

Wider Determinants

Strategic Needs

Assessment

2023

Last Updated: December 2022

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Commissioning Support & Business Intelligence Service

Data, Insight, Business Intelligence, & Performance

Document Control

Issue/Amendment Record

Version	Date of Issue	Reason for Issue
V1	11/06/2018	Data updated
V2	14/12/2022	Data update and format change

Document Ownership

Role	Name/Title
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Distribution

Public Release

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Executive Summary

The purpose of Sefton's Wider Determinants Strategic Needs Assessment is to identify residents needs and views to support local strategy development and service planning. The needs assessment is a systematic process for determining and addressing needs, or "gaps" between current conditions and desired conditions. Identified needs should inform local priorities, policies, and strategies that in turn inform local commissioning priorities that will improve outcomes for all Sefton residents and reduce inequalities throughout the Borough. In order to understand whether we are achieving good outcomes locally it is useful to benchmark outcomes in Sefton against the national average and look at trends over time.

It should be remembered that the safety of Sefton residents along with their health and wellbeing is paramount and any issues can often only be tackled by taking a multi-departmental and multi-agency approach to solutions. Factors influencing outcomes include primary emergency service activities and also wider determinants such as community development and social relationships; poverty; and family support.

The primary purpose of this executive summary is to identify key points from Wider Determinants, with emphasis on those areas and issues that need greater overall attention within each part of the report. This report primarily covers wider determinants, with children, health, substance misuse and vulnerable adults being covered in more detail in the associated thematic Needs Assessments. The overall local picture of matters affecting Wider Determinants in the Borough is summarised below.

The core figures in this document reflect the latest information available and come from several sources including NOMIS, Office of National Statistics (ONS) and Stat-Xplore.

Key Issues

Reviewing the data available for comparison nationally and regionally the following are areas where Sefton has figures above or below our neighbours and the national average, based on the latest available annual information. These may be areas for further investigation or as

surrogates raise the possibility of wider issues. Note that several of these measures are highlighted as Wider Determinants risk factors as many direct measures are not available nationally.

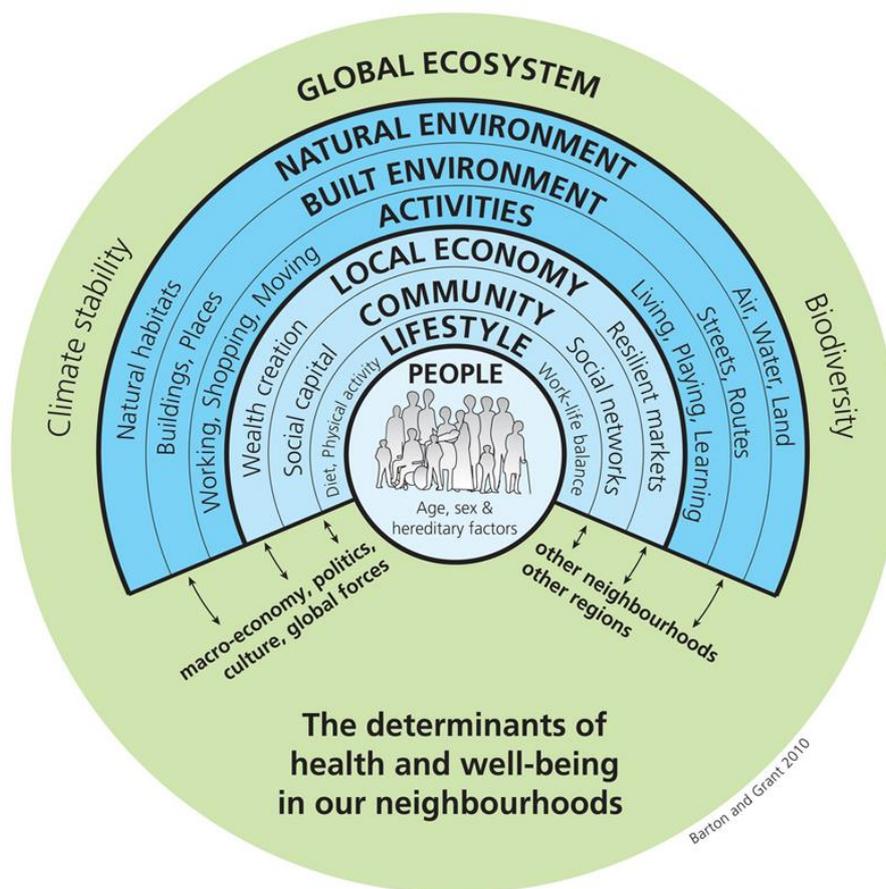
- Personal Independence Payments (PIP) and Universal Credit (UC) claimants have risen over the past five years (2018-2022) in the Borough, a pattern that can be seen in LCR, the North West and England, possibly due to the continued roll out and switchover from previous benefit types i.e. tax credits. Sefton is continually higher than the regional and national averages
- The five-year survival rate of enterprises in Sefton is lower than seen regionally and nationally, though the one-year survival rate is considerably better in the Borough
- Crime has increased in Sefton (as in LCR, the North West and England). In 2021/22 the Borough moved above the rate seen nationally. There is a clear divide seen across Sefton possibly linked to the varying deprivation within the Borough
- Overall deprivation increased in Sefton between 2004-2019, with the Borough always being higher than England. 38 areas in Sefton fall within the most deprived 10% areas nationally (20 of these are in the top 5% with a further seven being in the top 1%)
- The number of economically active 16-64 year old Sefton residents who are self-employed has reduced between 2017/8-2021/22. With the Borough falling below LCR, and therefore being lower than the three comparator areas
- 2021/22, saw considerable increases in the level of economically active people (aged 16-64) who are unemployed. With the Borough moving above LCR and England levels for the first time in five years
- The number of Trussell Trust foodbank centres has reduced in Sefton from 2017/18-2021/22, yet the Borough still has a higher rate per 1,000 residents compared to the North West and England. The reliance on foodbank parcels in Sefton has decreased over the last five years, however, the Borough has repeatedly been higher than the city region, regional and national averages

- The average consumption of domestic gas in Sefton is higher than seen in the three comparator areas, if usage levels remain the same this may lead to increased hardship felt by the Borough residents as energy prices continue to increase
- Fuel poverty in Sefton has seen a 13% increase from 2016-2020 and is constantly higher than levels in England. The increase in amenity prices in 2021/22 (and predicted future rises) are likely to cause a considerable escalation in household fuel poverty levels (this is a national issue)
- Sefton's population has shown just a 2% increase from Census 2011 to 2021, lower than that seen in LCR, the North West and England. Sefton has a considerably higher level of residents aged 65 and over than regionally and nationally, which is likely to lead to increased demands on services i.e. Adult social care and health providers
- The population density in the Borough is significantly higher than seen in the North West and England indicating there are more people per square kilometre in the Borough

Introduction

Extensive research shows that poor health and wellbeing is not wholly tied to an individual’s genetic make-up, lifestyle choices, and / or medical access. Critical though these factors can be, there are significant influencing factors that are often beyond an individual’s control and which can often only be changed by action across departmental and organisational boundaries (Figure 1).

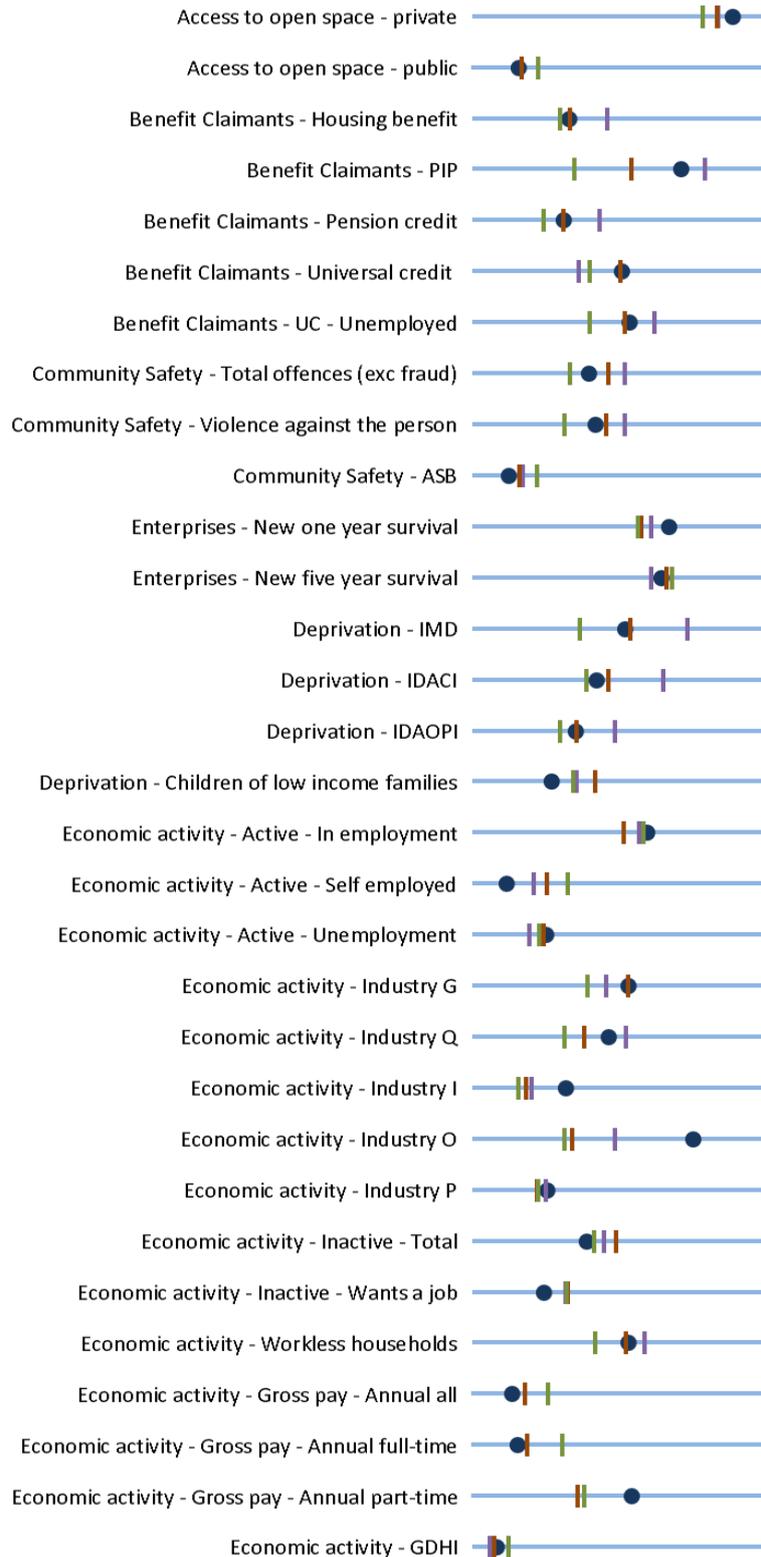
Image 1. Factors affecting health and well-being

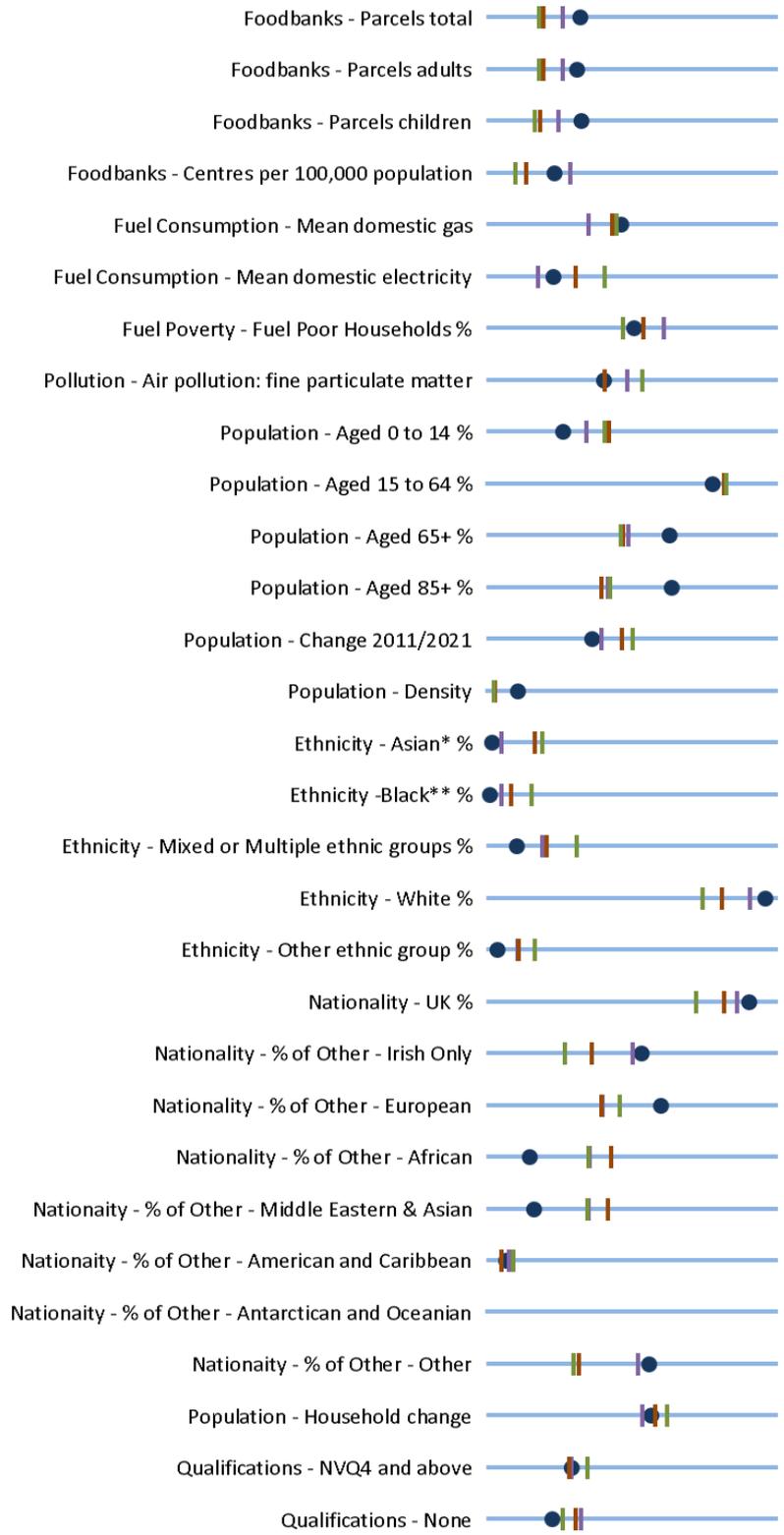


The influence of these “wider determinants” on health requires preventative action focused on the root causes of ill health which in turn needs action beyond the boundaries of just the NHS, Public Health, or Social Care. The link between how places are planned and developed and the health of the communities who live in them is critical and requires integration between the JSNA and other planning tools such as the Local Plan and Housing Market Assessment.

Comparative National Position

The following chart illustrates the relative positions of Sefton compared to the range of values for all local authorities nationally, and highlights the England (|), North West (|), and Liverpool City Region (|) rates where available.





Access to Open Space

‘The importance of outdoor space in promoting improved health and happiness has long been recognised, and research has shown a positive relationship between green space and general well-being. It is also further understood that the benefits of urban green space extend to social inclusion and sustainability solutions within a local community.’ People and Place – The Importance of Outdoor Space

Private

In 2020, analysis of Ordnance Survey (OS) data found that 92% of residential properties in Sefton had access to private outdoor space. Higher than seen in Liverpool City Region (LCR), the North West (NW) and England (Figure / Table 1). When comparing the average size of the private outdoor space, the Borough had a smaller area than seen regionally and nationally (Figure / Table 2).

Public

Sefton residents live an average of 335 metres away from the nearest park, public garden, or playing field. Lower than the average distances seen across the North West and England (Figure / Table 3). Indicating that Borough residents have more readily available public outdoor space than regionally and nationally.

Figure / Table 1: Properties with private outdoor space (% of all properties)

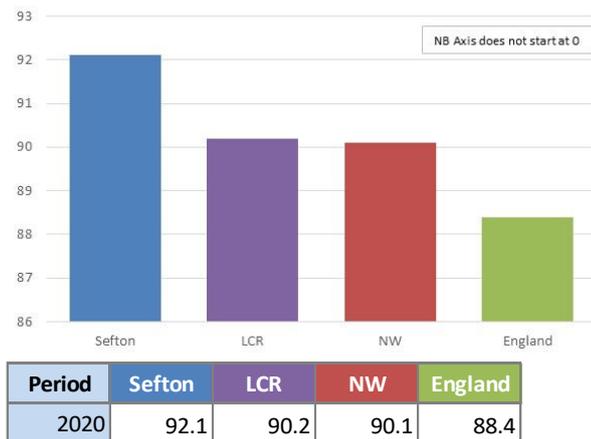
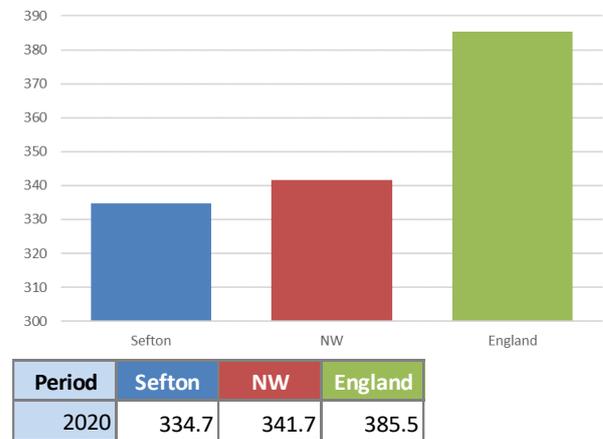


Figure / Table 2: Average size of private outdoor space (metres²)



Figure / Table 3: Average distance to nearest park, public garden, or playing field (metres)



Benefits

Housing Benefits

Housing benefits is a means tested, helping unemployed and low paid workers with the cost of their rent. Currently these are being replaced by Universal Credit (UC).

‘Housing costs constitute the most important and most direct impact of housing on poverty and material deprivation. Overall 5 percent more of the UK population or 3.1million more people experienced poverty in the UK in 2010/11 when the impact of housing costs on income is taken into account.’ Joseph Rowntree Foundation (JFR)

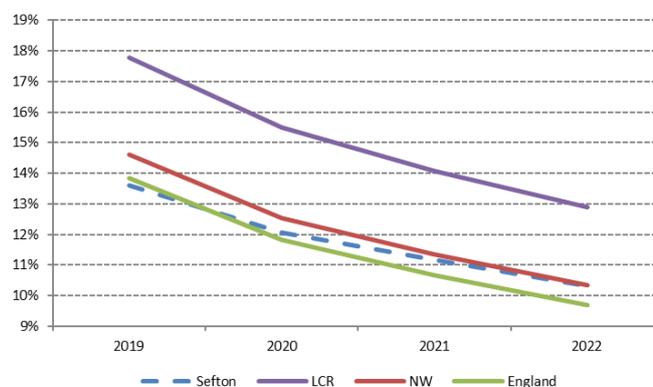
With JFR also stating ‘Housing benefits for tenants make a major contribution to reducing 'housing cost induced poverty' and are second in importance only to housing costs themselves. However, many tenants do not realise that housing benefit is available to those in work, and

only about half of eligible working tenants receive the benefit. Welfare reform means that hundreds of thousands of social and private renters will see shortfalls between housing benefit and the rent they have to pay. These are likely to increase poverty, however it is measured. US and some UK evidence suggests it may lead to increased food insecurity.'

Sefton has seen a year-on-year reduction in the number of households receiving housing benefits (2019-2022), similar to that of the LCR, the North West and England (likely due to the change from housing benefits to Universal Credits). Sefton has had a higher rate than seen nationally since 2020, though it has continually been below the city region and regional rates (Figure / Table 4).

In February 2022, over three quarters of housing benefit claimants in the Borough were single with no dependents. 67% of all claimants resided in social rented properties, with 54% of claimants being of working age (16 to 64). Over a third (36%) of all claimants were aged 70 of over.

Figure / Table 4: Households claiming housing benefits (% of all households)

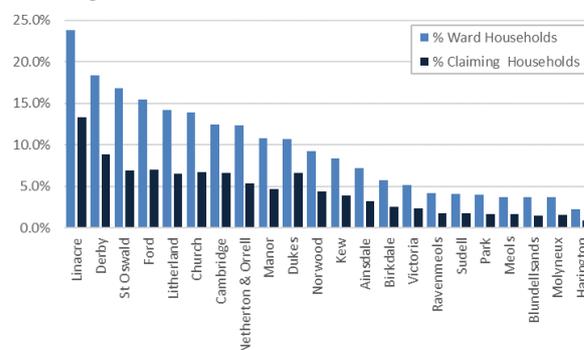


February	Sefton		LCR	NW	England
	Count	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate
2019	16,740	13.6%	17.8%	14.6%	13.8%
2020	14,834	12.1%	15.5%	12.5%	11.8%
2021	13,725	11.2%	14.1%	11.4%	10.7%
2022	12,665	10.3%	12.9%	10.3%	9.7%

In February 2022, nearly a quarter of households in Linacre ward (the most deprived ward in Sefton) received housing benefits, with the ward making up 13% of all households in Sefton (Figure / Table 5). Harington is the least deprived ward in Sefton and has the lowest number of households claiming housing benefits making up just 1% of

the Borough's claimants and 2% of Harington's households.

Figure / Table 5: Households claiming housing benefit by Sefton wards (% ward households / % claiming households)



Sefton wards Housing Benefits Feb-22	Count	% Ward Households	% Claiming Households
Linacre	1,690	23.8%	13.3%
Derby	1,117	18.4%	8.8%
St Oswald	878	16.8%	6.9%
Ford	894	15.5%	7.1%
Litherland	823	14.2%	6.5%
Church	848	13.9%	6.7%
Cambridge	841	12.4%	6.6%
Netherton & Orrell	684	12.3%	5.4%
Manor	592	10.8%	4.7%
Dukes	834	10.7%	6.6%
Norwood	555	9.2%	4.4%
Kew	501	8.4%	4.0%
Ainsdale	408	7.2%	3.2%
Birkdale	326	5.7%	2.6%
Victoria	296	5.1%	2.3%
Ravenmeols	226	4.2%	1.8%
Sudell	228	4.1%	1.8%
Park	210	4.0%	1.7%
Meols	209	3.8%	1.7%
Blundellsands	193	3.7%	1.5%
Molyneux	197	3.7%	1.6%
Harington	114	2.2%	0.9%

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Pension Credits

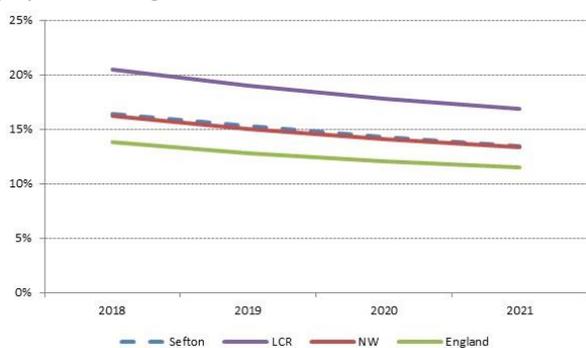
Pension credits boost the income of those receiving state pension that are struggling financially.

A study carried out by Loughborough University (The cost of pensioner poverty and non-take-up of Pension Credit) showed that pensioners living on low incomes and not claiming pension credits (though they may be eligible for the benefit) are more likely to increase demand on services such as health and social care, with demand reducing for those on higher incomes (including those receiving pension credits).

Levels of pension credits in Sefton have shown year on year reductions (a pattern seen in LCR, the North West and England). The Borough has similar rates to that of the North West and is higher than those of England (Figure / Table 6).

Of the 8,831 Sefton residents claiming pension credits, 65% were females, with over a quarter (26%) being aged between 70 and 74. 86% of all claimants being single. Pension credits are split into two categories Guarantee Credit Only and Saving Credit Only, though there is an option to claim both, in Sefton 45% of claimants get the Guarantee Credit with a further 39% receiving both.

Figure / Table 6: Pension credit claimants (% of population aged 65 and over)

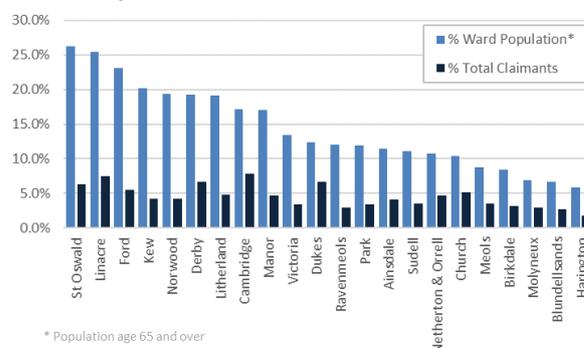


August	Sefton		LCR	NW	England
	Count	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate
2018	10,512	16.4%	20.5%	16.2%	13.8%
2019	9,942	15.3%	19.0%	15.0%	12.8%
2020	9,375	14.3%	17.8%	14.1%	12.1%
2021	8,831	13.5%	16.9%	13.4%	11.5%

In August 2021, over a quarter (26%) of St Oswald ward older residents (aged 65 and over) were claiming pension credits, making up 6% of Sefton’s total (the ward has the 3rd highest deprivation affecting older people). Harington has the lowest level of deprivation affecting older residents out of the 22 Sefton wards and has the lowest number of older residents claiming pension credits (6%),

the ward makes up just 2% of the Borough claimants (Figure / Table 7).

Figure / Table 7: Pension credit claimants by Sefton wards (% of ward population aged 65 and over / % of all claimants)



Sefton wards Pension credits Aug-21	Count	% Ward Population*	% Total Claimants
St Oswald	561	26.2%	6.3%
Linacre	661	25.4%	7.5%
Ford	491	23.1%	5.5%
Kew	377	20.2%	4.3%
Norwood	372	19.4%	4.2%
Derby	593	19.3%	6.7%
Litherland	421	19.2%	4.8%
Cambridge	695	17.2%	7.9%
Manor	417	17.0%	4.7%
Victoria	302	13.4%	3.4%
Dukes	587	12.4%	6.6%
Ravenmeols	261	12.1%	2.9%
Park	301	11.9%	3.4%
Ainsdale	360	11.5%	4.1%
Sudell	310	11.1%	3.5%
Netherton & Orrell	419	10.8%	4.7%
Church	458	10.4%	5.2%
Meols	316	8.7%	3.6%
Birkdale	284	8.4%	3.2%
Molyneux	262	6.9%	3.0%
Blundellsands	238	6.6%	2.7%
Harington	162	5.9%	1.8%

* Population age 65 and over

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Personal Independence Payment (PIP)

PIP is a benefit for people who require extra care or have mobility needs. PIP is replacing disability

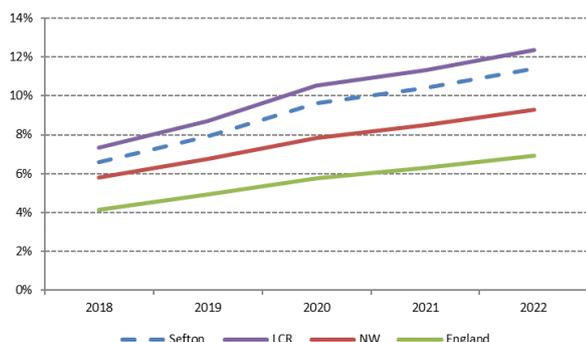
living allowance (DLA) for those aged 16 and over. Full roll out of this benefit is due to completed by summer 2022

The Institute for Fiscal Studies (IFS) states that ‘The number of people on disability benefits has been steadily rising – from 2% of the working-age population in the early 1990s (591,000) to 6% in 2020–21 (2.2 million) – in spite of a 2013 reform which explicitly aimed to reduce numbers. In other signs of a system under strain, on average claimants are now waiting about five months between applying for benefits and receiving them. This likely contributes to the link between disability and deprivation: disabled people now make up nearly half of the most deprived working-age adults in the country.’

Along with LCR, the North West and England, PIP claimants in Sefton have shown year on year increases from 2018-2022 (likely due to the continued changeover from DLA), with the Borough always being higher than the regional and national levels (Figure / Table 8).

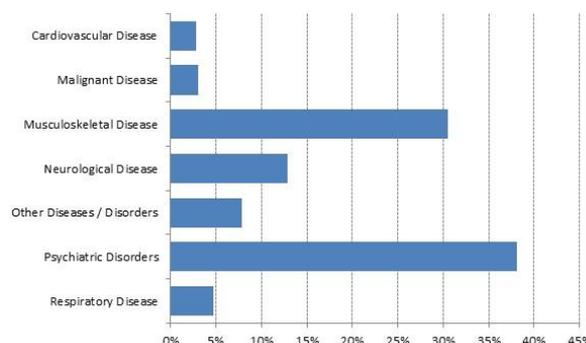
Over a third (38%) of Sefton PIP claims in April 2022, related to psychiatric disorders, with a further 31% being musculoskeletal disease (Figure / Table 9).

Figure / Table 8: PIP claimants (% of population aged 16-64)



April	Sefton		LCR	NW	England
	Count	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate
2018	10,786	6.6%	7.4%	5.8%	4.2%
2019	12,933	7.9%	8.7%	6.8%	4.9%
2020	15,586	9.6%	10.5%	7.9%	5.8%
2021	16,851	10.4%	11.3%	8.5%	6.3%
2022	18,515	11.4%	12.4%	9.3%	6.9%

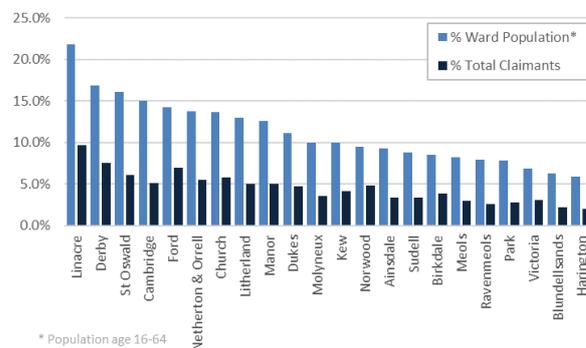
Figure / Table 9: PIP claimants by disease (% claimants)



Apr-22	Sefton	
	Count	%
Respiratory Disease	881	4.8%
Psychiatric Disorders	7062	38.1%
Other Diseases / Disorders	1450	7.8%
Neurological Disease	2377	12.8%
Musculoskeletal Disease	5660	30.6%
Malignant Disease	565	3.1%
Cardiovascular Disease	520	2.8%
Total	18515	

Linacre ward made up 10% of the Boroughs PIP claimants in April 2022, with 22% of the wards residents aged 16 to 64 (working age) claiming PIP. In comparison, only 2% of Sefton’s PIP claimants resided in Harington, with 7% of the wards working aged people claiming PIP (Figure / Table 10).

Figure / Table 10: PIP claimants by Sefton wards (% of ward population aged 16-64 / % of all claimants)



* Population age 16-64

Sefton wards PIP Apr-22	Count	% Ward Population*	% Total Claimants
Linacre	1,784	21.8%	9.7%
Derby	1,396	16.9%	7.6%
St Oswald	1,129	16.1%	6.1%
Cambridge	949	15.1%	5.1%
Ford	1,285	14.3%	7.0%
Netherton & Orrell	1,011	13.8%	5.5%
Church	1,063	13.7%	5.8%
Litherland	933	13.0%	5.0%
Manor	930	12.6%	5.0%
Dukes	867	11.1%	4.7%
Molyneux	660	10.0%	3.6%
Kew	764	9.9%	4.1%
Norwood	893	9.5%	4.8%
Ainsdale	617	9.2%	3.3%
Sudell	630	8.8%	3.4%
Birkdale	713	8.6%	3.9%
Meols	544	8.2%	2.9%
Ravenmeols	478	7.9%	2.6%
Park	510	7.8%	2.8%
Victoria	559	6.9%	3.0%
Blundellsands	403	6.3%	2.2%
Harington	366	5.9%	2.0%

* Population age 16-64

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Universal Credit (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 the full UC service was completed in December 2018. Tax credit and other legacy benefit claimants are currently being switched over to UC. This is predicted to be finalised across the UK by 2024.

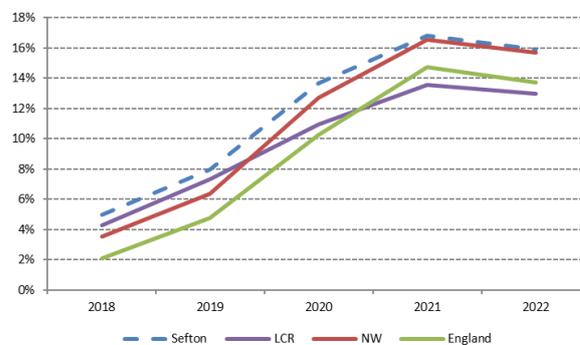
The Learning and Work Institute explain that ‘The impacts of welfare reform have varied between places. While all areas have been impacted by welfare changes, impacts in the northern half of the country have been particularly driven by low incomes and weaker labour markets – with more households reliant on benefits and so seeing their incomes reduced’ With Certain groups are disproportionately affected by welfare reforms – in particular, disabled people and those with

health conditions; households with dependent children, particularly lone parents and those with large families; those with the highest rental costs; and many disadvantaged young people. This is in part a consequence of greater cumulative financial losses, but also because some structural barriers disproportionately affect some groups more than others – constraining the ability to respond to the reforms in positive ways.’ The local impacts of welfare reform

Increases in UC uptake can be seen in Sefton and the three comparator areas between 2018 and 2021 (in conjunction with the finishing of UC roll out and the start of switching over). Working age (16-64) claimant rates in the Borough are repeatedly higher than seen in LCR, the North West and England (Figure / Table 11), with those claiming unemployment UC falling, and remaining below LCR since 2020 (Figure / Table 12).

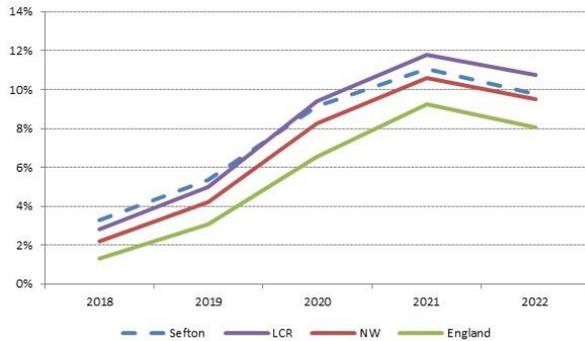
In April 2022, unemployed claimants made up 61% of all UC claimants in Sefton. With 65% of the Borough’s total claimants being aged between 20 and 44 and 23% being between 50 and 64.

Figure / Table 11: All UC claimants (% of population aged 16-64)



April	Sefton		LCR	NW	England
	Count	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate
2018	8,081	4.9%	4.3%	3.5%	2.1%
2019	12,937	7.9%	7.3%	6.4%	4.7%
2020	22,129	13.6%	11.0%	12.7%	10.3%
2021	27,288	16.8%	13.5%	16.5%	14.7%
2022	25,767	15.9%	13.0%	15.7%	13.7%

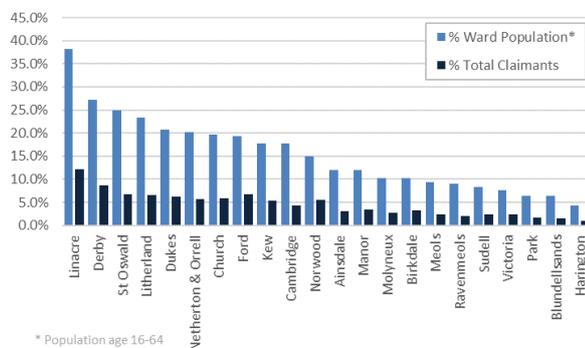
Figure / Table 12: UC – unemployed claimants (% of population aged 16-64)



April	Sefton		LCR	NW	England
	Count	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate
2018	5,401	3.3%	2.8%	2.2%	1.3%
2019	8,725	5.4%	5.0%	4.2%	3.1%
2020	14,794	9.1%	9.4%	8.3%	6.5%
2021	17,946	11.1%	11.8%	10.6%	9.2%
2022	15,842	9.8%	10.8%	9.5%	8.1%

Along with housing benefits and PIP, Linacre was the highest ward claiming UC, making up 12% of all Sefton claimants in April 2022, this equated to 38% of the working aged residents in the ward (those aged 16-64). Harington was the lowest, with just 1% of the Borough claimants and 4% of the ward’s working aged residents. Similarly, when looking at those claiming UC due to unemployment, Linacre was the highest ward making up 10% of Sefton claimants with Harington being the lowest 1% (Figures / Tables 13 & 14).

Figure / Table 13: All UC claimants by Sefton wards (% of ward population aged 16-64 / % of all claimants)



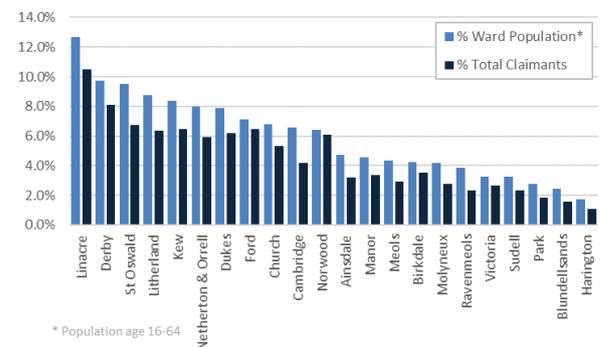
* Population age 16-64

Sefton wards UC All Apr-22	Count	% Ward Population*	% Total Claimants
Linacre	3,132	38.2%	12.2%
Derby	2,247	27.2%	8.7%
St Oswald	1,754	25.0%	6.8%
Litherland	1,680	23.3%	6.5%
Dukes	1,612	20.7%	6.3%
Netherton & Orrell	1,484	20.2%	5.8%
Church	1,523	19.6%	5.9%
Ford	1,734	19.3%	6.7%
Kew	1,372	17.8%	5.3%
Cambridge	1,118	17.7%	4.3%
Norwood	1,404	14.9%	5.5%
Ainsdale	803	12.0%	3.1%
Manor	886	12.0%	3.4%
Molyneux	679	10.3%	2.6%
Birkdale	847	10.2%	3.3%
Meols	627	9.4%	2.4%
Ravenmeols	542	8.9%	2.1%
Sudell	594	8.3%	2.3%
Victoria	620	7.6%	2.4%
Park	421	6.4%	1.6%
Blundellsands	406	6.3%	1.6%
Harington	263	4.2%	1.0%

* Population age 16-64

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Figure / Table 14: UC – unemployed claimants by Sefton wards (% of ward population aged 16-64 / % of all claimants)



* Population age 16-64

Sefton wards UC Unemployed Apr-22	Count	% Ward Population*	% Total Claimants
Linacre	1,039	12.7%	10.5%
Derby	804	9.7%	8.1%
St Oswald	669	9.5%	6.7%
Litherland	631	8.8%	6.4%
Kew	643	8.4%	6.5%
Netherton & Orrell	586	8.0%	5.9%
Dukes	614	7.9%	6.2%
Ford	641	7.1%	6.5%
Church	528	6.8%	5.3%
Cambridge	416	6.6%	4.2%
Norwood	605	6.4%	6.1%
Ainsdale	317	4.8%	3.2%
Manor	336	4.6%	3.4%
Meols	289	4.3%	2.9%
Birkdale	353	4.2%	3.6%
Molyneux	277	4.2%	2.8%
Ravenmeols	233	3.8%	2.3%
Victoria	265	3.3%	2.7%
Sudell	232	3.2%	2.3%
Park	182	2.8%	1.8%
Blundellsands	156	2.4%	1.6%
Harington	108	1.7%	1.1%

* Population age 16-64

Statistical disclosure control has been applied to this table to avoid the release of confidential data. Totals may not sum due to the disclosure control applied.

Businesses & Enterprises

One of the three main income sources of local authorities (LA) is taxes from commercial properties. The more businesses / local units operating in a LA the more income received, along with other benefits including an increase in employment opportunities, increased footfall and so attracting other businesses.

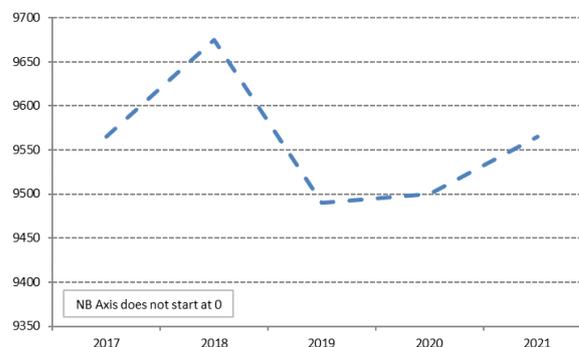
Businesses & Jobs

There was a considerable decline in the number of local units (an enterprise or part enterprise) in Sefton, when comparing 2018-2019 (Figure / Table 15). Levels have shown an increase in 2021 (on par with those seen in 2017).

Contradictory to this, the number of employee jobs in the Borough have increased (with the

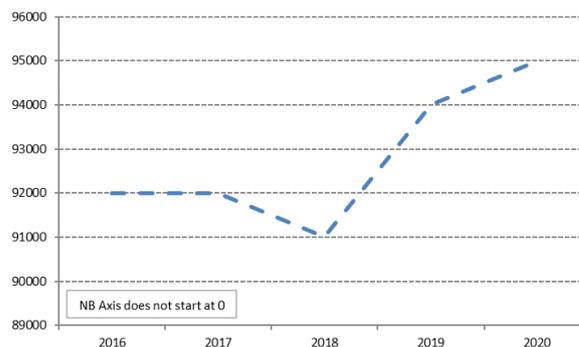
exception of 2018). Sefton saw an overall increase of 3% in employee jobs (Figure / Table 16)

Figure / Table 15: Local units (count)



Period	Sefton
2017	9,565
2018	9,675
2019	9,490
2020	9,500
2021	9,565

Figure / Table 16: Employee jobs (count)



Period	Sefton
2016	92,000
2017	92,000
2018	91,000
2019	94,000
2020	95,000

Enterprises

2019 saw a peak in the number of new enterprises started (births) in Sefton, this fell in 2020 possibly due to the COVID-19 pandemic (Figure / Table 17).

The number of enterprises closing (deaths) in the Borough have shown increases since 2016, with an overall rise of 5% from 2016-2020 (Figure / Table 18).

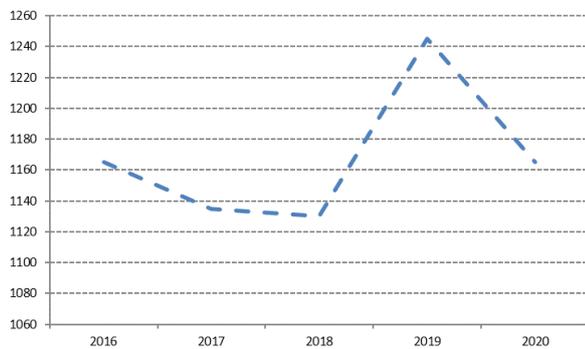
Active enterprises in Sefton have generally increased across the past five years (2016-2020) with the exception of 2018. With an overall

increase of 5% in active enterprises in the Borough (Figure / Table 19).

Between 2017 and 2019 the one-year survival rate of new enterprises is greater in Sefton than seen in LCR, the North West and England, with the Borough showing increases (9% rate change overall), compared to declines in the comparator areas (Figure / Table 20).

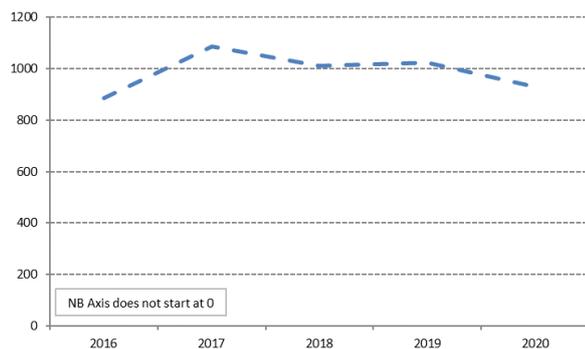
In contrast, the five-year survival rate of new enterprises in the Borough is slightly lower than seen regionally and nationally (Figure / Table 21).

Figure / Table 17: Enterprise births (count)



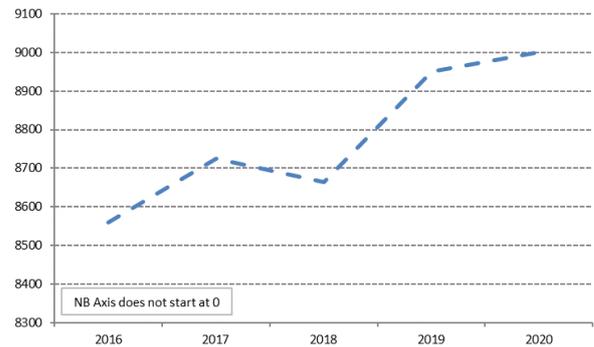
Period	Sefton
2016	1165
2017	1135
2018	1130
2019	1245
2020	1165

Figure / Table 18: Enterprise deaths (count)



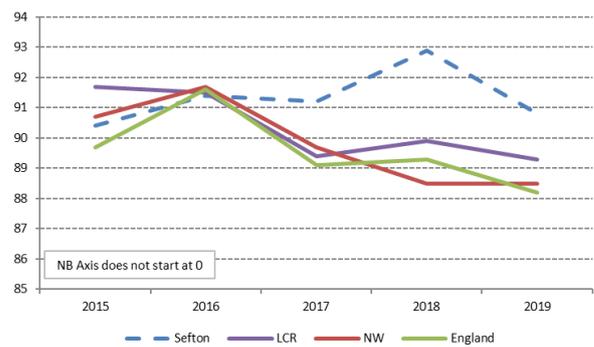
Period	Sefton
2016	885
2017	1085
2018	1010
2019	1025
2020	930

Figure / Table 19: Active enterprises



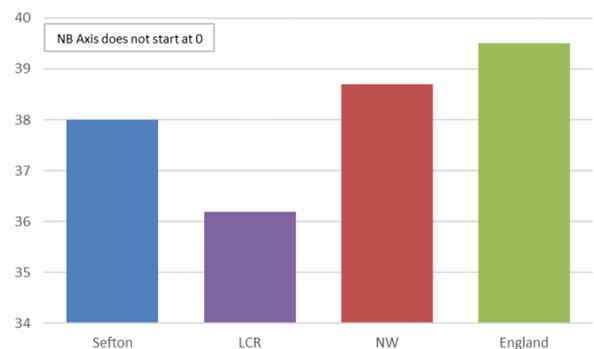
Period	Sefton
2016	8560
2017	8725
2018	8665
2019	8950
2020	9000

Figure / Table 20: One-year survival - New enterprises (% of enterprise births)



Period	Sefton		LCR	NW	England
	Count	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate
2015	1,035	90.4	91.7	90.7	89.7
2016	1,065	91.4	91.5	91.7	91.6
2017	1,035	91.2	89.4	89.7	89.1
2018	1,050	92.9	89.9	88.5	89.3
2019	1,130	90.8	89.3	88.5	88.2

Figure / Table 21: Five-year survival - New enterprises (% of enterprise births)



Period	Sefton		LCR	NW	England
	Count	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate
2015	435	38.0	36.2	38.7	39.5

Community Safety

Crime

‘There are many effects of crime, but statistically, the effects are often worse if the crime is violent. Areas that have a higher crime rate often suffer from crashing property prices. People are likely to want to move away when the crime rate increases, yet find it difficult to sell their homes for a good profit. This is because nobody wants to move to an area affected by high crime rates.

This has a knock-on effect which leads to further low-level crime such as littering and graffiti. Although perhaps small, their impact sends a message of crime tolerance, therefore paving the way for worse crimes to occur. Wilson believed the solution to this problem was to deter criminals from committing serious crimes in an area by having severe punishments for low-level crimes such as these.

Stereotyping can also be seen as an effect of crime. Stereotypes in relation to crime are often assumed from who we believe will commit a crime. Stereotypes limit certain groups within society and have a negative effect on how we perceive one another. This is often down to media perception.’ Crime and Society - Study Smarter

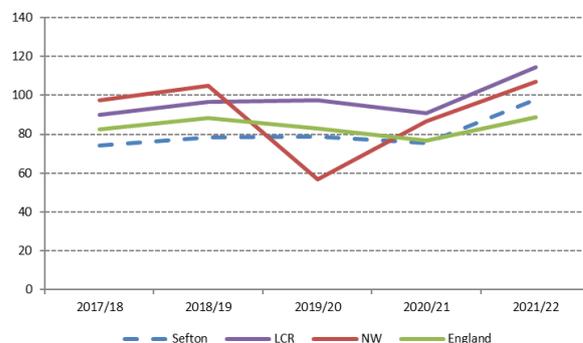
Study Smarter also found ‘There are also many physical costs of the consequences of crime. In the UK, businesses affected by theft and fraud each year collate a cost of around £190 billion (as of 2017, according to the Annual Fraud Indicator).’

Crime in Sefton along with the three comparator areas has seen overall increases across the past five years (2017/18-2021/22). With the total rate of offences reported (excluding fraud). In 2021/22, Sefton moved above the rates seen in England but remained below those of the LCR and North West (Figure / Table 22).

Violence against the person is the most prolific offence seen in both Sefton and England. Similar to all offences, these have shown overall increases in the Borough and the three comparator areas from 2017/18-2021/22. Sefton has been higher

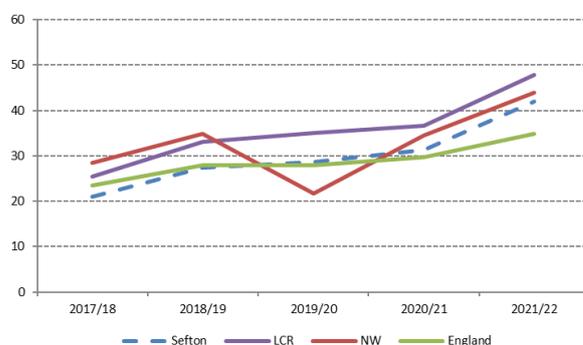
than England for the past three years (Figure / Table 23).

Figure / Table 22: Total offences recorded – excluding fraud (rate per 1,000 population)



Apr-Mar	Sefton		LCR	NW	England
	Count	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate
2017/18	20,331	74.0	90.0	97.6	82.5
2018/19	21,598	78.4	96.6	104.9	88.1
2019/20	21,798	78.9	97.6	56.6	83.0
2020/21	20,814	75.4	90.7	86.8	76.8
2021/22	27,028	98.0	114.5	106.8	88.7

Figure / Table 23: Violence against the person offences (rate per 1,000 population)



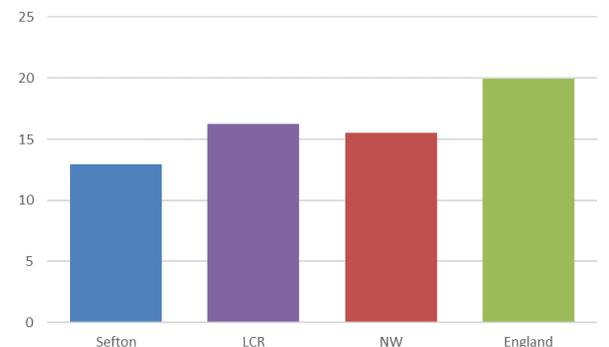
Apr-Mar	Sefton		LCR	NW	England
	Count	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate
2017/18	4,079	21.1	25.4	28.5	23.6
2018/19	5,301	27.3	33.1	34.9	28.0
2019/20	5,693	28.7	35.1	21.8	27.9
2020/21	5,545	31.3	36.7	34.6	29.7
2021/22	7,523	41.9	47.9	44.0	35.0

Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB)

‘ASB can make victims’ lives a living nightmare, causing stress, misery and despair. It can also often be the precursor to serious crimes including knife crime and gang activity.’ Victims Commissioner

During 2021/22, Sefton had lower rates of reported ASB than seen in the LCR, North West and England (Figure / Table 24).

Figure / Table 24: Anti-Social Behaviour (rate per 1,000 population)



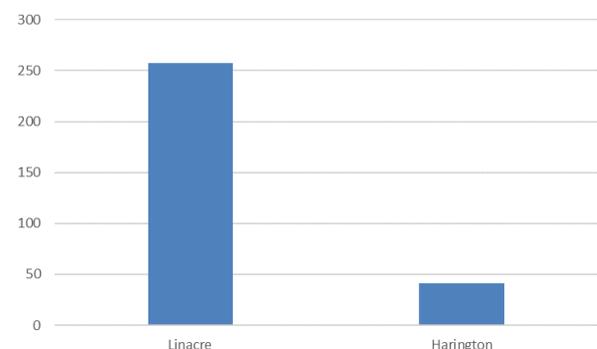
Apr-Mar	Sefton		LCR	NW	England
	Count	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate
2021/22	3,565	12.9	16.2	15.5	19.9

Crime and Deprivation

‘In industrialised societies, the prevalence of exploitation, in the form of crime, is related to the distribution of economic resources: more unequal societies tend to have higher crime, as well as lower social trust.’ Why do inequality and deprivation produce high crime and low trust?

This can be seen in Sefton when looking at all crimes reported to Merseyside Police between April 2021 and March 2022. Comparing the most deprived ward (Linacre) to the least deprived ward (Harington), Linacre had 620% more crimes than Harington (Figure / Table 25).

Figure / Table 25: All crimes reported to Merseyside police (rate per 1,000 population)



Apr 21 - Mar 22	Crimes	
	Count	Rate
Linacre	3,434	257.7
Harington	477	41.5

It should be noted that the data received from Merseyside Police is correct at the time of download (quarterly) and is not a live database.

An in-depth Community Safety Strategic Needs Assessment has been completed by Sefton where further information can be found on issues concerning Community Safety.

Deprivation

‘The cost of poverty to the public purse can stem from a number of different sources, with higher poverty levels leading to increased spending in various domains. This encompasses both additional spending due to the adverse consequences of poverty and the costs of public service interventions that aim to avoid or ameliorate these adverse consequences. This could include costs of social housing, increased spending on policing and criminal justice, and increased costs of schooling and child services for children from disadvantaged backgrounds.’ The cost of pensioner poverty and non-take-up of Pension Credit – Loughborough University

With Loughborough University continuing that for pensioners ‘increased costs are most likely to come from adverse consequences for health and the need for social care that are associated with poverty in later life.’

Indices of Deprivation (IoD)

The IoD measures levels of deprivation across seven domains, these are combined and weighted to create the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) score. The higher this score the more affected or ‘deprived’ an area is.

IMD has increased in Sefton from 2004-2019, indicating deprivation has increased. The Borough has repeatedly higher deprivation rates than seen nationally but is lower than the city region and North West (Figure / Table 26).

Deprivation varies vastly across the Borough (Map 1), with 38 Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) falling into the most deprived 10% of areas nationally (with 20 of these being in the top 5%, and seven in the top 1%). In comparison 23 LSOAs are within the least 10% deprived areas in England (seven of which are in the least deprived 5%).

Of the 38 LSOAs in the most 10% deprived IMD areas nationally:

- Five are located in North Sefton (with two in the top 5%)
- 12 are located in Central Sefton (with eight in the top 5%)
- 21 are located in South Sefton (10 in the top 5%, and seven in the top 1%)

Of the 23 LSOAs in the least deprived 10% areas IMD nationally:

- 15 are located in North Sefton (six in the least 5%)
- Eight in Central Sefton (one in the least 5%)
- There are none located in South Sefton

The income deprivation affecting children index (IDACI) is a supplementary index to the IoD.

A reduction can be seen in IDACI from 2004-2019 in Sefton along with the three comparator areas. In 2019, Sefton had a higher IDACI score than that of England but lower than Liverpool City Region and the North West (Figure / Table 27).

Along with IMD, IDACI fluctuates across the Borough (Map 2), 31 LSOAs are within the most deprived 10% (19 of are in the top 5% and a further five in the top 1%). 30 areas are in the least deprived 10% nationally (13 fall into the bottom 5%).

Of the 31 LSOAs in the most 10% deprived IDACI areas nationally:

- None are located in North Sefton
- 11 are located in Central Sefton (six in the top 5%)
- 20 are located in South Sefton (13 in the top 5%, with five in the top 1%)

Of the 30 LSOAs in the least deprived 10% IDACI areas nationally:

- 13 are located in North Sefton (seven in the least 5%)
- 17 in Central Sefton (six in the least 5%)
- There are none located in South Sefton

Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI) is a supplementary index to the IoD.

Deprivation affecting older people has fluctuated between 2004 and 2019 in the Borough along

with LCR, the North West and England. With Sefton continually being higher than the national score and similar to that of the North West (Figure / Table 28).

As with IMD and IDACI, the distribution of IDAOPI in Sefton is diverse (Map 3). 31 LSOAs in Sefton fall in to the most deprived 10% in England for IDAOPI (nine of which are in the top 5% of affected areas with one in the top 1%). In contrast, 23 areas are in the least 10% deprived areas nationally (with 13 in the bottom 5% and one in the bottom 1%).

Of the 31 LSOAs in the most 10% deprived IDAOPI areas nationally:

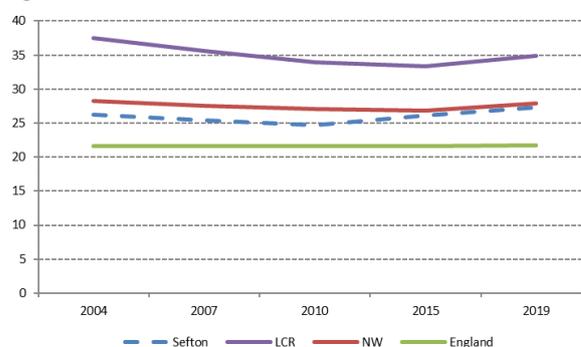
- Two are located in North Sefton
- 11 are located in Central Sefton (one in the top 5%)
- 18 are located in South Sefton (eight in the top 5%, with one in the top 1%)

Of the 23 LSOAs in the least deprived 10% IDAOPI areas nationally:

- 17 are located in North Sefton (nine in the least 5%, with one in the bottom 1%)
- Six in Central Sefton (four in the least 5%)
- There are none located in South Sefton

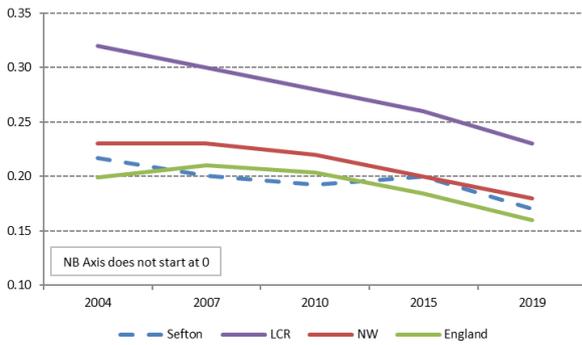
Linacre ward, followed by Derby (both situated in South Sefton) had the highest IMD, IDACI and IDAOPI levels across the 22 Sefton wards, with Harington having the lowest (Figures / Tables 29, 30 & 31).

Figure / Table 26: IMD (score)



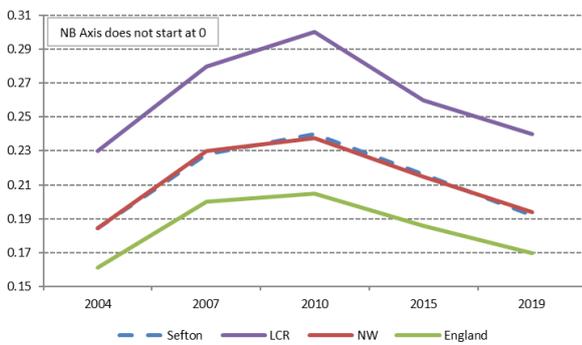
Period	Sefton	LCR	NW	England
2004	26.2	37.5	28.3	21.7
2007	25.4	35.6	27.6	21.7
2010	24.7	33.9	27.1	21.7
2015	26.1	33.3	26.8	21.7
2019	27.3	34.9	27.9	21.7

Figure / Table 27: IDACI (score)



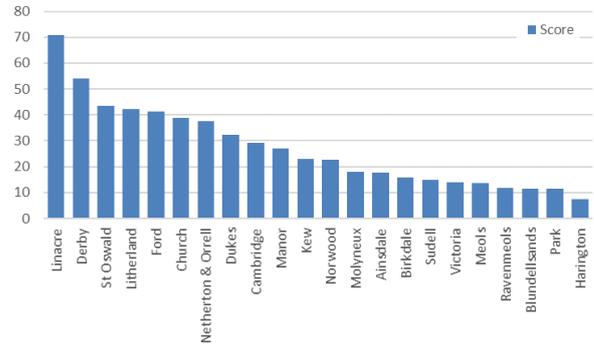
Period	Sefton	LCR	NW	England
2004	0.22	0.32	0.23	0.20
2007	0.20	0.30	0.23	0.21
2010	0.19	0.28	0.22	0.20
2015	0.20	0.26	0.20	0.18
2019	0.17	0.23	0.18	0.16

Figure / Table 28: IDAOPI (score)



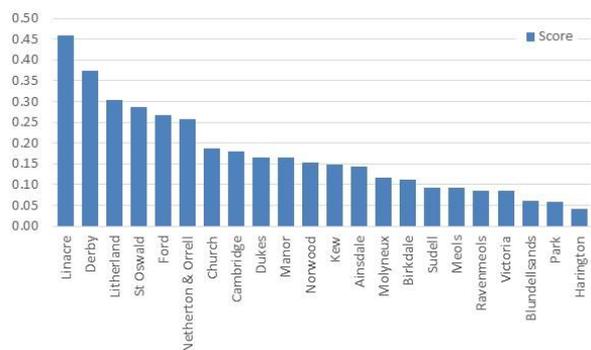
Period	Sefton	LCR	NW	England
2004	0.18	0.23	0.18	0.16
2007	0.23	0.28	0.23	0.20
2010	0.24	0.30	0.24	0.20
2015	0.22	0.26	0.22	0.19
2019	0.19	0.24	0.19	0.17

Figure / Table 29: IMD by Sefton wards (score / rank)



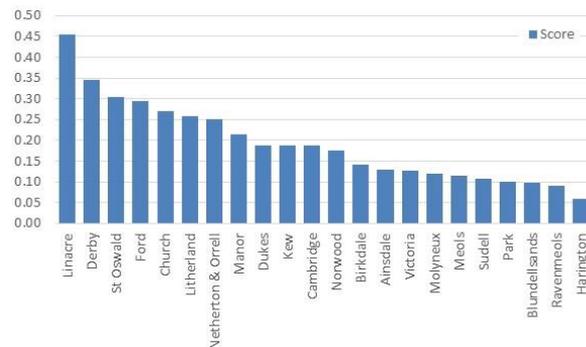
IMD 2019 - Ward	IMD	
	Score	Rank
Linacre	70.8	1
Derby	54.2	2
St Oswald	43.4	3
Litherland	42.2	4
Ford	41.4	5
Church	38.7	6
Netherton & Orrell	37.7	7
Dukes	32.4	8
Cambridge	29.1	9
Manor	27.1	10
Kew	22.9	11
Norwood	22.8	12
Molyneux	18.0	13
Ainsdale	17.8	14
Birkdale	15.8	15
Sudell	14.8	16
Victoria	14.1	17
Meols	13.7	18
Ravenmeols	11.9	19
Blundellsands	11.6	20
Park	11.4	21
Harrington	7.5	22

Figure / Table 30: IDACI by Sefton wards (score / rank)



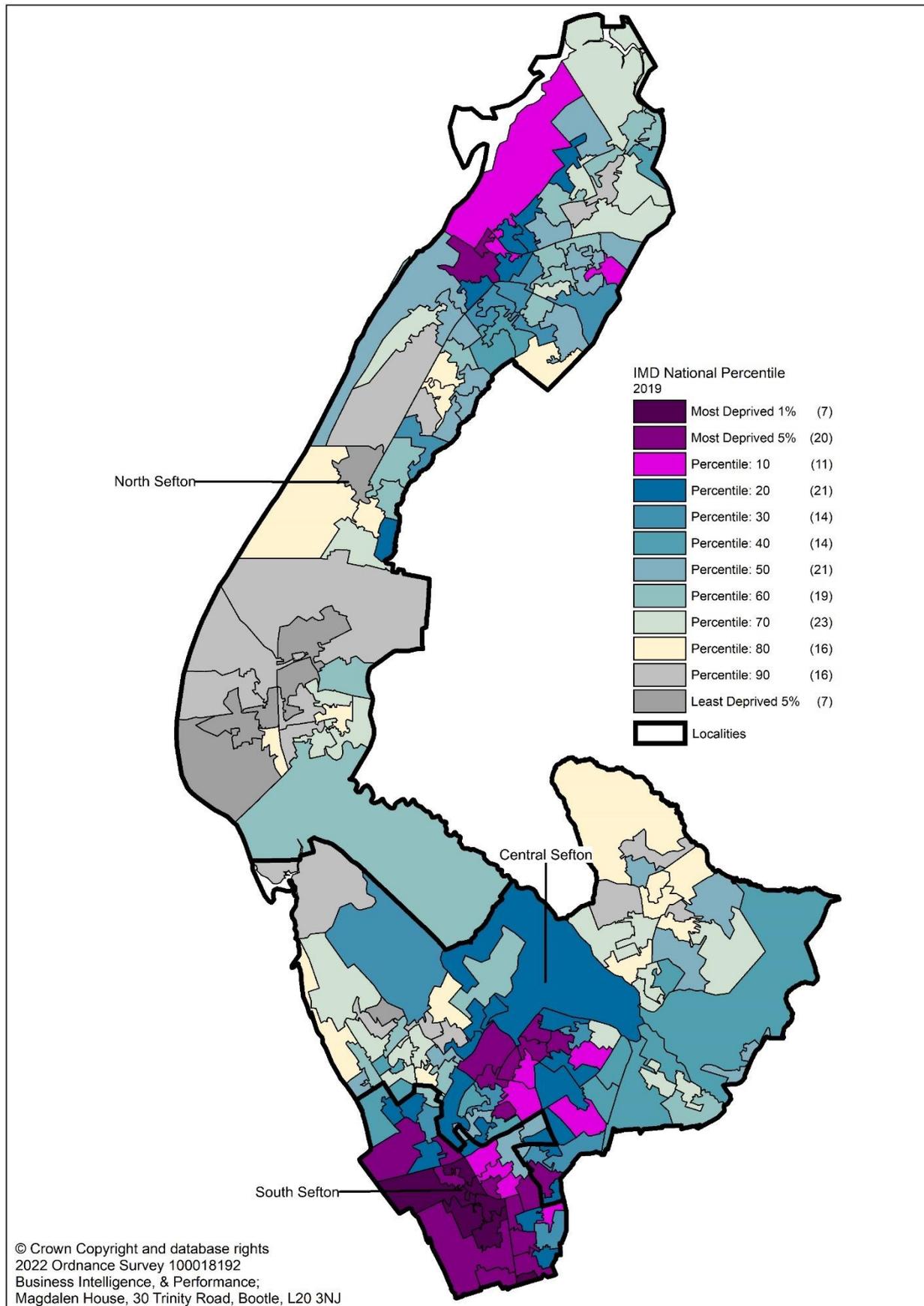
IDACI 2019 - Ward	IDACI	
	Score	Rank
Linacre	0.46	1
Derby	0.37	2
Litherland	0.30	3
St Oswald	0.29	4
Ford	0.27	5
Netherton & Orrell	0.26	6
Church	0.19	7
Cambridge	0.18	8
Dukes	0.17	9
Manor	0.16	10
Norwood	0.15	11
Kew	0.15	12
Ainsdale	0.14	13
Molyneux	0.12	14
Birkdale	0.11	15
Sudell	0.09	16
Meols	0.09	17
Ravenmeols	0.08	18
Victoria	0.08	19
Blundellsands	0.06	20
Park	0.06	21
Harrington	0.04	22

Figure / Table 31: IDAOP1 by Sefton wards (score / rank)

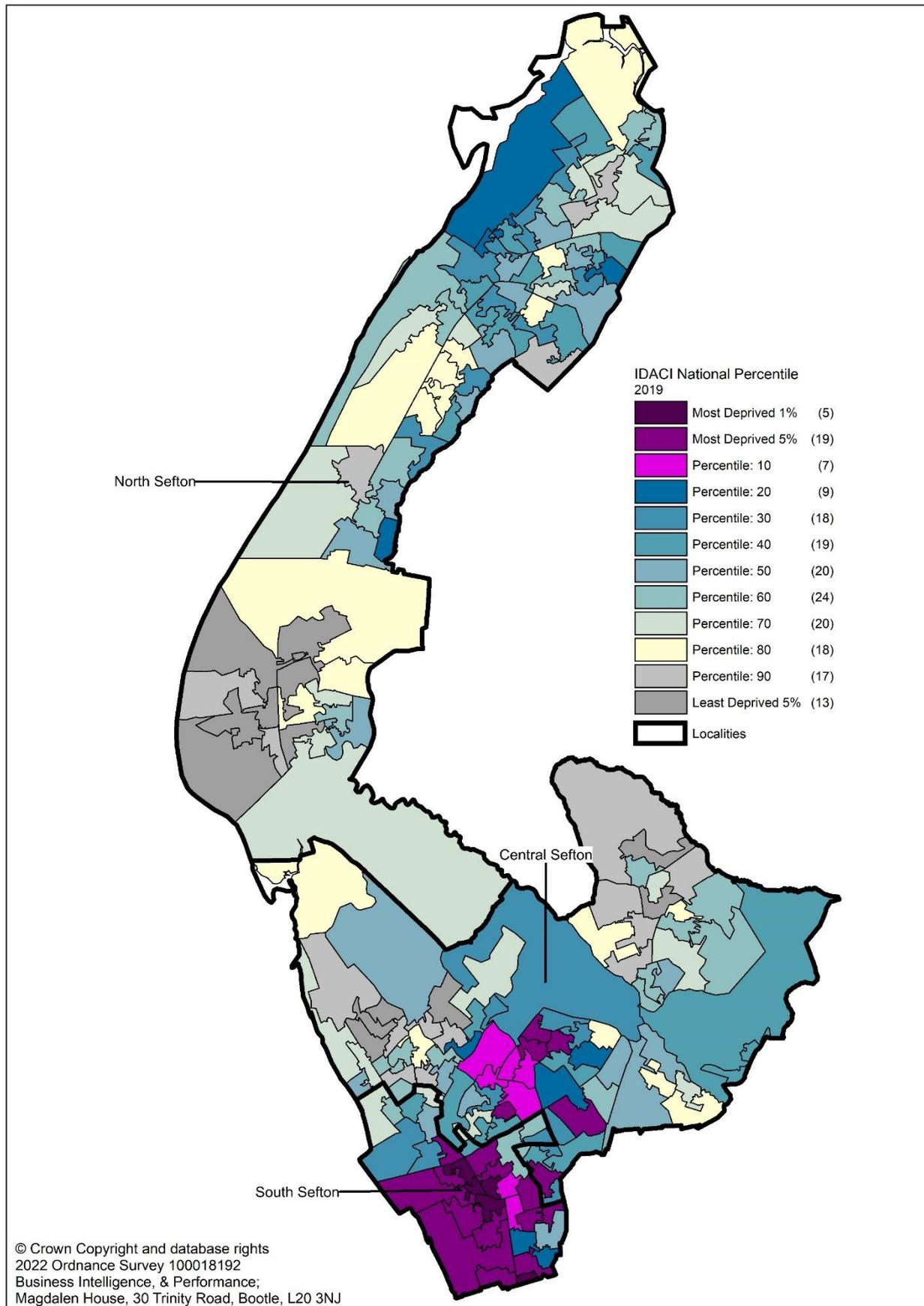


IDAOP1 2019 - Ward	IDAOP1	
	Score	Rank
Linacre	0.45	1
Derby	0.35	2
St Oswald	0.30	3
Ford	0.29	4
Church	0.27	5
Litherland	0.26	6
Netherton & Orrell	0.25	7
Manor	0.21	8
Dukes	0.19	9
Kew	0.19	10
Cambridge	0.19	11
Norwood	0.18	12
Birkdale	0.14	13
Ainsdale	0.13	14
Victoria	0.13	15
Molyneux	0.12	16
Meols	0.11	17
Sudell	0.11	18
Park	0.10	19
Blundellsands	0.10	20
Ravenmeols	0.09	21
Harrington	0.06	22

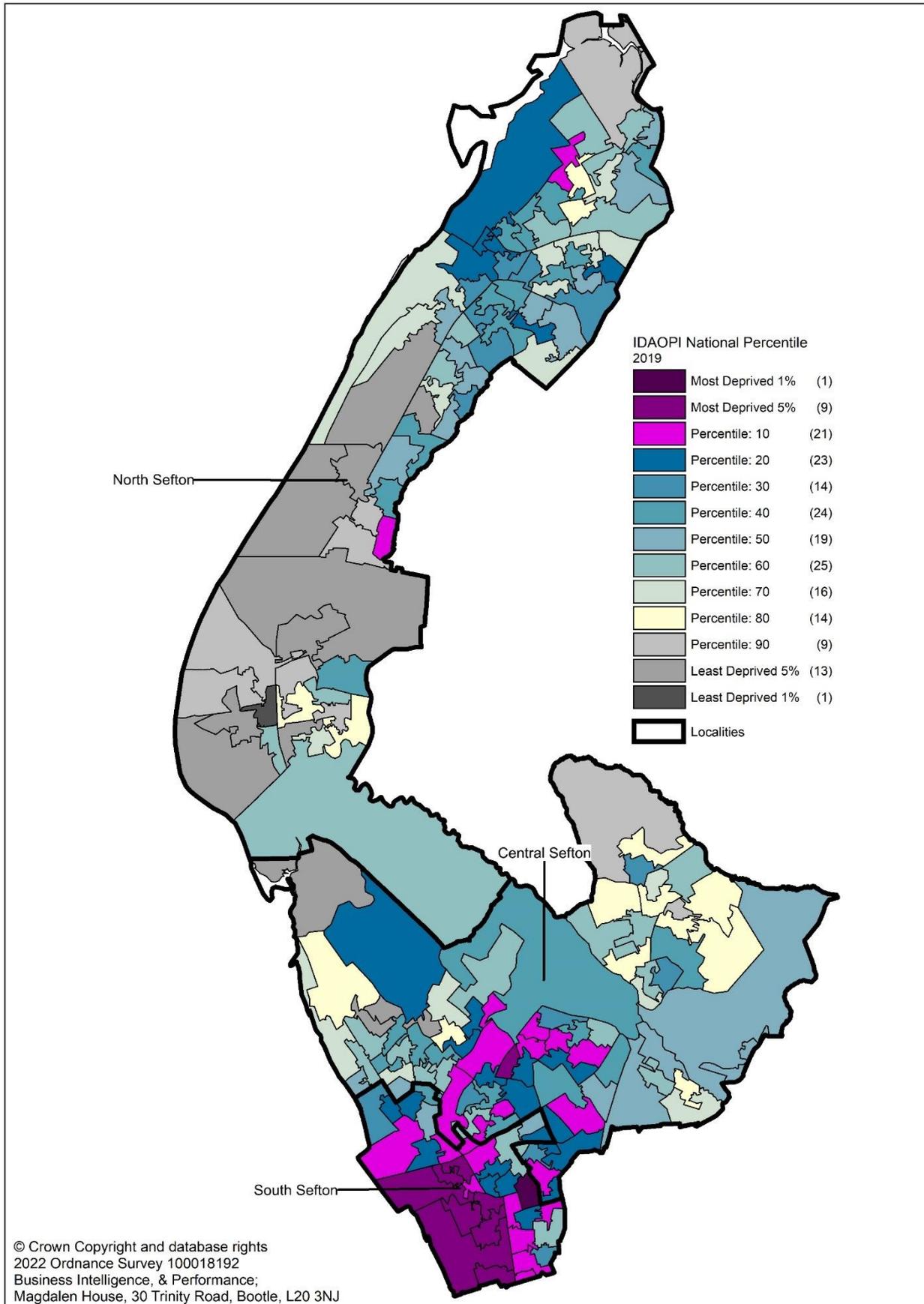
Map 1: Index of Multiple Deprivation – IMD (National Percentile)



Map 2: Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index – IDACI (National Percentile)



Map 3: Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index – IDAOPI (National Percentile)



Children of Low-Income Families

The percentage of children living in relative low-income families have shown little change in Sefton across the past five years (2016/17-2020/21). During this time, Sefton has consistently been below LCR, the North West and England averages (Figure / Table 32).

Similar to IDACI, Linacre and Derby wards in South Sefton have the highest levels of children living in relative low-income families with Linacre making up 10% of the Boroughs children and Derby accounting for a further 8%. 28% of Linacre residents aged 0-19 are living in relative low-income families, with 24% in Derby. In comparison just 1% of Sefton children living in relative low-income families reside in Harington ward, with only 5% of the ward’s residents aged 0-19 living in relative low-income families (Figure / Table 33).

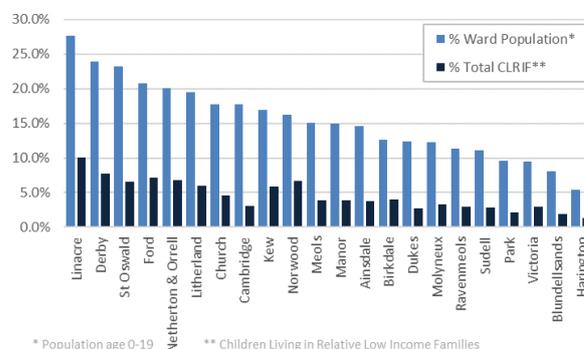
According to Stat-Xplore ‘Relative low-income is defined as a family in low income Before Housing Costs (BHC) in the reference year. A family must have claimed Child Benefit and at least one other household benefit (Universal Credit, tax credits, or Housing Benefit) at any point in the year to be classed as low income in these statistics. Gross income measure is Before Housing Costs (BHC) and includes contributions from earnings, state support and pensions.’

Figure / Table 32: Children living in relative low-income families (% of population aged 0-19)



Period	Sefton		LCR	NW	England
	Count	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate
2016/17	9,400	15.9%	18.4%	20.5%	16.9%
2017/18	10,245	17.3%	22.6%	24.6%	19.9%
2018/19	10,141	17.1%	17.8%	22.4%	18.1%
2019/20	9,988	16.8%	20.4%	22.4%	19.2%
2020/21	9,501	16.0%	18.9%	21.1%	18.5%

Figure / Table 33: Children living in relative low-income families by Sefton wards (% of ward population aged 0-19 / % of all children living in relative low-income families)



Sefton wards CLRIF** 2020/21	Count	% Ward Population*	% Total CLRIF**
Linacre	953	27.6%	10.0%
Derby	731	23.9%	7.7%
St Oswald	621	23.2%	6.5%
Ford	679	20.8%	7.1%
Netherton & Orrell	645	20.1%	6.8%
Litherland	564	19.5%	5.9%
Church	431	17.8%	4.5%
Cambridge	294	17.7%	3.1%
Kew	562	17.0%	5.9%
Norwood	640	16.3%	6.7%
Meols	368	15.1%	3.9%
Manor	374	14.9%	3.9%
Ainsdale	357	14.7%	3.8%
Birkdale	378	12.6%	4.0%
Dukes	261	12.4%	2.7%
Molyneux	319	12.3%	3.4%
Ravenmeols	279	11.4%	2.9%
Sudell	269	11.1%	2.8%
Park	200	9.6%	2.1%
Victoria	284	9.5%	3.0%
Blundellsands	179	8.1%	1.9%
Harington	121	5.4%	1.3%

* Population age 0-19

** Children Living in Relative Low Income Families

Economic Activity

Economically Active

‘High unemployment indicates the economy is operating below full capacity and is inefficient; this will lead to lower output and incomes. The unemployed are also unable to purchase as many

goods, so will contribute to lower spending and lower output.’ Economic costs of unemployment

With Economics also stating that ‘Areas of high unemployment (especially youth unemployment) tend to have more crime and vandalism. It can lead to alienation and difficulties in integrating young unemployed people into society.’

In Employment

Sefton has shown an overall increase (6%) in the number of economically active people in employment (aged 16-64), with the Borough rates being marginally higher than England in 2021/22. Sefton has been above LCR and the North West since 2018/19 (Figure / Table 34).

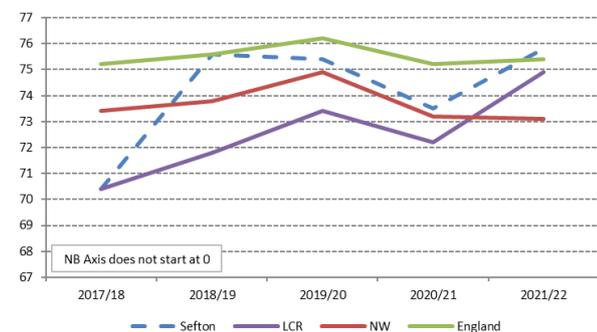
Self Employed

Of the economically active employed people in Sefton, 7% are self-employed. Rates of economically active self-employed people (aged 16-64) have shown an overall reduction in the Borough (43%) over the past five years. With Sefton being below all three comparator areas in 2021/22 (Figure / Table 35).

Unemployed

The rate of economically active people who were unemployed had been reducing in Sefton until 2021/22, where a considerable increase can be seen (a 100% increase on the previous year). The Borough has moved above LCR and England for the first time in five years (Figure / Table 36).

Figure / Table 34: Economically active people – In employment (% of population 16-64)



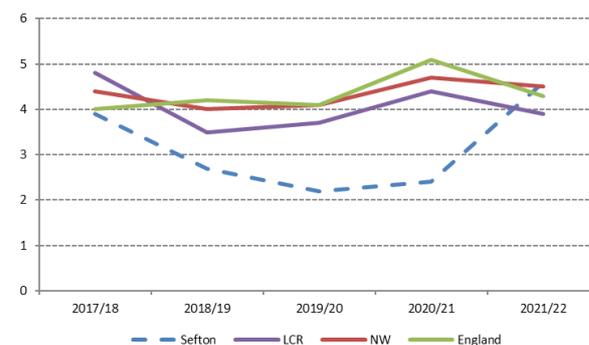
Apr-Mar	Sefton		LCR	NW	England
	Count	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate
2017/18	114,200	70.4	70.4	73.4	75.2
2018/19	122,500	75.6	71.8	73.8	75.6
2019/20	120,900	75.4	73.4	74.9	76.2
2020/21	116,400	73.5	72.2	73.2	75.2
2021/22	120,900	75.8	74.9	73.1	75.4

Figure / Table 35: Economically active people – Self employed (% of population 16-64)



Apr-Mar	Sefton		LCR	NW	England
	Count	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate
2017/18	14,500	8.9	8.3	9.4	10.9
2018/19	12,700	7.9	7.3	9.2	10.9
2019/20	14,300	8.9	8.1	9.8	11.1
2020/21	11,500	7.3	6.2	8.5	9.8
2021/22	8,200	5.2	7.1	8.0	9.5

Figure / Table 36: Economically active people – Unemployed (% of population 16-64)



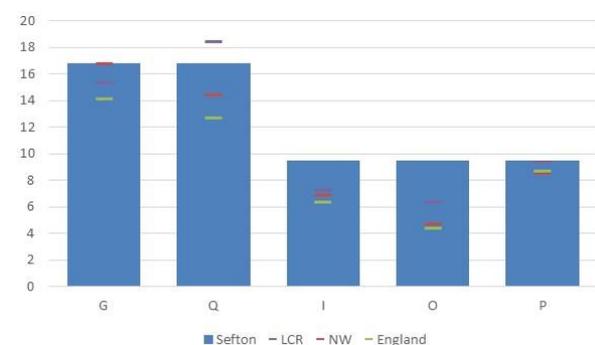
Apr-Mar	Sefton		LCR	NW	England
	Count	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate
2017/18	4,600	3.9	4.8	4.4	4.0
2018/19	3,500	2.7	3.5	4.0	4.2
2019/20	2,700	2.2	3.7	4.1	4.1
2020/21	2,900	2.4	4.4	4.7	5.1
2021/22	5,800	4.6	3.9	4.5	4.3

Employee Jobs by Industry

According to the 2020 ONS Business Register and Employment Survey 17% of employee jobs in

Sefton were in Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles slightly higher than seen in LCR and nationally. In the Borough a further 17% were Human Health and Social Work Activities, higher than seen regionally and nationally. Accommodation and Food Service Activities, Public Administration and Defence; Compulsory Social Security and Education all made up 10% of the employee jobs in Sefton, all three were higher in the Borough than seen in the three comparator areas (Figure / Table 37).

Figure / Table 37: Employee jobs by industry (% of all jobs)



2020	Sefton		LCR	NW	England
	Count	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate
B : Mining and Quarrying	5	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
C : Manufacturing	5,000	5.3	7.5	9.7	7.2
D : Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air Conditioning Supply	100	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.4
E : Water Supply; Sewerage, Waste Management and Remediation Activities	350	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.6
F : Construction	3,500	3.7	3.5	4.2	6.2
G : Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles	16,000	16.8	15.3	16.7	14.1
H : Transportation and Storage	4,000	4.2	5.5	5.0	5.3
I : Accommodation and Food Service Activities	9,000	9.5	7.2	6.8	6.3
J : Information and Communication	1,250	1.3	2.2	3.1	4.5
K : Financial and Insurance Activities	4,500	4.7	2.5	2.6	3.4
L : Real Estate Activities	900	0.9	1.6	1.6	1.9
M : Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	7,000	7.4	7.7	8.9	9.5
N : Administrative and Support Service Activities	5,000	5.3	7.5	8.4	8.8
O : Public Administration and Defence; Compulsory Social Security	9,000	9.5	6.3	4.6	4.3
P : Education	9,000	9.5	9.3	8.5	8.6
Q : Human Health and Social Work Activities	16,000	16.8	18.4	14.4	12.6
R : Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	5,000	2.1	2.8	2.2	2.6
S : Other Service Activities	1,750	1.8	1.9	1.8	2.6

Economically Inactive

Economically inactive people aged 16-64 rates have reduced in Sefton by 24% over the last five years (2017/18-2021/22), the Borough remains above the North West and England (Figure / Table 38). Of these economically inactive people 85% in

Sefton do not want a job, higher than LCR (82%), the North West and England (both 81%).

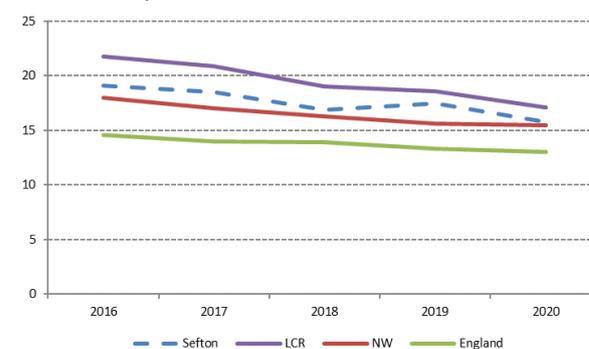
Similarly, the percentage of workless households in the Borough have reduced between 2016-2020, yet the Borough remains higher than regional and national levels (Figure / Table 39).

Figure / Table 38: Economically inactive people (% of population 16-64)



Apr-Mar	Sefton		LCR	NW	England
	Count	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate
2017/18	43,300	26.7	26.0	23.2	21.4
2018/19	36,100	22.3	25.6	23.1	21.1
2019/20	36,700	22.9	23.8	21.9	20.6
2020/21	39,100	24.7	24.5	23.1	20.8
2021/22	32,700	20.5	22.1	23.4	21.2

Figure / Table 39: Workless households (% of total households)



Jan-Dec	Sefton		LCR	NW	England
	Count	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate
2016	16,000	19.1	21.8	18.0	14.6
2017	15,400	18.5	20.9	17.0	14.0
2018	13,800	16.9	19.0	16.3	13.9
2019	14,300	17.5	18.6	15.6	13.3
2020	12,600	15.8	17.1	15.5	13.0

Gross Annual Pay

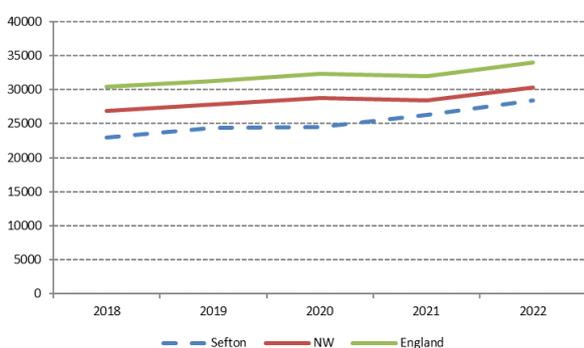
The mean annual gross pay for all employee jobs in Sefton is lower than seen in the North West and England and has been for the past five years

(2018-2022). The Borough has seen year on year increases (Figure / Table 40) with an overall rise of 24%. In 2022, males in Sefton earned over £10,000 more than females when comparing all employee jobs.

Similarly, Sefton had a lower mean annual gross pay for full-time employee jobs than seen regionally and nationally (Figure / Table 41). Though between 2018 and 2022 there has been a year on year increase in the Borough unlike the North West and England. Again, in 2022 males employed full time were paid more than females (over £7,000).

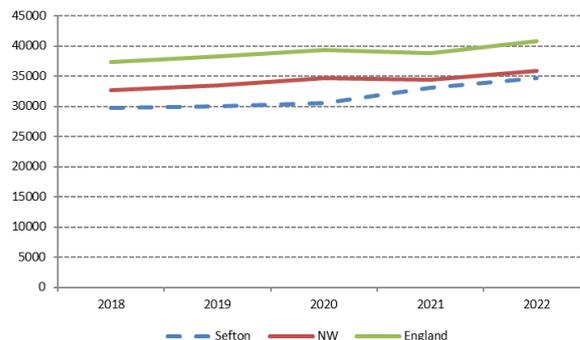
In 2022, mean annual gross pay for part-time employee jobs moved above that of both the North West and England for the first time (Figure / Table 42). The Borough has fluctuated across the past five years. (There is no male data available for compare Sefton male and female mean annual gross pay for part-time employee jobs)

Figure / Table 40: Annual pay – Gross for all employee jobs (mean GBP – £)



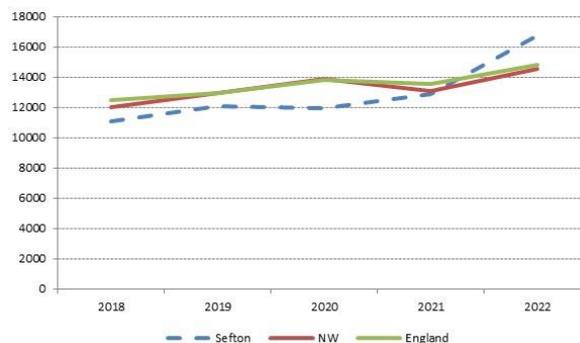
Period	Sefton Rate	NW Rate	England Rate
2018	22,925	26,949	30,405
2019	24,387	27,832	31,322
2020	24,521	28,804	32,324
2021	26,244	28,485	32,038
2022	28,474	30,389	34,050

Figure / Table 41: Annual pay – Gross for full-time employee jobs (mean GBP – £)



Period	Sefton Rate	NW Rate	England Rate
2018	29,772	32,710	37,313
2019	29,942	33,523	38,270
2020	30,513	34,617	39,396
2021	33,126	34,359	38,803
2022	34,696	35,807	40,746

Figure / Table 42: Annual pay – Gross for part-time employee jobs (mean GBP – £)



Period	Sefton Mean	NW Mean	England Mean
2018	11,111	12,048	12,471
2019	12,104	12,980	12,939
2020	11,951	13,871	13,790
2021	12,888	13,098	13,538
2022	16,780	14,526	14,810

Gross Disposable Household Income

‘Gross disposable household income is the amount of money that individuals in the household sector can spend or save after income distribution measures.’ ONS

‘If disposable income decreases, households have less money to spend and save, which then forces consumers to consume less and become more frugal. This decrease in consumption could then

decrease corporate sales and corporate earnings, decreasing the value of individual stocks. This decrease in individual share price valuations could then lead to a market-wide decrease in value. This potentially leads to depression or recession.’

investopedia

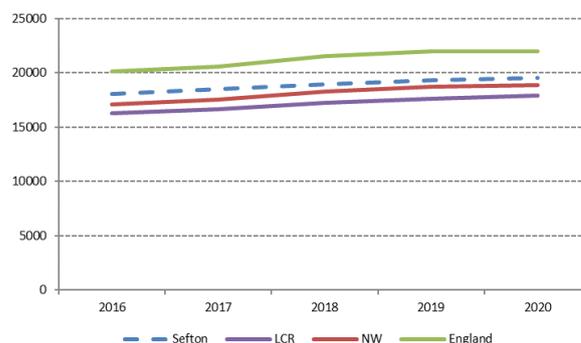
In 2020, Sefton had a total Gross Disposable Household Income (GDHI) at current basic prices of £5,395 million, the highest ever seen by the Borough. With the GDHI per head of population in Sefton showing a year on year increase across the past five years. The Borough’s GDHI per head of population was continually higher than that of LCR and the North West yet lower than England (Figure / Table 43).

The rising cost of living which started in early 2021 is going to have a negative effect on GDHI across most if not all households in the UK, with a research briefing from the House of Commons Library stating ‘Consumer prices, as measured by the Consumer Prices Index (CPI), were 10.1% higher in September 2022 than a year before. Increases in the costs of consumer goods, underpinned by strong demand from consumers and supply chain bottlenecks, have been one factor causing rising inflation.

Another important driver of inflation is energy prices, with household energy tariffs and petrol costs increasing.’

With the briefing explaining that ‘As well as the humanitarian, military and political impact of Russia’s invasion of Ukraine, there are implications for the world economy. For the UK, a key economic effect of the conflict is higher energy prices. After rising following the invasion, gas prices on international markets have fallen steadily, and oil prices (in US dollars) have been falling since June.’ Rising cost of living in the UK – Commons Library

Figure / Table 43: GDHI (per head of population at current basic price £)

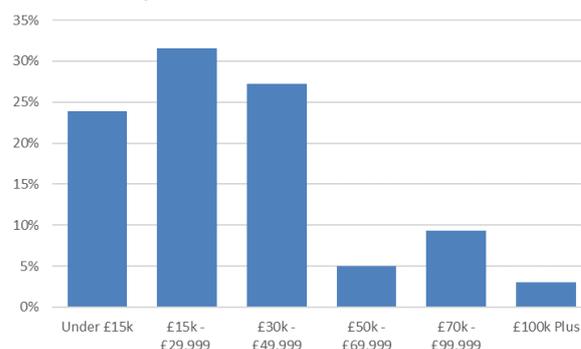


Period	Sefton Rate	LCR Rate	NW Rate	England Rate
2016	18,102	16,295	17,094	20,171
2017	18,547	16,652	17,570	20,613
2018	18,985	17,225	18,276	21,550
2019	19,362	17,619	18,733	22,016
2020	19,556	17,893	18,900	21,962

Mosaic Household Income

According to ONS the UK median household income in 2020/21, was £30,500. 55% of Sefton households fell below this level when measured by the Experian Mosaic Sefton household data of 2021 (Figure / Table 46).

Figure / Table 44: Experian Mosaic – Household income (% of all households)



Income	Sefton Households	% of Households
Under £15k	30,652	24%
£15k - £29,999	40,483	32%
£30k - £49,999	34,971	27%
£50k - £69,999	6,409	5%
£70k - £99,999	11,921	9%
£100k Plus	3,881	3%

ELAS & Foodbanks

Emergency Limited Assistance Scheme (ELAS)

ELAS provides help to Sefton residents who are facing severe hardship and emergencies, especially vulnerable residents. The scheme has helped approximately 83,000 residents since it started on 01st April 2013.

2021/22, has the highest number of ELAS applications in the past five years, with an overall increase of 6% (Figure / Table 45). Prior to this numbers appeared to be reducing. 70% of the 2021/22 applications were successful, again the highest seen over the last five years (Figure / Table 46).

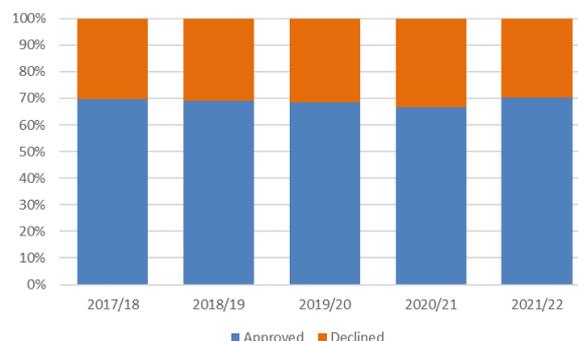
Linacre and Derby wards (the two most deprived wards in Sefton) account for the most approved ELAS applications in Sefton during 2021/22 – Linacre with 14% and Derby with 12% (Figure / Table 47). Unlike benefits and deprivation Park ward rather than Harington is the lowest, with Park making up just 0.2% of all approved applications and relating to just 0.1% of the ward’s adult population.

Figure / Table 45: ELAS applications (count)



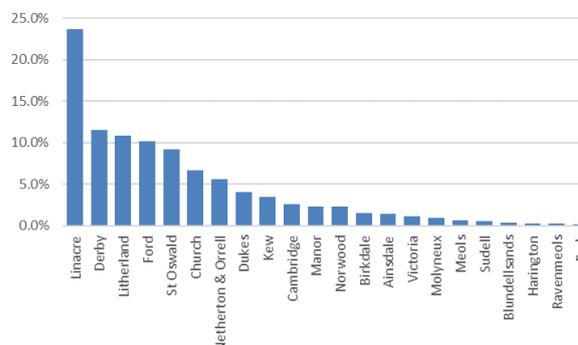
Period	Sefton
2017/18	9256
2018/19	9470
2019/20	8946
2020/21	7216
2021/22	9796

Figure / Table 46: ELAS applications – Decisions (% of all applications)



Period	Approved		Declined	
	Count	%	Count	%
2017/18	6436	69.5%	2820	30.5%
2018/19	6529	68.9%	2941	31.1%
2019/20	6198	69.3%	2838	31.7%
2020/21	4809	66.6%	2407	33.4%
2021/22	6873	70.2%	2923	29.8%

Figure / Table 47: Proportion of all ELAS applications – Approved by Sefton wards (% of all approved ELAS applications)



Sefton wards ELAS - 2021/22	Count	% Total Applicants
Linacre	1,629	23.7%
Derby	795	11.6%
Litherland	744	10.8%
Ford	702	10.2%
St Oswald	634	9.2%
Church	463	6.7%
Netherton & Orrell	388	5.6%
Dukes	280	4.1%
Kew	241	3.5%
Cambridge	177	2.6%
Manor	161	2.3%
Norwood	161	2.3%
Birkdale	103	1.5%
Ainsdale	101	1.5%
Victoria	76	1.1%
Molyneux	64	0.9%
Meols	43	0.6%
Sudell	37	0.5%
Blundellsands	25	0.4%
Harington	20	0.3%
Ravenmeols	17	0.2%
Park	12	0.2%

Foodbanks

‘The Trussell Trust, a charity working to end the need of food banks, has reported a 15% drop in the number of three-day emergency food parcels it distributed between 31 March 2021 and 1 April 2022, compared to the year before. This was still an increase of 14% compared to the year 2019-2020, before the pandemic. In 2021-22 it distributed 2.1 million food parcels in the UK.’

House of Commons Library

However, ‘In May 2022, the Independent Food Aid Network (IFAN) surveyed 101 of its organisations representing 194 independent food banks across 94 local authorities in England, Scotland and Wales. 93% of organisations reported an increase or significant increase in the need for their services since the start of 2022. 95% of organisations reporting increases said it was due to the cost-of-living crisis.

The Trussell Trust opened its first UK food bank in 2000 and operates over half of food banks in the country. IFAN represents food banks outside the Trussell Trust and since 2020 has been collecting

data from them across the UK. Both the number of food banks and the quantity of emergency food parcels they distribute has increased over time, with the exception of a partial drop after the Covid-19 pandemic subsided.’ Foodbanks in the UK

Sefton Foodbanks – Vouchers & People

Data was received from the two main foodbank locations situated in North Sefton (Compassionate Acts) and South Sefton (St Leonards) providing information relating to the number of vouchers issued to Sefton residents.

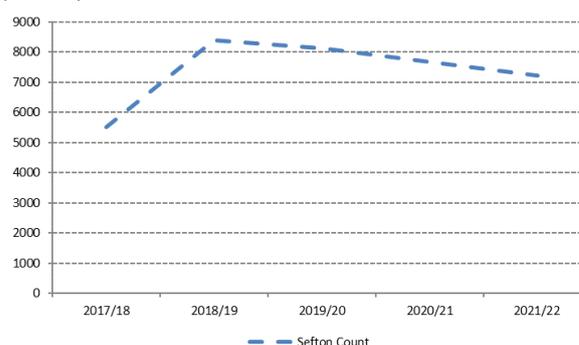
Foodbank vouchers issued in Sefton have seen an overall increase (31%) over the last five years (2017/18-2021/22). Though numbers have been reducing year on year from 2018/19 (Figure/Table 48).

Similarly, the number of Borough residents helped by foodbanks over the past five years in Sefton has risen by 19%, though from 2018/19 numbers have fallen each year (Figure/Table 49).

There has been a 29% increase overall in the number of Sefton adults helped by foodbanks (located in the Borough), rates have fluctuated from 2017/18-2021/22 (Figure/Table 50). With the number of children helped in the Borough growing by 15% and also seeing varying counts (Figure/Table 51).

A total of 7,214 foodbank vouchers were used by Sefton residents in a foodbank located in Sefton during 2021/22 helping 14,856 people (39% of which were children). Nearly a quarter of the residents (23%) were from Linacre ward (Sefton’s most derived ward). In comparison seven of Sefton’s wards each made up less than 1% of the total number helped (Figure / Table 52).

Figure / Table 48: Sefton foodbank vouchers (count)



Period	Sefton Count
2017/18	5504
2018/19	8402
2019/20	8126
2020/21	7661
2021/22	7214

Figure / Table 49: Sefton residents receiving foodbank parcels (count)

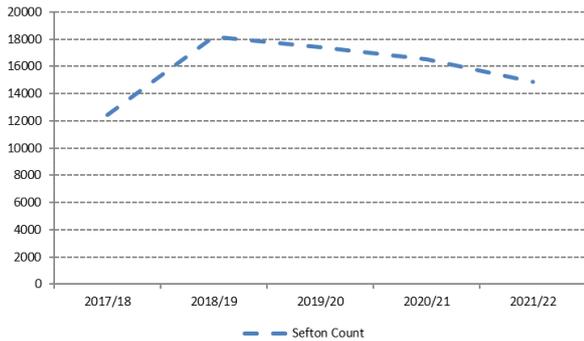


Figure / Table 51: Sefton child residents receiving foodbank parcels (count)



Period	Sefton Count
2017/18	5022
2018/19	7415
2019/20	6984
2020/21	8629
2021/22	5788

Period	Sefton Count
2017/18	12435
2018/19	18191
2019/20	17443
2020/21	16513
2021/22	14856

Figure / Table 50: Sefton adult residents receiving foodbank parcels (count)

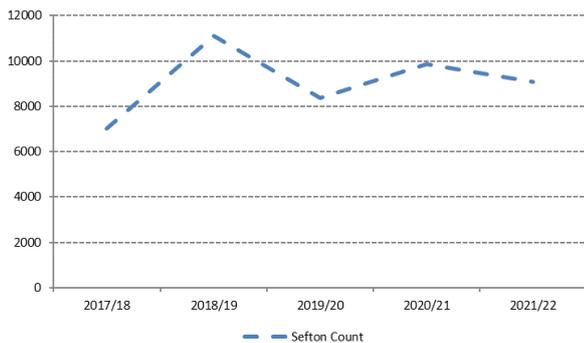
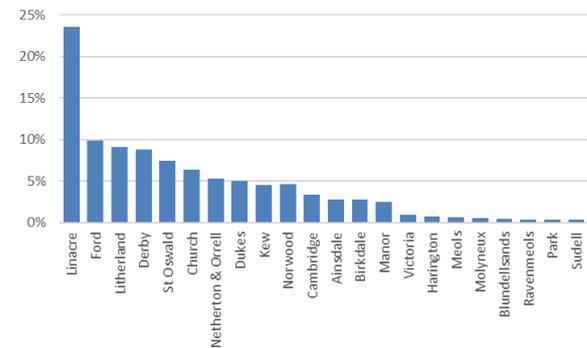


Figure / Table 52: Proportion of All Sefton Foodbank Recipients by Sefton Wards (% of people helped)



Period	Sefton Count
2017/18	7013
2018/19	11106
2019/20	8359
2020/21	9866
2021/22	9069

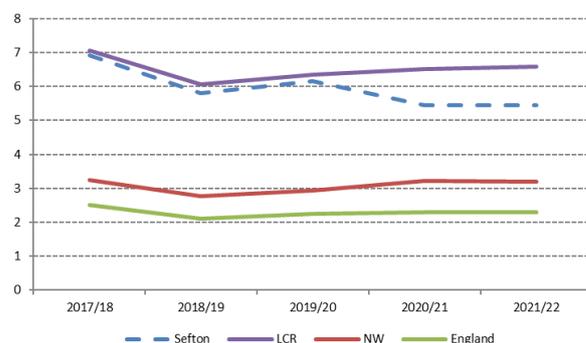
Sefton wards Foobanks - 2021/22	Count	% Total Helped
Linacre	3,495	23.5%
Ford	1,464	9.9%
Litherland	1,351	9.1%
Derby	1,303	8.8%
St Oswald	1,101	7.4%
Church	941	6.3%
Netherton & Orrell	780	5.3%
Dukes	737	5.0%
Kew	674	4.5%
Norwood	691	4.7%
Cambridge	501	3.4%
Ainsdale	413	2.8%
Birkdale	406	2.7%
Manor	372	2.5%
Victoria	143	1.0%
Harington	113	0.8%
Meols	91	0.6%
Molyneux	74	0.5%
Blundellsands	64	0.4%
Ravenmeols	51	0.3%
Park	46	0.3%
Sudell	45	0.3%

Trussell Trust Foodbanks – Parcels

Across the past five years the number of Trussell Trust foodbank centres in Sefton has reduced (Figure / Table 53), the rate of centres per 1,000 population is considerably higher in the Borough than seen regionally and nationally (a pattern seen across 2017/18-2021/22).

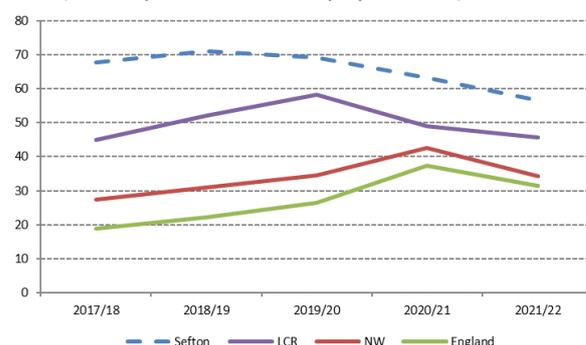
The total number of parcels provided to Sefton residents by Trussell Trust foodbanks has decreased year on year with an overall reduction of 16% (2017/18-2021/22). Sefton has continually had higher levels of reliance of Trussell Trust foodbank parcels than seen across LCR, the North West and England (Figure / Table 54). The number of parcels provided to adults in Sefton by Trussell Trust foodbanks have seen a fall of 13% over the last five year with parcels supplied to children reducing by 21%, however, both are repeatedly higher than the three comparator areas (Figure / Table 55/56).

Figure / Table 53: Trussell Trust foodbank centres (count per 100,000 total population)



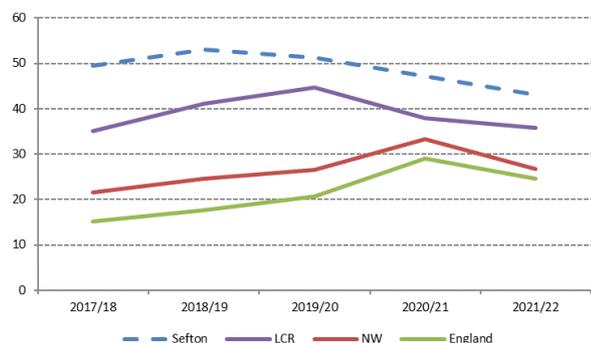
Period	Sefton		LCR	NW	England
	Count	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate
2017/18	19	6.9	7.1	3.3	2.5
2018/19	16	5.8	6.1	2.8	2.1
2019/20	17	6.2	6.3	2.9	2.2
2020/21	15	5.4	6.5	3.2	2.3
2021/22	15	5.4	6.6	3.2	2.3

Figure / Table 54: Trussell Trust foodbank parcels – All (count per 1,000 total population)



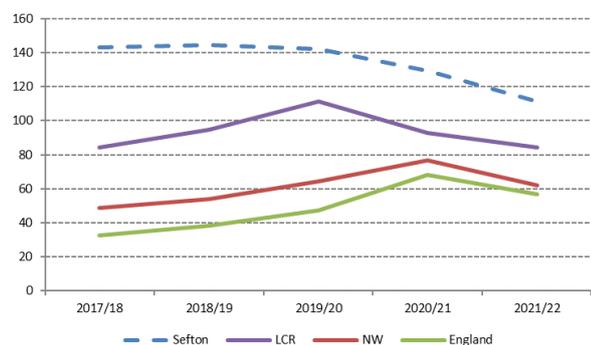
Period	Sefton		LCR	NW	England
	Count	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate
2017/18	18,587	67.7	45.0	27.4	18.8
2018/19	19,549	71.0	52.1	30.9	22.1
2019/20	19,088	69.1	58.2	34.6	26.5
2020/21	17,470	63.3	49.1	42.6	37.4
2021/22	15,583	56.5	45.6	34.2	31.5

Figure / Table 55: Trussell Trust foodbank parcels – Adults (count per 1,000 population aged 18 and over)



Period	Sefton		LCR	NW	England
	Count	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate
2017/18	10,919	49.4	35.0	21.6	15.1
2018/19	11,756	53.1	41.2	24.6	17.7
2019/20	11,411	51.3	44.7	26.6	20.7
2020/21	10,477	47.2	37.8	33.3	29.0
2021/22	9,552	43.1	35.8	26.7	24.7

Figure / Table 56: Trussell Trust foodbank parcels – Children (count per 1,000 population aged 0-17)



Period	Sefton		LCR	NW	England
	Count	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate
2017/18	7,668	143.3	84.1	48.8	32.5
2018/19	7,793	144.8	94.8	54.1	38.2
2019/20	7,677	142.0	111.2	64.2	47.6
2020/21	6,993	129.3	93.1	76.9	68.4
2021/22	6,031	111.5	84.2	62.0	56.8

Fuel Consumption & Poverty

Consumption

‘Consumer price inflation has been rising in many countries since 2021. Pandemic-related supply shortages are a main factor. As the global economy recovers from its recession, there has been increased demand for products – especially consumer goods – and materials. The conflict in

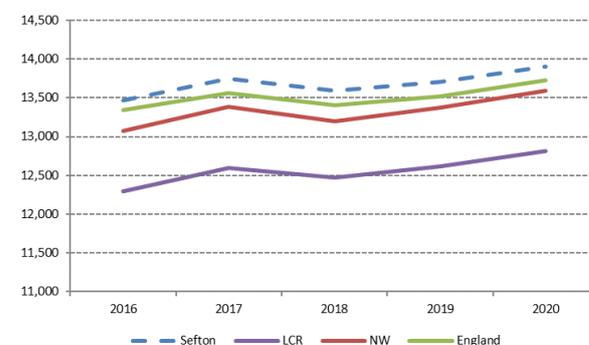
Ukraine is also leading to higher commodity prices, pushing up inflation around the world.’
Rising cost of living in the UK – House of Commons Library

The Energy Price Guarantee was introduced by the Government at the beginning of October 2022, the 'scheme will reduce the unit cost of electricity and gas so that a household with typical energy use in Great Britain pays, on average, around £2,500 a year on their energy bill, for the next 6 months.' Ofgem

Between 2016-2020 Sefton had a higher average domestic gas consumption rate than seen in LCR, the North West and England, with the Borough average domestic usage showing an overall rise of 3%. If these high levels of consumption trends continue, they may cause further financial hardship leading to fuel poverty and other issues including ill health especially in younger and older residents (Figure / Table 57).

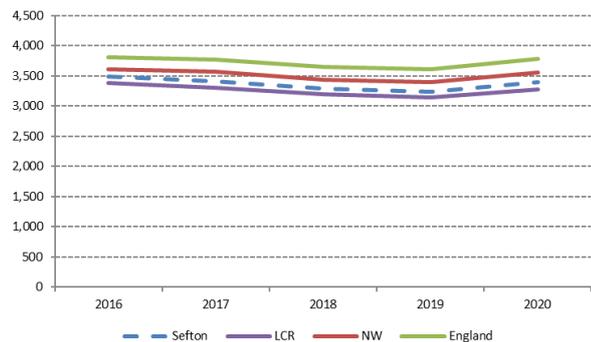
Unlike domestic gas consumption, Sefton has a lower average level of domestic electricity consumption than seen regionally and nationally, with the Borough average usage falling by 3% from 2016-2020 (Figure / Table 58).

Figure / Table 57: Mean domestic gas consumption (kWh per domestic meter)



Period	Sefton	LCR	NW	England
2016	13465.4	12296.8	13072.8	13338.4
2017	13749.6	12595.0	13387.3	13559.2
2018	13592.0	12472.1	13198.6	13402.8
2019	13702.7	12619.0	13374.2	13516.5
2020	13905.1	12816.5	13593.5	13726.5

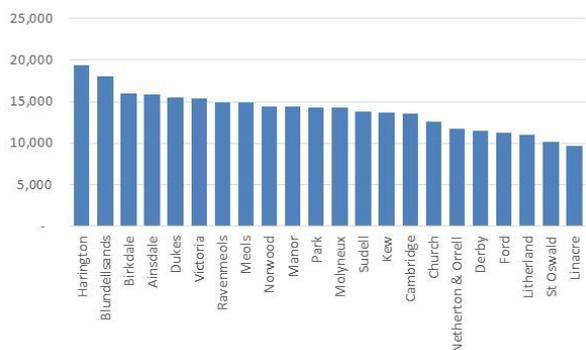
Figure / Table 58: Mean domestic electricity consumption (kWh per domestic meter)



Period	Sefton	LCR	NW	England
2016	3485.0	3380.6	3607.9	3813.7
2017	3405.5	3302.7	3574.6	3769.4
2018	3290.1	3191.7	3436.6	3650.8
2019	3240.8	3140.3	3394.9	3611.3
2020	3397.2	3278.4	3559.9	3786.7

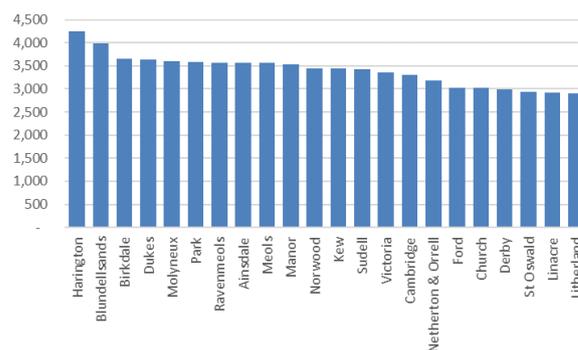
Harrington, Blundellsands and Birkdale wards (Figure / Table 59 & 60) have the highest mean consumption of both domestic gas and electricity this may cause issues for households with the ensuing energy crisis.

Figure / Table 59: Mean domestic gas consumption in 2020 by Sefton wards (kWh per domestic meter)



Mean consumption (kWh per meter) - 2020	Sefton Rate
Harrington	19,324
Blundellsands	18,101
Birkdale	15,949
Ainsdale	15,831
Dukes	15,552
Victoria	15,405
Ravenmeols	14,893
Meols	14,860
Norwood	14,404
Manor	14,375
Park	14,343
Molyneux	14,271
Sudell	13,774
Kew	13,660
Cambridge	13,585
Church	12,619
Netherton & Orrell	11,776
Derby	11,518
Ford	11,275
Litherland	10,958
St Oswald	10,116
Linacre	9,701

Figure / Table 60: Mean domestic electricity consumption in 2020 by Sefton wards (kWh per domestic meter)



Mean consumption (kWh per meter) - 2020	Sefton Rate
Harington	4,249
Blundellsands	3,987
Birkdale	3,655
Dukes	3,636
Molyneux	3,597
Park	3,589
Ravenmeols	3,577
Ainsdale	3,565
Meols	3,564
Manor	3,540
Norwood	3,449
Kew	3,441
Sudell	3,426
Victoria	3,355
Cambridge	3,298
Netherton & Orrell	3,183
Ford	3,034
Church	3,031
Derby	2,988
St Oswald	2,944
Linacre	2,927
Litherland	2,906

Fuel Poverty

National Energy Action (NEA) states that fuel poverty ‘is a complex issue that is influenced by various factors and affects millions in the UK, leading to cold, unsafe homes, as well as rising debt.’ What is Fuel Poverty?

With ‘rising energy costs, low incomes and energy-inefficient homes are restricting people’s options, leaving them in impossible situations like having to choose to heat their home, feed their children or pay their rent.

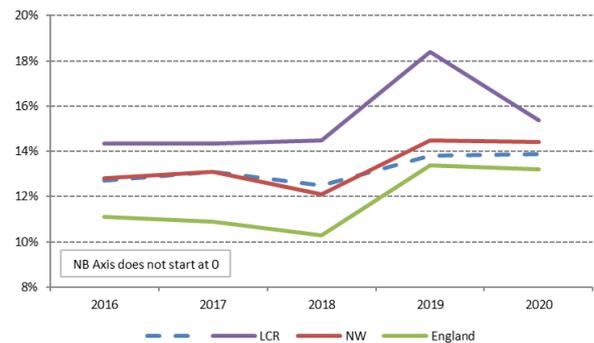
As a result, around 6.5 million UK households are in the grip of fuel poverty, unable to afford to heat their homes to the temperature needed to keep warm and healthy. It’s a national injustice that sees those with the least money having no choice but to live in homes that are the most difficult and expensive to heat.’ NEA

Across the last five years available (2016-2020), fuel poverty has increased in Sefton by 13%

overall, with the Borough being constantly above the national rates (Figure / Table 61).

It should be noted that the considerable and continual increases in electricity and gas prices seen in 2021 and 2022 across the UK are going to have a detrimental effect on residents and so plummeting more households into fuel poverty.

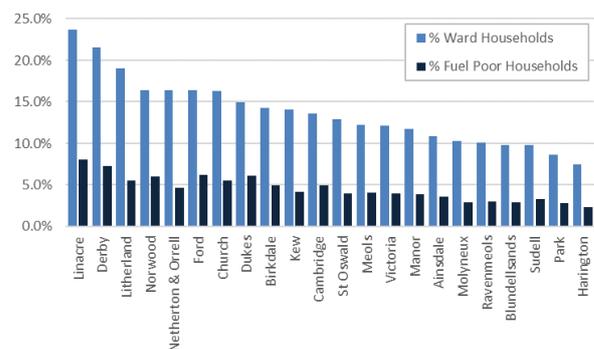
Figure / Table 61: Fuel poverty (% of households)



Period	Sefton		LCR	NW	England
	Count	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate
2016	15,521	12.7%	14.3%	12.8%	11.1%
2017	16,133	13.1%	14.3%	13.1%	10.9%
2018	15,481	12.5%	14.5%	12.1%	10.3%
2019	17,160	13.8%	18.4%	14.5%	13.4%
2020	17,536	13.9%	15.4%	14.4%	13.2%

24% of the households in Linacre ward were in fuel poverty in 2020 and made up 8% of fuel poor households in Sefton (Figure / Table 64) with 18 out of the 22 Borough wards having at least 10% of households being fuel poor. These levels are going to increase significantly due to the energy price rises seen in 2021 and continuing in 2022 onwards.

Figure / Table 62: Fuel poverty by Sefton wards (% of ward households / % of all fuel poor households)



Sefton wards Fuel Poverty - 2020	Count	% Ward Households	% Fuel Poor Households
Linacre	1,411	23.7%	8.0%
Derby	1,270	21.5%	7.2%
Litherland	977	19.0%	5.6%
Norwood	1,058	16.4%	6.0%
Netherton & Orrell	814	16.4%	4.6%
Ford	1,088	16.4%	6.2%
Church	967	16.3%	5.5%
Dukes	1,070	15.0%	6.1%
Birkdale	867	14.3%	4.9%
Kew	735	14.0%	4.2%
Cambridge	865	13.5%	4.9%
St Oswald	690	12.9%	3.9%
Meols	706	12.3%	4.0%
Victoria	702	12.1%	4.0%
Manor	679	11.7%	3.9%
Ainsdale	624	10.9%	3.6%
Molyneux	510	10.3%	2.9%
Ravenmeols	524	10.1%	3.0%
Blundellsands	512	9.8%	2.9%
Sudell	570	9.8%	3.3%
Park	486	8.7%	2.8%
Harington	411	7.4%	2.3%

The Energy Crisis

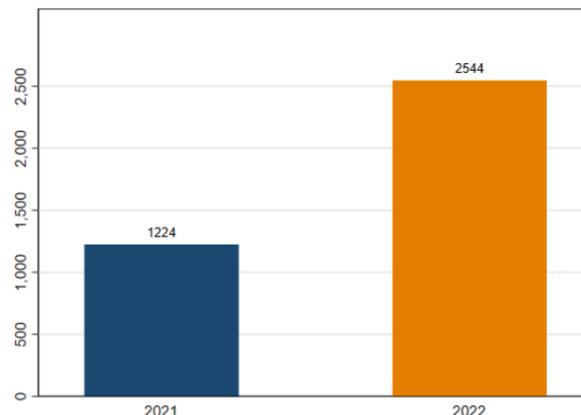
Economists from the University of Warwick carried out research modelling the impact of the energy crisis on households in England and Wales, with a specific report for Sefton (as shown below). Below is a synopsis, the full report including sources can be found at [20221024 Energy Price Guarantee \(warwick.ac.uk\)](https://www.warwick.ac.uk/20221024/Energy-Price-Guarantee)

The energy crisis in Sefton:

The average household in Sefton may see increases in energy bills of £1,320 relative to prices from October 2021 (Image 1), even with the existing government support in place through the Energy Price Guarantee (EPG). Without the EPG, average energy bills would increase by as much as £2,238 when measuring prices as per the Ofgem October announced prices.

Estimates suggest that the energy shock may take out a combined £144 million from residents in Sefton.

Image 1: Impact of energy crisis on households in Sefton: Increase in annual average energy bills (£)

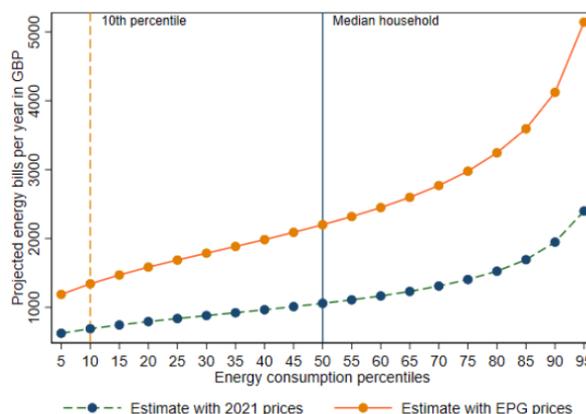


Importantly, many households may be caught off guard by this drastic increase in energy bills. Research has shown that many households do not know how much energy they consume (see Attari et al, 2010).

All households in Sefton will be affected by the energy price shock. Even households who consume very little energy (which are typically among the poorest) are projected to see a steep increase in their energy bills. These increases are expected to happen despite government support packages, such as the Energy Price Guarantee.

Image 2 illustrates the projected impact of the energy price shock in Sefton across the distribution of households based on their respective energy consumption.

Image 2: Distribution of the projected change in energy bills across households in Sefton



Households who have low energy consumption typically live on a household income of less than £15,000 per year. For these households this shock, may cause a drastic decline in real

standards of living which may threaten social cohesion and social stability.

Many households are already financially squeezed due to the economic fallout from the pandemic, more than a decade of stagnant productivity growth, and the resulting falling real incomes. This energy crisis thus may affect the material well-being of broad swathes of society, many of whom do not have a financial cushion to accommodate the shock.

Why is this happening?

The increase in energy prices is brought about by the Russian War on Ukraine and the subsequent dislocations in energy markets. This has been made most apparent in recent destruction of pipeline infrastructure in the Baltic Sea.

Why does saving energy make so much sense both in the short and long run?

Saving energy makes a lot of sense both economically and environmentally. One of the main reasons why Sefton and its population will be so severely affected by the energy crisis is because of decades of underinvestment in the existing building stock.

It is estimated that at least 48% of Sefton’s building stock could, if adequately retrofitted, contribute permanently to saving energy. For many homeowners, businesses, and the community in general, it simply did not financially make sense to invest in improving the energy efficiency of their property until now.

Warwick economists believe that the increase in energy prices will be permanent. Even with large scale natural gas imports through liquified natural gas (LNG) or with higher domestic production, possibly using methods with a questionable environmental track record such as fracking (see Alvarez, 2018).

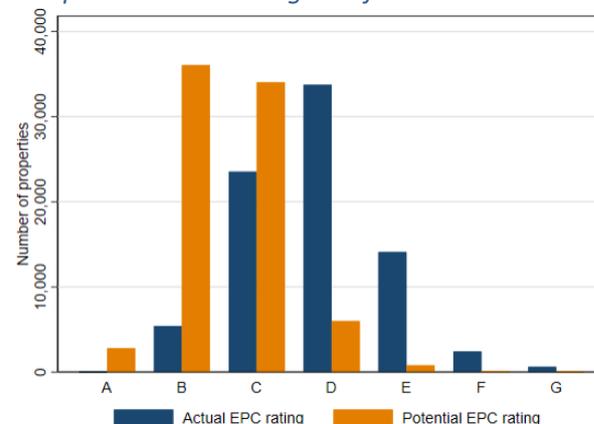
Climate change and the need to reduce our carbon footprint will elevate energy prices structurally in the long run through the much-needed system of carbon taxation.

It is estimated that all households in Sefton combined could save more than £65 million in energy bills per year at current market prices.

Permanent energy savings measures

The energy consumption of 62% (79672) of Sefton residential properties as per the council tax register was studied. Most of the properties have notable improvement potential in terms of their energy performance certificate as is shown in Image 3 tabulating the actual and the potential energy performance certificate (EPC). In total, there is improvement potential in 62214 of the 79872.

Image 3: Number of properties by their current and potential EPC rating in Sefton



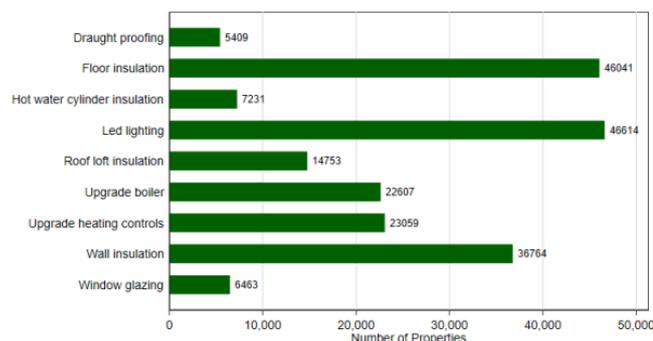
The most common measures to improve the energy efficiency of properties that have been shown to have real impact are:

- Cavity wall insulation
- Solid wall insulation
- Floor, roof and loft insulation
- Condensing boiler replacements

In the 62214 identified Sefton properties with potential for improvement (Image 4):

- 36764 properties would benefit from improved wall insulation such as solid- or cavity wall insulation
- 14753 properties would benefit from roof- or loft insulation,
- 46041 properties could benefit from floor insulation
- 22607 properties that could benefit from condensing boiler upgrades.

Image 4: Number of energy efficiency improvement recommendations by recommendation type in Sefton



There are smaller measures that may be less invasive and less costly, but the savings could add in the short- and long-run. This suggests that there is a lot of room for improvement in terms of energy savings.

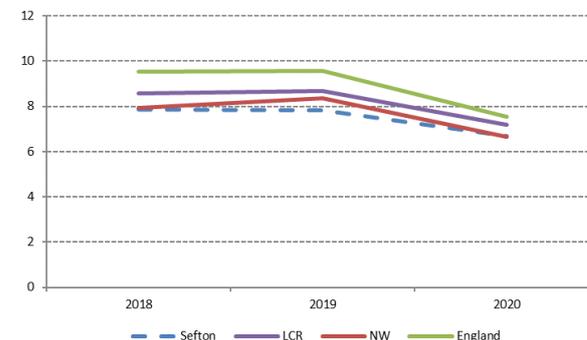
Pollution

‘Poor air quality is a significant public health issue. There is strong evidence that air pollution causes the development of coronary heart disease, stroke, respiratory disease, and lung cancer, exacerbates asthma and has a contributory role in mortality. The annual burden of air pollution in the UK has been estimated to be equivalent to approximately 28,000-36,000 deaths at typical ages and an associated loss of population life of 328,000-416,000 life years lost.’
Office of Health Improvement & Disparities

With the Office of Health Improvement & Disparities explaining ‘Annual concentration of fine particulate matter at an area level, adjusted to account for population exposure. Fine particulate matter is also known as PM2.5 and has a metric of micrograms per cubic metre (µg/m3).’

Sefton’s levels of fine particulate matter in the air show reductions between 2018-2020, with the Borough having continuous lower rates than those of LCR and England (Figure / Table 63).

Figure / Table 63: Air pollution: fine particulate matter (micrograms per cubic metre)



Period	Sefton	LCR	NW	England
2018	7.9	8.6	7.9	9.5
2019	7.8	8.7	8.3	9.6
2020	6.7	7.2	6.7	7.5

Population & Households

Census 2021

Current Population

The Census 2021 figures, suggest 279,233 people reside in Sefton which makes up 0.5% of the overall population across England. The Borough has the 55th highest population count of the 309 Lower Tier Local Authorities (LA) in England.

As with the comparator areas, Liverpool City Region, the North West and England there are slightly more females than males within Sefton.

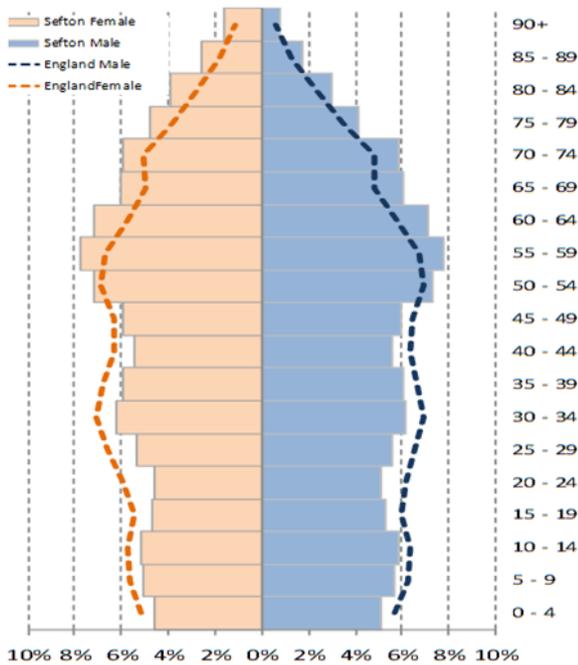
23% of the residents within Sefton are aged 65 and over, this is higher than LCR, the North West (both 19%) and England (18%). The Borough is the 79th highest LA for the percentage of residents aged 65 and over. Sefton moves to 54th highest when looking at percentage of residents aged 85 and over, with Sefton being higher than the three comparator areas.

The Borough has slightly lower proportions of children and young people with 21% of the population being aged between 0 to 19 compared to 23% across the North West and 22% in England. Sefton was ranked 239 out of 309 LAs for the percentage of those aged 0 to 19.

Sefton has a lower number of young people than seen nationally, yet a higher level of older people, this may lead to a high dependency of non-economically active age groups (taken to be children 15 and under and adults 65 and over) on the economically active age group (thought to be 16- to 64-year-olds).

The ‘bulge’ representing those aged 55 to 64 implies a significant potential for increased future demand on services such as Adult Social Care and Health as this population ages. At the same time as this population becomes economically inactive it will remove significant resources in terms of tax from the system whilst adding service and pension demands (Figure / Table 64).

Figure / Table 64: Census 2021 population distribution (percentage / count)



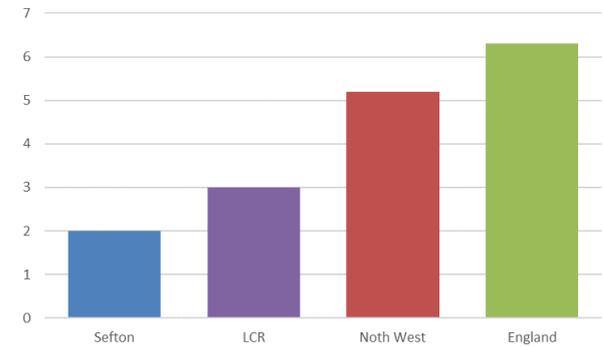
Population	Sefton	Percentage				Sefton Rank*
		Sefton	LCR	NW	England	
Total	279,233	-	-	-	-	-
Females	143,990	52%	51%	51%	51%	48
Males	135,243	48%	49%	49%	49%	262
Aged 0-17	52,998	19%	20%	21%	21%	224
Aged 0-19	57,904	21%	22%	23%	22%	239
Aged 4-16	39,259	14%	15%	16%	15%	231
Aged 16-64	167,622	60%	63%	63%	63%	220
Aged 18-64	161,467	58%	61%	60%	61%	220
Aged 55-65	44,944	16%	15%	14%	14%	43
Aged 65+	64,766	23%	19%	19%	18%	80
Aged 85+	9,354	3%	2%	2%	2%	52

* Sefton Rank out of the 309 English LAs where one has the highest %

Population Change

When comparing 2021 Census results to those of 2011, the number of residents living in Sefton has increased by 2% (Figure / Table 66), lower than LCR (3%) the North West (5%) and England (6%). Sefton was ranked 262 of the 309 England lower tier LAs.

Figure / Table 65: Census 2021 / 2011 population change (percentage)

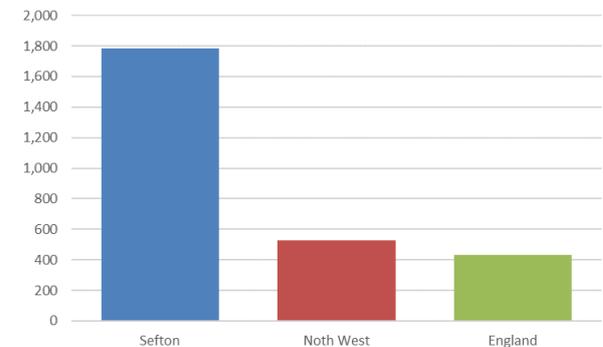


Population	% Change
Sefton	2.0
LCR	3.0
Noth West	5.2
England	6.3

Population Density

Sefton’s population density (the number of persons per square kilometre) in 2021 was 1,784, over four times higher than that of England and three times greater than the North West (Figure / Table 66). Sefton was ranked 97th densest LA of the 309 lower tier local authorities in England.

Figure / Table 66: Census 2021 population density (population per 1km²)



Population	Density
Sefton	1,784
Noth West	526
England	434

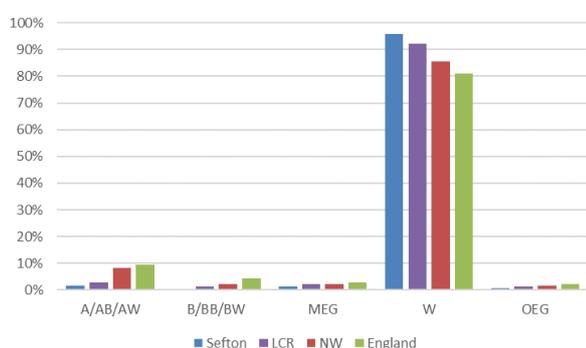
Ethnic Groups

In Census 2021, 96% of Sefton’s usual residents identified their ethnic group as White, higher than the levels seen in LCR, the North West and England. Sefton has the 79th highest count of residents identifying themselves as White of the 309 Lower Tier LAs in England (Figure / Table 67).

Of White residents in the Borough, 96% identified themselves as White English, Welsh, Scottish, Northern Irish, or British.

In Sefton, along with the three comparator areas, there has been considerable increases seen in all ethnic groups except for those identifying themselves as White when comparing Census 2021 results to those of 2011, though numbers of other ethnic groups are still much lower than White (Figure / Table 68).

Figure / Table 67: Census 2021 population ethnic group (percentage / count)

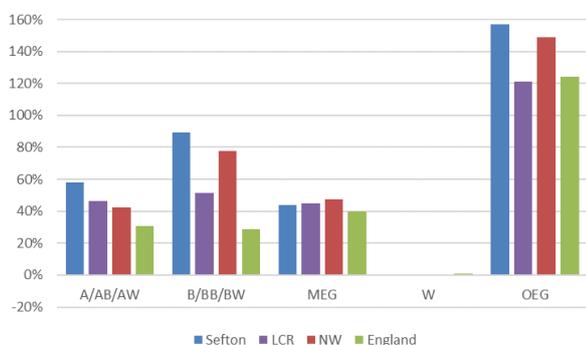


A/AB/AW = Asian, Asian British or Asian Welsh, Black, B/BB/BW = Black British, Black Welsh, Caribbean or African, MEG = Mixed or Multiple ethnic groups, W = White, OEG = Other ethnic groups

Population: Ethnic Group	Sefton	Percentage				Sefton Rank*
		Sefton	LCR	NW	England	
Total	279,233	-	-	-	-	-
Asian, Asian British or Asian Welsh	4,294	2%	3%	8%	10%	235
Black, Black British, Black Welsh, Caribbean or African	1,509	1%	1%	2%	4%	232
Mixed or Multiple ethnic groups	4,056	1%	2%	2%	3%	226
White	267,540	96%	92%	86%	81%	79
Other ethnic group	1,834	1%	1%	1%	2%	195

* Sefton Rank out of the 309 English LAs where one has the highest %

Figure / Table 68: Census 2021 / 2011 population ethnic group change (percentage / count)



A/AB/AW = Asian, Asian British or Asian Welsh, Black, B/BB/BW = Black British, Black Welsh, Caribbean or African, MEG = Mixed or Multiple ethnic groups, W = White, OEG = Other ethnic groups

Population: Ethnic Group Change	Total	Asian, Asian British or Asian Welsh	Black, Black British, Black Welsh, Caribbean or African	Mixed or Multiple ethnic groups	White	Other ethnic group
Sefton Count 2011	273,790	2,719	796	2,820	266,741	714
Sefton Count 2021	279,233	4,294	1,509	4,056	267,540	1,834
Sefton % 2011	100%	1.0%	0.3%	1.0%	97.4%	0.3%
Sefton % 2021	100%	1.5%	0.5%	1.5%	95.8%	0.7%
LCR % 2011	100%	2.1%	1.0%	1.5%	94.8%	0.7%
LCR % 2021	100%	3.0%	1.4%	2.1%	92.1%	1.4%
NW % 2011	100%	6.2%	1.4%	1.6%	90.2%	0.6%
NW % 2021	100%	8.4%	2.3%	2.2%	85.6%	1.5%
England % 2011	100%	7.8%	3.5%	2.3%	85.4%	1.0%
England % 2021	100%	9.6%	4.2%	3.0%	81.0%	2.2%
Sefton % Change	2.0%	58%	90%	44%	0.3%	157%
LCR % Change	3.0%	46%	51%	45%	0.0%	121%
NW % Change	5.2%	42%	78%	47%	-0.2%	149%
England % Change	6.6%	31%	29%	40%	1.1%	124%

National Identity

According to the 2021 Census, 96% of usual residents in Sefton stated their national identity was from the United Kingdom (UK). This is higher than seen across LCR, the North West and England (Figure / Table 69).

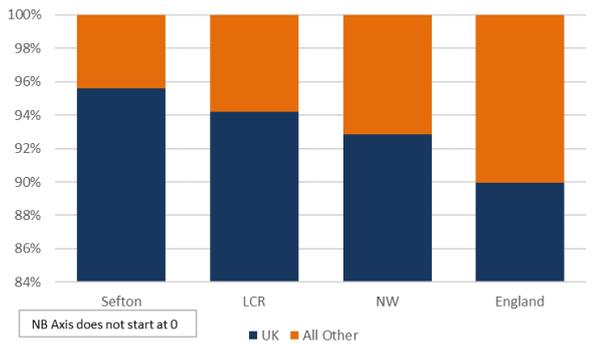
Of the Borough residents who identified as coming from the UK, 65% stated they were British with a further 33% stating they were English (or English and British). ONS have released a statement relating to this; 'While the increase in number of usual residents describing their national identity as "British" and the fall in the number describing their national identity as "English" may partly reflect true change, it is most likely to be a result of the changes to the question structure where "British" became the top response option in 2021 for England only.'

Residents identifying themselves as European made up 66% of all other national identities (not identifying as being from the UK) in Sefton, higher than the three comparator area (Figure / Table 70). 82% of the Borough residents identifying as European were from European Union countries.

In Sefton, there has been minimal change in the number of people identifying that they are from the UK, when comparing Census 2021 to 2011, unlike the increases seen regionally and nationally (Figure / Table 71). The Borough has seen a larger increase in all other nationalities than the three comparator areas. Residents identifying themselves as European show the greatest increases (where an actual nationality has been provided). There have also been considerable increases in other identities though the nationalities were not provided (this category has not been included on Figure 71 due to the vast increases).

In 2021, Sefton residents identifying as Polish accounted for 18% of all other national identities, with 11% identifying as Turkish, 9% identifying as Romanian (Figure / Table 72). There has been increases in the number of Borough residents identifying as Polish, Turkish and Romanian compared to the Census 2011, with residents identifying themselves as Irish reducing.

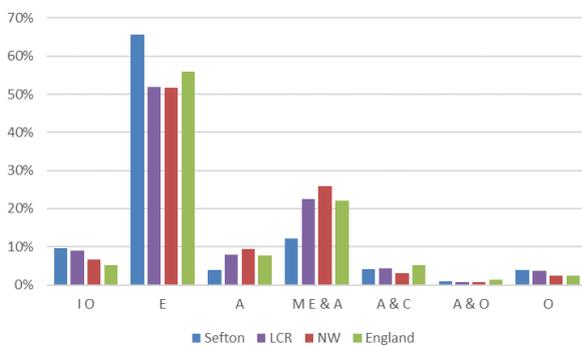
Figure / Table 69: Census 2021 population national identity (percentage / count)



Population: National Identity	Sefton	LCR	NW	England	Sefton Rank*
Total	279,240	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	266,885	96%	94%	93%	99
All Other	12,355	4%	6%	7%	211

* Sefton Rank out of the 309 English LAs where one has the highest %

Figure / Table 70: Census 2021 population all other national identities (percentage / count)



I O = Irish Only, E = European, A = African, ME & A = Middle Eastern & Asian, A & C = American and Caribbean, A & O = Antarctic and Oceanian, O = Other

All other: National Identity	Sefton	LCR	NW	England	Sefton Rank*
Total	12,355	-	-	-	-
Irish only	1,180	10%	9%	7%	35
European	8,114	66%	52%	52%	82
African	476	4%	8%	9%	248
Middle Eastern and Asian	1,499	12%	22%	26%	227
American and Caribbean	500	4%	4%	3%	164
Antarctic and Oceanian	113	1%	1%	1%	206
Other	473	4%	4%	3%	50

* Sefton Rank out of the 309 English LAs where one has the highest %

Figure / Table 71: Census 2021 / 2011 population national identity change (percentage)

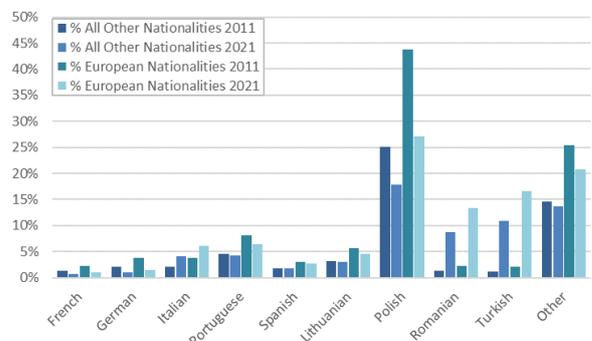


I O = Irish Only, E = European, A = African, ME & A = Middle Eastern & Asian, A & C = American and Caribbean, A & O = Antarctic and Oceanian. Those falling into the other nationalities categories isn't included on the chart due to their vast increases

All other: National Identity	Sefton	LCR	NW	England	Sefton Rank*
Total	12,355	-	-	-	-
Irish only	1,180	10%	9%	7%	35
European	8,114	66%	52%	52%	82
African	476	4%	8%	9%	248
Middle Eastern and Asian	1,499	12%	22%	26%	227
American and Caribbean	500	4%	4%	3%	164
Antarctic and Oceanian	113	1%	1%	1%	206
Other	473	4%	4%	3%	50

* Sefton Rank out of the 309 English LAs where one has the highest %

Figure / Table 72: Census 2021 / 2011 population national identity – European countries (percentage / count)



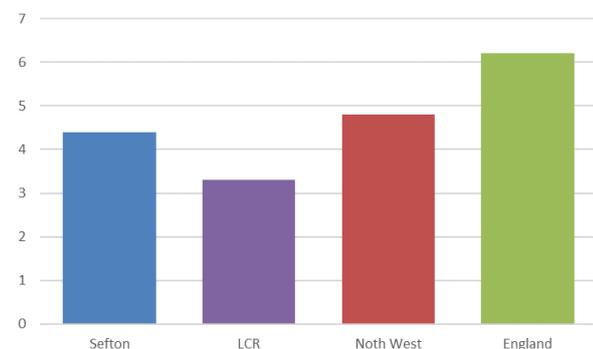
Sefton: European Countries	Count		% All Other		% European	
	2011	2021	2011	2021	2011	2021
All Other Total	6,929	12,355	-	-	-	-
European Total	3,967	8,114	57%	66%	-	-
French	88	84	1%	1%	2%	1%
German	149	118	2%	1%	4%	1%
Italian	149	499	2%	4%	4%	6%
Portuguese	320	521	5%	4%	8%	6%
Spanish	121	216	2%	2%	3%	3%
Lithuanian	221	369	3%	3%	6%	5%
Polish	1,738	2,197	25%	18%	44%	27%
Romanian	89	1,079	1%	9%	2%	13%
Turkish	83	1,345	1%	11%	2%	17%
Other	1,009	1,686	15%	14%	25%	21%

Households

In the 2021 Census, 123,000 households with at least one usual resident were identified in Sefton (this figure has been rounded to the nearest 100). Sefton had the 39th highest number of households out of the 309 Lower Tier LAs in England.

The Borough has seen an increase of over 4% when compared to the 2011 Census (Figure / Table 73), lower than that seen nationally (over 6%). Sefton was ranked 221 for household percentage change out of the 309 LAs across England.

Figure / Table 73: Census 2021 / 2011 Household Change (percentage)



Household	% Change
Sefton	4.4
LCR	3.3
Noth West	4.8
England	6.2

Qualifications

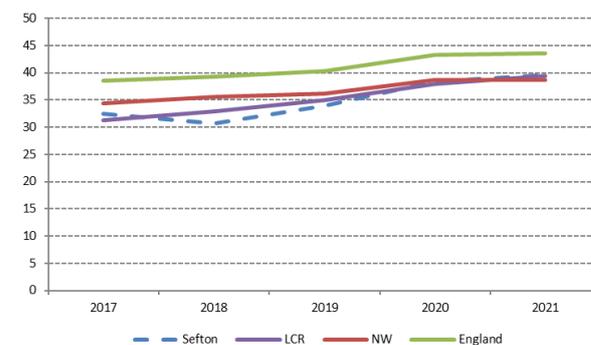
'People with low skills and no qualifications are at a significant disadvantage in the labour market. Competition for jobs means that this group is often at a disadvantage even when seeking employment in routine, low paid and often insecure jobs and this can lead to an above average risk of unemployment or even economic inactivity. Although the number and proportion of unqualified people of working age in the working-age labour force is declining, a substantial, hard core of low skilled and unqualified people are likely to remain for the foreseeable future. That group is likely to be increasingly disadvantaged in the future. It will consist of the hardest to help combining a lack of skills with other disadvantages. It will face a future in which employers increasingly demand higher levels of skill even for jobs in traditional areas of low-skill

employment. Finally, in the short-term, it will face increased competition for jobs the more highly skilled displaced by the recession and public sector spending cuts.' UK Commission for Employment and Skills (UKCES)

There has been an increase in the number of Sefton residents who hold NVQ4 or above qualifications over the past five years with an overall increase of 18%. The Borough has moved in line with LCR and the North West yet remains below England (Figure / Table 74).

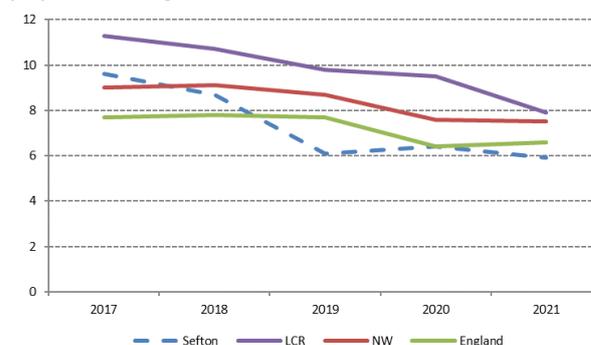
Rates of Borough residents with no qualifications have reduced considerably between 2017-2021 (an overall reduction of 39%), with Sefton being below the three comparator areas in 2021 (Figure / Table 75).

Figure / Table 74: Qualifications – NVQ4 and above (% of population aged 16-64)



Jan-Dec	Sefton		LCR	NW	England
	Count	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate
2017	52,600	32.5	31.2	34.4	38.5
2018	49,800	30.7	32.9	35.5	39.3
2019	54,700	33.9	35.0	36.1	40.3
2020	60,600	38.4	37.9	38.7	43.2
2021	62,200	39.5	39.4	38.6	43.6

Figure / Table 75: Qualifications – None (% of population aged 16-64)



Jan-Dec	Sefton		LCR	NW	England
	Count	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate
2017	15,500	9.6	11.3	9.0	7.7
2018	14,100	8.7	10.7	9.1	7.8
2019	9,900	6.1	9.8	8.7	7.7
2020	10,100	6.4	9.5	7.6	6.4
2021	9,400	5.9	7.9	7.5	6.6

Supporting Information & Context

Children and Young People Assessments

Health Assessment

Lifestyles Assessment

Substance Misuse Assessment

Vulnerable Adults Assessment

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Glossary of Terms / Acronyms

ASB – Anti Social Behaviour

ELAS – Emergency Limited Assistance Scheme

IFAN – Independent Food Aid Network

IFS – The Institute for Fiscal Studies

IDACI – Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index

IDAOPi – Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index

IMD – Index of Multiple Deprivation

IoD – Indices of deprivation

JFR – Joseph Rowntree Foundation

LA – Local Authority

LCR – Liverpool City Region

LSOA – Lower Super Output Area

NEA – National Energy Action

NW – North West

ONS – Office of National Statistics

OS – Ordnance Survey

PIP – Personal Independence Payment

UC – Universal Credit

UK – United Kingdom

UKCES – UK Commission for Employment and Skills

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