

Ward Profile

Molyneux



Councillor Marion Atkinson



Councillor Danny Burns



Councillor Sam Hinde

Released: December 2021

Collated by Gemma Monaghan Murrow
Commissioning Support & Business Intelligence Service
Data, Insight, Business Intelligence, & Performance

Last Updated: 10/10/2024

Document Control

Issue/Amendment Record

Version	Date of Issue	Reason for Issue
V12	04/10/2017	Final 2017
V0	14/12/2021	Update 2021
V1	11/04/2022	Update highlights
V2	10/10/2024	Update Councillors

Document Ownership

Role	Name/Title
Author	Gemma Monaghan Murrow
Release Authority	Wayne Leatherbarrow Service Manager – Performance & intelligence.

Distribution

Cabinet

Council

Chief Executive

SLB

Public

Contents

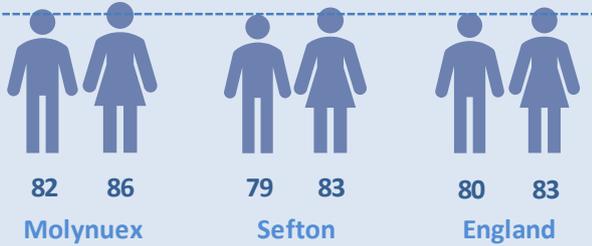
Highlights	6	Car Registration	15
Sefton Comparative Position	7	Figure 7: Household Occupancy (Census 2011)	15
National Comparative Position.....	7	Table 3: Time Void / Vacant (April 2020)....	15
LCR Comparative Position	8	Figure 8: New Build Properties by Affordability Type (March 2021).....	16
North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

Figure 17: Rate of Families claiming Child Benefits (2020)	20	Figure 24: Average Attainment 8 Score (2018/19)	24
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 School Settings	21	Crime.....	25
Secondary School Settings.....	21	Anti-social Behaviour (ASB)	25
16+ Pupils	21	Deliberate Fires.....	25
Table 8: Nursery Settings (January 2020)	22	Index of Multiple Deprivation - Crime	25
Table 9: Primary School Settings (January 2020).....	22	Table 15: Offences Reported to Merseyside Police (2020/21).....	26
Table 10: Secondary School Settings (January 2020).....	22	Table 16: ASB Incidents Reported to Merseyside Police (2020/21)	26
Table 11: 16+ Pupils (January 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	Deaths.....	27
Table 13: Key Stage 1 – Special Educational Needs and Free School Meals (2018/19)	23	Cancer	27
Figure 21: Percentage of Key Stage 2 Pupils Not Achieving Expected Standard in Reading Writing and Maths (2018/19).....	24	Index of Multiple Deprivation – Health & Disability	27
Table 14: Key Stage 2 – Special Educational Needs and Free School Meals (2018/19)	24	Figure 27: Life Expectancy at Birth (2015-2019)	28
Figure 22: Percentage Not Achieving in English and Maths 9 to 5 (2018/19)	24	Figure 28: Children with Excess Weight – Year R (2018/19)	28
Figure 23: Percentage of Pupils Not Achieving English Bacallaureate 9 to 5 (2018/19).....	24	Figure 29: Children with Excess Weight – Year 6 (2018/19)	28
		Figure 30: Emergency Hospital Admissions – CR Injuries in Under 15 year olds (2015/16 – 2019/20)	28
		Figure 31: Emergency Hospital Admissions – CR Injuries in 15 to 24 year olds (2015/16 – 2019/20)	28

Figure 32: Emergency Hospital Admissions – All Causes SAR (2015/16 – 2019/20)	28	Figure 44: Rate of Young People Known to YOT (2018/19/20)	34
Figure 33: Emergency Hospital Admissions – COPD SAR (2015/16 – 2019/20)	29	Adult Social Care - Personal Care at Home. 34	
Figure 34: Emergency Hospital Admissions – Coronary Heart Disease SAR (2015/16 – 2019/20)	29	Adult Social Care - Long Term Residential and Nursing Homes.....	34
Figure 35: Emergency Hospital Admissions – Myocardial Infarction SAR (2015/16 – 2019/20)	29	Adult Social Care - Contacts.....	34
Figure 36: Emergency Hospital Admissions – Stroke SAR (2015/16 – 2019/20)	29	Table 22: Personal Care at Home Clients (2020/21)	34
Figure 37: Emergency Hospital Admissions – Hip Fractures 65+ SAR (2015/16 – 2019/20)	29	Table 23: Long Term Residential and Nursing Home Clients (2020/21).....	34
Figure 38: Hospital Admissions – Intentional Self-harm SAR (2015/16 – 2019/20).....	Error! Bookmark not defined.	Table 24: Adult Social Care Contacts (2020/21)	34
Figure 39: All Causes of Death SMR (2015 – 2019).....	29	Libraries	35
Figure 40: All Cancer Incidences SIR (2014 – 2018).....	29	Domestic Waste Collection.....	35
Map 8: Health IMD Score by LSOA (2019)...	30	Calls for Service – Environmental Issues.....	35
2011 Census Flows – Migration.....	31	Figure 45: Active Library Patrons (2019/20)	35
Table 18 / Map 9: Moving into Molyneux (2011).....	31	Table 25: Waste Collections (2019/20).....	35
Table 19 / Map 10: Moving out of Molyneux (2011).....	31	Table 26: Environmental Issues (2020/21) .	35
2011 Census Flows – Travel to Work.....	32	MOSAIC Profile	36
Table 20 / Map 11: Molyneux Travelling to Work (2011).....	32	Overview	36
Table 21 / Map 12: People Travelling to Work in Molyneux (2011).....	32	Table 27: Mosaic Group Breakdown (September 2020)	36
Service Demand & Delivery	33	Generic MOSAIC Characteristics.....	37
Children’s Social Care	33	Figure 46: Mosaic Groups by Number	37
Early Help.....	33	Figure 47: Mosaic Groups by Age, Residency Length and Environmental Gap (2020).....	37
YOT (Youth Offending Team).....	33	Figure 48: Mosaic Groups by Social Network Usage, Internet Usage and Household Technology (2020)	37
Figure 41: Children Services (31 st March 2020).....	33	Figure 49: Mosaic Groups by Number of Children, Household Income and Residency Length (2020).....	37
Figure 42: Early Help Open Episodes (31 st December 2020)	33	Figure 50: Mosaic Groups by	37
Figure 43: Early Help Open Episodes – Age Breakdown (31 st December 2020).....	34	Figure 51: Mosaic Groups by Number of Children, Household Income and Social Network Usage (2020)	38
		Figure 52: Mosaic Groups by Internet Usage,	38
		Notes on Data & Methodology.....	39
		Acronyms and Abbreviations.....	41
		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)

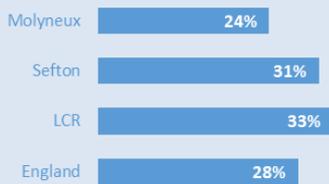
Universal Credits (UC) Benefits



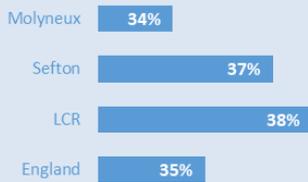
Percentage of working age residents claiming UC (Jan 2021)

Educational Attainment

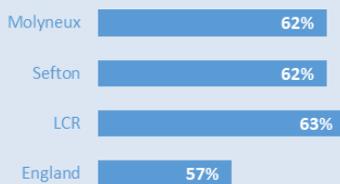
Early Years Foundation Stage



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)

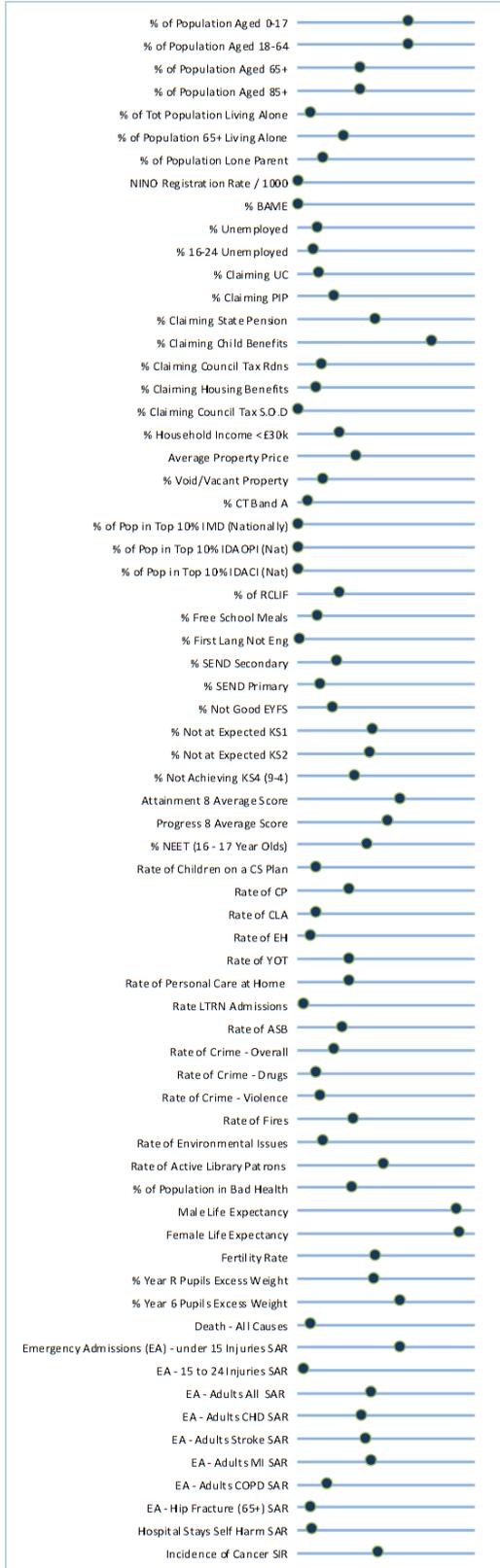
Reported Crimes



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

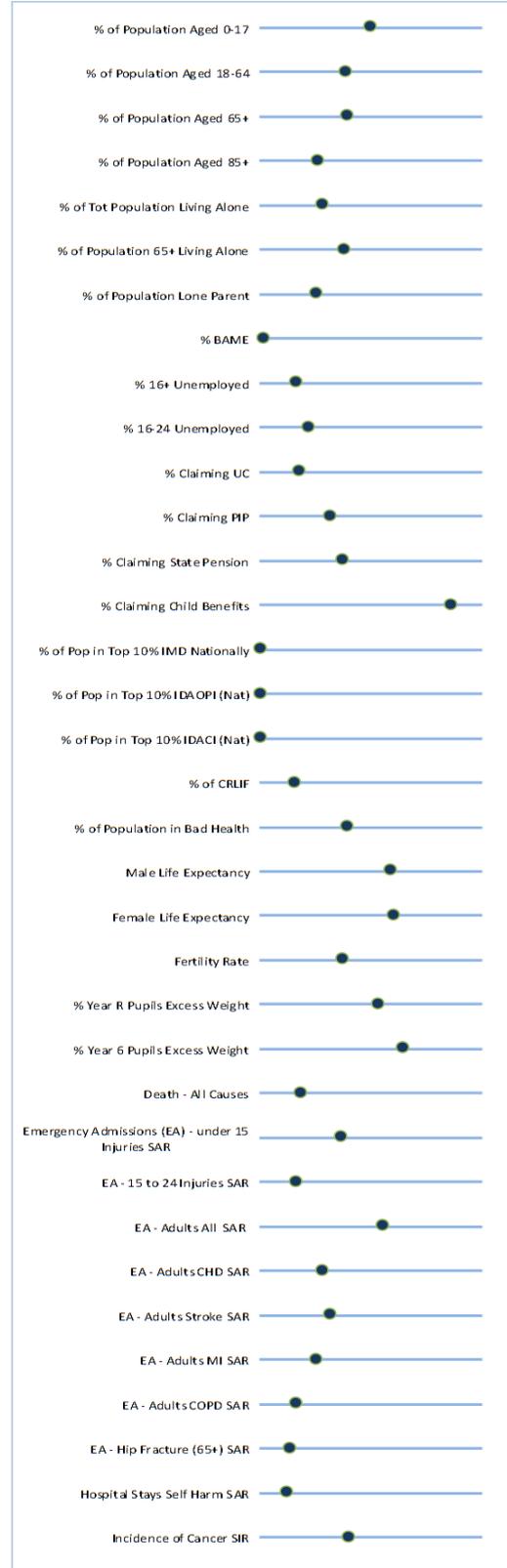
Sefton Comparative Position

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.



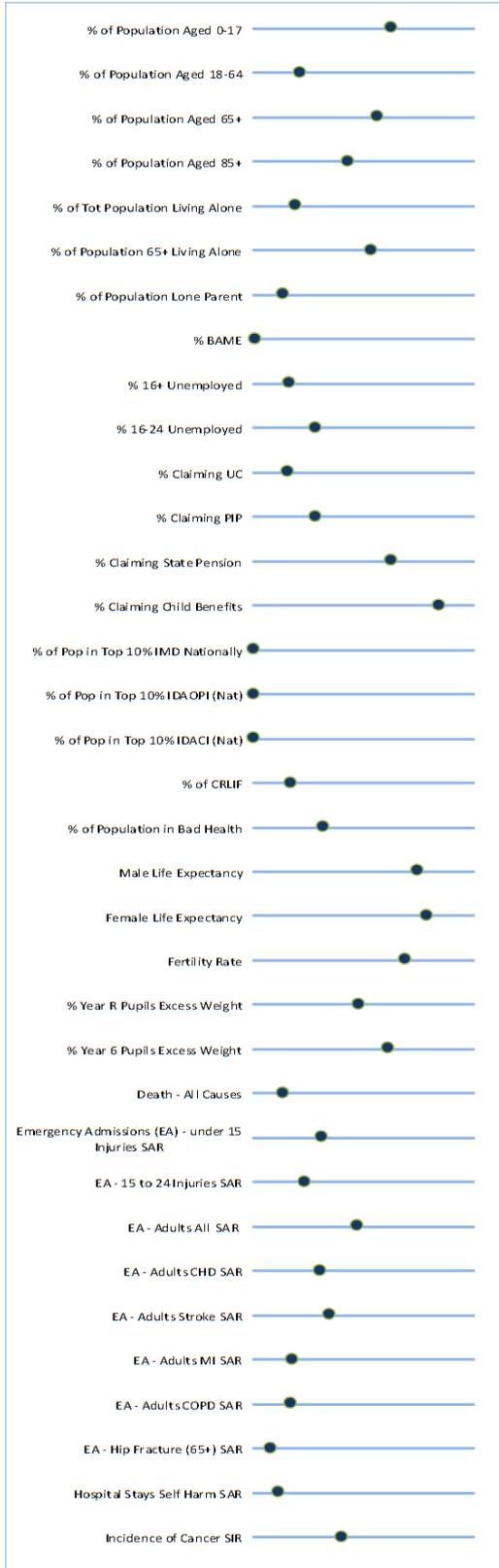
National Comparative Position

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



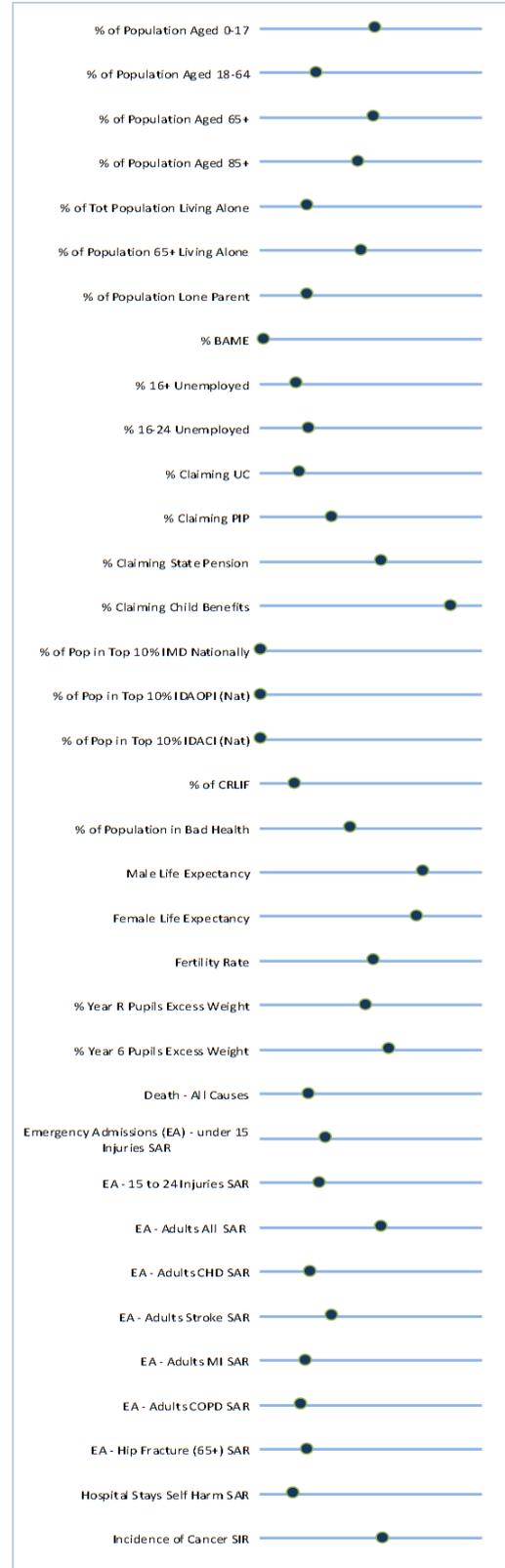
LCR Comparative Position

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

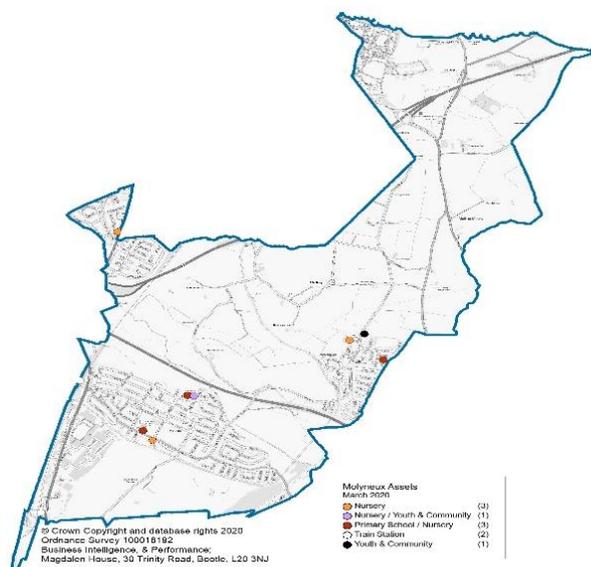
Sefton is a metropolitan borough of Merseyside, England and its local authority is Sefton Council. Sefton was formed, following the Local Government Act 1972, on 1 April 1974.

Molyneux is one of the 22 wards that make up Sefton Metropolitan Borough Council. It is located to the South East of the Borough and covers the areas of Aintree, Melling, Waddicar and the Southern part of Maghull. Molyneux is bordered by Park and Sudell wards to the North, West Lancashire LA to the North and East, Knowsley LA to the South and Netherton & Orrell ward to the West.

In the ward there are/is:

- Three Nurseries
- A Nursery / Youth & Community
- Three Primary School / Nursery
- Two Train Stations
- A Youth & Community Centre

Map 1: Molyneux Assets



COVID-19

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

Implications for Service Delivery

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

- Due to the slightly higher than average levels of working age people in the ward, there may be higher demands for jobs / working age benefits in the ward
- The dramatic increase seen in those aged 85 and over in the past decade may lead to greater demand being put on services required by older people including adult social care, GP and health services along with other sources of support.
- There are overall lower levels of reliance on benefits in the ward yet an increase in demand on certain benefit types coupled with changes made in the Welfare Reform Act may see increased levels of vulnerable households and widening in inequalities in households, leading to demands on services such as Food Banks, Emergency Limited Assistance Scheme, Housing Benefits, and Homeless Services.
- Generally, average to high levels of attainment and lower levels of specialist support needed for children coupled with the lower levels of Progress 8 average scores in the ward may present challenges to further improve the delivery and reduce pressures on school and educational services.
- Budgets cuts seen by both Merseyside Police and Merseyside Fire and Rescue coupled with the increases in rates of Anti-Social Behaviour incidents within the ward may result in increases in demand and therefore increasing level of direct costs. Associated with these issues are also indirect costs including lowered levels of community satisfaction and wellbeing; and reduced attractiveness to encourage businesses and job creators to locate in the area.

Demographics

The 2019 population estimates indicate there are approximately 12,200 people living in Molyneux.

There is a slightly higher proportion of working age residents (16 to 65) in the ward - 62% than compared to Sefton - 60% . Yet lower than Liverpool City Region (LCR) - 64% and England - 63%. This may mean demand for jobs or benefit support in the area maybe slightly higher than that of the Borough.

The rates of older people (65 and over) and children (0 – 17) residing in the ward are lower than Sefton as a whole (Table 1). Though the older people rates in Molyneux are higher than those seen in LCR and England.

The overall population in the ward has seen a 4% decrease over the last decade (2010 to 2019) unlike the increase seen across Sefton (1%). However, those aged 65 and over have seen an 8% increase, with those aged 85 and over increasing by 77% in the ward. These increases in the older population may lead to greater demand being put on services required by older people including adult social care, GP and health services along with other sources of support.

In the last Census (2011) 98% of the population was born in the United Kingdom. With just 1% of the ward population having an ethnicity recorded as Mixed Heritage, Black, Asian, or Minority Ethnic background. The England average is 15%.

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

Approximately 21 NINo registrations were made within Molyneux 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 3 per 1,000 16 to 65-year olds living in the ward. This is significantly lower than the rate seen across Sefton (28 per 1,000) the Liverpool City Region (46), the North West (53) and England (85).

77% of the overseas national registrations within Molyneux during the period were from European Union countries (EU). The top three countries of registration were from the EU (Figure 3);

- Romania (24%)
- Lithuania (17%)
- Italy (8%)

Although the overall numbers are very low, over the time period of October 2015 to March 2020 the number of registrations in Molyneux been sporadic with a high of five in Jan to Mar 2016, however most months has either none or numbers too low to publish. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic figure post March 2020 are currently unreliable (Figure 4).

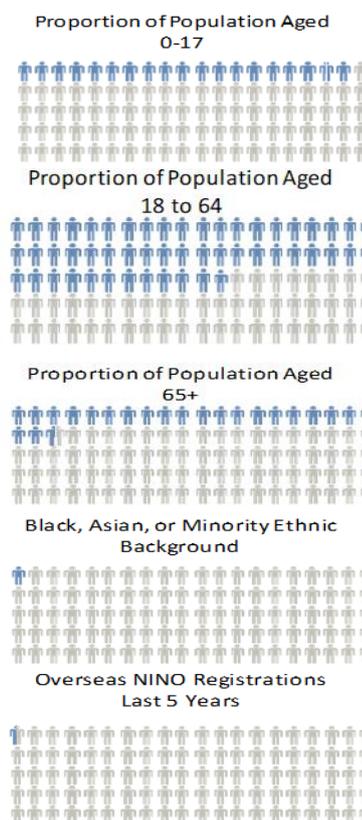


Table 1: 2019 Ward Population Distribution Comparisons

	Molyneux Count	Percentage			
		Ward	Sefton	LCR	England
Total	12,243	-	-	-	-
Males	5,920	48%	48%	49%	49%
Females	6,323	52%	52%	49%	50%
Aged 0-17	2,350	19%	20%	20%	21%
Aged 0-19	2,579	21%	21%	23%	24%
Aged 4-16	1,766	14%	21%	15%	16%
Aged 16-65	7,571	62%	60%	64%	63%
Aged 18-64	7,128	58%	57%	61%	60%
Aged 55-65	2,080	17%	16%	14%	13%
Aged 65+	2,765	23%	24%	19%	18%
Aged 85+	444	4%	3%	2%	2%

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

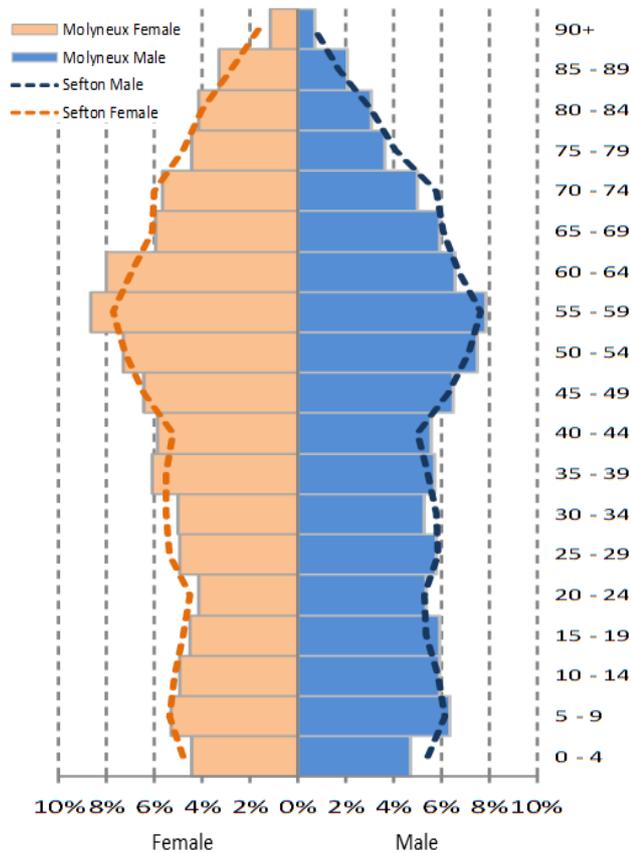


Figure 2: Population Change by Core Age Groups

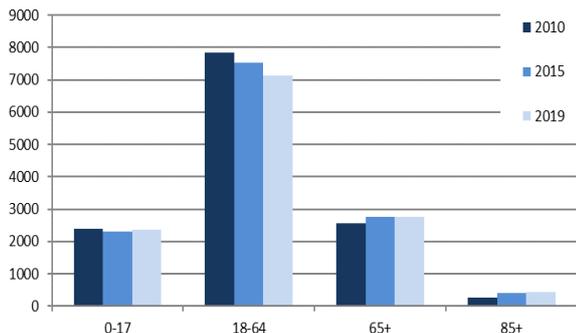


Table 2: NINo Applications 2015/16 – 2019/20

	Molyneux Count	Rate per 1,000 Population Aged 16-65				
		Ward	Sefton	LCR	NW	England
European Union NINo	16	2.1	21.8	31.4	33.2	58.0
Asia NINo	3	0.3	2.9	8.3	12.2	15.2
Rest of the World NINo	2	0.3	2.5	5.2	6.1	9.7
All Overseas NINo	21	2.7	27.7	45.9	52.6	85.5

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

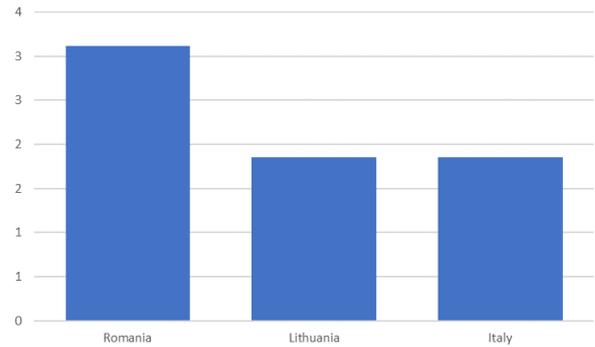
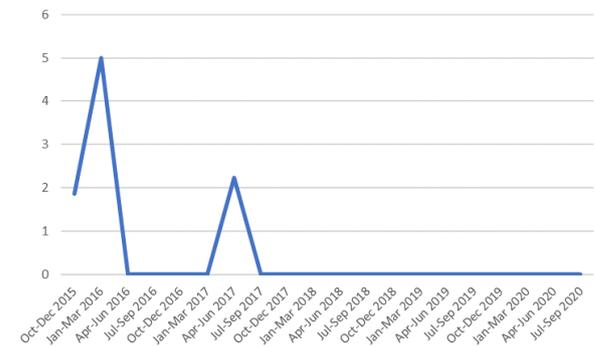


Figure 4: NINo Applications by Quarter October 2015 to September 2020



Service Demand

Approximately 5% of Molyneux 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 2% of the 0 – 17-year-old population within the ward were known to Sefton Children’s Social care as at 31st March 2020.

Approximately 0.5% of the 0 – 22-year-old population within the ward were known to Sefton’s Early Help service as at 31st December 2020.

Deprivation

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

The IMD data can be viewed at 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.

There are nine LSOAs making up the Molyneux, which are all mid table when comparing the national deciles (Map 2). Six of the LSOA have shown increases when comparing the 2019 IMD scores to those in 2015 indicating that the level of deprivation in the ward has increased over the last 5 years. The average score across the ward is 18.0 compared to 27.3 across Sefton, 34.9 in LCR, 27.9 in the North West (NW) and 21.7 in England.

The income deprivation affecting older people index (IDAOP) is a supplementary index to the IMD. The ward is populated by some of the lesser income deprived older people, with all of the LSOAs being mid table for affected areas across England. The average IDAOP score across the ward was 0.12, lower than Sefton and NW – 0.19, LCR – 0.24, England – 0.17.

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

The income deprivation affecting children index (IDACI) is a supplementary index to the IMD. In general, like other types of deprivation, the ward has an average to low level of income deprived parents with children in the country, along with some of the lesser affected with the LSOAs being mid table for affected areas nationally. The average IDACI score across the ward is 0.12 - lower than comparator averages, Sefton 0.17, LCR 0.23, NW 0.18 and England 0.16.

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

It is estimated that in 2019/20 there were some 329 dependent children (aged 0-19) within Molyneux living in relative low-income families. This equates to approximately 13% of all children in the ward (Figure 5). This is an 8% increase when comparing 2015/16. Molyneux continually has a lower level than that of Sefton, LCR, the North West and England (Figure 6).

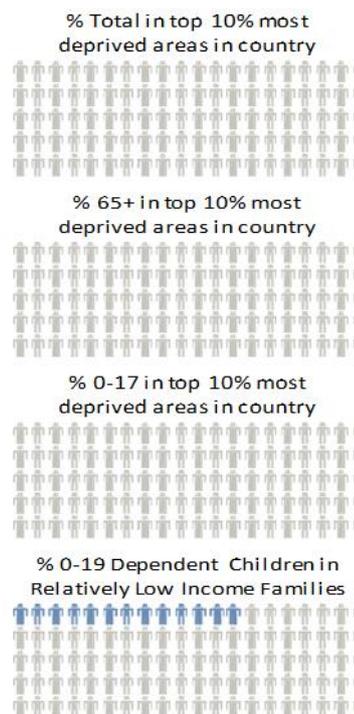


Figure 5: Children in Relative Low-Income Families (2019/20)

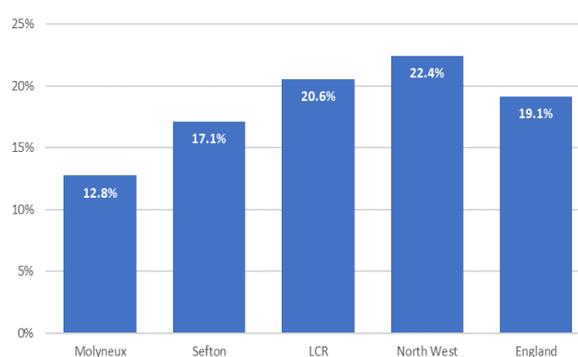
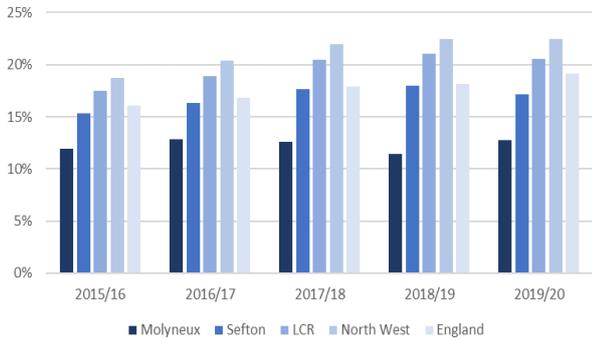
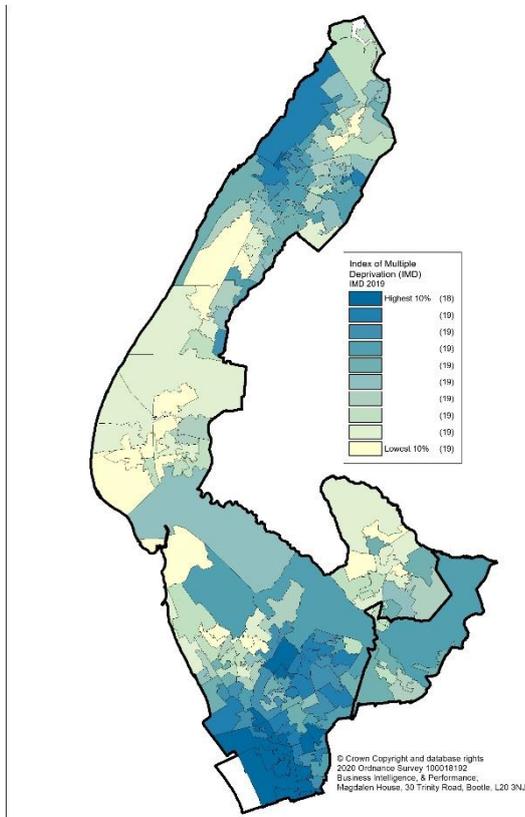


Figure 6: Children in Relative Low-Income Families (2015/16 to 2019/20)

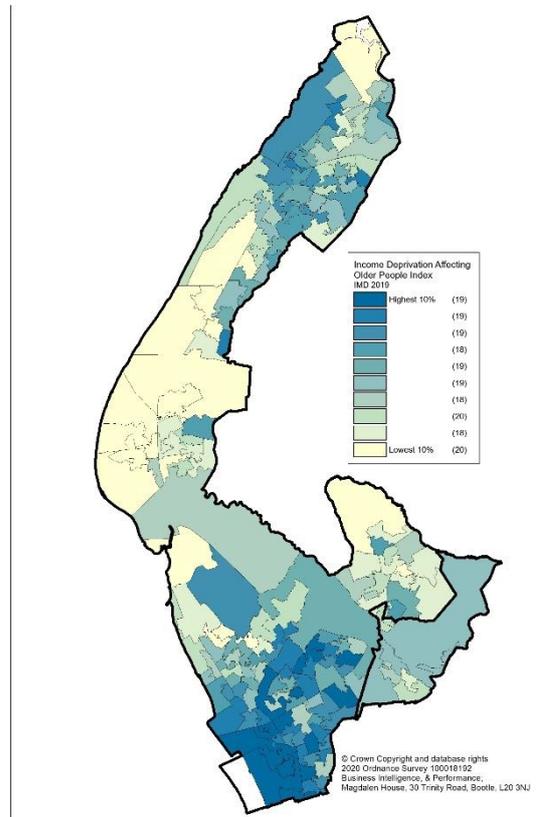


Overall Molyneux has a relatively low level of all deprivation types. Overall deprivation has seen an increase when comparing previous result. However in general, the lower than average levels of deprivation, goes hand in hand with lower levels of demands for services covering all ages including children’s and adult’s social care, benefits (including out of work and housing), ‘Sefton Turnaround’ Programme, and early help, intervention, and prevention within the area.

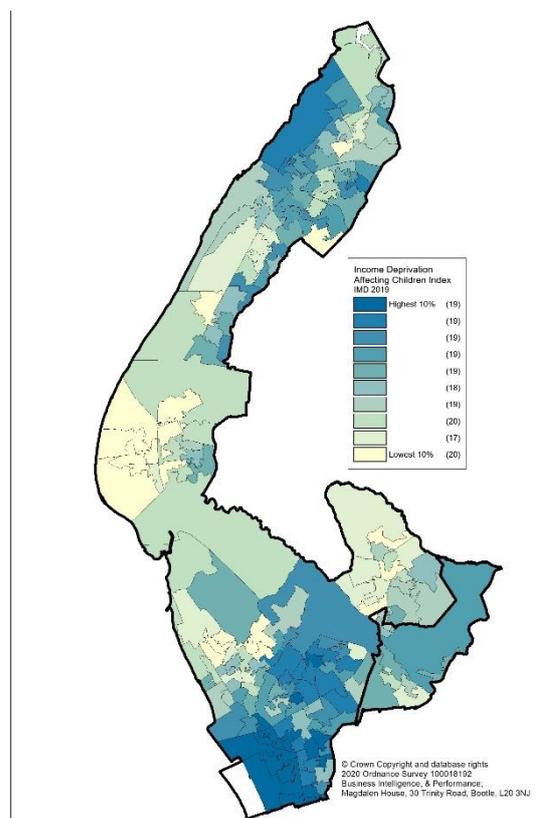
Map 2: Overall IMD Score by LSOA (2019)



Map 3: IDAOPI Score by LSOA (2019)



Map 4: IDACI Score by LSOA (2019)



Housing & Households

In most respects the housing make-up of the ward reflects its population of predominantly settled owner occupied households; there is a lower than average number of lone-person households.

In the 2011 Census:

- 25% of households were occupied by just one person (Sefton was 32%, LCR 34%, NW 32%, and England 30%).
- 15% of households were occupied by someone aged 65+ living alone, lower than the Borough, yet slightly higher than compared to the other local and national averages. (Sefton was 16%, LCR 13%, NW 13%, and England 12%). Indicating that demands on adult services or charities will be slightly lower than that of the borough as a whole.
- 11% of households were occupied by a lone parent. (Sefton was 13%, LCR 14%, NW 12%, and England 11%).
- 82% of households had an occupancy rating of +1 or more - an indication that the households had one or more bedrooms than 'required'. This is considerably higher than the rates seen across the Borough (74%), City Region (73%), Northwest (72%) and England (69%).
- 5% of all household tenure was local authority or social land-lord rented lower than the local and national rates (Sefton was 14%, LCR 22%, NW and England 18%). With 7% of households being privately rented properties (Sefton 13%, LCR 16%, NW 15%, and England 17%).
- 5% of households over 65 had a tenure category of local authority or social land-lord rented (Sefton was 14%, LCR 19%, NW 21%, and England 19%), with a further 3% residing in privately rented properties (Sefton was 5%, LCR 4%, NW 5%, and England 4%). Meaning just 8% of households over 65 were rented properties (compared to 19% in Sefton); this will lead to minimal demands for funding should these residents move into long term

residential or nursing facilities as they will have any property equity to fund their stays.

The ward has a lower than average number of long-term vacant properties; with the majority properties being privately owned. The ward also has a lower level of Council Tax discounts.

Council Tax

Overall there were 5,312 rateable dwellings in the ward, this makes up 4% of the Sefton total (similar to the Borough average of 5%).

55% (2,945 dwellings) within the ward are deemed to fall into Council Tax Band C.

Of the dwellings within the ward subject to paying Council Tax 30% qualified for single occupancy discount (i.e. their Council Tax liability was reduced by 25%).

Vacant and / or Void Properties

Molyneux has a rate of vacant and / or void properties of 33 per 1,000 properties. The ward's rate is lower than the average for the Borough (43 per 1000).

The ward had a total of 173 vacant and / or void properties as of April 2020 making up 3% of all vacant and / or void properties across Sefton (Table 3).

Over a fifth (21%) of the vacant and / or void stock in Molyneux has been vacant and / or void for over two years.

69% of Molyneux's vacant and / or void properties are registered as being privately owned; notably higher than the Borough rate of 44%. In comparison, just 1% of the wards vacant and / or void properties are registered social landlords; lower than Sefton's rate of 7%.

Housing Developments

Provisionally, as at March 2021 there were 11 development sites in Molyneux (two are currently in progress), constituting 90 dwellings of which 50% are intended as 'affordable' (Figure 8). The new builds are predominantly three-bedroom properties (Figure 9).

Sold Properties

There were 180 properties sold in Molyneux between January and December 2019, 96% of which were household dwellings. Of all the

properties sold in the ward 67% were semi-detached dwellings. The average dwelling property prices within the ward are lower than those seen across the Borough (Figure 10).

Just 6% of the properties sold in the ward during 2019 were new build properties. With 12%, 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 Molyneux has lower than average issues in terms of housing barriers across Sefton, and these have improved since 2015.

Seven of the nine LSOAs making up the ward, are in the bottom 10% of affected areas nationally (one of which was in the bottom 5% and three were in the bottom 1%), meaning that residents of Molyneux are living in some of the *least* affected areas for barriers to housing and services across England (Map 5).

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

Car Registration

In 2019, 8,278 vehicles were registered with the DVLA in Molyneux, 77% of these were cars (6,355). There are approximately 805 vehicles per 1,000 driving age people in the ward (those aged 17 and over). This is considerably higher than the comparator areas (Figure 11).

The rate of car registrations in Molyneux has increased over the past 10 years (by 6%).

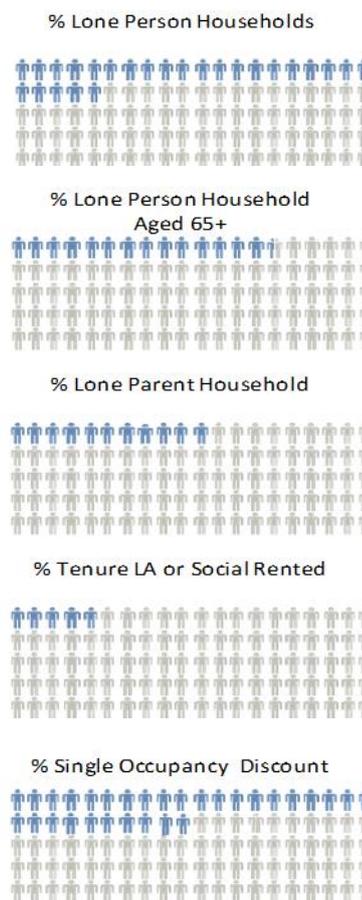


Figure 7: Household Occupancy (Census 2011)

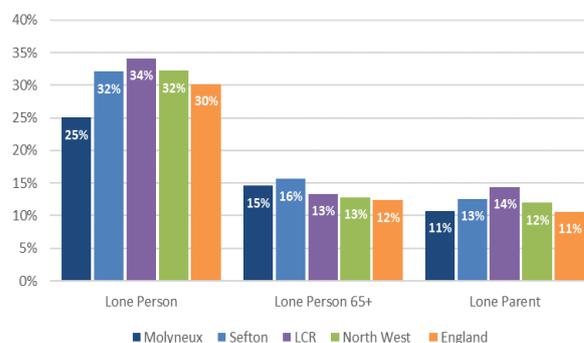


Table 3: Time Void / Vacant (April 2020)

Vacant Properties April 2020	Molyneux		Sefton	
	Count	Rate ¹	Count	Rate ¹
0-6 Months	71	13.6	2417	19.5
6-12 Months	38	7.3	953	7.7
12-24 Months	28	5.4	1029	8.3
24+ Months	36	6.9	957	7.7
Total	173	33.2	5356	43.2

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

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

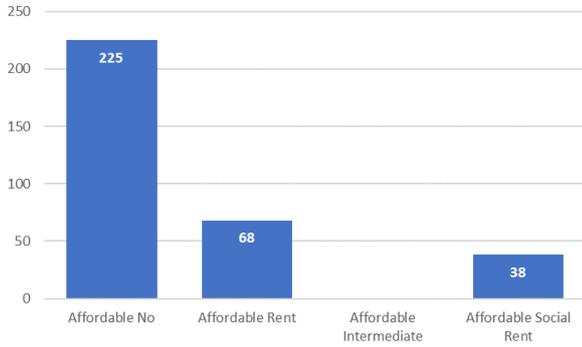


Figure 9: New Build Properties by Bedroom Numbers (March 2021)

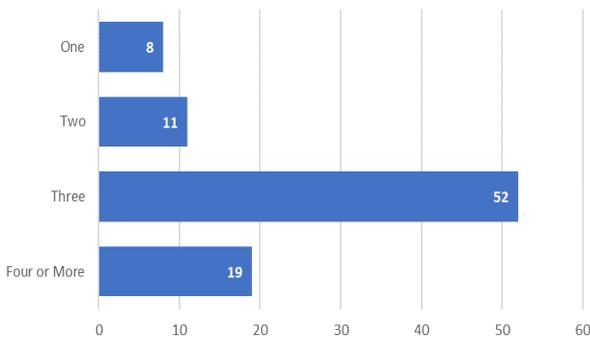
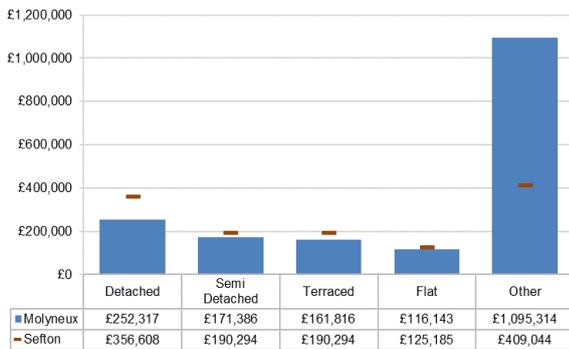


Figure 10: Average Price Paid by Property Type (2019)



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

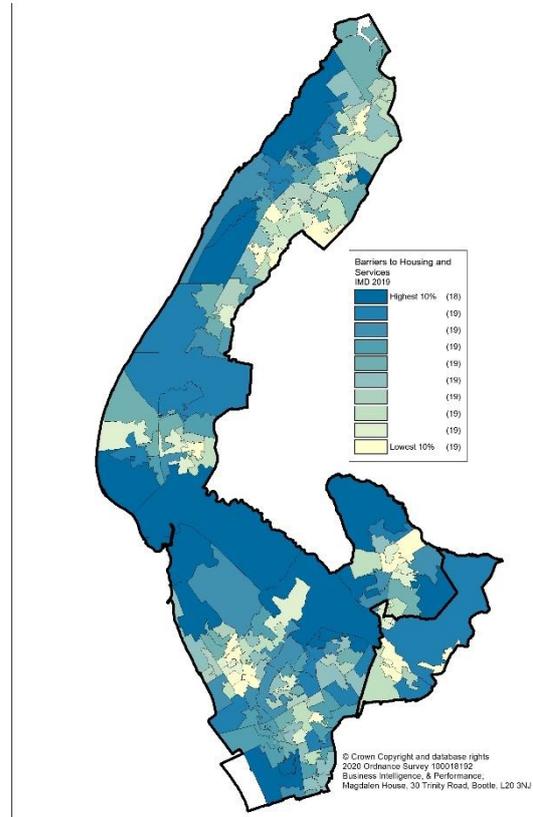
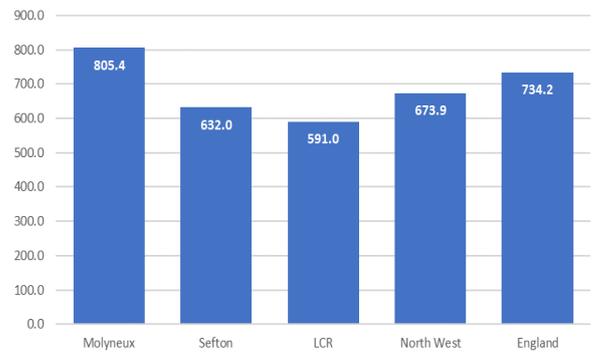


Figure 11: Rate of Vehicle Registrations (2019)



Economy & Business

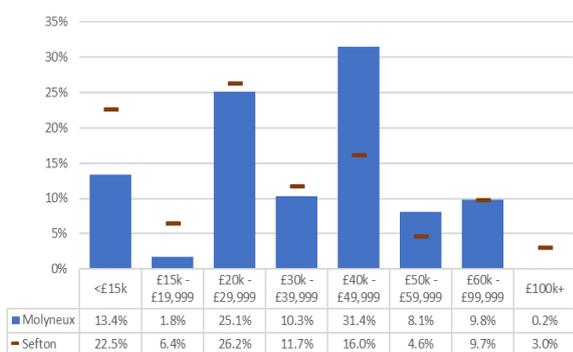
As of September 2020, there were a total of 48 establishments throughout Molyneux which hold a license under the 2003 Licensing Act; these include locations which sell alcohol (shops, pubs, clubs and restaurants) along with properties serving hot food after 11pm. The ward makes up 5% of all Sefton’s licensed premises the same as the Borough average.

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

Within Molyneux there were 85 inspections carried out of commercial properties (ranging from large chain stores e.g. Asda / Tesco, to the local corner shop) during 2019/20. 69% of these related to food hygiene inspections.

According to Experian Mosaic in 2020, 13% (720) of households within Molyneux had an annual income of less than £15,000 (Figure 12), considerably lower than the rates seen across Sefton. Possibly due to the area being predominantly stable more affluent households.

Figure 12: Household Income – Mosaic (2020)



The 2011 Census indicated that of the then 9,410 residents aged 16 to 74 living within Molyneux, 69% were economically active (Table 4). Of these economically active residents, 39% were employed full time; 15% employed part time; and 8% were self-employed.

31% were economically in-active; of whom 16% were retired and 4% were registered as long-term sick or disabled (Table 5).

In total 109 (1%) had been unemployed long term, with 0.5% (43) never being employed (Table 6).

Table 4: Economically Active (2011)

	Molyneux Count	Percentages				
		Ward	Sefton	LCR	NW	England
All	6518	69.3	67.1	65.7	67.8	69.9
In employment	5828	61.9	59.1	56.2	59.6	62.1
Employee: Part-time	1376	14.6	15.0	14.0	13.9	13.7
Employee: Full-time	3712	39.4	35.8	35.6	37.5	38.6
Self-employed	740	7.9	8.2	6.6	8.2	9.8
Unemployed	342	3.6	4.9	5.8	4.7	4.4
Full-time student	348	3.7	3.1	3.7	3.5	3.4

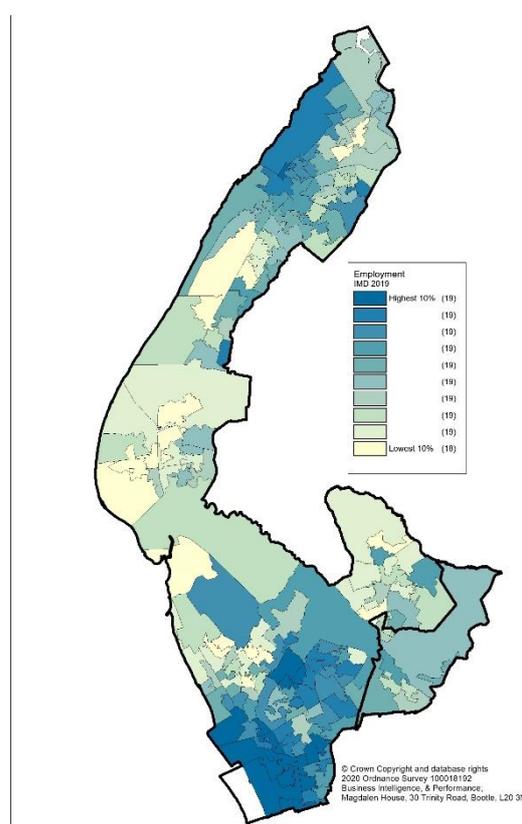
Table 5: Economically Inactive (2011)

	Molyneux Count	Percentages				
		Ward	Sefton	LCR	NW	England
All	2892	30.7	32.9	34.3	32.2	30.1
Retired	1508	16.0	17.3	14.7	14.8	13.7
Student	347	3.7	4.4	6.3	5.6	5.8
Looking after home or family	266	2.8	3.4	3.9	3.9	4.4
Long-term sick or disabled	358	3.8	5.9	7.1	5.6	4.0
Other	413	4.4	1.9	2.3	2.2	2.2

Table 6: Unemployed (2011)

	Molyneux Count	Percentages				
		Ward	Sefton	LCR	NW	England
Age 16 to 24	109	1.2	1.4	1.7	1.4	1.2
Age 50 to 74	86	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.8
Never worked	43	0.5	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.7
Long-term	109	1.2	2.0	2.4	1.8	1.7

Map 6: Employment IMD Score by LSOA (2019)



One of the wards LSOAs are in the top 30% of areas in England for working age people who have been involuntarily excluded from the labour market. All LSOAs have shown reductions in employment deprivation levels since 2015 (Map 6).

Benefits & Support

Molyneux is characterised overall by lower than average benefits-dependent population, however, there has been some increases in socio-economic problems of deprivation. The population vulnerable to the vagaries of the wider economy maybe likely to be vulnerable to the structural changes in benefit levels and accessibility.

In January 2021, approximately 320 working age people residing in the ward were claiming out of work benefits. This is 4% of all the working aged residents; lower than Sefton, LCR, North West (all 7%) and England (6%). With 6% of residents in the ward aged between 16 and 24 were claiming out of work benefits considerably higher than the comparator areas (Figure 13).

The rates of working age residents claiming out of work benefit in Molyneux have seen year on year increases across the past five years (Figure 14), with an overall rise of 276% (235). 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 ward rates have continually been below those in the Borough.

Universal Credits (UC)

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

801 working age residents in Molyneux were claiming Universal credits in January 2021 (60% of these were not in employment). The rate of working age residents claiming UC in the ward is 108 per 1,000, considerably lower than the comparator area rates; Sefton – 170, LCR – 180, North West – 167 and England – 148 (Figure 15).

Personal Independence Payment (PIP)

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

In January 2021, 663 residents were claiming PIP in Molyneux, a rate of 90 per 1000 residents (aged

16+). This rate is lower than the Sefton and LCR rates (Figure 16).

Child Benefits

1,310 families in Molyneux are claiming child benefits relating to 86% (2,205) 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 and Nationally (Figure 17).

Council Tax Reduction

In January 2020, there were 734 households in the ward claiming Council Tax Reduction (14% of all rated households), lower than the Sefton average of 20%.

Sefton's Emergency Limited Assistance Scheme (ELAS)

During 2020, there were 81 applications to Sefton's ELAS by residents within Molyneux (Table 7). Of the applications in the ward, 42% were approved in full, with 11% being partially approved. Molyneux has seen an overall increase in the number of applications approved over the past four years (16%). Molyneux made up just 1% of all Sefton's applicants.

Trussell Trust Food Bank

Trussell Trust Food Bank data for April 2019 to March 2020 shows that 52 vouchers were issued to residents of Molyneux ward, with 130 residents being fed by a Food Bank located in Sefton, equating to 11 per 1,000 residents which is considerably lower than the Sefton rate of just 66 per 1,000 residents. There has been a 17% reduction in the number of vouchers issued compared to the previous year.

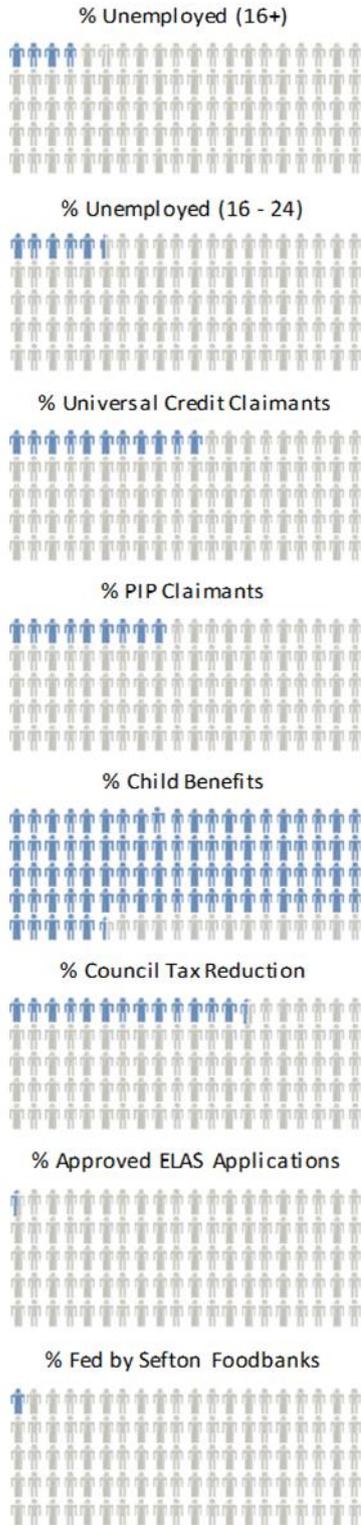


Figure 13: Rate of Working Age Residents Claiming Out of Work Benefits (January 2021)

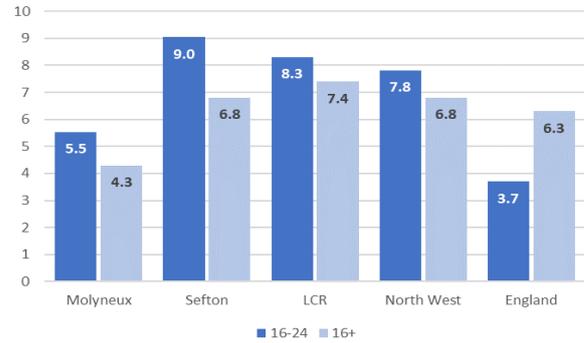


Figure 14: Rate of Working Age Residents Claiming Out of Work Benefits (January 2017/18/19/20/21)

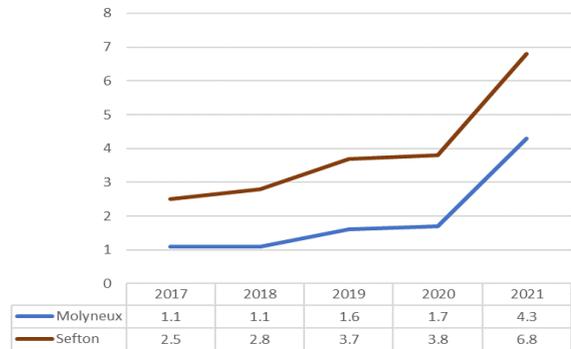


Figure 15: Rate of Residents claiming Universal Credits (January 2021)

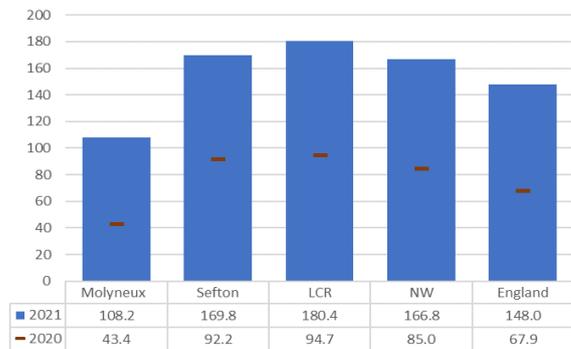


Figure 16: Rate of Residents claiming Personal Independence Payments (January 2021)

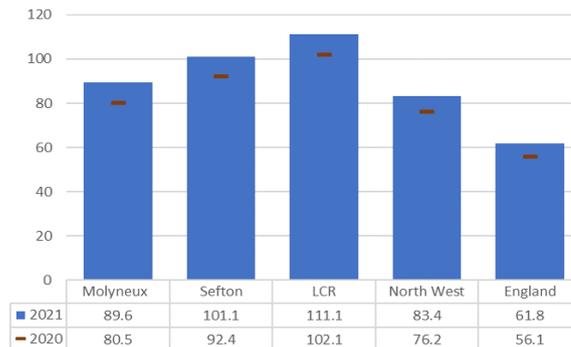


Figure 17: Rate of Families claiming Child Benefits (2020)

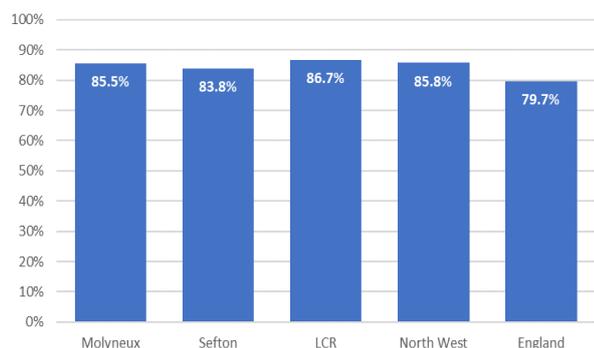


Figure 18: Percentage of Households Claiming Council Tax Reductions (January 2020)

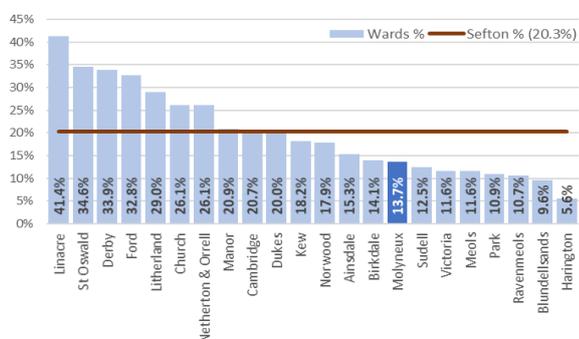


Table 7: Emergency Limited Assistance Scheme (ELAS) Applications (January to December 2020)

	Molyneux Count	Application Status	
		Ward	Sefton
Total Applications	81		
Approved	34	42%	53%
Partially Approved	9	11%	10%
Not Approved	38	47%	37%

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

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

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

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

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

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

Education

Given the direct correlation between deprivation levels it is unsurprising that Molyneux has an overall lower than average proportion of children with special educational needs and generally higher to average levels of attainment rates compared to Sefton.

Generally, average to high levels of attainment and lower levels of specialist support needed for children coupled with the lower levels of Progress 8 average scores in the ward may present challenges to further improve the delivery and reduce pressures on services across school and educational services.

Nursery Settings

Of the 104 students resident in the ward attending a Sefton maintained Nursery setting (Table 8):

- 5% of all Nursery pupils in Sefton live in Molyneux.
- 29% of the estimated Nursery age population within the ward attend a Sefton maintained nursery (Sefton has a rate of 22%).
- There were no pupils entitled to free school meals residing in the ward.
- Less than four students were subject to Special Educational Needs (SEN) support or had English not as a first language were suppressed.

Primary School Settings

Of the 897 Sefton maintained / academy Primary School students living in the ward (Table 9):

- 4% of all Primary pupils in Sefton live in Molyneux.
- 81% of the estimated primary school age population within the ward attend a Sefton maintained primary school (Sefton has a rate of 80%).
- 9% were entitled to a free school meal (Sefton is 21%).
- 9% were subject to Special Educational Needs (SEN) support (Sefton is 15%).

- 1% had English not as a first language (Sefton is 6%).

Secondary School Settings

Of the 637 Sefton maintained / academy Secondary School students living in the ward (Table 10):

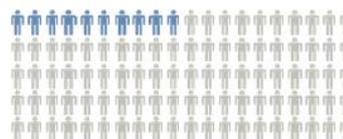
- 5% of all high school pupils in Sefton live in Molyneux.
- 80% of the estimated high school age population within the ward attend a Sefton maintained secondary school (Sefton has a rate of 74%).
- 12% were entitled to a free school meal (Sefton is 19%).
- 13% were subject to Special Educational Needs (SEN) support (Sefton is 15%).
- 1% had English not as a first language (Sefton is 5%).

16+ Pupils

Of the 129 Sefton maintained Secondary School students living in the ward (Table 11):

- 8% of all Pupils over 16 in Sefton live in Molyneux.
- 21% of the estimated 16 to 20year olds residing within the ward attend a Sefton maintained post 16 setting (Sefton has a rate of 11%).
- 5% were entitled to a free school meal (Sefton is 8%).
- 12% were subject to Special Educational Needs (SEN) support (Sefton is 8%).

% Overall Pupils with SEN



% Overall FSM

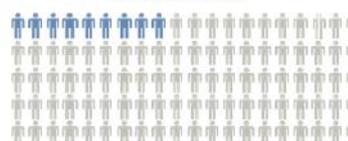


Table 8: Nursery Settings (January 2020)

Nursery Class Pupils	Molyneux		Sefton	
	Count	%	Count	%
Total Pupils	104		1923	
Females	60	58%	941	49%
Males	44	42%	982	51%
Receiving Free School Meal	0	0%	141	7%
SEN Support	*	*	119	6%
English as a First Language ¹	102	98%	1704	89%
English not as a First Language ¹	*	*	104	5%

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

Please note within the table counts below four have been suppressed

Table 9: Primary School Settings (January 2020)

Primary School Pupils	Molyneux		Sefton	
	Count	%	Count	%
Total Pupils	897		20075	
Females	436	49%	9680	48%
Males	461	51%	10395	52%
Receiving Free School Meal	84	9%	4145	21%
SEN Support	79	9%	3067	15%
English as a First Language ¹	882	98%	18195	91%
English not as a First Language ¹	6	1%	1171	6%

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

Table 10: Secondary School Settings (January 2020)

Secondary School Pupils	Molyneux		Sefton	
	Count	%	Count	%
Total Pupils	637		13225	
Females	305	48%	6541	49%
Males	332	52%	6684	51%
Receiving Free School Meal	74	12%	2476	19%
SEN Support	82	13%	1993	15%
English as a First Language ¹	625	98%	12508	95%
English not as a First Language ¹	4	1%	660	5%

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

Table 11: 16+ Pupils (January 2020)

Post 16 Pupils	Molyneux		Sefton	
	Count	%	Count	%
Total Pupils	129		1542	
Females	67	52%	772	50%
Males	62	48%	770	50%
Receiving Free School Meal	7	5%	129	8%
SEN Support	16	12%	125	8%
English as a First Language ¹	127	98%	1483	96%
English not as a First Language ¹	*	*	51	3%

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

Please note within the table counts below four have been suppressed

Early Years Foundation Stage

Of the 144 students residing within Molyneux ward and attending a Sefton maintained setting with an Early Years Foundation Stage (EYFS) level (Figure 19 & Table 12):

- 24% did not achieve a “Good Level of Development”. This is lower than the non-achievement levels seen across Sefton and North West (both 31%), LCR (33%) and England (28%).
- 4% were entitled to a free school meal (Sefton is 16%).
- 5% were subject to Special Educational Needs (SEN) support (Sefton is 7%).

Key Stage 1 (KS1)

During 2018/19 there were 126 students residing within Molyneux ward and attending a Sefton maintained setting with a KS1 level. For these students (Figure 20 and Table 13):

- 35% did not achieve the expected standard in Reading, Writing, and Maths; below the averages for Sefton and England at 37%.
- 9% were entitled to a free school meal (Sefton is 18%).
- 6% were subject to Special Educational Needs (SEN) support (Sefton is 14%).

Key Stage 2 (KS2)

During 2018/19 there were 129 students residing within Molyneux ward and attending a Sefton maintained setting, with a KS2 level. For these students (Figure 21 and Table 14):

- 34% did not achieve the expected standard in Reading, Writing, and Maths; less than the averages for Sefton at 37%, LCR at 38%, North West and England both at 35%.
- 14% were entitled to a free school meal (Sefton is 20%).
- 16% were subject to Special Educational Needs (SEN) support (Sefton is 17%).

Key Stage 4 (KS4)

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

- 62% did not achieve a level between 9 and 5 in English and Maths; lower than Sefton, yet higher than the North West and England (Figure 22).
- 91% did not achieve a level between 9 and 5 for the English Bacallaureate, higher than Sefton, LCR the North West (NW) and England (Figure 23).
- The students in Molyneux had an average Attainment 8 score of 45.3, higher than Sefton, the LCR and similar to the North West (Figure 24).
- The average Progress 8 score in the ward (-0.31) lower than LCR, NW and England. 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)

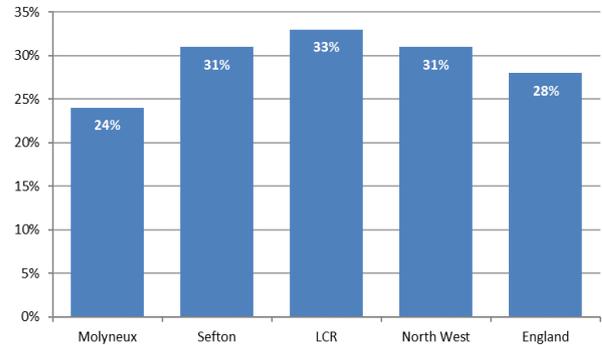


Table 12: Early Years Foundation Stage Settings – Special Educational Needs and Free School Meals (2018/19)

	Pupils with SEN & SEN Support (EYFS)		Eligible for Free School Meal (EYFS)	
	Count	%	Count	%
Molyneux	7	4.9%	6	4.2%
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)

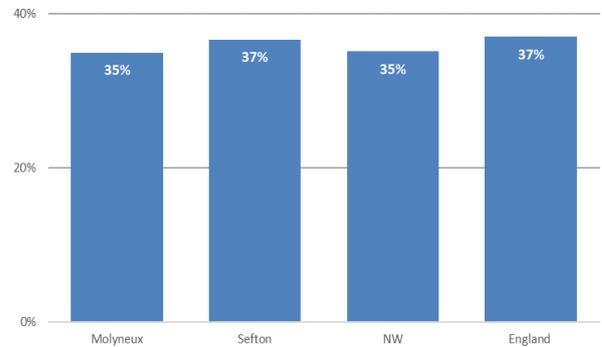


Table 13: Key Stage 1 – Special Educational Needs and Free School Meals (2018/19)

	Pupils with SEN & SEN Support (KS1)		Eligible for Free School Meal (KS1)	
	Count	%	Count	%
Molyneux	8	6.3%	11	8.7%
Sefton	388	13.6%	513	18.0%

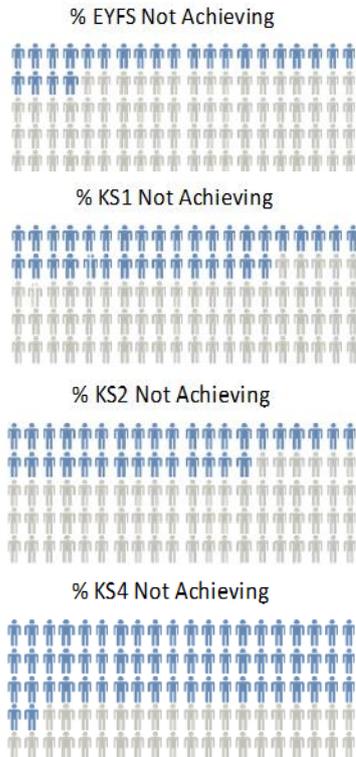


Figure 21: Percentage of Key Stage 2 Pupils Not Achieving Expected Standard in Reading Writing and Maths (2018/19)

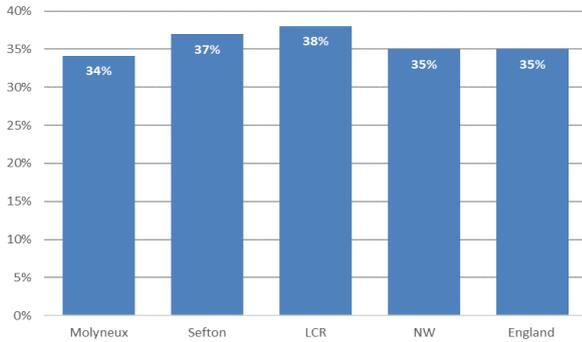


Table 14: Key Stage 2 – Special Educational Needs and Free School Meals (2018/19)

	Pupils with SEN & SEN Support (KS2)		Eligible for Free School Meal (KS2)	
	Count	%	Count	%
Molyneux	20	15.5%	18	14.0%
Sefton	465	16.9%	540	19.6%

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

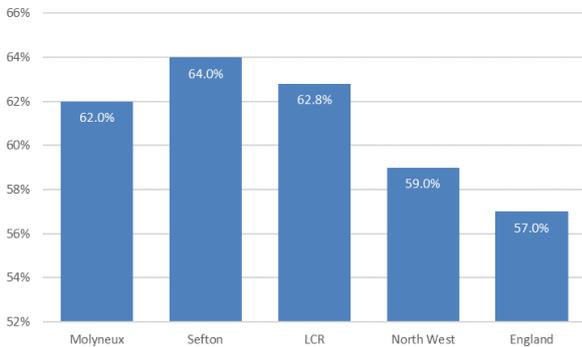


Figure 23: Percentage of Pupils Not Achieving English Baccalaureate 9 to 5 (2018/19)

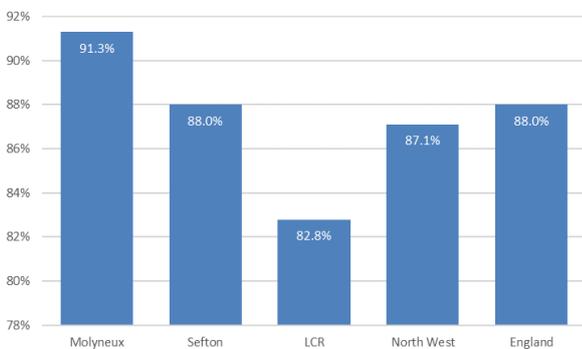


Figure 24: Average Attainment 8 Score (2018/19)

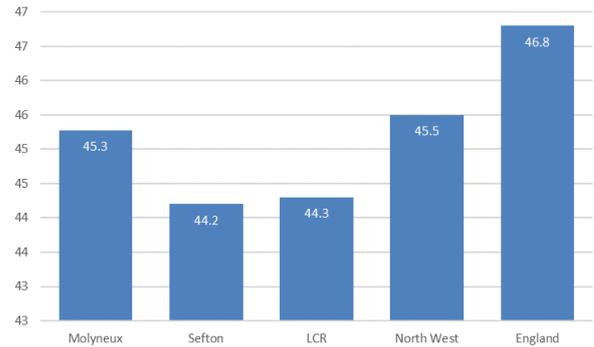
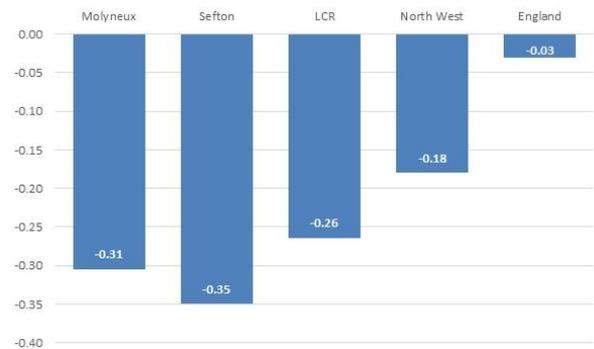


Figure 25: Average Progress 8 Score (2018/19)



Not in Employment Education or Training (NEET)

In January 2021, there are a total of 15 people aged between 16 and 18 registered as Not in Employment Education or Training (NEET) with Careers Connect residing within Molyneux ward. Making up 4% of the Sefton total NEET.

Molyneux NEET rates have fluctuated throughout the past five years (2017 to 2021) with an overall increase of 25% (though this is only three young people). The ward generally, has lower rates than the Borough except for 2020 (Figure 26).

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



Community Safety

Associated with its lower levels of socio-economic issues Molyneux suffers from correspondingly low levels of crime and disorder.

Crime

There were 780 crimes reported to Merseyside Police between April 2020 and March 2021, in Molyneux ward representing 4% of all crimes that occurred within Sefton. This is 64 crimes per 1,000 population - lower than the rate seen across Sefton as a whole (72 per 1,000).

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

Nearly a third of all crimes in the ward were violent offences (31% / 241). Of these, 82 (34%) were common assault and battery (including racial offences).

Anti-social Behaviour (ASB)

There were 274 Anti-social Behaviour incidents reported to Merseyside Police between April 2020 and March 2021 (Table 16), occurring within Molyneux: 4% of all Sefton incidents. The ward has a rate of 22 incidents per 1,000 population - lower than the rate seen across Sefton as a whole (27 per 1,000).

There has been a 70% increase in the number of incidents occurring in Molyneux compared to 2019/20 (the average across Sefton saw a 58% raise). The increase maybe due COVID 19 and the reporting of breaches in lockdown rules.

Nearly half (46%) of the incidents within Molyneux were reports of Rowdy or Inconsiderate Behaviour. 25% of all ASB reports in the ward specifically mentioned youths, with 4% relating to alcohol / drunken behaviour.

Deliberate Fires

Merseyside Fire and Rescue Service (MFARS) responded to 17 deliberate fires in the Molyneux ward between April 2020 and March 2021. This is 4% of all deliberate fires across the Borough.

The rate of deliberate fires per 100,000 population in Molyneux is 139 compared to 171 across Sefton as a whole (Table 17).

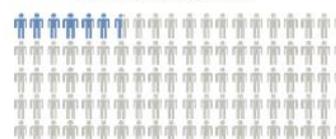
Deliberate property fires in Molyneux decreased by 11% last year, compared to an increase seen across the Borough as a whole (5%).

Nearly all deliberate fires (88%) in the ward were classified as deliberate secondary fires: 53% of which related to refuse / rubbish being set on fire.

Index of Multiple Deprivation - Crime

Most of the wards LSOAs mid table when compared nationally (however one falls within the top 20% of affected areas meaning residents these areas are living in some of the highest crime areas in England). However, there has been an overall reduction in the ward implying crime deprivation has improved, with the ward average being lower than the four comparator areas: Molyneux -0.08, Sefton -0.07, LCR 0.21, NW 0.22 and England 0.0 (Map 7).

Rate of All Offences



Rate of Drug / Violent Offences



Rate of ASB Incidents



Rate of Rowdy Inconsiderate Behaviour



Rate of Deliberate Fires

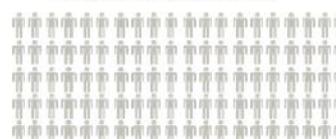


Table 15: Offences Reported to Merseyside Police (2020/21)

Offences Apr 20 - Mar 21	Molyneux Crimes				Sefton Crimes			
	Count	Rate ¹	Change ²		Count	Rate ¹	Change ²	
Burglary	89	7.3	12.7%	▲	1285	4.6	-19.3%	▼
Criminal Damage & Arson	78	6.4	5.4%	▲	2043	7.4	-17.2%	▼
Drugs	47	3.8	27.0%	▲	1787	6.5	8.0%	▲
Public Order	72	5.9	14.3%	▲	2302	8.3	19.8%	▲
Other	26	2.1	8.3%	▲	530	1.9	-6.0%	▼
Sexual	6	0.5	-25.0%	▼	368	1.3	-18.6%	▼
Theft	221	18.1	-35.4%	▼	3330	12.0	-30.1%	▼
Violence	241	19.7	16.4%	▲	8381	30.3	3.5%	▲
Total	780	63.7	-6.5%	▼	20010	72.4	-7.0%	▼

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

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

³ Other includes, Miscellaneous Crimes Against Society and Robbery offences

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

ASB Incidents Apr 20 - Mar 21	Molyneux Incidents				Sefton Incidents			
	Count	Rate ¹	Change ²		Count	Rate ¹	Change ²	
General Nuisance	64	5.2	88.2%	▲	1840	6.7	98.1%	▲
Nuisance Neighbour	18	1.5	63.6%	▲	781	2.8	61.0%	▲
Other ³	19	1.6	375.0%	▲	571	2.1	82.4%	▲
Personal	12	1.0	9.1%	▲	351	1.3	12.1%	▲
Rowdy Inconsiderate Behaviour	126	10.3	65.8%	▲	3271	11.8	66.2%	▲
Vehicle Nuisance	35	2.9	40.0%	▲	710	2.6	-5.5%	▼
Total	274	22.4	70.2%	▲	7524	27.2	58.1%	▲

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

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

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

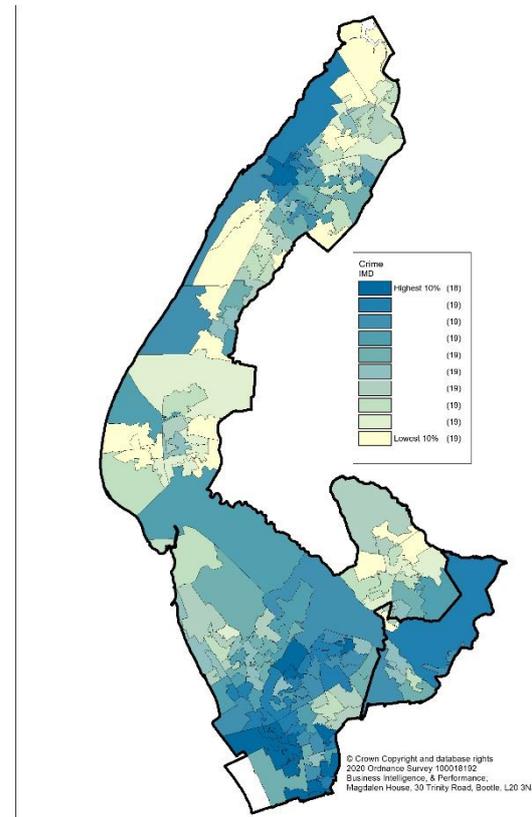
Table 17: Deliberate Property Fires (2020/21)

Fires Apr 20 - Mar 21	Molyneux Deliberate Fires				Sefton Deliberate Fires			
	Count	Rate ¹	Change ²		Count	Rate ¹	Change ²	
Deliberate Property Fires	1	8.2	-50.0%	▼	38	13.7	5.6%	▲
Deliberate Secondary Fires	15	122.5	-11.8%	▼	406	146.9	11.5%	▲
Vehicle Fires	1	8.2	100.0%	▲	29	10.5	-43.1%	▼
Total	17	138.9	-10.5%	▼	473	171.1	4.9%	▲

¹ The rate is the count per 100,000 population residing in the ward

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

Map 7: Crime IMD Score by LSOA (2019)



The ward has average to lower levels of crime and disorder; however there has been an increase number of ASB incidents. Budgets cuts seen by both Merseyside Police and Merseyside Fire and Rescue coupled with the increases seen, may result in increases in demand and therefore increasing level of direct costs. Associated with these issues are also indirect costs including lowered levels of community satisfaction and wellbeing; and reduced attractiveness to encourage businesses and job creators to locate in the area.

Health

Overall Molyneux has higher than average levels of life expectancy and lower mortality levels, yet varied rates of hospital admissions.

During the 2011 Census:

- 6% of residents were in either bad or very bad health (Sefton average was 7%).
- 21% had their activities limited a little or a lot by their health (Sefton average was 23%).

Life Expectancy

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

Fertility

The general fertility rate of 56.9 in Molyneux is slightly lower than the Sefton (60.1) and England (60.6) rates.

Overweight Children

Of 145 reception age pupils (4 to 5 year olds) in Molyneux taking part in the annual National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP) 2018/19, 25% fell into the excess weight category higher than the North West and England (Figure 28).

Of 127 Year 6 pupils (10 to 11 year olds) in Molyneux taking part in the annual National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP) 2018/19, 37% had excess weight, the ward level is higher than the rates seen across the Borough, regionally and nationally (Figure 29).

Hospital Admissions

Between 2015/16 and 2019/20 there were a total of 90 hospital admissions for injuries in under 15 years olds across Molyneux, a crude rate (CR) of 112. Higher than the rates seen across Sefton and nationally (Figure 30).

With the CR of hospital admissions for injuries in those aged between 15 and 24 being higher in the ward than England (Figure 31). There were 85 admissions between 2015/16 and 2019/20.

Emergency hospital admissions during 2015/16 to 2019/20 in the ward have varied Standardised Admission Ratios (SAR) compared to the four comparator areas:

- Molyneux All Causes SAR – 130 (Figure 32)
- Molyneux Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) SAR – 101 (Figure 33)
- Molyneux Coronary Heart Disease SAR – 115 (Figure 34)
- Molyneux Myocardial Infarction SAR – 89 (Figure 35)
- Molyneux Stroke SAR – 94 (Figure 36)
- Molyneux Hip Fracture in those aged 65 and over SAR – 81 (Figure 37)

Hospital admissions for self-harm is lower in the ward than the comparison areas with a Standardised Admission Ratios (SAR) of 82 in 2015/16 to 2019/20 (Figure 38).

Deaths

For the period 2015 to 2019 Molyneux had a Standardised Mortality Ratio (SMR) for all causes of death of 83, significantly lower than the comparator areas (Figure 39). With a total of 571 deaths in the ward during the time period.

In line with the higher life expectancy Molyneux is in the bottom 30% of England wards in terms of its SMR (ranked 5,164 out of the 7,189 wards available).

Cancer

In relation to the occurrence of Cancer between 2014 and 2018, Molyneux has a Standardised Incidence Ratio (SIR) of 104 higher than Sefton, the North West and England (Figure 40). The ward is within the top 40% of wards in England Cancer SIR (2,201 out of 7,198 wards available).

Index of Multiple Deprivation – Health & Disability

Six of Molyneux's LSOAs are within the top 30% of affected areas nationally (two are in the top 20%), meaning residents of these areas are living in some of the most health and disability deprived areas of England. This picture of poor health in the ward has worsened overall from 2015 (Map 8). Though Molyneux (0.52) has a lower average score than that of the Sefton (0.76), LCR (1.1) and the North West (0.65).

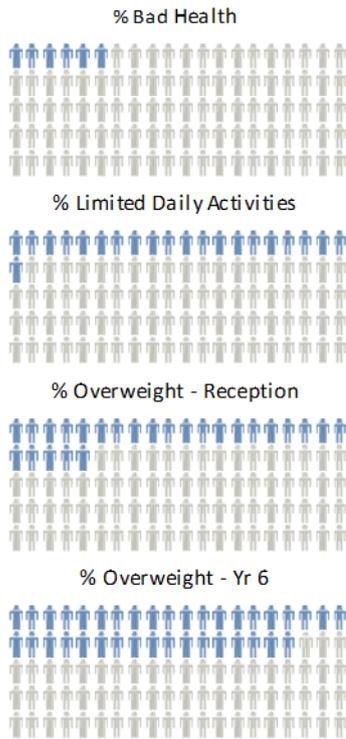


Figure 27: Life Expectancy at Birth (2015-2019)

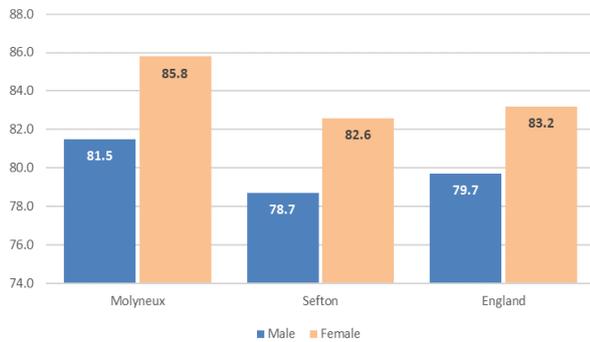


Figure 28: Children with Excess Weight – Year R (2018/19)

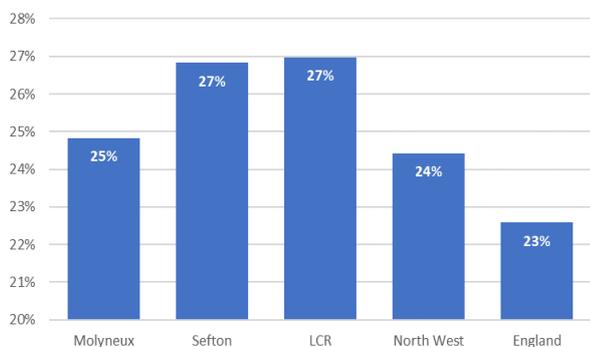


Figure 29: Children with Excess Weight – Year 6 (2018/19)

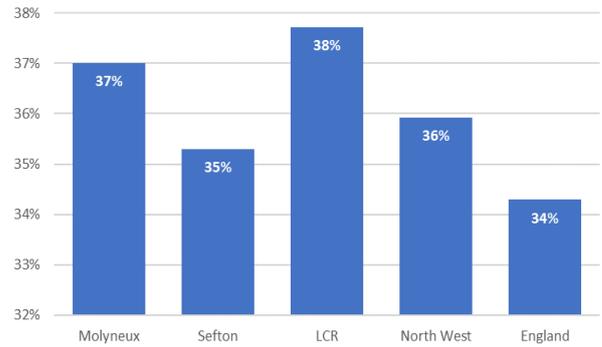


Figure 30: Emergency Hospital Admissions – CR Injuries in Under 15 year olds (2015/16 – 2019/20)

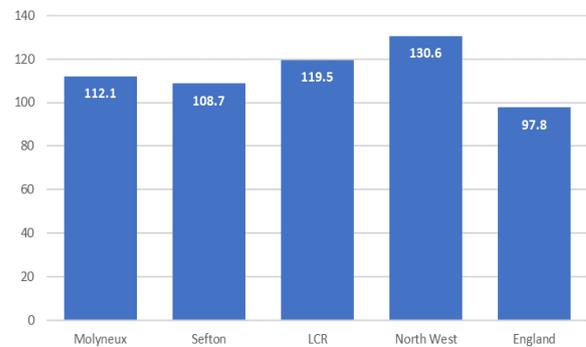


Figure 31: Emergency Hospital Admissions – CR Injuries in 15 to 24 year olds (2015/16 – 2019/20)

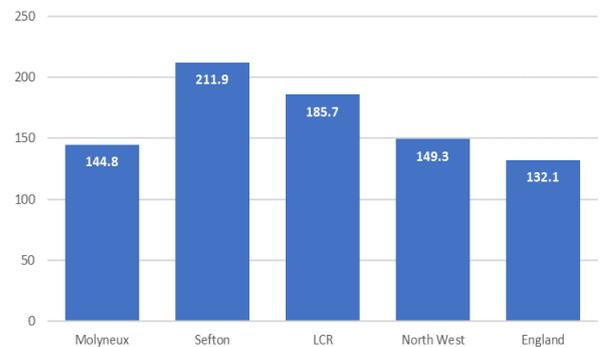


Figure 32: Emergency Hospital Admissions – All Causes SAR (2015/16 – 2019/20)

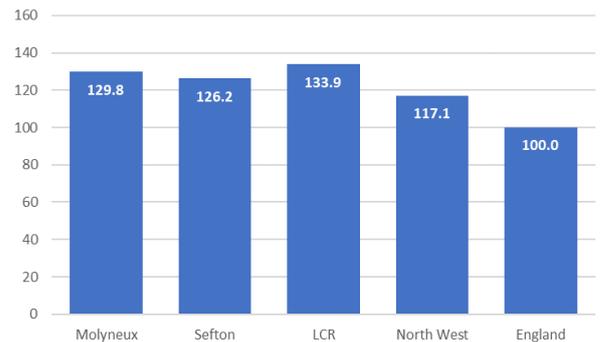


Figure 33: Emergency Hospital Admissions – COPD SAR (2015/16 – 2019/20)

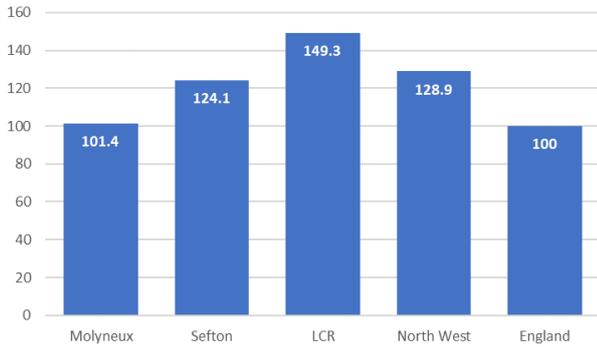


Figure 37: Emergency Hospital Admissions – Hip Fractures 65+ SAR (2015/16 – 2019/20)

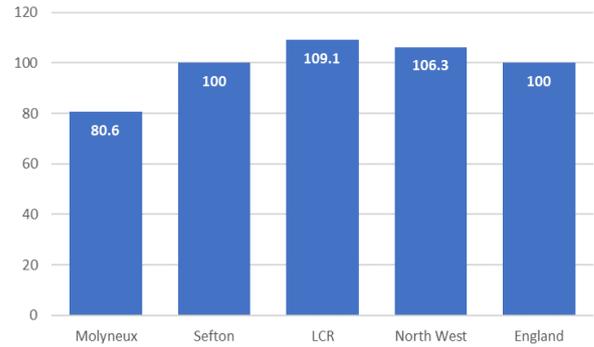


Figure 34: Emergency Hospital Admissions – Coronary Heart Disease SAR (2015/16 – 2019/20)

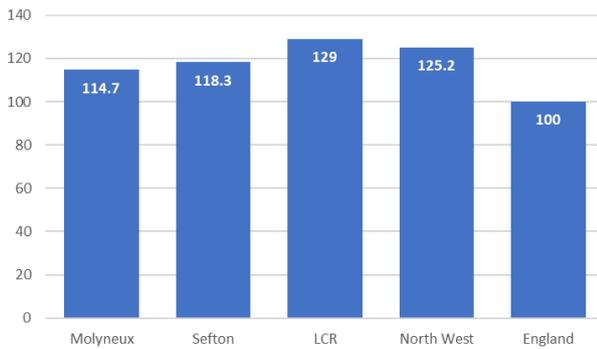


Figure 38: Hospital Admissions – Intentional Self-harm SAR (2015/16 – 2019/20)

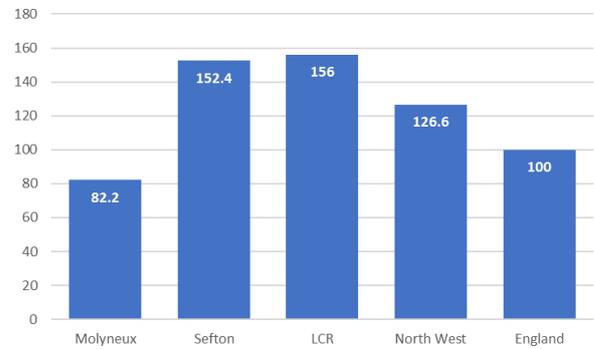


Figure 35: Emergency Hospital Admissions – Myocardial Infarction SAR (2015/16 – 2019/20)

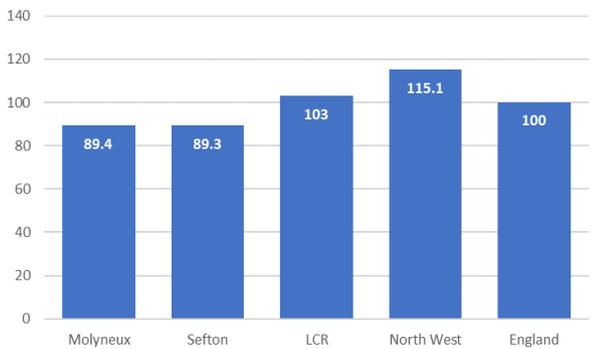


Figure 39: All Causes of Death SMR (2015 – 2019)

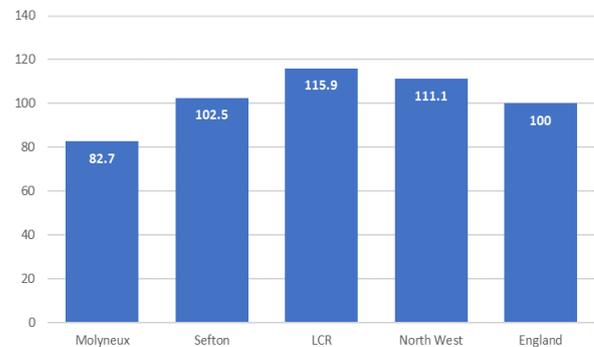


Figure 36: Emergency Hospital Admissions – Stroke SAR (2015/16 – 2019/20)

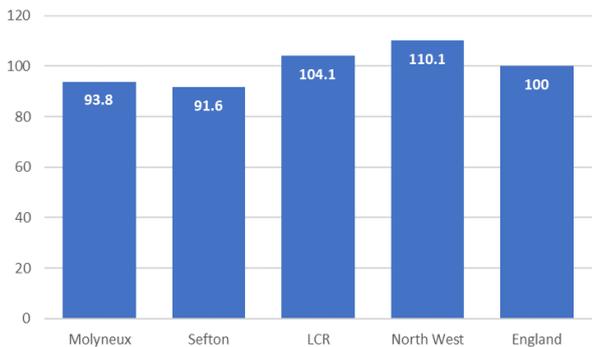
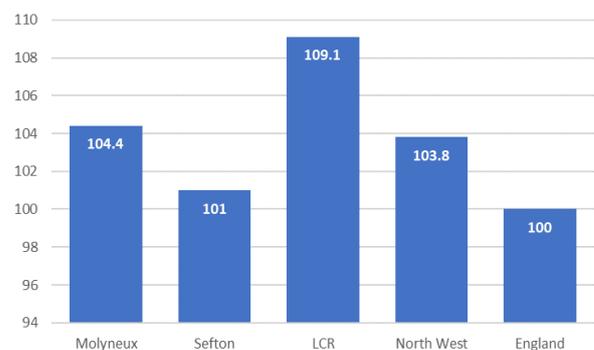
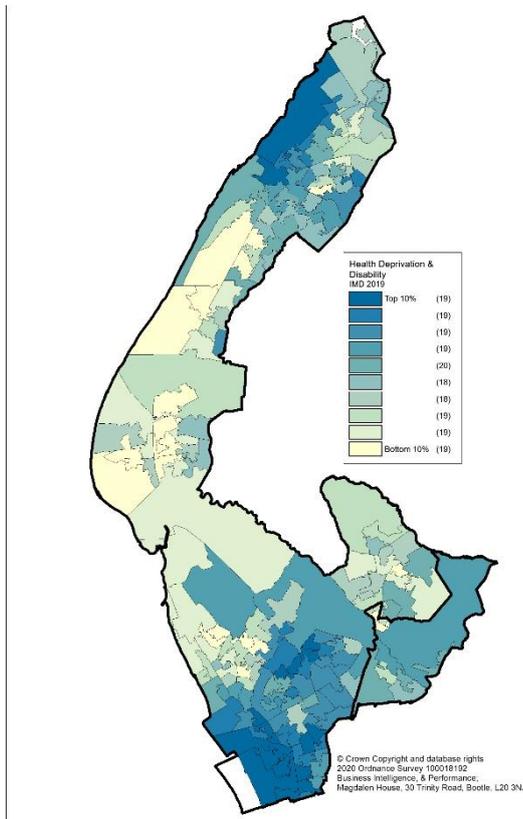


Figure 40: All Cancer Incidences SIR (2014 – 2018)



Map 8: Health IMD Score by LSOA (2019)

Intentionally left blank.



The health and well-being of Molyneux residents varies depending on disease type, with all hospital admissions along with those relating to stroke and cancer incidence being higher in the ward than seen locally and nationally. However, the ward has higher than average life expectancy and low levels of mortality. The wards health outcomes for children are show higher levels of overweight children than seen nationally with hospital admissions for those aged under 15 being higher than the Borough and England.

Whilst Molyneux currently experiences better health than some of the other Sefton wards, changes to its population such as an increasing older population and rising deprivation may increase the health needs of this community in the future

2011 Census Flows – Migration

The 2011 Census indicated that 744 people immigrated into the Molyneux ward from outside of the ward when comparing current addresses to the address the previous year, with 97 moving within the ward, totalling 841 people moving in the area. 44% of these moved from other LCR areas, with a further 22% coming from other wards within Sefton. 67% of all people moving into the ward are aged between 20 and 54 (Table 18 and Map 9).

In comparison 671 people have moved out of the ward, to other areas, with 36% moving to other LCR areas, and a further 28% moving to other Sefton wards. 64% of the people who left the ward were aged between 20 and 54 (Table 19 and Map 10).

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

Area Moved From	Total	0to19	20to54	55Plus				
Molyneux (Internal)	97	11.5%	23	2.7%	60	7.1%	14	1.7%
Sefton (Other Wards)	181	21.5%	50	5.9%	121	14.4%	10	1.2%
LCR (Not Sefton)	371	44.1%	56	6.7%	294	35.0%	21	2.5%
North West (Not LCR)	66	7.8%	2	0.2%	58	6.9%	6	0.7%
Other	126	15.0%	26	3.1%	90	10.7%	10	1.2%
Total Immigration into Molyneux Ward (excluding Internal)	744	88.5%	134	15.9%	563	66.9%	47	5.6%

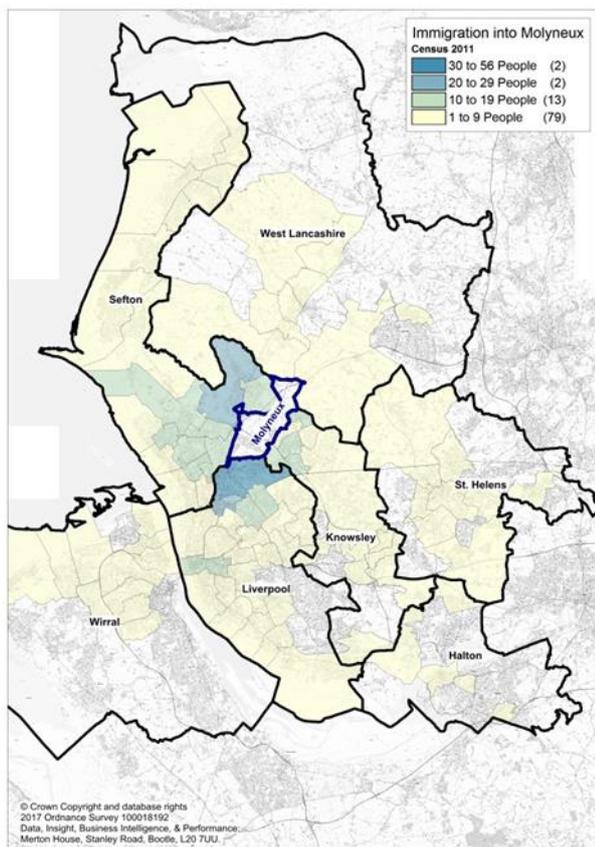
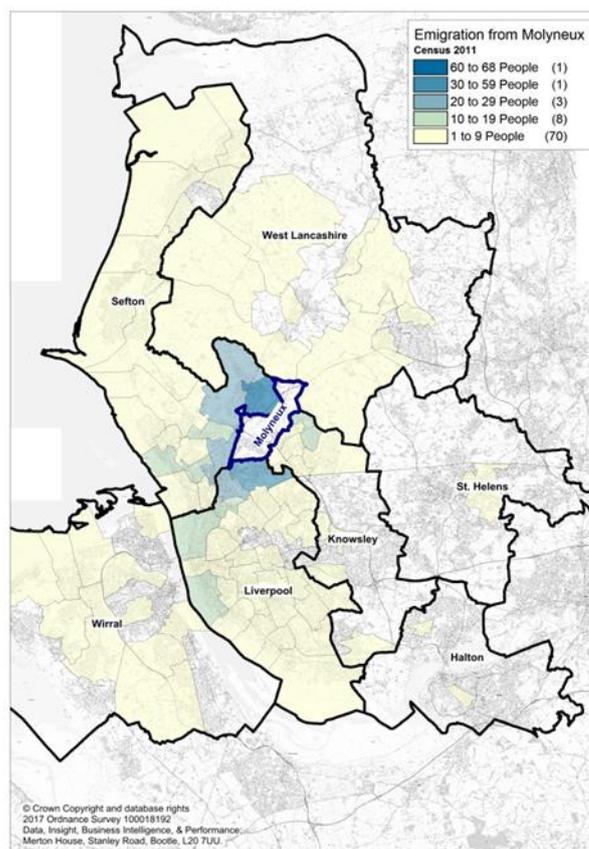


Table 19 / Map 10: Moving out of Molyneux (2011)

Area Moved To	Total	0to19	20to54	55Plus				
Molyneux (Internal)	97	12.6%	23	3.0%	60	7.8%	14	1.8%
Sefton (Other Wards)	211	27.5%	55	7.2%	135	17.6%	21	2.7%
LCR (Not Sefton)	278	36.2%	37	4.8%	229	29.8%	12	1.6%
North West (Not LCR)	105	13.7%	14	1.8%	80	10.4%	11	1.4%
Other	77	10.0%	23	3.0%	50	6.5%	4	0.5%
Total Emigrated From Molyneux Ward (excluding Internal)	671	87.4%	129	16.8%	494	64.3%	48	6.3%



More people are migrating into the ward than out, with economically active residents being the biggest increase in the ward, possibly leading to higher demands for jobs / out of work benefits.

2011 Census Flows – Travel to Work

The 2011 Census indicated that 91% (4,023) of working residents within Molyneux travelled out of the ward to their place of work. 388 (9%) travelled within the ward to work. 49% of the people travelling out of the area travelled to other LCR areas with a further 28% travelling to other Sefton wards. 412 people did not have a fixed workplace with a further 396 people residing in the ward stating they worked from home (Table 20 / Map 11).

There were a total of 3,353 people traveling into the ward to attend their place of work from outside of the ward. 45% of these travelled from other LCR areas with 33% travelling from other Sefton wards (Table 21 / Map 12).

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

Molyneux Residents Travel to Work	Total	16 - 34		35 - 49		50 Plus		
Molyneux (Internal)	388	8.8%	145	3.3%	112	2.5%	131	3.0%
Sefton (Other Wards)	1249	28.3%	410	9.3%	425	9.6%	414	9.4%
LCR (Not Sefton)	2170	49.2%	655	14.8%	848	19.2%	667	15.1%
North West (Not LCR)	494	11.2%	154	3.5%	203	4.6%	137	3.1%
Other	110	2.5%	43	1.0%	45	1.0%	22	0.5%
Total Molyneux Residents Working Outside the Ward	4023	91.2%	1262	28.6%	1521	34.5%	1240	28.1%

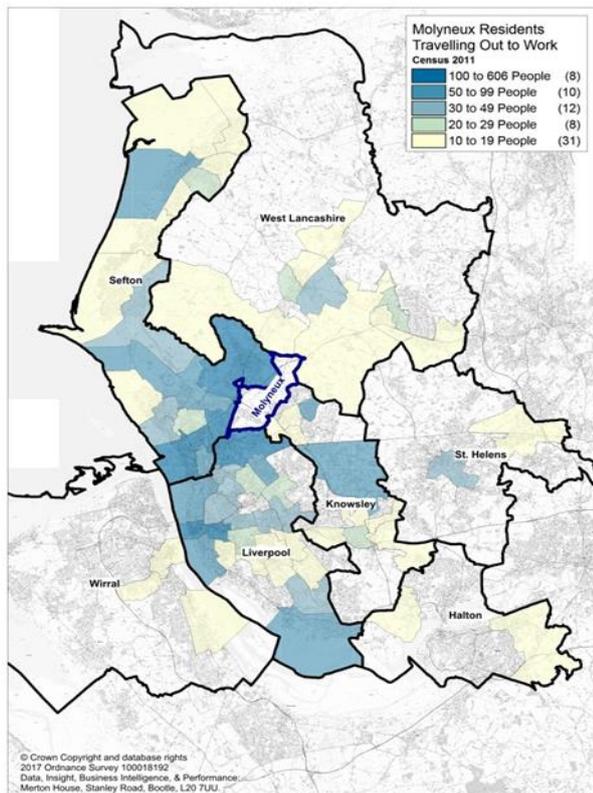
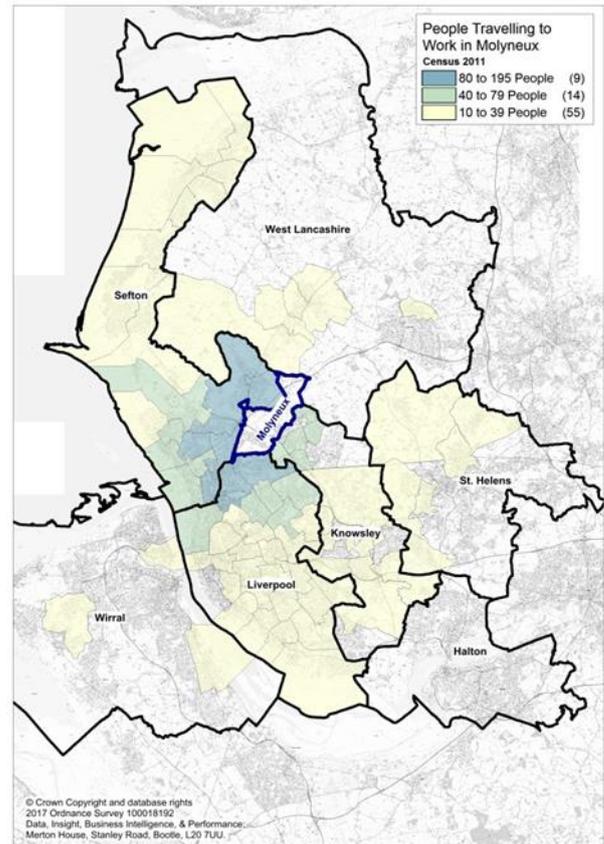


Table 21 / Map 12: People Travelling to Work in Molyneux (2011)

People Traveling to Molyneux to Work	Total	16 - 34		35 - 49		50 Plus		
Molyneux (Internal)	388	10.4%	145	3.9%	112	3.0%	131	3.5%
Sefton (Other Wards)	1246	33.3%	534	14.3%	359	9.6%	353	9.4%
LCR (Not Sefton)	1684	45.0%	784	21.0%	521	13.9%	379	10.1%
North West (Not LCR)	383	10.2%	125	3.3%	154	4.1%	104	2.8%
Other	40	1.1%	10	0.3%	17	0.5%	13	0.3%
Total People Travelling to Molyneux for Work	3353	89.6%	1453	38.8%	1051	28.1%	849	22.7%



Service Demand & Delivery

Children’s Social Care

In the ward there were 38 children aged between 0 and 17 known to Sefton Children’s Services as at 31st March 2020; this equates to 162 per 10,000 children residing in Molyneux, significantly lower than the Sefton rate of 376 per 10,000 children, 403 per 10,000 in LCR, 372 per 10,000 in the North West and 324 per 10,000 across England (Figure 41).

The rates of Children Looked After (CLA) and those on a Child Protection Plan (CP) in the ward are generally lower than the comparison areas:

- 38 per 10,000 children (9) were subject to CLA (Sefton – 102, LCR – 123, NW – 97 and England – 67 per 10,000 children)
- 43 per 10,000 children (10) were subject to CP (Sefton – 51, LCR – 51, NW – 50 and England – 43 per 10,000 children)

Early Help

As at 31st December 2020, Sefton’s Early Help team had 28 open episodes in Molyneux for children (ages ranged from unborn to 22 years of age); a rate of 5 per 1,000 of 0 – 22 year olds residing in the ward (Figure 42). Molyneux makes up 2% of all open Early Help Episodes within the Borough.

The ward has a considerably lower rate than that seen in Sefton (15 per 1,000 0 – 22 year olds). However, there has been a 47% increase when comparing episodes in 2019 (with Sefton showing an 11% increase).

Over a third (39%) of episodes related to children aged between 10 and 15 years old, with a further 36% being aged 16+ (Figure 43).

YOT (Youth Offending Team)

In Molyneux there were eight young people (aged between 12 and 21) on YOT interventions in 2020. This equated to 6 per 1,000 12 to 21year olds in the ward (Figure 44), lower than the rate seen across Sefton (7 per 1,000), totalling nine interventions.

The ward has seen a slight overall reduction in the number of young people known to YOT over the past three years (11%), Sefton reduced by 37%.

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

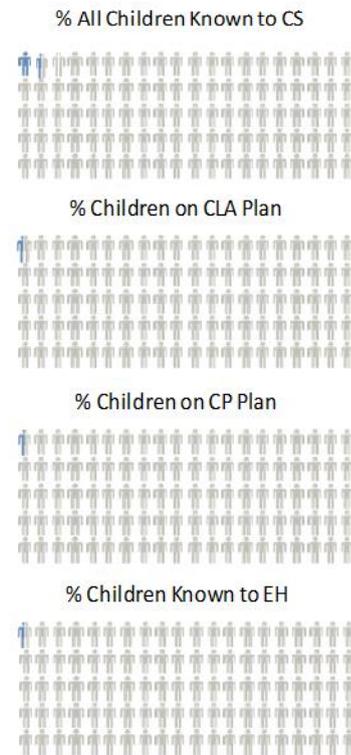


Figure 41: Children Services (31st March 2020)

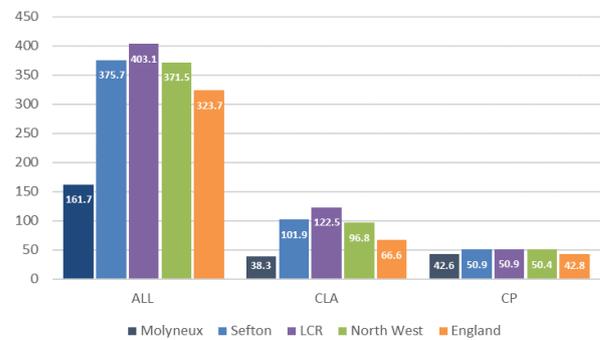


Figure 42: Rate of Early Help Open Episodes (31st December 2020)



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

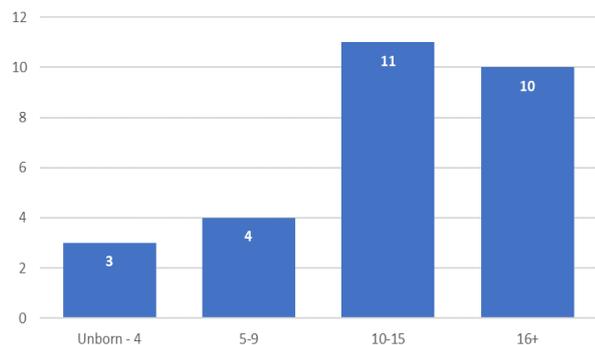
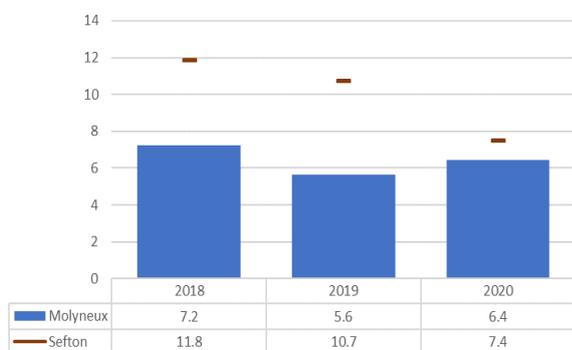


Figure 44: Rate of Young People Known to YOT (2018/19/20)



Adult Social Care - Personal Care at Home

During April 2020 and March 2021, 118 residents of Molyneux aged 18 or over received personal care at home; this makes up 4% of all recipients residing within the Borough and is a rate of 12 per 1,000 residents (aged 18 and over), slightly lower than the rate seen across the Borough (13 per 1,000 residents aged 18 and over).

Residents aged 85 and over make up the highest proportion of the total recipients (45%) and have the highest count per 1,000 population (Table 22).

Adult Social Care - Long Term Residential and Nursing Homes

There were 46 people residing in long term residential or nursing home who originally resided in Molyneux between April 2020 and March 2021. Molyneux makes up 3% of all the long term residential / nursing home residents, who originated from within Sefton. This equates to a rate of 5 per 1,000, less than the Sefton rate of 8 per 1,000 18+ residents.

Similar to personal care at home those aged 85 and over make up the highest percentage of long

term residential / nursing home residents (54%); and have the highest count per 1,000 population (Table 23).

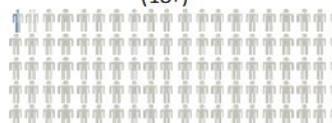
Adult Social Care - Contacts

Sefton received 739 contacts to adult social care from residents of Molyneux during the 2020/21 financial year. This equates to 78 contacts per 1,000 residents aged 18 and over - considerably lower than the rate seen across Sefton, 106 per 1,000 18+ residents (Table 24).

% Personal Care at Home (18+)



% Residential and Nursing (18+)



% Contacts to Adult Social Care

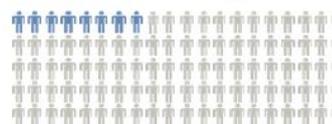


Table 22: Personal Care at Home Clients (2020/21)

Personal Care at Home 2020/21	Molyneux			Sefton		
	Count	Rate	Percentage	Count	Rate	Percentage
18-64	23	3.2	19.5%	695	4.4	24.2%
65-84	42	18.1	35.6%	1196	21.6	41.7%
85 and Over	53	119.4	44.9%	978	101.2	34.1%
Total	118	12.5	100.0%	2869	13.5	100.0%

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

LTRN 2020/21	Molyneux			Sefton		
	Count	Rate	Percentage	Count	Rate	Percentage
18-64	3	0.4	6.5%	198	1.3	11.5%
65-84	18	7.8	39.1%	716	12.9	41.6%
85 and Over	25	56.3	54.3%	806	83.4	46.9%
Total	46	4.9	100.0%	1720	8.1	100.0%

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

ASC Contacts 2020/21	Molyneux			Sefton		
	Count	Rate	Percentage	Count	Rate	Percentage
18-64	162	22.7	21.9%	6248	39.7	27.6%
65-84	271	116.8	36.7%	9385	169.2	41.5%
85 and Over	306	689.2	41.4%	7007	724.8	30.9%
Total	739	78.2	100.0%	22640	106.4	100.0%

Libraries

There were approximately 3,456 residents of Molyneux registered as borrowers with Library services within Sefton between April 2019 and March 2020. 1,563 Molyneux residents registered have borrowed from a Sefton library in the past year this works out at a rate of 128 per 1,000 residents, slightly higher than the Sefton rate of 127 per 1,000 residents (Figure 45). Molyneux residents make up 4% of all Sefton active borrowers.

Domestic Waste Collection

It is estimated that there were 327,580 waste collections carried out in Molyneux between April 2019 and March 2020; residual waste makes up the largest amount of collections within the ward at 41% (slightly lower than the Sefton percentage of 43%). Green waste collections in the ward a higher than those seen across the borough - 19% in Molyneux compared to 15% across Sefton (Table 25).

Calls for Service – Environmental Issues

There were 345 calls made to Sefton’s contact centre relating to environmental issues between April 2020 and March 2021 in Molyneux ward representing 4% of environmental calls that occurred within Sefton. Molyneux has a rate of 28 environmental issues per 1,000 population - lower than the rate seen across Sefton as a whole (33 per 1,000).

The number of environmental issues in the ward have seen a 32% increase from the previous year. higher than the 4% increase seen across the Borough (Table 26).

Fly Tipping is the most prolific issue in the ward making up 49% of all calls; with reports showing a 76% increase from 2019/20 to 2020/21 compared to a 7% increase across the Borough, this may be related to the COVID19 pandemic with access to local tips being restricted.

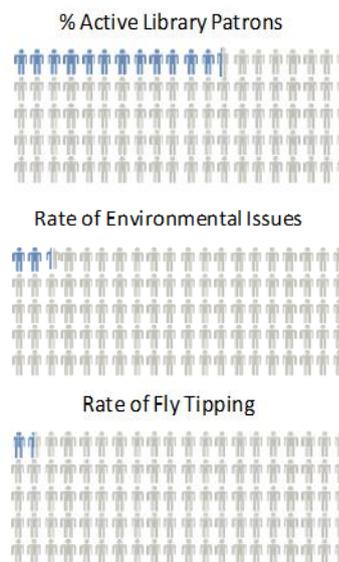


Figure 45: Active Library Patrons (2019/20)

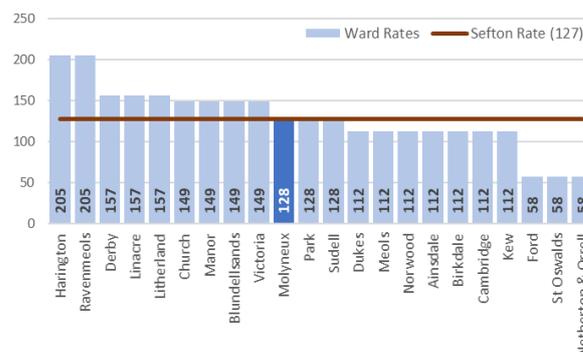


Table 25: Waste Collections (2019/20)

Collection Type	Molyneux Collections	Sefton %
Co-Mingled	133,068	40.6%
Green Waste	60,612	18.5%
Residual Waste	133,900	40.9%
Total	327,580	100.0%

Table 26: Environmental Issues (2020/21)

Environmental Issues Apr20 - Mar21	Molyneux Issues			Sefton Issues		
	Count	Rate ¹	Change ²	Count	Rate ¹	Change ²
Accumulation of Refuse	10	0.8	233.3% ▲	337	1.2	9.8% ▲
Dog Fouling	7	0.6	-46.2% ▼	226	0.8	-32.7% ▼
Filthy & Verminous Premises	15	1.2	114.3% ▲	391	1.4	-8.4% ▼
Fly Tipping	169	13.8	76.0% ▲	4267	15.4	7.0% ▲
Other	36	2.9	56.5% ▲	400	1.4	-16.1% ▼
Rats	35	2.9	-7.9% ▼	990	3.6	3.0% ▲
Rear Entries	2	0.2	0.0% ▶	1140	4.1	72.5% ▲
Street Sweeping	71	5.8	-11.3% ▼	1389	5.0	-14.4% ▼
Total	345	28.2	31.7% ▲	9140	33.1	4.1% ▲

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

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

MOSAIC Profile

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

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

In each type there are 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 12,200 residents living in 5,400 households across Molyneux. Over three quarters (77%) of the households in Molyneux ward are classified as belonging to just three of the 15 Mosaic Groups – E, F and H (Table 27) which are generally characterised as:

E – Senior Security

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

F – Suburban Stability

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

H – Aspiring Homemakers

- Families with young children
- 3 bedrooms
- High outstanding mortgages
- Internet via smartphone
- Texts and photos on smartphone
- Order from take-aways
- Household income: £30k - £39,999

Table 27: Mosaic Group Breakdown (September 2020)

Mosaic Group	Molyneux		Sefton	
	Households	Percent	Households	Percent
F Suburban Stability	1792	33.4%	17345	13.6%
E Senior Security	1241	23.1%	16796	13.2%
H Aspiring Homemakers	1085	20.2%	13332	10.5%
G Domestic Success	474	8.8%	7970	6.3%
M Modest Traditions	193	3.6%	9994	7.8%
I Family Basics	147	2.7%	11681	9.2%
L Vintage Value	124	2.3%	13798	10.8%
B Prestige Positions	100	1.9%	11336	8.9%
D Rural Reality	83	1.5%	582	0.5%
J Transient Renters	74	1.4%	10325	8.1%
K Municipal Tenants	32	0.6%	7785	6.1%
C Country Living	19	0.4%	353	0.3%
N Urban Cohesion	2	0.0%	1430	1.1%
O Rental Hubs	2	0.0%	4521	3.6%
A City Prosperity		0.0%	103	0.1%
Total	5368		127351	

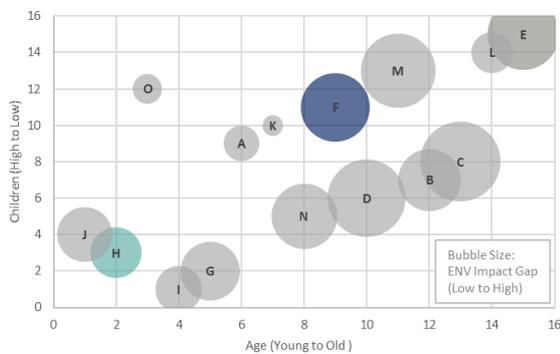
Generic MOSAIC Characteristics

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 Molyneux:

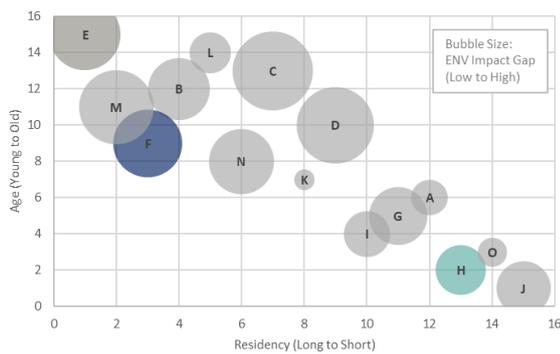
Ages range vastly across the three groups, with younger residents being likely to have children. The three groups imply there is a higher environmental impact gap (Figure 46).

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



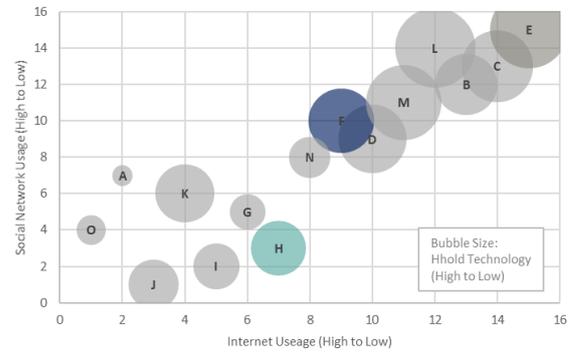
The older residents of the ward tend to have lived in the area a long time, with younger residents recently moving into the area, again there is a higher environmental impact gap (Figure 47).

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



Social networking and internet usage along with household technology is higher in the younger group within the ward, the older two groups have limited usage / access (Figure 48).

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



Household income is higher for the younger group with more children who have not resided in the area as long as the older two groups (Figure 49 & 50).

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

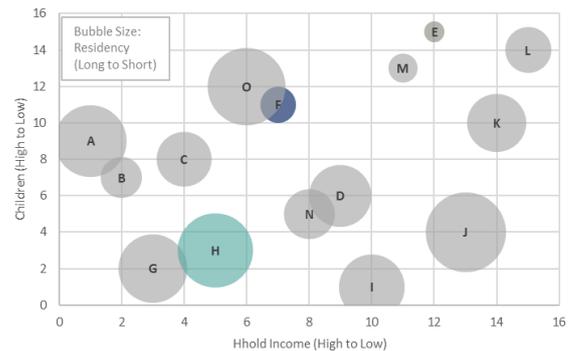
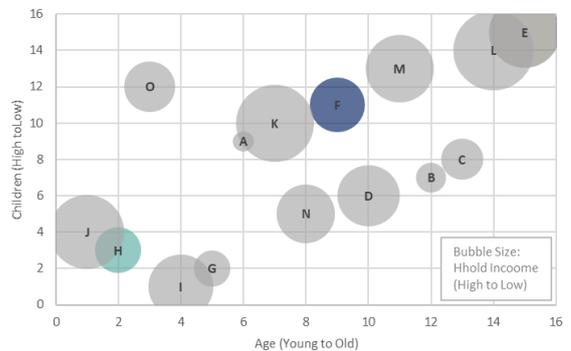


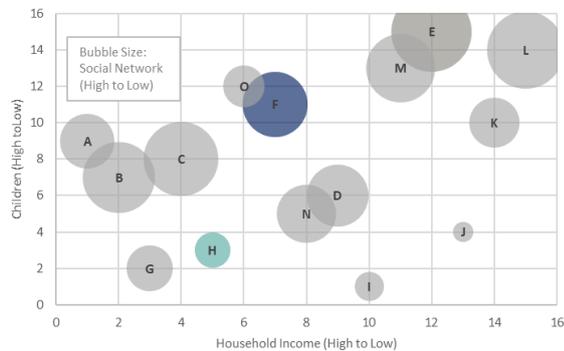
Figure 50: Mosaic Groups by Number of Children, Age and Household Income (2020)



The younger group who are likely to have more children residing in the households have a high level of social networking (Figure 51).

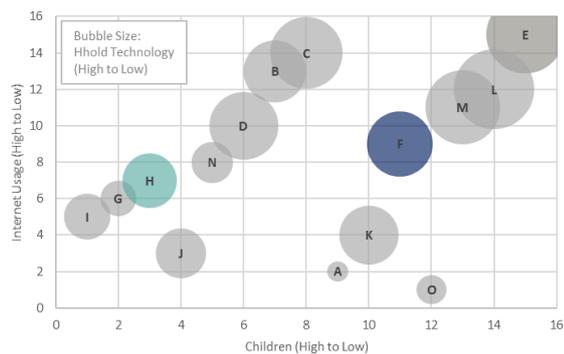
Figure 51: Mosaic Groups by Number of Children, Household Income and Social Network Usage (2020)

Intentionally left blank.



The younger group who are likely to have more children residing in the households have a high level of internet usage and household technology (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

Molyneux 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-Explore - 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-Explore - 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-Explore - 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