

# Family Wellbeing Centre Profile

# Marie Clarke



**Released: 9<sup>th</sup> September 2021**

**Collated by Della Haddley**

Commissioning Support & Business Intelligence Service  
Data, Insight, Business Intelligence, & Performance

---

## Document Control

---

### Issue/Amendment Record

Version	Date of Issue	Reason for Issue
V0	19/12/2018	Initial Draft Template
V1	16/09/2019	Final
V2	09/09/2021	Updated

### Document Ownership

Role	Name/Title
Author	Della Haddley
Release Authority	Wayne Leatherbarrow Service Manager - Performance & Intelligence

### Distribution

Restricted Internal

## Contents

Document Control .....	2	Deliberate Fires.....	13
Highlights .....	4	Health.....	14
Overview.....	5	Hospital Admissions.....	14
Demographics.....	5	Children Overweight (inc Obesity).....	14
Deprivation .....	5	Service Demand & Delivery .....	15
Employment .....	5	Children’s Social Care.....	15
Benefits.....	5	Early Help.....	15
Education.....	5	Children Centres .....	15
Community Safety .....	6	Youth Offending Team (YOT).....	16
Social Care .....	6	Sefton Turnaround.....	16
YOT .....	6	MOSAIC Profile .....	17
Demographics.....	8	Family Wellbeing Centre Comparators.....	18
Food bank.....	8	Notes on Data & Methodology.....	19
Deprivation .....	8	Source .....	21
Children in Low Income Families.....	8		
Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) by Marie Clarke Schools (2019).....	8		
Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) by Marie Clarke Schools (2019) .....	8		
Implications for Service Delivery .....	9		
Welfare, Economy, & Business.....	10		
Economically Active.....	10		
Free School Meals.....	10		
Benefits.....	10		
Emergency Limited Assistance Scheme (ELAS) Applications .....	10		
Education.....	11		
Early Years .....	11		
Key Stage 2 .....	11		
Key Stage 4 .....	11		
Special Education Need (SEN) .....	12		
High Needs Funding (HNF) .....	12		
Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET) .....	12		
Community Safety .....	13		
Crime .....	13		
Anti-social Behaviour (ASB) .....	13		

## Highlights

### Aged 0-17



Proportion of total Population

### Free School Meals



Rate per 1,000 Population 0-17 Free School Meals (Jan 2020)

### Children Social Care



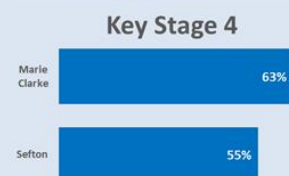
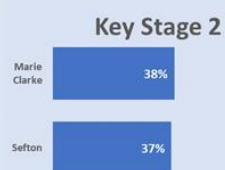
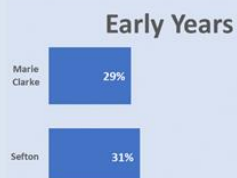
Number per 1,000 population of 0-17-year olds at 31/12/2020

### Early Help Episodes



Number per 1,000 population of 0-17-year olds at 31/12/2020

### Educational Attainment



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

### Children Centre Registration



Rate of Under-18s per 1000 population Nov'17 to Oct'18

### Sefton Turnaround Claims



Rate per 1,000 population of claims made as at 31/12/20 on Troubled Families Outcomes Phase 3

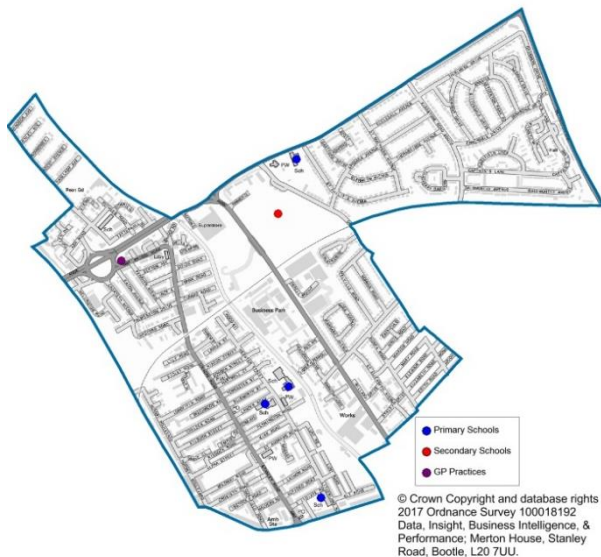
## Overview

Sefton is a metropolitan borough of Merseyside; England and its local authority is Sefton Council.

The Marie Clarke Family Wellbeing Centre is based at Linacre Lane in Bootle and provides services to the ward of Litherland, one of the 22 wards that make up Sefton Metropolitan Borough Council. It is located in the South of the borough and is bordered by Linacre ward to the West, Ford ward to the North, Derby ward to the South, and Netherton & Orrell ward to the South East.

In the ward there are:

- Four Primary Schools
- One General Practitioner (GP) Surgeries (as of 2014)



## Demographics

The proportion of females to males is the same as Sefton at 52-48% but slightly higher than the Liverpool City Region and England 51-49%.

After a review of the 2011 census, 97.4% of the Sefton population has a White ethnic background with 2.6% of the Sefton population having Black, Minority Ethnicity (BME).

Sefton's most commonly used languages: 98.0% of people living in Sefton speak English. The other top languages spoken are 0.6% Polish, 0.1% Portuguese, 0.1% All other Chinese, 0.1% Latvian, 0.1% Spanish, 0.1% Lithuanian, 0.1% Arabic, 0.1% Bengali, 0.1% Turkish.

23% of the population are under 18 compared to 20% for the borough and 21% across the City Region and nationally. This may increase the demand on education services and influence NEET figures.

## Deprivation

The level of deprivation in Child Poverty and Children in Low Income Families in Marie Clarke is slightly higher than Sefton and nationally.

## Employment

42% of the total population in Marie Clarke are in employment, which is nearly two thirds of the 16-64-year-old population.

5% are unemployed

3% are recorded as students.

## Benefits

12% of the households in the area are receiving Housing Benefit, suggesting limited income and 10% of the total ELAS (Emergency Limited Assistance Scheme) applications between January and December 2020 originated from the Marie Clarke area.

## Education

The schools within the Marie Clarke area have a slightly higher proportion of males than females (51% to 49%).

Three of the four schools were rated as 'Good' with one requiring improvement.

The rate of Free School Meals in Marie Clarke is nearly double to that of Sefton.

Just under 14% of students received SEN/EHC support which is comparable with Sefton.

Compared to Sefton as a whole, attainment for Key Stage 2 and Key Stage 4, Marie Clarke has a higher percentage of students achieving less than expected. The percentage for Early Years is slightly lower.

## Community Safety

Overall levels of crime in the Marie Clarke area are higher compared to Sefton as a whole. In line with the patterns across Sefton violent crime is the most reported type – representing 40% of crime in the area.

Levels of anti-social behaviour (ASB) in Marie Clarke are again higher than Sefton-wide patterns with 'Rowdy Inconsiderate Behaviour' being the highest reported incident.

However, the rate of Deliberate Fire incidents in Marie Clarke per 1,000 population is lower than across Sefton with 'Secondary Fires' being the only incident reported.

## Social Care

The support needs from Children's Social Care provision is comparable with Sefton but the rate of Early Help support required per 1,000 population is higher in Marie Clarke compared with the Sefton average.

## YOT

Between January 2020 and December 2020 there were 14 young people on YOT interventions.

The COVID-19 pandemic has led to a dramatic loss of human life and presents an unprecedented challenge to public health, food systems and the world of work. The economic and social disruption caused by the pandemic is devastating. People are at risk of falling into extreme poverty and being undernourished.

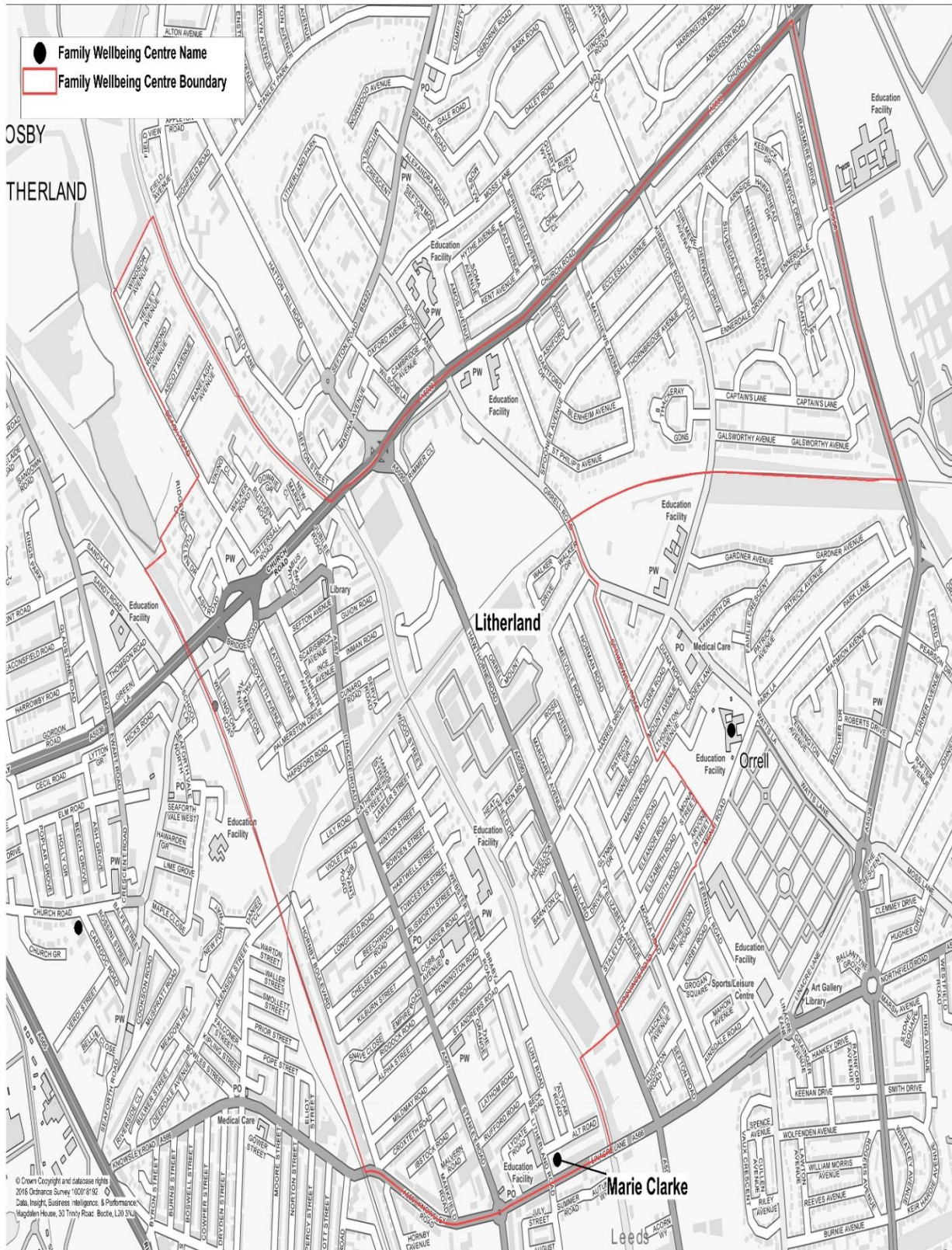
Workforces are at risk of losing their livelihoods without the means to earn an income during lockdowns, many are unable to feed themselves and their families. For most, no income means no food, or, at best, less food and less nutritious food.

Different forms of support are key, including cash transfers, child allowances and healthy school meals, shelter and food relief initiatives, support for employment retention and recovery, and financial relief for businesses, including micro,

small and medium-sized enterprises. In designing and implementing such measures it is essential that governments work closely with employers and workers.

It is uncertain how long the impact of the Covid 19 pandemic will continue to influence the economy and livelihoods.

Therefore, given the frequency with which some data sets within this document are updated, the information recorded may not fully yet reflect the full impact.



## Demographics

The proportion of females to males 52%-48%, the same as Sefton but slightly higher than the Liverpool City Region and England at roughly 51%-49%.

The percentage of working age (16-64) individuals in the Marie Clarke area (64%) which is 5% higher than across Sefton and just under 2% higher than the wider Liverpool City Region and across England (62%). This may mean that demand for jobs or benefit support in the area would be higher than that of the borough.

The Marie Clarke area accounts for 5.7% of the 0-5-year olds in the Sefton borough and 5% of the under 18-year olds.

At June 2019, the most recent data available for Teenage Pregnancies, Sefton recorded a rate per 1,000 population of 20.7 which is comparable to the rate Regionally (21.1) but slightly higher than England (16.4).

	Marie Clarke	Percentage			
		Marie Clarke	Sefton	North West	England
<b>Total</b>	11,891				
<b>Males</b>	5,658	47.6%	48.1%	49.4%	49.4%
<b>Females</b>	6,233	52.4%	51.9%	50.6%	50.6%
<b>0-17</b>	2,689	22.6%	19.6%	21.3%	21.4%
<b>0-19</b>	2,926	24.6%	21.5%	23.6%	23.6%
<b>16-64</b>	7,559	63.6%	59.0%	62.1%	62.4%
<b>18-64</b>	7,327	61.6%	56.9%	60.0%	60.2%
<b>55-65</b>	1,763	14.8%	15.9%	13.5%	13.1%
<b>65+</b>	1,875	15.8%	23.6%	18.7%	18.4%
<b>85+</b>	166	1.4%	3.5%	2.4%	2.5%

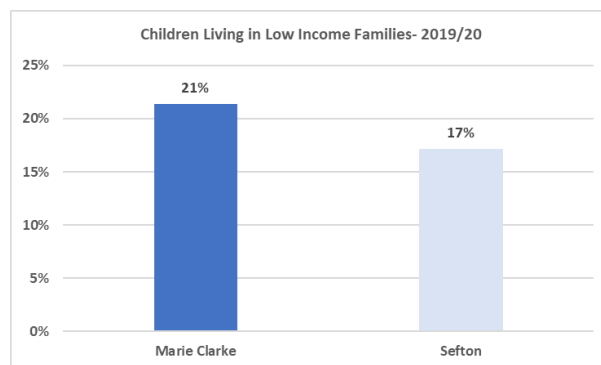
### Food bank

In the financial year 2019/20 households in the Marie Clarke reach received 755 Food bank vouchers from the Trussell Trust, which accounted for 9% of the Sefton total. These vouchers helped 1,633 people (960 adults and 673 children).

## Deprivation

### Children in Low Income Families

The percentage of 0-19-year olds living in low income families during 2019/2020 in the Marie Clarke reach was 4% higher than Sefton as a whole.



### Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) by Marie Clarke Schools (2019)

Within the Sefton Borough, 13,053 children attending schools are affected by income deprivation of which 7% are attending schools within the Marie Clarke reach.

School	IDACI 10	IDACI 20	IDACI 30	IDACI Bottom 30%
<b>Primary</b>				
Linacre	142	8	1	151
Lander Road	229	19	0	248
St Philips (Litherland)	48	24	15	87
St Elizabeth's	362	23	6	391
<b>Total</b>	<b>781</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>877</b>
<b>SEFTON</b>	<b>7,324</b>	<b>3,040</b>	<b>2,689</b>	<b>13,053</b>

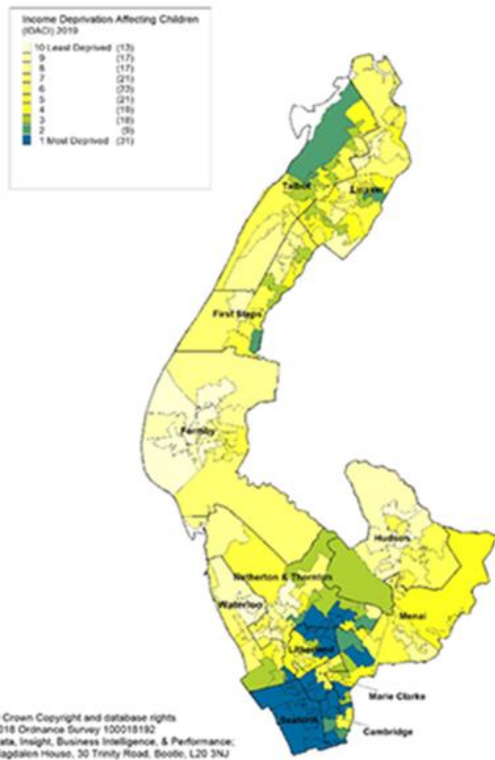
### Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) by Marie Clarke Schools (2019)

Within the Sefton Borough, 3,433 children attending schools are affected by Multiple Deprivation of which less than 1% are attending schools within the Marie Clarke reach.

School	IMD 10	IMD 20	IMD 30	IMD Bottom 30%
<b>Primary</b>				
Linacre	146	4	3	3
Lander Road	239	10	1	1
St Philips (Litherland)	67	16	18	18
St Elizabeth's	379	14	7	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>831</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>SEFTON</b>	<b>9,356</b>	<b>3,309</b>	<b>3,433</b>	<b>3,433</b>



## Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index IDACI Score by LSOA (2019)



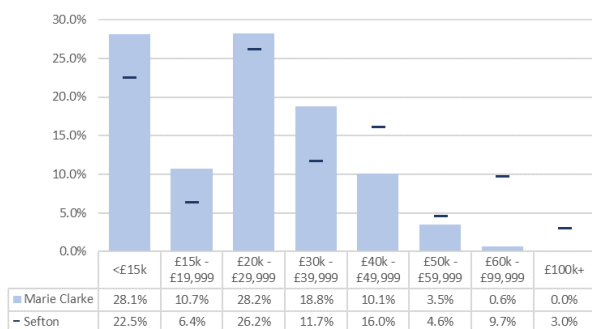
## Implications for Service Delivery

Due to the demographic makeup, the overall lower yet increasing deprivation and average to better health seen across the area, demands on services in the area should be lower than compared to other areas and Sefton as a whole; however, these may increase in the foreseeable future due to an aging population and increases in overall deprivation seen. Key service demands could include:

- There are small pockets of higher-level deprivation of all types in the area coupled with increased levels of certain type could lead to the requirement for more services than compared to most residents across the borough.
- Budgets cuts seen by both Merseyside Police and Merseyside Fire and Rescue coupled with the increases in rates deliberate fire incidents within the area may result in increases in demand and therefor 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.
- There are overall lower than average levels of reliance on benefits in the area, 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.
- Demand on services including adult social care and health services may be higher than average in Marie Clarke. Living in socioeconomically deprived areas is associated with poor health and a shorter life and the direct effect of COVID-19 is making these inequalities worse. The wider indirect effects of the pandemic on health – for example from foregone care for other conditions, and ill-health resulting from economic insecurity – are likely to have a similar but longer lasting impact.

## Welfare, Economy, & Business

According to Experian Mosaic in 2020, over a quarter of households within Marie Clarke had an annual income of less than £15,000, 5% higher than the rate across Sefton. The rate of household income between £20,000 and £29,999, Marie Clarke was also 2% higher than in Sefton.



### Economically Active

Just over 40% the total population of the Marie Clarke area are in employment. However, this accounts for 66% of the 16-64-year-old population on the area.

5% are unemployed

3% are recorded as students.

The rate of employment in the Marie Clarke area is 2% lower than Sefton. Unemployed is the only category where Marie Clarke is slightly higher than Sefton and England.

Economic Activity	Marie Clarke		Sefton		England	
Population	11,891	%	276,410	%	56,286,961	%
All	9,000	76%	226,435	82%	42,989,620	76%
In employment	4,949	42%	122,709	44%	25,308,888	45%
Employee: Part-time	1,449	12%	34,068	12%	6,191,031	11%
Employee: Full-time	3,039	26%	71,988	26%	15,221,760	27%
Self-employed	461	4%	16,653	6%	3,896,097	7%
Unemployed	637	5%	11,103	4%	2,023,485	4%
Student	413	3%	8,719	3%	2,262,981	4%

### Free School Meals

There were 388 children at schools within the Marie Clarke area who were in receipt of Free School Meals which equates to 36% of the population, considerably higher compared to Sefton which was 19%.

349 Marie Clarke pupils were eligible for Pupil Premium Funding (34%), 13% higher than Sefton.

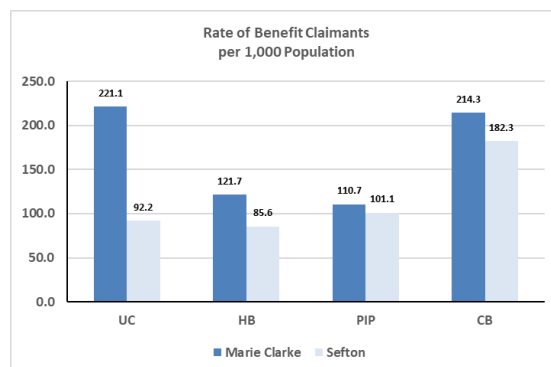
## Benefits

As at Jan'21 of all working age benefit claimants (16-64) within the area, 11% were in receipt of Personal Independent Payment (PIP). This is a rate of 110.7 per 1,000 population, higher than across Sefton with 101.1 per 1,000.

As at Jan'21 there were 1,671 Universal Credit (UC) claimants in the area. This is a staggering increase compared to Jan'20 (994) primarily as a result of the current Covid Pandemic and increased redundancies. Marie Clarke has a considerably higher rate of UC claimants 221.1 per 1,000 population in comparison to Sefton 92.2.

In Nov'20, 12% of households in the area were claiming Housing Benefit, a rate of 121.7 per 1,000 population much higher in comparison to Sefton with 85.6.

At Aug'19, 21% of families were in receipt of Child Benefits, a rate of 214.3 per 1,000 population, higher than Sefton with 182.3.



## Emergency Limited Assistance Scheme (ELAS) Applications

Between January 2020 and December 2020 there were 707 applications to Sefton's Emergency Limited Assistance Scheme (ELAS) by residents within Marie Clarke, 9.7% of all ELAS applications made. This makes up 7.7% of residents aged 18 and over in the area which is over double than the 3.3% throughout the borough. Of the applications in the area, 55% were approved in full, with 11% being partially approved but 34% not being approved.

Jan'20 to Dec'20	Marie Clarke	Sefton
Total Applications	707	7273
Approved	386	3854
Partially Approved	78	739
Not Approved	243	2680

## Education

### School locations in the Marie Clarke FWC Reach:



At the most recently available school census there were 1,069 children registered at schools within the Marie Clarke area

There are no Secondary school provisions

4 Primary schools

The ratio of Female to Male in Marie Clarke schools is 49% female to 51% male.

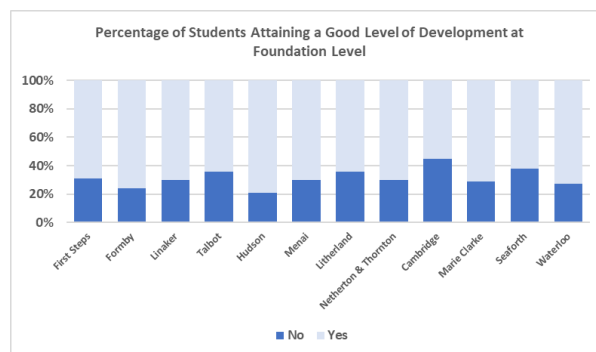
School	Primary	Secondary	Special	Total
<b>Primary</b>				
Linacre	159	0	0	159
Lander Road	272	0	0	272
St Philips (Litherland)	206	0	0	206
St Elizabeth's	432	0	0	432
<b>Total</b>	<b>1069</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1069</b>
<b>SEFTON</b>	<b>22,923</b>	<b>15,990</b>	<b>655</b>	<b>9,356</b>

At their most recent OFSTED inspections 3 schools were rated 'Good'. However, these inspections were completed between 2016 and 2018.

Linacre was inspected in 2019 and received a rating 'Requires Improvement'.

School	Ofsted Rating	Date of Last Inspection
<b>Primary</b>		
Linacre	3 Requires Improvement	07-06-2019
Lander Road	2 Good	07-03-2018
St Philip's Litherland	2 Good	29-06-2016
St Elizabeth's	2 Good	09-06-2017

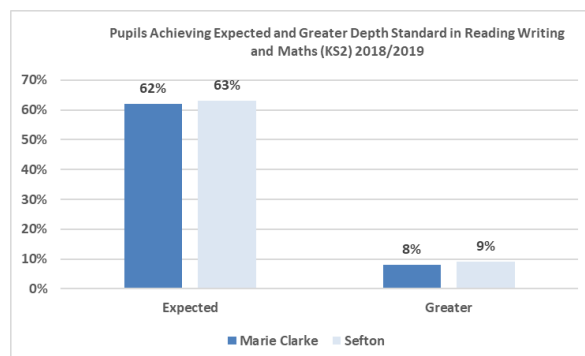
### Early Years



Just under three quarters (71%) of the children in Early Years provision were at or exceeding the expected developmental level.

In addition to the schools, there are 1 registered Day Nurseries and 7 registered Child Minders within the Marie Clarke reach.

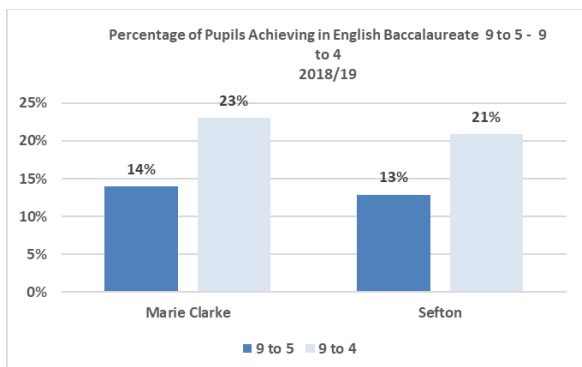
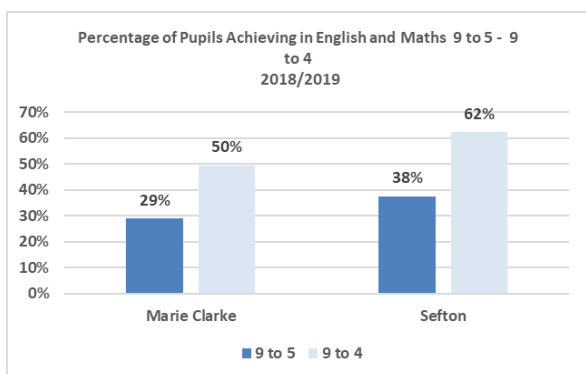
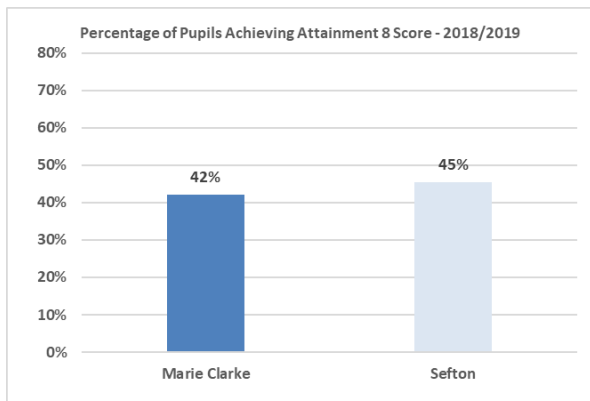
### Key Stage 2



Available data for Key Stage 2 indicates that all the primary schools within Marie Clarke made Average or Above Average progress in the three key areas – Reading, Writing and Math, slightly lower than Sefton.

### Key Stage 4

At Key Stage 4 schools get a score based on how well pupils have performed in up to 8 qualifications, which include English, Maths, 3 English Baccalaureate qualifications including sciences, computer science, history, geography and languages, and 3 other additional approved qualifications. This is known as the Attainment 8 score - The average score across Sefton was 45%, higher than Marie Clarke 42%.



Marie Clarke scores at Key Stage 4 fell considerably lower than Sefton as a whole.

### Special Education Need (SEN)

The Marie Clarke rate of SEN/EHCP students was 13.8%, with 13.6% receiving SEN Support and 0.2% the subject of Education Health & Care (EHC) plans.

School Name	Cohort	Gender		SEN Codes		
		Female	Male	E - EHC Plans	K - SEN Support	Other
<b>Primary</b>						
Linacre	159	72	87	1	42	116
Lander Road	272	138	134	0	20	252
St Philips (Litherland)	206	100	106	1	25	180
St Elizabeth's	432	219	213	0	59	373
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,069</b>	<b>529</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>921</b>
<b>SEFTON</b>	<b>39,977</b>	<b>19,509</b>	<b>20,468</b>	<b>1,126</b>	<b>4,585</b>	<b>34,266</b>

### High Needs Funding (HNF)

High needs funding is intended to provide the most appropriate support package for an individual with special educational needs (SEN) in a range of settings.

School Name	Cohort	Gender		SEN Codes		
		Female	Male	E - EHC Plans	K - SEN Support	Other
<b>Primary</b>						
Linacre	159	72	87	1	5	0
Lander Road	272	138	134	0	5	0
St Philips (Litherland)	206	100	106	0	3	0
St Elizabeth's	432	219	213	1	3	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,069</b>	<b>529</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>2</b>

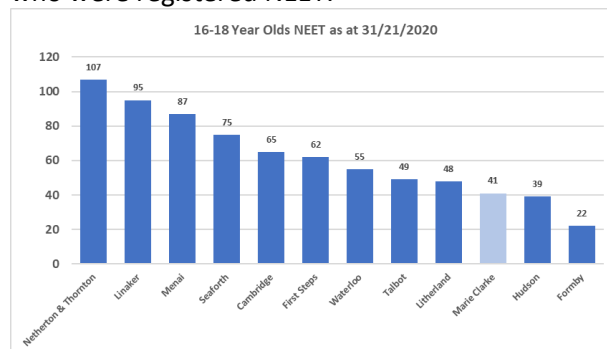
All four schools within the Marie Clarke reach receive some element of High Needs Funding for either EHC or SEN Support with Lander Road Primary receiving 29% of the funding.

### Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET)

The number of young people (16-18) in the Marie Clarke reach who were registered as Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET) as at 31/12/20 was 41.

When comparing the rate per 1,000 population (114.2), higher than across Sefton (85.5).

Marie Clarke accounted for 6% of all young people who were registered NEET.



## Community Safety

Associated with its lower levels of socio-economic issues the Marie Clarke area has above average levels of crime and disorder compared to the Borough as a whole.

### Crime

There were 1,039 crimes reported to Merseyside Police between 2019 and 2020 in the Marie Clarke area, representing 5% of all crimes that occurred within Sefton. This is a rate of 87.4 crimes per 1,000 people – higher than the rate seen across Sefton as a whole (76.8 per 1,000).

Just under two fifths (410) of all reports were violent offences followed by Theft (209) being the next most common offence recorded.

A rate of 9.3 crimes per 1,000 population were Drug related, higher than the rate across Sefton.

### Crime 2019/2020

2019/2020	Marie Clarke Pop - 11,891		Sefton Pop - 276,410	
	Count	Rate per 1000	Count	Rate per 1000
Burglary	63	5.3	1586	5.7
Criminal Damage & Arson	104	8.7	2453	8.9
Drugs	110	9.3	1645	6.0
Public Order	99	8.3	1902	6.9
Other	30	2.5	535	1.9
Sexual	14	1.2	428	1.5
Theft	209	17.6	4746	17.2
Violence	410	34.5	7933	28.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>1039</b>	<b>87.4</b>	<b>21228</b>	<b>76.8</b>

### Anti-social Behaviour (ASB)

There were 244 Anti-social Behaviour incidents reported to Merseyside Police between 2019 and 2020 occurring within the Marie Clarke area: 5% of all Sefton incidents. The area has a rate of 20.5 incidents per 1,000 population – higher than the rate seen across Sefton as a whole (17.2 per 1,000).

39% of the incidents within the area were reports of Rowdy Inconsiderate Behaviour, with Vehicle Nuisance being the next most commonly reported incident.

### Anti-Social Behaviour 2019/2020

2019/2020	Marie Clarke Pop - 12,556		Sefton Pop - 276,410	
	Count	Rate per 1000	Count	Rate per 1000
General Nuisance	39	3.3	929	3.4
Nuisance Neighbour	26	2.2	485	1.8
Other	19	1.6	313	1.1
Personal	16	1.3	313	1.1
Rowdy Inconsiderate Behaviour	96	8.1	1968	7.1
Vehicle Nuisance	48	4.0	751	2.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>4759</b>	<b>17.2</b>

### Deliberate Fires

There were 14 Deliberate Fire incidents reported to Merseyside Police between 2019/2020 in the Marie Clarke area representing 3% of all Sefton fires reported. Deliberate Secondary Fires was the only incident recorded.

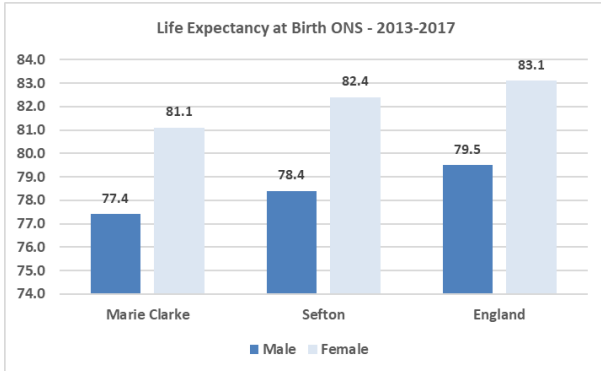
The area has a rate of 1.2 incidents per 1,000 population – lower than the rate seen across Sefton as a whole (1.7 per 1,000)

### Deliberate Fires 2019/2020

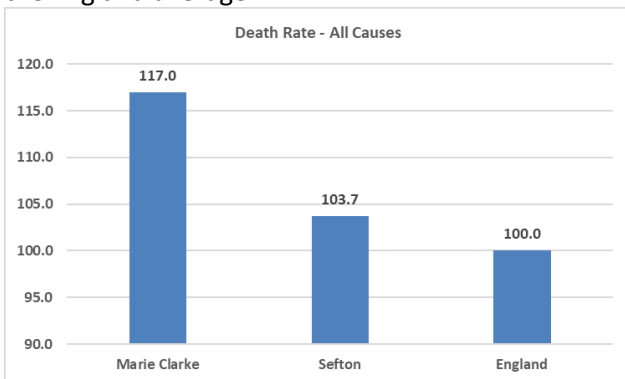
Fires 2019/20	Marie Clarke Deliberate Fires		Sefton Deliberate Fires	
	Count	Rate per 1,000	Count	Rate per 1,000
Deliberate Property Fire	0	0.0	38	0.1
Deliberate Secondary Fire	14	1.2	371	1.3
Vehicle Fire	0	0.0	51	0.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>1.7</b>

## Health

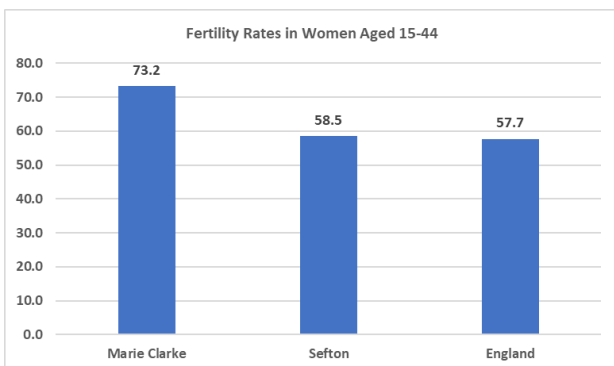
ONS Statistics 2013-2017 recorded, Marie Clarke reach has a poorer level of health compared to the borough with lower life expectancy.



Based on current age-specific mortality rates, both women and men in the Marie Clarke area could expect to live up to two years fewer than the England average.



The average levels of disease and mortality rates of residents in Marie Clarke are higher than Sefton and England.

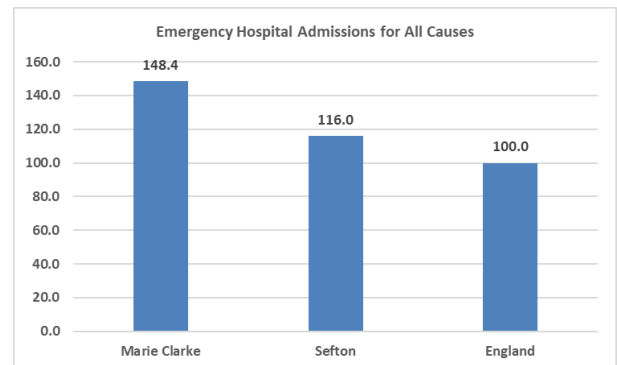


ONS Statistics 2019 recorded the fertility rate in Marie Clarke is higher than both Sefton and England rates.

## Hospital Admissions

During the period between 2013 and 2017 the rate of hospital admissions for 'All Causes' in the Marie Clarke reach was noticeably higher than Sefton and England.

Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) had the highest rate in Marie Clarke with 240.8, more than double the rate in Sefton 115.6, followed by Alcohol with 163.5, again higher than Sefton (117.6).

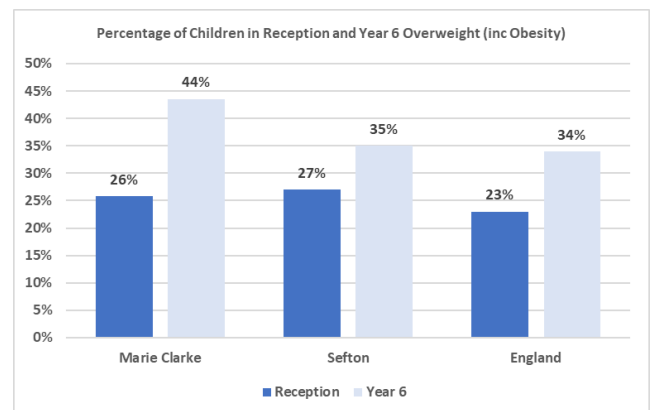


## Children Overweight (inc Obesity)

Pupils in the Marie Clarke reach taking part in the annual National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP) between 2018 and 2019

186 Reception pupils (age 4 to 5), just over a quarter (48) were recorded as being overweight, comparable with Sefton percentages but slightly higher than England.

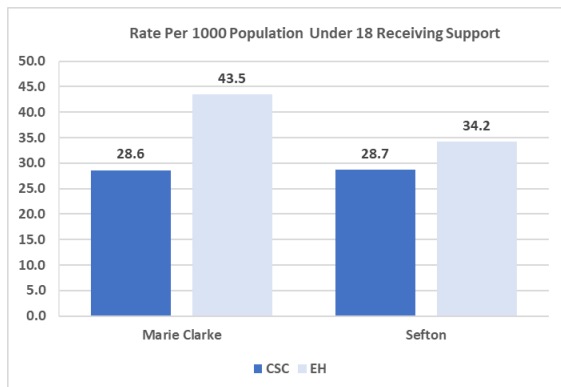
147 Year 6 pupils (age 10 to 11), just over two fifths (64) were recorded as being overweight, higher than both Sefton and England percentages.



## Service Demand & Delivery

### Children’s Social Care

In the area covered by the Marie Clarke Family Wellbeing Centre, as at 31/12/20 there were 77 children aged between 0 and 17 years with an open Children’s Social Care plan; this equates to 28.6 per 1,000 children residing in the area, comparable with the Sefton rate of 28.7 where there were 1,550 open CSC plans.



There are three plan types,

Children Looked After – CLA

Children in Need Plan – CIN

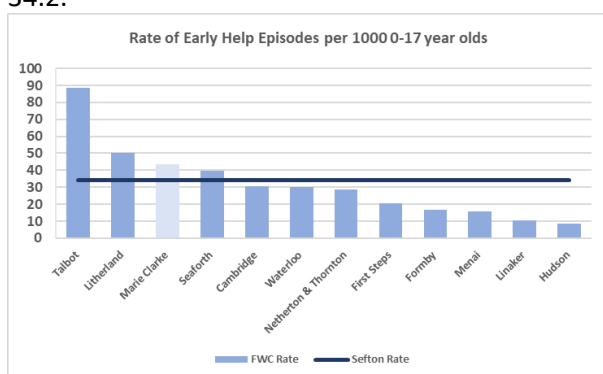
Child Protection – CP

Currently, in the Marie Clarke area:

- 14 children are subject to CLA (Sefton 704)
- 37 children are subject to CIN (Sefton 631)
- 26 children are subject to CP (Sefton 215)

### Early Help

As at 31/12/20 Sefton had 1,850 open Early Help Episodes of which Marie Clarke were supporting 117 children, a rate of 43.5 per 1,000 population of 0 – 17-year olds, slightly lower than Sefton 34.2.



### Children Centres

Due to Covid 19, activities at each of the Family Wellbeing Centres have been suspended since March 2020.

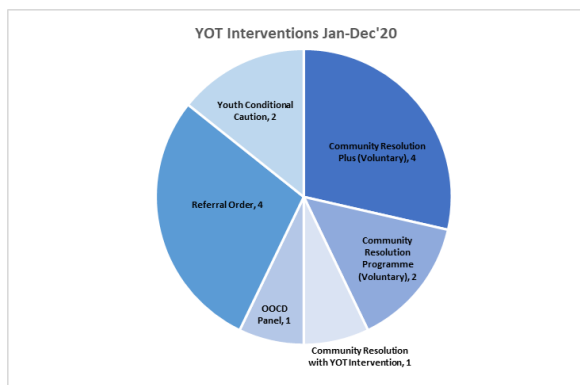
Between October 2017 and September 2018 there were 711 from the Marie Clarke registered at Sefton Children Centres of which 61% were under 18.

There were 4,892 attendances of under 18-year olds at the Marie Clarke Family Wellbeing Centre between October 2017 and September 2018. This is a rate of 1870 per 1,000 population.

As should be expected, the overwhelming number of attendances at the Family Centre in the year to November 2018 were related to child wellbeing and development, primarily Day Care and ‘Stay and Play’ however, a quarter of the attendances were not directly related to children, including Adult Learning Services and Healthy Life Styles.

### Youth Offending Team (YOT)

Within the Marie Clarke reach there were 14 young people (aged between 10 and 17) on YOT interventions between January 2020 and December 2020.



### Sefton Turnaround

The Sefton Turnaround Programme is an important element of Sefton’s Early Help strategy. The aim is to align the outcomes for a range of partners, including healthcare, criminal justice agencies, housing providers, schools and colleges, Department for Work and Pensions and organisations from the voluntary, community and faith sector to:

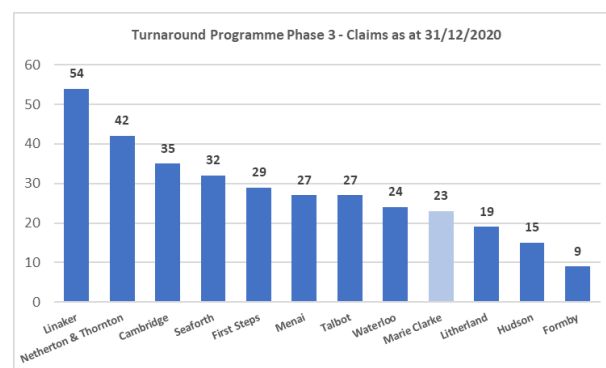
- Reduce harm to families and individuals by delivering interventions in a timely and effective way
- Reduce costs by working in more innovative and collaborative ways
- Increase the number of families receiving support at an earlier stage, before problems become established

Families identified for the Sefton Turnaround Programme will have two or more of the following six problems.

1. Families involved in criminal and antisocial behaviour
2. Families where children do not attend school regularly
3. Families where children need help
4. Families with adults out of work and young people at risk of worklessness
5. Families affected by domestic violence and abuse
6. Families with a range of health problems

These issues often interact, causing further harm and increasing the difficulty for families to resolve these issues themselves. All interventions delivered through the Sefton Turnaround Programme will make use of an evidence-led model; one coordinated plan, one lead practitioner and one family at the heart of the intervention.

Since April 2020 when the Turnaround Programme Phase 3 began, 23 families from within the Marie Clarke reach have been successfully “Turned Around” as at December 2020.





## MOSAIC Profile

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

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

In each type there are a number of key features which make each category distinctive and are useful to bear in mind when devising communications or delivery strategies targeted at them. These are *subjective* and are intended to highlight key issues rather than to be comprehensive. Clearly not every one of the Borough's 125,000 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 11,891 residents living in 5,884 households across the Marie Clark reach. Just over three quarters (76%) of the households in the area are classified as belonging to five of the 15 Mosaic Groups (I, J, M, L and H) which are generally characterised as:

- I - Predominantly families with many children living in areas of high deprivation and who need support where expenditure can exceed income
- J – Predominantly younger single residents, living in privately rented accommodation, in urban locations, with a high use of smart phones.
- M - Predominantly younger families with young children with limited resources (lowest household incomes of <£15k). Often in receipt of benefits, in low cost homes or social renting. Tend to be early adopters of technology with a preference for mobile and web interaction.
- L - Predominantly young, single, transient renters without children. Predominantly lower incomes of £20-29k. Tend to be early adopters of technology with a preference for mobile and web interaction.
- H - Predominantly younger households, in full-time employment on starter salaries. Living in private suburbs with affordable housing costs. They use the internet for buying and selling.

Mosaic Group	Marie Clarke		Sefton	
	Households	Percent	Households	Percent
I Family Basics	1252	21.3%	11681	9.2%
J Transient Renters	1210	20.6%	10325	8.1%
M Modest Traditions	728	12.4%	9994	7.8%
L Vintage Value	707	12.0%	13798	10.8%
H Aspiring Homemakers	589	10.0%	13332	10.5%

## Family Wellbeing Centre Comparators

	Life Expectancy at Birth		Standardised Admission Ratios								Standardised Mortality Ratio	Standardised Incidence Ratio	Standardised Fertility Ratio
	Males	Females	All causes	CHD	Admissions for Stroke	Myocardial Infarction (heart attack)	Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD)	Alcohol Related Harm	Hip Fracture in 65+	Self Harm		All Cancers	Women Aged 15-44
First Steps	80.8	85.4	94.8	97.9	82.5	80.2	73.2	90.1	78.1	137.0	81.8	97.8	49.7
Formby	81.9	85.4	80.1	82.6	75.6	53.9	44.6	68.4	81.3	81.4	79.2	98.4	45.3
Linaker	78.8	83.1	110.5	113.2	91.3	85.6	99.4	103.0	97.6	156.4	101.3	100.5	52.4
Talbot	75.1	81.6	119.7	116.9	96.4	80.2	99.8	146.3	98.6	235.3	120.2	102.8	46.6
Hudson	81.1	84.5	105.5	115.1	76.1	81.3	72.8	84.3	86.7	52.1	85.4	106.2	67.0
Menai	79.3	83.1	126.1	133.9	94.9	85.0	134.0	108.9	94.7	77.1	100.6	110.5	64.0
Litherland	75.9	81.1	131.6	144.0	95.4	107.1	185.9	122.3	117.2	110.2	121.1	122.9	57.7
Netherton & Thornton	78.2	81.7	123.1	145.1	95.4	97.6	141.2	122.3	123.6	79.3	110.7	108.7	64.0
Cambridge	75.9	79.9	160.8	172.1	132.1	125.4	270.6	190.2	130.1	168.9	131.5	134.6	63.1
Marie Clarke	77.4	81.1	148.4	148.2	113.7	107.3	240.8	163.5	108.1	113.8	117.0	122.0	73.2
Seaforth	71.8	75.6	178.3	179.8	124.6	139.8	389.5	241.2	135.2	193.0	175.9	129.9	73.8
Waterloo	79.1	81.5	110.1	105.7	82.8	84.2	92.1	117.6	122.0	78.2	119.4	98.8	53.0
Sefton	78.4	82.4	116.0	120.0	90.3	86.1	115.6	117.6	99.5	120.6	103.7	106.1	58.5
LCR			131.7	129.3	107.1	99.7	147.8	131.8	108.7	142.8	115.9	110.7	55.8
NW			118.7	127.2	109.5	115.7	130.2	115.4	105.3	129.9	111.2	104.9	58.9
England	79.5	83.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	57.7

## 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: [ONS Census 2011](#)

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

**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 Low Income Families (CLIF)** is defined as: Children living in families in receipt of out of work benefits or tax credits whose reported income is less than 60 per cent of the median income divided by the total number of children in the area (determined by Child Benefit data) and is a proxy measure for child poverty.

**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)** can help you with some of the extra costs if you have a long-term ill-health or disability.

**Child benefits (CB)** 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.

**Housing Benefits (HB)** is a means tested benefit for people on low-incomes to help pay their rent.

“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.”

For further information please see link:

[Foundation Years](#)

“**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.”

For further information please see link:

[GOV.UK Key Stage 1 and 2](#)

“**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.”

For further information please see link:

[GOV.UK Key Stage 1 and 2](#)

### **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.”

For further information please see link:

[GOV.UK Attainment 8](#)

## Source

Demographics			
Page	Sub Section	Source	Date
7	Population	ONS - Mid-2019 Population Estimates for 2019 Wards in England and Wales by Single Year of Age and Sex -	2019

Deprivation			
Page	Sub Section	Source	Date
7&8	IMD / IDACI	Gov.UK - English Indices of Deprivation 2019 - Supplementary Indices - Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index	2019
8	Accessing Foodbanks	Trussell Trust	2020

Economy & Business			
Page	Sub Section	Source	Date
9	Household Income	Experian: Household Mosaic Classification	2020
9	Economic Activity	Census 2011 - K5603EW Economic Activity by Sex	2011

Benefit & Support			
Page	Sub Section	Source	Date
9	Universal Credits	Stat-Xplor e - People on Universal Credit - December 2020	2020
9	Child Benefits	Gov.UK - Child Benefit Small Area Statistics - August 2019	2019
9	Housing Benefits	Sefton MBC - Revenues and Benefits System - May 2020	2020
9	Personal Independent Payment	Stat-Xplor e - PIP - Personal Independent Payment July 2020	2020
9	Emergency Limited Assistance Scheme	Sefton MBC - Welfare Reform	2020

Education			
Page	Sub Section	Source	Date
10	Primary/Secondary Settings - Pupils	Sefton School Census January 2020	2020
11	Early Years Foundation Stage - Achievement	Sefton MBC & DfE - EYFSP - SFR50-2019	2019
11	Primary Settings - KS1 Achievement	Sefton MBC & DfE - SFR42_2019_KS1_LA_tables&NCER Emerging National KS1	2019
11	Primary Settings - KS2 Achievement	Sefton MBC & DfE - SFR62_KS2_2019_LA_Tables&NCER Emerging National KS2 TA / Test	2019
11	Secondary School Settings - KS4 Achievement	Sefton MBC & DfE -SFR03_2019_LA_Characteristics_Tables	2019
12	SEN	Sefton School Census January 2020	2020
12	Not in Employment Education or Training	Career Connect - Connexions	2020
12	High Needs Funding	Sefton Finance 2021	2021

Community Safety			
Page	Sub Section	Source	Date
13	Crimes	Merseyside Police	2020
13	Anti-Social Behaviour	Merseyside Police	2020
13	Deliberate Fires	Merseyside Fire and Rescue	2020

Health			
Page	Sub Section	Source	Date
14	Life Expectancy Female & Male	Local Health Indicators - ONS - Life Expectancy at Birth Females / Males	2013 - 2017
14	General Fertility Rate	Annual Births extract and mid-year population estimates - ONS - Crude Fertility Rate of live births per 1000 females aged 15-44	2013 - 2017
14	National Child Measurement Programme	Sefton MBC - National Child Measurement Programme	2018-2019
14	Hospital Admissions - All Causes	fingertips.phe.org.uk - Emergency Hospital Admissions for All Causes SAR	2018
14	Hospital Admissions - Intentional Self-harm	fingertips.phe.org.uk - Hospital Admissions for Self Harm SAR	2018
14	Standardised Mortality Ratio	Local Health Indicators - ONS - Deaths From All Causes, All Ages SMR	2018
14	Incidence of Cancer	Local Health Indicators - ONS - Incidence of All Cancer SIR	2018

Service Demand & Delivery in Ward			
Page	Sub Section	Source	Date
15	Children Social Care	Sefton MBC - Children's Social Care	2020
15	Early Help	Sefton MBC - Children's Social Care	2020
16	YOT	Sefton MBC - Youth Offending Team	2020
16	Turnaround Programme	Sefton MBC - Children's Social Care	2020

Mosaic Classification			
Page	Sub Section	Source	Date
17	Mosaic Classification	Experian: Household Mosaic Classification	2020

Family Wellbeing Centre Health Comparators			
Page	Sub Section	Source	Date
18	Comparators	fingertips.phe.org.uk/Local Health Indicators - ONS	2013-2018