

Ward Profile

Linacre



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Contents

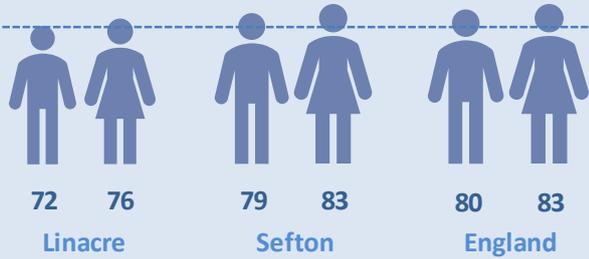
Highlights	6	Figure 7: Household Occupancy (Census 2011)	15
Sefton Comparative Position	7	Table 3: Time Void / Vacant (April 2020)....	15
National Comparative Position.....	7	Figure 8: New Build Properties by Affordability Type (March 2021).....	16
LCR Comparative Position	8	Figure 9: New Build Properties by Bedroom Numbers (March 2021).....	16
North West Comparative Position.....	8	Figure 10: Average Price Paid by Property Type (2019)	16
Overview.....	9	Map 5: Barriers to Housing & Services IMD Score by LSOA (2019).....	16
Map 1: Linacre Assets	9	Figure 11: Rate of Vehicle Registrations (2019).....	16
COVID-19	9	Economy & Business.....	17
Implications for Service Delivery	9	Figure 12: Household Income – Mosaic (2020).....	17
Demographics.....	10	Table 4: Economically Active (2011)	17
Table 1: 2019 Ward Population Distribution Comparisons.....	11	Table 5: Economically Inactive (2011)	17
Figure 1: 2019 Ward Population Distribution by Age Band & Gender	11	Table 6: Unemployed (2011)	17
Figure 2: Population Change by Core Age Groups	11	Map 6: Employment IMD Score by LSOA (2019).....	17
Table 2: NINo Applications 2015/16 – 2019/20	11	Benefits & Support.....	18
Figure 3: Top 5 NINo Application Origin Countries 2015/16 – 2019/20	11	Universal Credits (UC).....	18
Figure 4: NINo Applications by Quarter October 2015 to September 2020.....	11	Personal Independence Payment (PIP).....	18
Service Demand.....	11	Child Benefits	18
Deprivation.....	12	Council Tax Reduction.....	18
Figure 5: Children in Relative Low-Income Families (2019/20).....	12	Sefton’s Emergency Limited Assistance Scheme (ELAS)	18
Figure 6: Children in Relative Low-Income Families (2015/16 to 2019/20)	13	Trussell Trust Food Bank.....	18
Map 2: Overall IMD Score by LSOA (2019) ..	13	Figure 13: Rate of Working Age Residents Claiming Out of Work Benefits (January 2021)	19
Map 3: IDAOPI Score by LSOA (2019).....	13	Figure 14: Rate of Working Age Residents Claiming Out of Work Benefits (January 2017/18/19/20/21).....	19
Map 4: IDACI Score by LSOA (2019)	13	Figure 15: Rate of Residents claiming Universal Credits (January 2021)	19
Housing & Households	14	Figure 16: Rate of Residents claiming Personal Independence Payments (January 2021)	19
Council Tax.....	14	Figure 17: Rate of Families claiming Child Benefits (2020).....	20
Vacant and / or Void Properties	14		
Housing Developments.....	14		
Sold Properties	14		
Car Registration	15		

Figure 18: Percentage of Households Claiming Council Tax Reductions (January 2020).....	20	Figure 25: Average Progress 8 Score (2018/19)	24
Table 7: Emergency Limited Assistance Scheme (ELAS) Applications (January to December 2020)	20	Not in Employment Education or Training (NEET)	24
Education.....	21	Figure 26: Rate of NEET Residents Aged 16 - 18 (January 2017/18/19/20/21)	24
Nursery Settings	21	Community Safety	25
Primary Settings.....	21	Crime.....	25
Secondary School Settings.....	21	Anti-social Behaviour (ASB)	25
16+ Pupils	21	Deliberate Fires.....	25
Table 8: Nursery Settings (Jan 2020)	22	Index of Multiple Deprivation - Crime	25
Table 9: Primary School Settings (Jan 2020).....	22	Table 15: Offences Reported to Merseyside Police (2020/21).....	26
Table 10: Secondary School Settings (Jan 2020).....	22	Table 16: ASB Incidents Reported to Merseyside Police (2020/21)	26
Table 11: 16+ Pupils (Jan 2020)	22	Table 17: Deliberate Property Fires (2020/21)	26
Early Years Foundation Stage	22	Map 7: Crime IMD Score by LSOA (2019) ...	26
Key Stage 1 (KS1)	22	Health.....	27
Key Stage 2 (KS2)	22	Life Expectancy	27
Key Stage 4 (KS4)	23	Fertility.....	27
Figure 19: Percentage of Pupils NOT Gaining a Good Level of Development in Early Years Foundation Stage (2018/19).....	23	Overweight Children	27
Table 12: Early Years Foundation Stage Settings – Special Educational Needs and Free School Meals (2018/19).....	23	Hospital Admissions.....	27
Figure 20: Percentage of Key Stage 1 Pupils Not Achieving Expected Standard in Reading Writing and Maths (2018/19).....	23	Index of Multiple Deprivation – Health & Disability	27
Table 13: Key Stage 1 – Special Educational Needs and Free School Meals (2018/19)	23	Figure 27: Life Expectancy at Birth (2015-2019)	28
Figure 21: Percentage of Key Stage 2 Pupils Not Achieving Expected Standard in Reading Writing and Maths (2018/19).....	24	Figure 28: Children with Excess Weight – Year R (2018/19)	28
Table 14: Key Stage 2 – Special Educational Needs and Free School Meals (2018/19)	24	Figure 29: Children with Excess Weight – Year 6 (2018/19)	28
Figure 22: Percentage Not Achieving in English and Maths 9 to 5 (2018/19)	24	Figure 30: Emergency Hospital Admissions – CR Injuries in Under 15 year olds (2015/16 – 2019/20)	28
Figure 23: Percentage of Pupils Not Achieving English Baccalaureate 9 to 5 (2018/19).....	24	Figure 31: Emergency Hospital Admissions – CR Injuries in 15 to 24 year olds (2015/16 – 2019/20)	28
Figure 24: Average Attainment 8 Score (2018/19).....	24	Figure 32: Emergency Hospital Admissions – All Causes SAR (2015/16 – 2019/20)	28
		Figure 33: Emergency Hospital Admissions – COPD SAR (2015/16 – 2019/20)	29

Figure 34: Emergency Hospital Admissions – Coronary Heart Disease SAR (2015/16 – 2019/20)	29	Adult Social Care - Contacts	34
Figure 35: Emergency Hospital Admissions – Myocardial Infarction SAR (2015/16 – 2019/20)	29	Table 22: Personal Care at Home Clients (2020/21)	34
Figure 36: Emergency Hospital Admissions – Stroke SAR (2015/16 – 2019/20)	29	Table 23: Long Term Residential and Nursing Home Clients (2020/21)	34
Figure 37: Emergency Hospital Admissions – Hip Fractures 65+ SAR (2015/16 – 2019/20)	29	Table 24: Adult Social Care Contacts (2020/21)	34
Figure 38: Hospital Admissions – Intentional Self-harm SAR (2015/16 – 2019/20)	29	Libraries	35
Figure 39: All Causes of Death SMR (2015 – 2019)	29	Domestic Waste Collection	35
Figure 40: All Cancer Incidences SIR (2014 – 2018)	29	Calls for Service – Environmental Issues	35
Map 8: Health IMD Score by LSOA (2019) ...	30	Figure 45: Active Library Patrons (2019/20)	35
2011 Census Flows – Migration	31	Table 25: Waste Collections (2019/20)	35
Table 18 / Map 9: Moving into Linacre (2011)	31	Table 26: Environmental Issues (2020/21) .	35
Table 19 / Map 10: Moving out of Linacre (2011)	31	MOSAIC Profile	36
2011 Census Flows – Travel to Work	32	Overview	36
Table 20 / Map 11: Linacre Residents Travelling to Work (2011)	32	Table 27: Mosaic Group Breakdown (September 2020)	36
Table 21 / Map 12: People Travelling to Work in Linacre (2011)	32	Generic MOSAIC Characteristics	37
Service Demand & Delivery	33	Figure 46: Mosaic Groups by Number	37
Children’s Social Care	33	Figure 47: Mosaic Groups by Age, Residency Length and Environmental Gap (2020)	37
Early Help	33	Figure 48: Mosaic Groups by Social Network Usage, Internet Usage and Household Technology (2020)	37
YOT (Youth Offending Team)	33	Figure 49: Mosaic Groups by Number of Children, Household Income and Residency Length (2020)	37
Figure 41: Children Services (31 st March 2020)	33	Figure 50: Mosaic Groups by	37
Figure 42: Early Help Open Episodes (31 st December 2020)	33	Figure 51: Mosaic Groups by Number of Children, Household Income and Social Network Usage (2020)	38
Figure 43: Early Help Open Episodes – Age Breakdown (31 st December 2020)	34	Figure 52: Mosaic Groups by Internet Usage,	38
Figure 44: Rate of Young People Known to YOT (2018/19/20)	34	Notes on Data & Methodology	39
Adult Social Care - Personal Care at Home ..	34	Acronyms and Abbreviations	41
Adult Social Care - Long Term Residential and Nursing Homes	34	Sources	42

Highlights

Life Expectancy



Life Expectancy at Birth (2015 - 2019)

Free School Meals



Proportion of children taking Free School Meals (Jan 2020)

Children Social Care



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

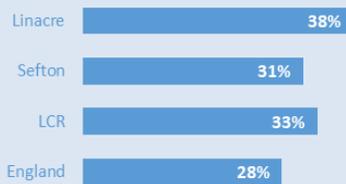
Universal Credits (UC) Benefits



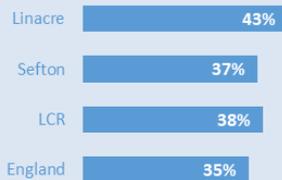
Percentage of working age residents claiming UC (Jan 2021)

Educational Attainment

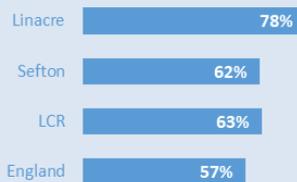
Early Years Foundation Stage



Key Stage 2



Key Stage 4



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

Emergency Limited Assistance Scheme



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

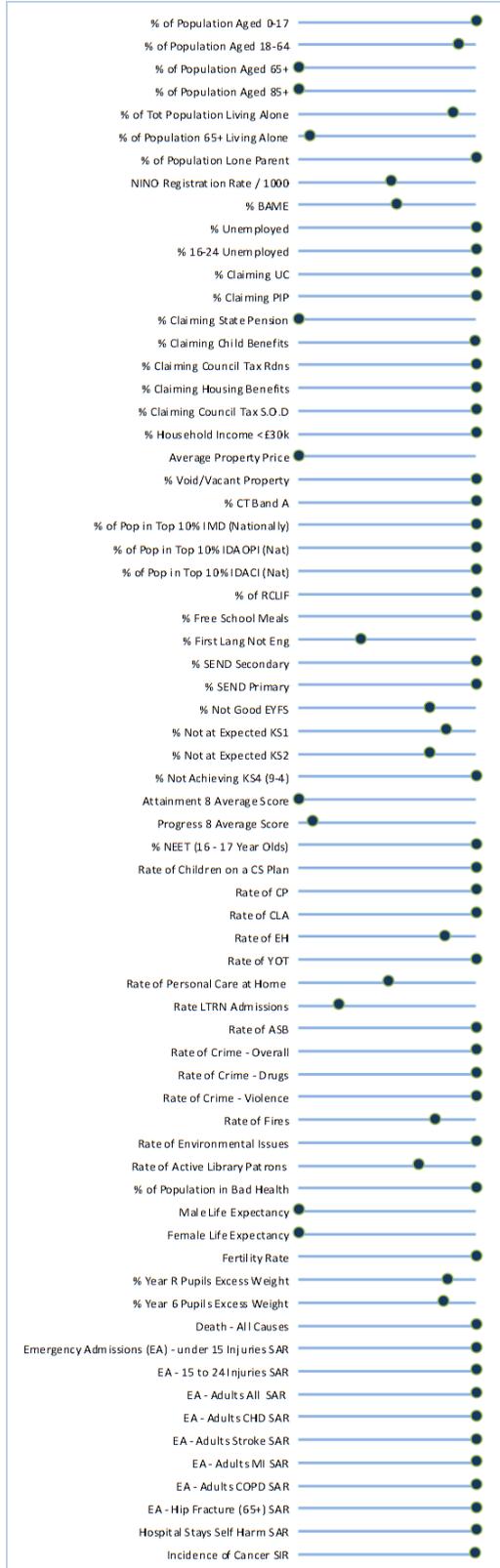
Reported Crimes



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

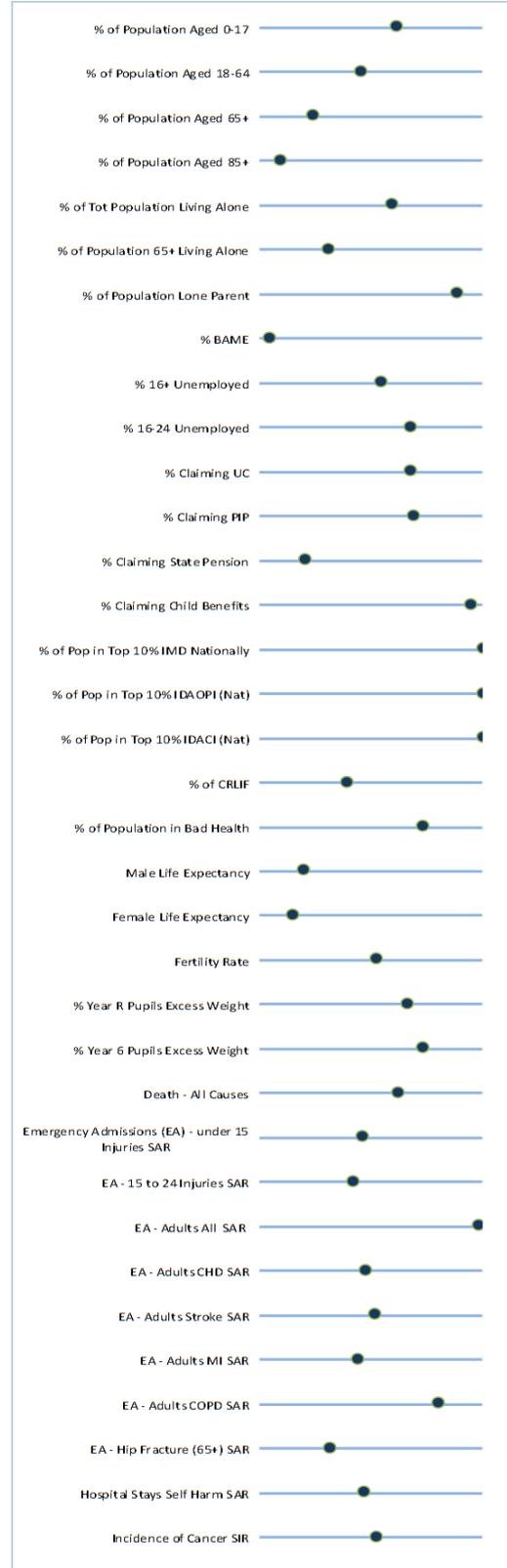
Sefton Comparative Position

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



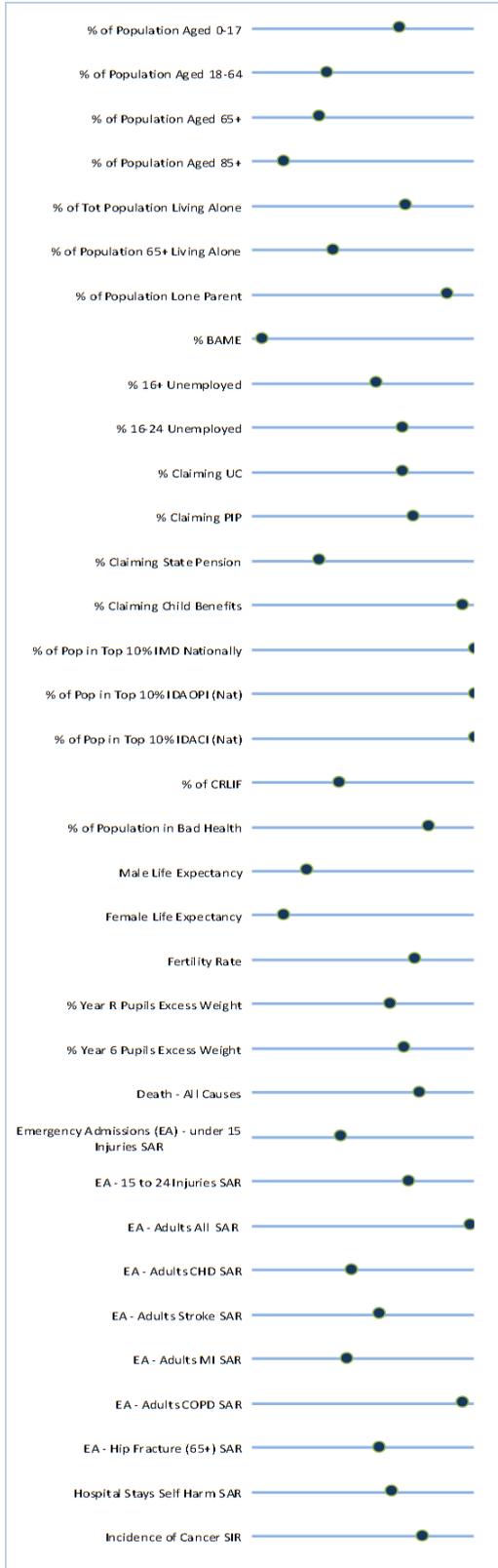
National Comparative Position

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



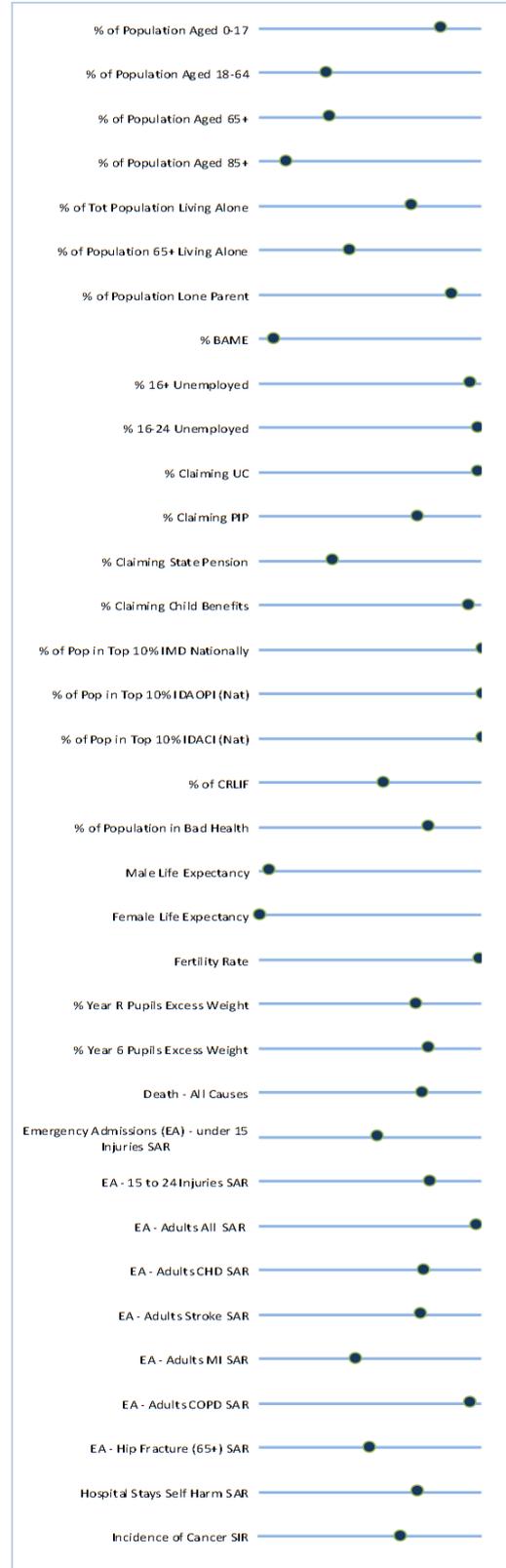
LCR Comparative Position

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



North West Comparative Position

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



Overview

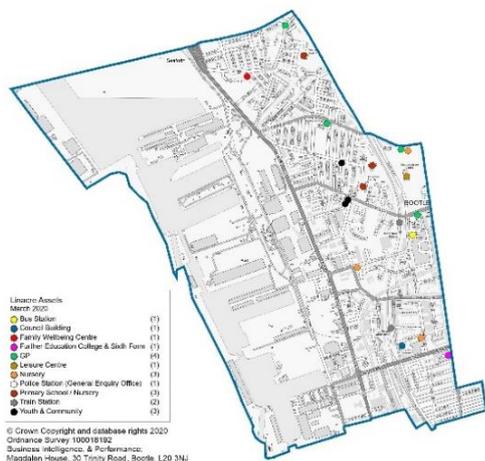
Sefton is a metropolitan borough of Merseyside; England and its local authority is Sefton Council. Sefton was formed, following the Local Government Act 1972, on 1st April 1974.

Linacre is one of the 22 wards that make up Sefton Metropolitan Borough Council. It is one of the most southerly wards in the Borough and covers part of the Bootle area. Linacre is bordered by the River Mersey to the West, Church ward to the North, Litherland ward to the North East, Derby ward to the East and Liverpool City Council to the South.

In the ward there is/are:

- A Bus Station
- A Council Building
- A Family Wellbeing Centre
- A Further Education College & Sixth Form
- Four GP Surgeries
- A Leisure Centre
- Three Nurseries
- A Police Station (General Enquiry Office)
- Three Primary Schools / Nurseries
- Two Train Stations
- Three Youth and Community Centres

Map 1: Linacre Assets



COVID-19

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

Implications for Service Delivery

Due to the demographic make up there are high levels of poverty and poor health seen across Linacre. Including this, changes in the welfare system means demands on services in the ward will be greater compared to other wards and Sefton as a whole and may increase in the foreseeable future. Key service demands could include:

- Demand for school places in the ward maybe higher than the Borough as those aged 4 to 16 make a greater proportion of the population. Nursery places are in demand as 0-4 year olds make up one of the highest population bands.
- High levels of all deprivation types go hand in hand with large demands on services covering all ages, but especially the young.
- There is a high level of residents living in social rented accommodation, particularly those aged 65 and over which could potentially lead to funding pressure should these residents move into long term residential or nursing facilities as they are likely to be 'asset poor'.
- Given the direct link between deprivation, child poverty and attainment, overall Linacre has a higher proportion of children with SEN and a lower rate of attainment than the Sefton average. This places additional demand on school and education services.
- Changes made in the Welfare Reform Act along with the COVID-19 pandemic may see increased levels of vulnerable households, leading to demands on services such as Food Banks, ELAS, Housing Benefits, and Homeless Services.
- Calls for services including Merseyside Police and Merseyside Fire and Rescue are all higher in the ward than the rest of the Borough meaning greater demands on services. This is likely to affect how residents of the ward feel in terms of satisfaction, well-being and reduced attractiveness to encourage businesses and job creators to locate in the area.
- High levels of health issues and deprivation may lead to services being overwhelmed i.e. GP and Adult Social Care.

Demographics

The latest 2019 population estimates indicate there are approximately 13,300 people living in Linacre.

Overall, the people of the ward tend to be younger than the Sefton, Liverpool City Region, and England averages. Some 24% of the population is aged 0-17 compared to 20% across the City Region (Table 1).

There may be a higher demand on education services within the ward than compared to the Borough as a whole. Rates of school age children (4 to 16) are higher in the ward than the Borough, meaning places within local schools may be limited and people having to travel further afield to attend schools and colleges. It likely there will be specific demand around nursery places as Linacre’s population pyramid indicates those aged 0-4 now make up one of the highest age bands within the ward (Figure 1).

65% of the population are of “working age” (16 – 65) meaning demand for jobs in the area will be relatively high, or for those out of work there may be an increase demand for benefit support.

The overall population in the ward has seen an overall increase of 9% between 2010 and 2019.

Over the last decade the number of young people in the ward has increased by 13% (Figure 2).

In the last Census (2011) 96% of Linacre’s population was born in the United Kingdom. With 4% of the ward population had an ethnicity recorded as Mixed Heritage, Black, Asian, or Minority Ethnic background. The England average is 15%.

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

Approximately 520 NINo registrations were made within Linacre by overseas nationals between 2015/16 and 2019/20 (Table 2). Assuming none of those applicants moved out of the ward during

the period this equates to 63 per 1,000 16 to 65-year olds living in Linacre. This is higher than the rate seen across Sefton as a whole (28 per 1,000) the Liverpool City Region (46) and the North West (53), but lower than England (85).

74% of the overseas national registrations within Linacre during the period were from European Union countries (EU). Four of the top five countries of registration were from the EU (Figure 3);

- Romania (24%)
- Poland (17%)
- Italy (8%)
- Bulgaria (3%)
- Brazil (3%)

Although the overall numbers are very low, over the time period of October 2015 to March 2020 the number of registrations in Linacre has fluctuated, with an overall increase of 27% (though this is only six registrations in total). Due to the COVID-19 pandemic the figure post March 2020 are currently unreliable (Figure 4).

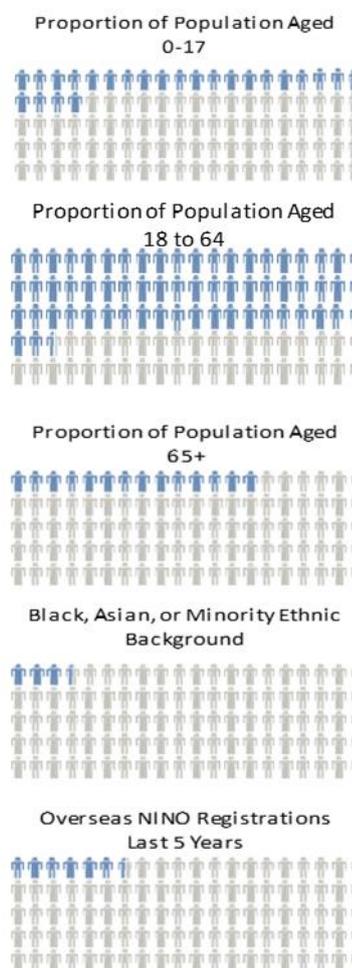


Table 1: 2019 Ward Population Distribution Comparisons

	Linacre Count	Percentage			
		Ward	Sefton	LCR	England
Total	13,296	-	-	-	-
Males	6,543	49%	48%	49%	49%
Females	6,753	51%	52%	49%	50%
Aged 0-17	3,171	24%	20%	20%	21%
Aged 0-19	3,456	26%	21%	23%	24%
Aged 4-16	2,185	16%	14%	15%	16%
Aged 16-65	8,705	65%	60%	64%	63%
Aged 18-64	8,281	62%	57%	61%	60%
Aged 55-65	1,694	13%	16%	14%	13%
Aged 65+	1,844	14%	24%	19%	18%
Aged 85+	164	1%	3%	2%	2%

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

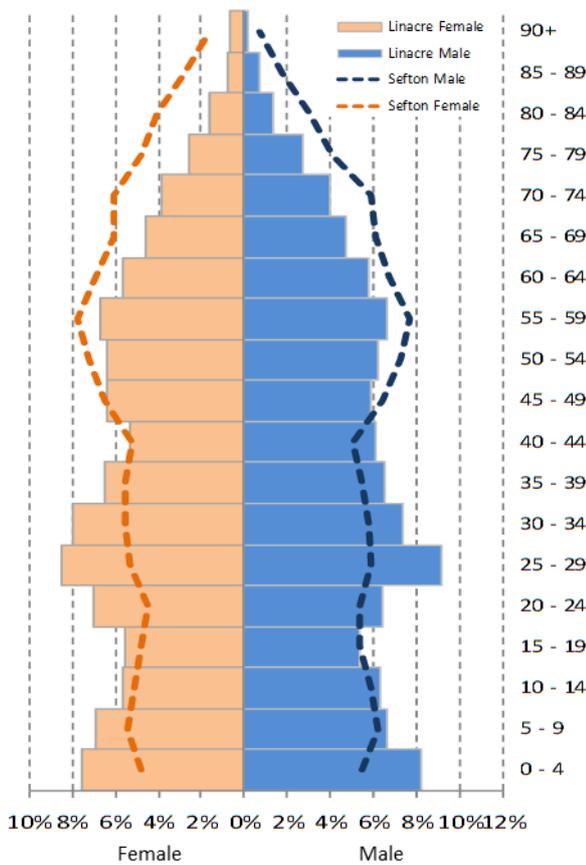


Figure 2: Population Change by Core Age Groups

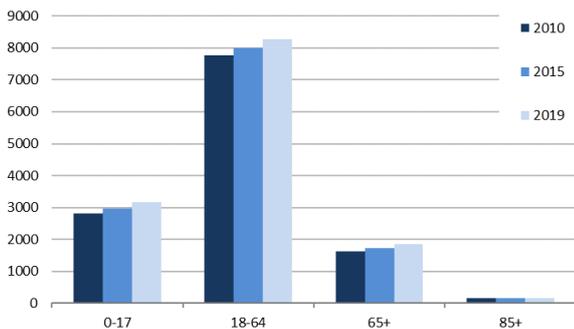


Table 2: NINo Applications 2015/16 – 2019/20

	Linacre Count	Rate per 1,000 Population Aged 16-65				
		Ward	Sefton	LCR	NW	England
European Union NINo	387	46.6	21.8	31.4	33.2	58.0
Asia NINo	63	7.6	2.9	8.3	12.2	15.2
Rest of the World NINo	60	7.2	2.5	5.2	6.1	9.7
All Overseas NINo	520	62.6	27.7	45.9	52.6	85.5

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

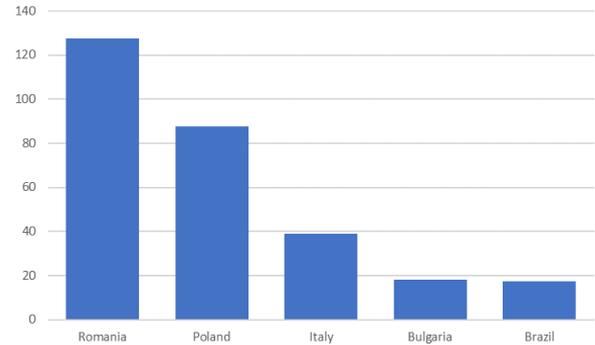
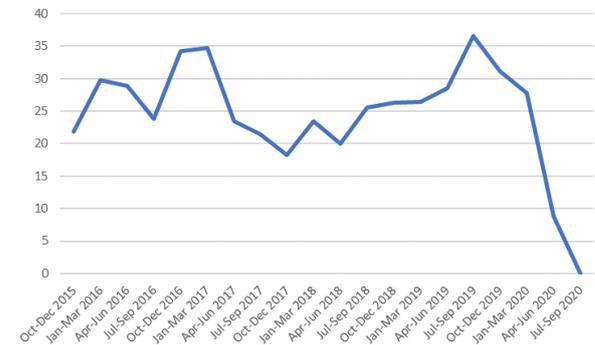


Figure 4: NINo Applications by Quarter October 2015 to September 2020



Service Demand

Approximately 10% of Linacre residents aged 65 and over received some form of long-term care from Sefton’s Adult Social Care during the 2020/21 financial year.

Approximately 9% of the 0 to 17-year old population within the ward were known to Sefton Children’s Social Care as of 31st March 2020.

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

Deprivation

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

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

The nine LSOAs which make up Linacre are all within the top 5% of most affected areas nationally; indeed, six of them are in the top 1% of nationally most deprived LSOAs (Map 2). Seven of the LSOAs have shown increases when comparing the 2019 IMD scores to those in 2015 indicating that the level of deprivation in the ward has increased over the last 5 years. The average score across the ward is 70.8 compared to 27.3 across Sefton as a whole, 34.9 in LCR, 27.9 across the North West and 21.7 in England.

The Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI) is a supplementary index to the IMD. In general, the ward is populated by some of the most income deprived older people in the country. All of Linacre’s nine LSOAs are in the top 10% affected areas nationally, with eight being in the top 5%. The average IDAOPI score across the ward was 0.45, considerably higher than the comparative areas (Sefton and NW – 0.19, LCR – 0.24, England – 0.17).

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

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

All the LSOAs in Linacre are in the top 5% affected areas nationally, with three being in the top 1%. The average IDACI score across the ward is 0.46 - considerably higher than the Sefton 0.17 average.

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

It is estimated that in 2019/20 there were some 1,055 dependent children (aged 0-19) within Linacre living in relatively low-income families. This equates to approximately 30% of all children in the ward (Figure 5). This is a reduction from the 33% seen in 2018/19. Linacre continually has a higher level than that of Sefton, LCR, the North West and England (Figure 6).

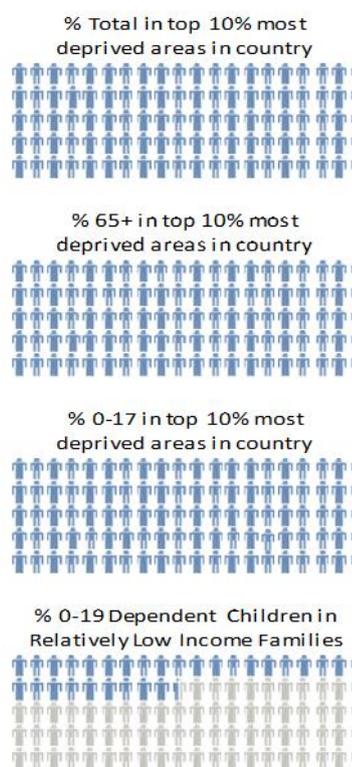
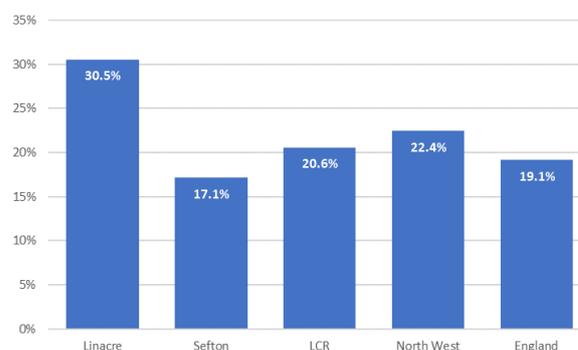


Figure 5: Children in Relative Low-Income Families (2019/20)



Housing & Households

In most respects, the housing make-up of the ward reflects its population of predominantly lone household younger people and younger couples.

In the 2011 Census:

- 44% of households were occupied by just one person considerably above local and national averages. Sefton was 32%, LCR 34%, NW 32%, and England 30% (Figure 7).
- 12% of households were occupied by someone aged 65+ living alone. Sefton was 16%, LCR 13%, NW 13%, and England 12% (Figure 7). Within the ward there is a slightly lower level than that seen across the Borough indicating that demands on adult services or charities may be lower compared to the Borough as a whole, though it is likely this is being offset by the high levels of deprivation.
- 21% of households were occupied by a lone parent. Sefton was 13%, LCR 14%, NW 12%, and England 11% (Figure 7).
- 60% of households had an occupancy rating of +1 or more - an indication that the households had one or more bedrooms than 'required'. This is lower than the rates seen across the Borough (74%), City Region (73%), North West (72%) and England (69%).
- 49% of all household tenure was local authority or social landlord rented (Sefton was 14%, LCR 22%, NW and England 18%)
- 54% of households aged 65 and over had a tenure category of local authority or social landlord rented (Sefton was 14%, LCR 19%, NW 21%, and England 19%). This may lead to higher demands for funding should these residents move into long term residential or nursing facilities as they will not have any property equity to fund their stays.

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

Council Tax

Overall, there were 6,936 rateable dwellings in the ward, this makes up 5% of the Sefton total (similar to the Borough average of 5%).

92% (6,410 dwellings) within the ward are deemed to fall into Council Tax Band A.

Of the dwellings within the ward, subject to paying Council Tax, 51% qualified for single occupancy discount (i.e. their Council Tax liability was reduced by 25%).

Vacant and / or Void Properties

Linacre has a rate of vacant and / or void properties of 90 per 1,000 properties. The ward's rate is considerably higher than the average for the Borough (43 per 1,000).

Linacre had a total of 582 vacant and / or void properties as of April 2020 making up 11% of all vacant and / or void properties across Sefton (Table 3).

Over a quarter (27%) of the vacant and / or void stock in Linacre has been vacant and / or void for over two years.

Just 14% of Linacre's vacant and / or void properties are registered as being privately owned; notably lower than the Borough rate of 44%. In comparison, 18% of Linacre's vacant and / or void properties are registered social landlords; considerably higher than Sefton's rate of 7%.

Housing Developments

Provisionally, as at March 2021 there were 11 development sites in Linacre (three are currently in progress), constituting 331 dwellings of which 32% are intended as 'affordable' (Figure 8). The new builds are predominantly two- or three-bedroom properties (Figure 9).

Sold Properties

There were 191 properties sold in Linacre between January and December 2019, 89% of which were household dwellings. Of all the properties sold in the ward 64% were terraced dwellings. The average property prices within the ward are all lower than those seen across the Borough (Figure 10).

None of the properties sold in the ward during 2019 were new build properties, with 42% of all

properties sold in the ward during the year being leasehold.

Index Deprivation – Barriers to Housing and Services

In general, all areas of Sefton have relatively low barriers to housing when compared nationally. However, the 2019 Index of Deprivation relating to Housing & Services shows that Linacre suffers from above average issues in terms of housing barriers across Sefton and these have worsened from 2015.

Four of the nine LSOAs making up the ward, are in the bottom 20% of affected areas nationally, meaning that residents of Linacre are living in some of the *least* affected areas for barriers to housing and services across England, but are still relatively limited across Sefton (Map 5).

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

Car Registration

In 2019, 4,541 vehicles were registered with the DVLA in Linacre, 77% of these were cars (3,506). There are approximately 463 vehicles per 1,000 where the driving age of people in the ward were those aged 17 and over. This is considerably lower than the comparative areas (Figure 11).

The rate of car registrations in Linacre has increased over the past 10 years (by 28%).

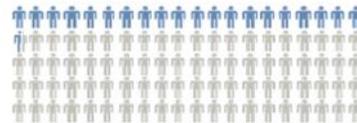
% Lone Person Households



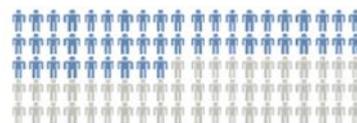
% Lone Person Household Aged 65+



% Lone Parent Household



% Tenure LA or Social Rented



% Single Occupancy Discount



Figure 7: Household Occupancy (Census 2011)

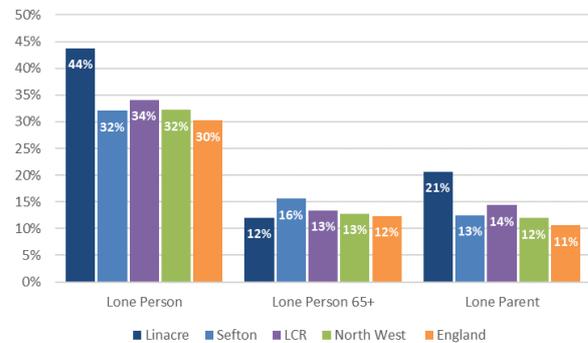


Table 3: Time Void / Vacant (April 2020)

Vacant Properties April 2020	Linacre		Sefton	
	Count	Rate ¹	Count	Rate ¹
0-6 Months	242	37.4	2417	19.5
6-12 Months	60	9.3	953	7.7
12-24 Months	124	19.2	1029	8.3
24+ Months	156	24.1	957	7.7
Total	582	89.9	5356	43.2

¹The rate is the count per 1,000 households in the ward

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

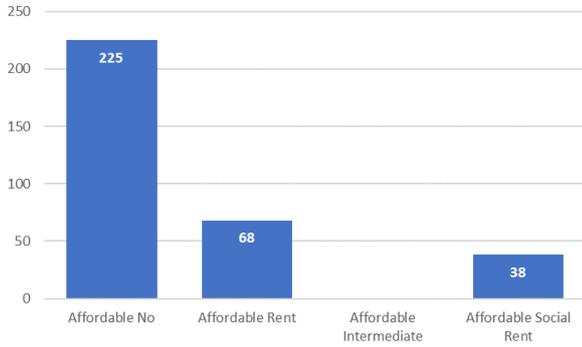


Figure 9: New Build Properties by Bedroom Numbers (March 2021)

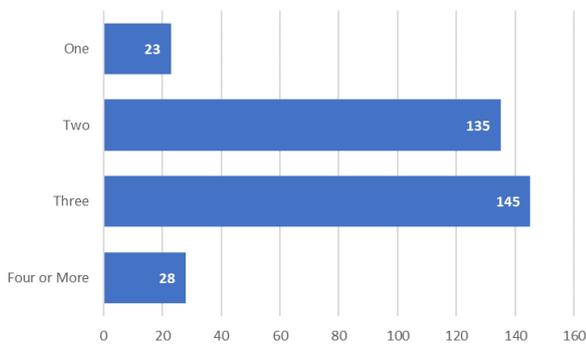
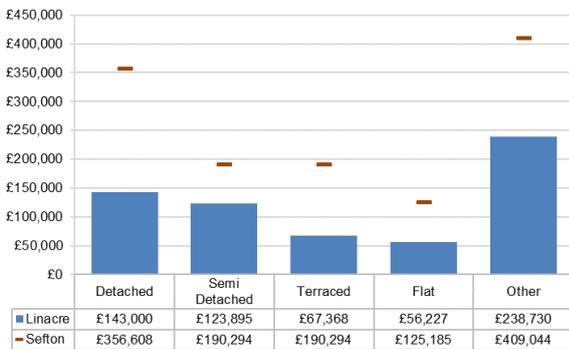


Figure 10: Average Price Paid by Property Type (2019)



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

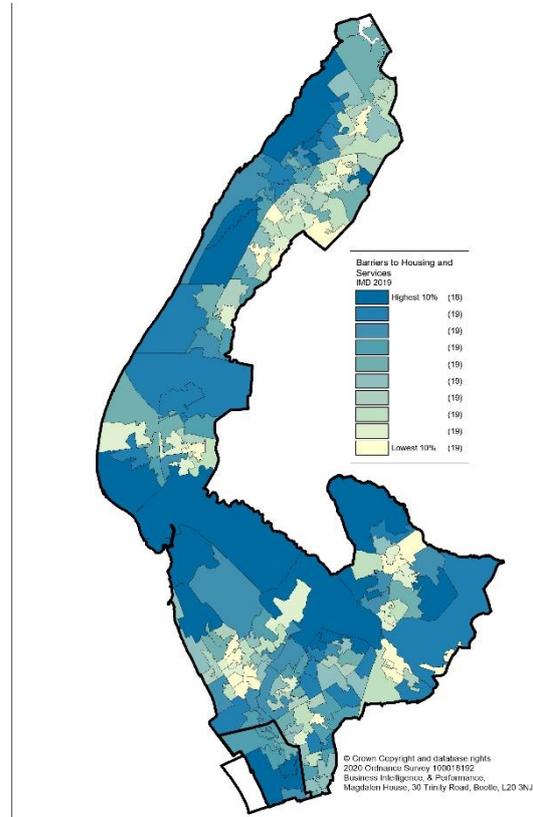
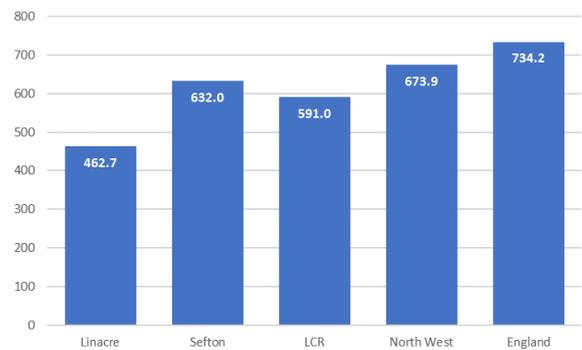


Figure 11: Rate of Vehicle Registrations (2019)



Economy & Business

As of September 2020, there were a total of 64 establishments throughout Linacre which hold a license under the 2003 Licensing Act; these include locations which sell alcohol (shops, pubs, clubs and restaurants) along with properties serving hot food after 11pm. Linacre makes up 7% of all Sefton’s licensed premises which is slightly higher than the Sefton average of 5%.

Eight establishments hold a license under the Gambling Regulation Act 2003 across Linacre as of October 2016.

Within Linacre there were 1,197 inspections carried out of commercial properties (ranging from large chain stores e.g. Asda / Tesco, to the local corner shop) during 2019/20. 87% of these related to Animal feed surveillance in the Port of Liverpool.

According to Experian Mosaic in 2020, 52% (3,613) of households within Linacre had an annual income of less than £15,000 (Figure 12), considerably higher than the rates seen across Sefton. Whilst this is partly a function of an area predominated by younger lone person households, it primarily demonstrates the high level of relative poverty in the ward.

Figure 12: Household Income – Mosaic (2020)



The 2011 Census indicated that of the then 9,155 residents aged 16 to 74 living within Linacre, 59% were economically active (Table 4). Of these economically active residents, 29% were employed full time; 13% employed part time and 4% were self-employed. 41% were economically in-active (Table 5); of whom 12% were retired and 14% were registered as long-term sick or disabled. In total 456 (5%) had been unemployed long term (Table 6) and 2% (169) had never been employed.

Table 4: Economically Active (2011)

	Linacre Count	Percentages				
		Ward	Sefton	LCR	NW	England
All	5426	59.3	67.1	65.7	67.8	69.9
In employment	4207	46.0	59.1	56.2	59.6	62.1
Employee: Part-time	1178	12.9	15.0	14	13.9	13.7
Employee: Full-time	2660	29.1	35.8	35.6	37.5	38.6
Self-employed	369	4.0	8.2	6.6	8.2	9.8
Unemployed	951	10.4	4.9	5.8	4.7	4.4
Full-time student	268	2.9	3.1	3.7	3.5	3.4

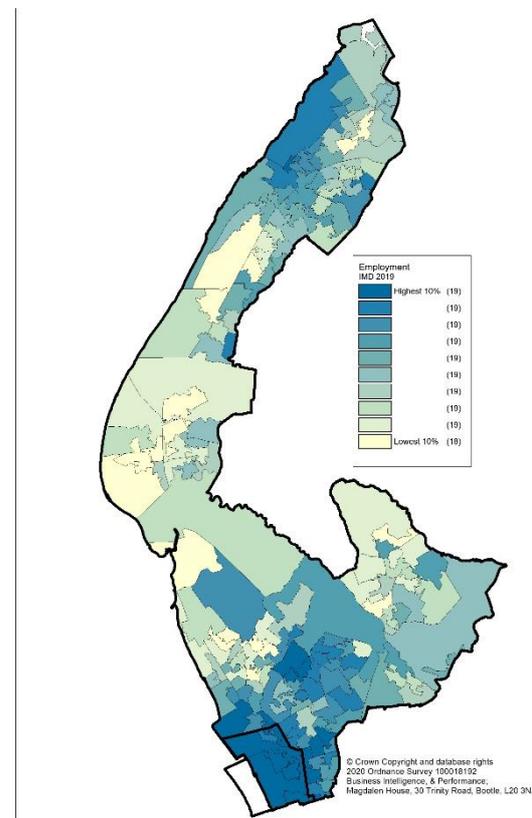
Table 5: Economically Inactive (2011)

	Linacre Count	Percentages				
		Ward	Sefton	LCR	NW	England
All	3729	40.7	32.9	34.3	32.2	30.1
Retired	1114	12.2	17.3	14.7	14.8	13.7
Student	480	5.2	4.4	6.3	5.6	5.8
Looking after home or family	519	5.7	3.4	3.9	3.9	4.4
Long-term sick or disabled	1271	13.9	5.9	7.1	5.6	4
Other	345	3.8	1.9	2.3	2.2	2.2

Table 6: Unemployed (2011)

	Linacre Count	Percentages				
		Ward	Sefton	LCR	NW	England
Age 16 to 24	256	2.8	1.4	1.7	1.4	1.2
Age 50 to 74	179	2.0	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.8
Never worked	169	1.8	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.7
Long-term	456	5.0	2.0	2.4	1.8	1.7

Map 6: Employment IMD Score by LSOA (2019)



All Linacre LSOAs, are in the top 5% of affected areas nationally, meaning the residents are living in some of the highest areas for working age people who have been involuntarily excluded from the labour market in England (Map 6).

Benefits & Support

Linacre is characterised by a significantly high benefits-dependent population and is associated with socio-economic problems of child poverty, low wage economy, and struggling families. This leaves the population highly vulnerable to the vagaries of the wider economy and structural changes in benefit levels and accessibility.

In January 2021, approximately 1,245 working age people residing in the ward were claiming out of work benefits. This is 15% of all the working aged residents; considerably higher than Sefton, LCR, North West (all 7%) and England (6%). 17% of residents in the ward aged between 16 and 24 were claiming out of work benefits which is considerably higher than the comparative areas (Figure 13).

The rates of working age residents claiming out of work benefits in Linacre have seen year on year increases across the past five years (Figure 14), with an overall rise of 131% (705). The COVID-19 pandemic is likely to have attributed to the significant increase in levels seen in 2021. A similar pattern can be seen across the Borough as a whole. However, the Linacre rates have continually been above those in the Borough.

Universal Credits (UC)

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

3,005 working age residents in Linacre were claiming Universal Credit in January 2021 (71% of these were not in employment). The rate of working age residents claiming UC in the ward is 350 per 1,000, considerably higher than the comparative area rates; Sefton – 170, LCR – 180, North West – 167 and England – 148 (Figure 15).

Personal Independence Payment (PIP)

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

In January 2021, 1,502 residents were claiming PIP in Linacre, a rate of 175 per 1,000 residents (aged 16+). Similar to UC this rate is much higher than the comparative areas (Figure 16).

Child Benefits

1,830 families in Linacre are claiming child benefits, equating to 95% (3,270) of children in the ward in 2020. The ward has a higher rate of children in families claiming child benefits than that of the Borough, city region, region and nationally (Figure 17).

Council Tax Reduction

In January 2020, there were 2,942 households in the ward claiming Council Tax Reduction (41% of all rated households). This is over twice that of the Sefton average being 20%. Linacre has the highest percentage of households of all 22 wards in the Borough (Figure 18).

Sefton's Emergency Limited Assistance Scheme (ELAS)

During 2020, there were 1,784 applications to Sefton's Emergency Limited Assistance Scheme (ELAS) by residents within Linacre (Table 7). Of the applications in the ward, 55% were approved in full, with 10% being partially approved. Linacre has seen an overall reduction in the number of applications approved over the past four years (26%). Linacre had the highest number of applications out of the 22 Sefton wards and made up a quarter of all Sefton's applicants.

Trussell Trust Food Bank

Trussell Trust Food Bank data for April 2019 to March 2020 shows that 1,913 vouchers were issued to residents of Linacre ward, with 3,720 residents being fed by a Food Bank located in Sefton. This equates to 280 per 1,000 residents which is considerably higher than the Sefton rate of just 66 per 1,000 residents. There has been a 4% reduction in the number of vouchers issued compared to the previous year.

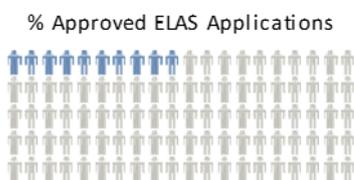
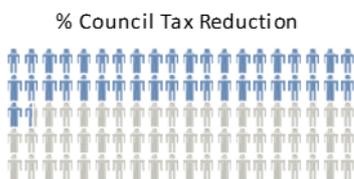
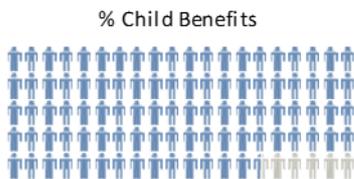
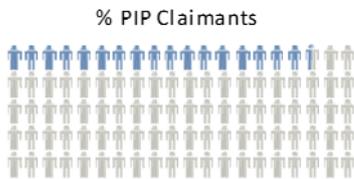
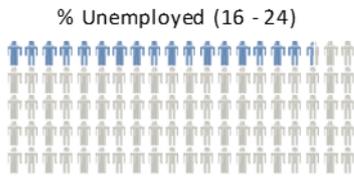
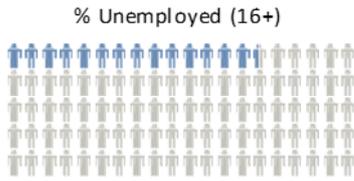


Figure 13: Rate of Working Age Residents Claiming Out of Work Benefits (January 2021)

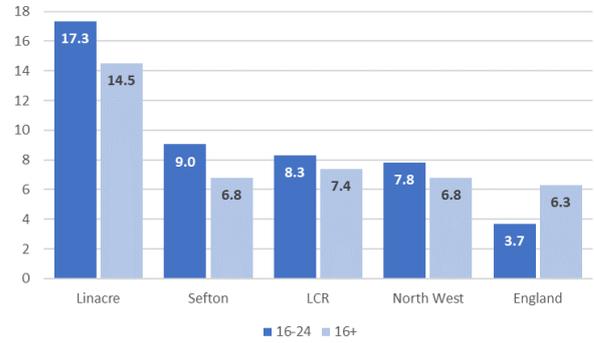


Figure 14: Rate of Working Age Residents Claiming Out of Work Benefits (January 2017/18/19/20/21)

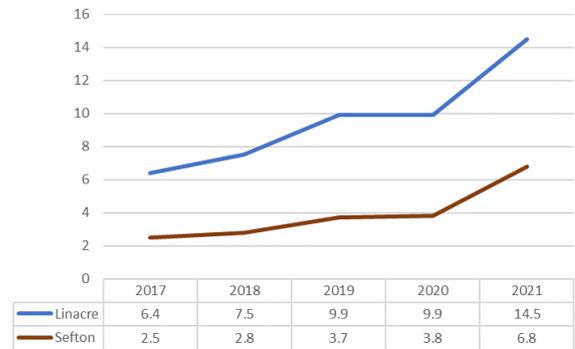


Figure 15: Rate of Residents claiming Universal Credits (January 2021)

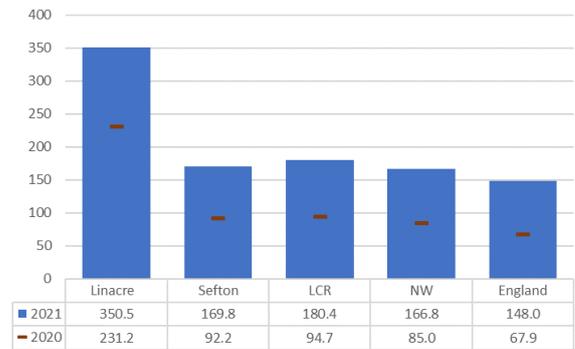


Figure 16: Rate of Residents claiming Personal Independence Payments (January 2021)

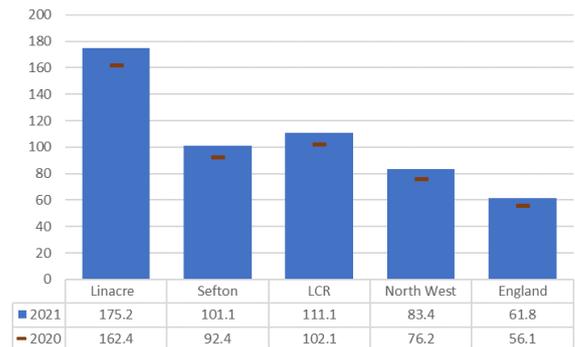


Figure 17: Rate of Families claiming Child Benefits (2020)

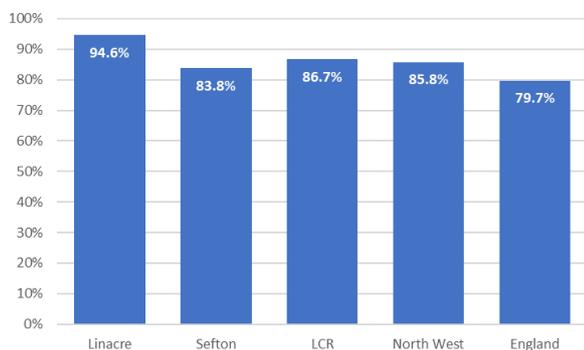


Figure 18: Percentage of Households Claiming Council Tax Reductions (January 2020)

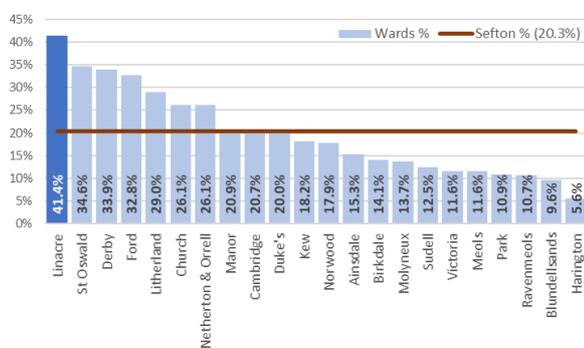


Table 7: Emergency Limited Assistance Scheme (ELAS) Applications (January to December 2020)

	Linacre Count	Application Status	
		Ward	Sefton
Total Applications	1784	-	-
Approved	988	55%	53%
Partially Approved	180	10%	10%
Not Approved	616	35%	37%

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

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

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

The COVID-19 pandemic will have affected the number of benefit claimants as many businesses had to either furlough or terminate staff. It is unclear at present how long these effects will last.

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

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

Education

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

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

Nursery School Settings

Of the 158 students living in the Linacre ward attending a Sefton maintained nursery setting (Table 8):

- 8% of all nursery pupils in Sefton live in Linacre
- 25% of the estimated nursery age population within the ward attend a Sefton maintained nursery (Sefton has a rate of 22%).
- 28% were entitled to a free school meal (Sefton is 7%).
- 13% were subject to Special Educational Needs (SEN) support (Sefton is 6%).
- 12% had English not as a first language (Sefton is 5%).

Primary School Settings

Of the 1,111 Sefton maintained / academy Primary School students living in the ward (Table 9):

- 6% of all primary school pupils in Sefton live in Linacre.
- 77% of the estimated primary school age population within the ward attend a Sefton

maintained primary school (Sefton has a rate of 80%).

- 50% were entitled to a free school meal (Sefton is 21%).
- 30% were subject to Special Educational Needs (SEN) support (Sefton is 15%).
- 9% had English not as a first language (Sefton is 6%).

Secondary School Settings

Of the 652 Sefton maintained / academy secondary school students living in the ward (Table 10):

- 5% of all high school pupils in Sefton live in Linacre.
- 71% of the estimated high school age population within the ward attend a Sefton maintained secondary school (Sefton has a rate of 74%).
- 52% were entitled to a free school meal (Sefton is 19%).
- 25% were subject to Special Educational Needs (SEN) support (Sefton is 15%).
- 9% had English not as a first language (Sefton is 5%).

16+ Pupils

Of the 48 Sefton maintained secondary school students living in the ward (Table 11):

- 3% of all pupils over 16 in Sefton live in Linacre.
- 6% of the estimated 16 to 20-year olds residing within the ward attend a Sefton maintained post 16 setting (Sefton has a rate of 11%).
- 24% were entitled to a free school meal (Sefton is 8%).
- 15% were subject to Special Educational Needs (SEN) support (Sefton is 8%).
- The number of pupils that had English not as a first language where under four so had to be suppressed.

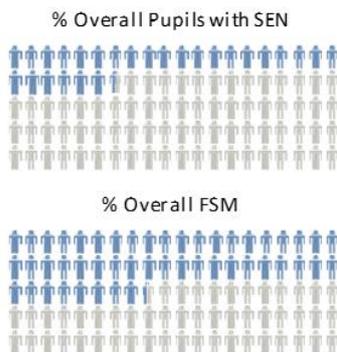


Table 8: Nursery Settings (Jan 2020)

Nursery Class Pupils	Linacre		Sefton	
	Count	%	Count	%
Total Pupils	158		1923	
Females	87	55%	941	49%
Males	71	45%	982	51%
Receiving Free School Meal	45	28%	141	7%
SEN Support	21	13%	119	6%
English as a First Language ¹	123	78%	1704	89%
English not as a First Language ¹	19	12%	104	5%

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

Table 9: Primary School Settings (Jan 2020)

Primary School Pupils	Linacre		Sefton	
	Count	%	Count	%
Total Pupils	1111		20075	
Females	534	48%	9680	48%
Males	577	52%	10395	52%
Receiving Free School Meal	561	50%	4145	21%
SEN Support	330	30%	3067	15%
English as a First Language ¹	940	85%	18195	91%
English not as a First Language ¹	100	9%	1171	6%

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

Table 10: Secondary School Settings (Jan 2020)

Secondary School Pupils	Linacre		Sefton	
	Count	%	Count	%
Total Pupils	652		13225	
Females	325	50%	6541	49%
Males	327	50%	6684	51%
Receiving Free School Meal	338	52%	2476	19%
SEN Support	164	25%	1993	15%
English as a First Language ¹	595	91%	12508	95%
English not as a First Language ¹	56	9%	660	5%

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

Table 11: 16+ Pupils (Jan 2020)

Post 16 Pupils	Linacre		Sefton	
	Count	%	Count	%
Total Pupils	46		1542	
Females	24	52%	772	50%
Males	22	48%	770	50%
Receiving Free School Meal	11	24%	129	8%
SEN Support	7	15%	125	8%
English as a First Language ¹	44	96%	1483	96%
English not as a First Language ¹	*	*	51	3%

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

Please note within the table counts below four have been suppressed

Early Years Foundation Stage

Of the 164 students residing within Linacre ward and attending a Sefton maintained setting with an Early Years Foundation Stage (EYFS) level (Figure 19 & Table 12):

- 38% did not achieve a “Good Level of Development”. This is considerably higher than the non-achievement levels seen across Sefton and North West (both 31%), LCR (33%) and England (28%).
- 41% were entitled to a free school meal (Sefton is 16%).
- 17% were subject to Special Educational Needs (SEN) support (Sefton is 7%).

Key Stage 1 (KS1)

During 2018/19 there were 161 students residing within Linacre ward and attending a Sefton maintained setting with a KS1 level. For these students (Figure 20 and Table 13):

- 45% did not achieve the expected standard in Reading, Writing, and Maths; above the averages for Sefton at 37%, North West at 35% and England at 37%.
- 49% were entitled to a free school meal (Sefton is 18%).
- 29% were subject to Special Educational Needs (SEN) support (Sefton is 14%).

Key Stage 2 (KS2)

During 2018/19 there were 150 students residing within Linacre ward and attending a Sefton maintained setting, with a KS2 level. For these students (Figure 21 and Table 14):

- 43% did not achieve the expected standard in Reading, Writing, and Maths; above the averages for Sefton at 37%, LCR at 38%, North West and England both at 35%.
- 50% were entitled to a free school meal (Sefton is 20%).
- 29% were subject to Special Educational Needs (SEN) support (Sefton is 17%).

Key Stage 4 (KS4)

During 2018/19 there were 116 students residing within Linacre ward and attending a Sefton maintained setting undertaking GCSE examinations. For these students:

- 78% did not achieve a level between 9 and 5 in English and Maths; well above the average for Sefton, LCR, the North West and England (Figure 22).
- 92% did not achieve a level between 9 and 5 for the English Baccalaureate, again higher than Sefton, LCR the North West and England (Figure 23).
- The students in Linacre had an average Attainment 8 score of 35.7 this was lower than the Borough, region, and country (Figure 24).
- The average Progress 8 score in the ward (-0.83) was also lower than the comparative areas. This means that on average students are not achieving as expected (Figure 25).

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

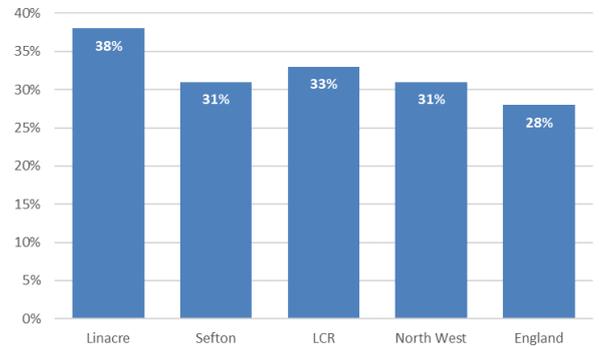


Table 12: Early Years Foundation Stage Settings – Special Educational Needs and Free School Meals (2018/19)

	Pupils with SEN & SEN Support (EYFS)		Eligible for Free School Meal (EYFS)	
	Count	%	Count	%
Linacre	28	17.1%	68	41.5%
Sefton	193	6.7%	457	15.9%

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

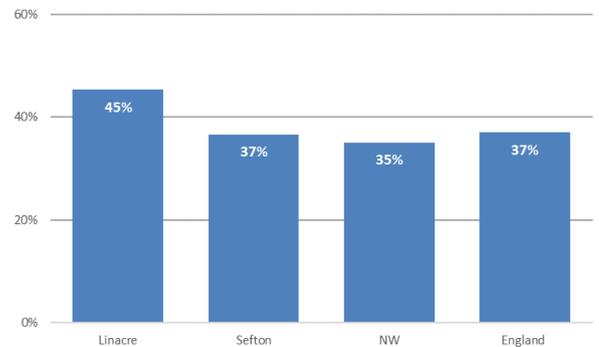


Table 13: Key Stage 1 – Special Educational Needs and Free School Meals (2018/19)

	Pupils with SEN & SEN Support (KS1)		Eligible for Free School Meal (KS1)	
	Count	%	Count	%
Linacre	47	29.2%	79	49.1%
Sefton	388	13.6%	513	18.0%

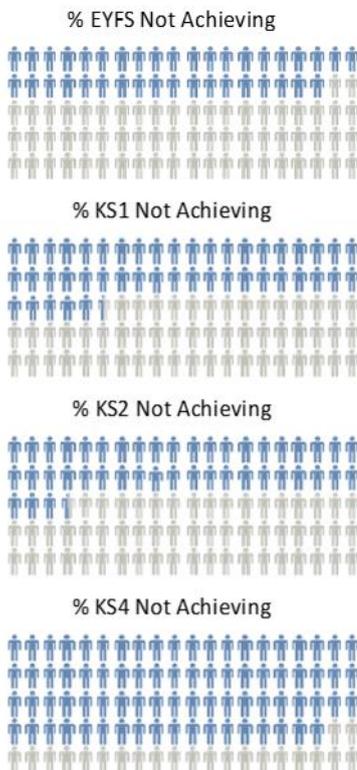


Figure 21: Percentage of Key Stage 2 Pupils Not Achieving Expected Standard in Reading Writing and Maths (2018/19)

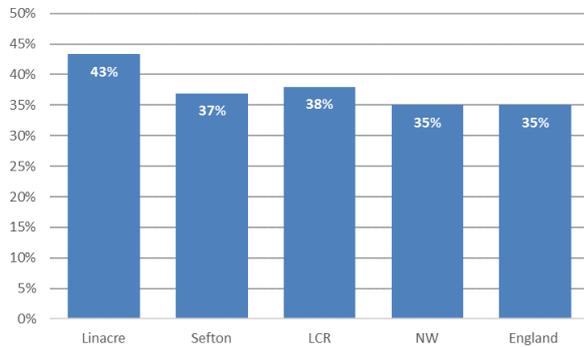


Table 14: Key Stage 2 – Special Educational Needs and Free School Meals (2018/19)

KS2	Pupils with SEN & SEN Support (KS2)		Eligible for Free School Meal (KS2)	
	Count	%	Count	%
Linacre	44	29.3%	75	50.0%
Sefton	465	16.9%	540	19.6%

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

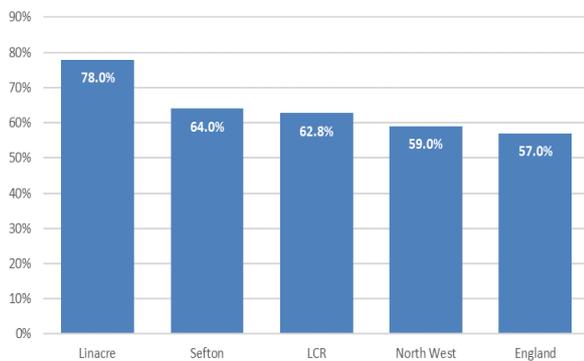


Figure 23: Percentage of Pupils Not Achieving English Baccalaureate 9 to 5 (2018/19)

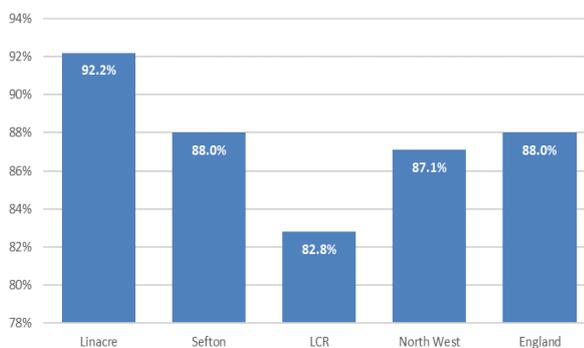


Figure 24: Average Attainment 8 Score (2018/19)

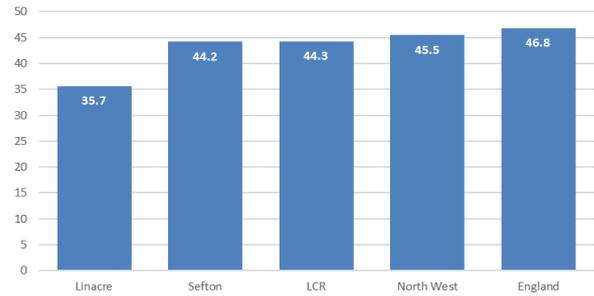
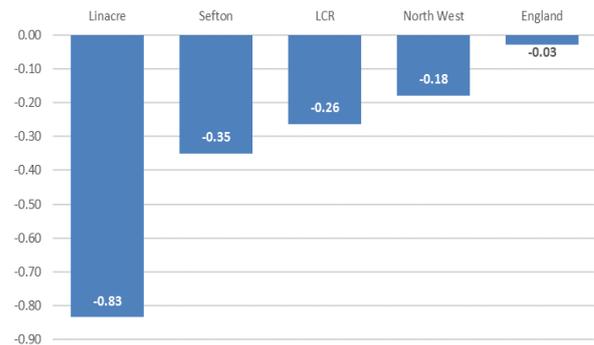


Figure 25: Average Progress 8 Score (2018/19)



Not in Employment Education or Training (NEET)

In January 2021, there are a total of 41 people aged between 16 and 18 registered as Not in Employment Education or Training (NEET) with Careers Connect residing within Linacre ward. This makes up 12% of the Sefton total NEET. Linacre was the highest of the 22 wards in Sefton.

Linacre NEET rates have continually been higher than those of the Borough (Figure 26) yet have seen an overall reduction of 32% across the past five years (2017 to 2021).

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



Community Safety

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

Crime

There were 2,586 crimes reported to Merseyside Police, between April 2020 and March 2021, in Linacre ward representing 13% of all crimes that occurred within Sefton. This is 194 crimes per 1,000 population - considerably higher than the rate seen across Sefton as a whole (72 per 1,000).

The number of crimes in the ward have seen a 4% decrease from the previous year. This is lower than the 7% seen across the Borough (Table 15).

Nearly half of all crimes in the ward were violent offences (42% of 1,092). Of these, 350 (32%) were common assault and battery (including racial offences).

Anti-social Behaviour (ASB)

There were 705 Anti-social Behaviour incidents reported to Merseyside Police between April 2020 and March 2021 (Table 16), occurring within Linacre: 9% of all Sefton incidents. The ward has a rate of 53 incidents per 1,000 population - considerably higher than the rate seen across Sefton as a whole (27 per 1,000).

There has been a 38% increase in the number of incidents occurring in Linacre compared to 2019/20 (the average across Sefton saw a 58% raise). The increase maybe due to the COVID-19 pandemic and the reporting of breaches in lockdown rules.

Nearly half (48%) of the incidents within Linacre were reports of Rowdy or Inconsiderate Behaviour. 16% of all ASB reports in the ward specifically mentioned youths, with 7% relating to alcohol / drunken behaviour.

Deliberate Fires

Merseyside Fire and Rescue Service (MFARS) responded to 68 deliberate fires in the Linacre ward between April 2020 and March 2021. This is 14% of all deliberate fires across the Borough.

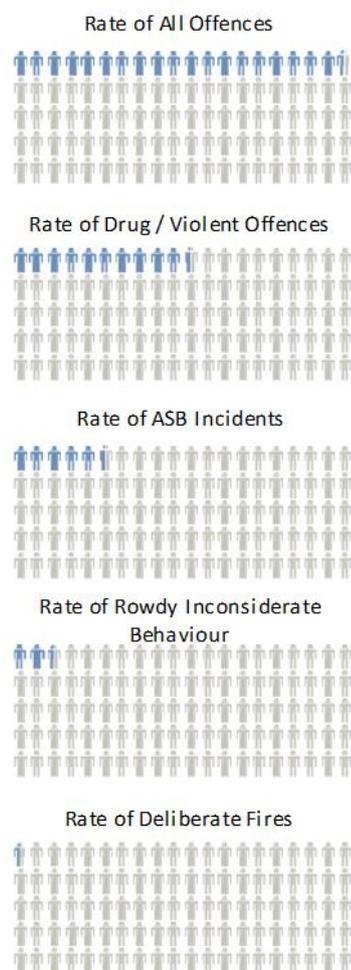
The rate of deliberate fires per 100,000 population in Linacre is 511 compared to 171 across Sefton as a whole (Table 17).

Deliberate property fires in Linacre decreased by 6% last year, compared to an increase seen across the Borough as a whole (5%).

Nearly all deliberate fires (91%) in the ward were classified as deliberate secondary fires: 63% of which related to refuse / rubbish being set on fire.

Index of Multiple Deprivation - Crime

Of the nine LSOAs making up the Linacre ward, eight are in the top 10% of affected areas nationally, meaning that residents of the ward are living in some of the highest crime areas in England (Map 7). (One LSOA was in the top 1% with a further three in the top 5%).



Health

Overall Linacre has some of the highest levels of poor health within the Borough and the lowest levels of life expectancy.

During the 2011 Census:

- 12% of residents were in either bad or very bad health (Sefton average was 7%).
- 28% had their activities limited a little or a lot by their health (Sefton average was 23%).

Life Expectancy

Based on current life expectancy at birth, both men and women residing in Linacre could expect to live nearly eight years less than the England average (Figure 27).

Fertility

The general fertility rate of 79.4 in Linacre is significantly higher than the Sefton (60.1) and England (60.6) rates.

Overweight Children

Of 173 reception aged pupils (4 to 5-year olds) in Linacre taking part in the annual National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP) 2018/19, 29% fell into the excess weight category which is higher than the comparative areas (Figure 28).

Of 158 Year 6 pupils (10 to 11-year olds) in Linacre taking part in the annual National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP) 2018/19, 34% had excess weight, showing that the ward level is slightly lower than the Borough, City Region and North West (Figure 29).

Hospital Admissions

Between 2015/16 and 2019/20 there were a total of 170 hospital admissions for injuries in under 15 years olds across Linacre, a Crude Rate (CR) of 136. This is significantly higher than the rates seen across all four comparative areas (Figure 30).

Similarly, the CR of hospital admissions for injuries in those aged between 15 and 24 is significantly higher in the ward (347) than the comparative areas (Figure 31), with 270 admissions between 2015/16 and 2019/20.

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

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

- Linacre All Causes SAR – 205 (Figure 32)
- Linacre Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) SAR – 472 (Figure 33)
- Linacre Coronary Heart Disease SAR – 184 (Figure 34)
- Linacre Myocardial Infarction SAR – 145 (Figure 35)
- Linacre Stroke SAR – 139 (Figure 36)
- Linacre Hip Fracture in those aged 65 and over SAR – 157 (Figure 37)

Similarly, hospital admissions for self-harm is higher in the ward than the comparative areas with a Standardised Admission Ratios (SAR) of 306 in 2015/16 to 2019/20 (Figure 38).

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

For the period 2015 to 2019 Linacre had a Standardised Mortality Ratio (SMR) for all causes of death of 181 which is notably higher than the comparative areas (Figure 39), with a total of 733 deaths in the ward during the time period.

In line with the low life expectancy, Linacre is in the top 1% of England wards in terms of its SMR (ranked 56th out of the 7,189 wards available).

In relation to the occurrence of cancer between 2014 and 2018, Linacre has a Standardised Incidence Ratio (SIR) of 124 again significantly higher than the comparative areas (Figure 40). With the ward being within the top 5% of wards in England Cancer SIR (156th out of 7,198 wards available).

Index of Multiple Deprivation – Health & Disability

All nine of Linacre's LSOAs are within the top 5% of affected areas nationally (seven are in the top 1%), meaning residents of the ward are living in some of the most health and disability deprived areas of England. This picture of poor health has worsened from 2015 (Map 8). Linacre has a higher average score than that of the four comparative areas.

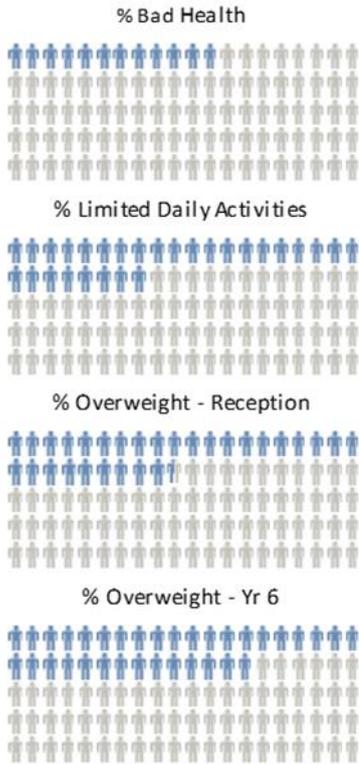


Figure 27: Life Expectancy at Birth (2015-2019)

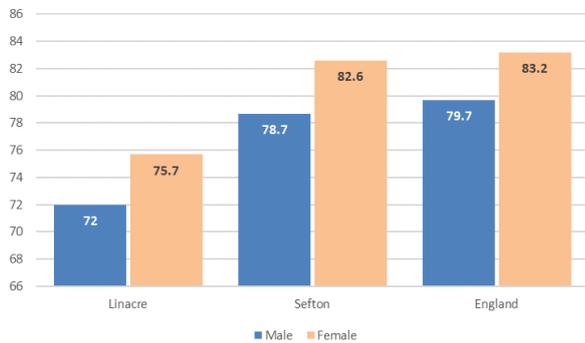


Figure 28: Children with Excess Weight – Year R (2018/19)

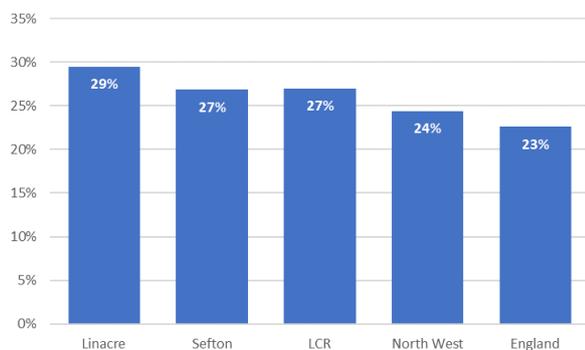


Figure 29: Children with Excess Weight – Year 6 (2018/19)

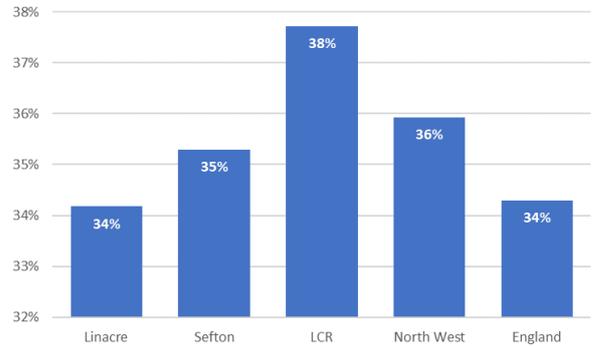


Figure 30: Emergency Hospital Admissions – CR Injuries in Under 15 year olds (2015/16 – 2019/20)

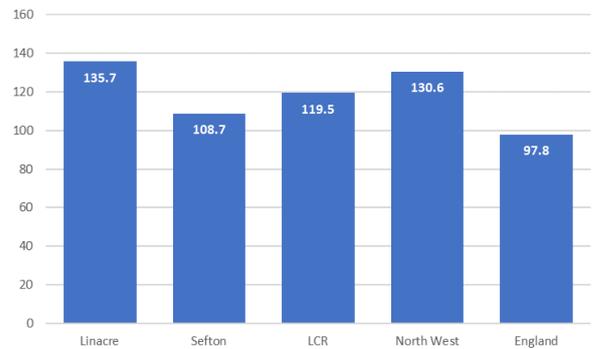


Figure 31: Emergency Hospital Admissions – CR Injuries in 15 to 24 year olds (2015/16 – 2019/20)

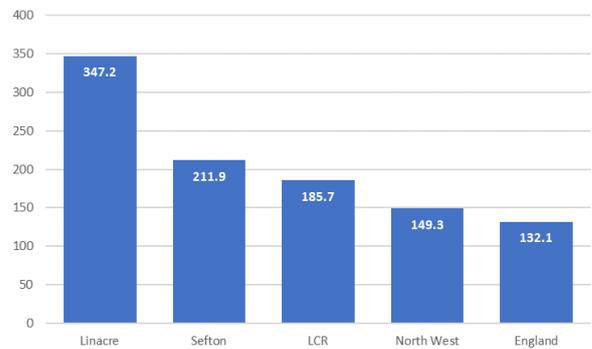


Figure 32: Emergency Hospital Admissions – All Causes SAR (2015/16 – 2019/20)

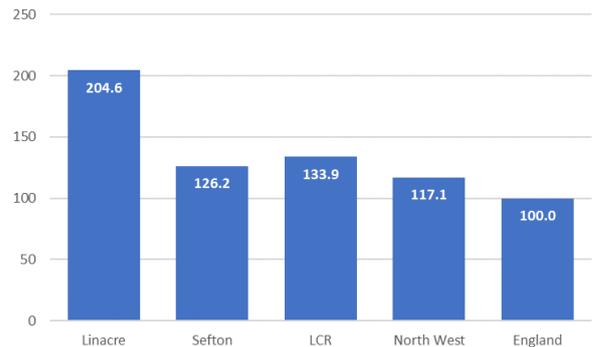


Figure 33: Emergency Hospital Admissions – COPD SAR (2015/16 – 2019/20)

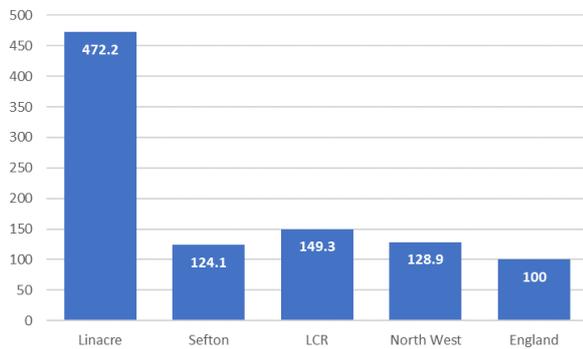


Figure 37: Emergency Hospital Admissions – Hip Fractures 65+ SAR (2015/16 – 2019/20)

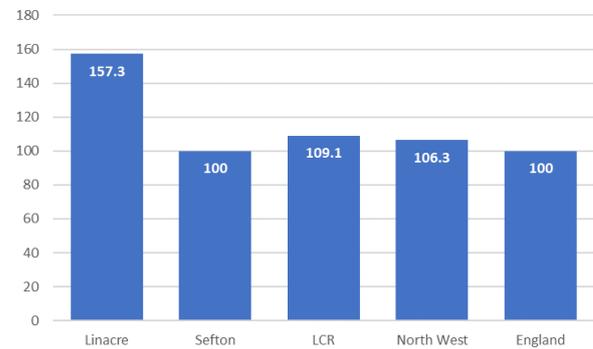


Figure 34: Emergency Hospital Admissions – Coronary Heart Disease SAR (2015/16 – 2019/20)

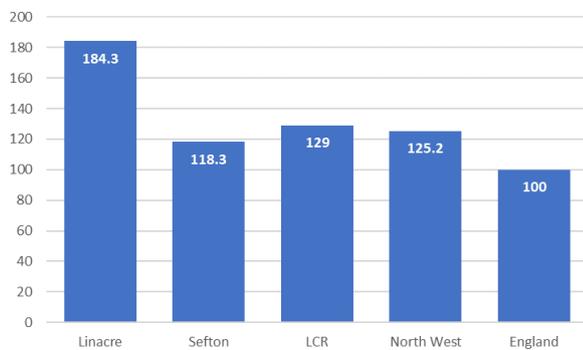


Figure 38: Hospital Admissions – Intentional Self-harm SAR (2015/16 – 2019/20)

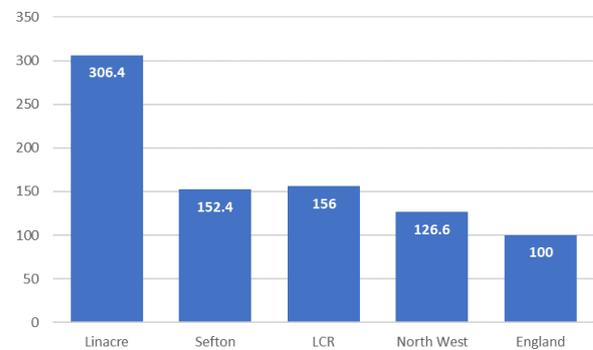


Figure 35: Emergency Hospital Admissions – Myocardial Infarction SAR (2015/16 – 2019/20)

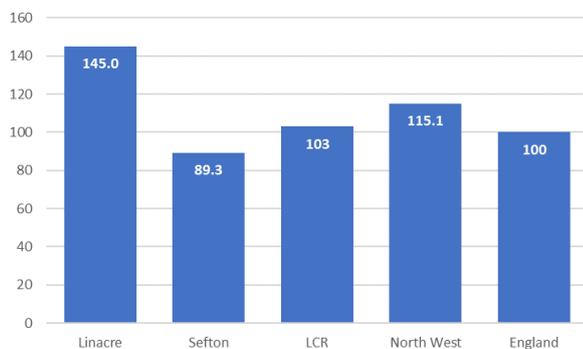


Figure 39: All Causes of Death SMR (2015 – 2019)

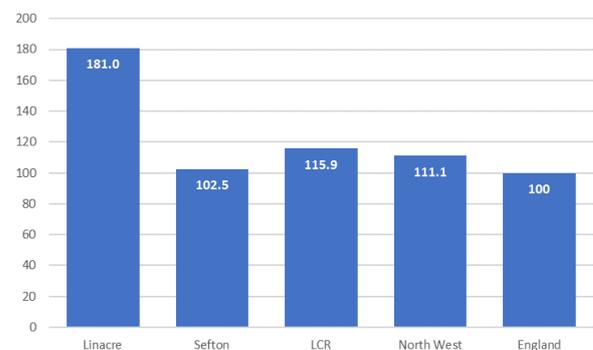


Figure 36: Emergency Hospital Admissions – Stroke SAR (2015/16 – 2019/20)

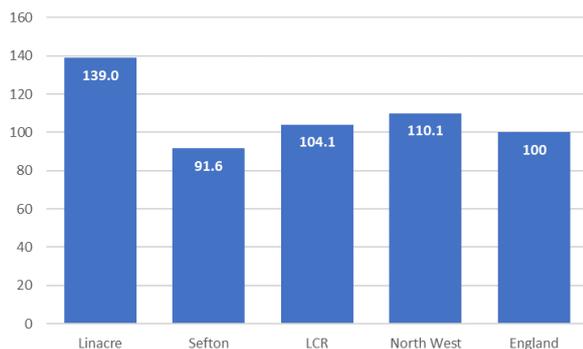
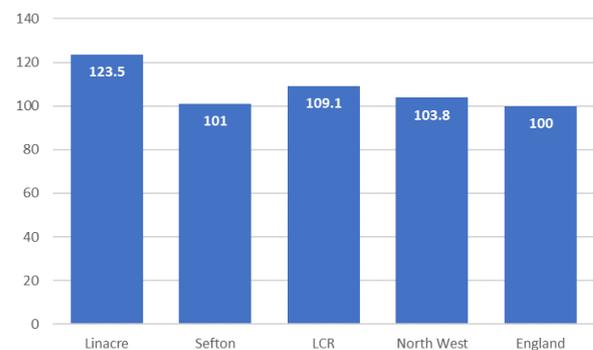
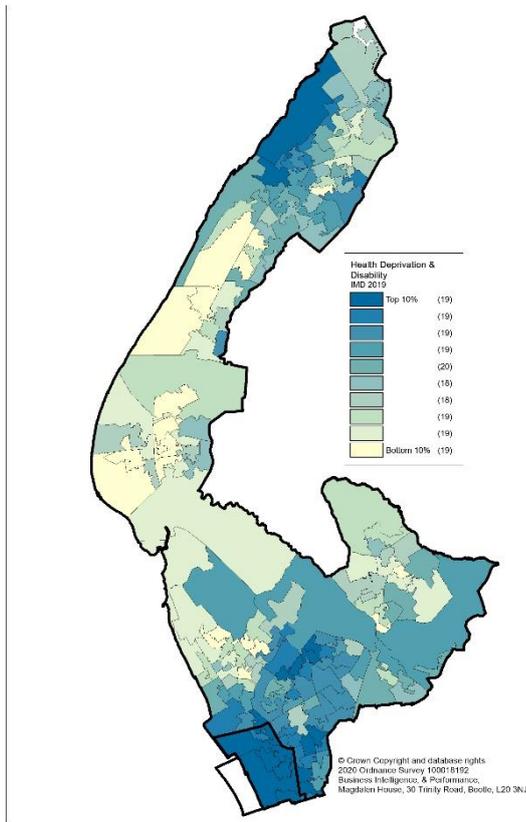


Figure 40: All Cancer Incidences SIR (2014 – 2018)



Map 8: Health IMD Score by LSOA (2019)

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The health and well-being of Linacre is generally worse than Sefton and the country as a whole. Residents of Linacre tend to live shorter lives in poorer health. Hospital admissions and mortality rates are higher for adults in Linacre, particularly for respiratory and circulatory diseases. Cancer incidences is also higher amongst Linacre residents.

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

2011 Census Flows – Migration

Census 2011 indicated that 1,057 people immigrated into Linacre from outside of the ward when comparing current addresses to the address of the previous year. There were 394 people which moved within the ward, totalling 1,451 people moving into the area. 45% of these moved from other wards within Sefton, with a further 19% coming from the other LCR authorities. 45% of all people moving into the ward were aged between 20 and 54 (Table 18 and Map 9).

In comparison 1,018 people have moved out of the ward, to other areas, with 44% moving to other Sefton wards and 21% moving to other LCR areas. 43% of the people who left the ward were aged between 20 and 54 (Table 19 and Map 10).

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

Area Moved From	Total	0to19	20to54	55Plus				
Linacre (Internal)	394	27.2%	125	8.6%	240	16.5%	29	2.0%
Sefton (Other Wards)	654	45.1%	193	13.3%	392	27.0%	69	4.8%
LCR (Not Sefton)	256	17.6%	69	4.8%	171	11.8%	16	1.1%
North West (Not LCR)	31	2.1%	1	0.1%	27	1.9%	3	0.2%
Other	116	8.0%	17	1.2%	93	6.4%	6	0.4%
Total Immigration into Linacre Ward (excluding Internal)	1057	72.8%	280	19.3%	683	47.1%	94	6.5%

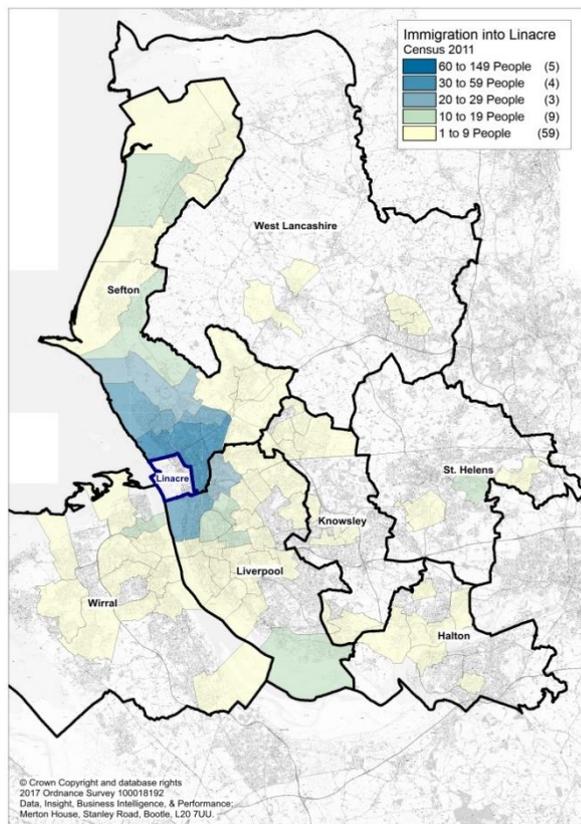
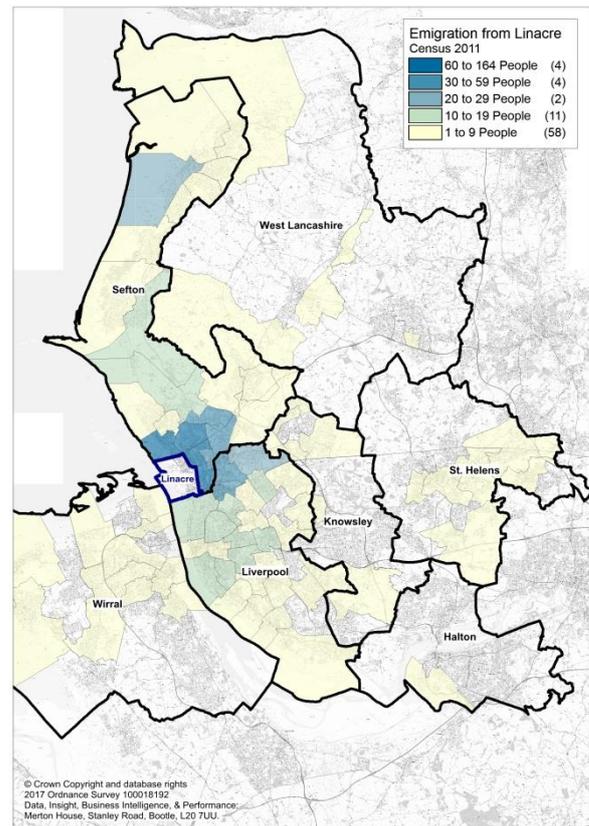


Table 19 / Map 10: Moving out of Linacre (2011)

Area Moved To	Total	0to19	20to54	55Plus				
Linacre (Internal)	394	27.9%	125	8.9%	240	17.0%	29	2.1%
Sefton (Other Wards)	615	43.6%	219	15.5%	325	23.0%	71	5.0%
LCR (Not Sefton)	300	21.2%	69	4.9%	214	15.2%	17	1.2%
North West (Not LCR)	37	2.6%	12	0.8%	23	1.6%	2	0.1%
Other	66	4.7%	19	1.3%	42	3.0%	5	0.4%
Total Emigrated From Linacre Ward (excluding Internal)	1018	72.1%	319	22.6%	604	42.8%	95	6.7%



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

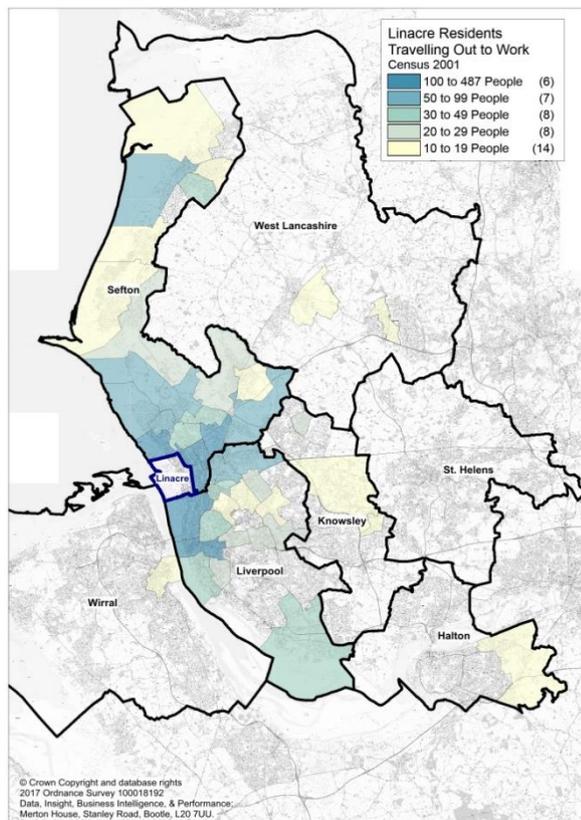
2011 Census Flows – Travel to Work

Census 2011 indicated that 82% (2,900) of working residents within Linacre travelled out of the ward to their place of work. 39% of the people travelling out of the area travelled to other LCR areas with 35% travelling to other Sefton wards. 2% travelled outside of the North West region. 331 people did not have a fixed workplace with a further 232 people stating they worked from home (Table 20 / Map 11).

A total of 8,967 people travelled into Linacre to attend their place of work from outside of the ward. 42% of these came from other Sefton wards and 39% were from the LCR (Table 21 / Map 12).

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

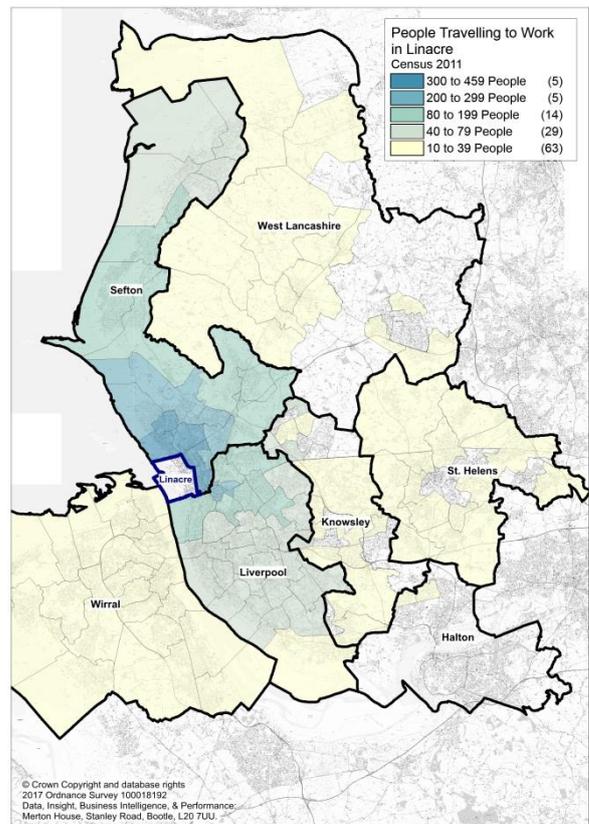
Linacre Residents Travel to Work	Total	16 - 34	35 - 49	50 Plus				
Linacre (Internal)	643	18.1%	242	6.8%	220	6.2%	181	5.1%
Sefton (Other Wards)	1245	35.1%	532	15.0%	419	11.8%	294	8.3%
LCR (Not Sefton)	1389	39.2%	661	18.7%	419	11.8%	309	8.7%
North West (Not LCR)	193	5.4%	90	2.5%	71	2.0%	32	0.9%
Other	73	2.1%	42	1.2%	22	0.6%	9	0.3%
Total Linacre Residents Working Outside the Ward	2900	81.9%	1325	37.4%	931	26.3%	644	18.2%



There were 69 wards in the area where one to nine Linacre residents travelled to work. There were 32 wards in the area with one to nine residents travelling into Linacre to work.

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

People Traveling to Linacre to Work	Total	16 - 34	35 - 49	50 Plus				
Linacre (Internal)	643	6.7%	242	2.5%	220	2.3%	181	1.9%
Sefton (Other Wards)	4097	42.6%	1040	10.8%	1594	16.6%	1463	15.2%
LCR (Not Sefton)	3723	38.7%	1246	13.0%	1475	15.3%	1002	10.4%
North West (Not LCR)	938	9.8%	162	1.7%	405	4.2%	371	3.9%
Other	209	2.2%	54	0.6%	76	0.8%	79	0.8%
Total People Travelling to Linacre for Work	8967	93.3%	2502	26.0%	3550	36.9%	2915	30.3%



Service Demand & Delivery

Children’s Social Care

In the ward there were 293 children aged between 0 and 17 known to Sefton Children’s Services as of 31st March 2020. This equates to 924 per 10,000 children residing in Linacre, significantly higher than the Sefton rate of 376 per 10,000 children, 403 per 10,000 in LCR, 372 per 10,000 in the North West and 324 per 10,000 across England (Figure 41).

Linacre was ranked highest of the 22 wards overall and for rates of Children Looked After (CLA) including those on a Child Protection Plan (CP):

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

Early Help

As of 31st December 2020, Sefton’s Early Help team had 182 open episodes in Linacre for children (ages ranged from unborn to 22 years of age); a rate of 26 per 1,000 of 0 to 22-year olds resided in the ward (Figure 42). Linacre makes up 10% of all open Early Help Episodes within the Borough.

The ward has a considerably higher rate than that seen in Sefton (15 per 1,000 0 to 22-year olds). There has been a 4% decrease when comparing episodes in the same period in 2019 (with Sefton showing a 11% increase).

Over a third (36%) of episodes related to children aged between 10 and 15 years old including those aged 5 to 9 making up a further 29% (Figure 43).

YOT (Youth Offending Team)

In Linacre there were 24 young people (aged between 12 and 21) on YOT interventions in 2020. This equated to 16 per 1,000 12 to 21-year olds in the ward (Figure 44) which was over double the rate seen across Sefton (7 per 1,000), totalling 30 interventions.

Linacre has seen a reduction in the number of young people known to YOT over the past three years (29%), Sefton also seen a reduction (37%).

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

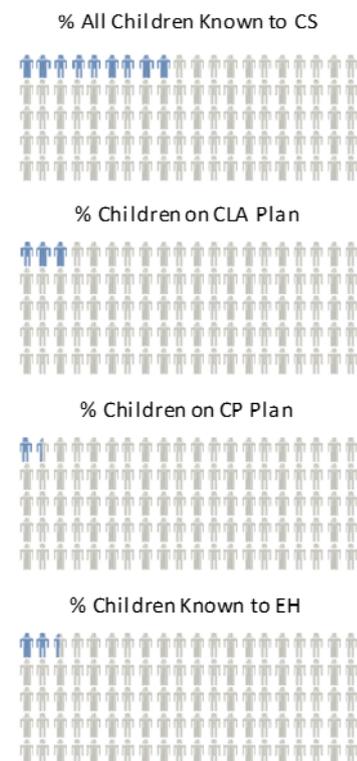


Figure 41: Children Services (31st March 2020)

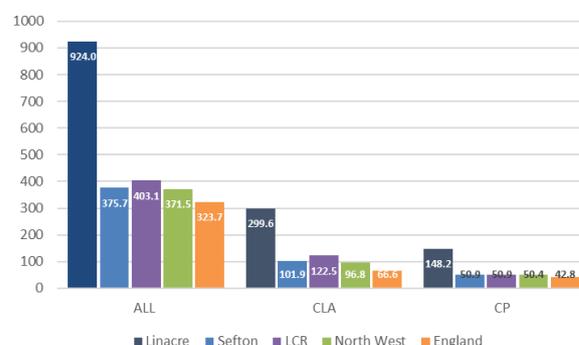


Figure 42: Early Help Open Episodes (31st December 2020)



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

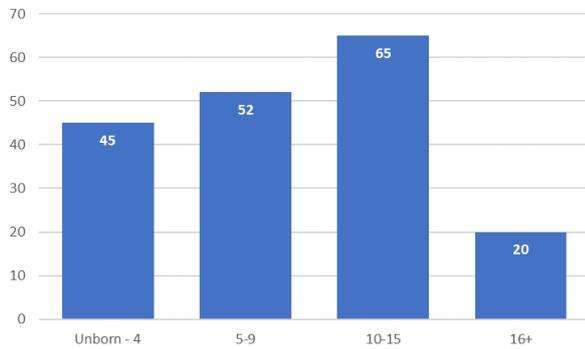


Figure 44: Rate of Young People Known to YOT (2018/19/20)



Adult Social Care - Personal Care at Home

During April 2020 and March 2021, 149 residents of Linacre aged 18 or over received personal care at home; this makes up 5% of all recipients residing within the Borough and is a rate of 15 per 1,000 residents (aged 18 and over). This is slightly higher than the rate seen across the Borough (13 per 1,000 residents aged 18 and over).

Residents aged 65 to 84 make up the highest proportion of the total recipients (51%), yet those aged 85 and over have a higher count per 1,000 population (Table 22).

Adult Social Care - Long Term Residential and Nursing Homes

There were 98 people residing in long term residential or nursing home who originally resided in Linacre between April 2020 and March 2021. Linacre makes up 6% of all the long term residential / nursing home residents, who originated from areas in Sefton. This equates to a rate of 10 per 1,000 - slightly more than the Sefton rate of 8 per 1,000 18+ residents.

Similar to personal care at home, those aged 65 to 84 years old make up the highest percentage of long term residential / nursing home residents (56%); again, those aged 85 and over have a considerably higher count per 1,000 population (Table 23).

Adult Social Care - Contacts

Sefton received 1,406 contacts to adult social care from residents of Linacre during the 2020/2021 financial year. This equates to 141 contacts per 1,000 residents aged 18 and over - considerably higher than the rate seen across Sefton which is 106 per 1,000 18+ residents (Table 24).

% Personal Care at Home (18+)



% Residential and Nursing (18+)



% Contacts to Adult Social Care (18+)

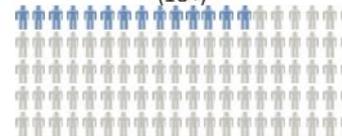


Table 22: Personal Care at Home Clients (2020/21)

Personal Care at Home 2020/21	Linacre			Sefton		
	Count	Rate	Percentage	Count	Rate	Percentage
18-64	48	5.8	32.2%	695	4.4	24.2%
65-84	76	45.2	51.0%	1196	21.6	41.7%
85 and Over	25	152.4	16.8%	978	101.2	34.1%
Total	149	15.0	100.0%	2869	13.5	100.0%

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

LTRN 2020/21	Linacre			Sefton		
	Count	Rate	Percentage	Count	Rate	Percentage
18-64	17	2.1	17.3%	198	1.3	11.5%
65-84	55	32.7	56.1%	716	12.9	41.6%
85 and Over	26	158.5	26.5%	806	83.4	46.9%
Total	98	9.8	100.0%	1720	8.1	100.0%

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

ASC Contacts 2020/21	Linacre			Sefton		
	Count	Rate	Percentage	Count	Rate	Percentage
18-64	634	76.6	45.1%	6248	169.2	27.6%
65-84	571	339.9	40.6%	9385	169.2	41.5%
85 and Over	201	1225.6	14.3%	7007	724.8	30.9%
Total	1406	141.2	100.0%	22640	106.4	100.0%

Libraries

There were approximately 5,454 residents of Linacre registered as borrowers with Library services within Sefton between April 2019 and March 2020. 2,083 Linacre residents registered have borrowed from a Sefton library in the past year which works out at a rate of 157 per 1,000 residents and higher than the Sefton rate of 127 per 1,000 residents (Figure 45). Linacre residents make up 6% of all Sefton active borrowers.

Domestic Waste Collection

It is estimated that there were 459,470 waste collections carried out in Linacre between April 2019 and March 2020; residual waste makes up the largest amount of collections within the ward at 48% (higher than the Sefton percentage of 43%). Green waste collections in the ward are considerably lower than those seen across the Borough (5% in Linacre compared to 15% across Sefton), this could be due to a high majority of properties having backyards as opposed to gardens (Table 25).

Calls for Service – Environmental Issues

There were 1,939 calls made to Sefton’s contact centre relating to environmental issues between April 2020 and March 2021 in Linacre ward representing 21% of environmental calls that occurred within Sefton. Linacre has a rate of 146 environmental issues per 1,000 population - notably higher than the rate seen across Sefton as a whole (33 per 1,000).

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

Fly Tipping is the most prolific issue in the ward making up 53% of all calls; however, there has been a slight reduction (2%) in the number of calls from 2019/20 to 2020/21 (compared to a 7% increase across the Borough). The rate of Fly Tipping incidents in Linacre (77 per 1,000 population) is over five times higher than the Borough rate (15 per 1,000 population).

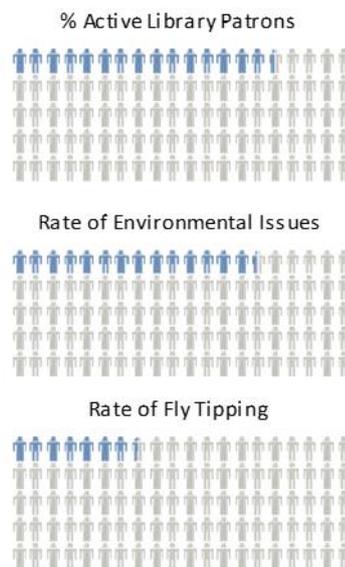


Figure 45: Active Library Patrons (2019/20)

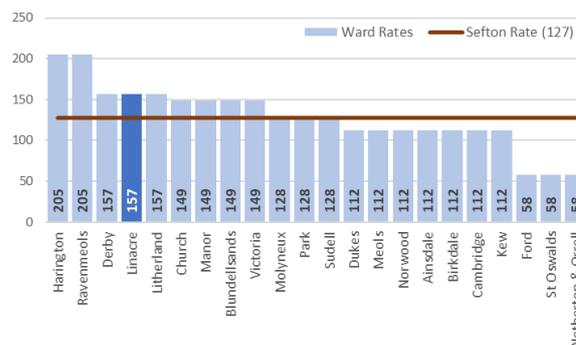


Table 25: Waste Collections (2019/20)

Collection Type	Linacre	Sefton %
Co-Mingled	217,568	47.4%
Green Waste	23,424	5.1%
Residual Waste	218,478	47.6%
Total	459,470	100.0%

Table 26: Environmental Issues (2020/21)

Environmental Issues	Linacre Issues			Sefton Issues		
	Count	Rate ¹	Change ²	Count	Rate ¹	Change ²
Accumulation of Refuse	39	2.9	-7.1%	337	1.2	9.8%
Dog Fouling	17	1.3	-48.5%	226	0.8	-32.7%
Filthy & Verminous Premises	96	7.2	11.6%	391	1.4	-8.4%
Fly Tipping	1029	77.4	-2.0%	4267	15.4	7.0%
Other	43	3.2	-28.3%	400	1.4	-16.1%
Rats	197	14.8	-11.3%	990	3.6	3.0%
Rear Entries	335	25.2	65.8%	1140	4.1	72.5%
Street Sweeping	183	13.8	-16.8%	1389	5.0	-14.4%
Total	1939	145.8	1.3%	9140	33.1	4.1%

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

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

MOSAIC Profile

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

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

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

Overview

There are approximately 13,300 residents living in 6,950 households across Linacre. Nearly all (96%) of the households in Linacre ward are classified as belonging to just four of the 15 Mosaic Groups - I, J, K, L and M (Table 27) which are generally characterised as:

I – Family Basics

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

J – Transient Renters

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

K – Municipal Tenants

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

L - Vintage Values

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

Table 27: Mosaic Group Breakdown (September 2020)

Mosaic Group	Linacre		Sefton	
	Households	Percent	Households	Percent
K Municipal Tenants	2511	36.2%	7785	6.1%
J Transient Renters	1763	25.4%	10325	8.1%
I Family Basics	1567	22.6%	11681	9.2%
L Vintage Value	826	11.9%	13798	10.8%
M Modest Traditions	245	3.5%	9994	7.8%
N Urban Cohesion	10	0.1%	1430	1.1%
O Rental Hubs	7	0.1%	4521	3.6%
H Aspiring Homemakers	4	0.1%	13332	10.5%
E Senior Security	3	0.0%	16796	13.2%
A City Prosperity		0.0%	103	0.1%
B Prestige Positions		0.0%	11336	8.9%
C Country Living		0.0%	353	0.3%
D Rural Reality		0.0%	582	0.5%
F Suburban Stability		0.0%	17345	13.6%
G Domestic Success		0.0%	7970	6.3%
Total	6936		127351	

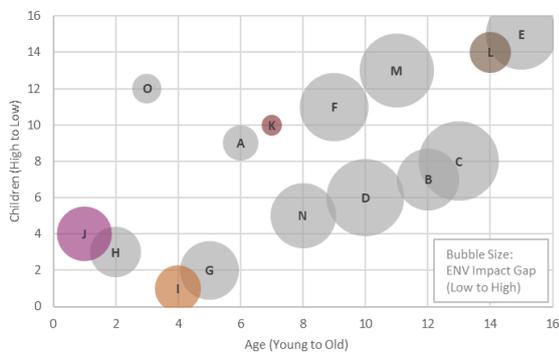
Generic MOSAIC Characteristics

The groups can be characterised further by socio-economic data within Mosaic. The groups are then ranked from 1 to 15 in terms of the *predominance* of the characteristic in the group.

For Linacre:

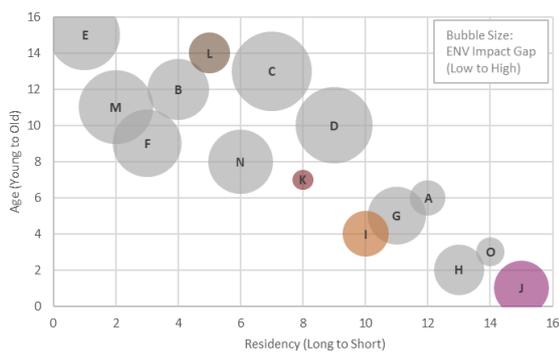
Ages range vastly across the four groups, with younger residents are likely to have children. The four groups imply there is a lower environmental impact gap (Figure 46).

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



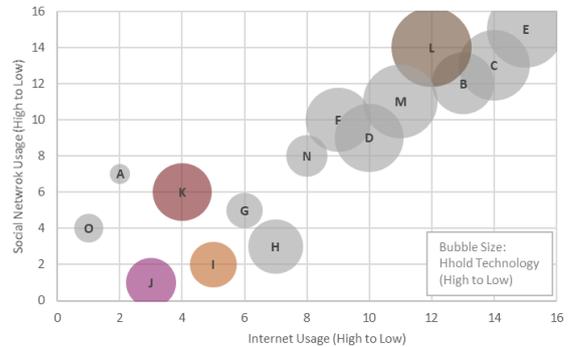
Older residents tend to reside in the ward longer than younger residents, with a lower environmental impact gap for all groups (Figure 47).

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



Social media and internet usage are both high for three of the four groups in the ward with household technology being higher in the same groups (Figure 48).

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



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

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

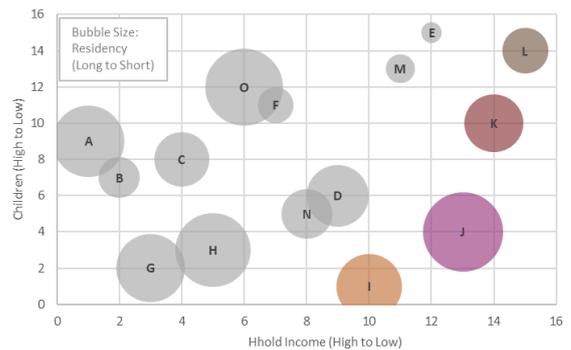
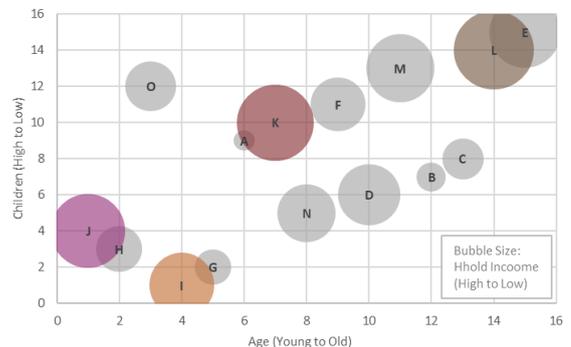


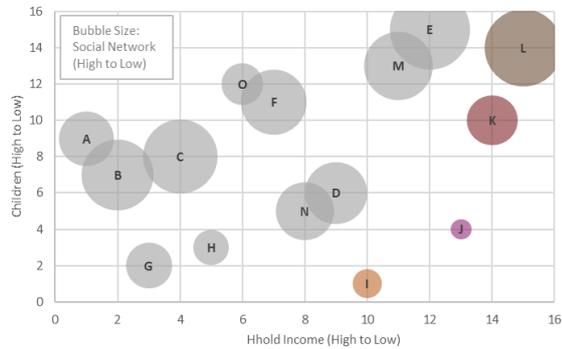
Figure 50: Mosaic Groups by Number of Children, Age and Household Income (2020)



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

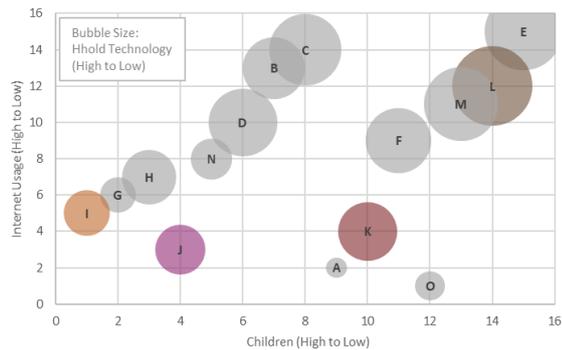
Figure 51: Mosaic Groups by Number of Children, Household Income and Social Network Usage (2020)

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Three of the groups in the ward have high internet with two also having higher levels of children. One had low levels of internet usage, household technology and children (Figure 52).

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



Notes on Data & Methodology

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

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

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

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

For further information relating to these geographies please see:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Progress 8 and Attainment 8

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Acronyms and Abbreviations

A&E – Accident and Emergency

ASB – Anti Social Behaviour

ASC – Adult Social Care

BAME – Black, Asian & Minority Ethnic

CHD – Coronary Heart Disease

CLA – Children Looked After

COPD – Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease

CP – Child Protection

CS – Children’s Services

CR – Crude Rate

CTC - Child Tax Credits

CTR – Council Tax Reduction

DLA – Disability Living Allowance

EBacc - English Baccalaureate

EH – Early Help

ELAS – Emergency Limited Assistance Scheme

ESA – Employment Support Allowance

EU – European Union

EYFS – Early Years Foundation Stage

FSM – Free School Meals

GCSE – General Certificate of Secondary Education

HB – Housing Benefit

IDACI – Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index

IDAOPi – Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index

IMD – Index of Multiple Deprivation

IS – Income Support

JSA – Job Seekers Allowance

KS – Key Stage

LCR – Liverpool City Region

LSOA – Lower Super Output Area

MFARS – Merseyside Fire and Rescue Service

MSEA – Middle Super Output Area

NCMP – National Child Measurement Programme

NEET – Not in Employment, Education or Training

NINo – National Insurance Number

NW – North West

OA - Output Area

SAR – Standardised Admission Ratio

SIR – Standardised Incidence Ratio

SMR – Standardised Mortality Ratio

SEN – Special Educational Needs

UC – Universal Credit

UK – United Kingdom

WTC - Working Tax Credits

YOT – Youth Offending Team

Sources

Overview

Linacre Assets (2020)

Sefton MBC – Gemma Monaghan Murrow

Demographics

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

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

NiNo (19/20)

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

Deprivation

Index of Multiple Deprivation and domains (2019)

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

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

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

Housing & Households

Household Composition / Occupancy Rate / Tenure (2011)

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

Vacant and Void Property (2020)

Sefton MBC – Debbie McEnaney

Council Tax / Single Occupancy (2020)

Sefton MBC – Financial System Support

New Build Properties (2021)

Sefton MBC – Kate Calderbank

Property Price Paid (2019)

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

Car Registration (2019)

https://drive.google.com/drive/mobile/folders/1XUJVz5UfdG7m0XDxp5EdSt2FeGik1H_G?usp=sharing

Economy & Business

Licensed Premises / Inspections

Sefton MBC – Andy Walsh

Economically Active / Inactive / Unemployed

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

Household Income - Mosaic (2020)

Sefton MBC – Experian Mosaic

Benefits & Support

Unemployment / UC / PIP (2021)

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

Child Benefits (2020)

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

Council Tax Reductions (2020)

Sefton MBC – Financial System Support

Emergency Limited Assistance Scheme - ELAS (2020)

Sefton MBC – Della Haddley

Trussell Trust Food Bank (2019/20)

St Leonards Foodbank

Christ Church Foodbank

Education

Nursery / Primary / Secondary Settings (2020)

Sefton MBC – School Census (January 2020)

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

Sefton MBC – Shelley McKeown

NEET (January 2021)

Career Connect – Sarah Vaughan

Community Safety

Crime / ASB (2020/21)

Merseyside Police – Karen Carmichael

Deliberate Fires (2020/21)

Merseyside Fire and Rescue – Rob Hanson

Health

Bad Health / Limited Activities (2011)

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

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

Intentionally left blank.

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

NCMP (2018/19)

Sefton MBC – Claire Brewer / Gemma Monaghan Murrow

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

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

2011 Census Flows

Migration / Travel to Work (2011)

https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/census/2011/origin_destination

Service Demand & Delivery

Children Social Care (31st March 2020)

Sefton MBC – Jim Conalty

CiN / CP (31st March 2020)

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

LAC (31st March 2020)

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

Early Help (31st December 2020)

Sefton MBC – Della Haddley

YOT (2020)

Sefton MBC – Suzie Mossman

Adult Social Care

Sefton MBC – Charlotte Humphreys

Libraries

Sefton MBC – Andrew Farthing

Domestic Waste / Environmental Issues

Sefton MBC – Andy Walsh

Mosaic Profile

Sefton MBC – Experian Mosaic Database