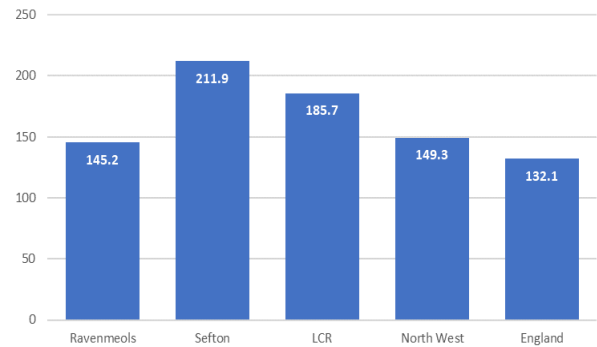


Figure 32: Emergency Hospital Admissions – All Causes SAR (2015/16 – 2019/20)

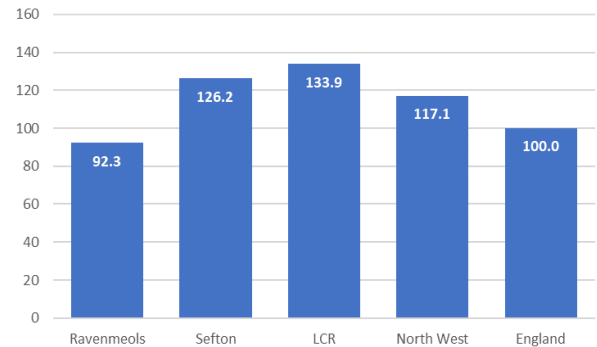


Figure 33: Emergency Hospital Admissions – COPD SAR (2015/16 – 2019/20)

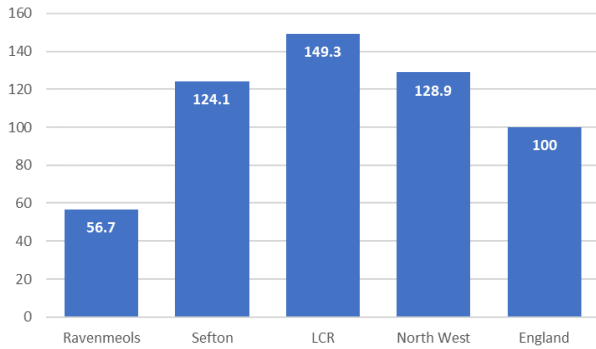


Figure 37: Emergency Hospital Admissions – Hip Fractures 65+ SAR (2015/16 – 2019/20)

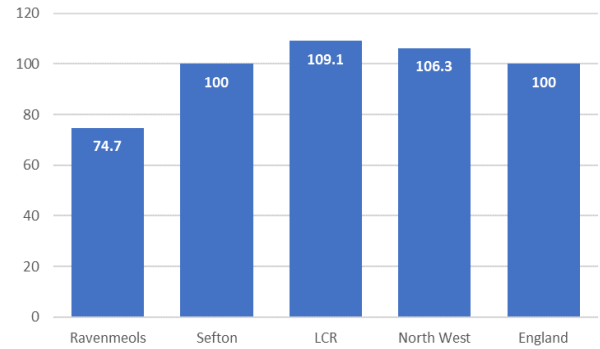


Figure 34: Emergency Hospital Admissions – Coronary Heart Disease SAR (2015/16 – 2019/20)

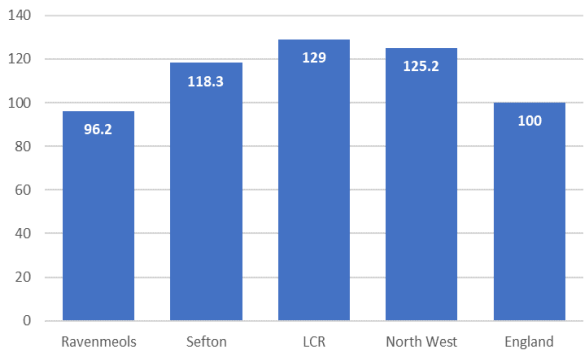


Figure 38: Hospital Admissions – Intentional Self-harm SAR (2015/16 – 2019/20)

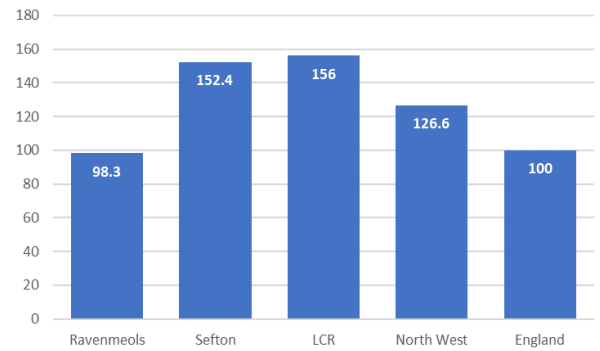


Figure 35: Emergency Hospital Admissions – Myocardial Infarction SAR (2015/16 – 2019/20)

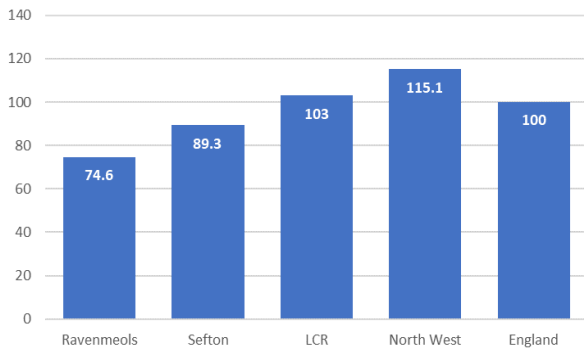


Figure 39: All Causes of Death SMR (2015 – 2019)

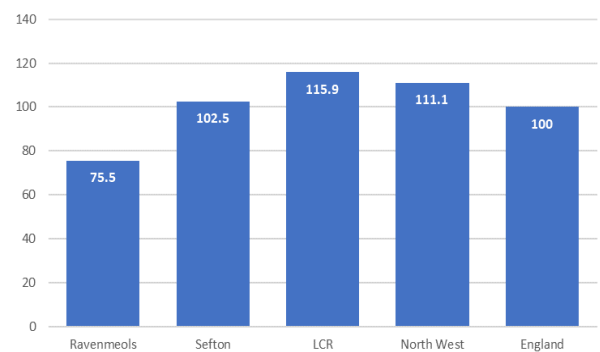


Figure 36: Emergency Hospital Admissions – Stroke SAR (2015/16 – 2019/20)

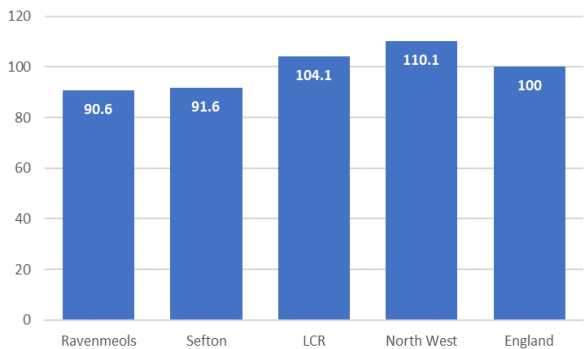
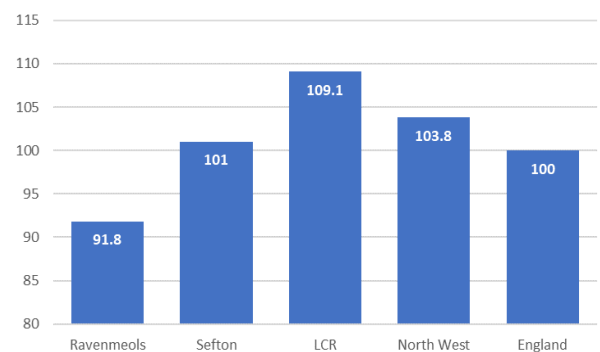
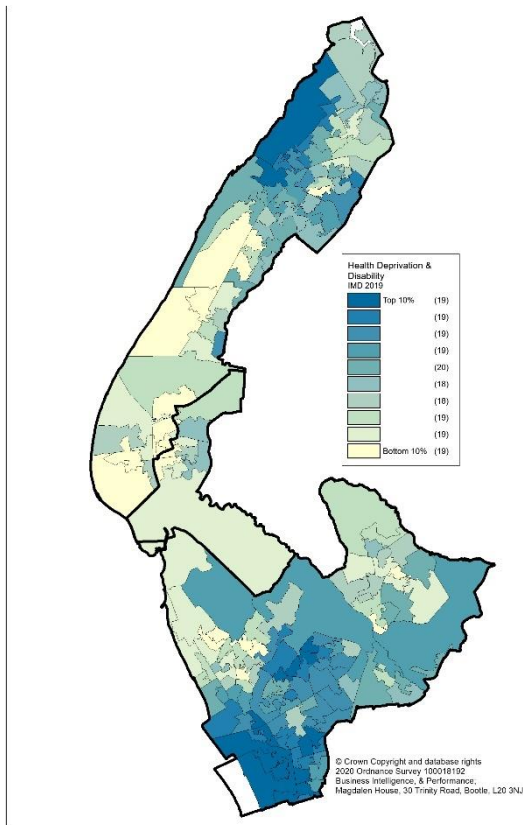


Figure 40: All Cancer Incidences SIR (2014 – 2018)



Map 8: Health IMD Score by LSOA (2019)

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The health and well-being of Ravenmeols is generally better than Sefton as a whole. Residents of Ravenmeols tend to live longer lives in better health. Hospital admission and mortality rates are lower for adults in Ravenmeols. Cancer incidence amongst Ravenmeols residents is lower than the national rate. Health outcomes for children are also better than Sefton and those seen nationally.

Whilst Ravenmeols currently experiences better health than many of Sefton’s wards, changes to its population such as an increasing older population and rising overall poverty may increase the health needs of this community.

## 2011 Census Flows – Migration

The 2011 Census indicated that 567 people immigrated into the Ravenmeols ward from outside of the ward when comparing current addresses to the address the previous year, with 138 moving within the ward, totalling 705 people moving in the area. 42% of these moved from other wards within Sefton, with a further 18% from areas outside of the North West. 49% all people moving into the ward are aged between 20 and 54 (Table 18 and Map 9).

In comparison 630 people have moved out of the ward, to other areas, with 38% moving to other Sefton wards, and a further 18% moving to areas outside of the North West. 45% of the people who left the ward were aged between 20 and 54 (Table 19 and Map 10).

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

Area Moved From	Total	0to19	20to54	55Plus
Ravenmeols (Internal)	138 19.6%	46 6.5%	76 10.8%	16 2.3%
Sefton (Other Wards)	295 41.8%	75 10.6%	174 24.7%	46 6.5%
LCR (Not Sefton)	91 12.9%	21 3.0%	57 8.1%	13 1.8%
North West (Not LCR)	52 7.4%	16 2.3%	30 4.3%	6 0.9%
Other	129 18.3%	19 2.7%	82 11.6%	28 4.0%
<b>Total Immigration into Ravenmeols Ward (excluding Internal)</b>	<b>567 80.4%</b>	<b>131 18.6%</b>	<b>343 48.7%</b>	<b>93 13.2%</b>

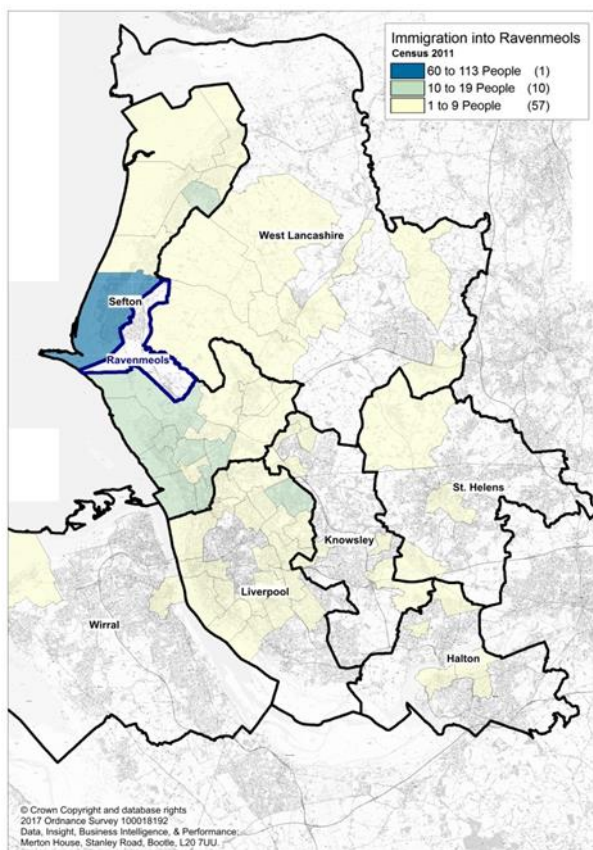
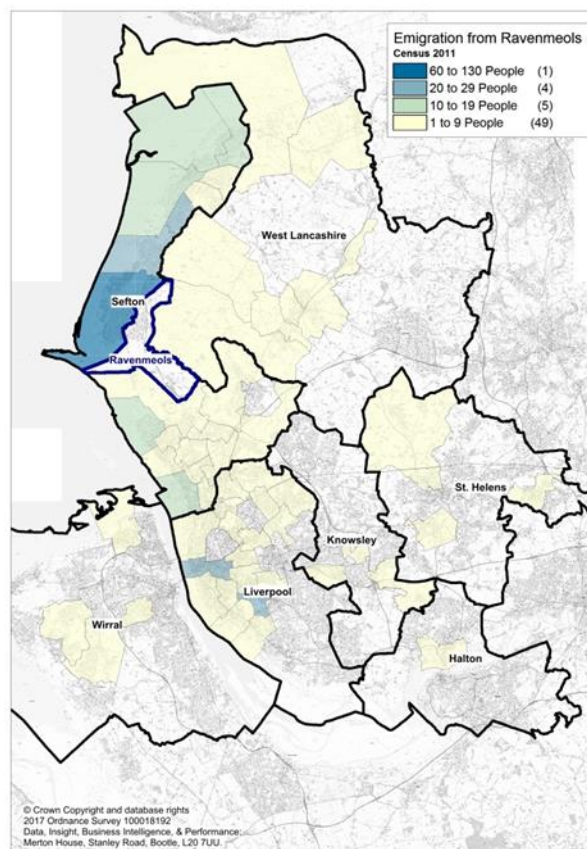


Table 19 / Map 10: Moving out of Ravenmeols (2011)

Area Moved To	Total	0to19	20to54	55Plus
Ravenmeols (Internal)	138 18.0%	46 6.0%	76 9.9%	16 2.1%
Sefton (Other Wards)	295 38.4%	77 10.0%	163 21.2%	55 7.2%
LCR (Not Sefton)	99 12.9%	33 4.3%	55 7.2%	11 1.4%
North West (Not LCR)	96 12.5%	28 3.6%	56 7.3%	12 1.6%
Other	140 18.2%	44 5.7%	74 9.6%	22 2.9%
<b>Total Emigrated From Ravenmeols Ward (excluding Internal)</b>	<b>630 82.0%</b>	<b>182 23.7%</b>	<b>348 45.3%</b>	<b>100 13.0%</b>



More people are migrating out of the ward than in, with all age groups showing reductions in numbers.

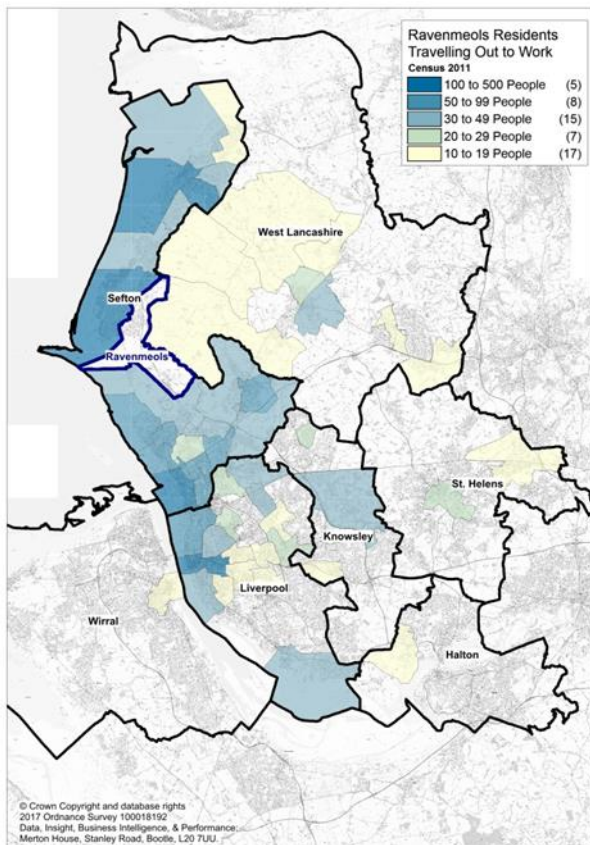
## 2011 Census Flows – Travel to Work

Census 2011 indicated that 86% (3,592) of working residents within Ravenmeols travelled out of the ward to their place of work. 45% of the people travelling out of the area travelled to other Sefton wards with a further 28% travelling to other LCR areas. 326 people did not have a fixed workplace with a further 495 people residing in the ward stating they worked from home (Table 20 / Map 11).

There were a total of 2,213 people traveling into the ward to attend their place of work from outside of the ward. 60% of these travelled from other Sefton wards with 11% travelling from other LCR areas (Table 21 / Map 12).

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

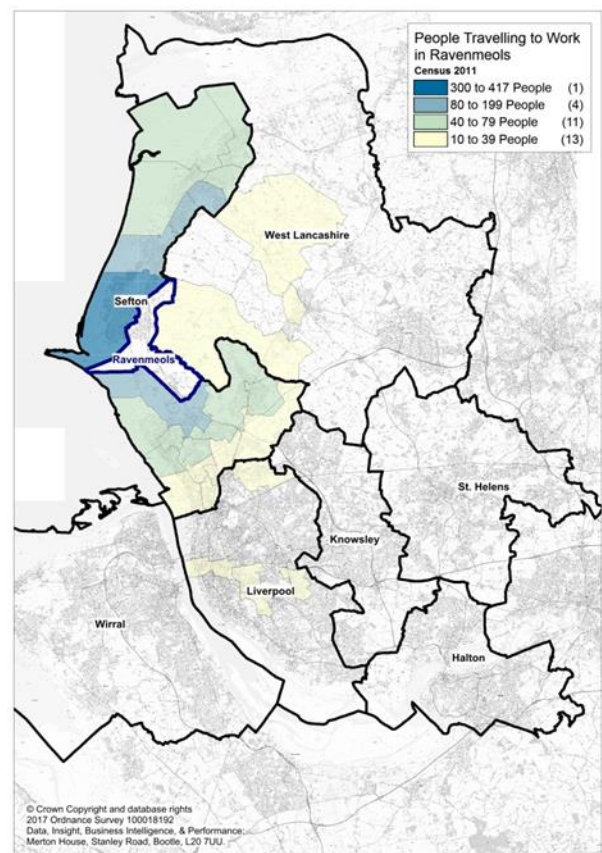
Ravenmeols Residents Travel to Work	Total	16 - 34	35 - 49	50 Plus
Ravenmeols (Internal)	574	193	177	204
Sefton (Other Wards)	1817	487	664	666
LCR (Not Sefton)	1126	276	505	345
North West (Not LCR)	434	94	193	147
Other	115	36	51	28
<b>Total Ravenmeols Residents Working Outside the Ward</b>	<b>3492</b>	<b>893</b>	<b>1413</b>	<b>1186</b>



There were 66 wards in the area where one to nine Ravenmeols residents travelling to Work. There were 88 wards in the area with one to nine residents travelling into Ravenmeols to Work.

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

People Traveling to Ravenmeols to Work	Total	16 - 34	35 - 49	50 Plus
Ravenmeols (Internal)	574	193	177	204
Sefton (Other Wards)	1661	658	472	531
LCR (Not Sefton)	305	148	86	71
North West (Not LCR)	223	82	80	61
Other	24	17	6	1
<b>Total People Travelling to Ravenmeols for Work</b>	<b>2213</b>	<b>905</b>	<b>644</b>	<b>664</b>





## Service Demand & Delivery

### Children’s Social Care

In the ward there were 26 children aged between 0 and 17 known to Sefton Children’s Services as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2020; this equates to 117 per 10,000 children residing in Ravenmeols, significantly lower than the Sefton rate of 376 per 10,000 children, 403 per 10,000 in LCR, 372 per 10,000 in the North West and 324 per 10,000 across England (Figure 41). The ward has the second lowest rate of the 22 Sefton wards.

Children Looked After (CLA) and those on a Child Protection Plan (CP) are low in the ward:

- 18 per 10,000 children (4) were subject to CLA (Sefton – 102, LCR – 123, NW – 97 and England – 67 per 10,000 children)
- 4 per 10,000 children were subject to CP (Sefton – 51, LCR – 51, NW – 50 and England – 43 per 10,000 children)

### Early Help

As at 31<sup>st</sup> December 2020, Sefton’s Early Help team had 35 open episodes in Ravenmeols for children (ages ranged from unborn to 22 years of age); a rate of 7 per 1,000 of 0 – 22 year olds residing in the ward (Figure 42). The ward makes up 2% of all open Early Help Episodes in Sefton.

The ward has a lower rate than that seen in Sefton (15 per 1,000 0 – 22 year olds). However, there has been a 21% increase when comparing episodes in 2019 (with Sefton rising by 11%).

43% of episodes related to children aged between 10 and 15 years old, with those aged over 16 making up a further 23% (Figure 43).

### YOT (Youth Offending Team)

In Ravenmeols there were six young people (aged between 12 and 21) on YOT interventions in 2020. Equating to 5 per 1,000 12 to 21 year olds (Figure 44), lower than the Sefton rate (7 per 1,000), totalling six interventions.

The ward has seen a rise in the number of young people known to YOT over the past three years (100% / three people), Sefton has reduced (37%).

83% of young people known to YOT in 2020 were males, with those aged 17-18 making up over two thirds (67%) of the population.

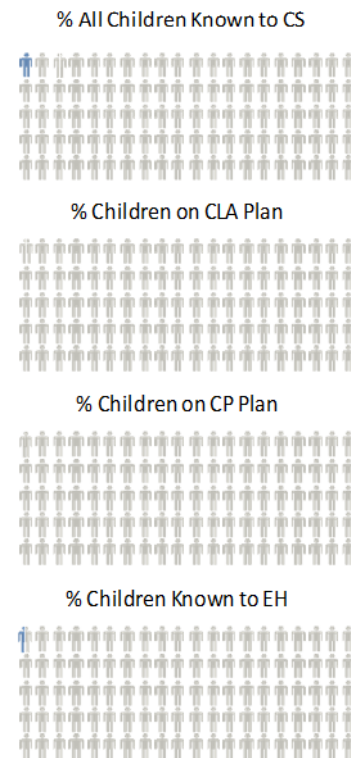


Figure 41: Children Services (31<sup>st</sup> March 2020)

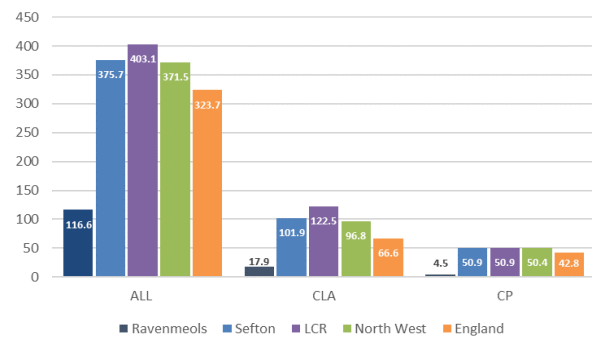


Figure 42: Rate of Early Help Open Episodes (31<sup>st</sup> December 2020)

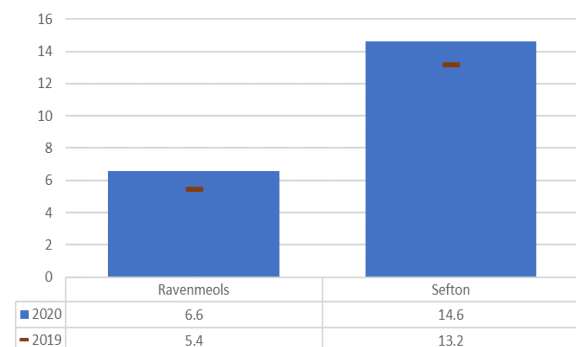


Figure 43: Early Help Open Episodes – Age Breakdown (31<sup>st</sup> December 2020)

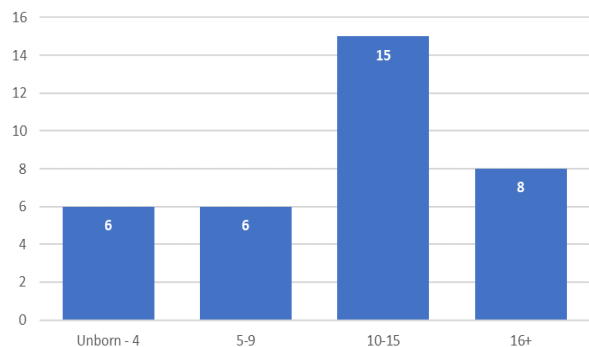
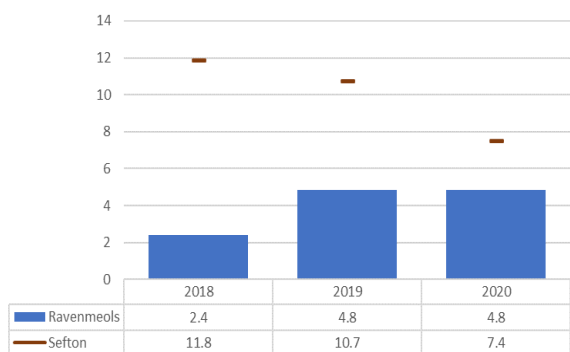


Figure 44: Rate of Young People Known to YOT (2018/19/20)



Adult Social Care - Personal Care at Home

During April 2020 and March 2021, 94 residents of Ravenmeols aged 18 or over received personal care at home; this makes up 3% of all recipients residing within the Borough and is a rate of 10 per 1,000 residents (aged 18 and over), lower than the rate seen across the Borough (13 per 1,000 residents aged 18 and over).

Residents aged 65 to 84 make up the highest proportion of the total recipients (45%), 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 65 people residing in long term residential or nursing home who originally resided in Ravenmeols between April 2020 and March 2021. Ravenmeols makes up 4% of all the long term residential / nursing home residents, who originated from within Sefton. This equates to a rate of 7 per 1,000 - slightly less than the Sefton rate of 8 per 1,000 18+ residents.

Unlike personal care at home those aged those aged 85 and over make up the largest proportion of residents (54%) and have the highest count per 1,000 population (Table 23).

Adult Social Care - Contacts

Sefton received 782 contacts to adult social care from residents of Ravenmeols during the 2019/20 financial year. This equates to 84 contacts per 1,000 residents aged 18 and over - considerably lower than the rate seen across Sefton, 106 per 1,000 18+ residents (Table 24).

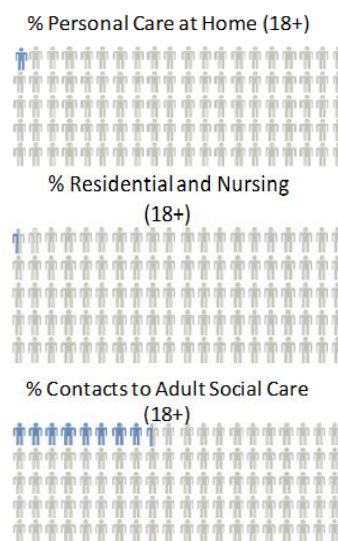


Table 22: Personal Care at Home Clients (2020/21)

Personal Care at Home 2020/21	Ravenmeols			Sefton		
	Count	Rate	Percentage	Count	Rate	Percentage
18-64	19	3.1	20.2%	695	4.4	24.2%
65-84	42	13.3	44.7%	1196	21.6	41.7%
85 and Over	33	55.6	35.1%	978	101.2	34.1%
Total	94	10.1	100.0%	2869	13.5	100.0%

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

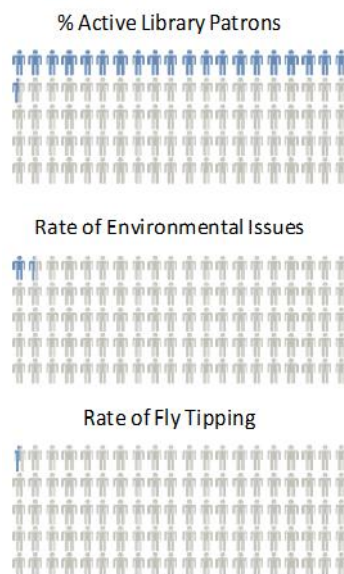
LTRN 2020/21	Ravenmeols			Sefton		
	Count	Rate	Percentage	Count	Rate	Percentage
18-64	4	0.6	6.2%	198	1.3	11.5%
65-84	26	8.2	40.0%	716	12.9	41.6%
85 and Over	35	58.9	53.8%	806	83.4	46.9%
Total	65	7.0	100.0%	1720	8.1	100.0%

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

ASC Contacts 2020/21	Ravenmeols			Sefton		
	Count	Rate	Percentage	Count	Rate	Percentage
18-64	148	24.0	18.9%	6248	39.7	27.6%
65-84	316	100.2	40.4%	9385	169.2	41.5%
85 and Over	318	535.4	40.7%	7007	724.8	30.9%
Total	782	83.9	100.0%	22640	106.4	100.0%

### Libraries

There were approximately 4,635 residents of Ravenmeols registered as borrowers with Library services within Sefton between April 2019 and March 2020. 2,495 Ravenmeols residents registered have borrowed from a Sefton library in the past year this works out at a rate of 205 per 1,000 residents, considerably higher than the Sefton rate of 127 per 1,000 residents (Figure 45). Ravenmeols residents make up 7% of all Sefton active borrowers.



### Domestic Waste Collection

It is estimated that there were 324,738 waste collections carried out in Ravenmeols between April 2019 and March 2020; residual waste makes up the largest amount of collections within the ward at 41% (slightly lower than the 43% seen across Sefton). Green waste collections in the ward a higher than those seen across the borough - 18% in Ravenmeols compared to 15% across Sefton (Table 25).

### Calls for Service – Environmental Issues

There were 183 calls made to Sefton’s contact centre relating to environmental issues between April 2019 and March 2020 in Ravenmeols ward representing 2% of environmental calls that occurred within Sefton. The ward has a rate of 15 environmental issues per 1,000 population - notably lower than the rate seen across Sefton as a whole (33 per 1,000).

The number of environmental issues in the ward have seen a 1% decrease from the previous year, compared to a 4% increase seen across the Borough (Table 26).

Fly Tipping is the most prolific issue in the ward making up 43% of all calls; there has been a 16% increase in the number of calls from 2019/20 to 2020/21 (compared to a 7% increase across the Borough), this may be related to the COVID19 pandemic with access to local tips being restricted.

The rate of Fly Tipping incidents in Ravenmeols (7 per 1,000 population) is lower than the borough rate (15 per 1,000 population).

Figure 45: Active Library Patrons (2019/20)

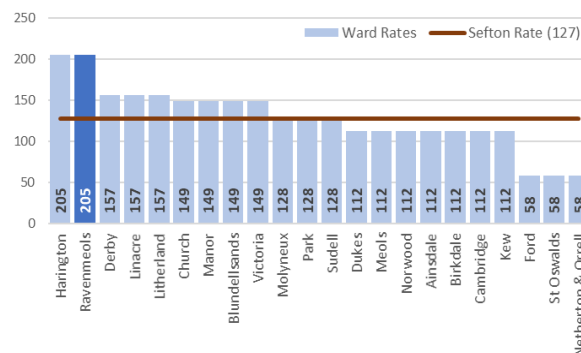


Table 25: Waste Collections (2019/20)

Collection Type	Revenmeols Collections	Sefton %
Co-Mingled	131,118	40.4%
Green Waste	59,460	18.3%
Residual Waste	134,160	41.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>324,738</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Table 26: Environmental Issues (2020/21)

Environmental Issues Apr20 - Mar21	Ravenmeols Issues			Sefton Issues		
	Count	Rate <sup>1</sup>	Change <sup>2</sup>	Count	Rate <sup>1</sup>	Change <sup>2</sup>
Accumulation of Refuse	8	0.7	700.0% ▲	337	1.2	9.8% ▲
Dog Fouling	7	0.6	0.0% ►	226	0.8	-32.7% ▼
Filthy & Verminous Premises	9	0.7	-30.8% ▼	391	1.4	-8.4% ▼
Fly Tipping	79	6.5	16.2% ▲	4267	15.4	7.0% ▲
Other	8	0.7	-55.6% ▼	400	1.4	-16.1% ▼
Rats	35	2.9	34.6% ▲	990	3.6	3.0% ▲
Rear Entries	0	0.0	N/A ►	1140	4.1	72.5% ▲
Street Sweeping	37	3.0	-28.8% ▼	1389	5.0	-14.4% ▼
<b>Total</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>-1.1% ▼</b>	<b>9140</b>	<b>33.1</b>	<b>4.1% ▲</b>

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

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

## MOSAIC Profile

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

It is designed to describe the UK population in terms of their *typical* demographics, social, economic, cultural and lifestyle behaviour. The population is classified into 66 'Types' that identify groups of individuals or households that are as similar as possible to each other and as different as possible from any other group. These 'Types' 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 12,100 residents living in 5,400 households across Ravenmeols. Over three quarters (78%) of the households in Ravenmeols ward are classified as belonging to just four of the 15 Mosaic Groups – B, E, F and G (Table 27) which are generally characterised as:

#### B – Prestige Positions

- Own large, detached houses
- Highly educated
- High discretionary income
- Garden or allotment
- Pay credit cards in full
- Breakdown cover
- Household income: £100k - £149,999

#### E – Senior Security

- Retires singles and couples

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

#### F – Suburban Stability

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

#### G – Domestic Success

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

Table 27: Mosaic Group Breakdown (September 2020)

Mosaic Group	Ravenmeols		Sefton	
	Households	Percent	Households	Percent
E Senior Security	1405	26.0%	16796	13.2%
F Suburban Stability	1175	21.7%	17345	13.6%
G Domestic Success	847	15.7%	7970	6.3%
B Prestige Positions	776	14.3%	11336	8.9%
H Aspiring Homemakers	442	8.2%	13332	10.5%
L Vintage Value	309	5.7%	13798	10.8%
D Rural Reality	177	3.3%	582	0.5%
C Country Living	107	2.0%	353	0.3%
M Modest Traditions	61	1.1%	9994	7.8%
I Family Basics	48	0.9%	11681	9.2%
O Rental Hubs	42	0.8%	4521	3.6%
J Transient Renters	15	0.3%	10325	8.1%
N Urban Cohesion	6	0.1%	1430	1.1%
K Municipal Tenants	2	0.0%	7785	6.1%
A City Prosperity		0.0%	103	0.1%
Total	5412		127351	

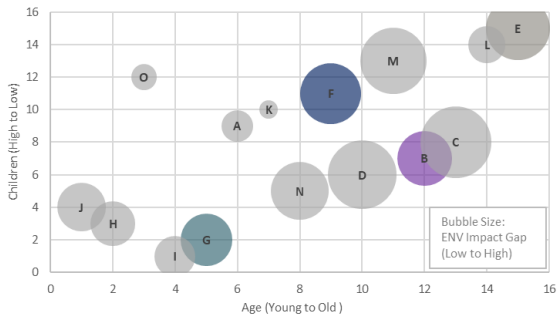
### Generic MOSAIC Characteristics

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 Ravenmeols:

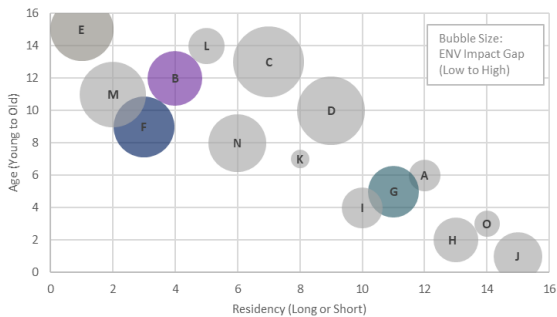
Three of the main groups in the ward show older residents who are less likely to have children living within the household, with the fourth group being young residents with children. All groups show a higher environmental impact gap (Figure 46).

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



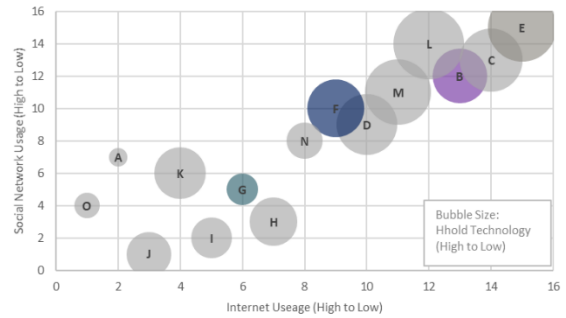
The three older groups have resided in the area a long time, with all groups having higher environmental impact gap (Figure 47).

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



Internet and social network usage along with household technology is low in the older three groups found in the ward (Figure 48).

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



Household income is higher in two of the groups with age, length of residency and the number of children appearing not to affect this (Table 49 & 50).

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

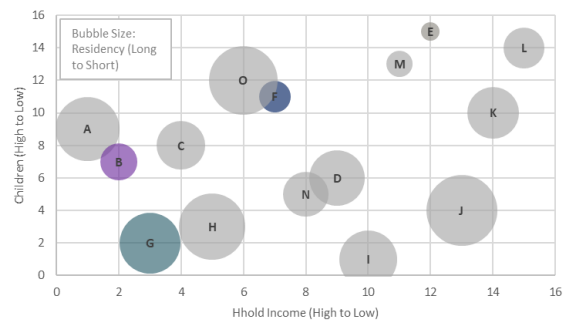
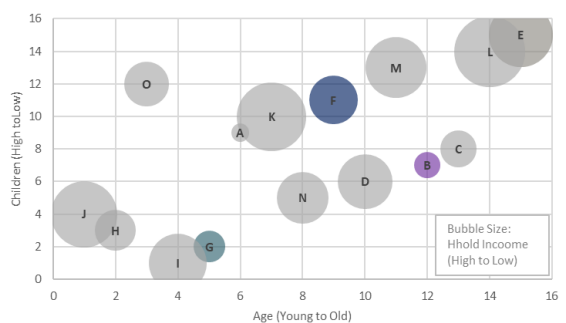


Figure 50: Mosaic Groups by Number of Children, Age and Household Income (2020)



Levels of social network and internet usage, along with household technology is higher in the groups with children, with household income had little effect on this (Figure 51 & 52).

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

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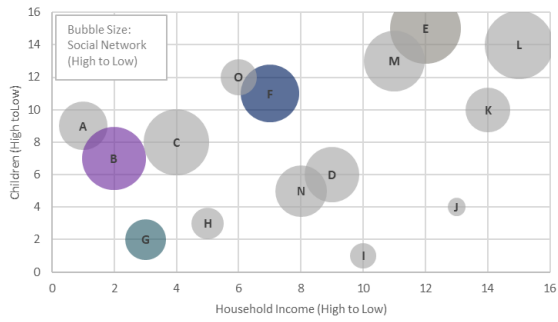
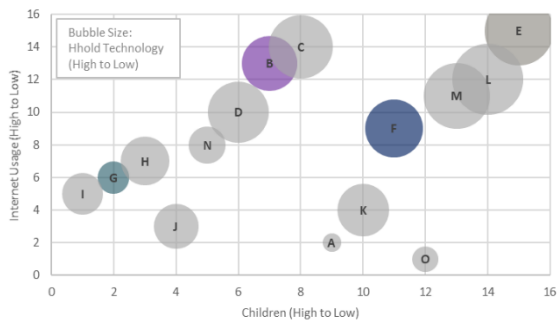


Figure 52: Mosaic Groups by Internet Usage, Number of Children and Household Technology (2020)



## Notes on Data & Methodology

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

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

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

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

For further information relating to these geographies please see:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[http://www.bbc.co.uk/schools/parents/national\\_curriculum\\_key\\_stages/](http://www.bbc.co.uk/schools/parents/national_curriculum_key_stages/)

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

[http://www.bbc.co.uk/schools/parents/national\\_curriculum\\_key\\_stages/](http://www.bbc.co.uk/schools/parents/national_curriculum_key_stages/)

### **Progress 8 and Attainment 8**

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

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

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

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

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

[https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/583857/Progress\\_8\\_school\\_performance\\_measure\\_Jan\\_17.pdf](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/583857/Progress_8_school_performance_measure_Jan_17.pdf)

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

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

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

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



## Acronyms and Abbreviations

A&E – Accident and Emergency

ASB – Anti Social Behaviour

ASC – Adult Social Care

BAME – Black, Asian & Minority Ethnic

CHD – Coronary Heart Disease

CLA – Children Looked After

COPD – Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease

CP – Child Protection

CS – Children’s Services

CR – Crude Rate

CTC - Child Tax Credits

CTR – Council Tax Reduction

DLA – Disability Living Allowance

EBacc - English Baccalaureate

EH – Early Help

ELAS – Emergency Limited Assistance Scheme

ESA – Employment Support Allowance

EU – European Union

EYFS – Early Years Foundation Stage

FSM – Free School Meals

GCSE – General Certificate of Secondary Education

HB – Housing Benefit

IDACI – Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index

IDAOPi – Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index

IMD – Index of Multiple Deprivation

IS – Income Support

JSA – Job Seekers Allowance

KS – Key Stage

LCR – Liverpool City Region

LSOA – Lower Super Output Area

MFARS – Merseyside Fire and Rescue Service

MSEA – Middle Super Output Area

NCMP – National Child Measurement Programme

NEET – Not in Employment, Education or Training

NINo – National Insurance Number

NW – North West

OA - Output Area

SAR – Standardised Admission Ratio

SIR – Standardised Incidence Ratio

SMR – Standardised Mortality Ratio

SEN – Special Educational Needs

UC – Universal Credit

UK – United Kingdom

WTC - Working Tax Credits

YOT – Youth Offending Team

## Sources

### Overview

#### Ravenmeols Assets (2020)

Sefton MBC – Gemma Monaghan Murrow

### Demographics

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

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

#### NiNo (19/20)

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

### Deprivation

#### Index of Multiple Deprivation and domains (2019)

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

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

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

### Housing & Households

#### Household Composition / Occupancy Rate / Tenure (2011)

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

#### Vacant and Void Property (2020)

Sefton MBC – Debbie McEnaney

#### Council Tax / Single Occupancy (2020)

Sefton MBC – Financial System Support

#### New Build Properties (2021)

Sefton MBC – Kate Calderbank

#### Property Price Paid (2019)

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

#### Car Registration (2019)

[https://drive.google.com/drive/mobile/folders/1XUJVz5UfdG7m0XDxp5EdSt2FeGik1H\\_G?usp=sharing](https://drive.google.com/drive/mobile/folders/1XUJVz5UfdG7m0XDxp5EdSt2FeGik1H_G?usp=sharing)

### Economy & Business

#### Licensed Premises / Inspections

Sefton MBC – Andy Walsh

#### Economically Active / Inactive / Unemployed

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

#### Household Income - Mosaic (2020)

Sefton MBC – Experian Mosaic

### Benefits & Support

#### Unemployment (2021)

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

#### UC / PIP (2021)

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

#### Child Benefits (2020)

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

#### Council Tax Reductions (2020)

Sefton MBC – Financial System Support

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

Sefton MBC – Della Haddley

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

St Leonards Foodbank

Christ Church Foodbank

### Education

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

Sefton MBC – School Census (January 2020)

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

Sefton MBC – Shelley Mckeown

#### NEET (January 2021)

Career Connect – Sarah Vaughan

### Community Safety

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

Merseyside Police – Karen Carmichael

#### Deliberate Fires (2020/21)

Merseyside Fire and Rescue – Rob Hanson

### Health

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

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

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

*Intentionally left blank.*

[Local Health - Public Health England - Indicators: maps, data and charts](#)

### **NCMP (2018/19)**

Sefton MBC – Claire Brewer / Gemma Monaghan Murrow

Yr R: [Child and Maternal Health - PHE](#)

Yr 6: [Child and Maternal Health - PHE](#)

## **2011 Census Flows**

### **Migration / Travel to Work (2011)**

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

## **Service Demand & Delivery**

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

Sefton MBC – Jim Conalty

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

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

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

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

### **Early Help (31<sup>st</sup> December 2020)**

Sefton MBC – Della Haddley

### **YOT (2020)**

Sefton MBC – Suzie Mossman

### **Adult Social Care**

Sefton MBC – Charlotte Humphreys

### **Libraries**

Sefton MBC – Andrew Farthing

### **Domestic Waste / Environmental Issues**

Sefton MBC – Andy Walsh

## **Mosaic Profile**

Sefton MBC – Experian Mosaic Database